



OET 65

TEST REPORT

Product Name	CDMA 1x EV-DO Rev A
Model	M31
FCC ID	R38-YLM31
Client	YULONG COMPUTER TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENTTFIC (SHENZHEN) CO.,LTD.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

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Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 2 of 92

GENERAL SUMMARY

Product Name	CDMA 1x EV-DO Rev A	Model	M31
FCC ID	R38-YLM31	Report No.	RZA1108-1489SAR
Client	YULONG COMPUTER TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENTIFIC (SHENZHEN) CO.,LTD.		
Manufacturer	YULONG COMPUTER TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENTIFIC (SHENZHEN) CO.,LTD.		
Standard(s)	<p>IEEE Std 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>SUPPLEMENT C Edition 01-01 to OET BULLETIN 65 Edition 97-01 June 2001 including DA 02-1438, published June 2002: Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields Additional Information for Evaluation Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Emissions.</p> <p>KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11 a b g v01r02: SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11a/b/g Transmitters.</p> <p>KDB 616217 D03 SAR Supp Note and Netbook Laptop V01: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop/Notebook/Netbook and Tablet Computers-Supplement to KDB 616217</p> <p>KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v04: Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies</p>		
Conclusion	<p>This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 7 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards.</p> <p>General Judgment: Pass</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Stamp) Date of issue: September 23rd, 2011</p>		
Comment	The test result only responds to the measured sample.		

Approved by 初伟中
Director

Revised by 凌敏宝
SAR Manager

Performed by 李如蔚
SAR Engineer

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. General Information	5
1.1. Notes of the Test Report.....	5
1.2. Testing Laboratory	5
1.3. Applicant Information	6
1.4. Manufacturer Information.....	6
1.5. Information of EUT.....	7
1.6. The Maximum SAR _{1g} Values	8
1.7. Power of Each Tested Mode.....	8
1.8. Test Date	8
2. Operational Conditions during Test	9
2.1. General Description of Test Procedures	9
2.2. Information for the Measurement of CDMA 1x Devices	9
2.2.1. Output Power Verification	9
2.2.2. Body SAR Measurement	9
2.3. Information for the Measurement of CDMA 1x EV-DO Release A Devices	10
2.3.1. Output Power Verification for EV-DO	10
2.3.2. SAR Measurement	10
2.4. WIFI Test Configuration	11
2.5. Test Position	12
3. SAR Measurements System Configuration	13
3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up	13
3.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System	14
3.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification	14
3.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration	15
3.3. Other Test Equipment	15
3.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters	15
3.3.2. Phantom	16
3.4. Scanning Procedure	16
3.5. Data Storage and Evaluation	18
3.5.1. Data Storage.....	18
3.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD	18
3.6. System Check.....	21
3.7. Equivalent Tissues	23
4. Laboratory Environment.....	24
5. Characteristics of the Test.....	24
5.1. Applicable Limit Regulations	24
5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards	24
6. Conducted Output Power Measurement.....	25
6.1. Summary	25
6.2. Conducted Power Results	25

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 4 of 92

7. Test Results	26
7.1. Dielectric Performance.....	26
7.2. System Check.....	26
7.3. Summary of Measurement Results	27
7.3.1. CDMA Cellular (CDMA/EVDO)	27
7.3.2. BT/WiFi Function	28
8. Measurement Uncertainty	33
9. Main Test Instruments	35
ANNEX A: Test Layout	36
ANNEX B: System Check Results	38
ANNEX C: Graph Results	40
ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate	55
ANNEX E: D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate	66
ANNEX F: D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate	75
ANNEX G: DAE4 Calibration Certificate.....	84
ANNEX H: The EUT Appearances and Test Configuration.....	89

1. General Information

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

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.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. is liable to the client for the maintenance by its personnel of the confidentiality of all information related to the items under test and the results of the test. This report only refers to the item that has undergone the test.

This report standalone dose not constitute or imply by its own an approval of the product by the certification Bodies or competent Authorities. This report cannot be used partially or in full for publicity and/or promotional purposes without previous written approval of **TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.** and the Accreditation Bodies, if it applies.

If the electrical report is inconsistent with the printed one, it should be subject to the latter.

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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

1.3. Applicant Information

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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 7 of 92

1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type:	Portable Device		
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment / General Population		
State of Sample:	Prototype Unit		
Product Name:	CDMA 1x EV-DO Rev A		
MEID:	/		
Hardware Version:	Msm7627_7X_SURF		
Software Version:	1.0.2453.0144		
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Operating Mode(s):	CDMA Cellular; (tested) WIFI(802.11b/g/n HT20/n HT40); (tested) Bluetooth; (untested)		
Test Modulation:	(CDMA) QPSK		
Operating Frequency Range(s):	Mode	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	CDMA Cellular	824.7 ~ 848.31	869.7 ~ 893.31
Power Class:	CDMA Cellular: tested with power control all up bits		
Test Channel: (Low - Middle - High)	1013 - 384 - 777 1-6-11	(CDMA Cellular) (802.11b)	(tested) (tested)

Auxiliary Equipment Details

AE: Battery

Model: PL0576100P
 Manufacturer: AIGO
 SN: /

Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a model of CDMA 1x EV-DO Rev A. The detail about EUT is in chapter 1.5 in this report. The device has an internal antenna for CDMA Tx/Rx and The other antenna for WIFI /BT Tx/Rx. During SAR test of the EUT, SAR is tested for CDMA Cellular and WIFI.

The sample under test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

1.6. The Maximum SAR_{1g} Values

Body Worn Configuration

Mode	Channel	Position	Separation distance	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
CDMA Cellular	High/777	Test Position 1	0mm	1.390
802.11b	High/11	Test Position 1	0mm	0.288

1.7. Power of Each Tested Mode

Mode	Max Conducted Power (dBm)
CDMA Cellular	23.75
802.11b	12.75

Note: The detail Power refer to Table 4 (Power Measurement Results).

1.8. Test Date

The test is performed from September 17, 2011 to September 19, 2011.

2. Operational Conditions during Test

2.1. General Description of Test Procedures

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 1013, 384 and 777 respectively in the case of CDMA Cellular. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

Connection to the EUT is established via air interface with E5515C, and the EUT is set to maximum output power by E5515C. Power control is set "All Up Bits" of CDMA. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. The antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the EUT. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the EUT by at least 30 dB.

2.2. Information for the Measurement of CDMA 1x Devices

2.2.1. Output Power Verification

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.

2.2.2. Body SAR Measurement

SAR is measured in RC3 with the EUT configured to transmit at full rate using TDSO/SO32, transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH+SCHn) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than 0.25dB higher than measured with FCH only.

Body SAR in RC1 is not required because the maximum average output of each channel is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

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	SO32 (test data service mode)
Multiplex Options	The mobile station does not support this service.

2.3. Information for the Measurement of CDMA 1x EV-DO Release A Devices

2.3.1. Output Power Verification for EV-DO

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle, Low channel according to procedures in section 3.1.1.3.4 of 3GPP2 C.S0033-0/TIA-866 for Rev.0 and section 4.3.4 of 3GPP2 C.S0033-A for Rev. A. For Rev. A, maximum output power for both Subtype 0/1 and Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations should be measured.

2.3.2. SAR Measurement

SAR is measured using FTAP/RTAP and FETAP/RETAP respectively for Rev.0 and Rev. A devices. The AT is tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6kbps IN Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations; and a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and Termination Target of 16 slots in Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. Both FTAP and FETAP are configured with a Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots. AT power control should be in "All Bits Up" conditions for TAP/ETAP.

Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev.0. SAR for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations is not required for Rev. A when the maximum average output of each RF channels is less that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channels in Rev.0.

For Ev-Do devices that also support 1x RTT voice and/or data operations, SAR is not required for 1x RTT when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. Otherwise, the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'CDMA-2000 1x Handsets' section should be applied.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

2.4. WIFI Test Configuration

For the 802.11b/g SAR tests, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WIFI mode test. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 1, 6 and 11 respectively in the case of 2450 MHz. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. Each channel should be tested at the lowest data rate. Testing at higher data rates is not required when the maximum average output power is less than 0.25dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.

802.11b/g operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6, 11; however, if output power reduction is necessary for channels 1 and /or 11 to meet restricted band requirements the highest output channels closest to each of these channels must be tested instead.

SAR is not required for 802.11g channels when the maximum average output power is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels. When the maximum average output channel in each frequency band is not included in the “default test channels”, the maximum channel should be tested instead of an adjacent “default test channels”, these are referred to as the “required test channels” and are illustrated in table 1.

Table 1: “Default Test Channels”

Mode	GHz	Channel	Turbo Channel	“Default Test Channels”			
				15.247		UNII	
				802.11b	802.11g		
802.11b/g	2.412	1 [#]		√	*		
	2.437	6	6	√	*		
	2.462	11 [#]		√	*		

Note: [#]=when output power is reduced for channel 1 and /or 11 to meet restricted band requirements the highest out put channels closet to each of these channels should be tested.

√= “default test channels”

* =possible 802.11g channels with maximum average output 0.25dB>=the “default test channels”

2.5. Test Position

For tablets with a display or overall diagonal dimension $21.5\text{ cm} > 20\text{ cm}$, the SAR procedures in KDB 447498 should be used.

According to KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v04 SAR is required for both back and edge with the most conservative exposure conditions, the EUT is tested at the following 5 test positions:

- Test Position 1: The back side of the EUT towards and directed tightly to touch the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX H Picture 5) 0 cm from CDMA antenna-to-user and 0 cm from BT/WiFi antenna-to-user (Please see ANNEX H Picture 4)

- Test Position 2: The top side of the EUT towards and directed tightly to touch the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX H Picture 6)
SAR is required for CDMA antenna, since it is the most conservative exposure conditions of the edge. (Please see ANNEX H Picture 4)
SAR is not required for WiFi antenna; this is not the most conservative antenna - to - user distance at edge mode. According to KDB 447498 4) ii) (2) –SAR is required only the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions, No SAR (Please see ANNEX H Picture 4)

- Test Position 3: The bottom side of the EUT towards and directed tightly to touch the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX H Picture 7)
SAR is required for WiFi antenna, since it is the most conservative exposure conditions of the edge. (Please see ANNEX H Picture 4)
SAR is not required for CDMA antenna; this is not the most conservative antenna - to - user distance at edge mode. According to KDB 447498 4) ii) (2) –SAR is required only the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions, No SAR (Please see ANNEX H Picture 4)

- Test Position 4: The left side of the EUT towards and directed tightly to touch the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX H Picture 8)
SAR is not required for CDMA antenna and WiFi antenna; this is not the most conservative antenna - to - user distance at edge mode. According to KDB 447498 4) ii) (2) –SAR is required only the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions, No SAR (Please see ANNEX H Picture 4)

- Test Position 5: The right side of the EUT towards and directed tightly to touch the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX H Picture 9)
SAR is required for CDMA antenna, since it is the most conservative exposure conditions of the edge. (Please see ANNEX H Picture 4)
SAR is not required for WiFi antenna; this is not the most conservative antenna - to - user distance at edge mode. According to KDB 447498 4) ii) (2) –SAR is required only the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions, No SAR (Please see ANNEX H Picture 4)

3. SAR Measurements System Configuration

3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
- The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003
- DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

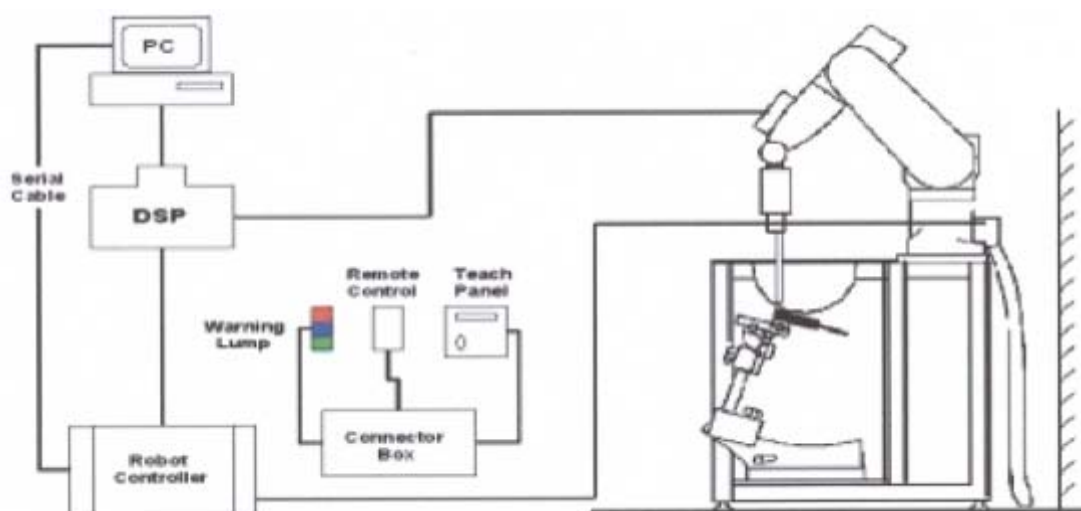


Figure 1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

3.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

3.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
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%.



Figure 2. EX3DV4 E-field Probe



Figure 3. EX3DV4 E-field probe

3.2.2. 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 $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$. 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).

3.3. Other Test Equipment

3.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI4 and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

3.3.2. Phantom

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue-simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.

Shell Thickness	2±0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	190×600×0 mm (H x L x W)



Figure 4. ELI4 Phantom

3.4. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The “reference” and “drift” measurements 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 DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.
- The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 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 ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)
- Area Scan
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged.

After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

- Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

- Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

3.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

3.5.1. Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “.DA4”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

3.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, 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	
	- Density	

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 19 of 92

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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c f / d c p_i$$

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

U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$

H-field probes: $H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2) / f$

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

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)²] for 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):

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \dots) / (\dots \cdot 1000)$$

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 20 of 92

with **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 normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with **P_{pwe}** = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

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

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

3.6. System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulates were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulates, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the Table 6.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system ($\pm 10\%$).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.

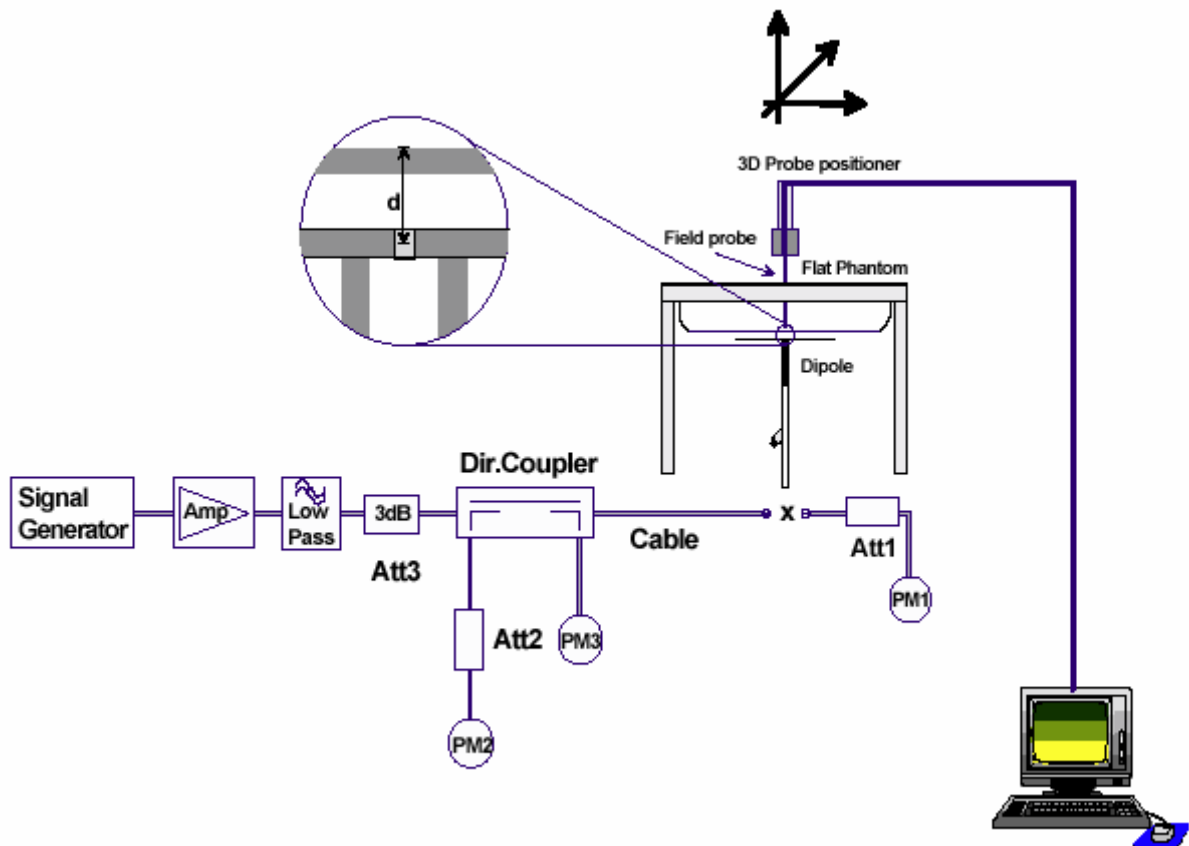


Figure 5 System Check Set-up

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Usage of SAR dipoles calibrated less than 2 years ago but more than 1 year ago were confirmed in maintaining return loss (< - 20 dB, within 20% of prior calibration) and impedance (within 5 ohm from prior calibration) requirements per extended calibrations in KDB Publication 450824:

Dipole D835V2 SN: 4d092				
Body Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
1/14/2010	-25.6	0.4%	47.6	0.2 Ω
1/13/2011	-25.7		47.4	

Dipole D2450V2 SN: 712				
Body Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
2/19/2010	-25.7	3.1%	50.1	1.7 Ω
2/18/2011	-26.5		51.8	

3.7. Equivalent Tissues

The liquid is consisted of water, salt and Glycol. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 2 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the OET 65.

Table 2: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 835MHz
Water	52.5
Sugar	45
Salt	1.4
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz $\epsilon=55.2$ $\sigma=0.97$

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY (Body) 2450MHz
Water	73.2
Glycol	26.7
Salt	0.1
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=2450MHz $\epsilon=52.70$ $\sigma=1.95$

4. Laboratory Environment

Table 3: 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.	

5. Characteristics of the Test

5.1. Applicable Limit Regulations

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

5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards

SUPPLEMENT C Edition 01-01 to OET BULLETIN 65 Edition 97-01 June 2001 including DA 02-1438, published June 2002: Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields Additional Information for Evaluation Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Emissions.

KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11 a b g v01r02: SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11a/b/g Transmitters

KDB 616217 D03 SAR Supp Note and Netbook Laptop V01: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop/Notebook/Netbook and Tablet Computers-Supplement to KDB 616217

KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v04: Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

6. Conducted Output Power Measurement

6.1. Summary

The DUT is tested using an E5515C communications tester as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted power. Conducted output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable. This result contains conducted output power for the EUT.

6.2. Conducted Power Results

Table 4: Conducted Power Measurement Results

CDMA Cellular EVDO (Rev.0)	Conducted Power(dBm)		
	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Results	23.23	23.13	23.62
CDMA Cellular EVDO (Rev.A)	Conducted Power(dBm)		
	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Results	23.30	23.13	23.75
CDMA Cellular 1xRTT (RC3)	Conducted Power(dBm)		
	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Results	23.39	23.32	23.52
CDMA Cellular 1xRTT (RC1)	Conducted Power(dBm)		
	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Results	23.30	23.13	23.24

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

7. Test Results

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7.1. Dielectric Performance

Table 5: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp °C
		ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	
835MHz (body)	Target value ±5% window	55.20 52.44 — 57.96	0.97 0.92 — 1.02	/
	Measurement value 2011-9-17	54.91	0.96	21.5
2450MHz (body)	Target value ±5% window	52.70 50.07 — 55.34	1.95 1.85 — 2.05	/
	Measurement value 2011-9-19	51.63	1.96	21.8

7.2. System Check

Table 6: System Check for Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Dielectric Parameters		Temp °C
		10g	1g	ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	
835MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	1.63 1.47 — 1.79	2.49 2.24 — 2.74	54.6	0.98	/
	Measurement value 2011-9-17	1.65	2.52	54.91	0.96	21.5
2450MHz	Recommended value ±10% window	5.97 5.37 — 6.57	13 11.7 — 14.3	51.8	2.01	/
	Measurement value 2011-9-19	6.16	14.00	51.63	1.96	21.8

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.

2. Recommended Values used derive from the calibration certificate and 250 mW is used as feeding power to the calibrated dipole.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

7.3. Summary of Measurement Results

7.3.1. CDMA Cellular (CDMA/EVDO)

Table 7: SAR Values [CDMA Cellular (CDMA/EVDO)]

Limit of SAR		10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
		2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Different Test Position	Channel	Measurement Result(W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	
		10 g Average	1 g Average		
Test Position of EVDO Rev.0(distance 0mm)					
Test Position 1	High/777	0.714	1.390	-0.030	Figure 8
	Middle/384	0.584	1.160	-0.086	Figure 9
	Low/1013	0.574	1.280	-0.009	Figure 10
Test Position 2	Middle/384	0.130(max.cube)	0.247(max.cube)	0.003	Figure 11
Test Position 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Position 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Position 5	Middle/384	0.435	0.785	0.055	Figure 12
Worst case Position of EVDO Rev.0 with Earphone(distance 0mm)					
Test Position 1	High/777	0.668	1.310	-0.040	Figure 13
Worst case Position of EVDO Rev.0 with Rev.A(distance 0mm)					
Test Position 1	High/777	0.622	1.200	-0.022	Figure 14
Worst case Position of EVDO Rev.0 with 1xRTT(distance 0mm)					
Test Position 1	High/777	0.672	1.390	0.035	Figure 15

Note: 1.The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. The SAR test shall be performed at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode. If the SAR measured at mid-band channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB (< 0.8W/kg) lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional.
3. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst case.
4. The (max.cube) labeling indicates that during the grid scanning an additional peak was found which was within 2.0dB of the highest peak. The value of the highest cube is given in the table above; the value from the second assessed cube is given in the SAR distribution plots (See ANNEX C).

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

7.3.2. BT/WiFi Function

The distance between WIFI antenna and main antenna is $> 5\text{cm}$. The location of the antennas refers to ANNEX H:

Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	2.45	5.15 - 5.35	5.47 - 5.85	GHz
P_{Ref}	12	6	5	mW
Device output power should be rounded to the nearest mW to compare with values specified in this table.				

The output power of BT antenna is as following:

Channel	Ch 0 2402 MHz	Ch 39 2441 MHz	Ch 78 2480 MHz
Average Conducted Power (dBm)	2.17	3.11	3.34

The output power of WiFi antenna is as following:

Mode	Channel	Data rate (Mbps)	AV Power (dBm)	PK Power (dBm)
11b	1	1	12.32	14.11
		2	12.75	13.98
		5.5	12.23	14.03
		11	12.62	14.21
	6	1	12.21	14.16
		2	12.73	13.92
		5.5	12.22	14.02
		11	12.42	14.22
	11	1	12.38	13.13
		2	12.65	13.37
		5.5	12.23	14.11
		11	12.43	14.22
11g	1	6	11.98	13.92
		9	11.32	13.21
		12	11.54	13.43
		18	12.04	13.93
		24	12.1	14.04
		36	12.09	14.01
		48	12.33	14.21
		54	12.47	14.35

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

	6	6	11.38	13.9
		9	11.12	13.28
		12	11.24	13.43
		18	12.14	13.96
		24	12.14	14.03
		36	12.03	14.02
		48	12.32	14.2
		54	12.45	14.39
	11	6	11.34	13.23
		9	11.54	13.23
		12	11.23	13.44
		18	12.21	13.97
		24	12.15	14.12
		36	12.06	14.23
		48	12.56	14.21
		54	12.54	14.33
11n HT20	1	Mcs0	10.34	11.24
		Mcs1	10.87	11.32
		Mcs2	10.98	11.54
		Mcs3	11.13	11.78
		Mcs4	11.32	11.93
		Mcs5	11.25	11.84
		Mcs6	11.54	12.32
		Mcs7	11.64	12.45
	6	Mcs0	10.33	11.29
		Mcs1	10.82	11.36
		Mcs2	10.91	11.55
		Mcs3	11.12	11.71
		Mcs4	11.33	11.83
		Mcs5	11.25	11.87
		Mcs6	11.57	12.36
	11	Mcs7	11.64	12.43
		Mcs0	10.56	11.42
		Mcs1	10.67	11.21
		Mcs2	10.43	11.23
		Mcs3	11.24	11.23
		Mcs4	11.43	11.45

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

		Mcs5	11.26	11.53
		Mcs6	11.21	12.23
		Mcs7	11.34	12.23
11n HT40	1	Mcs0	9.48	10.35
		Mcs1	9.51	10.46
		Mcs2	9.43	10.32
		Mcs3	9.59	10.47
		Mcs4	9.54	10.55
		Mcs5	9.52	10.44
		Mcs6	10.12	11.64
		Mcs7	10.45	11.52
	6	Mcs0	9.49	10.32
		Mcs1	9.52	10.43
		Mcs2	9.42	10.31
		Mcs3	9.51	10.47
		Mcs4	9.53	10.52
		Mcs5	9.58	10.48
		Mcs6	10.12	11.62
		Mcs7	10.42	11.51
	11	Mcs0	9.44	10.56
		Mcs1	9.53	10.76
		Mcs2	9.49	10.34
		Mcs3	9.53	10.45
		Mcs4	9.52	10.53
		Mcs5	9.51	10.23
		Mcs6	10.13	11.71
		Mcs7	10.32	11.24

Stand-alone SAR

According to the output power measurement result and the distance between BT/WiFi antenna and CDMA antenna we can draw the conclusion that:

WiFi antenna is ≥ 5 cm from CDMA antenna, stand-alone SAR are required for WiFi. Additional SAR test for Wifi band.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Table 8: SAR Values [802.11b]

Limit of SAR		10 g Average	1g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
		2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Test Case Of Body		Measurement Result (W/kg)		Power Drift	
Test Position	Channel	10 g Average	1 g Average	(dB)	
Test Position 1	High/11	0.113	0.274	-0.076	Figure16
	Middle/6	0.100	0.228	-0.128	Figure 17
	Low/1	0.100	0.230	0.030	Figure 18
Test Position 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Position 3	Middle/6	0.072	0.152	-0.002	Figure 19
Test Position 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Position 5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Worst case Position of Body with Earphone(distance 0mm)					
Test Position 1	High/11	0.118	0.288	-0.003	Figure 20

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst position.
3. The SAR test shall be performed at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode. If the SAR measured at mid-band channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit ($< 0.8\text{W/kg}$), testing at the high and low channels is optional.
4. KDB 248227-SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels when the maximum average output power is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

BT antenna is $\geq 5\text{cm}$ from CDMA antenna; stand-alone SAR are not required for BT, because the output power of BT transmitter is $\leq 2P_{\text{Ref}}=13.8\text{dBm}$.

BT antenna is $< 2.5\text{cm}$ from WIFI antenna, stand-alone SAR are not required for BT, because $\text{SAR}_{\text{MAX.WIFI}}=0.288 \leq 1.2\text{W/kg}$.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Simultaneous transmit

About WiFi and CDMA antenna,

SAR1g(W/kg) Test Position	CDMA Cellular	WIFI (802.11b)	MAX. Σ SAR _{1g}
Test Position 1	1.390	0.288	1.678
Test Position 2	0.247	N/A	0.247
Test Position 3	N/A	0.152	0.152
Test Position 4	N/A	N/A	0
Test Position 5	0.785	N/A	0.785

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum Σ SAR_{1g} Value.

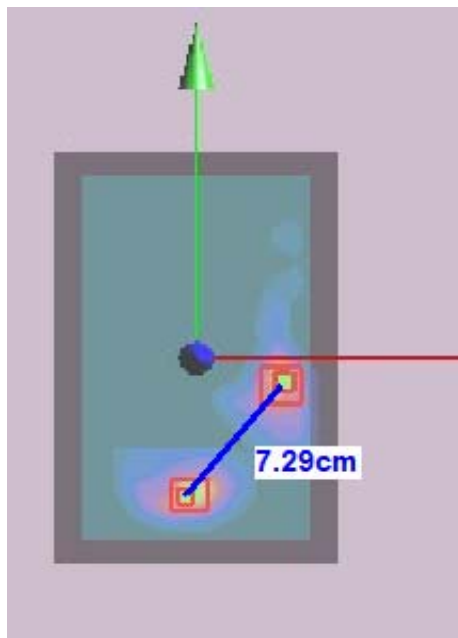
2. MAX. Σ SAR_{1g} = Unlicensed SAR_{MAX} + Licensed SAR_{MAX}

the WiFi antenna is >5cm from CDMA Antenna. (CDMA Antenna SAR_{MAX}) 1.390+ (WiFi antenna SAR_{MAX}) 0.288 =1.678 >1.6,

Ratio= (SAR1+SAR2)/Distance(cm)

The position SAR1 is (x=-1.5, y=-69, z=-178.8), the position SAR2 is (x=-45, y=-10.5, z=-178.9), so the distance between the SAR1 and SAR2 is 7.29cm. Thus [(SAR_{MAX. CDMA}) 1.390W/kg + (SAR_{MAX. WiFi}) 0.288 W/kg] /Peak SAR Location Separation =1.678 /7.29 =0.230 <0.3

So the Simultaneous SAR are not required for WiFi and CDMA antenna.



About BT and CDMA antenna, BT antenna is \geq 5cm from CDMA antenna, stand-alone SAR are not required for BT, so Simultaneous SAR are not required for BT and CDMA antenna;

About BT and WiFi can't simultaneous transmit.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 33 of 92

8. Measurement Uncertainty

No.	source	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	c _i	Standard uncertainty u _i (%)	Degree of freedom V _{eff} or V _i
1	System repetivity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
Measurement system								
2	-probe calibration	B	5.9	N	1	1	5.9	∞
3	-axial isotropy of the probe	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	∞
4	- Hemispherical isotropy of the probe	B	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	∞
6	-boundary effect	B	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.1	∞
7	-probe linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
8	- System detection limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
9	-readout Electronics	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
10	-response time	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
11	-integration time	B	4.32	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.5	∞
12	-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
13	-RF Ambient Conditions	B	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
14	-Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
15	-Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
16	-Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Test sample Related								
17	-Test Sample Positioning	A	2.9	N	1	1	4.92	71
18	-Device Holder Uncertainty	A	4.1	N	1	1	4.1	5
19	-Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
Physical parameter								
20	-phantom	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 34 of 92

21	-liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	1.8	∞
22	-liquid conductivity (measurement uncertainty)	B	0.77	N	1	0.64	0.493	9
23	-liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
24	-liquid permittivity (measurement uncertainty)	B	0.29	N	1	0.6	0.174	9
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$					11.36	
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		N	k=2	22.72		

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 35 of 92

9. Main Test Instruments

Table 9: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US37390326	September 12, 2011	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	March 12, 2011	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent N8481H	MY50350004	September 26, 2010	One year
05	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	September 12, 2011	One year
06	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested	
07	BTS	E5515C	MY48360988	December 3, 2010	One year
08	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3677	November 24, 2010	One year
09	DAE	DAE4	871	November 18, 2010	One year
10	Validation Kit 835MHz	D835V2	4d092	January 14, 2010	Two years
11	Validation Kit 2450MHz	D2450V2	712	February 19, 2010	Two years

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

ANNEX A: Test Layout

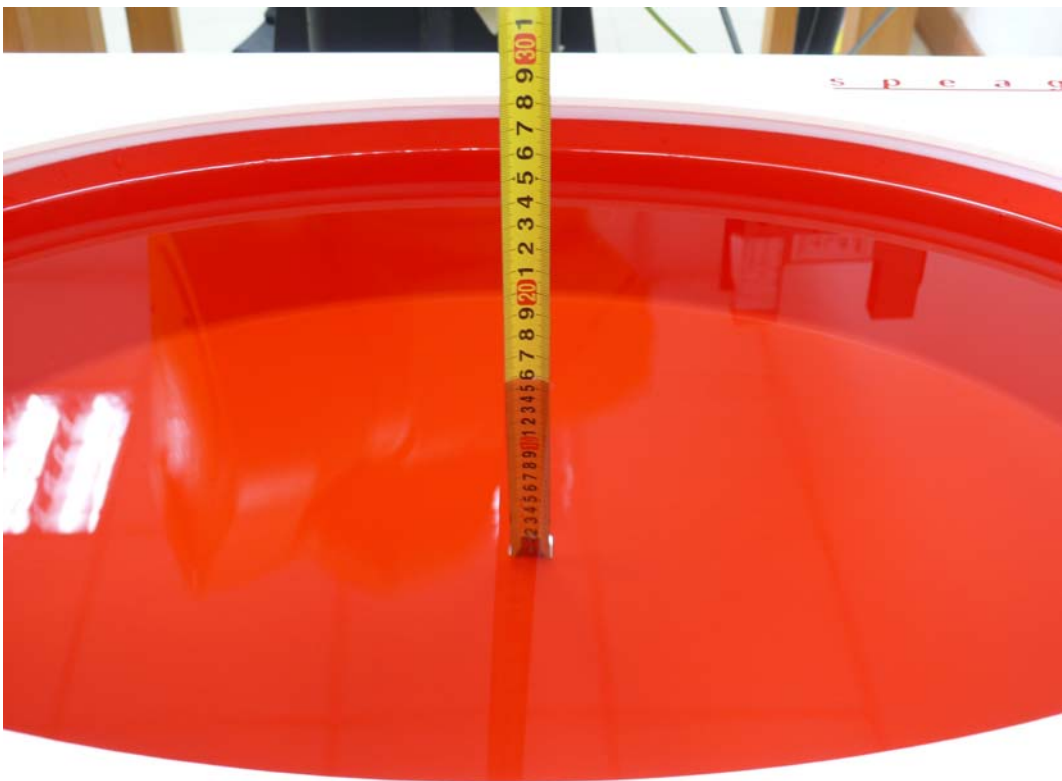


Picture 1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report



Picture 2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz, 15.1cm depth)



Picture 3: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (2450 MHz, 15.3cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 835 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d092

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 4:11:20 PM

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.91$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.72 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 50.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.63 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.73 mW/g

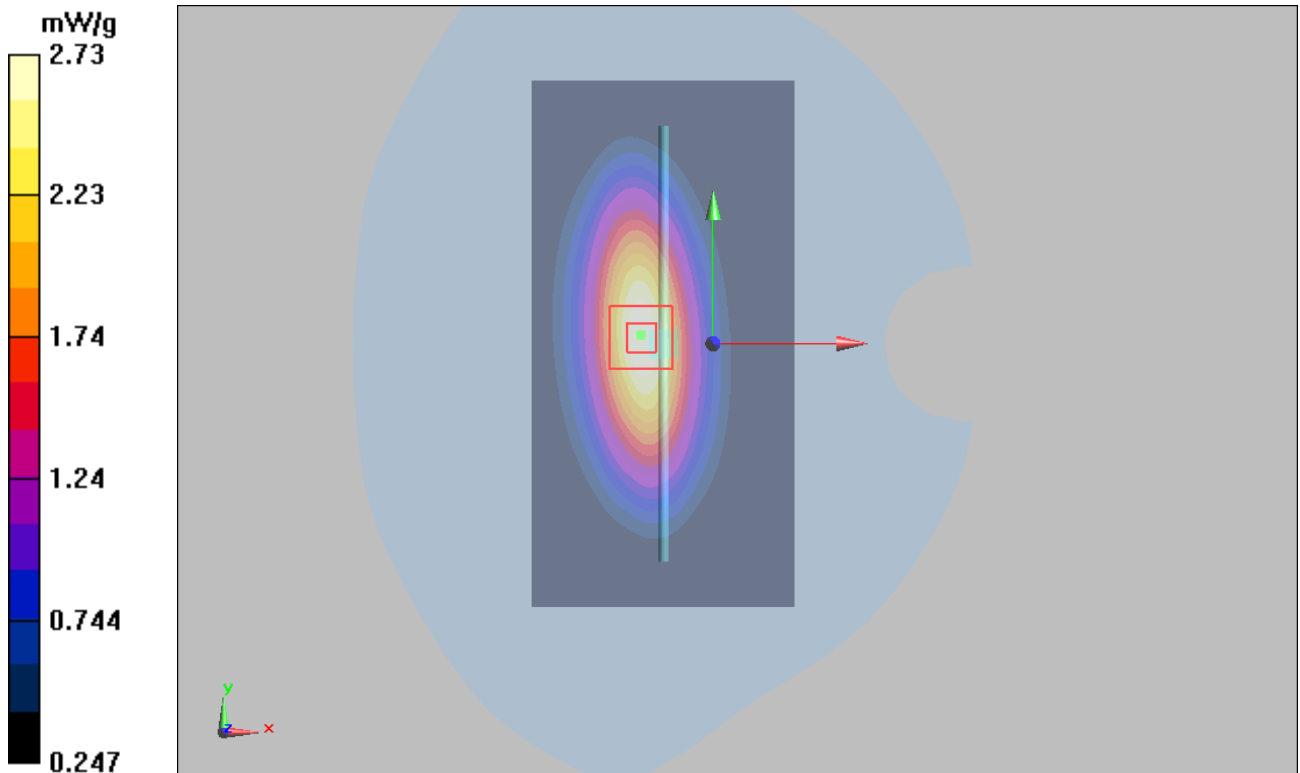


Figure 6 System Performance Check 835MHz 250mW

System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 712

Date/Time: 9/19/2011 8:39:36 AM

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.63$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.8 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.46, 7.46, 7.46); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.5 mW/g

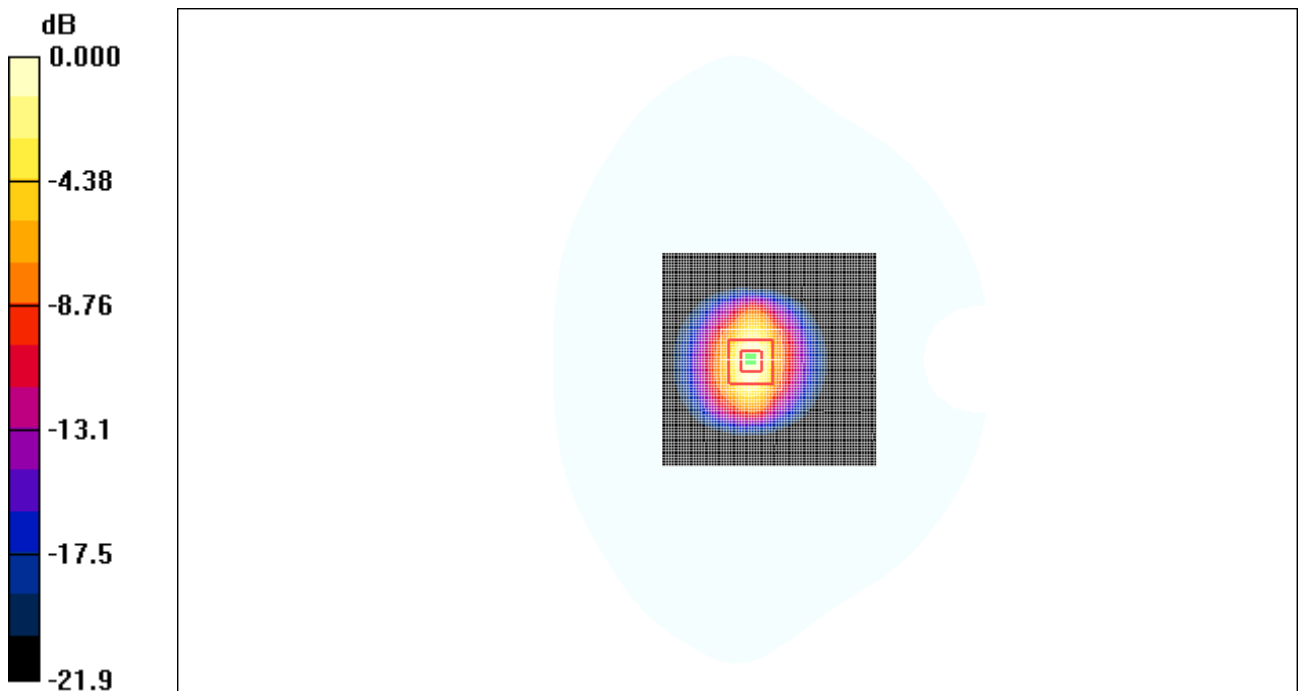
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 71.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.16 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 mW/g



0 dB = 19.8mW/g

Figure 7 System Performance Check 2450MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Graph Results

CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 6:04:55 PM

Communication System: CDMA Cellular REV.0; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.42 mW/g

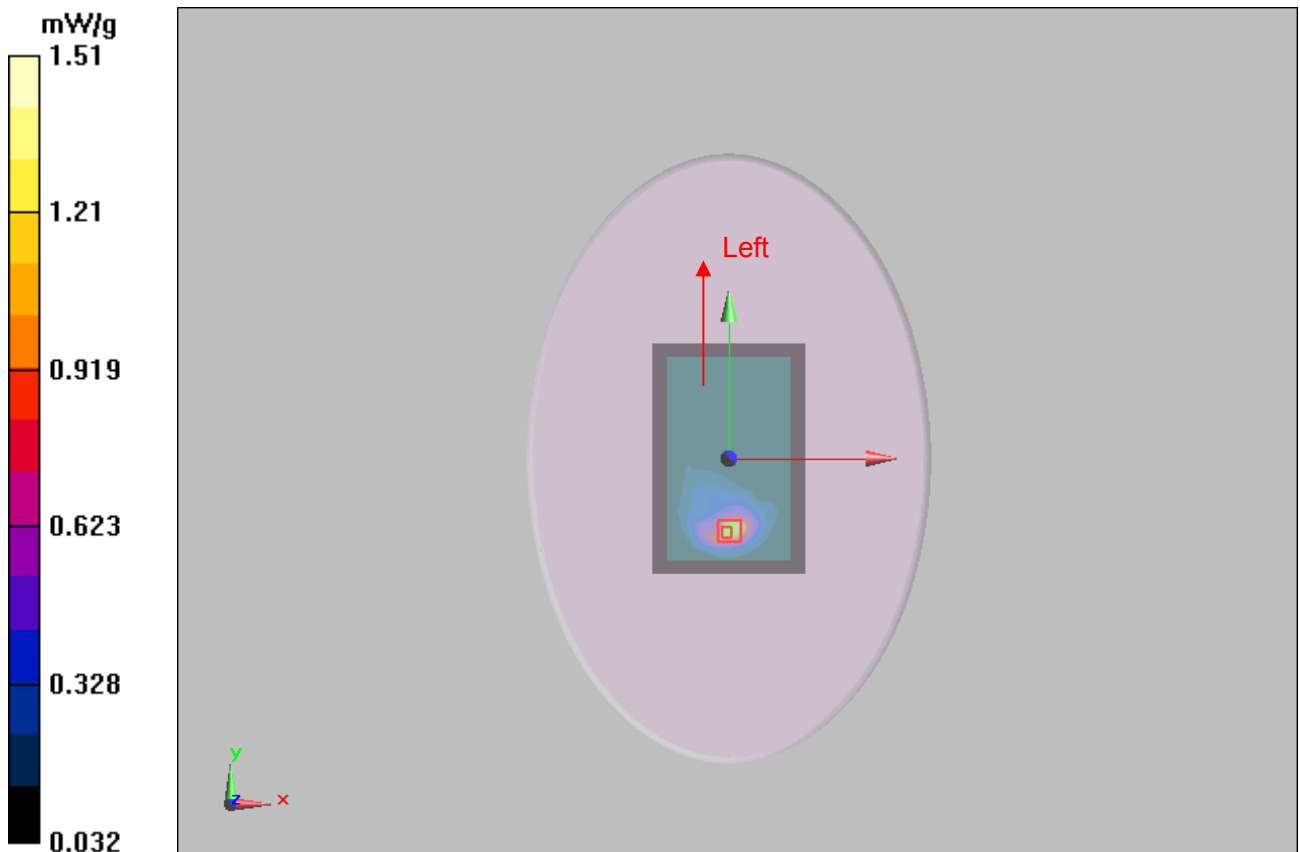
Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.02 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.714 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.51 mW/g



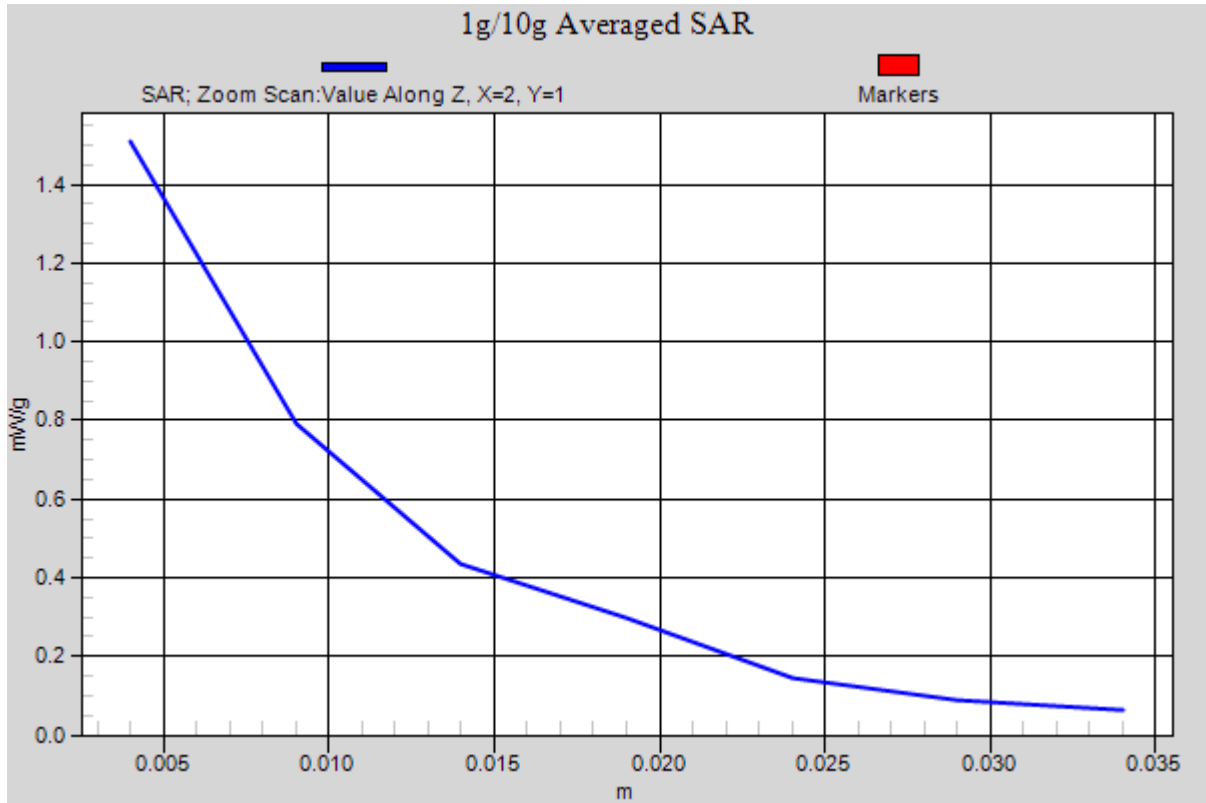


Figure 8 CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 1 Channel 777

CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 5:35:56 PM

Communication System: CDMA Cellular REV.0; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.956$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.22 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm,

dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.086 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.584 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 mW/g

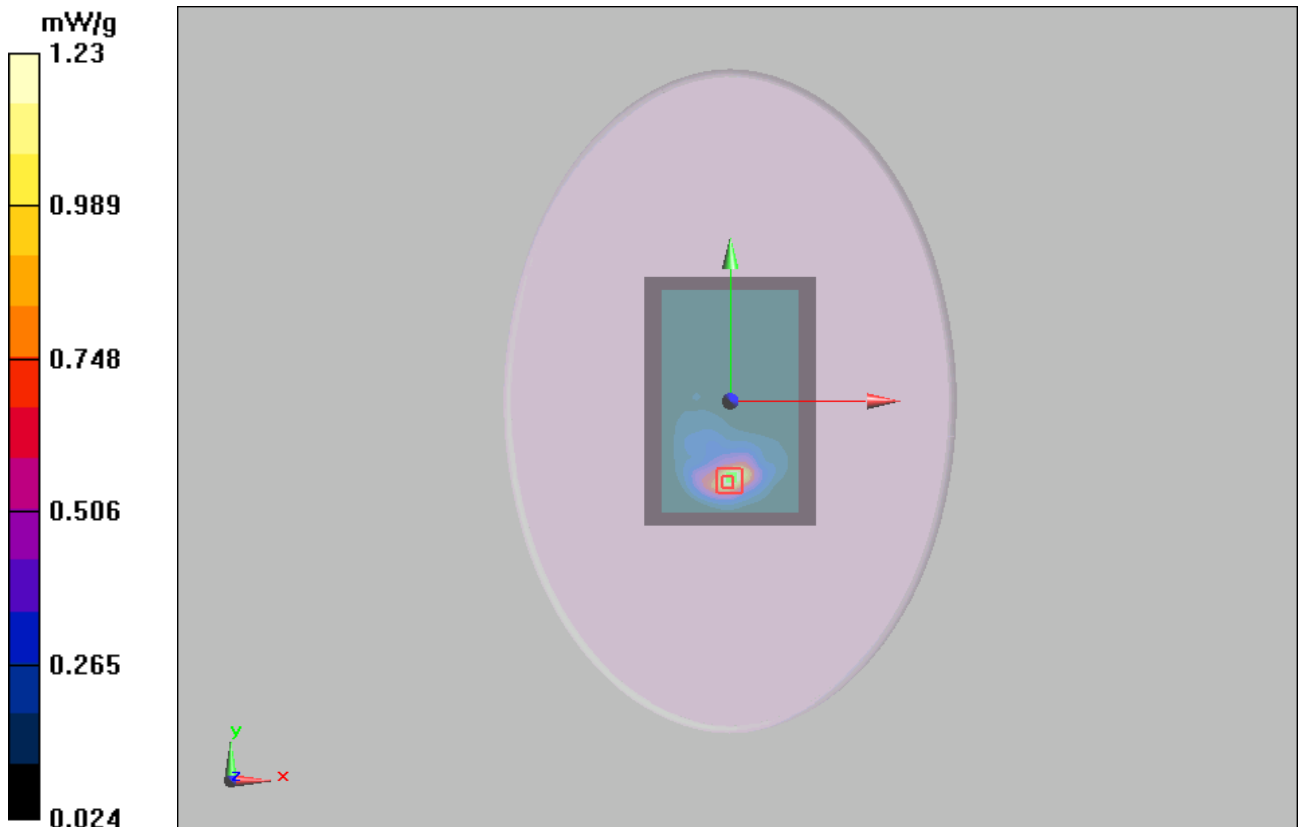


Figure 9 CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 1 Channel 384

CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 1 Low

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 6:33:40 PM

Communication System: CDMA Cellular REV.0; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.947$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 Low/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 mW/g

Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.39 V/m; Power Drift = -0.009 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.89 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.28 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.574 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.51 mW/g

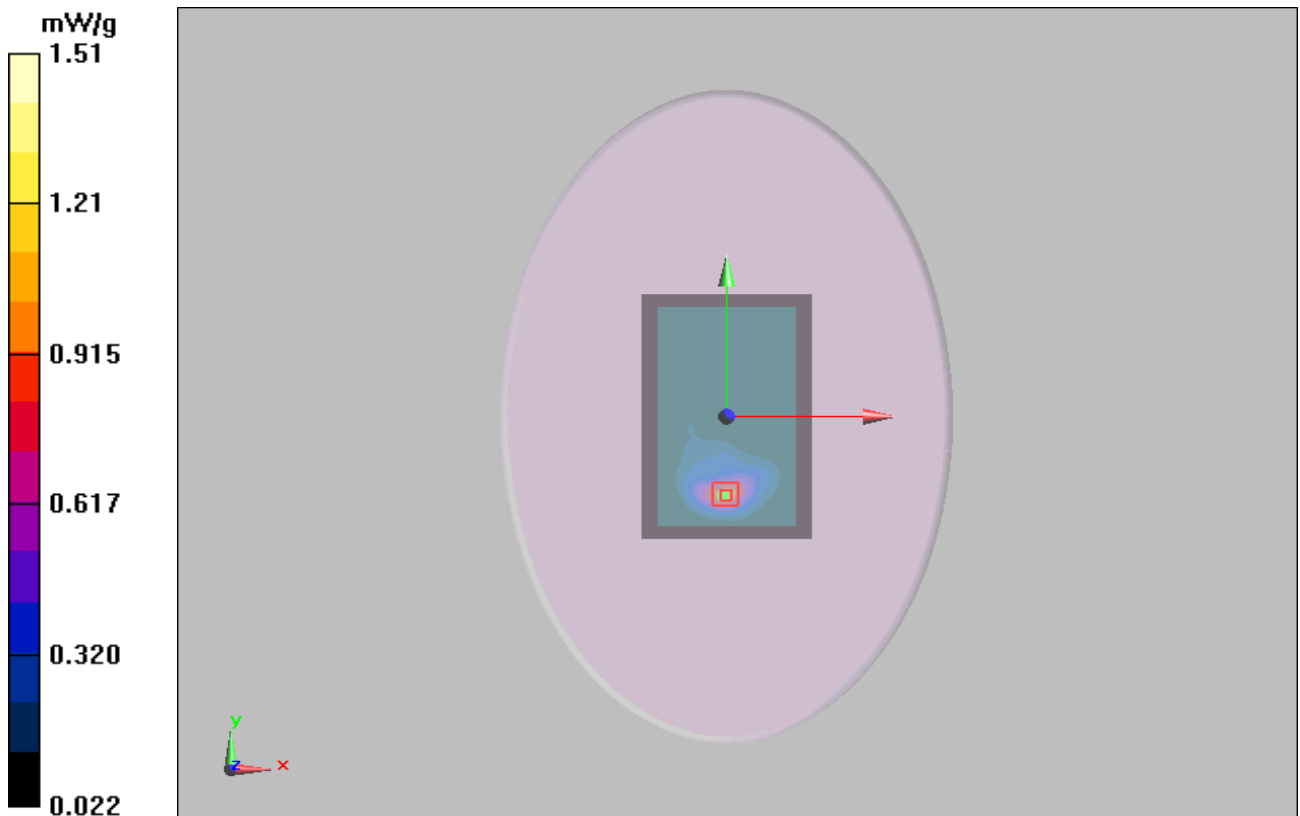


Figure 10 CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 1 Channel 1013

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 44 of 92

CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 7:56:55 PM

Communication System: CDMA Cellular REV.0; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.956$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (31x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.275 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.153 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.089 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.173 mW/g

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.479 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.247 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.130 mW/g

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

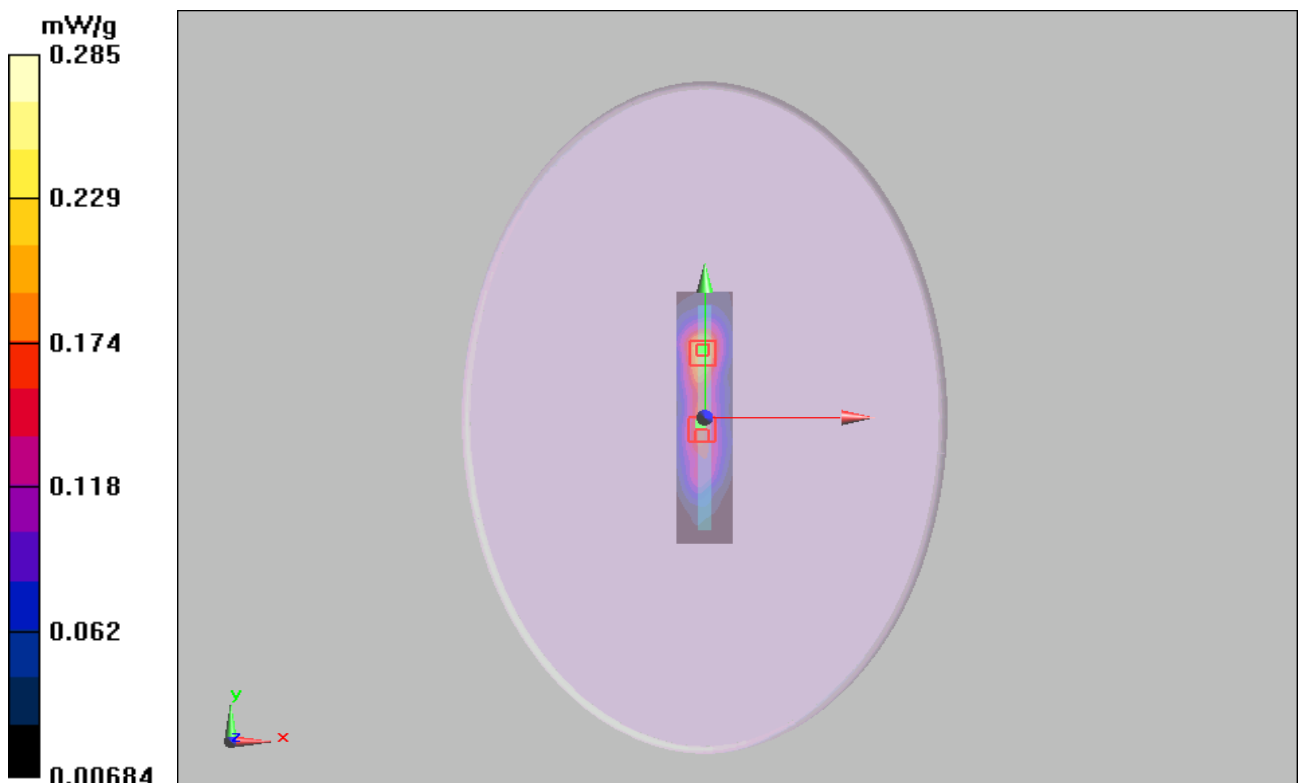


Figure 11 CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 2 Channel 384

CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 5 Middle

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 7:06:00 PM

Communication System: CDMA Cellular REV.0; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.956$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 5 Middle/Area Scan (31x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.773 mW/g

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

dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.055 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.37 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.785 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.435 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.873 mW/g

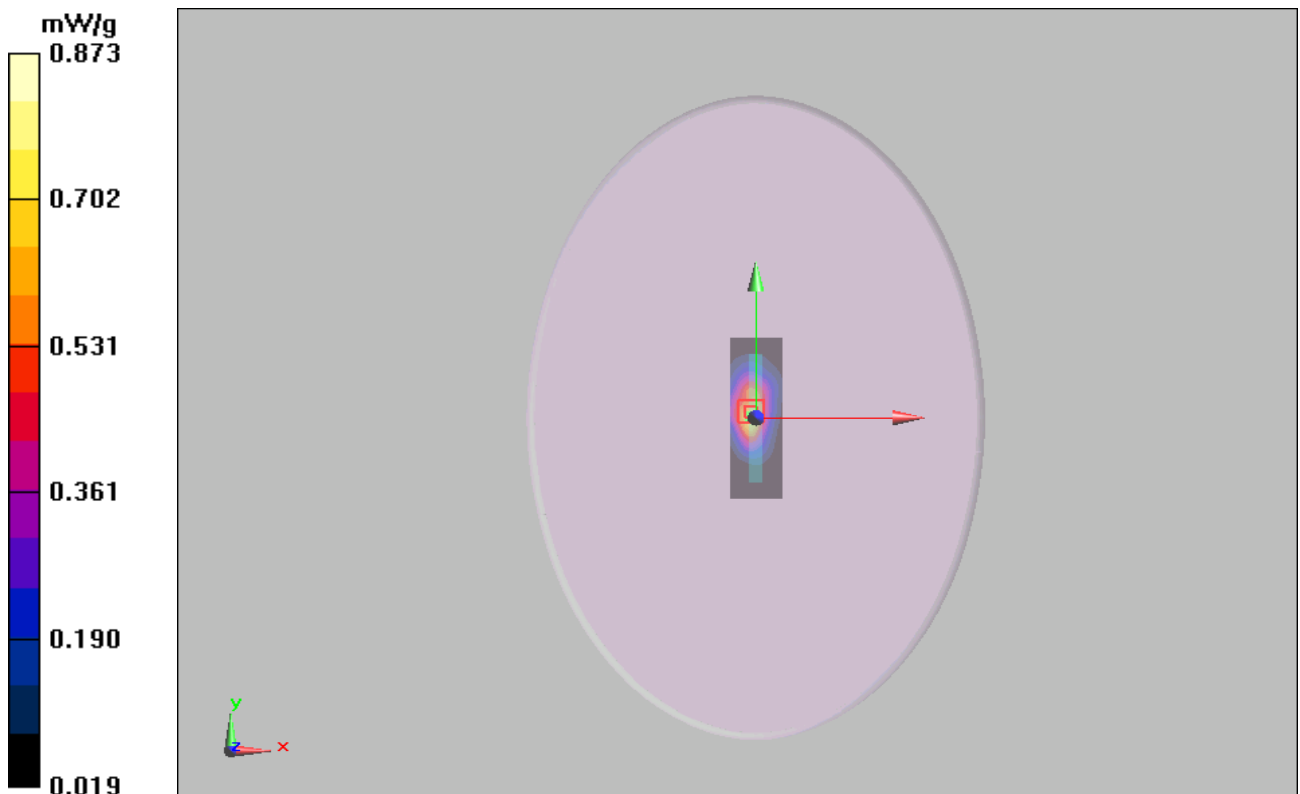


Figure 12 CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 Test Position 5 Channel 384

CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.0 with Earphone Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 9:57:00 PM

Communication System: CDMA Cellular REV.0; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.48 mW/g

Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.44 V/m; Power Drift = -0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.52 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.31 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.668 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.53 mW/g

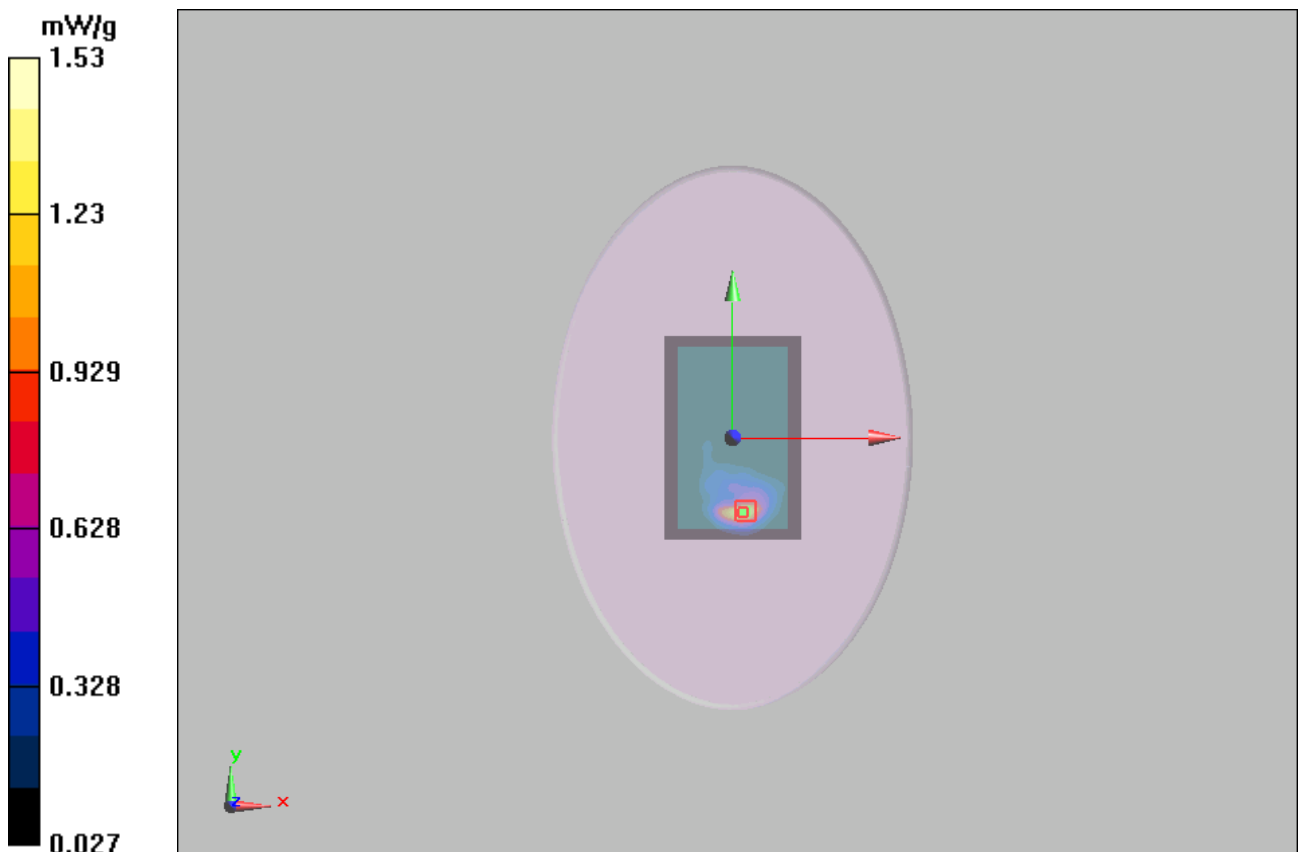


Figure 13 CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev. 0 with Earphone Test Position 1 Channel 777

CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.A Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 9:14:53 PM

Communication System: CDMA Cellular 1xRTT; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.7 mW/g

Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.022 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.19 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.622 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.42 mW/g

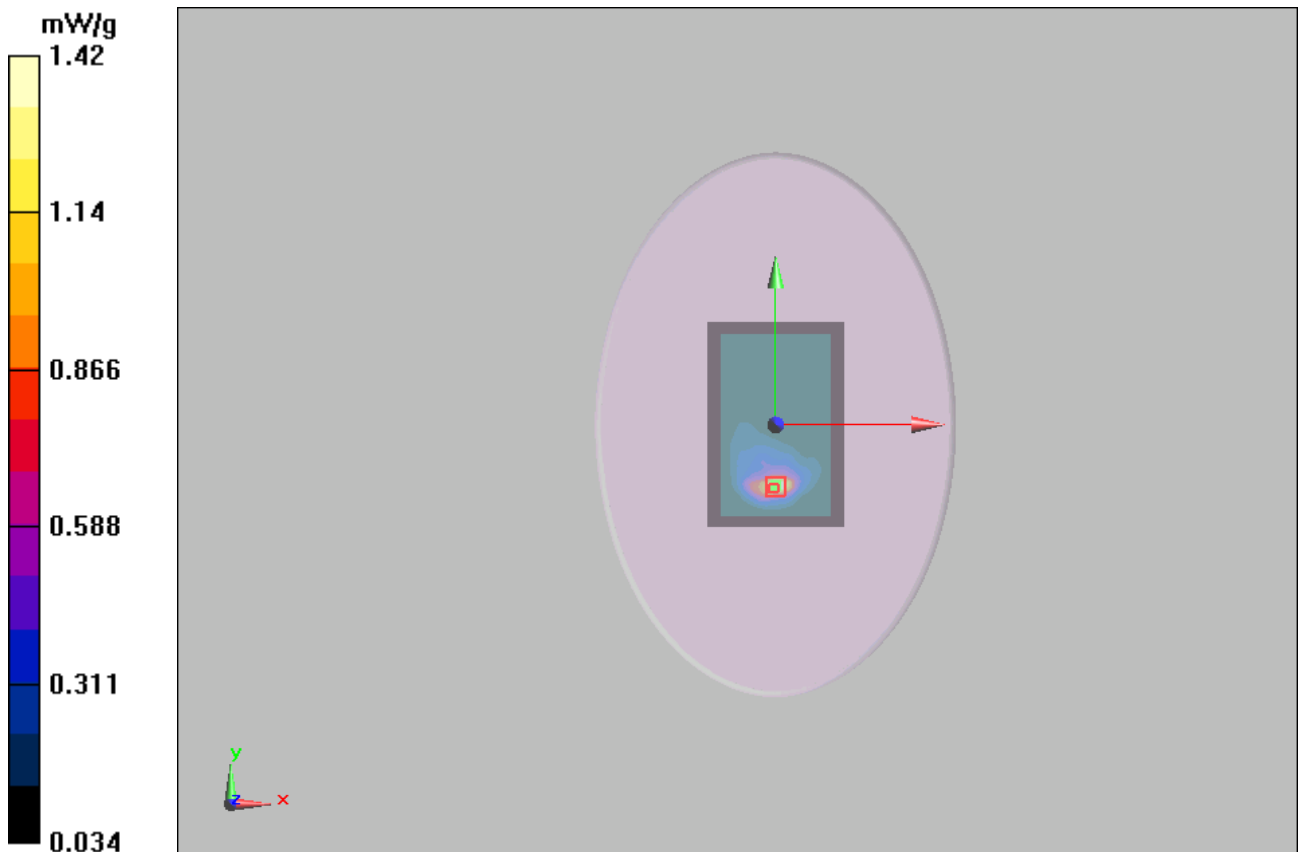


Figure 14 CDMA Cellular EVDO Rev.A Test Position 1 Channel 777

CDMA Cellular 1xRTT Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 9/17/2011 8:32:56 PM

Communication System: CDMA Cellular 1xRTT; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.56 mW/g

Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.035 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.672 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.46 mW/g

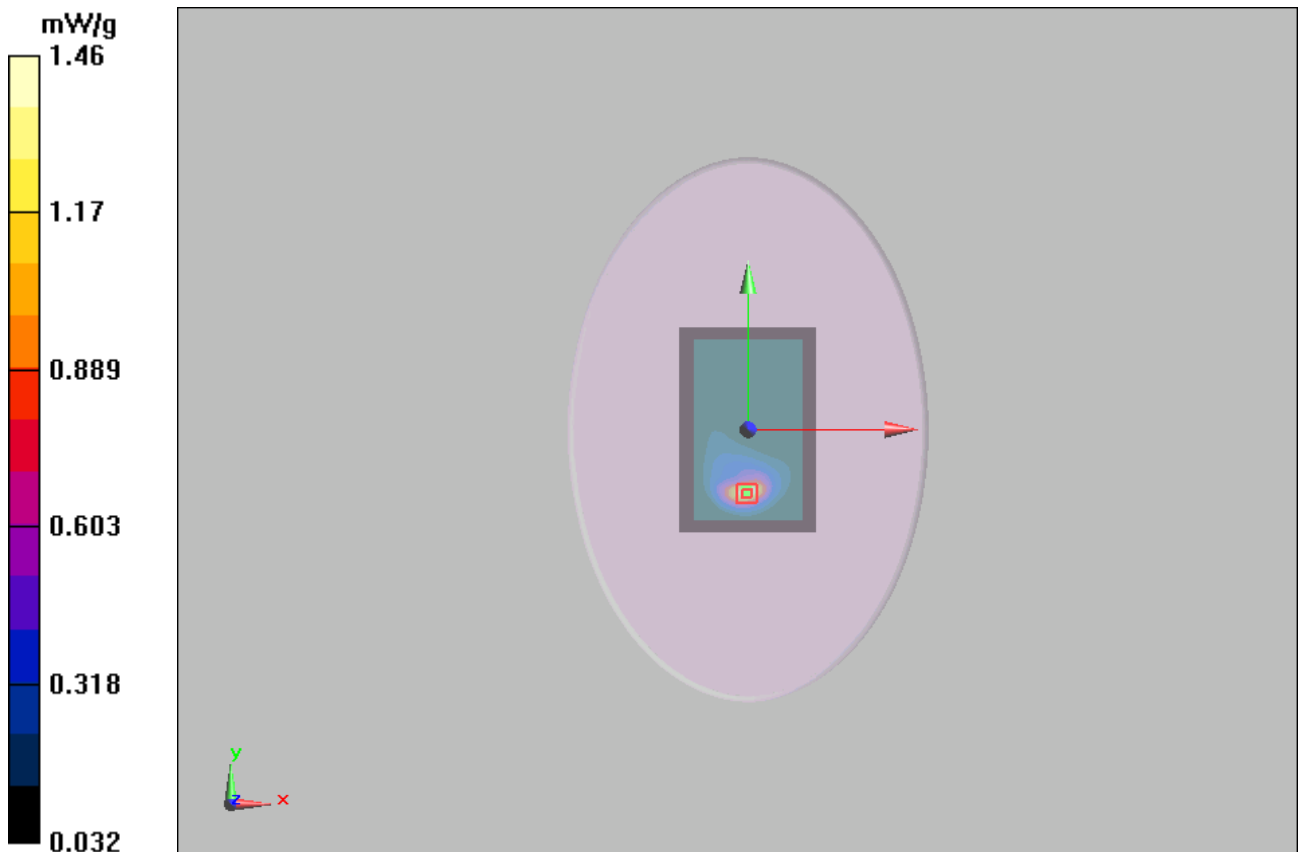


Figure 15 CDMA Cellular 1xRTT Test Position 1 Channel 777

802.11b Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 9/19/2011 11:49:07 AM

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.46, 7.46, 7.46); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.61 V/m; Power Drift = -0.076 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.712 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.274 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.113 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.338 mW/g

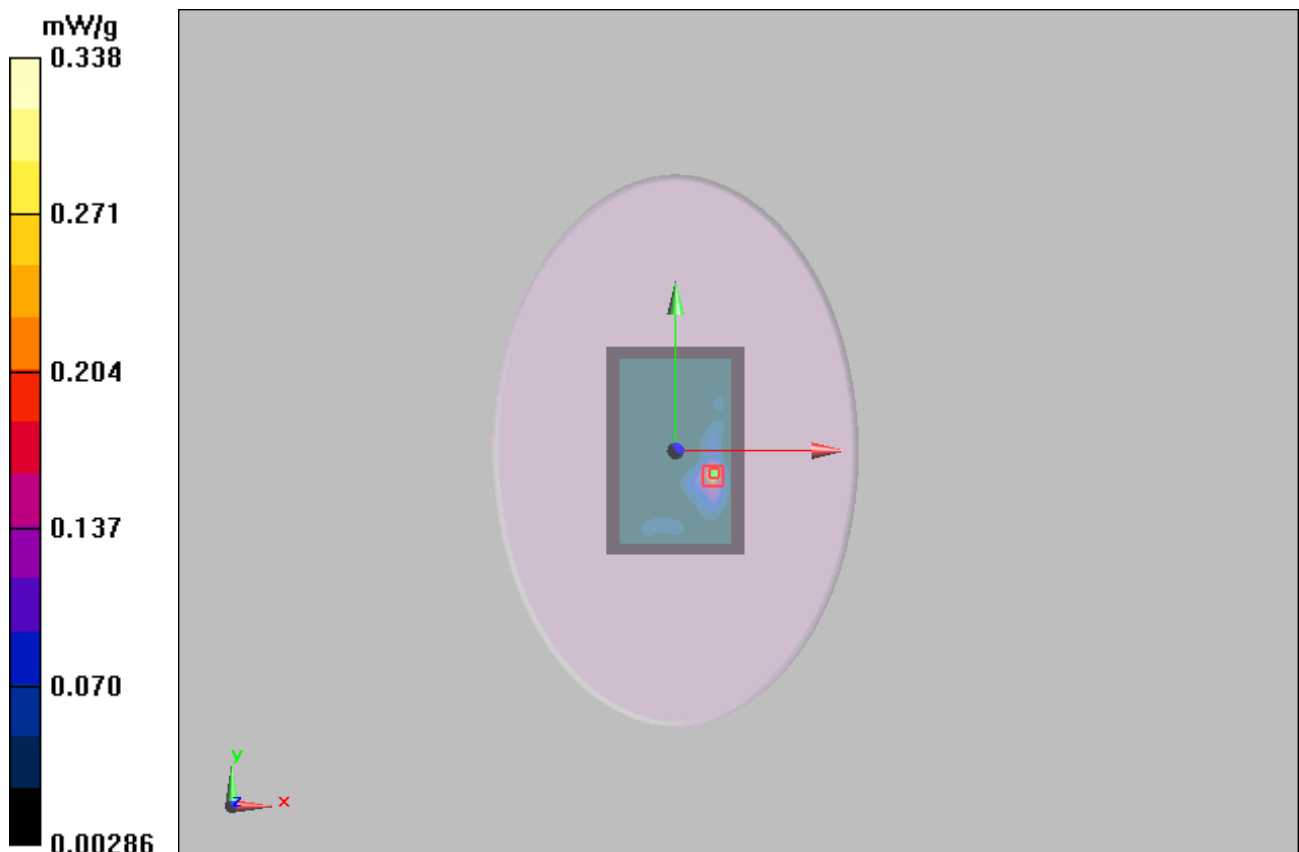


Figure 16 802.11b Test Position 1 Channel 11

802.11b Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 9/19/2011 10:41:51 AM

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.46, 7.46, 7.46); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.267 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm,

dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.17 V/m; Power Drift = -0.128 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.563 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.228 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.100 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.262 mW/g

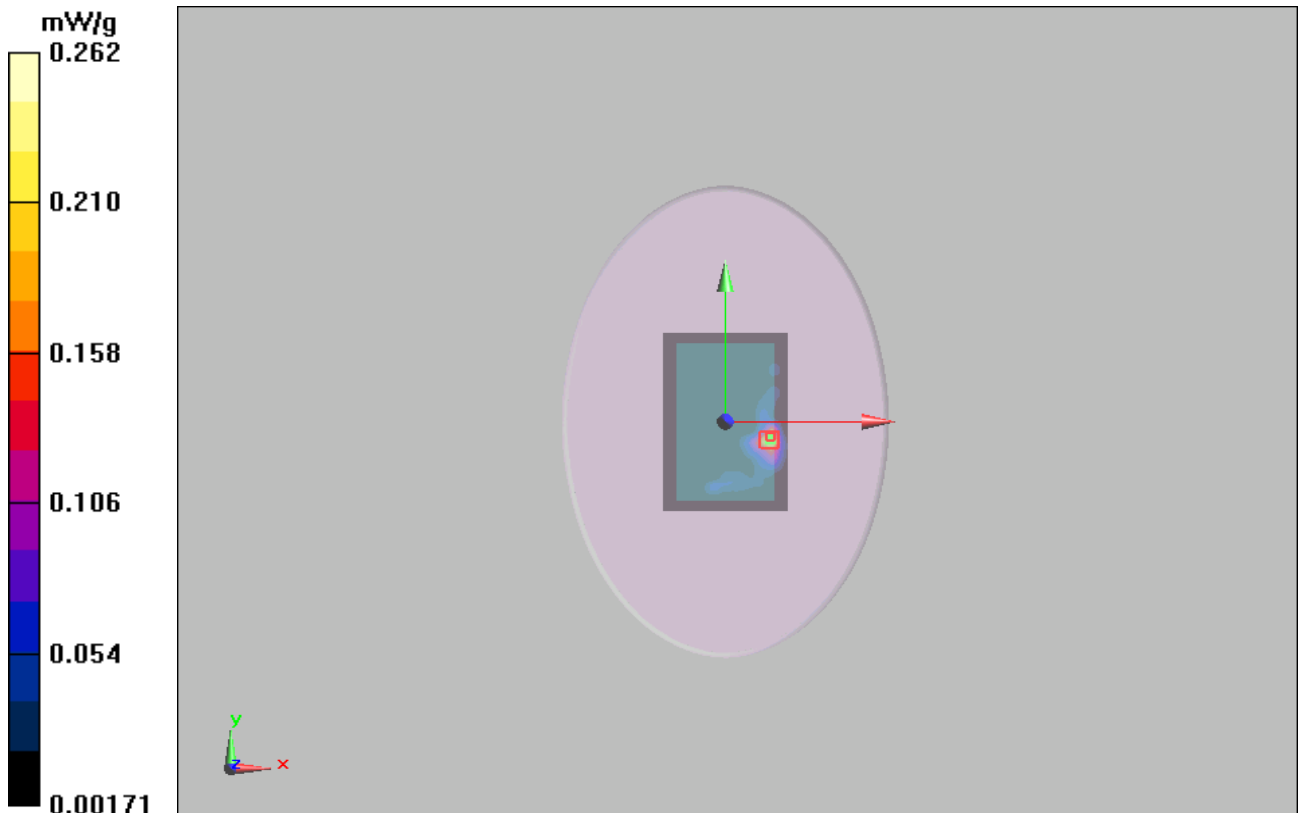


Figure 17 802.11b Test Position 1 Channel 6

802.11b Test Position 1 Low

Date/Time: 9/19/2011 10:04:44 AM

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.46, 7.46, 7.46); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 Low/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.292 mW/g

Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.773 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.582 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.230 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.100 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.269 mW/g

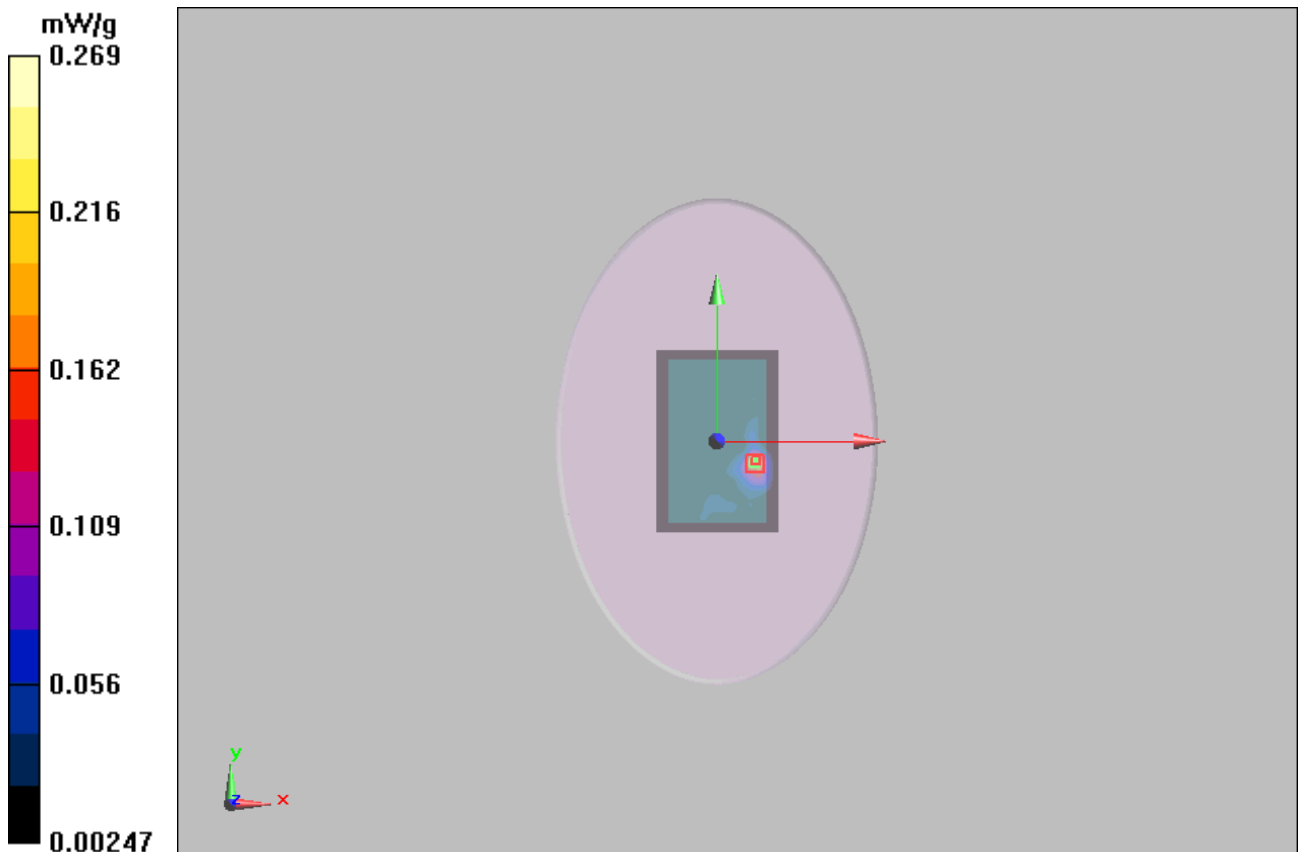


Figure 18 802.11b Test Position 1 Channel 1

802.11b Test Position 3 Middle

Date/Time: 9/19/2011 1:31:46 PM

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.46, 7.46, 7.46); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 3 Middle/Area Scan (41x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Test Position 3 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.16 V/m; Power Drift = -0.002 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.334 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.152 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.072 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.170 mW/g

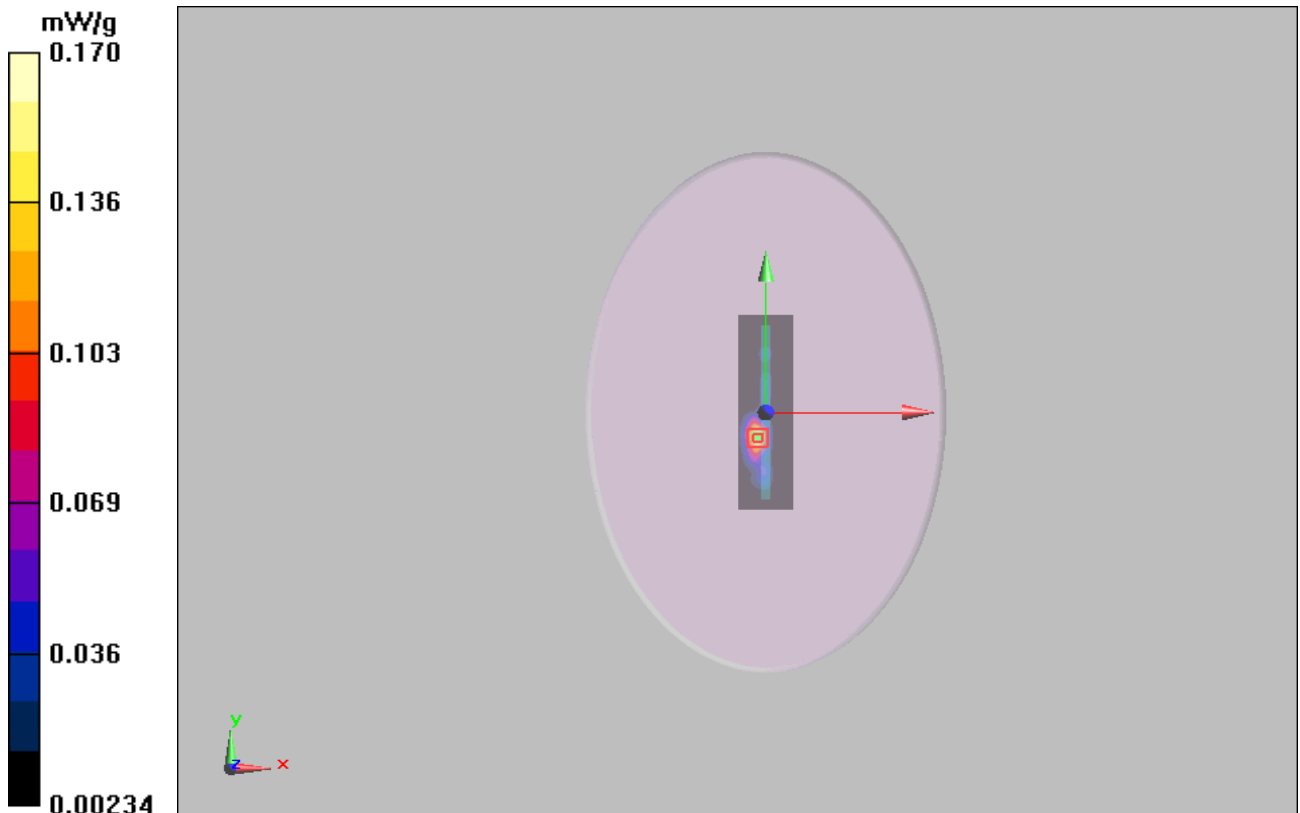


Figure 19 802.11b Test Position 3 Channel 6

802.11b with Earphone Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 9/19/2011 1:59:10 PM

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.46, 7.46, 7.46); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.311 mW/g

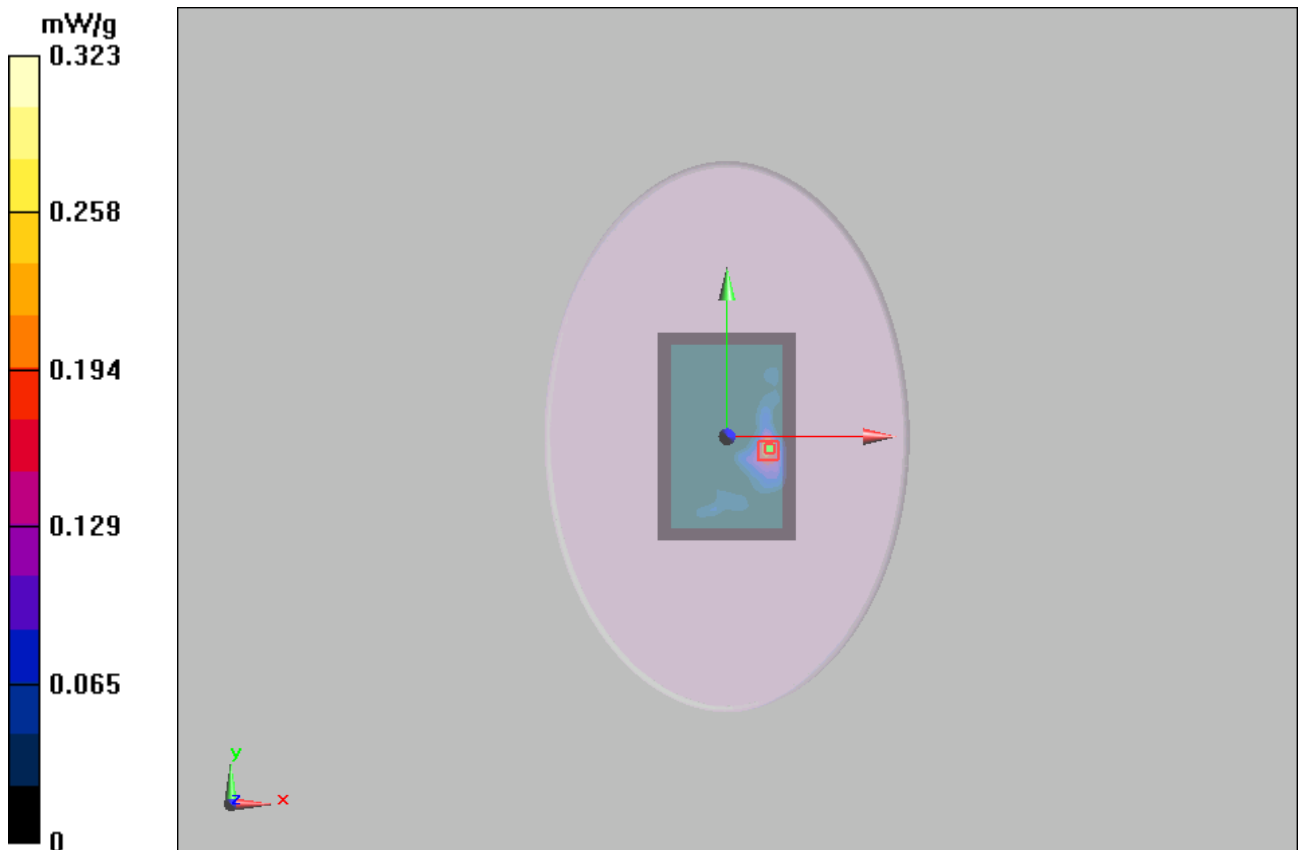
Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.727 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.288 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.118 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.323 mW/g



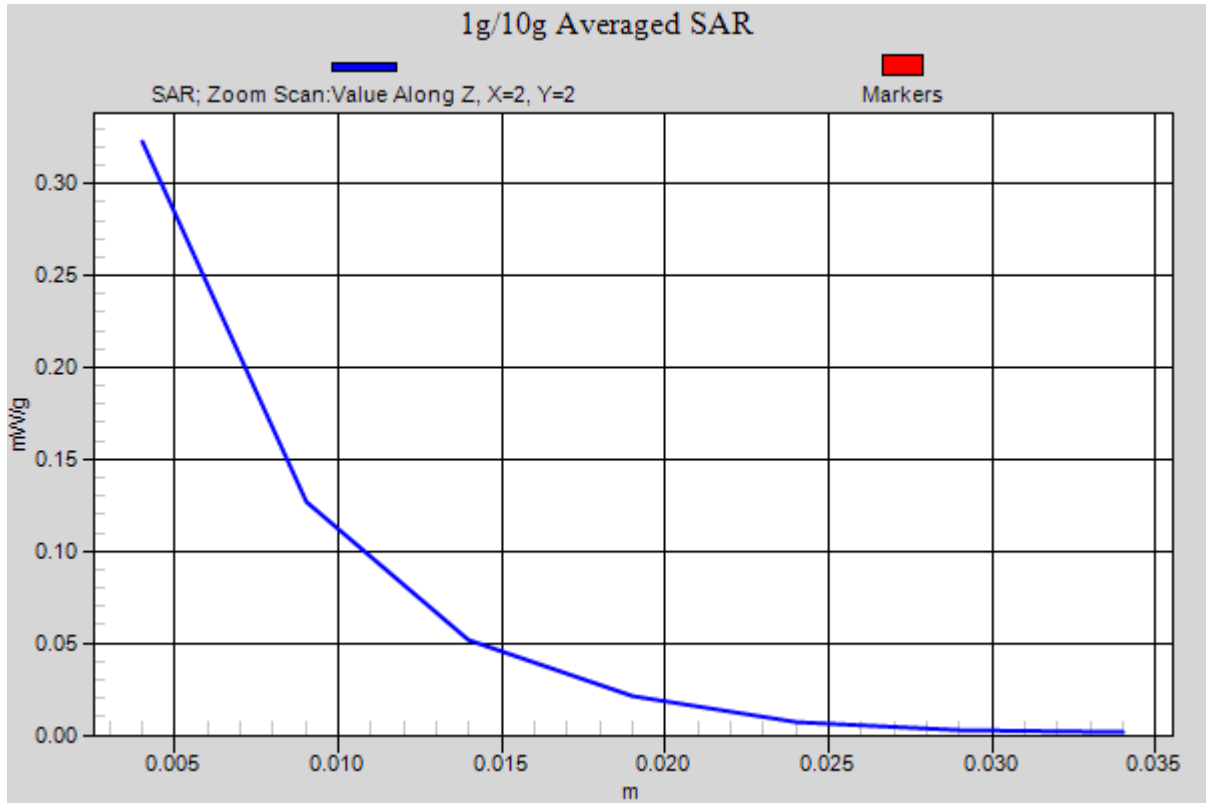


Figure 20 802.11b with Earphone Test Position 1 Channel 11

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **TA-SH (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3677_Nov10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN:3677**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **November 24, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498067	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	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 860	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-860_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:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: November 25, 2010

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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 56 of 92

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ 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 $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ 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 E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ 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.

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3677

Manufactured:	September 9, 2008
Last calibrated:	September 23, 2009
Recalibrated:	November 24, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3677

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.41	0.47	0.39	± 10.1%
DCP (mV) ^B	96.8	98.9	98.8	

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	143.2	± 2.4 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	140.9	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	135.8	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3677

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%	10.04	10.04	10.04	0.09	1.00 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.72	0.64 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	8.22	8.22	8.22	0.72	0.59 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.81	0.57 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.47	0.75 ± 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.

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3677

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%	10.62	10.62	10.62	0.02	1.00 ± 13.3%
750	± 50 / ± 100	55.5 ± 5%	0.96 ± 5%	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.59	0.72 ± 11.0%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	10.33	10.33	10.33	0.20	2.06 ± 11.0%
1450	± 50 / ± 100	54.0 ± 5%	1.30 ± 5%	8.47	8.47	8.47	0.99	0.53 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.63	0.67 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	7.77	7.77	7.77	0.69	0.67 ± 11.0%
2100	± 50 / ± 100	53.2 ± 5%	1.62 ± 5%	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.16	1.44 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.99	0.49 ± 11.0%
3500	± 50 / ± 100	51.3 ± 5%	3.31 ± 5%	6.61	6.61	6.61	0.28	1.40 ± 13.1%

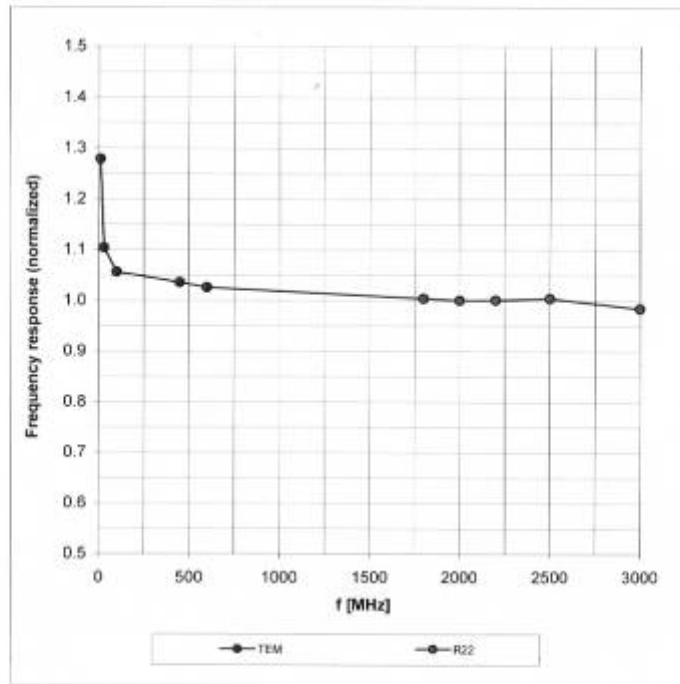
^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

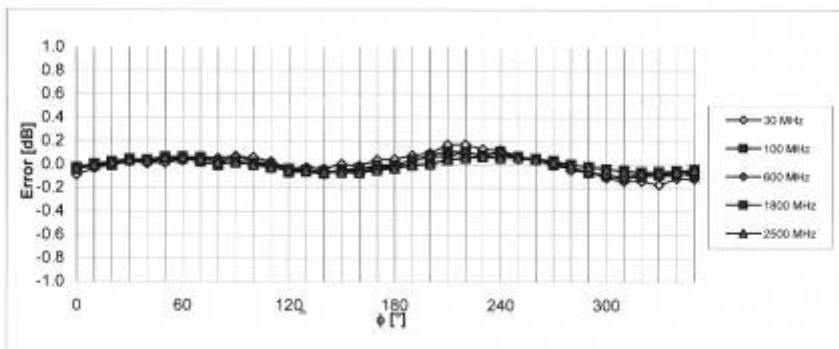
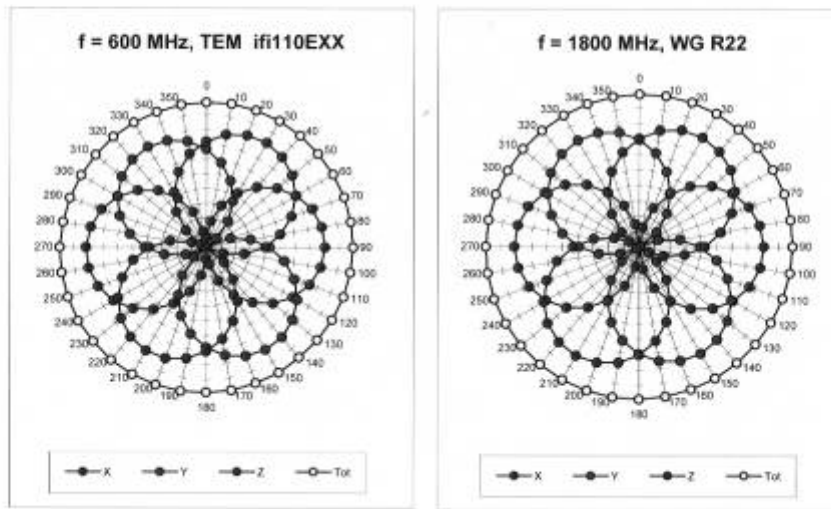


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

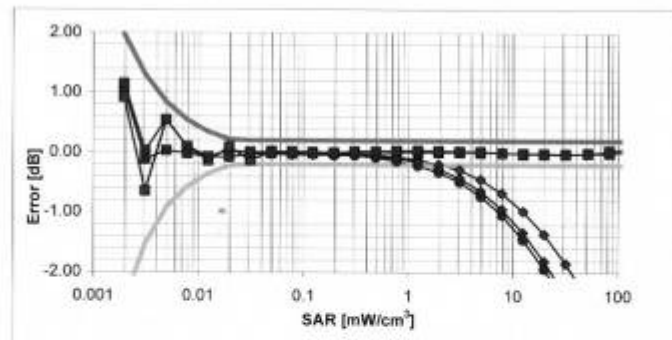
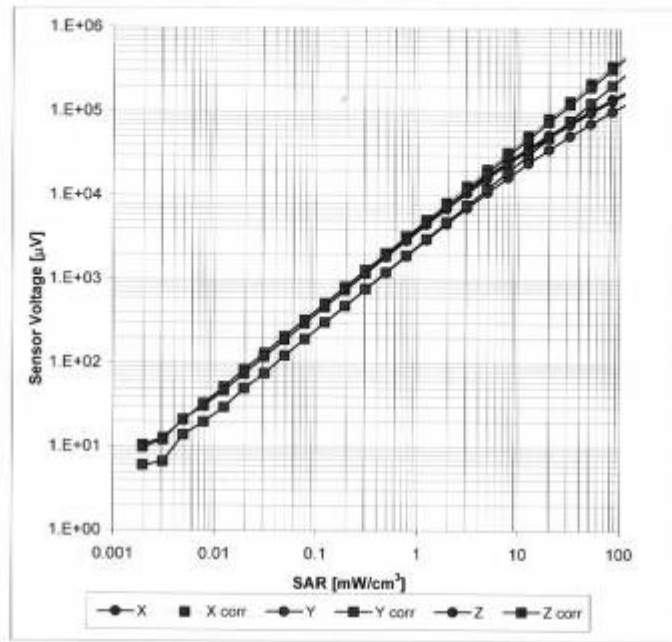


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)

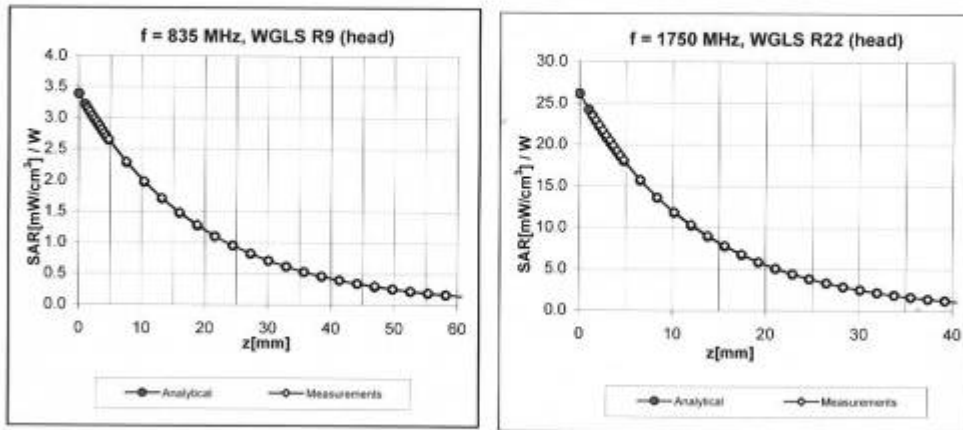


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

EX3DV4 SN:3677

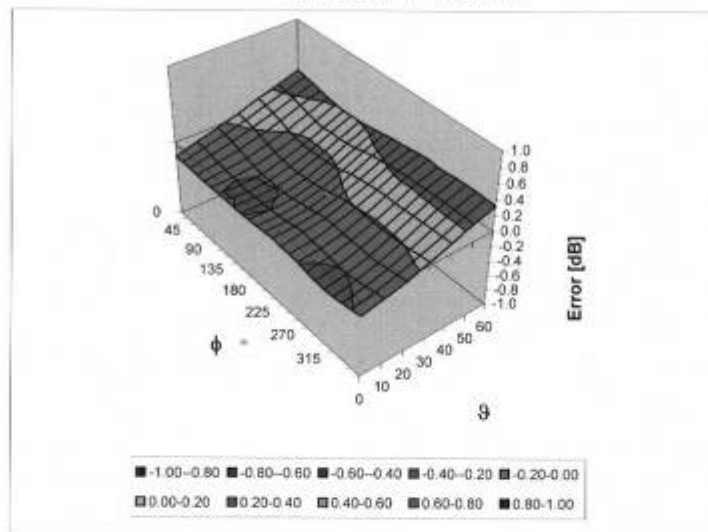
November 24, 2010

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ (k=2)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 65 of 92

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 66 of 92

ANNEX E: D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d092_Jan10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d092**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **January 14, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5088 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	07-Mar-09 (No. DAE4-601_Mar09)	Mar-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41082317	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-09)	in house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by: **Name: Jeton Kastrioti, Function: Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Name: Katja Pokovic, Function: Technical Manager**

Signature

Issued: January 18, 2010

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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 67 of 92

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
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.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
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 ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.2 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.4 ± 6 %	0.89 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 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	2.39 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.56 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.63 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.56 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.24 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.27 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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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	54.6 ± 6 %	0.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.49 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.86 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.63 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.47 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 Ω - 2.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 30.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.6 Ω - 4.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.392 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.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 15, 2009

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 11.01.2010 12:00:00

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d092

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

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.89 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.04, 6.04, 6.04); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

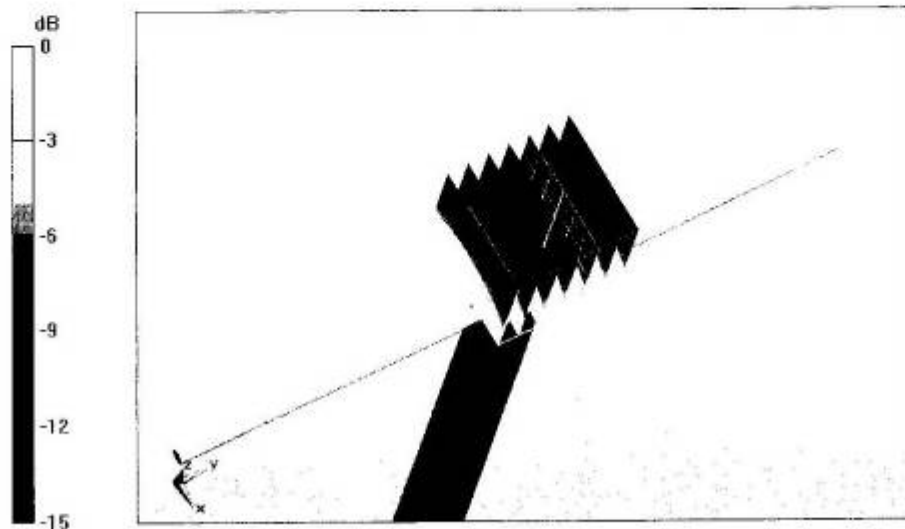
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00176 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.58 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.77 mW/g



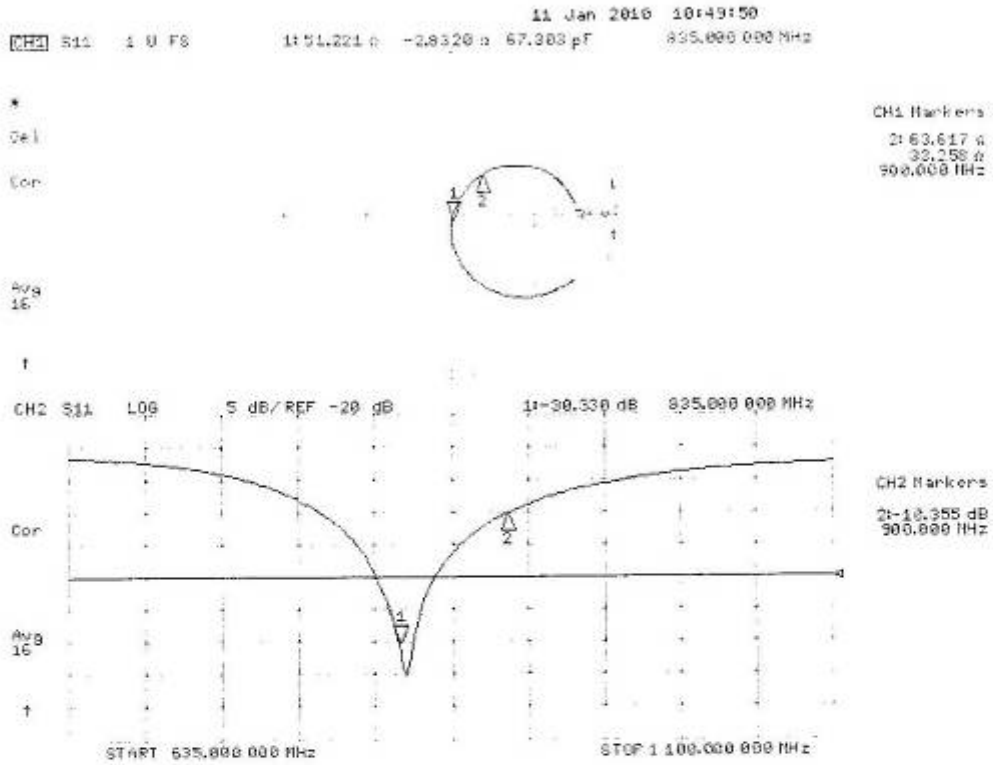
0 dB = 2.77mW/g

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 72 of 92

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 14.01.2010 15:40:17

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d092

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Pin250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

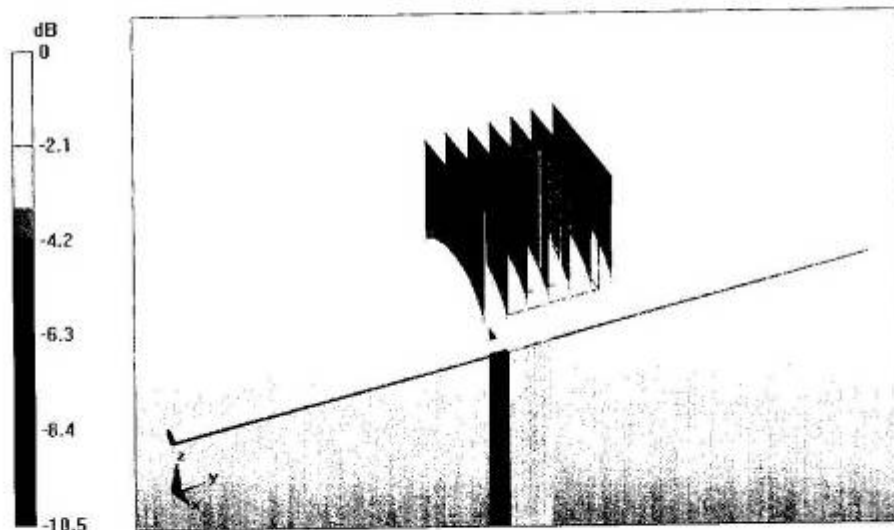
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.67 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.49 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.89 mW/g



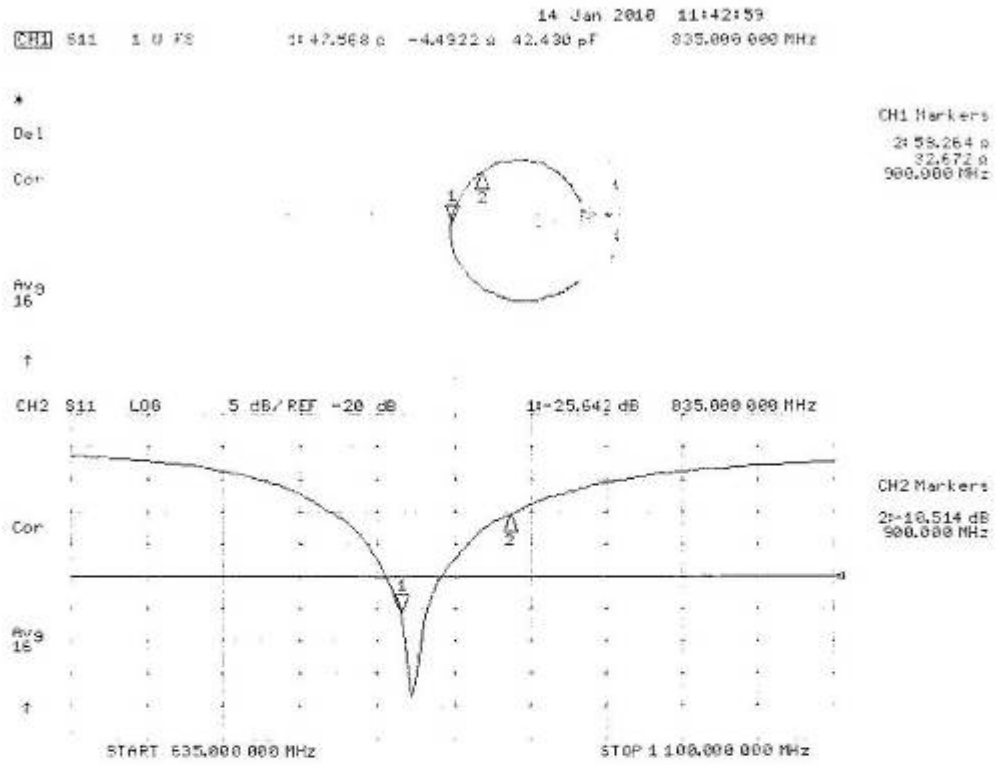
0 dB = 2.89mW/g

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 74 of 92

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 75 of 92

ANNEX F: D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

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



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S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **ATL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-712_Feb10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE																																															
Object	D2450V2 - SN: 712																																														
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits																																														
Calibration date:	February 19, 2010																																														
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Primary Standards</th> <th style="width: 15%;">ID #</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Cal Date (Certificate No.)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power meter EPM-442A</td> <td>GB37480704</td> <td>06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)</td> <td>Oct-10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor HP 8481A</td> <td>US37292783</td> <td>06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)</td> <td>Oct-10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 20 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: 5086 (20g)</td> <td>31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)</td> <td>Mar-10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type-N mismatch combination</td> <td>SN: 5047.2 / 06327</td> <td>31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)</td> <td>Mar-10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference Probe ES3DV3</td> <td>SN: 3205</td> <td>26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)</td> <td>Jun-10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAE4</td> <td>SN: 601</td> <td>07-Mar-09 (No. DAE4-601_Mar09)</td> <td>Mar-10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Secondary Standards</th> <th style="width: 15%;">ID #</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Check Date (in house)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Scheduled Check</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power sensor HP 8481A</td> <td>MY41092317</td> <td>18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RF generator R&S SMT-06</td> <td>100005</td> <td>4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Analyzer HP 8753E</td> <td>US37390585 S4206</td> <td>18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10	Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10	Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10	Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10	Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10	DAE4	SN: 601	07-Mar-09 (No. DAE4-601_Mar09)	Mar-10	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-09)	In house check: Oct-10
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Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kastrati	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 																																												
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager																																													
			Issued: February 19, 2010																																												
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.																																															

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Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 76 of 92

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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:

- 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.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.5 ± 6 %	1.76 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.0 ± 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	13.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	53.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.5 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.24 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.0 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.7 ± 6 %	2.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.2 ± 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	13.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.1 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.97 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	23.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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Test Report

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.2 \Omega + 1.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27,1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.1 \Omega + 5.2 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25,7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1,144 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.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 05, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 17.02.2010 13:12:38

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:712

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.77$ 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(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

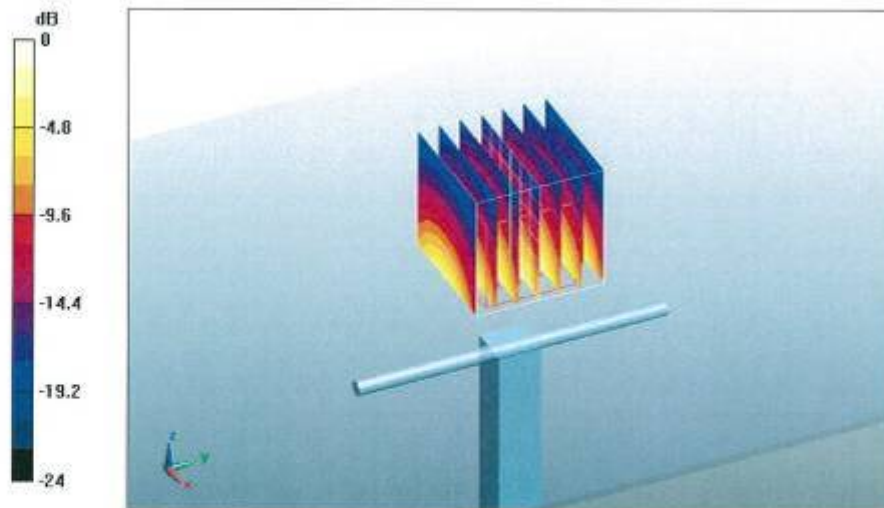
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.24 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.1 mW/g

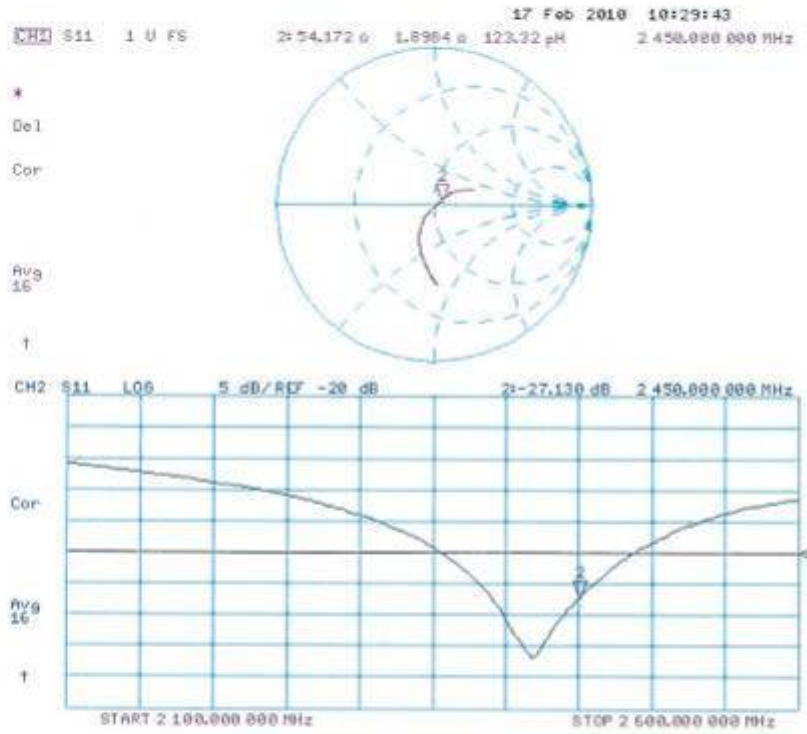


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Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 81 of 92

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 19.02.2010 13:05:49

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:712

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Pin250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

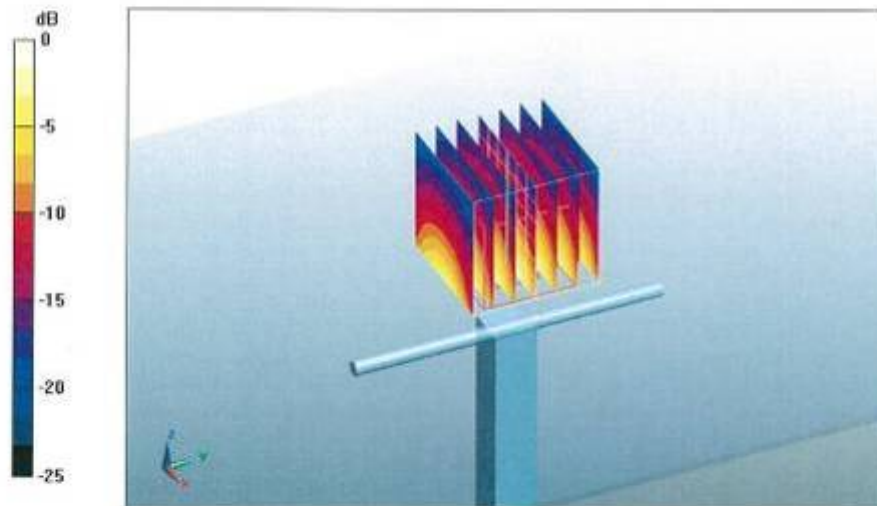
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.5 W/kg

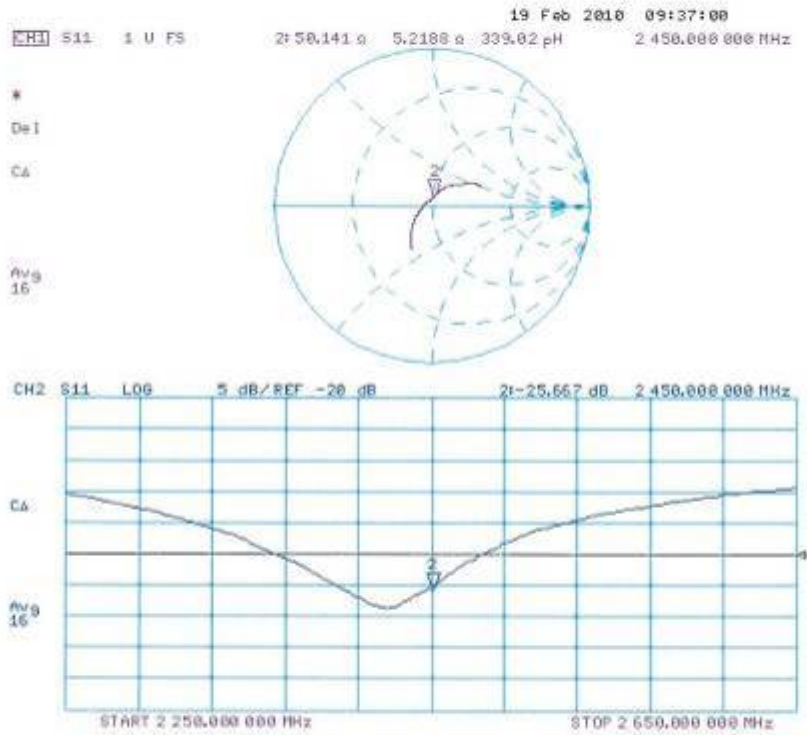
SAR(1 g) = 13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.97 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17 mW/g



0 dB = 17mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No. RZA1108-1489SAR

Page 84 of 92

ANNEX G: DAE4 Calibration Certificate

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



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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**

Client **TA - SH (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-871_Nov10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 871**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v22
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **November 18, 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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Andrea Gunli	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: November 18, 2010

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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
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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.

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Test Report

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	404.757 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.740 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	405.181 \pm 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98219 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.93489 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.96831 \pm 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	90.0 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
-------------------------------------------	------------------------------------

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Test Report

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200001.2	-1.56	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20000.71	0.71	0.00
Channel X - Input	-19997.87	1.63	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	199994.3	1.99	0.00
Channel Y + Input	19998.92	-1.08	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20000.26	-0.76	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200009.2	-1.04	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	19998.70	-1.10	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20000.16	-0.76	0.00

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.1	0.16	0.01
Channel X + Input	199.58	-0.52	-0.26
Channel X - Input	-200.79	-0.89	0.45
Channel Y + Input	1999.9	-0.03	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	199.45	-0.55	-0.27
Channel Y - Input	-200.31	-0.41	0.21
Channel Z + Input	2000.1	0.33	0.02
Channel Z + Input	199.13	-0.77	-0.38
Channel Z - Input	-201.47	-1.37	0.69

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	14.25	12.86
	-200	-12.68	-14.21
Channel Y	200	-10.04	-10.39
	-200	9.20	9.17
Channel Z	200	-0.85	-1.40
	-200	-0.34	-0.31

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	-	2.85	0.69
Channel Y	200	2.41	-	2.73
Channel Z	200	2.54	0.73	-

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Test Report

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	15920	15517
Channel Y	16171	16732
Channel Z	15803	16474

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	0.03	-2.35	0.86	0.43
Channel Y	-0.50	-1.49	-0.49	0.38
Channel Z	-0.92	-2.21	0.14	0.44

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

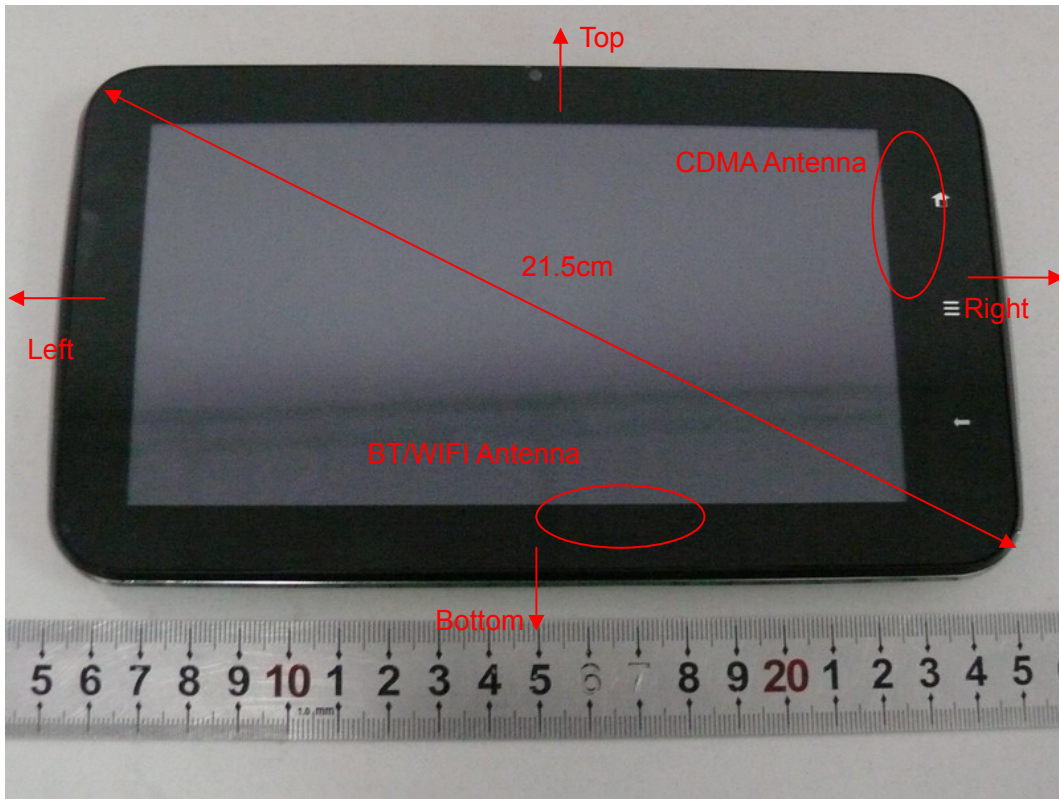
8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

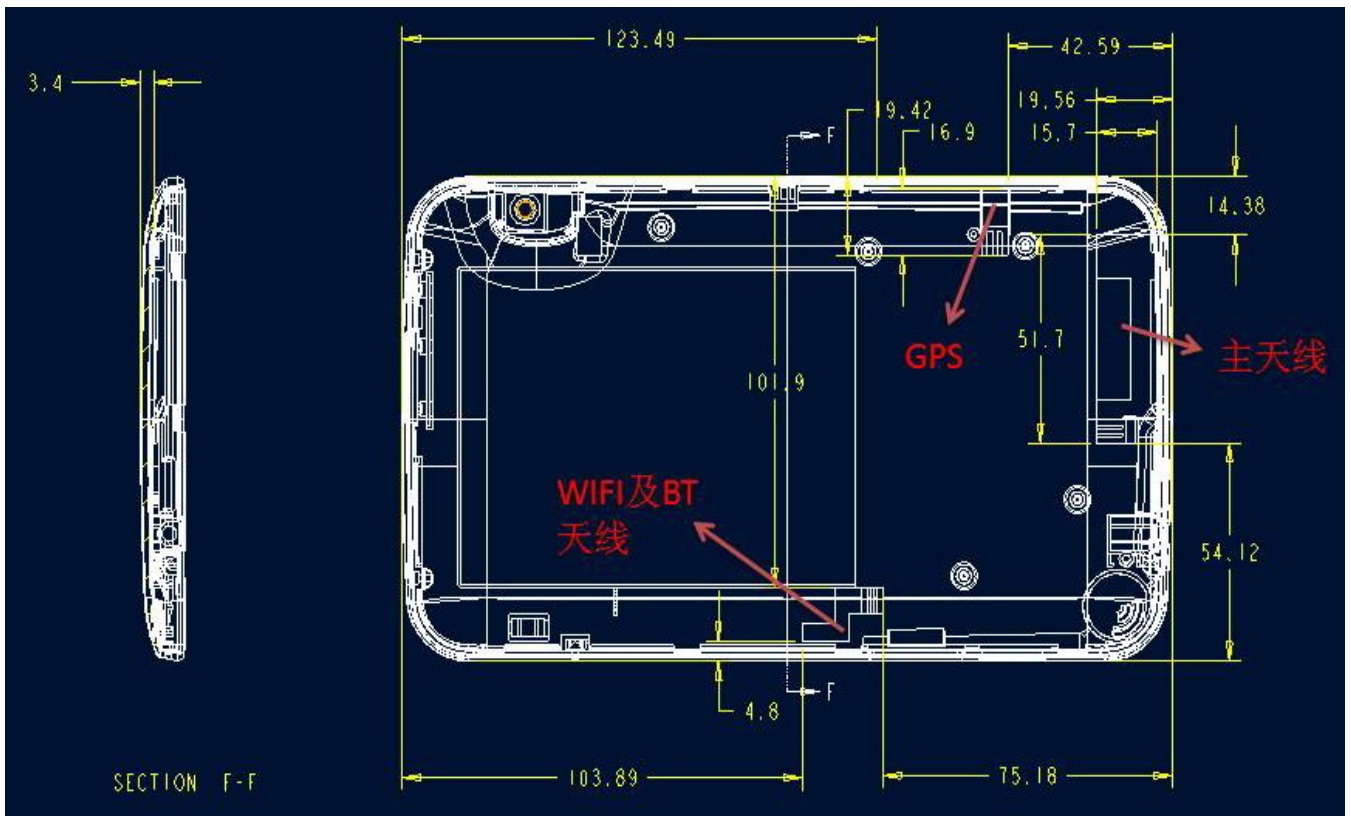
9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

ANNEX H: The EUT Appearances and Test Configuration



a: Front side



b: Back View

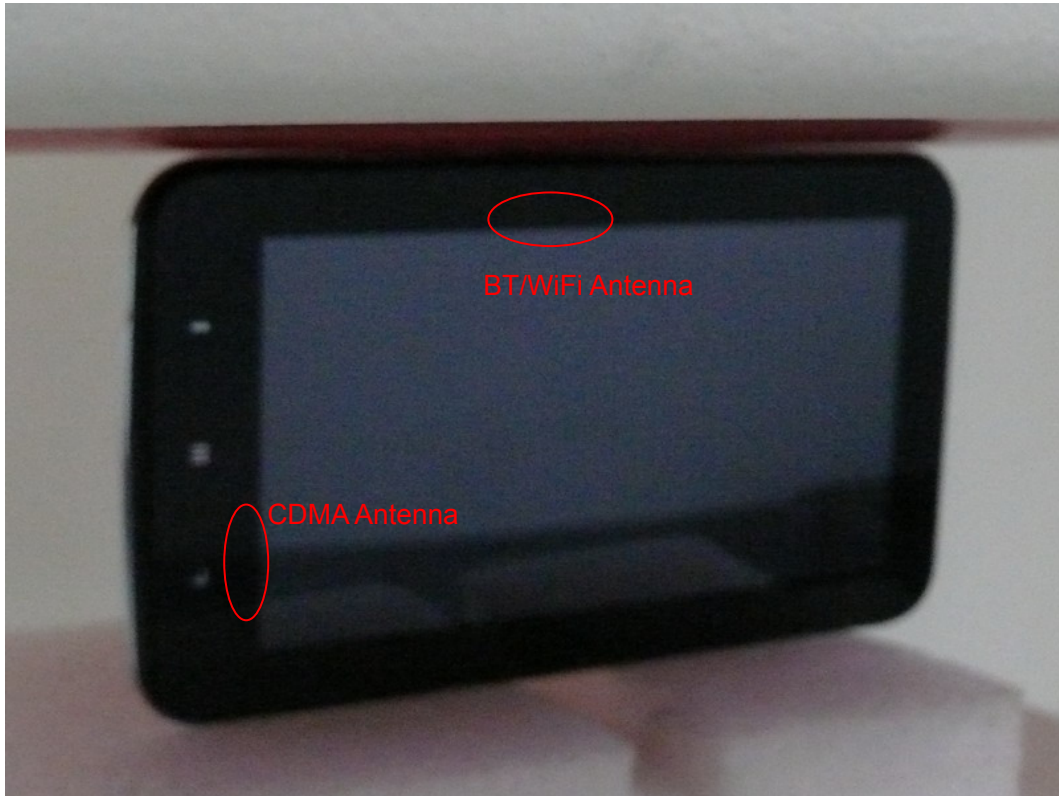
Picture 4: Constituents of the EUT



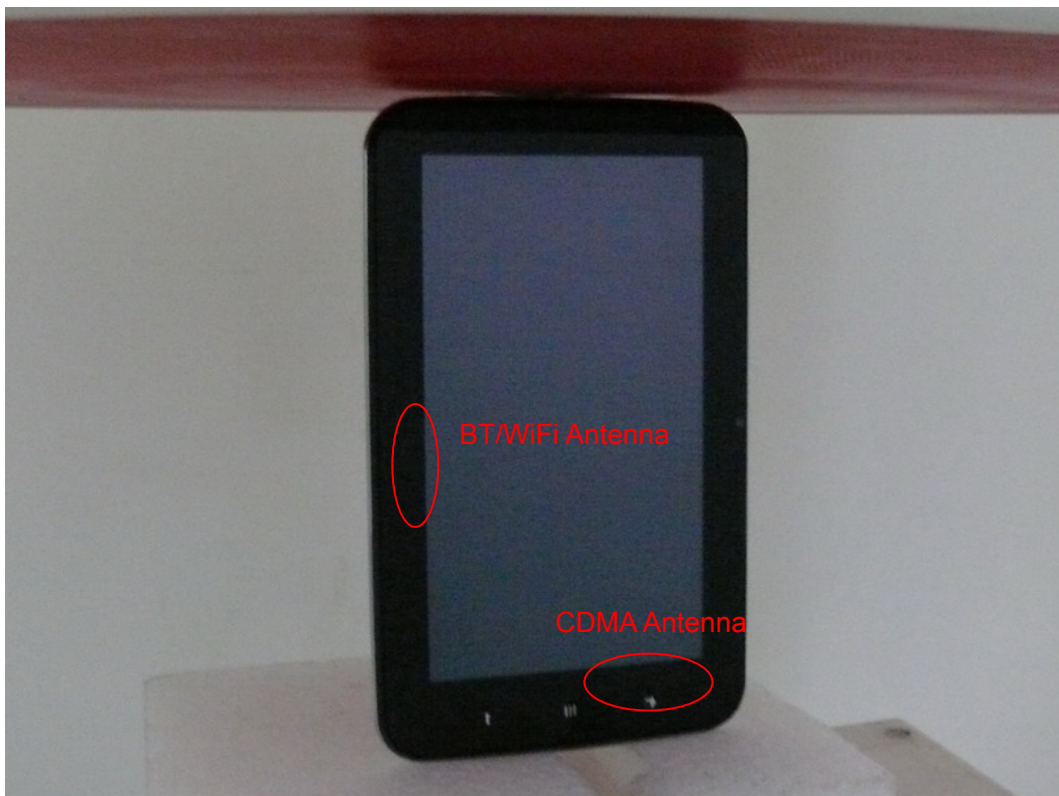
Picture 5: Test position 1



Picture 6: Test position 2



Picture 7: Test position 3



Picture 8: Test position 4



Picture 9: Test position 5



Picture 10: With Earphone, Test position 1