



SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD



EUT Type:	Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)		
FCC ID:	BEJGW620		
Model:	GW620	Trade Name	LG
Date of Issue:	Nov.12, 2009		
Test report No.:	HCTA0911FS01		
Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD. SAN 136-1, AMI-RI, BUBAL-EUP, ICHEON-SI, KYOUNGKI-DO, 467-701, KOREA TEL: +82 31 639 8565 FAX: +82 31 639 8525		
Applicant :	LG Electronics, Inc. 60-39, Gasan-Dong, Gumchon-Gu, Seoul 153-023, Korea Tel: +82-2-2033-1113 Fax: +82-2-2033-1222		
Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 2005 IEEE 1528-2003		
Test result:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.		
Signature	 _____ Report prepared by : Sun-Hee Kim Test Engineer of SAR Part	 _____ Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part	

Table of Contents

<u>1. INTRODUCTION</u>	3
<u>2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE</u>	4
<u>3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT</u>	5
<u>3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP</u>	5
<u>3.2 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM</u>	6
<u>3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS</u>	7
<u>3.4 SAM Phantom</u>	9
<u>3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters</u>	9
<u>3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization</u>	10
<u>3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT</u>	11
<u>4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE</u>	12
<u>5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION</u>	13
<u>5.1 HEAD POSITION</u>	13
<u>5.2 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations</u>	14
<u>6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY</u>	15
<u>7. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS</u>	16
<u>8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION</u>	17
<u>8.1 Tissue Verification</u>	17
<u>8.2 System Validation</u>	17
<u>9. TEST CONFIGURATIONS</u>	18
<u>10. RF CONDUCTED POWER</u>	19
<u>10.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR</u>	19
<u>11. SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas</u>	20
<u>12. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY</u>	21
<u>12.1 Measurement Results (GSM850 Head SAR Touch)</u>	21
<u>12.2 Measurement Results (GSM850 Head SAR Tilt)</u>	22
<u>12.3 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Head SAR Touch)</u>	23
<u>12.4 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Head SAR Tilt)</u>	24
<u>12.5 Measurement Results (GSM850 Body SAR)</u>	25
<u>12.6 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Body SAR)</u>	26
<u>12.7 Measurement Results (802.11b Module Body SAR)</u>	27
<u>13. CONCLUSION</u>	28
<u>14. REFERENCES</u>	29
Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots	30
Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots	59
Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data	70
Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data	80

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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 C95.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring 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 National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. 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.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental electromagnetic energy (dW) 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.

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

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

where:

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

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
 ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant 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 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.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

EUT Type	Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
FCC ID	BEJGW620
Model(s)	GW620
Trade Name	LG
Serial Number(s)	#1
Application Type	Class II Permissive Change
Modulation(s)	GSM850/GSM1900
Tx Frequency	824.20 - 848.80 MHz (GSM850) 1 850.20 – 1 909.80 MHz (GSM1900) 2 412- 2 462 MHz (DSSS/ OFDM)
Rx Frequency	869.20 - 893.80 MHz (GSM850) 1 930.20 – 1 989.80 MHz (GSM1900) 2 412- 2 462 MHz (DSSS/ OFDM)
FCC Classification	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype
Max SAR	0.272 W/kg GSM850 Head SAR / 0.570 W/kg GSM850 Body SAR 0.269 W/kg GSM1900 Head SAR / 0.812 W/kg GSM1900 Body SAR 0.054 W/kg Wi-Fi 802.11b
Date(s) of Tests	Nov. 9, 2009 ~ Nov. 10, 2009
Antenna Type	Intenna

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic 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 Figure.3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Pentium IV 3.0 GHz computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit 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 PC plug-in card.

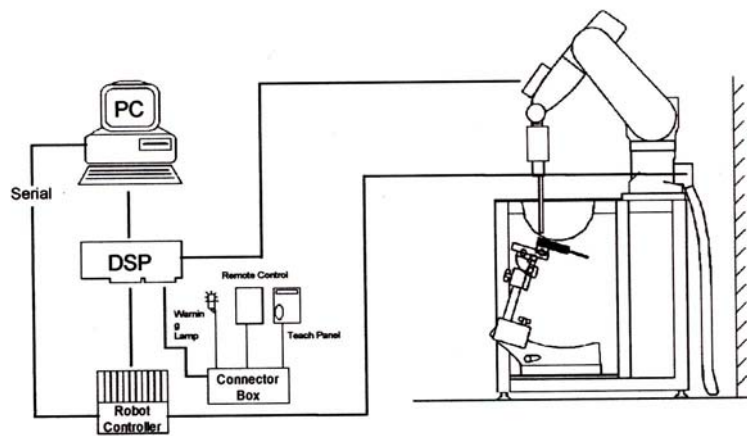


Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 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 PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in.

3.2 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

3.2.1 ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and 1.8 GHz (accuracy: 8 %)
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range Linearity:	± 0.2 dB
Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces.
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application	General dissymmetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms



Figure 3.2 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom



Figure 3.3 ET3DV6 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with an accuracy better than ± 10 %. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the proper procedure and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 1 GHz, 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.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a 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.

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

where:

- Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),
- C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
- ΔT = 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;

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

where:

- σ = simulated tissue conductivity,
- ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

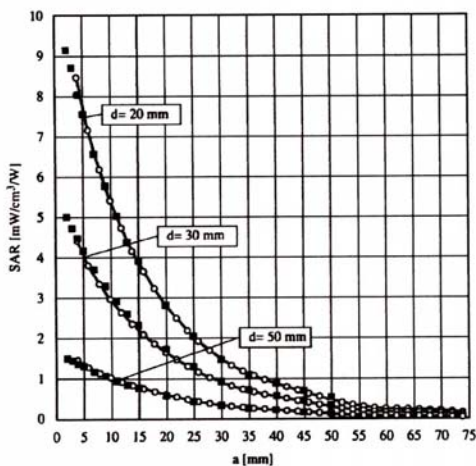


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

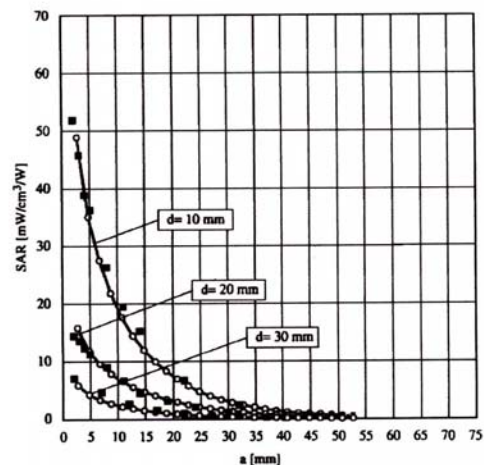


Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

The DASY4 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z)
 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
 $ConvF$ = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermetian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

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

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

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

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.4 SAM Phantom

The SAM Phantom 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.

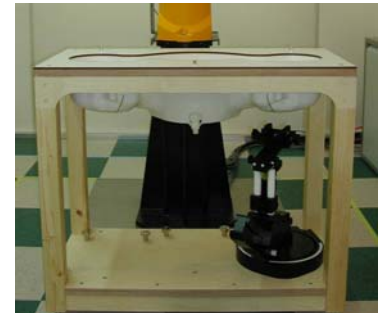


Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm
Filling Volume	about 30 L
Dimensions	810 mm x 1 000 mm x 500 mm (H x L x W)

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Phantom V 4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) 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 repeatably positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

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



Figure 3.7 Device Holder

3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethyl cellulose (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. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1 900		2 450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]		
Triton X-100(ultra pure):	Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether		

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	446	May 22, 2009	Annual	May 22, 2010
SPEAG	DAE3	466	July 21, 2009	Annual	July 21, 2010
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1631	Jun. 24, 2009	Annual	Jun. 24, 2010
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1609	Mar. 17, 2009	Annual	Mar. 17, 2010
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ES3DV6	3161	July 22, 2009	Annual	July 22, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D450V2	1007	July 15, 2008	Biennial	July 15, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D835V2	441	May 25, 2009	Annual	May 25, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1800V2	2d007	May 20, 2008	Biennial	May 20, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 20, 2009	Annual	July 20, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D2450V2	743	Aug. 27, 2008	Biennial	Aug. 27, 2010
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2010
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2010
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2010
R&S	Base Station CMU200	110740	July 26, 2009	Annual	July 26, 2010
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2009	Annual	Feb. 10, 2010
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Dec. 24, 2008	Annual	Dec. 24, 2009
HP	Network Analyzer 8753C	3310J01394	Dec. 04, 2008	Annual	Dec. 04, 2009
Tescom	TC-3000/ Bluetooth	3000A490112	Jan. 09, 2009	Annual	Jan. 09, 2010

NOTE:

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

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20 mm x 20 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.
3. Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm 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:
 - a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. 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.
 - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) 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.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

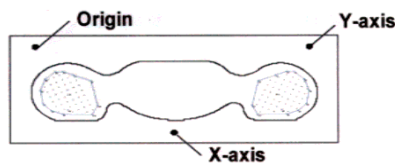


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 HEAD POSITION

The device was placed in a normal operating position with the Point A on the device, as illustrated in following drawing, aligned with the location of the RE(ERP) on the phantom. With the ear-piece pressed against the head, the vertical center line of the body of the handset was aligned with an imaginary plane consisting of the RE, LE and M. While maintaining these alignments, the body of the handset was gradually moved towards the cheek until any point on the mouth-piece or keypad contacted the cheek. This is a cheek/touch position. For ear/tilt position, while maintain the device aligned with the BM and FN lines, the device was pivot against ERP back for 15° or until the device antenna touch the phantom. Please refer to IEEE 1528-2003 illustration below.

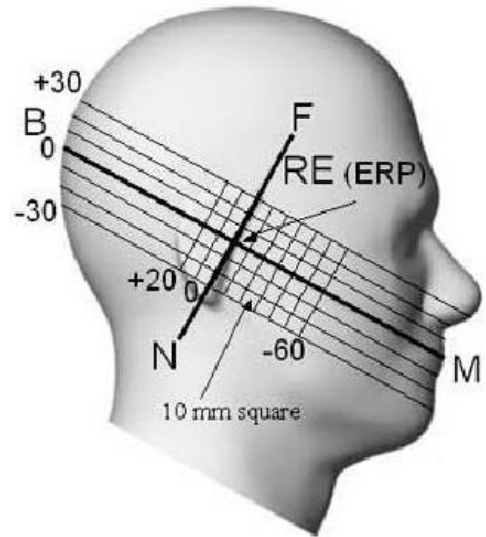


Figure 5.1 Side view of the phantom

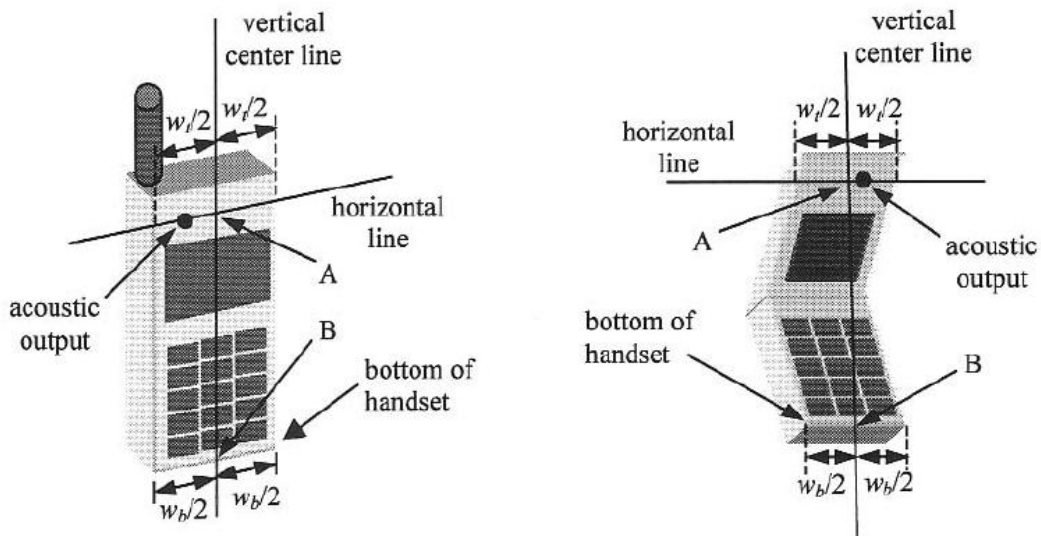


Figure 5.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

5.2 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. 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 tested with each accessory. 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 with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 2.0 cm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

"See the Test SET-UP Photo"

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. Worstcase positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Measurement uncertainties in SAR measurements are difficult to quantify due to several variables including biological, physiological, and environmental. However, we estimate the measurement uncertainties in SAR to be less than 15 % - 25 %.

According to ANSI/IEEE C95.3, the overall uncertainties are difficult to assess and will vary with the type of meter and usage situation. However, accuracy's of 1 dB to ± 3 dB can be expected in practice, with greater uncertainties in near-field situations and at higher frequencies (shorter wavelengths), or areas where large reflecting objects are present. Under optimum measurement conditions, SAR measurement uncertainties of at least ± 2 dB can be expected.

According to CENELEC, typical worst-case uncertainty of field measurements is 5 dB. For well-defined modulation characteristics the uncertainty can be reduced to ± 3 dB.

Error Description	Uncertainty value [%]	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	ci ²	Standard Uncertainty [%]	Stand Uncert ²	(Stand Uncert ²) X (ci ²)	Vi & Veff
1. Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	5.5	Normal	1.00	1	1	5.50	30.25	30.25	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	1.73	0.7	0.49	2.71	7.36	3.61	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	1.73	0.7	0.49	5.54	30.72	15.05	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	2.71	7.36	7.36	∞
System Detection limits	1.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.58	0.33	0.33	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.58	0.33	0.33	∞
Response time	0.8	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.46	0.21	0.21	∞
RF Ambient conditions	3.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	1.73	3.00	3.00	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1.00	1	1	0.30	0.09	0.09	∞
Integration time	2.6	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	1.50	2.25	2.25	∞
Probe positioner	0.4	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.23	0.05	0.05	∞
Probe positioning	2.9	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	1.67	2.80	2.80	∞
Maximum SAR evaluation	1.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.58	0.33	0.33	∞
Sub Total								65.69	
2. Test Sample Related									
Device Positioning	1.8	Normal	1.00	1	1	1.81	3.28	3.28	9
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1.00	1	1	3.60	12.96	12.96	∞
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	2.89	8.33	8.33	∞
Sub Total								24.57	
3. Phantom and Setup									
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	2.31	5.33	5.33	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	5.0	Rectangular	1.73	0.5	0.25	2.89	8.33	2.08	∞
Liquid conductivity (measurement error)	2.5	Normal	1.00	0.5	0.25	2.50	6.25	1.56	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	5.0	Rectangular	1.73	0.5	0.25	2.89	8.33	2.08	∞
Liquid permittivity (measurement error)	2.5	Normal	1.00	0.5	0.25	2.50	6.25	1.56	∞
Sub Total								12.63	
Combined standard uncertainty [%]						10.14		102.88	-
Expanded uncertainty [k=2, approximately confidence level 95 %]						± 20.28 %			

Table 6.1 Breakdown of Errors

7. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 7.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole-body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

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).

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

8.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Nov.10, 2009	Head	21.1	ϵ_r	41.5	42.1	+ 1.45	± 5
				σ	0.90	0.898	- 0.22	± 5
835	Nov.10, 2009	Body	21.1	ϵ_r	55.2	55.8	+ 1.09	± 5
				σ	0.97	0.99	+ 2.06	± 5
1 900	Nov.09, 2009	Head	21.3	ϵ_r	40.0	39.4	- 1.50	± 5
				σ	1.40	1.41	+ 0.71	± 5
1 900	Nov.09, 2009	Body	21.3	ϵ_r	53.3	53.46	+ 0.30	± 5
				σ	1.52	1.49	- 1.97	± 5
2 450	Nov.09, 2009	Head	21.3	ϵ_r	39.2	39.8	+ 1.53	± 5
				σ	1.80	1.85	+ 2.78	± 5
2 450	Nov.09, 2009	Body	21.3	ϵ_r	52.7	51.76	- 1.78	± 5
				σ	1.95	1.92	- 1.54	± 5

8.2 System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 835 MHz / 1 900 MHz / 2 450 MHz by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

* Input Power: 100 m W

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	* Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Nov.10, 2009	Head	21.1	1 g	9.56	0.960	+ 0.42	± 10
1 900	Nov. 9, 2009	Head	21.3	1 g	40.5	4.1	+ 1.23	± 10
2 450	Nov. 9, 2009	Head	21.3	1 g	52.4	5.4	+ 3.05	± 10

9. TEST CONFIGURATIONS

SAR Testing with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

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

9.1 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.

9.2 Frequency Channel Configurations

80.11 a/b/g and 4.9 GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 80.211 b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11. 802.11a is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; Channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band; and channels 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz § 15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested instead of the UNII channels. 4.9 GHz is tested on channels 1, 10 and 5 or 6, whichever has the higher output power, for 5 MHz channels; channels 11,15 and 19 for 10 MHz channels; and channels 21 and 25 for 20 MHz channels.

These are referred to as the “default test channels”. 802.11g mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode.

Mode	GHz	Channel	Turbo Channel	“Default Test Channels”		
				§15.247		UNII
				802.11b	802.11g	
802.11 b/g	2.412	1		√	∇	
	2.437	6	6	√	∇	
	2.462	11		√	∇	
802.11a	5.18	36				√
	5.20	40	42 (5.21 GHz)			*
	5.22	44				*
	5.24	48	50 (5.25 GHz)			√
	5.26	52				√
	5.28	56	58 (5.29 GHz)			*
	5.30	60				*
	5.32	64				√
	5.500	100	Unknown			*
	5.520	104				√
	5.540	108				*
	5.560	112				*
	5.580	116				√
	5.600	120				*
	5.620	124				√
	5.640	128				*
	5.660	132				*
	5.680	136				√
	5.700	140			*	
	UNII or §15.247	5.745	149		√	
5.765		153	152 (5.76 GHz)		*	*
5.785		157		√		*
5.805		161	160 (5.80 GHz)		*	√
§15.247		5.825	165		√	

802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

10. RF CONDUCTED POWER

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

10.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

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 evaluation SAR[4] SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement Software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted Power deviations of more than 5 % occurred, the tests were repeated.

Band	Channel	Voice	GPRS Data				EDGE Data			
		GSM (dBm)	GPRS 1 TX Slot (dBm)	GPRS 2 TX Slot (dBm)	GPRS 3 TX Slot (dBm)	GPRS 4 TX Slot (dBm)	EDGE 1 TX Slot (dBm)	EDGE 2 TX Slot (dBm)	EDGE 3 TX Slot (dBm)	EDGE 4 TX Slot (dBm)
GSM 850	128	32.51	32.49	30.33	28.86	27.83	26.97	26.97	26.97	26.94
	190	32.44	32.41	30.24	28.76	27.74	26.89	26.89	26.87	26.86
	251	32.37	32.33	30.17	28.67	27.66	26.94	26.92	26.89	26.88
GSM 1900	512	29.57	29.56	29.48	29.44	29.42	26.10	26.10	26.07	26.07
	661	29.56	29.54	29.51	29.46	29.44	26.15	26.14	26.13	26.10
	810	29.80	29.77	29.74	29.68	29.56	26.37	26.36	26.37	26.30

Table 10.1 GSM Conducted output powers

Band	Channel	Mbps			
		1	2	5.5	11
IEEE 802.11b	1	16.99	17.28	19.26	20.22
	6	18.38	18.65	20.36	21.72
	11	18.50	18.62	20.28	21.64

Table 10.2 IEEE 802.11b Conducted output power

Band	Channel	Mbps							
		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
IEEE 802.11g	1	18.84	18.69	18.95	18.71	19.18	18.93	19.09	19.06
	6	20.08	20.35	20.19	20.26	20.71	20.41	20.32	20.35
	11	20.28	20.13	20.51	19.88	20.82	20.46	20.34	20.41

Table 10.3 IEEE 802.11g Conducted output power

11. SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas

11.1 SAR Evaluation Considerations

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", May 2008. The procedures are applicable to phones with built-in unlicensed transmitters, such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices.

	2.45	5.15 - 5.35	5.47 - 5.85	GHz
P_{Ref}	12	6	5	mW

Device output power should be rounded to the nearest mW to compare with values specified in this

Table. 11.1 Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	Individual Transmitter	Simultaneous Transmission
Licensed Transmitters	<u>Routine evaluation required</u>	SAR not required: <u>Unlicensed only</u>
Unlicensed Transmitters	<p><u>When there is no simultaneous transmission –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> output ≤ 60/f: SAR not required output > 60/f: stand-alone SAR required <p><u>When there is simultaneous transmission – Stand-alone SAR not required when</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> output ≤ 2·P_{Ref} and antenna is ≥ 5.0 cm from other antennas output ≤ P_{Ref} and antenna is ≥ 2.5 cm from other antennas output ≤ P_{Ref} and antenna is < 2.5 cm from other antennas, each with either output power ≤ P_{Ref} or 1-g SAR < 1.2 W/kg <p><u>Otherwise stand-alone SAR is required</u></p> <p><u>When stand-alone SAR is required</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> test SAR on highest output channel for each wireless mode and exposure condition if SAR for highest output channel is > 50% of SAR limit, evaluate all channels according to normal procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is ≥ 5 cm from other antennas <p><u>Licensed & Unlicensed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> when the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas when SAR to peak location separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3 <p>SAR required: <u>Licensed & Unlicensed</u></p> <p>antenna pairs with SAR to peak location separation ratio ≥ 0.3; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in stand-alone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition</p> <p>Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply</p>
Jaw, Mouth and Nose	<p><u>Flat phantom SAR required</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> when measurement is required in tight regions of SAM and it is not feasible or the results can be questionable due to probe tilt, calibration, positioning and orientation issues position rectangular and clam-shell phones according to flat phantom procedures and conduct SAR measurements for these specific locations 	When simultaneous transmission SAR testing is required, contact the FCC Laboratory for interim guidance.

Table. 11.2 SAR Evaluation Requirements for Cellphones with Multiple Transmitters

FCC ID: BEJGW620

BT Max. RF output power: 8.35 dBm (6.84 mW)

Antenna separation distance between Main and BT/ WLAN: 8.5 cm

WLAN Max. RF output power: Wi-Fi 802.11b(21.72 dBm) / Wi-Fi 802.11g (20.82 dBm)

Because the conducted output power level of the BT transmitter is less than 2·P_{ref}, and the BT antenna is more than 5.0 cm from the Main antenna, neither simultaneous SAR nor stand-alone BT SAR are required for the EUT. Based on the output power and antenna separation distance, a stand-alone WLAN SAR test is required. The summation of Main and WLAN is (0.812 + 0.054) = 0.866 < 1.6 mW/g. Therefore a simultaneous SAR evaluation is not required.

12. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

12.1 Measurement Results (GSM850 Head SAR Touch)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.44	32.40	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	0.258
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.44	32.47	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.272
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) <small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

12.2 Measurement Results (GSM850 Head SAR Tilt)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.44	32.56	Standard	Left Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.165
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.44	32.42	Standard	Right Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.187
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit						Head		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

12.3 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Head SAR Touch)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	29.56	29.62	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	0.269
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	29.56	29.54	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.229
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit						Head		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- 1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- 7 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

12.4 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Head SAR Tilt)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	29.56	29.52	Standard	Left Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.253
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	29.56	29.58	Standard	Right Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.263
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit						Head		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

12.5 Measurement Results (GSM850 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.6	190 (Mid)	GPRS 1Tx	32.41	32.49	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.383
836.6	190 (Mid)	GPRS 2Tx	30.24	30.21	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.481
836.6	190 (Mid)	GPRS 3Tx	28.76	28.57	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.510
836.6	190 (Mid)	GPRS 4Tx	27.74	27.89	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.570
836.6	190 (Mid)	GPRS 4Tx	27.74	27.65	Front	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.241
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.44	32.40	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.384
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- 1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- 7 Both side of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 8 HEADSET was connected.
- 9 Test Configuration With Holster Without Holster
- 10 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

12.6 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GPRS 1Tx	29.54	29.57	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.218
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GPRS 2Tx	29.51	29.53	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.427
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GPRS 3Tx	29.46	29.48	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.641
1 850.2	512 (Low)	GPRS 4Tx	29.44	29.47	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.752
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GPRS 4Tx	29.44	29.48	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.812
1 909.8	810 (High)	GPRS 4Tx	29.44	29.45	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.735
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GPRS 4Tx	29.44	29.36	Front	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.299
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	29.56	29.50	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.219
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit						Body		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- Both side of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- HEADSET was connected.
- Test Configuration With Holster Without Holster

12.7 Measurement Results (802.11b Module Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Separation Distance	Data Rate	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
2 437	6 (Mid)	802.11b	21.72	21.64	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	11 Mbps	0.054
2 437	6 (Mid)	802.11b	21.72	21.65	Front	2.0 cm without Holster	11 Mbps	0.017
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit						Body		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- 1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard with Charger Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test code Base Station Simulator
- 7 Both side of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 8 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

13. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the ANSI/IEEE C95.1 2005.

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.

14. REFERENCES

- [1] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields, July 2001.
- [2] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body from Wireless Communications Devices.
- [3] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio frequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.
- [4] ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1991, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300 kHz to 100 GHz, New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992
- [5] ANSI/IEEE C95.3 - 1991, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, 1992.
- [6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.
- [7] 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.
- [8] 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.
- [9] 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.
- [10] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.
- [11] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Head Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct. 1996, pp. 1865-1873.
- [12] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.
- [13] G. Hartsgrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bioelectromagnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.
- [14] 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.
- [15] W. Gander, Computer mathematic, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [16] 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.
- [17] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65, Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. Supplement C, Dec. 1997.
- [18] 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.
- [19] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10 kHz-300 GHz, Jan. 1995.
- [20] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.
- [21] SAR Evaluation of Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas #648474.

Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.83, 5.83, 5.83); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Left touch 190/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.271 mW/g

Left touch 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

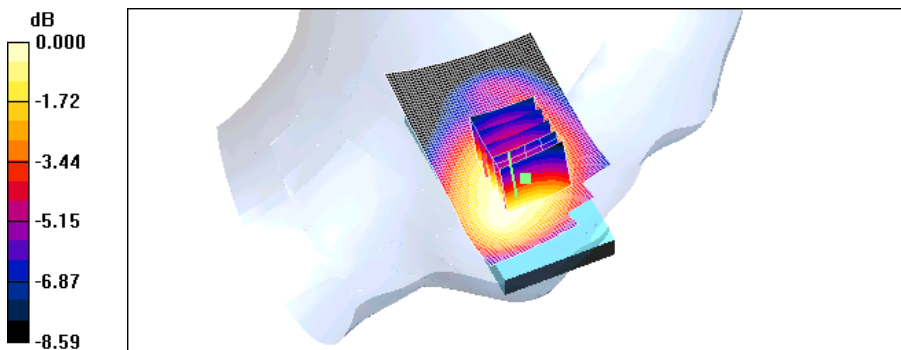
Reference Value = 8.79 V/m; Power Drift = -0.043 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.313 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.258 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.196 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.273 mW/g



0 dB = 0.273mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.83, 5.83, 5.83); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Right touch 190/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.294 mW/g

Right touch 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

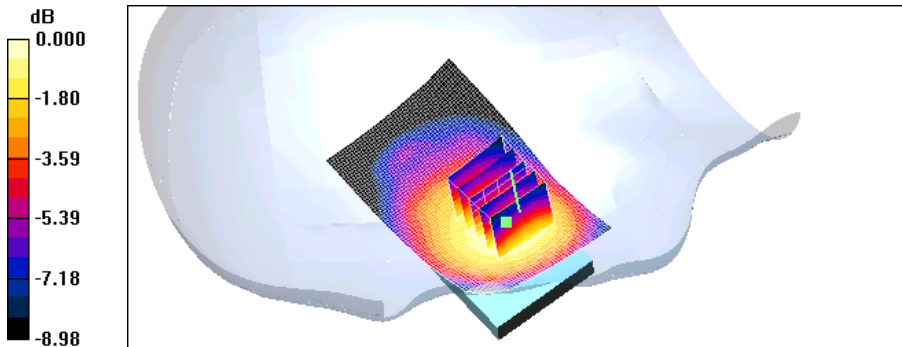
Reference Value = 8.91 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.358 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.272 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.202 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.288 mW/g



0 dB = 0.288mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.83, 5.83, 5.83); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Left tilt 190/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.217 mW/g

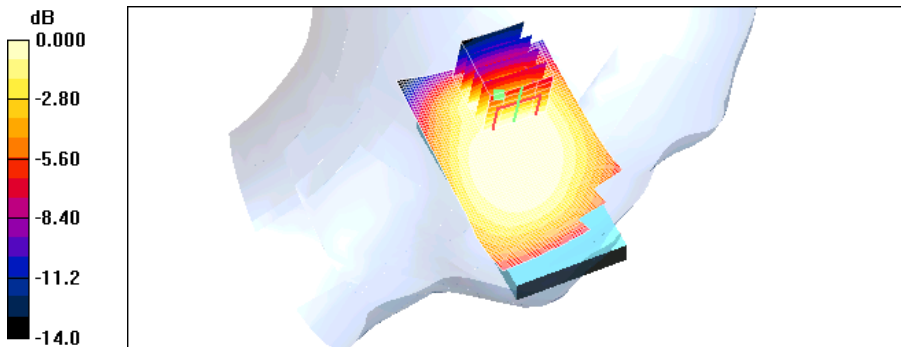
Left tilt 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.118 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.296 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.165 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.116 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.178 mW/g



0 dB = 0.178mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.83, 5.83, 5.83); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Right tilt 190/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.195 mW/g

Right tilt 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

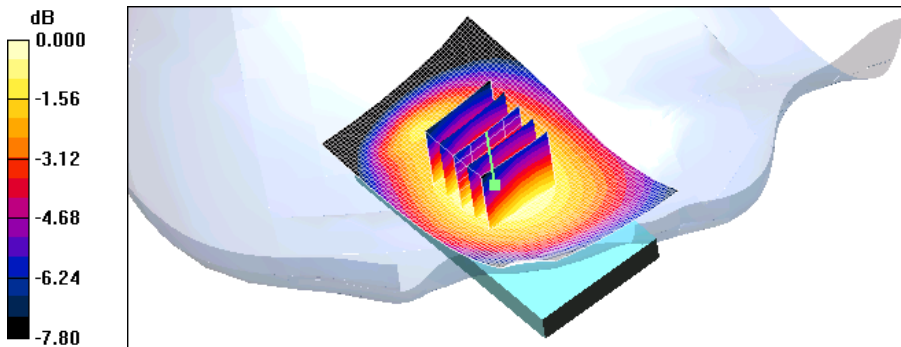
Reference Value = 12.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.225 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.187 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.144 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.195 mW/g



0 dB = 0.195mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

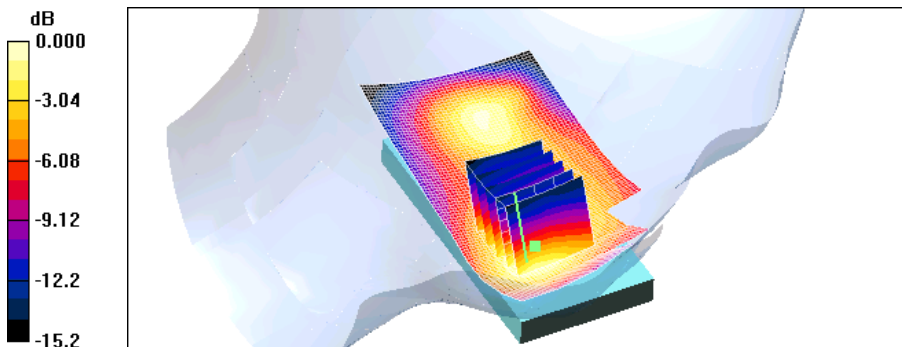
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left touch 661/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.290 mW/g

Left touch 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.057 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.413 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.269 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.156 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.289 mW/g



0 dB = 0.289mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

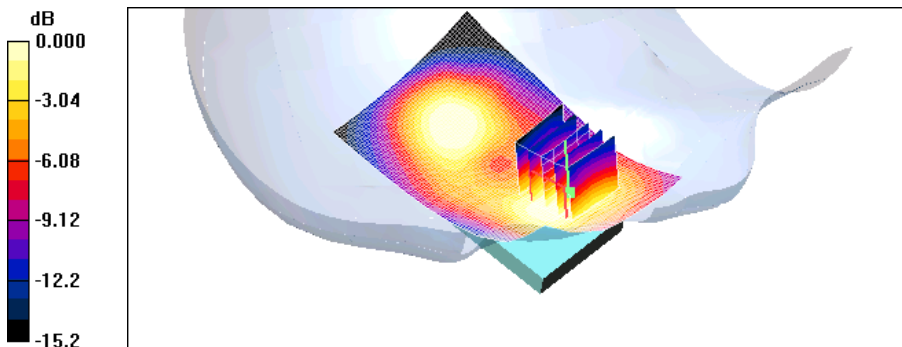
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right touch 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.263 mW/g

Right touch 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.282 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.229 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.147 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.249 mW/g



0 dB = 0.249mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left tilt 661/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.339 mW/g

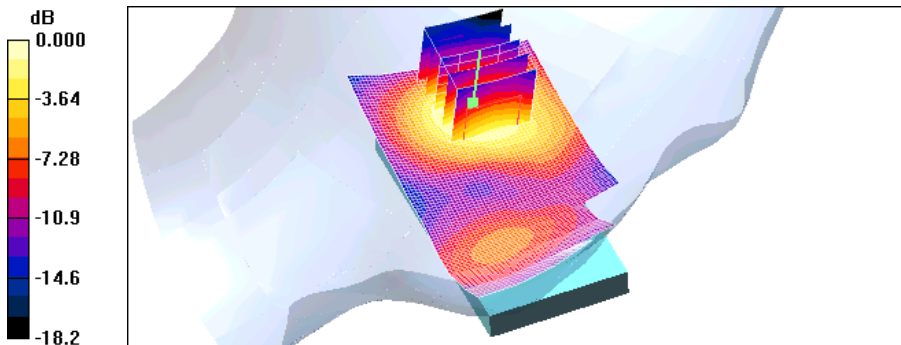
Left tilt 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.410 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.253 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.273 mW/g



0 dB = 0.273mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right tilt 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.281 mW/g

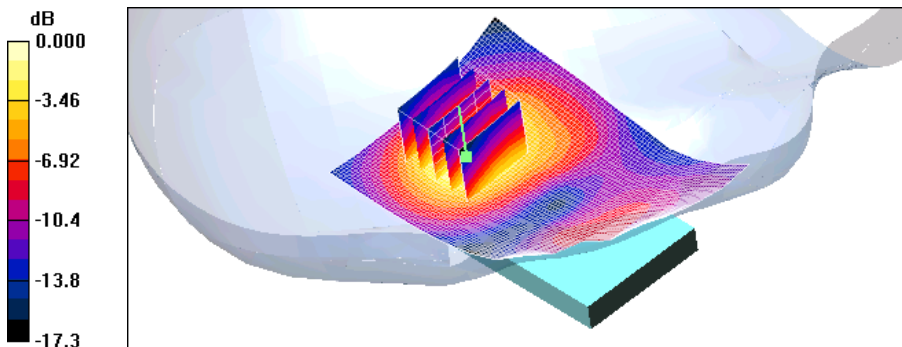
Right tilt 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.022 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.381 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.263 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.153 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.281 mW/g



0 dB = 0.281mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.993$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.403 mW/g

Body 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

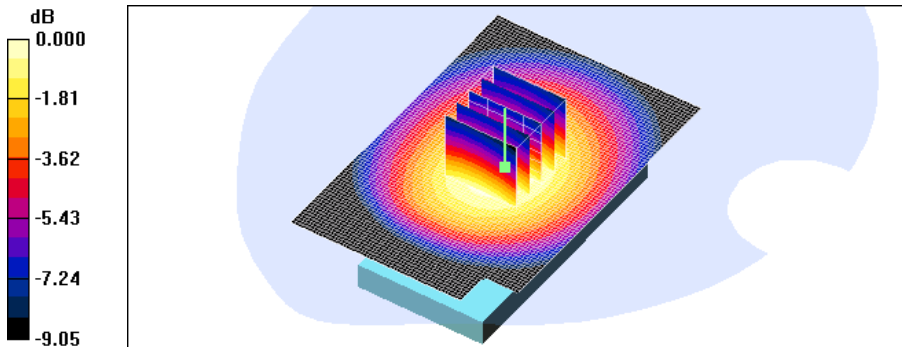
Reference Value = 12.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.082 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.489 W/kg

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

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.408 mW/g



0 dB = 0.408mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.993$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.510 mW/g

Body 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

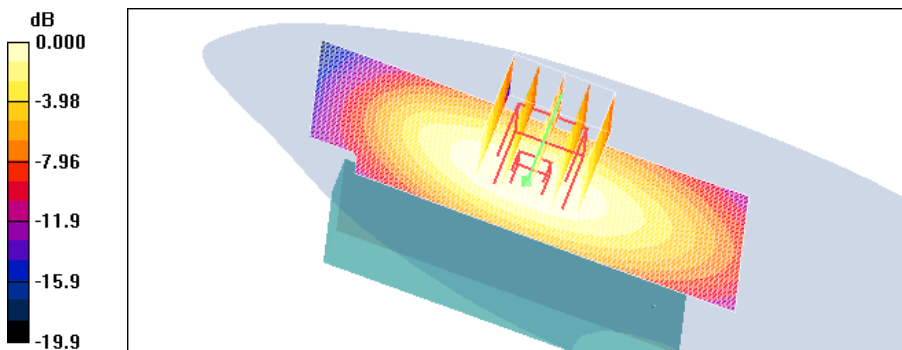
Reference Value = 13.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.609 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.481 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.354 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.506 mW/g



0 dB = 0.506mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.77
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.993$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.544 mW/g

Body 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

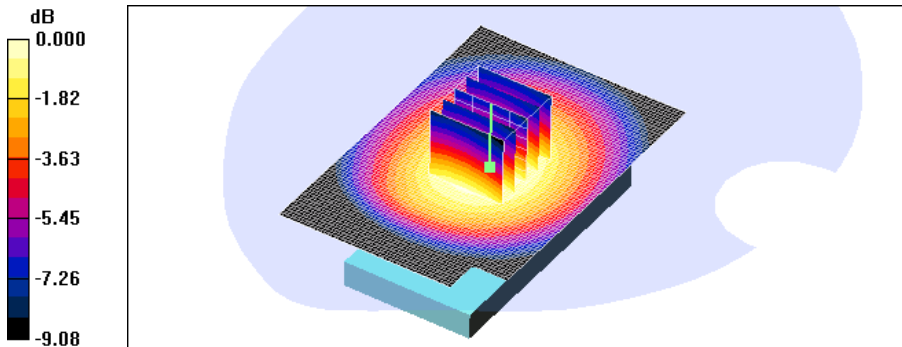
Reference Value = 15.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.187 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.638 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.510 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.376 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.539 mW/g



0 dB = 0.539mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.993$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.567 mW/g

Body 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

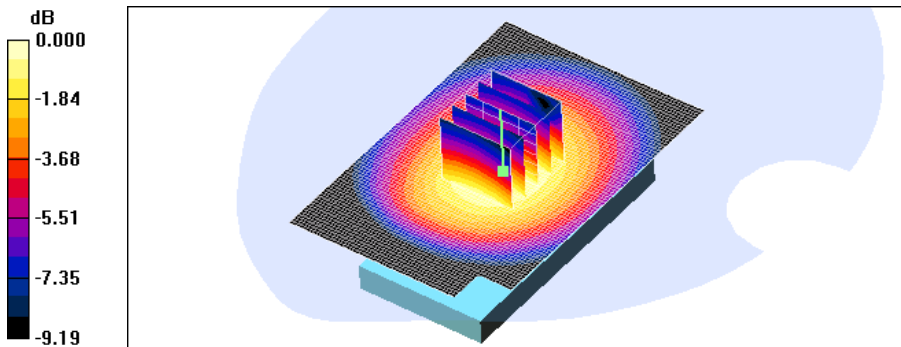
Reference Value = 15.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.151 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.731 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.570 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.415 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.605 mW/g



0 dB = 0.605mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.993$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.254 mW/g

Body 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

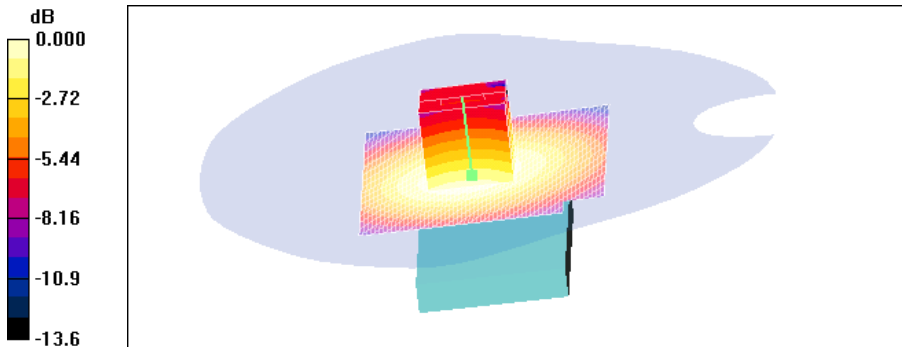
Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.093 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.295 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.241 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.183 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.253 mW/g



0 dB = 0.253mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.993$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.406 mW/g

Body 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

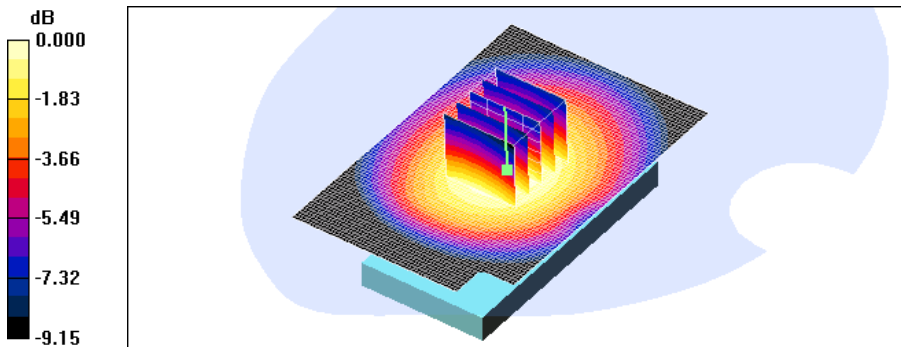
Reference Value = 12.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.486 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.384 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.282 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.404 mW/g



0 dB = 0.404mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.242 mW/g

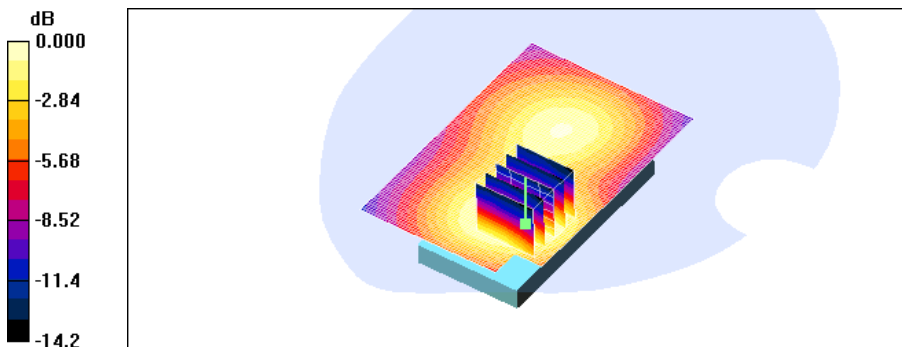
Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.291 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.218 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.138 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.239 mW/g



0 dB = 0.239mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.471 mW/g

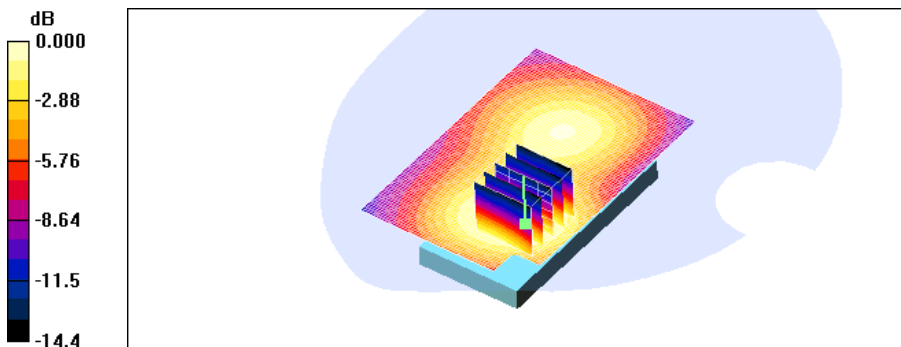
Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.024 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.568 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.427 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.268 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.465 mW/g



0 dB = 0.465mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.77
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.694 mW/g

Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.918 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.641 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.396 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.684 mW/g

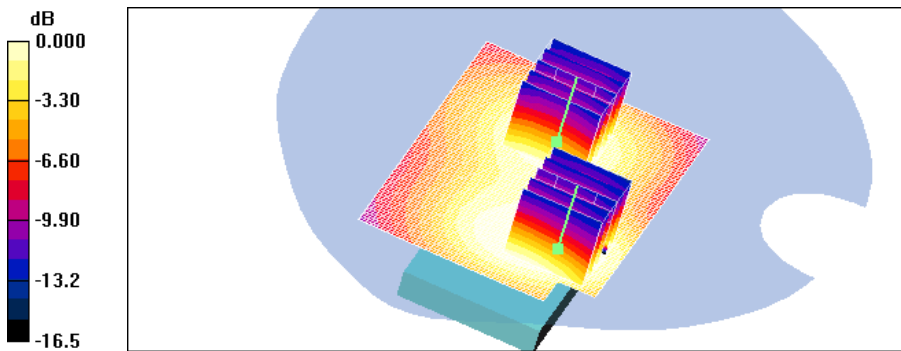
Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.678 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.523 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.337 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.568 mW/g



0 dB = 0.568mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 512/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.840 mW/g

Body 512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

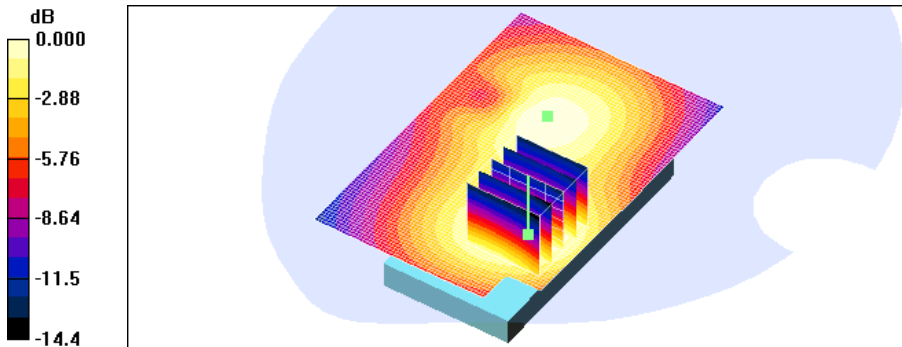
Reference Value = 20.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.978 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.752 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.480 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.824 mW/g



0 dB = 0.824mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

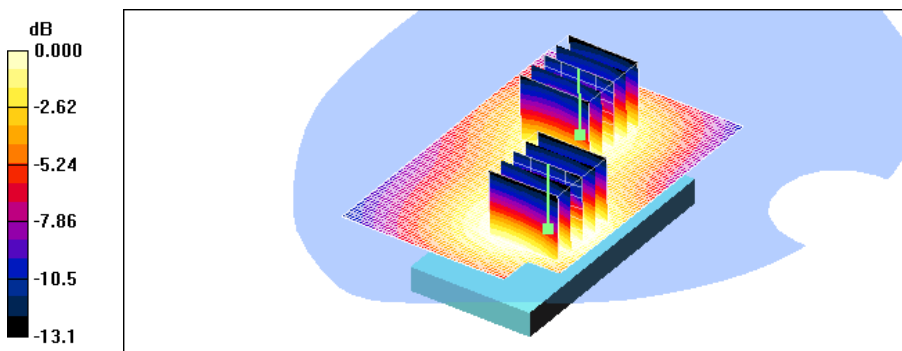
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.941 mW/g

Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.812 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.534 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.915 mW/g

Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.914 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.710 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.463 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.770 mW/g



0 dB = 0.770mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075
Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 810/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.812 mW/g

Body 810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.008 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.02 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.735 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.458 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.797 mW/g

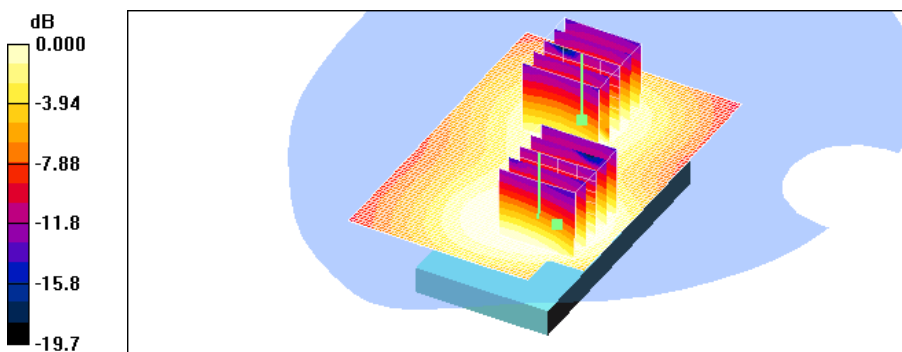
Body 810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.008 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.590 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.375 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.633 mW/g



0 dB = 0.633mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.336 mW/g

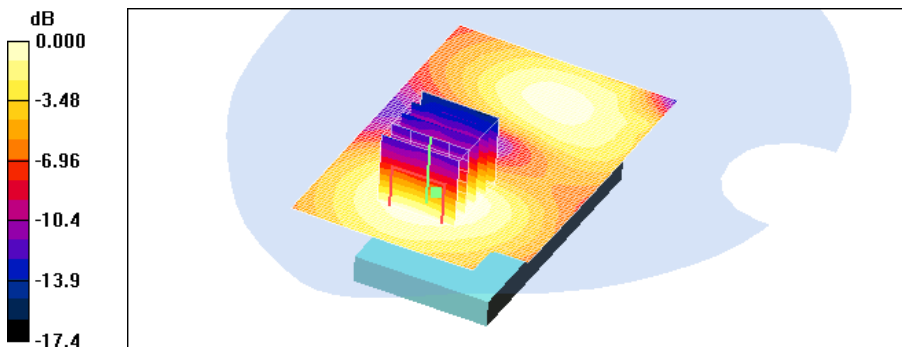
Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.084 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.408 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.299 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.188 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.325 mW/g



0 dB = 0.325mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.242 mW/g

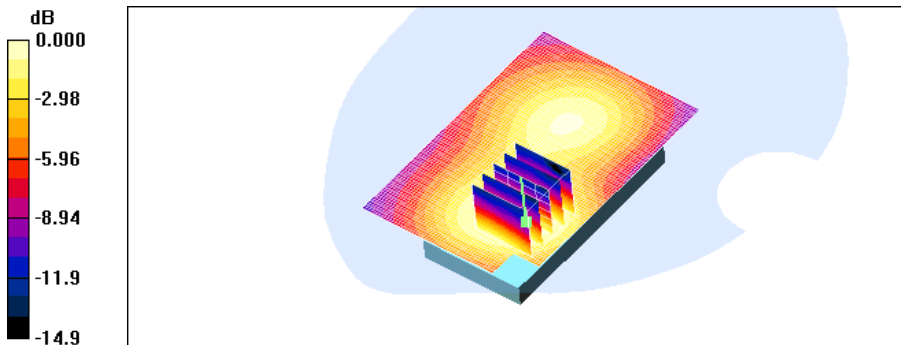
Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.055 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.296 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.219 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.138 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.238 mW/g



0 dB = 0.238mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

802.11b body 6/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.057 mW/g

802.11b body 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

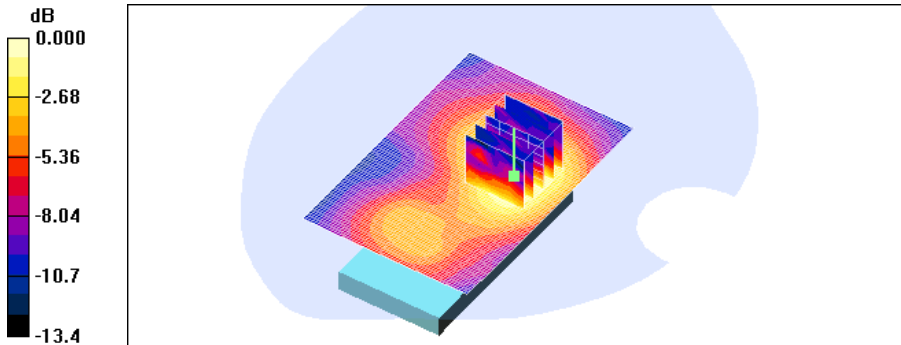
Reference Value = 4.16 V/m; Power Drift = -0.083 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.100 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.054 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.030 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.058 mW/g



0 dB = 0.058mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

802.11b body 6/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.017 mW/g

802.11b body 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

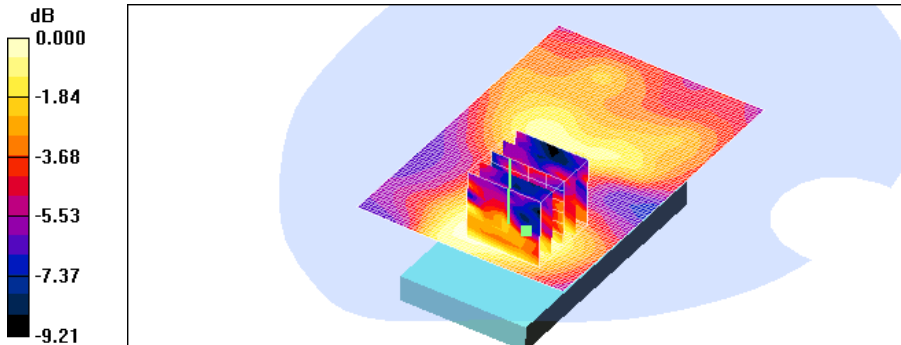
Reference Value = 2.24 V/m; Power Drift = -0.072 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.074 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.017 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00861 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.017 mW/g



0 dB = 0.017mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.83, 5.83, 5.83); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Right touch 190/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.294 mW/g

Right touch 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

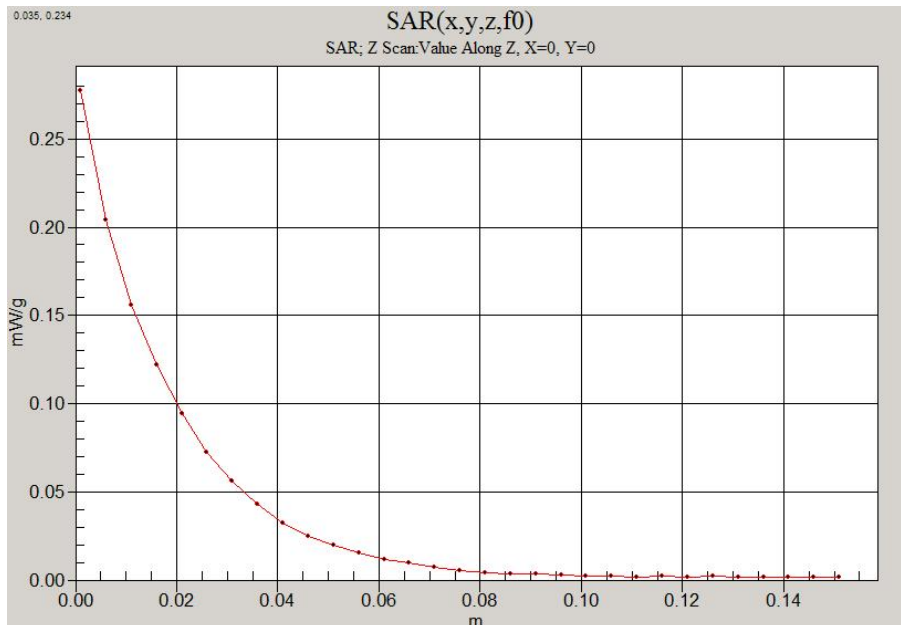
Reference Value = 8.91 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.358 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.272 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.202 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.288 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.993$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.567 mW/g

Body 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

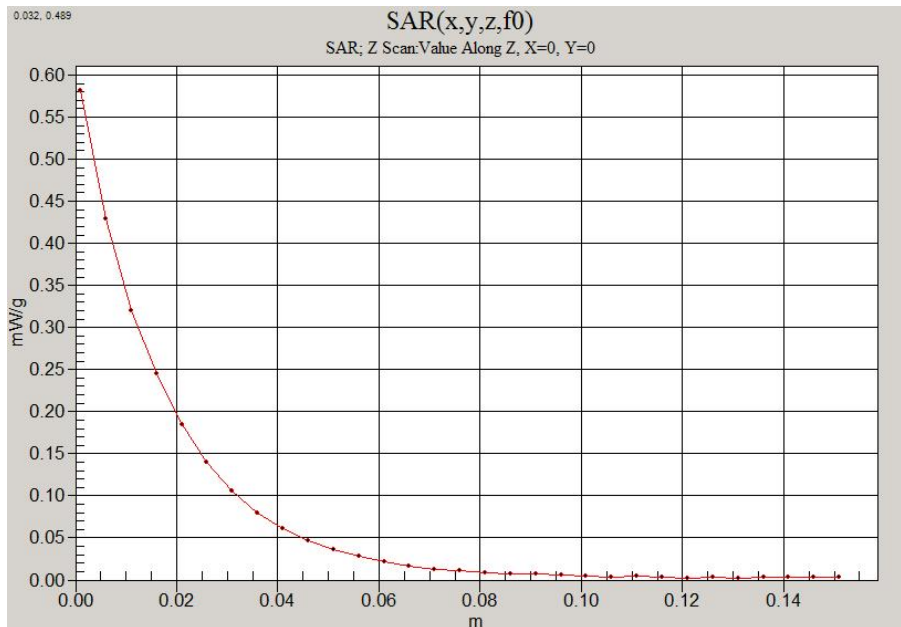
Reference Value = 15.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.151 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.731 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.570 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.415 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.605 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
 GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
 Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
 Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
 Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

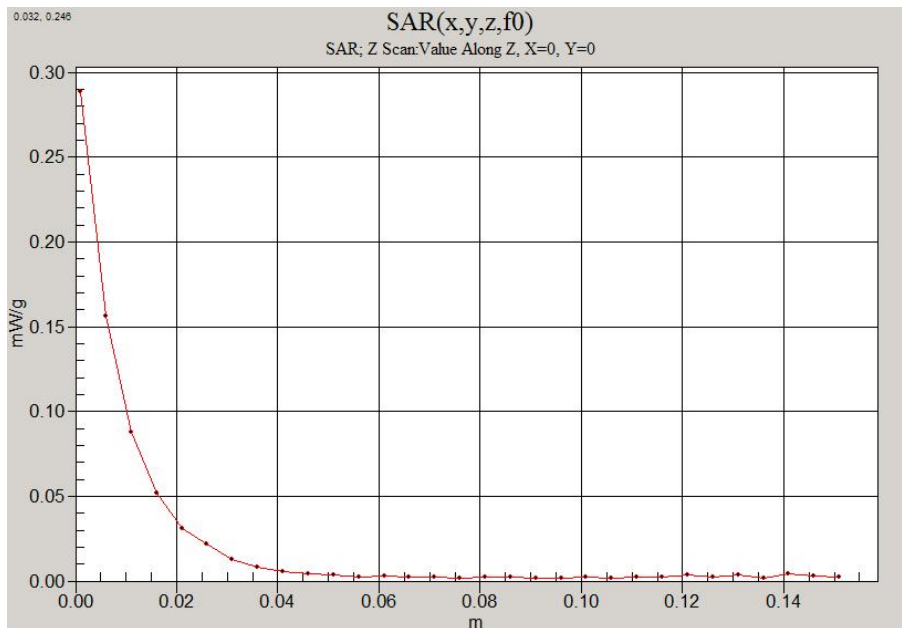
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left touch 661/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.290 mW/g

Left touch 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 12.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.057 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.413 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.269 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.156 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.289 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 EUT Type: Cellular/PCS GSM/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth/WLAN
 GPRS Class 12 and GPRS mode class B(GPRS and GSM, but not simultaneously)
 Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
 Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
 Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: GW620; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

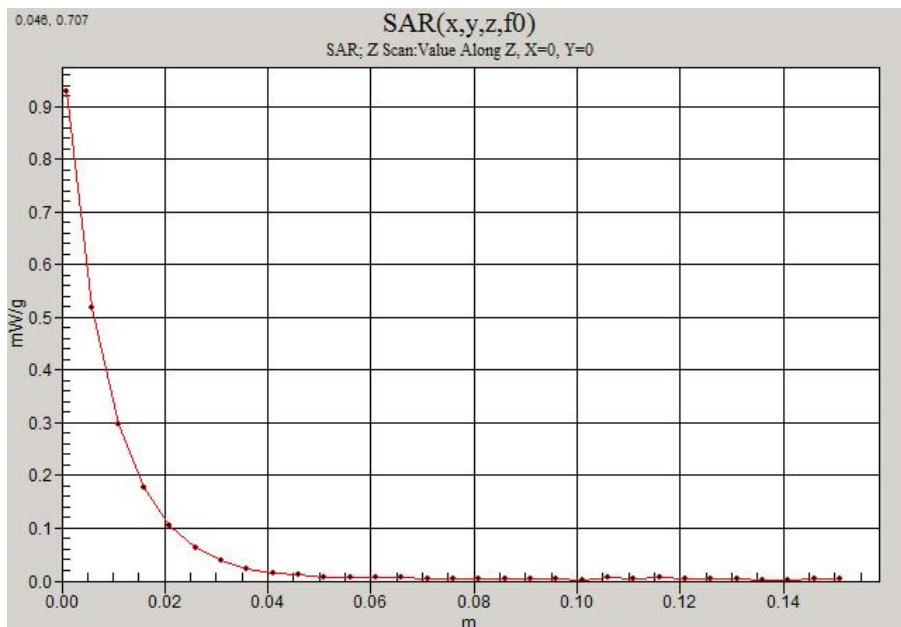
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075
 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.47 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:
 - Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1631; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
 - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
 - Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Body 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.941 mW/g

Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 21.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.812 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.534 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.915 mW/g

Body 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 21.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.914 W/kg
 SAR(1 g) = 0.710 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.463 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.770 mW/g



Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

■ Validation Data (835 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 21.1 °C
Test Date: Nov.10, 2009

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 – SN:441

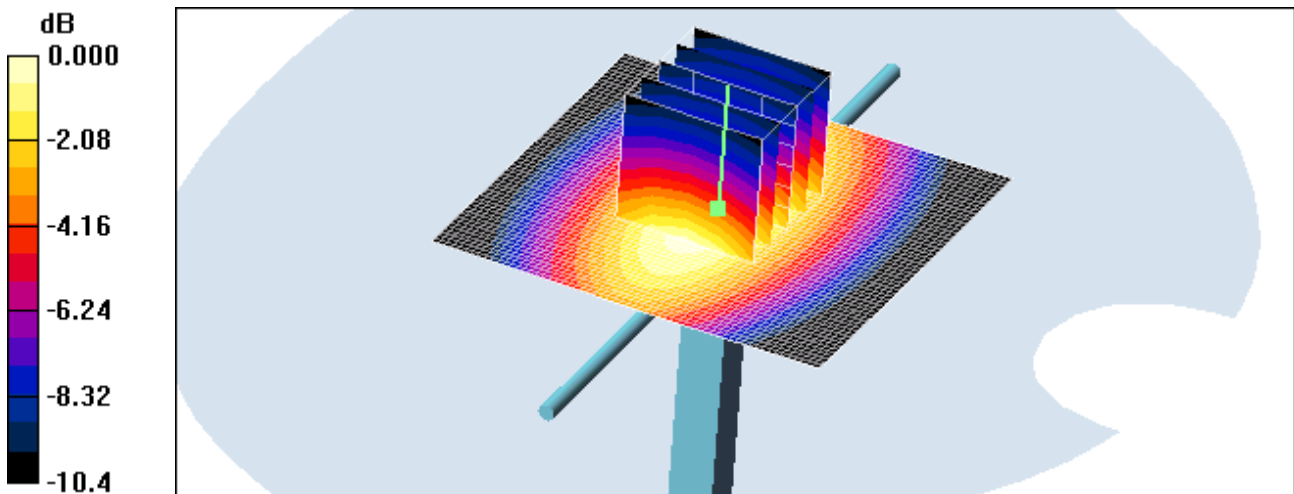
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.898 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1631; ConvF(5.83, 5.83, 5.83); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 835MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 mW/g

Validation 835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
Reference Value = 35.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.047 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.960 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.634 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.04 mW/g



0 dB = 1.04mW/g

■ Validation Data (1900 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
 Liquid Temp: 21.3 °C
 Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

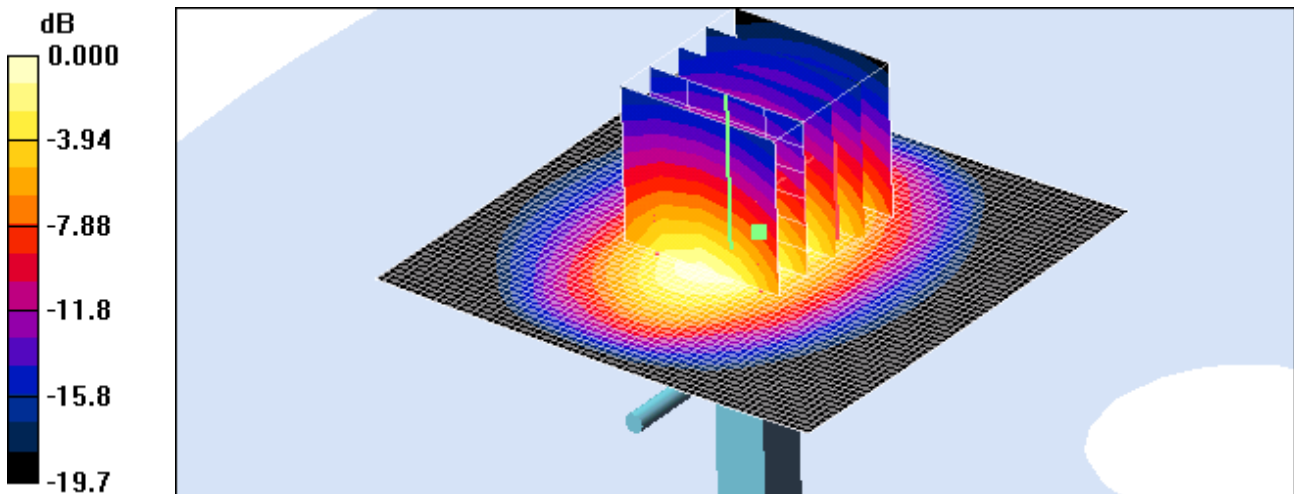
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 – SN:5d032

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.41 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:
 - Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1631; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
 - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
 - Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.83 mW/g

Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 61.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.001 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.78 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.15 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.58 mW/g



0 dB = 4.58mW/g

■ Validation Data (2450 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
 Liquid Temp: 21.3 °C
 Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 – SN:743

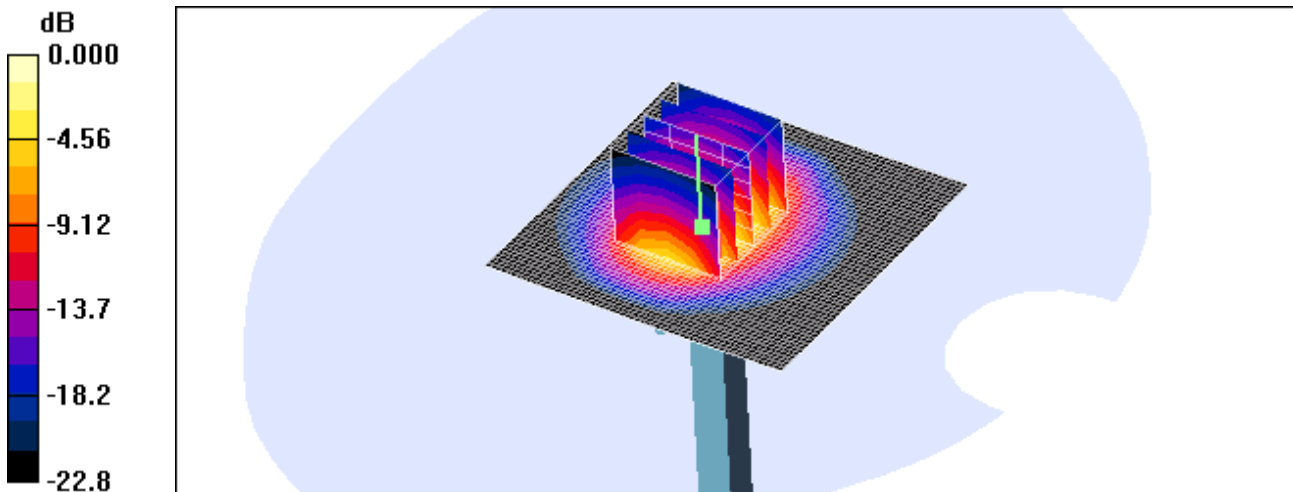
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.85 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1631; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.59 mW/g

Validation 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 61.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.124 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.5 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.96 mW/g



0 dB = 5.96mW/g

Validation Data (2450 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
 Liquid Temp: 21.3 °C
 Test Date: Nov.09, 2009

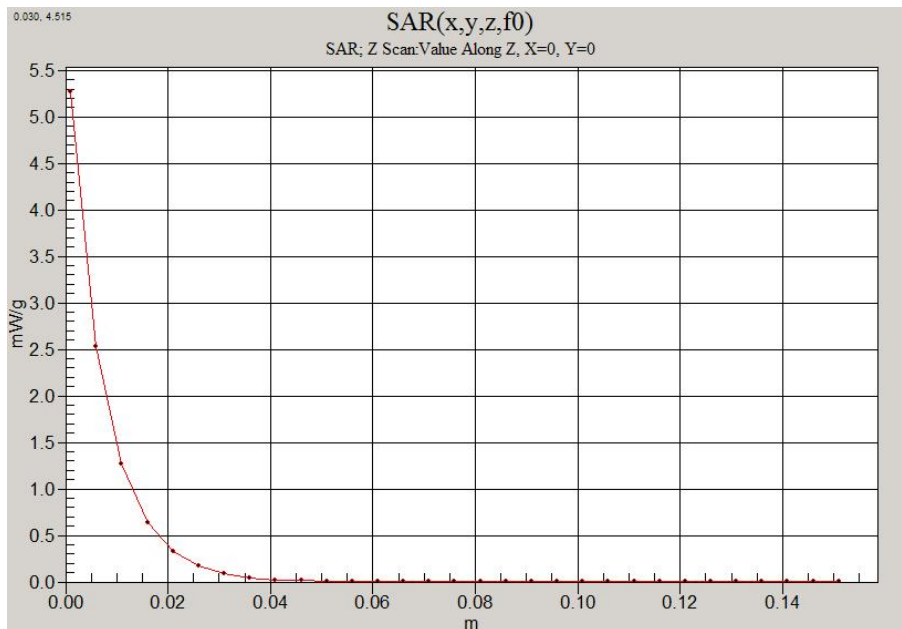
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 – SN:743

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.85 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:
 - Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1631; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 2009-06-24
 - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2009-05-22
 - Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.59 mW/g

Validation 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 61.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.124 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.5 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.96 mW/g



■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Head)

Title GW620
SubTitle GSM850(Head)
Test Date Nov.10, 2009

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000	42.4865	19.4611
805000000	42.4375	19.4323
810000000	42.4021	19.4109
815000000	42.3454	19.4064
820000000	42.3015	19.4252
825000000	42.2476	19.3669
830000000	42.1434	19.3340
835000000	42.1324	19.3282
840000000	42.0693	19.2847
845000000	42.0327	19.2759
850000000	41.9611	19.2514
855000000	41.9351	19.2917
860000000	41.8635	19.2779
865000000	41.7571	19.2644
870000000	41.7214	19.2613
875000000	41.6475	19.2290
880000000	41.6049	19.2485
885000000	41.4946	19.2226
890000000	41.4576	19.2206
895000000	41.3515	19.2344
900000000	41.3372	19.1366

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Body)

Title GW620
SubTitle GSM850(Body)
Test Date Nov.10, 2009

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000	56.2829	21.4786
805000000	56.2352	21.4386
810000000	56.1510	21.4353
815000000	56.0616	21.3833
820000000	55.9957	21.3909
825000000	55.8808	21.3385
830000000	55.8280	21.3585
835000000	55.7759	21.3616
840000000	55.6549	21.2968
845000000	55.6610	21.2727
850000000	55.5912	21.2776
855000000	55.5285	21.2691
860000000	55.4254	21.2656
865000000	55.3945	21.2344
870000000	55.2921	21.2530
875000000	55.2752	21.2114
880000000	55.2534	21.1827
885000000	55.1917	21.1593
890000000	55.1632	21.1230
895000000	55.0634	21.0786
900000000	55.0429	21.0451

■ Dielectric Parameter (1900 MHz Head)

Title GW620
SubTitle GSM1900(Head)
Test Date Nov.09, 2009

Frequency	e'	e''
1800000000	39.9118	13.1028
1810000000	39.8690	13.1337
1820000000	39.8363	13.1250
1830000000	39.7741	13.1108
1840000000	39.7168	13.1270
1850000000	39.6238	13.1658
1860000000	39.5772	13.1520
1870000000	39.4988	13.1855
1880000000	39.4386	13.2317
1890000000	39.4394	13.3106
1900000000	39.4060	13.3755
1910000000	39.3888	13.4031
1920000000	39.3636	13.4625
1930000000	39.3565	13.4746
1940000000	39.2905	13.4808
1950000000	39.2279	13.4410
1960000000	39.1900	13.4912
1970000000	39.1365	13.4581
1980000000	39.0641	13.4614
1990000000	38.9933	13.4961
2000000000	38.9826	13.5493

■ Dielectric Parameter (1900 MHz Body)

Title GW620
SubTitle GSM1900(Body)
Test Date Nov.09, 2009

Frequency	e'	e''
1850000000	53.6653	13.9943
1855000000	53.6866	13.9658
1860000000	53.6973	14.0232
1865000000	53.6660	14.0410
1870000000	53.6427	14.0471
1875000000	53.6041	14.0728
1880000000	53.5949	14.0955
1885000000	53.5438	14.0957
1890000000	53.5198	14.1131
1895000000	53.4570	14.1157
1900000000	53.4563	14.1312
1905000000	53.3986	14.1687
1910000000	53.3914	14.2034
1915000000	53.3259	14.2000
1920000000	53.3301	14.2598
1925000000	53.3164	14.2728
1930000000	53.2713	14.2893
1935000000	53.3061	14.3108
1940000000	53.2965	14.3437
1945000000	53.2850	14.3802
1950000000	53.2992	14.3845

■ Dielectric Parameter (2450 MHz Head)

Title GW620
 SubTitle 2450 MHz(Head)
 Test Date Nov.09, 2009

Frequency	e'	e''
2400000000	40.0305	13.3395
2405000000	40.0183	13.3449
2410000000	39.9613	13.3606
2415000000	39.9490	13.3521
2420000000	39.9080	13.4054
2425000000	39.8618	13.4065
2430000000	39.8662	13.4263
2435000000	39.8523	13.4706
2440000000	39.8403	13.4906
2445000000	39.8250	13.5163
2450000000	39.8098	13.5449
2455000000	39.7642	13.5773
2460000000	39.7687	13.5632
2465000000	39.7579	13.5797
2470000000	39.7172	13.6168
2475000000	39.6777	13.5906
2480000000	39.6815	13.6453
2485000000	39.6504	13.6346
2490000000	39.6504	13.6588
2495000000	39.6210	13.6751
2500000000	39.6027	13.6845

■ Dielectric Parameter (2450 MHz Body)

Title GW620
SubTitle 2450 MHz(Body)
Test Date Nov.09, 2009

Frequency	e'	e''
2400000000	52.0131	13.9783
2405000000	52.0225	13.9771
2410000000	51.9702	14.0160
2415000000	51.9480	14.0248
2420000000	51.9014	14.0794
2425000000	51.8694	14.0858
2430000000	51.8351	14.1256
2435000000	51.8304	14.1767
2440000000	51.8149	14.1893
2445000000	51.7649	14.2423
2450000000	51.7630	14.2678
2455000000	51.7587	14.3383
2460000000	51.7241	14.3346
2465000000	51.7272	14.3394
2470000000	51.7244	14.4010
2475000000	51.7014	14.4056
2480000000	51.7186	14.4643
2485000000	51.7006	14.4779
2490000000	51.6778	14.4904
2495000000	51.6774	14.5081
2500000000	51.6918	14.4991

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

**Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
S Service suisse d'étalonnage
C Servizio svizzero di taratura
S 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 **H-CT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1631_Jun09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1631**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-12.v5 and QA CAL-23.v3
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **June 24, 2009**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kastrati** (Name) **Laboratory Technician** (Function) *[Signature]* (Signature)

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** (Name) **Technical Manager** (Function) *[Signature]* (Signature)

Issued: June 24, 2009

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

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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

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
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:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- **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 effect 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 (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- **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.

ET3DV6 SN:1631

June 24, 2009

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1631

Manufactured:	October 12, 2001
Last calibrated:	October 29, 2001
Modified:	June 17, 2009
Recalibrated:	June 24, 2009

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1631

June 24, 2009

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1631

Sensitivity in Free Space^A

Diode Compression^B

NormX	1.86 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	93 mV
NormY	1.83 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	92 mV
NormZ	1.75 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	92 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	11.8	7.6
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	15.7	10.6
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.7

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7 mm
Optical Surface Detection	not supported

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 Page 8).

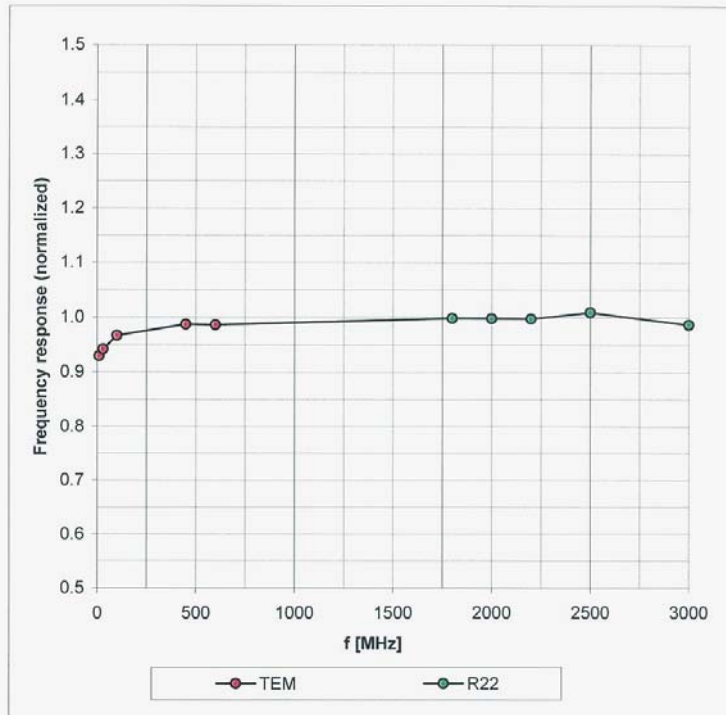
^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

ET3DV6 SN:1631

June 24, 2009

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

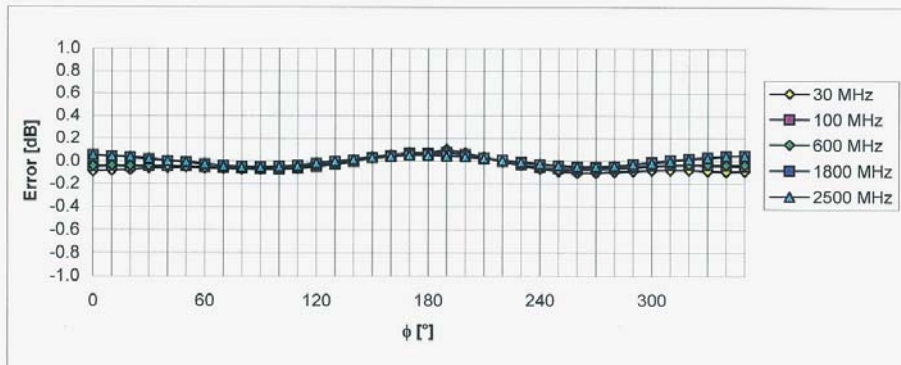
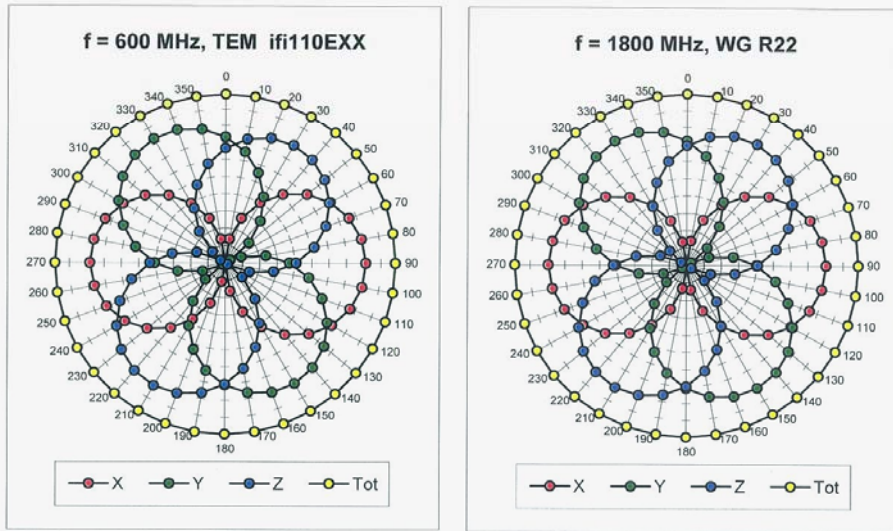


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1631

June 24, 2009

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

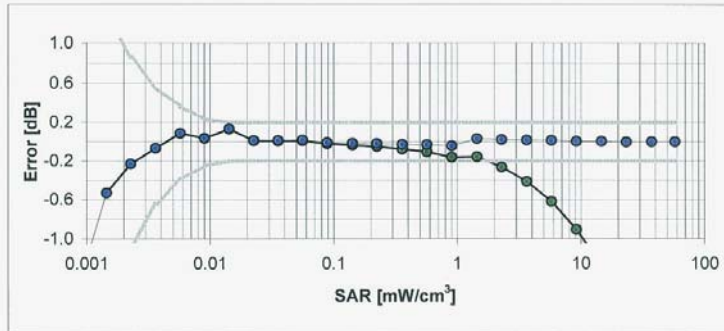
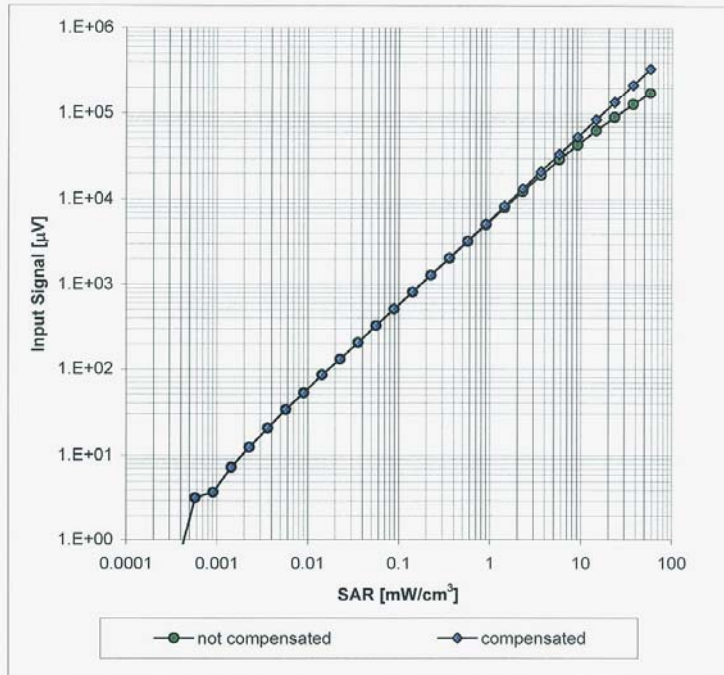


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1631

June 24, 2009

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

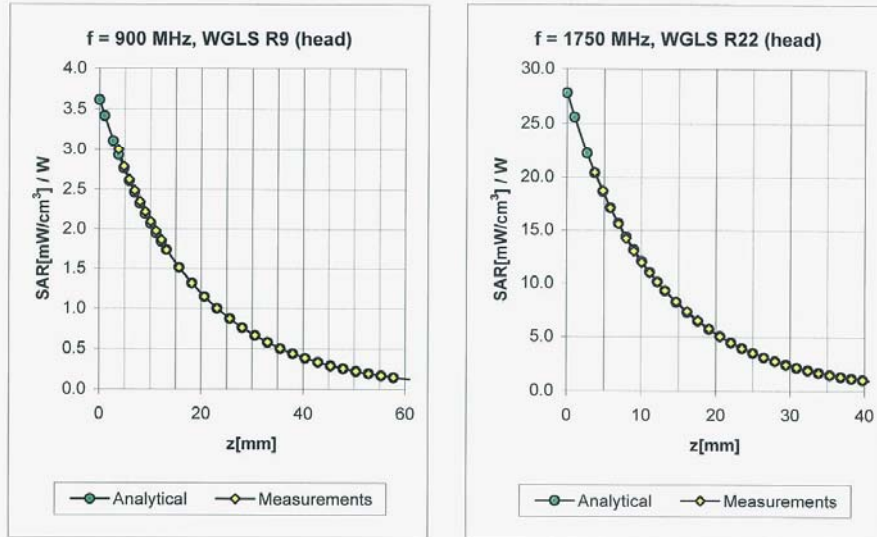


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1631

June 24, 2009

Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.30	1.98	6.83 ± 13.3% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.34	2.67	5.83 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.25	3.45	5.67 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.67	2.50	5.30 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.71	2.45	5.07 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.69	2.46	4.90 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.99	1.90	4.52 ± 11.0% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.23	2.04	7.31 ± 13.3% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.51	2.18	5.91 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.63	3.28	4.67 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.82	2.63	4.48 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.92	2.40	4.60 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.99	1.80	4.21 ± 11.0% (k=2)

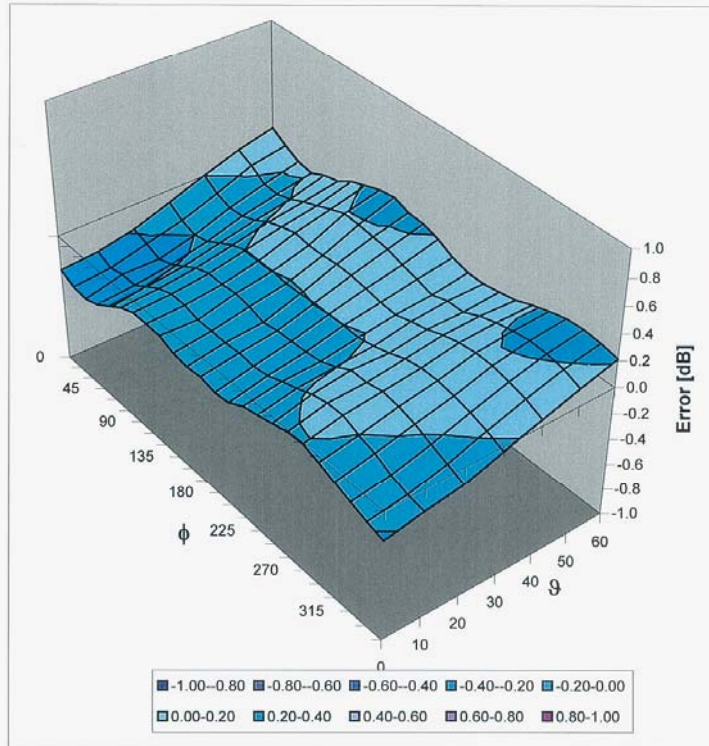
^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ET3DV6 SN:1631

June 24, 2009

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900$ MHz



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

Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data

**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
S 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 **HTC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-441_May09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 441**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **May 25, 2009**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	30-Apr-09 (No. ES3-3025_Apr09)	Apr-10
DAE4	SN: 601	07-Mar-09 (No. DAE4-601_Mar09)	Mar-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

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

Issued: May 25, 2009

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

**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
S 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**

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	V5.0
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	40.8 \pm 6 %	0.89 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.6 \pm 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.38 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	9.56 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.56 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.24 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	6.26 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3 Ω - 7.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.393 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	March 09, 2001

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 25.05.2009 09:55:22

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

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

Medium: HSL 900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 30.04.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

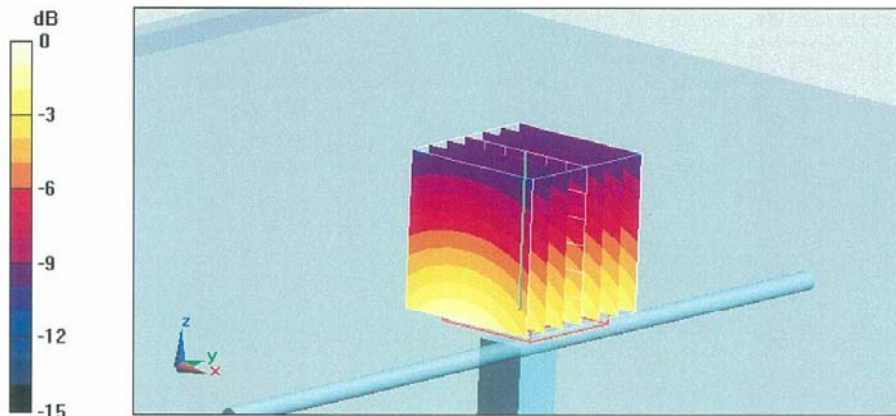
Pin=250mW; dip=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.53 W/kg

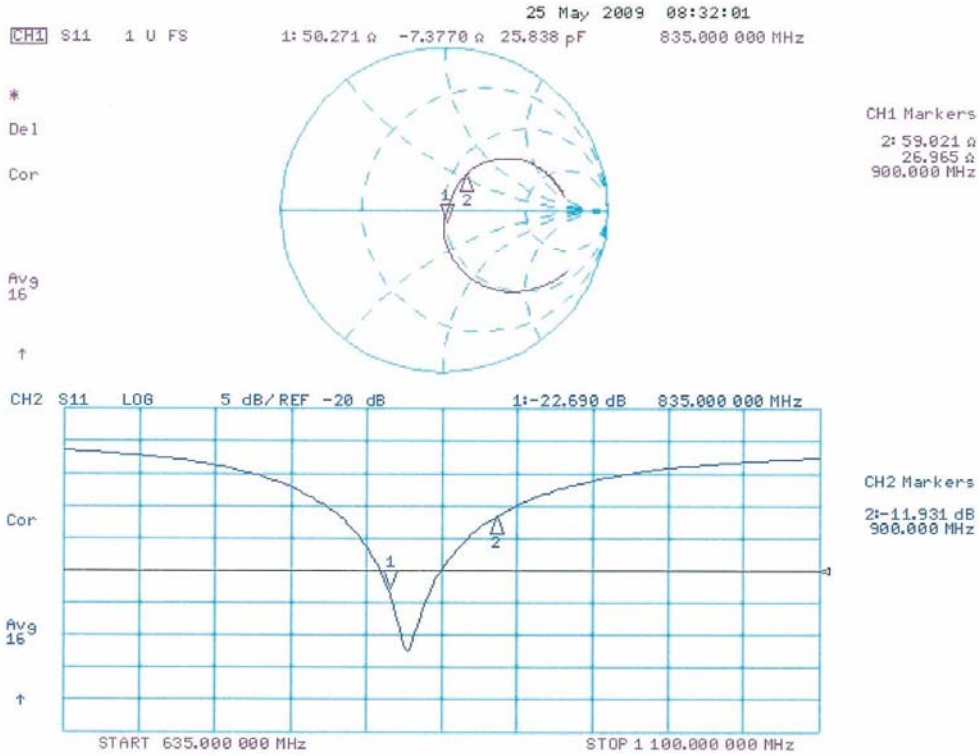
SAR(1 g) = 2.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.77 mW/g



0 dB = 2.77mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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
S 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 **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d032_Jul09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D1900V2 - SN: 5d032**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **July 20, 2009**

Condition of the calibrated item: **In Tolerance**

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	30-Apr-09 (No. ES3-3025_Apr09)	Apr-10
DAE4	SN: 601	07-Mar-09 (No. DAE4-601_Mar09)	Mar-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

Calibrated by: **Name** Claudio Leubler **Function** Laboratory Technician **Signature**

Approved by: **Name** Katja Pokovic **Function** Technical Manager **Signature**

Issued: July 22, 2009

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

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
S 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**

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
- CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
- 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	V5.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	40.9 \pm 6 %	1.43 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	40.5 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.36 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	21.4 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 Ω + 4.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 27.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.197 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	March 17, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 20.07.2009 14:41:47

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d032

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

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88); Calibrated: 30.04.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Pin = 250 mW; dip = 10 mm, scan at 3.0 mm/Zoom Scan (dist=3.0 mm, probe 0deg)**(7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.063 dB

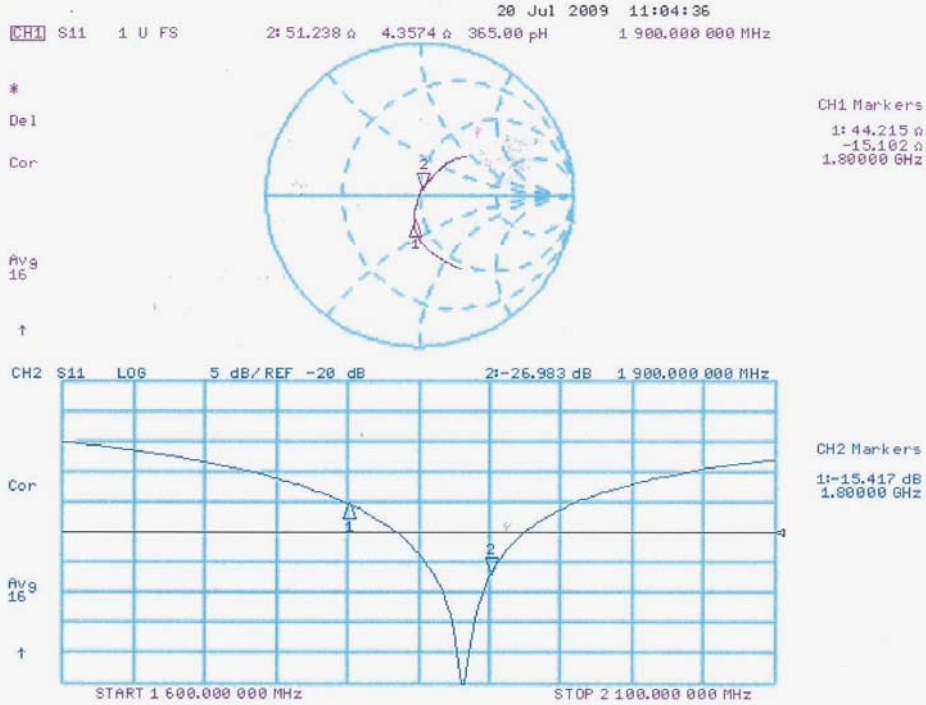
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.36 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.8 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
S Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S 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 **H-CT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-743_Aug08**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 743**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **August 27, 2008**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20g)	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00864)	Jul-09
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00867)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	28-Apr-08 (No. ES3-3025_Apr08)	Apr-09
DAE4	SN: 601	14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08)	Mar-09

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

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

Issued: August 27, 2008

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

**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
S 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**

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	V5.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	38.1 \pm 6 %	1.80 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	53.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	52.4 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.17 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	24.4 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.8 Ω + 3.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.162 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	December 01, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 27.08.2008 11:29:32

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN743

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

Medium: HSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.8$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.4, 4.4, 4.4); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 119; SEMCAD X Version 13.2 Build 87

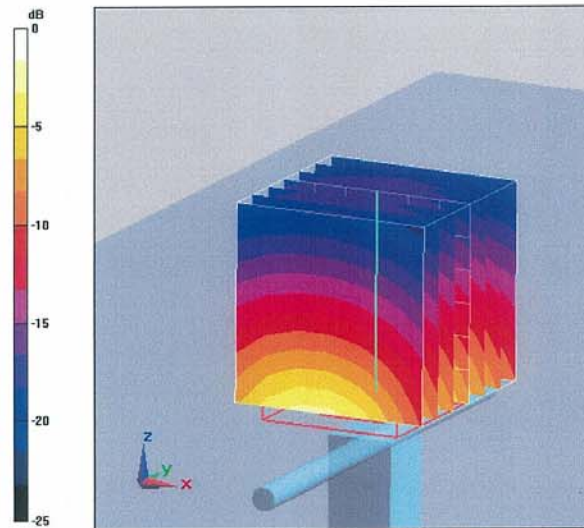
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.054 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16 mW/g



0 dB = 16mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

