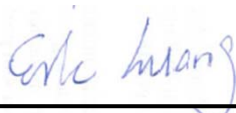


FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : ZTE CORPORATION
EQUIPMENT : CDMA 1x-EVDO Digital Mobile Phone
BRAND NAME : ZTE
MODEL NAME : ZTE N800
FCC ID : SRQ-ZTEN800
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

The product was completely tested on Jun. 14, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
No. 3-2, PingXiang Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, P.R.C.



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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA352301	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Jun. 24, 2013
FA352301	Rev. 02	Update report for revising Model Name	Jul. 01, 2013



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **ZTE CORPORATION, DUT: CDMA 1x-EVDO Digital Mobile Phone, Brand Name: ZTE, Model Name: ZTE N800**, are as follows.

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Head	CDMA 2000 BC0	0.44	PCE	0.79
	CDMA 2000 BC1	0.79		
	CDMA 2000 BC10	0.47		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.56	DTS	0.56
Hotspot (1cm Gap)	CDMA 2000 BC0	0.62	PCE	1.40
	CDMA 2000 BC1	1.40		
	CDMA 2000 BC10	0.73		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.16	DTS	0.16
Body-worn (1cm Gap)	CDMA 2000 BC0	0.64	PCE	1.44
	CDMA 2000 BC1	1.44		
	CDMA 2000 BC10	0.72		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.16	DTS	0.16

<Highest Simultaneous transmission SAR>

Frequency Band	Equipment Class	Exposure Position	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1g-SAR (W/kg)
CDMA BC1	PCE	Body	1.58
WLAN 2.4GHz Band	DTS		

Frequency Band	Equipment Class	Exposure Position	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1g-SAR (W/kg)
CDMA BC1	PCE	Body	1.47
2.4GHz Bluetooth	DSS		

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01).



2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
Test Site Location	No. 3-2, PingXiang Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, P.R.C. TEL: +86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: +86-0512-5790-0958

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Jun. 13, 2013
Date of End during the Test	Jun. 14, 2013

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
DUT	CDMA 1x-EVDO Digital Mobile Phone
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	ZTE N800
FCC ID	SRQ-ZTEN800
IMEI Code	A0000037B1E68B
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC10: 817.9 MHz ~ 823.1 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Type of Modulations	CDMA2000 : QPSK CDMA2000 1xEV-DO : 8PSK 802.11b: DSSS (DBPSK / DQPSK / CCK) 802.11g/n: OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM) Bluetooth BR (1Mbps) : GFSK Bluetooth EDR (2Mbps) : $\pi/4$ -DQPSK Bluetooth EDR (3Mbps) : 8-DPSK Bluetooth 4.0 LE: GFSK
Antenna Type	WWAN: PIFA Antenna WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna
HW Version	cyeA
SW Version	N800V1.0.0B01
DUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.	



3.2 Maximum RF output power among production units

Band	CDMA2000 BC0	CDMA2000 BC1	CDMA2000 BC10
	average power(dBm)		
1xRTT RC1 SO55	25	25	25.5
1xRTT RC3 SO55	25	25	25.5
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+ F-SCH)	25	25	25.5
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+SCH)	25	25	25.5
1xEVDO RTAP 153.6Kbps	25	25	25.5
1xEVDO RETAP 4096Bits	25	25	25.5

IEEE 802.11 maximum power(dBm)				
Mode/Band	a	b	g	n-HT20
WLAN 2.4GHz		15	12	11.5

Mode / Band	Bluetooth maximum power(dBm)			
	1Mbps (GFSK)	2Mbps ($\pi/4$ -DQPSK)	3Mbps (8-DPSK)	BT4.0-LE (GFSK)
2.4GHz Bluetooth	2	1	1	1.5



3.3 Applied Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01

3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

3.5 Test Conditions

3.5.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

3.5.2 Test Configuration

For WWAN SAR testing, the device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of EUT.

During WLAN SAR testing EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool, and the transmission duty factor was monitored on the spectrum analyzer with zero-span setting

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 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, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

4.2 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. SAR Measurement System

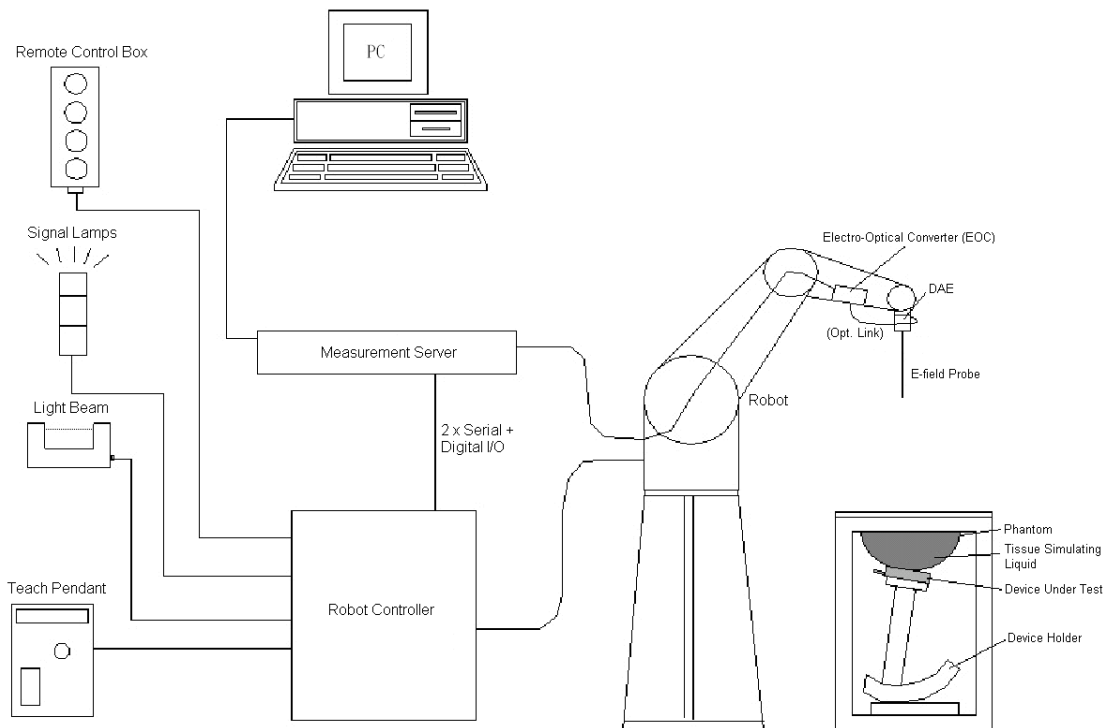


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Component details are described in in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
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 $< 1 \mu$ 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

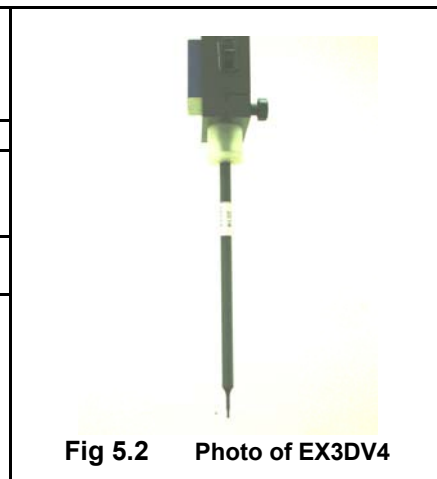


Fig 5.2 Photo of EX3DV4

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) 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 measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.3 Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.

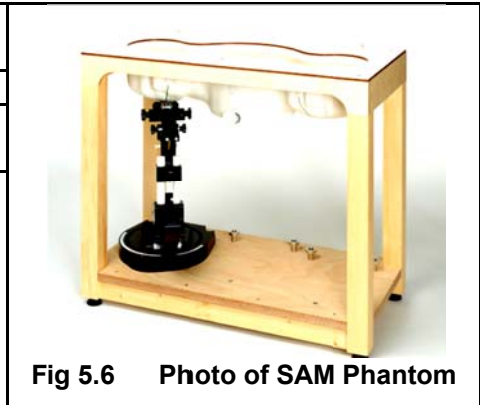


Fig 5.5 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom



The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

5.6 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig 5.7 Device Holder

5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing 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 erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

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

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) 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	Norm _i , 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	ρ

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 DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter 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. 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 :

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

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 :

$$\text{E-field Probes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-field Probes : } H_i = \sqrt{V_i \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i , ($i = x, y, z$)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i , ($i = x, y, z$), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ 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) :

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$\text{SAR} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

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/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.



5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d091	Nov. 18, 2011	Nov. 16, 2013
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d118	Nov. 21, 2011	Nov. 16, 2013
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Jul. 25, 2011	Jul. 24, 2013
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	679	Jan. 16, 2013	Jan. 15, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3820	Dec.10,2012	Dec. 09, 2013
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1477	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1479	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48367160	Oct. 25, 2012	Oct. 24, 2013
R&S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	116456	Sep. 19, 2012	Sep. 18, 2013
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46106933	Aug. 31, 2012	Aug. 30, 2013
R&S	Signal Generator	SMR40	100455	Jan. 18, 2013	Jan. 17, 2014
Agilent	Power Meter	E4416A	MY45101555	Aug. 22, 2012	Aug. 21, 2013
Agilent	Power Sensor	E9327A	MY44421198	Aug. 22, 2012	Aug. 21, 2013
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 4	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 4	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 4	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 4	
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070D	US01440205	Note 5	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	328767	Note 6	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101399	May 23, 2013	May 22, 2014

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASYS can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole D835V2, SN: 4d091, D1900V2, SN: 5d118, D2450V2, SN: 736, can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.
4. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
5. The dielectric probe kit was calibrated via the network analyzer, with the specified procedure (calibrated in pure water) and calibration kit (standard) short circuit, before the dielectric measurement. The specific procedure and calibration kit are provided by Agilent.
6. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
7. Attenuator 1 insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.



Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	21.1	0.883	41.008	0.90	41.5	-1.89	-1.19	±5	Jun. 14, 2013
1900	Head	21.2	1.425	38.878	1.40	40.0	1.79	-2.81	±5	Jun. 14, 2013
2450	Head	21.5	1.812	39.835	1.80	39.2	0.67	1.62	±5	Jun. 14, 2013
835	Body	21.4	0.98	54.483	0.97	55.2	1.03	-1.30	±5	Jun. 14, 2013
1900	Body	21.4	1.552	53.358	1.52	53.3	2.11	0.11	±5	Jun. 13, 2013
2450	Body	21.3	1.939	50.923	1.95	52.7	-0.56	-3.37	±5	Jun. 14, 2013

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. System Verification Procedures

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

7.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

7.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT 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:

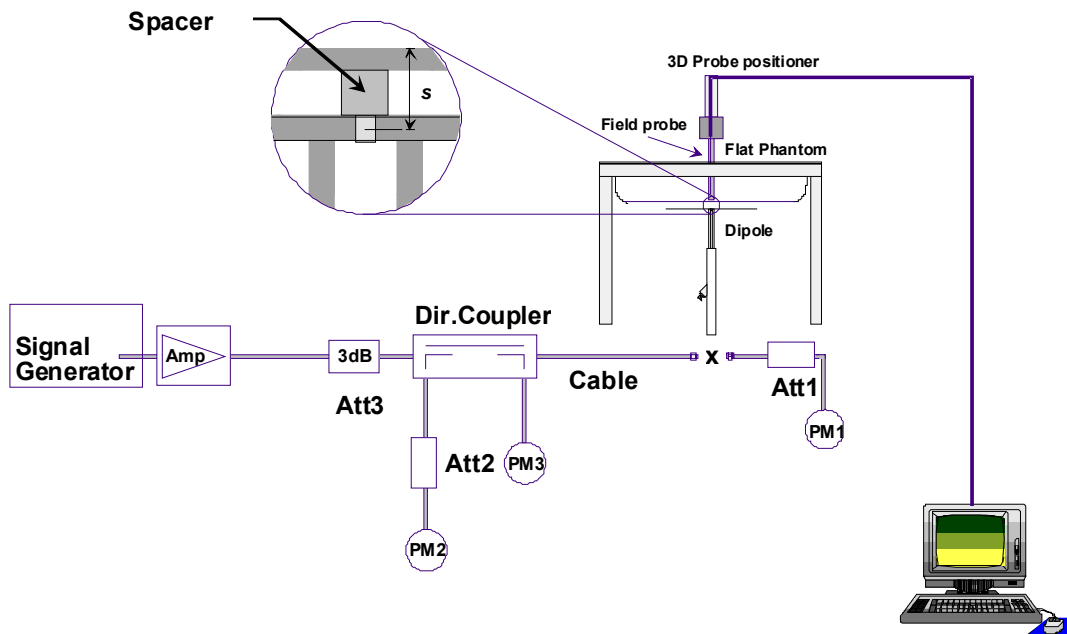


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole



Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

7.3 SAR System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 7.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Power fed onto reference dipole (mW)	Targeted SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Jun. 14, 2013	835	Head	250	9.4	2.3	9.2	-2.13
Jun. 14, 2013	1900	Head	250	40.3	10.3	41.2	2.23
Jun. 14, 2013	2450	Head	250	54.8	14.2	56.8	3.65
Jun. 14, 2013	835	Body	250	9.42	2.37	9.48	0.64
Jun. 13, 2013	1900	Body	250	41.8	10.8	43.2	3.35
Jun. 14, 2013	2450	Body	250	52.3	12.7	50.8	-2.87

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

8. EUT Testing Position

This EUT was tested in ten different positions. They are right cheek/right tilted/left cheek/left tilted for Head, Front/Back/Right Side/Left Side/Top Side/Bottom Side of the EUT with phantom 1 cm gap, as illustrated below, please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

8.1 Define two imaginary lines on the handset

- The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.
- The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

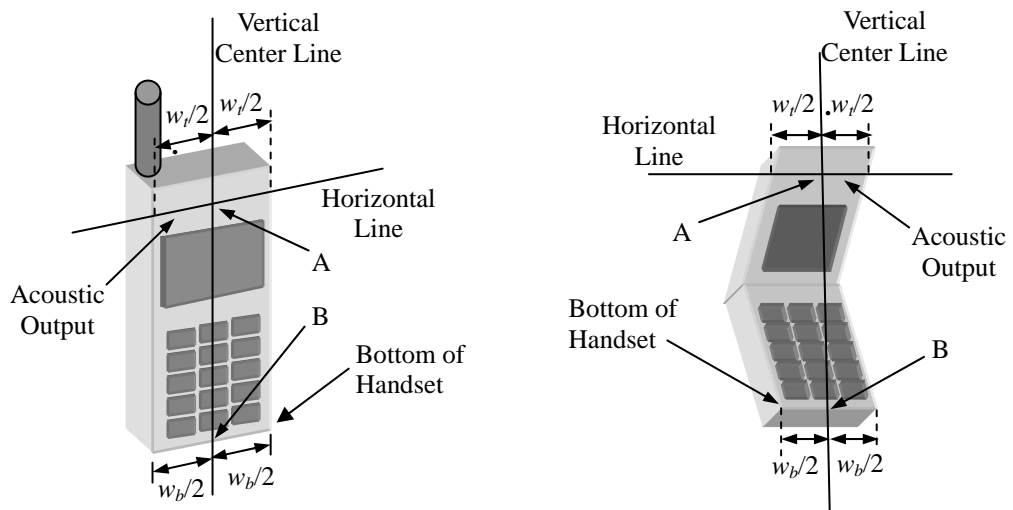


Fig 8.1 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

8.2 Cheek Position

- (a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- (b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 8.2).

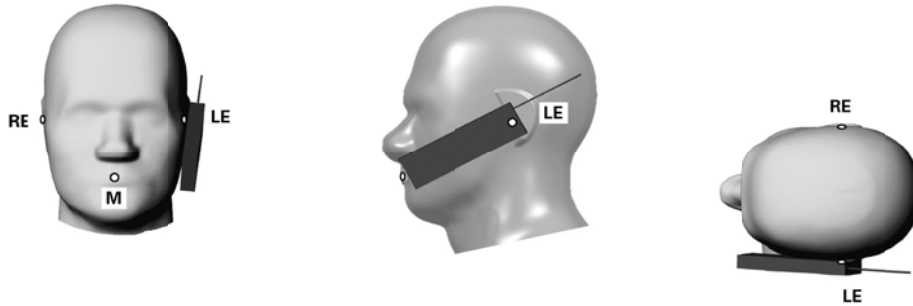


Fig 8.2 Illustration for Cheek Position

8.3 Tilted Position

- (a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 8.3).

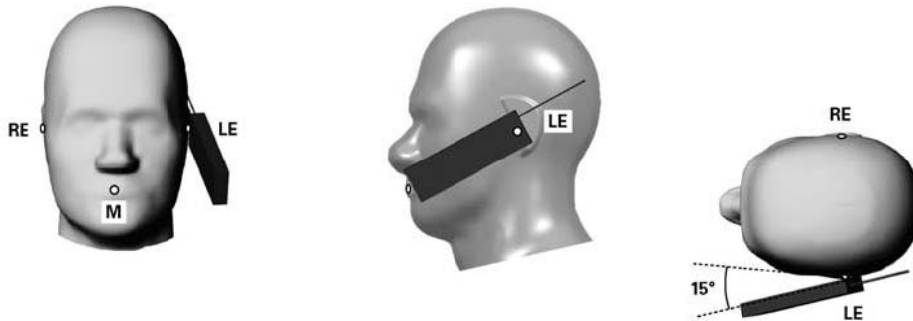


Fig 8.3 Illustration for Tilted Position

8.4 Body Worn Position

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 1.0 cm.

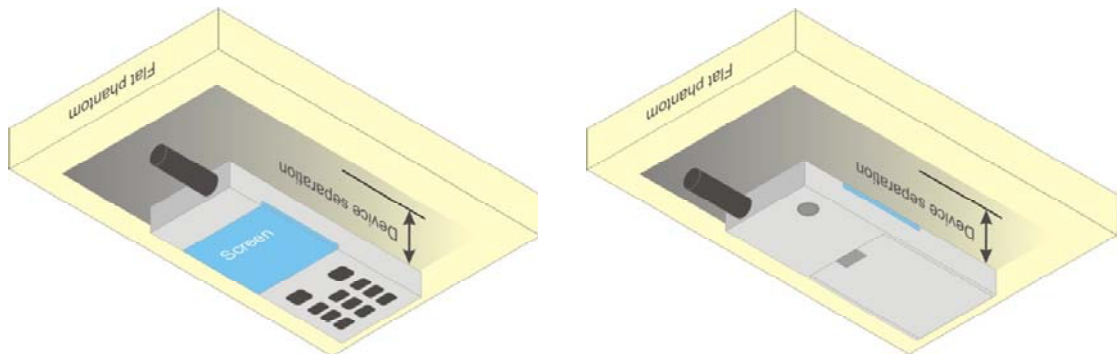


Fig 8.4 Illustration for Body Worn Position

8.5 Hotspot Position

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with all sides.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device and the flat phantom to 1.0cm.

<EUT Setup Photos>

Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

9.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

9.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz	
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \delta \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm	
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm	
		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be \leq the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.		
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm	
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: 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
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm	
<p>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.</p> <p>* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the area scan based 1-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.</p>				



9.4 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

9.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASYS, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

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. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

9.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASYS measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

10. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<CDMA2000 Conducted Power>

Note:

1. Referring to KDB 941225 D01, the data device SAR is tested with Ev-Do Rev 0 (RTAP 153.6kbps). If 1xRTT and Ev-Do Rev A (RETAP 4096 bits) power is less than 1/4dB higher than Re v0, SAR tests with those settings are not necessary.
2. Considering VOIP capability, 1xEv-Do Rev. A SAR was repeated on the worst position of 1xRTT head SAR and body-worn SAR testing.
3. According to KDB 941225 D01, Head SAR for RC1+SO55 is not required because the maximum average output power of RC1 is less than 1/4 dB higher than RC3+SO55.
4. Referring to KDB 941225 D01, in Hotspot mode EUT is treated as data device and SAR is tested with Ev-Do Rev 0 (RTAP 153.6kbps). If 1xRTT and Ev-Do Rev A(RETAP 4096 bits) power is less than 1/4dB higher than Re v0, SAR tests with those settings are not necessary.

Band	CDMA2000 BC0			CDMA2000 BC1			CDMA2000 BC10		
	1013	384	777	25	600	1175	476	580	684
TX Channel	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75	817.9	820.5	823.1
Frequency (MHz)	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75	817.9	820.5	823.1
1xRTT RC1 SO55	24.64	24.67	24.62	24.50	24.48	24.69	25.02	25.14	24.94
1xRTT RC3 SO55	24.61	24.67	24.58	24.41	24.40	24.71	24.98	25.09	24.89
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+ F-SCH)	24.59	24.65	24.57	24.44	24.39	24.69	24.95	25.08	24.90
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+SCH)	24.56	24.61	24.53	24.43	24.35	24.67	24.96	25.08	24.87
1xEVDO RTAP 153.6Kbps	24.45	24.48	24.42	24.39	24.34	24.65	24.93	25.05	24.83
1xEVDO RETAP 4096Bits	24.43	24.46	24.39	24.38	24.33	24.65	24.93	25.04	24.85



<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)			
			Data Rate			
			1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
802.11b	CH 1	2412	14.61	14.53	14.54	14.45
	CH 6	2437	14.49	14.54	14.53	14.52
	CH 11	2462	14.51	14.51	14.50	14.55

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)							
			Data Rate							
			6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
802.11g	CH 1	2412	11.83	11.65	11.64	11.71	11.18	11.72	11.80	11.73
	CH 6	2437	11.55	11.75	11.76	11.81	10.64	11.60	11.69	11.72
	CH 11	2462	11.53	11.67	11.79	11.78	11.05	11.77	11.83	11.78

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)							
			MCS Index							
			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	11.03	11.00	10.92	10.98	10.76	10.92	10.92	10.99
	CH 6	2437	10.54	10.64	10.65	10.61	10.68	10.68	10.84	10.75
	CH 11	2462	10.82	10.84	10.84	10.94	10.82	10.71	10.80	10.79

Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
3. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11g and 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Bluetooth Average Power (dBm)										
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (bps)								
		DH1	DH3	DH5	2DH1	2DH3	2DH5	3DH1	3DH3	3DH5
CH 00	2402	0.46	0.49	0.56	-0.49	-0.74	-0.68	-0.44	-0.66	-0.64
CH 39	2441	1.35	1.40	1.45	0.31	0.14	0.16	0.45	0.17	0.22
CH 78	2480	1.27	1.27	1.32	0.24	0.02	0.04	0.24	0.01	0.06

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)
		Mode
		BT v4.0 LE, GFSK
CH 00	2402	0.72
CH 19	2440	1.17
CH 39	2480	1.07

Note:

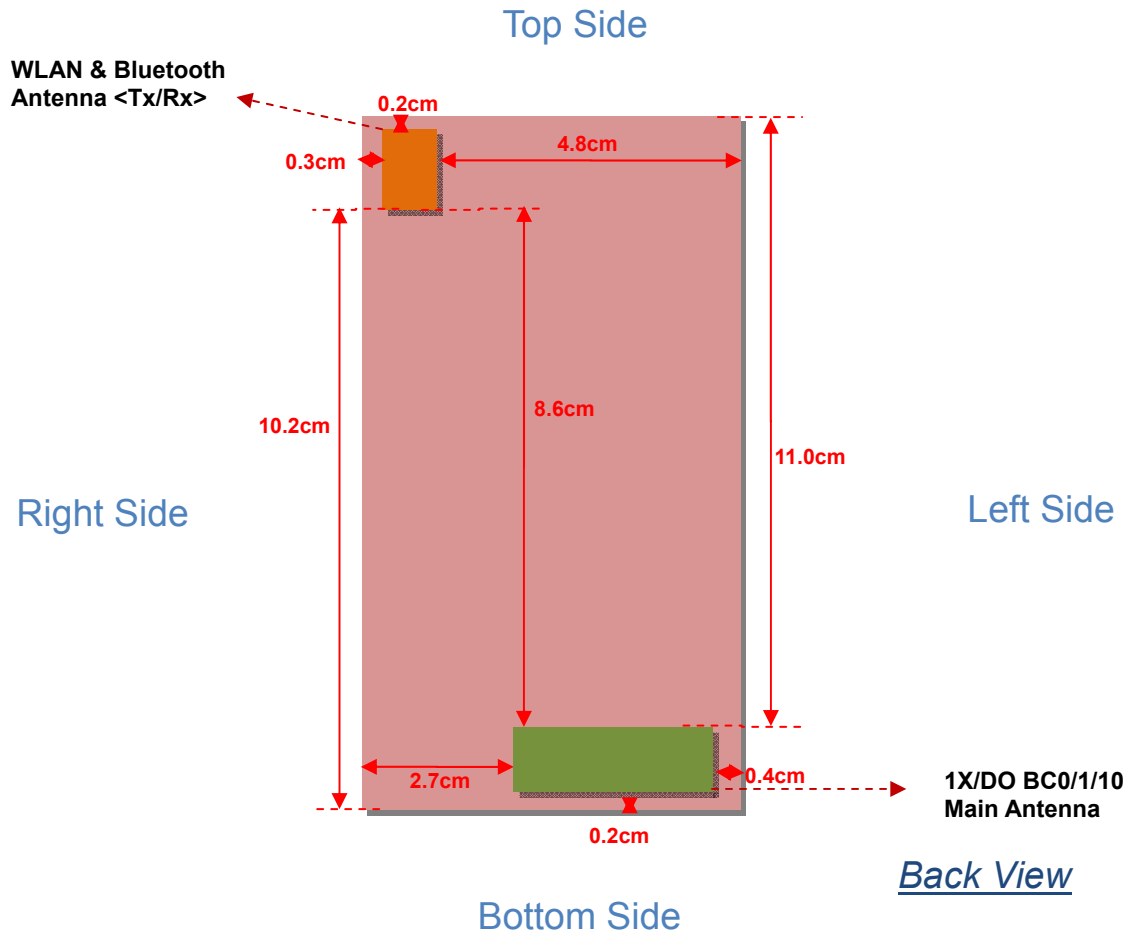
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
 for 1-g SAR
 - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
 - If the test separation distance (antenna-user) is < 5mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	mW	Test Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
2	1.58	0	2.48	0.50
		10	2.48	0.25

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05 exclusion thresholds is $0.50 < 3$, RF exposure evaluation is not required.

11. DUT Antenna Location



Length: 12.6cm
Width: 6.6cm

Antennas	Wireless Interface
1X/DO BC0/1/10 Main Antenna (Tx / Rx)	CDMA 2000 BC10 CDMA 2000 BC0 CDMA 2000 BC1
Bluetooth&WLAN Antenna (Tx / Rx)	WLAN 2.4GHz Bluetooth

Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
1X/DO BC0/1/10 Main	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	110mm	≤ 25mm	27mm	≤ 25mm
Bluetooth & WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	102mm	≤ 25mm	48mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode Test distance: 10 mm						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
1X/DO BC0/1/10 Main	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	Yes
Bluetooth & WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	NO

1. Head/Body-worn/Hotspot mode SAR assessments are required.
2. Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge
3. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, for handsets the *test separation distance* is determined by the smallest distance between the outer surface of the device and the user; which is 0mm for head SAR, 10mm for hotspot SAR, 10mm for body-worn SAR.
4. If the test separation distance (antenna-user) is < 5mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation
5. For minimum test separation distance ≤50mm, Bluetooth standalone SAR test exclusion power threshold is determined by: $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR. The formula sets the maximum RF power threshold, and the transmitter with RF power equal or less than the power threshold, SAR testing is not required.

12. SAR Test Results

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 $Scaling\ Factor = \frac{tune-up\ limit\ power\ (mW)}{EUT\ RF\ power\ (mW)}$, where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 $Reported\ SAR(W/kg) = Measured\ SAR(W/kg) * Scaling\ Factor$
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel reported SAR $\leq 0.8W/kg$, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.
- Additional WLAN SAR testing was performed for simultaneous transmission analysis
- For Hotspot SAR testing, per KDB 941225 D06, for EUT dimension $\geq 9cm*5cm$, the test distance is 1cm. SAR must be measured for all surfaces and sides with a transmitting antenna located within 2.5cm from that surface or edge.
- Considering the possibility of VOIP operation, per KDB 941225 D01 1xEv-Do RevA (4096 bits) SAR for the head exposure positions and body-worn positions are performed.

12.1 Test Records for Head SAR Test

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
1	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Right Cheek	384	836.52	24.67	25	1.079	0.06	0.397	0.428
2	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Right Tilted	384	836.52	24.67	25	1.079	-0.1	0.270	0.291
3	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	384	836.52	24.67	25	1.079	0.13	0.381	0.411
4	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Left Tilted	384	836.52	24.67	25	1.079	0.02	0.285	0.307
5	CDMA2000 BC0	RETAP 4096	Right Cheek	384	836.52	24.46	25	1.132	-0.14	0.392	0.444
6	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Right Cheek	1175	1908.75	24.71	25	1.069	0.02	0.634	0.678
7	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Right Tilted	1175	1908.75	24.71	25	1.069	0.04	0.301	0.322
8	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	1175	1908.75	24.71	25	1.069	0.08	0.729	0.779
9	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Left Tilted	1175	1908.75	24.71	25	1.069	-0.0011	0.255	0.273
10	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Left Cheek	1175	1908.75	24.65	25	1.084	0.02	0.724	0.785
11	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO55	Right Cheek	580	820.5	25.09	25.5	1.099	-0.11	0.427	0.469
12	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO55	Right Tilted	580	820.5	25.09	25.5	1.099	-0.15	0.266	0.292
13	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	580	820.5	25.09	25.5	1.099	0.05	0.406	0.446
14	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO55	Left Tilted	580	820.5	25.09	25.5	1.099	0.02	0.278	0.306
15	CDMA2000 BC10	RETAP 4096	Right Cheek	580	820.5	25.04	25.5	1.112	-0.09	0.423	0.470

<WLAN2.4GHz SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Data Rate	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
16	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Right Cheek	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.0033	0.376	0.411
17	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Right Tilted	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.0025	0.352	0.385
18	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Left Cheek	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.02	0.509	0.557
19	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Left Tilted	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	0.09	0.481	0.526



12.2 Test Records for Hotspot SAR Test

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
20	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Front	1	384	836.52	24.48	25	1.127	-0.02	0.461	0.520
21	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	384	836.52	24.48	25	1.127	-0.05	0.552	0.622
22	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Left Side	1	384	836.52	24.48	25	1.127	-0.09	0.385	0.434
23	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	384	836.52	24.48	25	1.127	-0.07	0.060	0.068
27	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Front	1	1175	1908.75	24.65	25	1.084	-0.11	0.640	0.694
28	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	1175	1908.75	24.65	25	1.084	-0.09	1.240	1.344
29	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Left Side	1	1175	1908.75	24.65	25	1.084	0.04	0.384	0.416
30	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	1175	1908.75	24.65	25	1.084	0.17	0.674	0.731
31	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	25	1851.25	24.39	25	1.151	-0.06	1.190	1.369
32	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	600	1880	24.34	25	1.164	-0.1	1.200	1.397
44	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Front	1	580	820.5	25.05	25.5	1.109	0.02	0.515	0.571
45	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	580	820.5	25.05	25.5	1.109	0.09	0.657	0.729
46	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Left Side	1	580	820.5	25.05	25.5	1.109	-0.04	0.403	0.447
47	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	580	820.5	25.05	25.5	1.109	-0.06	0.065	0.072

<WLAN2.4GHz SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Data Rate	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
51	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Front	1	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.08	0.144	0.158
52	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Back	1	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.17	0.136	0.149
53	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Right Side	1	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.08	0.105	0.115
54	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Top Side	1	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.09	0.126	0.138

12.3 Test Records for Body Worn SAR Test

Note:

1. For Body-worn SAR testing: "V" in the Headset column means the Headset is plugged during SAR testing
2. Body-worn SAR testing was performed at 10mm separation, and this distance is determined by the handset manufacturer that there will be body-worn accessories that users may acquire at the time of equipment certification, to enable users to purchase aftermarket body-worn accessories with the required minimum separation.
3. Per KDB 941225 D06, when the same wireless modes and device transmission configurations are required for testing body-worn accessories and hotspot mode, it is not necessary to test body-worn accessory SAR for the same device orientation if the test separation distance for hotspot mode is more conservative than that used for body-worn accessories.
4. Body-worn exposure conditions are intended to voice call operations, therefore CDMA voice call mode is selected to be tested.
5. Pre KDB648474 D04v01, When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset
6. Though per KDB 648474 D04v01, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, the SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required, but considered the simultaneous SAR for body-worn, we still perform the WLAN SAR with headset mode.

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
24	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO32	Front	1	-	384	836.52	24.65	25	1.084	-0.02	0.469	0.508
25	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO32	Back	1	-	384	836.52	24.65	25	1.084	-0.01	0.590	0.640
26	CDMA2000 BC0	RETAP 4096	Back	1	-	384	836.52	24.46	25	1.132	-0.09	0.569	0.644
33	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Front	1	-	1175	1908.75	24.69	25	1.074	-0.07	0.636	0.683
34	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Back	1	-	1175	1908.75	24.69	25	1.074	-0.05	1.140	1.224
35	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Back	1	-	25	1851.25	24.44	25	1.138	-0.03	1.150	1.308
36	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Back	1	-	600	1880	24.39	25	1.151	-0.04	1.160	1.335
37	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Back	1	-	600	1880	24.33	25	1.167	-0.07	1.230	1.435
38	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Back	1	-	25	1851.25	24.38	25	1.153	-0.05	1.240	1.430
39	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Back	1	-	1175	1908.75	24.65	25	1.084	-0.1	1.230	1.333
40	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Back	1	v	25	1851.25	24.38	25	1.153	-0.05	1.190	1.373
41	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Back	1	v	600	1880	24.33	25	1.167	0.0057	1.190	1.389
42	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Back	1	v	1175	1908.75	24.65	25	1.084	-0.1	1.220	1.322
48	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO32	Front		-	580	820.5	25.08	25.5	1.102	-0.03	0.522	0.575
49	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO32	Back		-	580	820.5	25.08	25.5	1.102	0.04	0.657	0.724
50	CDMA2000 BC10	RETAP 4096	Back		-	580	820.5	25.04	25.5	1.112	-0.03	0.625	0.695

<WLAN2.4GHz SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Data Rate	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
51	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Front	1	-	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.08	0.144	0.158
52	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Back	1	-	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.17	0.136	0.149
55	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	1M	Back	1	V	1	2412	14.61	15	1.094	-0.07	0.134	0.147



12.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
38	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Back	1	-	25	1851.25	24.38	25	1.153	-0.05	1.240	1.430
43	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Back	1	-	25	1851.25	24.38	25	1.153	-0.02	1.240	1.430

Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

12.5 Highest SAR Plot

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013-6-14

#26 CDMA2000 BC0_RETAP 4096_Back_1cm_Ch384

DUT: 352301

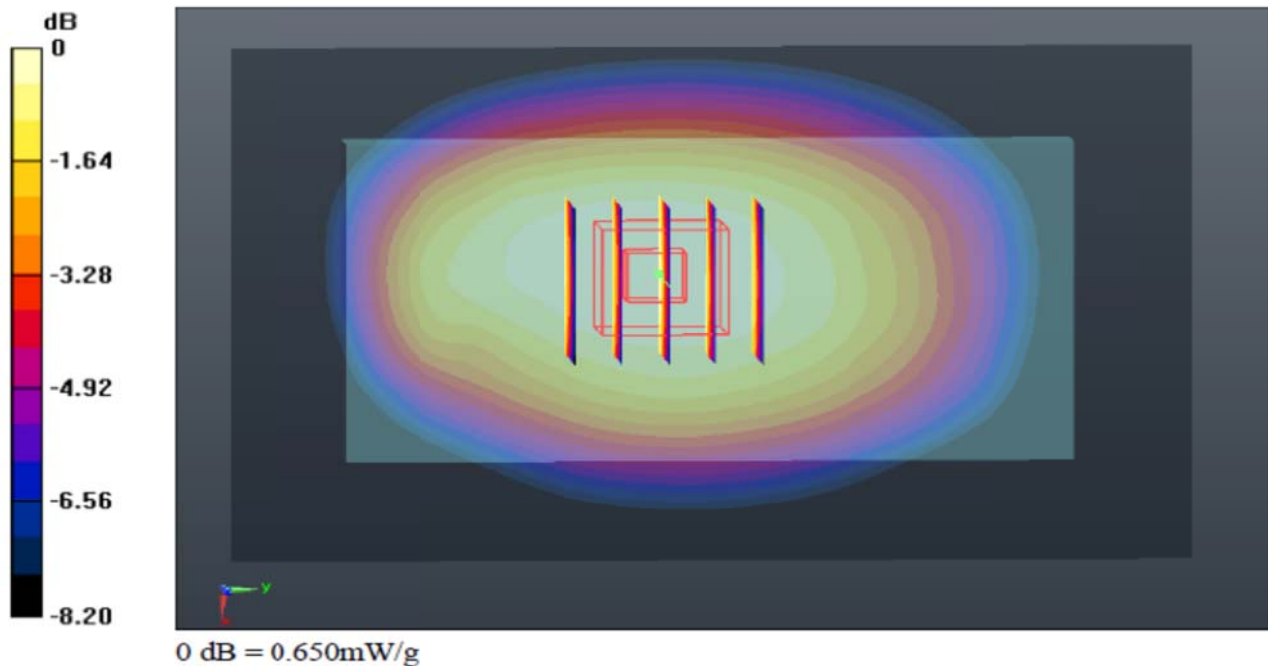
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_835_130614 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.982$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.458$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(9.07, 9.07, 9.07); Calibrated: 2012-12-10
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2013-1-16
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch384/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.660 mW/g

Ch384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 24.291 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.706 W/kg
 SAR(1 g) = 0.569 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.434 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.652 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013-6-13

#37 CDMA2000 BC1_RETAP 4096_Back_1cm_Ch600

DUT: 352301

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_1900_130613 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.528 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.412$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

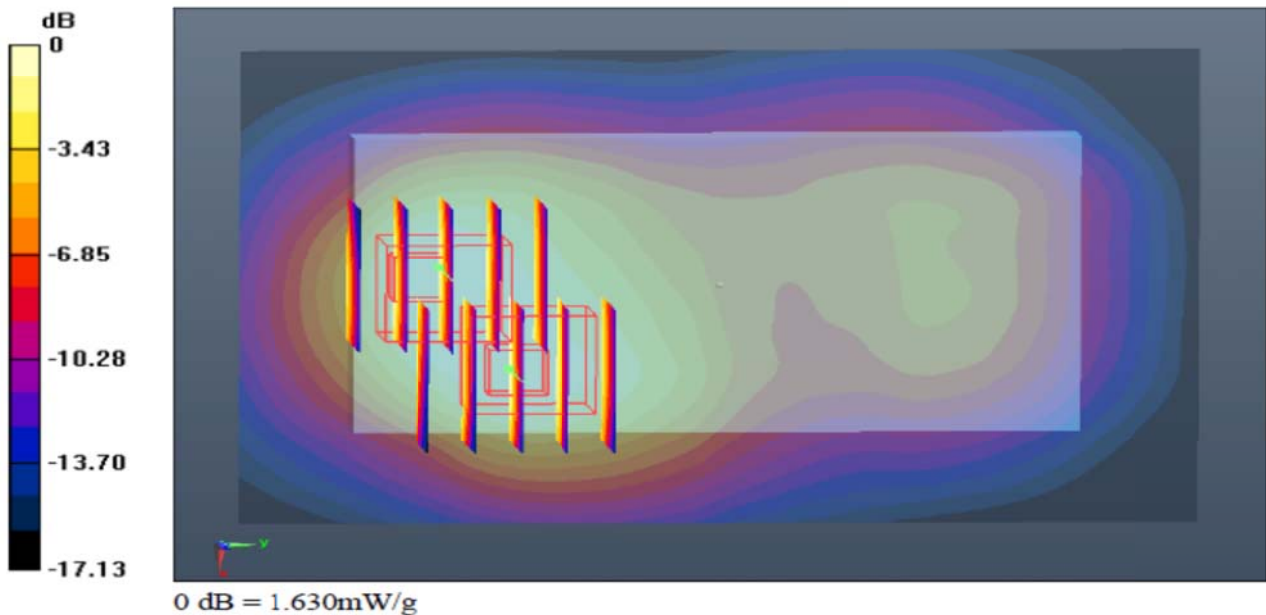
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2012-12-10
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2013-1-16
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch600/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.803 mW/g

Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
 Reference Value = 15.515 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.973 W/kg
 SAR(1 g) = 1.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.721 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.541 mW/g

Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
 Reference Value = 15.515 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.975 W/kg
 SAR(1 g) = 1.230 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.739 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.631 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013-6-14

#45 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch580

DUT: 352301

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 820.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_835_130614 Medium parameters used: $f = 820.5 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.966 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.614$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(9.07, 9.07, 9.07); Calibrated: 2012-12-10
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2013-1-16
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch580/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.734 mW/g

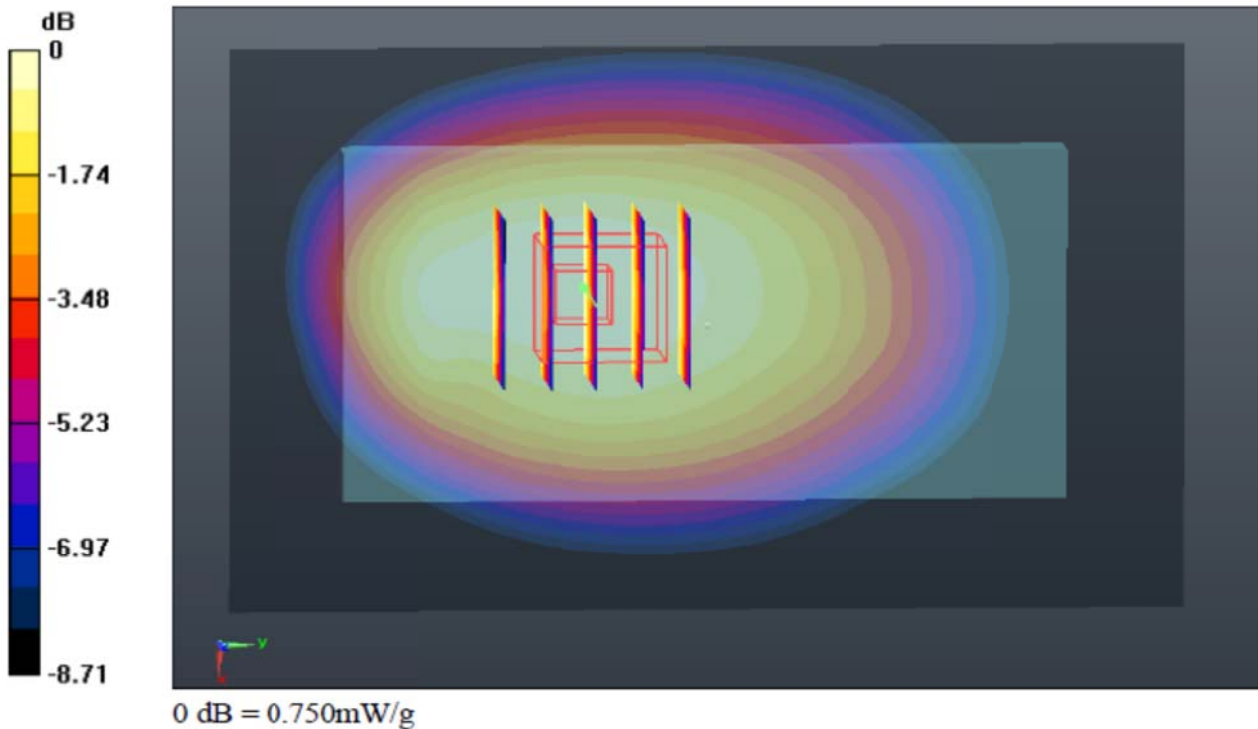
Ch580/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 24.768 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.812 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.657 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.501 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.750 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013-6-14

#18 WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b_1M_Left Cheek_Ch1

DUT: 352301

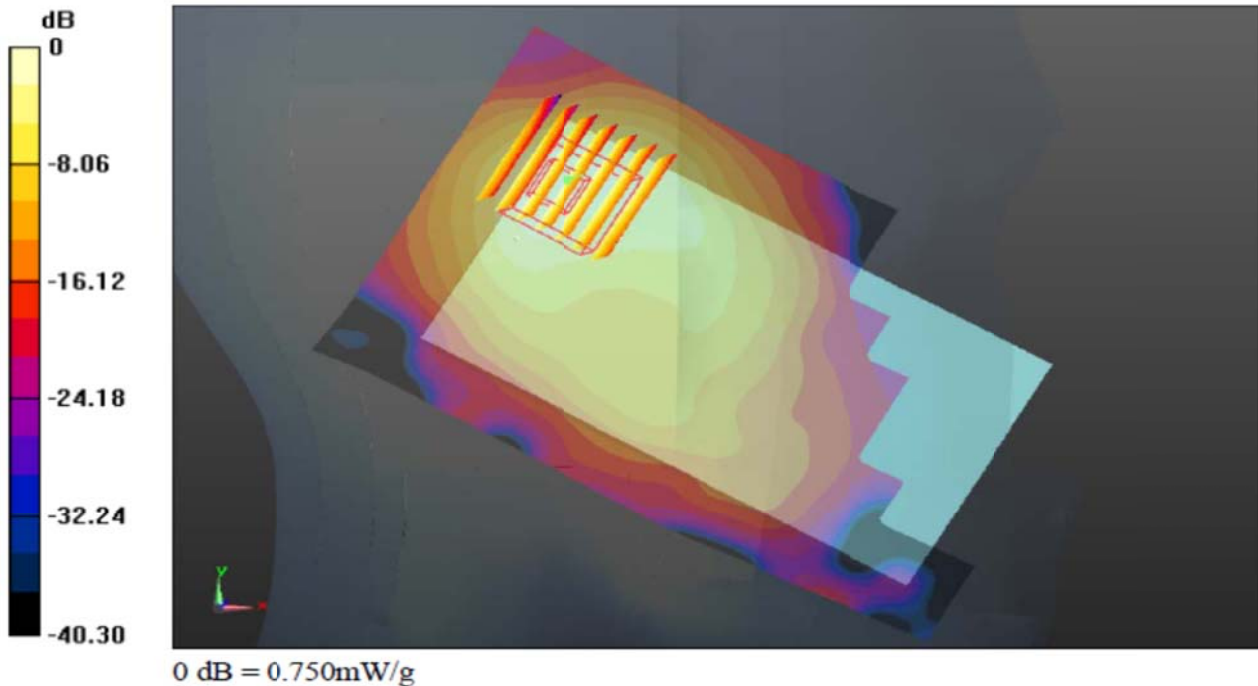
Communication System: WIFI; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: HSL_2450_130614 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.767$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.968$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.74, 6.74, 6.74); Calibrated: 2012-12-10
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2013-1-16
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch1/Area Scan (81x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.834 mW/g

Ch1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 11.447 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.052 W/kg
 SAR(1 g) = 0.509 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.246 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.750 mW/g



13. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Phone			Note
		Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	
1.	CDMA(Voice) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
2.	CDMA(Voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
3.	CDMA(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	-	-	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
4.	CDMA(Data) + Bluetooth(data)	-	-	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering

Note:

1. WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
2. 1xRTT and EVDO share the same antenna, and no SVDO feature in this device.
3. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
4. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - ii) $SPLSR = (SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5} / (min. \text{ separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan
If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary
 - iii) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg
5. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05 based on the formula below.
 - i) $(max. \text{ power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (min. \text{ test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR.
 - ii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.

In this report, 50mm separation is applied to conservatively estimate SAR value for separation distance > 50mm

Maximum Power	Exposure Position	Head	Hotspot	Body-worn
	Test separation	0 mm	10 mm	10 mm
2 dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.067W/kg	0.033W/kg	0.033W/kg



13.1 Head Exposure Conditions

Position	WWAN (PCE)			WLAN 2.4GHz (DTS)		WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN 2.4GHz SAR (W/kg)			
Right Cheek	CDMA2000 BC0	#5	0.444	#16	0.411	0.86	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#6	0.678	#16	0.411	1.09	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#15	0.470	#16	0.411	0.88	-	-
Right Tilted	CDMA2000 BC0	#2	0.291	#17	0.385	0.68	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#7	0.322	#17	0.385	0.71	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#12	0.292	#17	0.385	0.68	-	-
Left Cheek	CDMA2000 BC0	#3	0.411	#18	0.557	0.97	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#10	0.785	#18	0.557	1.34	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#13	0.446	#18	0.557	1.00	-	-
Left Tilted	CDMA2000 BC0	#4	0.307	#19	0.526	0.83	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#9	0.273	#19	0.526	0.80	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#14	0.306	#19	0.526	0.83	-	-

Position	WWAN (PCE)			Bluetooth (DSS)	WWAN + Bluetooth (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Estimated Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)			
Right Cheek	CDMA2000 BC0	#5	0.444	0.067	0.51	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#6	0.678	0.067	0.75	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#15	0.470	0.067	0.54	-	-
Right Tilted	CDMA2000 BC0	#2	0.291	0.067	0.36	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#7	0.322	0.067	0.39	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#12	0.292	0.067	0.36	-	-
Left Cheek	CDMA2000 BC0	#3	0.411	0.067	0.48	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#10	0.785	0.067	0.85	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#13	0.446	0.067	0.51	-	-
Left Tilted	CDMA2000 BC0	#4	0.307	0.067	0.37	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#9	0.273	0.067	0.34	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#14	0.306	0.067	0.37	-	-



13.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

Position	WWAN (PCE)			WLAN 2.4GHz (DTS)		WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN 2.4GHz SAR (W/kg)			
Front	CDMA2000 BC0	#20	0.520	#51	0.158	0.68	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#27	0.694	#51	0.158	0.85	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#44	0.571	#51	0.158	0.73	-	-
Back	CDMA2000 BC0	#21	0.622	#52	0.149	0.77	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#32	1.397	#52	0.149	1.55	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#45	0.729	#52	0.149	0.88	-	-
Left Side	CDMA2000 BC0	#22	0.434			0.43	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#29	0.416			0.42	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#46	0.447			0.45	-	-
Right Side	CDMA2000 BC0			#53	0.115	0.12	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1			#53	0.115	0.12	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10			#53	0.115	0.12	-	-
Top Side	CDMA2000 BC0			#54	0.138	0.14	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1			#54	0.138	0.14	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10			#54	0.138	0.14	-	-
Bottom Side	CDMA2000 BC0	#23	0.068			0.07	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#30	0.731			0.73	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#47	0.072			0.07	-	-

Position	WWAN (PCE)			Bluetooth (DSS)		WWAN + Bluetooth (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Estimated Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)				
Front	CDMA2000 BC0	#20	0.520	0.033		0.55	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#27	0.694	0.033		0.73	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#44	0.571	0.033		0.60	-	-
Back	CDMA2000 BC0	#21	0.622	0.033		0.66	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#32	1.397	0.033		1.43	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#45	0.729	0.033		0.76	-	-
Left Side	CDMA2000 BC0	#22	0.434			0.43	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#29	0.416			0.42	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#46	0.447			0.45	-	-
Right Side	CDMA2000 BC0			0.033		0.03	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1			0.033		0.03	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10			0.033		0.03	-	-
Top Side	CDMA2000 BC0			0.033		0.03	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1			0.033		0.03	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10			0.033		0.03	-	-
Bottom Side	CDMA2000 BC0	#23	0.068			0.07	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#30	0.731			0.73	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#47	0.072			0.07	-	-



13.3 Body-Worn Exposure Conditions

Position	WWAN (PCE)			WLAN 2.4GHz (DTS)		WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN 2.4GHz SAR (W/kg)			
Front	CDMA2000 BC0	#24	0.508	#51	0.158	0.67	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#33	0.683	#51	0.158	0.84	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#48	0.575	#51	0.158	0.73	-	-
Back	CDMA2000 BC0	#26	0.644	#52	0.149	0.79	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#37	1.435	#52	0.149	1.58	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#49	0.724	#52	0.149	0.87	-	-
Back (w/ Headset)	CDMA2000 BC1	#41	1.389	#55	0.147	1.54	-	-

Position	WWAN (PCE)			Bluetooth (DSS)	WWAN + Bluetooth (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Estimated Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)			
Front	CDMA2000 BC0	#24	0.508	0.033	0.54	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#33	0.683	0.033	0.72	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#48	0.575	0.033	0.61	-	-
Back	CDMA2000 BC0	#26	0.644	0.033	0.68	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC1	#37	1.435	0.033	1.47	-	-
	CDMA2000 BC10	#49	0.724	0.033	0.76	-	-
Back (w/ Headset)	CDMA2000 BC1	#41	1.389	0.033	1.42	-	-

Test Engineer : Jimmy Cheng

14. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 12.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/k ^(b)	1/√3	1/√6	1/√2

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 14.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.



Error Description	Uncertainty	Probability	Divisor	Ci	Ci	Standard	Standard
	Value (±%)	Distribution		(1g)	(10g)	Uncertainty (1g)	Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						± 22.0 %	± 21.5 %

Table 14.2 Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

15. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003
- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields”, June 2001
- [5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [6] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, May 2013
- [8] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas”, May 2013
- [9] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, “SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities”, May 2013
- [11] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, “SAR Measurement Requirements for 100MHz to 6 GHz”, October 2012



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.



Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.



Appendix C. DASYS Calibration Certificate

The DASYS calibration certificates are shown as follows.