



No. L0442



No. DAT-P-114/01-10

TEST REPORT

No. 2004E00370

Test name	Electromagnetic Field (Specific Absorption Rate)
Product	Tri-Band GSM with GPRS Function Mobile Phone
Model	One Touch 757
FCC ID	RAD011
Client	Alcatel Suzhou Telecommunications Co., Ltd., Shanghai Branch
Type of test	Entrusted

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1 COMPETENCE AND WARRANTIES

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3 DESCRIPTION OF EUT

3.1 Addressing Information Related to EUT

Table 1: Applicant (The Client)

Name or Company	Alcatel Suzhou Telecommunications Co.,Ltd., Shanghai Branch
Address/Post	30-F, Times square, No.500 Zhangyang Road, Shanghai, PR China
City	Shanghai
Postal Code	200122
Country	China
Telephone	021-50544555-4310
Fax	/

Table 2: Manufacturer

Name or Company	TCL & Alcatel Mobile Phones
Address/Post	30-F, Times square, No.500 Zhangyang Road, Shanghai, PR China
City	Shanghai
Postal Code	200122
Country	China
Telephone	021-50544555-4310
Fax	/

3.2 Constituents of EUT

Table 3: Constituents of Samples

Description	Model	Serial Number	Manufacturer
Handset	One Touch 757	355178000001276	TCL & Alcatel Mobile Phones
Lithium Battery	3DS09499AAAA	S04084A2097C	Sony Electronics (Wuxi) Co.,Ltd.
AC/DC Adapter	3DS09371AAAA	/	Astec International



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

3.3 General Description

Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a model of GSM Phase II portable Mobile Station (MS) with integrated antenna. It consists of Handset and normal options: Lithium Battery and AC/DC Adapter as Table 3 and Fig. 1. It has the GPRS function.

The sample undergoing test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

4 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

4.1 Schematic Test Configuration

During SAR test, EUT is in Traffic Mode (Channel Allocated) at Normal Voltage Condition. A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. Upon the client's request, only the band of PCS 1900 MHz will be tested and the result will be showed in this report. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 512, 660 and 810 respectively in the case of PCS 1900 MHz. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

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

4.2 SAR Measurement Set-up

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

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

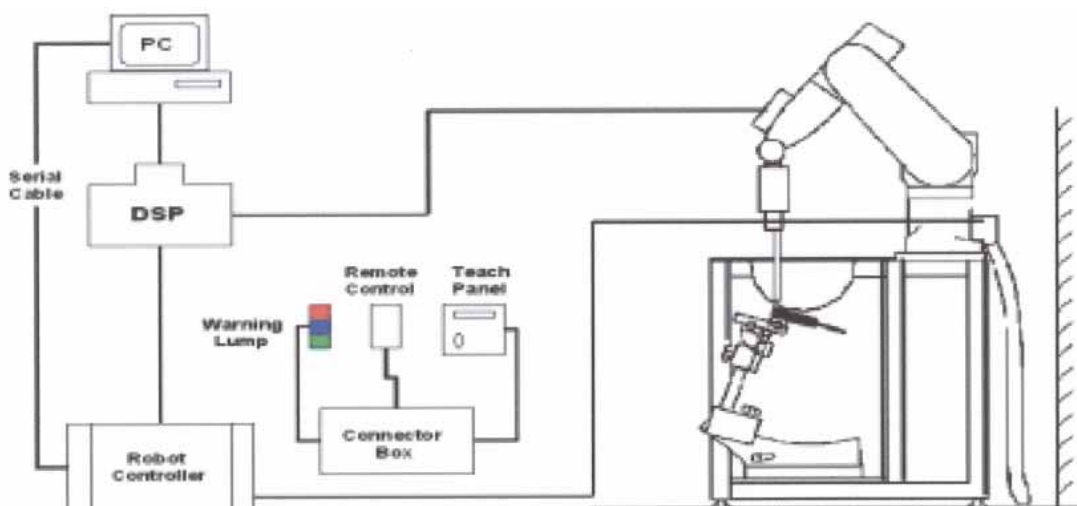


Figure 2. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

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

4.3 Dasy4 E-field Probe System

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

ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System(ET3DV6 only) Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material(resistant to organic solvents, e.q., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies of 450MHz, 900MHz and 1.8GHz (accuracy $\pm 8\%$) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2\text{ dB}$ (30 MHz to 3 GHz)

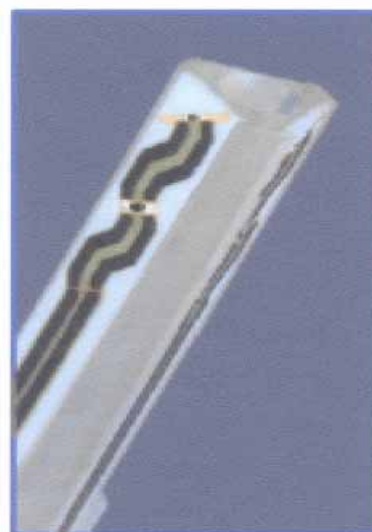


Figure 3. ET3DV6 E-field Probe

Directivity	±0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ±0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5u W/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2dB
Surface Detection	±0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surface(ET3DV6 only)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330mm Tip length: 16mm Body diameter: 12mm Tip diameter: 6.8mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms



Figure 4. ET3DV6 E-field probe

4.4 E-field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m³).

4.5 Other Test Equipment

4.5.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

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



Figure 5. Device Holder

4.5.2 Phantom

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

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

4.6 Equivalent Tissues

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



Figure 6. Generic Twin Phantom

Table 4. Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE %	FREQUENCY 1850-1910MHz
Water	55.242
Glycol monobutyl	44.452
Salt	0.306
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz $\epsilon=40.0$ $\sigma=1.40$

Table 5. Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE %	FREQUENCY 1900MHz
Water	69.91
Glycol monobutyl	29.96
Salt	0.13
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz $\epsilon=53.3$ $\sigma=1.52$

4.7 System Specifications

4.7.1 Robotic System Specifications

Specifications

Positioner: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90L

Repeatability: ± 0.02 mm

No. of Axis: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor: Pentium III

Clock Speed: 800 MHz

Operating System: Windows 2000

Data Converter

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

Software: DASY4 software

Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info.

Optical uplink for commands and clock

5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEST

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

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

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

ANSI C95.1–1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio

Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

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

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

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

IEC 62209 Draft : Procedure to Determine the Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) for Hand-held Mobile Phone (Part 2)

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

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

They specify the measurement method for demonstration of compliance with the SAR limits for such equipments.

5.3 Character of the Test

Handsets that are held on the side of a person's head next to the ear have been tested using realistic-shaped head phantoms.

Since it may be used for body-worn situation, the mobile phone is test with the flat phantom to simulate this case.

6 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

Table 6: The Ambient Conditions during EMF Test

Temperature	Min. = 15 °C, Max. = 30 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

7 TEST RESULTS

7.1 Dielectric Performance

Table 7: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 22.5 °C and relative humidity 49%. Liquid temperature during the test: 21.4°C			
/	Frequency	Permittivity ϵ	Conductivity σ (S/m)
Target value	1900 MHz	40.0	1.40
Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)	1900 MHz	38.56	1.45

Table 8: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 22.6 °C and relative humidity 51%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.0°C			
/	Frequency	Permittivity ϵ	Conductivity σ (S/m)
Target value	1900 MHz	53.30	1.52
Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)	1900 MHz	52.9	1.54

7.2 System Validation

Table 9: System Validation

Measurement is made at temperature 23.3 °C, relative humidity 47%, input power 250 mW. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.6°C					
Liquid parameters		Frequency	Permittivity ϵ	Conductivity σ (S/m)	
		1900 MHz	38.56	1.45	
Verification results	Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measurement value (W/kg)	
		10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average
	1900 MHz	5.31	10.1	4.91	9.8

7.3 Conducted Power

Table 10: Conducted Power

	Conducted Power		
	Channel 512 (1850.2 MHz)	Channel 661 (1880.0 MHz)	Channel 810 (1909.8 MHz)
TCH (1TX)	29.6	29.3	29.1
GPRS (2TX)	29.6	29.3	29.1

The above mentioned values are conducted values. They were provided by TCL & Alcatel Mobile Phones. These values are within 5% tolerance with the power measured in the EMC report from TH4 - One touch 756 - RAD 004, TH4R product - One Touch 757 - RAD 011 is a derivative version

of TH4 product and there is no hardware modification."

To control the output power stability during the SAR test the used DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the e-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in the above tables labeled as: (Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%. Please note that we add the measured "power drift" values from the DASY4 system since the used CMU200 delivers only 1 usable position after decimal point and therefore only one power level is listed in the above tables.

7.4 Summary of Measurement Results (Head, PCS 1900 MHz Band)

Table 11: SAR Values (PCS 1900 MHz Band, head)

Temperature: 23.1 °C, humidity: 50%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.4°C			
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	Measurement Result (W/kg)		
	10 g Average	1 g Average	
Left hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency (See fig 1 in annex C)	0.150	0.273	-0.0304
Left hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency (See fig 3 in annex C)	0.121	0.223	0.00079
Left hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency (See fig 5 in annex C)	0.081	0.156	0.0365
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency (See fig 7 in annex C)	0.202	0.382	-0.0363
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency (See fig 9 in annex C)	0.169	0.324	0.00312
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency (See fig 11 in annex C)	0.105	0.201	-0.0204
Right hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency (See fig 13 in annex C)	0.132	0.242	-0.0138
Right hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency (See fig 15 in annex C)	0.107	0.2	-0.0945
Right hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency (See fig 17 in annex C)	0.074	0.136	0.02
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency (See fig 19 in annex C)	0.196	0.378	-0.0172
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency (See fig 21 in annex C)	0.163	0.313	-0.00447
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency (See fig 23 in annex C)	0.108	0.206	0.0375

7.5 Summary of Measurement Results (Body-Worn, PCS 1900 MHz Band with earphone, distance 20mm)

Table 12: SAR Values (PCS 1900 MHz Band, body-worn with earphone, distance 20mm)

Temperature: 23.5 °C, humidity: 48%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.4°C			
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	Measurement Result (W/kg)		
	10 g Average	1 g Average	
Display of EUT towards the phantom, Bottom Frequency (See fig 25 in annex C)	0.021	0.033	-0.162
Display of EUT towards the phantom, Mid Frequency (See fig 27 in annex C)	0.026	0.043	-0.0261
Display of EUT towards the phantom, Top Frequency (See fig 29 in annex C)	0.017	0.027	-0.122
Display of EUT towards the ground, Bottom frequency (See fig 31 in annex C)	0.080	0.135	0.0597
Display of EUT towards the ground, Mid frequency (See fig 33 in annex C)	0.100	0.170	-0.0422
Display of EUT towards the ground, Top frequency (See fig 35 in annex C)	0.211	0.382	-0.0108

7.6 Summary of Measurement Results (Body-Worn, PCS+GPRS 1900 MHz Band, distance 20mm)

Table 13: SAR Values (PCS+GPRS 1900 MHz Band, body-worn, distance 20mm)

Temperature: 23.5 °C, humidity: 48%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.4°C			
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	Measurement Result (W/kg)		
	10 g Average	1 g Average	

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Display of EUT towards the phantom, Bottom Frequency (See fig 37 in annex C)	0.109	0.179	-0.0658
Display of EUT towards the phantom, Mid Frequency (See fig 39 in annex C)	0.106	0.173	-0.190
Display of EUT towards the phantom, Top Frequency (See fig 41 in annex C)	0.048	0.079	0.182
Display of EUT towards the ground, Bottom frequency (See fig 43 in annex C)	0.262	0.441	0.0509
Display of EUT towards the ground, Mid frequency (See fig 45 in annex C)	0.368	0.633	-0.00472
Display of EUT towards the ground, Top frequency (See fig 47 in annex C)	0.502	0.907	-0.0757

7.7 Summary of Measurement Results (Hand-Worn, PCS+GPRS 1900 MHz Band)

Table 14: SAR Values (PCS+GPRS 1900 MHz Band, head)

Temperature: 23.5 °C, humidity: 48%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.4°C			
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	Measurement Result (W/kg)		
	10 g Average	1 g Average	
Head, towards the phantom, Bottom frequency (See fig 49 in annex C)	0.115	0.185	0.0343
Head, towards the phantom, Mid frequency (See fig 51 in annex C)	0.111	0.181	0.0187
Head, towards the phantom, Top frequency (See fig 53 in annex C)	0.047	0.077	0.0231

7.8 Conclusion

Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this portable wireless device has been measured in

all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.2 of this report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.1 of this test report.

8 Measurement Uncertainty

No.	Error source	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	c_i	Standard Uncertainty (%) u_i' (%)	Degree of freedom V_{eff} or ν_i
1	System repetivity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
Measurement system								
2	- probe calibration	B	7	N	2	1	3.5	∞
3	- axial isotropy of the probe	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	4.3	∞
4	- hemisphere isotropy of the probe	B	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$		
5	- spatial resolution	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
6	- boundary effect	B	11.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	6.4	∞
7	- probe linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
8	- detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
9	- electronic readout	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
10	- RF interference	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
11	- probe mechanical positioning constraint	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
12	- matching between probe and phantom references	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
13	- SAR interpolation and extrapolation	B	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Uncertainties of the DUT								
14	- position of the DUT	A	4.9	N	1	1	4.9	5
15	- holder of the DUT	A	6.1	N	1	1	6.1	5
16	- drift of the output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
physical parameters								
17	- phantom shell	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞

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18	- liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
19	- liquid conductivity(measurement error)	B	10.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	3.4	∞
20	- liquid permittivity(deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
21	- liquid permittivity(measurement error)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
Combined standard uncertainty		$u'_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$					13.5	88.7
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		N	k=2	27		

9 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 15: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US38433212	September 1, 2004	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070C	US99360113	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	HP 436A	2101A11858	September 12, 2004	One year
04	Power sensor	HP 8481H	2349A07289		
05	Signal Generator	MG 3633A	M73386	No Calibration Requested	
06	Amplifier	AT 50S1G4A	26549	No Calibration Requested	
07	Validation Kit 900MHz	SPEAG D 900V2	125	September 2, 2003	Two years
08	Validation Kit 1800MHz	SPEAG D 1800V2	2d010	September 2, 2003	Two years
09	BTS	CMU 200	100680	September 13, 2004	One year
10	E-field Probe	SPEAG ET3DV6	1600	January 16, 2004	One year
11	DAE	SPEAG DAE3	536	January 7, 2004	One year

10 TEST PERIOD

The test is performed from Oct 30, 2004 to Dec 2 2004.

11 TEST LOCATION

The test is performed at
Radio Communication & Electromagnetic Compatibility Laboratory of
Telecommunication Metrology Center of

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END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A : MEASUREMENT PROCESS

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

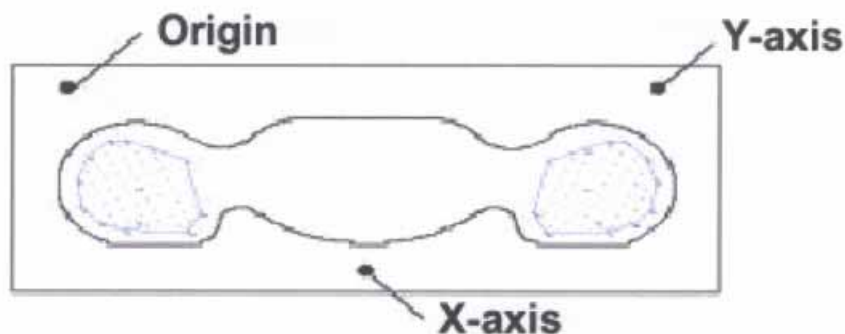
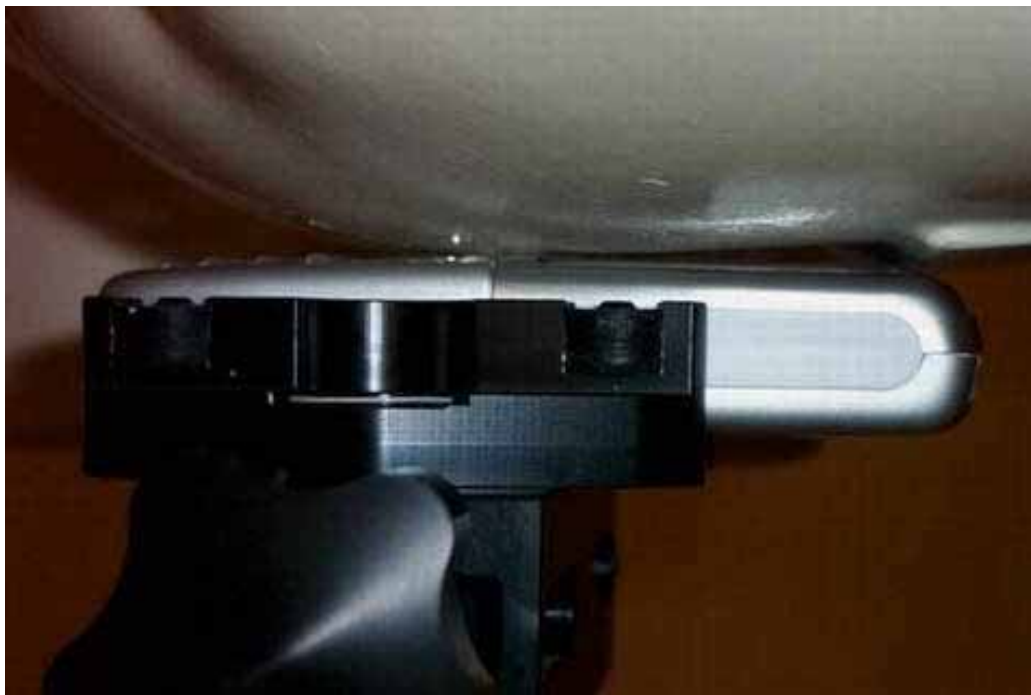


Figure 2 SAR Measurement Points in Area Scan

ANNEX B : TEST LAYOUT



Picture 1 Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture 2 Left Hand Touch Cheek Position



Picture 3 Left Hand Tilt 15° Position



Picture 4 Right Hand Touch Cheek Position



Picture 5 Right Hand Tilt 15° Position



Picture 6 Flat Phantom -- Body-worn Position (toward phantom, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 2.0cm)



Picture 7 Flat Phantom -- Body-worn Position (toward ground, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 2.0cm)



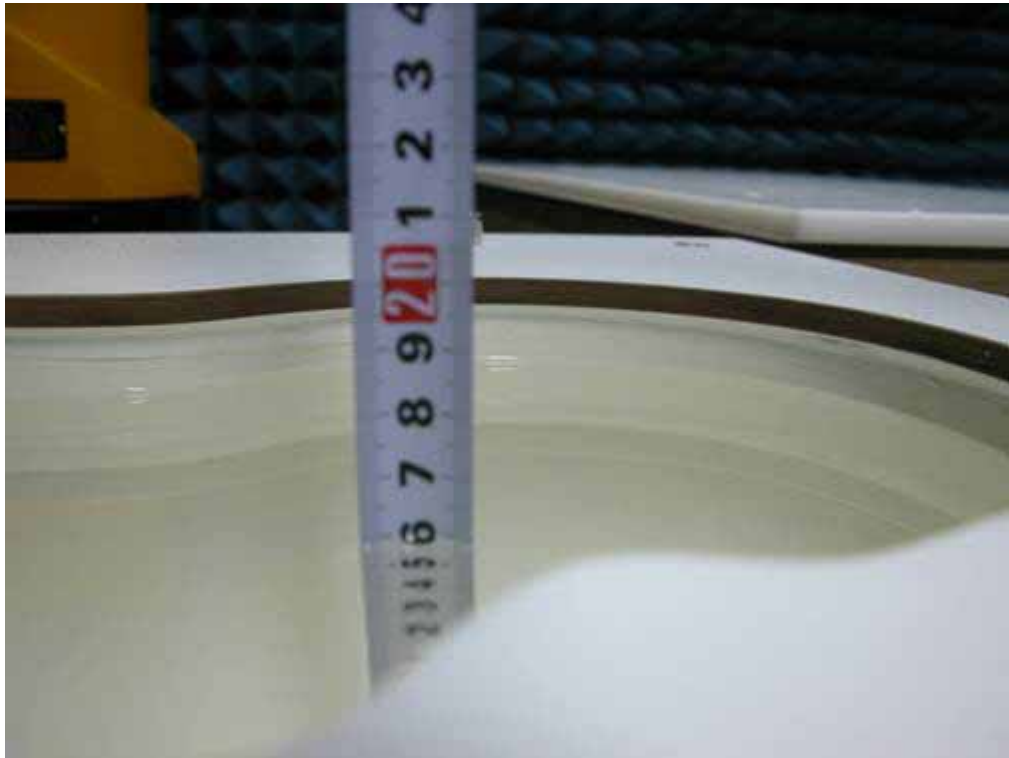
Picture 8 Flat Phantom -- Body-worn Position with earphone (toward phantom, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 2.0cm)



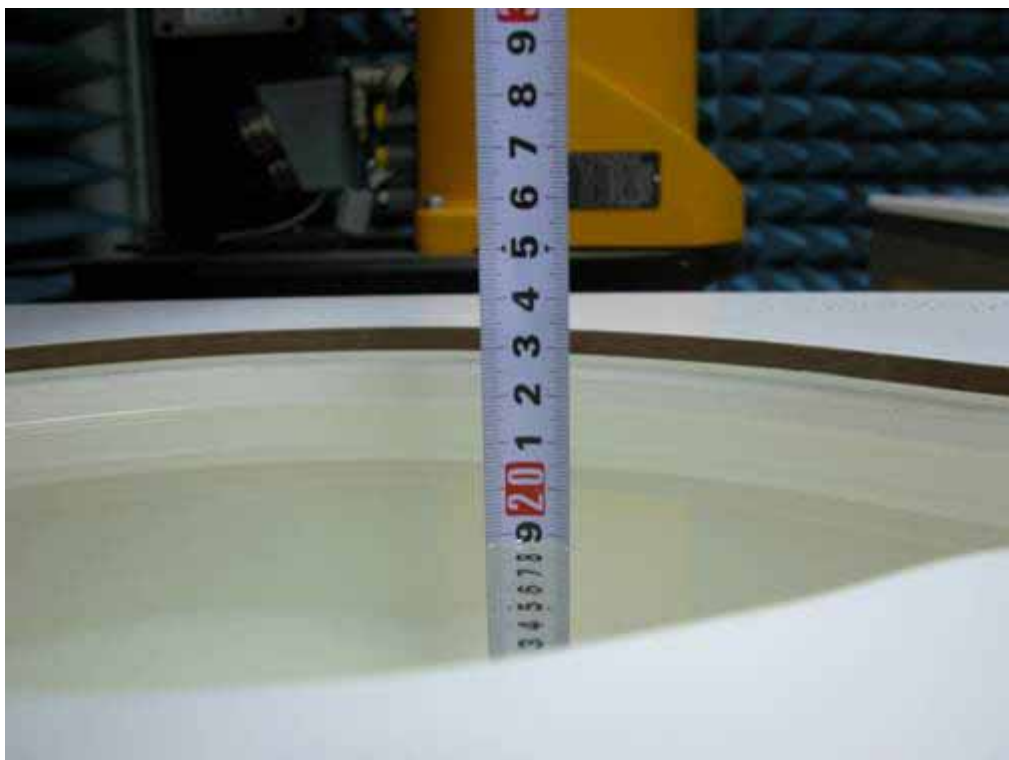
Picture 9 Flat Phantom -- Body-worn Position with earphone (toward ground, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 2.0cm)



Picture 10 Flat Phantom -- Hand-worn Position (toward phantom, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 2.0cm)



Picture 11 Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (Head 1900MHz)



Picture 12 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (Body 1900MHz)

ANNEX C: GRAPH RESULTS

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek Low

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 35517800001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek L/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 13.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0304 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.288 mW/g

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek L/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 13.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0304 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.303 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.487 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.273 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.150 mW/g

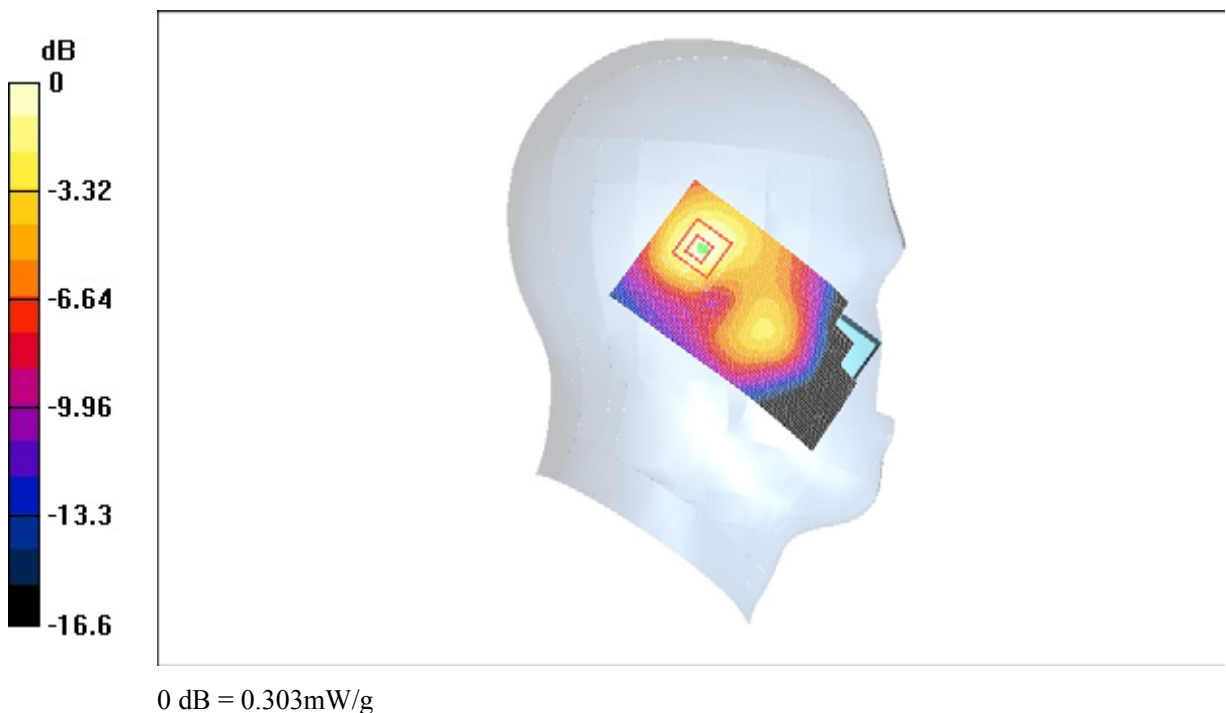


Fig. 1 Left Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH512

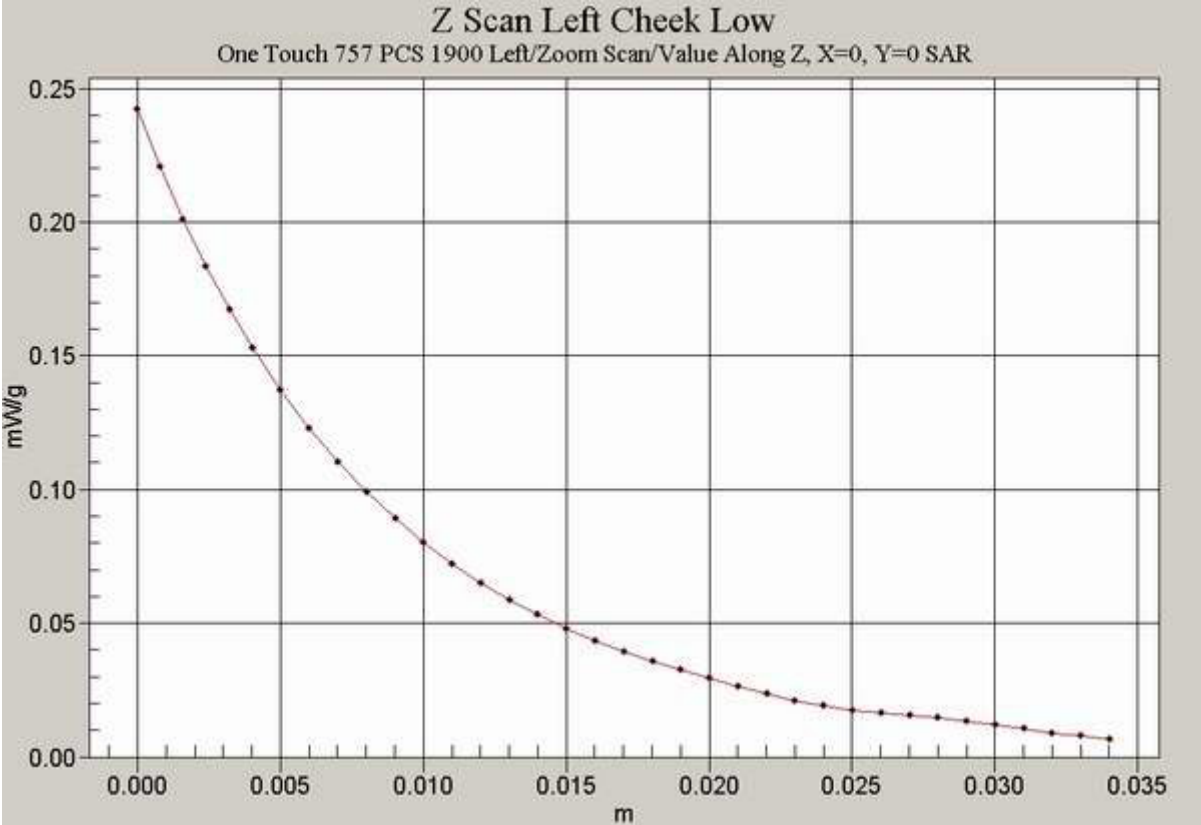


Fig. 2 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH512)

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek Middle

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 355178000001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek M/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid:
dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 12.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00079 dB

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

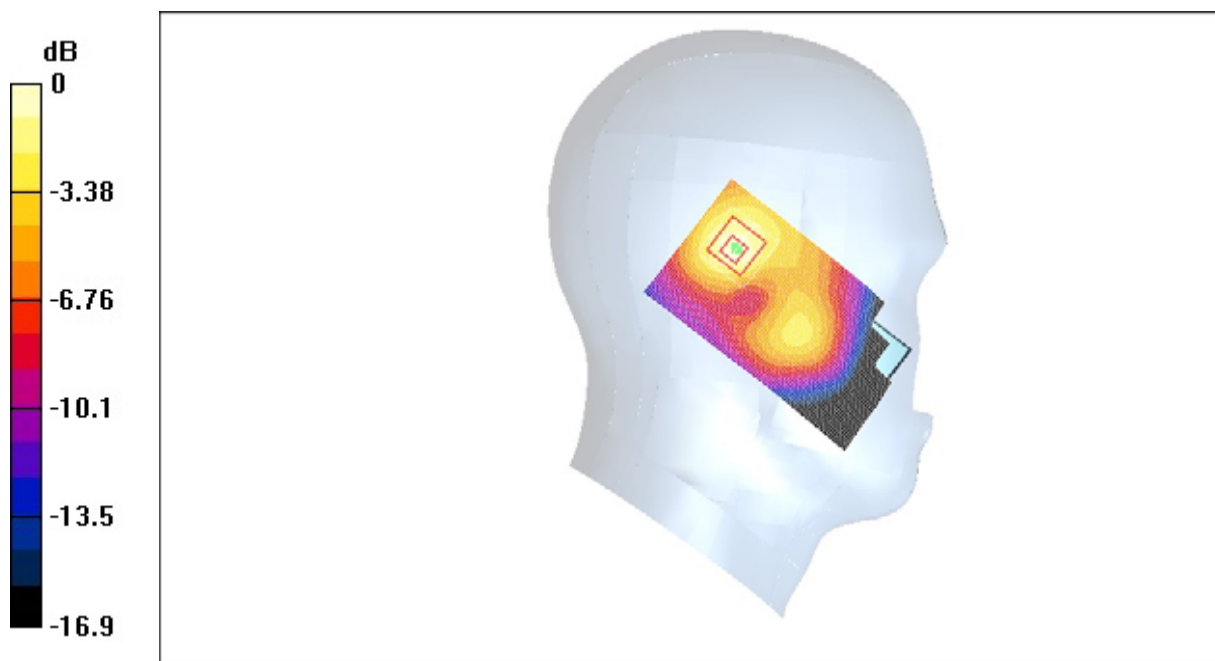
One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek M/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00079 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.247 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.416 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.223 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.121 mW/g



0 dB = 0.247mW/g

Fig. 3 Left Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH660

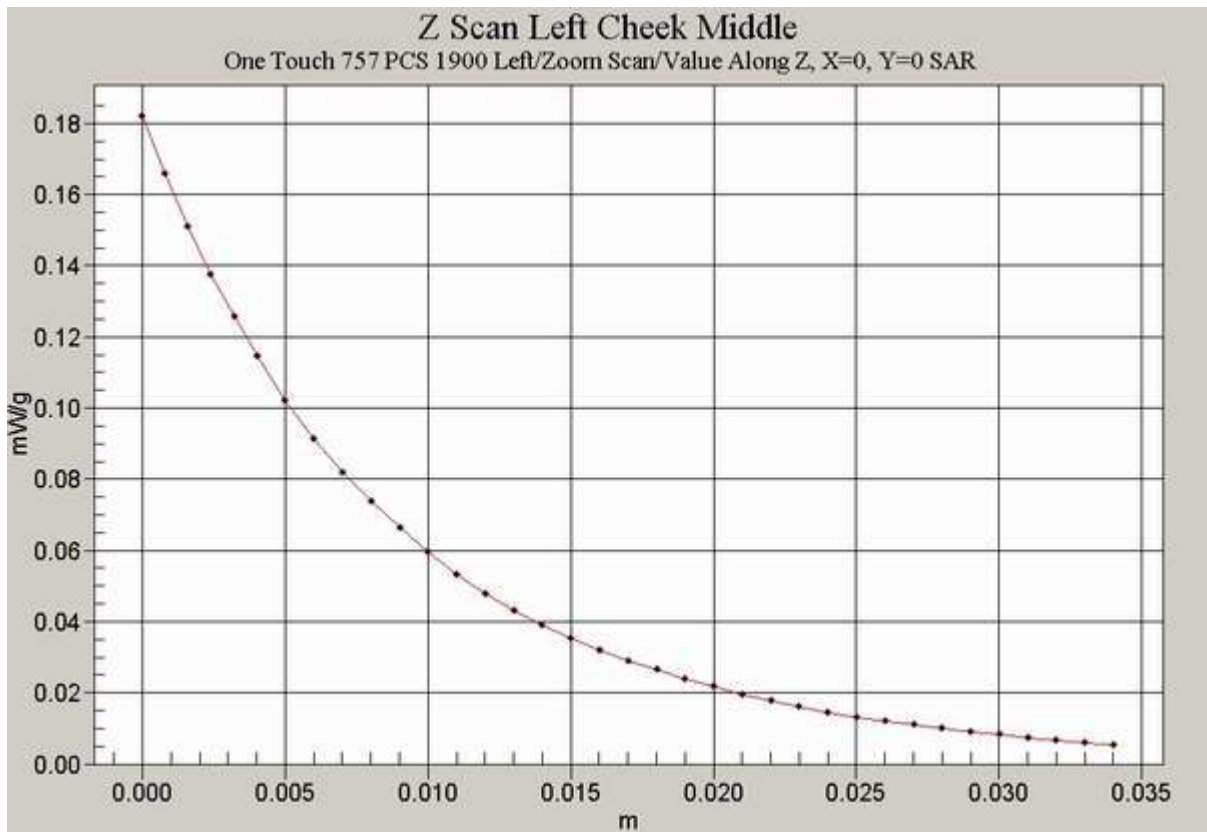


Fig. 4 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH660)

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek High

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 355178000001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek H/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid:
dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0365 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.153 mW/g

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Cheek H/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

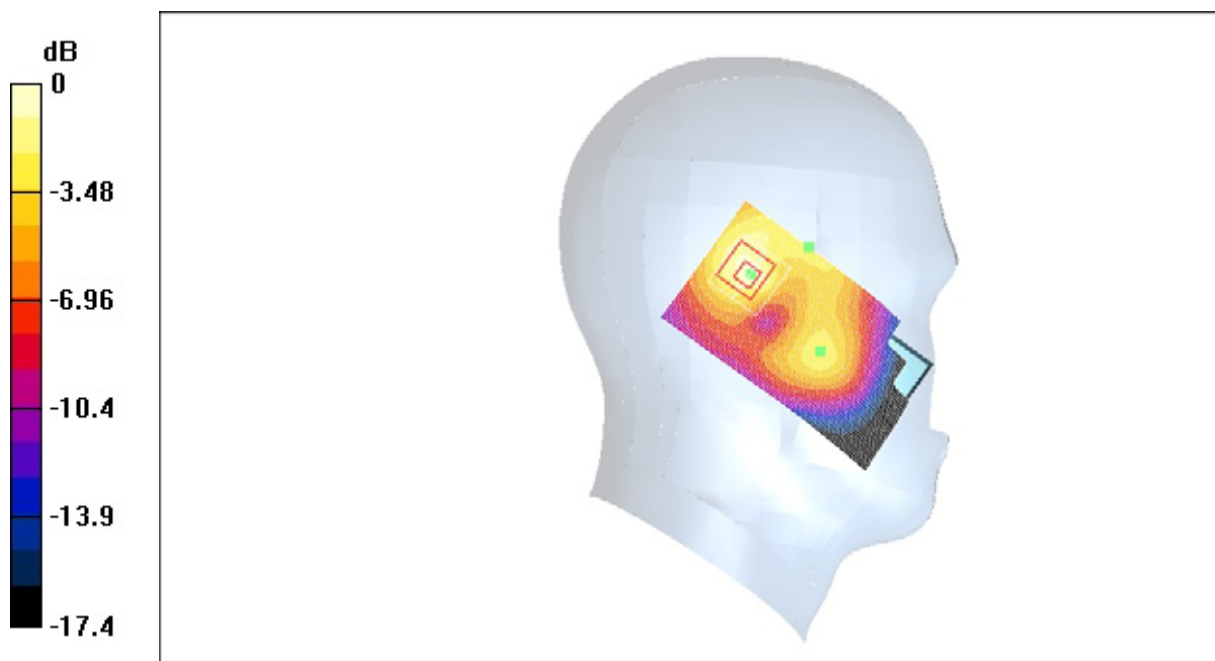
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0365 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.176 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.296 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.156 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.081 mW/g



0 dB = 0.176mW/g

Fig. 5 Left Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH810

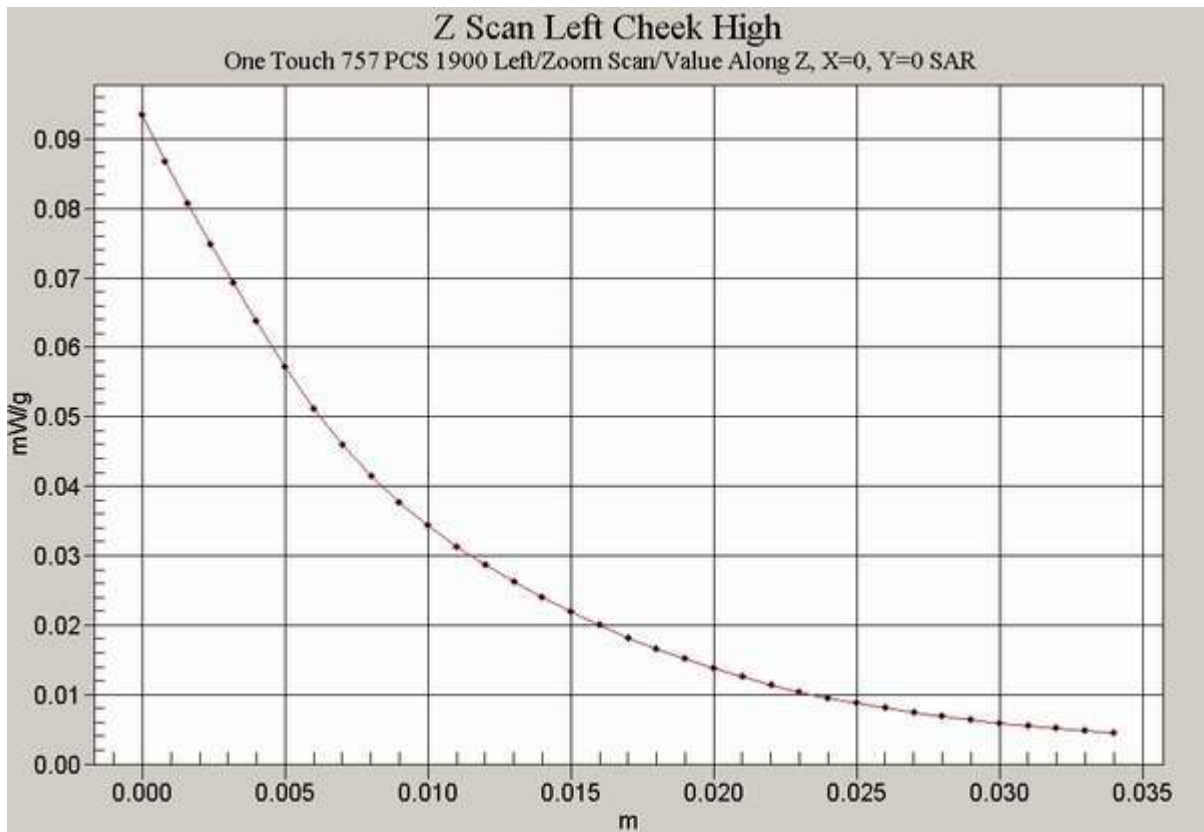


Fig. 6 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH810)

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt Low

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 355178000001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt L/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 17.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0363 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.423 mW/g

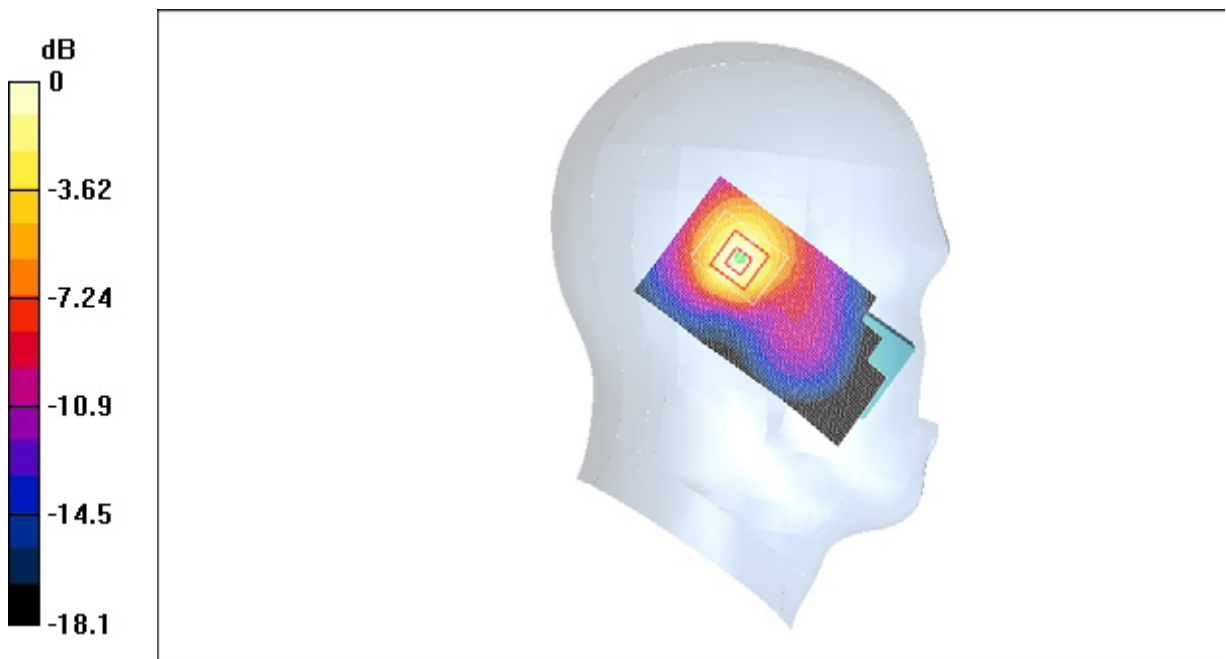
One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt L/Zoom Scan (7x9x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0363 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.427 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.714 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.382 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.202 mW/g



0 dB = 0.427mW/g

Fig. 7 Left Hand Tilt 15° 1900MHz CH512

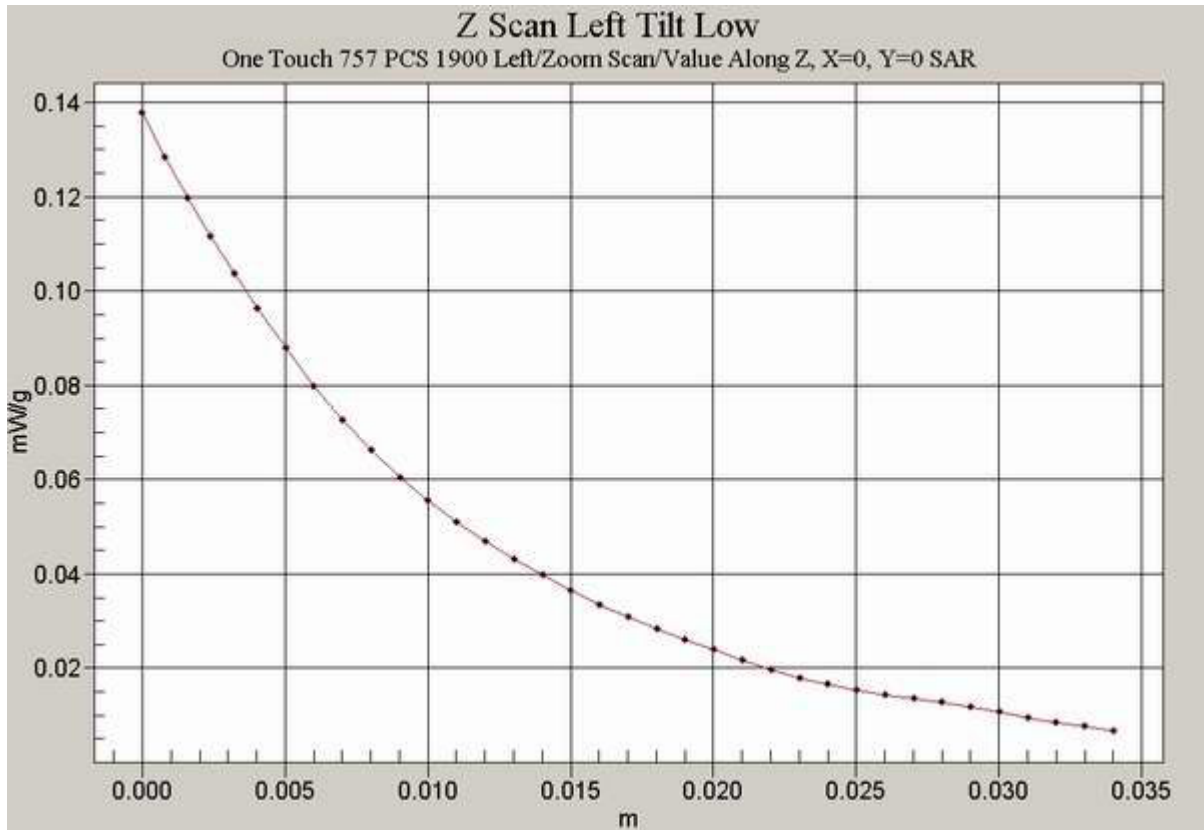


Fig. 8 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Tilt 15° 1900MHz CH512)

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt Middle

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 355178000001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt M/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid:
dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 15.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00312 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.341 mW/g

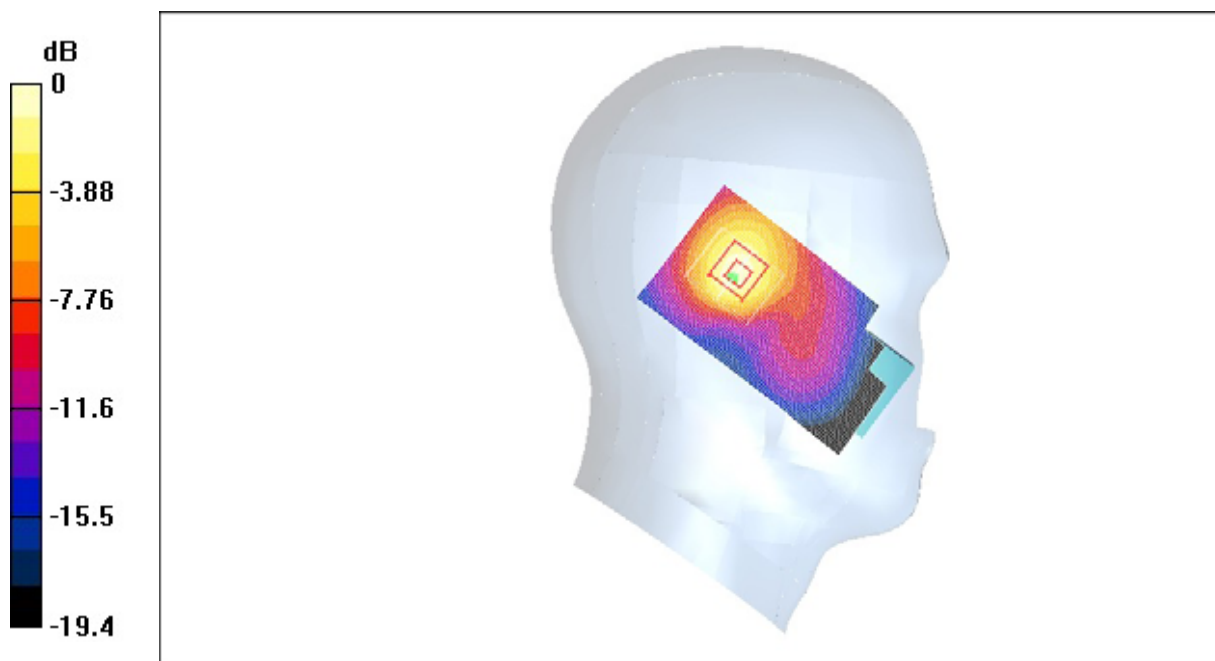
One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt M/Zoom Scan (7x9x7)/Cube 0: Measurement
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00312 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.373 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.628 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.324 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.169 mW/g



0 dB = 0.373mW/g

Fig. 9 Left Hand Tilt 15° 1900MHz CH660



Fig. 10 Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Tilt 15° 1900MHz CH660)

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt High

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 355178000001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt H/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 12.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0204 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.223 mW/g

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Left Tilt H/Zoom Scan (7x9x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0204 dB

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.397 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.201 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.105 mW/g

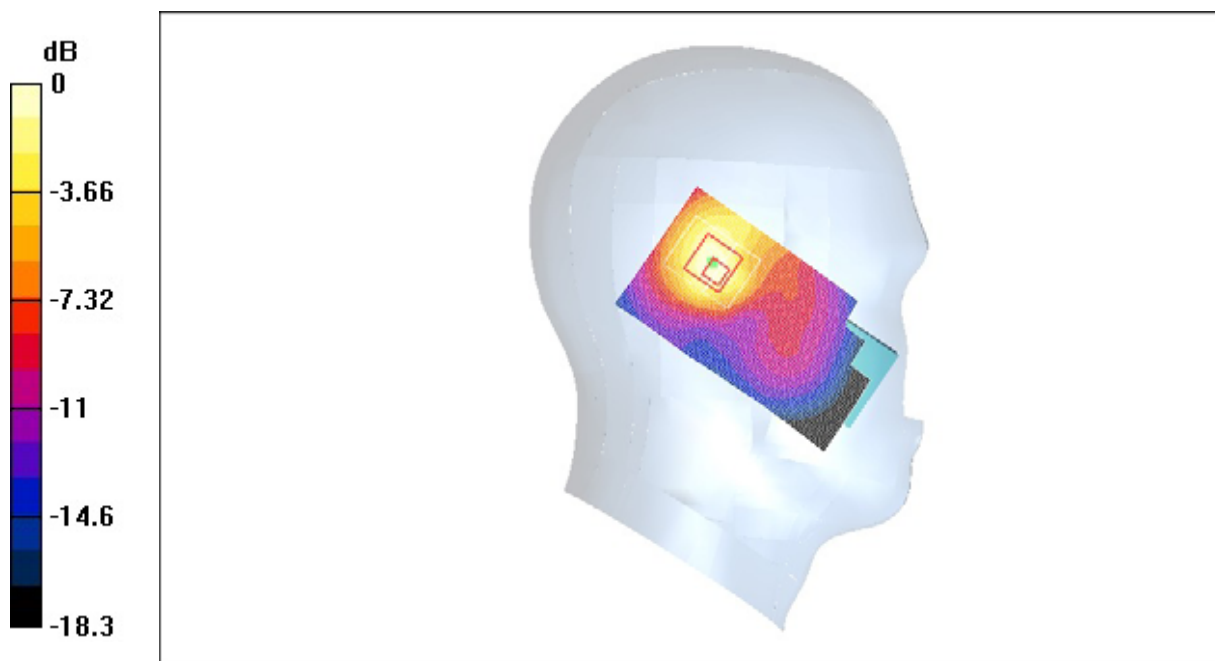


Fig. 11 Left Hand Tilt 15° 1900MHz CH810

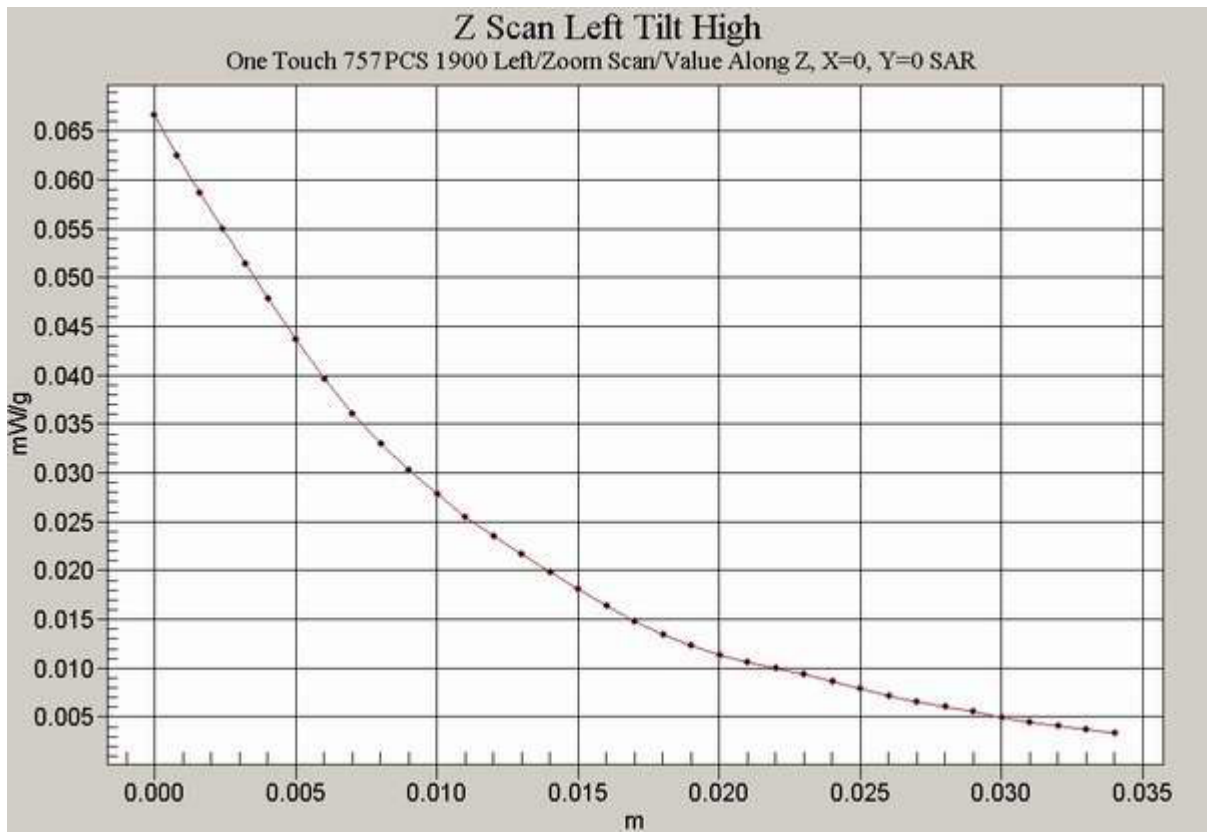


Fig. 12 Z-Scan at power reference point (left Hand Tilt 15° 1900MHz CH810)

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek Low

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 355178000001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek L/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid:
dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 14.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0138 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.246 mW/g

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek L/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

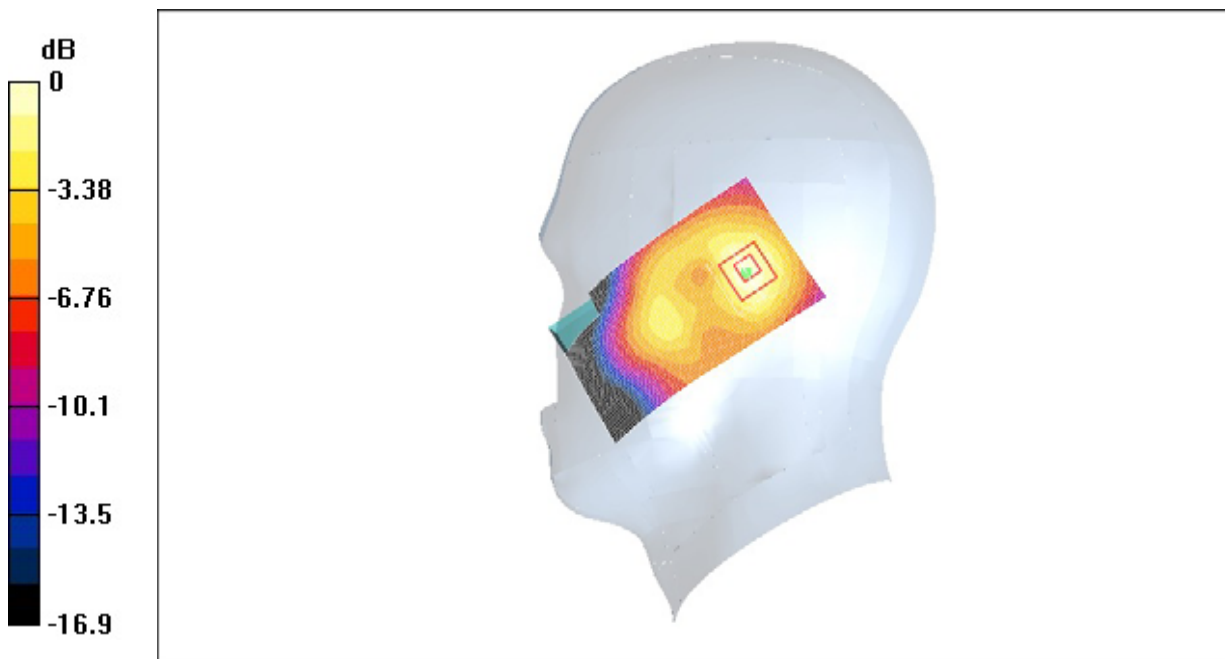
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0138 dB

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.440 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.242 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.132 mW/g



0 dB = 0.267mW/g

Fig. 13 Right Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH512



Fig. 14 Z-Scan at power reference point (Right Hand Touch Cheek 1800MHz CH512)

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek Middle

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 355178000001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek M/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 13.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0945 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.201 mW/g

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek M/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 13.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0945 dB

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.372 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.200 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.107 mW/g



Fig. 15 Right Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH660

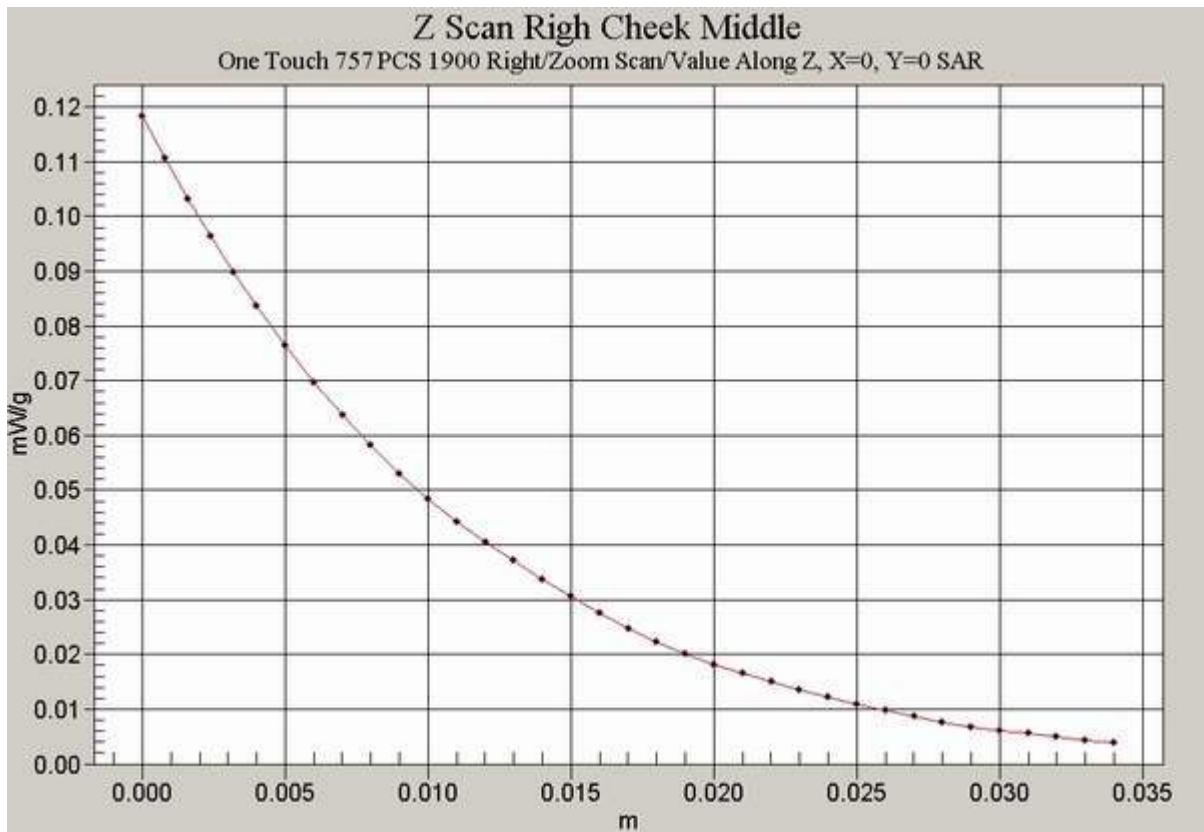


Fig. 16 Z-Scan at power reference point (Right Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH660)

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek High

DUT: One Touch 757; Type: Tri-Band; Serial: 355178000001276

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: Head PCS 1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek H/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid:
dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 10.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

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

One Touch 757 PCS 1900 Right Cheek H/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 10.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.151 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.257 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.136 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.074 mW/g

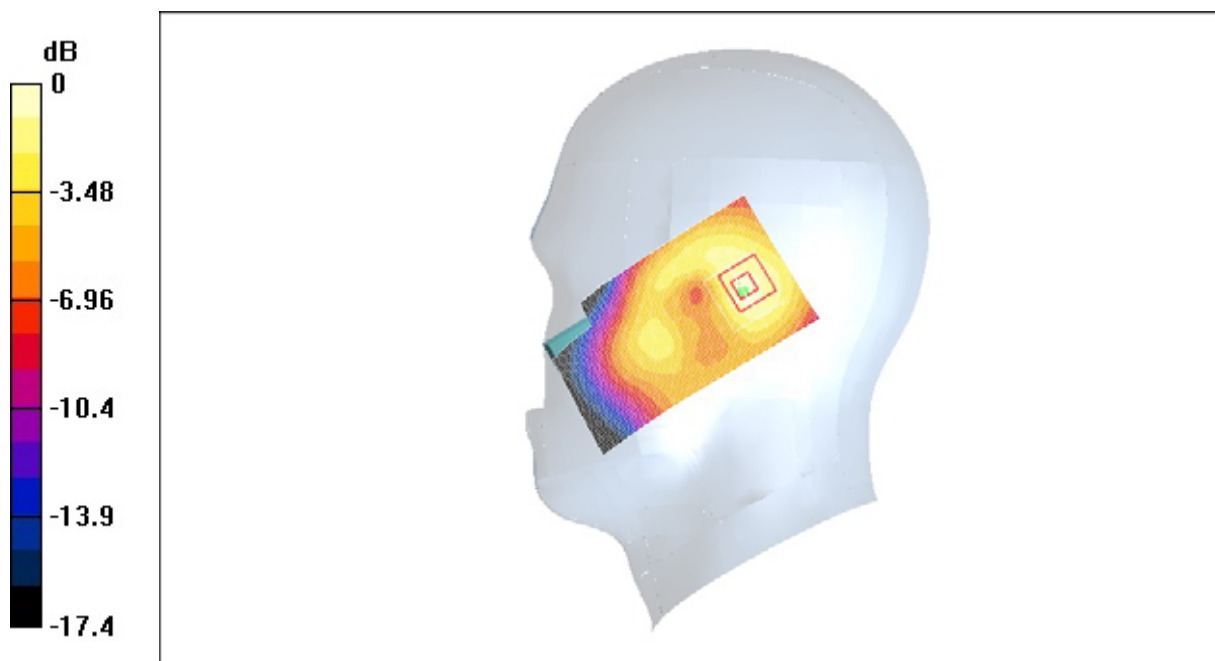


Fig. 17 Right Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH810

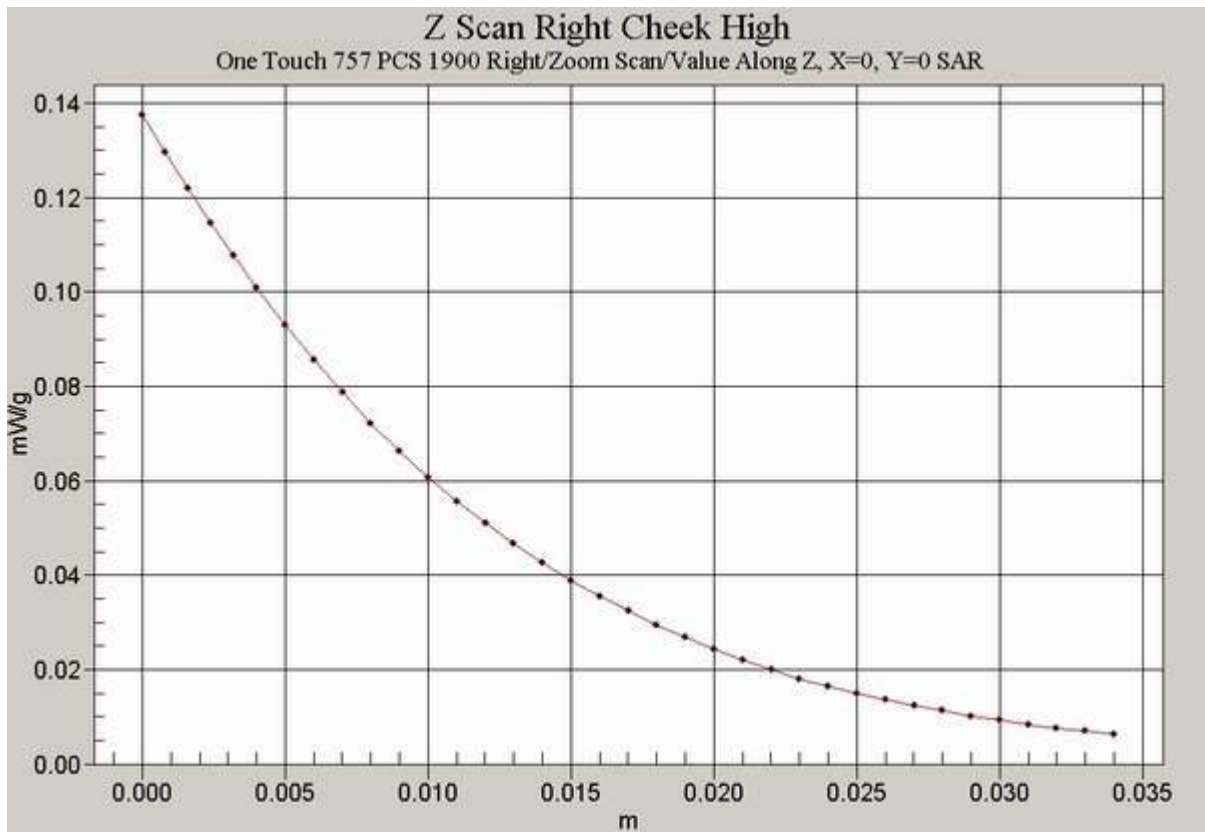


Fig. 18 Z-Scan at power reference point (Right Hand Touch Cheek 1900MHz CH810)