



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:
 Samsung Electronics, Co. Ltd.
 129, Samsung-ro, Maetan dong,
 Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si
 Gyeonggi-do 443-742, Korea

Date of Testing:
 01/30/13 - 02/13/13
Test Site/Location:
 PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Document Serial No.:
 0Y1302040156.A3L

FCC ID:	A3LSCHR740C
APPLICANT:	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

DUT Type: Portable Handset
Application Type: Certification
FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093
Model(s): SCH-R740C

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	Measured Conducted Power [dBm]	SAR		
				1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)
PCE	Cell. CDMA/EVDO	824.70 - 848.31 MHz	24.81	0.41	0.96	0.93
PCE	AWS CDMA/EVDO	1711.25 - 1753.75	24.83	0.72	0.95	1.00
PCE	PCS CDMA/EVDO	1851.25 - 1908.75	25.31	0.93	0.79	0.98
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	15.87	0.28	0.15	0.16
DSS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	8.73	N/A		
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r02:				1.22	1.13	1.15

Note: Powers in the above table represent output powers for the SAR test configurations and may not represent the highest output powers for all configurations for each mode.

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 Section 1.7 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

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.


 Randy Ortanez
 President



FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 1 of 32

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	DEVICE UNDER TEST	3
2	INTRODUCTION	7
3	DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT	8
4	DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS	9
5	TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS	10
6	RF EXPOSURE LIMITS	13
7	FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES.....	14
8	RF CONDUCTED POWERS.....	17
9	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	19
10	SAR DATA SUMMARY	21
11	FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS.....	25
12	SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY	27
13	EQUIPMENT LIST.....	28
14	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES	29
15	CONCLUSION.....	30
16	REFERENCES	31
APPENDIX A: SAR TEST PLOTS		
APPENDIX B: SAR DIPOLE VERIFICATION PLOTS		
APPENDIX C: PROBE AND DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES		
APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS		
APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION		
APPENDIX F: SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS		

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 2 of 32	

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
Cell. CDMA/EVDO	Voice/Data	824.70 - 848.31 MHz
AWS CDMA/EVDO	Voice/Data	1711.25 - 1753.75 MHz
PCS CDMA/EVDO	Voice/Data	1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz

1.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
Cell. CDMA/EVDO	Maximum	25.0
	Nominal	24.5
AWS CDMA/EVDO	Maximum	25.0
	Nominal	24.5
PCS CDMA/EVDO	Maximum	25.5
	Nominal	25.0

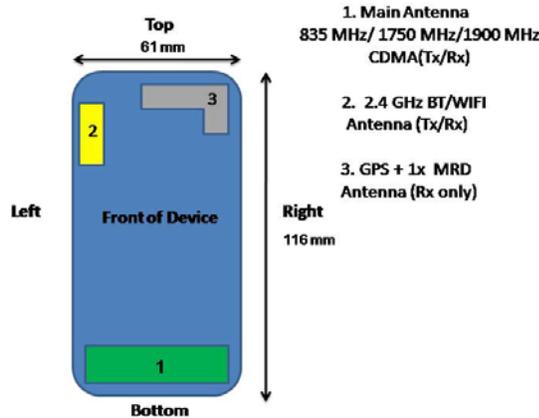
Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	16.0
	Nominal	15.5
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	12.0
	Nominal	11.5
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	12.0
	Nominal	11.5
Bluetooth	Maximum	9.0
	Nominal	8.5

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 3 of 32

1.3 DUT Antenna Locations

Note: Specific antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the antenna distance document.

**Figure 1-1
DUT Antenna Locations**



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

Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing						
Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
Cell. EVDO	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
AWS EVDO	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
PCS EVDO	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Wireless Router SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01 guidance, page 2. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 4 of 32

1.4 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D05v01, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds. This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 3) procedures.

**Table 1-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios**

Ref.	Simultaneous Transmit Configurations	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Hot Spot	Note
		IEEE 1528, Supp C	Supplement C	FCC KDB 941225 D06 edges/sides	
1	1X CDMA 835 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	No	
2	1X CDMA 1750 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	No	
3	1X CDMA 1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	No	
4	1X CDMA/EVDO 835 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	1X CDMA Data / EVDO +WIFI Hotspot
5	1X CDMA/EVDO 1750 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	1X CDMA Data / EVDO +WIFI Hotspot
6	1X CDMA/EVDO 1900 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	1X CDMA Data / EVDO +WIFI Hotspot
7	1X CDMA 835 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	No	Yes	No	
8	1X CDMA 1750 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	No	Yes	No	
9	1X CDMA 1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	No	Yes	No	

Notes:
1. Bluetooth and 2.4 GHz WLAN share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.

(*) = for VOIP 3rd party applications possibly installed and used by the end-user

1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI/BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Max Power of Channel (mW)}}{\text{Test Separation Dist (mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency(GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

Based on the maximum average conducted power of Bluetooth (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, Bluetooth SAR was not required; $[(8/10) * \sqrt{2.441}] = 1.2 < 3.0$.

1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 5 of 32

1.7 Guidance Applied

- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01-D06 (2G/3G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01-D02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)

1.8 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples were used with identical hardware to support SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical, and thermal characteristics, and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.

	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number	Hotspot Serial Number
Cell. CDMA/EVDO	38	38	38
AWS CDMA/EVDO	36	36	36
PCS CDMA/EVDO	37	37	37
2.4 GHz WLAN	37	38	38

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 6 of 32

2 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 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.

2.1 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 (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

- σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m³)
- 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]

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 7 of 32

3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body 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 device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1).
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1). On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASYS manual online for more details):
 - a. 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 least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, 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.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher 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 to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

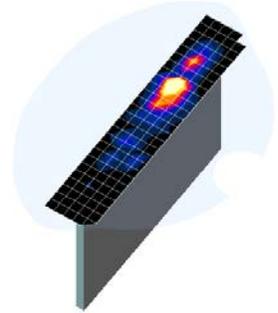


Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

Table 3-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{\text{area}}, \Delta y_{\text{area}}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x, y, z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n>1)^*$	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 22

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 8 of 32

4 DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 4-2 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 4-1. 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 4-1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

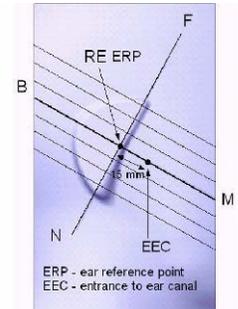


Figure 4-1
Close-Up Side view of ERP

4.2 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 4-3). The “test device reference point” was then 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 its 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 4-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

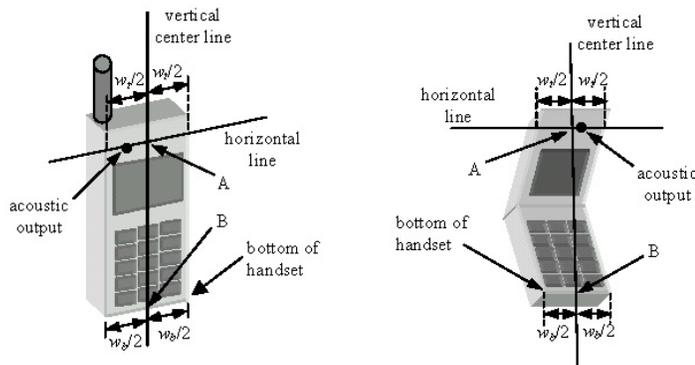


Figure 4-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 9 of 32

5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

5.1 Device Holder

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

5.2 Positioning for Cheek

1. The test device was positioned with the device close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 5-1), 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.

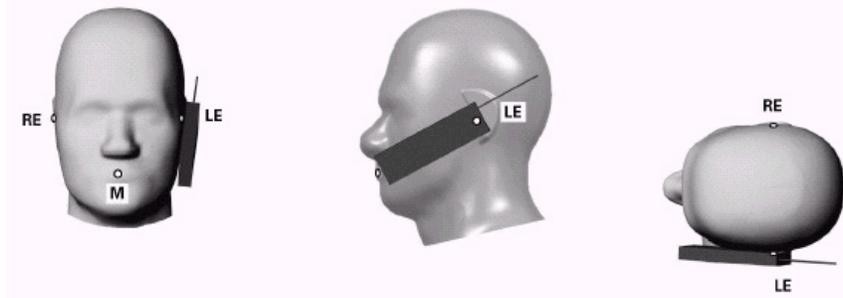


Figure 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

2. 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 then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the device contact with the ear, the device was rotated about the NF line until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek) (See Figure 5-2).

5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the “Cheek 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 15 degrees.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the handset touched 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 5-2).

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 10 of 32

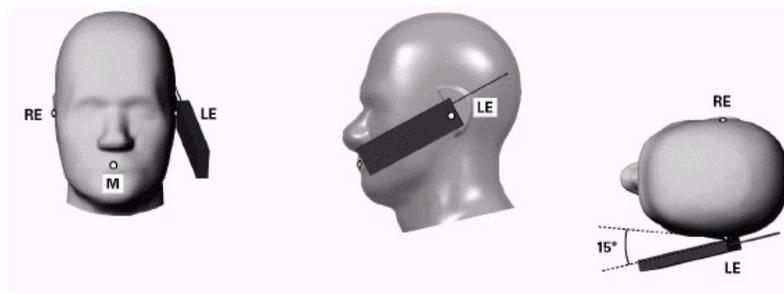


Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

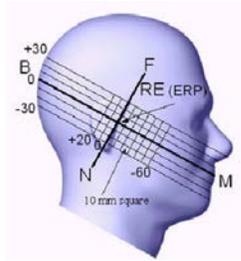


Figure 5-3 Side view w/ relevant markings

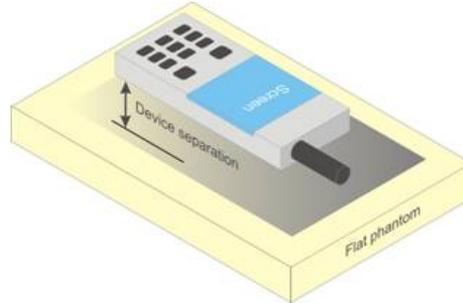


Figure 5-4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

5.4 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.

Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04_v01. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR location identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

The latest IEEE 1528 committee developments propose the usage of a tilted phantom when the antenna of the phone is mounted at the bottom or in all cases the peak absorption is in the chin region. Both SAM heads of the TwinSAM-Chin20 are rotated 20 degrees around the NF line. Each head can be removed individually from the table for emptying and cleaning.

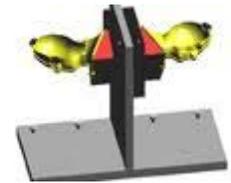


Figure 5-5 Twin SAM Chin20

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT	 SAMSUNG	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 11 of 32

5.5 Body-Worn Accessory 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 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04_v01, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01_v05 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

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.

5.6 Wireless Router Configurations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9$ cm \times 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 12 of 32	

6 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

6.1 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.

6.2 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 6-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (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.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 13 of 32

7 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

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

7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as *reported* SAR. The highest *reported* SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r02.

7.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a "point SAR" at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

7.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000

The following procedures were performed according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007.

7.3.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in the "All Up" condition.

1. If the mobile station (MS) supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1, Table 7-1 parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH₀ and demodulation of RC 3,4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH₀ data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2, Table 7-2 was applied.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 14 of 32

**Table 7-1
Parameters for Max. Power for RC1**

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

**Table 7-2
Parameters for Max. Power for RC3**

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

5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with “All Up” power control bits.

7.3.2 Head SAR Measurements

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

Head SAR was additionally evaluated using EVDO Rev. A to support compliance for VoIP operations. See Section 7.3.4 for EVDO Rev. A configuration parameters.

7.3.3 Body SAR Measurements

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

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

7.3.4 Handsets with EVDO

For handsets with Ev-Do capabilities, when the maximum average output of each channel in Rev. 0 is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3 (1x RTT), body SAR for EV-DO is not required. Otherwise, SAR for Rev. 0 is measured on the maximum output channel at 153.6 kbps using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3. SAR for Rev. A is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than that measured in Rev. 0 or less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and a Termination Target of 16 slots defined for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. A Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots would be configured in the downlink for both Rev. 0 and Rev. A.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 15 of 32	

7.3.5 Body SAR Measurements for EVDO Hotspot

Hotspot Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0 per KDB Publication 941225 D01 procedures for “1x Ev-Do data Devices”. SAR for Subtype 2 Physical layer configurations is not required for Rev. A when the maximum average output of each RF channels is less than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical layer configurations. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for the RF channels in Rev. 0. The AT is tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6 kbps in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations; and a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and Termination Target of 16 slots in Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations.

SAR is not required for 1x RTT for Ev-Do devices that also support 1x RTT voice and/or data operations, when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. Otherwise, CDMA “Body-SAR Measurement” procedures for “CDMA 2000 1x Handsets” were applied.

7.4 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n 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. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 for more details.

7.4.1 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.

7.4.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [27]

For 2.4 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel between the low, mid and high channel at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b mode. 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates for 802.11b were additionally evaluated for SAR if the output power of the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the powers of the SAR configurations tested in the 802.11b mode.

If the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the highest output channel was less than 1.6 W/kg or if the 1g averaged SAR was less than 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing was not required for the other test channels in the band.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 16 of 32	

8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

8.1 CDMA Conducted Powers

Band	Channel	Frequency	SO55 [dBm]	SO55 [dBm]	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. 0 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. A [dBm]
	F-RC	MHz	RC1	RC3	FCH+SCH	FCH	(RTAP)	(RETAP)
Cellular	1013	824.7	24.82	24.74	24.72	24.74	24.64	24.44
	384	836.52	24.78	24.69	24.70	24.72	24.62	24.45
	777	848.31	24.90	24.77	24.80	24.81	24.68	24.66
AWS	25	1711.25	24.74	24.75	24.79	24.81	24.74	24.71
	450	1732.5	24.77	24.73	24.72	24.75	24.76	24.72
	875	1753.75	24.80	24.79	24.77	24.83	24.75	24.74
PCS	25	1851.25	24.97	24.95	24.91	24.92	25.01	24.91
	600	1880	25.15	25.15	25.13	25.12	25.18	25.13
	1175	1908.75	25.26	25.31	25.36	25.37	25.30	25.25

Note: RC1 is only applicable for IS-95 compatibility.

Per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02:

1. Head SAR was tested with SO55 RC3. SO55 RC1 was not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB than the SO55 RC3 powers.
2. Body-Worn SAR was tested with 1x RTT with TDSO / SO32 FCH Only. Ev-Do and TDSO / SO32 FCH+SCH SAR tests were not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the TDSO / SO32 FCH only powers.
3. Hotspot SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. If the average output power of Subtype 2 for Rev. A is less than the Rev. 0 power levels, then Rev. A SAR is not required. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in Rev. 0. SAR is not required for 1x RTT for Ev-Do hotspot devices when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0
4. Head SAR was additionally evaluated with EVDO Rev. A to determine compliance for held-to-ear VoIP operations.

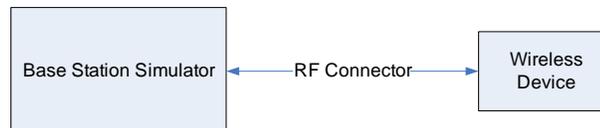


Figure 8-1
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 17 of 32	

8.2 WLAN Conducted Powers

Table 8-1
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]			
			Data Rate [Mbps]			
			1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1	15.41	15.39	15.40	15.36
802.11b	2437	6	15.85	15.81	15.83	15.79
802.11b	2462	11	15.87	15.85	15.88	15.94

Table 8-2
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	10.32	10.34	10.31	10.39	10.59	10.21	10.27	10.24
802.11g	2437	6	10.55	10.90	10.85	10.95	10.49	10.48	10.38	10.34
802.11g	2462	11	11.07	11.04	10.94	11.10	10.65	10.61	10.98	10.99

Table 8-3
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2412	1	10.13	10.11	10.25	10.62	10.64	10.67	10.70	10.68
802.11n	2437	6	10.78	10.64	10.86	11.21	11.23	11.12	11.19	11.25
802.11n	2462	11	10.85	10.81	10.92	11.67	11.68	11.59	11.64	11.65

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
- When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

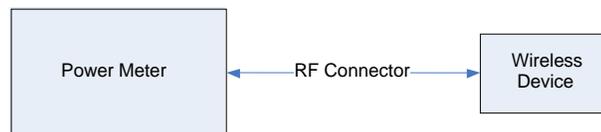


Figure 8-2
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 18 of 32

9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

**Table 9-1
Measured Tissue Properties**

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C°)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
02/04/2013	835H	24.4	820	0.927	42.860	0.898	41.571	3.23%	3.10%
			835	0.941	42.690	0.900	41.500	4.56%	2.87%
			850	0.955	42.510	0.916	41.500	4.26%	2.43%
02/12/2013	1750H	23.4	1710	1.326	40.488	1.348	40.136	-1.63%	0.88%
			1750	1.367	40.278	1.370	40.100	-0.22%	0.44%
			1790	1.402	40.090	1.394	40.020	0.57%	0.17%
02/12/2013	1900H	21.0	1850	1.343	38.347	1.400	40.000	-4.07%	-4.13%
			1880	1.362	38.198	1.400	40.000	-2.71%	-4.51%
			1910	1.392	38.043	1.400	40.000	-0.57%	-4.89%
02/05/2013	2450H	23.0	2401	1.761	38.230	1.758	39.298	0.17%	-2.72%
			2450	1.816	38.040	1.800	39.200	0.89%	-2.96%
			2499	1.872	37.820	1.852	39.135	1.08%	-3.36%
01/30/2013	835B	23.8	820	0.994	53.060	0.969	55.258	2.58%	-3.98%
			835	1.005	52.910	0.970	55.200	3.61%	-4.15%
			850	1.022	52.780	0.988	55.154	3.44%	-4.30%
02/04/2013	835B	18.9	820	0.963	53.410	0.969	55.258	-0.62%	-3.34%
			835	0.978	53.360	0.970	55.200	0.82%	-3.33%
			850	0.992	53.300	0.988	55.154	0.40%	-3.36%
02/04/2013	1750B	22.9	1710	1.426	52.970	1.460	53.540	-2.33%	-1.06%
			1750	1.505	52.640	1.490	53.430	1.01%	-1.48%
			1790	1.542	52.310	1.510	53.330	2.12%	-1.91%
02/13/2013	1750B	23.0	1710	1.411	52.011	1.460	53.540	-3.36%	-2.86%
			1750	1.454	51.829	1.490	53.430	-2.42%	-3.00%
			1790	1.500	51.698	1.510	53.330	-0.66%	-3.06%
01/30/2013	1900B	23.0	1850	1.491	51.900	1.520	53.300	-1.91%	-2.63%
			1880	1.526	51.820	1.520	53.300	0.39%	-2.78%
			1910	1.566	51.760	1.520	53.300	3.03%	-2.89%
02/13/2013	1900B	23.8	1850	1.472	52.178	1.520	53.300	-3.16%	-2.11%
			1880	1.507	52.045	1.520	53.300	-0.86%	-2.35%
			1910	1.540	51.917	1.520	53.300	1.32%	-2.59%
02/05/2013	2450B	22.5	2401	1.917	51.390	1.903	52.765	0.74%	-2.61%
			2450	1.985	51.120	1.950	52.700	1.79%	-3.00%
			2499	2.049	50.890	2.019	52.638	1.49%	-3.32%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per IEEE 1528 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

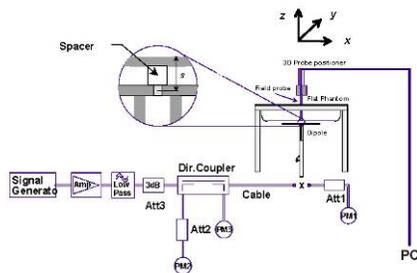
FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 19 of 32

9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in Appendix E.

**Table 9-2
System Verification Results**

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED											
Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g}	Deviation (%)
835	HEAD	02/04/2013	22.8	22.6	0.100	4d026	3022	0.951	9.390	9.510	1.28%
1750	HEAD	02/12/2013	23.9	22.2	0.100	1051	3288	3.440	36.600	34.400	-6.01%
1900	HEAD	02/12/2013	23.0	21.1	0.100	5d149	3263	3.870	39.300	38.700	-1.53%
2450	HEAD	02/05/2013	24.8	22.9	0.040	719	3022	2.200	52.700	55.000	4.36%
835	BODY	01/30/2013	24.1	23.1	0.100	4d133	3213	0.907	9.600	9.070	-5.52%
835	BODY	02/04/2013	19.9	19.3	0.100	4d133	3213	0.954	9.600	9.540	-0.63%
1750	BODY	02/04/2013	23.9	23.1	0.100	1008	3287	3.970	37.400	39.700	6.15%
1750	BODY	02/13/2013	24.4	23.9	0.100	1051	3288	3.490	37.600	34.900	-7.18%
1900	BODY	01/30/2013	24.4	23.2	0.100	5d149	3263	4.030	39.300	40.300	2.54%
1900	BODY	02/13/2013	24.1	22.1	0.100	5d149	3263	4.040	39.300	40.400	2.80%
2450	BODY	02/05/2013	24.5	22.9	0.100	797	3288	5.200	49.600	52.000	4.84%



**Figure 9-1
System Verification Setup Diagram**



**Figure 9-2
System Verification Setup Photo**

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 20 of 32

10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

**Table 10-1
Cell. CDMA Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
Mhz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25	24.69	-0.01	Right	Cheek	38	1:1	0.364	1.074	0.391	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25	24.69	0.14	Right	Tilt	38	1:1	0.215	1.074	0.231	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25	24.69	0.03	Left	Cheek	38	1:1	0.382	1.074	0.410	A1
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25	24.69	-0.02	Left	Tilt	38	1:1	0.216	1.074	0.232	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25	24.45	-0.02	Right	Cheek	38	1:1	0.342	1.135	0.388	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25	24.45	-0.15	Right	Tilt	38	1:1	0.214	1.135	0.243	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25	24.45	-0.04	Left	Cheek	38	1:1	0.355	1.135	0.403	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25	24.45	0.14	Left	Tilt	38	1:1	0.204	1.135	0.232	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram					

**Table 10-2
AWS CDMA Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
Mhz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25	24.73	-0.13	Right	Cheek	36	1:1	0.618	1.064	0.658	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25	24.73	0.07	Right	Tilt	36	1:1	0.322	1.064	0.343	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25	24.73	0.00	Left	Cheek	36	1:1	0.398	1.064	0.423	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25	24.73	-0.05	Left	Tilt	36	1:1	0.334	1.064	0.355	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25	24.72	0.20	Right	Cheek	36	1:1	0.671	1.067	0.716	A2
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25	24.72	0.13	Right	Tilt	36	1:1	0.305	1.067	0.325	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25	24.72	0.06	Left	Cheek	36	1:1	0.395	1.067	0.421	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25	24.72	-0.07	Left	Tilt	36	1:1	0.323	1.067	0.345	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram					

**Table 10-3
PCS CDMA Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
Mhz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25.5	24.95	0.21	Right	Cheek	37	1:1	0.823	1.135	0.934	A3
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25.5	25.15	0.04	Right	Cheek	37	1:1	0.800	1.084	0.867	
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25.5	25.31	0.04	Right	Cheek	37	1:1	0.747	1.045	0.781	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25.5	25.15	0.00	Right	Tilt	37	1:1	0.363	1.084	0.393	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25.5	25.15	0.03	Left	Cheek	37	1:1	0.572	1.084	0.620	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	RC3 / SO55	25.5	25.15	-0.05	Left	Tilt	37	1:1	0.404	1.084	0.438	
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25.5	24.91	-0.10	Right	Cheek	37	1:1	0.742	1.146	0.850	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25.5	25.13	0.14	Right	Cheek	37	1:1	0.755	1.089	0.822	
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25.5	25.25	-0.01	Right	Cheek	37	1:1	0.687	1.059	0.728	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25.5	25.13	-0.01	Right	Tilt	37	1:1	0.376	1.089	0.409	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25.5	25.13	0.02	Left	Cheek	37	1:1	0.545	1.089	0.594	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. A	25.5	25.13	0.00	Left	Tilt	37	1:1	0.394	1.089	0.429	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram					

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 21 of 32

**Table 10-4
DTS Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	-0.20	Right	Cheek	37	1	1:1	0.274	1.030	0.282	A4
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	-0.12	Right	Tilt	37	1	1:1	0.142	1.030	0.146	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	0.02	Left	Cheek	37	1	1:1	0.098	1.030	0.101	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	0.00	Left	Tilt	37	1	1:1	0.076	1.030	0.079	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

**Table 10-5
CDMA Body-Worn SAR Data**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
824.70	1013	Cell. CDMA	TDSO / SO32	25.0	24.74	0.01	10 mm	38	1:1	back	0.806	1.062	0.856	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	TDSO / SO32	25.0	24.72	0.06	10 mm	38	1:1	back	0.900	1.067	0.960	A5
848.31	777	Cell. CDMA	TDSO / SO32	25.0	24.81	0.10	10 mm	38	1:1	back	0.781	1.045	0.816	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	TDSO / SO32	25.0	24.72	-0.12	10 mm	38	1:1	back	0.863	1.067	0.921	
1711.25	25	AWS CDMA	TDSO / SO32	25.0	24.81	-0.03	10 mm	36	1:1	back	0.845	1.045	0.883	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	TDSO / SO32	25.0	24.75	0.07	10 mm	36	1:1	back	0.865	1.059	0.916	
1753.75	875	AWS CDMA	TDSO / SO32	25.0	24.83	-0.05	10 mm	36	1:1	back	0.913	1.040	0.950	A7
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	TDSO / SO32	25.5	25.12	0.07	10 mm	37	1:1	back	0.725	1.091	0.791	A9
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

**Table 10-6
DTS Body-Worn SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	-0.12	10 mm	38	1	back	1:1	0.148	1.030	0.152	A11
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 22 of 32

10.3 Standalone Wireless Router SAR Data

**Table 10-7
CDMA Hotspot SAR Data**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
824.70	1013	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.64	-0.19	10 mm	38	1:1	back	0.826	1.086	0.897	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.62	0.13	10 mm	38	1:1	back	0.856	1.091	0.934	A6
848.31	777	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.68	0.13	10 mm	38	1:1	back	0.795	1.076	0.855	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.62	-0.01	10 mm	38	1:1	front	0.449	1.091	0.490	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.62	0.14	10 mm	38	1:1	bottom	0.042	1.091	0.045	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.62	0.08	10 mm	38	1:1	right	0.329	1.091	0.359	
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.62	0.04	10 mm	38	1:1	left	0.455	1.091	0.496	
1711.25	25	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.74	-0.01	10 mm	36	1:1	back	0.822	1.062	0.873	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.76	0.05	10 mm	36	1:1	back	0.807	1.057	0.853	
1753.75	875	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.75	-0.08	10 mm	36	1:1	back	0.940	1.059	0.995	A8
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.76	0.04	10 mm	36	1:1	front	0.501	1.057	0.530	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.76	0.14	10 mm	36	1:1	bottom	0.284	1.057	0.300	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.76	-0.05	10 mm	36	1:1	right	0.234	1.057	0.247	
1732.50	450	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.76	-0.07	10 mm	36	1:1	left	0.040	1.057	0.042	
1753.75	875	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.0	24.75	0.02	10 mm	36	1:1	back	0.895	1.059	0.948	
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.5	25.01	0.06	10 mm	37	1:1	back	0.873	1.119	0.977	A10
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.5	25.18	0.00	10 mm	37	1:1	back	0.796	1.076	0.856	
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.5	25.30	0.00	10 mm	37	1:1	back	0.651	1.047	0.682	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.5	25.18	0.07	10 mm	37	1:1	front	0.736	1.076	0.792	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.5	25.18	-0.12	10 mm	37	1:1	bottom	0.398	1.076	0.428	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.5	25.18	0.02	10 mm	37	1:1	right	0.229	1.076	0.246	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.5	25.18	-0.05	10 mm	37	1:1	left	0.106	1.076	0.114	
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	25.5	25.01	0.06	10 mm	37	1:1	back	0.765	1.119	0.856	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

**Table 10-8
WLAN Hotspot SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	-0.12	10 mm	38	1	back	1:1	0.148	1.030	0.152	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	0.20	10 mm	38	1	front	1:1	0.050	1.030	0.052	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	0.14	10 mm	38	1	top	1:1	0.033	1.030	0.033	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.87	0.01	10 mm	38	1	left	1:1	0.159	1.030	0.164	A12
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

10.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001] and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 23 of 32

4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 12 for variability analysis.
9. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 5.6 for more details).

CDMA Notes:

1. Head SAR for CDMA2000 mode was tested under RC3/SO55 per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v02.
2. Body-Worn SAR was tested with 1x RTT with TDSO / SO32 FCH Only. EVDO and TDSO / SO32 FCH+SCH SAR tests were not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the TDSO / SO32 FCH only powers, per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v02.
3. CDMA Wireless Router SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0 according to KDB 941225 D01 procedures for data devices. If the average output power of Subtype 2 for Rev. A is less than the Rev. 0 power levels, then EVDO Rev. A SAR is not required. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in Rev. 0. SAR is not required for 1x RTT for Ev-Do hotspot devices when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0.
4. Head SAR was additionally evaluated using EVDO Rev. A to determine compliance for VoIP operations.
5. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

WLAN Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
2. WIFI transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
3. Since the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is < 1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is < 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other default channels was not required.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		<p style="text-align: center;">SAR EVALUATION REPORT</p> 	<p>Reviewed by: Quality Manager</p>
<p>Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L</p>	<p>Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13</p>	<p>DUT Type: Portable Handset</p>	<p>Page 24 of 32</p>

11 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11b/g/n and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

11.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1.iii, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6 W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{7.5} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

**Table 11-1
Estimated SAR**

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2441	9.00	10	0.167

Note: The estimated SAR results were determined according to FCC KDB 447798 D01v05. Additionally held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission.

11.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

**Table 11-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)**

Simult Tx	Configuration	Cell. CDMA SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	Cell. EVDO SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.391	0.282	0.673	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.388	0.282	0.670
	Right Tilt	0.231	0.146	0.377		Right Tilt	0.243	0.146	0.389
	Left Cheek	0.410	0.101	0.511		Left Cheek	0.403	0.101	0.504
	Left Tilt	0.232	0.079	0.311		Left Tilt	0.232	0.079	0.311
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.658	0.282	0.940	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.716	0.282	0.998
	Right Tilt	0.343	0.146	0.489		Right Tilt	0.325	0.146	0.471
	Left Cheek	0.423	0.101	0.524		Left Cheek	0.421	0.101	0.522
	Left Tilt	0.355	0.079	0.434		Left Tilt	0.345	0.079	0.424
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.934	0.282	1.216	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.850	0.282	1.132
	Right Tilt	0.393	0.146	0.539		Right Tilt	0.409	0.146	0.555
	Left Cheek	0.620	0.101	0.721		Left Cheek	0.594	0.101	0.695
	Left Tilt	0.438	0.079	0.517		Left Tilt	0.429	0.079	0.508

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 25 of 32

11.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	CDMA SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	Cell. CDMA	0.960	0.152	1.112
Back Side	AWS CDMA	0.950	0.152	1.102
Back Side	PCS CDMA	0.791	0.152	0.943

Table 11-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	CDMA SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	Cell. CDMA	0.960	0.167	1.127
Back Side	AWS CDMA	0.950	0.167	1.117
Back Side	PCS CDMA	0.791	0.167	0.958

Note: Bluetooth SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498. Estimated SAR results were used in the above table to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

11.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the devices edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm from edge are not required to be evaluated for SAR (“-”).

Table 11-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	Cell. EVDO SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	AWS EVDO SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.934	0.152	1.086	Body SAR	Back	0.995	0.152	1.147
	Front	0.490	0.052	0.542		Front	0.530	0.052	0.582
	Top	-	0.033	0.033		Top	-	0.033	0.033
	Bottom	0.045	-	0.045		Bottom	0.300	-	0.300
	Right	0.359	-	0.359		Right	0.247	-	0.247
	Left	0.496	0.164	0.660		Left	0.042	0.164	0.206

Simult Tx	Configuration	PCS EVDO SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.977	0.152	1.129
	Front	0.792	0.052	0.844
	Top	-	0.033	0.033
	Bottom	0.428	-	0.428
	Right	0.246	-	0.246
	Left	0.114	0.164	0.278

11.6 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 26 of 32

12 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

12.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was preformed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .
- 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

Table 12-1
Body SAR Measurement Variability Results

BODY VARIABILITY RESULTS													
Band	FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Side	Spacing	Measured SAR (1g)	1st Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio
	MHz	Ch.					(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
835	836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	TDSO / SO32	back	10 mm	0.900	0.863	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1750	1753.75	875	AWS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	back	10 mm	0.940	0.895	1.05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1900	1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	back	10 mm	0.873	0.765	1.14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

12.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was < 1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 27 of 32

13 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/10/2012	Annual	10/10/2013	1833460
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	MY45470194
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/4/2012	Annual	4/4/2013	JP38020182
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	10/10/2012	Annual	10/10/2013	3613A00315
SPEAG	D1750V2	1750 MHz SAR Dipole	4/24/2012	Annual	4/24/2013	1051
SPEAG	D1765V2	1765 MHz SAR Dipole	5/18/2012	Annual	5/18/2013	1008
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/22/2012	Annual	2/22/2013	5d149
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/23/2012	Annual	8/23/2013	719
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	1/8/2013	Annual	1/8/2014	797
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Amplifier Research	5S1G4	5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	21910
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	8/23/2012	Annual	8/23/2013	4d026
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	2/17/2012	Annual	2/17/2013	4d133
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/19/2012	Annual	9/19/2013	1323
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/7/2012	Annual	5/7/2013	1334
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/13/2012	Annual	11/13/2013	1333
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/24/2012	Annual	8/24/2013	1322
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/19/2012	Annual	4/19/2013	665
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	6/19/2012	Annual	6/19/2013	1070
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	12/11/2012	Annual	12/11/2013	1091
Agilent	85070E	Dielectric Probe Kit	3/8/2012	Annual	3/8/2013	MY44300633
Intelligent Weighing	PD-3000	Electronic Balance	6/29/2012	Annual	6/29/2013	120405017
VWR	23226-658	Long Stem Thermometer	7/11/2012	Biennial	7/11/2014	122389330
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	9/25/2012	Biennial	9/25/2014	122541139
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
VWR	62344-925	Mini-Thermometer	10/24/2011	Biennial	10/24/2013	111886414
VWR	62344-925	Mini-Thermometer	10/24/2011	Biennial	10/24/2013	111886414
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-232	Peak Power Sensor	10/12/2012	Biennial	10/12/2014	836019/013
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	12/4/2012	Annual	12/4/2013	1070030
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	11/28/2012	Annual	11/28/2013	1138001
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	5605
Anritsu	MA2411B	Power Sensor	3/5/2012	Annual	3/5/2013	846215
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/4/2012	Annual	12/4/2013	1207364
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/5/2012	Annual	12/5/2013	1126066
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Tester	11/6/2012	Annual	11/6/2013	6200901190
Tektronix	RSA-6114A	Real Time Spectrum Analyzer	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	B010177
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	11/15/2012	Annual	11/15/2013	3287
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/24/2012	Annual	4/24/2013	3213
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	8/28/2012	Annual	8/28/2013	3022
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	5/18/2012	Annual	5/18/2013	3263
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	9/20/2012	Annual	9/20/2013	3288
Rohde & Schwarz	SME06	Signal Generator	10/11/2012	Annual	10/11/2013	832026
Agilent	8648D	Signal Generator	4/3/2012	Annual	4/3/2013	3629U00687
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
COMTECH	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M1S5A00-009
Agilent	85047A	S-Parameter Test Set	N/A	N/A	N/A	2904A00579
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench (8" lb)	11/29/2011	Triennial	11/29/2014	21053
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/10/2012	Annual	10/10/2013	8650319
Anritsu	MA2481D	Universal Sensor	12/17/2012	Annual	12/17/2013	1204343
Anritsu	MA2481D	Universal Sensor	12/17/2012	Annual	12/17/2013	1204419
Control Company	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/4/2012	Biennial	1/4/2014	122014488
Control Company	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/4/2012	Biennial	1/4/2014	122014497
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	9/24/2012	Annual	9/24/2013	GB43163447
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/18/2012	Biennial	10/18/2014	GB43193563
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Tester	4/4/2012	Annual	4/4/2013	US41140256

Note:

- CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.
- Each equipment item was used only within its respective calibration period.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 28 of 32

14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i 1gm	c _i 10 gms	1gm u _i (± %)	10gms u _i (± %)	v _i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
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	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
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	∞
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			12.1	11.7	299
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)				k=2			24.2	23.5	

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

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 29 of 32

15 CONCLUSION

15.1 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]

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 30 of 32	

16 REFERENCES

- [1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.
- [2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, 2006.
- [3] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, Sept. 1992.
- [4] ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, December 2002.
- [5] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, June 2001.
- [6] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices.
- [7] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for RadioFrequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.
- [8] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.
- [9] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. -124.
- [10] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.
- [11] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.
- [12] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct. 1996, pp. 1865-1873.
- [13] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.
- [14] G. Hartsgrrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bioelectromagnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.
- [15] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.
- [16] W. Gander, Computermathematik, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [17] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 31 of 32

- [18] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65, Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. Supplement C, Dec. 1997.
- [19] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.
- [20] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10kHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.
- [21] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.
- [22] IEC 62209-1, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz), Feb. 2005.
- [23] Industry Canada RSS-102 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) Issue 4, March 2010.
- [24] Health Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz – 300 GHz, 2009
- [25] FCC Public Notice DA-02-1438. Office of Engineering and Technology Announces a Transition Period for the Phantom Requirements of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65, June 19, 2002
- [26] FCC SAR Test Procedures for 2G-3G Devices, Mobile Hotspot and UMPC Devices KDB Publications 941225, D01-D07
- [27] SAR Measurement procedures for IEEE 802.11a/b/g KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02
- [28] FCC SAR Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas, KDB Publications 648474 D02-D04
- [29] FCC SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers, FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04
- [30] FCC SAR Measurement and Reporting Requirements for 100MHz – 6 GHz, KDB Publications 865664 D01-D02
- [31] FCC General RF Exposure Guidance and SAR Procedures for Dongles, KDB Publication 447498, D01-D02
- [32] Anexo à Resolução No. 533, de 10 de Setembro de 2009.
- [33] IEC 62209-2, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz), Mar. 2010.

FCC ID: A3LSCHR740C	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1302040156.A3L	Test Dates: 01/30/13 - 02/13/13	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 32 of 32

APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 38

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.942 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.672$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 02-04-2013; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 8/28/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2012

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: Cellular CDMA, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch

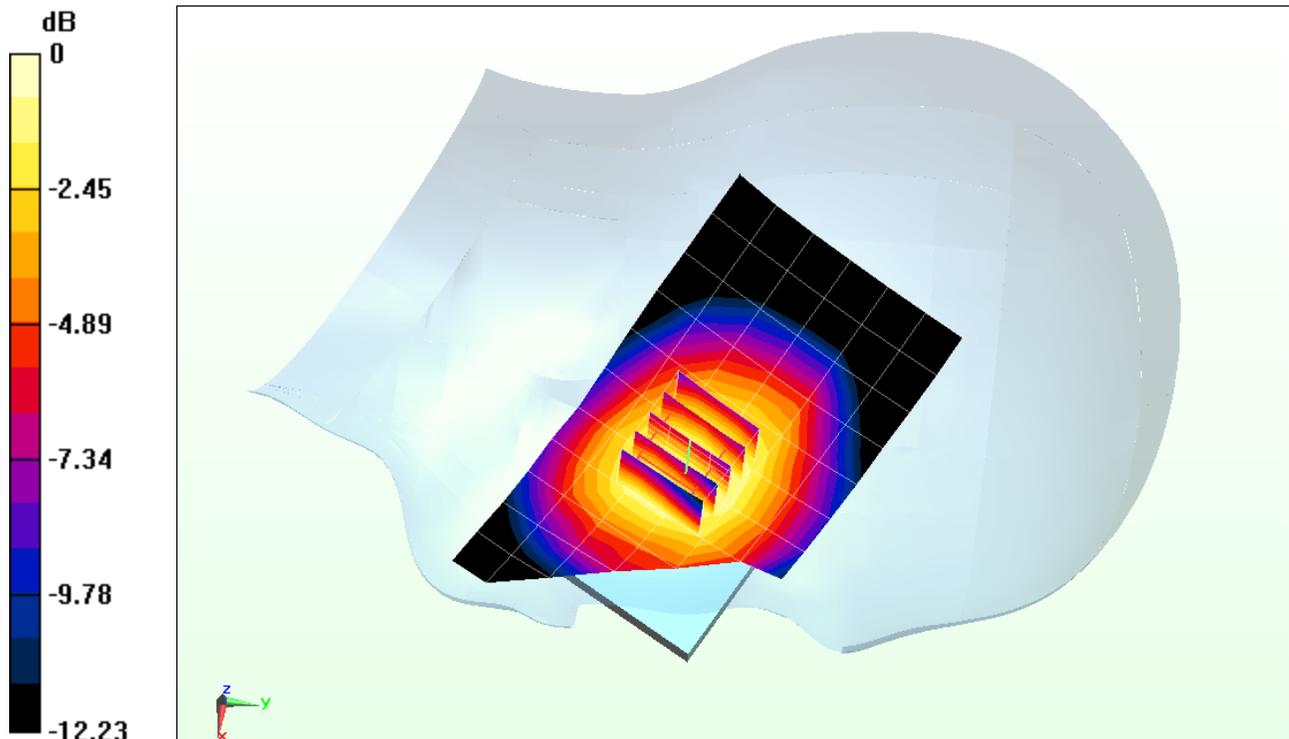
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 21.668 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.456 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.382 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.285 W/kg



0 dB = 0.400 W/kg = -3.98 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 36

Communication System: CDMA; Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1750 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1732.5 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.349 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.37$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 02-12-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.51, 5.51, 5.51); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: AWS EVDO, Right Head, Cheek, Mid.ch

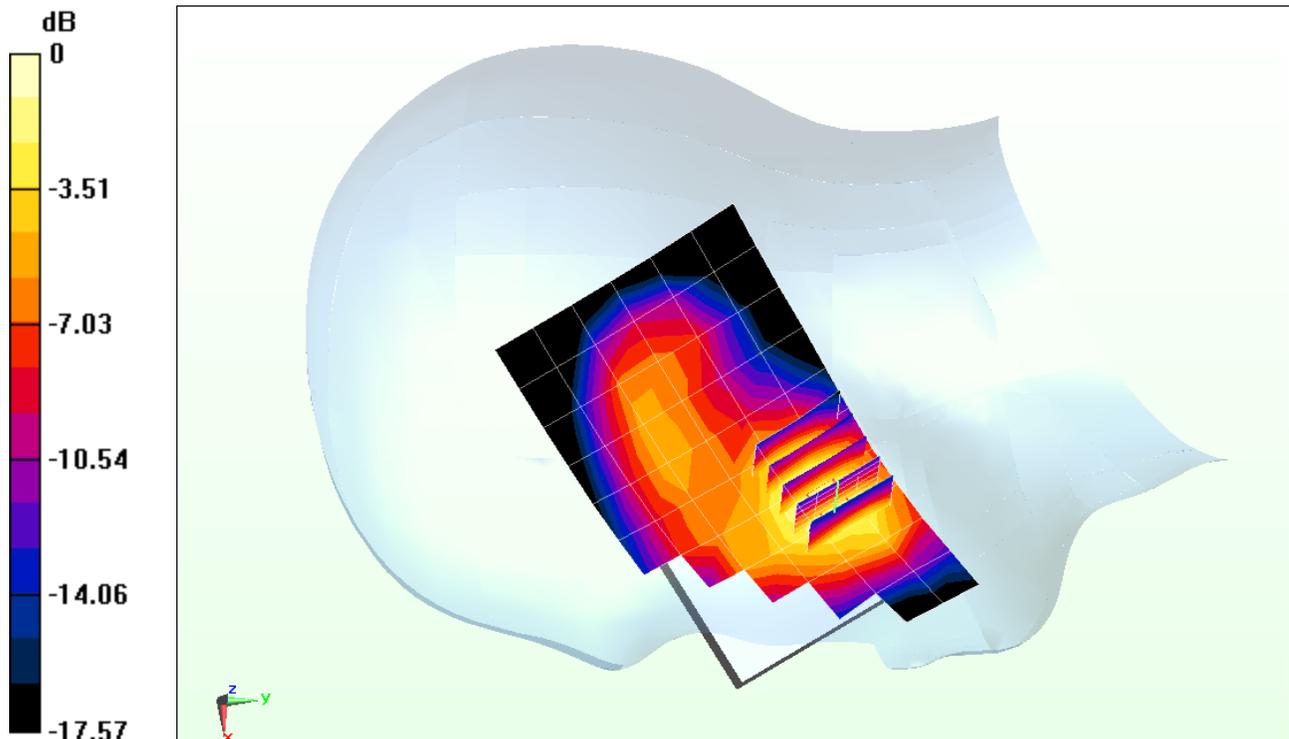
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 19.929 V/m; Power Drift = 0.20 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.18 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.671 W/kg



0 dB = 0.728 W/kg = -1.38 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 37

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1851.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.344 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.341$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 02-12-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 21.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: PCS CDMA, Right Head, Cheek, Low.ch

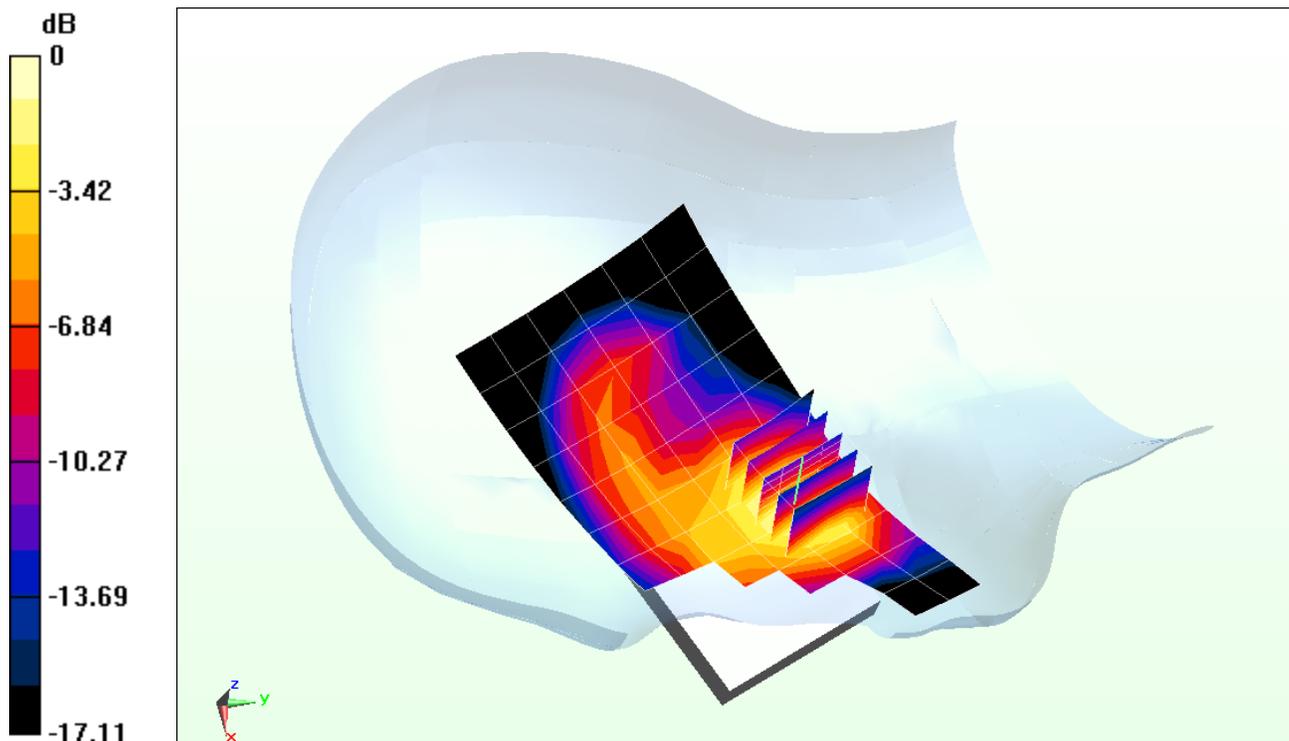
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 23.224 V/m; Power Drift = 0.21 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.823 W/kg



0 dB = 0.910 W/kg = -0.41 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 37

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 1.83 \text{ S/m}; \epsilon_r = 37.986; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 8/28/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

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

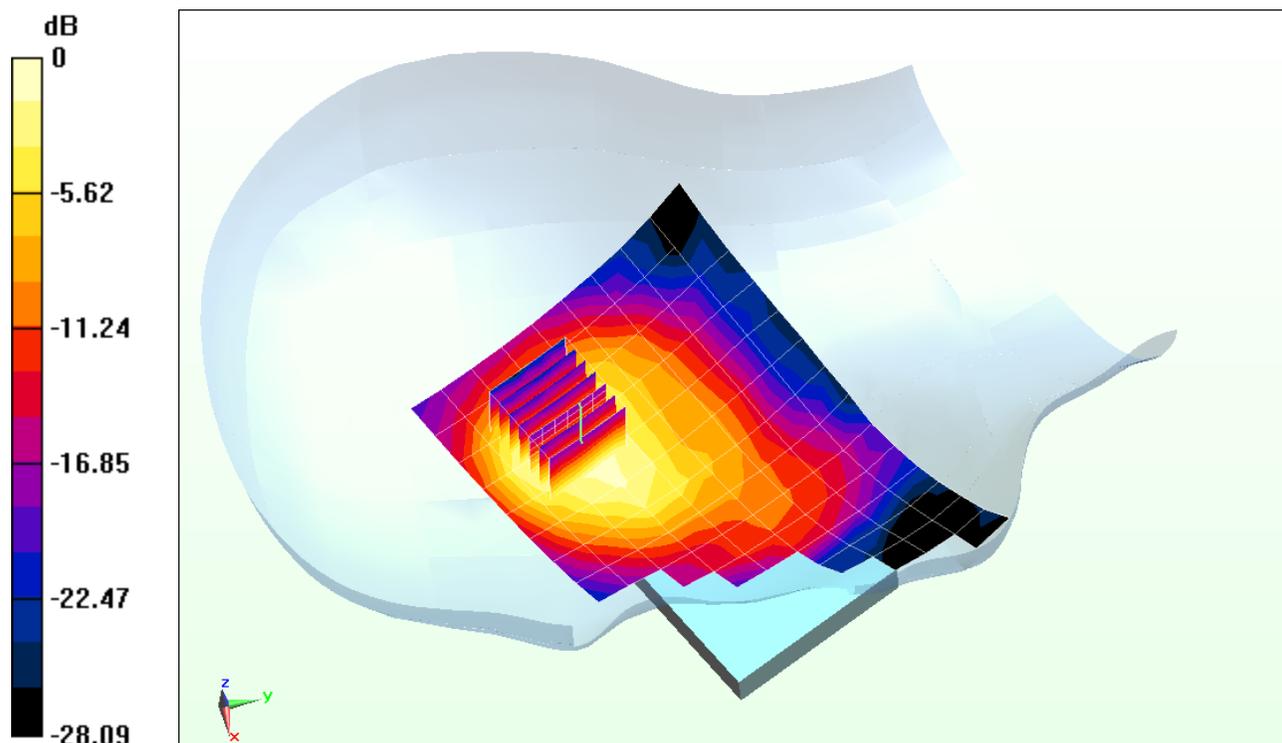
Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

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

Reference Value = 12.944 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.598 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.274 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.147 W/kg



0 dB = 0.357 W/kg = -4.47 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 38

Communication System: CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.007 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.897$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

Phantom: ELI v5.0 Door; Type: QDOVA002BB; Serial: TP-1158

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: Cell. CDMA, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

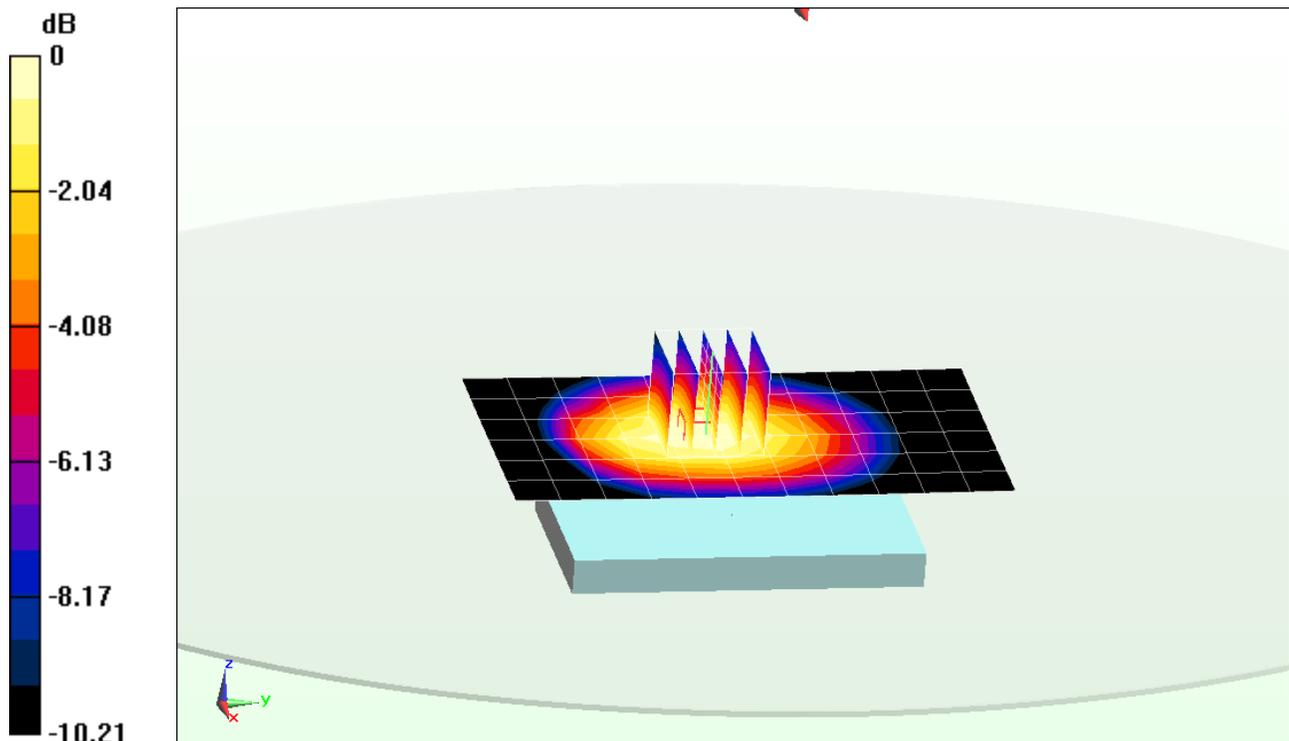
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 31.480 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.18 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.900 W/kg



0 dB = 0.944 W/kg = -0.25 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 38

Communication System: CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.007 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.897$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

Phantom: ELI v5.0 Door; Type: QDOVA002BB; Serial: TP-1158

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: Cell. EVDO, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

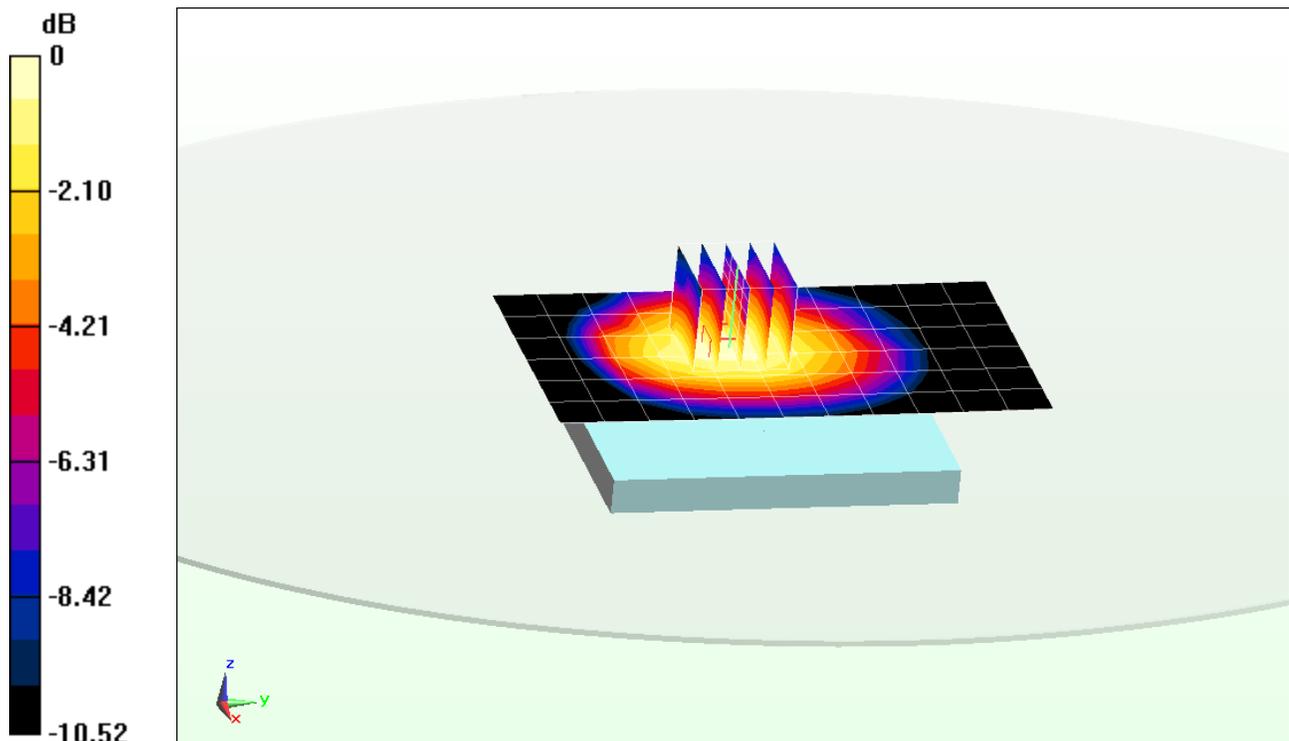
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 29.251 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.856 W/kg



0 dB = 0.907 W/kg = -0.42 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 36

Communication System: AWS CDMA; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1753.75 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.508 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.609$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-04-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 11/15/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 11/13/2012

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: AWS CDMA, Body SAR, Back side, High.ch

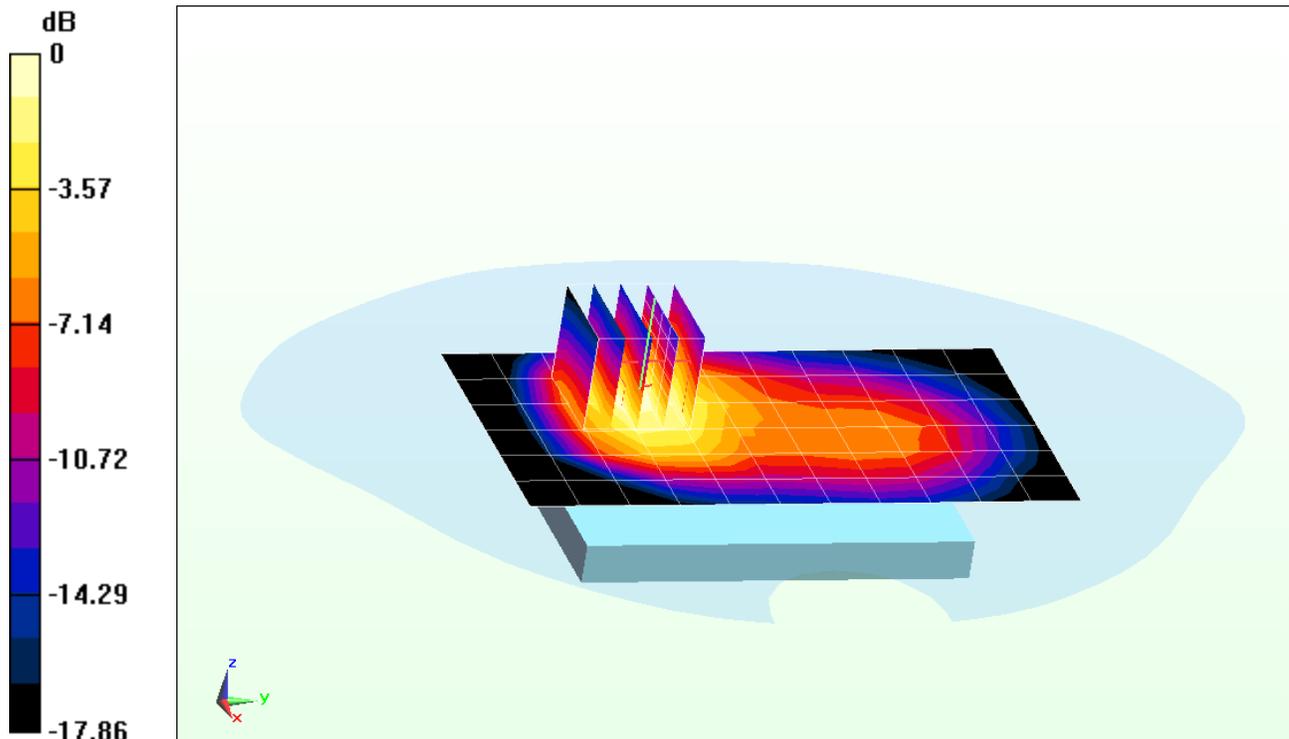
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 25.637 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.57 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.913 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.512 W/kg



0 dB = 0.967 W/kg = -0.15 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 36

Communication System: AWS CDMA; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1753.75 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.508 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.609$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-04-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 11/15/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 11/13/2012

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: AWS EVDO, Body SAR, Back side, High.ch

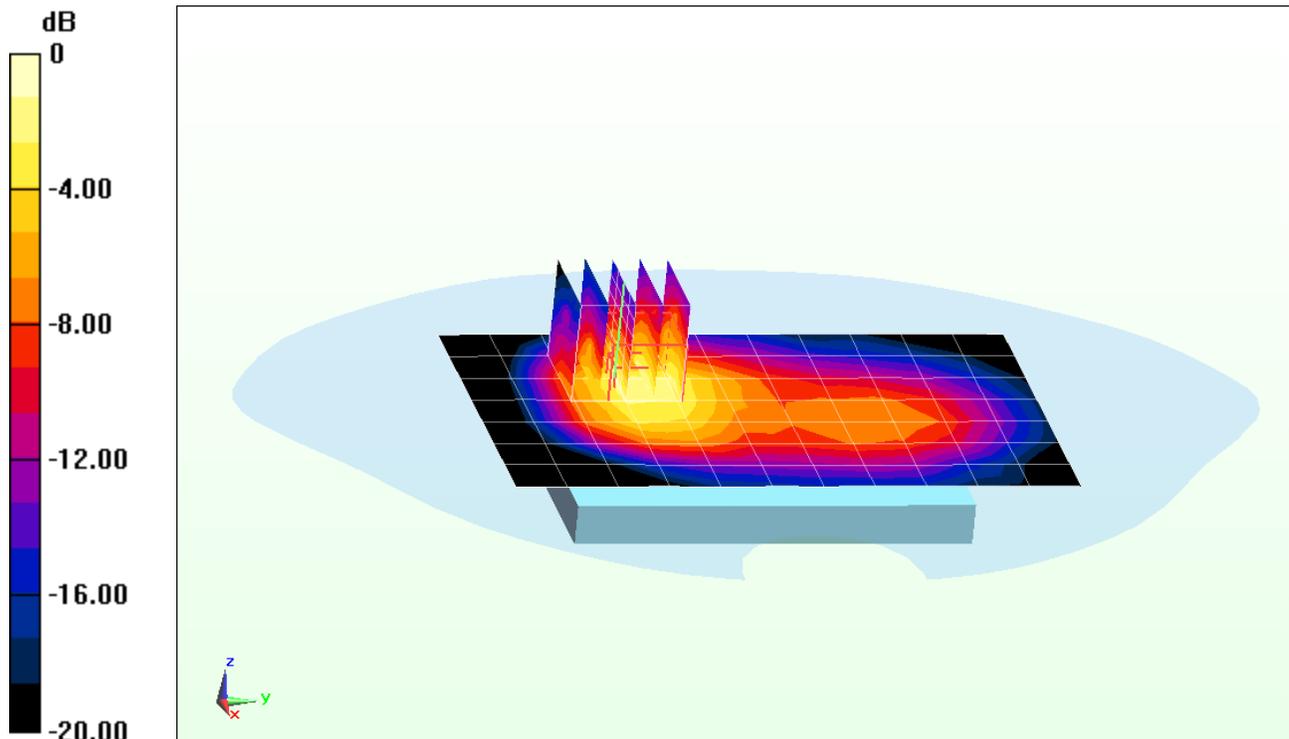
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 25.584 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.19 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.940 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.507 W/kg



0 dB = 1.16 W/kg = 0.64 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 37

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.507 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.045$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: PCS CDMA, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

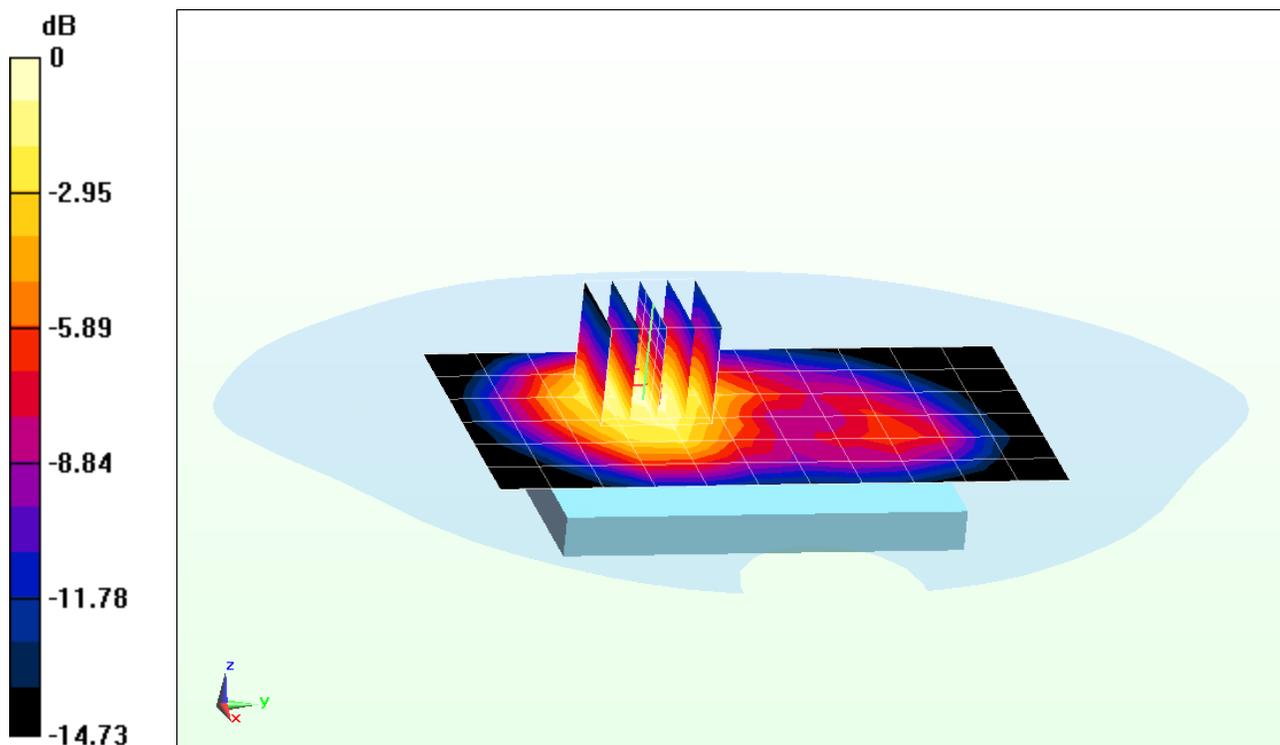
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 22.320 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.725 W/kg



0 dB = 0.790 W/kg = -1.02 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 37

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz ;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1851.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.492 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.897$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: PCS EVDO, Body SAR, Back side, Low ch.

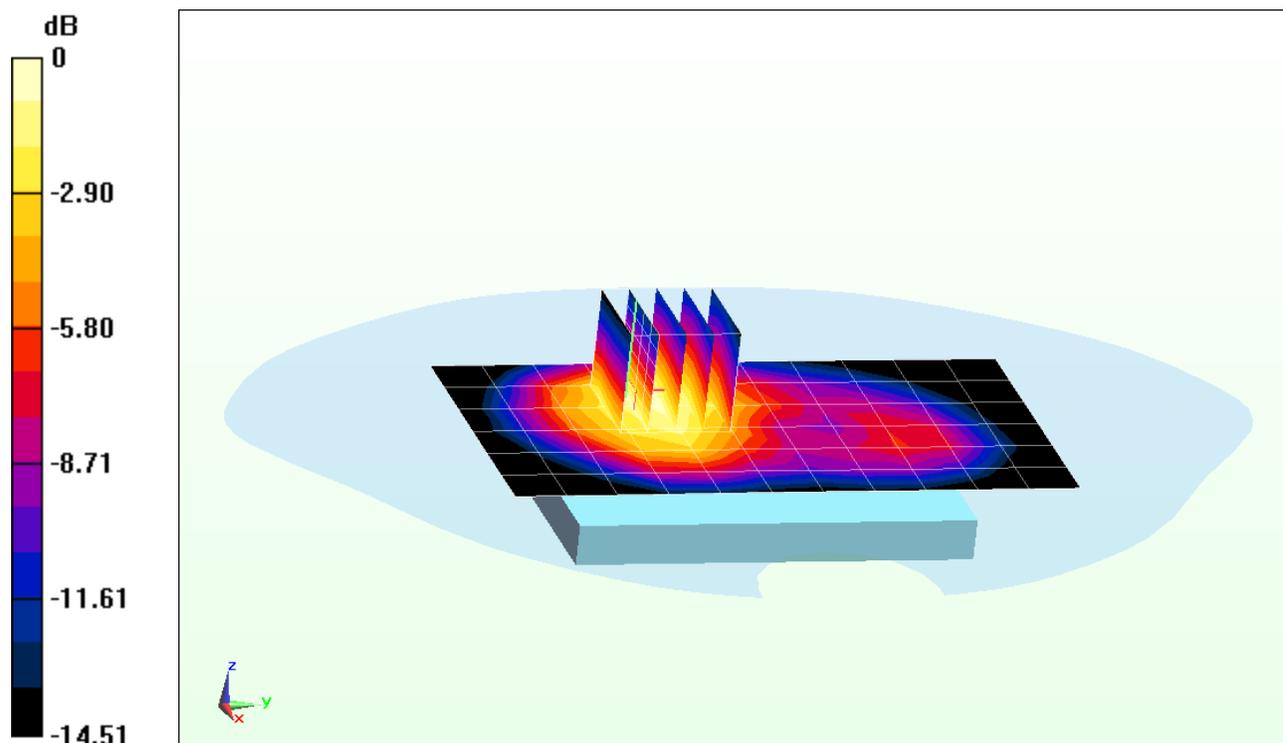
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 24.970 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.873 W/kg



0 dB = 0.909 W/kg = -0.41 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 38

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.001 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.064$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 11, 1 Mbps, Back Side

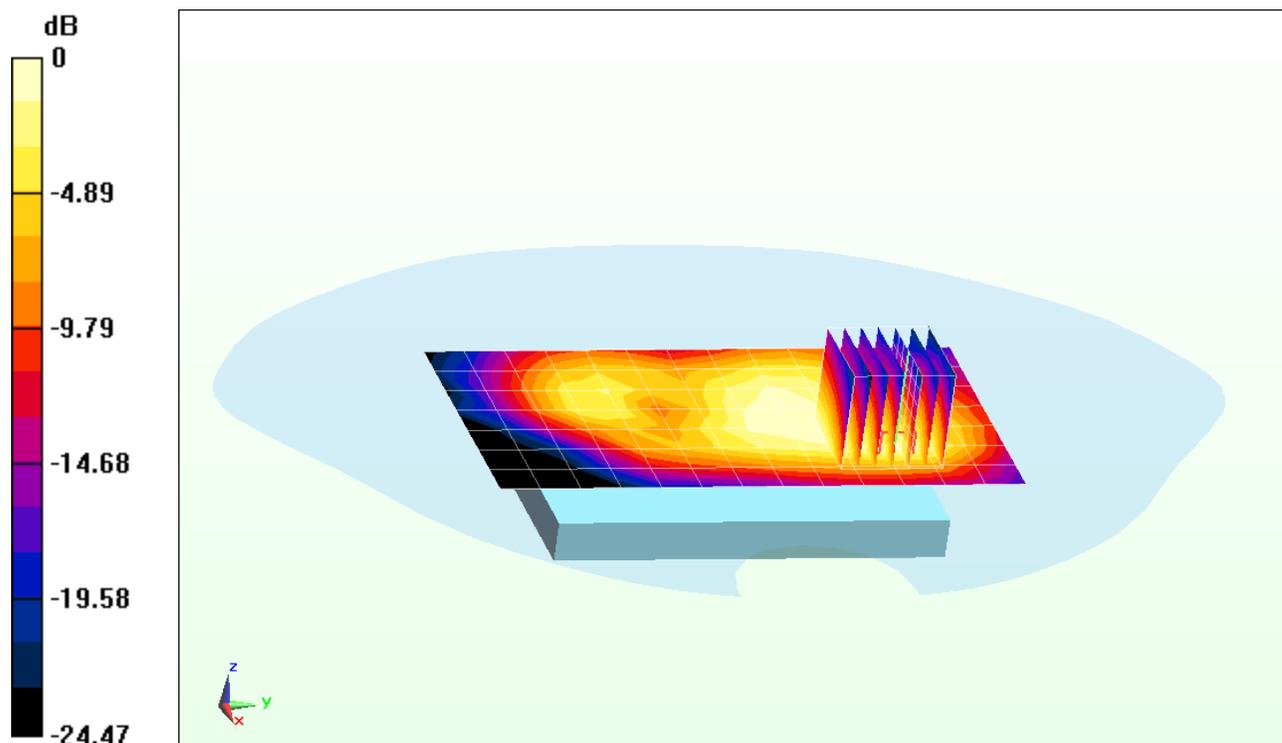
Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

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

Reference Value = 9.415 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.314 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.148 W/kg



0 dB = 0.197 W/kg = -7.06 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR740C; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 38

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.001 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.064$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 11, 1 Mbps, Left Edge

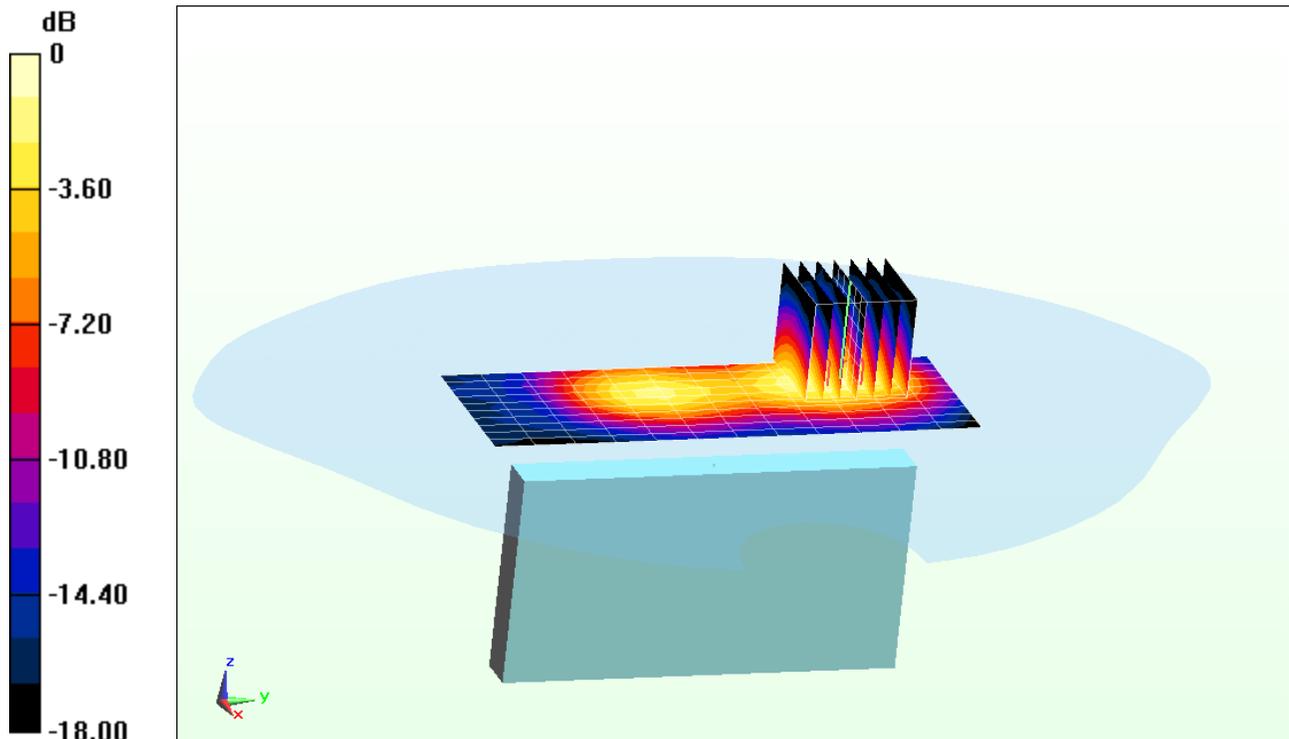
Area Scan (11x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=12mm

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

Reference Value = 9.625 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.320 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.159 W/kg



0 dB = 0.207 W/kg = -6.84 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d026

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.941 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.69$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 02-04-2013; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 8/28/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2012

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

835MHz System Verification

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

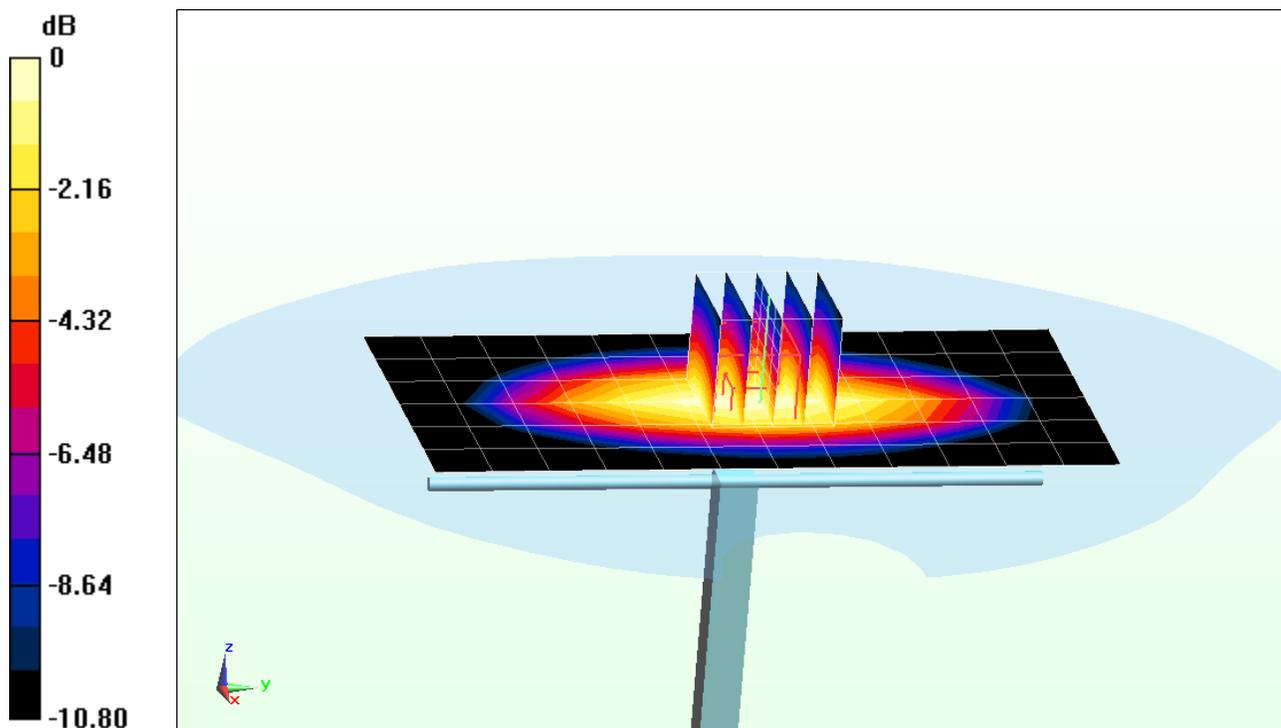
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.951 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.618 W/kg

Deviation = 1.28%



0 dB = 1.02 W/kg = 0.09 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: 1051

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1750 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.367 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.278$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-12-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.51, 5.51, 5.51); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

1750 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

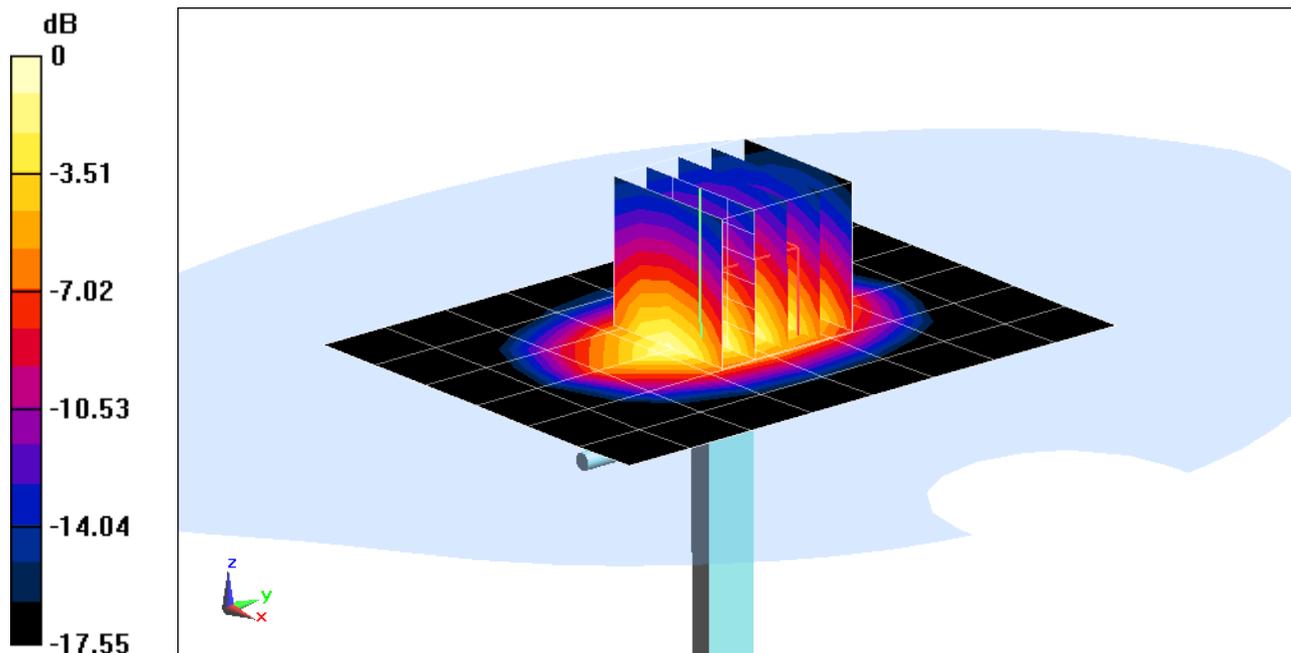
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.82 W/kg

Deviation = -6.01%



0 dB = 3.78 W/kg = 5.77 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.382 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.095$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-12-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 21.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

1900 MHz System Verification

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

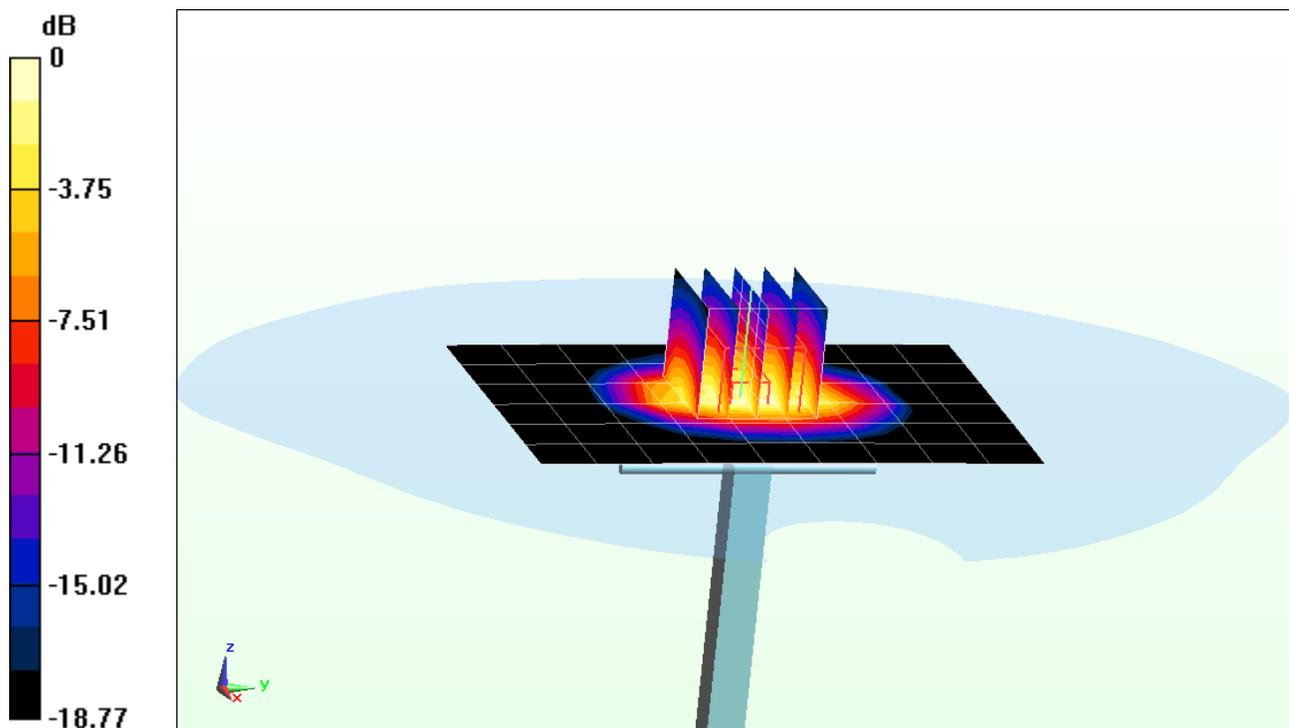
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.42 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.87 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.98 W/kg

Deviation = -1.53%



0 dB = 4.34 W/kg = 6.37 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.816 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.04$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 8/28/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

2450MHz System Verification

Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

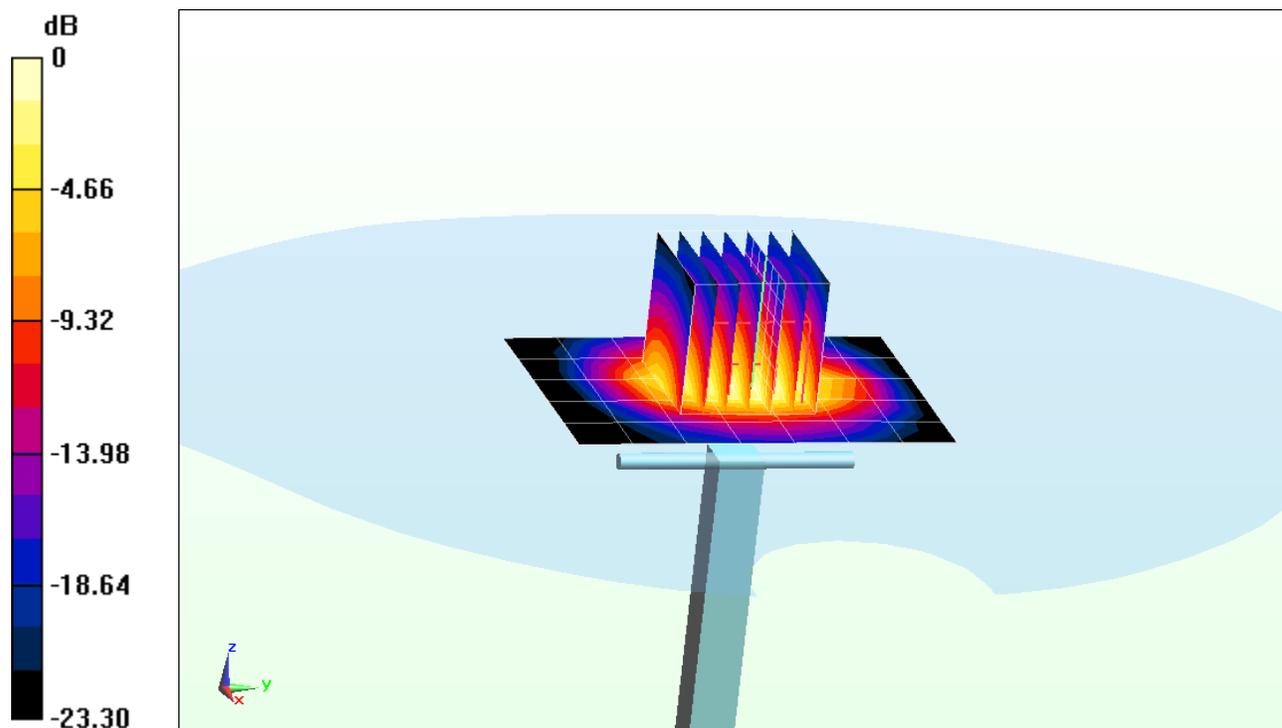
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.01 W/kg

Deviation = 4.36%



0 dB = 2.84 W/kg = 4.53 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d133

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.005 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.91$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

Phantom: ELI v5.0 Door; Type: QDOVA002BB; Serial: TP-1158

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

835 MHz System Verification

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

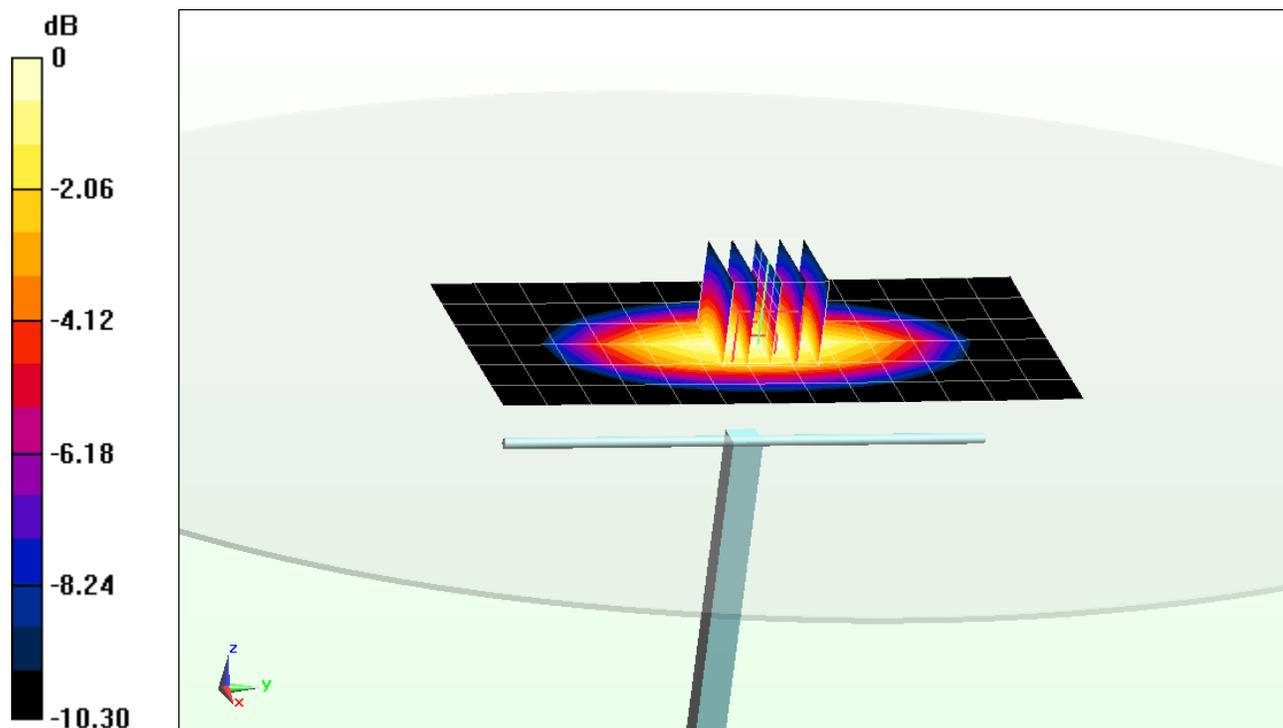
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.907 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.598 W/kg

Deviation = -5.52%



0 dB = 0.980 W/kg = -0.09 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1765V2; Serial: 1008

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.505 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.64$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-04-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 11/15/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 11/13/2012

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

1750 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

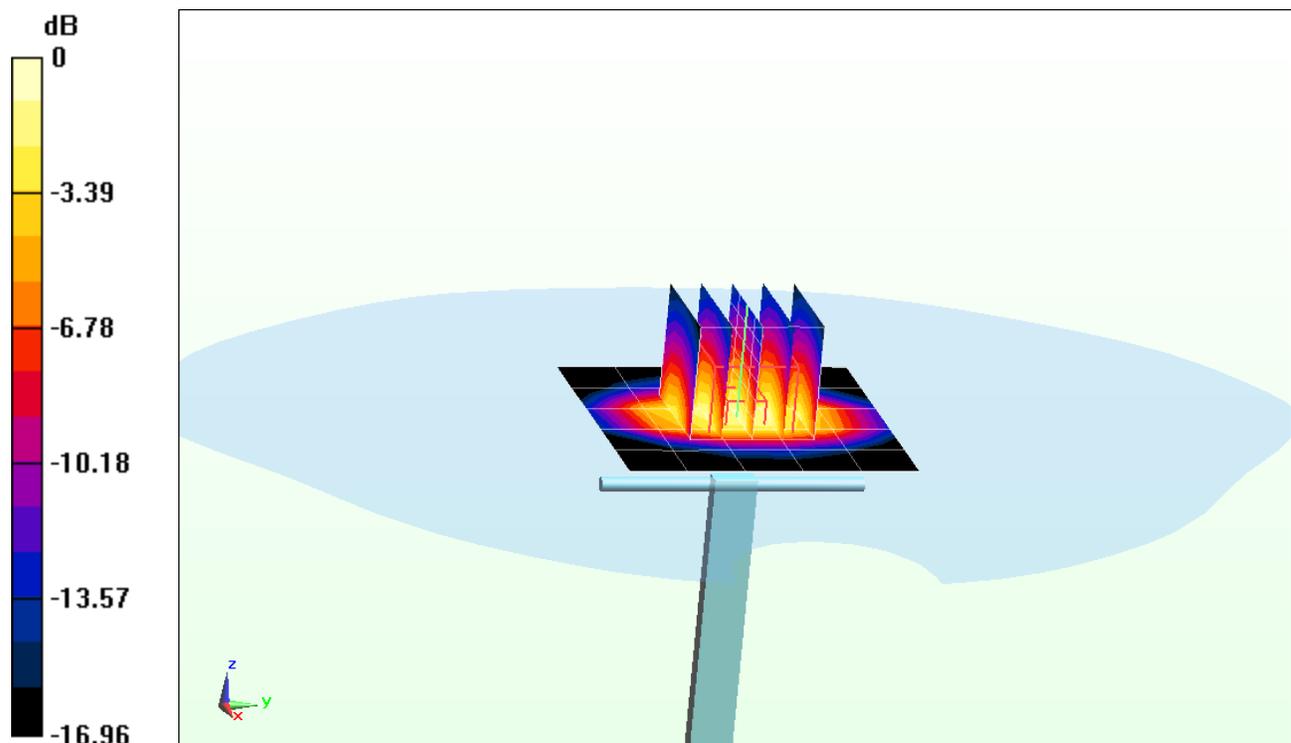
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.09 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.97 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 W/kg

Deviation = 6.15%



0 dB = 4.47 W/kg = 6.50 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: 1051

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.454 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.829$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.18, 5.18, 5.18); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

1750 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

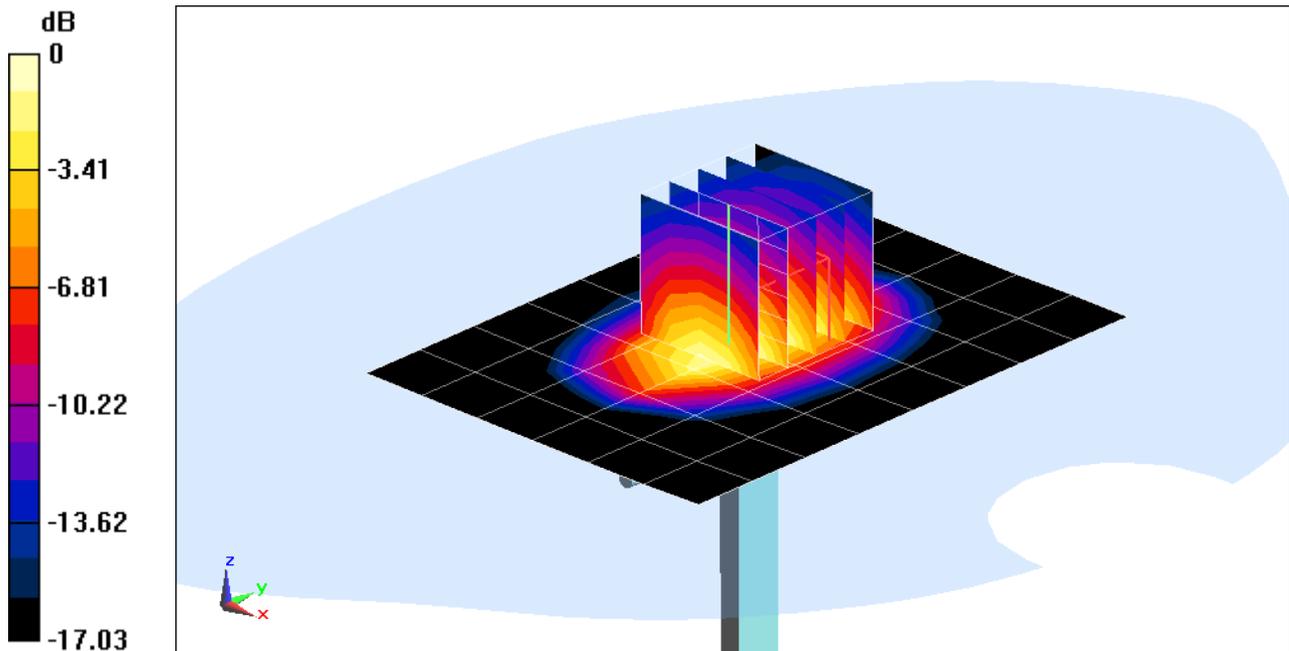
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.14 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.49 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.88 W/kg

Deviation = -7.18%



0 dB = 3.76 W/kg = 5.75 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

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

Medium: 1900 Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.529 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.96$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

1900 MHz System Verification

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

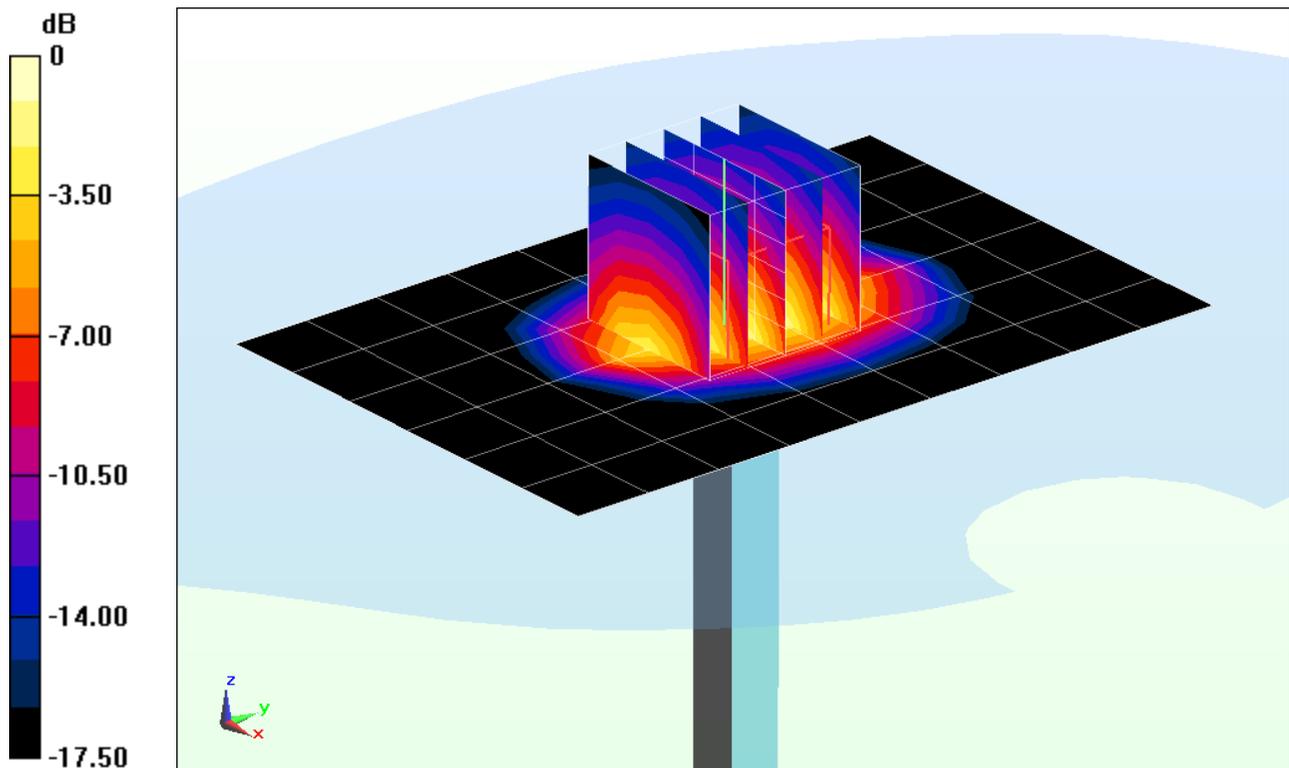
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.33 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg

Deviation = 2.80%



0 dB = 4.49 W/kg = 6.52 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 797

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.985 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.12$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

2450 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

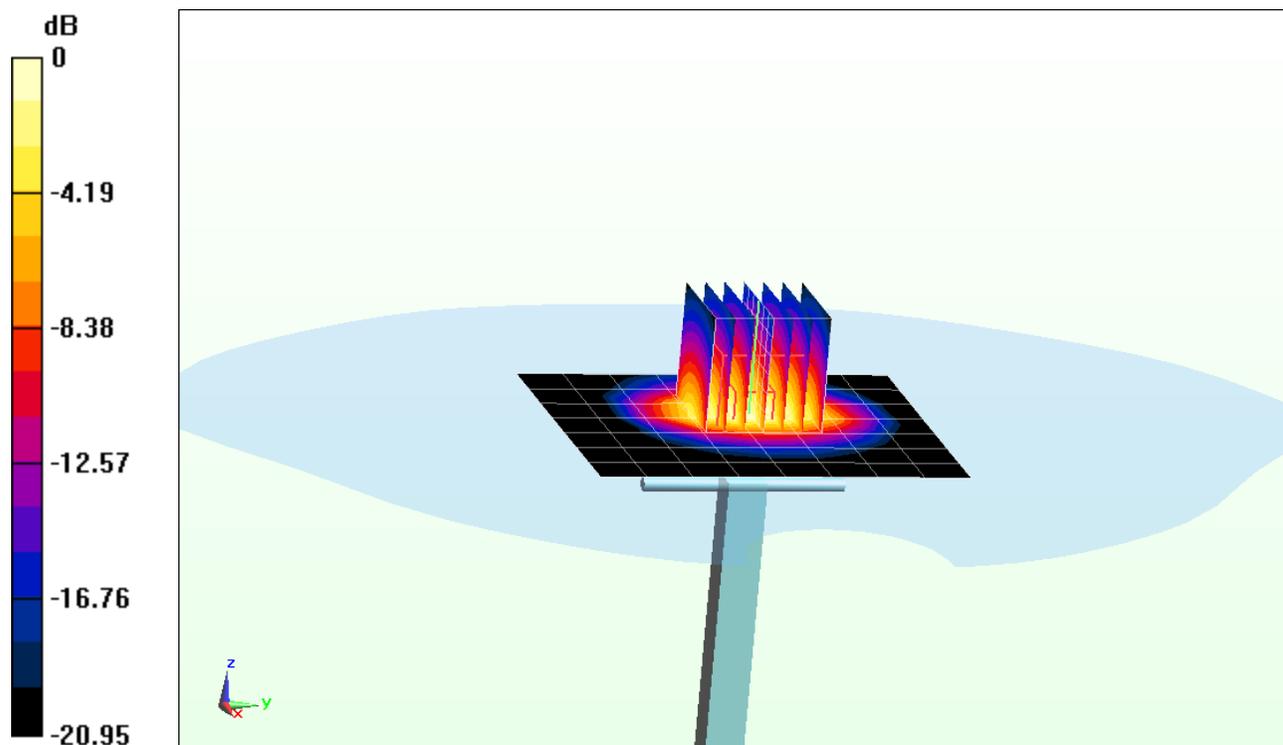
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.44 W/kg

Deviation = 4.84%



0 dB = 6.87 W/kg = 8.37 dBW/kg

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3022_Aug12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV2 - SN:3022**

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

Calibration date: **August 28, 2012**

*✓
Kok
7/10*

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	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: August 28, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ES3DV2

SN:3022

Manufactured: April 15, 2003
Calibrated: August 28, 2012

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 ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.00	1.04	0.99	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	98.3	99.5	101.3	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	133.3	$\pm 2.7 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	140.3	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	178.9	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.30	1.72	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.03	6.03	6.03	0.35	1.63	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.32	1.89	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.40	1.57	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.59	1.44	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.67	1.37	± 12.0 %

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

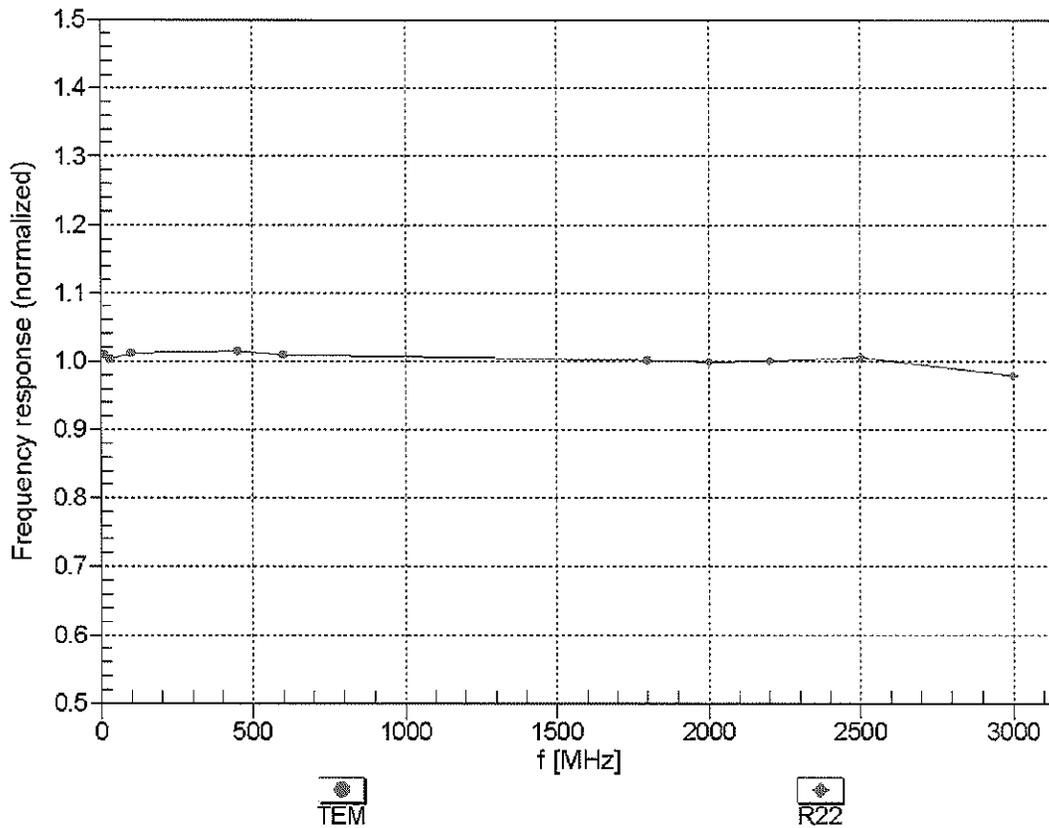
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.23	2.09	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.47	1.44	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.46	1.55	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.36	1.87	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	3.97	3.97	3.97	0.65	1.06	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.54	0.75	± 12.0 %

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

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

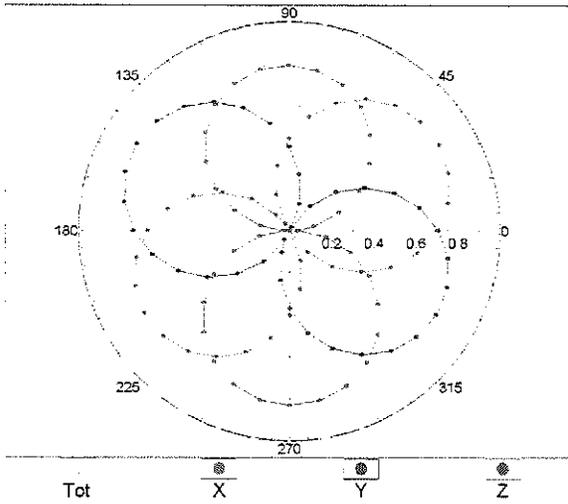
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



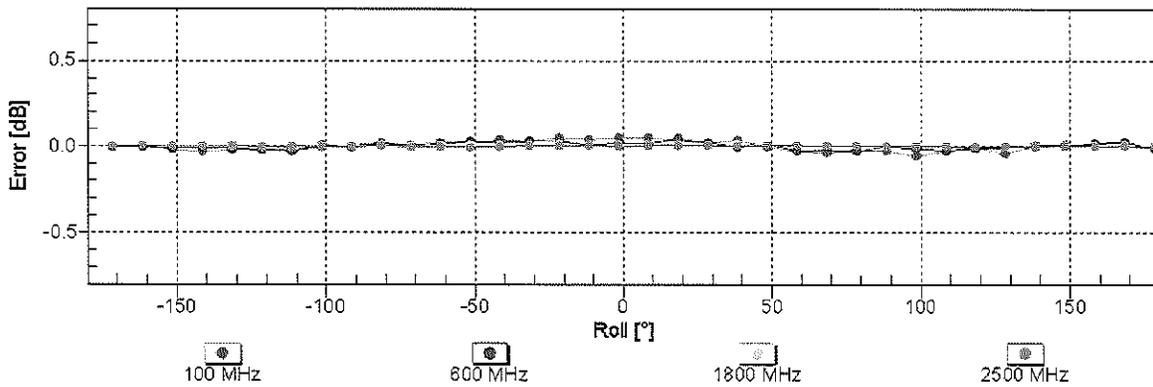
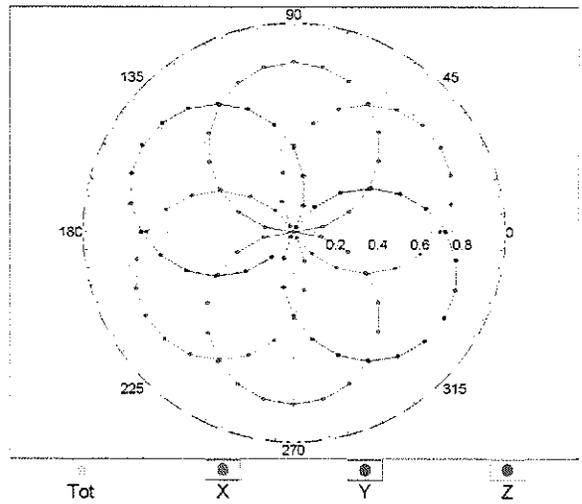
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

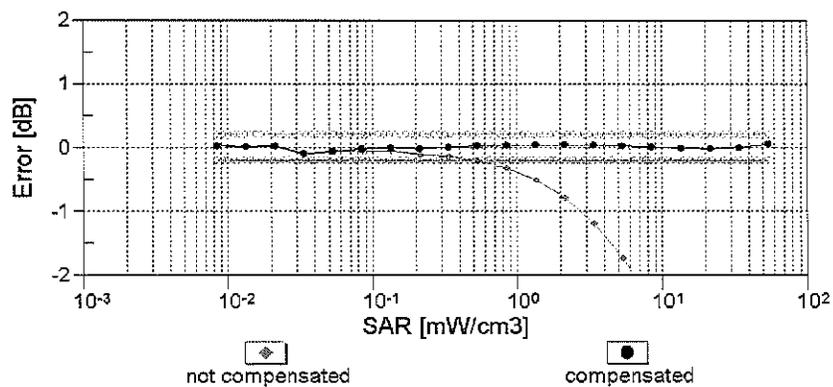
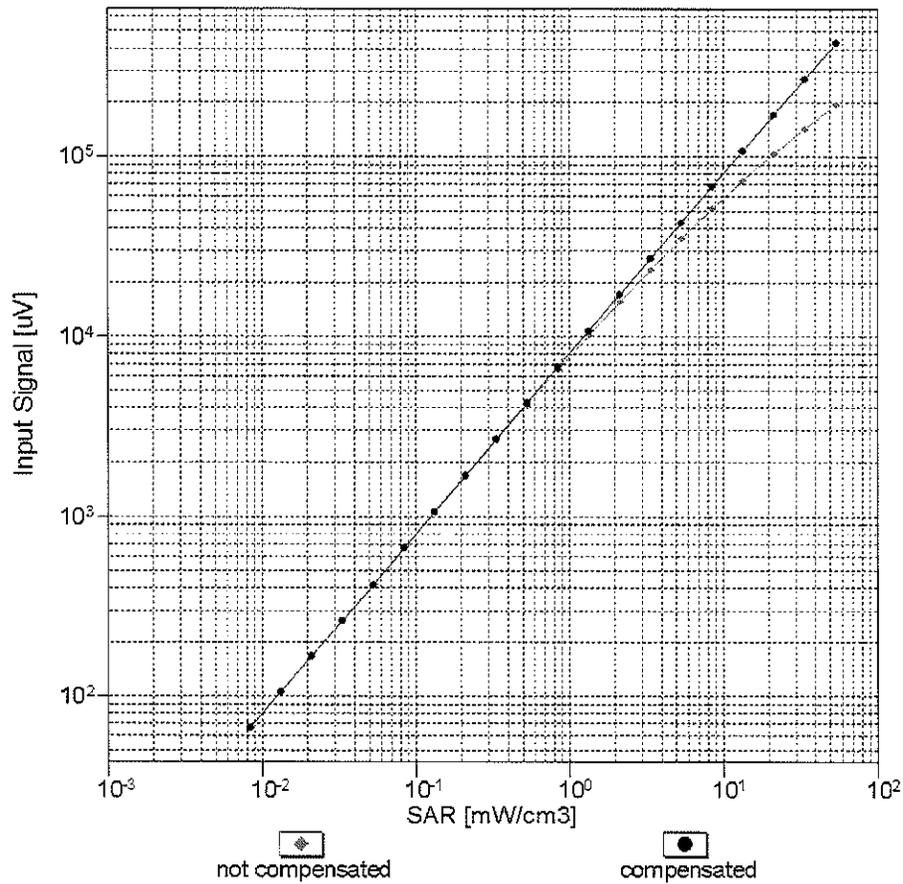


f=1800 MHz, R22



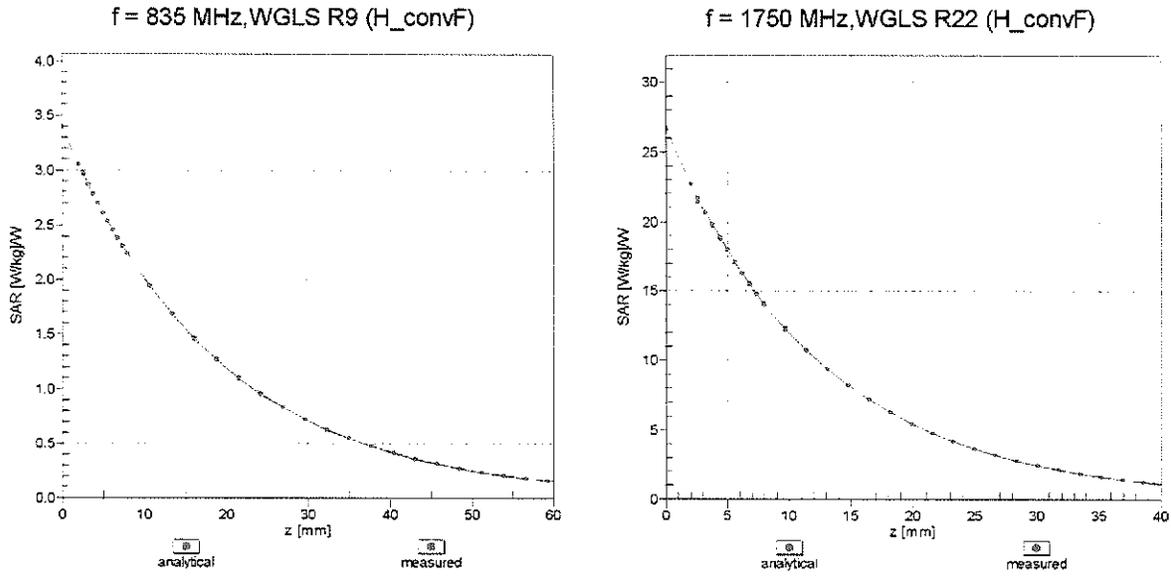
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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

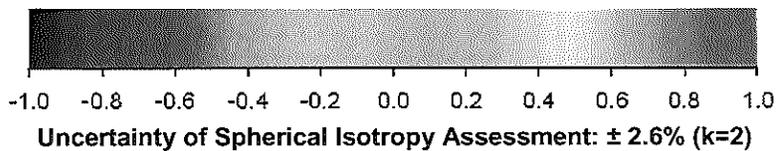
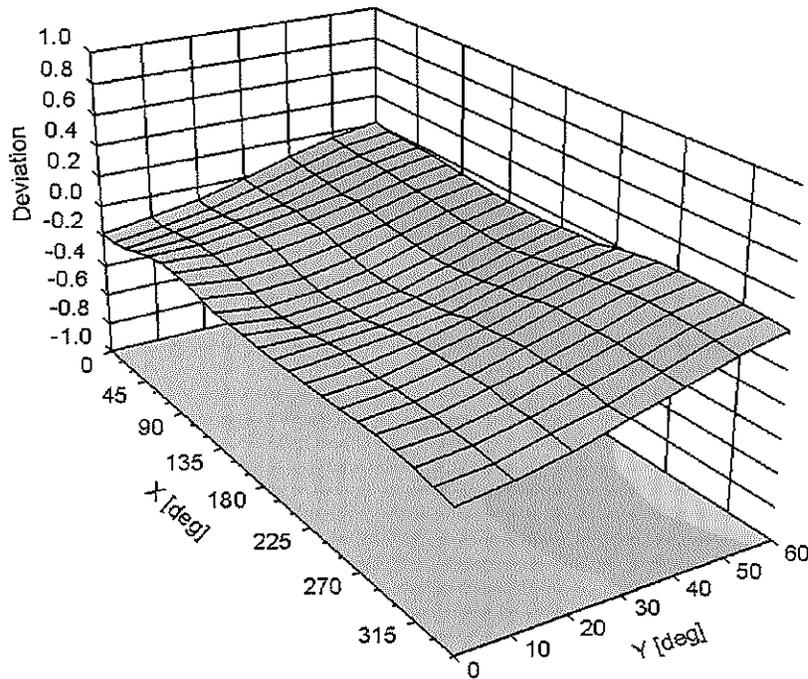


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	98.5
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 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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3288_Sep12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3288**

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

Calibration date: **September 20, 2012**

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)

*KOK
10/12/12*

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kastrati	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 20, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}; A, B, C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3288

Manufactured: July 6, 2010
Calibrated: September 20, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.87	0.97	0.75	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	101.3	102.4	103.9	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	168.6	$\pm 3.3 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	132.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	156.8	

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%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.41	6.41	6.41	0.76	1.18	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.70	1.28	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.28	5.28	5.28	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.80	1.26	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.80	1.31	± 12.0 %

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

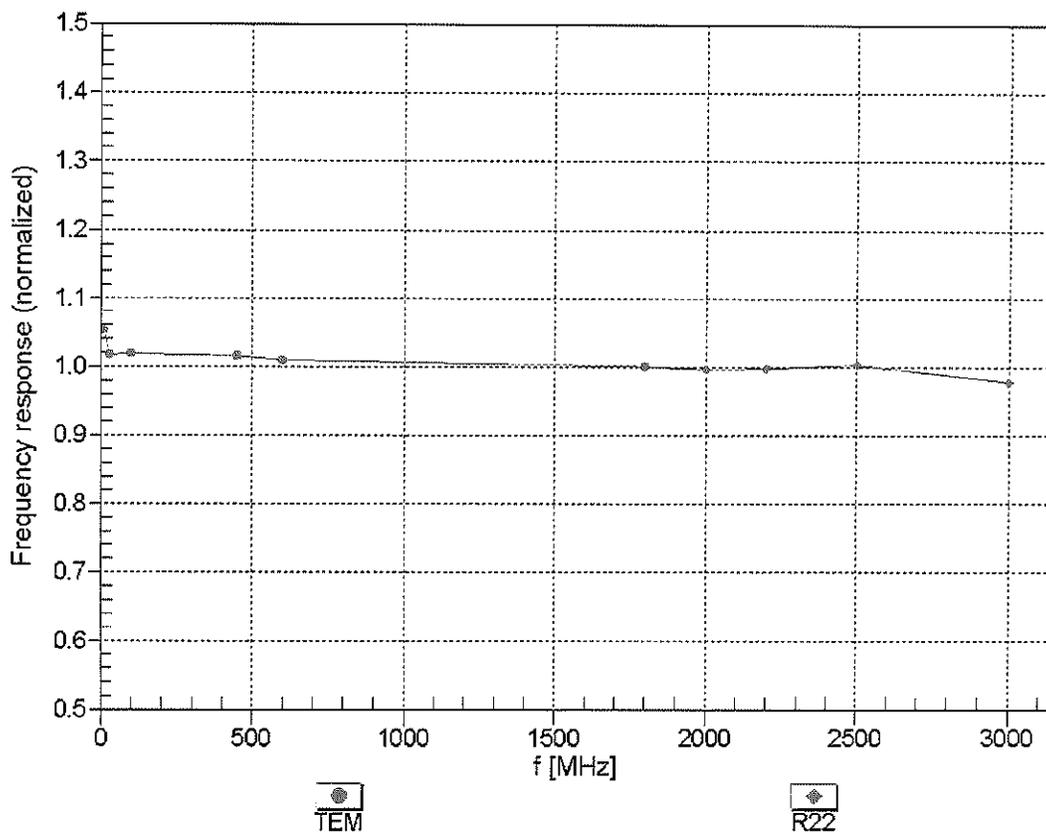
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.44	6.44	6.44	0.62	1.31	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.31	6.31	6.31	0.38	1.78	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.64	1.43	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.50	1.64	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.74	1.23	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.09	4.09	4.09	0.80	1.07	± 12.0 %

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

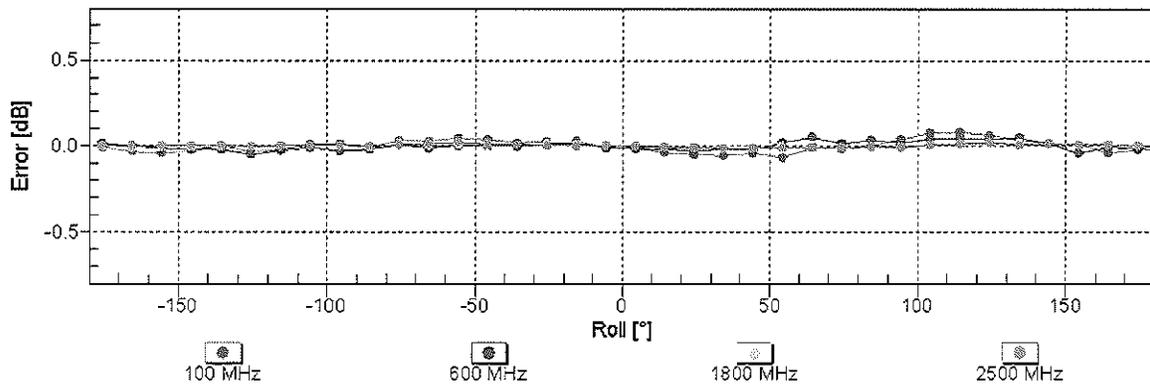
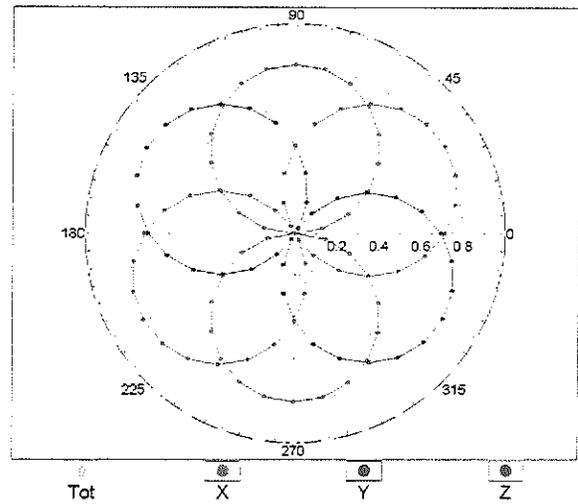
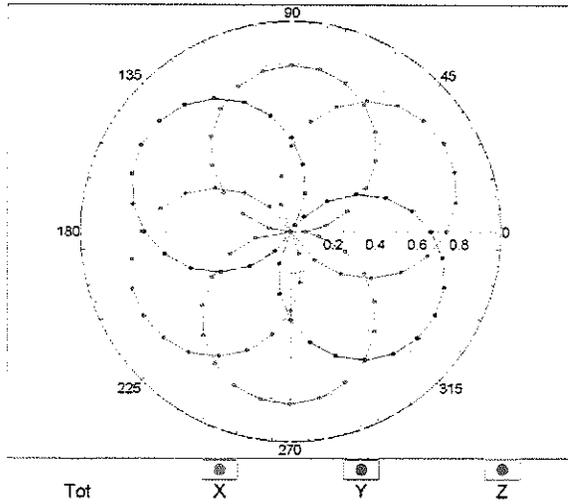


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

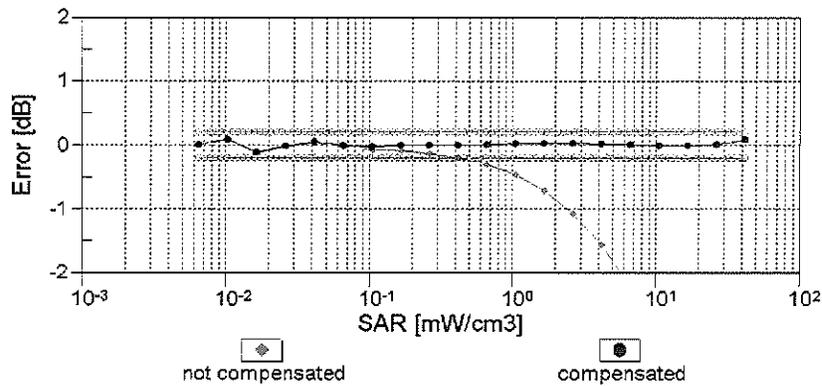
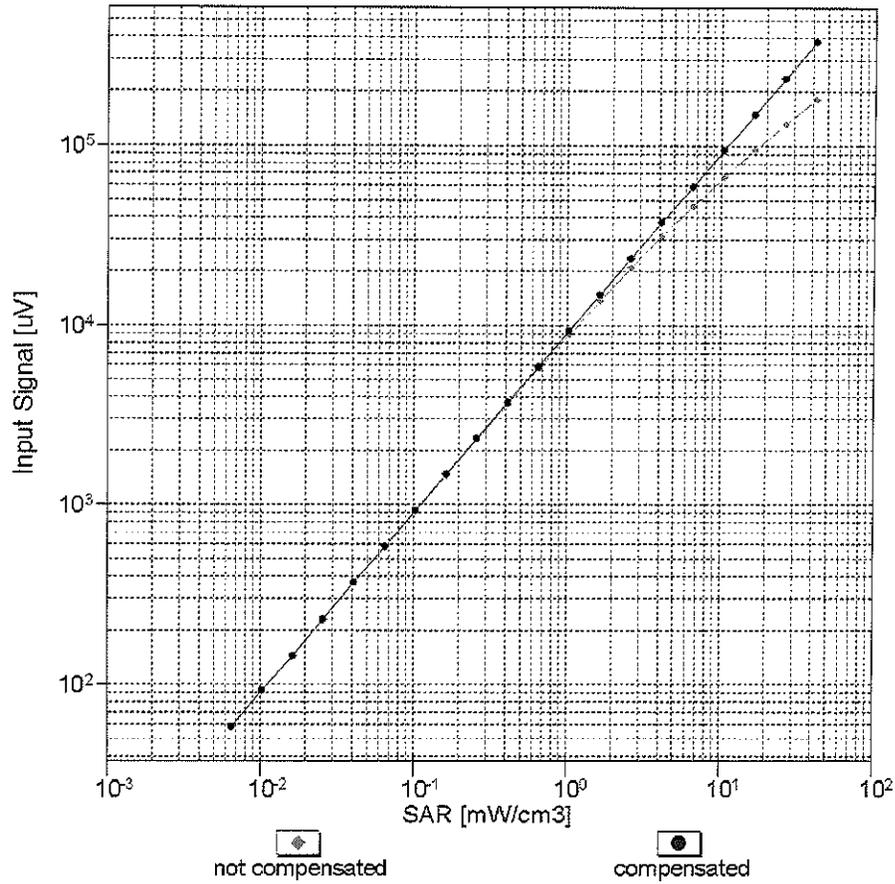
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



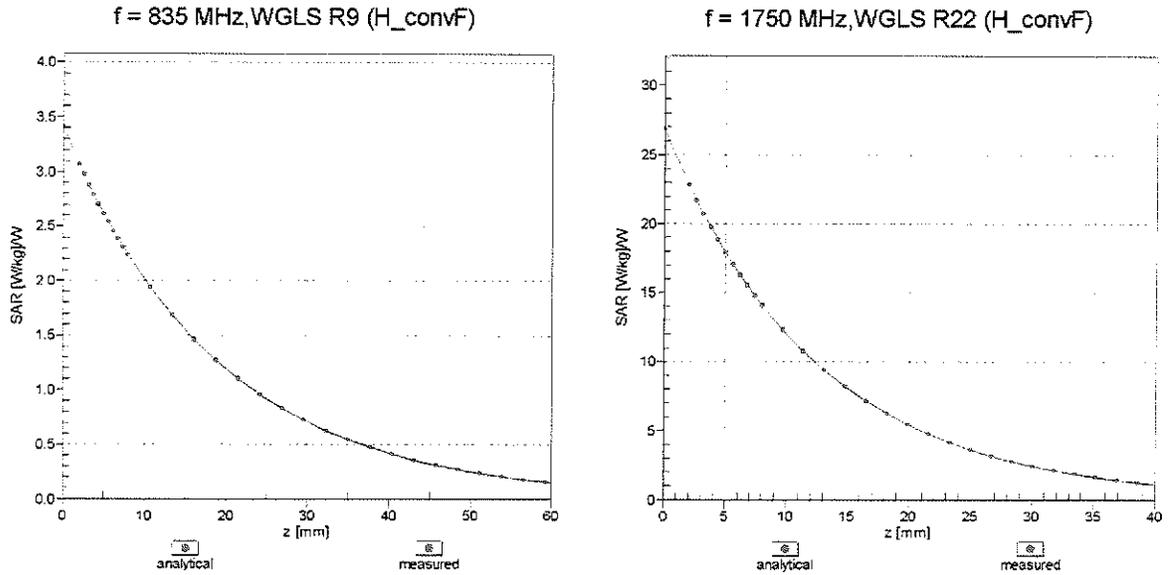
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



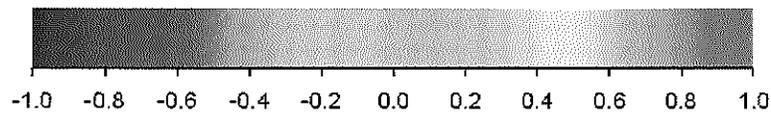
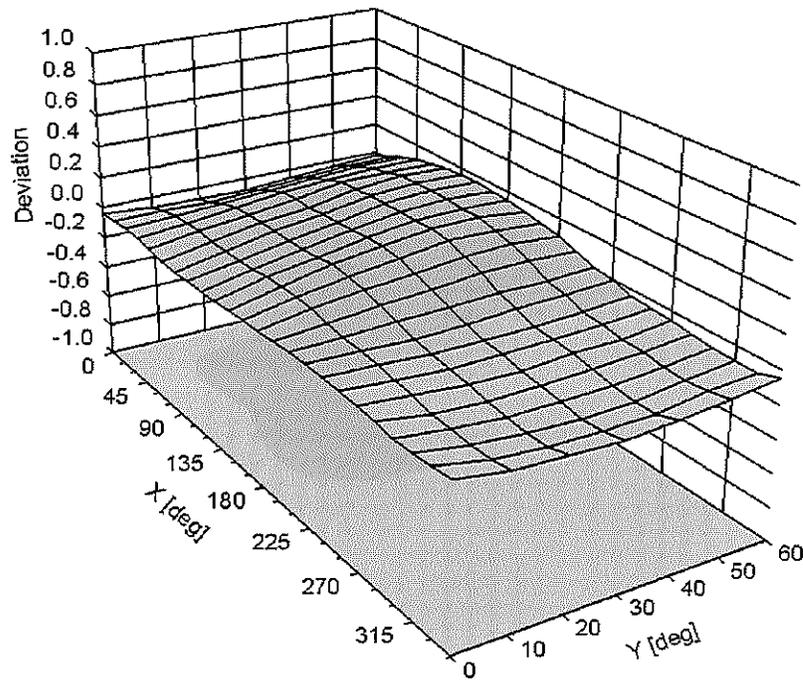
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	54.3
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 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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3263_May12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3263**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **May 18, 2012**

✓ Pok 6/5/12

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	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kastrali	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Kolja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature

Issued: May 21, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3263

Manufactured: January 25, 2010
Calibrated: May 18, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.21	1.23	1.12	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	100.1	99.6	104.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	153.9	$\pm 4.4 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	159.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	150.3	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.32	1.73	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.40	1.54	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	5.46	5.46	5.46	0.53	1.37	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.47	1.50	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.09	5.09	5.09	0.55	1.35	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.77	1.27	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.76	1.34	± 12.0 %

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

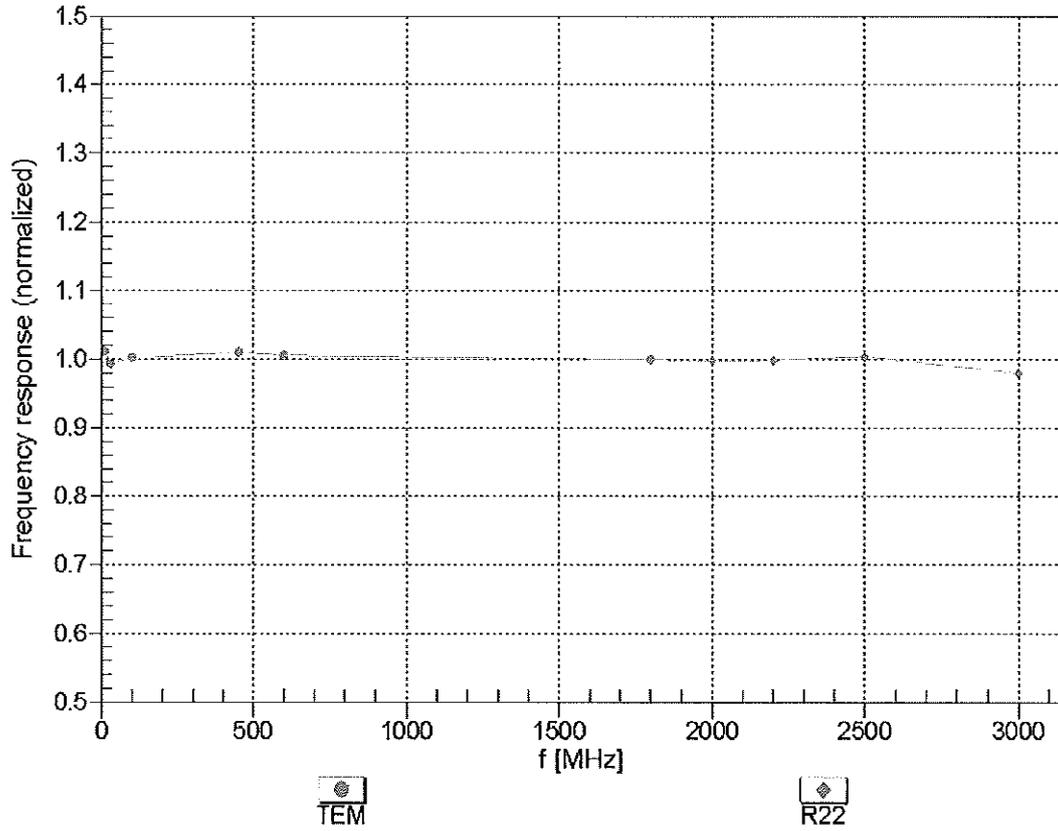
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	7.05	7.05	7.05	0.08	1.15	± 13.4 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.26	6.26	6.26	0.68	1.24	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.15	6.15	6.15	0.40	1.65	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.74	1.27	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.62	1.41	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.54	1.48	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

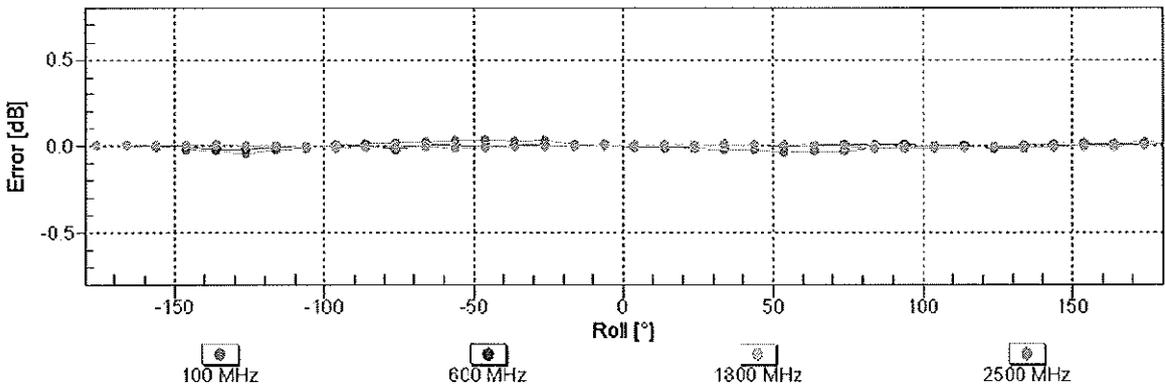
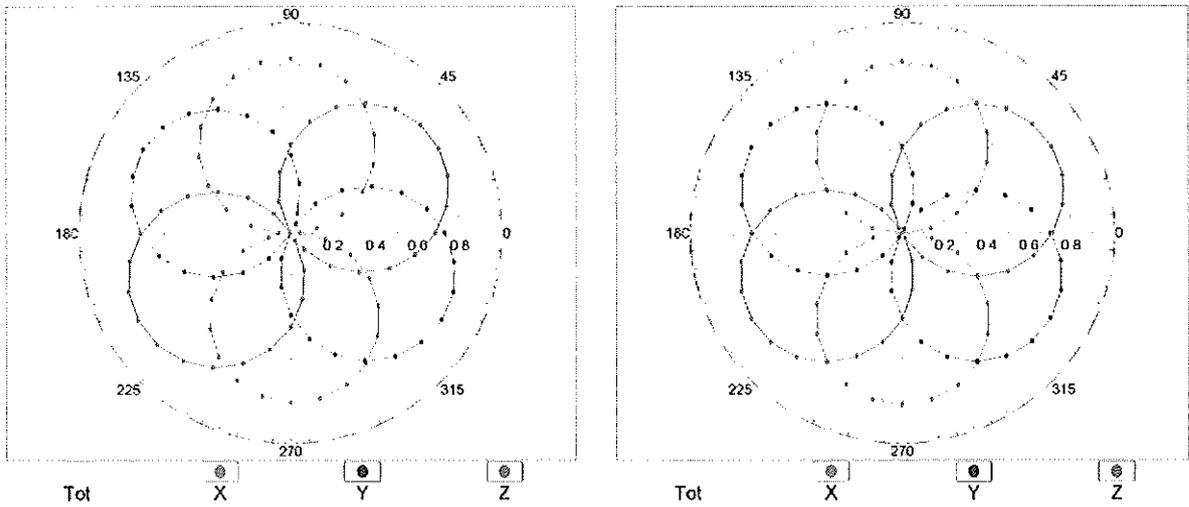


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

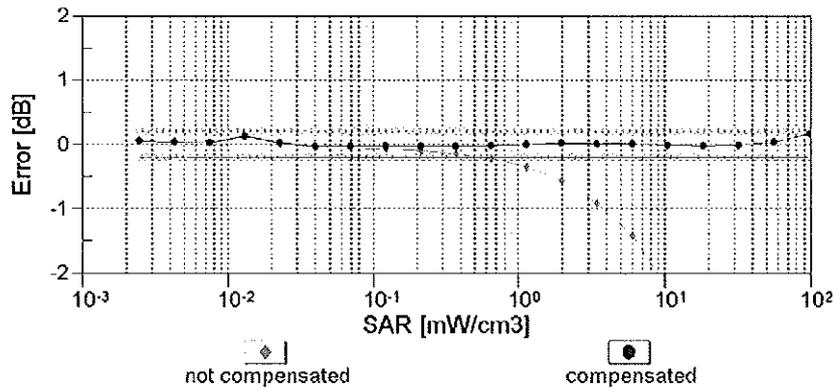
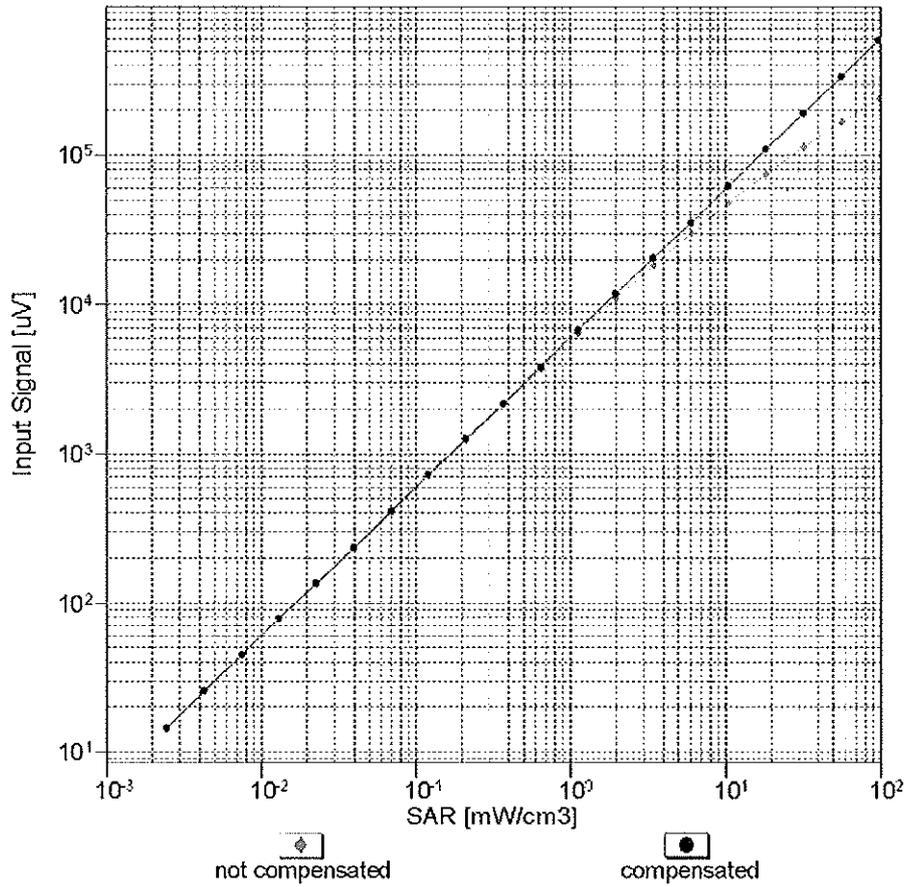
f=600 MHz, TEM

f=1800 MHz, R22



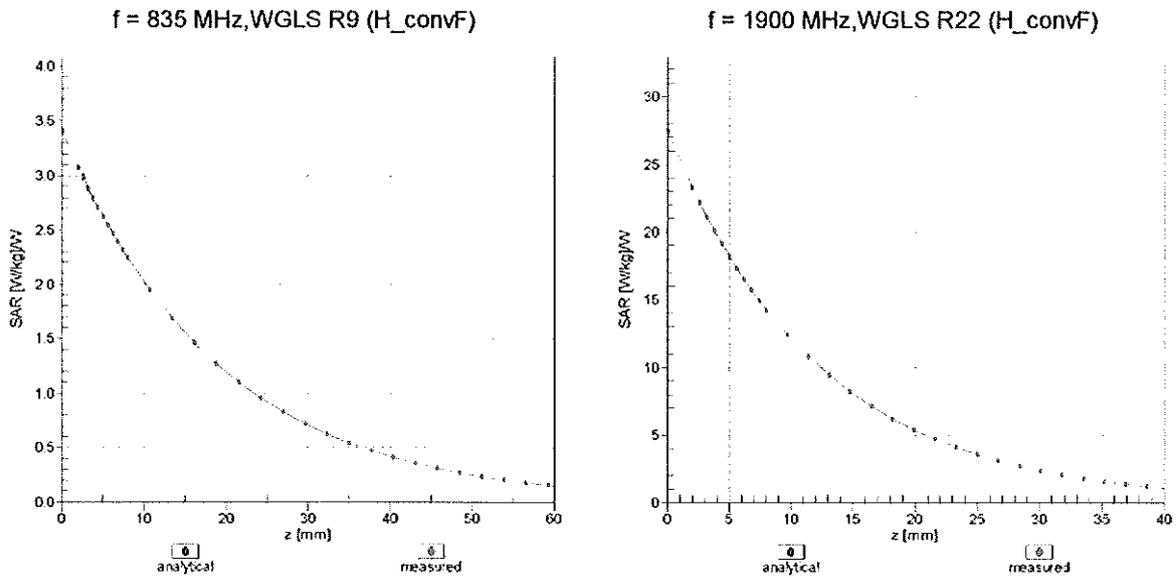
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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



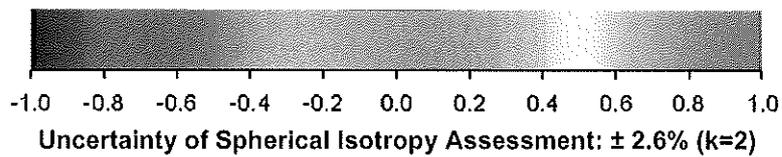
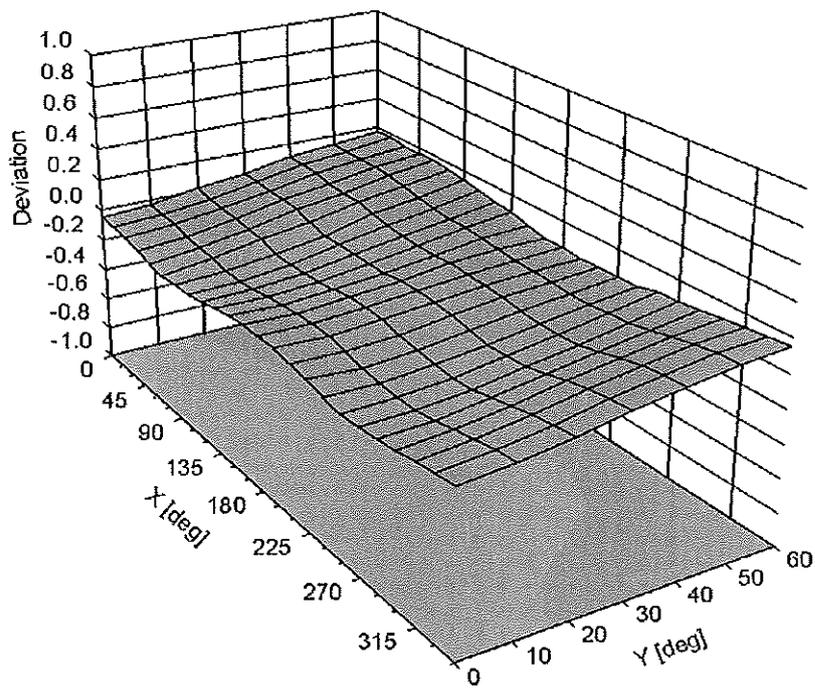
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	63.9
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 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



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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3213_Apr12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3213**

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

Calibration date: **April 24, 2012**

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)

✓ Kok 5/2/12

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	<i>[Signature]</i>
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	<i>[Signature]</i>

Issued: April 25, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}; A, B, C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3213

Manufactured: October 14, 2008
Calibrated: April 24, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.48	1.36	1.33	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	97.8	101.0	99.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	125.2	$\pm 2.5 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	127.5	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	169.0	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.50	1.38	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.41	1.57	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	5.36	5.36	5.36	0.64	1.24	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.22	5.22	5.22	0.57	1.39	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.63	1.32	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.72	1.36	± 12.0 %

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

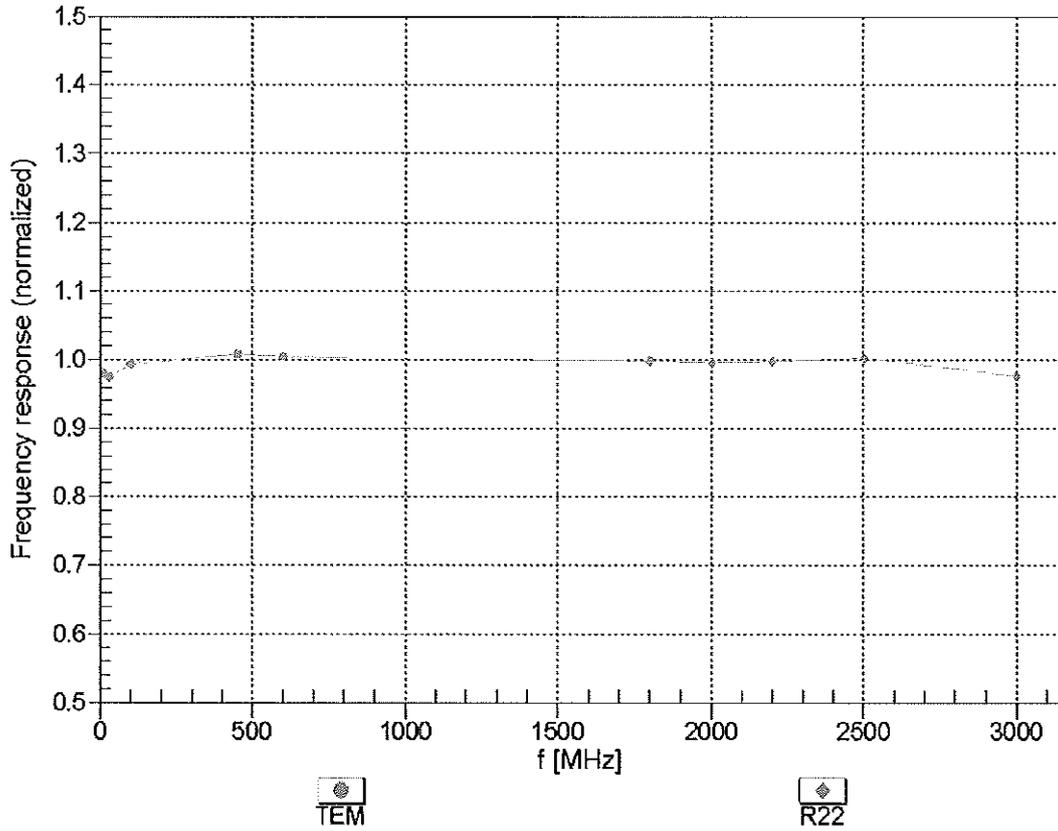
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.31	1.96	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.38	1.73	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	5.13	5.13	5.13	0.35	2.07	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.54	1.56	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.69	1.37	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.80	1.04	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.63	0.92	± 12.0 %

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

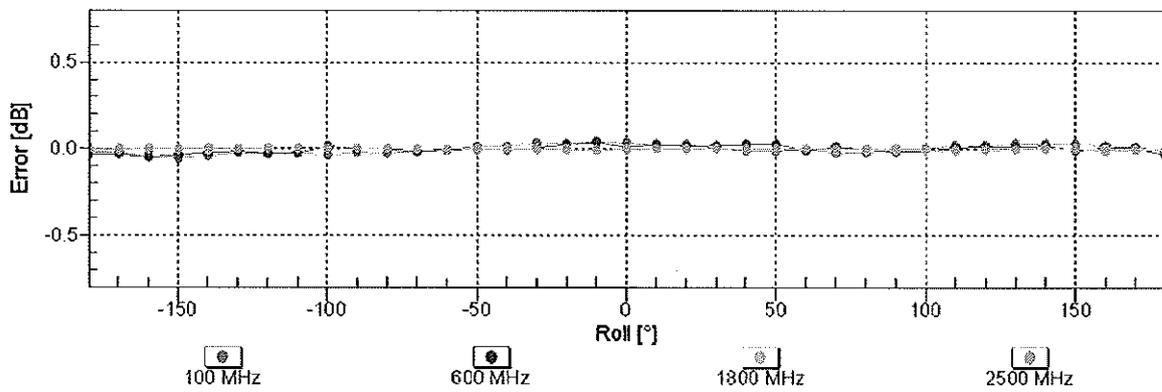
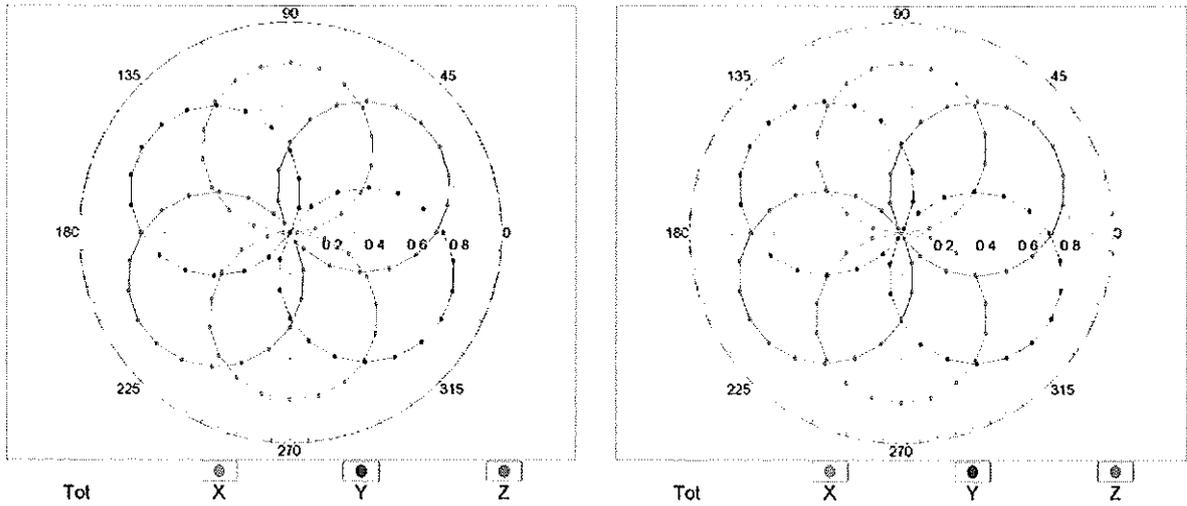


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

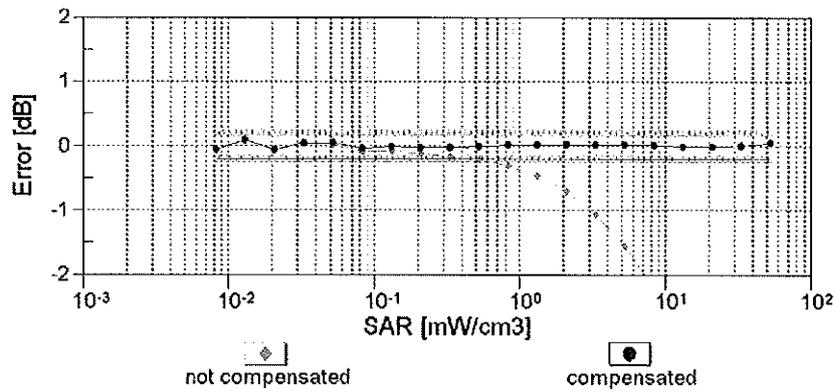
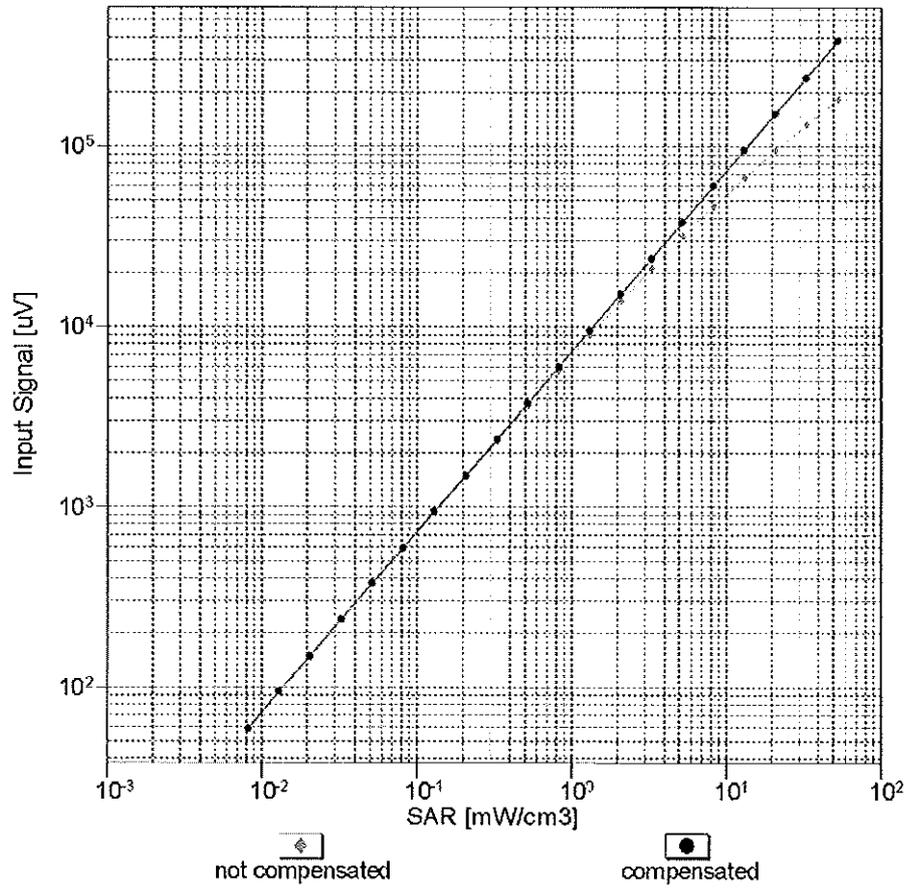
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



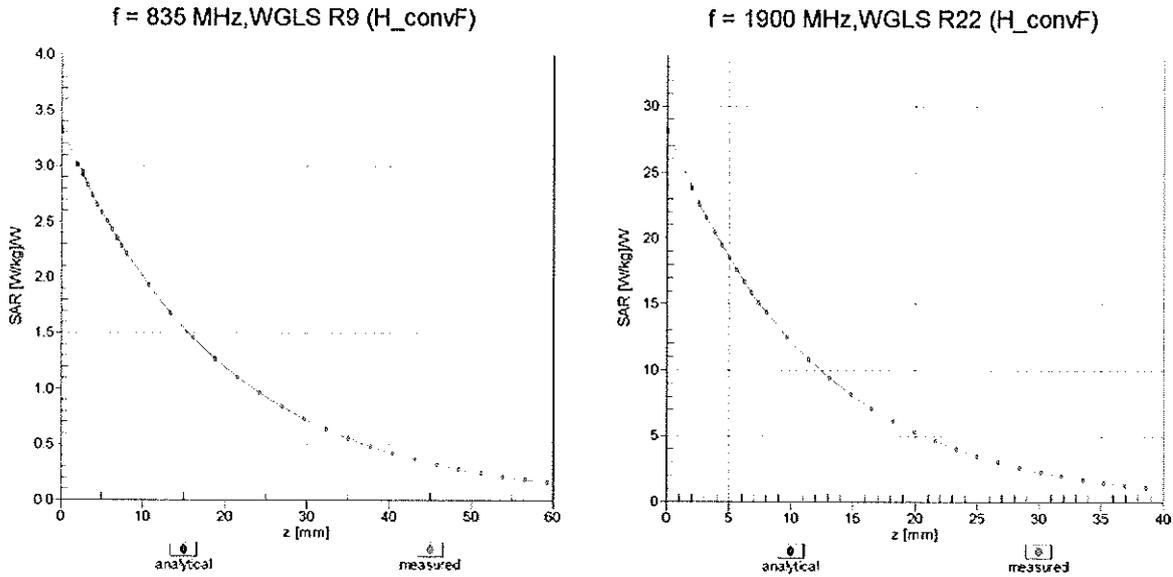
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900$ MHz)

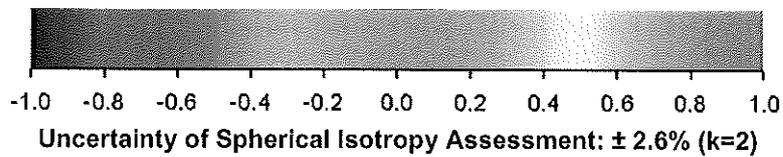
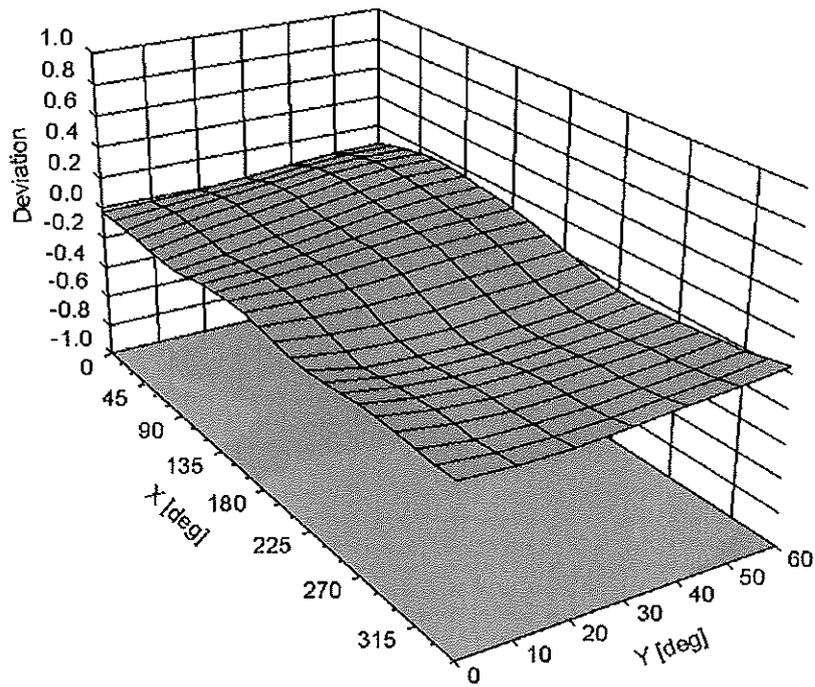


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	140.1
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 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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3287_Nov12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3287**

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

Calibration date: **November 15, 2012**

*✓ KOK
11/20/12*

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	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature

Issued: November 16, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3287

Manufactured: June 7, 2010
Calibrated: November 15, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.31	1.25	1.25	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	102.9	103.6	101.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	116.8	$\pm 3.5\%$
			Y	0.0	0.0	1.0	118.5	
			Z	0.0	0.0	1.0	154.1	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.20	2.54	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.17	6.17	6.17	0.34	1.68	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.16	5.16	5.16	0.63	1.30	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.48	1.55	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.30	4.30	4.30	0.79	1.31	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.80	1.31	± 12.0 %

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287

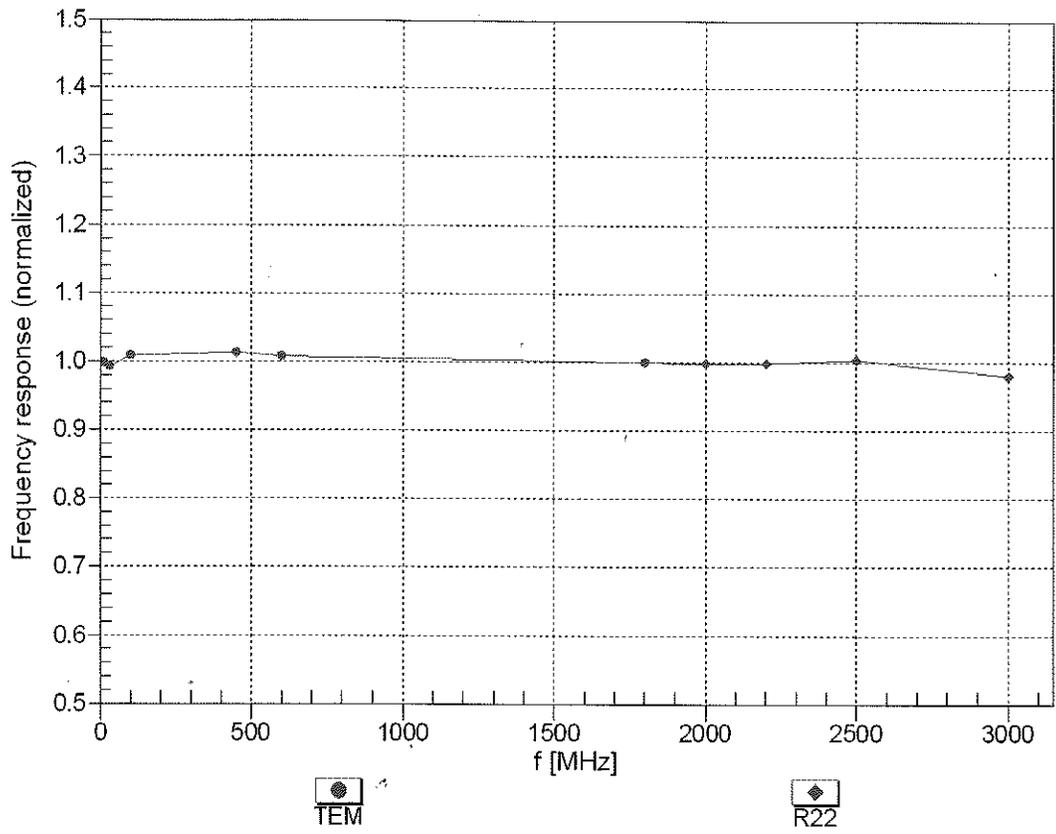
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.14	6.14	6.14	0.28	2.06	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.06	6.06	6.06	0.42	1.63	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.43	1.64	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.56	1.54	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.80	1.02	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.12	4.12	4.12	0.64	0.92	± 12.0 %

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

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

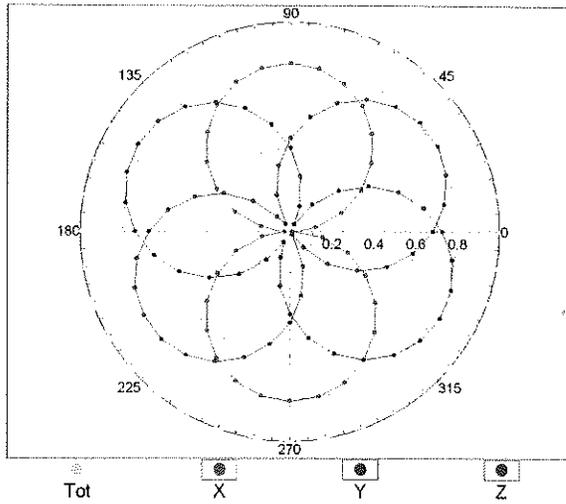
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



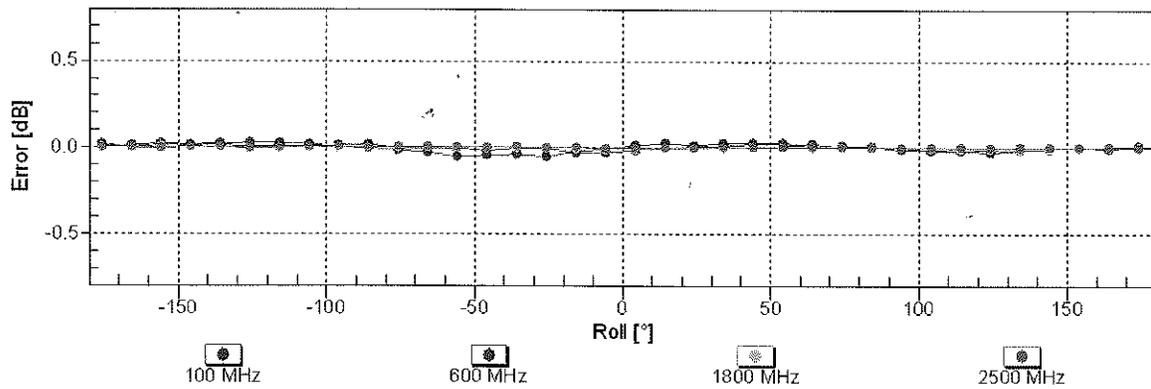
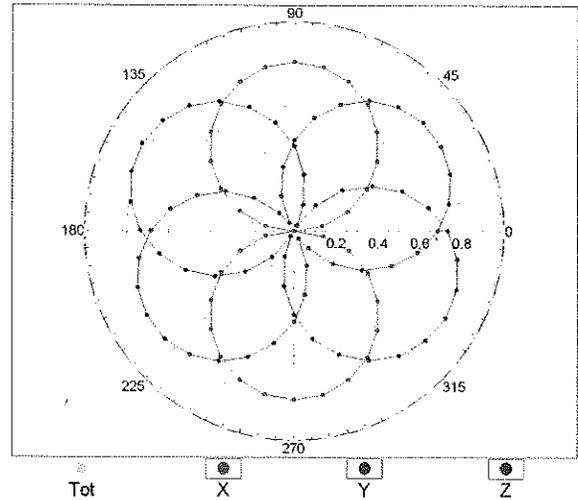
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

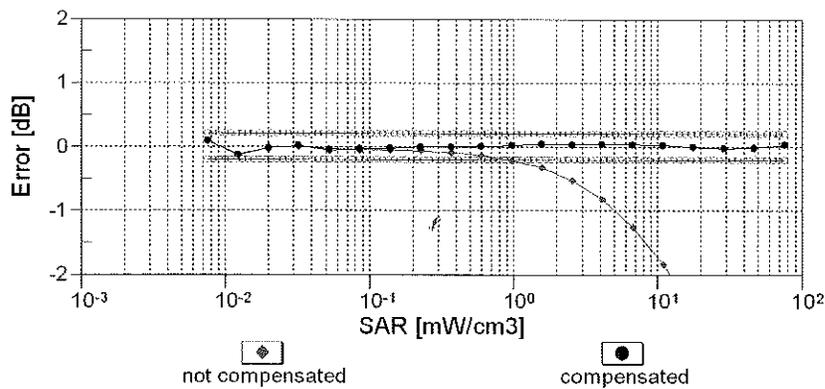
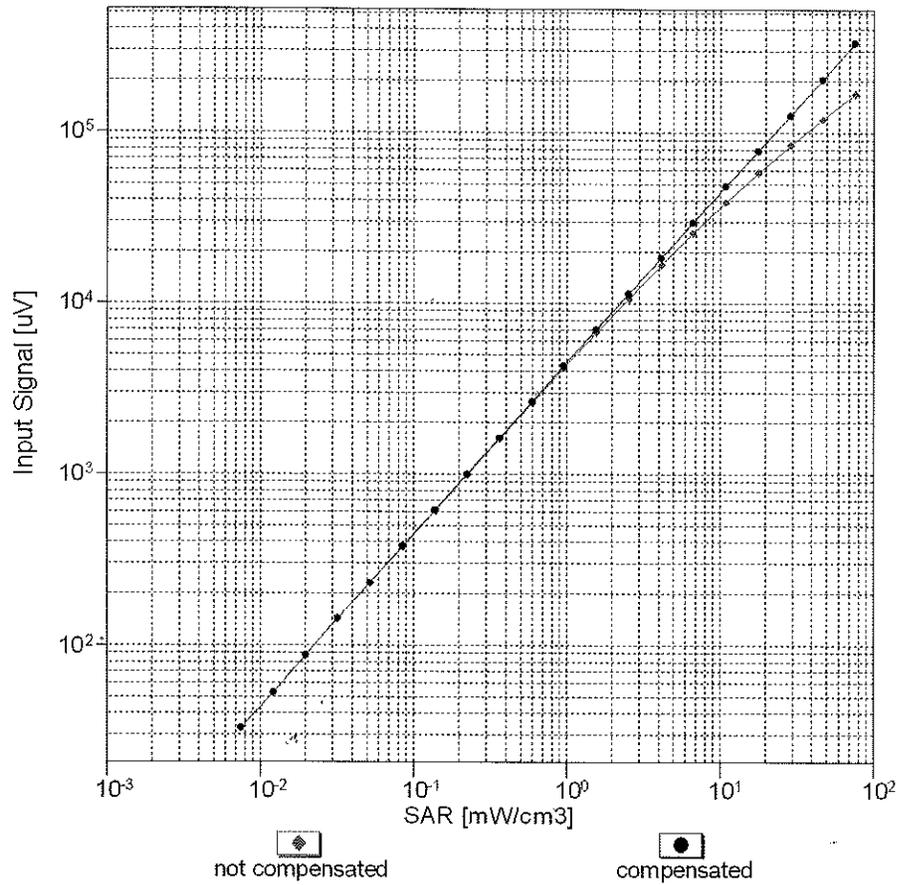


f=1800 MHz,R22



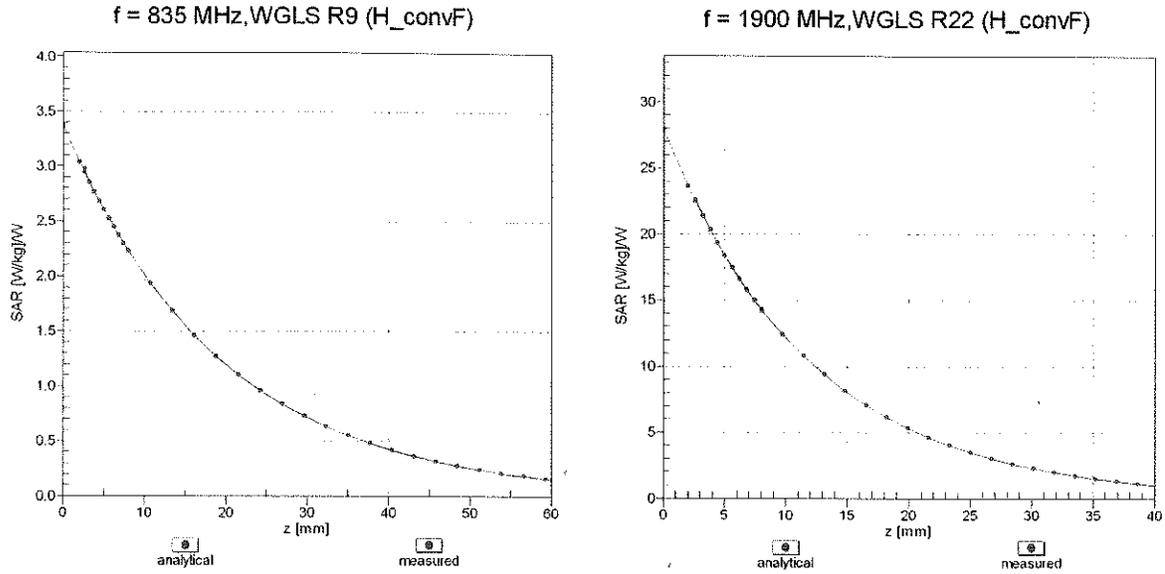
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

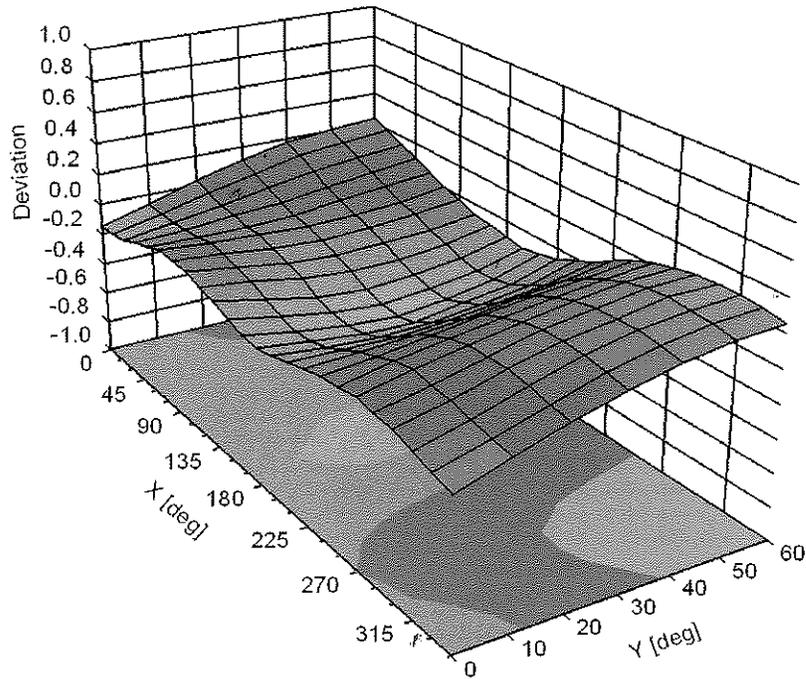


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-15.9
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 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