

Specific Absorption Rate  
(SAR)

FCC 47 CFR Part 2

Test Report

For

Kyocera Corporation  
c/o Kyocera Communication, Inc.

Product:	Single-Band CDMA Mobile Phone
Model:	S1310

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**1 SUMMARY OF TESTING ..... 4**

**2 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST INFORMATION ..... 5**

**3 ACCESSORIES..... 5**

    3.1 BODY WORN ACCESSORIES ..... 5

    3.2 BATTERIES ..... 5

**4 TEST CONDITIONS ..... 6**

    4.1 TEST FACILITIES ..... 6

    4.2 AMBIENT CONDITIONS ..... 6

    4.3 RF CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEST SITE ..... 6

    4.4 TEST SIGNAL, FREQUENCIES AND OUTPUT POWER ..... 7

    4.5 DEVICE TEST CONDITIONS..... 9

    4.6 MULTIPLE TRANSMITTERS AND ANTENNAS SAR EVALUATIONS..... 10

    4.7 ROUTER SAR EVALUATIONS..... 12

    4.8 HAND SAR EVALUATIONS..... 12

    4.9 SAR TESTS IN MOUTH AND JAW REGIONS OF THE SAM PHANTOM ..... 13

**5 DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT ..... 14**

    5.1 DOSIMETRIC SYSTEM ..... 14

    5.2 ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED IN VALIDATION..... 16

    5.3 TISSUE STIMULANTS ..... 16

    5.4 PHANTOMS DESCRIPTION ..... 17

    5.5 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE ..... 18

**6 SYSTEM VALIDATION ..... 19**

**7 DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE ..... 20**

    7.1 TEST POSITIONS ..... 20

    7.2 SCAN PROCEDURES..... 22

    7.3 SAR AVERAGING METHODS ..... 22

**8 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY..... 23**

**9 TEST DATA..... 24**

    9.1 HEAD SAR TEST RESULTS ..... 24

    9.2 BODY-WORN SAR TEST RESULTS ..... 25

**10 LIST OF APPENDIX..... 26**

## ATTESTATION

The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test.  
 The test results and statements relate only to the items tested.  
 The test equipment used was suitable for the tests performed and within manufacturer's published specifications and operating parameters.  
 The test methods were consistent with the methods described in the relevant standards.

<b>Product:</b>	Single-Band CDMA Mobile Phone
<b>Model #:</b>	S1310
<b>FCC ID:</b>	OVF-K33BIC04
<b>Tested in accordance with:</b>	FCC §2.1093/OET-65 Supplement C IEEE P2528/D1.2 – 2003 FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02 FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05 FCC KDB 941225 v2
<b>Test Requested by:</b>	KYOCERA Corporation C/o KYOCERA Communication Inc. 8611 Balboa Avenue San Diego, CA 92123 United States
<b>Test performed by:</b>	CompTest Services LLC
<b>Date of Test:</b>	June 1 – June 5, 2012

**Responsible Engineer**

*Benjamin Nguyen*

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Benjamin Nguyen  
 Test Engineer

**Reviewed and approved by:**




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Tammy To  
 Quality Manager

## 1 SUMMARY OF TESTING

The equipment is deemed to fulfill the requirements if the measured values are less than or equal to the limit.

Mode-Band	Position	Measured Standalone SAR (W/kg)	FCC Limit (W/kg, 1g)	Result
CDMA-1900 BC-1	Head	1.22	1.6	<b>PASSED</b>
	Body – 15 mm	0.74		<b>PASSED</b>

## 2 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST INFORMATION

<b>Product:</b>	Single-Band CDMA Mobile Phone		
<b>FCC ID:</b>	OVF-K33BIC04		
<b>Model Number:</b>	S1310		
<b>EUT Serial Number:</b>	268435459907099558		
<b>Type:</b>	[ ] Identical Prototype, [X] Pre-Production, [ ] Production		
<b>Device Category:</b>	Portable		
<b>RF Exposure Environment:</b>	General Population / Uncontrolled		
<b>CDMA Antenna:</b>	Internal	<b>Detachable:</b>	No
<b>WiFi/Bluetooth Antenna:</b>	Internal	<b>Detachable:</b>	No
<b>External Input:</b>	Audio/Digital Data		
<b>Quantity:</b>	Quantity production is planned		
<b>Mode:</b>	CDMA		
<b>Band:</b>	BC-1		
<b>TX Frequency (MHz):</b>	1850 -1910		

## 3 ACCESSORIES

### 3.1 Body Worn Accessories

The device has been tested with the following body worn accessories that contains metal parts and separation distance between the device and the user's body is listed in the table below.

Accessory	Model	Separation (mm)
Air	N/A	15.0

### 3.2 Batteries

The device was tested with the following battery packs:

Battery	Model	Specifications
Standard	TXBAT10182	3.7V, 700mAh

## 4 TEST CONDITIONS

### 4.1 Test Facilities

The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at 8611 Balboa Avenue, San Diego, CA 92123, USA

### 4.2 Ambient Conditions

All tests were performed under the following environmental conditions:

<b>Ambient Temperature:</b>	22 ± 1 Degrees C
<b>Tissue simulating liquid temperature:</b>	22 ± 1 Degrees C
<b>Humidity:</b>	38 %
<b>Pressure:</b>	1015 mB

### 4.3 RF characteristics of the test site

All SAR measurements were performed inside a shielded room that provides isolation from external EM fields.

External fields are minimizing by the shielded room, leaving the phone as the dominant radiation source. Two 2-foot square ferrite panels are placed on the floor of the room beneath the phantom area of the DASY system to minimize reflected energy that would otherwise re-enter the phantom and combine constructively or destructively with the desired fields. These ferrite panels provide roughly 12 to 13 dB of attenuation in the frequency range of 900 MHz, and 7 to 8 dB of attenuation in the frequency range of 1.9 GHz.

#### 4.4 Test Signal, Frequencies and Output Power

In all operating bands, the measurements were performed on low, mid and high channels. The phone was set to nominal maximum power level during all tests and at the beginning of each test.

DASY4 system measures power drift during SAR testing by comparing E-field in the same location at the beginning and at the end of measurement. These records were used to monitor stability of power output.

##### 4.4.1 CDMA2000 Test conditions

The device supports CDMA2000 in 1X (Phase I, Protocol revision 6). CDMA2000 1X includes TIA/EIA-95B as a subset and was approved for publishing in July 1999. It provides voice and data capabilities within a standard 1.25 MHz CDMA channel. This RF bandwidth is identical to the legacy IS-95 B system standard.

##### 4.4.1.1 SAR Test Reduction

When maximum output variation across channels of each band/mode is  $< \frac{1}{2}$  dB, either maximum output or middle channels may be used to determine test reduction for each mode in a cellphone; otherwise, the maximum output channel was used to determine test reduction for each band/mode.

If the SAR measured at the reduction tested channel is at least 3dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at other channels were optional.

##### 4.4.1.2 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations was measured in RC3 with the EUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 was not required when the maximum average output of each channel was less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR was measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

#### 4.4.1.3 **Body SAR Measurements**

SAR for body exposure configurations was measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCH<sub>n</sub>) was not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel was less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR was measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCH<sub>n</sub>) with FCH at full rate and SCH<sub>0</sub> enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels were enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts.

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

#### 4.4.1.4 **Power Reduction (PR)**

The device does:

- not implement power reduction.
- implement power reduction only at the following conditions:

<b>Configuration:</b>	
<b>Band:</b>	
<b>Mode:</b>	
<b>Power Reduction:</b>	



#### 4.4.1.5 RF Conducted Power Data

Table 4.4 below shows the maximum power level vs RCs:

CONFIGURATION (Full Rate)		CONDUCTED POWER (dBm)								
		CDMA 800 BC-10			CDMA 800 BC-0			CDMA 1900 BC-1		
		Ch 476	Ch 580	Ch 684	Ch 1013	Ch 384	Ch 777	Ch 25	Ch 600	Ch 1175
SO2	RC1							23.00	23.34	23.16
	RC3							23.04	23.31	23.07
SO55	RC1							23.03	23.36	23.12
	RC3							23.05	23.37	23.17
TDSO SO32	RC3 (SCH)							23.02	23.34	23.08
	RC3 (+FCH-SCH)							23.04	23.36	23.12
Maximum output variation across channels:		< ½ dB			< ½ dB			< ½ dB		

Table 4.4 RC Configuration tested at “all up” power control bit.

#### 4.5 Device Test Conditions

The EUT was tested with a fully charged battery as supplied with the handset. Conducted RF power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurements to confirm the output power.

#### 4.6 Multiple Transmitters and Antennas SAR evaluations

Licensed transmitters required routine SAR evaluation as followed by IEEE 1528 Supplement C 3G FCC SAR Procedures.

Guidelines provided in FCC "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and antennas, February 2008" were followed for evaluation of the need for simultaneous transmission SAR testing. If the sum of measured 1g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas, or If the SAR-to-Peak-Location-Separation-Ratio for two simultaneous transmitting antennas is < 0.3, SAR evaluation for simultaneous transmission is not required.

For an unlicensed transmitter such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices that does not transmit simultaneously with other transmitters and its output conducted power is <  $60/f_{(GHz)}$  mW, SAR evaluation is not required.

If the handset contains unlicensed transmitters, which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter, the conducted output power of the unlicensed transmitter was measured and compared with the power reference ( $P_{ref}$ ) as shown in table 4.6. The antenna separation was determined by the closest distance between the antennas. Both criteria were evaluated to determine whether stand-alone SAR or simultaneous transmission SAR testing is required.

Freq. Band:	2.45 GHz	5.15-5.35 GHz	5.47-5.85 GHz
$P_{ref}$ (mW):	12	6	5

Table 4.6a Unlicensed Transmitter Output Power Threshold

#### When there is simultaneous transmission -

Standalone SAR not required when	
Output Power	Antenna Separation (cm)
$\leq P_{ref}$	< 2.5 with other transmitters output power $\leq P_{ref}$ or 1g SAR < 1.2 W/kg
$\leq P_{ref}$	$\geq 2.5$ and $\leq 5.0$
$\leq 2 * P_{ref}$	$\geq 5.0$

Table 4.6b Standalone SAR requirements

When Stand-alone SAR measurements is required. SAR is tested on highest output channel for each wireless mode and exposure condition. If SAR for highest output channel is > 50% of SAR limit, all channels will be evaluated according to normal procedures.

Simultaneous SAR not required when	
<b>Unlicensed only:</b>	Standalone SAR is not required and antenna is > 5cm from other antennas
<b>Licensed &amp; Unlicensed:</b>	Sum of SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for each pair of simultaneous transmitting antennas
	SAR to peak location separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3

Table 4.6c Simultaneous SAR requirements

#### 4.6.1 Bluetooth/WLAN Test Conditions

##### 4.6.1.1 Bluetooth/WLAN RF Conducted Power Data

Unlicensed transmitters are controlled by chipset based test mode software to establish maximum output power.

Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	CONDUCTED POWER (dBm)		
		Ch 01 2412 MHz	Ch 06 2437 MHz	Ch 11 2462 MHz
802.11b	1			
	11			
802.11g	6			
	54			
802.11n	MSC0			
	MSC7			

WLAN supported:  Yes  No

- 1) Per KDB 248227, highest average output power channel for the lowest data rate are selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE802.11 modes (including 802.11n) are not investigated if the average output powers are not greater than 0.25dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE802.11b mode.
- 2) SAR measurements were tested at the bolded data rate. Mode bolded in blue resulted in the highest SAR data.

Based on the Antenna separation and output power, Stand-Alone and Simultaneous Transmission SAR testing requirements are listed below:

MEASURED PARAMETERS (UNLICENSED TRANSMITTER)		
Transmitter:	Bluetooth	802.11
Antenna Separation		
Output Power <sup>3)</sup>		
Standalone SAR <sup>4)</sup>		
Simultaneous TX SAR		
Highest 1g SAR value, Body <sup>5)</sup> (CDMA + WLAN)		

- 3) Rounded to the nearest mW
- 4) Only highest power transmitter was tested, if applicable.
- 5) Voice call in head configuration is not supported with Bluetooth mode.

#### 4.7 Router SAR Evaluations

For portable devices equipped with wireless router (Hotspot) feature, additional SAR evaluation is performed per interim guidelines provided at the October 2010 TCB Workshop.

This device is not capable of functioning as a WiFi to Cellular mobile hotspot. Testing was not performed at 10 mm.

#### 4.8 Hand SAR Evaluations

When applicable, Hand SAR was evaluated with following test procedures:

- Test separation distance: 0 (zero) mm
- SAR is averaged over 10g of tissue

Hand SAR required:  Yes  No

#### 4.9 SAR Tests in Mouth and Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones. It has been known for some time that there are SAR measurement difficulties in these regions of the SAM phantom. SAR probes are calibrated in tissue-equivalent liquids with sufficient separation between the probe sensors and nearby physical boundaries to ensure scattering does not affect probe calibration. When the probe tip is moved into tight regions with multiple boundaries surrounding its sensors, probe calibration and measurement accuracy can become questionable. In addition, these measurement locations often require a probe to be tilted at steep angles, where it may no longer comply with calibration requirements and measurement protocols, or satisfy the required measurement uncertainty. In some situations it is not feasible to tilt the probe or rotate the phantom, as suggested by measurement standards, to conduct these measurements.

In order to ensure there is sufficient conservativeness for ensuring compliance until practical solutions are available, additional measurement considerations are necessary to address these technical difficulties. When measurements are required near the mouth, nose, jaw or similar tight regions of the SAM phantom, area or zoom scans are often unable to fully enclose the peak SAR location as required by IEEE 1528 and Supplement C, due to probe orientation and positioning difficulties. Even when limited measurements are possible, the test results could be questionable due to probe calibration and measurement uncertainty issues. Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply:

The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom.

- Rectangular shaped phones should be positioned with its bottom edge positioned from the flat phantom with the same distance provided by the cheek touching position using SAM. The ear reference point (ERP, as defined for SAM) of the phone should be positioned  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm from the flat phantom shell.
- Clam-shell phones should be positioned with the hinge against a smooth edge of the flat phantom where the upper half of the phone is unfolded and extended beyond the phantom side wall. The lower half of the phone is secured in the test device holder at a fixed distance below the flat phantom determined by the minimum separation along the lower edge of the phone in the cheek touching position using SAM. If there is substantial variation in separation distance along the lower edge of a clam-shell phone when placed in the cheek touching position using SAM, the FCC Laboratory may be contacted for additional guidance to position the phone for testing.

The flat phantom data should allow test results to be compared uniformly across measurement systems, until suitable solutions are available in measurement standards to address certain probe calibration and positioning issues, due to implementation differences between horizontal and up-right SAM configurations. These flat phantom procedures are only applicable to stand-alone SAR evaluation in tight regions of the SAM phantom, where measurement is not feasible or test results can be questionable due to probe calibration and accessibility issues. Details on device positioning and photos showing how separation distances are determined should be included in the SAR report. SAR for other regions of the head must be evaluated using SAM; therefore, a phone with antennas at different locations may require flat and SAM phantom evaluation for the different antennas. When simultaneous transmission SAR evaluation is necessary in these regions of SAM and until practical solutions are available, the FCC Laboratory should be contacted for interim guidance.

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

### 5.1 Dosimetric System

The measurements were performed with an automated near-field scanning system (as shown in Figure 5.1), DASY4, manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) of Zurich, Switzerland. The system is comprised of high precision robot, robot controller, computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor and the SAM phantom containing brain or muscle equivalent material. The measurement uncertainty budget is given in section 8.

Below is a list of the calibrated equipment used for the measurements:

Test Equipment	Serial Number	Cal. Due Date	Used
DASY4 DAE4	603	09-27-12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DASY4 DAE4	602	09-16-12	<input type="checkbox"/>
DASY4 DAE4	530	05-30-13	<input type="checkbox"/>
E-field Probe ET3DV6	1618	09-19-12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E-field Probe ES3DV3	3035	02-22-13	<input type="checkbox"/>
E-field Probe ES3DV3	3036	05-11-12	<input type="checkbox"/>
E-field Probe ES3DV3	3078	09-19-12	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dipole Validation kit, D835V2	467	09-02-12	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dipole Validation kit, D1900V2	5d016	09-07-12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dipole Validation kit, D2450V2	776	08-19-12	<input type="checkbox"/>

The calibration records of E-field probe and dipoles are attached in Appendix C and Appendix D respectively.



Figure 5.1 DASY 4 System

### 5.1.1 Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Dipoles are calibrated on a 2-year intervals. Return-loss and input impedances are measured annually to confirm in maintaining requirements per KDB Publication 450824 DO2, Dipole SAR Validation Verification v01:

- Return Loss is <-20dB or within 20% of calibrated measurement
- Impedance is within 5Ω of calibrated measurement

835 MHz - HEAD						
Dipole S/N	Date	Description	Return Loss (dB)	Impedance (Ω)		Comments
				Real	Img	
467	09/02/10	Target	-37.1	49.8	-1.4	Within 1 year of calibration
	10/20/11	Measured	-25.5	46.3	2.0	No physical damage found
	Delta					

1900 MHz - HEAD						
Dipole S/N	Date	Description	Return Loss (dB)	Impedance (Ω)		Comments
				Real	Img	
5d016	09/07/10	Target	-27.0	51.2	4.4	Within 1 year of calibration
	10/20/11	Measured	-30.6	51.1	1.0	No physical damage found
	Delta					

2450 MHz – HEAD						
Dipole S/N	Date	Description	Return Loss (dB)	Impedance (Ω)		Comments
				Real	Img	
776	08/19/10	Target	-28.9	53.7	0.7	Within 1 year of calibration
	10/20/11	Measured	-22.3	50.8	7.8	No physical damage found
	Delta					

## 5.2 Additional equipment needed in validation

Test Equipment	Serial Number	Cal. Due Date
Communication Test Set Agilent 8960	US41070147	10-20-12
Signal Generator, Agilent E4438C	MY44270167	08-12-12
Power meter, Giga-tronics 8541C	1833762	04-18-12
Power Sensor, Giga-tronics 80601A	1831776	04-18-12
Network Analyzer, Agilent E5062A	MY44100250	04-18-12
Electronic Calibration Module, Agilent	1763	06-05-12
Thermometer	186700	06-24-12
Dielectric Probe, HP 85070E	--	No cal required

## 5.3 Tissue Stimulants

All dielectric parameters of tissue stimulants were measured within 24 hours of SAR measurements. The depth of the tissue stimulant in the ear reference point and flat reference point of the phantom were at least 15 cm. during all the tests. The depth of the liquid is measured by running a program that brings the probe to the bottom surface of the phantom then raise it up 15 centimeters. The operator at this point performs a visual inspection and makes sure that the liquid level is at or above the probe tip.

The list of ingredients and the percent composition used for the Head and Muscle tissue simulates are listed in the table below:

INGREDIENT	835 MHz		1700 MHz		1900 MHz		2450 MHz	
	HEAD	MUSCLE	HEAD	MUSCLE	HEAD	MUSCLE	HEAD	MUSCLE
Water	51.07%	65.45%	56.6%	68%	54%	69.91%	55 %	68.64%
Cellulose	0.23%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glycol monobuthyl	--	--	43%	31.5%	44.91%	29.96%	45%	31.37%
Sugar	47.31%	34.31%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Preventol	0.24%	0.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salt	1.15%	0.62%	0.4%	0.5%	0.21%	0.13%	--	--

*The ingredients above are adopted from Application Note: Recipes for Head/Muscle Tissue Simulating Liquid by SPEAG.*



## 5.4 Phantoms Description

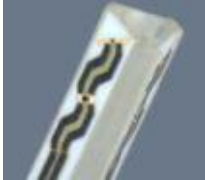
SAM v4.0 phantom, manufactured by SPEAG, was used during the measurement. It has fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell corresponds to the phantom defined in IEEE 1528/D1.2. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete set-up of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

The thickness of phantom shell is 2mm except for the ear, where an integrated ear spacer provides 6mm spacing from the tissue boundary. Manufacturer reports tolerance in shell thickness to be  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ .



Figure 5.4 SAM Twin Phantom

## 5.5 Isotropic E-Field Probe

<b>Model:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ET3DV6</li> </ul> 
<b>Construction:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symmetrical design with triangular core</li> <li>Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system</li> <li>Built-in shielding against static charges</li> <li>PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycol)</li> </ul>
<b>Calibration:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calibration certificate in Appendix C</li> </ul>
<b>Frequency:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10MHz to 3GHz (dosimetry); Linearity: <math>\pm 0.2\text{dB}</math> (30MHz to 3GHz)</li> </ul>
<b>Optical Surface:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\pm 0.2\text{mm}</math> repeatability in air and clear liquid over diffuse reflecting</li> </ul>
<b>Detection:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface</li> </ul>
<b>Directivity:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\pm 0.2\text{dB}</math> in HSL (rotation around probe axis)</li> <li><math>\pm 0.4\text{dB}</math> in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)</li> </ul>
<b>Dynamic Range:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 <math>\mu\text{W/g}</math> to <math>&gt; 100 \text{ mW/g}</math>; Linearity: <math>\pm 0.2\text{dB}</math></li> </ul>
<b>Dimensions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall length: 330mm</li> <li>Tip length: 16mm</li> <li>Body diameter: 12mm</li> <li>Tip diameter: 6.8mm</li> <li>Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm</li> </ul>
<b>Application:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General dosimetry up to 3GHz</li> <li>Compliance tests of mobile phones</li> <li>Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms.</li> </ul>

## 6 SYSTEM VALIDATION

The probes are calibrated annually by the manufacturer. Dielectric parameters of the stimulating liquids are measured with an automated Hewlett Packard 85070E dielectric probe in conjunction with an Agilent E5062A ENA serial network analyzer.

The SAR measurements of the device were done within 24 hours of system accuracy verification, which was done using the dipole validation kit. Power level of 20dBm was supplied to a dipole antenna placed under the flat section of SAM phantom. The validation results are in the table below and printouts of the validation test are attached in Appendix A. All the measured parameters are within the specification.

The system validation with head tissues was used for the device testing in muscle. Based on OET 65 Supplement C EAB Part 22/27/24 SAR review Reminder Sheet 01/2002, this is a valid test.

System/Tissue Verification - HEAD							
Freq. (MHz)	Date	Description	Validation SAR (mW/g), 1g	Dielectric Parameters		Temp. (°C)	Comments
				$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)		
1900	FCC Reference*:			40.00	1.40	20-26	
	09/07/10	Target	3.96				From Speag Certificate
	06/01/12	Measured	4.01	39.10	1.42	22±1	For device testing in Head.
	06/04/12	Measured	4.08	39.20	1.44	22±1	For device testing in Head.

System/Tissue Verification - BODY							
Freq. (MHz)	Date	Description	Validation SAR (mW/g), 1g	Dielectric Parameters		Temp. (°C)	Comments
				$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)		
1900	FCC Reference*:			53.3	1.52	20-26	
	09/07/10	Target	4.01				From Speag Certificate
	06/05/12	Measured	4.12	51.60	1.54	22±1	For device testing in Muscle

\*FCC reference values are adopted from OET Bulletin 65 (97-01) Supplement C (01-01).

When applicable, the measured 10g SAR were verified within 10% of the expected target values for Hand SAR measurements.

## 7 DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE

Measurements were made on both left hand side and right hand side of the phantom.

The device was position against phantom according to OET Bulletin 65 (97-01) Supplement C (01-01). Definitions of terms used in aligning the device to a head phantom are available in IEEE Standard P1528/D1.2 "Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial-Peak Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques"

### 7.1 Test Positions

The device was placed in the holder. The bottom of the device aligns with the bottom of the holder clamp to provide a standard positioning and ensure enough free space for antenna.

Device holder was provided by SPEAG together with DASY4.

#### 7.1.1 Initial Ear Position

The device was initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom parallel to the "Neck-Front" (N-F) line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the "Ear Reference Point" (ERP). The "test device reference point" (point A) is aligned to the ERP on the head phantom and the "vertical centerline" is aligned to the "phantom reference plane".

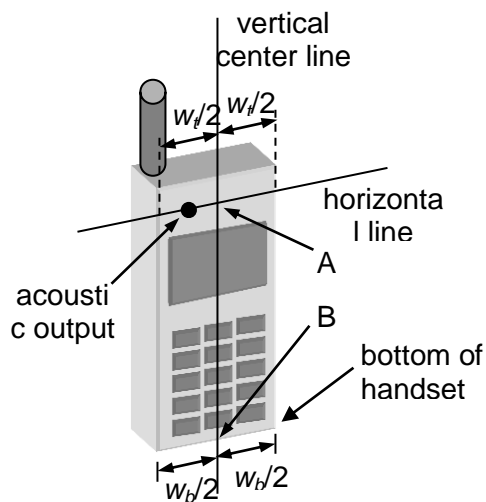


Figure 7-1a – Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines.

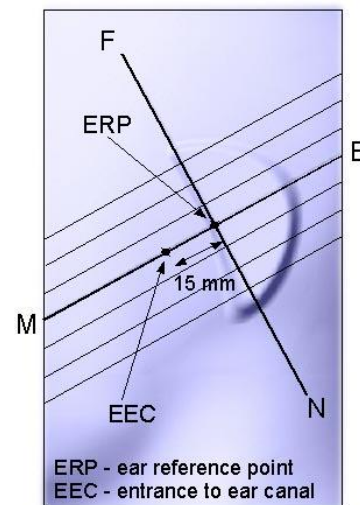


Figure 7-1b - Close up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

### 7.1.2 Check Position

“Initial ear position” alignments are maintained and the device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting along the “Neck-Front” line until any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom or when any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

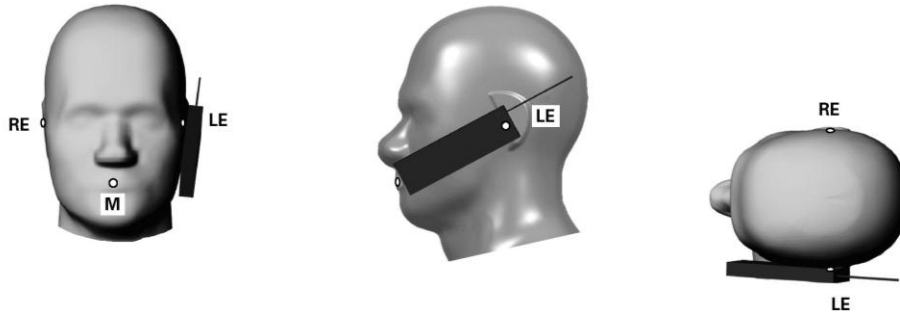


Figure 7.1c - Phone position 1, “cheek” or “touch” position.

### 7.1.3 Tilt Position

In the “cheek position”, if the earpiece of the device is not in full contact with the phantom’s ear spacer and the peak SAR location for the “cheek position” is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device is returned to the “initial ear position” by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer. Otherwise, the device is moved away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” for approximate 2-3cm. While it is in this position, the device is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the “test device reference point” by 15°. After the tilt, it is then moved back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference point” until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process is repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously.

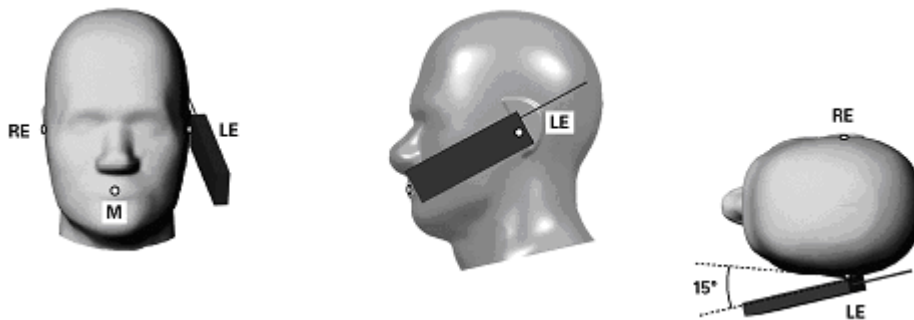


Figure 7.1d - Phone position 2, “tilted” position.

### 7.1.4 Body Worn Configuration

Body worn accessories, when available, were tested for the FCC RF exposure compliance. The device was positioned into the carrying case and placed below the flat phantom. Hands-free headset was connected during measurements.

The SAR levels were also measured with air space for the hands-free application, which allow user to use other body-worn accessories that contains no metal and provides at least specified separation from the closest point of the handset to the body.

## 7.2 Scan Procedures

First, coarse scans are used for a quick determination of the field distribution. Then an area scan measures all reachable points, it computes all of the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of 2dB as specified in IEEE P1528, (see the configuration below). For cases where multiple maxima were detected, the number of zoom scans could be increased accordingly.

Next a cube scan, 7x7x7 points (spacing between each point is 5x5x5mm), is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 1g. If two peaks are within 2dB of the highest one, two zoom scans are performed to provide the evaluations. A fine resolution volume scan determines the one-gram average SAR for both peaks.

## 7.3 SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value is average over its volume using interpolation and extrapolation.

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" –condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p. 141-150] (x, y and z – directions) [numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p 123].

The extrapolation is based on least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p. 168-180]. Through the points in the first 30mm in all z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. This polynomial is then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1mm from one another.

## 8 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Table 8.1 shows the uncertainty budget for SAR assessment according to IEEE P1528.

Uncertainty Description	Uncert . Value (± %)	Prob . Dist.	Div	C <sub>i</sub> <sup>1</sup> 1g	Stand. Uncert (1g) (±%)	V <sub>i</sub> <sup>2</sup> or V <sub>eff</sub>
<b>Measurement system</b>						
Probe calibration	5.9	N	1	1	5.9	∞
Axal isotropy	4.7	R	√3	0.7	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	√3	0.7	3.9	∞
Boundary effects	1.0	R	√3	1	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	√3	1	2.7	∞
System Detction limit	1.0	R	√3	1	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	√3	1	0.5	∞
Intgrtion Time	2.6	R	√3	1	1.5	∞
RF ambient conditions	3.0	R	√3	1	1.7	∞
Mech. Constrains of robot	0.4	R	√3	1	0.2	∞
Probe positioning	29	R	√3	1	1.7	∞
Mx. SAR Evaluation (ext., int., avg.)	1.0	R	√3	1	0.6	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>						
Device positioning	3.0	N	1	1	.0	∞
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	3.6	∞
Power drift	5.0	N	√3	1	2.9	∞
<b>Phantom and setup</b>						
Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	√3	1	2.3	∞
Liquid onductivity (tgt)	5.0	R	√3	0.64	1.8	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	3.5	N	1	0.64	2.2	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	50		√3	0.6	1.7	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	3.5	N	1	0.6	2.1	∞
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty:</b>					<b>11.0</b>	
<b>Extended Standard Uncertainty (=2):</b>					<b>22.1</b>	

N: Normal  
 R: Rectangular

Table 8.1 Worst-Case uncertainty budget for SAR assessment

## 9 TEST DATA

The following tables list the SAR results in each configuration and operating mode. The channels tested for each configuration have similar SAR distributions. Highest SAR (bold blue color) plots for each configuration is provided in Appendix B.

### 9.1 Head SAR Test Results

#### 9.1.1 PCS BC-1

CDMA 1900 BC-1 HEAD		Channel:			25	600	1175
		Frequency (MHz):			1851.25	1880	1908.75
Mode	Test Position	Battery	Phone Configuration	SAR, 1g (W/kg)			
RC3-SO55	Left Cheek	Standard	Bar	1.17	1.11	1.02	
	Left Tilt	Standard		--	0.66	--	
	Right Cheek	Standard		1.14	1.16	<b>1.22</b>	
	Right Tilt	Standard		--	0.65	--	

*Note:*

- All modes of operation were evaluated and the worst case results are reported.
- SAR Test Reduction procedures applied, marking "--"
- SAR measurements in open configuration next to ear are additional data for use conditions that could be possible but not expected to be a normal use configuration.



## 9.2 Body-Worn SAR Test Results

### 9.2.1 PCS Band

CDMA 1900 BODY		Channel:			25	600	1175
		Frequency (MHz):			1851.25	1880	1908.75
Mode	Accessory	Spacing (mm)	Phone Config.	Side	SAR, 1g (W/kg)		
RC3 – SO32 (+SCH)	Air	15	Bar	Back	--	<b>0.74</b>	--
				Front	--	0.46	--

*Note:*

- Battery used:  Standard  Extended
- All modes of operation were evaluated and the worst case results are reported.
- SAR Test Reduction procedures applied, marking "--"

## 10 LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix	Description	Note
<b>A</b>	Validation Test Plots	<i>Please see separate attachment</i>
<b>B</b>	SAR Distribution Plots	<i>Please see separate attachment</i>
<b>C</b>	Probe Calibration Certificate	<i>Please see separate attachment</i>
<b>D</b>	Dipole Calibration Certificate	<i>Please see separate attachment</i>
<b>E</b>	EUT Setup Photos	<i>Please see separate attachment</i>