SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
FCC ID:	JYCP2050
Model:	P2050
Date of Issue:	Jul. 23, 2013
Test report No.:	HCTA1307FS01
Test Laboratory:	**HCT CO., LTD.** 105-1, Jangam-ri, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 467-811 TEL: +82 31 645 6300 FAX: +82 31 645 6401
Applicant :	**Pantech Co., Ltd.** Pantech Building, I-2, DMC, Sangam-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul, Korea (ZIP : 121-792)
Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	RSS-102 Issue 4; Health Canada Safety Code 6 47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992 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 : Young-Soo Jang Test Engineer of SAR Part Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part

Version

Rev	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	Jul. 04, 2013	First Approval Report
1	Jul. 23, 2013	Page 31 is revised

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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 C95.1-1992 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 (d*W*) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (d*m*) contained in a volume element (d*V*) of a given density (*r*). 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).

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m^3)

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. TEST METHODOLOGY

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01, IEEE Standard 1528-2003 & IEEE 1528a-2005 and the following published KDB procedures.

- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devices v02
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D02 HSPA and 1x Advanced v02r02
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D03 SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D04 SAR for GSM E GPRS Dual Xfer Mode v01
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 Hot Spot SAR v01r01
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02(SAR Consideration for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 General RF Exposure v05r01
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r01
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r01
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01

3. 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	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth				
FCC ID:	JYCP2050				
Model:	P2050				
Trade Name	**Pantech Co., Ltd.**				
Application Type	Certification				
Mode(s) of Operation	GSM850 / GSM1900 / WCDMA850 / WCDMA1900				
Tx Frequency	824.2 - 848.8 MHz (GSM850) / 1 850.2 – 1 909.8 MHz (GSM1900) 826.4 - 846.6 MHz (WCDMA850) / 1 852.4 – 1 907.6 MHz (WCDMA1900)				
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype				
Max SAR	Band	Tx Frequency (MHz)	Equipment Class	Reported 1 g SAR (W/kg)	
				Head	Body-worn
	GSM850	824.2 - 848.8	PCE	0.58	0.45
	GSM1900	1 850.2 -1 909.8	PCE	0.16	0.24
	WCDMA850	826.4 - 846.6	PCE	0.63	0.43
	WCDMA1900	1 852.4 – 1 907.6	PCE	0.23	0.24
	Bluetooth	2 402 – 2 480	DSS	-	
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01				-	0.47
Date(s) of Tests	Jun. 24, 2013 ~ Jun. 25, 2013				
Antenna Type	Integral Antenna				
GPRS	Multislot Class: 10, Mode Class: B				
Key Feature(s)					

4. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

4.1 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.

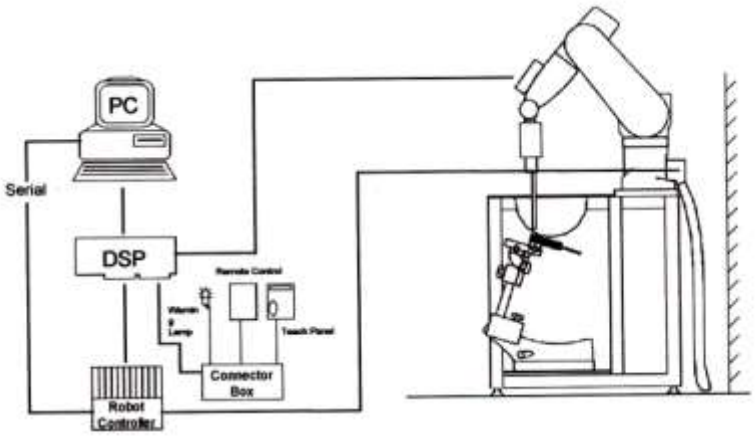

Figure 4.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

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.

4.2 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

4.2.1 EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors
	Built-in shielding against static charges
	PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air
	Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1810
	Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)
	± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm)
	Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm)
	Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 6 GHz
	Dosimetry in strong gradient fields
	Compliance tests of mobile phones

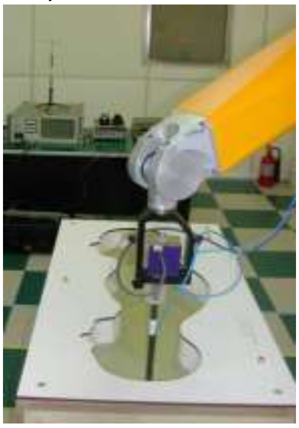

Figure 4.2 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom

Figure 4.3 EX3DV4 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, 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.

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4.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

4.3.1 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)

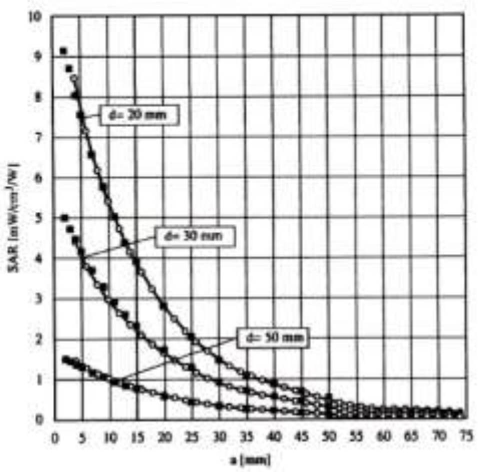


Figure 4.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

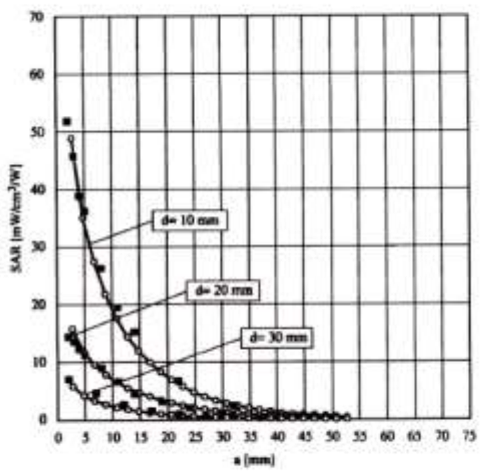


Figure 4.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

4.3.2 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/cm^3

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/cm^2
E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

4.4 SAM Phantom

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. 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 teaching three points with the robot.

Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)
Filling Volume	about 25 L
Dimensions	810 mm x 1 000 mm x 500 mm (H x L x W)

Triple Modular Phantom consists of tree identical modules which can be installed and removed separately without emptying the liquid. It includes three reference points for phantom installation. Covers prevent evaporation of the liquid. Phantom material is resistant to DGBE based tissue simulating liquids. The MFP V5.1 will be delivered including wooden support only (**non**-standard SPEAG support).
Applicable for system performance check from 700 MHz to 6 GHz (MFP V5.1C) or 800 MHz - 6 GHz (MFP V5.1A) as well as dosimetric evaluations for body-worn operation.

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	approx. 9.2 L
Dimensions	830 mm x 500 mm (L x W)

Figure 4.6 MFP V5.1 Triple Modular Phantom

4.5 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 repeatable 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 produced infinite number of configurations. To produce the Worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Figure 4.7 Device Holder

4.6 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 bacteriacide 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)							
	835		1 900		2 450 - 2700		5200-5800	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	40.45	53.06	54.9	70.17	71.88	73.2	65.52	78.66
Salt (NaCl)	1.45	0.94	0.18	0.39	0.16	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sugar	57.0	44.9	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	1.0	1.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.97	0.0	17.24	10.67
DGBE	0.0	0.0	44.92	29.44	7.99	26.7	0.0	0.0
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.24	10.67

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

4.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Triple Modular 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	DAE4	648	Apr. 24, 2013	Annual	Apr. 24, 2014
SPEAG	E-Field Probe EX3DV4	3797	Nov. 22, 2012	Annual	Nov. 22, 2013
SPEAG	Dipole D835V2	441	Apr. 25, 2013	Annual	Apr. 25, 2014
SPEAG	Dipole D1900V2	5d032	Jul. 20, 2012	Annual	Jul. 20, 2013
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 02, 2012	Annual	Nov. 02, 2013
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 02, 2012	Annual	Nov. 02, 2013
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	CBT		
HP	Dual Directional Coupler 778D	16072	Nov. 02, 2012	Annual	Nov. 02, 2013
Agilent	Base Station CMU200	110740	Jul. 23, 2012	Annual	Jul. 23, 2013
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 14, 2013	Annual	Feb. 14, 2014
HP	Signal Generator 8664A	3744A02069	Nov. 02, 2012	Annual	Nov. 02, 2013
Hewlett Packard	11636B/Power Divider	11377	Nov. 11. 2012	Annual	Nov. 11. 2013
Agilent	N9020A/ SIGNAL ANALYZER	MY51110020	Jul. 31.2012	Annual	Jul. 31.2013
TESCOM	TC-3000C / BLUETOOTH	3000C000276	Jul. 11, 2012	Annual	Jul. 11, 2013
HP	Network Analyzer 8753ES	JP39240221	Mar. 26, 2013	Annual	Mar. 26, 2014

NOTE:

1. The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by the waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by HCT Lab. before each test. The brain/body 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/body-equivalent material.

2. CBT(Calibrating Before Testing). Prior to testing, the dielectric probe kit was calibrated via the network analyzer, with the specified procedure(calibrated in pure water) and calibration kit(standard) short circuit, before the dielectric measurement. The specific procedure and calibration kit are provided by Agilent

5. 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 15 mm x 15 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.

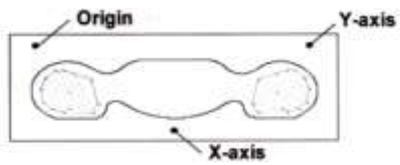


Figure 5.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extend, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the hightest E-field value to determine the averaged SASR-distribution over 10g.

Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follow KDB 865664 D01v01 quoted below

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤ 1.5·$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the area scan based *1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

6. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

6.1 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 15º or until the device antenna touch the phantom. Please refer to IEEE 1528-2003 illustration below.

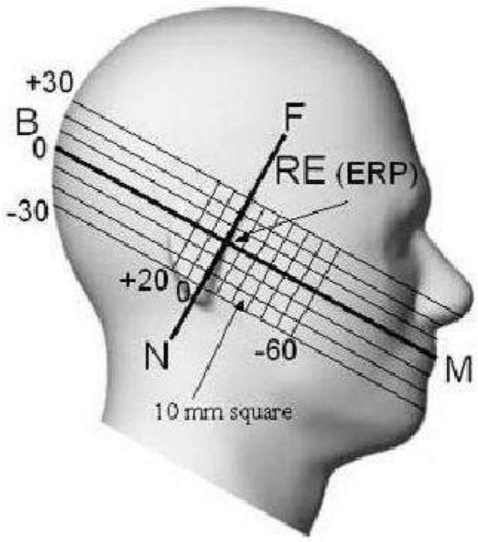


Figure 6.1 Side view of the phantom

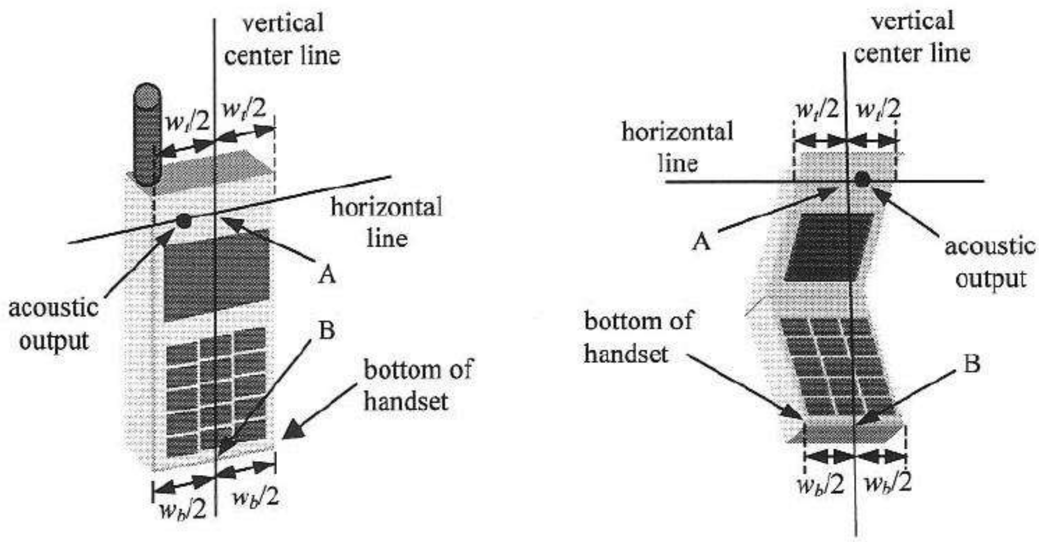


Figure 6.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

6.2 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.

7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Error Description	Tol (± %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	c_i	Standard Uncertainty (± %)	v_{eff}
1. Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	6.00	N	1	1	6.00	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.73	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.73	0.7	3.88	∞
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	R	1.73	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1.00	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.73	1	1.67	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
2.Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	2.90	N	1.00	1	2.90	145
Device Holder	3.60	N	1.00	1	3.60	5
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	∞
3.Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.73	1	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	2.07	N	1	0.64	1.32	9
Liquid Permitivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid Permitivity(meas.)	5.02	N	1	0.6	3.01	9
Combind Standard Uncertainty					11.13	
Coverage Factor for 95 %					k=2	
Expanded STD Uncertainty					22.25	

Table 7.1 Uncertainty (800 MHz- 2450 MHz)

8. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992 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 8.1 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).

9. SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KCB 865664 D02v01, SAR system validation status should be document to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

SAR System #	Probe	probe Type	Probe Calibration Point		Dipole	Date	Dielectric Parameters		CW Validation			Modulation Validation		
							Measured Permittivity	Measured Conductivity	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isortopy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
3	3797	EX3DV4	Head	835	441	May.06,2013	42.01	0.92	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
3	3797	EX3DV4	Head	1900	5d032	Dec.20,2012	39.8	1.4	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
3	3797	EX3DV4	Body	835	441	May.06,2013	55.88	0.99	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
3	3797	EX3DV4	Body	1900	5d032	Dec.21,2012	51.8	1.54	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A

Table 9.1 SAR System Validation Summary

Note;

All measurement were performed using probes calibrated for CW signal only. Modulations in the table bove represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r01. SAR system were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

10. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

10.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe	Dipole	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Jun. 24, 2013	3797	441	Head	21.5	ε_r	41.5	40.4	- 2.65	± 5
						σ	0.90	0.919	+ 2.11	± 5
835	Jun. 24, 2013			Body	21.5	ε_r	55.2	56.8	+ 2.90	± 5
						σ	0.97	0.978	+ 0.82	± 5
1 900	Jun. 25, 2013	3797	5d032	Head	21.4	ε_r	40.0	39.8	- 0.50	± 5
						σ	1.40	1.41	+ 0.71	± 5
1 900	Jun. 25, 2013			Body	21.4	ε_r	53.3	52.2	- 2.06	± 5
						σ	1.52	1.56	+ 2.63	± 5

The Tissue dielectronic parameters were measured prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070C Dielectronic Probe Kit and Agilent Network Analyzer.

10.2 System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at 835 MHz /1 900 MHz by using the system Verification kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe (SN)	Dipole (SN)	Liquid	Amb. Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (SPEAG) (mW/g)	Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Jun. 24, 2013	3797	441	Head	21.7	21.5	9.68	0.951	9.51	- 1.76	± 10
835	Jun. 24, 2013	3797		Body	21.7	21.5	9.69	0.972	9.72	+ 0.31	± 10
1 900	Jun. 25, 2013	3797	5d032	Head	21.6	21.4	39.0	3.97	39.7	+ 1.79	± 10
1 900	Jun. 25, 2013	3797		Body	21.6	21.4	39.9	3.99	39.9	+ 0.00	± 10

10.3 System Verification Procedure

SAR measurement was prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at each frequency band by using the system Verification kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)
- Cabling the system, using the Verification kit equipments.
- Generate about 100 mW Input Level from the Signal generator to the Dipole Antenna.
- Dipole Antenna was placed below the Flat phantom.
- The measured one-gram SAR at the surface of the phantom above the dipole feed-point should be within 10 % of the target reference value.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.

Note;
SAR Verification was performed according to the FCC KDB 865664.

11. RF CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.
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
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 then 5 % occurred, the tests were repeated.

11.1 Output Power Specifications.

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

GSM

GSM850	GSM1900
Target Power : 33.0 dBm	Target Power : 30.3 dBm
GPRS850	PCS1900
GPRS 1tx : 33.0 dBm	GPRS 1tx : 30.3 dBm
GPRS 2tx : 33.0 dBm	GPRS 2tx : 30.3 dBm
Tune-up Tolerance : -1.5 dB/ +0.7 dB	

WCDMA

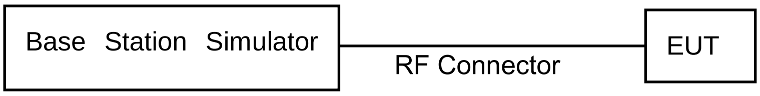
WCDMA850	WCDMA1900
Target Power : 23.0 dBm	Target Power : 23.0 dBm
Tune-up Tolerance : -1.8 dB/ +0.7 dB	Tune-up Tolerance : -1.5 dB/ +0.7 dB

BT.

Bluetooth (in dBm)
3.2
Tolerance : - 1.5 dB/ + 0.5 dB

11.2 GSM

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



SAR Test for WWAN were performed with a base station simulator Agilent E5515C. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. Set base station emulator to allow DUT to radiate maximum output power during all tests. Please refer to the below worst case SAR operation setup.

- GSM voice: Head SAR
- GPRS Multi-slots : Body SAR with GPRS Multi-slot Class10 with CS 1 (GMSK)

Note;

CS1/MCS7 coding scheme was used in GPRS output power measurements and SAR Testing, as a condition where GMSK/8PSK modulation was ensured. Investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4/ MCS5 – MCS9 settings do not have any impact on the output levels in the GPRS modes.

Band	Channel	GSM	GPRS Data		EDGE Data	
		Voice (dBm)	GPRS 1 TX Slot (dBm)	GPRS 2 TX Slot (dBm)	EDGE 1 TX Slot (dBm)	EDGE 2 TX Slot (dBm)
GSM850	128	33.21	33.22	33.20	26.99	26.98
	190	33.26	33.26	33.23	27.03	27.01
	251	32.99	33.00	32.96	27.01	27.00
GSM1900	512	30.50	30.52	30.49	26.03	26.01
	661	30.55	30.56	30.53	26.07	26.06
	810	30.50	30.52	30.49	26.13	26.09

GSM Conducted output powers (Burst-Average)

Band	Channel	GSM	GPRS Data		EDGE Data	
		Voice (dBm)	GPRS 1 TX Slot (dBm)	GPRS 2 TX Slot (dBm)	EDGE 1 TX Slot (dBm)	EDGE 2 TX Slot (dBm)
GSM850	128	24.18	24.19	27.18	17.96	20.96
	190	24.23	24.23	27.21	18.0	20.99
	251	23.96	23.97	26.94	17.98	20.98
GSM1900	512	21.47	21.49	24.47	17.0	19.99
	661	21.52	21.53	24.51	17.04	20.04
	810	21.47	21.49	24.47	17.1	20.07

GSM Conducted output powers (Frame-Average)

Note:

Time slot average factor is as follows:

1 Tx slot = 9.03 dB, Frame-Average output power = Burst-Average output power – 9.03 dB

2 Tx slot = 6.02 dB, Frame-Average output power = Burst-Average output power – 6.02 dB

3 Tx slot = 4.26 dB, Frame-Average output power = Burst-Average output power – 4.26 dB

4 Tx slot = 3.01 dB, Frame-Average output power = Burst-Average output power – 3.01 dB

11.3 WCDMA

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is ≤ 75 % of the SAR limit. Otherwise, SAR is Measured for HSDPA, using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel.

11.3.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3 GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC(transmit power control) set to all "1s".

11.3.2 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in 12.2 RMC.

11.3.3 Body SAR Measurement

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits all "1s".

11.3.4 Handsets with Release 5 HSDPA

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is ≤ 75 % of the SAR limit. Otherwise, SAR is Measured for HSDPA, using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel.

Sub-Test 1 Setup for Release 5 HSDPA

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (1)	CM (dB)(2)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15(3)	15/15(3)	64	12/15(3)	24/15	1.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5

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

Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15.

Note 3: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15.

11.3.5 Handsets with Release 6 HSPA (HSDPA/HSUPA)

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSUPA/HSDPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSUPA/HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is ≤ 75 % of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 with power control algorithm 2, according to the highest body SAR configuration in 12.1 kbps RMC without HSPA. When VOIP is applicable for head exposure, SAR is not required when the maximum output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured using 12.2 kbps RMC; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body measurement should be used to test for head exposure.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM(2) (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG(4) Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15(3)	15/15(3)	64	11/15(3)	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed1}: 47/15 β_{ed2}: 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15(4)	15/15(4)	64	15/15(4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 8 ⇔ $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$ ⇔ $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.
Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14/15 and β_d = 15/15.
Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.
V Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

WCDMA 850

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm] UL 4132 DL 4357	UL 4183 DL 4408	UL 4233 DL 4458	MPR Target
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	23.32	23.28	23.25	-
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps AMR	23.31	23.28	23.21	-
5	HSDPA	Subtest 1	22.49	22.45	22.33	0
5		Subtest 2	22.46	22.48	22.33	0
5		Subtest 3	22.02	22.03	21.94	-0.5
5		Subtest 4	22.00	22.01	21.93	-0.5

WCDMA 1900

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	PCS Band [dBm] UL 9262 DL 9662	UL 9400 DL 9800	UL 9538 DL 9938	MPR Target
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	23.54	23.56	23.25	-
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps AMR	23.54	23.56	23.13	-
5	HSDPA	Subtest 1	22.64	22.60	22.22	0
5		Subtest 2	22.64	22.61	22.24	0
5		Subtest 3	22.21	22.30	21.86	0.5
5		Subtest 4	22.24	22.31	21.85	0.5

11.4 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

11.4.1 Wi-Fi/BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05, The SAR exclusion threshold for distance < 50mm is defined by the following equation:

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

. Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separatuin Distance	≤ 3.0
	[MHz]	[mW]	[mm]	
Bluetooth	2402	2	20	0.10

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth and antenna to use separation distance, Bluetooth SAR was not required [(1/20)*√2.402] = 0.18 < 3.0.

his device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1iii, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.22, the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1-g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter

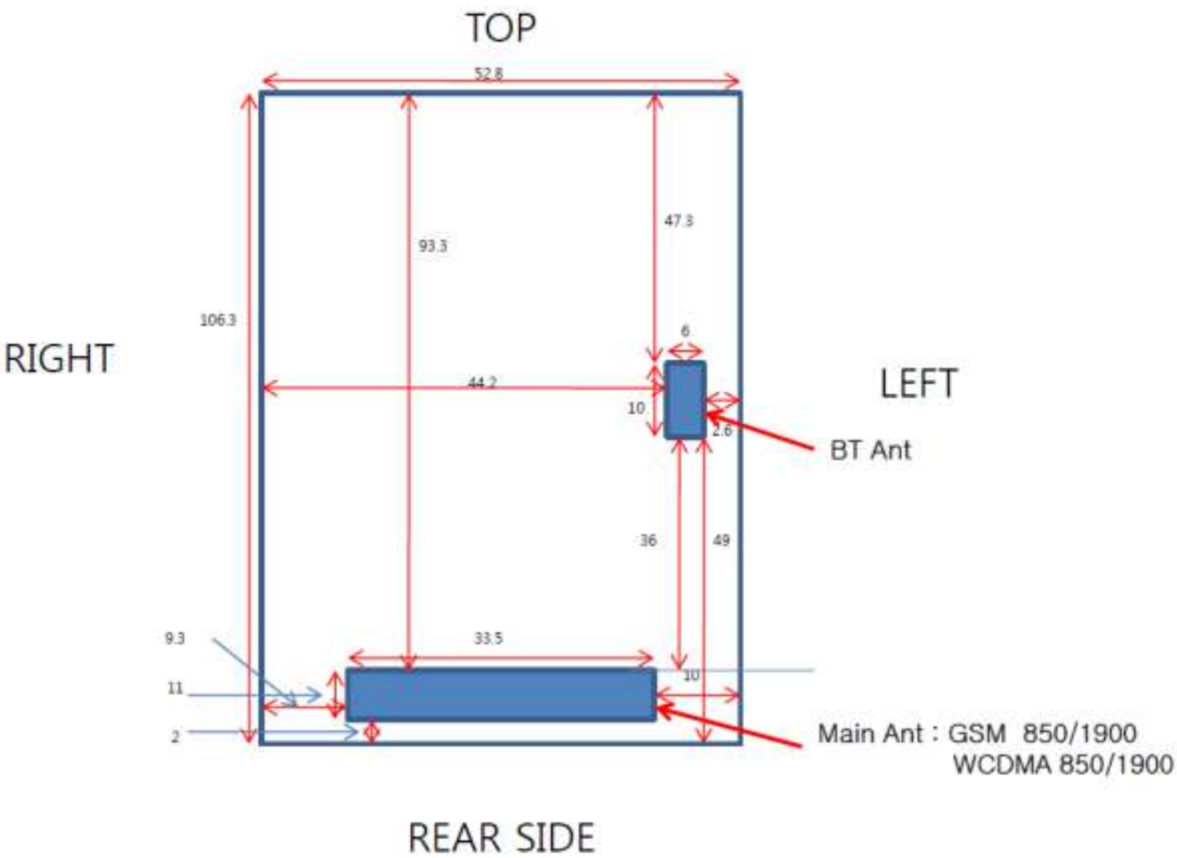
$$Estimated\ SAR = \frac{\sqrt{f(GHZ)}}{7.5} * \frac{(Max\ Power\ of\ channel\ mW)}{Min\ Seperation\ Distance}.$$

. Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separatuin Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[mW]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2402	2	20	0.02

Note : Held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission. The Estimated SAR results were determined according to FCC KDB447498 D01v05

12. SAR Test configuration & Antenna Information

12.1 Antenna and Device Information



[Front View]

※Please see P2050_Ant_distance file for futher information.

13. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

13.1 Measurement Results (GSM850 Head SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Battery	Phantom Position	Measured SAR(mW/g)	Scaling Facor	Scaled SAR(mW/g)	Plot No.
MHz	Channel									
836.6	190	GSM850	33.26	-0151	Standard	Left Ear	0.523	1.107	**0.579**	1
836.6	190		33.26	0.117	Standard	Left Tilt	0.229	1.107	0.253	-
836.6	190		33.26	-0.056	Standard	Right Ear	0.508	1.107	0.562	-
836.6	190		33.26	0.032	Standard	Right Tilt	0.228	1.107	0.252	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population**						**Head** **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. According to KDB 447498, Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz.

13.2 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Head SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Battery	Phantom Position	Measured SAR(mW/g)	Scaling Facor	Scaled SAR(mW/g)	Plot No.
MHz	Channel									
1 880.0	661	GSM 1900	30.55	0.100	Standard	Left Ear	0.100	1.109	0.111	-
1 880.0	661		30.55	0.044	Standard	Left Tilt	0.063	1.109	0.070	-
1 880.0	661		30.55	-0.093	Standard	Right Ear	0.141	1.109	**0.156**	2
1 880.0	661		30.55	0.035	Standard	Right Tilt	0.069	1.109	0.077	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population**						**Head** **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 According to KDB 447498, Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz.

13.3 Measurement Results (WCDMA850 Head SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Battery	Phantom Position	Measured SAR(mW/g)	Scaling Facor	Scaled SAR(mW/g)	Plot No.
MHz	Channel									
836.6	4183	WCDMA850	23.28	-0.164	Standard	Left Ear	0.550	1.102	0.606	-
836.6	4183		23.28	0.051	Standard	Left Tilt	0.243	1.102	0.268	-
836.6	4183		23.28	-0.055	Standard	Right Ear	0.573	1.102	**0.631**	3
836.6	4183		23.28	0.100	Standard	Right Tilt	0.258	1.102	0.284	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population**						**Head** **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 According to KDB 447498, Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz.
8 WCDMA Mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps and HDSPA Inactive.

13.4 Measurement Results (WCDMA1900 Head SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Battery	Phantom Position	Measured SAR(mW/g)	Scaling Facor	Scaled SAR(mW/g)	Plot No.
MHz	Channel									
1 880.0	9400	WCDMA1900	23.56	-0.047	Standard	Left Ear	0.144	1.033	0.149	-
1 880.0	9400		23.56	0.012	Standard	Left Tilt	0.134	1.033	0.138	-
1 880.0	9400		23.56	-0.059	Standard	Right Ear	0.227	1.033	**0.234**	4
1 880.0	9400		23.56	-0.004	Standard	Right Tilt	0.131	1.033	0.135	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population**						**Head** **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 According to KDB 447498, Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz.
8 WCDMA Mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps and HDSPA Inactive.

13.5 Measurement Results (GSM850 Body-worn SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	Separation Distance	Measured SAR(mW/g)	Scaling Facor	Scaled SAR(mW/g)	Plot No.
MHz	Channel									
836.6	190	GPRS 2Tx	33.23	0.017	Rear	2.0 cm	0.404	1.114	**0.450**	5
836.6	190		33.23	-0.044	Front	2.0 cm	0.227	1.114	0.253	-
836.6	190	GSM 850	33.26	-0.023	Rear	2.0 cm	0.218	1.107	0.241	-
836.6	190		33.26	0.013	Front	2.0 cm	0.125	1.107	0.138	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– 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-body 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 Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
8 According to KDB 447498, Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz.
9 For body SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class10 with 2plink slots for GSM850 due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power.

13.6 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Body-worn SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	Separation Distance	Measured SAR (mW/g)	Scaling Facor	Scaled SAR (mW/g)	Plot No.
MHz	Chan									
1 880	661	GPRS 2Tx	30.53	0.051	Rear	2.0 cm	0.213	1.114	**0.237**	6
1 880	661		30.53	-0.029	Front	2.0 cm	0.190	1.114	0.212	-
1 880	661	GSM 1900	30.55	-0.032	Rear	2.0 cm	0.117	1.109	0.130	-
1 880	661		30.55	0.053	Front	2.0 cm	0.101	1.109	0.112	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– 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-body 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 Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
8 According to KDB 447498, Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz.
9 For body SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class10 with 2plink slots for GSM1900 due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power.

13.7 Measurement Results (WCDMA850 Body-worn SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	Separation Distance	Measured SAR(mW/g)	Scaling Facor	Scaled SAR(mW/g)	Plot No.
MHz	Channel									
836.6	4183	WCDMA850	23.28	-0.182	Rear	2.0 cm	0.394	1.102	**0.434**	7
836.6	4183		23.28	0.051	Front	2.0 cm	0.213	1.102	0.235	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population**						**0.093Body** **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-Body 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 Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
8 According to KDB 447498, Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz.
9 WCDMA Mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps and HSPA Inactive.

13.8 Measurement Results (WCDMA1900 Body-worn SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	Separation Distance	Measured SAR(mW/g)	Scaling Facor	Scaled SAR(mW/g)	Plot No.
MHz	Channel									
1880.0	9400	WCDMA1900	23.56	-0.01	Rear	1.0 cm	0.236	1.033	**0.244**	8
1880.0	9400		23.56	0.066	Rear	1.0 cm	0.206	1.033	0.213	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population**						**0.093Body** **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-Body 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 Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
8 According to KDB 447498, Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz.
9 WCDMA Mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps and HDSPA Inactive.

14. SAR Measurement Variability and Uncertainty

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

Note(s):

1. Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is not > 1.20.
2. Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg.

15. SAR Summation Scenario

	Position	Applicable Combination	Note
Simultaneous Transmission	Body-worn	GSM 850 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	
		GSM 1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	
		WCDMA850 Voice+ 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	
		WCDMA1900 Voice+ 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	

15.1 Simultaneous Transmission Summation for Body-Worn

Simultaneous Transmission Summation with Bluetooth (2 cm)

Band	configuration	Scaled SAR(W/kg)	BT SAR (W/kg)	∑ 1-g SAR (W/kg)
GSM 850	Rear	0.450	0.02	**0.470**
GSM 1900	Rear	0.237	0.02	0.267
WCDMA850	Rear	0.434	0.02	0.464
WCDMA1900	Rear	0.244	0.02	0.264

16. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992.

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.

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[22] SAR Measurement Procedure for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters #KDB 248227.

Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.7 ℃
Test Date: Jun. 24, 2013
Plot No.: 1

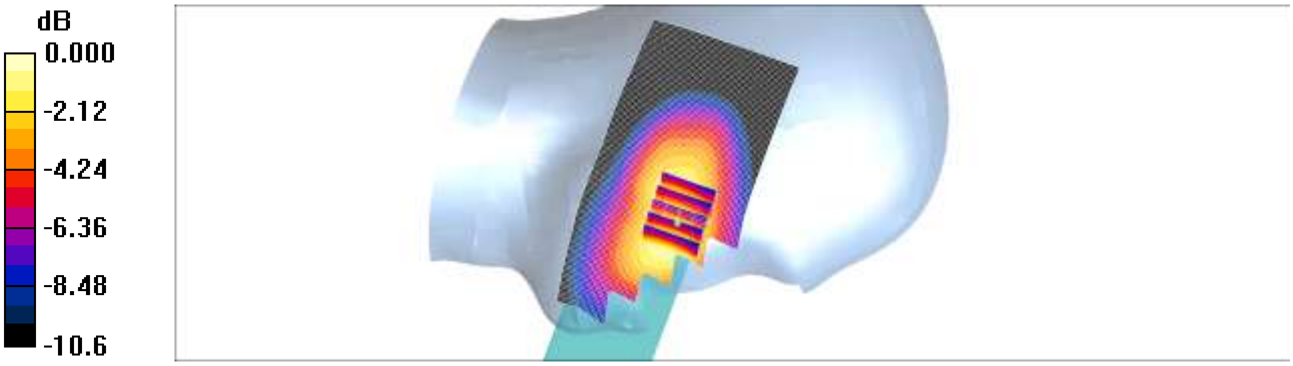
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.92 mho/m; ε_r = 40.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

GSM850 Left Touch 190/Area Scan (61x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.571 mW/g

GSM850 Left Touch 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.151 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.797 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.523 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.349 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.565 mW/g



0 dB = 0.565mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.6 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 25, 2013
Plot No.:	2

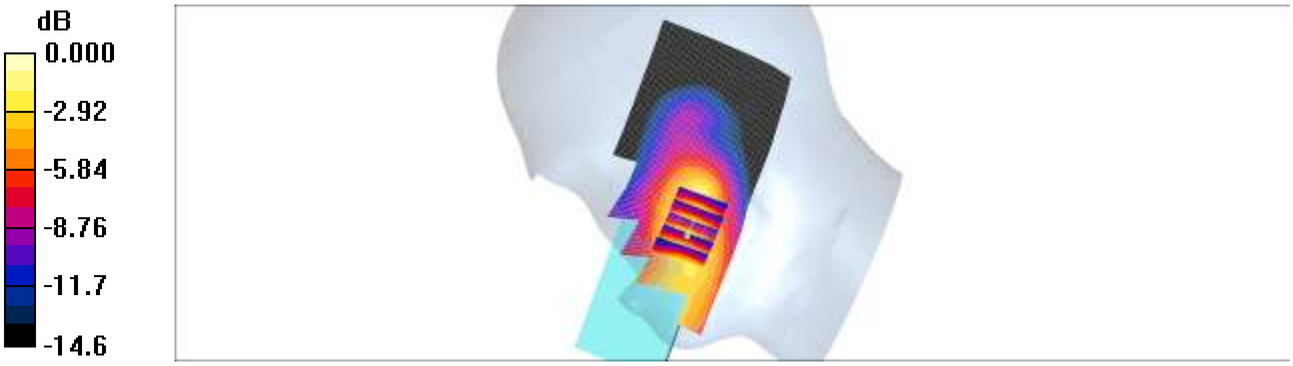
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.47, 7.47, 7.47); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

GSM1900 Right Touch 661/Area Scan (61x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.160 mW/g

GSM1900 Right Touch 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.75 V/m; Power Drift = -0.093 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.250 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.141 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.080 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.161 mW/g



0 dB = 0.161mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.7 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 24, 2013
Plot No.:	3

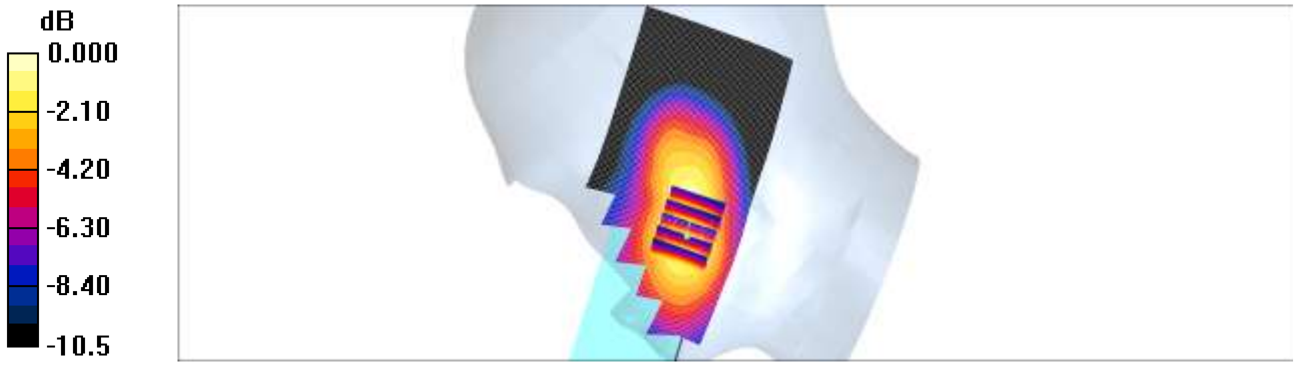
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.92 mho/m; ε_r = 40.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

WCDMA850 Right Touch 4183/Area Scan (61x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.582 mW/g

WCDMA850 Right Touch 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.22 V/m; Power Drift = -0.055 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.920 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.573 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.369 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.619 mW/g



0 dB = 0.619mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.6 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 25, 2013
Plot No.:	4

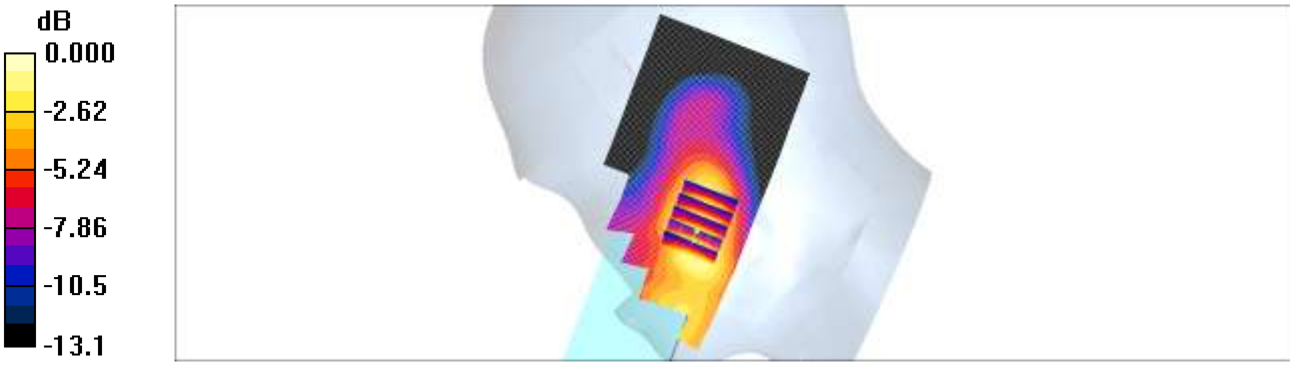
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.47, 7.47, 7.47); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

WCDMA1900 Right Touch 9400/Area Scan (61x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.231 mW/g

WCDMA1900 Right Touch 9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.00 V/m; Power Drift = -0.059 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.381 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.227 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.136 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.250 mW/g



0 dB = 0.250mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.7 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 24, 2013
Plot No.:	5

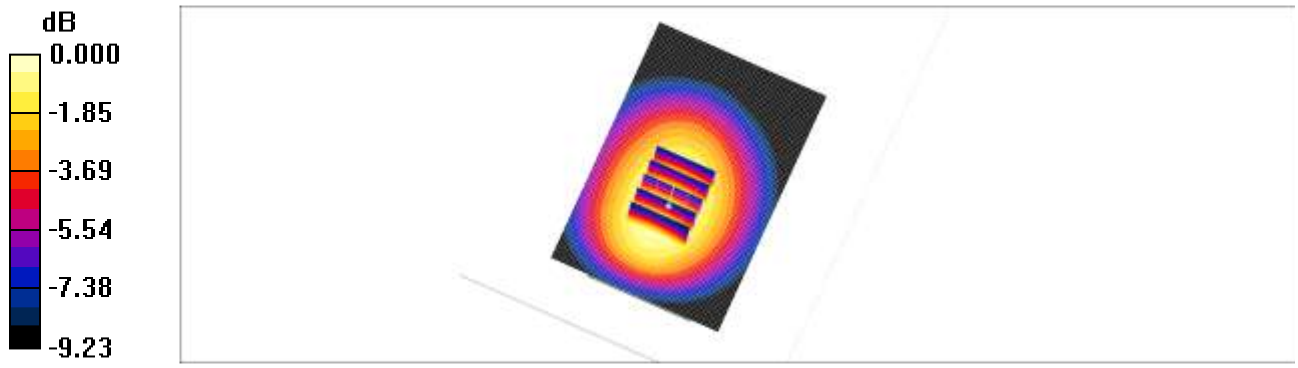
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 mho/m; ε_r = 56.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.98, 8.98, 8.98); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C_20120905; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

GSM850 Body Rear GPRS 2Tx 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.427 mW/g

GSM850 Body Rear GPRS 2Tx 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.536 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.404 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.292 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.428 mW/g



0 dB = 0.428mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.6 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 25, 2013
Plot No.:	6

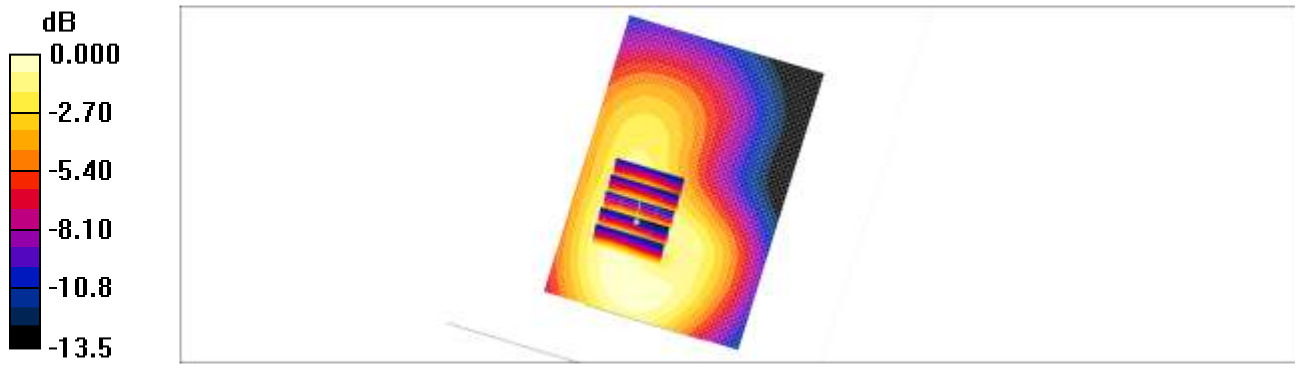
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.28, 7.28, 7.28); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C_20120905; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

GSM1900 Body Rear GPRS 2Tx 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.231 mW/g

GSM1900 Body Rear GPRS 2Tx 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.43 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.333 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.213 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.134 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.230 mW/g



0 dB = 0.230mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.7 ℃
Test Date: Jun. 24, 2013
Plot No.: 7

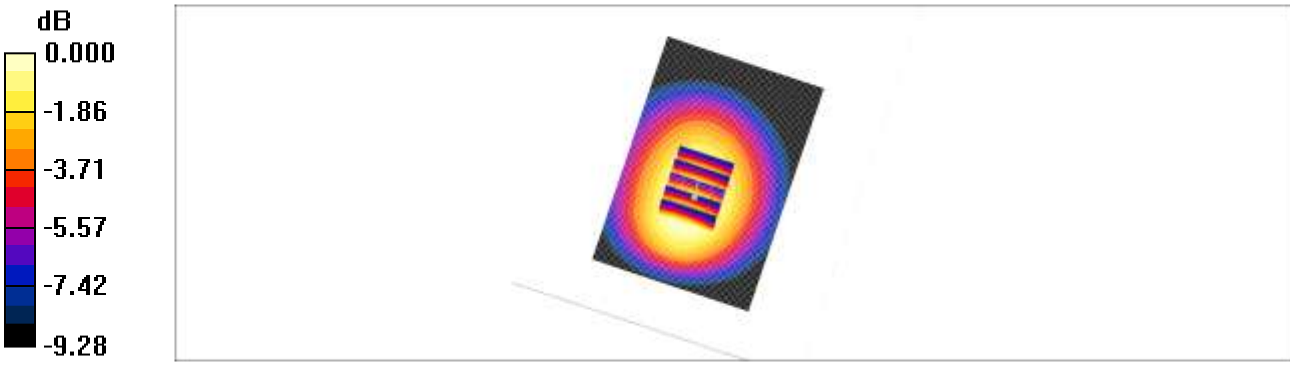
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 mho/m; ε_r = 56.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.98, 8.98, 8.98); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C_20120905; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

WCDMA850 Body Rear 4183/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.424 mW/g

WCDMA850 Body Rear 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.182 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.522 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.394 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.285 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.417 mW/g



0 dB = 0.417mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.6 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 25, 2013
Plot No.:	8

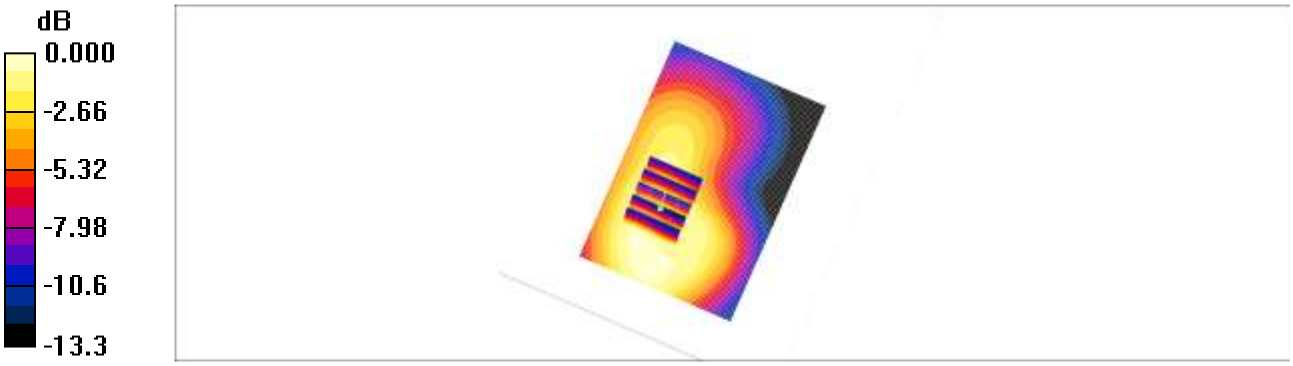
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.28, 7.28, 7.28); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C_20120905; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

WCDMA1900 Body Rear 9400/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.250 mW/g

WCDMA1900 Body Rear 9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.010 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.369 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.236 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.255 mW/g



0 dB = 0.255mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.7 ℃
Test Date: Jun. 24, 2013
Plot No.: 1

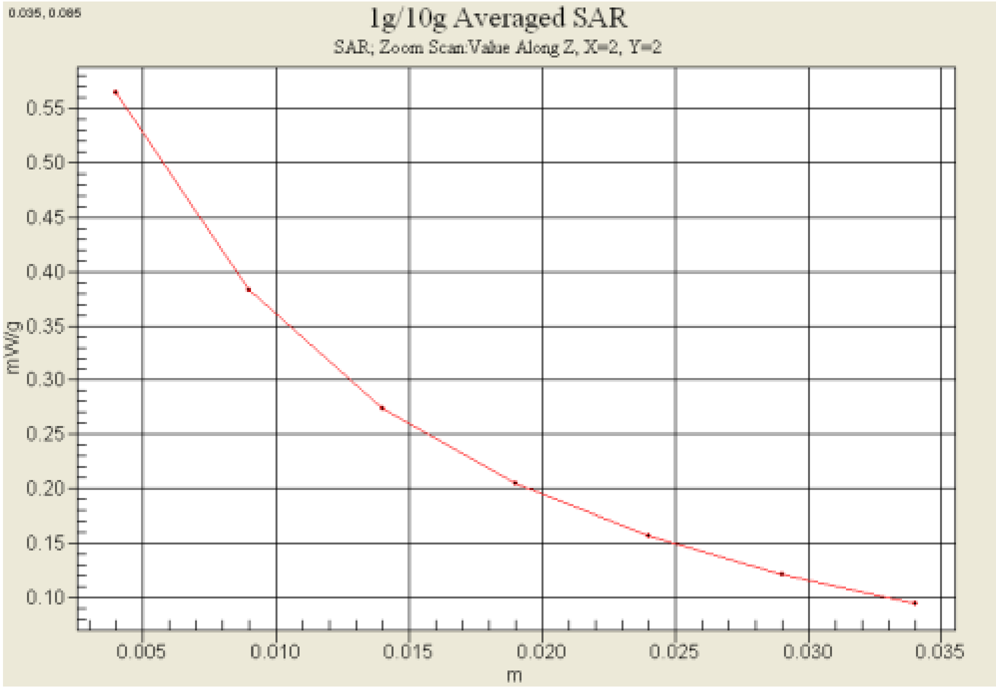
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.92 mho/m; ε_r = 40.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

GSM850 Left Touch 190/Area Scan (61x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.571 mW/g

GSM850 Left Touch 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.151 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.797 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.523 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.349 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.565 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature: 21.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.6 ℃
Test Date: Jun. 25, 2013
Plot No.: 2

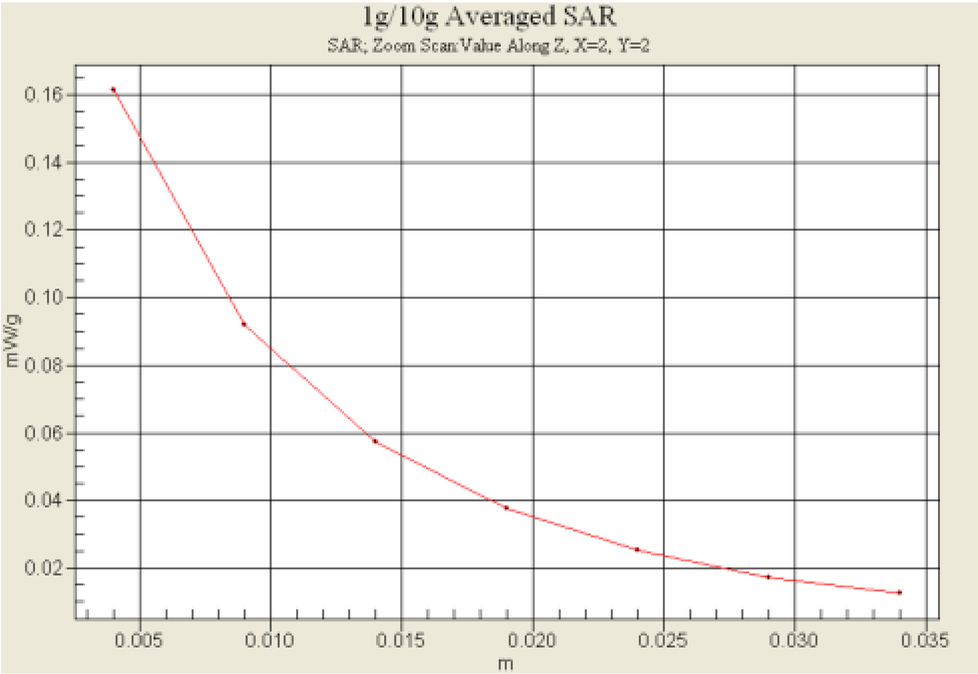
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.47, 7.47, 7.47); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

GSM1900 Right Touch 661/Area Scan (61x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.160 mW/g

GSM1900 Right Touch 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.75 V/m; Power Drift = -0.093 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.250 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.141 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.080 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.161 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.7 ℃
Test Date: Jun. 24, 2013
Plot No.: 3

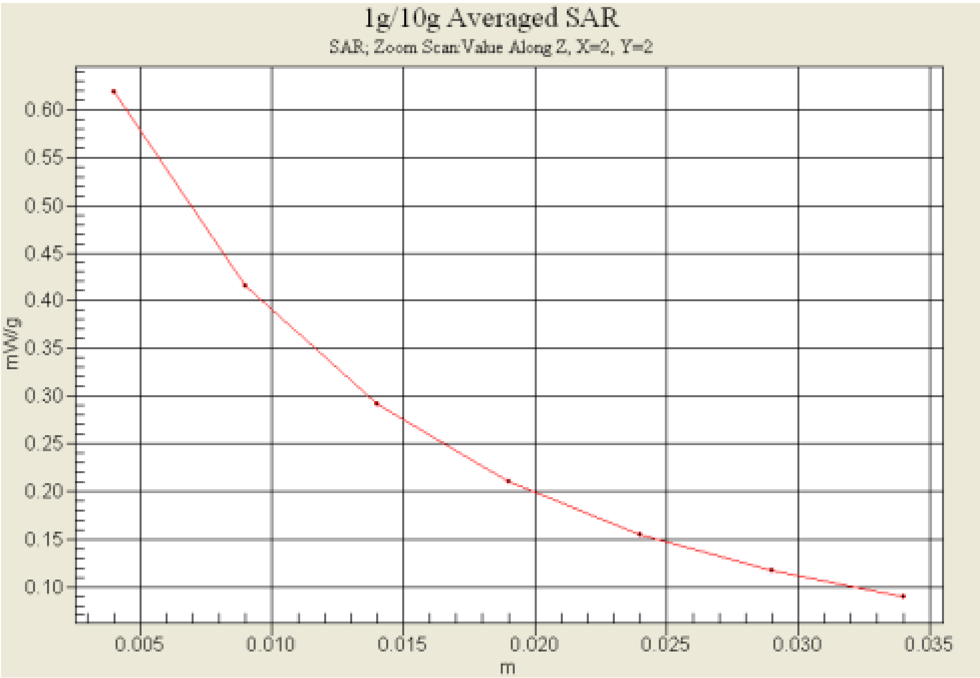
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.92 mho/m; ε_r = 40.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

WCDMA850 Right Touch 4183/Area Scan (61x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.582 mW/g

WCDMA850 Right Touch 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.22 V/m; Power Drift = -0.055 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.920 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.573 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.369 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.619 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature: 21.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.6 ℃
Test Date: Jun. 25, 2013
Plot No.: 4

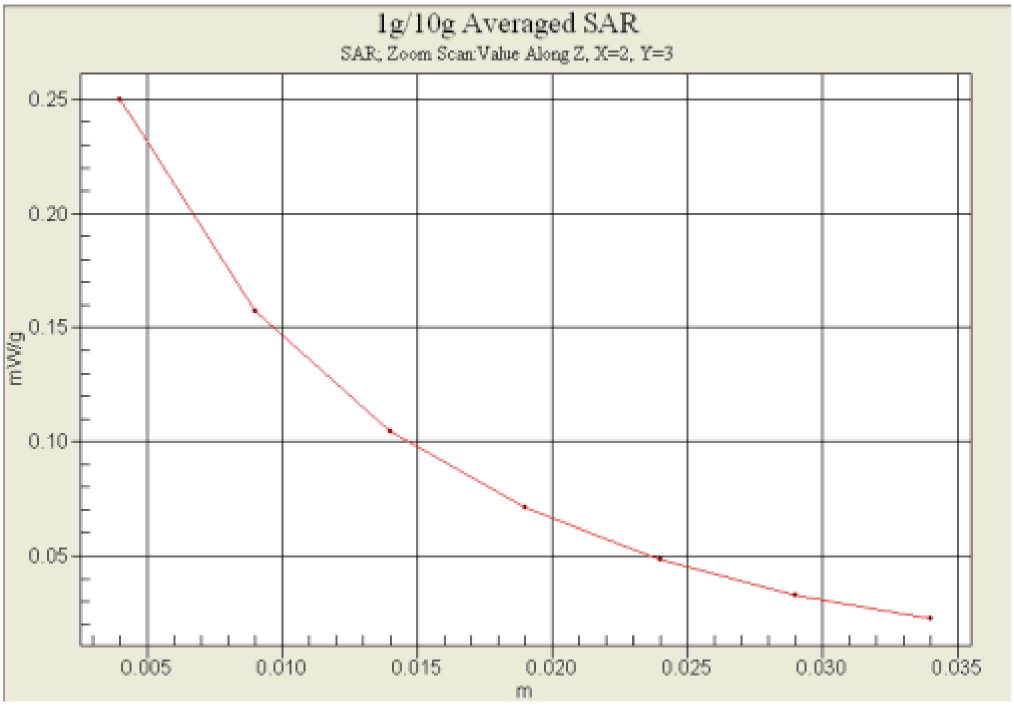
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.47, 7.47, 7.47); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

WCDMA1900 Right Touch 9400/Area Scan (61x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.231 mW/g

WCDMA1900 Right Touch 9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.00 V/m; Power Drift = -0.059 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.381 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.227 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.136 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.250 mW/g



Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.7 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 24, 2013
Plot No.:	5

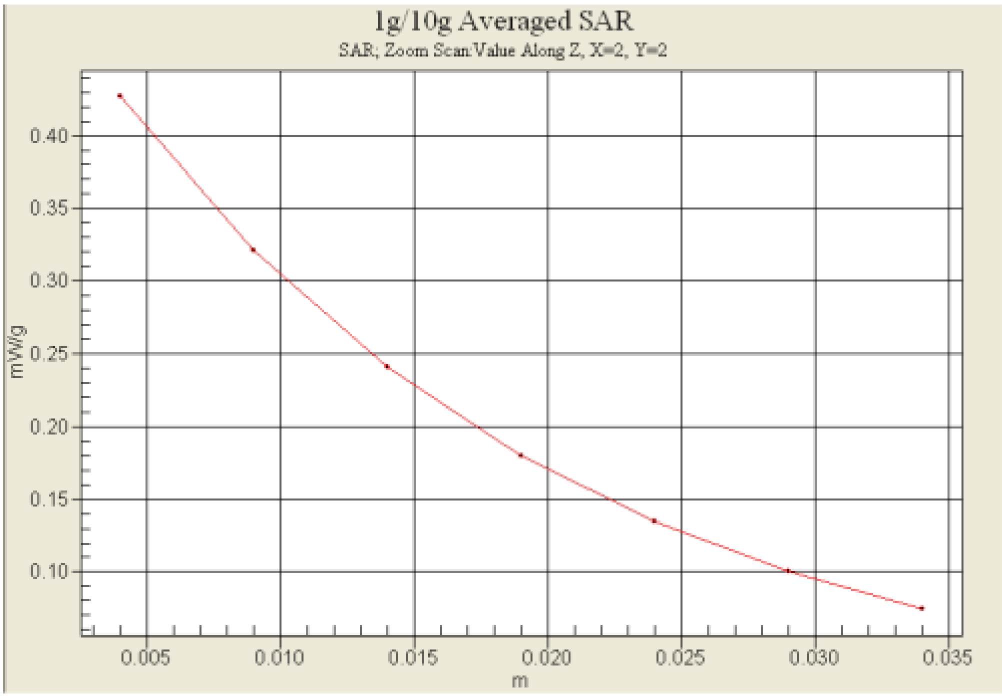
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 mho/m; ε_r = 56.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.98, 8.98, 8.98); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C_20120905; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

GSM850 Body Rear GPRS 2Tx 190/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.427 mW/g

GSM850 Body Rear GPRS 2Tx 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.536 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.404 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.292 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.428 mW/g



Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.6 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 25, 2013
Plot No.:	6

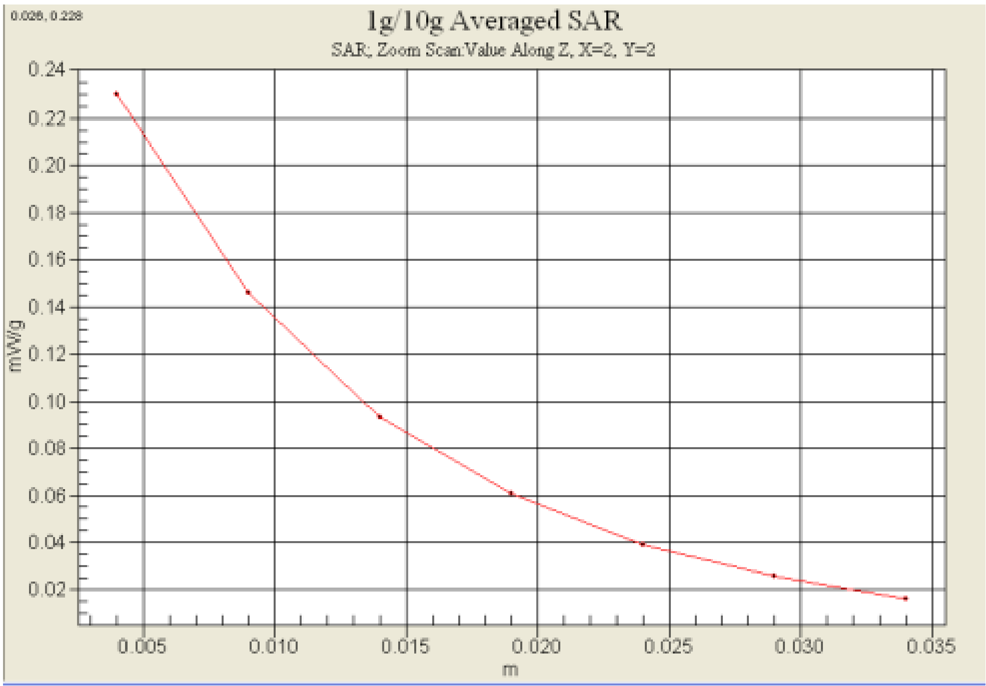
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.28, 7.28, 7.28); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C_20120905; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

GSM1900 Body Rear GPRS 2Tx 661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.231 mW/g

GSM1900 Body Rear GPRS 2Tx 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.43 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.333 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.213 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.134 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.230 mW/g



Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.7 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 24, 2013
Plot No.:	7

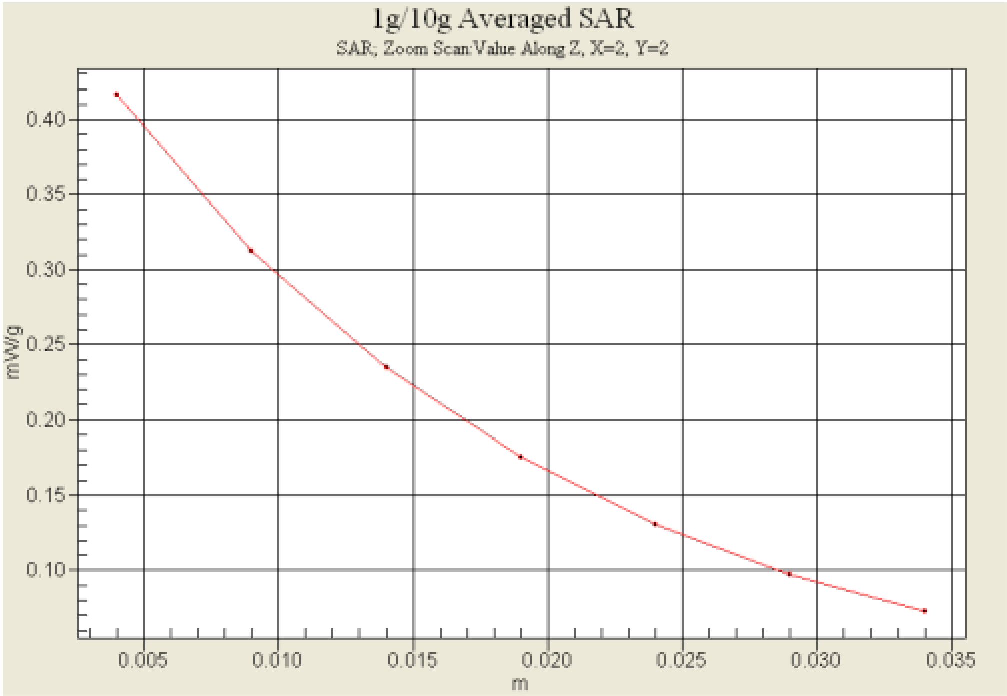
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 mho/m; ε_r = 56.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.98, 8.98, 8.98); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C_20120905; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

WCDMA850 Body Rear 4183/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.424 mW/g

WCDMA850 Body Rear 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.182 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.522 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.394 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.285 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.417 mW/g



Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	GSM/WCDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Liquid Temperature:	21.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.6 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 25, 2013
Plot No.:	8

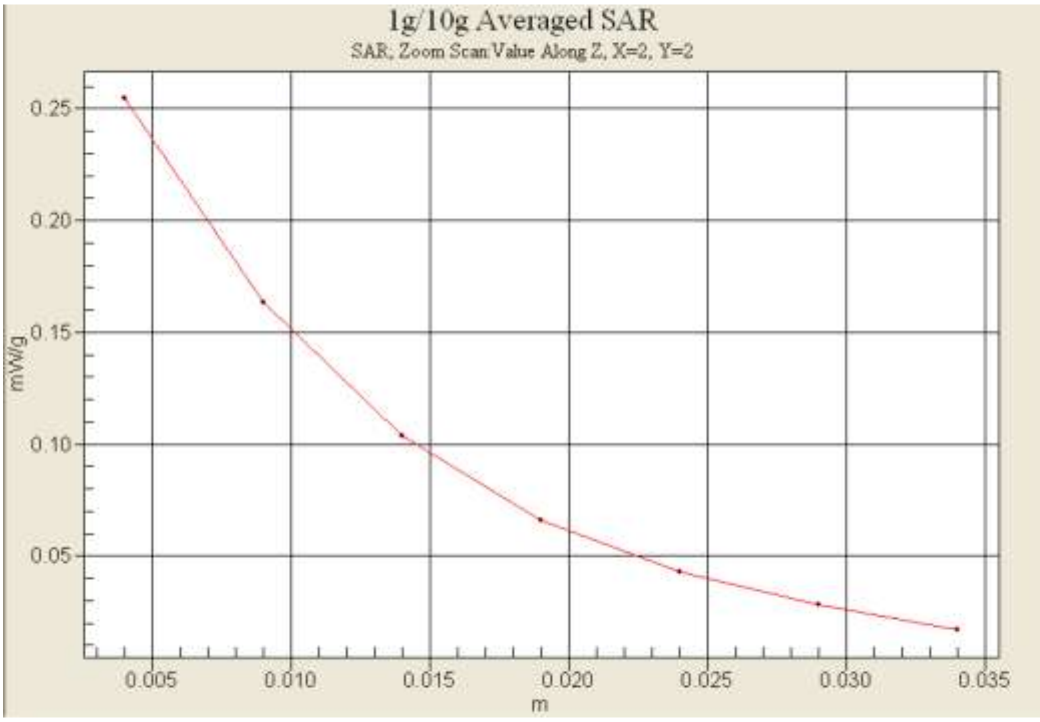
DUT: P2050; Type: Folder; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.28, 7.28, 7.28); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C_20120905; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

WCDMA1900 Body Rear 9400/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.250 mW/g

WCDMA1900 Body Rear 9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.010 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.369 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.236 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.255 mW/g



Attachment 2. – Dipole Verification Plots

■ Verification Data (835 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
Input Power	100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 24, 2013

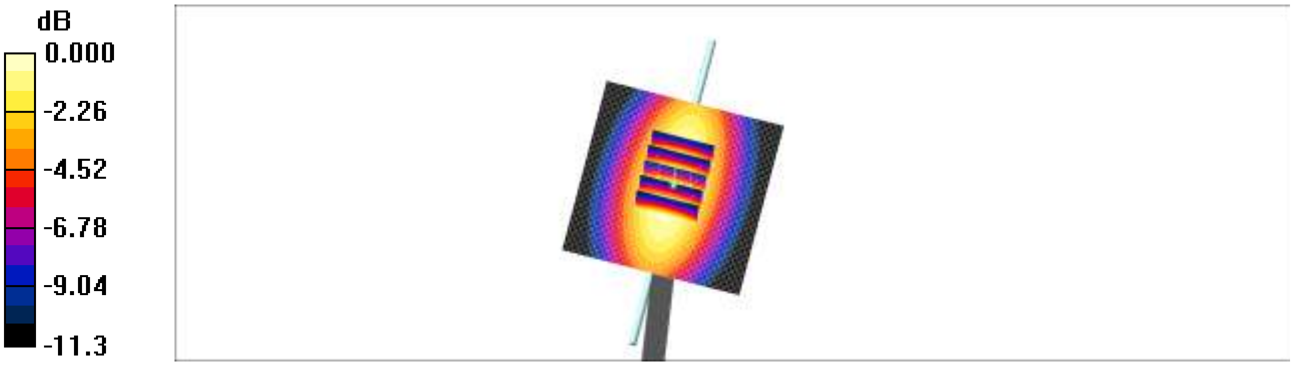
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.919 mho/m; ε_r = 40.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Verification 835 MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.03 mW/g

Verification 835 MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 33.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.061 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.51 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.951 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.605 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 mW/g



0 dB = 1.03mW/g

■ Verification Data (835 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
Input Power	100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Jun. 24, 2013

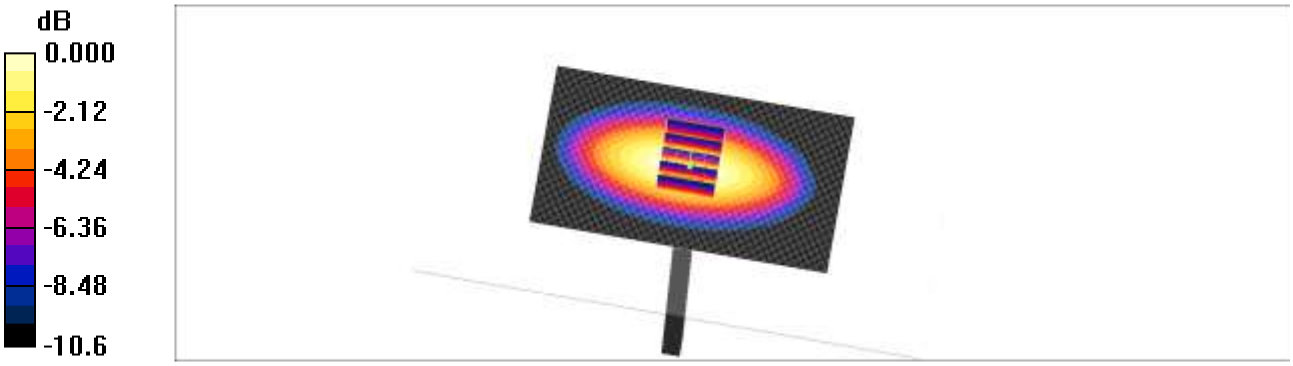
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.978 mho/m; ε_r = 56.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(8.98, 8.98, 8.98); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

Verification 835 MHz/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.05 mW/g

Verification 835 MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.972 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.632 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 mW/g



0 dB = 1.05mW/g

■ Verification Data (1 900 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 21.4 ℃
Test Date: Jun. 25, 2013

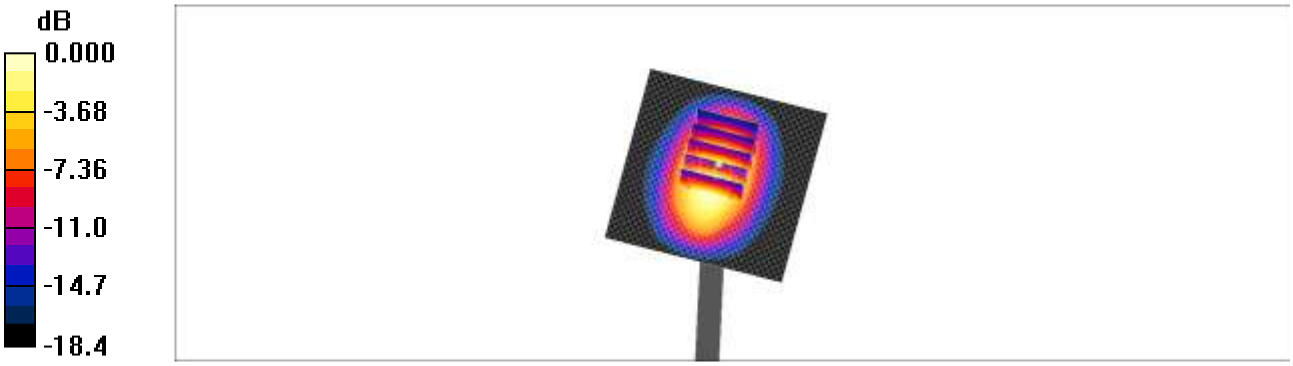
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d032

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 39.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.47, 7.47, 7.47); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Dipole 1900MHz Verification/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.53 mW/g

Dipole 1900MHz Verification/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 55.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.072 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.22 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.97 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.41 mW/g



0 dB = 4.41mW/g

■ Verification Data (1 900 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 21.4 ℃
Test Date: Jun. 25, 2013

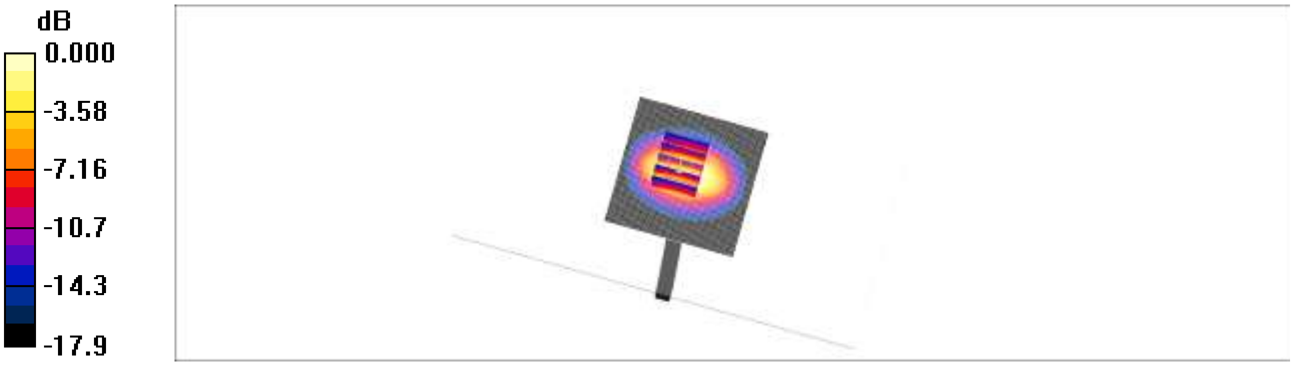
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d032

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.56 mho/m; ε_r = 52.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.28, 7.28, 7.28); Calibrated: 2012-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn648; Calibrated: 2013-04-24
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA

Verification1900 MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.81 mW/g

Verification1900 MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 52.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.20 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.99 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.38 mW/g



0 dB = 4.38mW/g

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

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

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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: **EX3-3797_Nov12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3797
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	November 22, 2012

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

Issued: November 22, 2012

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

Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov12 Page 1 of 11

Calibration Laboratory of
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization 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., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,y,z: A, B, C* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):* in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov12 Page 2 of 11

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3797

Manufactured: April 5, 2011
Calibrated: November 22, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.63	0.59	0.57	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	97.5	94.8	93.7	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	134.7	±3.0 %
			Y	0.0	0.0	1.0	130.7	
			Z	0.0	0.0	1.0	130.3	

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

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.15	3.00	± 13.4 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.94	8.94	8.94	0.44	0.78	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.83	8.83	8.83	0.37	0.88	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.24	1.28	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.77	7.77	7.77	0.75	0.60	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.47	7.47	7.47	0.44	0.82	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	7.27	7.27	7.27	0.80	0.59	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.76	6.76	6.76	0.41	0.83	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.46	0.81	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.34	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.34	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.58	4.58	4.58	0.34	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.31	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.34	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

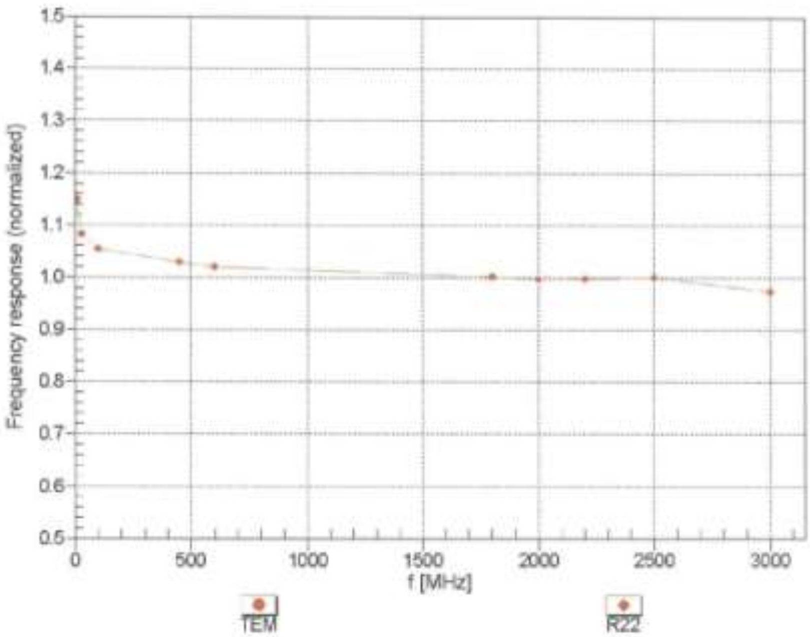
f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	10.22	10.22	10.22	0.07	3.31	± 13.4 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.98	8.98	8.98	0.44	0.85	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.58	7.58	7.58	0.68	0.66	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.28	7.28	7.28	0.49	0.79	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.98	6.98	6.98	0.80	0.58	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.73	6.73	6.73	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.46	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.42	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.05	4.05	4.05	0.41	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.30	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.42	1.90	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

EX3DV4– SN:3797 November 22, 2012

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

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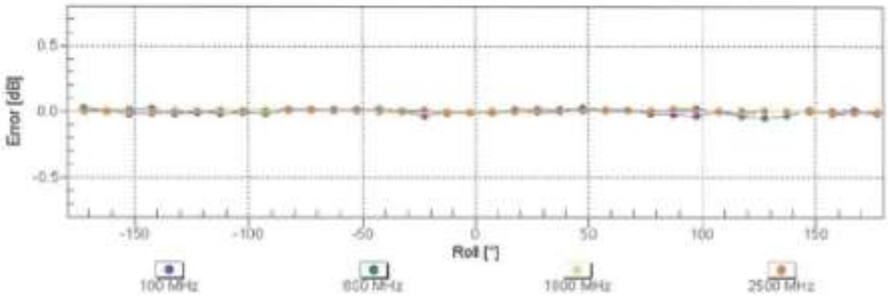
EX3DV4– SN:3797 November 22, 2012

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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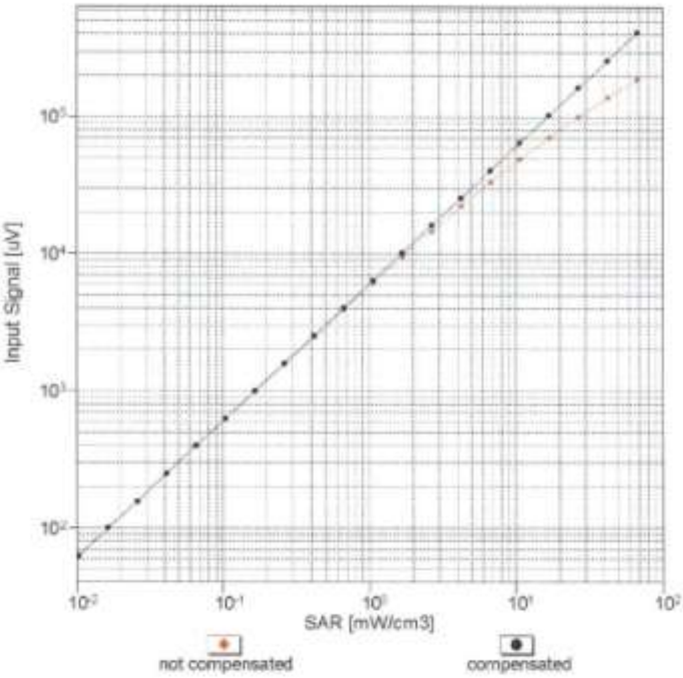
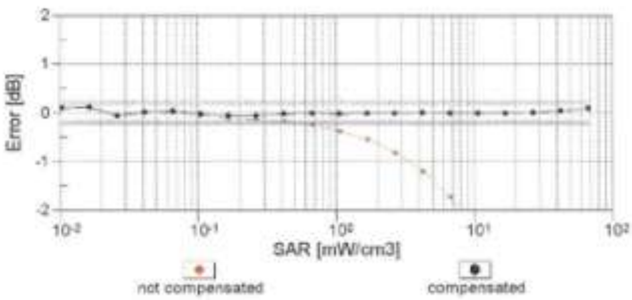
EX3DV4– SN:3797 November 22, 2012

Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)





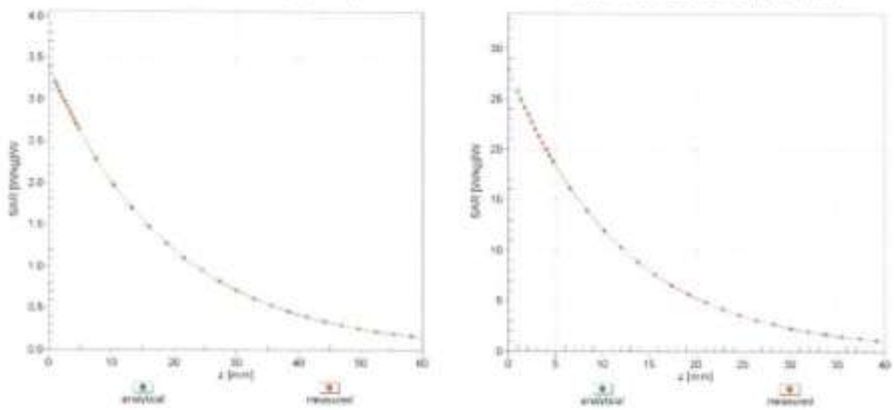
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov12 Page 9 of 11

EX3DV4– SN:3797

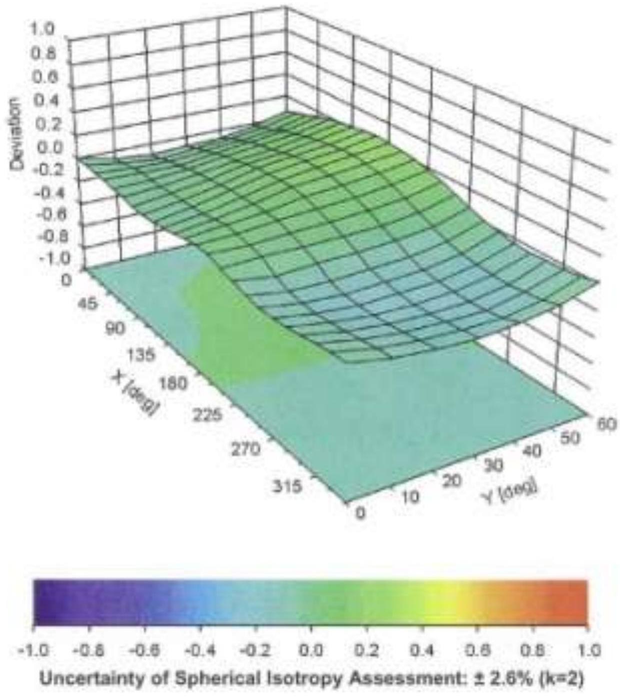
November 22, 2012

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (φ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov12

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	67.5
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm

Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data

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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client HCT (Dymstec)

Certificate No: D835V2-441_Apr13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 441
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	April 25, 2013

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	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 909	11-Sep-12 (No. DAE4-909_Sep12)	Sep-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

Issued: April 26, 2013

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

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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:

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
c) 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:

d) 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.

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%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	40.8 ± 6 %	0.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.51 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.68 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.62 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.30 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.0 ± 6 %	1.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.51 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.69 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.64 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.38 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0 Ω - 1.6 jΩ
Return Loss	- 31.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.0 Ω - 4.6 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.372 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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
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: 25.04.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

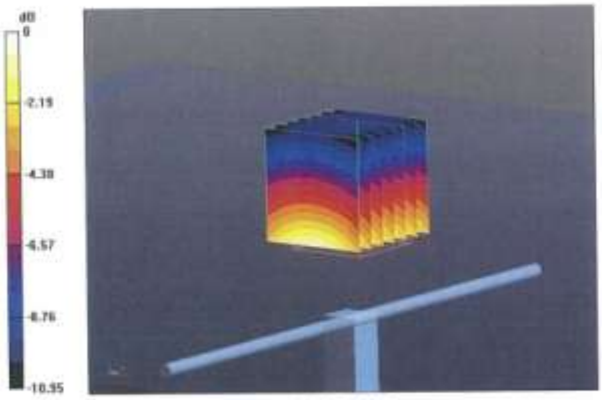
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 441

Communication System: UID 0 - CW - Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.94 S/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.05, 6.05, 6.05); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 11.09.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

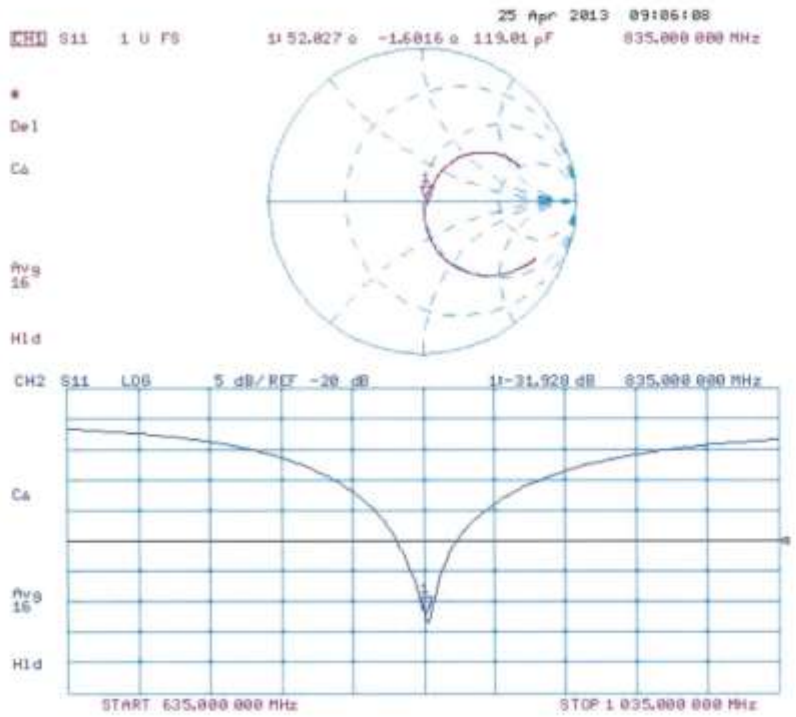
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 57.617 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.84 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.51 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.94 W/kg



0 dB = 2.94 W/kg = 4.68 dBW/kg

Certificate No: D835V2-441_Apr13 Page 5 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D835V2-441_Apr13 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 24.04.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

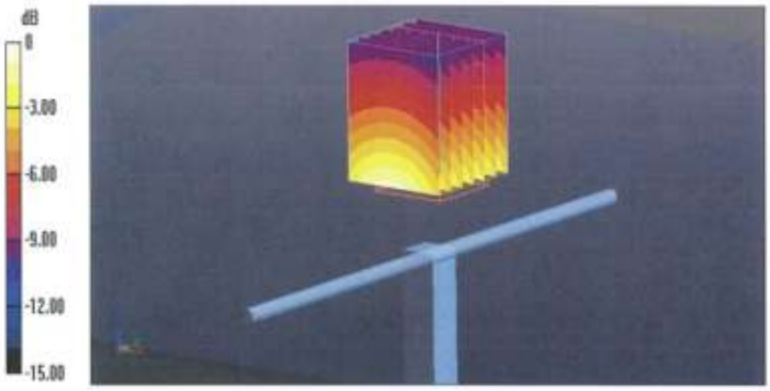
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 441

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 1.01 S/m; ε_r = 54; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.04, 6.04, 6.04); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 11.09.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 55.722 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.72 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.51 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.93 W/kg



0 dB = 2.93 W/kg = 4.67 dBW/kg

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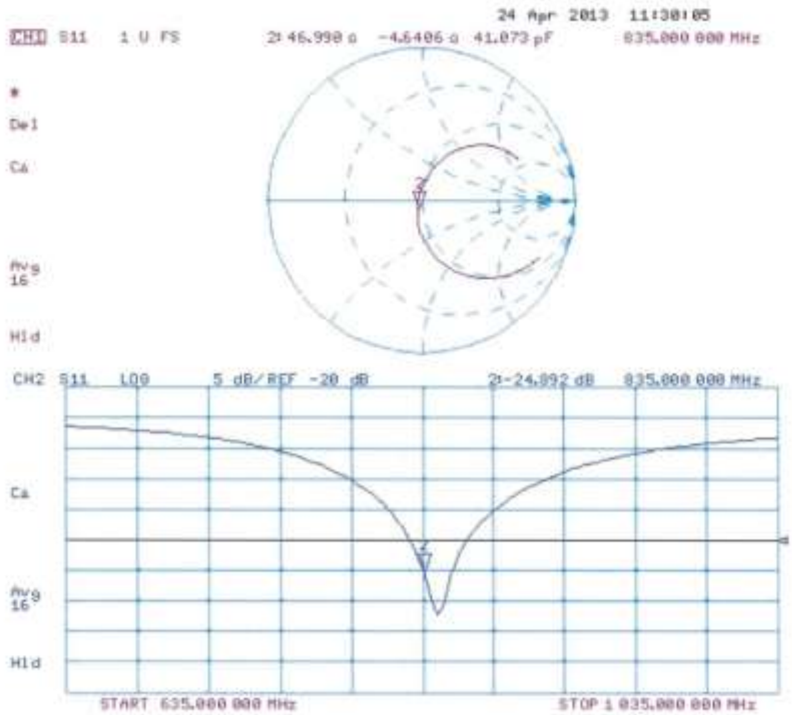
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client HCT (Dymstec)

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d032_Jul12

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d032
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v8 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	July 20, 2012

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	D. Iliev
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 20, 2012

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

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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:

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
c) 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:

d) 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.

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%.

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.1
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	39.9 ± 6 %	1.38 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.68 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.0 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.11 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.5 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.6 ± 6 %	1.52 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.2 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0 Ω + 3.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.2 Ω + 3.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.194 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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
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: 20.07.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

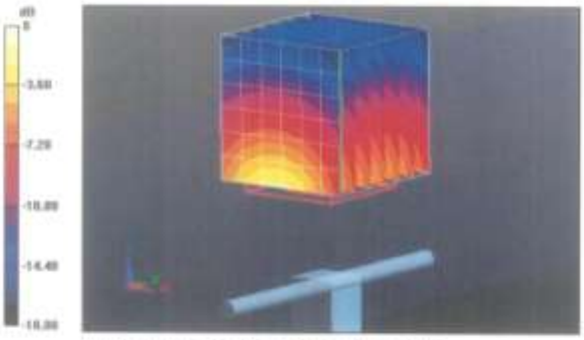
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d032

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.38 mho/m; ε_r = 39.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 96.864 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.209 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 9.68 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.11 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.1 mW/g



0 dB = 12.1 mW/g = 21.66 dB mW/g

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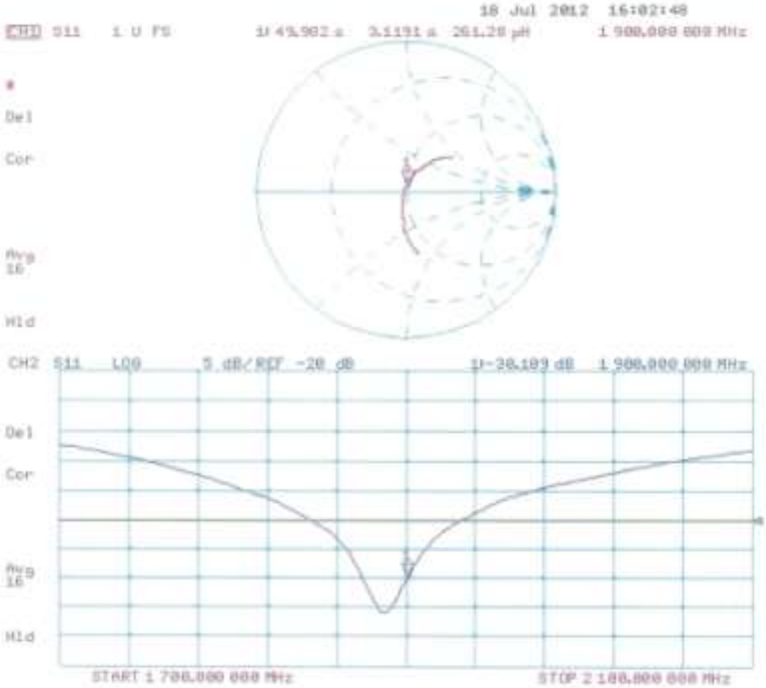
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D1900V2-5d032_Jul12 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.07.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

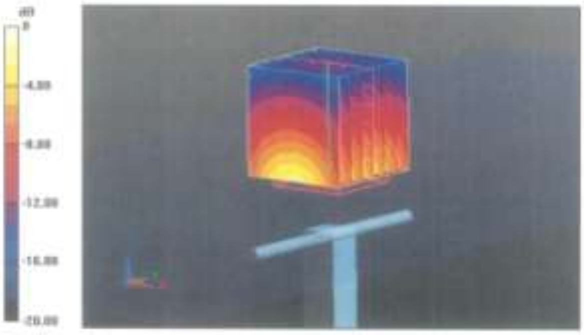
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d032

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.52 mho/m; ε_r = 52.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 95.470 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.332 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.3 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.6 mW/g



0 dB = 12.6 mW/g = 22.01 dB mW/g

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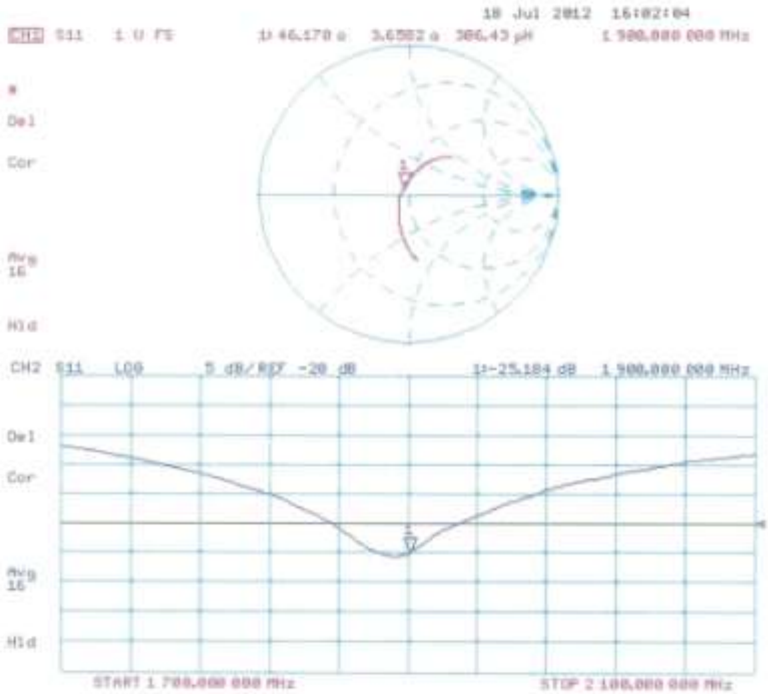
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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