



SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type:	Cellular PCS/CDMA with Bluetooth Phone		
FCC ID:	JYCTOW		
Model:	TXT8035PP	Trade Name	PANTECH
Date of Issue:	Oct.29,2010		
Test report No.:	HCTA1010FS04		
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Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 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	 <hr/> Report prepared by : Young-Soo Jang Test Engineer of SAR Part		 <hr/> Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part

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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 (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) 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/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

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

EUT Type	Cellular PCS/CDMA with Bluetooth Phone
FCC ID	JYCTOW
Model(s)	TXT8035PP
Additional Model(s)	TXT8035, TXT8035US
Trade Name	PANTECH
Serial Number(s)	#1
Application Type	Certification
Modulation(s)	CDMA835/PCS1900
Tx Frequency	824.70 – 848.31 MHz (CDMA) 1 851.25 – 1 908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)
Rx Frequency	869.70 – 893.31 MHz (CDMA) 1 931.25 – 1 988.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)
FCC Classification	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype
Max. SAR	0.795 W/kg CDMA835 Head SAR / 0.628 W/kg CDMA835 Body SAR 0.915 W/kg PCS1900 Head SAR / 0.535 W/kg PCS1900 Body SAR
Date(s) of Tests	Oct. 27, 2010 ~ Oct. 28,2010
Antenna Type	Intenna

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure.3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Pentium IV 3.0 GHz computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

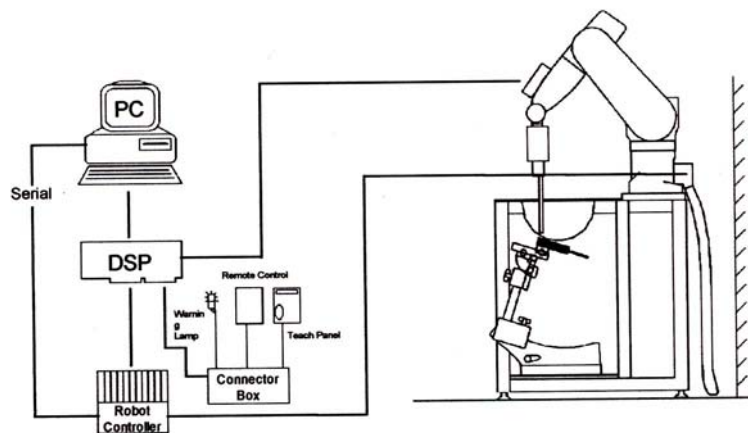


Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

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

3.2 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

3.2.1 ES3DV3 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 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

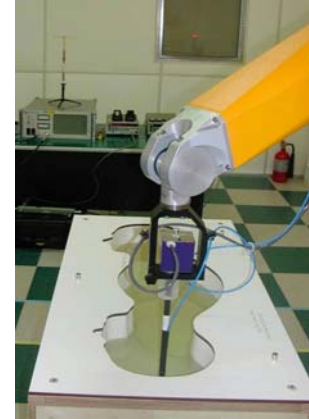


Figure 3.1 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom



Figure 3.2 ES3DV3 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3, designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

where:

- Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),
- C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
- ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

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

where:

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

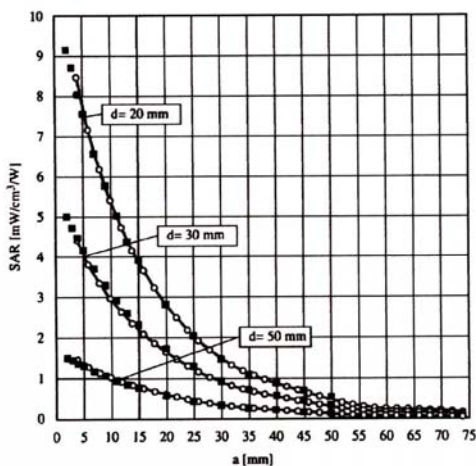


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

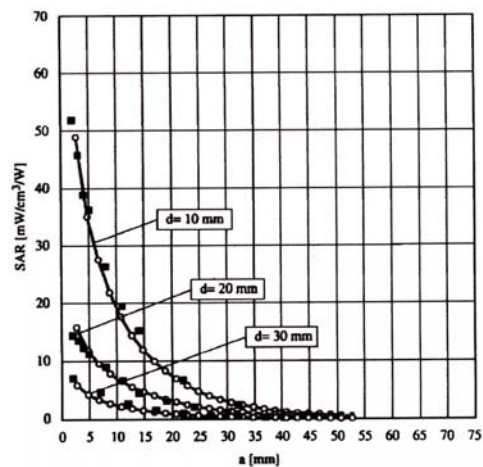


Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

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

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

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

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

E-field probes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 SAM Phantom

The SAM Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90 % of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

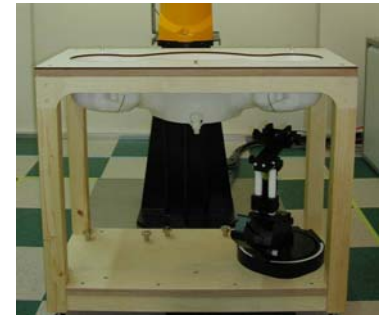


Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

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

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Phantom V 4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may 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 3.7 Device Holder

3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethyl cellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove.

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

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

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	446	Sep. 21, 2010	Annual	Sep. 21, 2011
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ES3DV3	3161	Mar 22, 2010	Annual	Mar 22, 2011
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1798	Feb. 23, 2010	Annual	Feb. 23, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D835V2	441	May 21, 2010	Annual	May 21, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D900V2	130	Aug. 23, 2010	Annual	Aug. 23, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1800V2	2d006	Apr. 20, 2010	Biennial	Apr. 20, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 16, 2010	Annual	July 16, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D2450V2	743	Aug. 25, 2010	Biennial	Aug. 25, 2012
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 05, 2009	Annual	Nov. 05, 2010
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 05, 2009	Annual	Nov. 05, 2010
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 05, 2009	Annual	Nov. 05, 2010
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2010	Annual	Feb. 10, 2011
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Dec. 24, 2009	Annual	Dec. 24, 2010
HP	Network Analyzer 8753C	3310J01394	Dec. 04, 2009	Annual	Dec. 04, 2010

NOTE:

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

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.0 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.

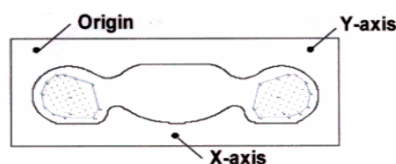


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 HEAD POSITION

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

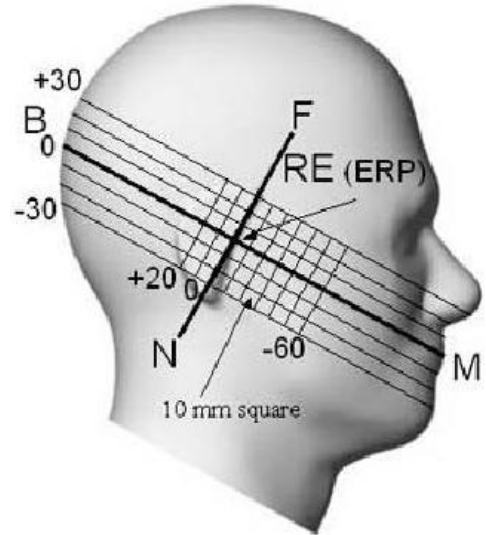


Figure 5.1 Side view of the phantom

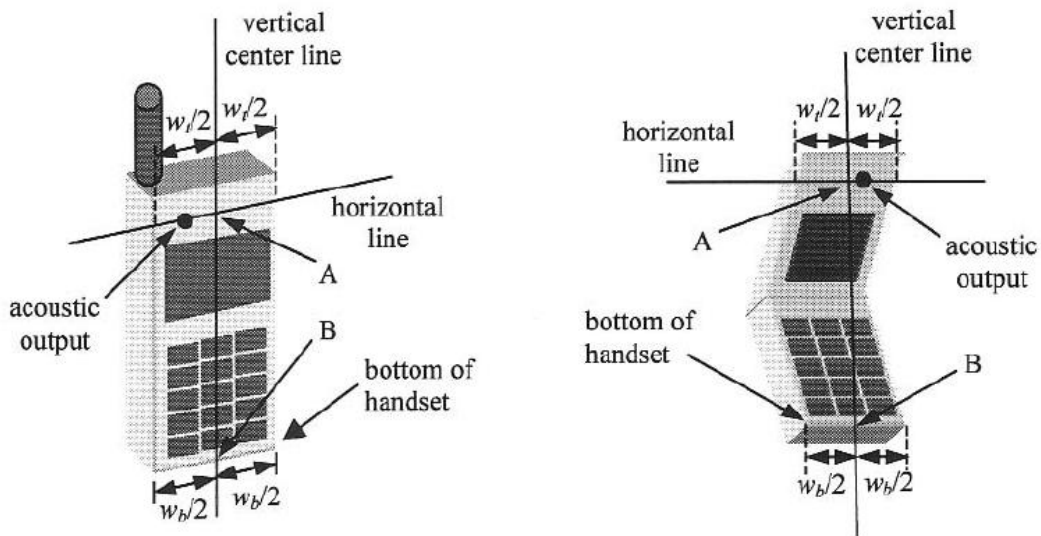


Figure 5.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

5.2 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations

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

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with each accessory. If multiple accessory share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 20 mm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

"See the Test SET-UP Photo"

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

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

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

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

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

Uncertainty Budget										
Frequency (MHz)	Error Description	Tol (± %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	c_1	Standard Uncertainty (± %)	v_{eff}	Combined Uncertainty (± %)	k	Expanded STD Uncertainty (± %)
1. Measurement System										
	Probe Calibration	5.50	N	1	1	5.50	∞			
	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 Noise	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞			
	RF Ambient Reflection	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	1.80	N	1.00	1	1.80	9			
	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 Permittivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.60	1.73	∞			
835 (Head)	Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	1.20	N	1	0.60	0.72	∞	10.42	2	20.83
	Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	2.67	N	1	0.64	1.71	∞			
835 (Body)	Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	2.95	N	1	0.60	1.77	∞	10.42	2	20.84
	Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	1.03	N	1	0.64	0.66	∞			
1900 (Head)	Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	4.00	N	1	0.60	2.40	∞	10.53	2	21.05
	Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	0.00	N	1	0.64	0.00	∞			
1900 (Body)	Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	1.14	N	1	0.60	0.68	∞	10.31	2	20.61
	Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	1.32	N	1	0.64	0.84	∞			

Table 6.1 Breakdown of Errors

7. 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 7.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

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

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

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

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

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

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

8.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Oct.27,2010	Head	21.3	ϵr	41.5	41	- 1.20	± 5
				σ	0.90	0.876	- 2.67	± 5
835	Oct.27,2010	Body	21.3	ϵr	55.2	56.83	+ 2.95	± 5
				σ	0.97	0.98	+ 1.03	± 5
1 900	Oct.28,2010	Head	21.1	ϵr	40.0	41.6	+ 4.00	± 5
				σ	1.40	1.4	+ 0.00	± 5
1 900	Oct.28,2010	Body	21.1	ϵr	53.3	52.69	- 1.14	± 5
				σ	1.52	1.50	- 1.32	± 5

8.2 System Validation

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

*Input Power: 100 mW

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	* Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Oct.27,2010	Head	21.3	1 g	9.56	0.970	+ 1.46	± 10
1 900	Oct.28,2010	Head	21.1	1 g	40.5	4.08	+ 0.74	± 10

9. 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

9.1 Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

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

9.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000 1x

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

9.2.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures defined in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in "All Up" condition.

1. If the mobile station supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9 600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1 (Table 9.1) parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH0 and demodulation of RC 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9 600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9 600 bps SCH0 data rate Channel and 9 600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2(Table 9.2) was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with "All Up" power control bits.

Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

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

Table. 9.1

Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

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

Table. 9.2

9.2.2 Head SAR Measurement

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

9.2.3 Body SAR Measurement

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCHn) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCHn) with FCH at full rate and SCH0 enabled at 9 600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts.

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

Average Output Power Measurement without USB cable for FCC ID: JYCTOW

Band	Channel	SO2	SO2	SO55	SO55	TDSO
		RC1/1 (dBm)	RC3/3 (dBm)	RC1/1 (dBm)	RC3/3 (dBm)	RC3/3 (dBm)
CDMA	1013	23.91	23.93	23.97	23.85	23.84
	384	23.80	23.77	23.81	23.71	23.74
	777	23.82	23.78	23.87	23.70	23.74
PCS	25	24.14	24.06	24.11	23.98	23.99
	600	24.31	24.35	24.36	24.26	24.28
	1175	24.01	24.05	24.00	23.95	23.92

Maximum Conducted Output Powers)

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

10.1 SAR Evaluation Considerations

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

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

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

Table. 10.1 Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

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

Table. 10.2 SAR Evaluation Requirements for Cellphones with Multiple Transmitters

BT Max. RF output power: 4.80 dBm(3.02 mW)

Antenna separation distance: 7.46 cm

Because the conducted output power level of the BT transmitter is less than 2·P_{ref}, and the BT antenna is more than 5 cm from the Main antenna, neither simultaneous SAR nor stand-alone BT SAR are required for the EUT.

11. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

11.1 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Head SAR Touch)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.71	23.80	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	0.795
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.71	23.72	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.776
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992 – Safety Limit						Head		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- 1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
 Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- 7 Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55.
- 8 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

11.2 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Head SAR Tilt)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.71	23.67	Standard	Left Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.362
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.71	23.74	Standard	Right Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.363
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992 – Safety Limit						Head		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						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 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 8 Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55.

11.3 Measurement Results (PCS 1900 Head SAR Touch)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
1 880.00	600 (Mid)	PCS1900	24.26	24.38	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	0.796
1 851.25	25 (Low)	PCS1900	23.98	23.85	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.915
1 880.00	600 (Mid)	PCS1900	24.26	24.35	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.805
1 908.75	1175 (High)	PCS1900	23.95	23.95	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.829
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992 – Safety Limit						Head		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55.

11.4 Measurement Results (PCS 1900 Head SAR Tilt)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
1 880.00	600 (Mid)	PCS1900	24.26	24.18	Standard	Left Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.379
1 880.00	600 (Mid)	PCS1900	24.26	24.25	Standard	Right Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.471
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992 – Safety Limit						Head		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- 1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- 7 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 8 Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55.

11.5 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.74	23.79	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.628
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.74	23.65	Front	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.450
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992 – Safety Limit						Body		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						<small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>		

NOTES:

- 1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
 Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- 7 Both side of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 8 Test Configuration With Holster Without Holster
- 9 HEADSET was connected.
- 10 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 11 CDMA Body SAR was tested under RC3/SO32.

11.6 Measurement Results (PCS 1900 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
1 880.00	600 (Mid)	PCS1900	24.28	24.28	Rear	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.535
1 880.00	600 (Mid)	PCS1900	24.28	24.37	Front	2.0 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.285
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-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- 7 Both side of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 8 Test Configuration With Holster Without Holster
- 9 HEADSET was connected.
- 10 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 11 PCS Body SAR was tested under RC3/SO32.

12. 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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Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Oct.27, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.878$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Left touch 384/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.842 mW/g

Left touch 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

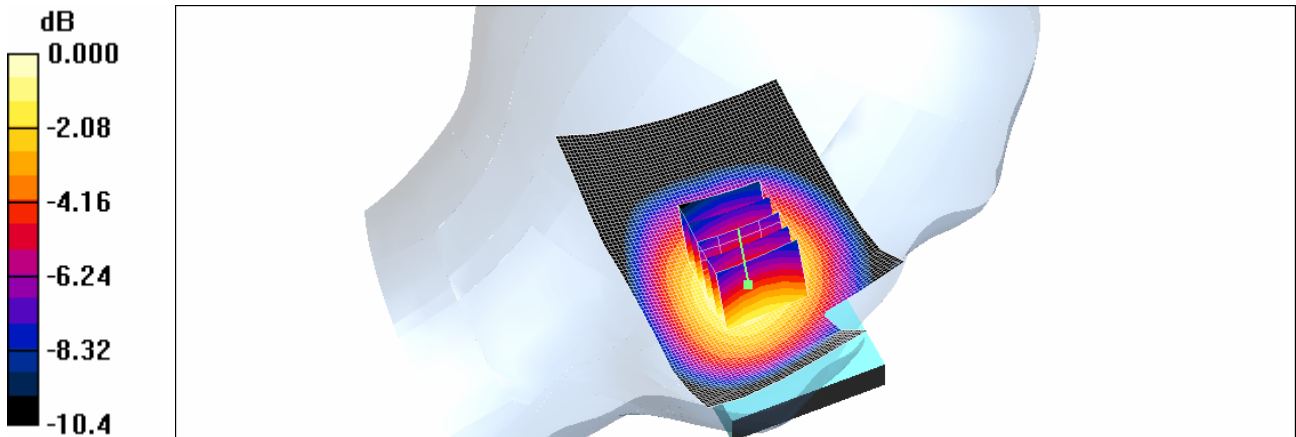
Reference Value = 29.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.092 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.03 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.795 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.573 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.850 mW/g



0 dB = 0.850mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Oct.27, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.878$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Right touch 384/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.793 mW/g

Right touch 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

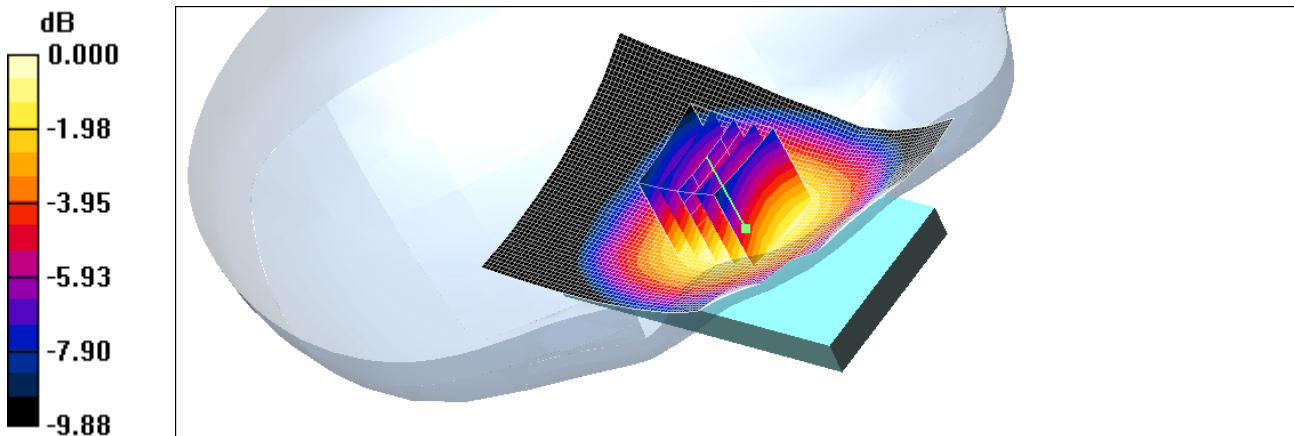
Reference Value = 28.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.03 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.776 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.559 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.809 mW/g



0 dB = 0.809mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Oct.27, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.878$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Left tilt 384/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.393 mW/g

Left tilt 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

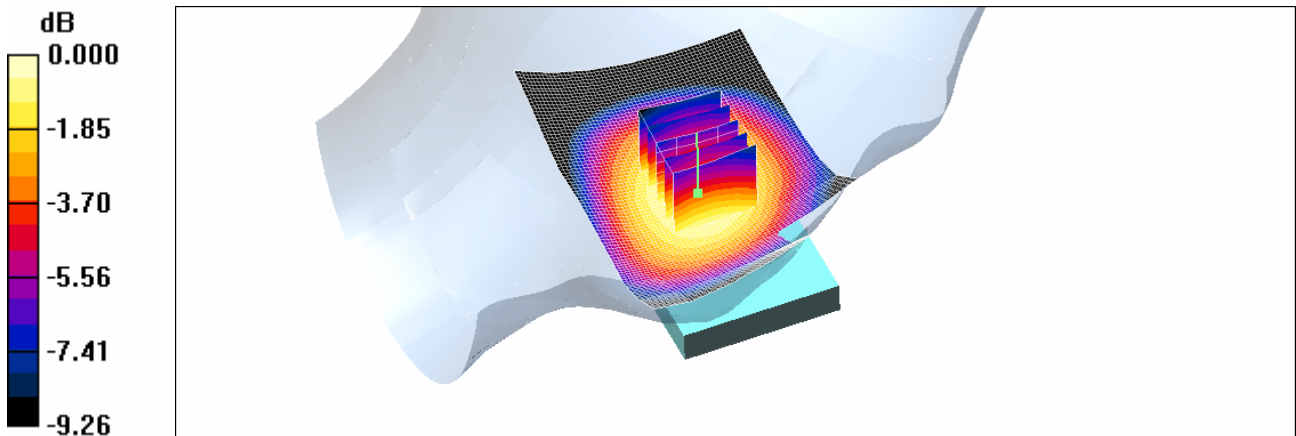
Reference Value = 19.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.038 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.456 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.362 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.274 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.380 mW/g



0 dB = 0.380mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Oct.27, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.878$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Right tilt 384/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.390 mW/g

Right tilt 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

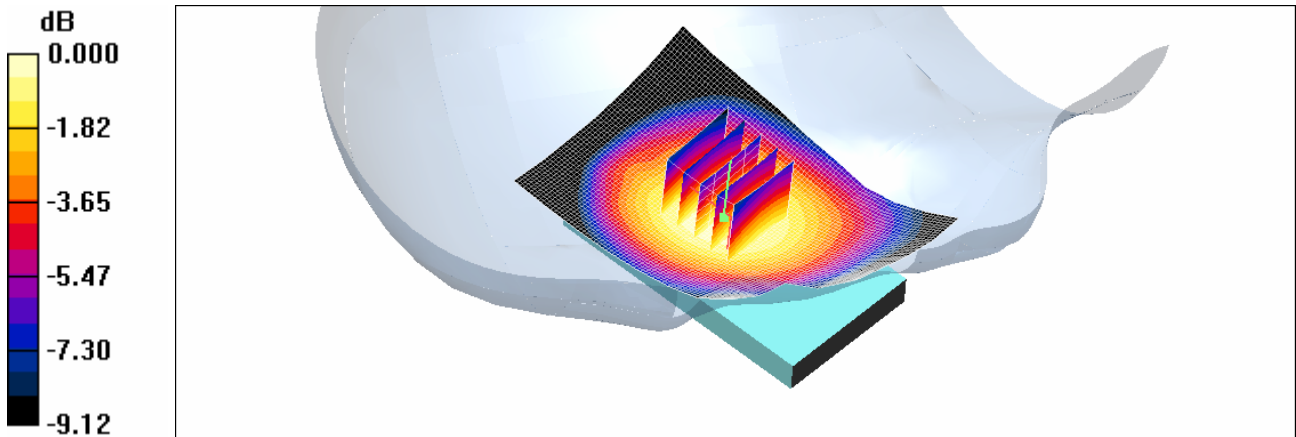
Reference Value = 18.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.470 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.363 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.272 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.377 mW/g



0 dB = 0.377mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.1°C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3°C
Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

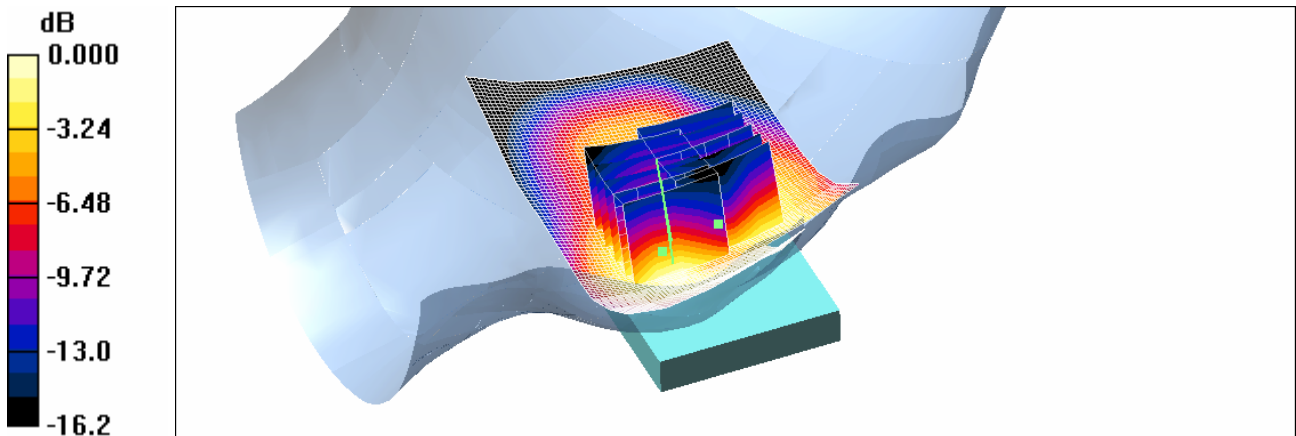
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left touch 600/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.908 mW/g

Left touch 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.119 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.29 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.796 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.466 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.869 mW/g

Left touch 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.119 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.07 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.632 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.386 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.769 mW/g



0 dB = 0.769mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.1℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.3℃
Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1851.25$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.35$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right touch 25/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.03 mW/g

Right touch 25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.131 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.915 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.532 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.993 mW/g

Right touch 25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.131 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.997 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.673 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.426 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.710 mW/g

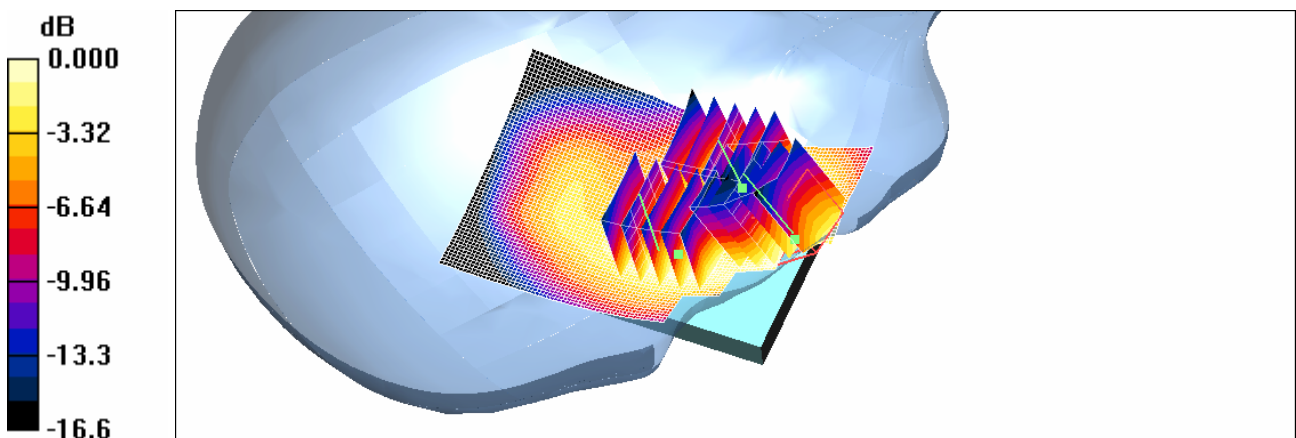
Right touch 25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 2: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.131 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.615 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.355 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.677 mW/g



0 dB = 0.677mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.1°C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3°C
Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

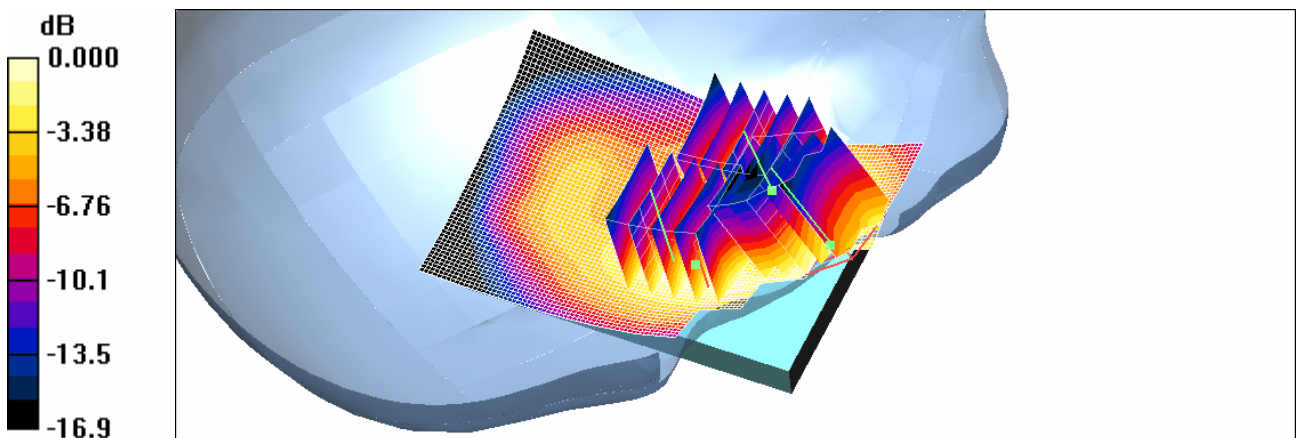
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right touch 600/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.875 mW/g

Right touch 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.805 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.464 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.869 mW/g

Right touch 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.986 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.658 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.403 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.711 mW/g

Right touch 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 2: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.619 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.343 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.686 mW/g



0 dB = 0.686mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
 Liquid Temperature: 21.1°C
 Ambient Temperature: 21.3°C
 Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1908.75 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.41 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
 - Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
 - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
 - Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

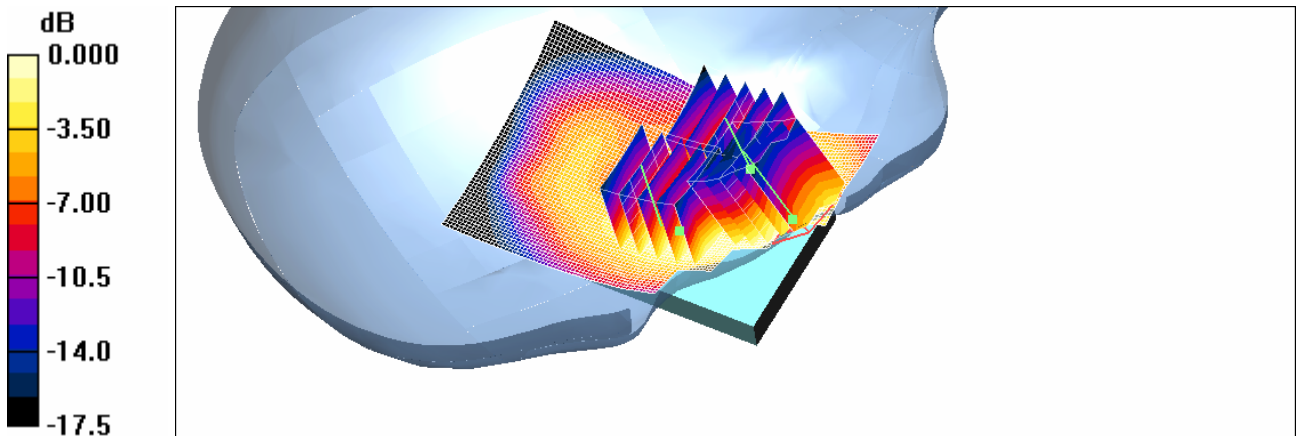
Right touch 1175/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.907 mW/g

Right touch 1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 23.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.34 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.829 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.473 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.909 mW/g

Right touch 1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 23.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.778 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.463 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.822 mW/g

Right touch 1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 2: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 23.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.707 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.392 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.778 mW/g



0 dB = 0.778mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.1°C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3°C
Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

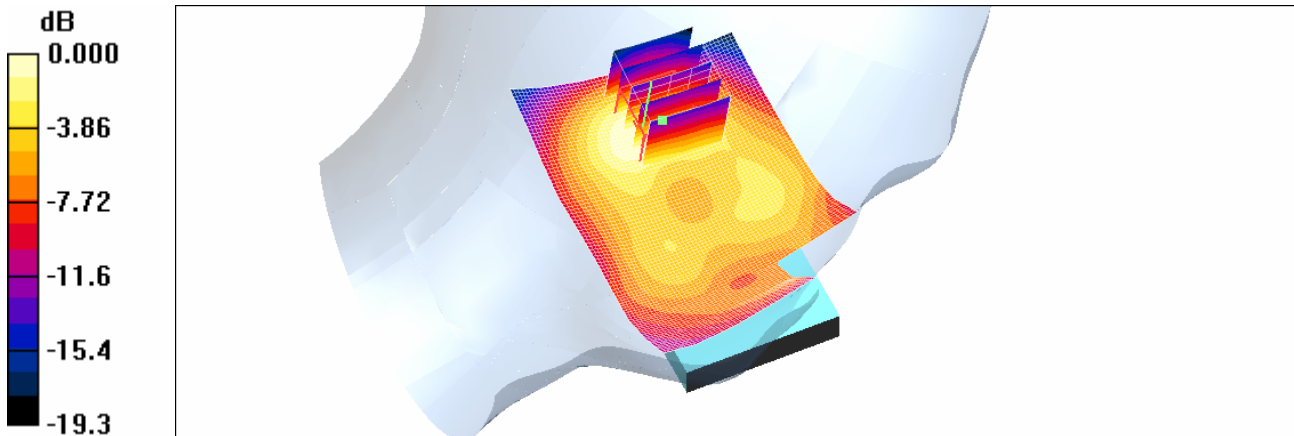
Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left tilt 600/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.418 mW/g

Left tilt 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.55 V/m; Power Drift = -0.077 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.597 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.379 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.216 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.404 mW/g



0 dB = 0.404mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.1℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.3℃
Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

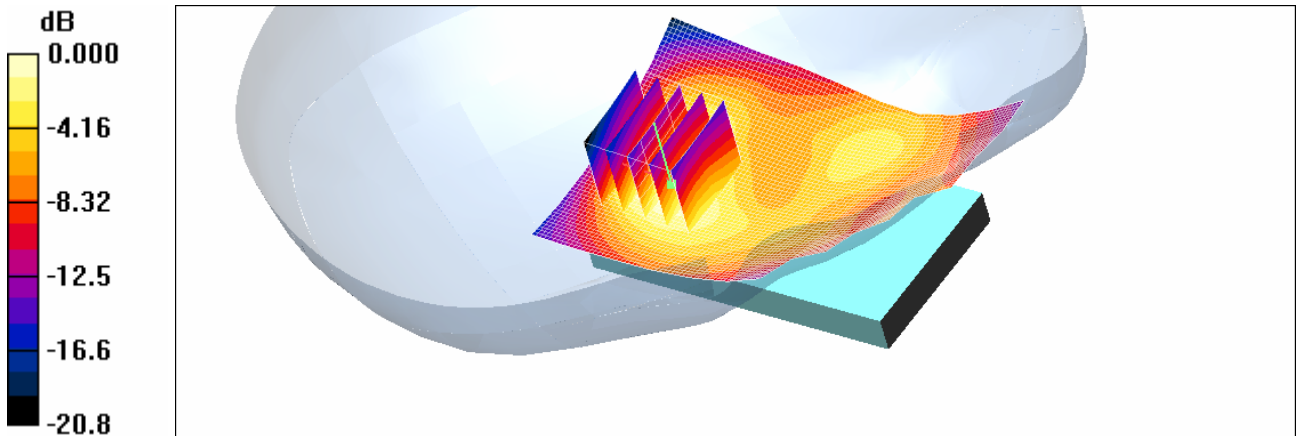
Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right tilt 600/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.544 mW/g

Right tilt 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.009 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.796 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.471 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.266 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.514 mW/g



0 dB = 0.514mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Oct.27, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.983$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

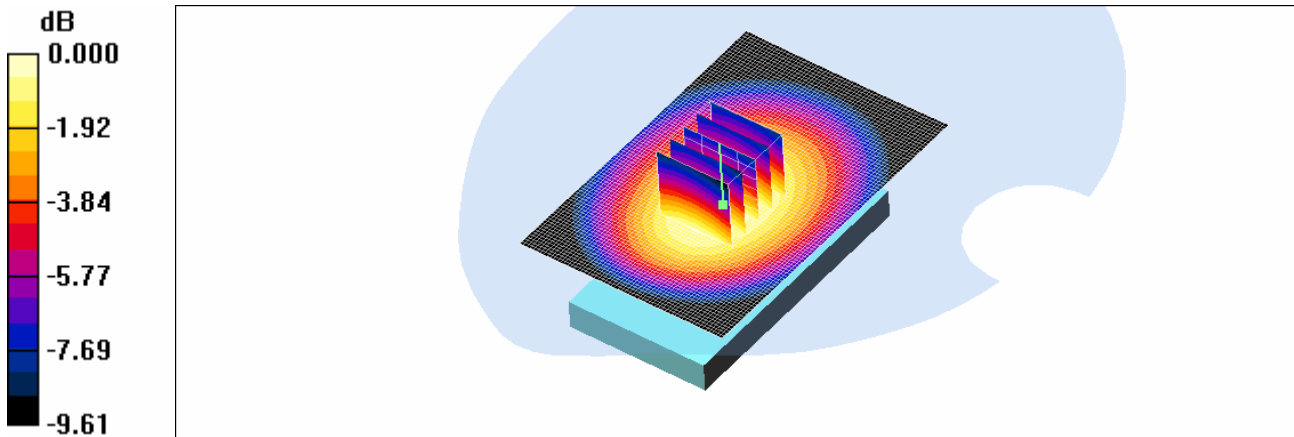
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

CDMA Body 384/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.660 mW/g

CDMA Body 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.053 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.825 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.628 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.455 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.663 mW/g



0 dB = 0.663mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Oct.27, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.983$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

CDMA Body 384/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.470 mW/g

CDMA Body 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

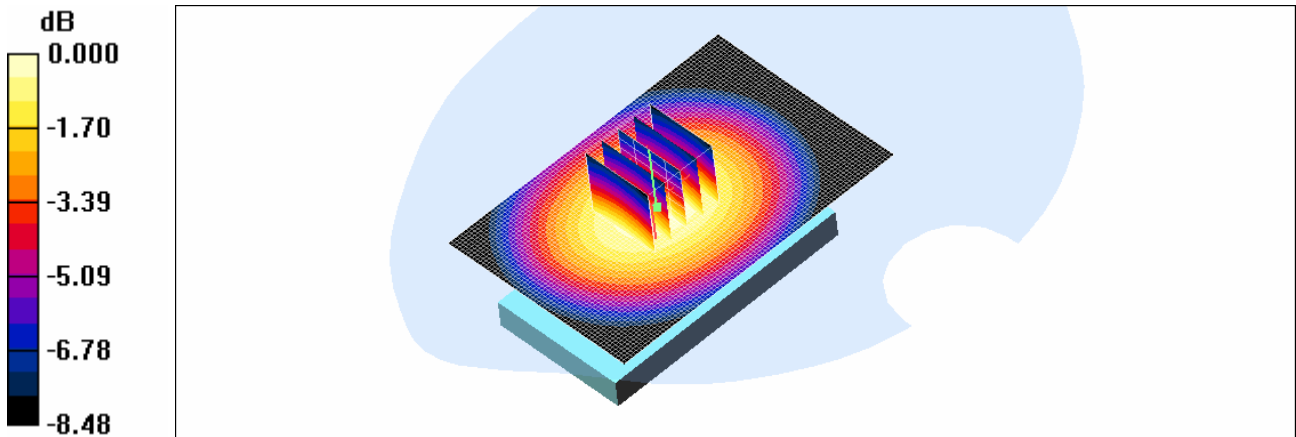
Reference Value = 12.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.088 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.584 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.450 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.332 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.475 mW/g



0 dB = 0.475mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.1°C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3°C
Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

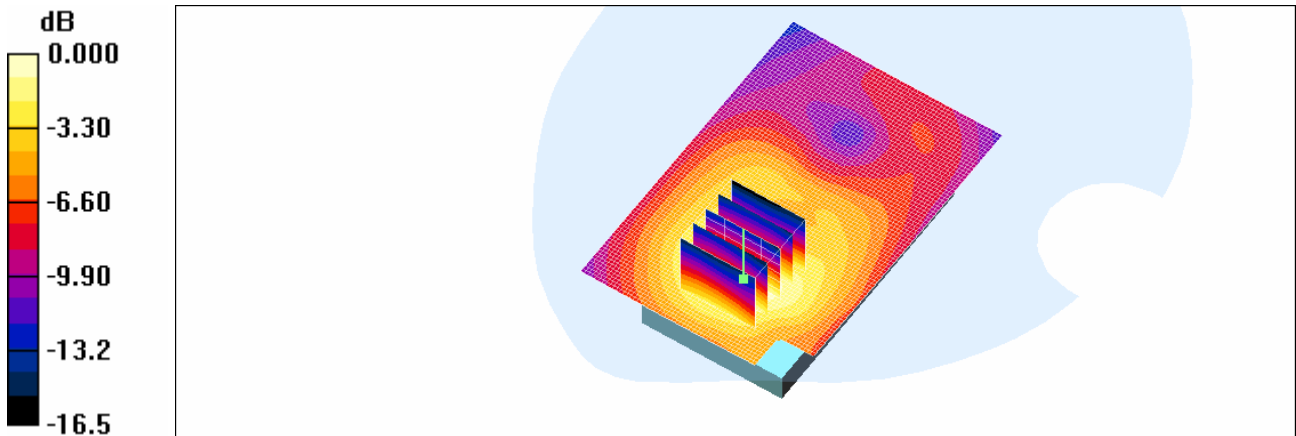
Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

PCS Body 600/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.602 mW/g

PCS Body 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.50 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.833 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.535 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.318 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.588 mW/g



0 dB = 0.588mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
Liquid Temperature: 21.1℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.3℃
Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

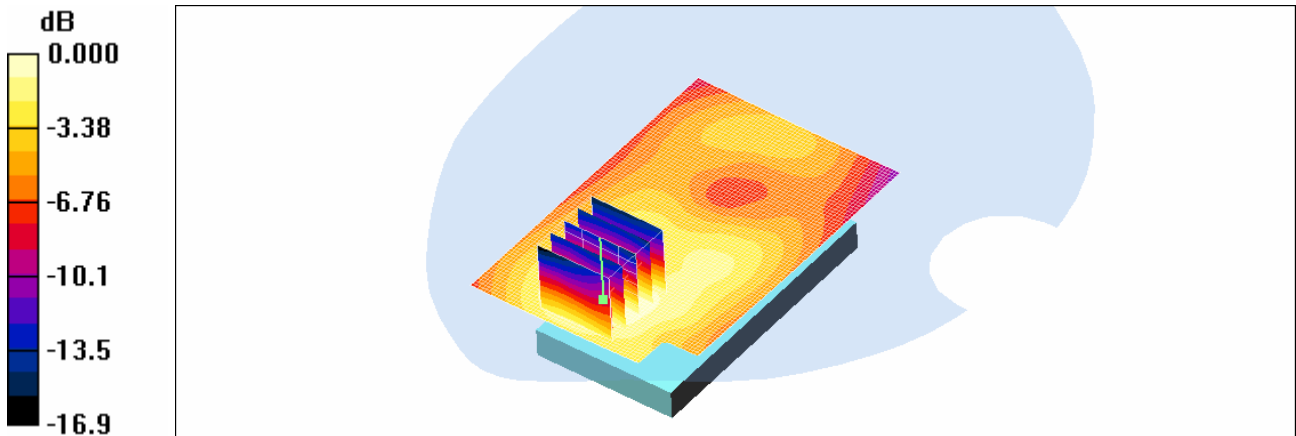
Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

PCS Body 600/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.313 mW/g

PCS Body 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.087 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.433 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.285 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.174 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.310 mW/g



0 dB = 0.310mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
 Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
 Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
 Test Date: Oct.27, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.878 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

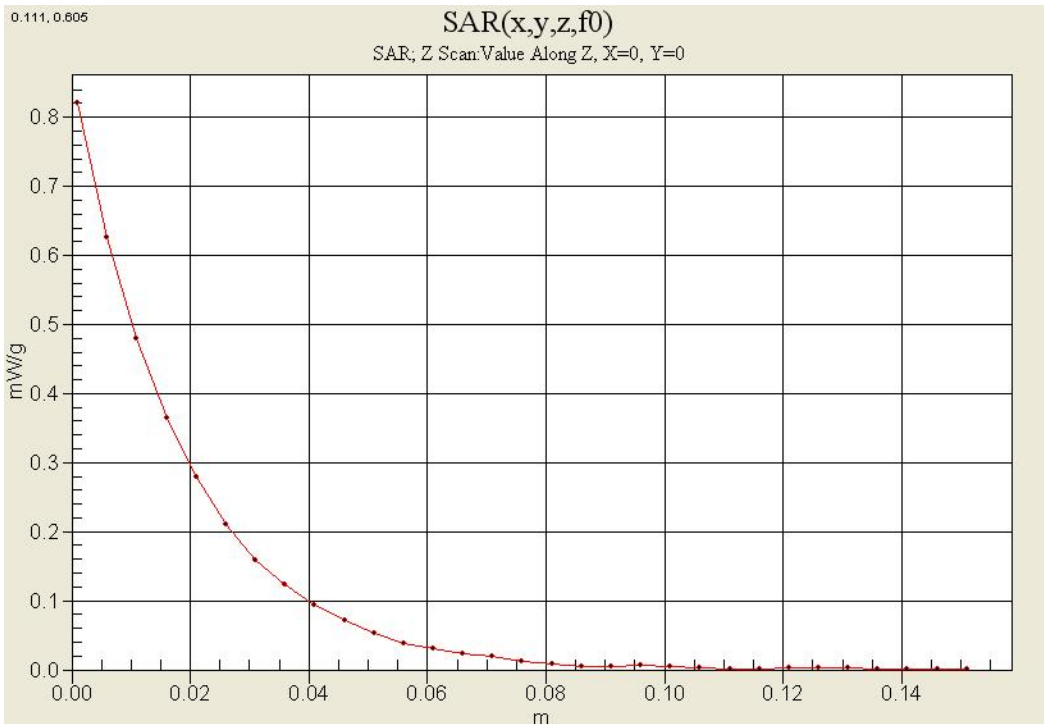
DASY4 Configuration:
 - Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
 - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
 - Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Left touch 384/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.842 mW/g

Left touch 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 29.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.092 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.03 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.795 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.573 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.850 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
 Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
 Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
 Test Date: Oct.27, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

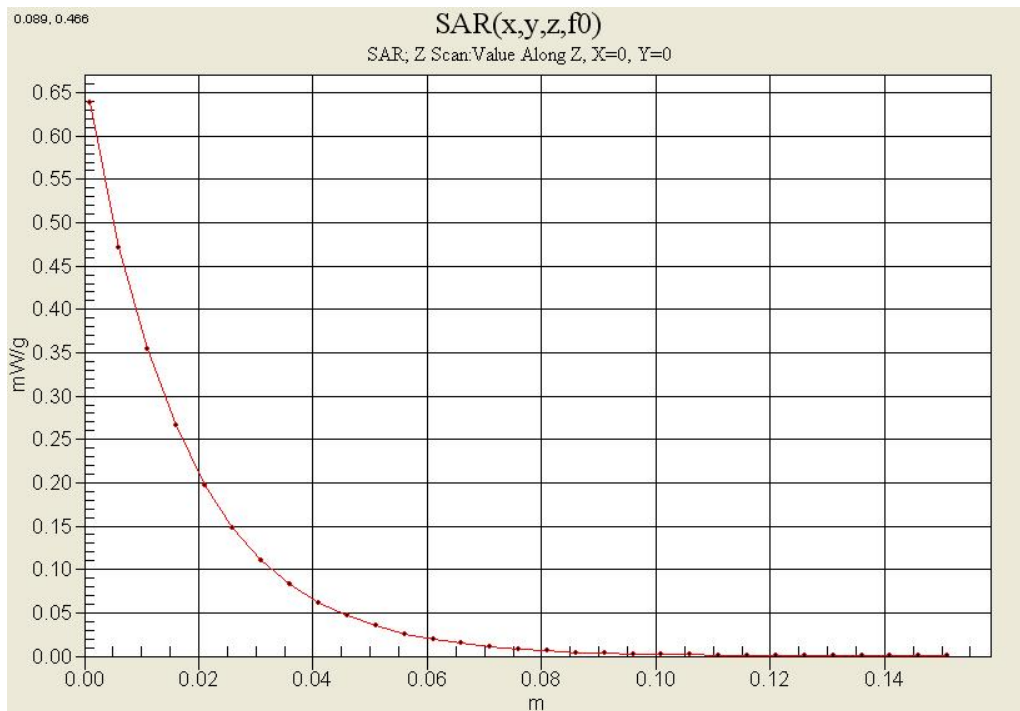
Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.983 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
 - Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
 - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
 - Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

CDMA Body 384/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.660 mW/g

CDMA Body 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.053 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.825 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.628 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.455 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.663 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
 Liquid Temperature: 21.1°C
 Ambient Temperature: 21.3°C
 Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1851.25$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.35$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

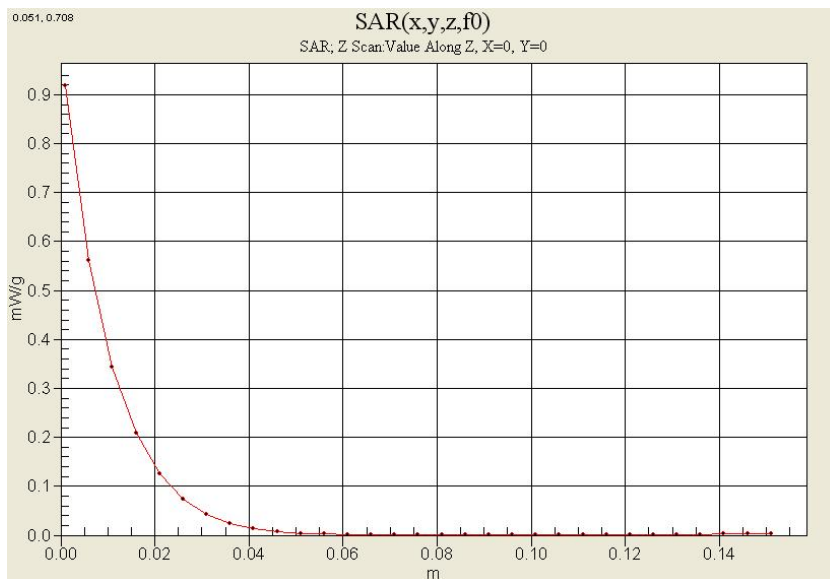
DASY4 Configuration:
 - Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
 - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
 - Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right touch 25/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.03 mW/g

Right touch 25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 23.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.131 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.915 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.532 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.993 mW/g

Right touch 25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 23.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.131 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.997 W/kg
 SAR(1 g) = 0.673 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.426 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.710 mW/g

Right touch 25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 2: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 23.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.131 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg
 SAR(1 g) = 0.615 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.355 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.677 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
 EUT Type: Cellular PCS/CDMA Phone with Bluetooth Phone
 Liquid Temperature: 21.1°C
 Ambient Temperature: 21.3°C
 Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

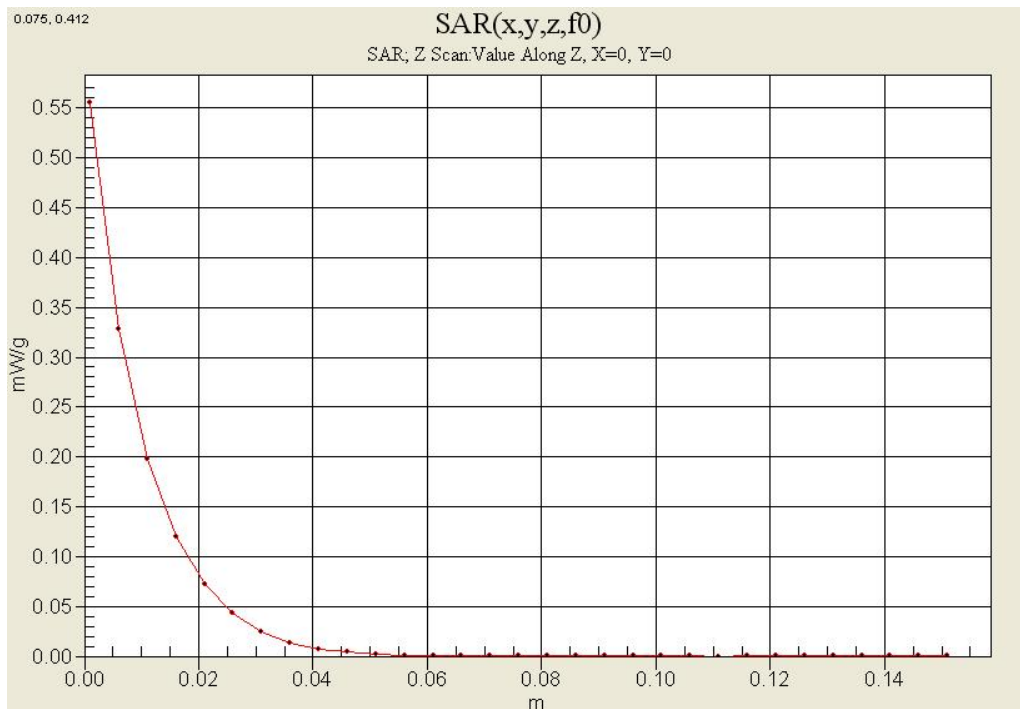
DUT: TXT8035PP; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
 - Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
 - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
 - Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

PCS Body 600/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.602 mW/g

PCS Body 600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 7.50 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.833 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.535 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.318 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.588 mW/g



Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

■ Validation Data (835 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 21.3°C
Test Date: Oct.27,2010

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

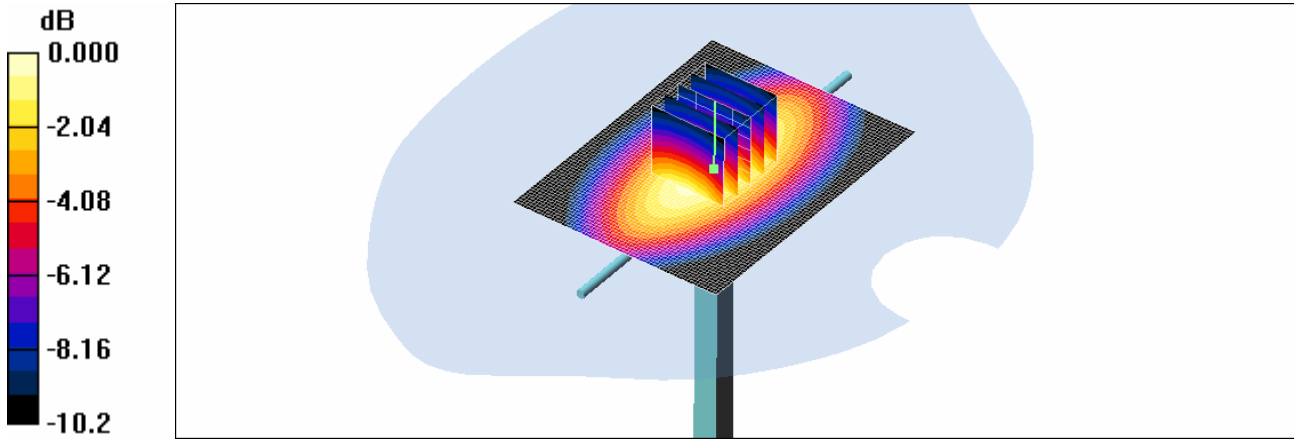
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.876$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 – SN3161; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 835 MHz/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 mW/g

Validation 835 MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 35.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.091 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.43 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.970 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.643 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 mW/g



0 dB = 1.05mW/g

■ Validation Data (1900 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 21.1 °C
Test Date: Oct.28, 2010

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

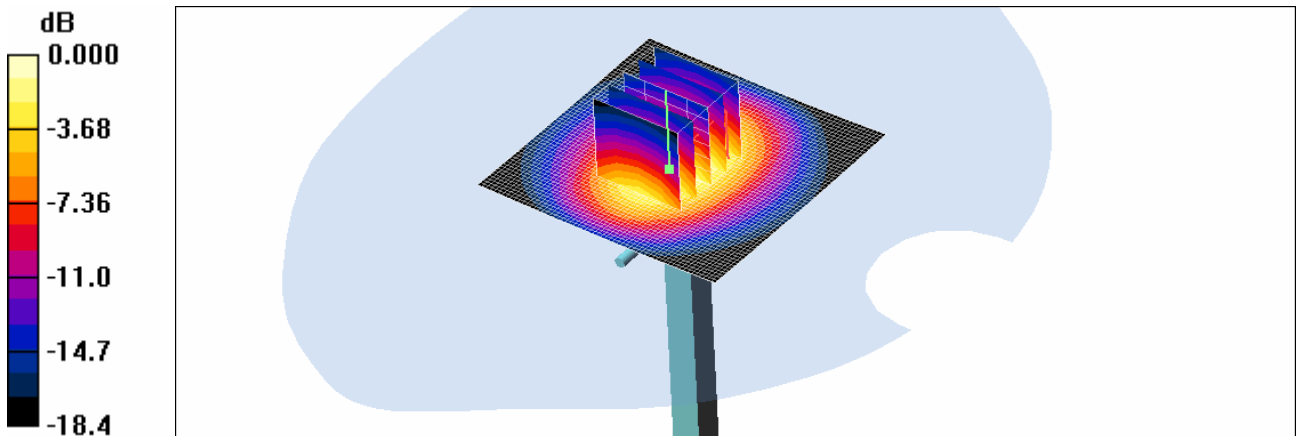
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 – SN3161; ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.59 mW/g

Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 57.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.009 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.20 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.40 mW/g



0 dB = 4.40mW/g

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Head)

Title TXT8035PP
 SubTitle CDMA835(Head)
 Test Date Oct.27, 2010

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000.0000	41.5649	18.9114
805000000.0000	41.4978	18.9037
810000000.0000	41.3991	18.8940
815000000.0000	41.2991	18.8744
820000000.0000	41.2324	18.8356
825000000.0000	41.1181	18.8898
830000000.0000	41.0855	18.8898
835000000.0000	40.9804	18.8523
840000000.0000	40.9004	18.8815
845000000.0000	40.8547	18.8804
850000000.0000	40.8236	18.8546
855000000.0000	40.7245	18.8585
860000000.0000	40.6841	18.8665
865000000.0000	40.6412	18.8448
870000000.0000	40.5830	18.8378
875000000.0000	40.5444	18.7901
880000000.0000	40.5064	18.8130
885000000.0000	40.4802	18.7525
890000000.0000	40.4044	18.7765
895000000.0000	40.3572	18.7080
900000000.0000	40.2721	18.7104

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Body)

Title TXT8035PP
 SubTitle CDMA835(Body)
 Test Date Oct.27, 2010

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000.0000	57.0357	21.3263
805000000.0000	56.9829	21.3267
810000000.0000	56.9842	21.2705
815000000.0000	56.9057	21.2348
820000000.0000	56.9213	21.2264
825000000.0000	56.8564	21.1523
830000000.0000	56.8775	21.1499
835000000.0000	56.8266	21.1463
840000000.0000	56.7799	21.0909
845000000.0000	56.7427	21.0263
850000000.0000	56.7224	20.9662
855000000.0000	56.6161	21.0136
860000000.0000	56.5585	20.9310
865000000.0000	56.4996	20.8989
870000000.0000	56.3619	20.8509
875000000.0000	56.3136	20.7790
880000000.0000	56.2264	20.8053
885000000.0000	56.1874	20.7907
890000000.0000	56.1281	20.7840
895000000.0000	56.0818	20.7526
900000000.0000	56.0159	20.7595

■ Dielectric Parameter (1900 MHz Head)

Title TXT8035PP
SubTitle PCS1900(Head)
Test Date Oct.28, 2010

Frequency	e'	e''
1800000000.0000	41.9738	12.9316
1810000000.0000	41.9283	12.9243
1820000000.0000	41.9196	13.0138
1830000000.0000	41.9316	13.0430
1840000000.0000	41.8921	13.0718
1850000000.0000	41.8608	13.1293
1860000000.0000	41.8176	13.1208
1870000000.0000	41.7840	13.1429
1880000000.0000	41.6774	13.1686
1890000000.0000	41.6549	13.1989
1900000000.0000	41.5644	13.2482
1910000000.0000	41.4874	13.2613
1920000000.0000	41.4519	13.2888
1930000000.0000	41.4629	13.3511
1940000000.0000	41.4375	13.3415
1950000000.0000	41.4221	13.3492
1960000000.0000	41.4244	13.3806
1970000000.0000	41.4176	13.4274
1980000000.0000	41.3920	13.4331
1990000000.0000	41.3557	13.4644
2000000000.0000	41.2878	13.4707

■ Dielectric Parameter (1900 MHz Body)

Title TXT8035PP
SubTitle PCS1900(Body)
Test Date Oct.28, 2010

Frequency	e'	e''
1800000000.0000	52.8325	13.6967
1810000000.0000	52.8553	13.7690
1820000000.0000	52.8383	13.8178
1830000000.0000	52.8406	13.8531
1840000000.0000	52.8324	13.9193
1850000000.0000	52.8476	13.9683
1860000000.0000	52.8398	14.0013
1870000000.0000	52.8305	14.0827
1880000000.0000	52.7611	14.1390
1890000000.0000	52.7113	14.1744
1900000000.0000	52.6882	14.2329
1910000000.0000	52.6412	14.3063
1920000000.0000	52.6623	14.3569
1930000000.0000	52.6440	14.4405
1940000000.0000	52.6206	14.4891
1950000000.0000	52.6341	14.5322
1960000000.0000	52.5857	14.5615
1970000000.0000	52.5606	14.6016
1980000000.0000	52.5574	14.6211
1990000000.0000	52.5155	14.6925
2000000000.0000	52.4776	14.7096

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3161_Mar10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3161**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-12.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **March 22, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	29-Sep-09 (No. DAE4-660_Sep09)	Sep-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10

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

Issued: March 25, 2010

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

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

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

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3161

Manufactured:	October 8, 2007
Last calibrated:	July 22, 2009
Recalibrated:	March 22, 2010

Calibrated for DASYS Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASYS2 system!)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3161
Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.11	1.27	1.21	± 10.1%
DCP (mV) ^B	89.6	92.5	91.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	± 1.5%
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3161

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.24	1.47 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	5.96	5.96	5.96	0.82	1.12 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	5.82	5.82	5.82	0.74	1.17 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	4.97	4.97	4.97	0.40	1.69 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.42	1.63 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.37	1.79 ± 11.0%
2300	± 50 / ± 100	39.5 ± 5%	1.67 ± 5%	4.54	4.54	4.54	0.34	2.02 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.39	1.91 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.53	1.57 ± 11.0%

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