CC ID: QQX-E140 Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

# **ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992**

In accordance with the requirements of FCC Report and Order: ET Docket 93-62, and OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C



# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

For

**Smart Handheld** 

Model: E140

Trade Name: acer

Issued to

Acer Incorporated 8F., No.88, Sec. 1, Hsin Tai Wu Rd., Hsichih Town, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Issued by

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# 1. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

**Applicant:** Acer Incorporated

8F., No.88, Sec. 1, Hsin Tai Wu Rd., Hsichih Town,

Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

**Equipment Under Test:** Smart Handheld

**Trade Name:** acer **Model Number:** E140

**Date of Test:** October 24 ~ December 20, 2010

**Device Category:** PORTABLE DEVICES

**Exposure Category:** GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE

APPLICABLE STANDARDS								
STANDARD TEST RESULT								
FCC OET 65 Supplement C	No non-compliance noted							
Deviation from Applicable Standard								
None								

The device was tested by Compliance Certification Services Inc. in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C(Edition 01-01). The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

Approved by: Tested by:

Rex Lai

Compliance Certification Services Inc.

Section Manager

Anson Lu Test Engineer

Compliance Certification Services Inc

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# 2. EUT DESCRIPTION

2. EUI DESCRII I	1						
Product	Smart Handheld						
Model Number	E140						
Trade Name	acer						
Model Discrepancy	N/A						
Frequency Range	GSM / GPRS / EGPRS: 850: 824.2 ~ 848.8 MHz GSM / GPRS / EGPRS: 1900: 1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA / HSDPA band V: 826.4 ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA / HSDPA band II: 1852.4 ~ 1907.6 MHz 802.11b / g: 2412 ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 ~ 2483.5 MHz						
Transmit Power(Average)	850 Band: GSM 850: 23.47 dBm GPRS 850: 25.41 dBm EDGE850: 23.92 dBm WCDMA band V: 23.71 dBm HSDPA band V: 23.67 dBm HSUPA band V: 23.40 dBm	1900 Band: GSM 1900: 20.37 dBm GPRS 1900: 22.31 dBm EDGE1900: 20.83 dBm WCDMA band II: 23.17 dBm HSDPA band II: 23.11 dBm HSUPA band V: 23.03 dBm					
	2.4GHz: 802.11b: 15.09 dBm 802.11g: 13.08 dBm WiFi hotspot: 15.11 dBm	Bluetooth (GFSK): 7.71 dBm Bluetooth (8DPSK): 5.49 dBm					
Max. SAR (1g):	I RIDETOOTH (XIDEX N. 3 /19 /18m)						

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Modulation Technique	GSM / PCS: GMSK WCDMA: QPSK 802.11b: Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) 802.11g: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) Bluetooth: GFSK for 1Mbps; $\pi$ /4-DQPSK for 2Mbps; 8DPSK for 3Mbps
Antenna Specification	Antenna. Type: GSM/WCDMA: PIFA antenna WLAN: PIFA antenna Bluetooth: PIFA antenna
Battery	Model: BAT-310 Rating: 3.7V, 1300mAh, 4.81Wh

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**Remark:** The sample selected for test was engineering sample that approximated to production product and was provided by manufacturer.

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# 3. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE TESTING DEFINED BY THE FCC

The US Federal Communications Commission has released the report and order "Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of RF Radiation", ET Docket No. 93-62 in August 1996. The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g for an uncontrolled environment and 8.0 mW/g for an occupational/controlled environment as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992. According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

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# 4. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT SETUP

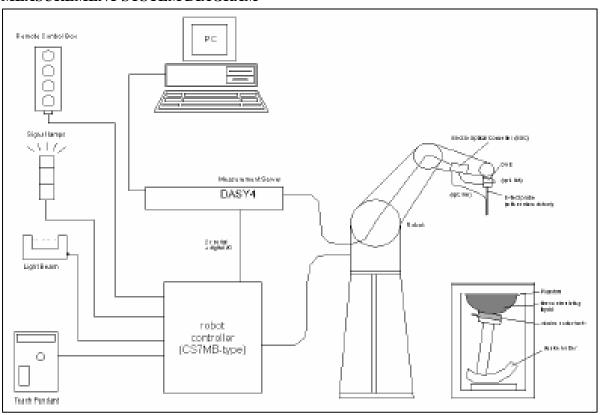
These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9 m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than  $\pm$  0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit. The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4-SN:3665 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in [7] with accuracy of better than  $\pm$ 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [8] and found to be better than  $\pm$ 0.25 dB. The phantom used was the SAM Twin Phantom as described in FCC supplement C, IEE P1528 and CENELEC EN50361.

The Tissue simulation liquid used for each test is in according with the FCC OET65 supplement C as listed below.

Ingredients	Frequency (MHz)										
(% by weight)	4:	50	8:	35	915		1900		2450		
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	
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5	
Conductivity (S/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78	

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### 4.1 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM DIAGRAM



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### The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (St'aubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, ADconversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery
  powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing validating the proper functioning of the system.]

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### 4.2 SYSTEM COMPONENTS

### **DASY4/DASY5** Measurement Server



The DASY4/DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chip disk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE3 electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4/DASY5 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

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The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation.



The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pinout and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server. Calibration: No calibration required.

### **Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)**

The data acquisition electronics (DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



### **EX3DV4** Isotropic E-Field Probe for Dosimetric Measurements

**Construction:** Symmetrical design with triangular core

Built-in shielding against static charges

PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

**Calibration:** Basic Broad Band Calibration in air: 10-3000 MHz.

Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1800

CF-Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request.

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

**Directivity:**  $\pm 0.3$  dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)

 $\pm$  0.5 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)

**Dynamic Range:**  $10 \ \mu W/g \ to > 100 \ mW/g; Linearity: \pm 0.2 \ dB$ 

(noise: typically  $< 1 \mu W/g$ )



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**Dimensions:** Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)

Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm)

Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm

**Application:** High precision dosimetric measurements in any

> exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with

precision of better 30%.



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Interior of probe

### SAM Phantom (V4.0)

**Construction:** The shell corresponds to the specifications of

the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-200X, CENELEC 50361 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

**Shell Thickness:**  $2 \pm 0.2 \text{ mm}$ Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Height: 810mm; Length: 1000mm; Width: **Dimensions:** 

500mm

# **SAM Phantom (ELI4) Description**

**Construction:** Phantom for compliance testing of handheld

and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209 Part II and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is supported by software version DASY4/DASY5.5 and higher and is compatible with all SPEAG

dosimetric probes and dipoles

Shell Thickness:  $2.0 \pm 0.2$  mm (sagging: <1%)

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

**Dimensions:** Major ellipse axis: 600 mm

Minor axis: 400 mm 500mm





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### **Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom**

Construction: In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0 or Twin SAM, the Mounting

Device (made from POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates, whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, CENELEC, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked at different

phantom locations (left head, right head, and flat phantom).



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## **System Validation Kits for SAM Phantom (V4.0)**

**Construction:** Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun Enables measurement of

feedpoint impedance with NWA Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions Includes distance

holder and tripod adaptor.

**Frequency:** 450, 900, 1800, 2450, 5800 MHz **Return loss:** > 20 dB at specified validation position **Power capability:** > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

**Dimensions:** D450V2: dipole length: 270 mm; overall height: 330 mm

D835V2: dipole length: 161 mm; overall height: 340 mm D900V2: dipole length: 148.5 mm; overall height: 340 mm D1800V2: dipole length: 72.5 mm; overall height: 300 mm D1900V2: dipole length: 67.7 mm; overall height: 300 mm D1900V3: dipole length: 67.0 mm; overall height: 300 mm D2450V2: dipole length: 51.5 mm; overall height: 290 mm D5GHzV2: dipole length: 20.6 mm; overall height: 300 mm



**Construction:** Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun Enables measurement of

feedpoint impedance with NWA Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions Includes distance

holder and tripod adaptor.

**Frequency:** 450, 900, 1800, 2450, 5800 MHz

**Return loss:** > 20 dB at specified validation position **Power capability:** > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

**Dimensions:** D450V2: dipole length: 270 mm; overall height: 330 mm

D835V2: dipole length: 161 mm; overall height: 340 mm D900V2: dipole length: 148.5 mm; overall height: 340 mm D1800V2: dipole length: 72.5 mm; overall height: 300 mm D1900V2: dipole length: 67.7 mm; overall height: 300 mm D1900V3: dipole length: 67.0 mm; overall height: 300 mm D2450V2: dipole length: 51.5 mm; overall height: 290 mm D5GHzV2: dipole length: 20.6 mm; overall height: 300 mm



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# 5. EVALUATION PROCEDURES

### **DATA EVALUATION**

The DASY4 post processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

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Probe parameters: - Sensitivity Norm<sub>i</sub>,  $a_{i0}$ ,  $a_{i1}$ ,  $a_{i2}$ 

- Conversion factor  $ConvF_i$ 

- Diode compression point  $dcp_i$ 

Device parameters: - Frequency

- Crest factor cf

Media parameters: - Conductivity  $\sigma$ 

- Density ho

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

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

H-field probes:

$$H_i = \sqrt{Vi} \cdot \frac{a_{i10} + a_{i11}f + a_{i12}f^2}{f}$$

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 E0field Probes

ConvF = Sensitivity enhancement in solution

*aij* = Sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = Carrier frequency (GHz)

Ei = Electric field strength of channel i in V/m

Hi = Magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$ 

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{tot} = \sqrt{\boldsymbol{E}_{x}^{2} + \boldsymbol{E}_{y}^{2} + \boldsymbol{E}_{z}^{2}}$$

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

 $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m

 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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

with  $P_{pwe}$  = Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

 $E_{tot}$  = total electric field strength in V/m

 $H_{tot}$  = total magnetic field strength in A/m

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### **SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURES**

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

#### • Power Reference Measurement

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

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#### Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scan area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the area scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid was at to 15 mm by 15 mm and can be edited by a user.

#### Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default zoom scan measures 7 x 7 x 9 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maximum found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. If the preceding Area Scan job indicates more then one maximum, the number of Zoom Scans has to be enlarged accordingly (The default number inserted is 1).

#### • Power Drift measurement

The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have DASY4 software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

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### SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE1529 standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g.

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The DASY4 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

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

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

### Extrapolation

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation.

Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Cube Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x9 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 441 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1 g and 10 g cubes.

### **Boundary effect**

For measurements in the immediate vicinity of a phantom surface, the field coupling effects between the probe and the boundary influence the probe characteristics. Boundary effect errors of different dosimetric probe types have been analyzed by measurements and using a numerical probe model. As expected, both methods showed an enhanced sensitivity in the immediate vicinity of the boundary. The effect strongly depends on the probe dimensions and disappears with increasing distance from the boundary. The sensitivity can be approximately given as:

$$S \approx S_o + S_b exp(-\frac{z}{a})cos(\pi \frac{z}{\lambda})$$

Since the decay of the boundary effect dominates for small probes (a $<<\lambda$ ), the cos-term can be omitted. Factors Sb (parameter Alpha in the DASY4 software) and a (parameter Delta in the DASY4 software) are assessed during probe calibration and used for numerical compensation of the boundary effect. Several simulations and measurements have confirmed that the compensation is valid for different field and boundary configurations.

This simple compensation procedure can largely reduce the probe uncertainty near boundaries. It works well as long as:

- the boundary curvature is small
- the probe axis is angled less than 30 to the boundary normal
- the distance between probe and boundary is larger than 25% of the probe diameter
- the probe is symmetric (all sensors have the same offset from the probe tip)

Since all of these requirements are fulfilled in a DASY4 system, the correction of the probe boundary effect in the vicinity of the phantom surface is performed in a fully automated manner via the measurement data extraction during postprocessing.

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# 6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

## DASY4:

UN	CERTAINTY B	UDGE ACCORI	DING TO IE	EEE P152	8	
Error Description	Uncertainty Value ±%	Probability distribution	Divisor	C <sub>1</sub> 1g	Standard unc.(1g/10g) ±%	V <sub>1</sub> or V <sub>eff</sub>
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	±4.8	normal	1	1	±4.8	8
Axial isotropy of probe	±4.6	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-Cp)^{1/2}$	±1.9	8
Sph. Isotropy of probe	±9.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$(Cp)^{1/2}$	±3.9	8
Probe linearity	±4.5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7	8
Detection Limit	±0.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.6	8
Boundary effects	±8.5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±4.8	8
Readoutelectronics	±1.0	normal	1	1	±1.0	8
Response time	±0.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.5	8
Integration time	±1.2	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.8	8
Mech Constrains of robot	±0.5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.2	8
Probe positioning	±2.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.7	∞
Extrap. And integration	±4.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.3	8
RF ambient conditiona	±0.54	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.43	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device positioning	±2.2	normal	1	1	±2.23	11
Device holder uncertainty	±5	normal	1	1	±5.0	7
Power drift	±5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.9	∞
Phantom and Set up						
Phantom uncertainty	<u>±</u> 4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.3	∞
Liquid conductivity	±5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±1.7	∞
Liquid conductivity	±5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±3.5/1.7	8
Liquid permittivity	±5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±1.7	∞
Liquid permittivity	±5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±1.7	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					±12.14/11.76	
Coverage Factor for 95%		kp=2				
Expanded Standard Uncertainty					±24.29/23.51	

Table: Worst-case uncertainty for DASY4 assessed according to IEEE P1528.

The budge is valid for the frequency range 300 MHz to 6G Hz and represents a worst-case analysis.

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UNCE		BUDGE ACCO	 	OIEEE	P1528 Standard	1
Error Description	Uncertainty Value ±%	Probability distribution	Divisor	C <sub>1</sub> 1g	unc.(1g/10g) ±%	$V_1$ or $V_{eff}$
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	±5.9	normal	1	1	±5.9	∞
Axial isotropy of probe	±4.7	rectangular	√3	$(1-Cp)^{1/2}$	±1.9	∞
Sph. Isotropy of probe	±9.6	rectangular	√3	(Cp) <sup>1/2</sup>	±3.9	∞
Probe linearity	±4.7	rectangular	√3	1	±2.7	∞
Detection Limit	±1.0	rectangular	√3	1	±0.6	∞
Boundary effects	±1.0	rectangular	√3	1	±0.6	∞
Readoutelectronics	±0.3	normal	1	1	±0.3	∞
Response time	±0.8	rectangular	√3	1	±0.5	∞
Integration time	±2.6	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.5	∞
Probe positioning	±0.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.2	∞
Extrap. And integration	±4.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.3	∞
RF ambient conditiona	±3.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.7	∞
RF ambient conditiona	±3.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.7	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device positioning	±2.9	normal	1	1	±2.9	145
Device holder uncertainty	±3.6	normal	1	1	±3.6	5
Power drift	±5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.9	∞
Phantom and Set up						
Phantom uncertainty	±4.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.3	∞
Liquid conductivity	±5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±1.8/1.2	∞
Liquid conductivity	±1.5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±0.6	∞
Liquid permittivity	±5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±1.7/1.4	∞
Liquid permittivity	±1.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±0.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					±10.375/±10.112	
Coverage Factor for 95%		kp=2				
Expanded Standard Uncertainty					±20.75/±19.23	

Table: Worst-case uncertainty for DASY5 assessed according to IEEE P1528.

The budge is valid for the frequency range 300 MHz to 6G Hz and represents a worst-case analysis.

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# 7. EXPOSURE LIMIT

(A).Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body Partial-Body Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles

0.4 8.0 2.0

(B). Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body Partial-Body Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles

0.08 1.6 4.0

NOTE: Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any

1 gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the

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shape of a cube.

### **Population/Uncontrolled Environments:**

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

### **Occupational/Controlled Environments:**

are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

# NOTE GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE

PARTIAL BODY LIMIT 1.6 W/kg

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# 8. EUT ARRANGEMENT

Please refer to IEEE P1528 illustration below.

### 8.1 ANTHROPOMORPHIC HEAD PHANTOM

Figure 7-1a shows the front, back and side views of SAM. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15 mm posterior to the entrance to ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 7-1b. The plane passing through the two ear reference points and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 7-1c). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line, the thickness of the phantom shell with the shape of an ear is a flat surface 6 mm thick at the ERPs. Anterior to the N-F line, the ear is truncated as illustrated in Figure 7-1b. The ear truncation is introduced to avoid the handset from touching the ear lobe, which can cause unstable handset positioning at the cheek.

Figure 7-1a
Front, back and side view of SAM (model for the phantom shell)



Figure 7-1b
Close up side view of phantom showing the ear region

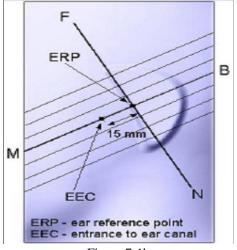


Figure 7-1b
Close up side view of phantom showing the ear region

Figure 7-1c
Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and the 7 cross
sectional plane locations

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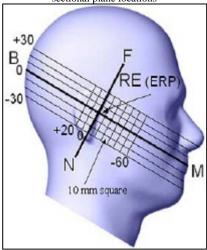


Figure 7-1c
Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and the 7 cross sectional plane locations

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### 8.2 DEFINITION OF THE "CHEEK/TOUCH" POSITION

The "cheek" or "touch" position is defined as follows:

a. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece, open the cover. (If the handset can also be used with the cover closed both configurations must be tested.)

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- b. Define two imaginary lines on the handset: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset: the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Figures 7-2a and 7-2b), and the midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 7-2a). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output. However, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 7-2b), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip pieces, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
- c. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 7-2c), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
- d. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the handset touches the pinna.
- e. e) While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).
- f. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
- g. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the line NF until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna (cheek). See Figure 7-2c. The physical angles of rotation should be noted.

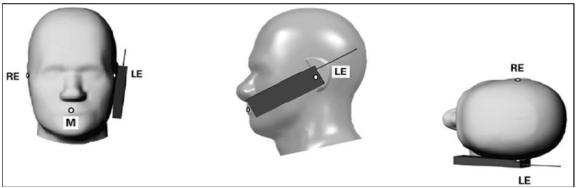


Figure 7.2c

Phone "cheek" or "touch" position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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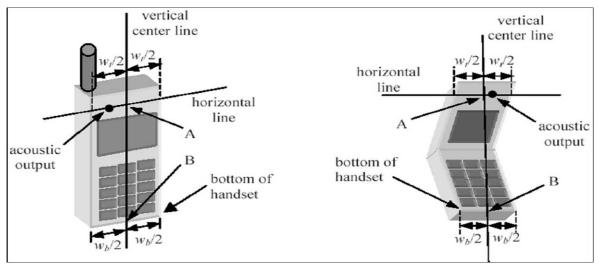


Figure 7.2a Figure 7.2b

### 8.3 DEFINITION OF THE "TILTED" POSITION

The "tilted" position is defined as follows:

- a. Repeat steps (a) (g) of 7.2 to place the device in the "cheek position."
- b. While maintaining the orientation of the handset move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE in order to enable a rotation of the handset by 15 degrees.
- c. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
- d. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on a line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna (e.g., the antenna with the back of the phantom head), the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilted position is obtained if any part of the handset is in contact with the pinna as well as a second part of the handset is contact with the phantom (e.g., the antenna with the back of the head).

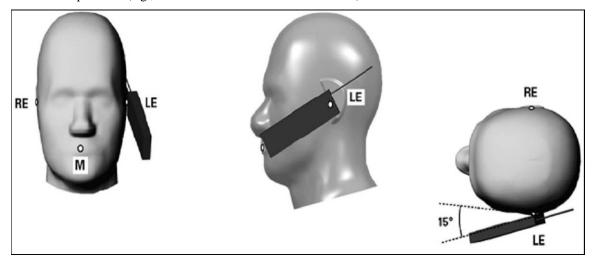


Figure 7-3
Phone "tilted" position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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# 9. MEASUREMENT RESULTS

## 9.1 TEST LIQUIDS CONFIRMATION

### SIMULATING LIQUIDS PARAMETER CHECK

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values

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The relative permittivity and conductivity of the tissue material should be within  $\pm$  5% of the values given in the table below. 5% may not be easily achieved at certain frequencies. Under such circumstances, 10% tolerance may be used until more precise tissue recipes are available

### IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 P1528 RECOMMENDED TISSUE DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528

Target Frequency	Не	ead	Во	ody
(MHz)	$\epsilon_{ m r}$	σ (S/m)	$\epsilon_{ m r}$	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	45.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

 $(\varepsilon_r = \text{relative permittivity}, \sigma = \text{conductivity and } \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3)$ 

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# **LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS**

**Date:** October 26, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

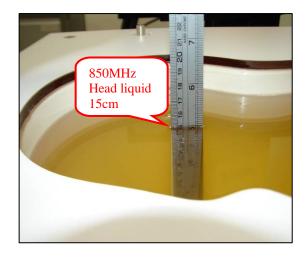
Head Simulatinf Liquid		Parameters	Target	Maggyrad	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Farameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
835 MHz	23.60	15.00	Permitivity:	41.50	41.20	-0.72	±5
		15.00	Conductivity:	0.90	0.881	-2.33	± 5

**Date:** October 26, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

Body Simulatinf Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Farameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
835 MHz	23.60	15.00	Permitivity:	55.20	54.10	-1.99	±5
835 MHZ		15.00	Conductivity:	0.97	0.959	-1.13	± 5

**Date:** December 17, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 54%

Body Simulatinf Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Parameters	raiget	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
835 MHz	23.60	23.60 15.00	Permitivity:	55.20	54.10	-1.99	±5
			Conductivity:	0.97	0.959	-1.13	± 5





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**Date:** October 28, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

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Head Simulating Liquid		Daramatare	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
f (MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth (cm)	Parameters	Target	Wieasured	Deviation[%]	Lilliteu[%]
2450.00	23.60	23.60 15.00	Permitivity:	39.20	39.60	1.02	± 5
2450.00			Conductivity:	1.80	1.77	-1.67	± 5



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**Date:** October 24, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

Head Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limitad[0/1	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth (cm)	Farameters	Target	Wieasured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
1000 MH 22 60	15.00	Permitivity:	40.00	40.90	2.25	± 5	
1900 MHz 23.60		Conductivity:	1.40	1.33	-5.00	± 5	

**Date:** October 24, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth (cm)	Farameters	Target	Wieasured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
1000 MH-	22.60	15.00	Permitivity:	53.30	51.50	-3.38	± 5
1900 MHZ	1900 MHz 23.60 15	15.00	Conductivity:	1.52	1.51	-0.66	± 5

**Date:** December 19, 2010 Ambient condition: Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 54%

Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth (cm)	Farameters	Target	Wieasured	Deviation[%]	Lilliteu[%]
1000 MH- 22.60	23.60	15.00	Permitivity:	53.30	52.50	-1.50	± 5
1900 MHZ	900 MHz 23.60 15.00	Conductivity:	1.52	1.52	0.00	± 5	





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**Date:** October 28, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

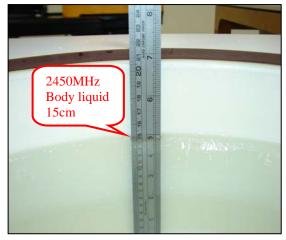
Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

Body Simulating Liquid		Doromotors	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
f (MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth (cm)	Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Lilliteu[%]
2450.00 23.60	22.60	15.00	Permitivity:	52.70	52.60	-0.19	± 5
2430.00	23.60 15.00	Conductivity:	1.95	1.98	1.54	± 5	

**Date:** December 14, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.2°C; Relative humidity: 53%

Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
f (MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth (cm)	Parameters	Target	wieasuieu	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
2450.00	2450.00 23.20 1	15.00	Permitivity:	52.70	51.50	-2.28	± 5
2430.00		15.00	Conductivity:	1.95	1.98	1.54	± 5

Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
f (MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth (cm)	Farameters	Target	wieasuieu	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
2450.00	23.20	15.00	Permitivity:	52.70	51.50	-2.28	± 5
2430.00	2450.00 23.20	15.00	Conductivity:	1.95	1.98	1.54	± 5



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### 9.2 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

The system performance check is performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications of  $\pm 10\%$ . The system performance check results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

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IEEE P1528 Recommended Reference Value

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR	10 g SAR	Local SAR at surface (Above feed point)	Local SAR at surface (y=2cm offset from feed point)
300	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.1
450	4.9	3.3	7.2	3.2
835	9.5	6.2	14.1	4.9
900	10.8	6.9	16.4	5.4
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.5
1800	38.1	19.8	69.5	6.8
1900	38.8	20.4	67.6	6.6
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.5
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

#### SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS

- The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with Head and Body simulating liquid of the following parameters.
- The DASY4 system with an E-fileld probe EX3DV4 SN: 3665 was used for the measurements.
- The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feed point was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 15 mm (below 1 GHz) and 10 mm (above 1 GHz) from dipole center to the simulating liquid surface.
- The dipole input power (forward power) was 250 mW.
- The 1g and 10 g spatial average SAR values normalized to 1 W dipole input power give reference data for comparisons and it's equal to 4x(dipole forward power).

### SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK RESULTS

**Dipole:** D835V2-SN: 4d015

**Date:** October 26, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

Head Simulatinf Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Parameters	rarget	Wicasurea	Beviation[70]	Limiteu[%]
		Permitivity:	41.50	41.20	-0.72	±5	
835 MHz	23.60	15.00	Conductivity:	0.90	0.881	-2.11	± 5
		1g SAR:	9.39	9.52	1.38	± 5	

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x2.38(250mW forward power SAR value)

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**Dipole:** D835V2-SN: 4d015

**Date:** October 26, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

Body Simulatinf Liquid		Daramatars	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Parameters	Target	Weasured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
		Permitivity:	55.20	54.10	-1.99	±5	
835.00	23.60	15.00	Conductivity:	0.97	0.959	-1.13	± 5
			1g SAR:	9.62	9.88	2.70	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x2.47(250mW forward power SAR value)

**Dipole:** D835V2-SN: 4d015

**Date:** December 17, 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 54%

Body Simulatinf Liquid		Daramatara	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Parameters	Target	Wieasureu	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
		Permitivity:	55.20	54.50	-1.27	±5	
835.00	23.60	15.00	Conductivity:	0.97	0.991	2.16	± 5
			1g SAR:	9.62	9.80	1.87	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x2.45(250mW forward power SAR value)

**Dipole:** D1900V2 SN: 5d056

**Date:** October 24, 2010 Ambient condition: Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

Head Simulatinf Liquid		Daramatars	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Parameters	Target	Weasured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
		Permitivity:	40.00	40.90	2.25	±5	
1900.00	23.60	15.00	Conductivity:	1.40	1.33	-5.00	± 5
			1g SAR:	39.60	39.32	-0.71	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x9.83(250mW forward power SAR value)

**Dipole:** D1900V2 SN: 5d056

**Date:** October 24, 2010 Ambient condition: Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

Body Simulatinf Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Farameters	Target	Wieasuieu	Deviation[%]	Limiteu[%]
		Permitivity:	53.30	51.50	-3.38	±5	
1900.00	23.60	15.00	Conductivity:	1.52	1.51	-0.66	± 5
			1g SAR:	41.60	40.40	-2.88	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x10.1(250mW forward power SAR value)

**Dipole:** D1900V2 SN: 5d056

**Date:** December 19, 2010 Ambient condition: Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 54%

Body Simulatinf Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
Frequency	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Farameters	rarget	Wicasuica	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
		Permitivity:	53.30	52.50	-1.50	±5	
1900.00	23.60	15.00	Conductivity:	1.52	1.51	-0.66	± 5
			1g SAR:	41.60	40.40	-2.88	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x10.1(250mW forward power SAR value)

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**Dipole:** D2450V2 SN: 728

**Date:** October 28 , 2010 **Ambient condition:** Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

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Head Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
f(MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Farameters	Target	Measureu	Deviation[%]	Limiteu [%]
		Permitivity:	39.20	39.60	1.02	± 5	
2450.00	23.60	15.00	Conductivity:	1.80	1.77	-1.67	± 5
			1g SAR:	54.40	53.20	-2.21	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x13.3(250mW forward power SAR value)

**Dipole:** D2450V2 SN: 728

**Date:** October 28, 2010 Ambient condition: Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 52%

Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
f(MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Farameters	Target	Measureu	Deviation[%]	Limiteu[%]
			Permitivity:	52.70	52.60	-0.19	± 5
2450.00	23.40	15.00	Conductivity:	1.95	1.98	1.54	± 5
			1g SAR:	52.60	54.00	2.66	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x13.5(250mW forward power SAR value)

**Dipole:** D2450V2 SN: 728

**Date:** December 14, 2010 Ambient condition: Temperature 24.2°C; Relative humidity: 53%

Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
f(MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	Farameters	Target	Measureu	Deviation[%]	Limiteu[%]
		Permitivity:	52.70	51.50	-2.28	± 5	
2450.00	23.40	15.00	Conductivity:	1.95	1.98	1.54	± 5
			1g SAR:	53.50	52.40	-2.06	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal 4x13.1(250mW forward power SAR value)

**Dipole:** D2450V2 SN: 728

**Date:** December 21, 2010 Ambient condition: Temperature 24.6°C; Relative humidity: 54%

Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]	
f(MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	1 arameters	Target	Weasured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
			Permitivity:	52.70	51.50	-2.28	± 5
2450.00	23.40	15.00	Conductivity:	1.95	1.98	1.54	± 5
			1g SAR:	52.60	52.80	0.38	± 5

ps. 1g SAR is equal  $4x13.2(250mW\ forward\ power\ SAR\ value)$ 

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### 9.3 EUT TUNE-UP PROCEDURES

The following procedures had been used to prepare the EUT for the SAR test.

- To setup the desire channel frequency and the maximum output power. A Radio Communication Tester "Agilent E5515c 8960" was used to program the EUT.
- If the SAR measured on the highest output channel is < 50% of the SAR limit, SAR evaluation for the other required channels is unnecessary.

Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

### GSM 850 / GPRS 850

Network Support: GSM / GPRS

Main Service: Circuit Switched / Package Switched Power Setting: 33dBm / 33dBm class 12(4Up1Dn)

GPRS support class B

### GSM 1900 / GPRS 1900

Network Support: GSM only / GPRS

Main Service: Circuit Switched / Package Switched Power Setting: 30dBm / 30dBm class 12(4Up1Dn)

GPRS support class B

### **Antenna Location:**



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Conducted output power (Average)(dBm)

	CM .	GSM	mode	GPRS	mode	EDGE mode	
GSM		Before SAR test	After SAR test	Before SAR test	After SAR test	Before SAR test	After SAR test
	Ch 128	23.37	unnecessary	25.39	unnecessary	23.89	unnecessary
GSM 850	Ch 190	23.47	23.42	25.41	25.35	23.92	23.88
	Ch 251	23.27	unnecessary	25.19	unnecessary	23.69	unnecessary
	014	GSM	mode	GPRS mode		EDGE	mode
G	SM	Before SAR test	After SAR test	Before SAR test	After SAR test	Before SAR test	After SAR test
	Ch 512	20.07	unnecessary	21.99	unnecessary	20.59	unnecessary
GSM 1900	Ch 661	20.27	unnecessary	22.29	unnecessary	20.79	unnecessary
	Ch 810	20.37	22.25	22.31	22.25	20.83	20.75

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802.11b/g Conducted output power (Average)(dBm)

Bluetooth	802.1	1b 1M	802.11g 6M		
Biuetootii	Before SAR test	After SAR test	Before SAR test	After SAR test	
2412	15.09	unnecessary	12.74		
2437	15.07	15.02	13.08	SAR test is not Required	
2462	14.79	unnecessary	12.75	Required	

Ps. 802.11g maximum output power 13.08dBm(20.32mW) is less than 24.37mW((60/f)mW), So 802.11g stand-alone SAR test is not Required

Bluetooth Conducted output power (Average)(dBm)

Bluetooth	GF	SK	8DPSK		
Biuetootii	Before SAR test	After SAR test	Before SAR test	After SAR test	
2402	6.94		4.65		
2441	7.30	SAR test is not Required	5.07	SAR test is not Required	
2480	7.71	Required	5.49	Required	

Ps. Bluetooth maximum output power 7.71dBm(5.902mW) is less than 24.193mW((60/f)mW), So Bluetooth stand-alone SAR test is not Required

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### RF POWER OUTPUT FOR UMTS REL99

The following tests were completed according to the test requirements outlined in section 5.2 of the 3GPP TS34.121-1 V8.5.0 specification. The EUT supports power Class 3, which has a nominal maximum output power of 24 dBm (+1.7/-3.7) 12.2kps RMC is used for this testing. Power control set to All bits up. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

8	Mode	Rel99		
	Subtest	-		
	Loopback Mode	Test Mode 1		
	Rel99 RMC	12.2kbps RMC		
	HSDPA FRC	Not Applicable		
	HSUPA Test	Not Applicable		
WCDMA General	Power Control Algorithm	Algorithm2		
Settings	βс	Not Applicable		
Settings	βd	Not Applicable		
	βес	Not Applicable		
	βc/βd	8/15		
	βhs	Not Applicable		
	βed	Not Applicable		

### Result

## **REL 99**

Band	UL Ch	DL Ch	Frequency	Conducted output power (dBm)  Average
	4132	4357	826.4	23.68
UMTS850 (Band V)	4182	4407	836.4	23.71
(Build V)	4233	4458	846.6	23.66
	9262	9662	1852.4	22.96
UMTS1900 (Band II)	9400	9800	1880.0	23.17
(=0 12)	9538	9938	1907.6	23.12

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### RF POWER OUTPUT FOR UMTS REL 6 HSDPA

The following Sub-Tests were completed according to the test requirements outlined in section 5.2A of the 3GPP TS34.121-1 V8.7.0 specification. All TX RMS and Peak power requirements for Power Class 3 were met according to table 5.2AA.5 and achieved through the outlined test procedure in section 5.2AA.4.2. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

	Mode	Rel6 HSDPA	Rel6 HSDPA	Rel6 HSDPA	Rel6 HSDPA			
	Subtest	1	2	3	4			
	Loopback Mode	Test Mode 1	Test Mode 1					
	Rel99 RMC	12.2kbps RMC						
	HSDPA FRC	H-Set1						
	HSUPA Test	Not Applicable						
WCDMA General	Power Control Algorithm	Algorithm 2						
Settings	βс	2/15	12/15	15/15	15/15			
Settings	βd	15/15	15/15	8/15	4/15			
	βес	-	-	-	-			
	βc/βd	2/15	12/15	15/8	15/4			
	βhs	4/15 24/15		30/15	30/15			
	βed	Not Applicable						
	DACK	8						
	DNAK	8						
	DCQI	8						
HSDPA Specific	Ack-Nack repetition factor	3						
Settings	CQI Feedback (Table 5.2B.4)	4ms						
	CQI Repetition Factor (Table							
	5.2B.4)	2						
	Ahs = βhs/βc	30/15		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

# Result

Band	Subtest	UL Ch	DL Ch	Frequency	Conducted output power (dBm)
Danu	Sublest	OL CII	DE OII	rrequericy	Average
		4132	4357	826.4	23.59
	1	4182	4407	836.4	23.65
		4233	4458	846.6	23.59
		4132	4357	826.4	23.47
	2	4182	4407	836.4	23.30
UMTS850		4233	4458	846.6	23.46
(Band V)		4132	4357	826.4	23.67
	3	4182	4407	836.4	22.50
		4233	4458	846.6	22.55
	4	4132	4357	826.4	21.99
		4182	4407	836.4	21.96
		4233	4458	846.6	21.66
		9262	9662	1852.4	22.88
	1	9400	9800	1880.0	23.12
		9538	9938	1907.6	23.11
		9262	9662	1852.4	22.79
	2	9400	9800	1880.0	23.05
UMTS1900		9538	9938	1907.6	23.05
(Band II)		9262	9662	1852.4	21.12
	3	9400	9800	1880.0	22.30
		9538	9938	1907.6	22.34
		9262	9662	1852.4	20.44
	4	9400	9800	1880.0	21.99
		9538	9938	1907.6	21.12

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## RF POWER OUTPUT UMTS REL 6 HSPA (HSDPA & HSUPA)

The following 5 Sub-Tests were completed according to the test requirements outlined in section 5.2B of the 3GPP TS34.121-1 V8.7.0 specification. All TX RMS and Peak power requirements were met according to table 5.2B.5 and achieved through the outlined test procedure in section 5.2B.4.2. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

	Mode	Rel6 HSUPA	Rel6 HSUPA	Rel6 HSUPA	Rel6 HSUPA	Rel6 HSUPA		
	Subtest	1	2	3	4	5		
	Loopback Mode		•					
	Rel99 RMC	12.2kbps RMC	;					
	HSDPA FRC	H-Set1						
	HSUPA Test	HSUPA Loopb	ack					
14/05144	Power Control Algorithm	Algorithm2						
WCDMA General	βc	11/15	6/15	15/15	2/15	15/15		
Settings	βd	15/15	15/15	9/15	15/15	15/15		
Settings	βec	209/225	12/15	30/15	2/15	24/15		
	βc/βd	11/15	6/15	15/9	2/15	15/15		
	βhs	22/15	12/15	30/15	4/15	30/15		
				47/15				
	βed	1309/225	94/75	47/15	56/75	134/15		
	DACK	8						
	DNAK	8						
HSDPA Specific Settings	DCQI	8						
	Ack-Nack repetition factor	3						
	CQI Feedback (Table 5.2B.4)	4ms						
Octings	CQI Repetition Factor (Table							
	5.2B.4)	2						
	Ahs = βhs/βc	30/15						
	D E-DPCCH	6	8	8	5	7		
	DHARQ	0	0	0	0	0		
	AG Index	20	12	15	17	21		
	ETFCI (from 34.121 Table							
	C.11.1.3)	75	67	92	71	81		
	Associated Max UL Data Rate							
	kbps	242.1	174.9	482.8	205.8	308.9		
HSUPA Specific Settings	Reference E_TFCIs	E-TFCI 11 E-TFCI PO 4 E-TFCI 67 E-TFCI PO 18 E-TFCI 71 E-TFCI PO 23 E-TFCI 75 E-TFCI PO 26 E-TFCI 81 E-TFCI PO 27		E-TFCI 11 E-TFCI PO 4 E-TFCI 92 E-TFCI PO 18	E-TFCI 11 E-TFCI PO 4 E-TFCI PO 18 E-TFCI 71 E-TFCI PO 23 E-TFCI 75 E-TFCI PO 26 E-TFCI 81 E-TFCI PO 27			

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# Result

# **REL 6 HSPA (HSDPA & HSUPA)**

Band	Subtest	UL Ch	DL Ch	Frequency	Conducted output power (dBm)
Bariu		OL CII	DL CII	rrequeriey	Average
		4132	4357	826.4	23.35
	1	4182	4407	836.4	23.40
		4233	4458	846.6	23.35
		4132	4357	826.4	21.76
	2	4182	4407	836.4	21.67
		4233	4458	846.6	21.75
		4132	4357	826.4	22.12
UMTS850 (Band V)	3	4182	4407	836.4	22.54
(Bana 1)		4233	4458	846.6	22.11
		4132	4357	826.4	22.10
	4	4182	4407	836.4	21.88
		4233	4458	846.6	21.19
	5	4132	4357	826.4	23.23
		4182	4407	836.4	23.33
		4233	4458	846.6	23.32
	1	9262	9662	1852.4	22.89
		9400	9800	1880.0	23.03
		9538	9938	1907.6	23.00
	2	9262	9662	1852.4	21.11
		9400	9800	1880.0	21.42
		9538	9938	1907.6	21.43
		9262	9662	1852.4	21.55
UMTS1900 (Band II)	3	9400	9800	1880.0	21.73
(= 33)		9538	9938	1907.6	21.80
		9262	9662	1852.4	21.53
	4	9400	9800	1880.0	21.61
		9538	9938	1907.6	21.45
		9262	9662	1852.4	22.35
	5	9400	9800	1880.0	22.89
		9538	9938	1907.6	22.99

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	GSM 850 head	GSM 850 body	GPRS 850 body	EDGE 850 body
GSM 850 SAR(worst)	1.430	0.620	1.450	0.298
802.11b SAR(worst)	0.120	0.119	0.119	0.119
WiFi hotspot	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120
Σ1g-SAR (802.11b or WiFi hotspot select worst one)	1.550	0.682	1.570	0.360
remark	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)

Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

	GSM 1900 head	GSM 1900 body	GPRS 1900 body	EDGE 1900 body
GSM 1900 SAR(worst)	1.080	0.188	0.751	0.141
802.11b SAR(worst)	0.120	0.119	0.119	0.119
WiFi hotspot	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120
Σ1g-SAR (802.11b or WiFi hotspot select worst one)	1.200	0.250	0.871	0.203
remark	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)

	WCDMA band V head	WCDMA band V body	HSDPA band V body	HSUPA band V body
WCDMA SAR(worst)	1.420	1.340	0.778	0.685
802.11b SAR(worst)	0.120	0.119	0.119	0.119
WiFi hotspot	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120
Σ1g-SAR (802.11b or WiFi hotspot select worst one)	1.540	1.460	0.840	0.747
remark	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)

	WCDMA band II head	WCDMA band II body	HSDPA band II body	HSUPA band II body
WCDMA SAR(worst)	1.200	1.410	0.173	0.292
802.11b SAR(worst)	0.120	0.119	0.119	0.119
WiFi hotspot	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120
Σ1g-SAR (802.11b or WiFi hotspot select worst one)	1.320	1.530	0.235	0.354
remark	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)	Less than 1.6W/kg(limit)

	head	body
Bluetooth SAR(worst)	0.000	0.000

# KDB 648474 simultaneous SAR evaluation:

# **Antenna Location:**

antenna1	antenna2	distance(mm)	distance(cm)	remark
GSM	Bluetooth	68.05	6.805	Please refer to page 28
WCDMA	Bluetooth	68.05	6.805	Please refer to page 28
GSM	WLAN	68.05	6.805	Please refer to page 29
WCDMA	WLAN	68.05	6.805	Please refer to page 29
GSM	WiFi hotspot	68.05	6.805	Please refer to page 29
WCDMA	WiFi hotspot	68.05	6.805	Please refer to page 29

Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

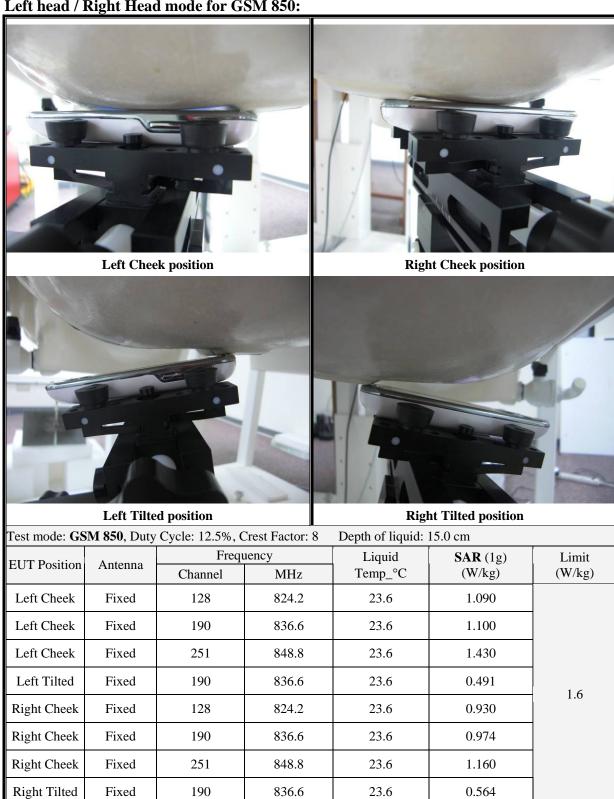
device, mode, f	P, dBm	P, mW	stand-alone SAR(W/kg)
T1, GSM/WCDMA, 850/1900	Please refer to page 30~34		<b>Yes</b> , Please refer to page 37~40,42~45 page 47~49
T2, WLAN, 802.11b	15.17	32.885	<b>Yes</b> , Please refer to page 41,46,50~52
T2, WLAN, 802.11g	13.08	20.324	No, Please refer to page 30
T2, Bluetooth, 2480	7.71	5.902	No, Please refer to page 30
T2, WiFi hotspot, 2437	15.11	32.434	Yes, Please refer to page 46

(x,y)	d <sub>xy</sub> , cm	simultaneous Tx SAR	remarks
(1,2)	6.805	No	$d_{xy}$ > 5cm the Sum of all 1-g SAR < 1.6 W/kg, please refer to page 29 and 35

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#### SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

## Left head / Right Head mode for GSM 850:

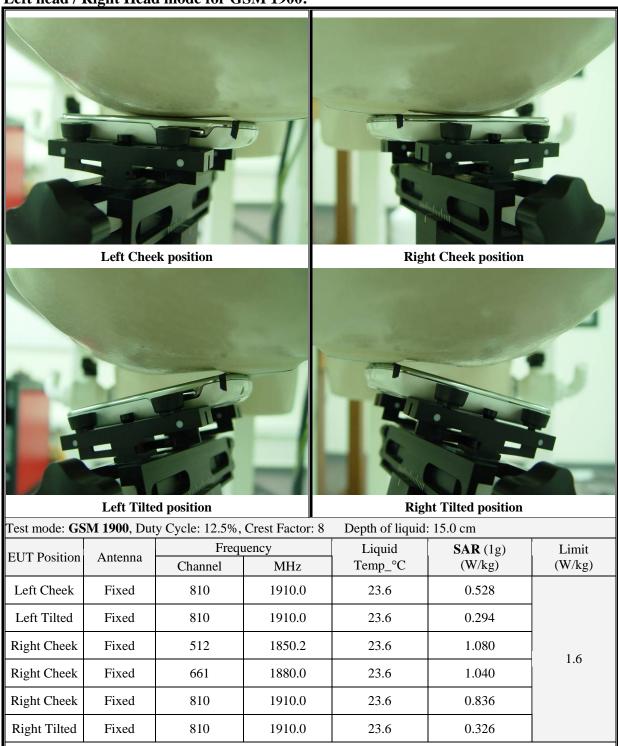


Notes: 1) Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.

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**Left head / Right Head mode for GSM 1900:** 



Notes: 1) Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.

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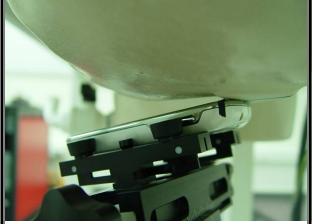
Left head / Right Head mode for WCDMA band II:



**Left Cheek position** 



**Right Cheek position** 



Left Tilted position



**Right Tilted position** 

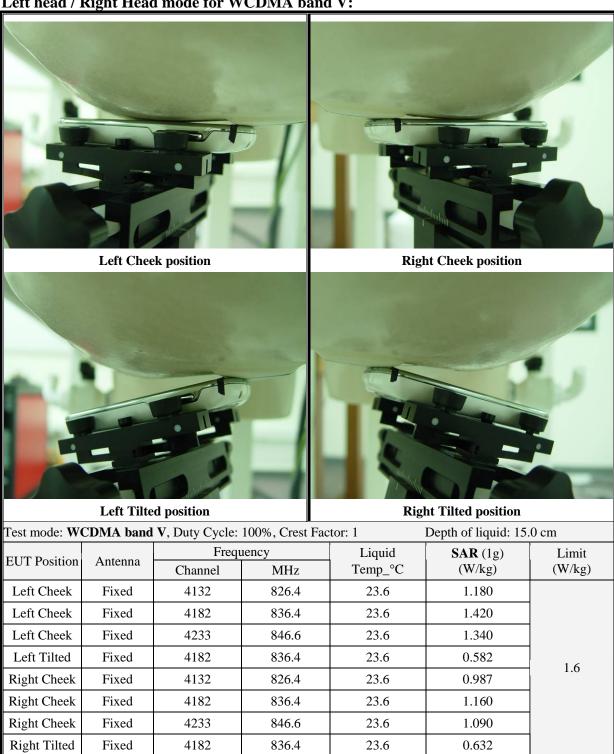
Test mode: WCDMA band II, Duty Cycle: 100%, Crest Factor: 1 Depth of liquid: 15.0 cm								
EUT Position	Antenna	Frequency		Liquid	<b>SAR</b> (1g)	Limit		
		Channel	MHz	Temp_°C	(W/kg)	(W/kg)		
Left Cheek	Fixed	9262	1852.4	23.6	0.903			
Left Cheek	Fixed	9400	1880.0	23.6	0.835			
Left Cheek	Fixed	9538	1907.6	23.6	0.813			
Left Tilted	Fixed	9400	1880.0	23.6	0.500	1.6		
Right Cheek	Fixed	9262	1852.4	23.6	1.200	1.0		
Right Cheek	Fixed	9400	1880.0	23.6	1.140			
Right Cheek	Fixed	9538	1907.6	23.6	1.070			
Right Tilted	Fixed	9400	1880.0	23.6	0.784			

Notes: 1) Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.

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Left head / Right Head mode for WCDMA band V:



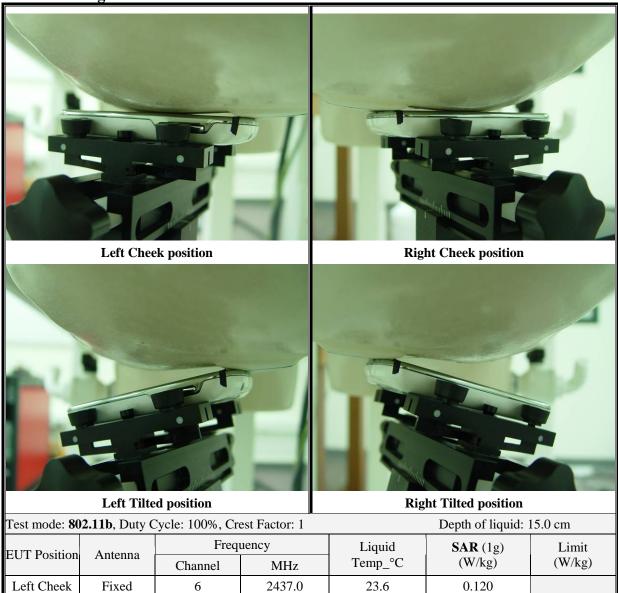
Notes: 1) Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.

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## Left head / Right Head mode for 802.11b:

Fixed



2437.0 0.120 Left Tilted Fixed 6 2437.0 23.6 0.0881.6 Right Cheek Fixed 6 2437.0 23.6 0.077 Right Tilted

2437.0

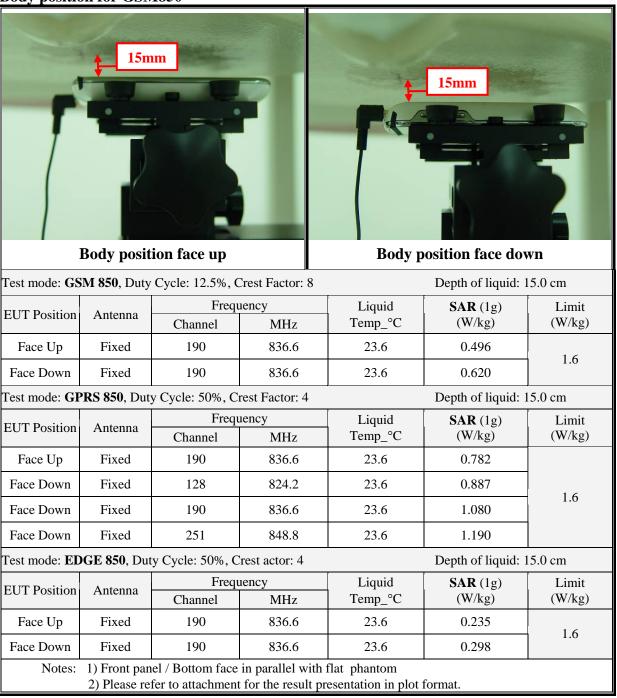
Notes: 1) Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.

23.6

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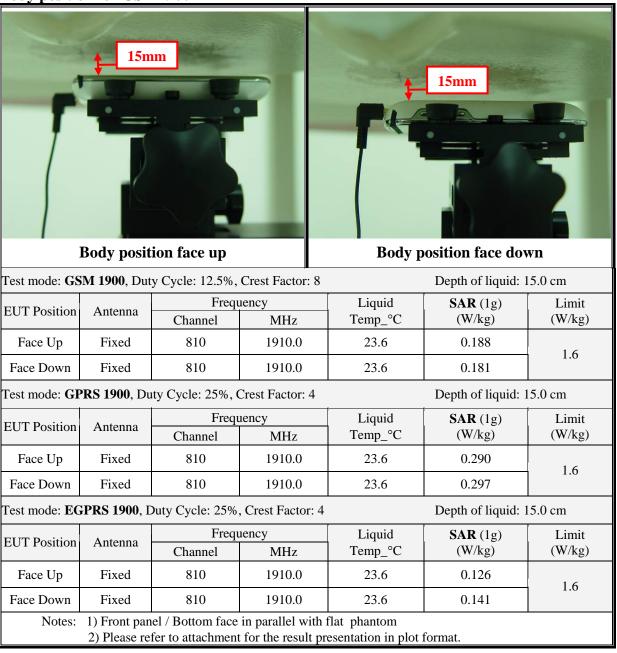
0.099

## **Body position for GSM850**



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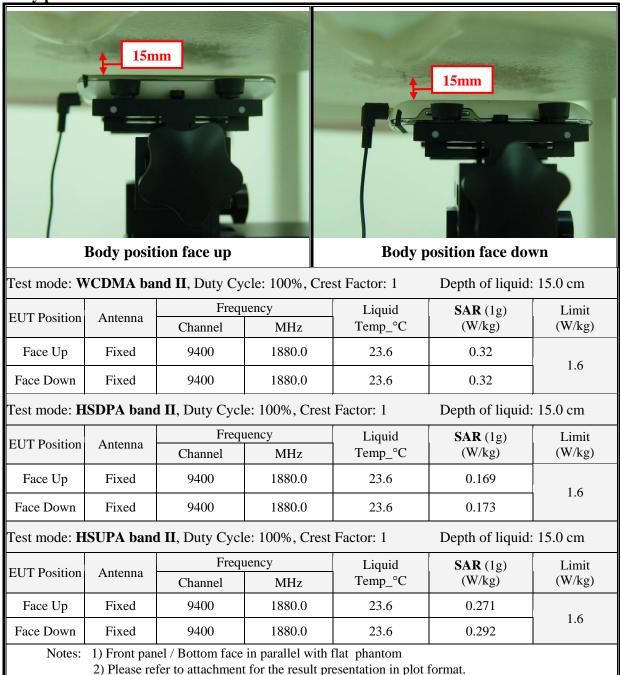
### **Body position for GSM1900**



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Report No: T100930004-SF Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

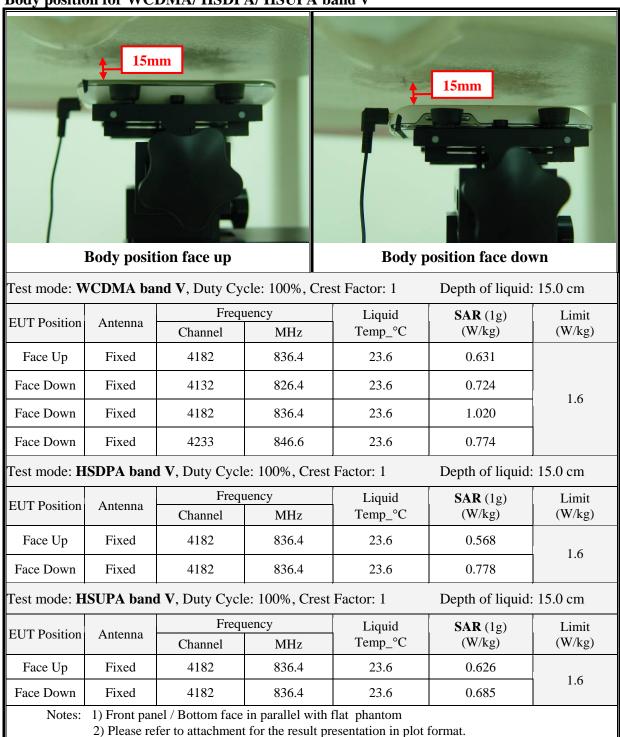
#### Body position for WCDMA/ HSDPA/ HSUPA band II



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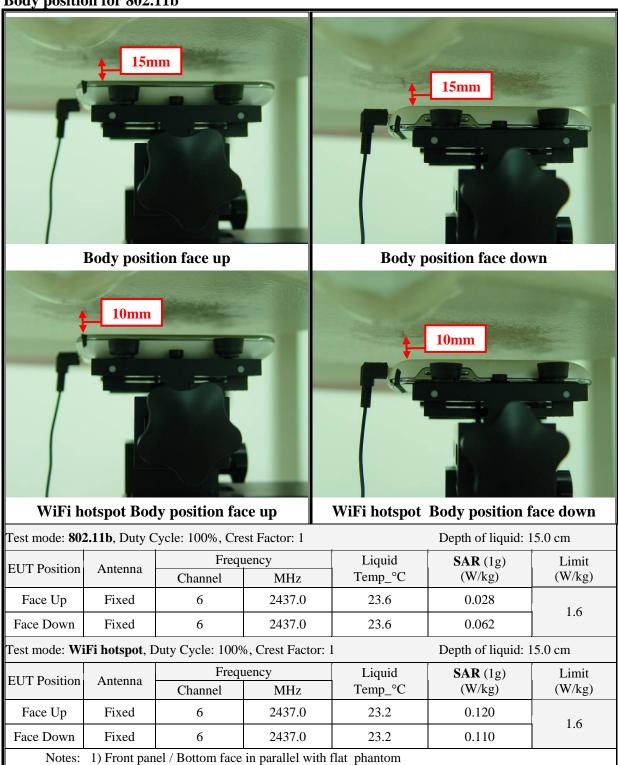
Report No: T100930004-SF Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

#### Body position for WCDMA/ HSDPA/ HSUPA band V



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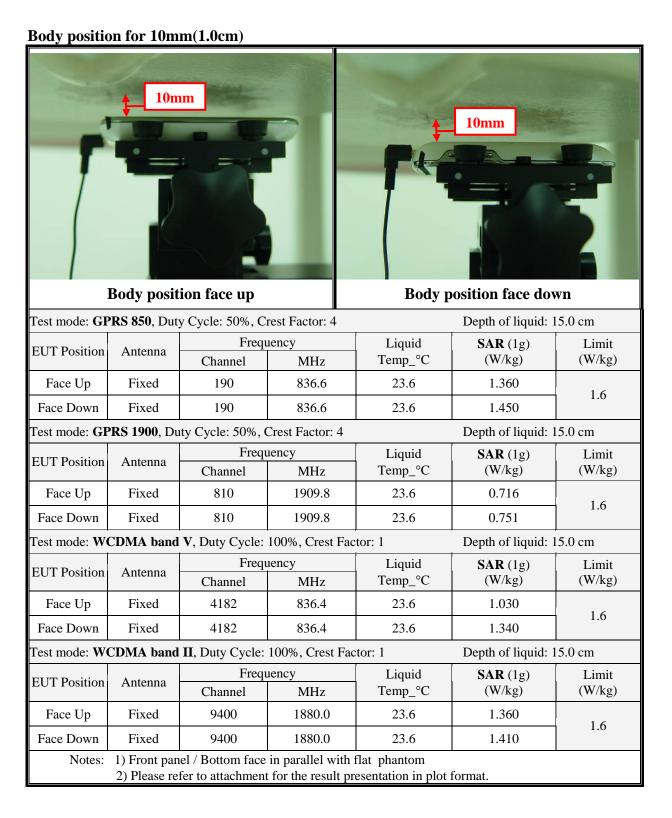
**Body position for 802.11b** 



2) Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.

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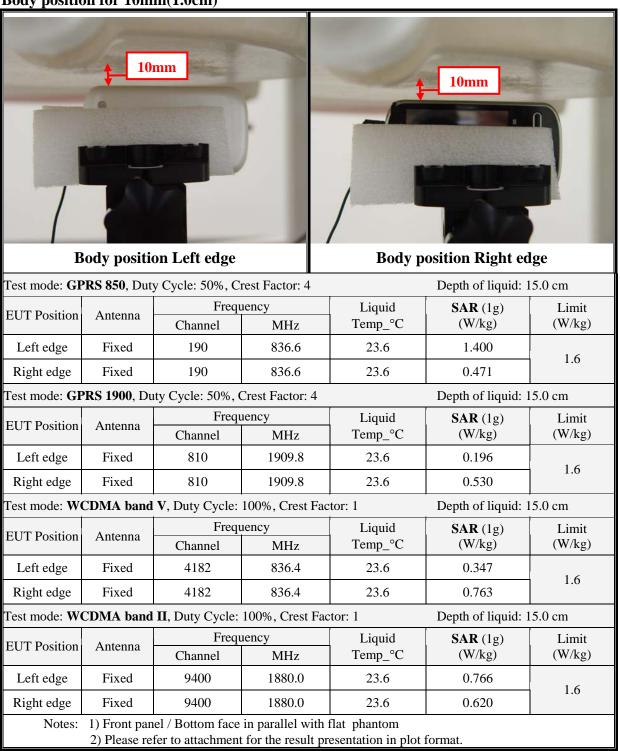




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## **Body position for 10mm(1.0cm)**

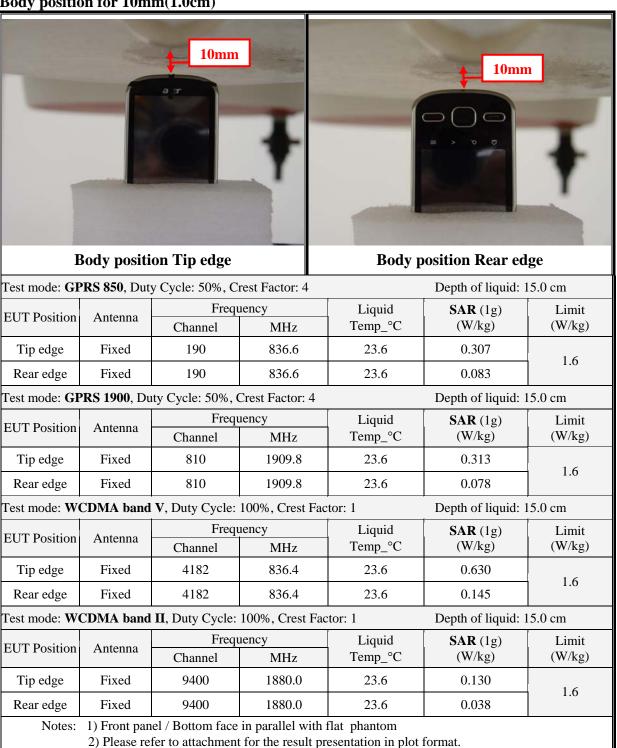


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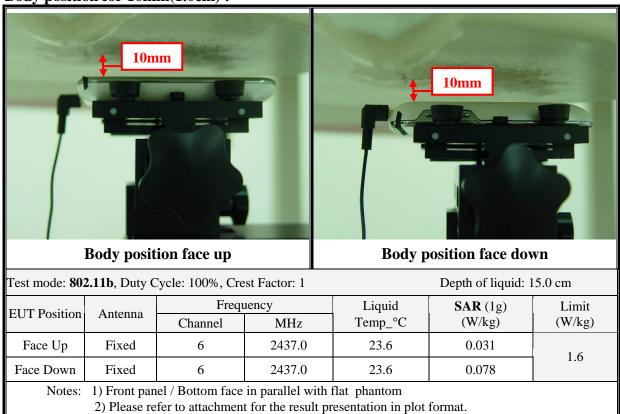
Compliance Certification Services Inc.

## **Body position for 10mm(1.0cm)**



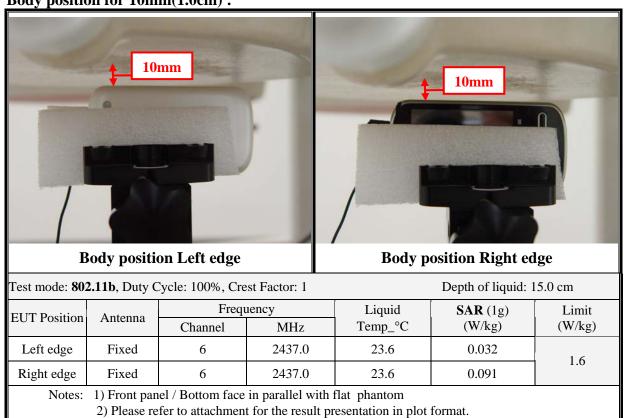
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## **Body position for 10mm(1.0cm):**



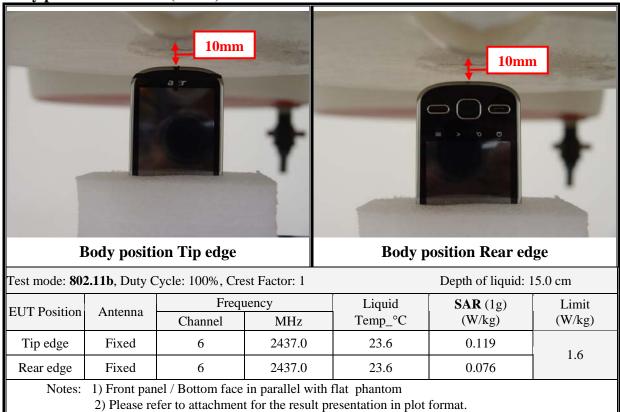
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## **Body position for 10mm(1.0cm):**



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## **Body position for 10mm(1.0cm):**

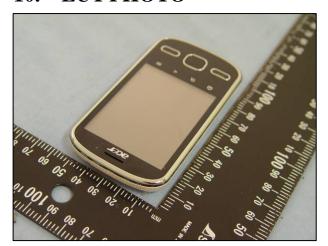


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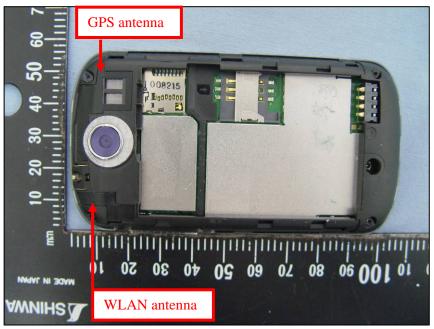


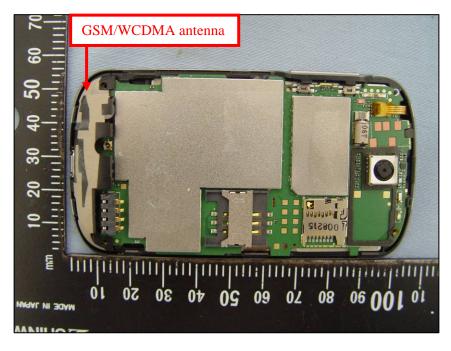
ort No: T100930004-SF Date of Issue: November 04, 2010

## 10. EUT PHOTO









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# 11. EQUIPMENT LIST & CALIBRATION STATUS

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration Cycle(days)	Calibration Due
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	E8358A	US40260243	365	07/05/2011
Electronic Probe kit	Hewlett Packard	85070D	N/A	N/A	N/A
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1012009	365	03/28/2011
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	0917072	365	03/09/2011
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	US42510252	365	11/04/2011
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	E5515C 8960	MY48363204	365	10/06/2011
Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	SPEAG	DAE4	877	365	02/16/2011
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3665	365	03/24/2011
835 MHz System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D835V2	4d015	730	11/18/2012
1900 MHz System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d056	730	11/24/2012
2450 MHz System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	728	730	05/26/2012
Probe Alignment Unit	SPEAG	LB (V2)	348	N/A	N/A
Robot	Staubli	RX90B L	F02/5T69A1/A/01	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	SPEAG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Devices Holder	SPEAG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Head/ Muscle 835 MHz	ccs	H/M 835A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Head/ Muscle 1900 MHz	ccs	H/M 1900A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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## 12. FACILITIES

All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at
☐ No. 81-1, Lane 210, Bade Rd. 2, Luchu Hsiang, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.
No. 11, Wugong 6 <sup>th</sup> Rd., Wugu Industrial Park, Taipei Hsien 248, Taiwan.
No. 199, Chunghsen Road, Hsintien City, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

## 13. REFERENCES

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## 14. ATTACHMENTS

Exhibit	Content			
1	System Performance Check Plots			
2	SAR Test Plots			
3	Probe EX3DV4 sn3665			
4	Dipole D835V2_sn4d015			
5	Dipole D1900V2_sn5d056			
6	Dipole D2450v2_sn728			

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