

No. 2013SAR00166

For

TCT Mobile Limited

HSUPA/HSDPA/UMTS dual band/GSM quad-band mobile phone

Mode Name: Yaris-3.5

Marketing Name: 4015N

With

Hardware Version: PIO

Software Version: VBB5

FCC ID: RAD429

Issued Date: 2014-01-07



Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of TMC Beijing.

Test Laboratory:

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Revision Version

Report Number	Revision	Date	Memo
2013SAR00166	00	2014-01-07	Initial creation of test report



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1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	TMC Beijing, Telecommunication Metrology Center of MIIT
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1.2 Testing Environment

Temperature:	18°C~25 °C,
Relative humidity:	30%~ 70%
Ground system resistance:	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Qi Dianyuan
Test Engineer:	Lin Xiaojun
Testing Start Date:	December 12, 2013
Testing End Date:	December 19, 2013

1.4 Signature

Lin Xiaojun

(Prepared this test report)

Qi Dianyuan

(Reviewed this test report)

Xiao Li

Deputy Director of the laboratory (Approved this test report)



2 Statement of Compliance

This EUT is a variant product and the report of original sample is No.2013SAR00163. According to the client request, we quote the test results of original report for WiFi and perform the measurement for other bands.

The maximum r esults of S pecific A bsorption R ate (SAR) found during t esting for TCT M obile Limited HSUPA/HSDPA/UMTS dual band/GSM quad-band mobile phone Yaris-3.5 / 4015N are as follows:

Table 2.1: Highest Reported SAR (1g)

Exposure Configuration	Technology Band	Highest Reported SAR	Equipment Class
		1g (W/Kg)	
	GSM 850	0.84	
Head	PCS 1900	0.81	PCE
(Separation Distance 0mm)	UMTS FDD 5	0.93	
	WLAN 2.4 GHz	0.44	DTS
	GSM 850	1.17	
Body-worn	PCS 1900	1.02	PCE
(Separation Distance 10mm)	UMTS FDD 5	1.18	
	WLAN 2.4 GHz	0.16	DTS

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1999.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 10 mm between this device and the body of the user. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in annex C of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 4 of this test report.

The highest reported SAR value is obtained at the case of (Table 2.1), and the values are: 1.18 W/kg (1g).



Table 2.2: The sum of reported SAR values for main antenna and WiFi

	Position	Main antenna	WiFi	Sum
Highest reported SAR value for Head	Left hand, Touch cheek	0.93	0.44	1.37
Highest reported SAR value for Body	Rear	1.18	0.16	1.34

Table 2.3: The sum of reported SAR values for main antenna and Bluetooth

	Position	Main antenna	BT*	Sum
Highest reported SAR value for Head	Left hand, Touch cheek	0.93	0.29	1.22
Highest reported SAR value for Body	Rear	1.18	0.15	1.33

BT* - Estimated SAR for Bluetooth (see the table 13.3)

According to the above tables, the highest sum of reported SAR values is **1.37 W/kg (1g)**. The detail for simultaneous transmission consideration is described in chapter 13.



3 Client Information

3.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	TCT Mobile Limited
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3.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	TCT Mobile Limited
Address (Doot)	5F, C building, No. 232, Liang Jing Road ZhangJiang High-Tech Park,
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City:	Shanghai
Postal Code:	201203
Country:	P.R.China
Contact:	Gong Zhizhou
Email:	zhizhou.gong@tcl.com
Telephone:	0086-21-61460890
Fax:	0086-21-61460602



4 Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

4.1 About EUT

Description:	HSUPA/HSDPA/UMTS dual band/GSM quad-band mobile phone
Mode Name:	Yaris-3.5
Marketing Name:	4015N
Operating mode(s):	GSM 850/900/1800/1900, WCDMA 850/2100, BT, Wi-Fi
	824.2 – 848.8 MHz (GSM 850)
Tooted Ty Frequency	1850.2 – 1909.8 MHz (GSM 1900)
Tested Tx Frequency:	826.4–846.6 MHz (WCDMA850 Band V)
	2412 – 2462 MHz (Wi-Fi 2.4G)
GPRS/EGPRS Multislot Class:	12
GPRS capability Class:	В
	HSDPA: 10
WCDMA Category:	HSUPA: 6
	HSPA+: 14
	GSM: Rel5
Release Version:	GPRS: Rel5
	UMTS: Rel7
Test device Production information:	Production unit
Device type:	Portable device
Antenna type:	Integrated antenna
Accessories/Body-worn configurations:	Headset
Hotspot mode:	Support simultaneous transmission of hotspot and voice(or data)
Form factor:	112.5 mm × 62 mm

4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
EUT1	863462020051452	PIO	VBB5
EUT2	863462020050751	PIO	VBB5

^{*}EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

Note: It is performed to test SAR with the EUT1 and conducted power with the EUT 2



4.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
AE1	Battery	CAB31P0000C1	/	BYD
AE2	Battery	CAB31P0000C2	/	BAK
AE3	Battery	CAB31P0000C3	/	SCUD
AE4	Headset	CCB3160A11C1	/	Juwei
AE5	Headset	CCB3160A11C4	/	Meihao
AE6	Headset	CCB3160A15C1	/	Juwei
AE7	Headset	CCB3160A15C4	/	Meihao

^{*}AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

Note: AE4 is same as AE6, so they can use the same results. AE5 is same as AE7, so they can use the same results.

5 TEST METHODOLOGY

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

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

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.

KDB447498 D01: General RF Exposure Guidance v05r01: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r01: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets. **KDB941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v01r01:** SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

KDB248227: SAR measurement procedures for 802.112abg transmitters

KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r01: SAR Measurement

Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01: RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations



6 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, oc cupational/controlled and ge neral po pulation/uncontrolled, ba sed on a per ility to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, awareness and ab occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits general population/uncontrolled.

6.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dW}{dm}) = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dW}{\rho dv})$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t})$$

Where: C is the specific head capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of I ow power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.



7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

7.1 Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Table 7.1: Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	± 5% Range	Permittivity (ε)	± 5% Range
835	Head	0.90	0.86~0.95	41.5	39.4~43.6
835	Body	0.97	0.92~1.02	55.2	52.4~58.0
1900	Head	1.40	1.33~1.47	40.0	38.0~42.0
1900	Body	1.52	1.44~1.60	53.3	50.6~56.0
2450	Head	1.80	1.71~1.89	39.2	37.2~41.2
2450	Body	1.95	1.85~2.05	52.7	50.1~55.3

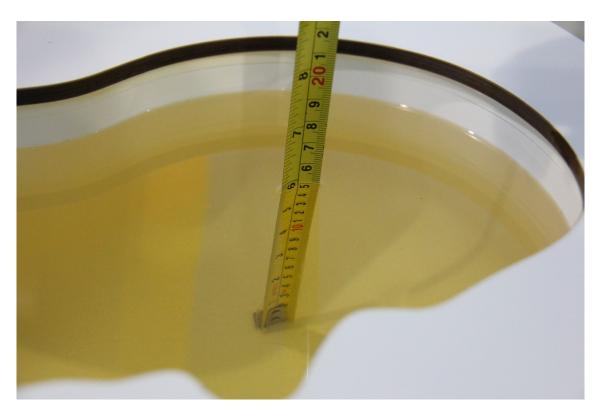
7.2 Dielectric Performance

Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Date	Type	Frequency	Permittivity	Drift	Conductivity	Drift
(yyyy-mm-dd)	,,	. ,	3	(%)	σ (S/m)	(%)
2013-12-18	Head	835 MHz	41.77	0.65	0.894	-0.67
2013-12-10	Body	835 MHz	54.46	-1.34	0.984	1.44
2013-12-19	Head	1900 MHz	39.28	-1.80	1.403	0.21
2013-12-19	Body	1900 MHz	52.19	-2.08	1.501	-1.25
2013-12-12	Head	2450 MHz	38.86	-0.87	1.824	1.33
2013-12-12	Body	2450 MHz	51.94	-1.44	1.971	1.08

Note: The liquid temperature is 22.0 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$





Picture 7-1: Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (835 MHz)

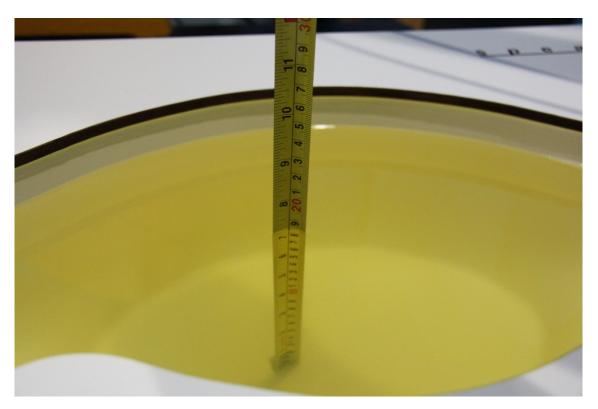


Picture 7-2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz)



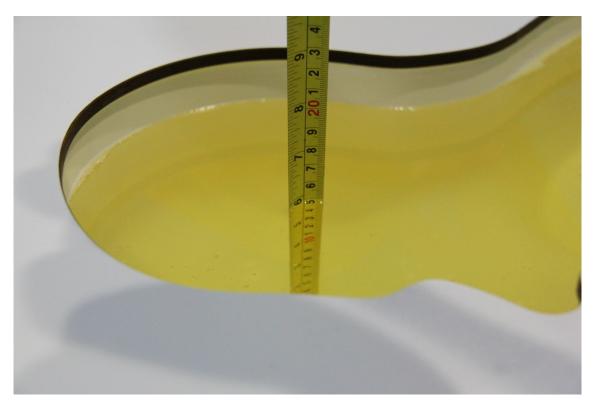


Picture 7-3: Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (1900 MHz)



Picture 7-4 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900MHz)





Picture 7-5 Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (2450MHz)



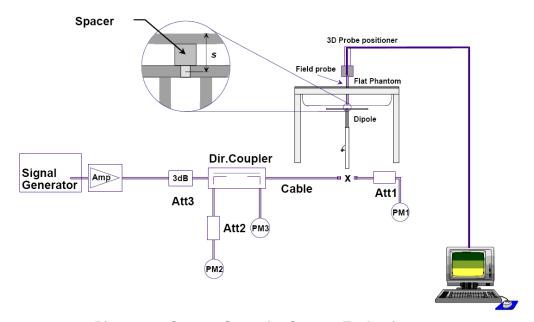
Picture 7-6 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2450MHz)



8 System verification

8.1 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



Picture 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation



Picture 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup



8.2 System Verification

SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device.

The system verification results are required that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR. The details are presented in annex B.

Table 8.1: System Verification of Head

Measurement		Target val	ue (W/kg)	Measured v	value (W/kg) Deviation		
Date	Frequency	10 g	1 g	10 g	1 g	10 g	1 g
(yyyy-mm-dd)		Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
2013-12-18	835 MHz	6.16	9.44	6.24	9.56	1.30%	1.27%
2013-12-19	1900 MHz	21.3	40.4	21.36	40.40	0.28%	0.00%
2013-12-12	2450 MHz	24.9	53.4	24.36	52.80	-2.17%	-1.12%

Table 8.2: System Verification of Body

Measurement		Target val	ue (W/kg)	Measured v	value (W/kg) Deviation		
Date	Frequency	10 g	1 g	10 g	1 g	10 g	1 g
(yyyy-mm-dd)		Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
2013-12-18	835 MHz	6.20	9.40	6.32	9.60	1.94%	2.13%
2013-12-19	1900 MHz	21.9	41.3	21.40	40.80	-2.28%	-1.21%
2013-12-12	2450 MHz	23.4	50.4	23.68	51.60	1.20%	2.38%



9 Measurement Procedures

9.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in picture 9.1.

Step 1: The tests described in 9.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

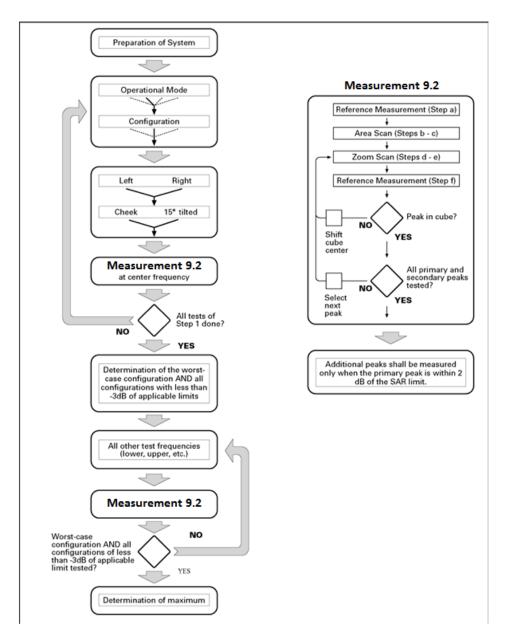
- a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in annex D),
- b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., $N_c >$ 3), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 9.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.





Picture 9.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

9.2 General Measurement Procedure

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements and fully documented in SAR reports to qualify for TCB approval. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2003. The results should be documented as part of the system validation records and may be requested to support test results



when all the measurement parameters in the following table are not satisfied.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from (geometric center of pro			5 ± 1 mm	½-5-ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle f normal at the measurem	•	-	30°±1°	20° ± 1°
			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}			When the x or y dimension of t measurement plane orientation, measurement resolution must b dimension of the test device wi point on the test device.	is smaller than the above, the e < the corresponding x or y
Maximum zoom scan sp	atial resolu	tion: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
	uniform (grid: Δz _{Zoom} (n)	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	graded	Δz _{Zoom} (1): between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	grid	Δz _{Zoom} (n>1): between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	1	≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: > 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

9.3 WCDMA Measurement Procedures for SAR

The following procedures are applicable to WCDMA handsets operating under 3GPP Release99, Release 5 and Release 6. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio I ink between the DUT and a communication test set using a 12.2kbps RMC (reference measurement channel) configured in Test Loop Mode 1. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations (DPCCH & DPDCH_n), HSDPA and HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA) modes according to output power, exposure conditions and device operating capabilities. Both uplink and downlink should be configured with the same RMC or AMR, when required. SAR for Release 5 HSDPA and Release 6 HSPA are measured using the applicable FRC (fixed reference channel) and E-DCH reference channel configurations. Maximum output power is verified according to applicable versions of 3GPP TS 34.121 and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions. When Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) is not implemented according to Cubic Metric (CM) requirements for Release 6 HSPA, the following procedures do not apply.

^{*} When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based *I-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.



For Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices:

Sub-test	$oldsymbol{eta}_c$	$oldsymbol{eta_d}$	β_d (SF)	$oldsymbol{eta}_c$ / $oldsymbol{eta}_d$	$oldsymbol{eta}_{hs}$	CM/dB
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15	15/15	64	12/15	24/25	1. 0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1. 5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1. 5

For Release 6 HSPA Data Devices

Sub-	$oldsymbol{eta_c}$	$oldsymbol{eta_d}$	eta_d	eta_c / eta_d	$oldsymbol{eta_{hs}}$	$oldsymbol{eta_{ec}}$	$oldsymbol{eta}_{ed}$	eta_{ed}	$oldsymbol{eta_{ed}}$ (codes)	CM (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15	15/15	64	11/15	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	12/15	4	1	3. 0	2. 0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	eta_{ed1} :47/15 eta_{ed2} :47/15	4	2	2. 0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	4/15	56/75	4	1	3. 0	2. 0	17	71
5	15/15	15/15	64	15/15	24/15	30/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

9.4 Bluetooth & Wi-Fi Measurement Procedures for SAR

Normal net work oper ating c onfigurations are not s uitable f or m easuring t he S AR of 802. 11 transmitters in general. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can i ntroduce u ndesirable v ariations i n S AR r esults. T he S AR f or t hese dev ices s hould b e measured u sing chipset based test mode software to ensure that the results are consistent and reliable.

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in a test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.5 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 14.2 to Table 14.21 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.



10 Area Scan Based 1-g SAR

10.1 Requirement of KDB

According to the KDB447498 D01 v05, when the implementation is based the specific polynomial fit algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-g SAR is \leq 1.2 W/kg, a zoom scan measurement is not required provided it is also not needed for any other purpose; for example, if the peak SAR location required for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be determined accurately by the SAR system or manually to discriminate between distinctive peaks and scattered noisy SAR distributions from area scans.

There must not be any warning or alert messages due to various measurement concerns identified by the SAR system; for example, noise in measurements, peaks too close to scan boundary, peaks are too sharp, spatial resolution and uncertainty issues etc. The SAR system verification must also demonstrate that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR (See Annex B). When all the SAR results for each exposure condition in a frequency band and wireless mode are based on estimated 1-g SAR, the 1-g SAR for the highest SAR configuration must be determined by a zoom scan.

10.2 Fast SAR Algorithms

The approach is based on the area scan measurement applying a frequency dependent attenuation parameter. This attenuation parameter was empirically determined by analyzing a large number of phones. The MOTOROLA FAST SAR was developed and validated by the MOTOROLA Research Group in Ft. Lauderdale.

In the initial study, an approximation algorithm based on Linear fit was developed. The accuracy of the algorithm has been demonstrated across a broad frequency range (136-2450 MHz) and for both 1- and 10-g averaged SAR using a sample of 264 SAR measurements from 55 wireless handsets. For the sample size studied, the root-mean-squared errors of the algorithm are 1.2% and 5.8% for 1- and 10-g averaged SAR, respectively. The paper describing the algorithm in detail is expected to be published in August 2004 within the Special Issue of Transactions on MTT.

In the second step, the same research group optimized the fitting algorithm to an Polynomial fit whereby the frequency validity was extended to cover the range 30-6000MHz. Details of this study can be found in the BEMS 2007 Proceedings.

Both algorithms are implemented in DASY software.



11 Conducted Output Power

11.1 Manufacturing tolerance

Table 11.1: GSM Speech

	GSM 850						
Channel	Channel 251	Channel 190	Channel 128				
Target (dBm)	32.3	32.3	32.3				
Tune-up (dBm)	33.3	33.3	33.3				
	GSN	1 1900					
Channel	Channel 810	Channel 661	Channel 512				
Target (dBm)	29.3	29.3	29.3				
Tune-up (dBm)	30.3	30.3	30.3				

Table 11.2: GPRS and EGPRS

Table 11.2: GPR5 and EGPR5						
		GSM 850 GPRS (GN	/ISK)			
	Channel	251	190	128		
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	32.3	32.3	32.3		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tune-up (dBm)	33.3	33.3	33.3		
2 Txslots	Target (dBm)	29.5	29.5	29.5		
2 1 7 3 10 13	Tune-up (dBm)	30.5	30.5	30.5		
3Txslots	Target (dBm)	27.5	27.5	27.5		
31731013	Tune-up (dBm)	28.5	28.5	28.5		
4 Txslots	Target (dBm)	26.5	26.5	26.5		
4 1 / 510(5	Tune-up (dBm)	27.5	27.5	27.5		
	. 1	GSM 850 EGPRS (GI	MSK)			
	Channel	251	190	128		
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	32.3	32.3	32.3		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tune-up (dBm)	33.3	33.3	33.3		
2 Txslots	Target (dBm)	29.5	29.5	29.5		
2 1 / 51015	Tune-up (dBm)	30.5	30.5	30.5		
3Txslots	Target (dBm)	27.5	27.5	27.5		
31 851015	Tune-up (dBm)	28.5	28.5	28.5		
4 Txslots	Target (dBm)	26.5	26.5	26.5		
4 1 / 510(5	Tune-up (dBm)	27.5	27.5	27.5		
		GSM 1900 GPRS (GI	MSK)			
	Channel	810	661	512		
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.3	29.3	29.3		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tune-up (dBm)	30.3	30.3	30.3		
2 Txslots	Target (dBm)	27	27	27		
Z 1 ASIU(S	Tune-up (dBm)	28	28	28		
3Txslots	Target (dBm)	25	25	25		
31 791019	Tune-up (dBm)	26	26	26		



4 Txslots	Target (dBm)	24	24	24
4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tune-up (dBm)	25	25	25
	(GSM 1900 EGPRS (G	MSK)	
	Channel	810	661	512
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.3	29.3	29.3
1 1 XSIOL	Tune-up (dBm)	30.3	30.3	30.3
2 Txslots	Target (dBm)	27	27	27
2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tune-up (dBm)	28	28	28
3Txslots	Target (dBm)	25	25	25
31 XSIOIS	Tune-up (dBm)	26	26	26
4 Txslots	Target (dBm)	24	24	24
4 1 7 2 10 12	Tune-up (dBm)	25	25	25

Table 11.3: WCDMA

	Table 11.	3: WCDMA							
	WCDM	A 850 CS							
Channel	Channel 4233	Channel 4182	Channel 4132						
Target (dBm)	23	23	23						
Tune-up (dBm)	24	24	24						
	HSUPA (sub-test 1)								
Channel	Channel 4233	Channel 4182	Channel 4132						
Target (dBm)	20	20	20						
Tune-up (dBm)	21	21	21						
	HSUPA (sub-test 2)							
Channel	Channel 4233	Channel 4182	Channel 4132						
Target (dBm)	20	20	20						
Tune-up (dBm)	21	21	21						
	HSUPA (sub-test 3)							
Channel	Channel 4233	Channel 4182	Channel 4132						
Target (dBm)	20.5	20.5	20.5						
Tune-up (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5						
	HSUPA (sub-test 4)							
Channel	Channel 4233	Channel 4182	Channel 4132						
Target (dBm)	19	19	19						
Tune-up (dBm)	20	20	20						
	HSUPA (sub-test 5)							
Channel	Channel 4233	Channel 4182	Channel 4132						
Target (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5						
Tune-up (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5						

Table 11.4: Bluetooth

Mode	Target (dBm)	Tune-up (dBm)
GFSK	7.5	8.5
EDR2M-4_DQPSK	7.0	8.0
EDR3M-8DPSK	7.5	8.5



Table 11.5: WiFi

Mode	Target (dBm)	Tune-up (dBm)
802.11 b (2.4GHz)	17.0	18.0
802.11 g (2.4GHz) Channel 1 6Mbps~24Mbps	6.5	7.5
802.11 g (2.4GHz) Channel 1 36Mbps~54Mbps	5.5	6.5
802.11 g (2.4GHz) Channel 6 6Mbps~24Mbps	15.0	16.0
802.11 g (2.4GHz) Channel 6 36Mbps~54Mbps	14.0	15.0
802.11 g (2.4GHz) Channel 11 6Mbps~24Mbps	7.0	8.0
802.11 g (2.4GHz) Channel 11 36Mbps~54Mbps	6.0	7.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT20) Channel 1 MCS0-MCS4	6.5	7.5
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT20) Channel 1 MCS5-MCS7	4.5	5.5
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT20) Channel 6 MCS0-MCS4	12.5	13.5
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT20) Channel 6 MCS5-MCS7	11.0	12.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT20) Channel 11 MCS0-MCS3	7.0	8.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT20) Channel 11 MCS4-MCS7	6.0	7.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT40) Channel 3 MCS0-MCS2	6.0	7.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT40) Channel 3 MCS3-MCS7	4.0	5.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT40) Channel 6 MCS0-MCS2	11.0	12.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT40) Channel 6 MCS3-MCS7	9.0	10.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT40) Channel 11 MCS0-MCS3	6.0	7.0
802.11 n (2.4GHz HT40) Channel 11 MCS4-MCS7	4.0	5.0

11.2 GSM Measurement result

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Agilent Digital Radio Communication tester (E5515C) to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. This result contains conducted output power for the EUT. In all cases, the measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Table 11.6: The conducted power measurement results for GSM850/1900

GSM	Conducted Power (dBm)							
850MHz	Channel 251(848.8MHz)	Channel 190(836.6MHz)	Channel 128(824.2MHz)					
OSUIVINZ	32.48	32.45	32.41					
CCM		Conducted Power (dBm)						
GSM 1900MHz	Channel 810(1909.8MHz)	Channel 661(1880MHz)	Channel 512(1850.2MHz)					
IBOUIVIEZ	29.66	29.66	29.62					

Table 11.7: The conducted power measurement results for GPRS and EGPRS

GSM 850	Measured Power (dBm)			calculation	Averaged Power (dBm)		
GPRS (GMSK)	251	190	128		251	190	128
1 Txslot	32.52	32.47	32.42	-9.03dB	23.49	23.44	23.39
2 Txslots	29.49	29.41	29.30	-6.02dB	23.47	23.39	23.28
3Txslots	27.53	27.44	27.35	-4.26dB	23.27	23.18	23.09
4 Txslots	26.28	26.19	26.12	-3.01dB	23.27	23.18	23.11



GSM 850	Meası	ıred Power	(dBm)	calculation	Averaged Power (dBm)		
EGPRS (GMSK)	251	190	128		251	190	128
1 Txslot	32.52	32.48	32.43	-9.03dB	23.49	23.45	23.40
2 Txslots	29.50	29.43	29.31	-6.02dB	23.48	23.41	23.29
3Txslots	27.54	27.45	27.37	-4.26dB	23.28	23.19	23.11
4 Txslots	26.29	26.20	26.12	-3.01dB	23.28	23.19	23.11
PCS1900	Meası	red Power	(dBm)	calculation	Avera	ged Power	(dBm)
GPRS (GMSK)	810	661	512		810	661	512
1 Txslot	29.68	29.68	29.64	-9.03dB	20.65	20.65	20.61
2 Txslots	27.43	27.41	27.37	-6.02dB	21.41	21.39	21.35
3Txslots	25.52	25.50	25.41	-4.26dB	21.26	21.24	21.15
4 Txslots	23.87	23.88	23.78	-3.01dB	20.86	20.87	20.77
PCS1900	Meası	red Power	(dBm)	calculation	Averaged Power (dBm)		
EGPRS (GMSK)	810	661	512		810	661	512
1 Txslot	29.66	29.66	29.61	-9.03dB	20.63	20.63	20.58
2 Txslots	27.42	27.40	27.36	-6.02dB	21.40	21.38	21.34
3Txslots	25.50	25.48	25.39	-4.26dB	21.24	21.22	21.13
4 Txslots	23.86	23.87	23.77	-3.01dB	20.85	20.86	20.76

NOTES:

1) Division Factors

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03dB

2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB

3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB

4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01dB

According to the conducted power as above, the body measurements are performed with 1Txslots for GSM850 and 2Txslots for PCS1900.

Note: According to the KDB941225 D03, "when SAR tests for EDGE or EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used".

11.3 WCDMA Measurement result

Table 11.8: The conducted Power for WCDMA850

ltom	band		FDDV result	
ltem	ARFCN	4233 (846.6MHz)	4182 (836.4MHz)	4132 (826.4MHz)
WCDMA	١	23.22	23.20	23.31
	1	19.96	20.21	20.04
	2	19.97	20.18	20.04
HSUPA	3	20.94	21.17	21.02
	4	19.43	19.64	19.51
	5	21.93	22.16	22.00

Note: HSUPA body SAR for WCDMA850 are not required, because maximum average output power of each RF channel with HSUPA active is not 1/4 dB higher than that measured without HSUPA and the maximum SAR for WCDMA850 are not above 75% of the SAR limit.



11.4 Wi-Fi and BT Measurement result

The output power of BT antenna is as following:

Mode	Conducted Power (dBm)						
ivioue	Channel 0 (2402MHz)	Channel 39 (2441MHz)	Channel 78 (2480MHz)				
GFSK	7.20	7.85	8.10				
EDR2M-4_DQPSK	7.02	7.67	7.91				
EDR3M-8DPSK	7.21	7.88	8.12				

The average conducted power for Wi-Fi is as following:

802.11b (dBm)

Channel\data rate	1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
1	17.42	17.37	17.28	16.95
6	17.74	17.67	17.38	17.04
11	17.83	17.75	17.68	17.21

802.11g (dBm)

Channel\dat	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
a rate								
1	7.35	7.14	6.94	6.59	6.27	5.53	4.98	4.82
6	15.69	15.49	15.30	14.95	14.61	13.79	13.32	13.16
11	7.79	7.58	7.39	7.04	6.69	5.86	5.40	5.23

802.11n (dBm) - HT20 (2.4G)

Channel\data rate	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
1	7.27	6.87	6.53	6.21	5.68	5.02	4.85	4.67
6	13.50	13.08	12.74	12.43	11.93	11.50	11.33	11.16
11	7.72	7.32	6.97	6.65	5.87	5.43	5.26	5.08

802.11n (dBm) - HT40 (2.4G)

Channel\data rate	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
3	6.74	5.82	5.32	4.91	4.29	3.82	3.60	3.29
6	11.65	10.77	10.26	9.89	9.24	8.79	8.58	8.50
9	6.94	6.30	5.55	5.15	4.51	4.04	3.83	3.73

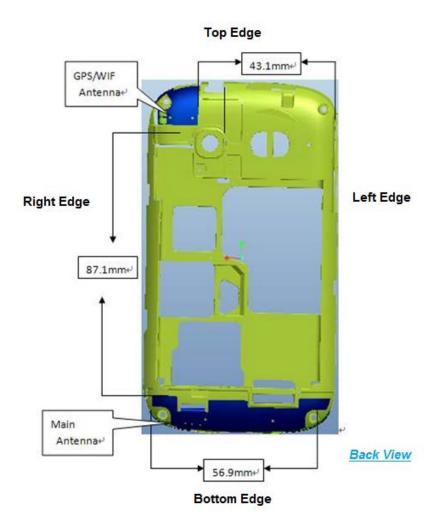


12 Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

12.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from "FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters" are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter. For this device, the BT and Wi-Fi can transmit simultaneous with other transmitters.

12.2 Transmit Antenna Separation Distances



Picture 12.1 Antenna Locations