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IT R&D Center

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# TEST REPORT ON SAR

**Model Tested:** SCH-W279  
**FCC ID (Requested):** A3LSCHW279  
**Job No:** FJ-025  
**Report No:** FJ-025-S1

- Abstract -


This document reports on SAR Tests carried out in accordance with FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C(June 2001).

**Prepared By**

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FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	1 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

# Contents

1. GENERAL INFORMATION .....	3
2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE .....	3
3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT .....	4
3.1 SAR Measurement Setup .....	4
3.2 E-field Probe .....	5
3.3 Phantom.....	7
3.4 Brain Simulating Mixture Characterization .....	9
3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters.....	9
3.6 Validation Dipole .....	10
3.7 Equipment Calibration.....	11
4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE.....	12
5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION .....	13
5.1 SAM Phantom Shape.....	13
5.2 “cheek” Position .....	13
5.3 “tilted” Position .....	15
5.4 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations .....	16
6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY .....	17
7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	18
7.1 Tissue Verification .....	18
7.2 Test System Validation .....	18
8. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS.....	19
8.1 CDMA Head SAR Results.....	23
8.2 CDMA Body SAR Results(Without Holster) .....	24
9. CONCLUSION .....	25
10. REFERENCES .....	26
APPENDIX A SAR Definition .....	28
APPENDIX B Probe Calibration Process .....	29
APPENDIX C ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS.....	30
APPENDIX D The Validation Measurements .....	31
APPENDIX E Plots of The SAR Measurements.....	34
APPENDIX F Probe Calibration .....	42
APPENDIX G Calibration of The Validation Dipole .....	54


FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	2 of 27
 <small>SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD</small>	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Test Dates : Feb.06, 2012  
Manufacturer : SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS Co., Ltd.  
Address : 416 Maetan3-Dong, Suwon City, Korea  
Test Standard : §2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C(June 2001)  
FCC Classification : Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)  
Tested for : FCC/TCB Certification

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Test Sample : CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth  
Model Number : SCH-W279  
Serial Number : Identical prototype (S/N : # FJ-025-A)  
Tx Freq.Range : 824.70 ~ 848.31 MHz (CDMA)  
2402 ~ 2480 MHz (Bluetooth)  
Rx Freq.Range : 869.70 ~ 893.31 MHz (CDMA)  
2402 ~ 2480 MHz (Bluetooth)  
Antenna Manufacturer : Speed  
Model No.: SCH-W279  
GPRS : Not Supported  
EV-DO : Support (Revision : 0, A)  
Antenna Dimensions : 42.67 X 14.86 X 6.51 (mm)  
Separation distance between  
Main and Bluetooth antenna : 25mm

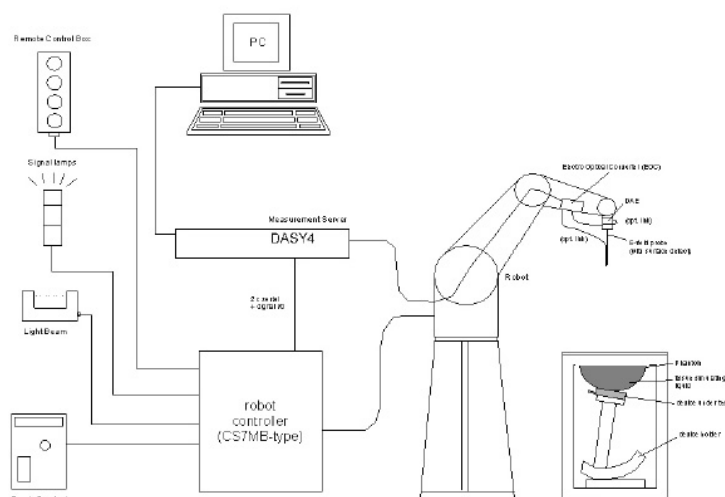
FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	3 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

#### 3.1 SAR Measurement Setup

##### Robotic System


Measurements are performed using the DASY4 (or DASY5) automated dosimetric assessment system. Which is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Stäubli), robot controller, measurement server, Samsung computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 3.1).



**Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup**

##### System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Samsung computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4 (or DASY5), LCD monitor, mouse and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the measurement server.

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	4 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

**System Electronics**

The DAE4(or DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16-bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.

**3.2 E-field Probe**

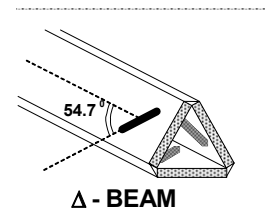


The SAR measurement were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV2, ES3DV3, EX3DV4 and ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Fig.3.3) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2<sup>nd</sup> order fitting (see Fig.3.2). The approach is

**Figure 3.2 DAE System** stopped at reaching the maximum.


**Probe Specifications**

- Construction      Symmetrical design with triangular core
- Interleaved sensors
- Built-in shielding against static charges
- PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
- Calibration        Basic Broad Band Calibration in air: 10-3000 MHz
- Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1800



**Figure 3.3 Triangular Probe Configuration**

Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	5 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

Frequency 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity:  $\pm 0.2$  dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)

Directivity **[ES3DV3], [ET3DV6]**  
 $\pm 0.2$  dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)  
 $\pm 0.3$  dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)  
**[EX3DV4]**  
 $\pm 0.3$  dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)  
 $\pm 0.5$  dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range **[ES3DV3], [ET3DV6]**  
 $5\mu\text{W/g}$  to >  $100\text{mW/g}$ ; Linearity:  $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$   
**[EX3DV4]**  
 $10\mu\text{W/g}$  to >  $100\text{mW/g}$ ; Linearity:  $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$

Dimensions **[ES3DV3], [ES3DV2]**  
Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)  
Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm)  
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.1 mm  
**[EX3DV4]**  
Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)  
Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm)  
Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm




[ES3DV3], [ES3DV2]

**[ET3DV6]**  
Overall length: 330mm  
Tip length: 16mm  
Body diameter: 12mm  
Tip diameter: 6.8mm  
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm

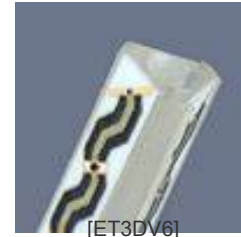


[EX3DV4]

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	6 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

Application **[ES3DV3], [ES3DV2]**  
 General dosimetry up to 5 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

**[EX3DV4]**  
 High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30 %.



**[ET3DV6]**  
 General dosimetry up to 3 GHz  
 Compliance tests of mobile phones  
 Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

Optical **[ET3DV6]**  
 Surface  $\pm 0.2$  mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces  
 Detection

### 3.3 Phantom


#### SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (See Figure 3.5)



**Figure3.5 SAM Twin Phantom**

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	7 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

### SAM Twin Phantom Specification

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361:2001 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Height: 810 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm

### Modular Flat Phantom

The Modular Flat Phantom V5.1 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. Also It consists of three identical flat phantoms (modules) which can be installed and removed separately without emptying the liquid, as well as a wooden support.. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.


Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (See Figure 3.6)



**Figure 3.6 Modular Flat Phantom**

### Modular Flat Phantom Specification

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of IEEE 1528-2003. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of body mounted usage above 800 MHz at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 10 liters
Dimension	Wooden support - Height: 810 mm; Length: 830 mm; Width: 500 mm Each Module - Height:190 mm; Length: 200 mm; width: 300 mm

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	8 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

### 3.4 Brain Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxyethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue.

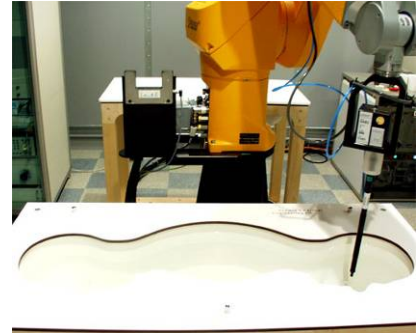


Figure 3.7 Simulated Tissue

Table 3.1 Composition of the Brain Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS	835MHz Brain	835MHz Muscle
WATER	40.29%	50.75%
SUGAR	57.90%	48.21%
SALT	1.38%	0.94%
TWEEN20	-	-
BACTERIACIDE	0.18%	0.10%
HEC	0.25%	-
Dielectric Constant Target	41.50	55.20
Conductivity Target (S/m)	0.900	0.970


### 3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 3.7) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately and repeatedly be positioned according to the EN 50360:2001 and FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).



Figure 3.8 Device Holder

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

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	9 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

### 3.6 Validation Dipole


The reference dipole should have a return loss better than  $-20$  dB (measured in the setup) at the resonant frequency to reduce the uncertainty in the power measurement.

Frequency	835 MHz
Return Loss	< -20 dB at specified validation position
Dimensions	D835V2: dipole length: 161 mm; overall height: 330 mm

**Note:**

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

- End of page -

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	10 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

### 3.7 Equipment Calibration


**Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration**

Type	Calibration Due Date	Serial No.
SPEAG E-Field Probe EX3DV4	May.24, 2012	3537
SPEAG DAE4	Mar.17, 2012	724
SPEAG Validation Dipole D835V2	Feb.23, 2013	4d050
Stäubli Robot TX90XL	Not Required	F06/546ZA1/A/01
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom	Not Required	TP-1425
Modular Phantom	Not Required	MP-1007
E4421B Signal Generator	Oct.12, 2012	MY41000654
NRVD Dual Channel Power Meter	Feb.07, 2012	836416/028
NRV-Z53 Thermal Power Sensor	Feb.07, 2012	835324/001
NRV-Z53 Thermal Power Sensor	Feb.07, 2012	835324/006
E4419B Power Meter	Nov.08, 2012	GB43312299
<b>E9300B Power sensor</b>	<b>Mar.04, 2012</b>	<b>MY41496085</b>
BBS3Q7ELU Power Amp	Oct.12, 2012	1007D/C0035
HP-8753ES Network Analyzer	Apr.27, 2012	US39173712
HP85070C Dielectric Probe Kit	Not Required	US99360087
Digital thermo-hygrometer	Feb.09, 2012	1142
Digital thermo-hygrometer	Feb.09, 2012	1375
DASY5 S/W (ver 5.0)	Not Required	-
E4440A Spectrum Analyzer	Feb.24, 2012	MY45304704
778D Dual Directional Coupler	May.20, 2012	18862
777D Dual Directional Coupler	Mar.24, 2012	07526
Base Station Simulator	Dec.19, 2012	GB46490112
Spectrum Analyzer	Mar.08,2012	MY46187454
Communication tester(E5515C)	Nov.27,2012	GB42230535
11636B	Jul.05,2012	51942

**NOTE:**

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by Samsung Lab. before each test. (see § 7.2) The brain simulating material is calibrated by Samsung using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material. (see § 7.1)

- End of page -

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	11 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure.

### STEP 1

The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.

### STEP 2

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20mm x 20mm. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

### STEP 3


Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 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 integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

### STEP 4

The SAR value at the same location as in step 1 was again measured.

(If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.)

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	12 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

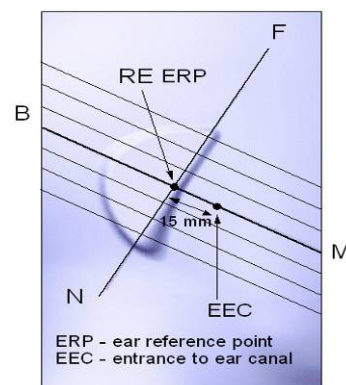
### 5.1 SAM Phantom Shape

Figure 5.1 shows the front, back and side views of SAM. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15 mm posterior to the entrance to ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 5.2.



**Figure 5.1 Front, back and side view of SAM**


The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 5.3). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line, the thickness of the phantom shell with the shape of an ear is a flat surface 6 mm thick at the ERPs.

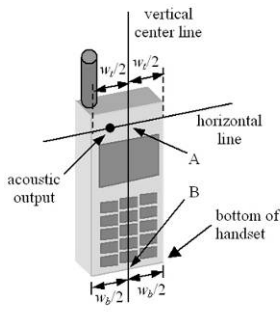


**Figure 5.2 Close up side view**

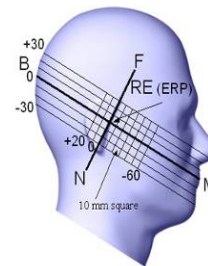
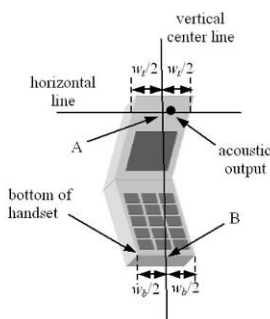
### 5.2 “cheek” Position

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 Fig. 5.4). 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 tip 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

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	13 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012



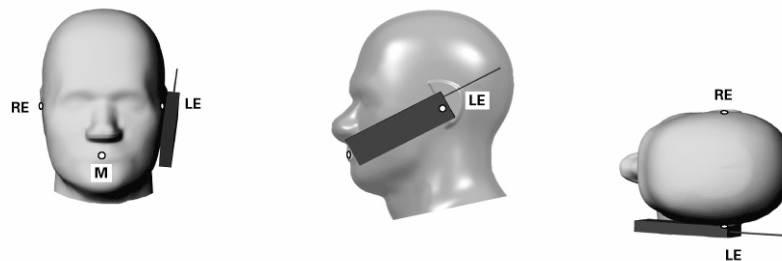
**Figure 5.4 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines**



**Figure 5.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings**

**Step 1**

The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 5.5), 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 5.5 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position**

**Step 2**


The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.

**Step 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).

**Step 4**

Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	14 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

### Step 5

While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 5.2.

### 5.3 “tilted” Position

With the test device aligned in the “cheek” position :

#### Step 1

Repeat steps 1 to 5 of 5.2 to place the device in the “Cheek/Touch Position”

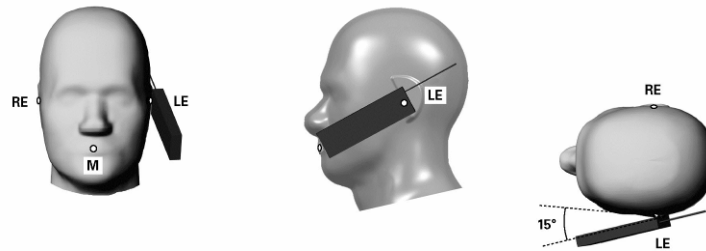


Figure 5.6 Front, side and Top View of Ear/Tilt 15° Position

#### Step 2


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 degree.

#### Step 3

The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.

#### Step 4

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

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	15 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 5.4 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 5.7). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that 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 supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains unique metallic component. If multiple accessory 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 where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

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. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

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


- End of page -

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	16 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

**Table 6.1 Uncertainty Budget at 835MHz**

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	C <sub>i</sub>	Standard uncertainty (±%)	v <sub>i</sub> <sup>2</sup> or V <sub>eff</sub>
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe Calibration	11.00	normal	2.000	1	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	rectangular	1.732	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	rectangular	1.732	0.7	3.88	∞
Linearity	4.70	rectangular	1.732	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	rectangular	1.732	1	0.14	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.58	∞
Readout electronics	0.30	normal	1.000	1	0.30	∞
Response time	0.80	rectangular	1.732	1	0.46	∞
RF ambient conditions	3.00	rectangular	1.732	1	1.73	∞
Integration time	1.73	rectangular	1.732	1	1.00	∞
Mechanical constrains of robot	1.50	rectangular	1.732	1	0.87	∞
Probe positioning	2.90	rectangular	1.732	1	1.67	∞
Extrapolation and integration	1.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.58	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>						
Test Sample positioning	1.12	normal	1.000	1	1.12	14
Device holded uncertainty	3.44	normal	1.000	1	3.44	∞
Power Drift	5.00	rectangular	1.732	1	2.89	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>						
Modular Phantom uncertainty	5.62	normal	1.000	1	5.62	2
Phantom uncertainty	4.00	rectangular	1.732	1	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	5.00	rectangular	1.732	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid conductivity (measurement error)	0.38	normal	1.000	0.64	0.24	∞
Liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	5.00	rectangular	1.732	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid permittivity (measurement error)	5.44	normal	1.000	0.6	3.26	∞
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>		Normal	-	-	<b>11.84</b>	<b>172776</b>
<b>Extended Standard Uncertainty(K=2.00)</b>					<b>23.69</b>	<b>172776</b>

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	17 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

### 7.1 Tissue Verification

**Table 7.1 MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS**

	835MHz Head		835MHz Body	
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Date	Feb.06,2012		Feb.06,2012	
Liquid Temperature(°C)	22.2		22.1	
Dielectric Constant: $\hat{a}'$	415	422	552	538
Conductivity:	0.9	0.91	0.97	0.99
Tissue Batch Number	835DF4001C		835B1001U	

The measured value must be within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target value.

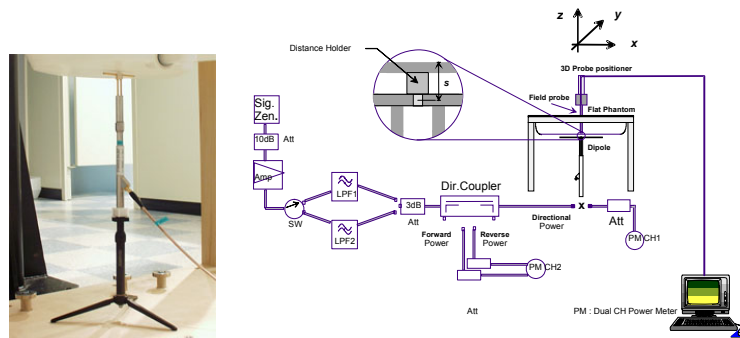
### 7.2 Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the  $\pm 10\%$  of the specification at 835MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (see Appendix D, Graphic Plot Attached)


**Table 7.2 System Validation Results**

System Validation Kit	Tissue	Targeted SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Date	Liquid Temperature(°C)	Ambient Temperature(°C)	Input Power (mW)
4d050	835MHz Brain	9.61	1	10	4.06	Feb.06, 2012	22.2	22.5	100
4d050	835MHz Body	10.0	0.987	9.87	-1.3	Feb.06, 2012	22.1	22.4	100

\*Validation was measured with input power 100 mW and normalized to 1W.



**Figure 7.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup**

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	18 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 8. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

### Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber.

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

### SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000 1x

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", Oct 2007.

#### Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", Oct 2007.

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

1. If the mobile station supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1 (Table 8-1) 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 8-2) was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with "All Up" power control bits.

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

**Table 8.1**

Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

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

**Table 8.2**


Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

#### Head SAR Measurement

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

#### Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	19 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

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

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

### Handsets with EV-DO


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 should be configured in the downlink for both Rev. 0 and Rev. A.

**Table 8.3 Max. Power Output Table for SCH-W279**

Band	Channel	1x EV-DO Rev.0	1x EV-DO Rev.A	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Loopback
CDMA	1013	24.74	24.74	RC1	24.55	24.56	-
				RC3	24.65	24.65	24.67
	384	24.50	24.52	RC1	24.35	24.27	-
				RC3	24.34	24.39	24.35
	777	24.65	24.74	RC1	24.59	24.53	-
				RC3	24.55	24.67	24.61

### Simultaneous Transmission

Refer to the FCC OET document, 'SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas' (Feb 2008)


FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	20 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

**Table 8.4 Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters**

	2.45	5.15 - 5.35	5.47 - 5.85	GHz
<b>P Ref</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>mW</b>
Device output power should be rounded to the nearest mW to compare with values specified in this table				

**Table 8.5 Summary of SAR Evaluation Requirements for Cell phones with Multiple Transmitters**

	Individual Transmitter	Simultaneous Transmission
<b>Licensed Transmitters</b>	<u>Routine evaluation required</u>	<b>SAR not required:</b> <u>Unlicensed only</u> o when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is > 5 cm from other antennas <u>Licensed &amp; Unlicensed</u> o when the sum of the 1-g SAR is <1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas o when SAR to antenna separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3  <b>SAR required:</b> <u>Licensed &amp; Unlicensed</u> antenna pairs with SAR to antenna separation ratio ≥ 0.3; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in standalone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition  Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply
<b>Unlicensed Transmitters</b>	<p><b>When there is no simultaneous transmission –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o output &lt; 60/f: SAR not required</li> <li>o output ≥ 60/f: stand-alone SAR required</li> </ul> <p><b>When there is simultaneous transmission –</b></p> <p><u>Stand-alone SAR not required when</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o output ≤ 2.P<sub>Ref</sub> and antenna is &gt; 5.0 cm from other antennas</li> <li>o output ≤ P<sub>Ref</sub> and antenna is ≥ 2.5 cm from other antennas</li> <li>o output ≤ P<sub>Ref</sub> and antenna is &lt; 2.5 cm from other antennas, each with either output power ≤ P<sub>Ref</sub> or 1-g SAR &lt; 1.2 W/kg</li> </ul> <p><u>Otherwise stand-alone SAR is required</u></p> <p><b>When stand-alone SAR is required</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o test SAR on highest output channel for each wireless mode and exposure condition</li> <li>o if SAR for highest output channel is &gt; 50% of SAR limit, evaluate all channels according to normal procedures</li> </ul>	

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	21 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012


**Multiple Antenna/Transmission Information for SCH-W279**

The separation between the main antenna and the Bluetooth antennas is 25mm.

RF Conducted Power of Bluetooth Tx is 1.51 dBm.

**Conclusion**

Based on the output power, antenna separation distance, and Body SAR, a stand-alone BT SAR test is not required. The summation of BT SAR and Licensed Transmitter SAR is  $0.569 + 0 = 0.569$ , which is less than 1.6 W/Kg, therefore, a simultaneous SAR evaluation is not required.


FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	22 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 8.1 CDMA Head SAR Results

Frequency		Mode	Conducted		Side	Test Position	Antenna Type	Battery	Drift (dB)	SAR Level (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		Start	End						
836.52	384	CDMA	24.42	24.30	Right	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	-0.017	0.779
836.52	384	CDMA	24.30	24.37	Right	Ear/Tilt 15°	Intenna	Standard	0.031	0.383
836.52	384	CDMA	24.45	24.42	Left	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	-0.0055	<b>0.799</b>
836.52	384	CDMA	24.30	24.34	Left	Ear/Tilt 15°	Intenna	Standard	0.066	0.412
<b>ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population</b>						<b>1.6W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram</b>				

### NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [June 2001].
2. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
3. Liquid tissue depth is  $15.2 \pm 0.2$ cm
4. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
5. Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55.
6. Test Configuration  Manu. Test Codes  Base Station Simulator
7. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
8. Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55.


FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	23 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## 8.2 CDMA Body SAR Results(Without Holster)

Frequency		Mode	Conducted		Test Position	Separation Distance	Antenna Type	Battery	Drift (dB)	SAR Level (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		Start	End						
836.52	384	CDMA	24.28	24.35	Back	1.5 cm	Intenna	Standard	-0.012	<b>0.569</b>
<b>ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population</b>						<b>1.6W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram</b>				

### NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [June 2001].
2. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
3. Liquid tissue depth is  $15.2 \pm 0.2$ cm
4. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
5. Test Configuration  With Holster  Without Holster
6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
7. Device was tested using a fixed spacing; a separation distance of 15 mm is chosen because Grantee has determined that it supports the types of body-worn accessories available in the marketplace to users for this handset.
8. Body SAR was tested under RC3/SO32 with FCH only since FCH+SCH modes are not greater than 0.25dB of the FCH only mode per KDB Publication 941225 D01.

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	24 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012


## 9. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The test 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 innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.


The highest reported SAR values are as follows:

CDMA: Head: 0.799W/Kg : Body-worn: 0.569W/Kg

FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	25 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

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FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	26 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

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FCC ID: A3LSCHW279	Report Number: FJ-025-S1		Page :	27 of 27
 SAMSUNG Electronics CO. LTD	EUT Type:	CDMA/EV-DO Phone with Bluetooth	Issue Date :	Feb.15, 2012

## APPENDIX A

### SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) 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 Fig. A.1) .

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

Figure A.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

**Where :**

- $\sigma$  = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
- $\rho$  = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- $E$  = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

**Note:** The primary factors that control rate or energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations 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.

## APPENDIX B

### Probe Calibration Process

#### Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in **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. 120-124** with an accuracy better than +/-10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in **K. Pokovic, T.Schmid, N. Kuster, *E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids*, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175** and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

#### Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz (see Fig. B.1), and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

#### Temperature Assessment

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe (see Fig. B.2).

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

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

where:

$\Delta t$  = exposure time (30 seconds)

$C$  = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle).

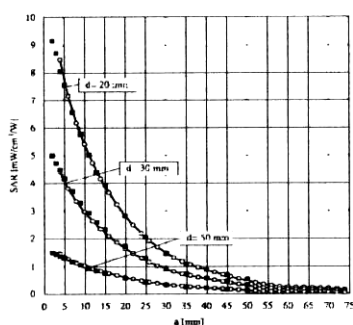
$\Delta T$  = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to  $\Delta T / \Delta t$ , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E-field;

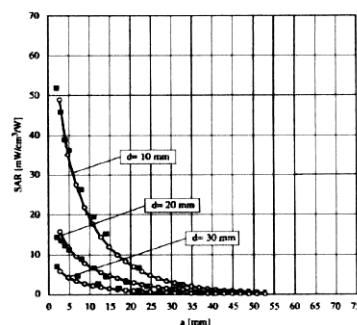
where:

$\sigma$  = simulated tissue conductivity

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



**Figure B.1. E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz**



**Figure B.2. E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz**

## APPENDIX C

### ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

#### Uncontrolled Environment

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

#### Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the 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 C.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure**

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

<sup>1</sup> The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

<sup>2</sup> The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **The Validation Measurements**

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Serial: 4d050  
Program Name: 835MHz Dipole Validation 2012.02.06  
Procedure Name: 835MHz @ 100mW  
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-06/Feb/2012

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.61, 8.61, 8.61); Calibrated: 2011-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

**835MHz @ 100mW/Area Scan (51x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 mW/g

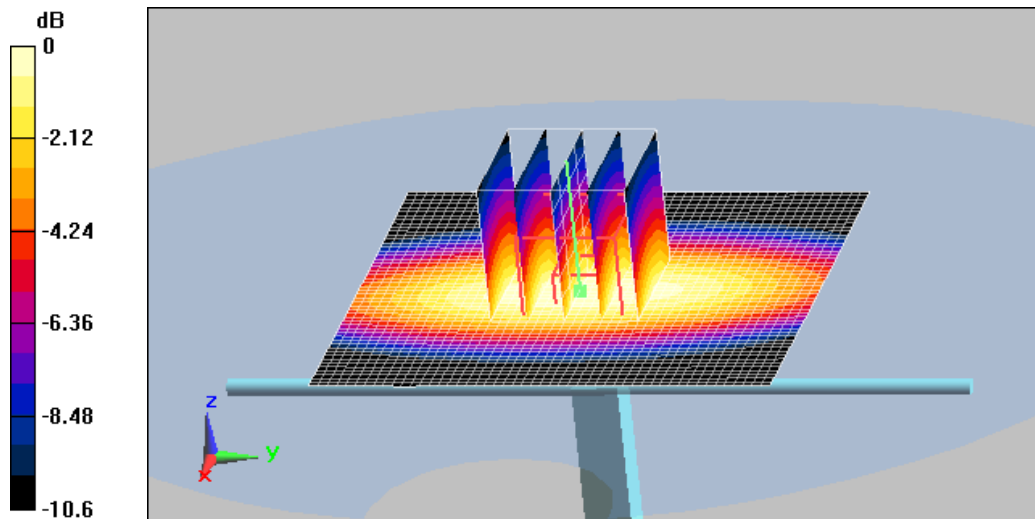
**835MHz @ 100mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.054 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.654 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 mW/g



0 dB = 1.08mW/g

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Serial: 4d050  
Program Name: 835MHz Dipole Validation 2012.02.06  
Procedure Name: 835MHz @ 100mW  
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.4,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-06/Feb/2012

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.99 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Left Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45); Calibrated: 2011-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Type: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Serial: MP-1007
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

**835MHz @ 100mW/Area Scan (51x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 mW/g

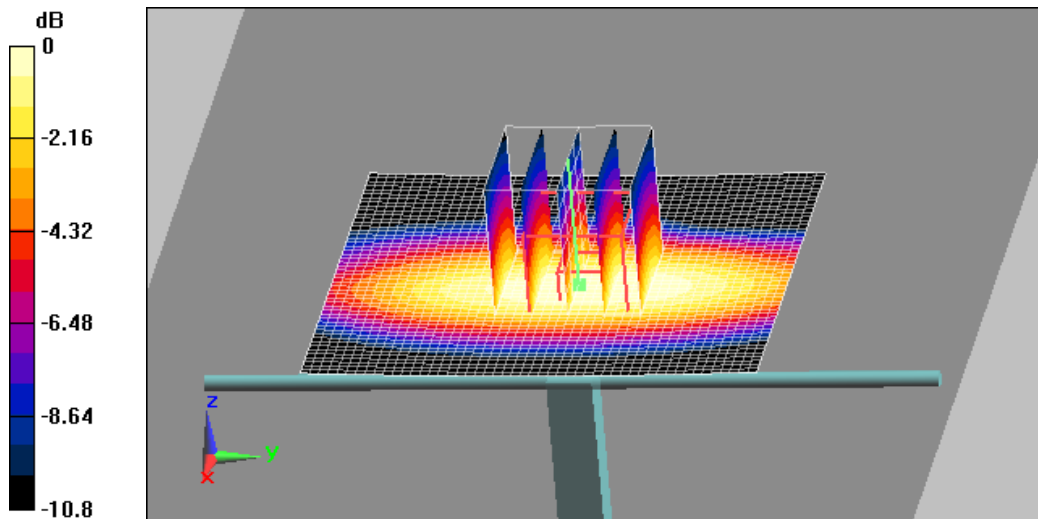
**835MHz @ 100mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 30.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.183 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.987 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.641 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.06 mW/g



0 dB = 1.06mW/g

## **APPENDIX E**

### **Plots of The SAR Measurements**

DUT: SCH-W279; Serial: FJ-025-A

Program Name: SCH-W279 CDMA Right (Job No. : FJ-025)

Procedure Name: Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard

Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-06/Feb/2012

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.61, 8.61, 8.61); Calibrated: 2011-05-24

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17

- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425

- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid:

dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.837 mW/g

Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

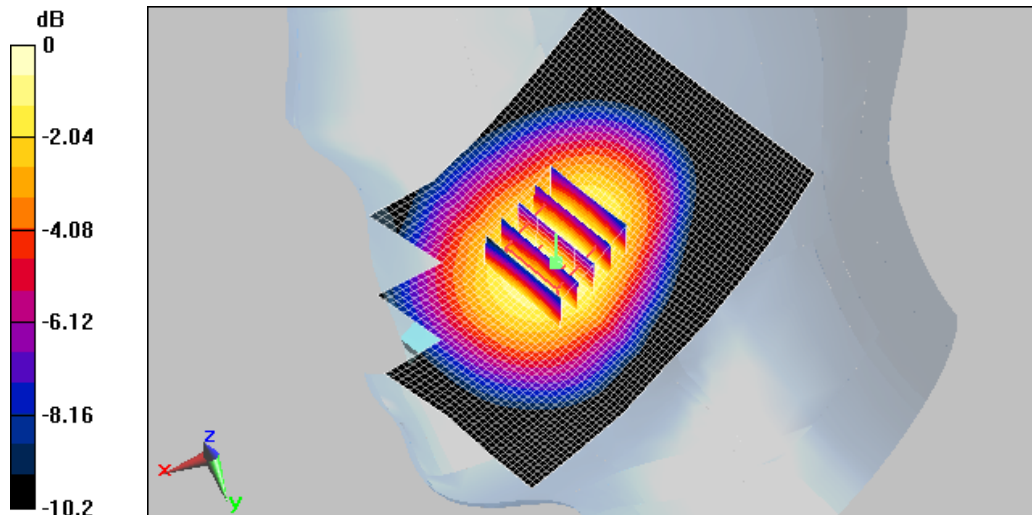
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 30.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.997 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.779 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.564 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.818 mW/g



0 dB = 0.818mW/g

DUT: SCH-W279; Serial: FJ-025-A

Program Name: SCH-W279 CDMA Right (Job No. : FJ-025)

Procedure Name: Ear/Tilt, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard

Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-06/Feb/2012

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.61, 8.61, 8.61); Calibrated: 2011-05-24

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17

- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425

- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

Ear/Tilt, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid:

dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.415 mW/g

Ear/Tilt, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

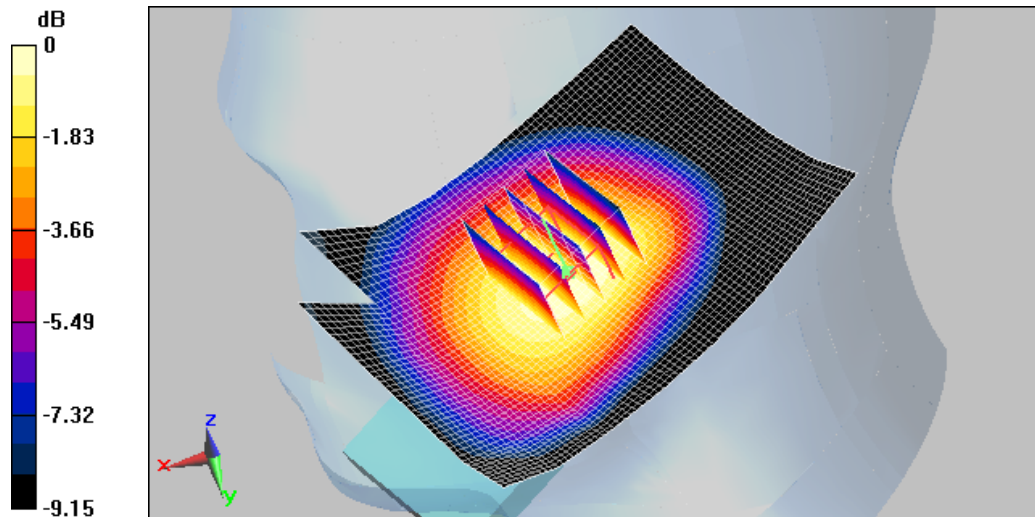
dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.515 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.383 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.281 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.409 mW/g



0 dB = 0.409mW/g

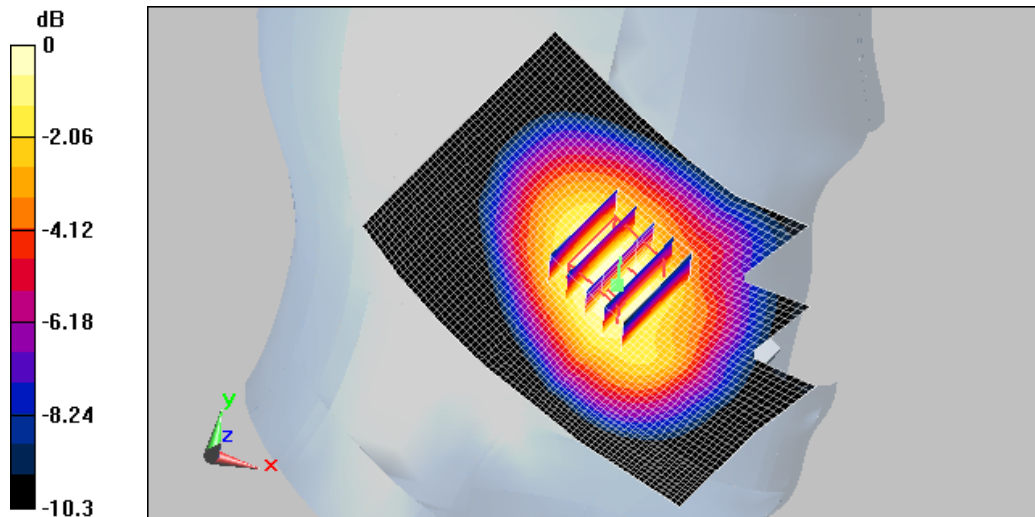
DUT: SCH-W279; Serial: FJ-025-A  
Program Name: SCH-W279 CDMA Left (Job No. : FJ-025  
Procedure Name: Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard  
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-06/Feb/2012  
Communication System: CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Left Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.61, 8.61, 8.61); Calibrated: 2011-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

**Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1):** Measurement grid:  
dx=20mm, dy=20mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.912 mW/g

**Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 30.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00548 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.06 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.799 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.570 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.847 mW/g



0 dB = 0.847mW/g

DUT: SCH-W279; Serial: FJ-025-A  
Program Name: SCH-W279 CDMA Left (Job No. : FJ-025  
Procedure Name: Ear/Tilt, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard  
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-06/Feb/2012

Communication System: CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Left Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.61, 8.61, 8.61); Calibrated: 2011-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

**Ear/Tilt, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1):** Measurement grid:

dx=20mm, dy=20mm

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

**Ear/Tilt, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

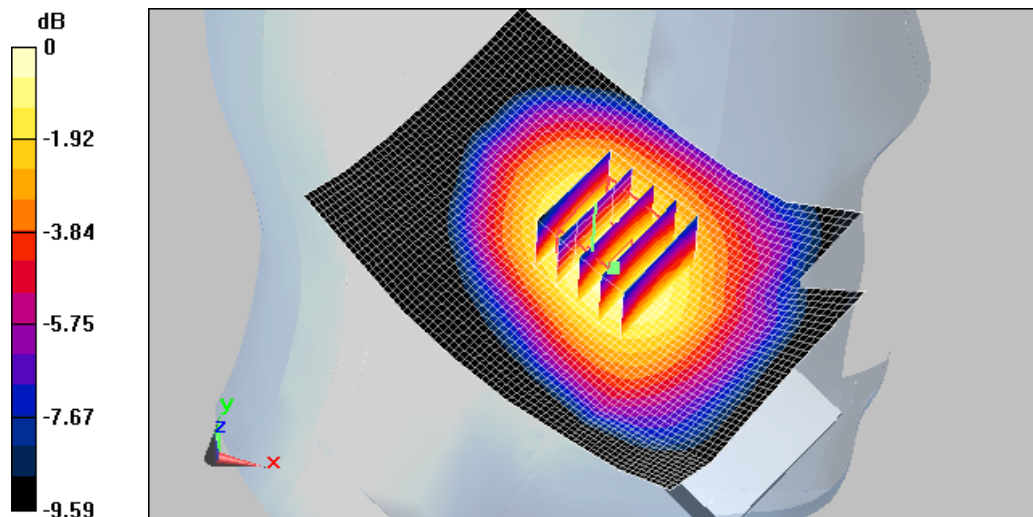
dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.066 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.551 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.412 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.301 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.430 mW/g



0 dB = 0.430mW/g

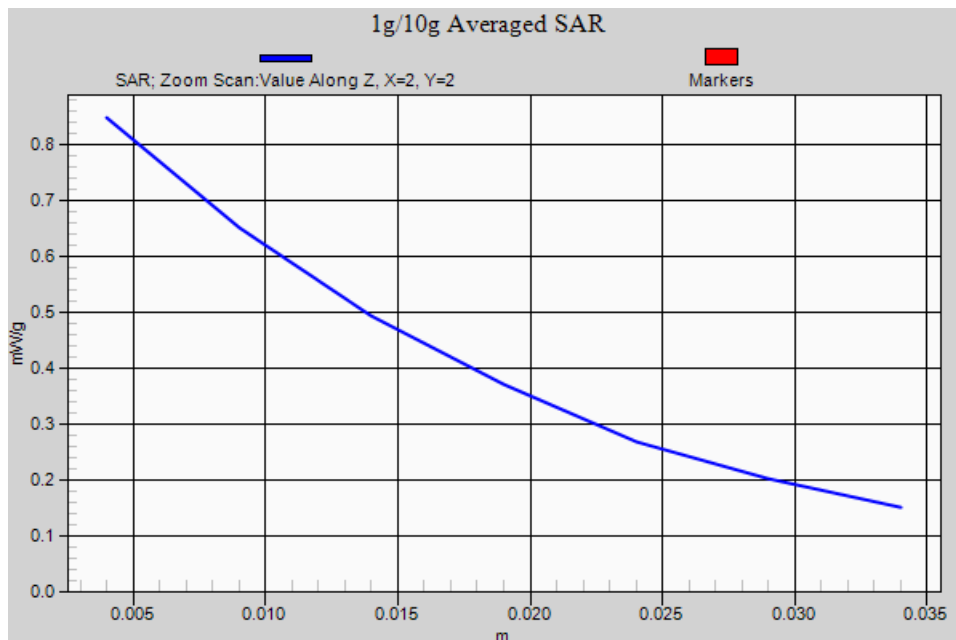
DUT: SCH-W279; Serial: FJ-025-A  
Program Name: SCH-W279 CDMA Left (Job No. : FJ-025  
Procedure Name: Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard  
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-06/Feb/2012  
Communication System: CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Left Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.61, 8.61, 8.61); Calibrated: 2011-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

**Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1):** Measurement grid:  
dx=20mm, dy=20mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.912 mW/g

**Cheek/Touch, Ch.0384, Intenna, Bat. Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 30.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00548 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.06 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.799 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.570 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.847 mW/g



DUT: SCH-W279; Serial: FJ-025-A

Program Name: SCH-W279 CDMA Body (Job No. : FJ-025)

Procedure Name: Body, Ch. 384, Ant. Intenna, Bat. Standard, 15mm

Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.4,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-06/Feb/2012

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45); Calibrated: 2011-05-24

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17

- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Type: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Serial: MP-1007

- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

Body, Ch. 384, Ant. Intenna, Bat. Standard, 15mm /Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid:

dx=20mm, dy=20mm

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

Body, Ch. 384, Ant. Intenna, Bat. Standard, 15mm /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

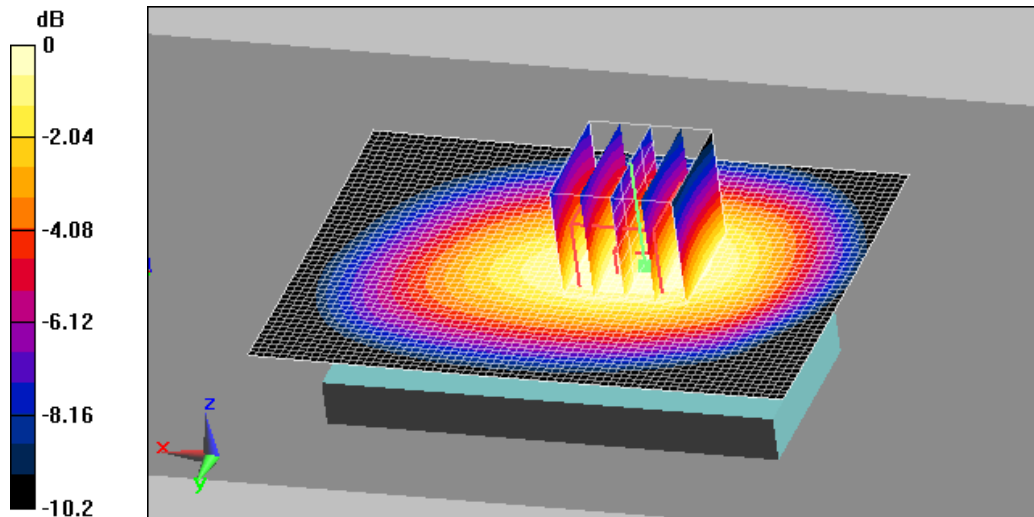
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.012 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.763 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.569 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.411 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.599 mW/g



DUT: SCH-W279; Serial: FJ-025-A

Program Name: SCH-W279 CDMA Body (Job No. : FJ-025)

Procedure Name: Body, Ch. 384, Ant. Intenna, Bat. Standard, 15mm

Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.4,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-06/Feb/2012

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45); Calibrated: 2011-05-24

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn724; Calibrated: 2011-03-17

- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Type: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Serial: MP-1007

- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.4 Build 125

Body, Ch. 384, Ant. Intenna, Bat. Standard, 15mm /Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid:

dx=20mm, dy=20mm

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

Body, Ch. 384, Ant. Intenna, Bat. Standard, 15mm /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

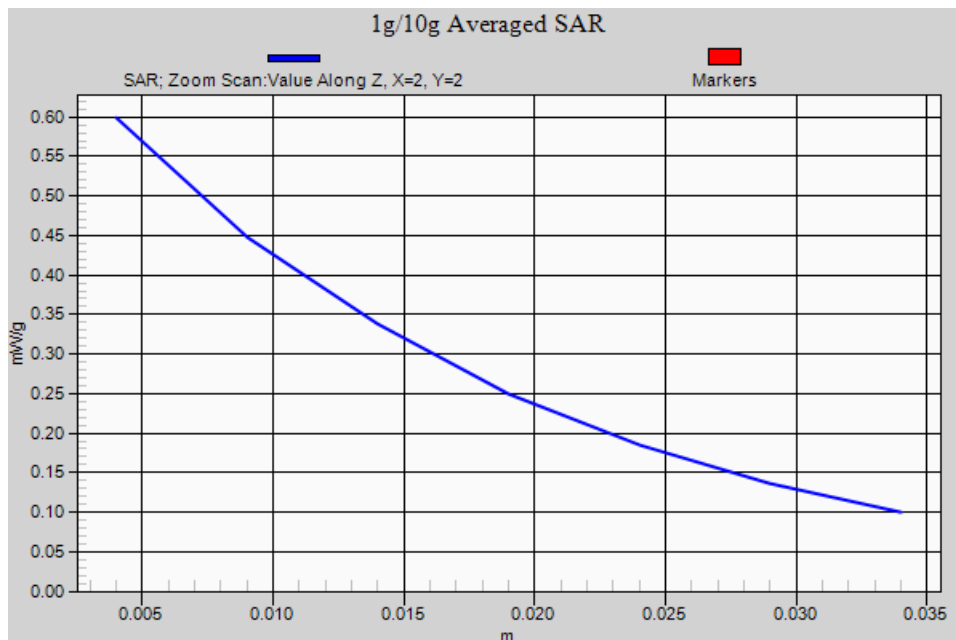
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.012 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.763 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.569 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.411 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.599 mW/g



## **APPENDIX F**

### **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 **Samsung (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: EX3-3537\_Nov10

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3537**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date **November 26, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	<b>Katja Pokovic</b>	<b>Technical Manager</b>	
Approved by:	<b>Niels Kuster</b>	<b>Quality Manager</b>	

Issued: November 26, 2010

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 <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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.
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; 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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3537

Manufactured:	August 23, 2004
Last calibrated:	November 20, 2009
Recalibrated:	November 26, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3537****Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.37	0.39	0.46	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.1	100.7	100.0	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	180.4	$\pm 2.9\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	175.1	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	146.7	

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

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

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the maximum deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3537

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
850	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.92 ± 5%	9.63	9.63	9.63	0.70	0.62 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.74	0.62 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	8.66	8.66	8.66	0.60	0.61 ± 11.0%
1810	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	8.43	8.43	8.43	0.81	0.50 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.84	0.49 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	7.59	7.59	7.59	0.48	0.75 ± 11.0%
3500	± 50 / ± 100	37.9 ± 5%	2.91 ± 5%	6.87	6.87	6.87	0.32	1.30 ± 13.1%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	4.94	4.94	4.94	0.45	1.90 ± 13.1%
5300	± 50 / ± 100	35.9 ± 5%	4.76 ± 5%	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.50	1.90 ± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	35.6 ± 5%	4.96 ± 5%	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.50	1.90 ± 13.1%
5600	± 50 / ± 100	35.5 ± 5%	5.07 ± 5%	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.52	1.90 ± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	4.51	4.51	4.51	0.50	1.90 ± 13.1%

<sup>C</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3537

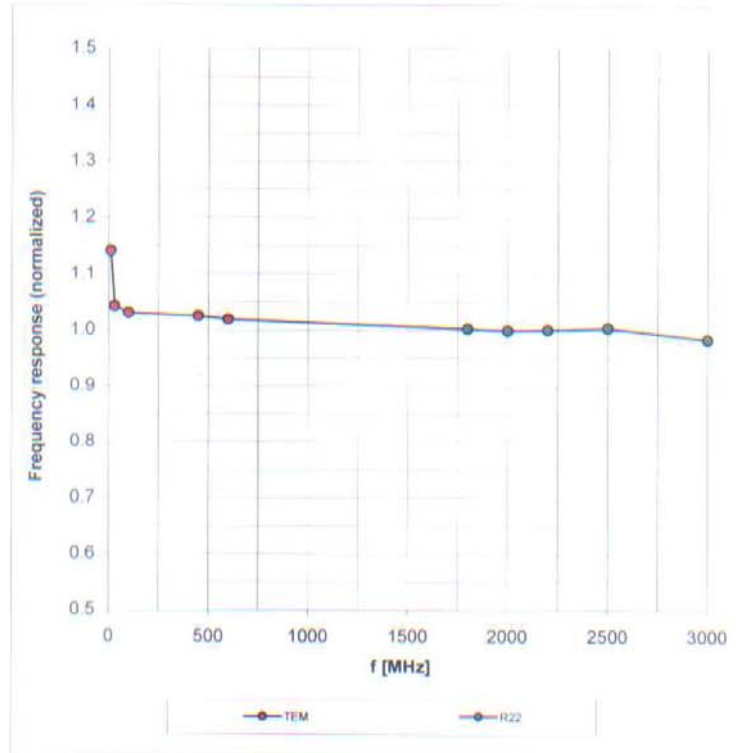
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
850	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.99 ± 5%	9.57	9.57	9.57	0.48	0.79 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	9.51	9.51	9.51	0.44	0.81 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.69	0.60 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.64	0.63 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.99	0.41 ± 11.0%
3500	± 50 / ± 100	51.3 ± 5%	3.31 ± 5%	6.55	6.55	6.55	0.30	1.60 ± 13.1%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.57	1.95 ± 13.1%
5300	± 50 / ± 100	48.9 ± 5%	5.42 ± 5%	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.58	1.95 ± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	48.6 ± 5%	5.65 ± 5%	3.93	3.93	3.93	0.60	1.95 ± 13.1%
5600	± 50 / ± 100	48.5 ± 5%	5.77 ± 5%	3.69	3.69	3.69	0.63	1.95 ± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	4.15	4.15	4.15	0.58	1.95 ± 13.1%

<sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band

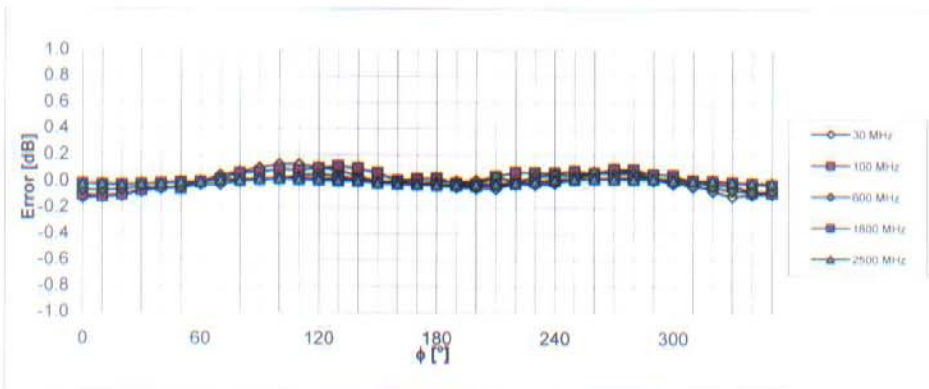
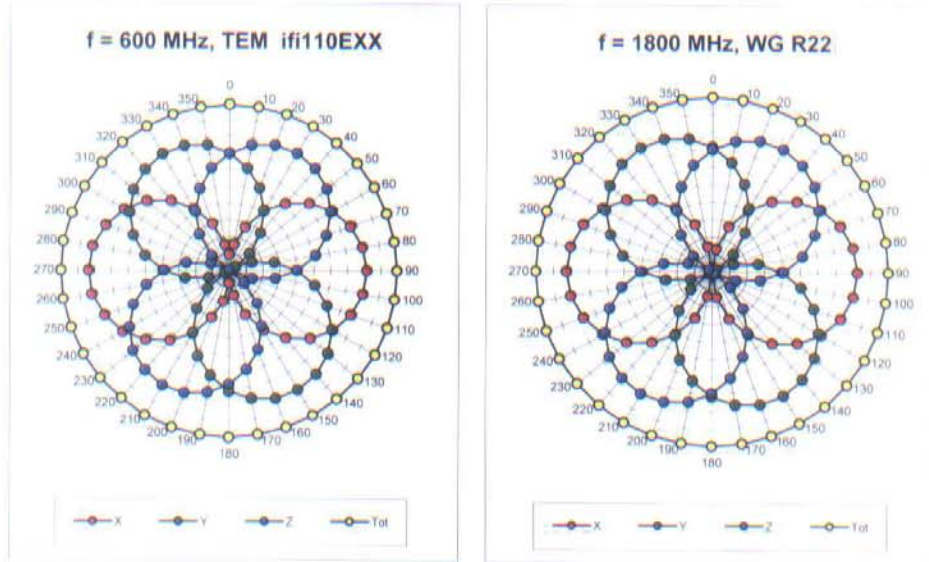
## Frequency Response of E-Field

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



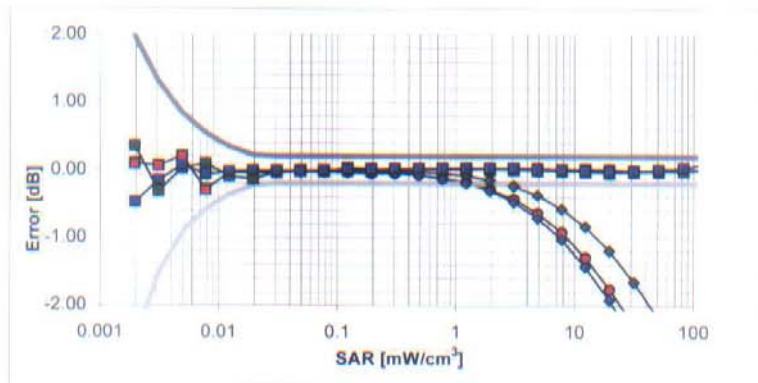
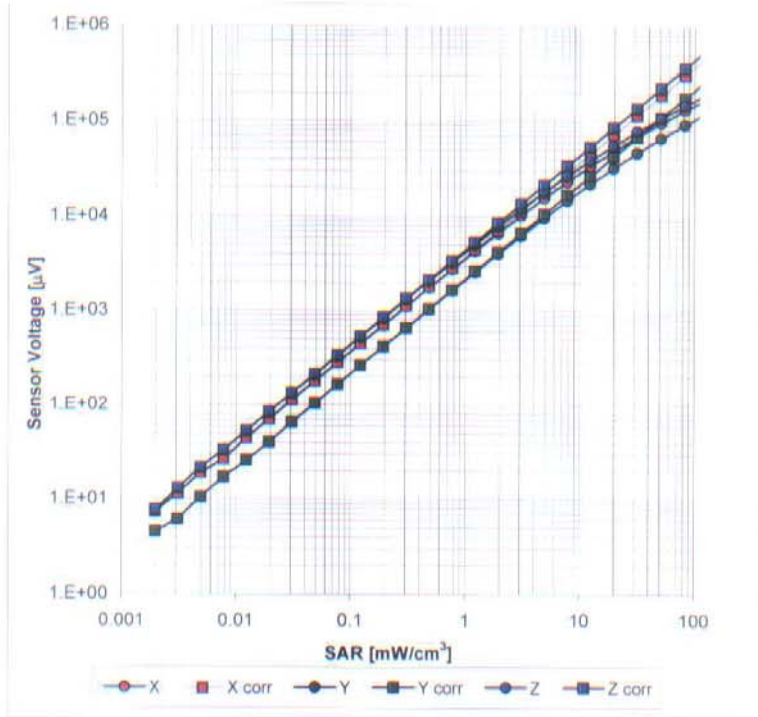
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$



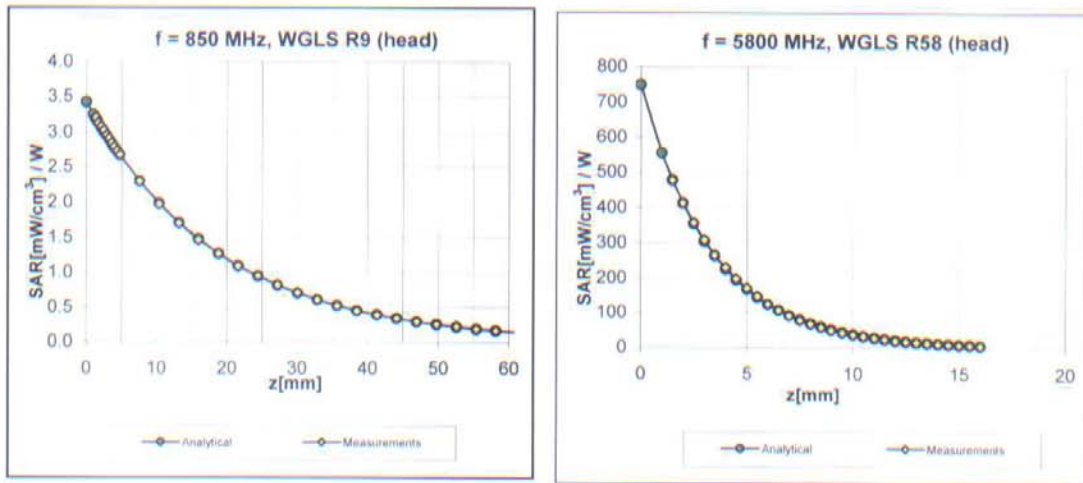
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



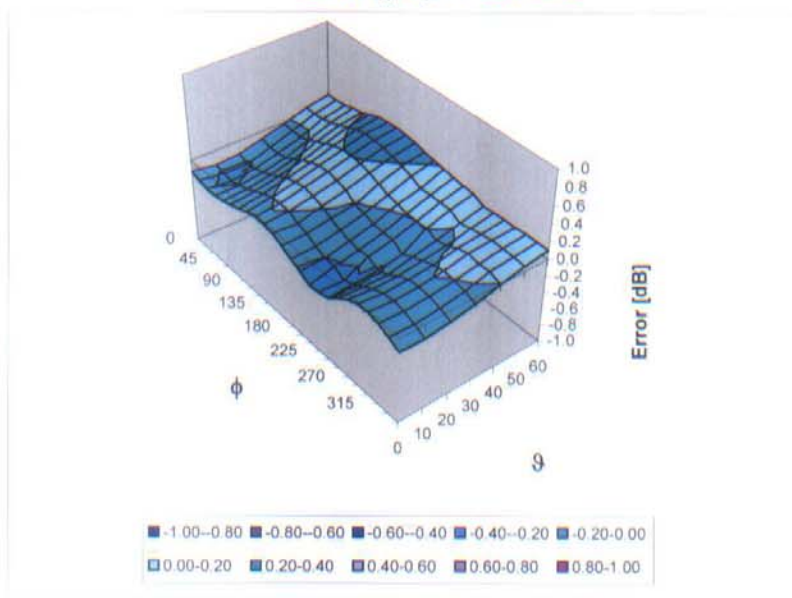
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

### Conversion Factor Assessment



### Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



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

## Other Probe Parameters

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

## **APPENDIX G**

### **Calibration of The Validation Dipole**



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **Samsung (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d050\_Feb11**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d050**

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

Calibration date: **February 23, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

Issued: February 23, 2011

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

#### 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.1 $\pm$ 6 %	0.89 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.7 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.39 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.56 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.61 mW /g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.55 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.23 mW /g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.55 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>10.0 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.67 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.68 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.59 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.9 $\Omega$ - 2.1 $\mu\Omega$
Return Loss	- 31.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.6 $\Omega$ - 4.4 $\mu\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.8 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.388 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 16, 2006

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 22.02.2011 10:08:40

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d050**

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

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.89 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 41$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

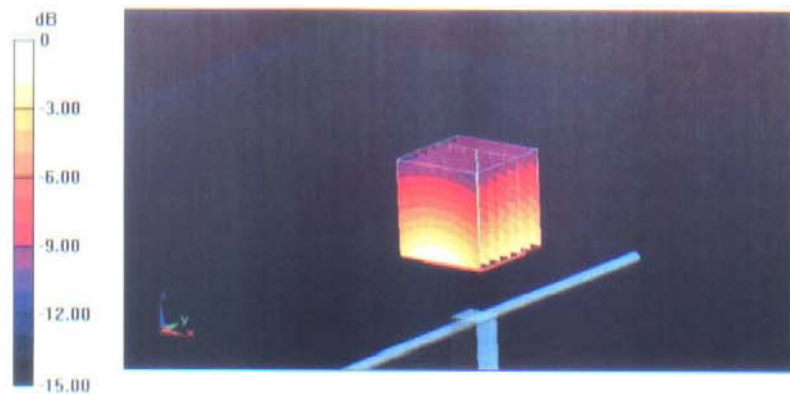
**Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.544 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.595 W/kg

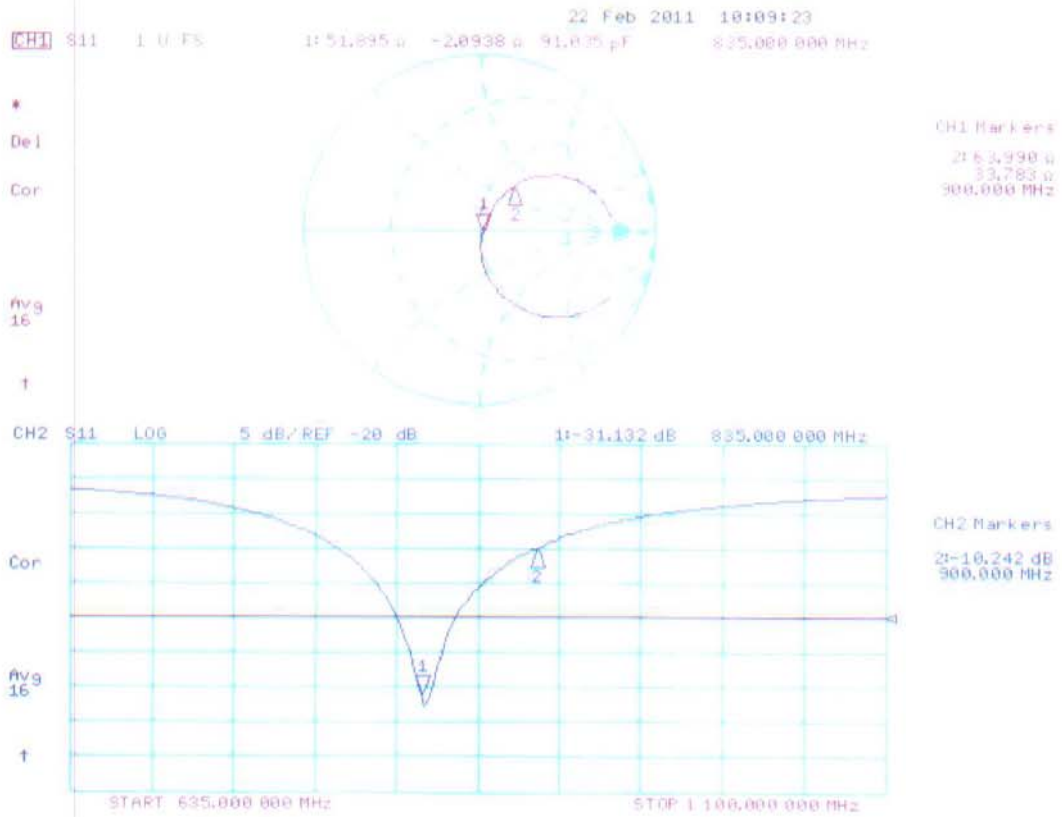
**SAR(1 g) = 2.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.784 mW/g



0 dB = 2.780mW/g

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 23.02.2011 15:31:07

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d050**

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

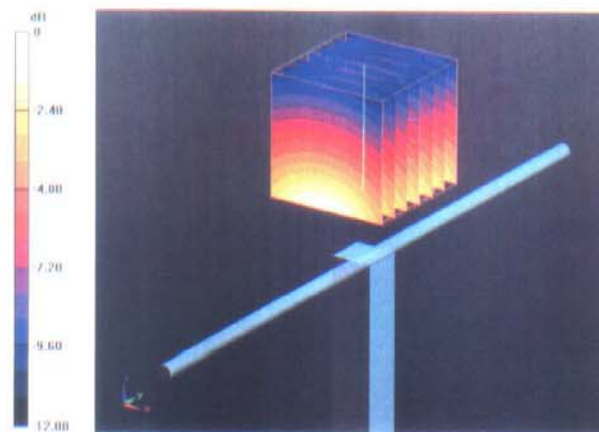
**Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.584 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.780 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.55 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.67 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.971 mW/g



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

