

NO.: RZA2007-1138

TEST REPORT

Test name Electromagnetic Field (Specific Absorption Rate)

Product CDMA 1X Digital Mobile Phone

Model HUAWEI C203s

FCC ID QISC203S

Client HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.



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GENERAL SUMMARY

Product	CDMA 1X Digital Mobile Phone	Model	HUAWEI C203s
Client	HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.	Type of test	Entrusted
Manufacturer	HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.	Arrival Date of sample	Nov.8 th , 2007
Place of sampling	(Blank)	Carrier of the samples	Yi Fang
Quantity of the samples	Second	Date of product	(Blank)
Base of the samples	(Blank)	Items of test	SAR
Series number	015130061270FC6752F		
Standard(s)	<p>EN 50360-2001: Product standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.</p> <p>EN 50361-2001: Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.</p> <p>ANSI C95.1-1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz</p> <p>IEEE 1528-2003: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.</p> <p>OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C (Edition 01-01): Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits.</p> <p>IEC 62209-1: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1: Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)</p>		
Conclusion	<p>Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.2 of this test report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.1 of this test report.</p> <p>General Judgment: Pass</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Stamp)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date of issue: Nov. 16th, 2007</p>		
Comment	<p>TX Freq. Band: 1851-1909MHz (CDMA) Max. Power: 0.25W(CDMA)</p> <p>The test result only responds to the measured sample.</p>		

Approved by 郑成光 Revised by 杨伟忠 Performed by 凌敏宝

(Chenguang Zheng)

(Weizhong Yang)

(Minbao Ling)

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1 COMPETENCE AND WARRANTIES

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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this test report, which is the results of measurements and tests performed for the items under test on the date and under the conditions stated in this test report and is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. at the time of execution of the test.

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3 DESCRIPTION OF EUT

3.1 Addressing Information Related to EUT

Table 1: Applicant (The Client)

Name or Company	HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.
Address/Post	Bantian, Longgang District
City	Shenzhen
Postal Code	518129
Country	P.R. China
Telephone	0755-28780808
Fax	0755-28780808

Table 2: Manufacturer

Name or Company	HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.
Address/Post	Bantian, Longgang District
City	Shenzhen
Postal Code	518129
Country	P.R. China
Telephone	0755-28780808
Fax	0755-28780808

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3.2 Constituents of EUT

Table 3: Constituents of Samples

Description	Model	Serial Number	Manufacturer
Handset	HUAWEI C203s	015130061270FC6752F	Huawei Technologies Co.,Ltd.
Lithium Battery	HBC80S	BYD7A638096	Shenzhen BYD Co., Ltd.
AC/DC Adapter	XQLCHW07	AKD792026535	Shenzhen OCT Xinqiao Technology Co.,Ltd
	TPCA-053065E	TPI762110023	TECH-POWER ELECTRONICS (SHENZHEN) CO.,LTD.



Picture 1: Constituents of the sample (Lithium Battery is in the Handset)

3.3 General Description

Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a model of CDMA 1X portable Mobile Station (MS) with internal antenna. It consists of Mobile phone, Lithium Battery and AC/DC Adapter .The detail about Mobile phone, Lithium Battery and AC/DC Adapter is in Table 3. SAR is tested for CDMA PCS only.

The sample undergoing test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

4 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

4.1 Schematic Test Configuration

A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. The Absolute Radio Frequency channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 25, 600 and 1175 respectively in the case of CDMA PCS. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

SAR is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 is not required because the maximum average output of each channel is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in RC3.

The EUT shall use its internal transmitter. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the manufacturer. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. If a wireless link is used, the antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the handset. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the handset by at least 30 dB.

Test communication setup meet as followings:

Communication standard between mobile station and base station simulator	3GPP2 C.S0011-B
Radio configuration	RC3 (Supporting CDMA 1X)
Spreading Rate	SR1
Data Rate	9600bps
Service Options	SO55 (loop back mode)
Service Options	SO3 (voice mode)
Multiplex Options	The mobile station does not support this service.

Test Parameter setup for maximum RF output power according to section 4.4.5 of 3GPP2

Parameter	Units	Value
I or	dBm/1.23MHz	-104
PilotE c /I or	dB	-7
TrafficE c /I or	dB	-7.4

For SAR test, the maximum power output is very important and essential; it is identical under the measurement uncertainty. It is proper to use typical Test Mode 3 (FW RC3, RVS RC3, SO55) as the worst case for SAR test.

Under the loop back mode between mobile station and E5515C, the transmitter continuously emits with maximum power more strong than voice mode, so the SAR test was done with loop back mode. To make the mobile emits maximum power; the output power of E5515C would be adjusted to minimum power with the sensitivity of the mobile station to build steady connection with mobile station. The power level control parameter “all up” and it means that requires mobile station to emit with maximum power.

4.2 SAR Measurement Set-up

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m) which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines (length =300mm) to the data acquisition unit.

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teaches pendant (Joystick) and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Micron Pentium III 800 MHz computer with Windows 2000 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

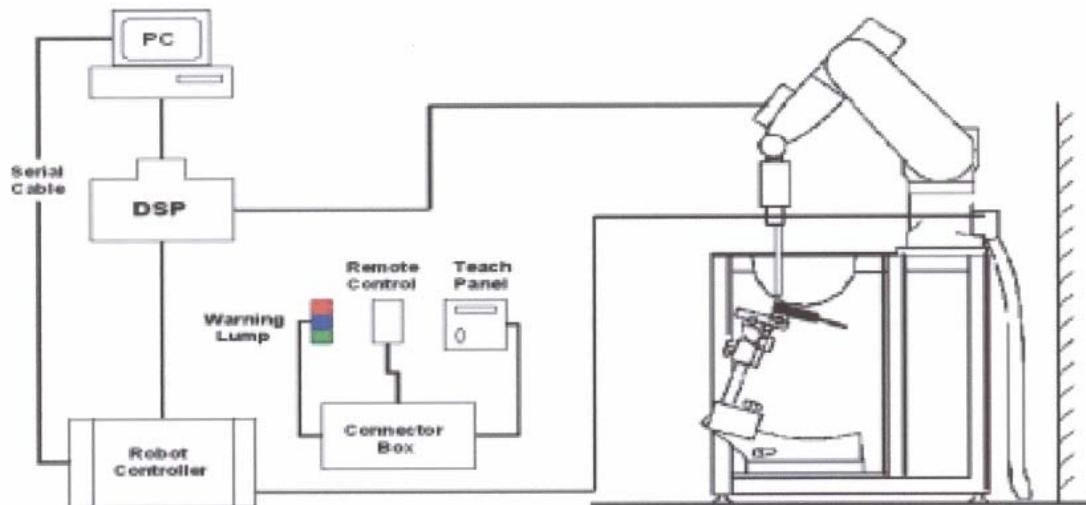


Figure1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.

4.3 Dasy4 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the standard procedure with an accuracy of better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$.

ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System(ET3DV6 only) Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material(resistant to organic solvents, e.q., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies of 450MHz, 900MHz and 1.8GHz (accuracy $\pm 8\%$) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5uW/g to $> 100\text{mW/g}$; Linearity: $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$
Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surface(ET3DV6 only)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330mm Tip length: 16mm Body diameter: 12mm Tip diarneter: 6.8mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

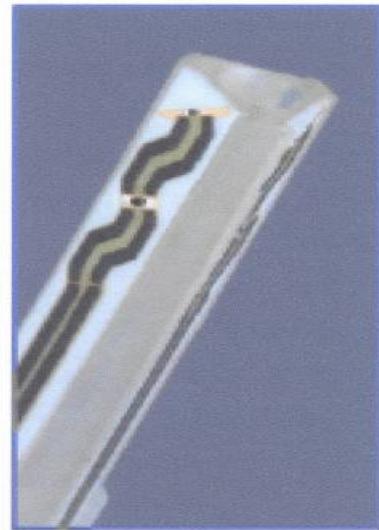


Figure2. ET3DV6 E-field Probe

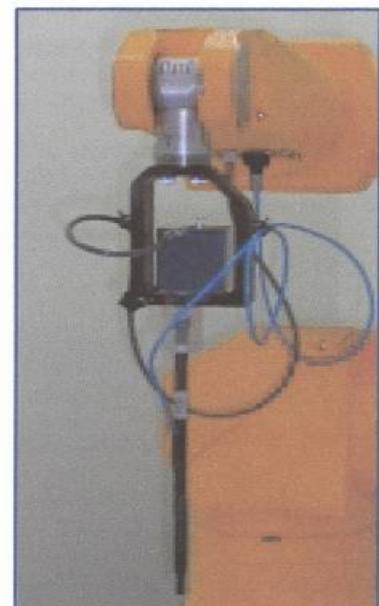


Figure3. ET3DV6 E-field probe

4.4 E-field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m³).

4.5 Other Test Equipment

4.5.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom V3.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeat ably positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).



Figure4. Device Holder

4.5.2 Phantom

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

Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions	810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available	Special

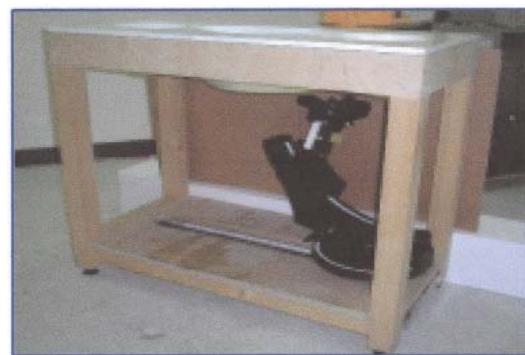


Figure 5. Generic Twin Phantom

4.6 Equivalent Tissues

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-2000 MHz consisted of water, Glycol, and salt. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 4 and Table 5 show the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528.

Table 4: Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 1900MHz
Water	55.242
Glycol monobutyl	44.452
Salt	0.306
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz ε=40.0 σ=1.40

Table 5: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 1900MHz
Water	69.91
Glycol	29.96
Salt	0.13
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz ε=53.3 σ=1.52

4.7 System Specifications

4.7.1 Robotic System Specifications Specifications

Positioner: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90L

Repeatability: ± 0.02 mm

No. of Axis: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor: Pentium III

Clock Speed: 800 MHz

Operating System: Windows 2000

Data Converter

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, and control logic

Software: DASY4 software

Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info. Optical uplink for commands and clock.

5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEST

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

EN 50360-2001: Product standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 2.0 W/kg as averaged over any 10 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

ANSI C95.1-1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

EN 50361-2001: Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.

It specifies the measurement method for demonstration of compliance with the SAR limits for such equipments.

IEEE 1528-2003: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C (Edition 01-01): Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits.

IEC 62209-1: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1: Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

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6 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

Table 6: The Ambient Conditions during Test

Temperature	Min. = 20 °C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards.	
Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

7 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

7.1 Summary

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Digital Radio Communication tester to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. This result contains conducted output power and ERP for the EUT. In all cases, the measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

7.2 Conducted Power

7.2.1 Measurement Methods

The EUT was set up for the maximum output power. The channel power was measured. These measurements were done at 3 channels 25, 600 and 1175 before SAR test and after SAR test.

7.2.2 Measurement result

Table 7: Conducted Power Measurement Results

CDMA2000 1× (RC3)	Conducted Power		
	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Before Test (dBm)	21.4	21.6	21.5
After Test (dBm)	21.2	21.5	21.4
CDMA2000 1× (RC1)			
CDMA2000 1× (RC1)	Conducted Power		
	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Before Test (dBm)	21.3	21.6	21.4
After Test (dBm)	21.2	21.5	21.3

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7.2.3 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 11 to Table 12 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

8 TEST RESULTS

8.1 Dielectric Performance

Table 8: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 22.5 °C and relative humidity 51%.			
Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C			
/	Frequency	Permittivity ϵ	Conductivity σ (S/m)
Target value	1900 MHz	40.0	1.40
Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)	1900 MHz	39.51	1.43

Table 9: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 22.5 °C and relative humidity 51%.			
Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C			
/	Frequency	Permittivity ϵ	Conductivity σ (S/m)
Target value	1900 MHz	53.30	1.52
Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)	1900 MHz	52.54	1.52

8.2 System Validation

Table 10: System Validation

Measurement is made at temperature 23.2 °C, relative humidity 50%, input power 250 mW.			
Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C			
Liquid parameters	Frequency	Permittivity ϵ	Conductivity σ (S/m)
	1900 MHz	39.4	1.42
Verification results	Frequency	Target value (W/kg)	Measurement value (W/kg)
	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average
	1900 MHz	5.09	9.73
			5.12
			9.69

Note: Target Values used are one fourth of those in IEEE Std 1528-2003 (feeding power is normalized to 1 Watt), i.e. 250 mW is used as feeding power to the validation dipole (SPEAG using).

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8.3 Summary of Measurement Results

Table 11: SAR Values (CDMA PCS, Head)

Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C			
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g	1 g	Power Drift (dB)
	Average	Average	
Test Case Of Head	2.0	1.6	Measurement Result (W/kg)
	10 g	1 g	
Left hand, Touch Cheek, High frequency (See Figure 7)	0.392	0.649	0.100
Left hand, Touch Cheek, Mid frequency (See Figure 9)	0.401	0.662	-0.118
Left hand, Touch Cheek, Low frequency (See Figure 11)	0.369	0.606	0.051
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, High frequency (See Figure 13)	0.340	0.595	-0.127
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency (See Figure 15)	0.377	0.658	-0.024
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Low frequency (See Figure 17)	0.327	0.567	-0.113
Right hand, Touch Cheek, High frequency (See Figure 19)	0.369	0.595	-0.110
Right hand, Touch Cheek, Mid frequency (See Figure 21)	0.394	0.621	-0.089
Right hand, Touch Cheek, Low frequency (See Figure 23)	0.370	0.579	-0.155
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, High frequency (See Figure 25)	0.289	0.498	-0.083
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency (See Figure 27)	0.326	0.555	-0.128
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Low frequency (See Figure 29)	0.286	0.486	0.049

Remark: The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

Table 12: SAR Values (CDMA PCS, Body, Distance 15mm)

Liquid Temperature: 22.4°C			
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g	1 g	Power Drift (dB)
	Average	Average	
Test Case Of Body	2.0	1.6	Measurement Result (W/kg)
	10 g	1 g	
Body, Towards Phantom, High frequency (See Figure 31)	0.147	0.237	-0.027
Body, Towards Phantom, Mid frequency (See Figure 33)	0.159	0.252	-0.071
Body, Towards Phantom, Low frequency (See Figure 35)	0.152	0.239	-0.003
Body, Towards Ground, High frequency (See Figure 37)	0.270	0.442	0.062
Body, Towards Ground, Mid frequency (See Figure 39)	0.292	0.477	-0.042
Body, Towards Ground, Low frequency (See Figure 41)	0.266	0.441	-0.015

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8.4 Conclusion

Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this portable wireless device has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.2 of this report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.1 of this test report.

9 Measurement Uncertainty

SN	a	Type	c	d	e = f(d,k)	f	h = c x f / e	k
	Uncertainty Component		Tol. (± %)	Prob Dist.	Div.	c _l (1 g)	1 g u _l (±%)	v _l
1	System repetitvity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
Measurement System								
2	Probe Calibration	B	5	N	2	1	2.5	∞
3	Axial Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	4.3	∞
4	Hemispherical Isotropy	B	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{c_p}$		∞
5	Boundary Effect	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.23	∞
6	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
7	System Detection Limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
8	Readout Electronics	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
9	RF Ambient Conditions	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
10	Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
11	Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
12	Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Test sample Related								
13	Test Sample Positioning	A	4.9	N	1	1	4.9	N-1
14	Device Holder Uncertainty	A	6.1	N	1	1	6.1	N-1
15	Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
16	Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
17	Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	1.7	∞
18	Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	B	5.0	N	1	0.64	1.7	M
19	Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
20	Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	B	5.0	N	1	0.6	1.7	M

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	Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS			11.25	
	Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)			K=2			22.5	

10 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 13: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US37390326	September 15, 2007	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	January 25, 2007	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent 8481H	MY41091316	January 25, 2007	
05	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	September 15, 2007	One year
06	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested	
07	Validation Kit 1900MHz	SPEAG D1900V2	541	February 20, 2007	Two years
08	BTS	E5515C	GB46490218	September 15, 2007	One year
09	E-field Probe	ET3DV6	1737	February 20, 2007	One year
10	DAE	DAE3	452	September 06, 2007	One year

11 TEST PERIOD

The test is performed from Nov. 14th, 2007 to Nov. 15th, 2007.

12 TEST LOCATION

The test is performed at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

*****END OF REPORT BODY*****

ANNEX A: MEASUREMENT PROCESS

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20 mm x 20 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 34 mm was assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x ~ y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

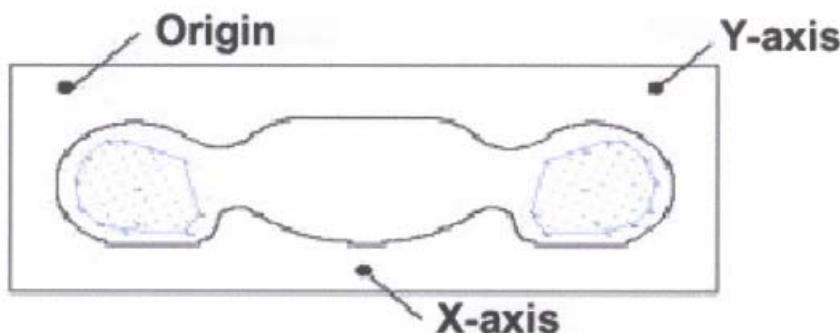


Figure 6 SAR Measurement Points in Area Scan

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ANNEX B: TEST LAYOUT



Picture 2: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout

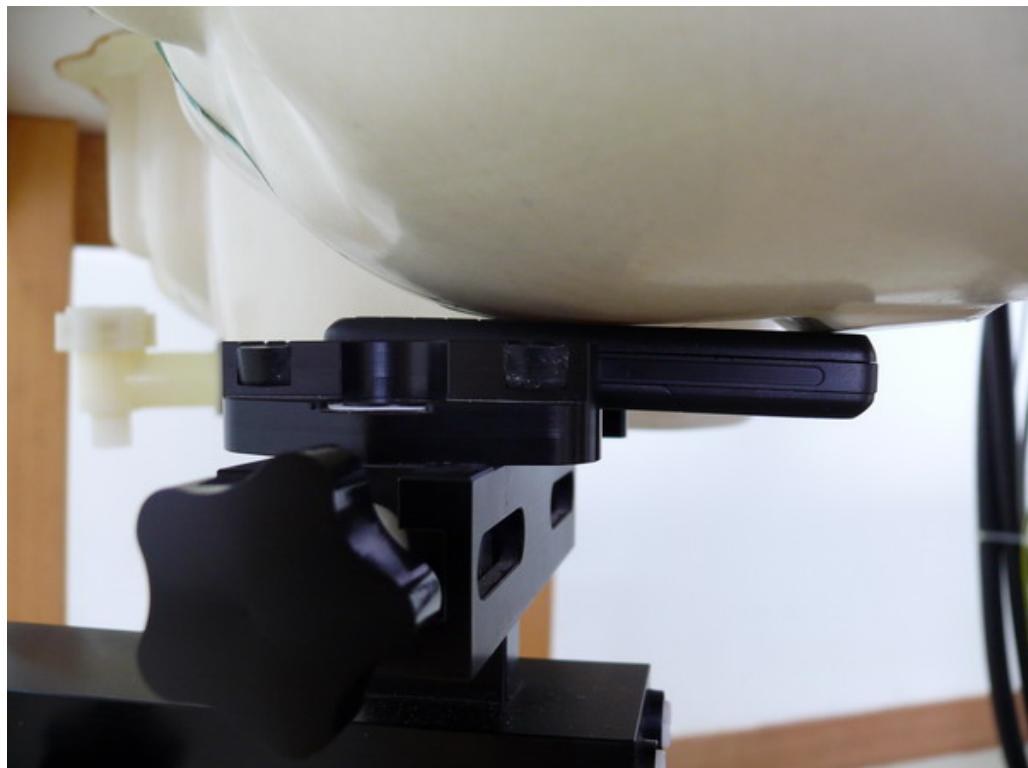


Picture 3: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900 MHz)

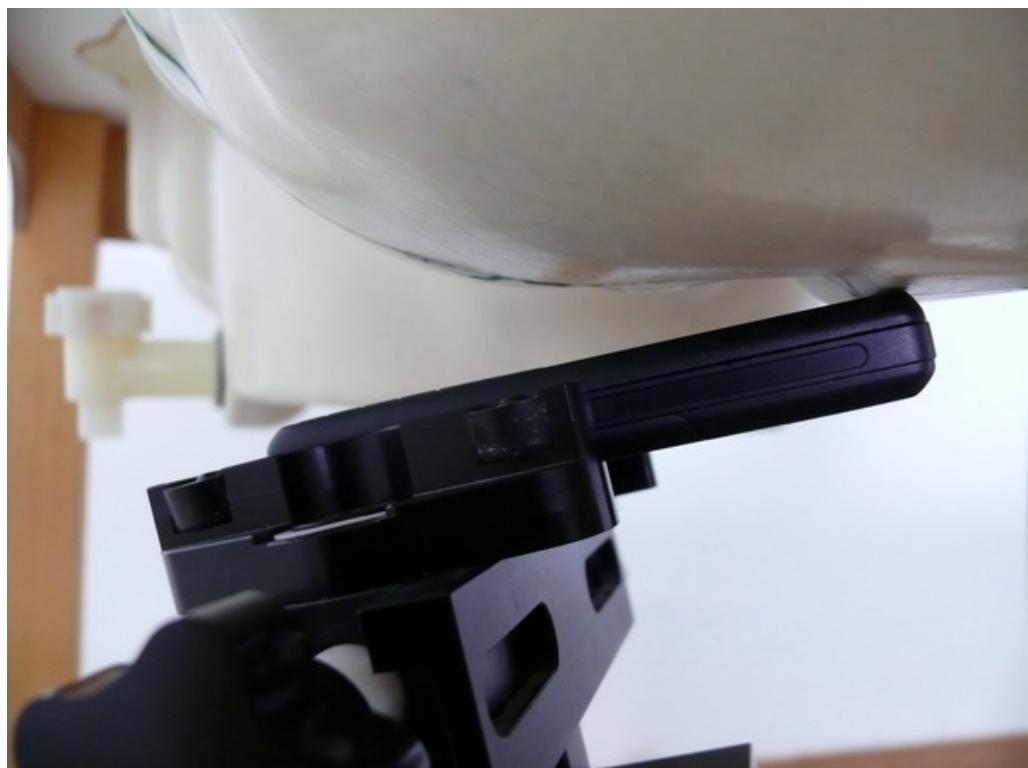
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Picture 4: Left Hand Touch Cheek Position



Picture 5 Left Hand Tilt 15 Degree Position

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Picture 6 : Right Hand Touch Cheek Position



Picture 7: Right Hand Tilt 15 Degree Position

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Picture 8: Body, Towards Ground, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 15mm)



Picture 9: Body, towards the Phantom, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 15mm)

ANNEX C: GRAPH RESULTS

CDMA PCS Left Cheek High

Communication System: CDMA PCS; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1908.75$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(5.15, 5.15, 5.15);
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Cheek High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.736 mW/g

Cheek High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.100 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.925 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.649 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.392 mW/g

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

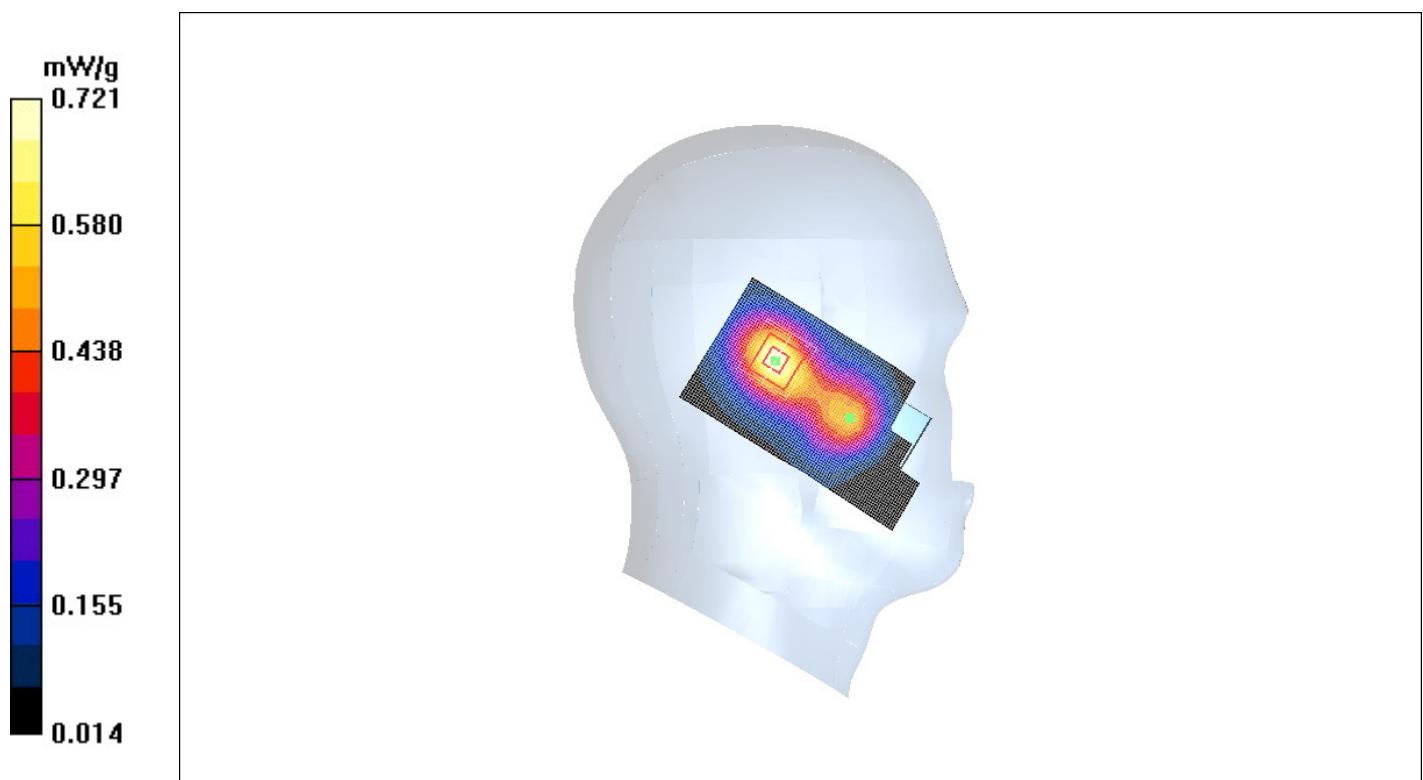


Figure. 7 Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA PCS Channel 1175

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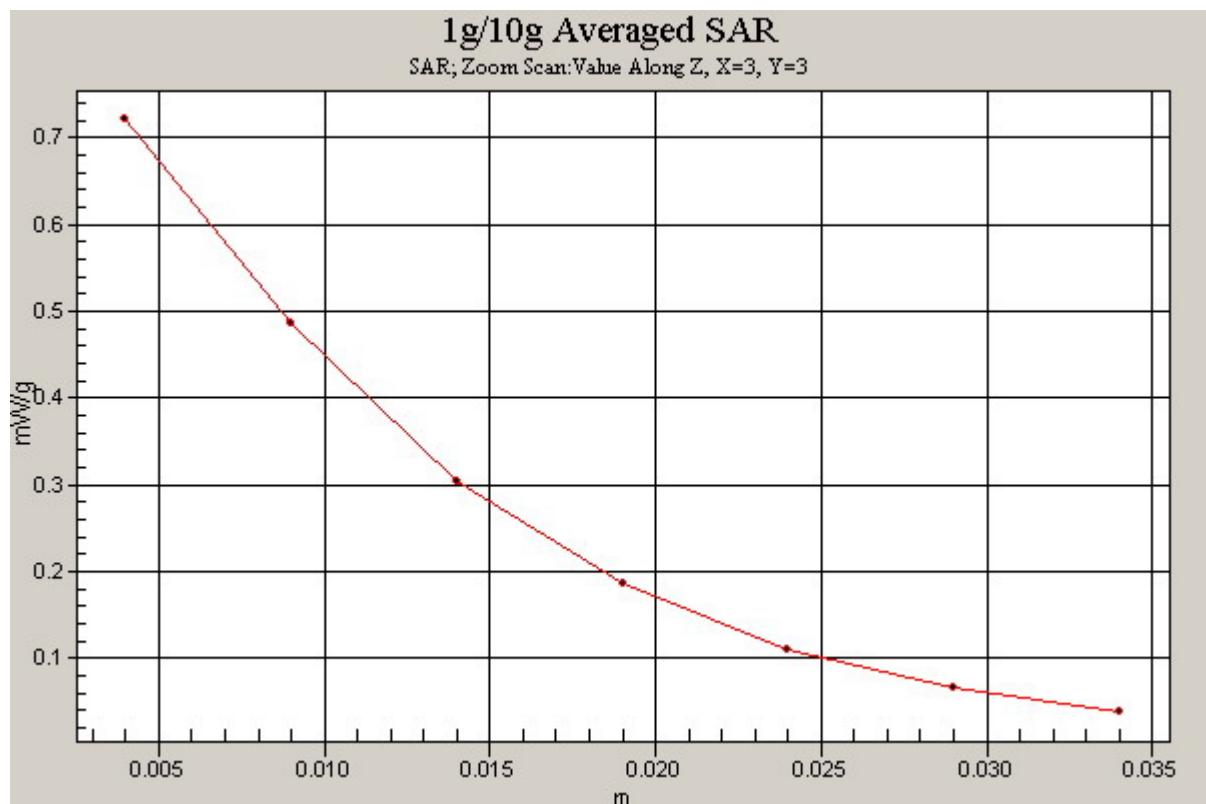


Figure. 8 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA PCS Channel 1175)

CDMA PCS Left Cheek Middle

Communication System: CDMA PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(5.15, 5.15, 5.15);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.776 mW/g

Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.118 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.944 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.662 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.401 mW/g

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

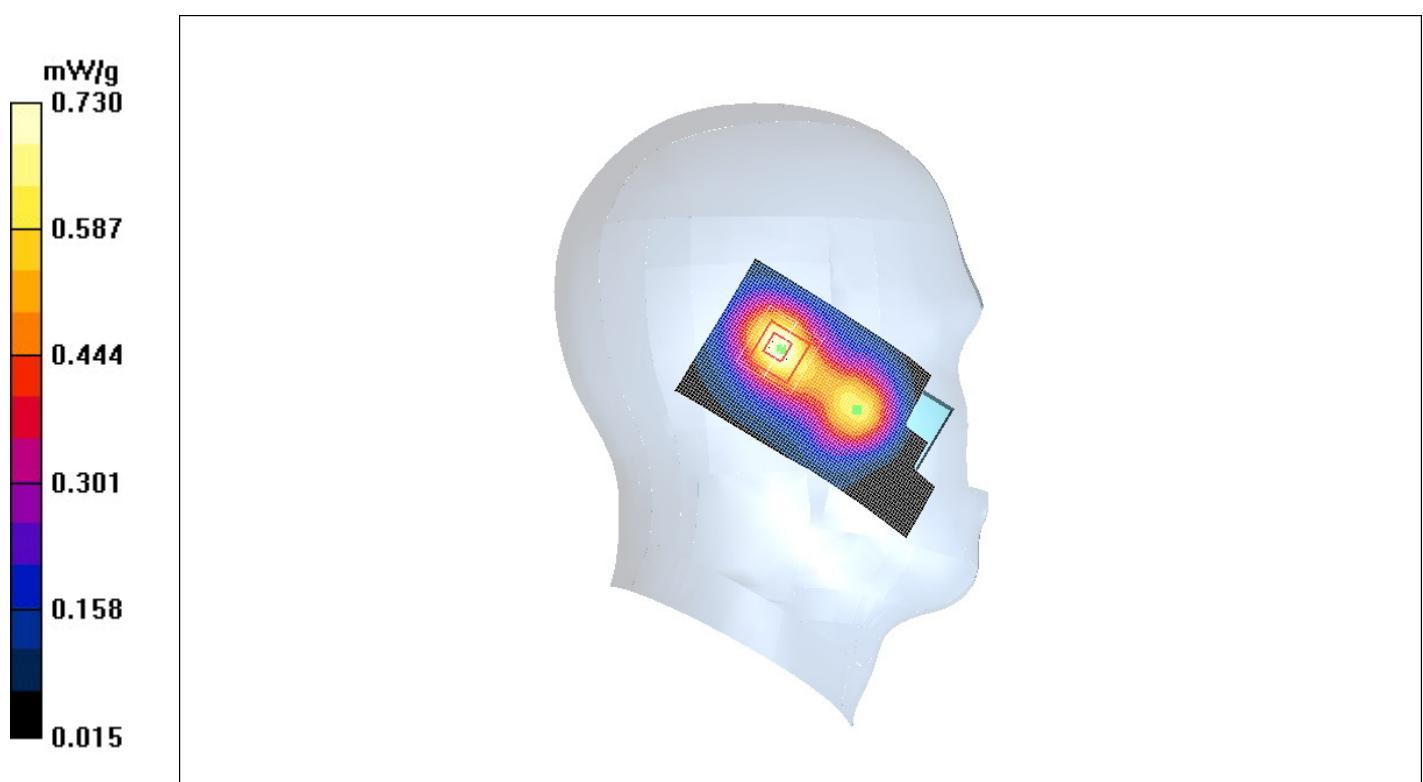


Figure. 9 Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA PCS Channel 600

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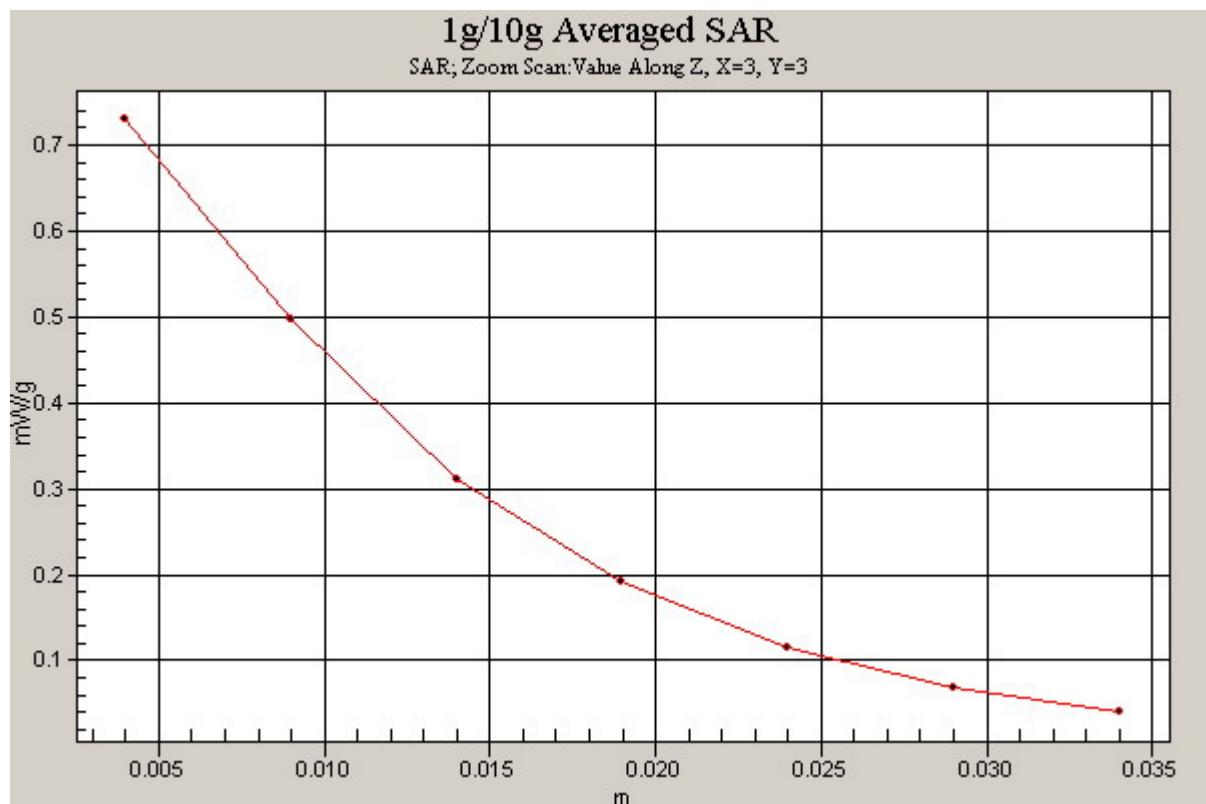


Figure. 10 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA PCS Channel 600)

CDMA PCS Left Cheek Low

Communication System: CDMA PCS; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1852$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(5.15, 5.15, 5.15);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.682 mW/g

Cheek Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.858 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.606 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.369 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.670 mW/g

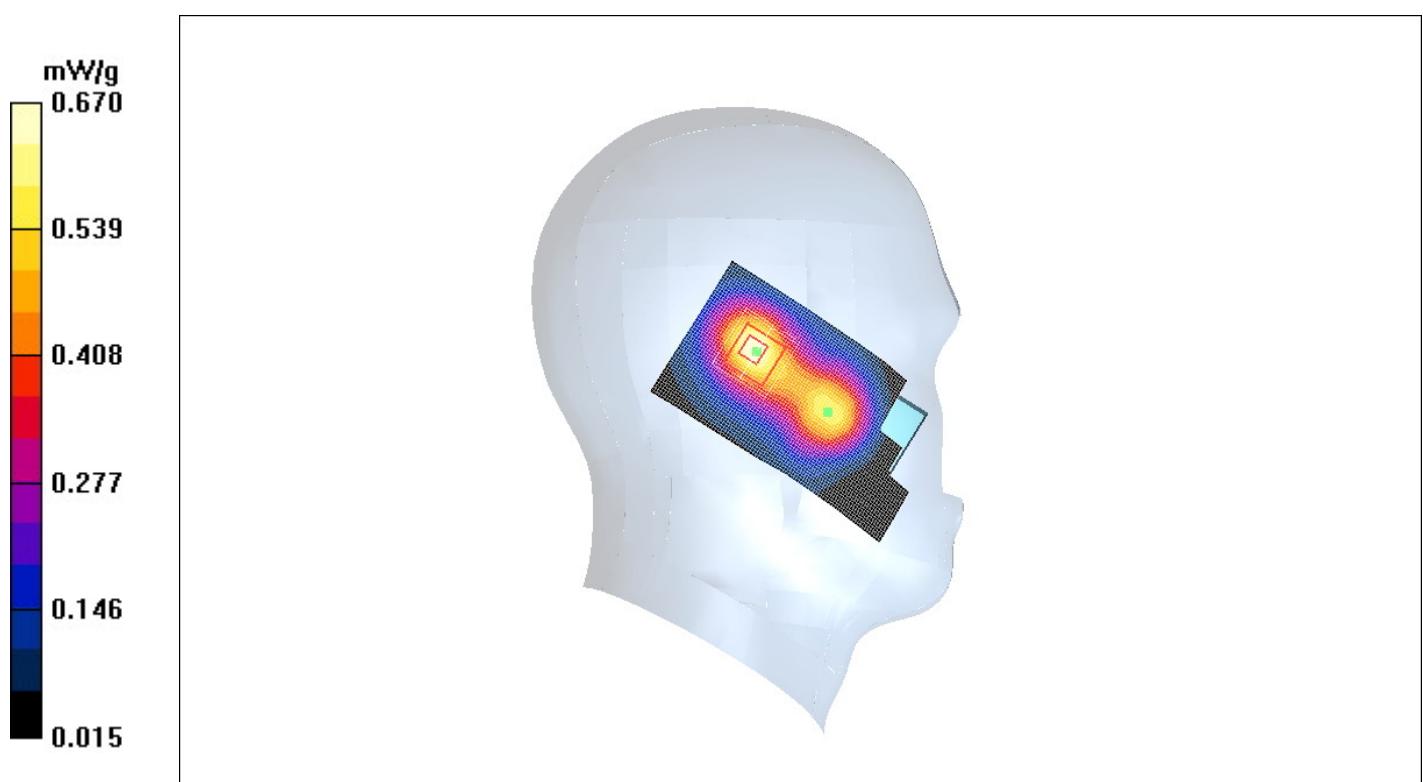


Figure. 11 Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA PCS Channel 25

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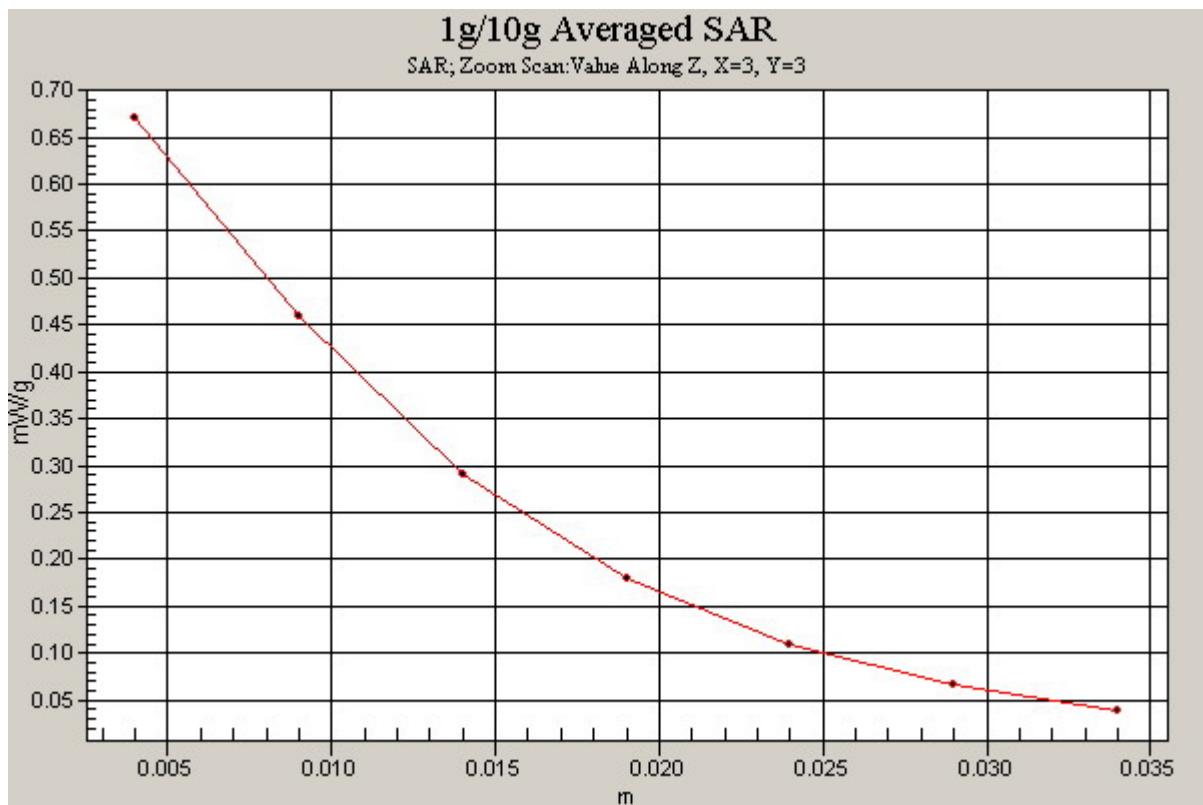


Figure. 12 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA PCS Channel 25)

CDMA PCS Left Tilt High

Communication System: CDMA PCS; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1908.75$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(5.15, 5.15, 5.15);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Tilt High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.687 mW/g

Tilt High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.127 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.912 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.595 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.340 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.659 mW/g

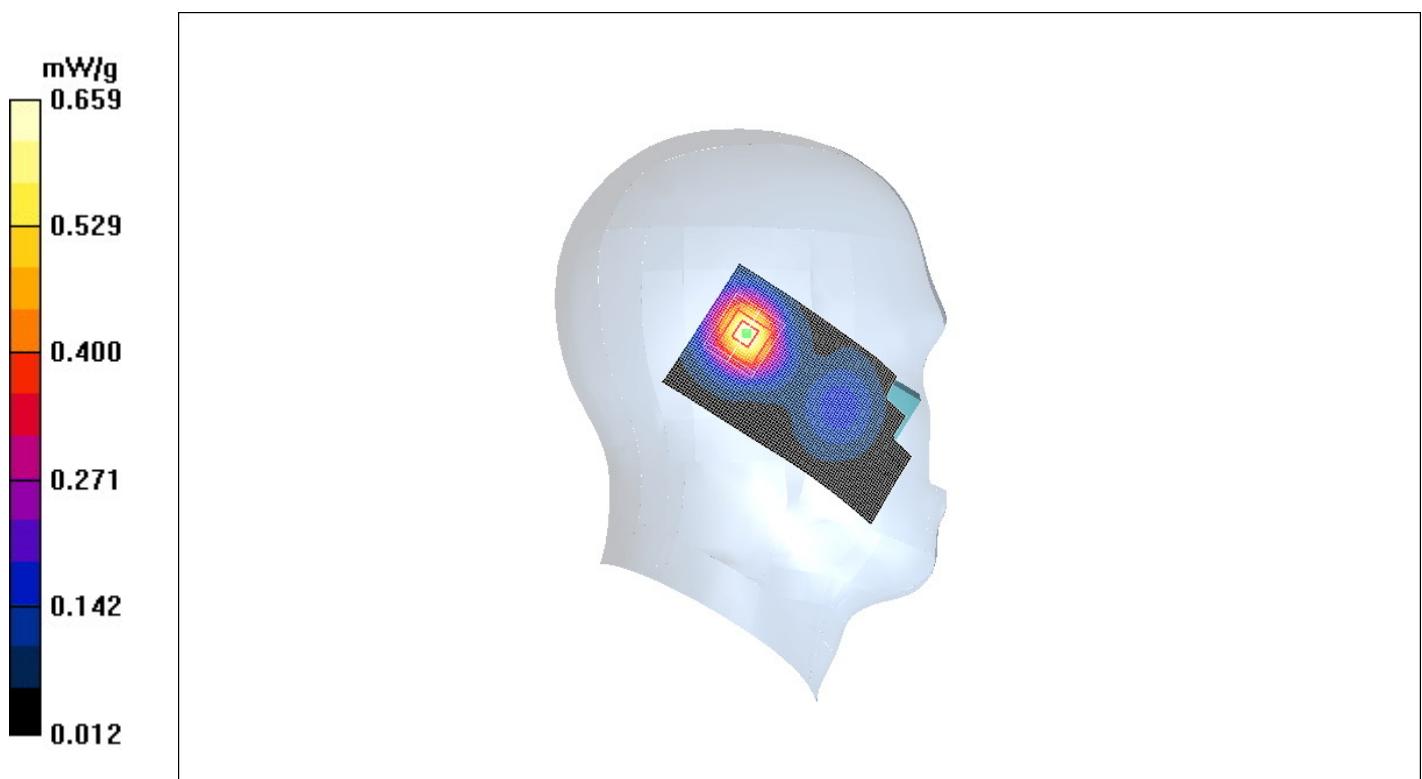


Figure. 13 Left Hand Tilt 15° CDMA PCS Channel 1175

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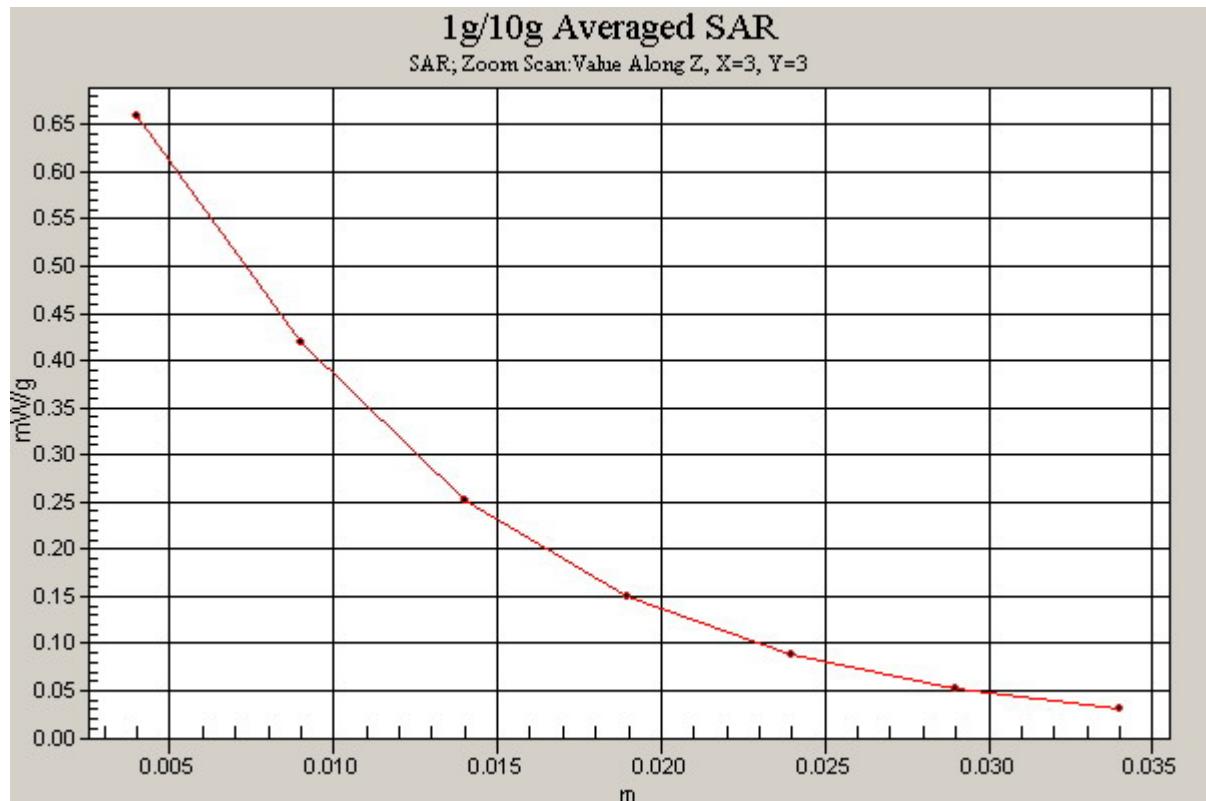


Figure. 14 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Tilt 15° CDMA PCS Channel 1175)