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SAR TEST REPORT

(Mobile Phone)

REPORT NO.: SA110727C01

MODEL NO.: PI39100

FCC ID: NM8PI39100

RECEIVED: Jul. 27, 2011

TESTED: Aug. 03 ~ Aug. 04, Aug. 30, 2011

ISSUED: Aug. 30, 2011

APPLICANT: HTC Corporation

ADDRESS: 23, Xinghua Rd., Taoyuan 330, Taiwan, R.O.C.

ISSUED BY: Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.)
Ltd., Taoyuan Branch

LAB ADDRESS: No. 47, 14th Ling, Chia Pau Tsuen, Lin Kou Hsiang,
Taipei Hsien 244, Taiwan, R.O.C.

TEST LOCATION: No. 19, Hwa Ya 2nd Rd, Wen Hwa Tsuen, Kwei
Shan Hsiang, Taoyuan Hsien 333, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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RELEASE CONTROL RECORD

ISSUE NO.	REASON FOR CHANGE	DATE ISSUED
Original release	NA	Aug. 30, 2011



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1. CERTIFICATION

PRODUCT: Windows Phone
MODEL NO.: PI39100
FCC ID: NM8PI39100
BRAND: HTC
APPLICANT: HTC Corporation
TESTED: Aug. 03 ~ Aug. 04, Aug. 30, 2011
STANDARDS: **FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)**
FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01)
IEEE 1528:2003
RSS-102 Issue 4 (2010-03)

The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report.

PREPARED BY :


Pettie Chen / Specialist

, DATE: Aug. 30, 2011

APPROVED BY :


Gary Chang / Technical Manager

, DATE: Aug. 30, 2011



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

EUT	Windows Phone
MODEL NO.	PI39100
FCC ID	NM8PI39100
CLASSIFICATION	Production Unit
UPLINK MODULATION TYPE	GSM: GMSK WCDMA: QPSK
TX FREQUENCY RANGE	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz
ANTENNA TYPE	Fixed internal antenna with 0dBi gain
DATA CABLE	Refer to Note as below
I/O PORTS	Refer to user's manual
ACCESSORY DEVICES	Refer to Note as below

NOTE:

1. The EUT's accessories list refers to Ext Pho_NM8PI39100.pdf.
2. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.



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2.2 SUMMARY OF PEAK SAR RESULTS

STANDALONE SAR		
Band	Position	SAR _{1a} (W/kg)
GSM850	Head	0.198
	Body (Body Worn)	0.912
	Body (Hotspot)	0.912
GSM1900	Head	0.157
	Body (Body Worn)	0.242
	Body (Hotspot)	0.242
WCDMA Band V	Head	0.169
	Body (Body Worn)	0.435
	Body (Hotspot)	0.435
WCDMA Band II	Head	0.376
	Body (Body Worn)	0.322
	Body (Hotspot)	0.322

2.3 TEST CONFIGURATION

The device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the DUT and the antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of DUT. The DUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during all tests.

In general, the crest factor is 8.3 for GSM and GPRS/EDGE multi-slot class 8, 4 for GPRS/EDGE multi-slot class 10, and 1 for WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA.

For GSM/GPRS/EDGE body SAR testing, the DUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class 10 with 2 uplink slots for GSM850 and GSM1900 due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power as following table:

Source-Based Time-Averaged Power						
Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
GSM (1 Uplink)	22.95	23.28	22.91	20.88	21.27	21.15
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	22.79	23.19	22.87	20.81	20.87	20.80
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	25.23	25.67	25.27	23.02	23.70	22.80
EDGE 8 (1 Uplink)	16.89	17.20	16.98	17.26	17.43	17.35
EDGE 10 (2 Uplink)	18.95	19.11	18.98	19.24	19.41	19.40

Note:
 The source-based time-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method are shown as below:
 Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) - 9 dB
 Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) - 6 dB
 The maximum burst averaged power can be referred to section 11.1 of this report.

This device supports WiFi hotspot function, so body SAR was tested under 1 cm for the surfaces/slide edges where a transmitting antenna is within 2.5 cm from the edge.

The WWAN antenna is located on bottom side of the phone. Top side is not tested since the distance between antenna and top edge is > 2.5 cm.



2.4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLIED STANDARDS

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, this product must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01- 01)

RSS-102 Issue 4 (2010-03)

IEEE 1528-2003

All test items have been performed and recorded as per the above standards.



2.5 GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SAR SYSTEM

DASY5 (Software DASY52, Version 52.6) consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY5 software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

EX3DV4 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE

CONSTRUCTION	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
FREQUENCY	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
DIRECTIVITY	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
DYNAMIC RANGE	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
DIMENSIONS	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
APPLICATION	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

NOTE

1. The Probe parameters have been calibrated by the SPEAG. Please reference "APPENDIX D" for the Calibration Certification Report.
2. For frequencies above 800MHz, calibration in a rectangular wave-guide is used, because wave-guide size is manageable.
3. For frequencies below 800MHz, temperature transfer calibration is used because the wave-guide size becomes relatively large.



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TWIN SAM V4.0

CONSTRUCTION The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, CENELEC 50361 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

SHELL THICKNESS 2 ± 0.2 mm

FILLING VOLUME Approx. 25 liters

DIMENSIONS Height: 810 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm

SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS:

CONSTRUCTION Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun
Enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA
Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions
Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor

CALIBRATION Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in brain simulating solutions

FREQUENCY 835, 1900

RETURN LOSS > 20 dB at specified validation position

POWER CAPABILITY > 100 W ($f < 1\text{GHz}$); > 40 W ($f > 1\text{GHz}$)

OPTIONS Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions upon request

DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM

CONSTRUCTION The device holder for the GSM900/DCS1800/PCS1900 GSM/GPRS/CDMA Mobile Phone device is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered. The device holder for the portable device makes up of the polyethylene foam. The dielectric parameters of material close to the dielectric parameters of the air.

DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS

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



2.6 TEST EQUIPMENT

FOR SAR MEASUREMENT

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	SAM Phantom	S & P	QD000 P40 CA	TP-1485	NA	NA
2	Signal Generator	Agilent	E8257C	MY43320668	Dec. 27, 2010	Dec. 26, 2011
3	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV4	3650	Jan. 24, 2011	Jan. 23, 2012
4	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV4	3632	Jan. 19, 2011	Jan. 18, 2012
5	DAE	S & P	DAE 3	510	Oct. 04, 2010	Oct. 03, 2011
6	DAE	S & P	DAE 3	579	Sep. 20, 2010	Sep. 19, 2011
7	Robot Positioner	Staubli Unimation	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Validation Dipole	S & P	D835V2	4d021	Mar. 23, 2011	Mar. 22, 2012
			D1900V2	5d022	Jan. 26, 2011	Jan. 25, 2012

NOTE: Before starting the measurement, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.

FOR TISSUE PROPERTY

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E8358A	US41480538	Dec. 30, 2010	Dec. 29, 2011
2	Dielectric Probe	Agilent	85070D	US01440176	NA	NA

NOTE:

1. Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.
2. The tolerance (k=1) specified by Agilent for general dielectric measurements, deriving from inaccuracies in the calibration data, analyzer drift, and random errors, are usually $\pm 2.5\%$ and $\pm 5\%$ for measured permittivity and conductivity, respectively. However, the tolerances for the conductivity is smaller for material with large loss tangents, i.e., less than $\pm 2.5\%$ (k=1). It can be substantially smaller if more accurate methods are applied.

2.7 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The DASY5 post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the micro-volt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i
Device parameters:	- Frequency	F
	- Crest factor	Cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

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

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:

$$\text{E-field probes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-field probes: } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

V_i = compensated signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)

Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ for ($i = x, y, z$)
E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian 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.

$$\text{SAR} = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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

σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid. The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1 g and 10 g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extreme of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extreme is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maximum within -2 dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Cube Scan measurement. In the Cube Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5mm.



The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 5 x 5 x 7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 32 x 32 x 30mm contains about 30g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume in a 1mm grid (42875 points). In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is the moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

2.8 DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORT UNITS

The EUT has been tested as an independent unit together with other necessary accessories or support units. The following support units or accessories were used to form a representative test configuration during the tests.

NO.	PRODUCT	BRAND	MODEL NO.	SERIAL NO.
1	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU200	101372

NO.	SIGNAL CABLE DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SUPPORT UNITS
1	NA

NOTE: All power cords of the above support units are non shielded (1.8m).

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

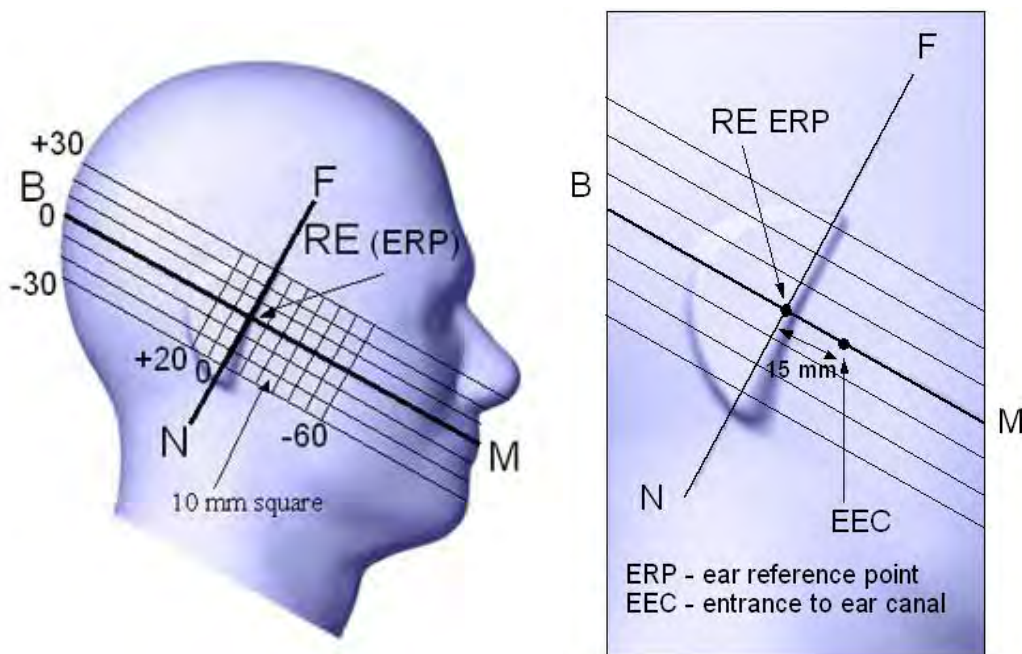


FIGURE 3.1

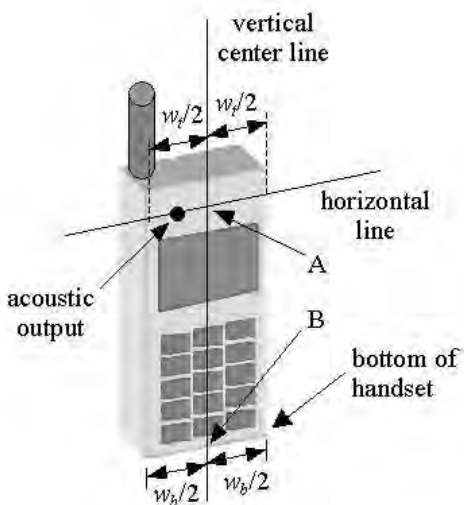


FIGURE 3.1a

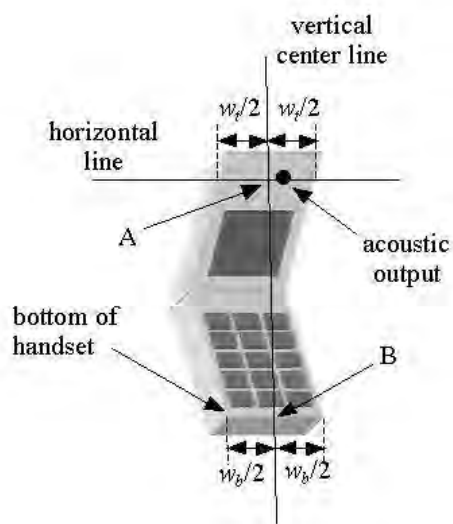


FIGURE 3.1b

3.1.1 TOUCH/CHEEK TEST POSITION

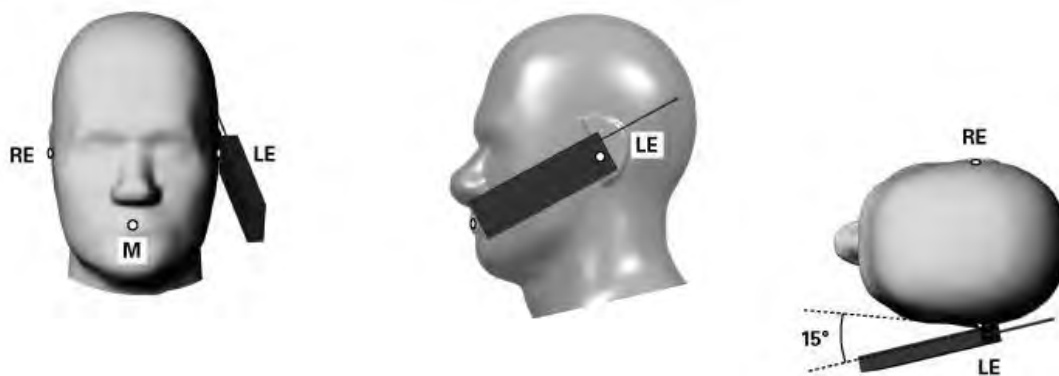
The head position in Figure 3.1, the ear reference points ERP are 15mm above entrance to ear canal along the B-M line. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the B-M (Back Mouth) line. The handset device in Figure 3.1a and 3.1b, The vertical centerline pass through two points on the front side of handset: the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A) and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The vertical centerline is perpendicular to the horizontal line and pass through the center of the acoustic output. The point A touches the ERP and the vertical centerline of the handset is parallel to the B-M line. While maintaining the point A contact with the ear(ERP), rotate the handset about the line NF until any point on handset is in contact with the cheek of the phantom



TOUCH/CHEEK POSITION FIGURE

3.1.2 TILT TEST POSITION

Adjust the device in the cheek position. While maintaining a point of the handset contact in the ear, move the bottom of the handset away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees.



TILT POSITION FIGURE

3.1.3 BODY-WORN CONFIGURATION

The handset device attached the belt clip or the holster. The keypad face of the handset is against with the bottom of the flat phantom face and the bottom of the keypad face contact to the bottom of the flat phantom.

When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

If the device supports WiFi hotspot function, the body SAR will test under 1 cm for the surfaces/slide edges where a transmitting antenna is within 2.5 cm from the edge.

4. RECIPES FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom, the phantom must be filled with 25 liters of tissue simulation liquid.

The following ingredients are used :

- **WATER-** Deionized water (pure H₂O), resistivity ≥ 16 M - as basis for the liquid
- **SUGAR-** Refined sugar in crystals, as available in food shops - to reduce relative permittivity
- **SALT-** Pure NaCl - to increase conductivity
- **CELLULOSE-** Hydroxyethyl-cellulose, medium viscosity (75-125 mPa.s, 2% in water, 20_C),
CAS # 54290 - to increase viscosity and to keep sugar in solution
- **PRESERVATIVE-** Preventol D-7 Bayer AG, D-51368 Leverkusen, CAS # 55965-84-9 - to prevent the spread of bacteria and molds
- **DGMBE-** Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGMBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 - to reduce relative permittivity

THE RECIPES FOR 750MHZ SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEADSIMULATING LIQUID 700MHz (HSL-700)	BODY SIMULATING LIQUID 700MHz (MSL-700)
Water	41%	52%
Sugar	57%	47%
Cellulose	0.3%	0%
Salt	1.5%	0.9%
Preventol	0.2%	0.1%

THE RECIPES FOR 835MHZ SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 835MHz (HSL-835)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 835MHz (MSL-835)
Water	40.28%	50.07%
Cellulose	2.41%	NA
Salt	1.38%	0.94%
Preventtol D-7	0.18%	0.09%
Sugar	57.97%	48.2%
Dielectric Parameters at 22°C	f = 835MHz $\epsilon = 41.5 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.9 \pm 5\%$ S/m	f = 835MHz $\epsilon = 55.2 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ S/m

THE RECIPES FOR 1900MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 1900MHz (HSL-1900)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 1900MHz (MSL-1900)
Water	55.24%	70.16%
DGMBE	44.45%	29.44%
Salt	0.306%	00.39%
Dielectric Parameters at 22°C	f= 1900MHz $\epsilon = 40.0 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ S/m	f= 1900MHz $\epsilon = 53.3 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ S/m

Testing the liquids using the Agilent Network Analyzer E8358A and Agilent Dielectric Probe Kit 85070D. The testing procedure is following as

1. Turn Network Analyzer on and allow at least 30 min. warm up.
2. Mount dielectric probe kit so that interconnecting cable to Network Analyzer will not be moved during measurements or calibration.
3. Pour de-ionized water and measure water temperature ($\pm 1^\circ$).
4. Set water temperature in Agilent-Software (Calibration Setup).
5. Perform calibration.
6. Validate calibration with dielectric material of known properties (e.g. polished ceramic slab with >8mm thickness $\epsilon' = 10.0$, $\epsilon'' = 0.0$). If measured parameters do not fit within tolerance, repeat calibration (± 0.2 for ϵ' : ± 0.1 for ϵ'').
7. Conductivity can be calculated from ϵ'' by $\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = \epsilon'' f$ [GHz] / 18.
8. Measure liquid shortly after calibration. Repeat calibration every hour.
9. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample (~50ml) with a syringe from the center of

the liquid container.

10. Pour the liquid into a small glass flask. Hold the syringe at the bottom of the flask to avoid air bubbles.
11. Put the dielectric probe in the glass flask. Check that there are no air bubbles in front of the opening in the dielectric probe kit.
12. Perform measurements.
13. Adjust medium parameters in DASY5 for the frequencies necessary for the measurements ('Setup Config', select medium (e.g. Brain 900 MHz) and press 'Option'-button.

Select the current medium for the frequency of the validation (e.g. Setup Medium Brain 900 MHz).

FOR SIMULATING LIQUID

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Date
835	Head	21.4	0.9	40.014	Aug. 03, 2011
835	Body	21.3	0.985	54.535	Aug. 04, 2011
835	Body	21.1	0.969	54.804	Aug. 30, 2011
1900	Head	21.4	1.438	39.21	Aug. 03, 2011
1900	Body	21.2	1.553	51.068	Aug. 04, 2011

5. SYSTEM VALIDATION

The system validation was performed in the flat phantom with equipment listed in the following table. Since the SAR value is calculated from the measured electric field, dielectric constant and conductivity of the body tissue and the SAR is proportional to the square of the electric field. So, the SAR value will be also proportional to the RF power input to the system validation dipole under the same test environment. In our system validation test, 250mW RF input power was used.

5.1 TEST PROCEDURE

Before you start the system performance check, need only to tell the system with which components (probe, medium, and device) are performing the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters. The dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM Twin Phantom with the correct distance holder in place. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking (little cross) and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. Accurate positioning is not necessary, since the system will search for the peak SAR location, except that the dipole arms should be parallel to the surface. The device holder for the EUT can be left in place but should be rotated away from the dipole.

1.The "Power Reference Measurement" and "Power Drift Measurement" jobs are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the amplifier output power. If it is too high (above ± 0.1 dB), the system performance check should be repeated; some amplifiers have very high drift during warm-up. A stable amplifier gives drift results in the DASY system below ± 0.02 dB.

2.The "Surface Check" job tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1 mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid.



3. The "Area Scan" job measures the SAR above the dipole on a plane parallel to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR. The proposed scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement; due to the symmetric field, the peak detection is reliable. If a finer graphic is desired, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result.

4. The "Zoom Scan" job measures the field in a volume around the peak SAR value assessed in the previous "Area Scan" job (for more information see the application note on SAR evaluation).

About the validation dipole positioning uncertainty, the constant and low loss dielectric spacer is used to establish the correct distance between the top surface of the dipole and the bottom surface of the phantom, the error component introduced by the uncertainty of the distance between the liquid (i.e., phantom shell) and the validation dipole in the DASY5 system is less than ± 0.1 mm.

$$SAR_{tolerance}[\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{(a + d)^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

As the closest distance is 10mm, the resulting tolerance $SAR_{tolerance}[\%]$ is $< 2\%$.

5.2 VALIDATION RESULTS

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Aug. 03, 2011	835	9.650	2.390	9.56	-0.93
Aug. 04, 2011	835	10.100	2.350	9.40	-6.93
Aug. 30, 2011	835	10.100	2.340	9.36	-7.33
Aug. 03, 2011	1900	40.900	10.600	42.40	3.67
Aug. 04, 2011	1900	40.900	10.800	43.20	5.62

NOTE:

1. Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. Above table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power.

2. Please see Appendix for the photo of system validation test.

5.3 SYSTEM VALIDATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the table below, the system validation uncertainty with respect to the analytically assessed SAR value of a dipole source as given in the IEEE 1528 standard is given. This uncertainty is smaller than the expected uncertainty for mobile phone measurements due to the simplified setup and the symmetric field distribution.

Error Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C _i)		Standard Uncertainty (±%)		(v _i)
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5.50	Normal	1	1	1	5.50	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.25	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	0.10	0.10	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.30	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	0.53	0.53	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	0.30	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.17	0.17	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.73	1.73	9
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.73	1.73	9
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.23	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.67	1.67	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Test sample related								
Sample positioning	1.90	Normal	1	1	1	1.90	1.90	4
Device holder uncertainty	2.80	Normal	1	1	1	2.80	2.80	4
Output power variation-SAR drift measurement	4.50	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.60	2.60	1
Dipole Related								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	1.60	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.92	0.92	4
Input Power Drift	4.30	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.48	2.48	1
Phantom and Tissue parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	4.12	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	2.64	1.77	9
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	4.32	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	2.59	2.12	9
Combined Standard Uncertainty						9.68	9.20	
Coverage Factor for 95%						Kp=2		
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						19.35	18.41	

6. TEST RESULTS

6.1 TEST PROCEDURES

The EUT makes a phone call to the communication simulator station. Establish the simulation communication configuration rather the actual communication. Then the EUT could continuous the transmission mode. Adjust the PCL of the base station could controlled the EUT to transmitted the maximum output power. The base station also could control the transmission channel. The SAR value was calculated via the 3D spline interpolation algorithm that has been implemented in the software of DASY5 SAR measurement system manufactured and calibrated by SPEAG. According to the IEEE 1528 / EN 50361, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- Power reference measurement
- Verification of the power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power reference measurement

In the zoom scan, the distance between the measurement point at the probe sensor location (geometric center behind the probe tip) and the phantom surface is 2.0 mm and maintained at a constant distance of ± 1.0 mm during a zoom scan to determine peak SAR locations. The distance is 2mm between the first measurement point and the bottom surface of the phantom.

The measurement time is 0.5 s at each point of the zoom scan. The probe boundary effect compensation shall be applied during the SAR test. Because of the tip of the probe to the Phantom surface separated distances are longer than half a tip probe diameter.

In the area scan, the separation distance is 2mm between the each measurement point and the phantom surface. The scan size shall be included the transmission portion of the EUT. The measurement time is the same as the zoom scan. At last the reference power drift shall be less than $\pm 5\%$.



6.2 MEASURED CONDUCTED POWER OF DUT

Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (1 Uplink)	31.95	32.28	31.91	29.88	30.27	30.15
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	31.79	32.19	31.87	29.81	29.87	29.80
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	31.23	31.67	31.27	29.02	29.70	28.80
EDGE 8 (1 Uplink)	25.89	26.20	25.98	26.26	26.43	26.35
EDGE 10 (2 Uplink)	24.95	25.11	24.98	25.24	25.41	25.40

Band	WCDMA Band V			WCDMA Band II		
Channel	4132	4182	4233	9262	9400	9538
Frequency (MHz)	826.4	836.4	846.6	1852.4	1880.0	1907.6
RMC 12.2K	23.26	23.29	23.28	23.29	23.30	23.29
HSDPA Subtest-1	21.87	21.87	21.86	21.86	21.86	21.85
HSDPA Subtest-2	21.83	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82
HSDPA Subtest-3	21.84	21.83	21.93	21.93	21.92	21.92
HSDPA Subtest-4	21.93	21.91	21.90	21.89	21.89	21.89
HSUPA Subtest-1	22.01	21.91	21.84	21.75	21.80	21.76
HSUPA Subtest-2	20.67	20.77	20.68	20.88	20.82	20.79
HSUPA Subtest-3	20.52	20.56	20.48	20.61	20.61	20.65
HSUPA Subtest-4	20.69	20.72	20.86	21.19	21.21	21.42
HSUPA Subtest-5	21.91	21.89	21.88	22.20	22.23	22.58

Note: The details for HSPA MPR please refer to page 2 of the operational description exhibit.



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6.3 MEASURED SAR RESULTS

<Head SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Test Position	Channel	DUT	Battery	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
11	GSM850	Right Cheek	190	1	1	0.121
12	GSM850	Right Tilted	190	1	1	0.053
13	GSM850	Left Cheek	190	1	1	0.198
14	GSM850	Left Tilted	190	1	1	0.124
42	GSM850	Left Cheek	190	2	2	0.112
31	GSM1900	Right Cheek	661	1	1	0.055
32	GSM1900	Right Tilted	661	1	1	0.038
33	GSM1900	Left Cheek	661	1	1	0.157
34	GSM1900	Left Tilted	661	1	1	0.033
46	GSM1900	Left Cheek	661	2	2	0.131
1	WCDMA V	Right Cheek	4182	1	1	0.13
2	WCDMA V	Right Tilted	4182	1	1	0.048
3	WCDMA V	Left Cheek	4182	1	1	0.169
4	WCDMA V	Left Tilted	4182	1	1	0.09
41	WCDMA V	Left Cheek	4182	2	2	0.159
21	WCDMA II	Right Cheek	9400	1	1	0.189
22	WCDMA II	Right Tilted	9400	1	1	0.105
23	WCDMA II	Left Cheek	9400	1	1	0.376
24	WCDMA II	Left Tilted	9400	1	1	0.11
45	WCDMA II	Left Cheek	9400	2	2	0.337

<Body SAR: Body Worn Mode>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	DUT	Battery	Earphone	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
15	GSM850	GPRS 10	Front Face	1	190	1	1	w/o	0.18
18	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	190	1	1	w/o	0.912
66	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	128	1	1	w/o	0.793
67	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	251	1	1	w/o	0.877
44	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	190	2	2	w/o	0.71
64	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	190	1	1	1	0.755
68	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	190	1	1	2	0.719
35	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Front Face	1	661	1	1	w/o	0.128
36	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	661	1	1	w/o	0.242
48	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	661	2	2	w/o	0.165
65	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	661	1	1	1	0.161
70	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	661	1	1	2	0.229
5	WCDMA V	RMC	Front Face	1	4182	1	1	w/o	0.103
6	WCDMA V	RMC	Rear Face	1	4182	1	1	w/o	0.435
62	WCDMA V	RMC	Rear Face	1	4182	2	2	w/o	0.31
63	WCDMA V	RMC	Rear Face	1	4182	1	1	1	0.431
69	WCDMA V	-	Rear Face	1	4182	1	1	2	0.396
25	WCDMA II	RMC	Front Face	1	9400	1	1	w/o	0.157
26	WCDMA II	RMC	Rear Face	1	9400	1	1	w/o	0.322
47	WCDMA II	RMC	Rear Face	1	9400	2	2	w/o	0.301
66	WCDMA II	-	Rear Face	1	9400	1	1	1	0.284
67	WCDMA II	-	Rear Face	1	9400	1	1	2	0.305



<Body SAR: Hotspot Mode>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	DUT	Battery	Earphone	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
15	GSM850	GPRS 10	Front Face	1	190	1	1	w/o	0.18
18	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	190	1	1	w/o	0.912
16	GSM850	GPRS 10	Left Side	1	190	1	1	w/o	0.215
17	GSM850	GPRS 10	Right Side	1	190	1	1	w/o	0.299
20	GSM850	GPRS 10	Down Side	1	190	1	1	w/o	0.299
66	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	128	1	1	w/o	0.793
67	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	251	1	1	w/o	0.877
44	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	190	2	2	w/o	0.71
64	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	190	1	1	1	0.755
68	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	190	1	1	2	0.719
35	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Front Face	1	661	1	1	w/o	0.128
36	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	661	1	1	w/o	0.242
38	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Left Side	1	661	1	1	w/o	0.05
37	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Right Side	1	661	1	1	w/o	0.018
40	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Down Side	1	661	1	1	w/o	0.038
48	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	661	2	2	w/o	0.165
65	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	661	1	1	1	0.161
70	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1	661	1	1	2	0.229
5	WCDMA V	RMC	Front Face	1	4182	1	1	w/o	0.103
6	WCDMA V	RMC	Rear Face	1	4182	1	1	w/o	0.435
8	WCDMA V	RMC	Left Side	1	4182	1	1	w/o	0.217
7	WCDMA V	RMC	Right Side	1	4182	1	1	w/o	0.121
10	WCDMA V	RMC	Down Side	1	4182	1	1	w/o	0.148
62	WCDMA V	RMC	Rear Face	1	4182	2	2	w/o	0.31
63	WCDMA V	RMC	Rear Face	1	4182	1	1	1	0.431
69	WCDMA V	RMC	Rear Face	1	4182	1	1	2	0.396
25	WCDMA II	RMC	Front Face	1	9400	1	1	w/o	0.157
26	WCDMA II	RMC	Rear Face	1	9400	1	1	w/o	0.322
28	WCDMA II	RMC	Left Side	1	9400	1	1	w/o	0.079
27	WCDMA II	RMC	Right Side	1	9400	1	1	w/o	0.029
30	WCDMA II	RMC	Down Side	1	9400	1	1	w/o	0.057
47	WCDMA II	RMC	Rear Face	1	9400	2	2	w/o	0.301
66	WCDMA II	RMC	Rear Face	1	9400	1	1	1	0.284
67	WCDMA II	RMC	Rear Face	1	9400	1	1	2	0.305

Note:

1. The details of WLAN standalone SAR result can be referred to BVADT SAR report number SA110727C01-1 dated Aug. 30, 2011.
2. The DUT configuration is listed as below.
 DUT1 : Phone + Photo Camera 1 + Video Camera 1
 DUT2 : Phone + Photo Camera 2 + Video Camera 2
3. The difference between battery 1 and battery 2 are brand name and manufacturer and their specifications are all the same.



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6.4 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION EVALUATION

Position	GSM 850	GSM 1900	WCDMA Band V	WCDMA Band II	802.11b/g	Max. SAR Summation
Right Cheek	0.121	0.055	0.13	0.189	0.028	0.217
Right Tilted	0.053	0.038	0.048	0.105	0.011	0.116
Left Cheek	0.198	0.157	0.169	0.376	0.013	0.389
Left Tilted	0.124	0.033	0.09	0.11	0.017	0.141
Front Face	0.18	0.128	0.103	0.157	0.013	0.193
Rear Face	0.912	0.242	0.435	0.322	0.526	1.438
Left Side	0.215	0.05	0.217	0.079	0.015	0.232
Right Side	0.299	0.018	0.121	0.029	0.00544	0.30444
Down Side	0.299	0.038	0.148	0.057	0.027	0.326

Summary:

According to KDB 648474, the simultaneous transmission SAR for WWAN and WLAN was not required, because the SAR summation is less than 1.6 W/kg. The simultaneous transmission SAR for WWAN and BT was not required, because the closest separation distance of these antennas is less than 2.5 cm and the output power of Bluetooth is less than P_{Ref} (10.8 dBm) and the maximum SAR value of WWAN is less than 1.2 W/kg.



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6.5 SAR LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over 1 g)	1.6	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

NOTE: This limits accord to 47 CFR 2.1093 – Safety Limit.



7. INFORMATION ON THE TESTING LABORATORIES

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

Copies of accreditation certificates of our laboratories obtained from approval agencies can be downloaded from our web site: www.adt.com.tw/index.5.phtml. If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Linko EMC/RF Lab:

Tel: 886-2-26052180

Fax: 886-2-26051924

Hsin Chu EMC/RF Lab:

Tel: 886-3-5935343

Fax: 886-3-5935342

Hwa Ya EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:

Tel: 886-3-3183232

Fax: 886-3-3185050

Email: service.adt@tw.bureauveritas.com

Web Site: www.adt.com.tw

The address and road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

System Check_HSL835_20110803

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz D835V2

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

Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.9 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.014$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

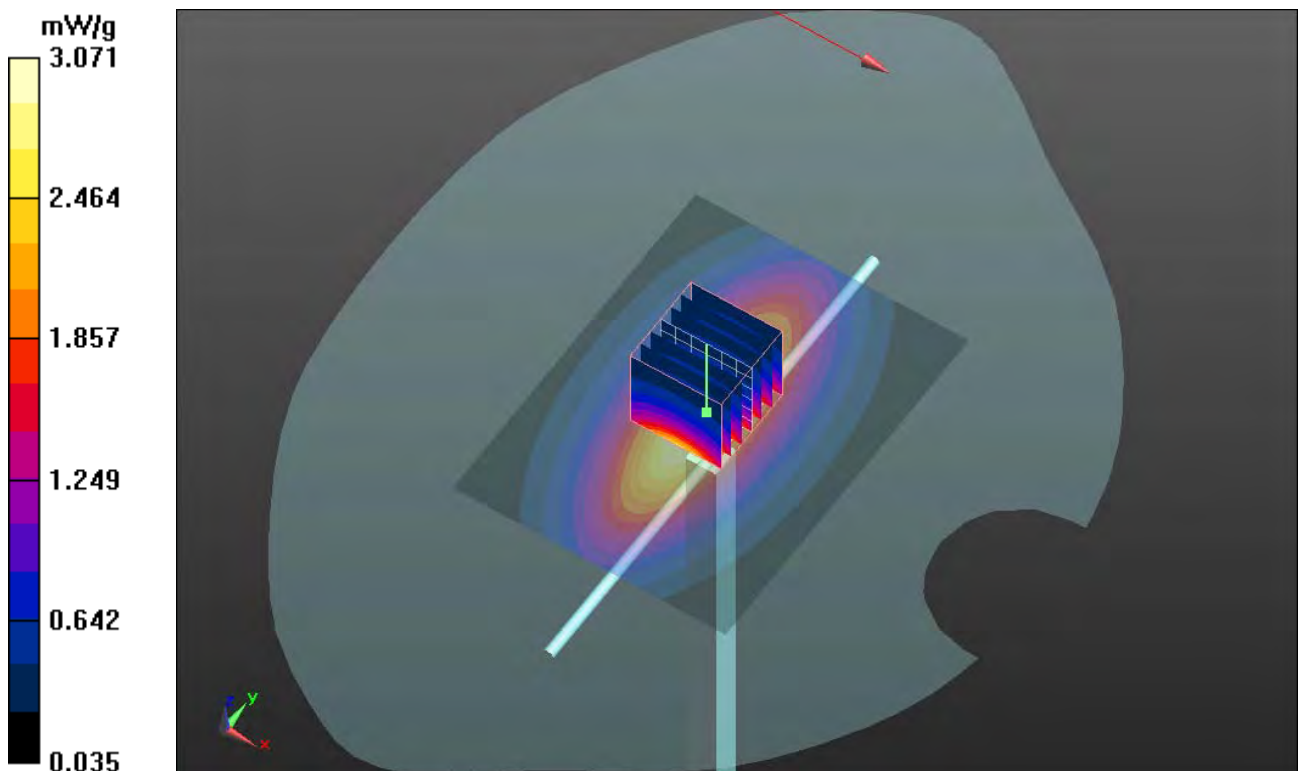
Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.071 mW/g

System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 59.318 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.591 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.577 mW/g



System Check_MSL835_20110804

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz D835V2

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

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.985 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.535$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

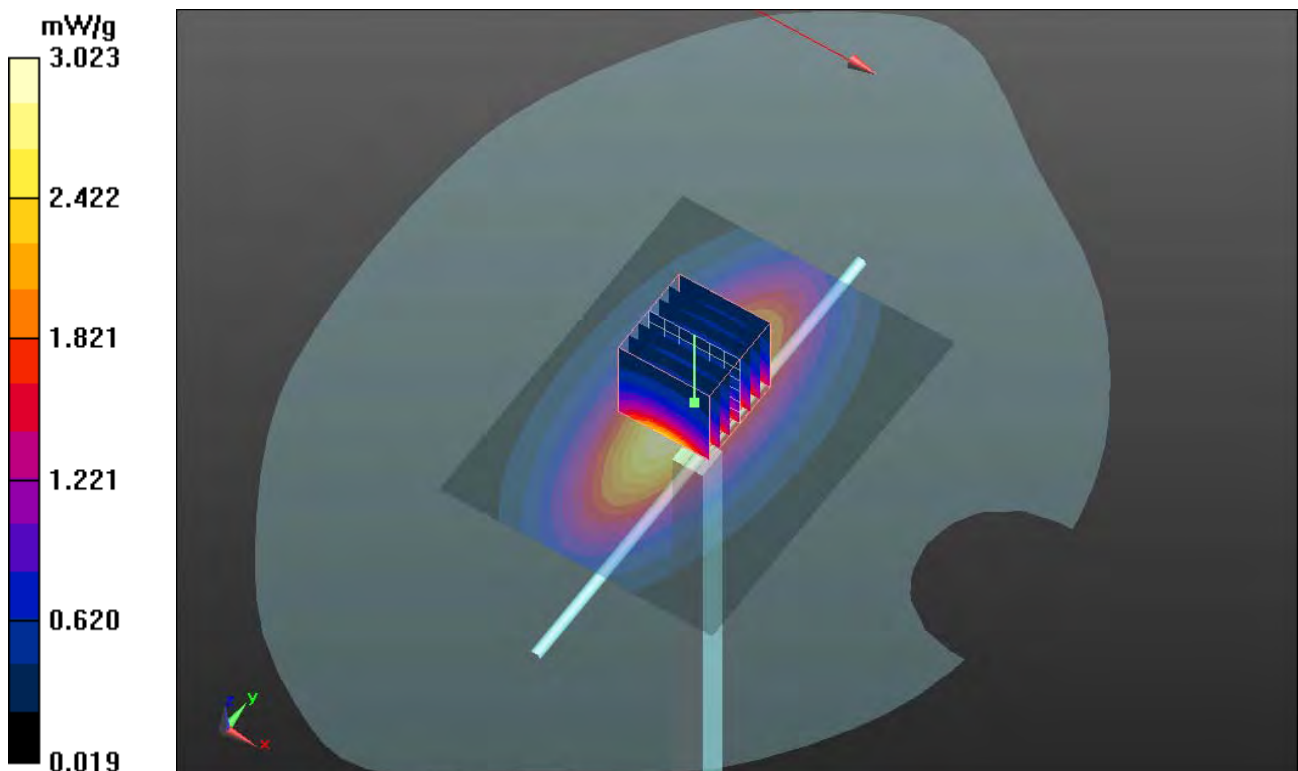
Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.023 mW/g

System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 54.630 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.529 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.35 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.540 mW/g



System Check_MSL835_110830

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz D835V2

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

Medium: MSL835_0830 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.969 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.804$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $22.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $21.1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm /Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.038 mW/g

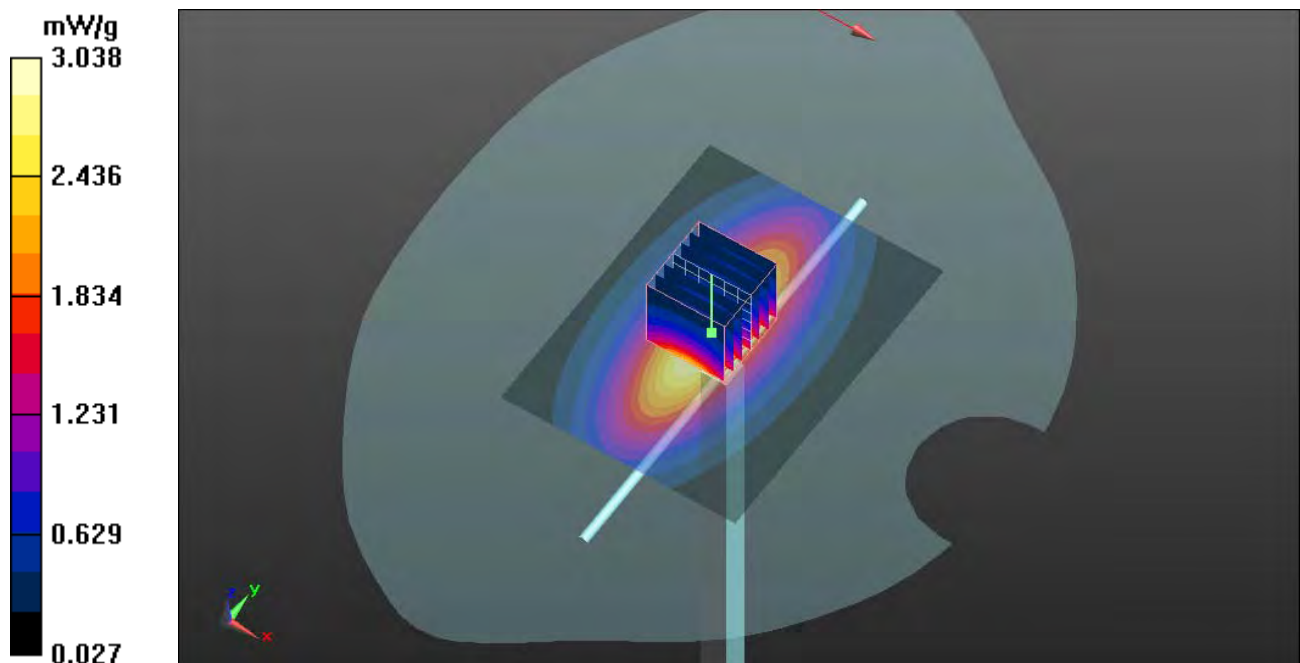
Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 56.529 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.512 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.34 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.530 mW/g



System Check_HSL1900_20110803

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz D1900V2

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

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.438 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

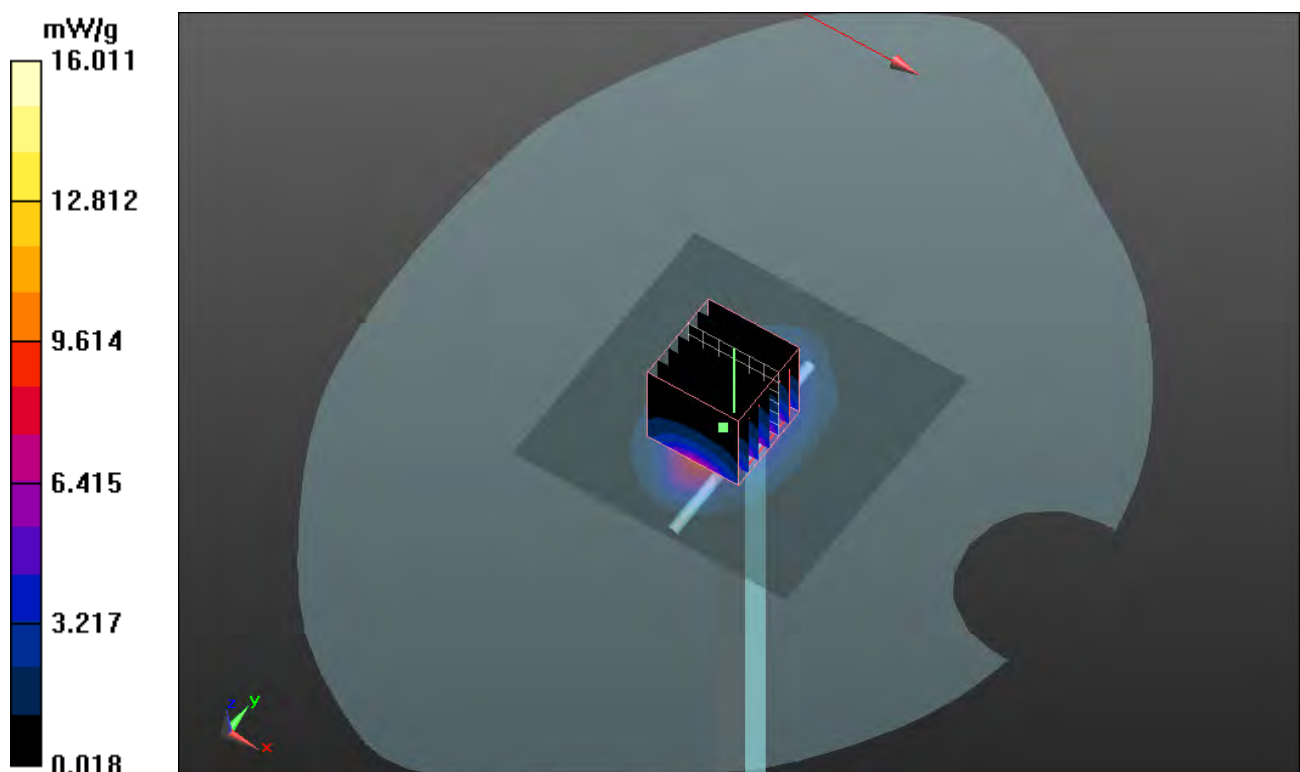
Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.011 mW/g

System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 105.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 20.498 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.38 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.837 mW/g



System Check_MSL1900_20110804

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz D1900V2

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

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.553$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.068$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

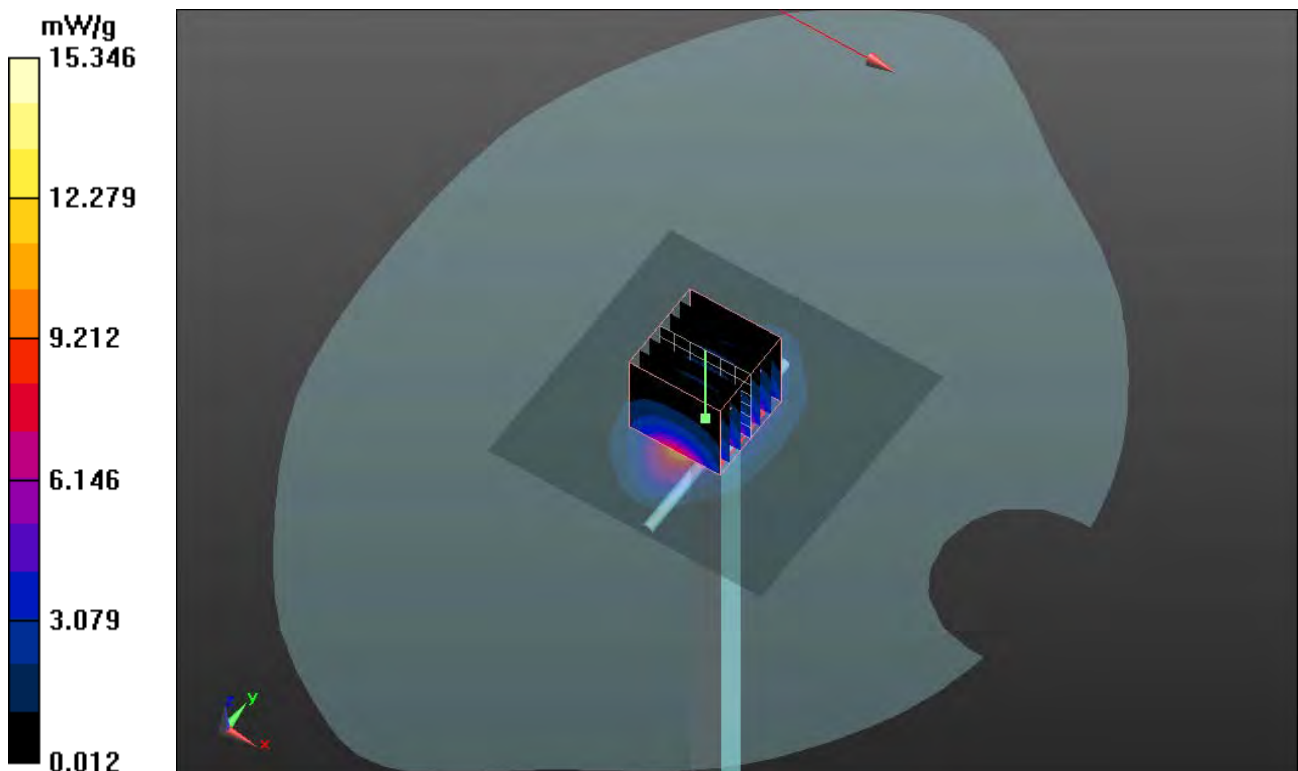
Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.346 mW/g

System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 100.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.801 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.6 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.217 mW/g



P11 GSM850_Right Cheek_Ch190_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042
Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.902 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.989$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Ambient Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $21.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.142 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

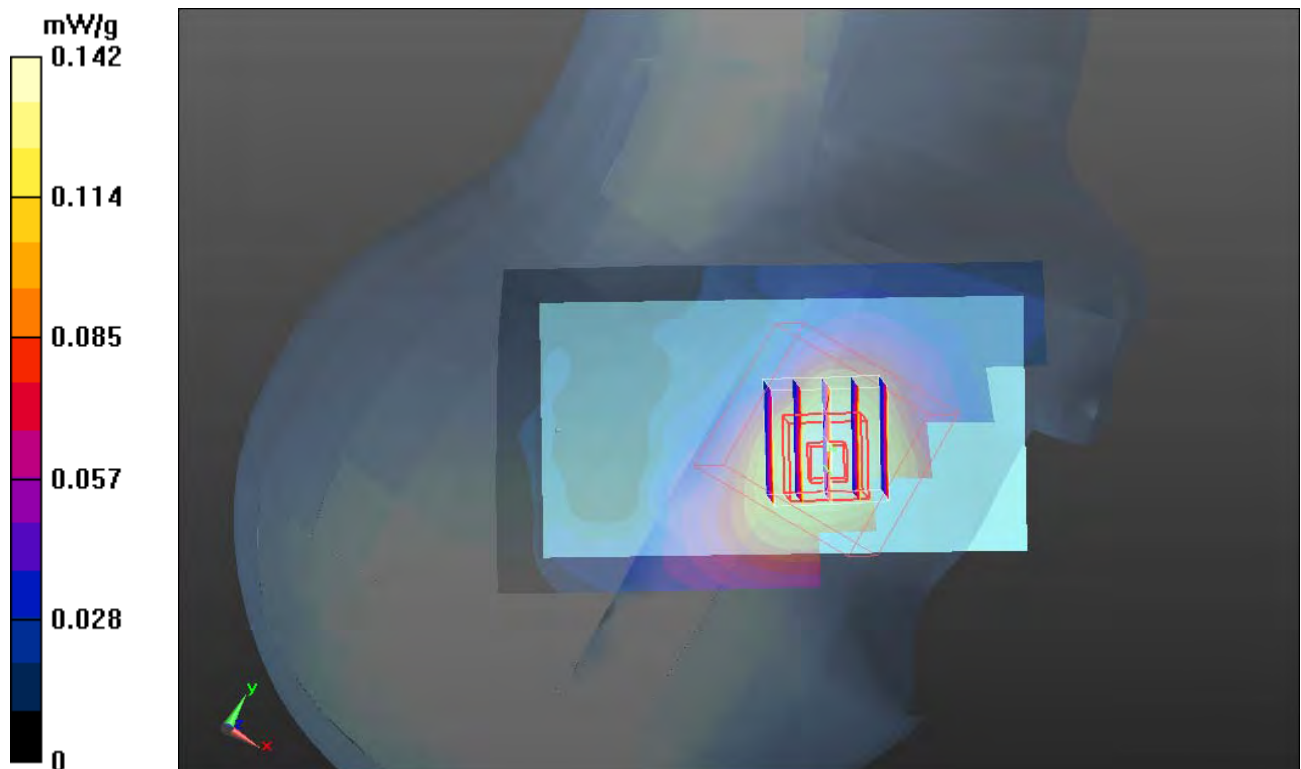
$dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.963 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.155 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.121 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.090 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.140 mW/g



P12 GSM850_Right Tilt_Ch190_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.902$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.989$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.077 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 3.613 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.103 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.053 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.080 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

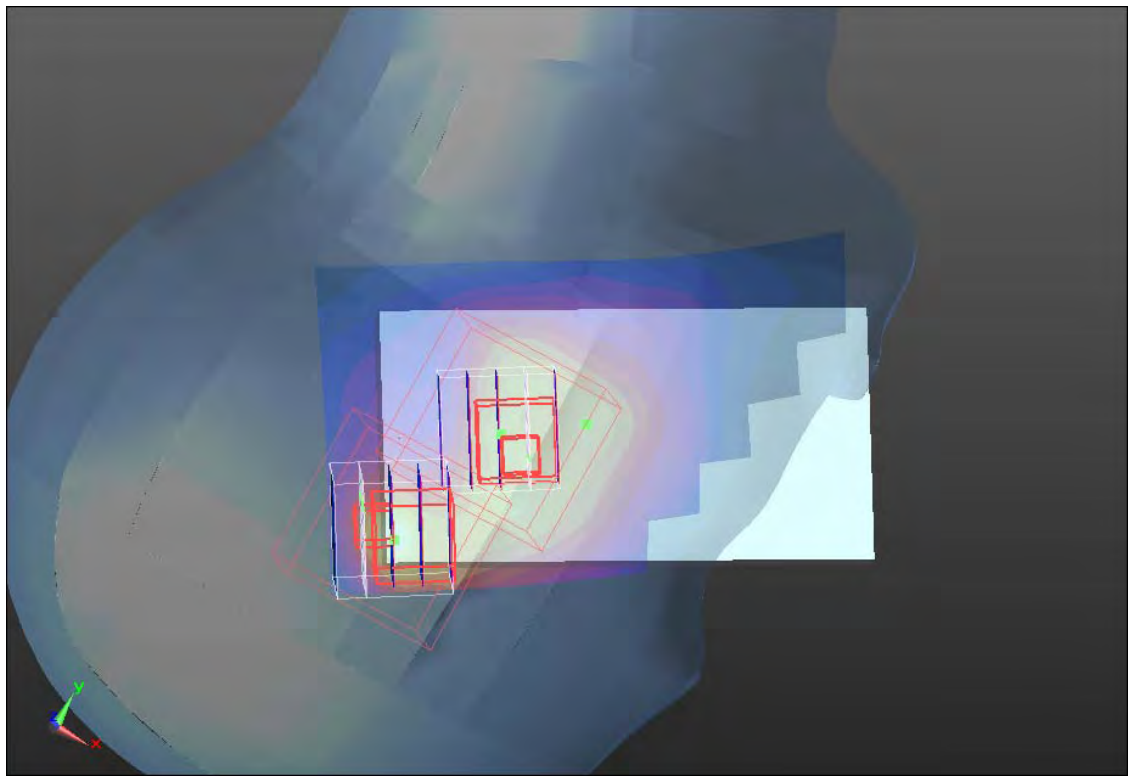
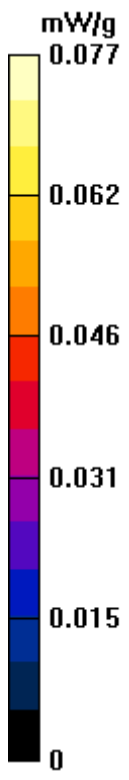
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 3.613 V/m; Power Drift = 0.39 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.068 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.052 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.061 mW/g



P13 GSM850_Left Cheek_Ch190_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042
Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.902 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.989$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Ambient Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $21.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.227 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

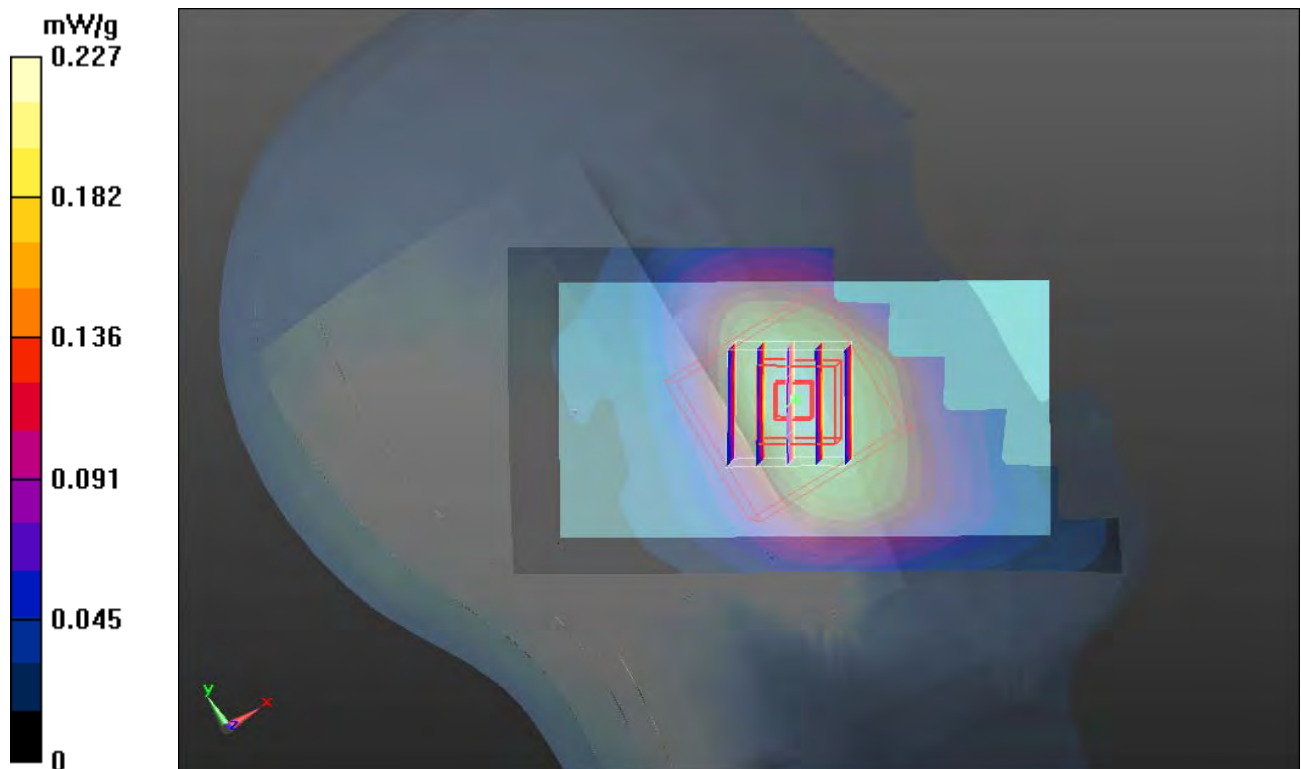
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.534 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.245 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.198 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.225 mW/g



P14 GSM850_Left Tilted_Ch190_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.902$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.989$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.142 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

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

Reference Value = 9.506 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0057 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.155 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.124 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.096 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.141 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid:

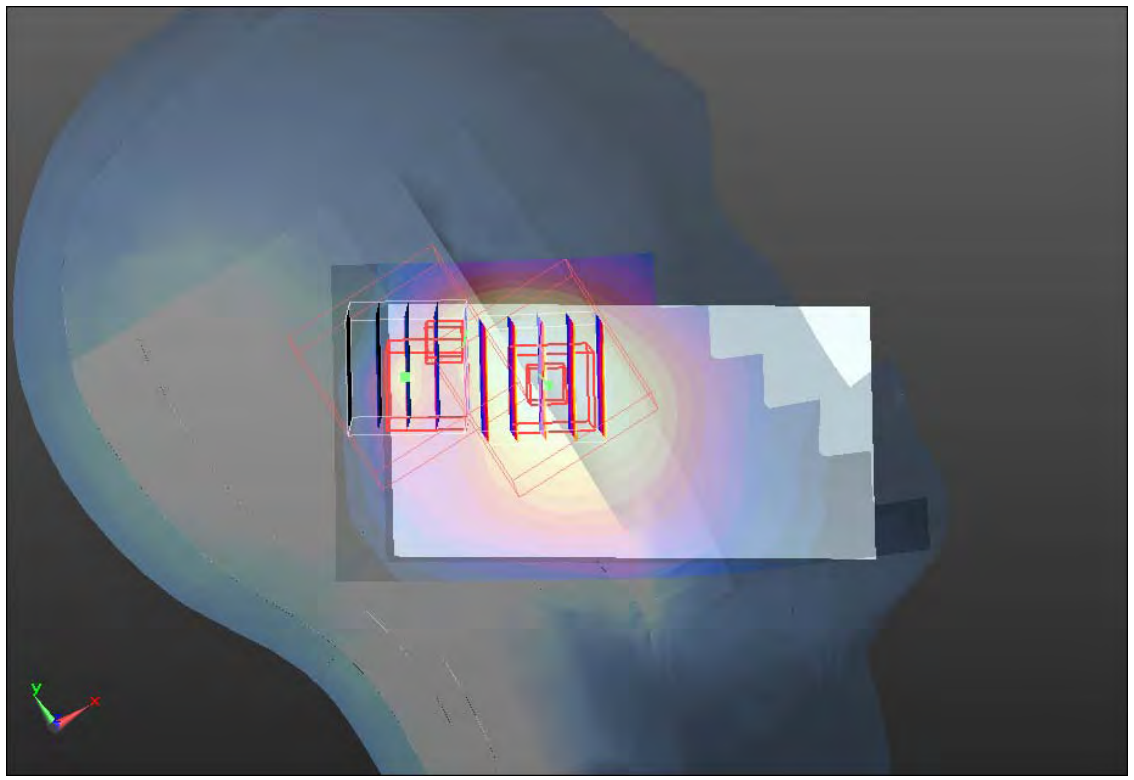
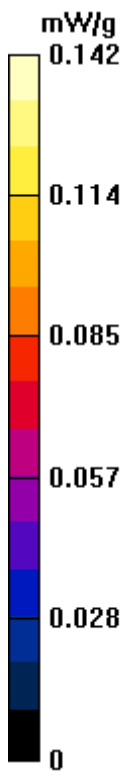
$dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 9.506 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0057 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.118 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.073 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.049 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.102 mW/g



P42 GSM850_Left Cheek_Ch190_Sample2_Battery2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.902$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.989$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.189 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.439 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.137 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.109 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.066 mW/g

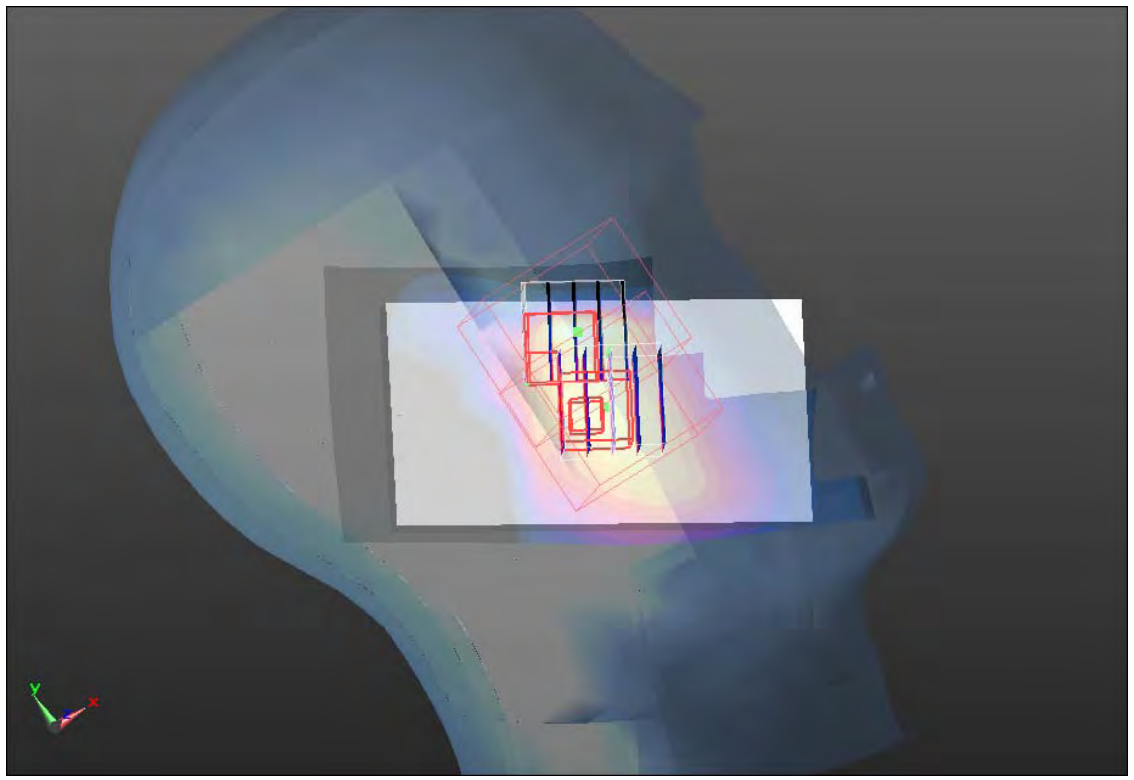
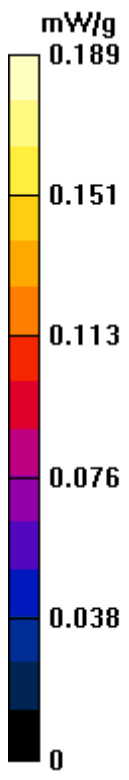
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.134 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.439 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.150 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.112 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.091 mW/g



P31 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.068 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 1.262 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.080 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.055 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.068 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

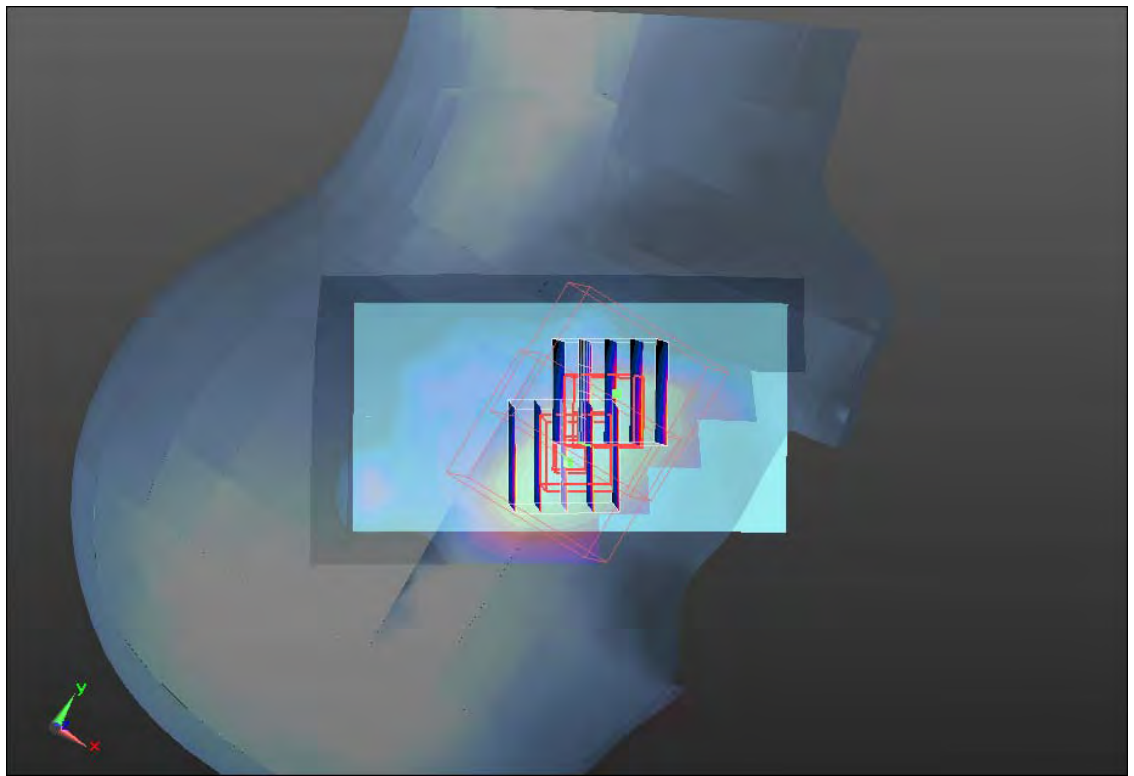
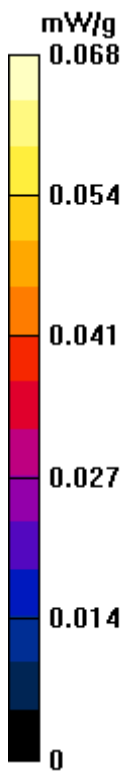
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 1.262 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.078 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.053 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.032 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.067 mW/g



P32 GSM1900_Right Tilted_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.086 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

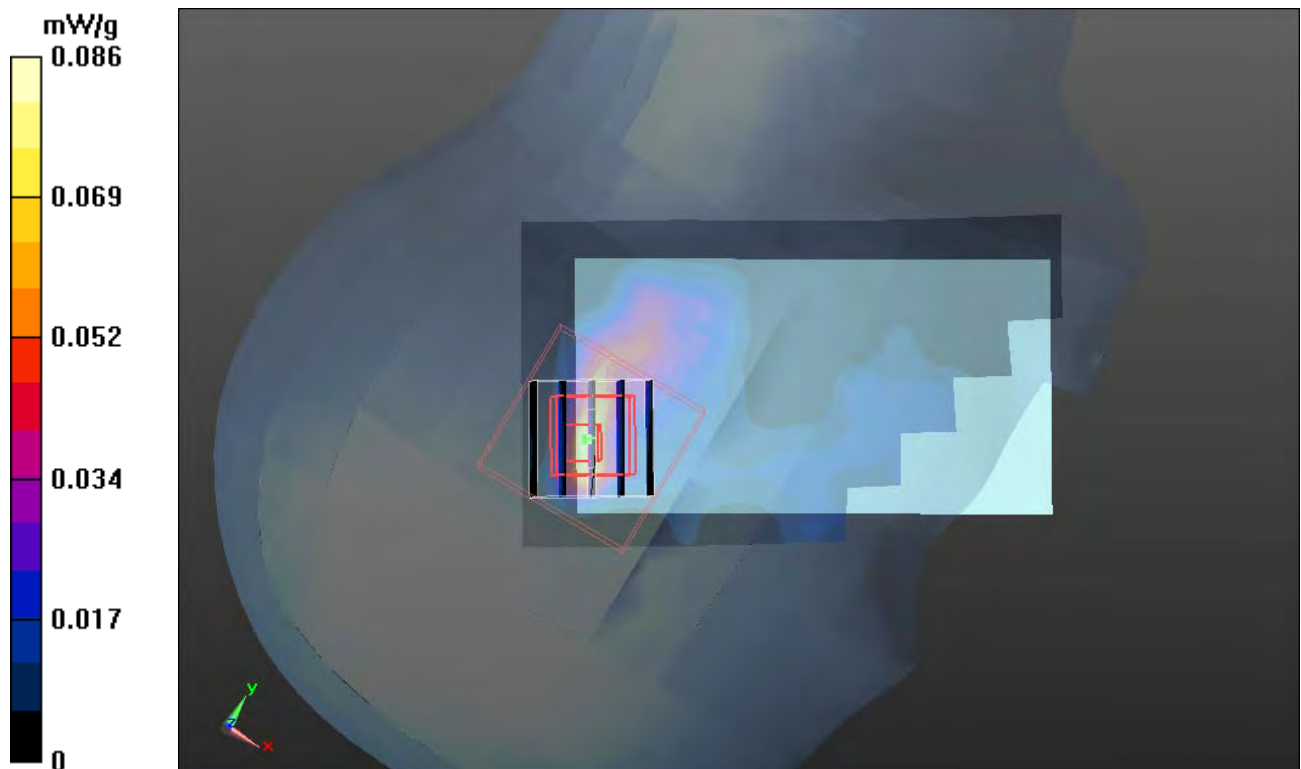
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.557 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.064 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.038 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.020 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.056 mW/g



P33 GSM1900_Left Cheek_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.205 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

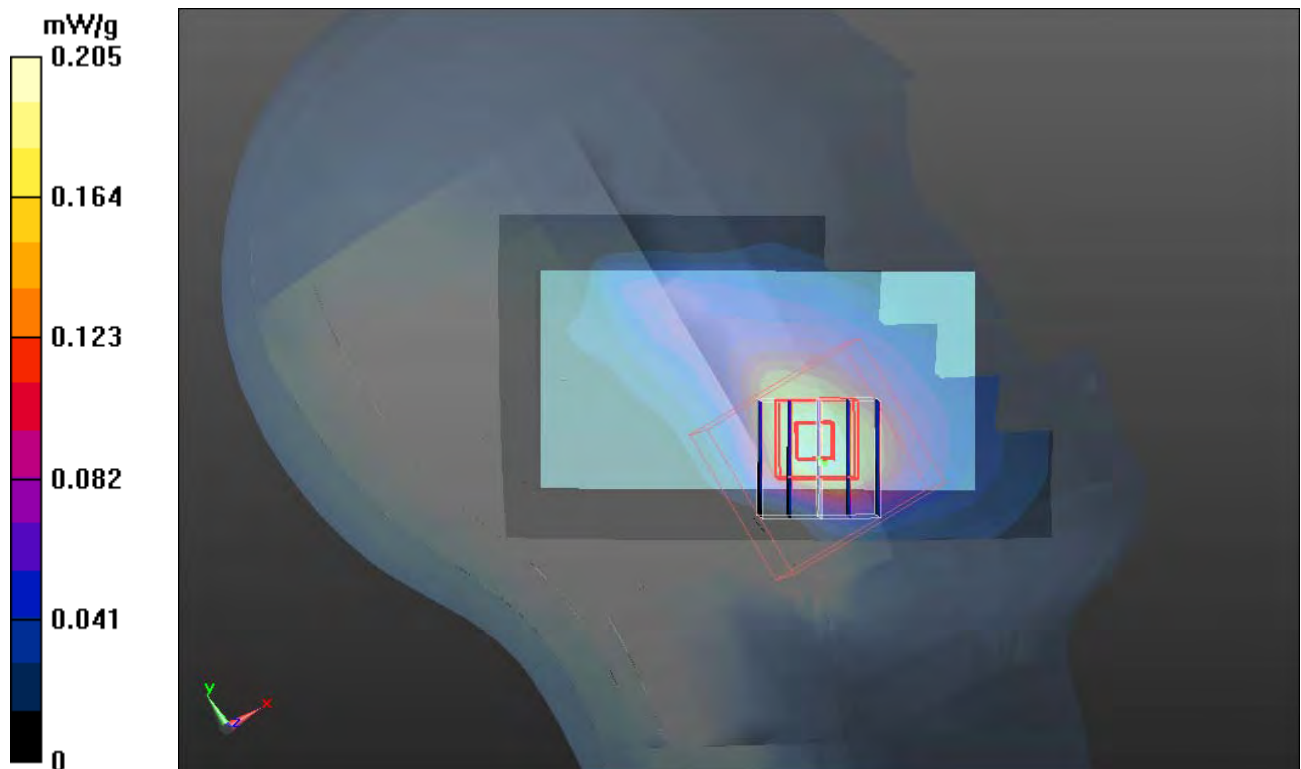
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 2.917 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.241 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.157 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.096 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.194 mW/g



P34 GSM1900_Left Tilted_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.060 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

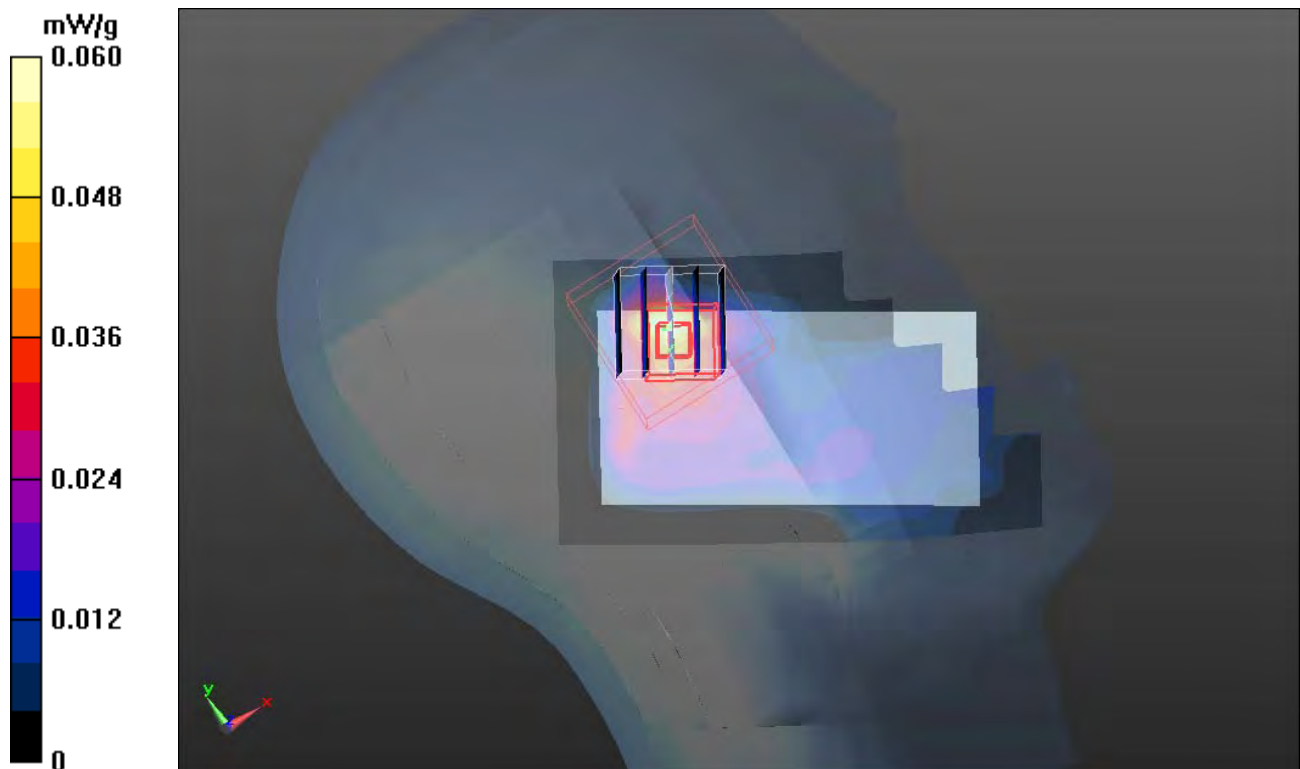
$dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 3.177 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.046 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.033 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.041 mW/g



P46 GSM1900_Left Cheek_Ch661_Sample2_Battery2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.158 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

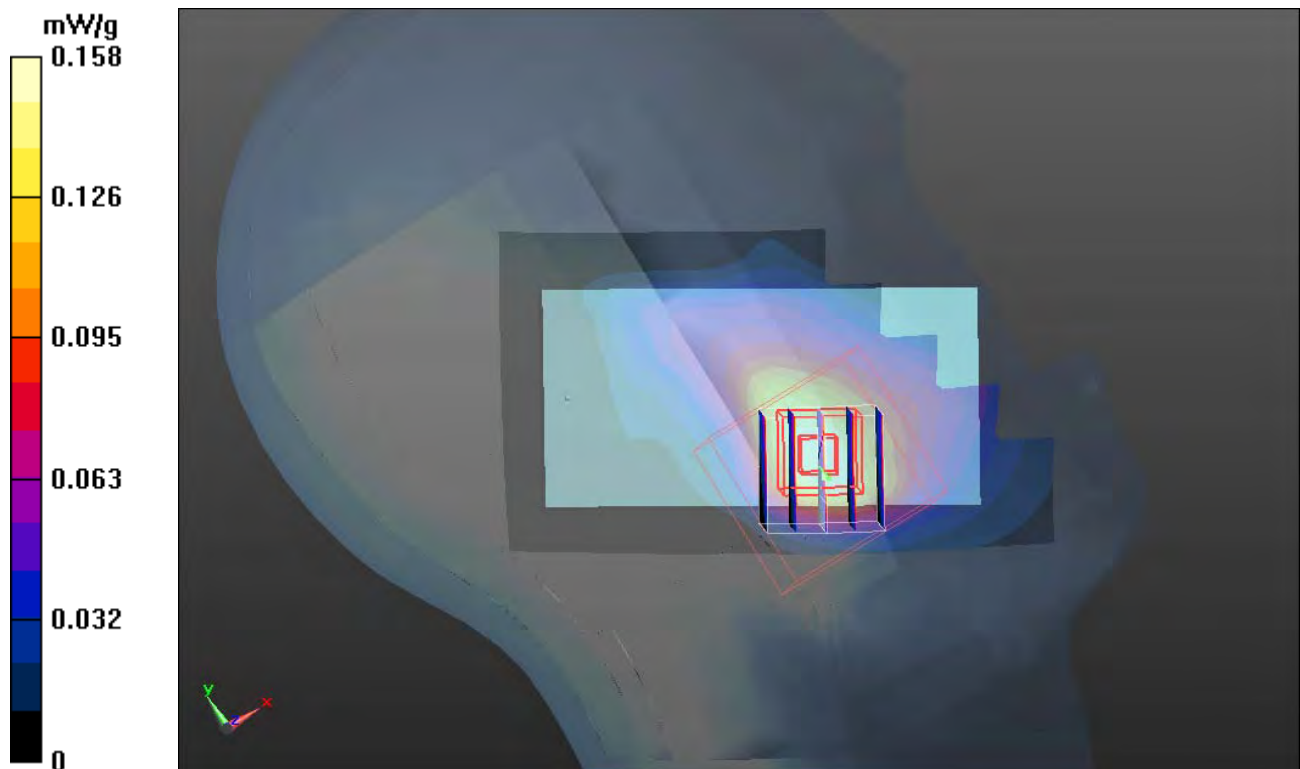
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.785 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.196 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.131 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.082 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.160 mW/g



P01 WCDMA V_Right Cheek_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

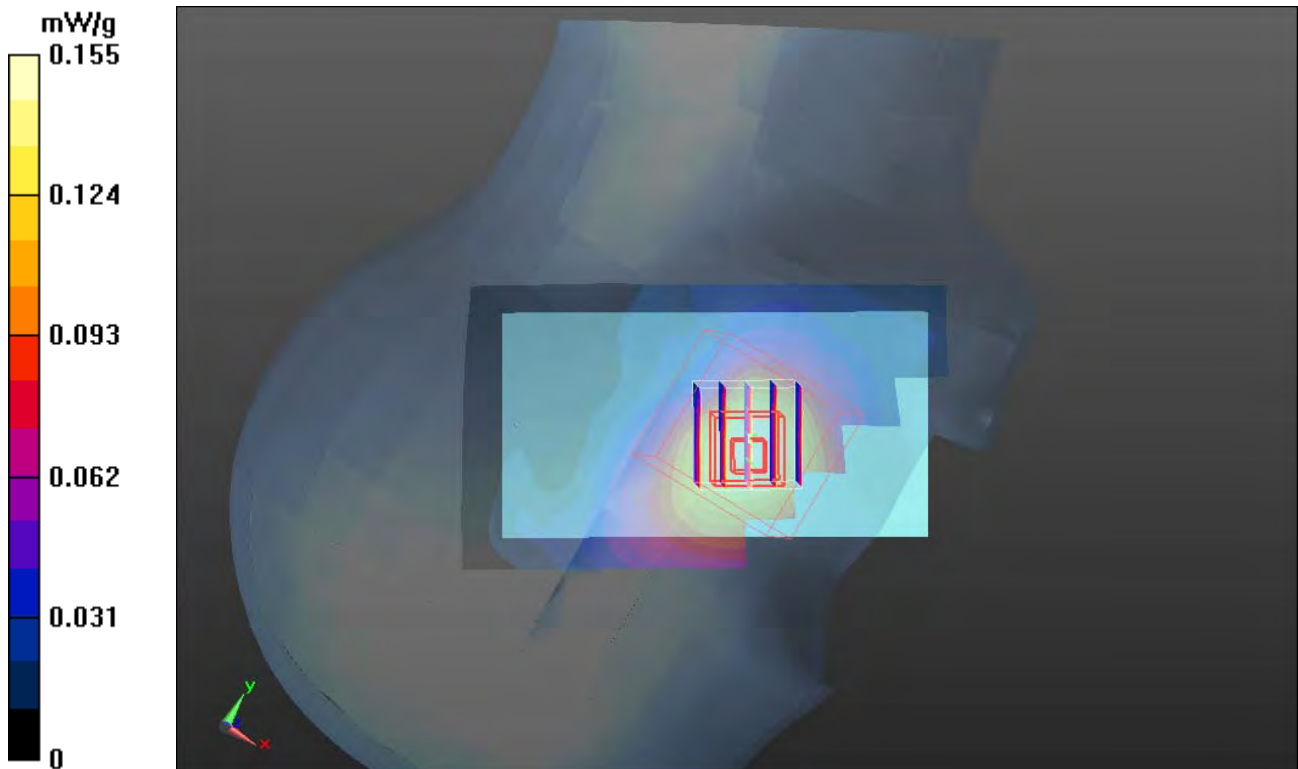
Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.901$ mho/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 39.997$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.155 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.681 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.165 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.130 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.098 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.151 mW/g



P02 WCDMA V_Right Tilted_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.901$ mho/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 39.997$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.072 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

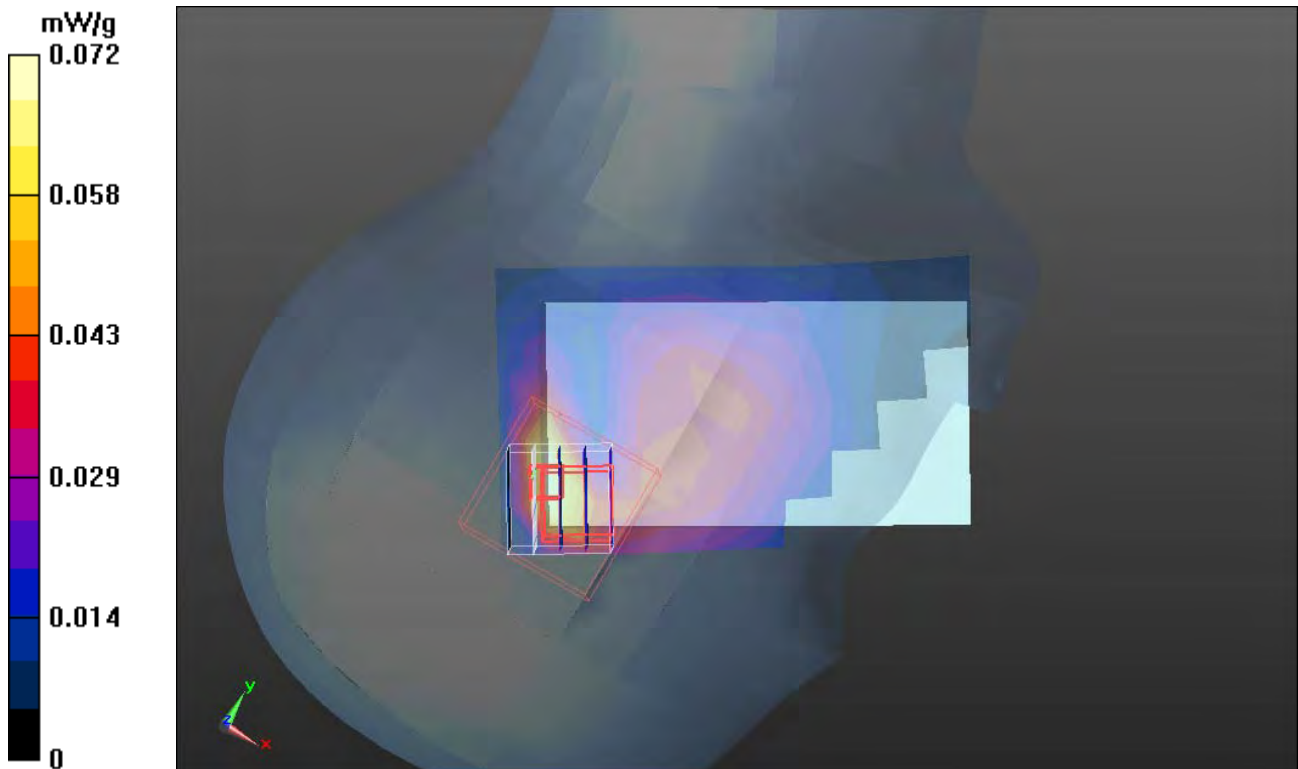
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.281 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.104 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.048 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.070 mW/g



P03 WCDMA V_Left Cheek_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.901$ mho/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 39.997$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.194 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

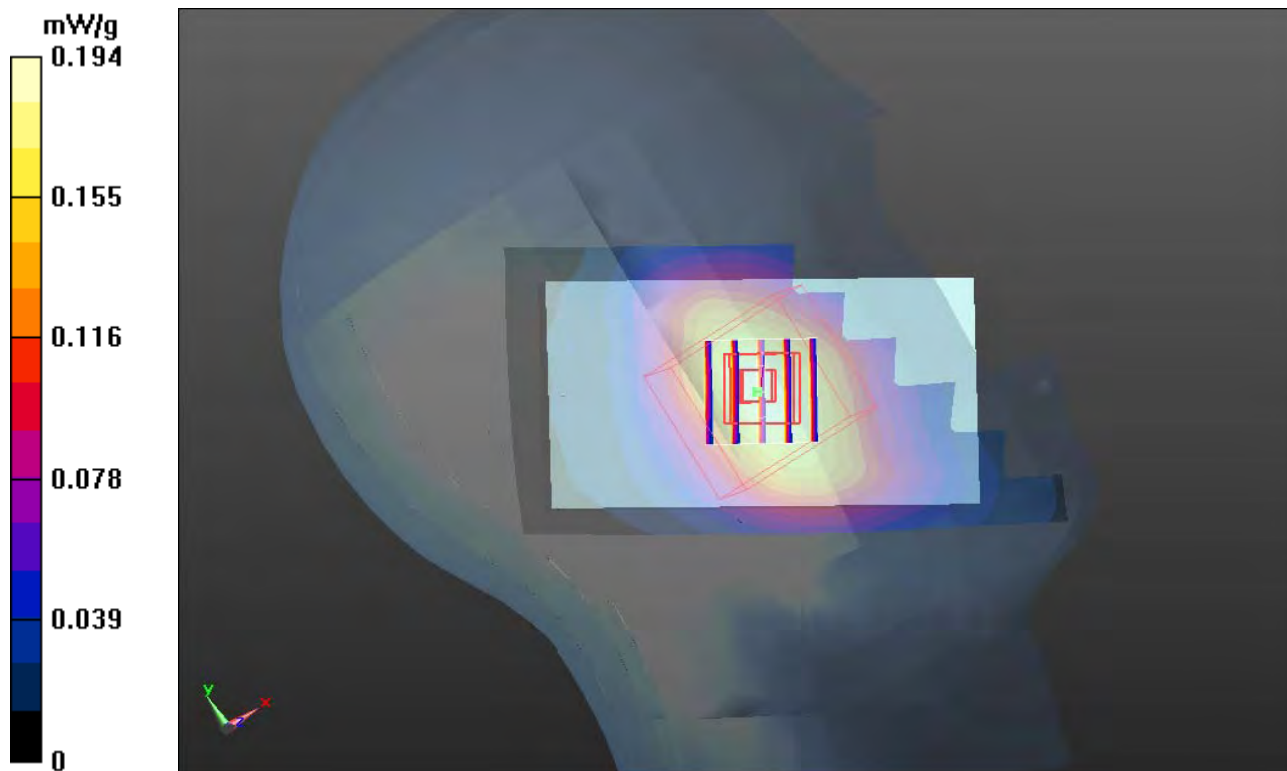
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 4.466 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.211 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.169 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.128 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.193 mW/g



P04 WCDMA V_Left Tilted_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.901$ mho/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 39.997$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.124 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

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

Reference Value = 7.883 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.090 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.056 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.038 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.079 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid:

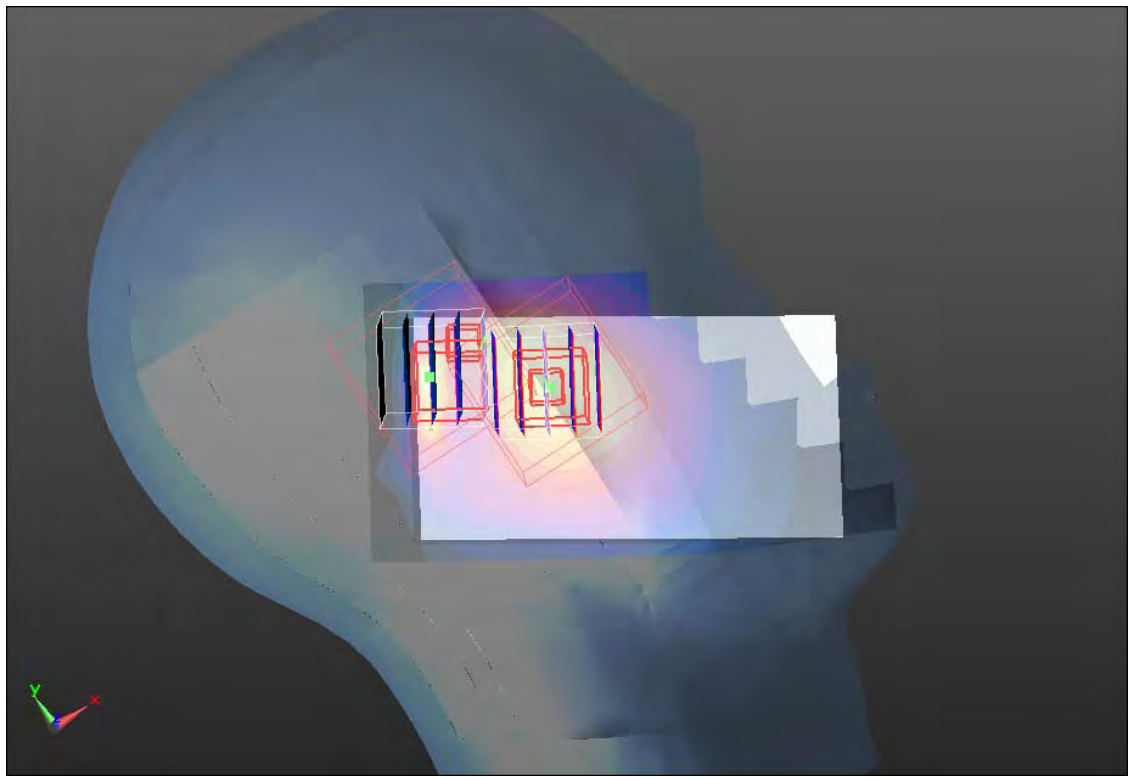
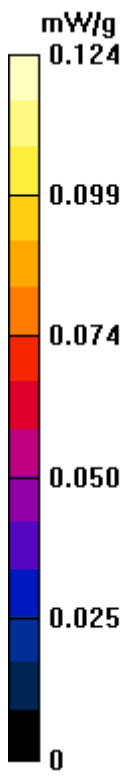
$dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 7.883 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.114 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.090 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.069 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.102 mW/g



P41 WCDMA V_Left Cheek_Ch4182_Sample2_Battery2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL850_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.901$ mho/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 39.997$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 22.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.21, 10.21, 10.21); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.179 mW/g

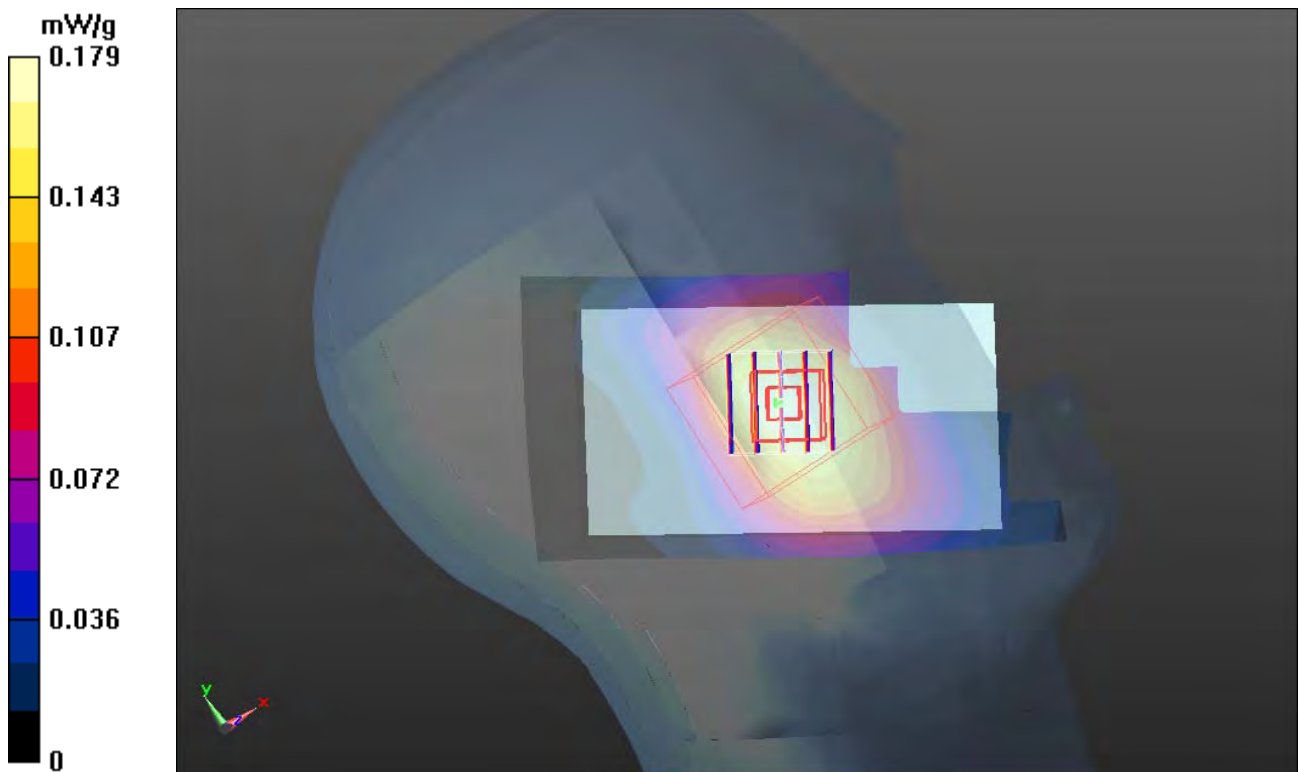
Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.195 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.197 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.159 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.121 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.182 mW/g



P21 WCDMA II_Right Cheek_Ch9400_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.233 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

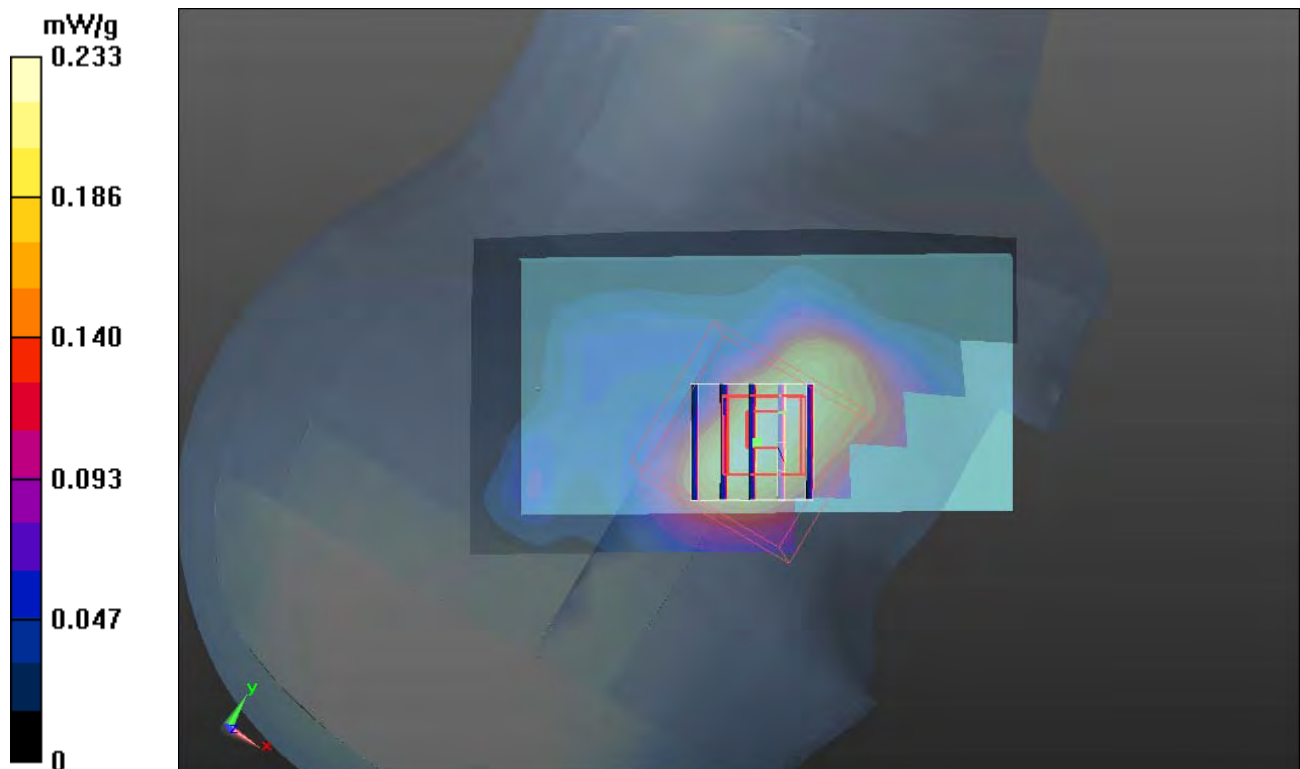
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 2.583 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.275 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.189 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.124 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.231 mW/g



P22 WCDMA II_Right Tilted_Ch9400_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.136 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 6.978 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.195 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.105 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.052 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.147 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

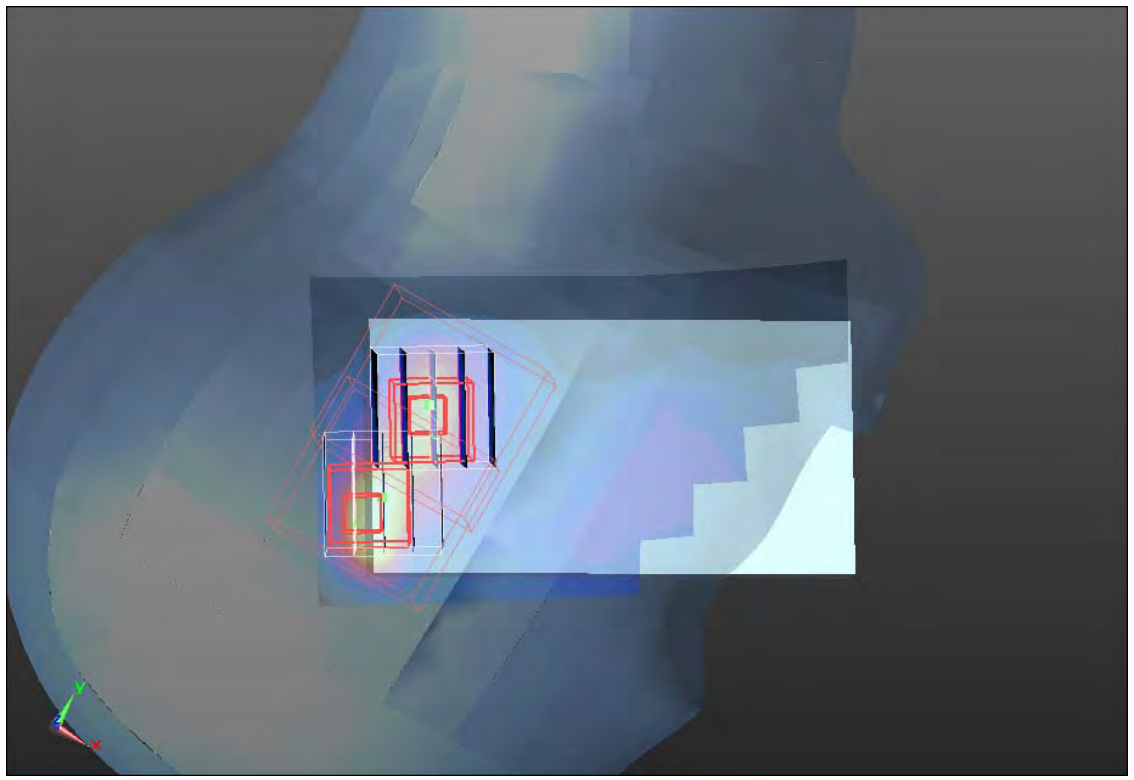
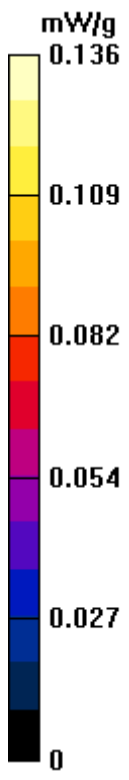
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 6.978 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.125 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.083 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.050 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.104 mW/g



P23 WCDMA II_Left Cheek_Ch9400_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.457 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

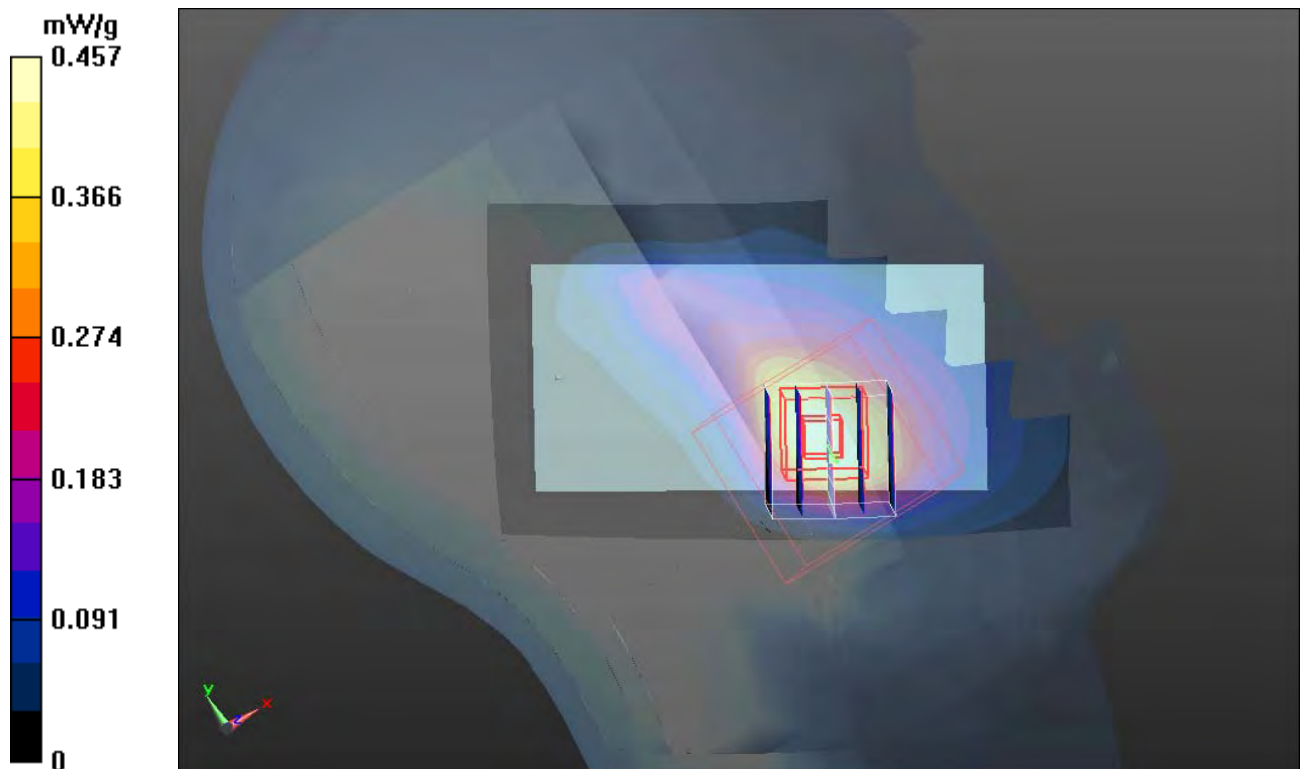
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 4.286 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.574 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.376 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.229 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.460 mW/g



P24 WCDMA II_Left Tilted_Ch9400_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.157 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

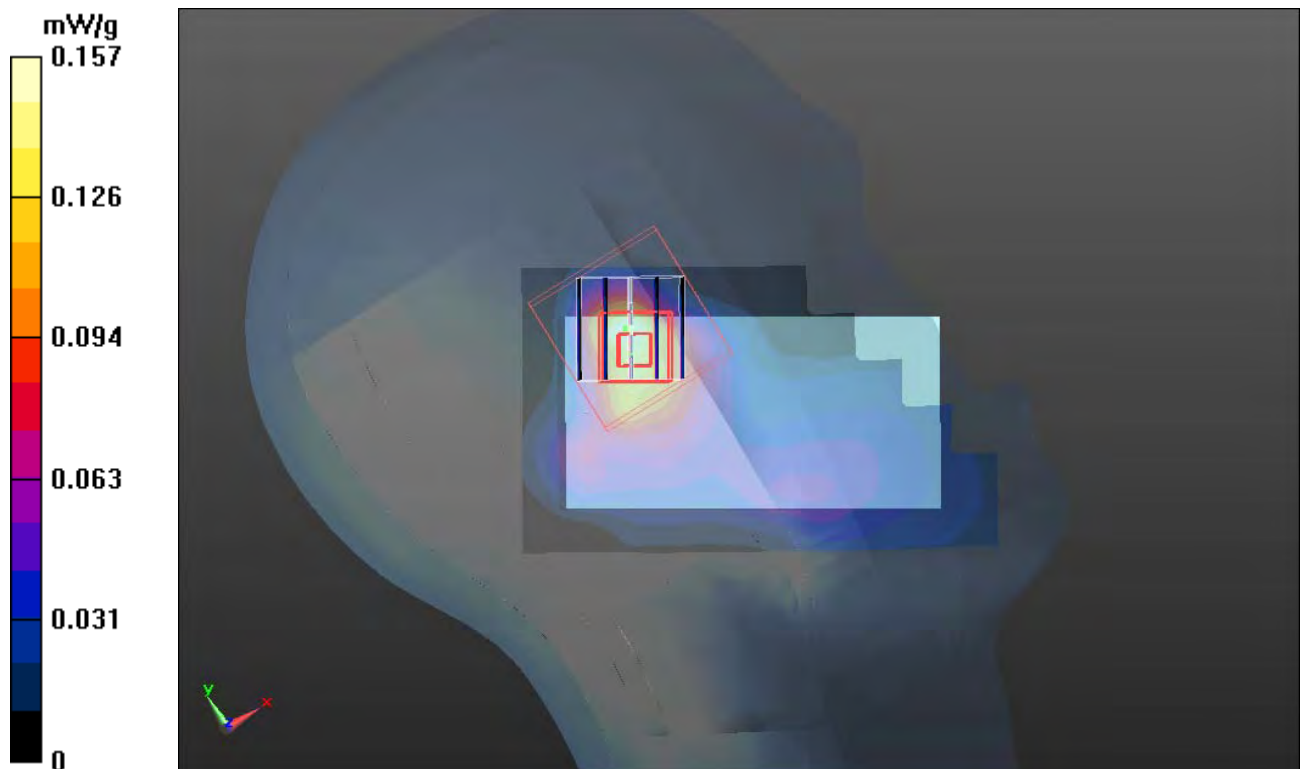
$dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 5.382 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.166 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.110 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.068 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.138 mW/g



P45 WCDMA II_Left Cheek_Ch9400_Sample2_Battery2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900_0803 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.416$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.435 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

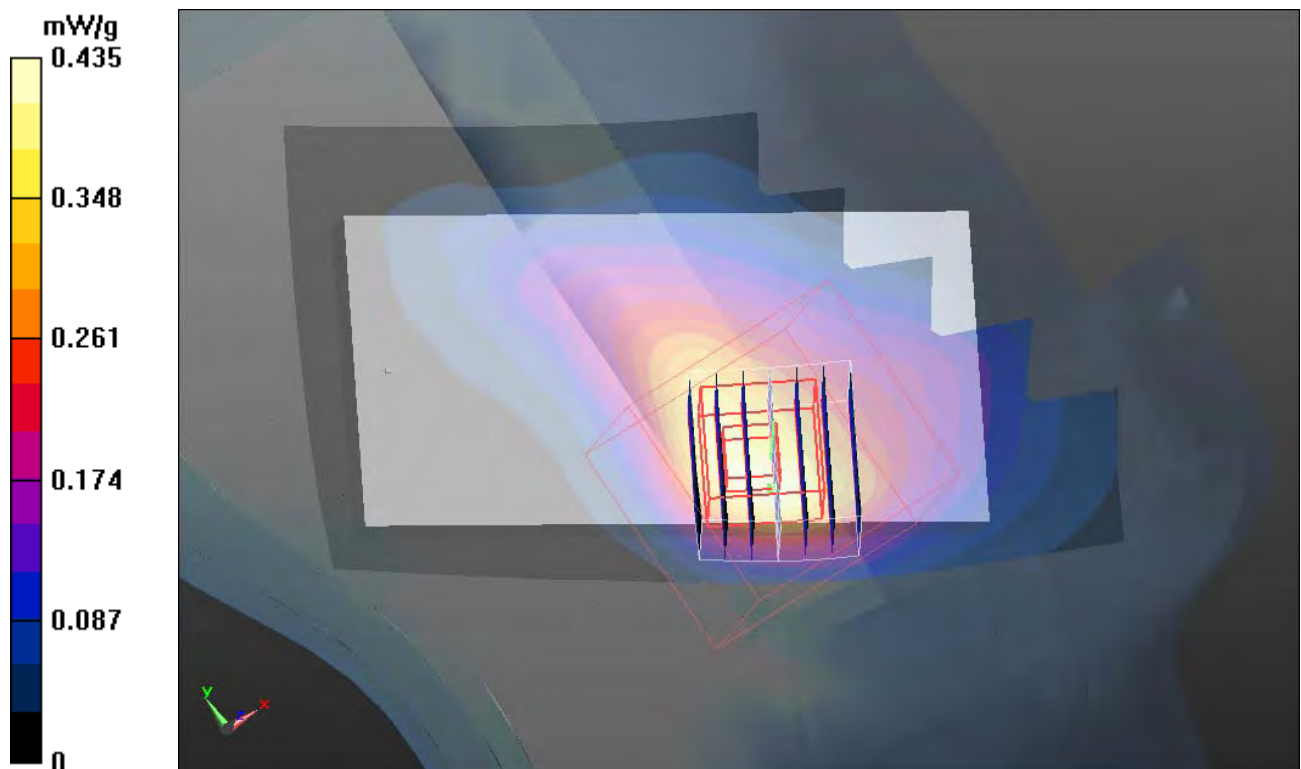
grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 3.158 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.499 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.337 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.212 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.359 mW/g



P15 GSM850_ GPRS10_Front Face_1cm_Ch190_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.988 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.538$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $22.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $21.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.226 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

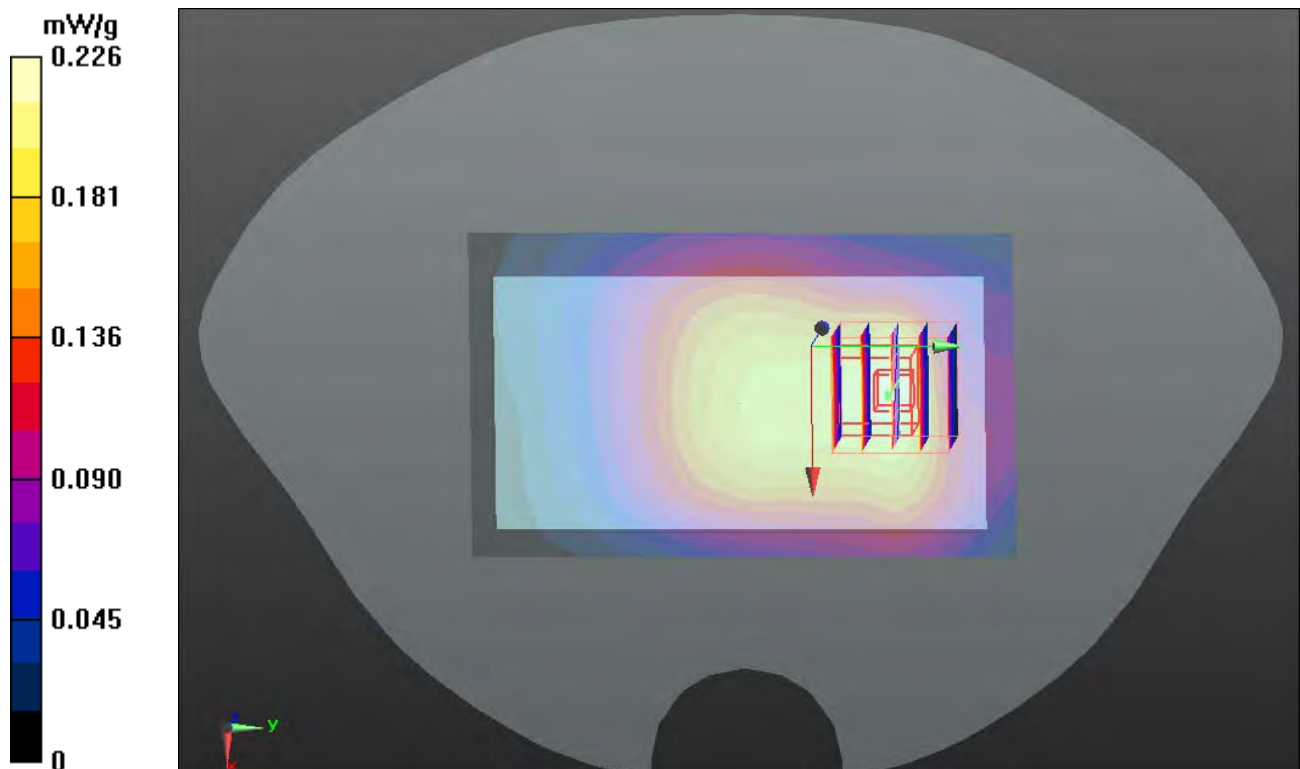
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 13.972 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.240 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.180 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.133 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.211 mW/g



P18 GSM850_ GPRS10_ Rear Face_ 1cm_ Ch190_ Sample1_ Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.538$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.259 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 24.549 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.631 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.912 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.490 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.314 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

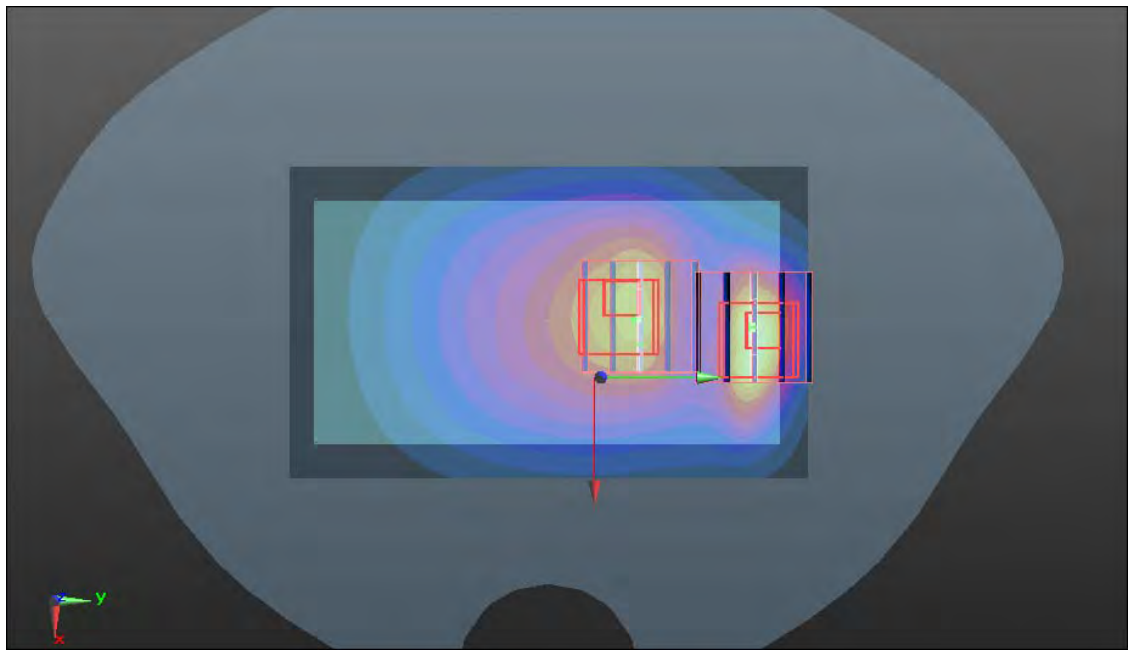
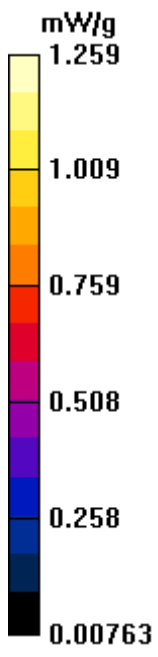
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 24.549 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.023 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.633 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.383 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.815 mW/g



P16 GSM850_ GPRS10_ Left Side_1cm_ Ch190_ Sample1_ Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.988 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.538$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.1 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.268 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

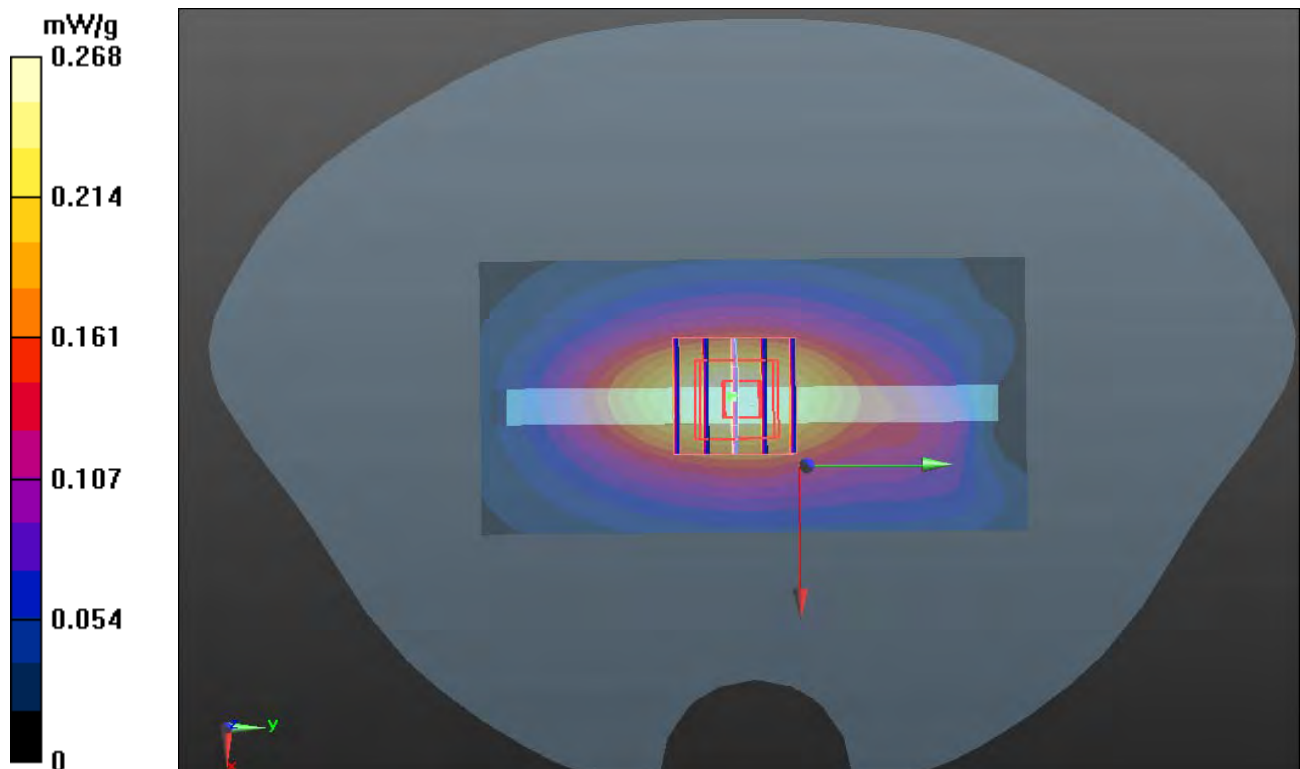
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 16.603 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.311 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.215 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.145 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.268 mW/g



P17 GSM850_ GPRS10_ Right Side_ 1cm_ Ch190_ Sample1_ Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.988 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.538$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $22.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $21.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.363 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

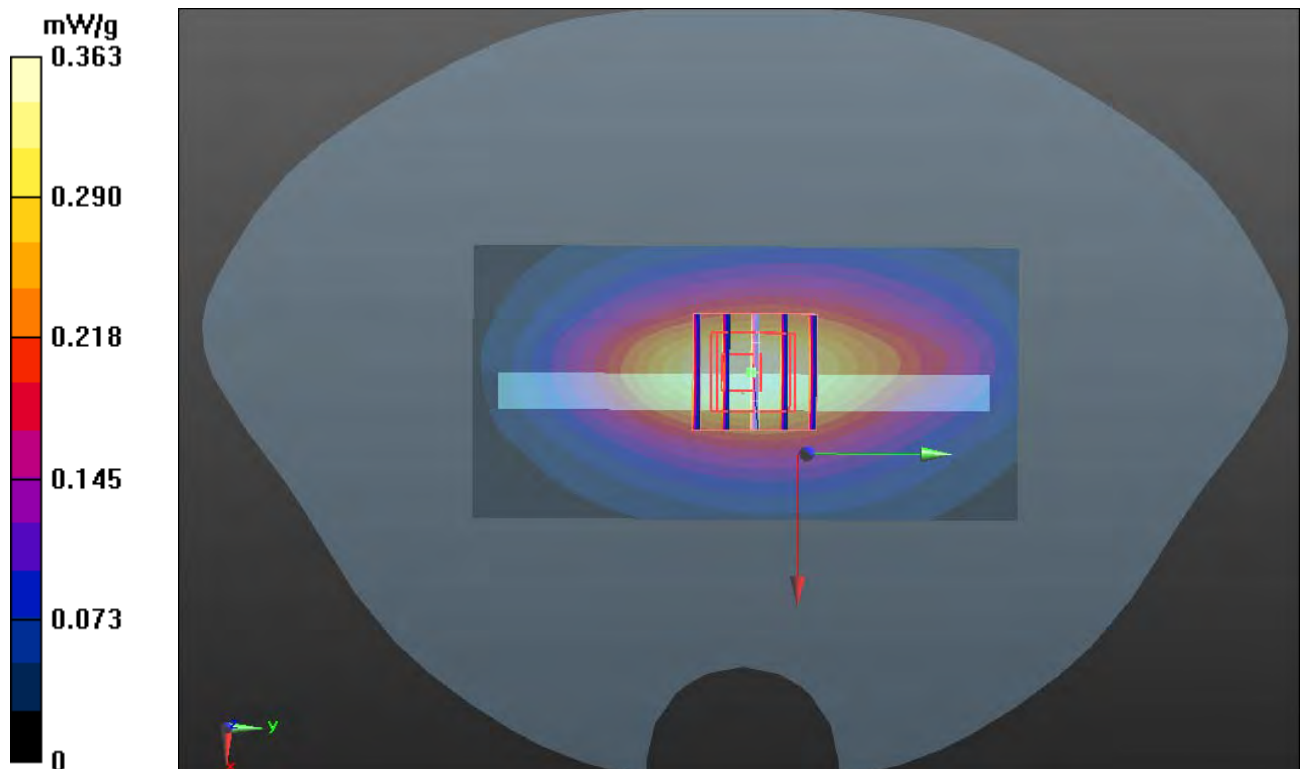
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 19.125 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.438 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.299 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.199 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.378 mW/g



P20 GSM850_ GPRS10_Down Side_1cm_Ch190_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.538$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (71x81x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.387 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 8.433 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.554 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.299 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.157 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.437 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

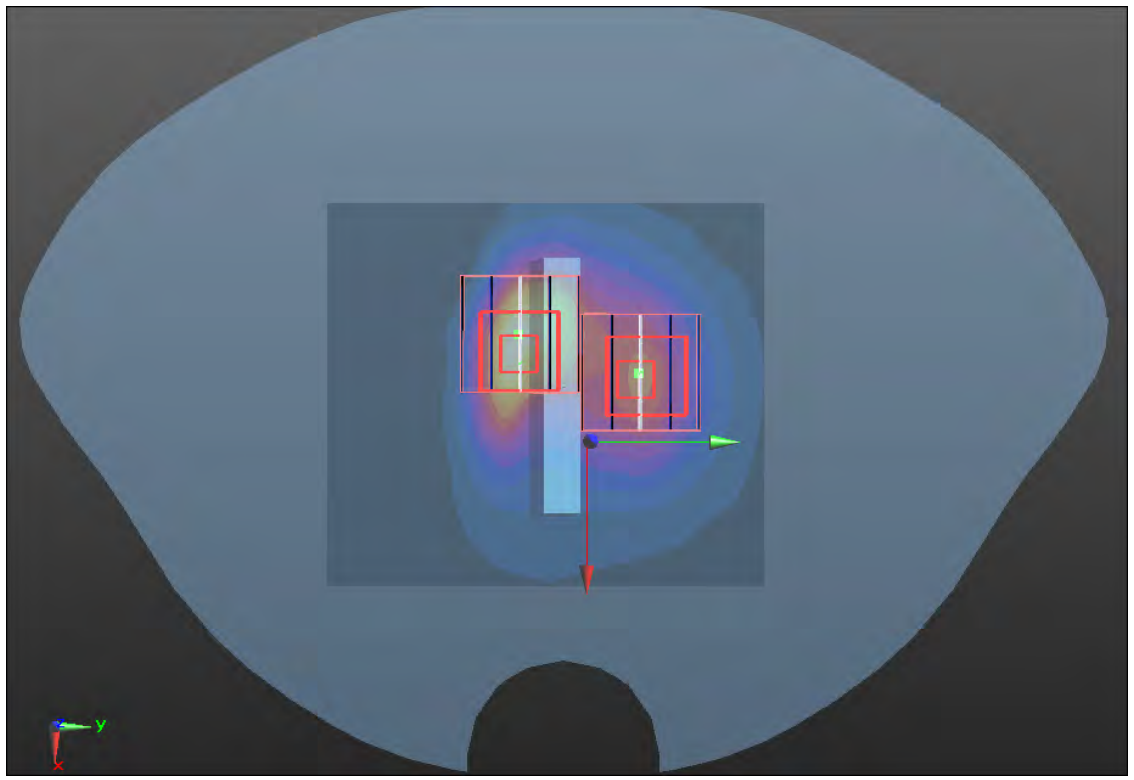
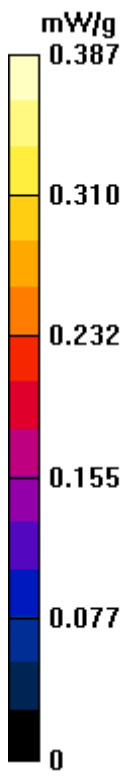
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.433 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.356 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.208 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.123 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.265 mW/g



P66 GSM850_GPRS 10_Rear Face_1cm_Ch128_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL835_0830 Medium parameters used : $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.959$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.965$; ρ

$= 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch128/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.942 mW/g

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.889 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.121 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.793 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.560 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.956 mW/g

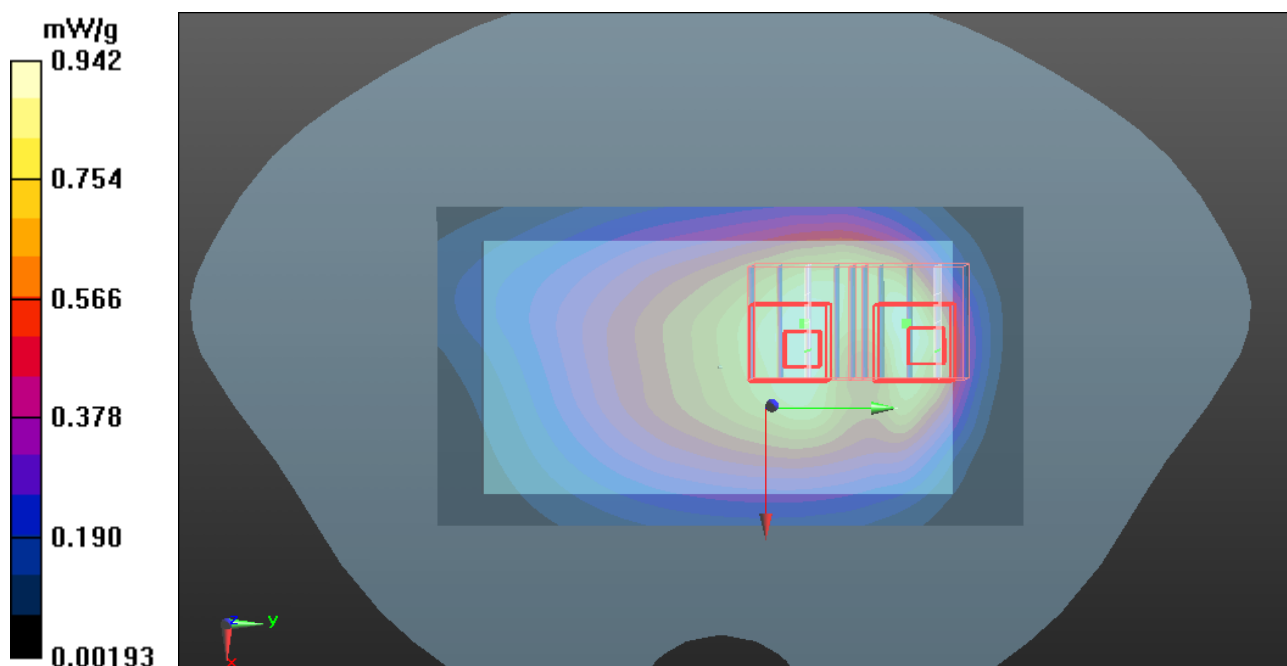
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.889 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.165 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.652 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.382 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.897 mW/g



P67 GSM850_GPRS 10_Rear Face_1cm_Ch251_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL835_0830 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.982$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch251/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.145 mW/g

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.468 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0068 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.232 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.877 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.615 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.060 mW/g

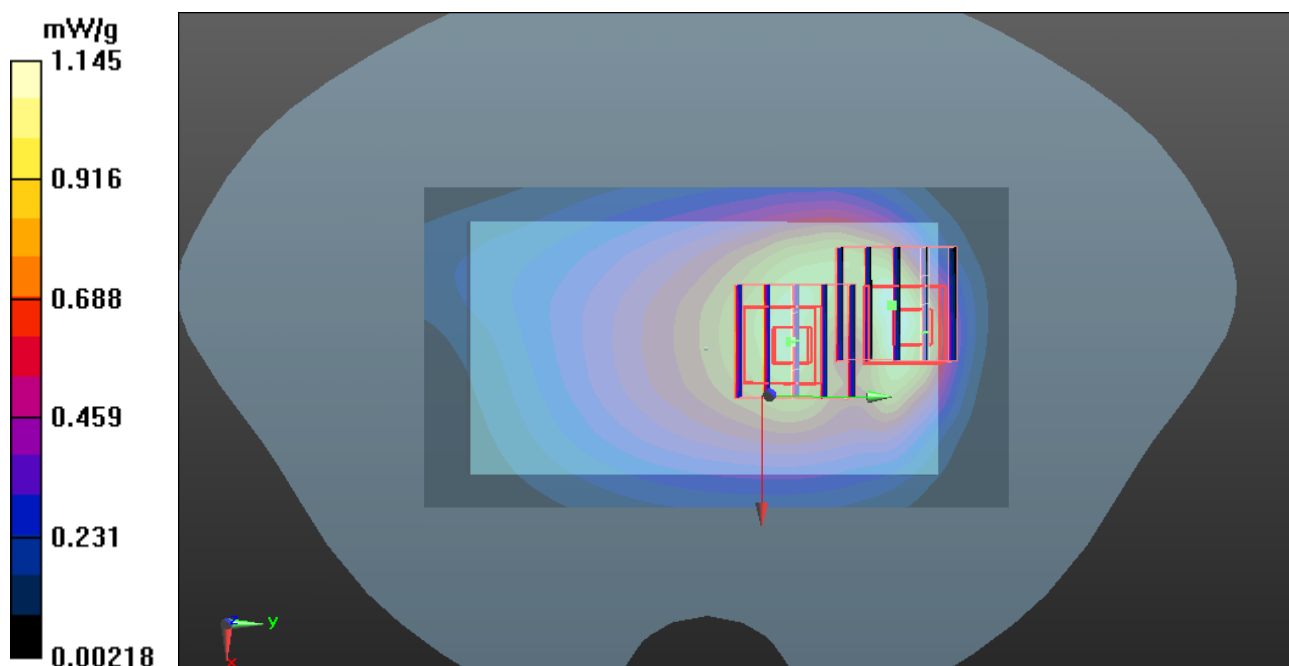
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.468 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0068 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.430 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.793 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.455 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.091 mW/g



P44 GSM850_ GPRS10_ Rear Face_1cm_ Ch190_ Sample2_ Battery2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.538$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.861 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 22.755 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.266 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.710 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.377 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.945 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

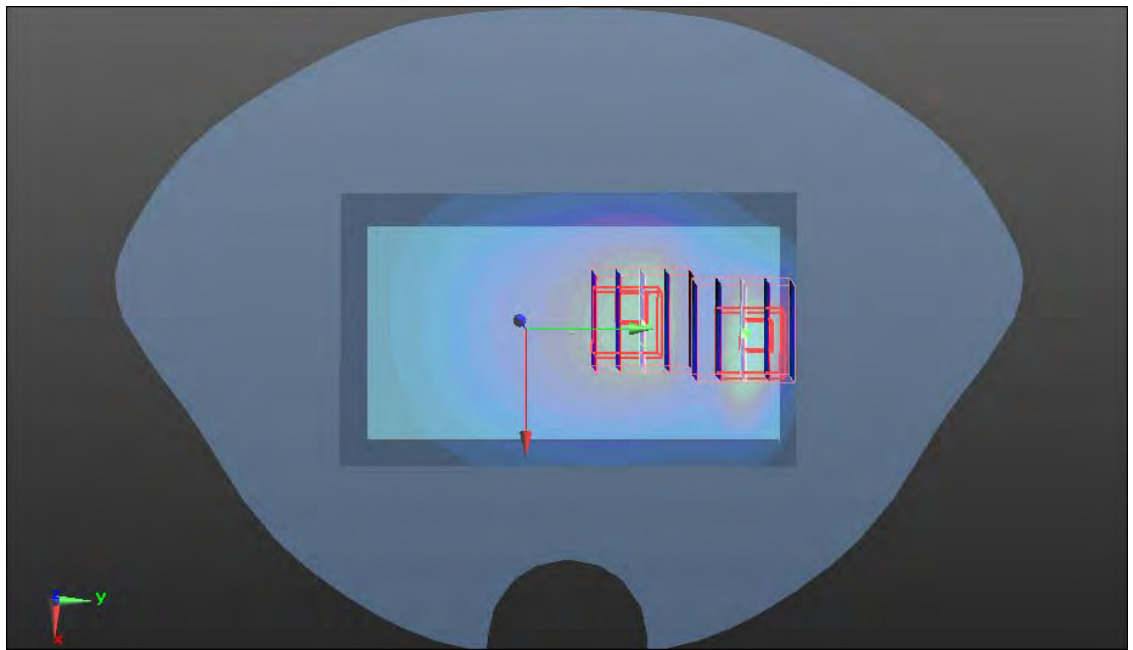
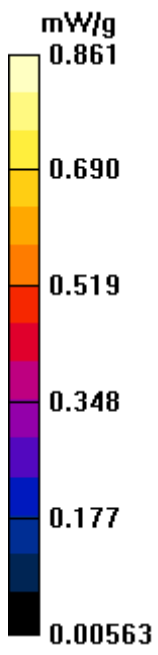
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 22.755 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.835 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.594 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.422 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.721 mW/g



P64 GSM850_GPRS10_Rear Face_1cm_Ch190_Sample1_Battery1_Earphone1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.538$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.0 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch190/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.915 mW/g

Ch190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.245 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.346 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.755 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.400 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.005 mW/g

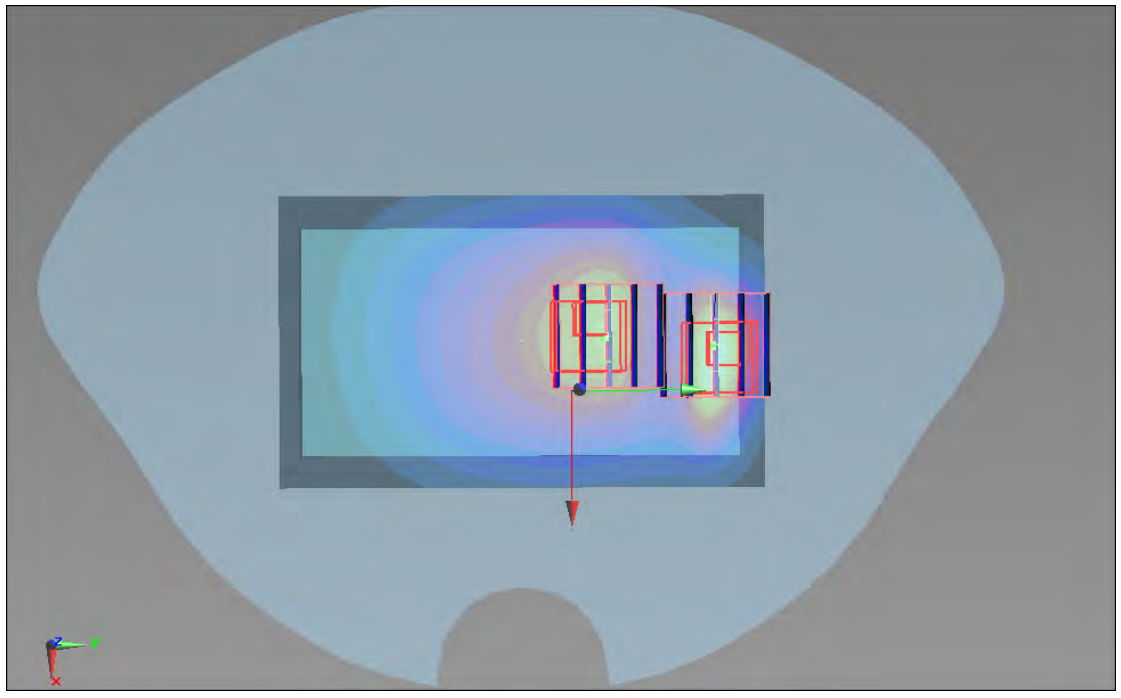
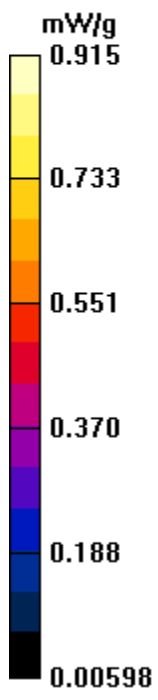
Flat-Section MSL/Flat Section 10mm Mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.245 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.887 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.632 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.448 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.766 mW/g



P68 GSM850_GPRS10_Rear Face_1cm_Ch190_Sample1_Battery1_Earphone2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL850 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 1$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.0 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.0 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Flat-Section MSL/Flat Section 10mm Mid/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.871 mW/g

Flat-Section MSL/Flat Section 10mm Mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 22.128 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.281 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.719 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.381 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.957 mW/g

Flat-Section MSL/Flat Section 10mm Mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

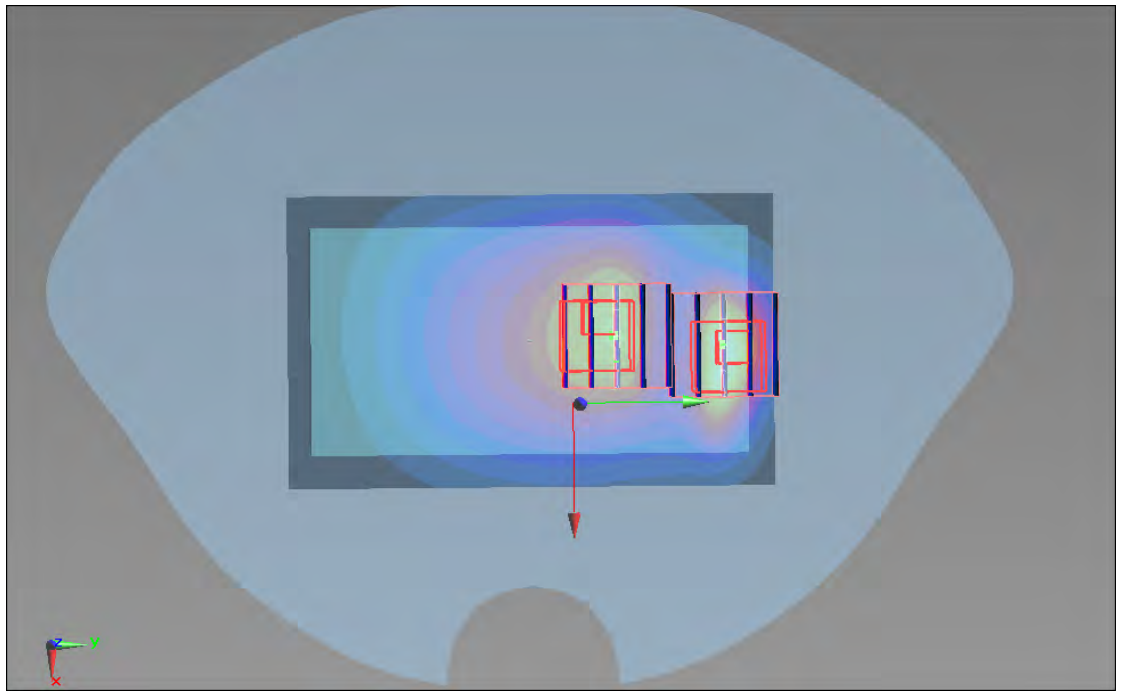
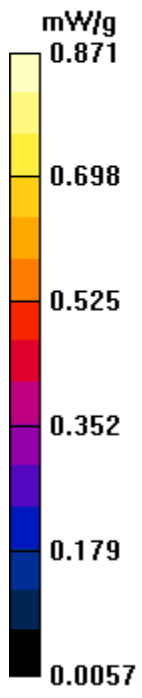
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.128 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.845 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.602 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.427 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.730 mW/g



P35 GSM1900_ GPRS10_Front Face_1cm_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.188 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 1.527 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.208 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.128 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.074 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.169 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

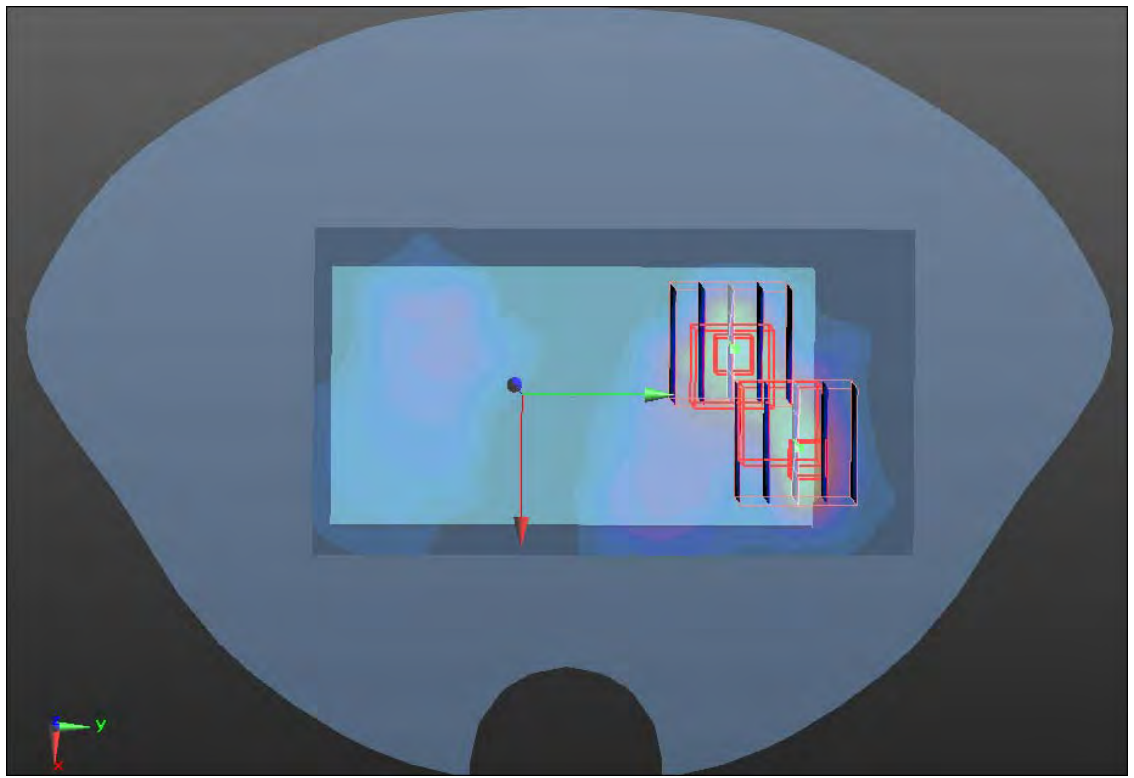
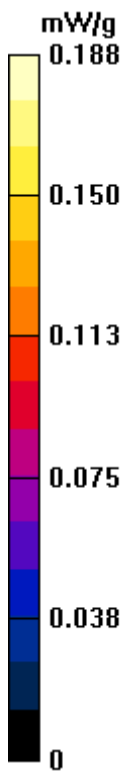
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 1.527 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.226 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.123 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.066 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.163 mW/g



P36 GSM1900_GPRS10_Rear Face_1cm_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.301 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

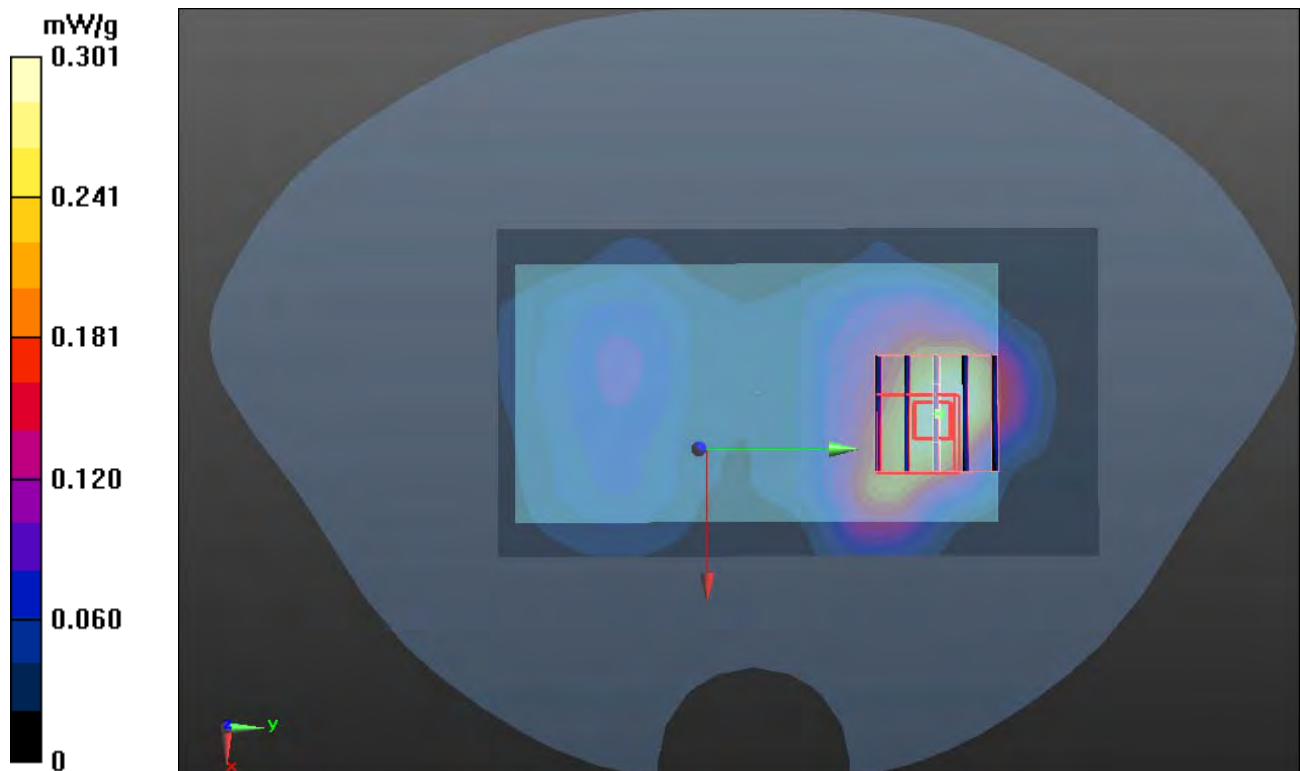
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 3.760 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.386 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.242 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.142 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.329 mW/g



P38 GSM1900_ GPRS10_Left Side_1cm_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.065 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

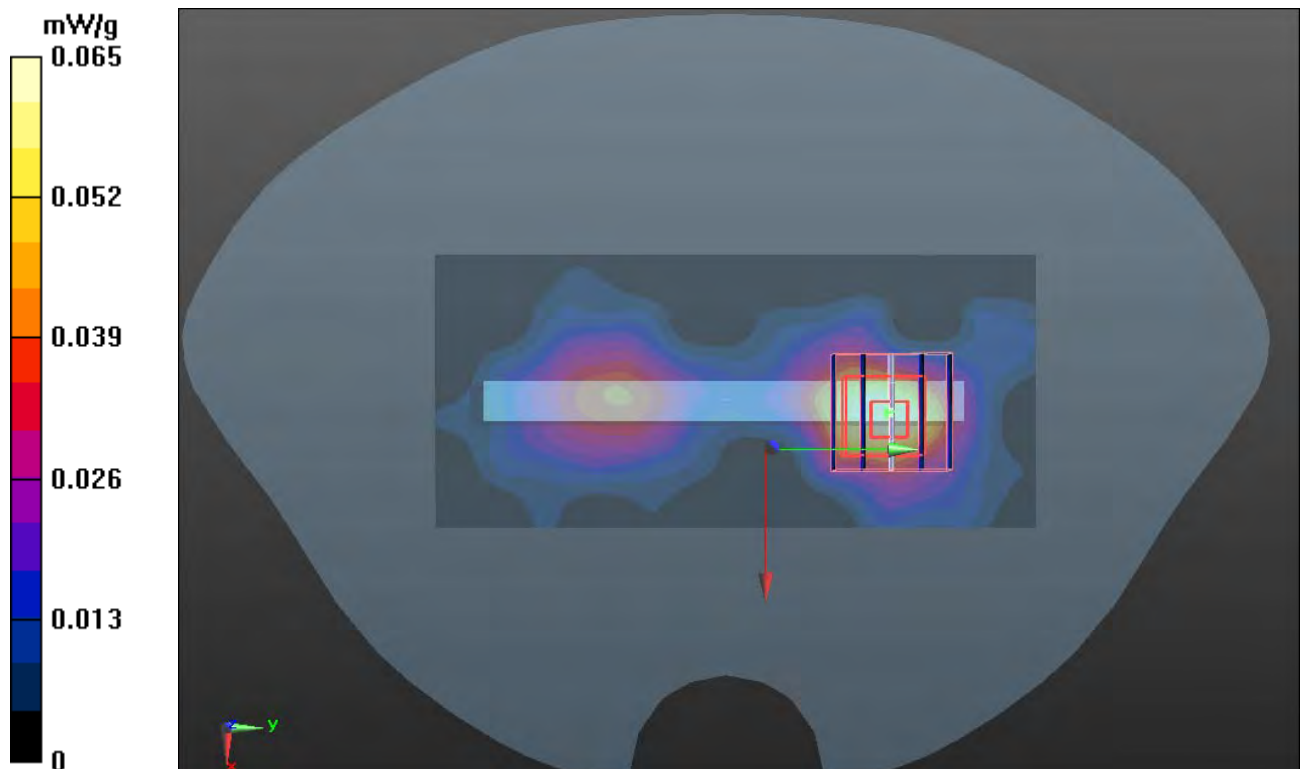
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 2.938 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.080 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.050 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.066 mW/g



P37 GSM1900_ GPRS10_ Right Side_ 1cm_ Ch661_ Sample1_ Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.035 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 1.003 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.020 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.012 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00726 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.016 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

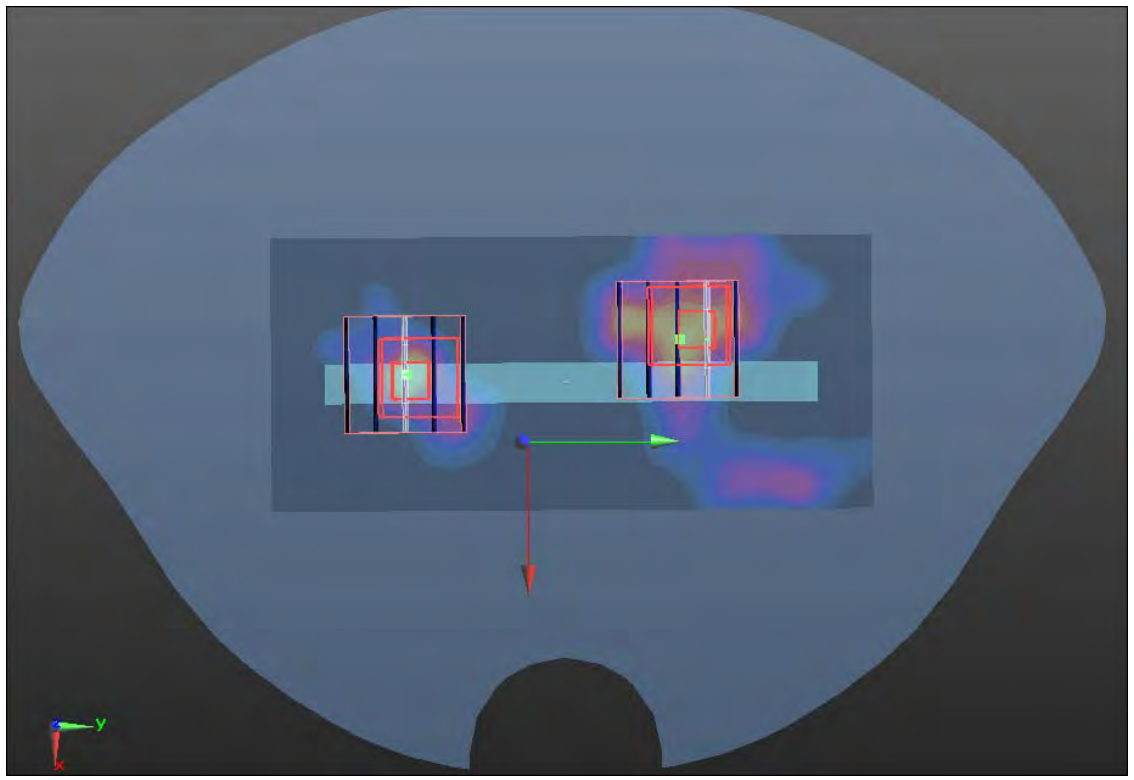
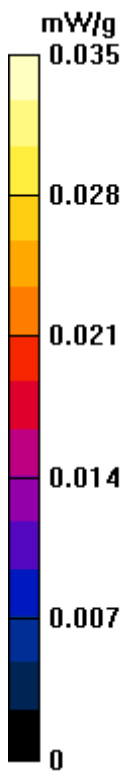
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 1.003 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.028 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.018 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.023 mW/g



P40 GSM1900_ GPRS10_Down Side _1cm_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (71x81x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.048 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 5.005 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.080 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.038 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.049 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

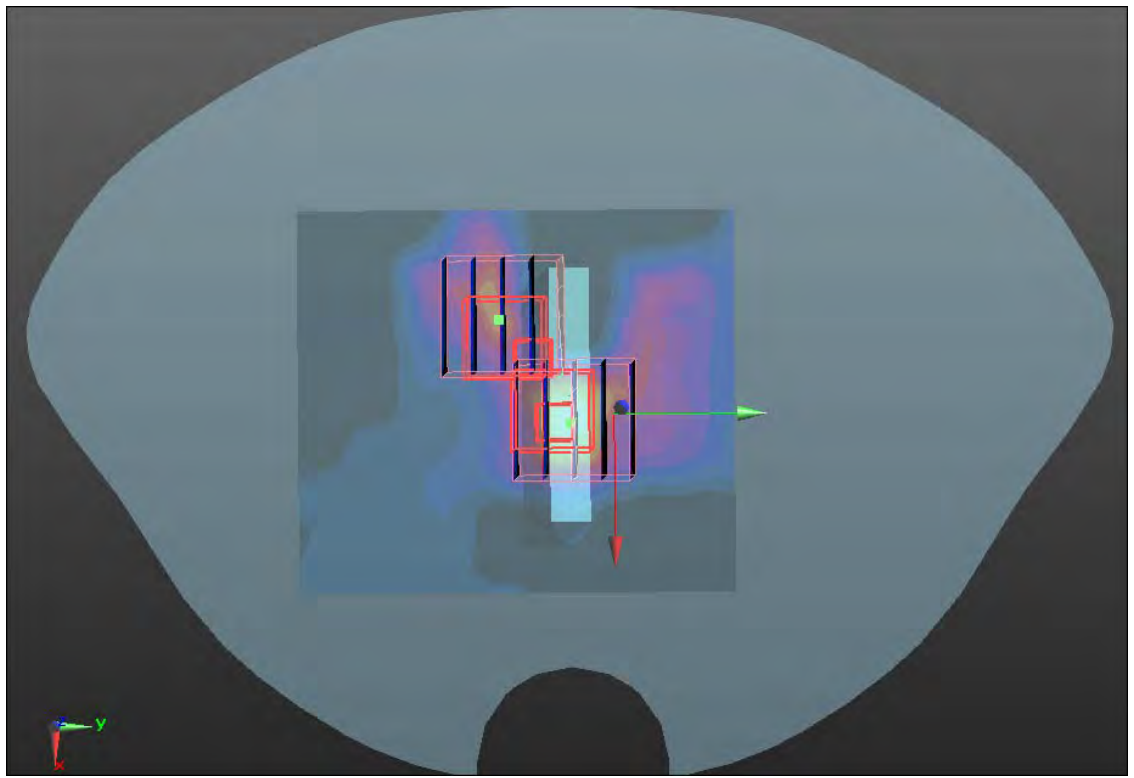
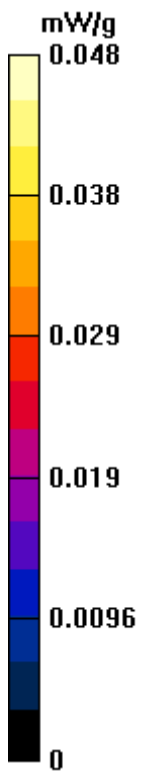
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 5.005 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.040 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.032 mW/g



P48 GSM1900_GPRS10_Rear Face_1cm_Ch661_Sample2_Battery2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.213 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

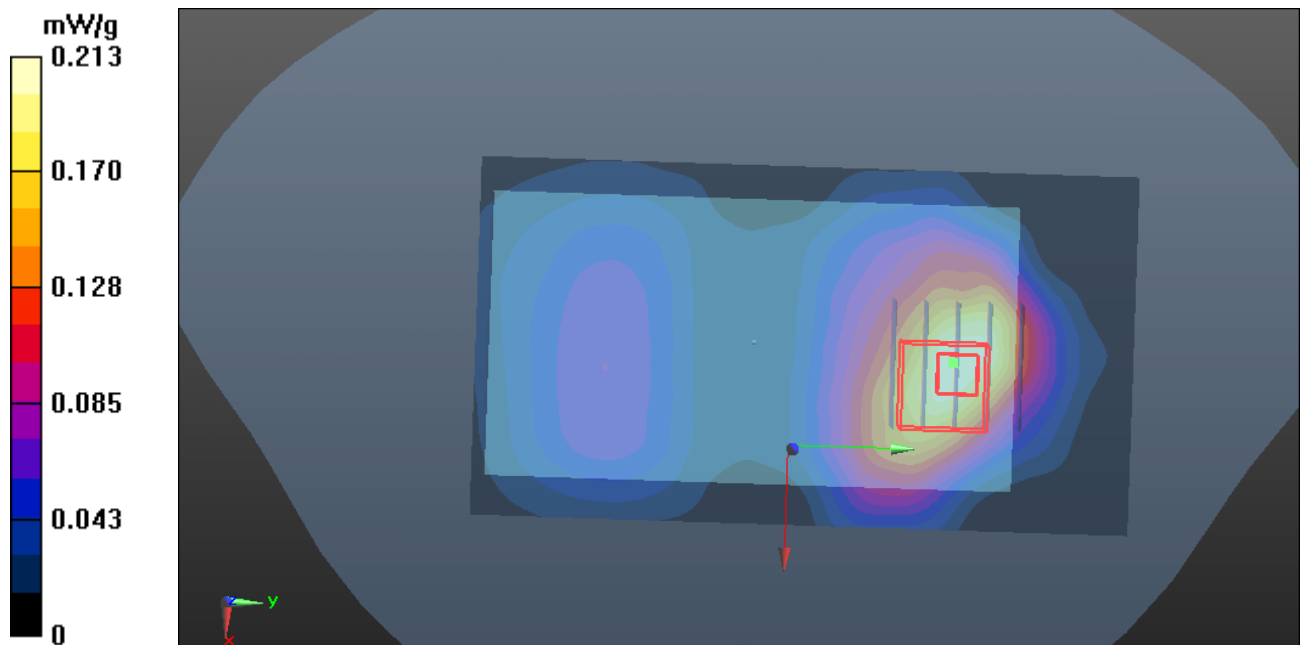
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.468 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.258 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.165 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.101 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.213 mW/g



P65 GSM1900_ GPRS10_ Rear Face_1cm_ Ch661_ Sample1_ Battery1_ Earphone1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.215 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

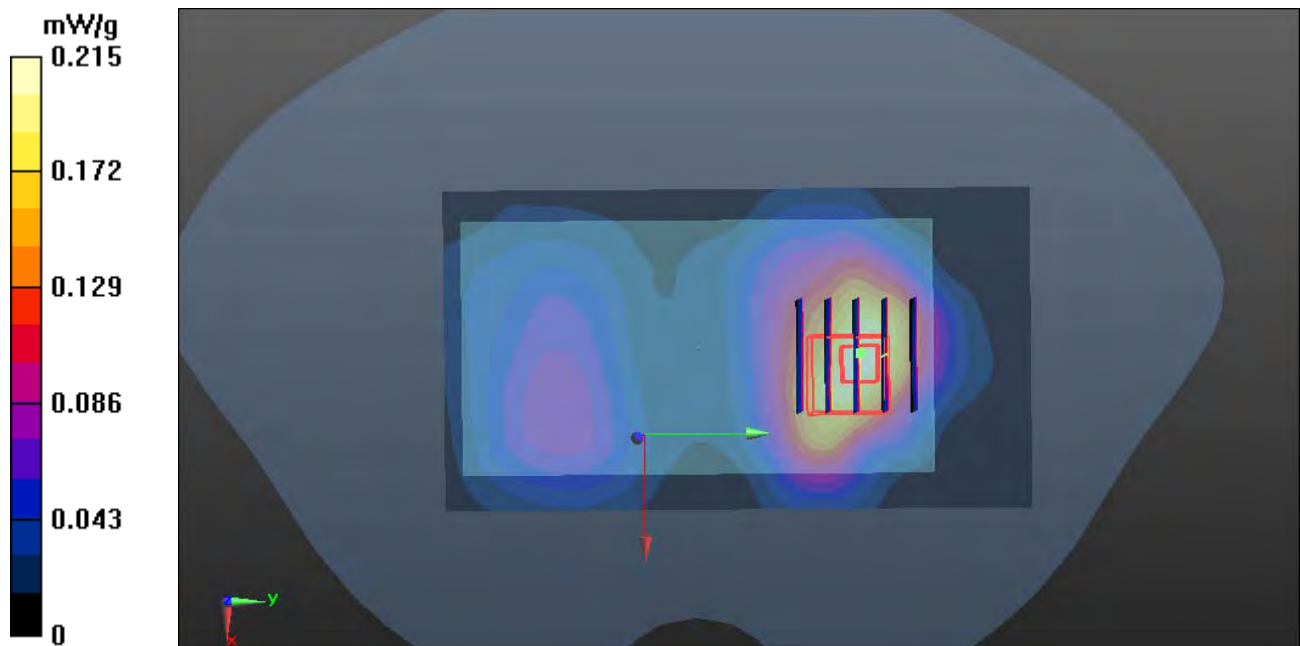
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 3.124 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.247 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.161 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.100 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.202 mW/g



P70 GSM1900_ GPRS10_Rear Face_1cm_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1_Earphone2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.285 mW/g

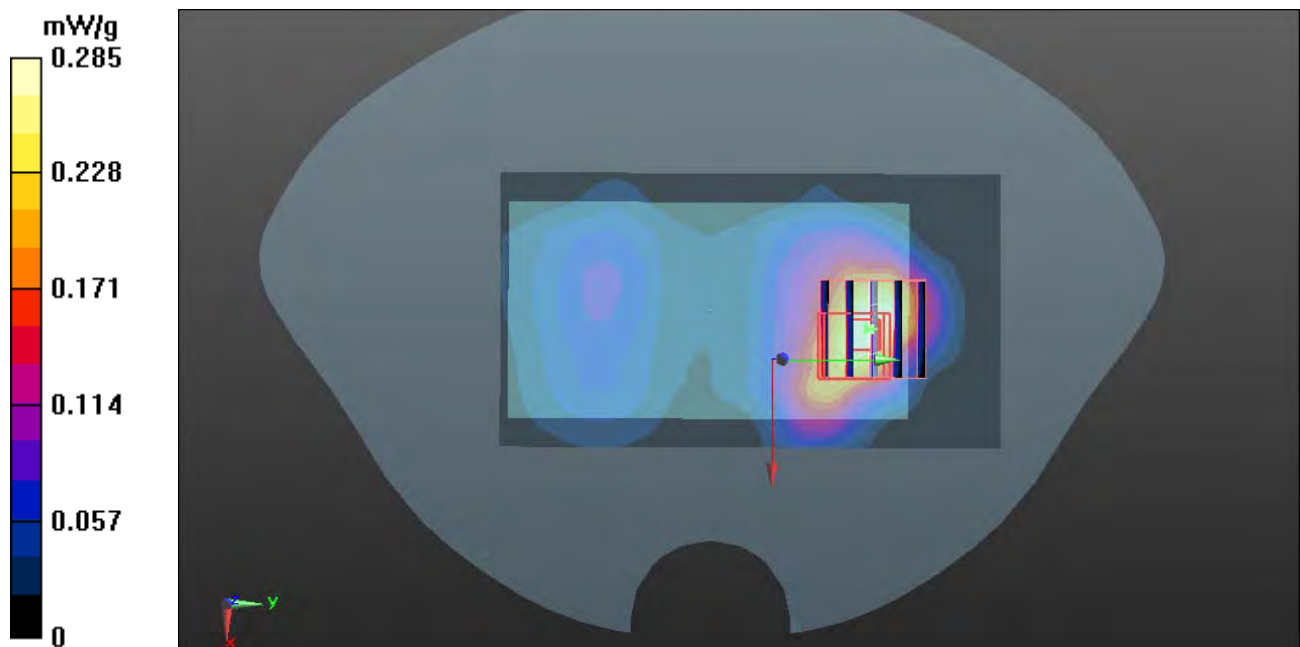
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.271 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.366 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.229 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.134 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.312 mW/g



P05 WCDMA V_Front Face_1cm_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.987 \text{ mho/m}$;
 $\epsilon_r = 54.539$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Ambient Temperature : $22.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $21.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.123 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

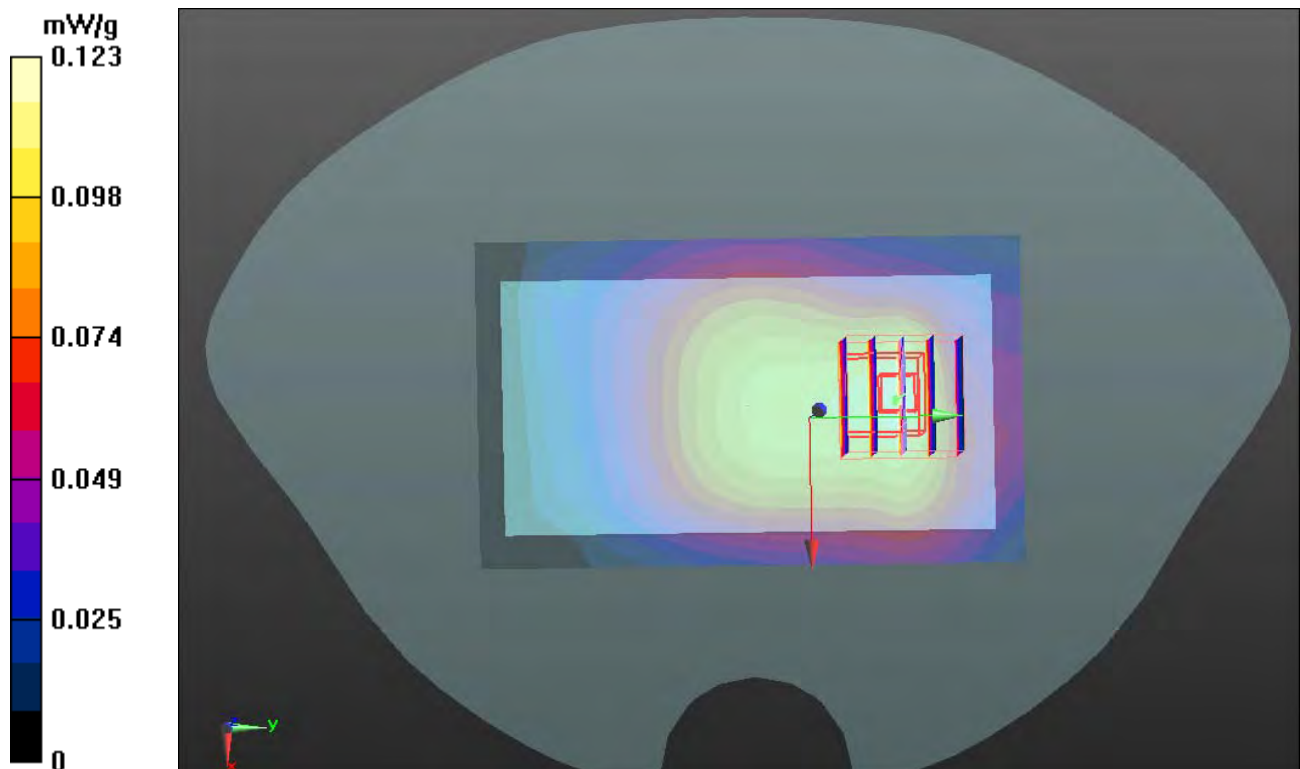
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 10.228 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.135 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.103 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.076 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.119 mW/g



P06 WCDMA V_Rear Face_ 1cm_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.987$ mho/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 54.539$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.584 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 18.534 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0094 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.731 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.435 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.245 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.551 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

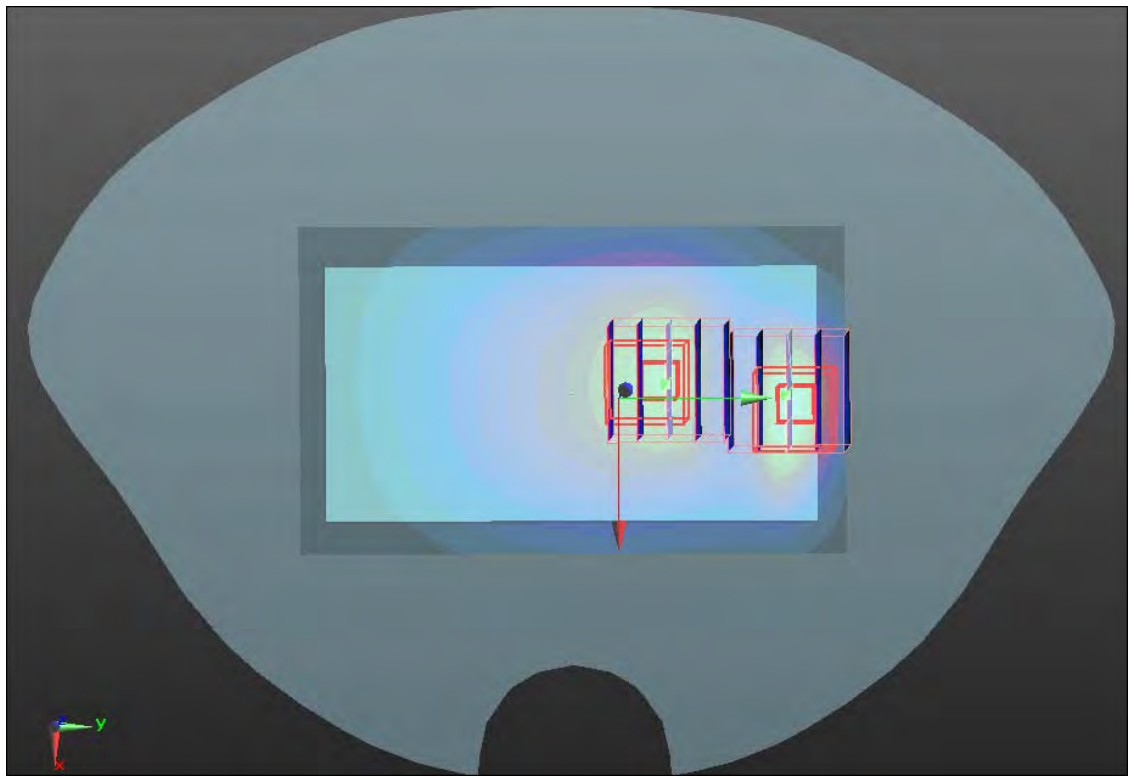
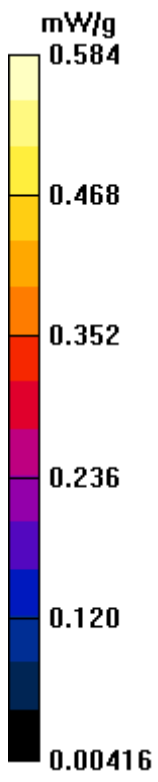
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.534 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0094 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.558 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.390 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.273 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.474 mW/g



P08 WCDMA V_Left Side_1cm_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.987$ mho/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 54.539$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 22.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

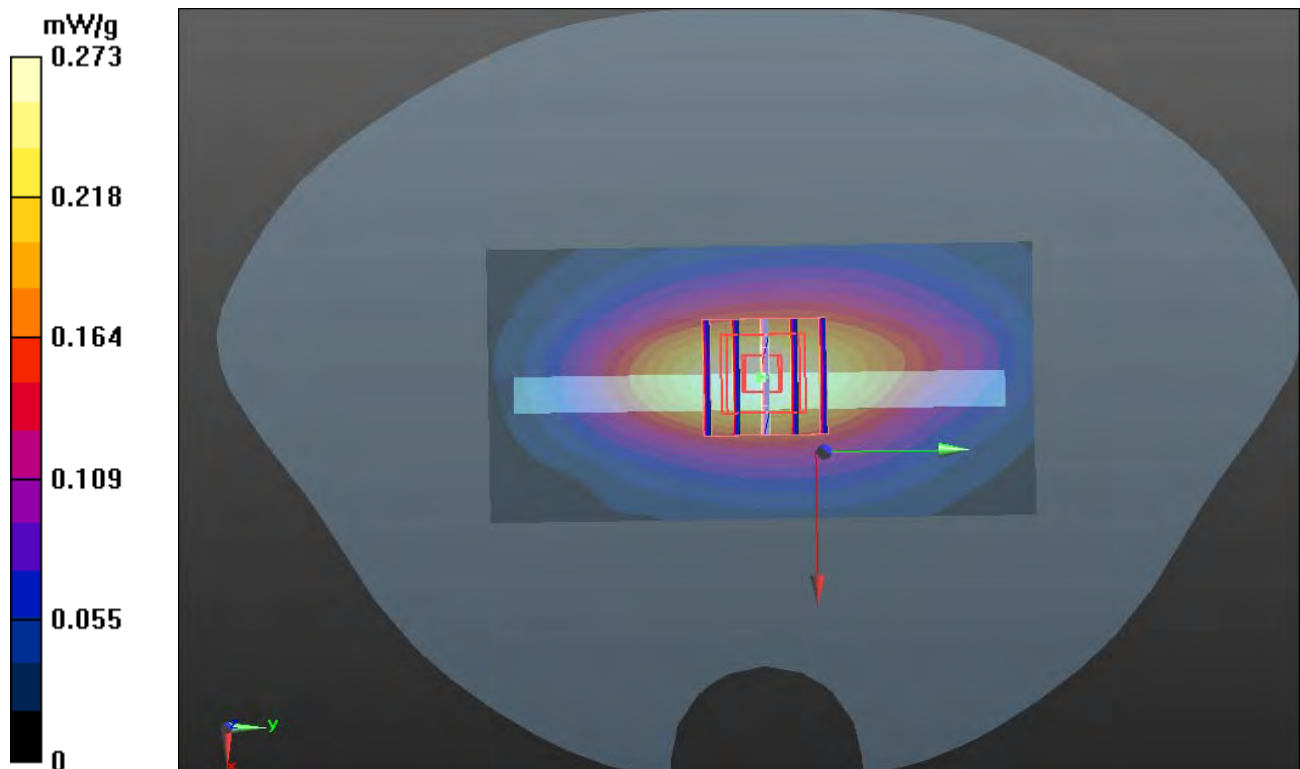
grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.734 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.310 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.217 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 mW/g.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.268 mW/g



P07 WCDMA V_Right Side_ 1cm_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.987$ mho/m;

$\epsilon_r = 54.539$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.149 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

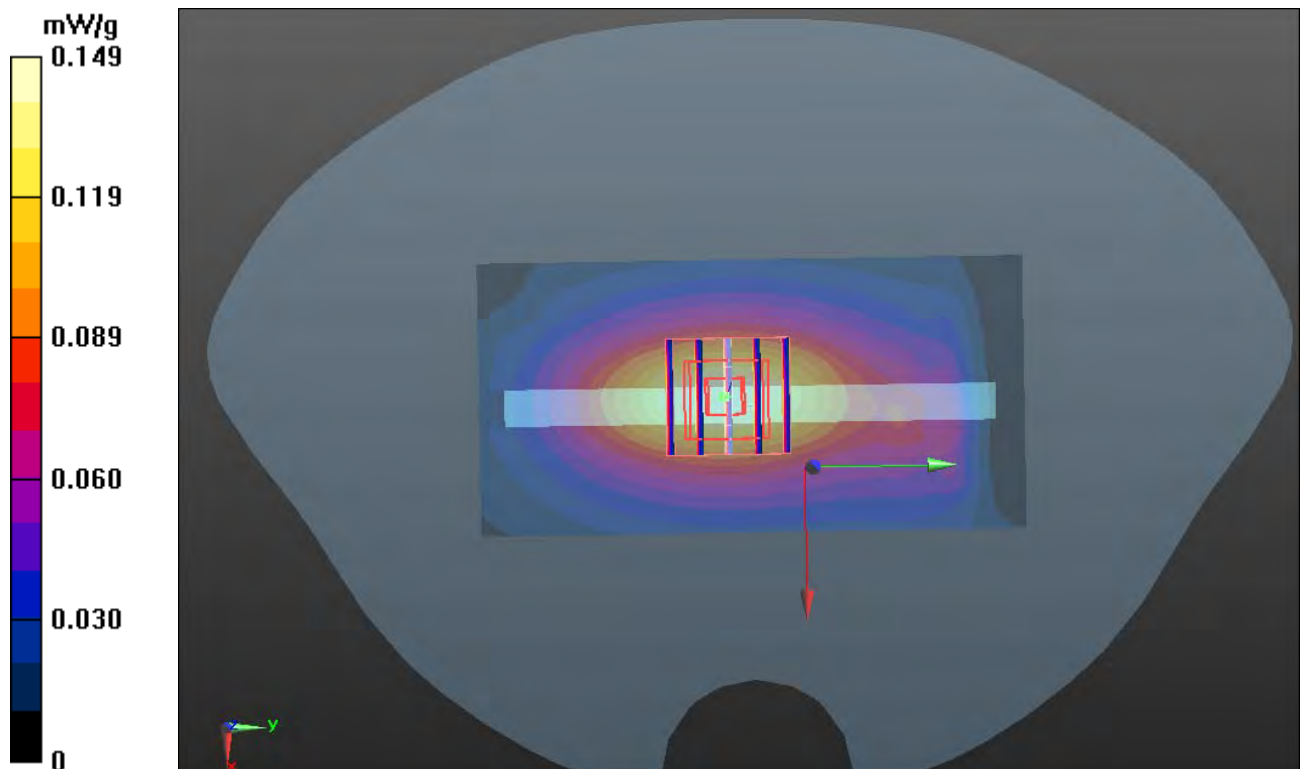
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 12.165 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.173 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.121 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.082 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.150 mW/g



P10 WCDMA V_Down Side_ 1cm_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.987 \text{ mho/m}$;

$\epsilon_r = 54.539$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $22.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $21.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (71x81x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.250 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

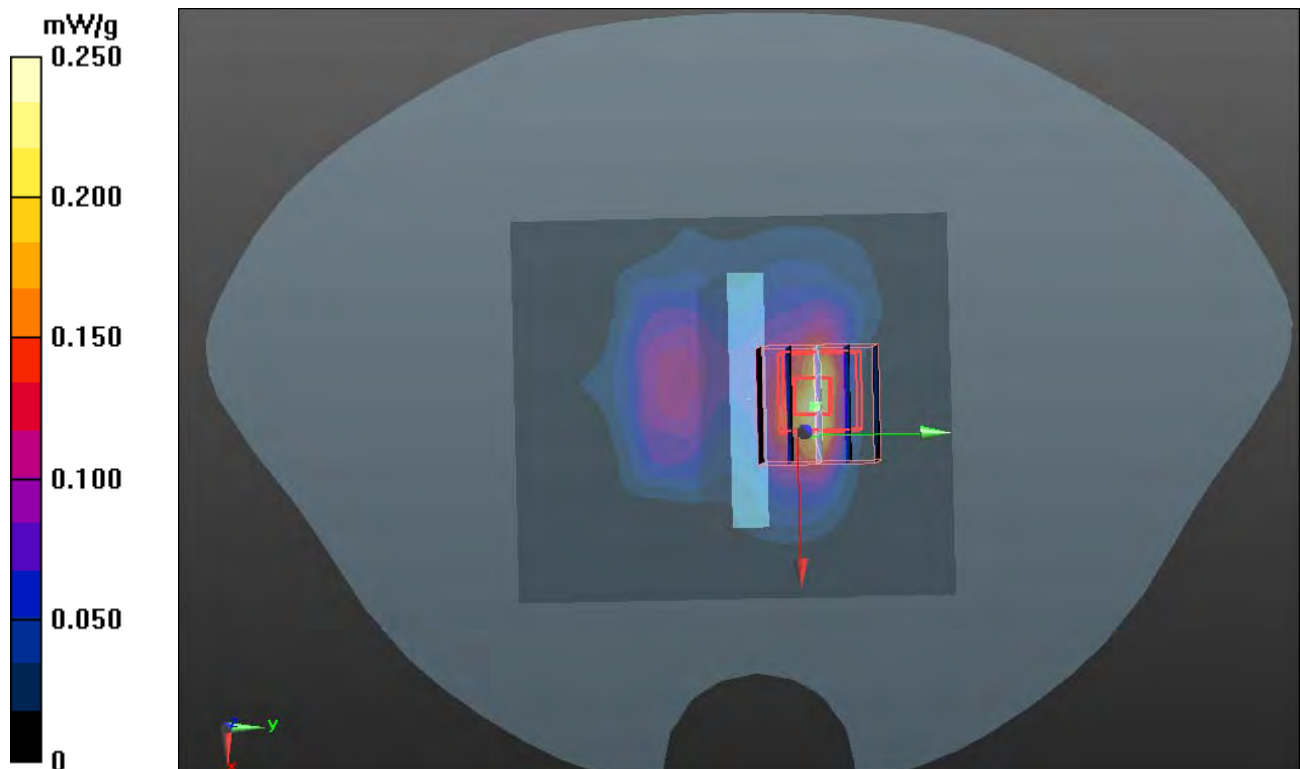
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.337 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.242 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.148 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.079 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.197 mW/g



P62 WCDMA V_Rear Face_1cm_Ch4182_Sample2_Battery2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.987 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.539$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.0 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.662 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

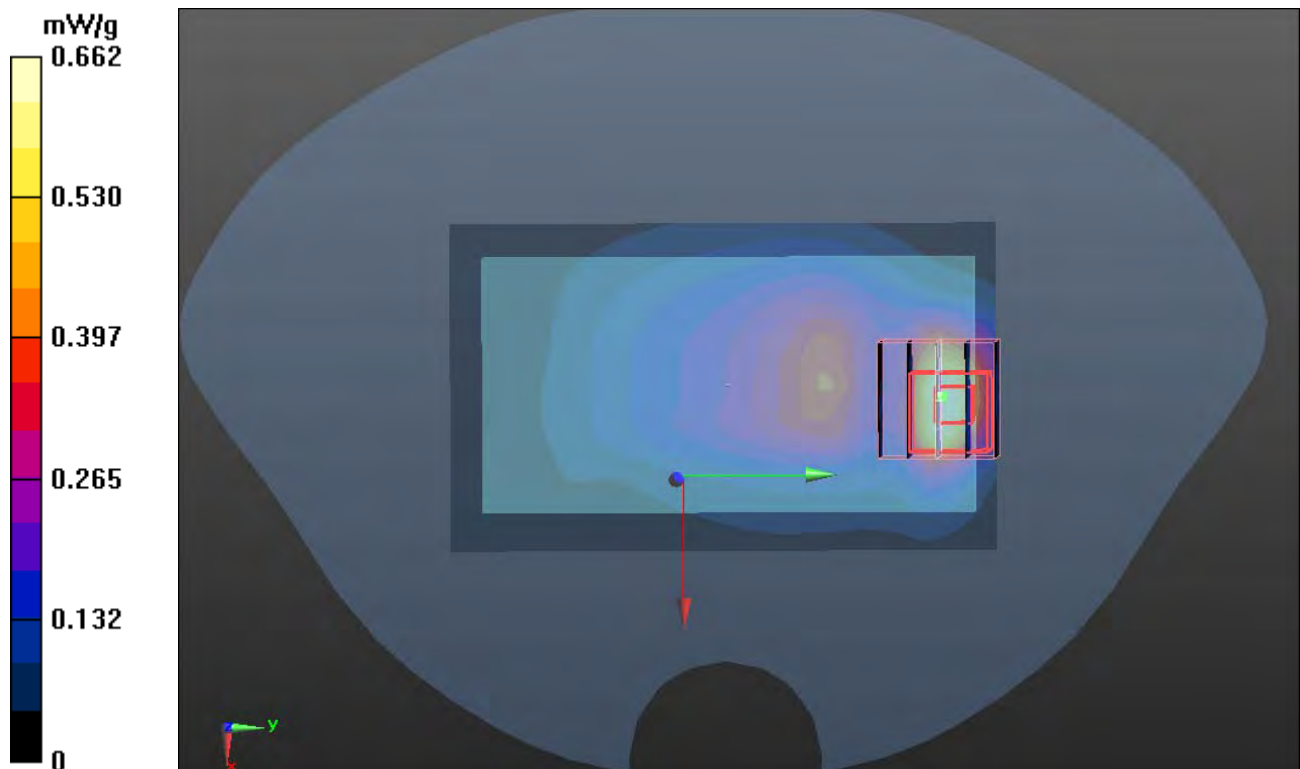
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 12.250 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.537 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.310 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.157 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.369 mW/g



P63 WCDMA V_Rear Face_1cm_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1_Earphone1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.987 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.539$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.541 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

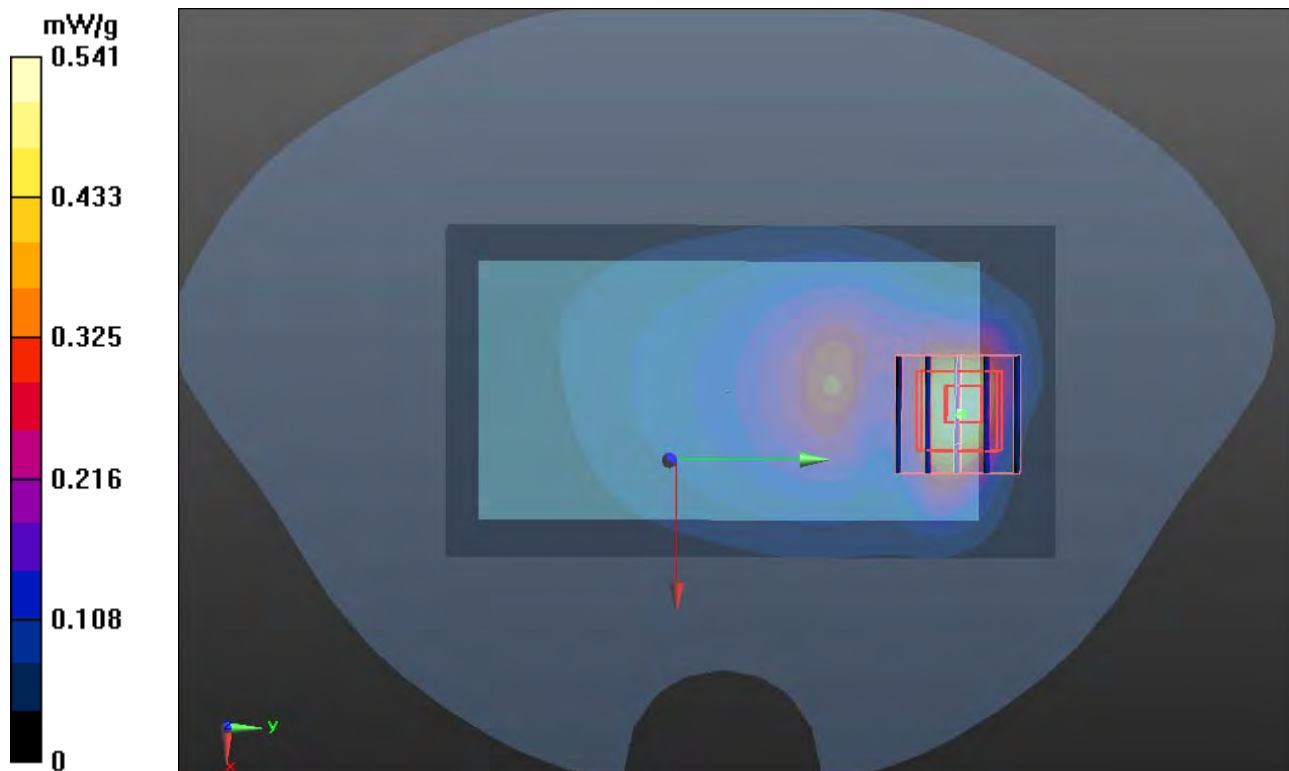
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.684 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.764 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.431 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.227 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.608 mW/g



P69 WCDMA V_Rear Face_1cm_Ch4182_Sample1_Battery1_earphone2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL850_0804 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.987$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.539$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(9.12, 9.12, 9.12); Calibrated: 2011/1/24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.533 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.534 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.666 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.396 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.223 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.502 mW/g

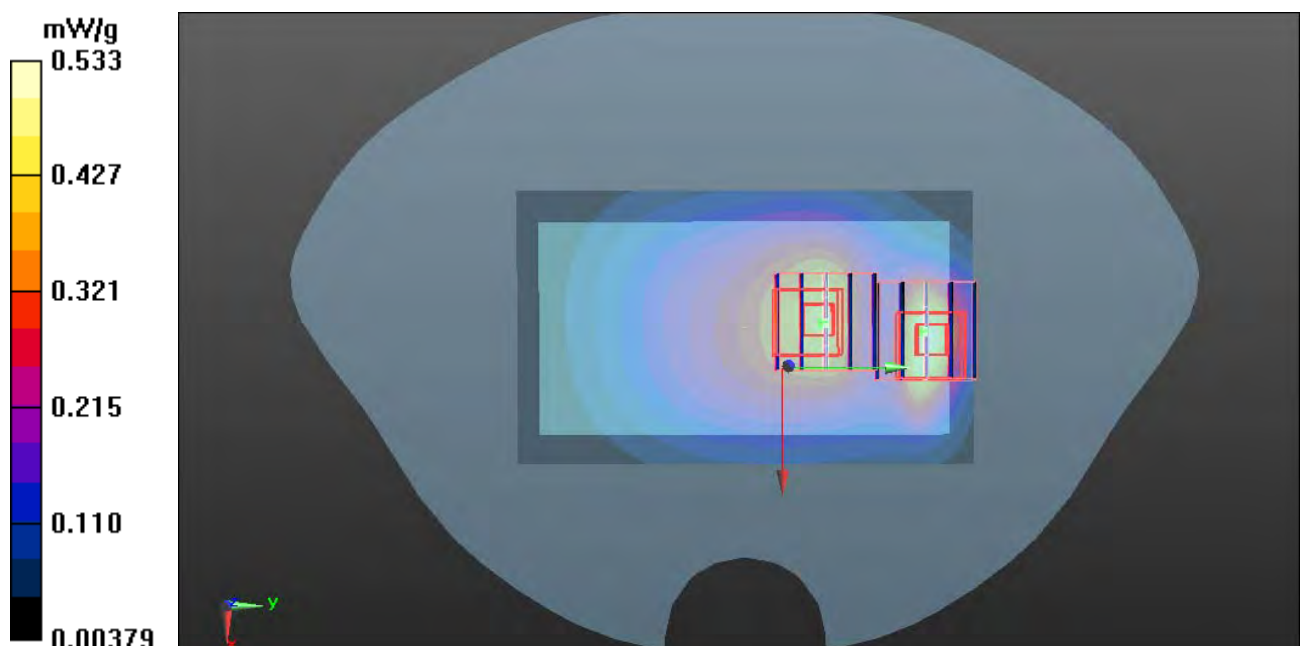
Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.534 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.509 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.355 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.249 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.432 mW/g



P25 WCDMA II_Front Face_1cm_Ch9400_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.222 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 1.839 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.244 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.157 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.094 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.190 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

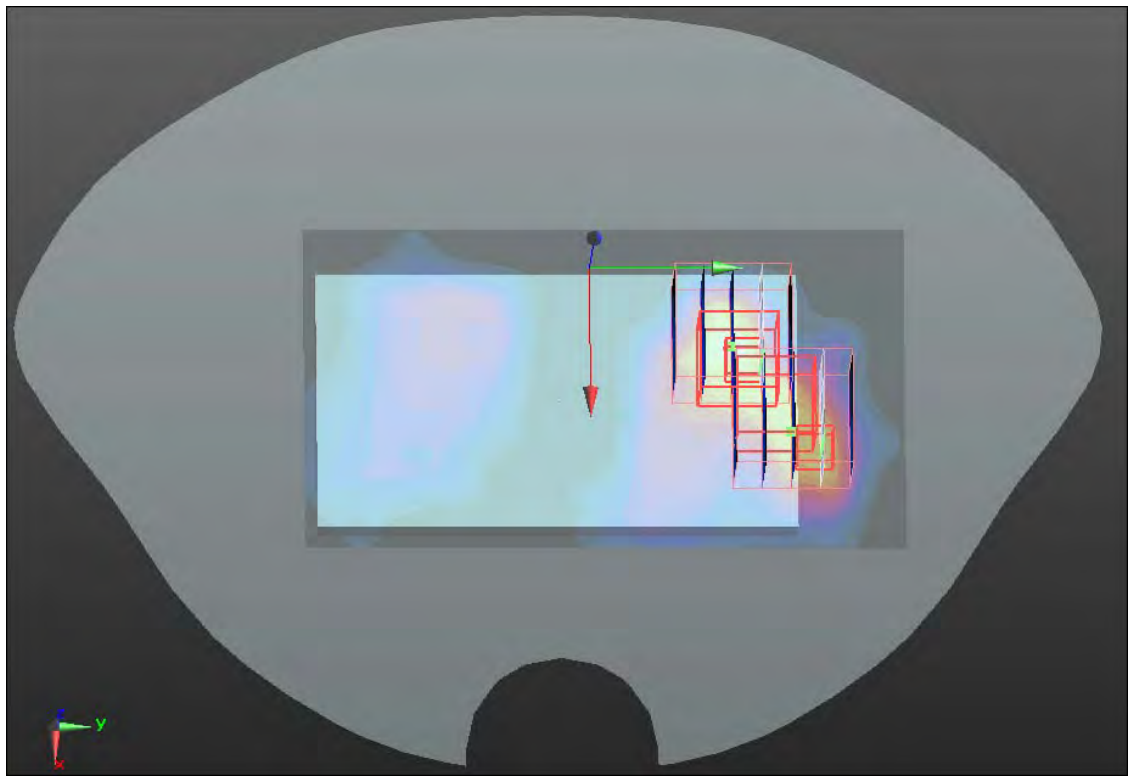
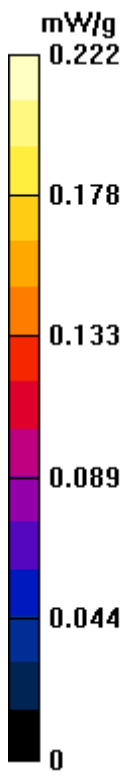
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 1.839 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.251 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.140 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.086 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.198 mW/g



P26 WCDMA II_Rear Face_1cm_Ch9400_Sample1Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

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

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

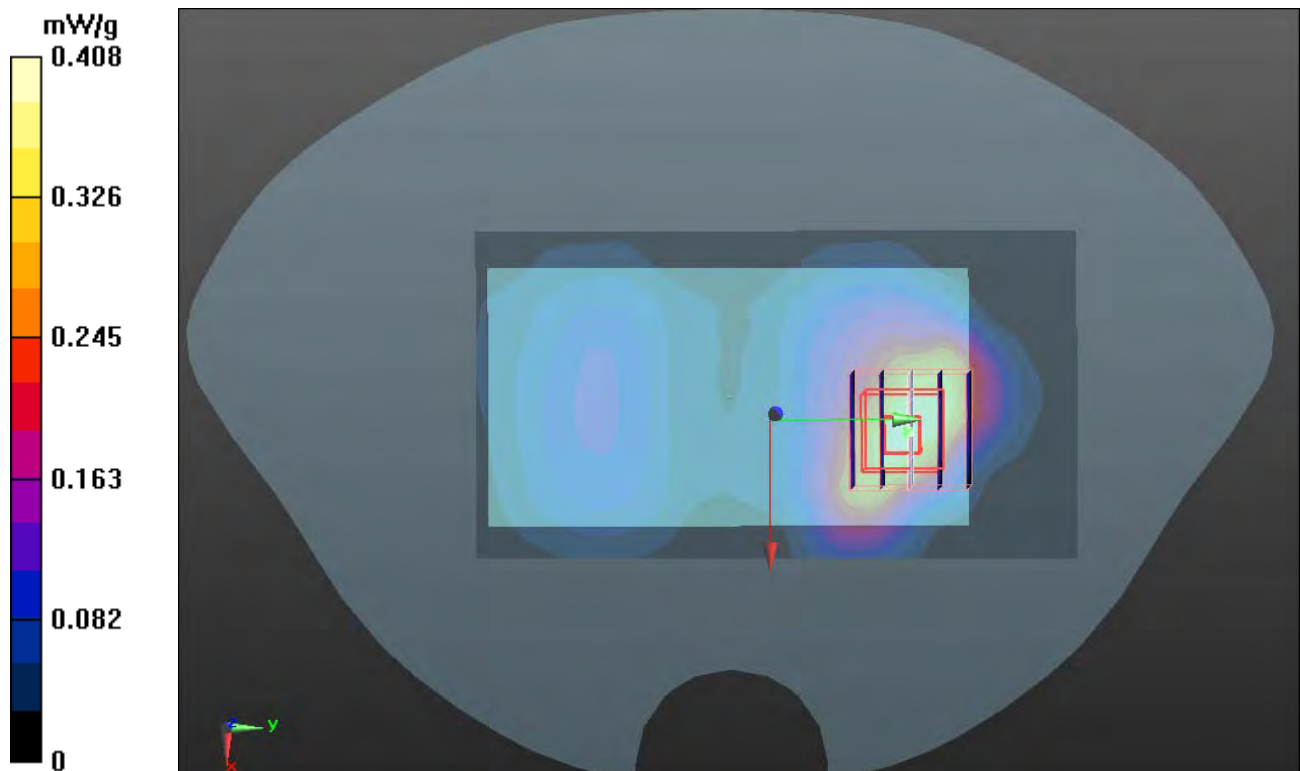
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 4.022 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.486 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.322 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.194 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.417 mW/g



P28 WCDMA II_Left Side_1cm_Ch9400_Sample1Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.102 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 3.688 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.130 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.079 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.045 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.109 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

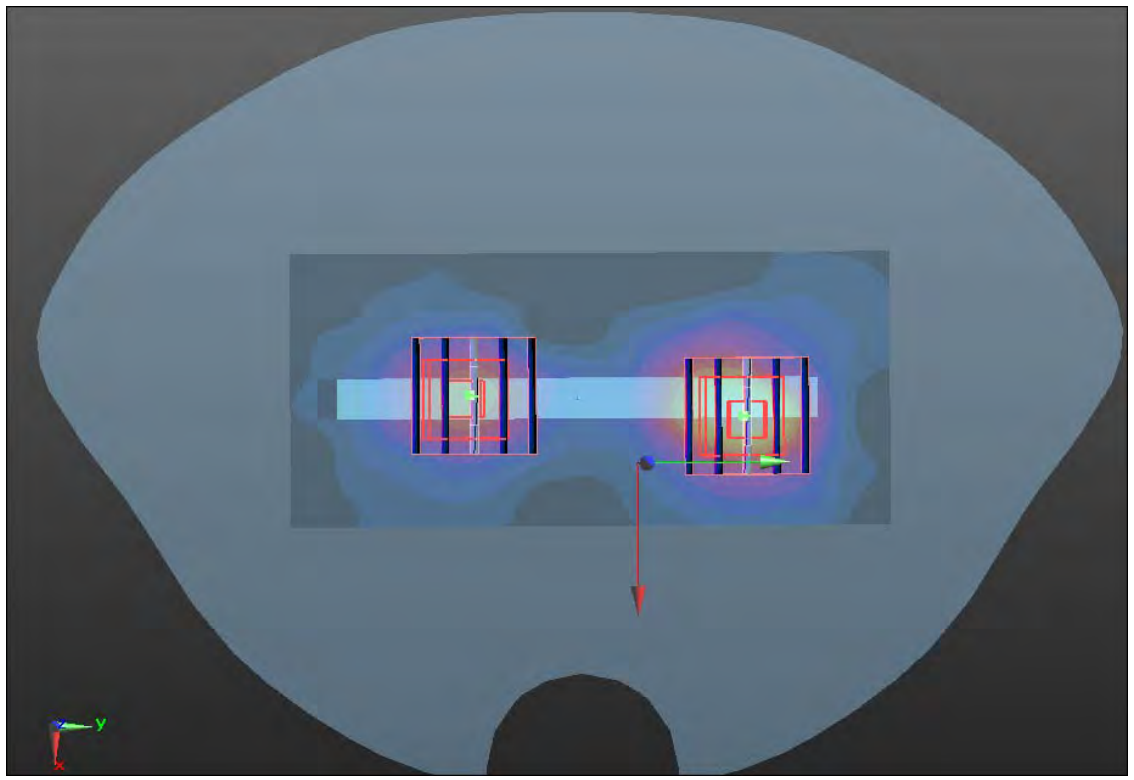
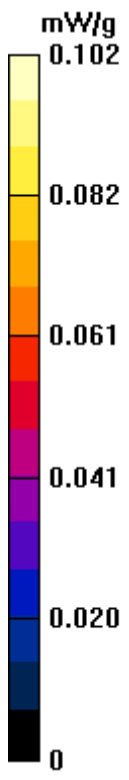
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 3.688 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.075 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.050 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.030 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.064 mW/g



P27 WCDMA II_Right Side_1cm_Ch9400_Sample1Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.045 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

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

Reference Value = 1.427 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.042 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.019 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.024 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement

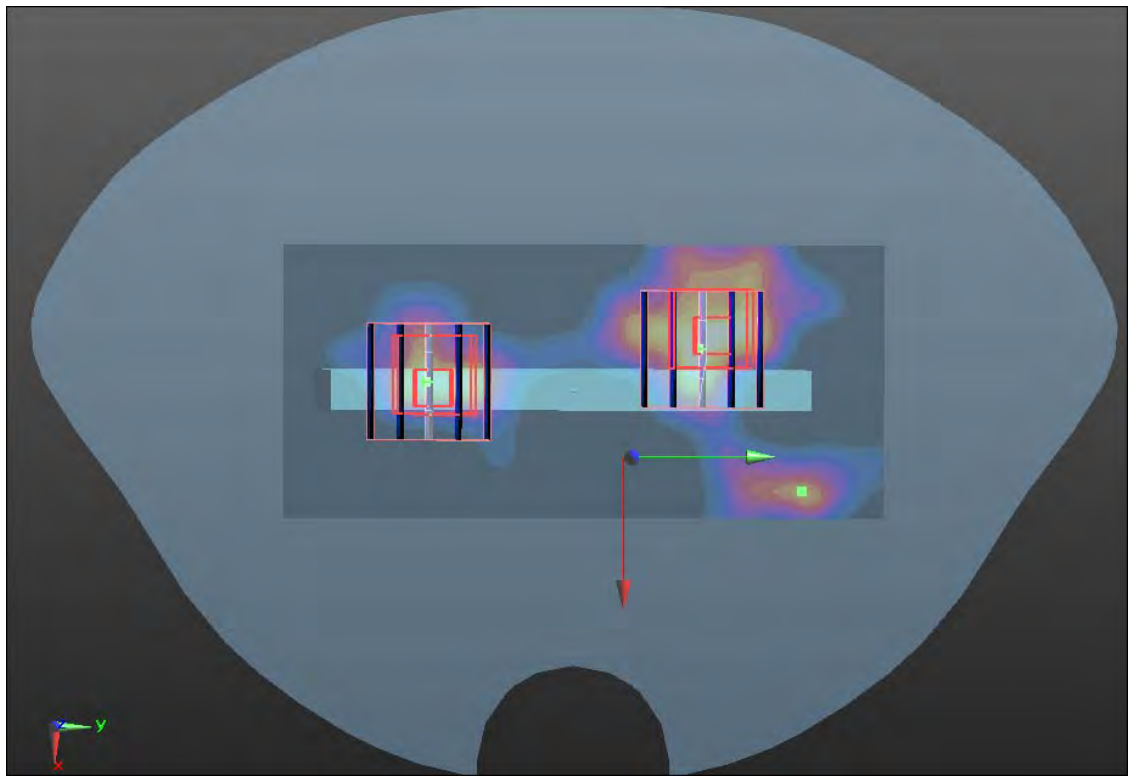
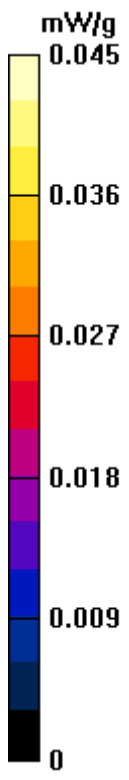
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 1.427 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.044 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.029 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.037 mW/g



P30 WCDMA II_Down Side_1cm_Ch9400_Sample1Battery1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (71x81x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.078 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

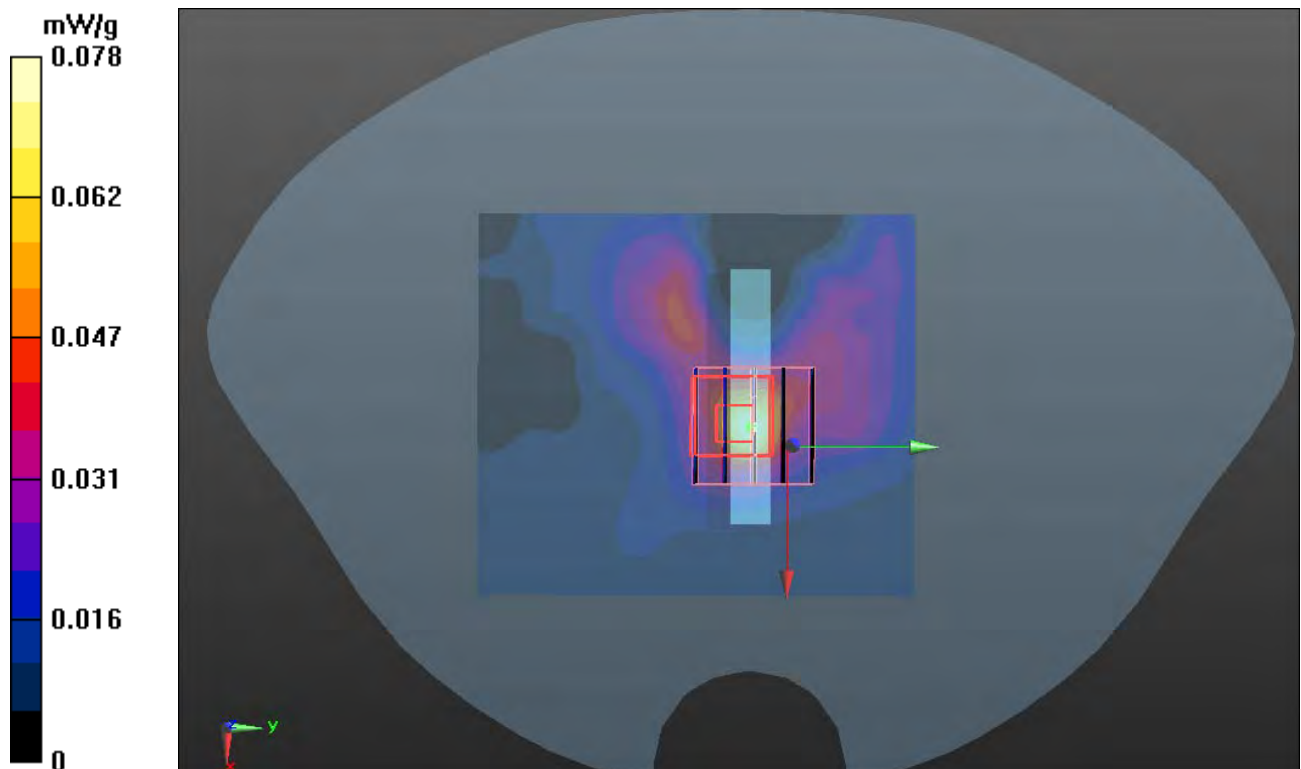
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 6.506 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.106 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.057 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.076 mW/g



P47 WCDMA II_Rear Face_1cm_Ch9400_Sample2_Battery2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $22.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $21.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.398 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

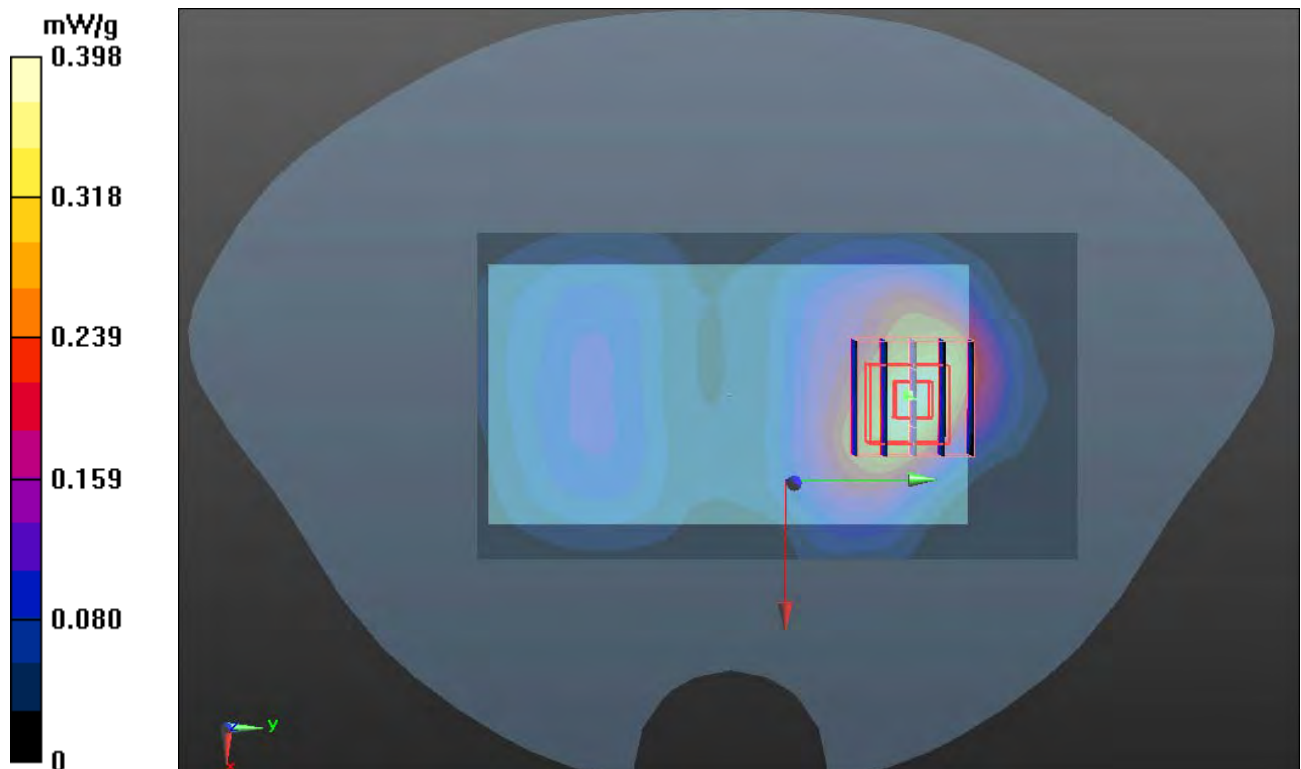
grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.216 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.474 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.301 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.183 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.384 mW/g



P66 WCDMA II_Rear Face_1cm_Ch9400_Sample1_Battery1_earphone1

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.0 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.0 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.360 mW/g

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

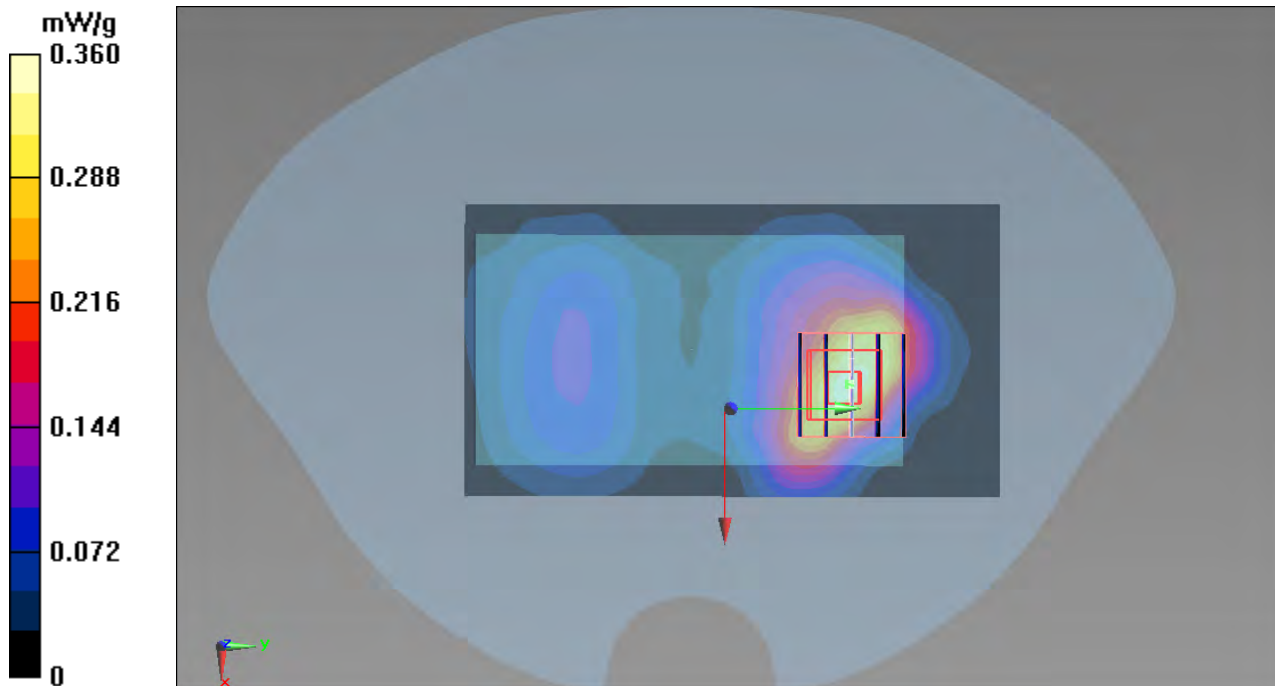
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 4.022 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.429 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.284 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.171 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.368 mW/g



P67 WCDMA II_Rear Face_1cm_Ch9400_Sample1_Battery1_earphone2

DUT: 110727C01

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900_0804 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3632; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2011/1/19
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.387 mW/g

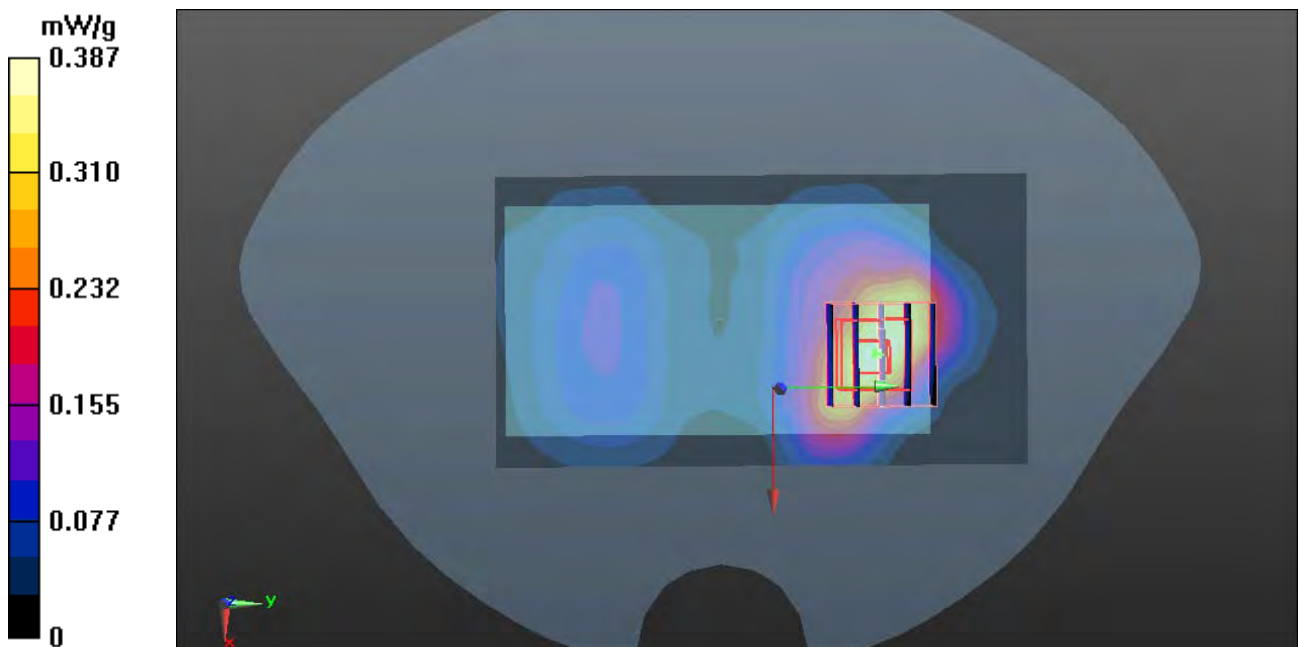
Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.816 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

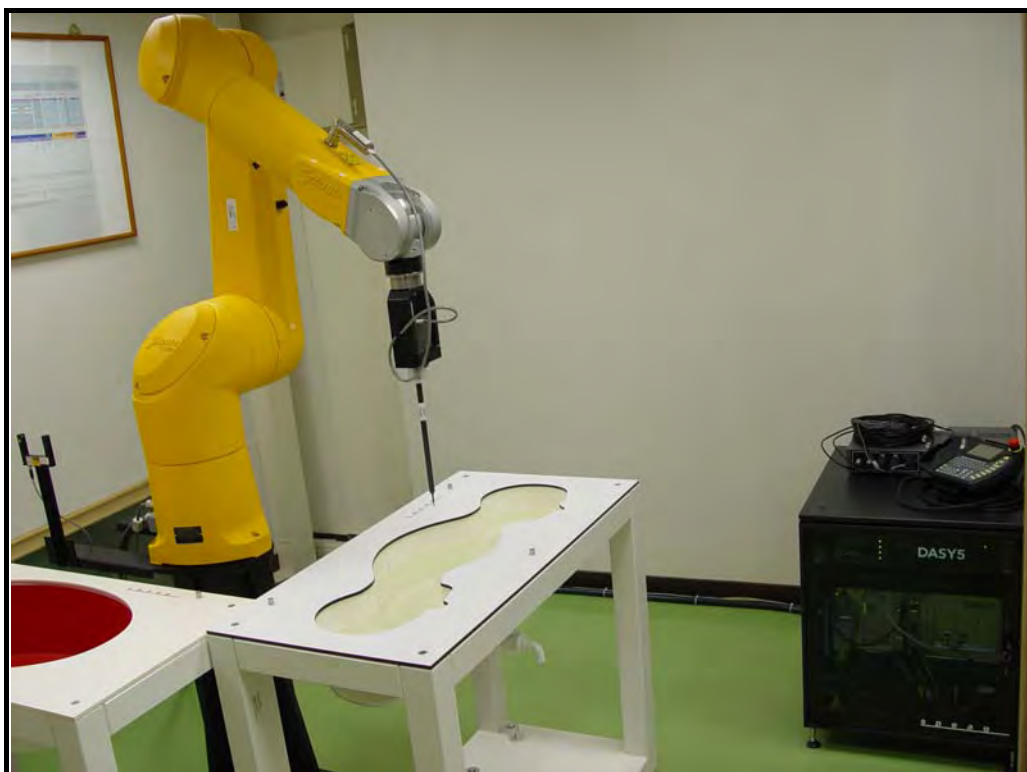
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.461 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.305 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.184 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.395 mW/g



APPENDIX B: BV ADT SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM



APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SYSTEM VALIDATION





APPENDIX D: SYSTEM CERTIFICATE & CALIBRATION

D1: PHANTOM

Certificate of Conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 C
Series No	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer	SPEAG Zeughausstrasse 43 CH-8004 Zürich Switzerland

Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles. Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series items (called samples) or are tested at each item.

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Dimensions	Compliant with the geometry according to the CAD model.	IT'IS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness of shell	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in flat and specific areas of head section	First article, Samples, TP-1314 ff.
Material thickness at ERP	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	6mm +/- 0.2mm at ERP	First article, All items
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	300 MHz – 6 GHz: Relative permittivity < 5, Loss tangent < 0.05	Material samples
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards if handled and cleaned according to the instructions. Observe technical Note for material compatibility.	DEGMBE based simulating liquids	Pre-series, First article, Material samples
Sagging	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards. Sagging of the flat section when filled with tissue simulating liquid.	< 1% typical < 0.8% if filled with 155mm of HSL900 and without DUT below	Prototypes, Sample testing

Standards

- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE Std 1528-2003
- [3] IEC 62209 Part I
- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01

(*) The IT'IS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of the other documents.

Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standards [1] to [4].

Date 07.07.2005

Signature / Stamp



D2: DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE



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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3650_Jan11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3650**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4 and QA CAL-25.v3**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **January 24, 2011**

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

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

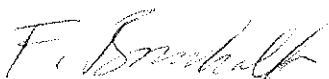
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: **Katja Pokovic** Name: **Katja Pokovic** Function: **Technical Manager**

Approved by: **Fin Bornholt** Name: **Fin Bornholt** Function: **R&D Director**

Signature



Issued: January 25, 2011

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



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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., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -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 $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3650

Manufactured:	March 18, 2008
Last calibrated:	July 5, 2008
Recalibrated:	January 24, 2011

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3650**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.45	0.40	0.49	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	93.4	96.5	95.5	

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	137.0	$\pm 3.4\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	141.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	144.7	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3650

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)
750	± 50 / ± 100	41.9 ± 5%	0.89 ± 5%	9.46	9.46	9.46	0.43	0.72 ± 11.0%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	8.95	8.95	8.95	0.55	0.67 ± 11.0%
1450	± 50 / ± 100	40.5 ± 5%	1.20 ± 5%	8.86	8.86	8.86	0.78	0.64 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	8.17	8.17	8.17	0.75	0.60 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.57	0.66 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.36	0.88 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	6.93	6.93	6.93	0.38	0.88 ± 11.0%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.40	1.80 ± 13.1%
5300	± 50 / ± 100	35.9 ± 5%	4.76 ± 5%	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.45	1.80 ± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	35.6 ± 5%	4.96 ± 5%	4.42	4.42	4.42	0.45	1.80 ± 13.1%
5600	± 50 / ± 100	35.5 ± 5%	5.07 ± 5%	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.60	1.80 ± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	4.27	4.27	4.27	0.45	1.80 ± 13.1%

^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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3650

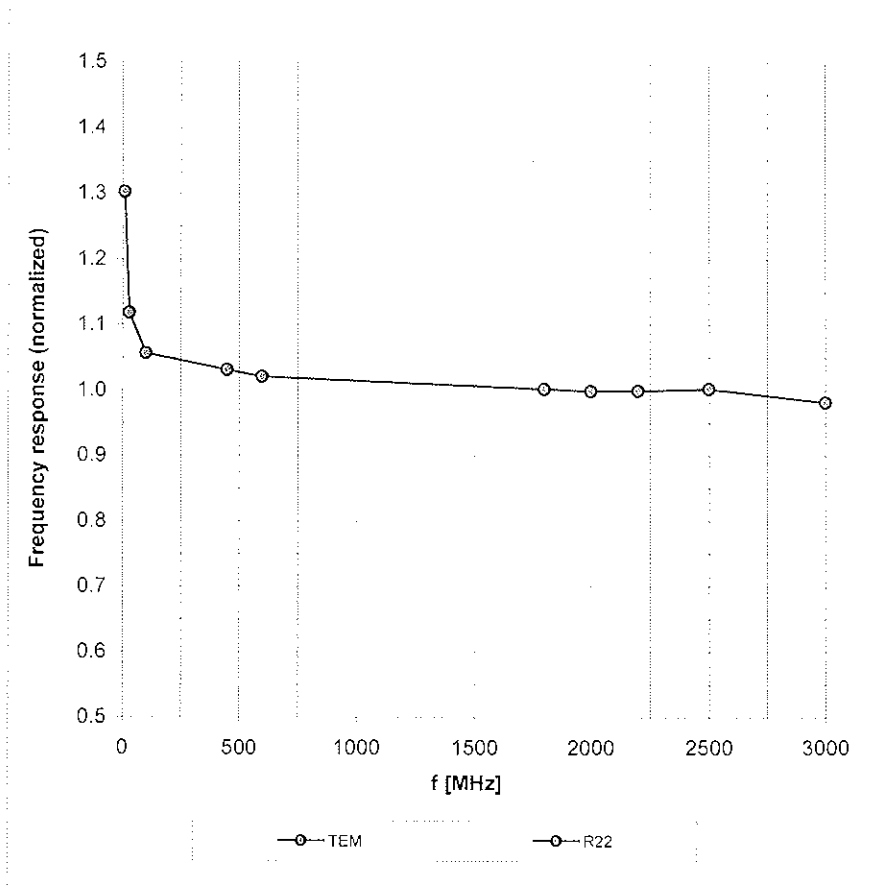
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
750	± 50 / ± 100	55.5 ± 5%	0.96 ± 5%	9.25	9.25	9.25	0.53	0.71 ± 11.0%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	9.12	9.12	9.12	0.36	0.88 ± 11.0%
1450	± 50 / ± 100	54.0 ± 5%	1.30 ± 5%	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.71	0.63 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.78	0.61 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	7.52	7.52	7.52	0.79	0.59 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	7.05	7.05	7.05	0.54	0.74 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	6.92	6.92	6.92	0.45	0.80 ± 11.0%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.50	1.90 ± 13.1%
5300	± 50 / ± 100	48.9 ± 5%	5.42 ± 5%	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.50	1.90 ± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	48.6 ± 5%	5.65 ± 5%	3.76	3.76	3.76	0.55	1.90 ± 13.1%
5600	± 50 / ± 100	48.5 ± 5%	5.77 ± 5%	3.55	3.55	3.55	0.58	1.90 ± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	3.86	3.86	3.86	0.60	1.90 ± 13.1%

^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.

Frequency Response of E-Field

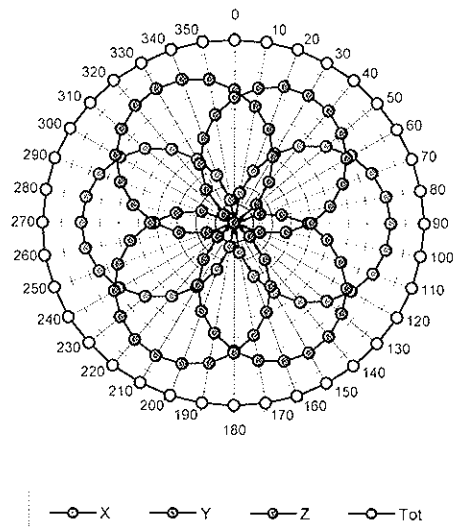
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



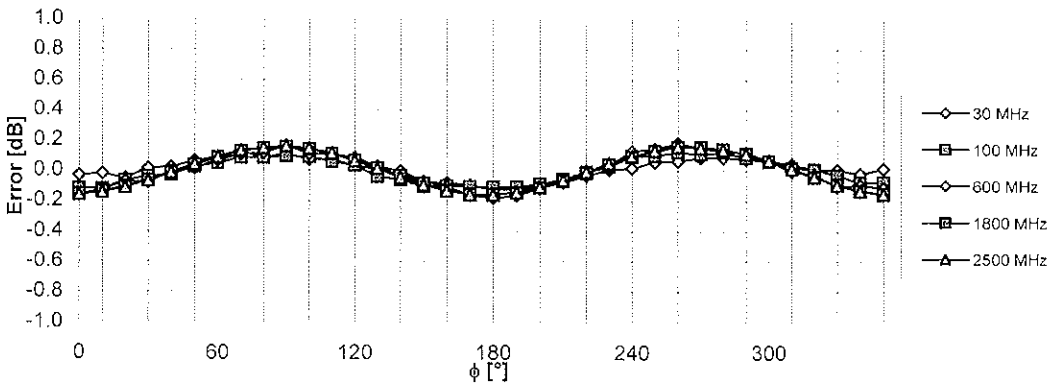
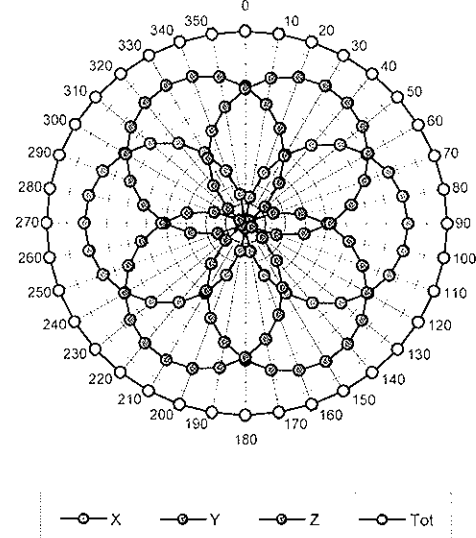
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f = 600 MHz, TEM ifi110EXX



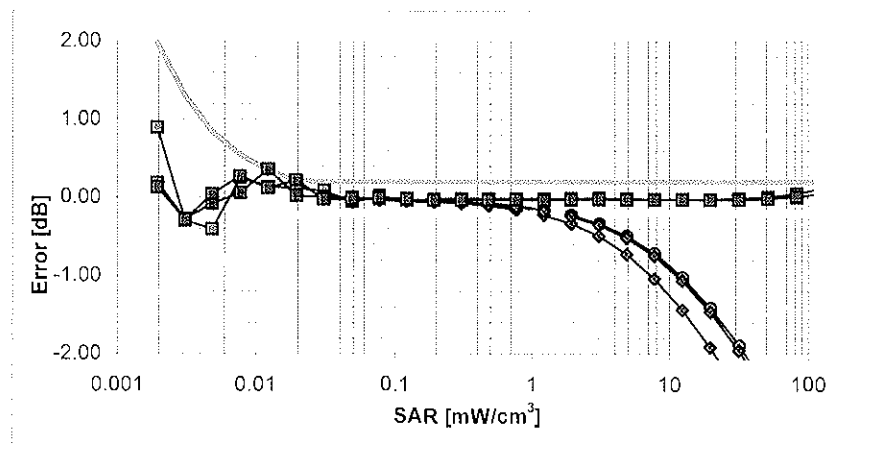
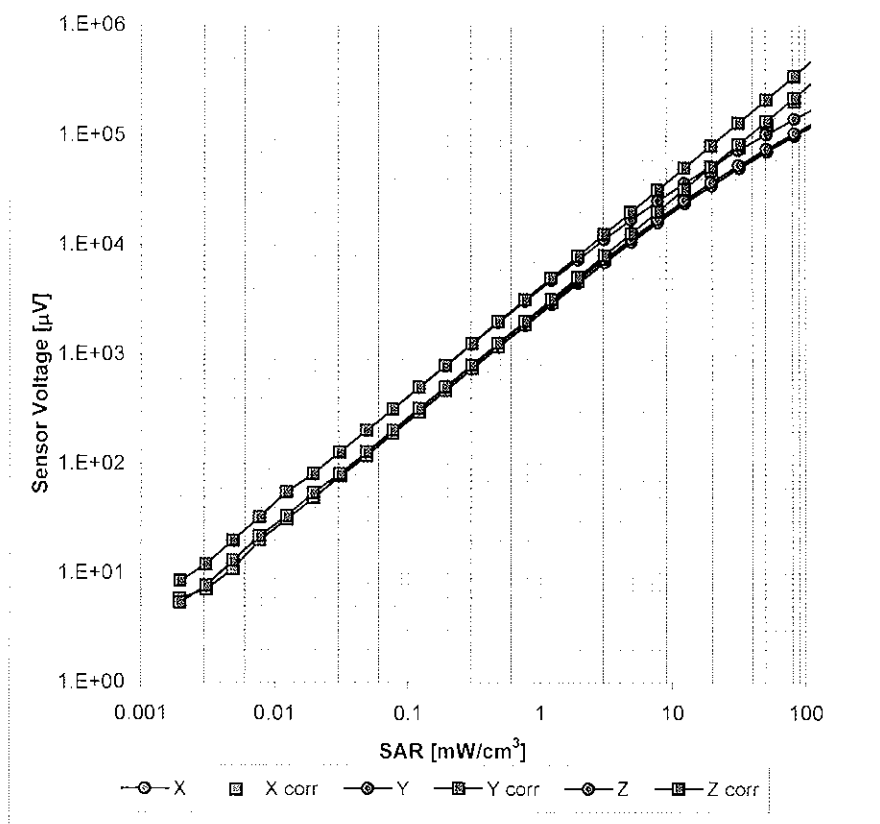
f = 1800 MHz, WG R22



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

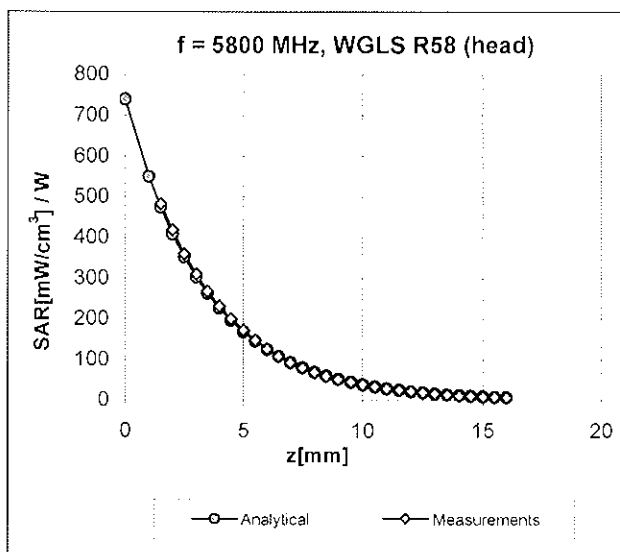
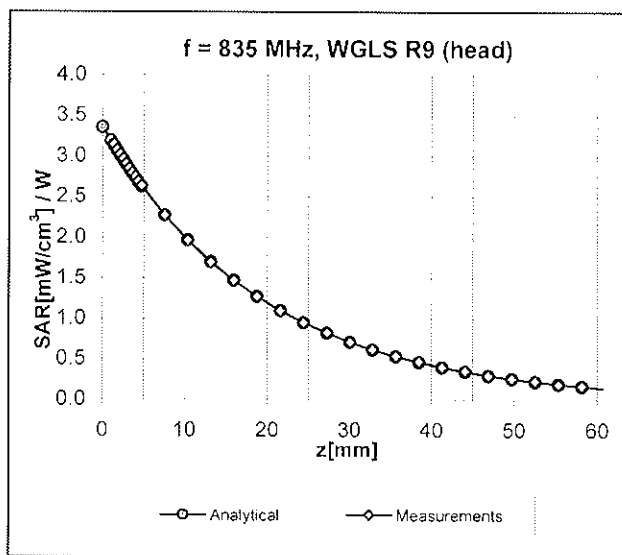
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



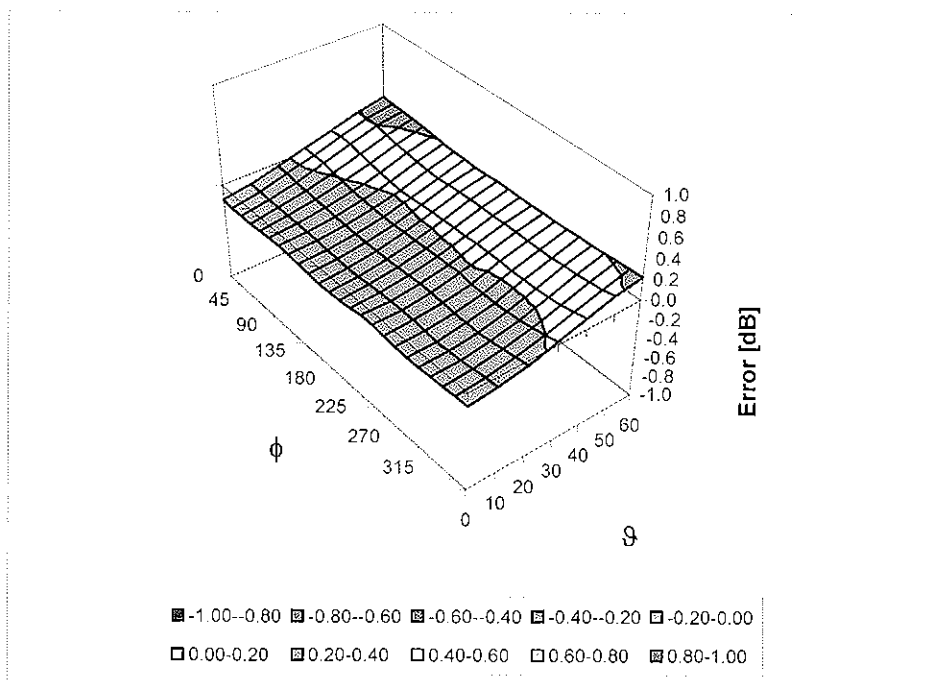
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

Other Probe Parameters

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **ATL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3632_Jan11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN:3632**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v7, QA CAL-12.v6, QA CAL-23.v4 and QA CAL-25.v3
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **January 19, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

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

Issued: January 20, 2011

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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., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -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 $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3632

Manufactured:	November 1, 2007
Last calibrated:	January 26, 2010
Recalibrated:	January 19, 2011

Calibrated for DASYS/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASYS2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3632**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$) ^A	0.46	0.44	0.39	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	97.4	94.9	97.4	

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	133.3	$\pm 3.4\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	110.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	125.1	

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 maximum deviation from linear response applying recatangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3632

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%	9.40	9.40	9.40	0.12	2.85 ± 13.3%
750	± 50 / ± 100	41.9 ± 5%	0.89 ± 5%	9.51	9.51	9.51	0.67	0.64 ± 11.0%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.66	0.64 ± 11.0%
1810	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	8.16	8.16	8.16	0.51	0.74 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.58	0.68 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	7.28	7.28	7.28	0.33	0.91 ± 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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3632

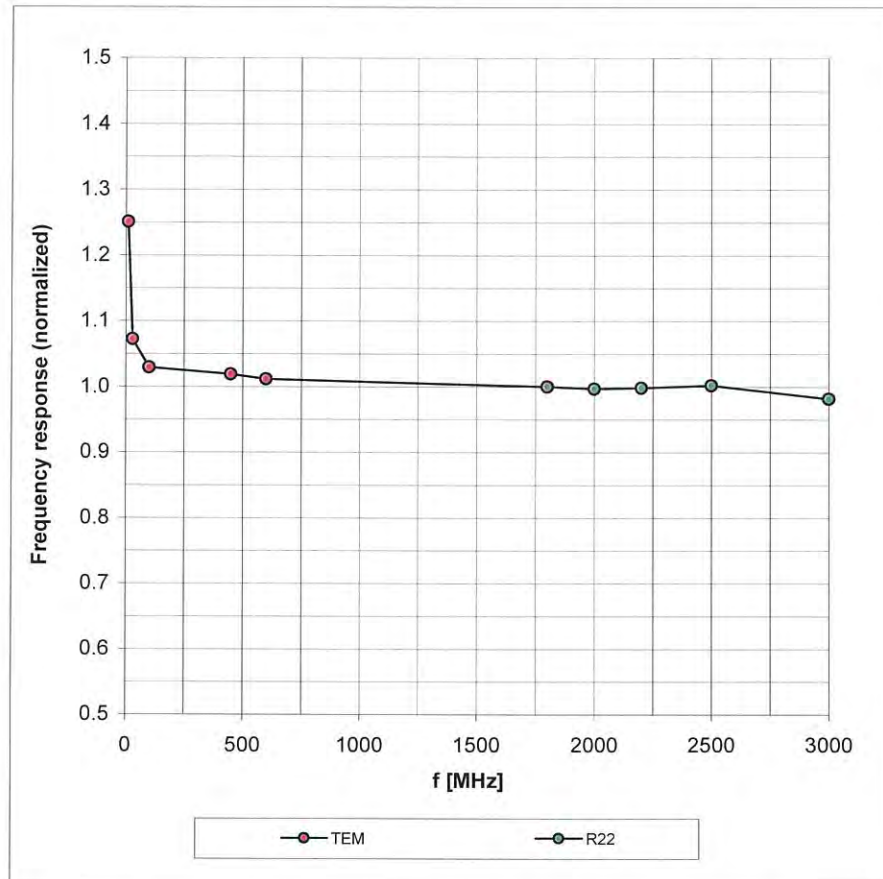
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	10.05	10.05	10.05	0.05	1.80 ± 13.3%
750	± 50 / ± 100	55.5 ± 5%	0.96 ± 5%	9.33	9.33	9.33	0.78	0.63 ± 11.0%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	9.28	9.28	9.28	0.73	0.66 ± 11.0%
1810	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.83	0.60 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	7.39	7.39	7.39	0.67	0.65 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	7.23	7.23	7.23	0.28	1.07 ± 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.

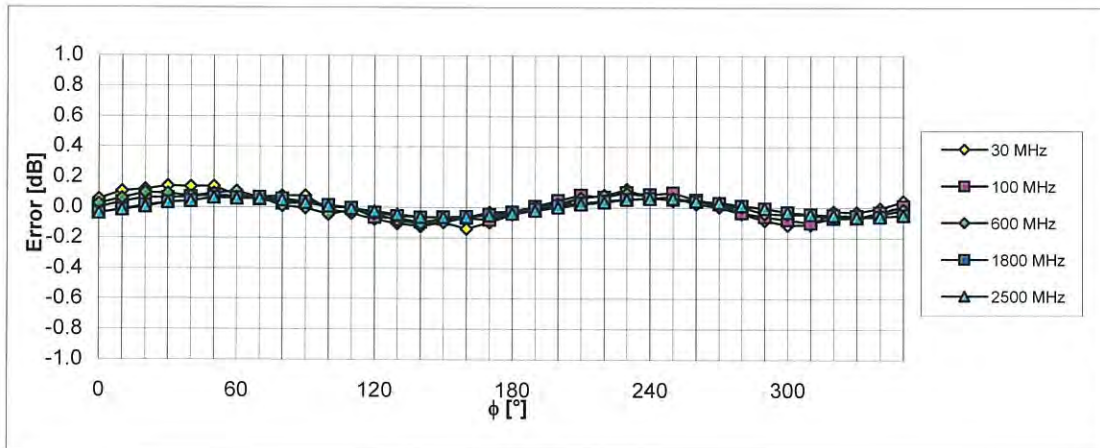
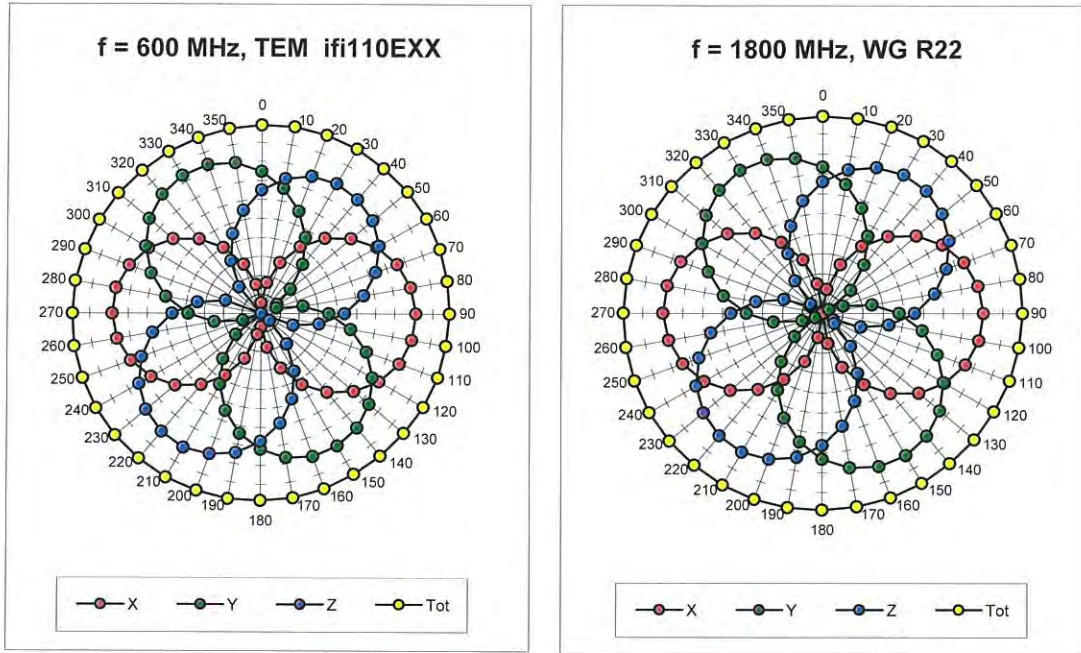
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



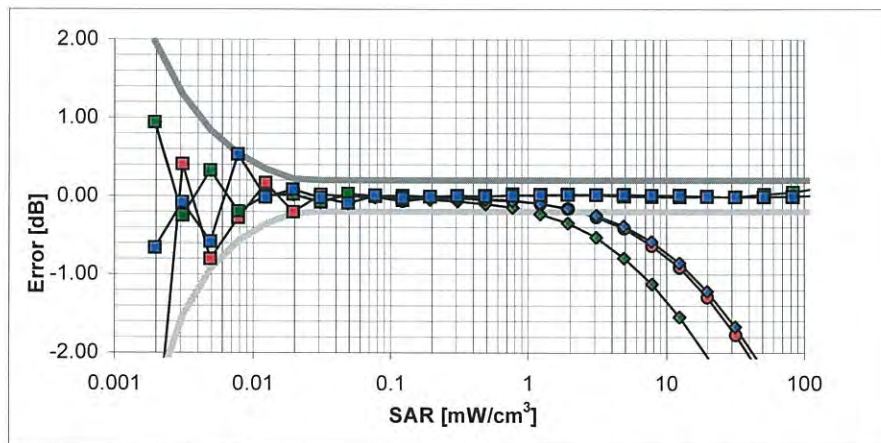
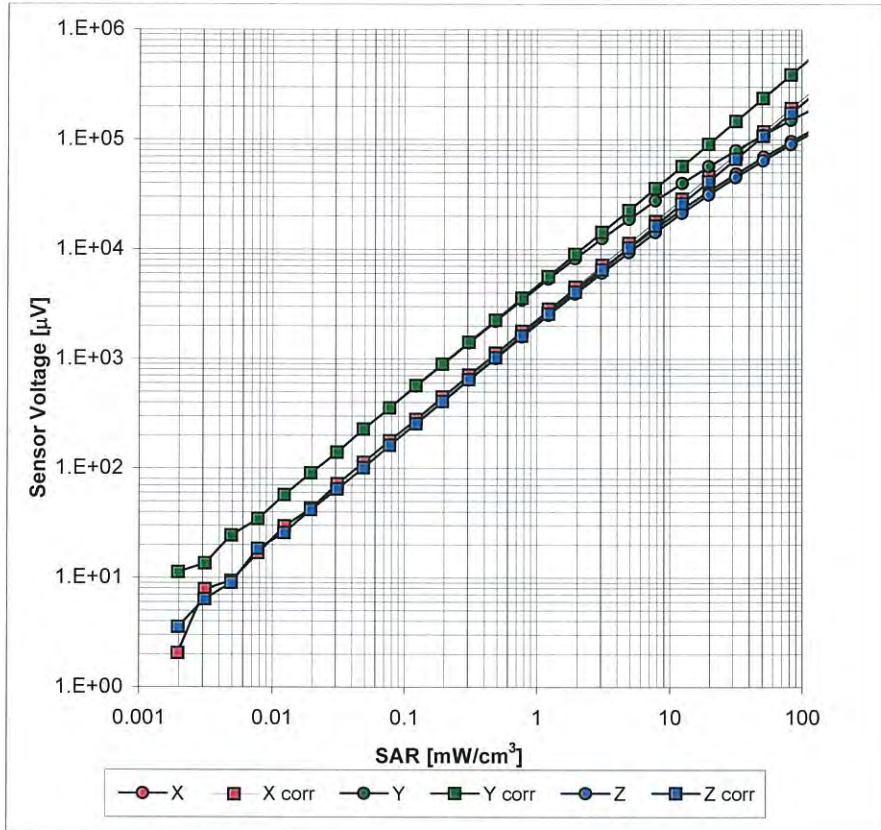
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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



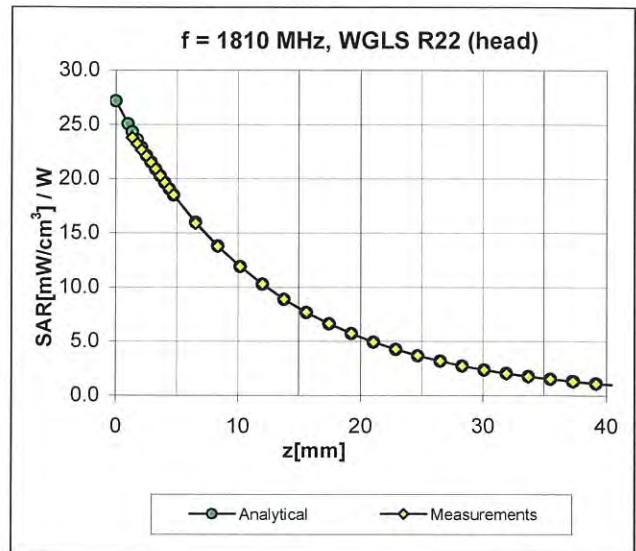
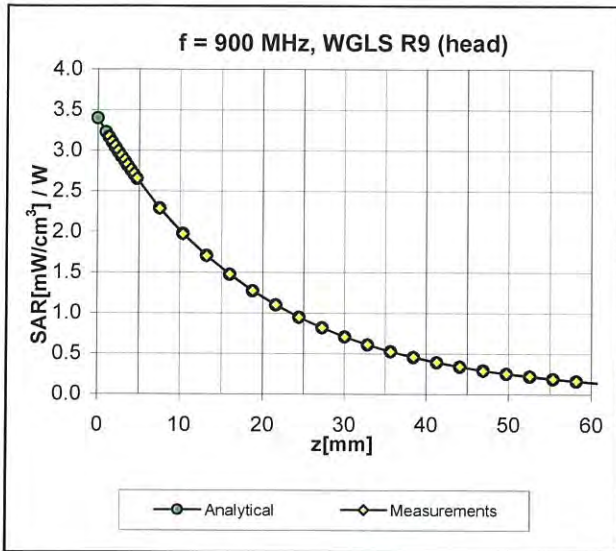
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



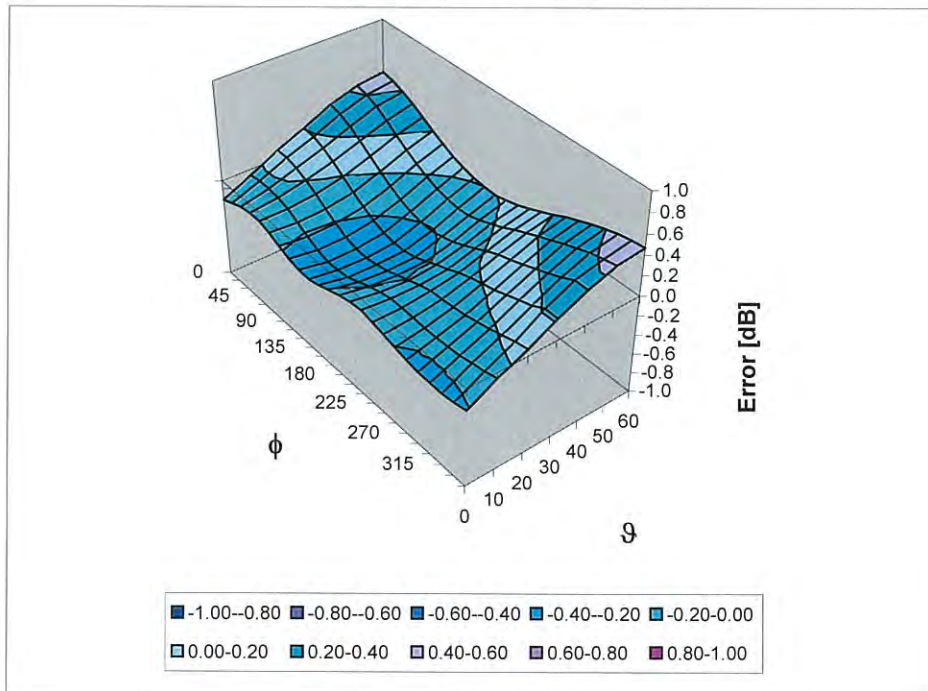
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz



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

Other Probe Parameters

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



D3: DAE



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-510_Oct10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 510**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v22
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **October 4, 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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-10 (No:10376)	Sep-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	07-Jun-10 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-11

Calibrated by:	Name Dominique Steffen	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Fin Bomholt	Function R&D Director	

Issued: October 4, 2010

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.204 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.261 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.619 \pm 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97841 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.96431 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.98318 \pm 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	280.0 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200002.6	1.33	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20001.52	1.72	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19997.99	1.81	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200010.4	0.89	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000.89	1.39	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-19998.10	1.60	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200007.2	-1.37	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19998.21	-1.29	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20001.73	-2.13	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.1	0.23	0.01
Channel X	+ Input	200.27	0.27	0.13
Channel X	- Input	-199.76	0.04	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.8	0.66	0.03
Channel Y	+ Input	199.56	-0.44	-0.22
Channel Y	- Input	-200.06	-0.16	0.08
Channel Z	+ Input	1999.4	-0.75	-0.04
Channel Z	+ Input	199.53	-0.57	-0.28
Channel Z	- Input	-201.06	-1.16	0.58

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	17.87	16.44
	- 200	-15.36	-17.11
Channel Y	200	14.99	14.97
	- 200	-16.63	-16.47
Channel Z	200	-8.65	-8.74
	- 200	7.23	7.63

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	4.37	-3.14
Channel Y	200	6.07	-	3.36
Channel Z	200	3.03	-0.24	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15917	15639
Channel Y	16112	16210
Channel Z	16121	16322

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.61	0.06	2.59	0.30
Channel Y	1.72	-0.56	3.01	0.39
Channel Z	-1.94	-2.73	-0.59	0.30

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **BV-ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-579_Sep10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 579**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v22
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **September 20, 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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	1-Oct-09 (No: 9055)	Oct-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	07-Jun-10 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: September 20, 2010

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Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.327 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.379 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.160 \pm 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98675 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.99301 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.94834 \pm 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	358.0 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200003.9	0.96	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.19	3.09	0.02
Channel X	- Input	-19994.55	4.75	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199992.4	-0.09	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.51	0.41	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19997.22	3.18	-0.02
Channel Z	+ Input	200002.0	0.91	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20001.93	2.03	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-19997.58	2.82	-0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.0	0.02	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	199.82	0.12	0.06
Channel X	- Input	-200.46	-0.56	0.28
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.3	0.47	0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199.12	-0.78	-0.39
Channel Y	- Input	-201.36	-1.16	0.58
Channel Z	+ Input	1999.9	-0.07	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199.18	-0.72	-0.36
Channel Z	- Input	-201.47	-1.47	0.73

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	7.07	5.75
	- 200	-4.60	-6.25
Channel Y	200	9.48	9.62
	- 200	-10.39	-10.96
Channel Z	200	8.79	8.42
	- 200	-9.64	-9.80

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	0.03	0.35
Channel Y	200	1.14	-	2.31
Channel Z	200	2.01	0.80	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16343	16314
Channel Y	16194	16427
Channel Z	15816	16265

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	-0.70	-1.94	0.80	0.49
Channel Y	-1.55	-2.12	-0.66	0.27
Channel Z	0.57	-0.11	5.61	0.62

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



D4: SYSTEM VALIDATION DIPOLE



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d021_Mar11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d021**

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

Calibration date: **March 23, 2011**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 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	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: **Dimce Iliev** Name: **Dimce Iliev** Function: **Laboratory Technician**

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

Signature

Issued: March 23, 2011

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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:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	41.0 \pm 6 %	0.89 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.8 \pm 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.40 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.65 mW /g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.57 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.28 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.31 mW /g \pm 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	54.3 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.7 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.56 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	10.1 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.68 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.63 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0 Ω - 2.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 31.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.9 Ω - 4.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.393 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Design Modification by End User

The dipole has been modified with Teflon Rings (TR) placed within identified markings close to the end of each dipole arm. Calibration has been performed with TR attached to the dipole.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	April 22, 2004

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 18.03.2011 11:51:13

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d021

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

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.2 Build (424)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.4 Build (2829)

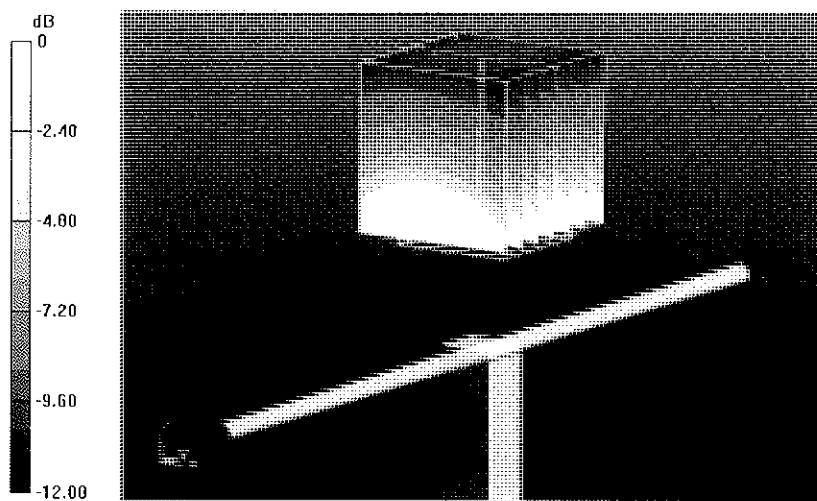
Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.571 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.583 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.792 mW/g

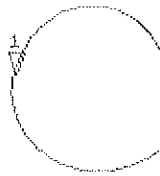


0 dB = 2.790mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

18 Mar 2011 10:32:43
S11 1 U FS 1: 51.996 ω -2.0463 ω 93.120 μ F 835.000 000 MHz

8
De1
Cor



avg
1.6

↑

CH2 S11 L06 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -31.025 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor

avg
1.6

↑

START 835.000 000 MHz

STOP 1.188.000 000 MHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 23.03.2011 10:45:49

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d021

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.99 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.2 Build (424)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.4 Build (2829)

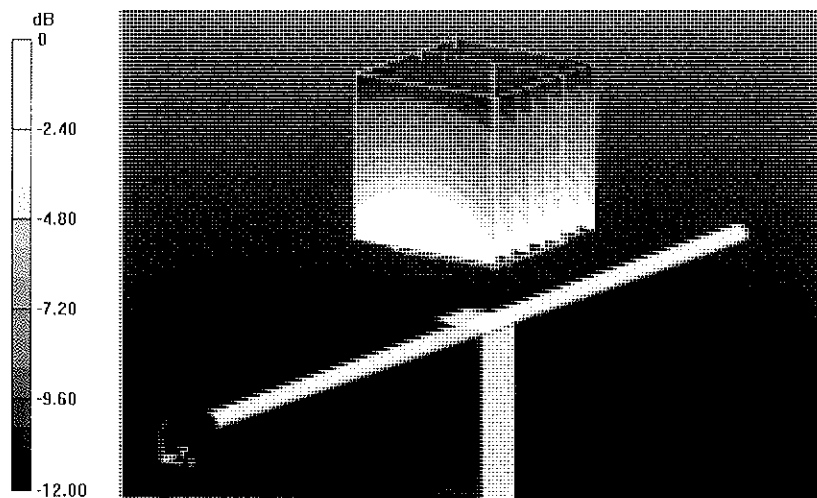
Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 56.615 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.794 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.56 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.68 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.981 mW/g

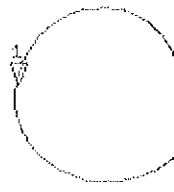


0 dB = 2.980mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

23 Mar 2011 10:18:11
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 47.865 Ω -4.1953 Ω 45.433 pF 835.000 000 MHz

*
De1
Cor



Avg
16

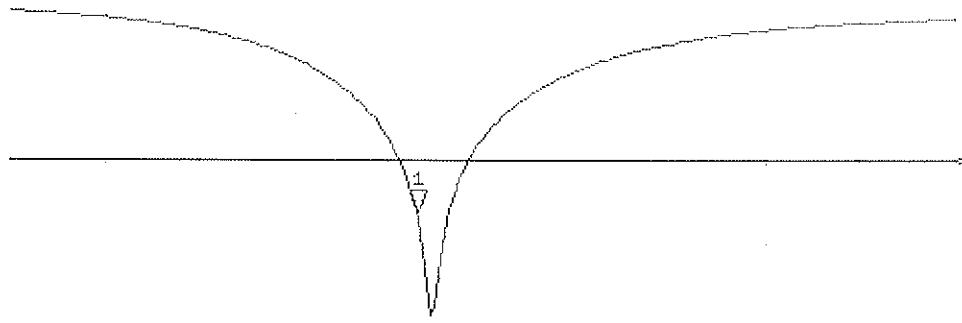
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -25.372 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

↑



START 635.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 100.000 000 MHz



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 **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d022_Jan11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d022**

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

Calibration date: **January 26, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Calibrated by: **Dimce Iliev** Name: **Dimce Iliev** Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Signature:

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

Signature:

Issued: January 27, 2011

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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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) DAS4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	38.5 \pm 6 %	1.43 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(20.5 \pm 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.9 mW /g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.37 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 mW /g \pm 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	52.9 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(20.8 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.48 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.5 Ω + 4.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 27.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.2 Ω + 4.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.193 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 29, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 24.01.2011 11:20:43

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d022

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

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

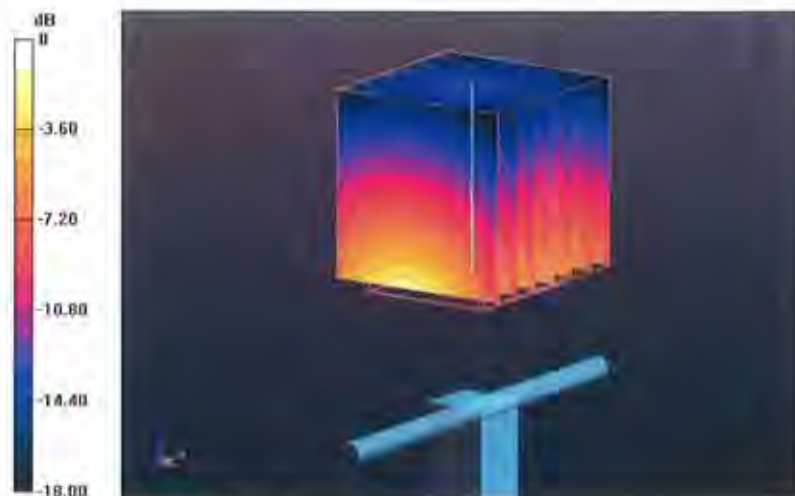
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.002 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.131 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.37 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.963 mW/g



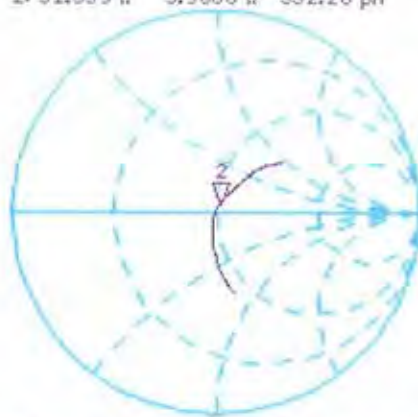
0 dB = 12.960mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

24 Jan 2011 10:16:09

CH1 S11 1 U FS 2: 51.539 Ω 3.9658 Ω 332.28 μH 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
De 1
CA



Avg
16

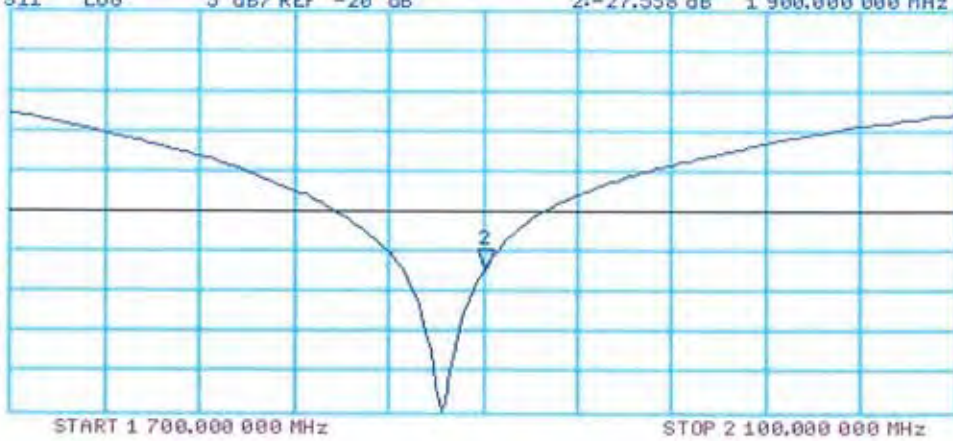
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-27.558 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
16

↑



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 26.01.2011 12:06:07

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d022

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

Medium: MSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

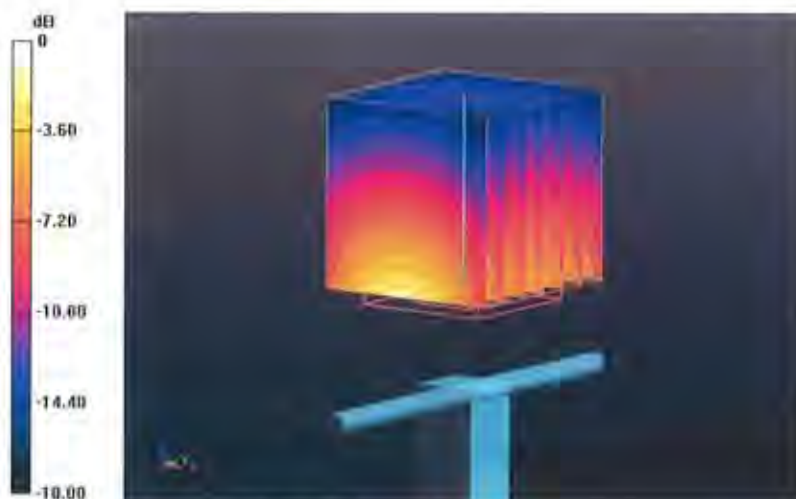
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.936 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.774 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.48 mW/g

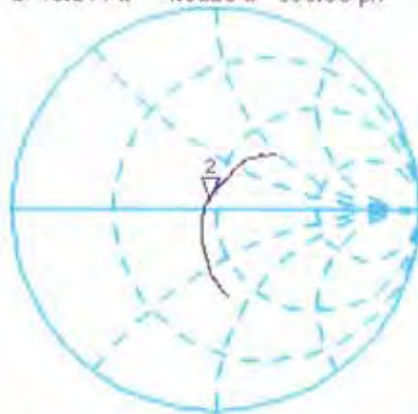
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.186 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

26 Jan 2011 10:44:12
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 2: 46.244 Ω 4.0215 Ω 336.86 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

De 1
Ca



avg
16
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-24.863 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Ca

avg
16
↑



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz