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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **RFI**

Certificate No: **EX3-3814_Sep11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3814**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4,
 QA CAL-25.v4
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **September 22, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	R&D Director	
			Issued: September 22, 2011
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3814

Manufactured: September 2, 2011
Calibrated: September 22, 2011

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3814

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^A	0.52	0.51	0.44	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	100.8	96.5	101.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	121.7	$\pm 2.7 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	115.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	105.3	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3814

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	9.55	9.55	9.55	0.12	1.00	± 13.4 %
750	41.9	0.89	9.26	9.26	9.26	0.80	0.67	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.75	8.75	8.75	0.71	0.73	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.13	8.13	8.13	0.80	0.62	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.02	7.02	7.02	0.80	0.60	± 12.0 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3814

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

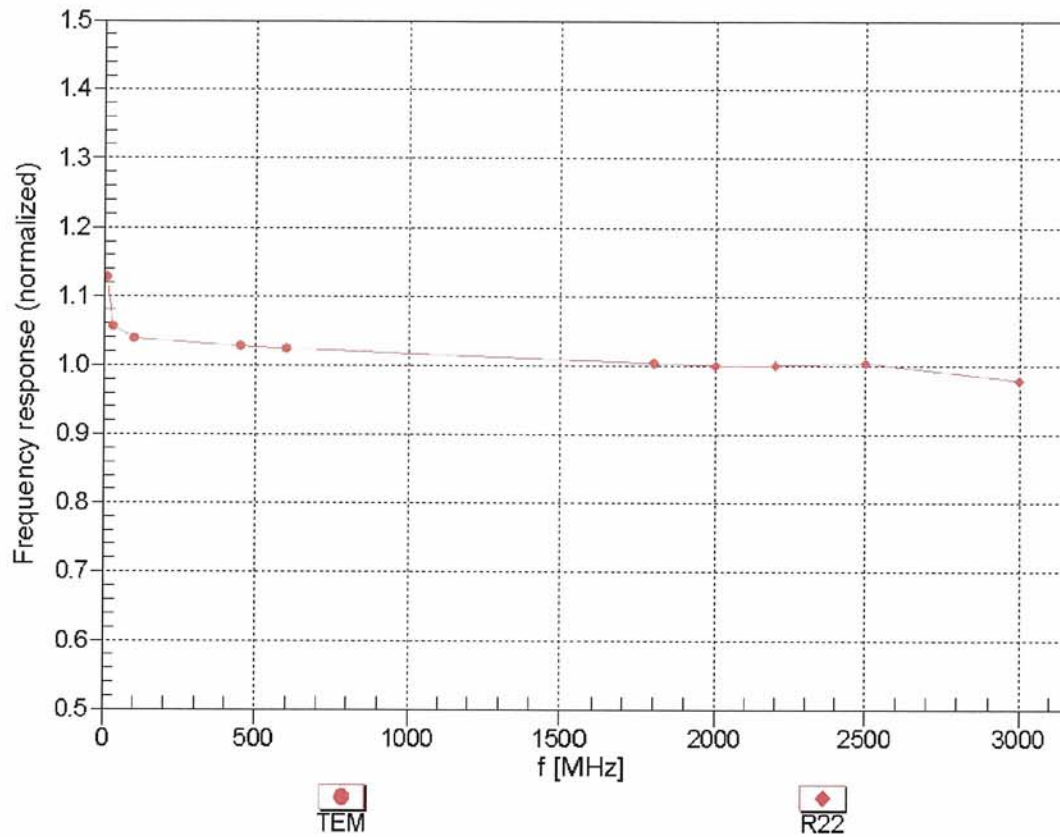
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	10.39	10.39	10.39	0.04	1.00	± 13.4 %
750	55.5	0.96	9.28	9.28	9.28	0.80	0.65	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.92	8.92	8.92	0.80	0.65	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.58	7.58	7.58	0.80	0.67	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.80	0.68	± 12.0 %
2150	53.1	1.66	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.80	0.65	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.02	7.02	7.02	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
3700	51.0	3.55	6.35	6.35	6.35	0.26	1.68	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.60	1.95	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.86	3.86	3.86	0.60	1.95	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.94	3.94	3.94	0.60	1.95	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

Frequency Response of E-Field

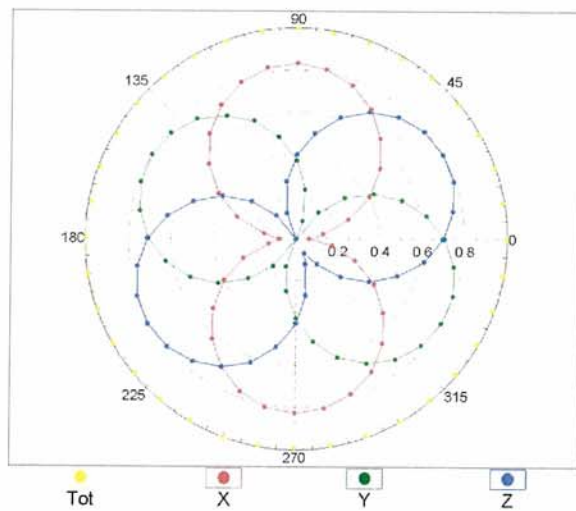
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



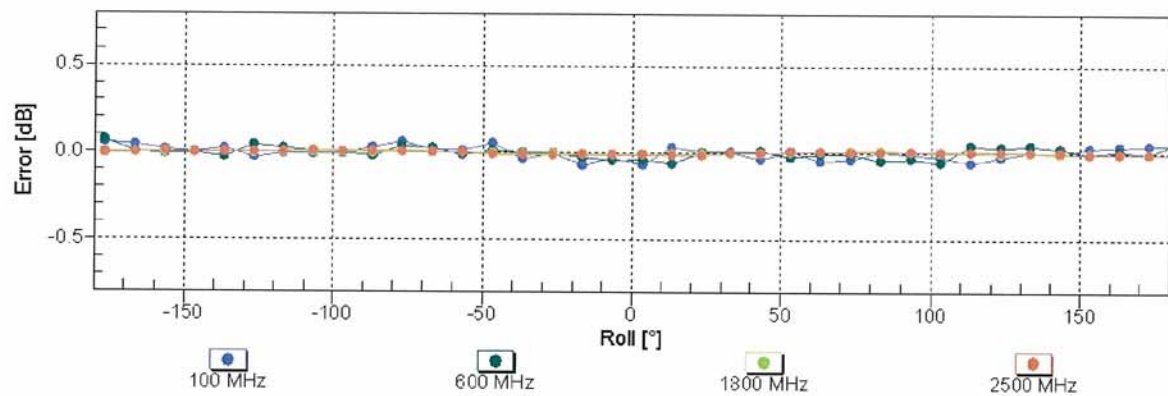
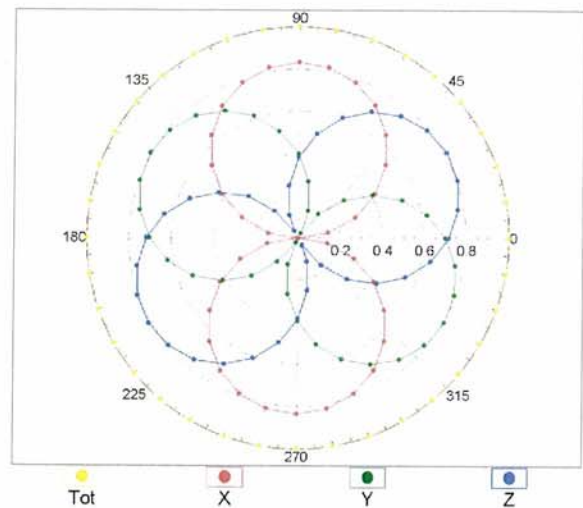
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

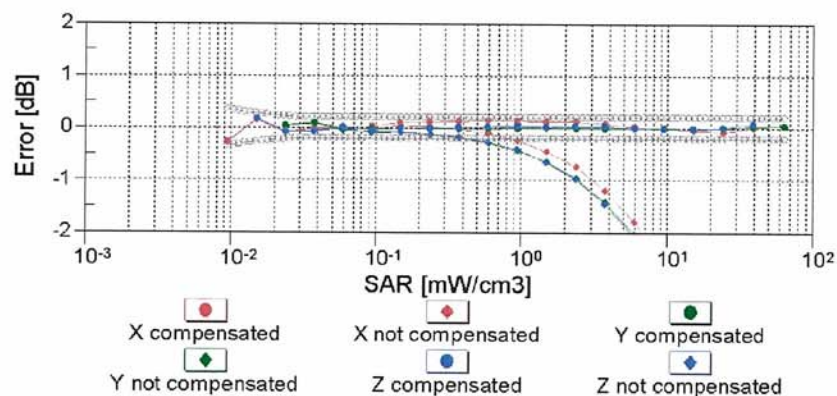
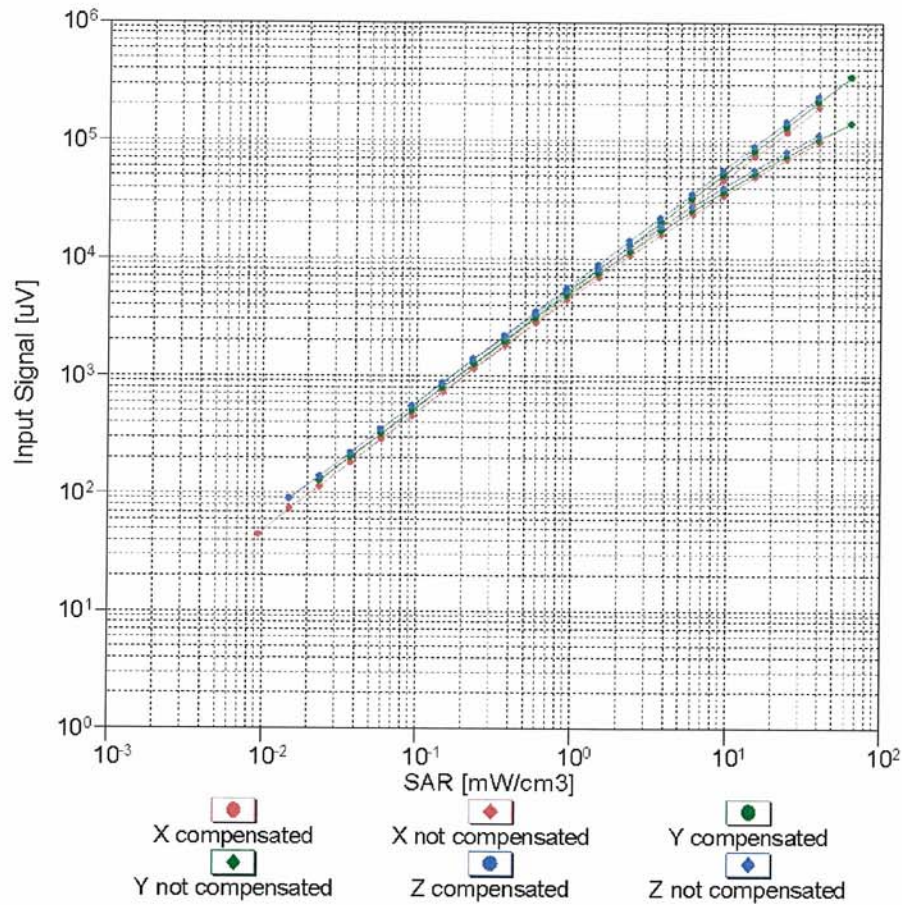


f=1800 MHz, R22



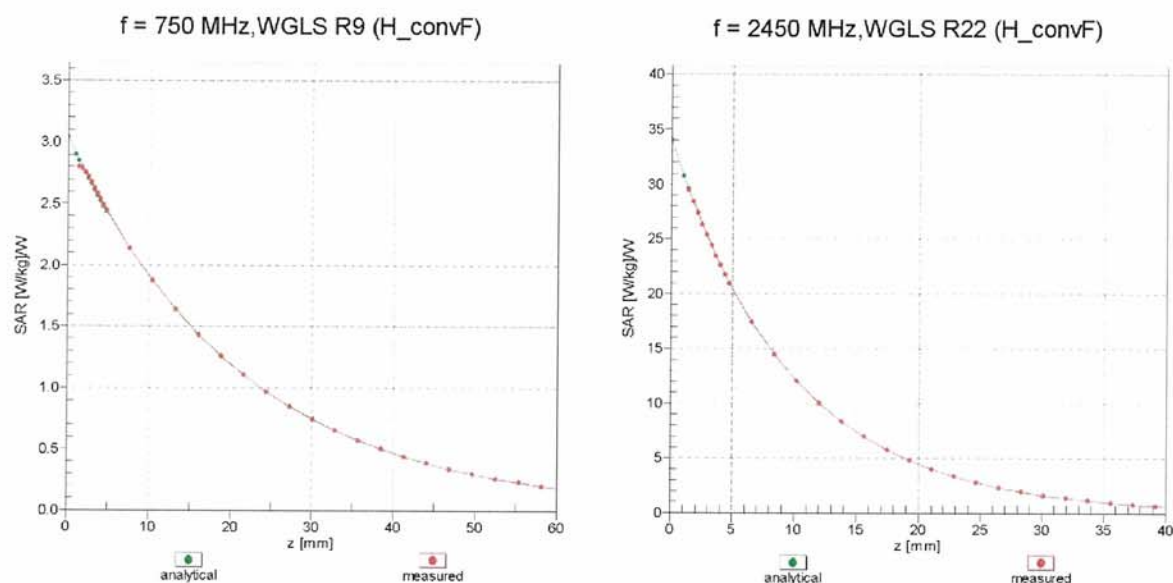
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



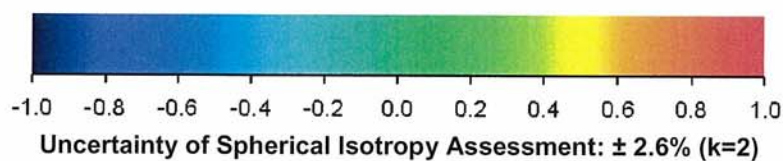
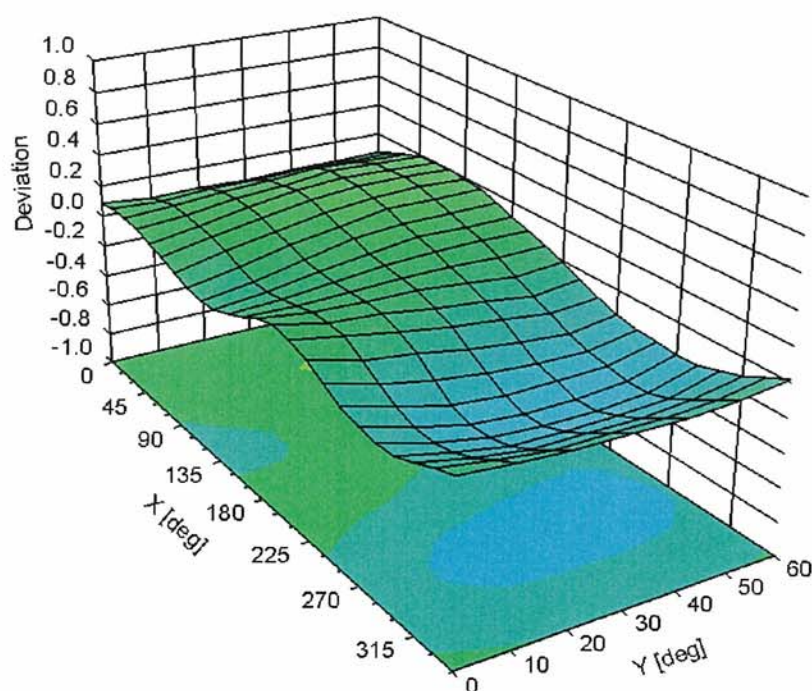
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3814

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm

Appendix 2. Measurement Methods

A.2.1. Evaluation Procedure

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) evaluation was performed in the following manner:

- a) (i) The evaluation was performed in an applicable area of the phantom depending on the type of device being tested. For devices worn about the ear during normal operation, both the left and right ear positions were evaluated at the centre frequency of the band at maximum power. The side, which produced the greatest SAR, determined which side of the phantom would be used for the entire evaluation. The positioning of the head worn device relative to the phantom was dictated by the test specification identified in section 3.1 of this report.

(ii) For body worn devices or devices which can be operated within 20 cm of the body, the flat section of the SAM phantom was used were the size of the device(s) is normal. for bigger devices and base station the 2mm Oval phantom is used for evaluation. The type of device being evaluated dictated the distance of the EUT to the outer surface of the phantom flat section.
- b) The SAR was determined by a pre-defined procedure within the DASY4 software. The exposed region of the phantom was scanned near the inner surface with a grid spacing of 20mm x 20mm or appropriate resolution.
- c) A 5x5x7 matrix was performed around the greatest spatial SAR distribution found during the area scan of the applicable exposed region. SAR values were then calculated using a 3-D spline interpolation algorithm and averaged over spatial volumes of 1 and 10 grams.
- d) If the EUT had any appreciable drift over the course of the evaluation, then the EUT was re-evaluated. Any unusual anomalies over the course of the test also warranted a re-evaluation.

A.2.2. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Measurements to OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C: (2001-01)

Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields

SAR measurements were performed in accordance with Appendix D of the standard FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C: 2001, IEEE 1528 and FCC KDB procedures, against appropriate limits for each measurement position in accordance with the standard. In some cases the FCC was contacted using a PBA or KDB process to ensure test is performed correctly.

The test was performed in a shielded enclosure with the temperature controlled to remain between +18.0°C and +25.0°C. The tissue equivalent material fluid temperature was controlled to give a maximum variation of $\pm 2.0^\circ\text{C}$

Prior to any SAR measurements on the EUT, system validation and material dielectric property measurements were conducted. In the absence of a detailed procedure within the specification, system validation and material dielectric property measurements were performed in accordance with Appendix C and Appendix D of FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C: 2001 and FCC KDB publication 450824.

Following the successful system validation and material dielectric property measurements, a SAR versus time sweep shall be performed within 10 mm of the phantom inner surface. If the EUT power output is stable after three minutes then the measurement probe will perform a coarse surface level scan at each test position in order to ascertain the location of the maximum local SAR level. Once this area had been established, a 5x5x7 cube of 175 points (5 mm spacing in each axis $\approx 27\text{g}$) will be centred at the area of concern. Extrapolation and interpolation will then be carried out on the 27g of tissue and the highest averaged SAR over a 10g cube determined.

Once the maximum interpolated SAR measurement is complete; the coarse scan is visually assessed to check for secondary peaks within 50% of the maximum SAR level. If there are any further SAR measurements required, extra 5x5x7 cubes shall be centred on each of these extra local SAR maxima.

At the end of each position test case a second time sweep shall be performed to check whether the EUT has remained stable throughout the test.

Appendix 3. SAR Distribution Scans

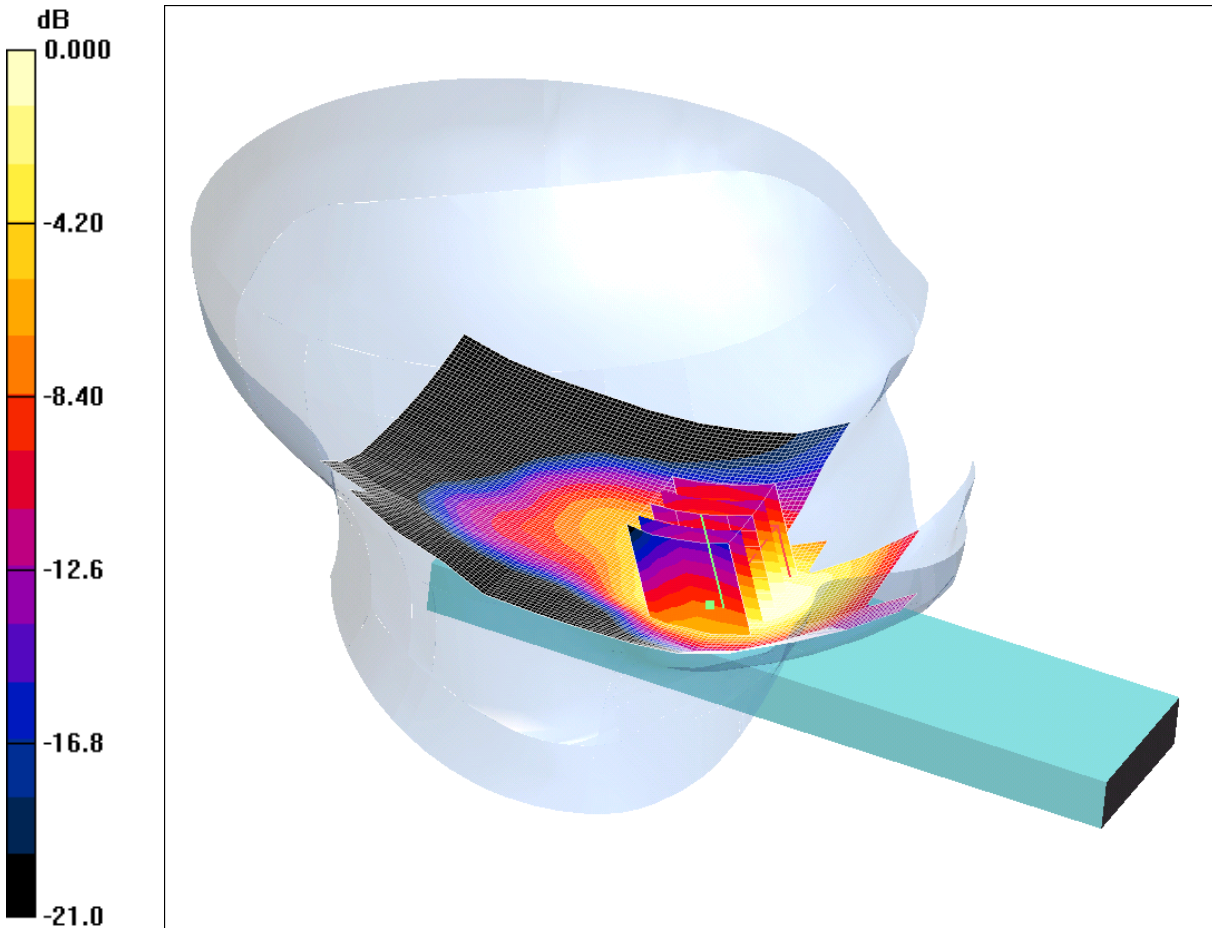
This appendix contains SAR distribution scans which are not included in the total number of pages for this report.

Scan Reference Number	Title
SCN/87154/001	Touch Left PCS CH660
SCN/87154/002	Tilt Left PCS CH660
SCN/87154/003	Touch Right PCS CH660
SCN/87154/004	Tilt Right PCS CH660
SCN/87154/005	Front of EUT Facing Phantom GPRS CH660
SCN/87154/006	Rear of EUT Facing Phantom GPRS CH660
SCN/87154/007	Rear of EUT Facing Phantom PCS CH660
SCN/87154/008	Rear of EUT Facing Phantom with PHF GPRS CH660
SCN/87154/009	System Performance Check 1900MHz Head 16 04 12
SCN/87154/010	System Performance Check 1900MHz Body 16 04 12

SCN/87154/001: Touch Left PCS CH660

Date: 16/04/2012

DUT: Panasonic Soft Bank; Type: S21CS1 (Sample #C10); Serial: 004401221227172



0 dB = 0.504mW/g

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1879.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 MHz HSL Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1879.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.78, 7.78, 7.78); Calibrated: 22/09/2011

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012

- Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1207

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

Touch Left - Middle/Area Scan (81x171x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.555 mW/g

Touch Left - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.185 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.774 W/kg

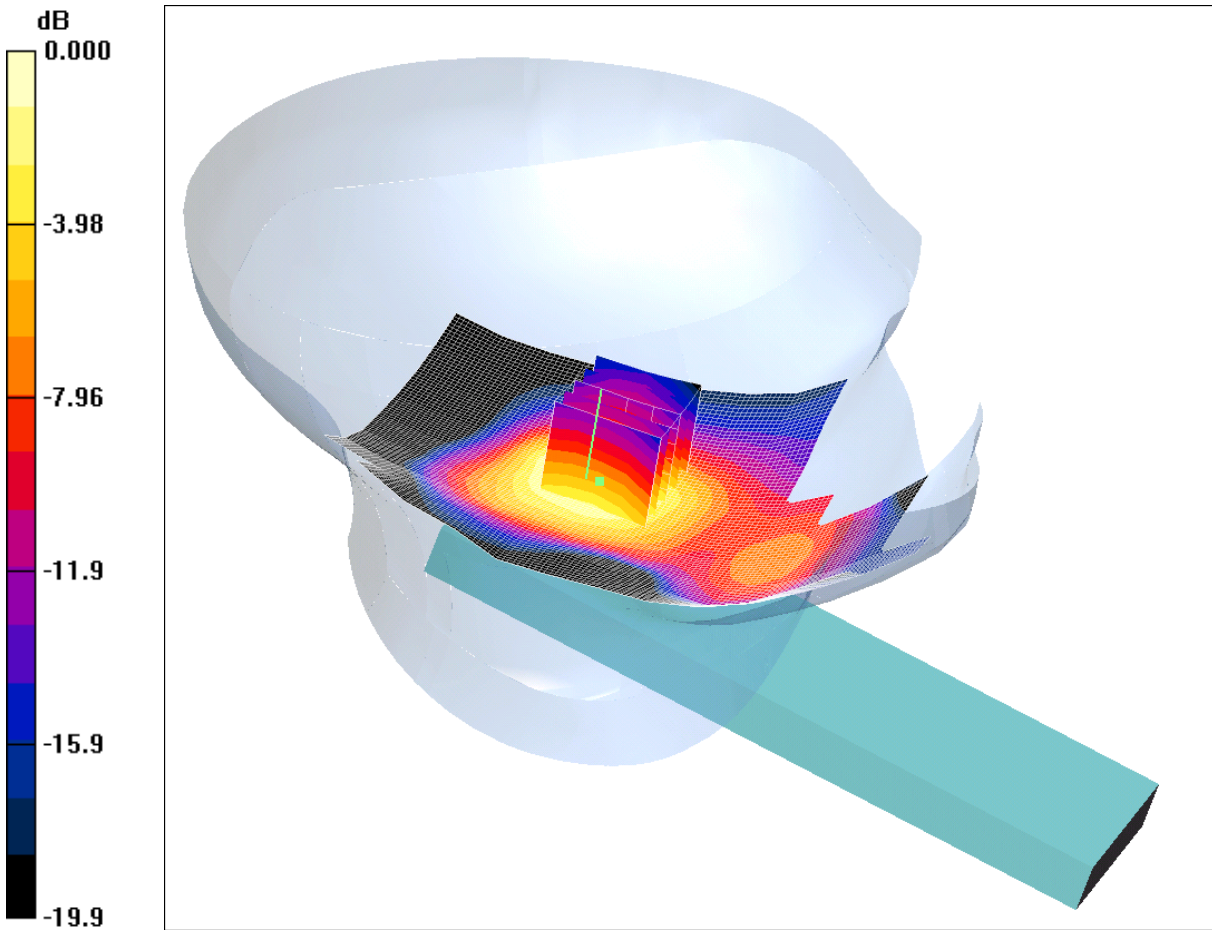
SAR(1 g) = 0.481 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.299 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.504 mW/g

SCN/87154/002: Tilt Left PCS CH660

Date: 16/04/2012

DUT: Panasonic Soft Bank; Type: S21CS1 (Sample #C10); Serial: 004401221227172



0 dB = 0.281mW/g

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1879.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 MHz HSL Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1879.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.78, 7.78, 7.78); Calibrated: 22/09/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012
- Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1207
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

Tilt Left - Middle/Area Scan (81x171x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Tilt Left - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.05 V/m; Power Drift = 0.162 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.427 W/kg

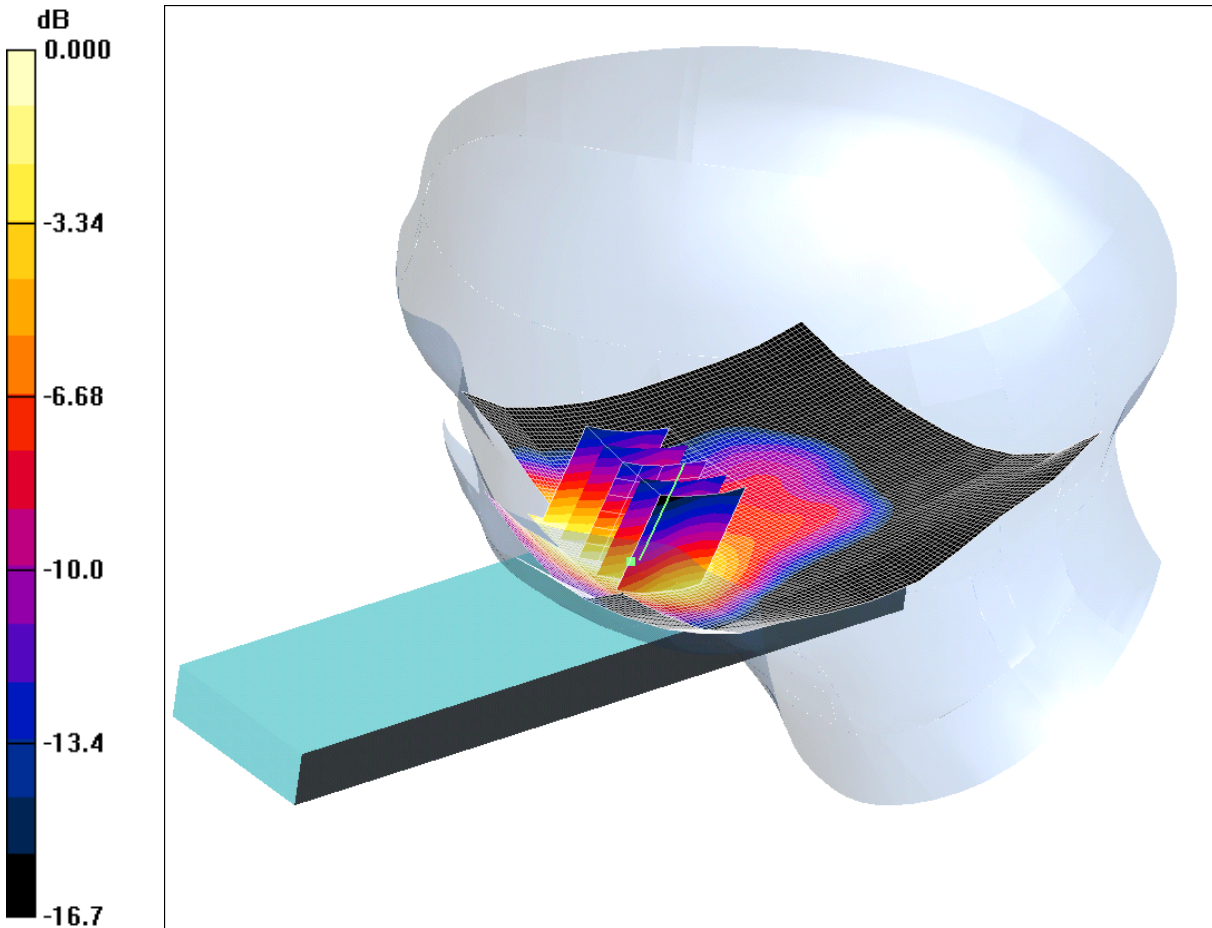
SAR(1 g) = 0.261 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.153 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.281 mW/g

SCN/87154/003: Touch Right PCS CH660

Date: 16/04/2012

DUT: Panasonic Soft Bank; Type: S21CS1 (Sample #C10); Serial: 004401221227172



0 dB = 0.678mW/g

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1879.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 MHz HSL Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1879.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.78, 7.78, 7.78); Calibrated: 22/09/2011

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012

- Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1207

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

Touch Right - Middle/Area Scan (81x171x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.724 mW/g

Touch Right - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.130 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.969 W/kg

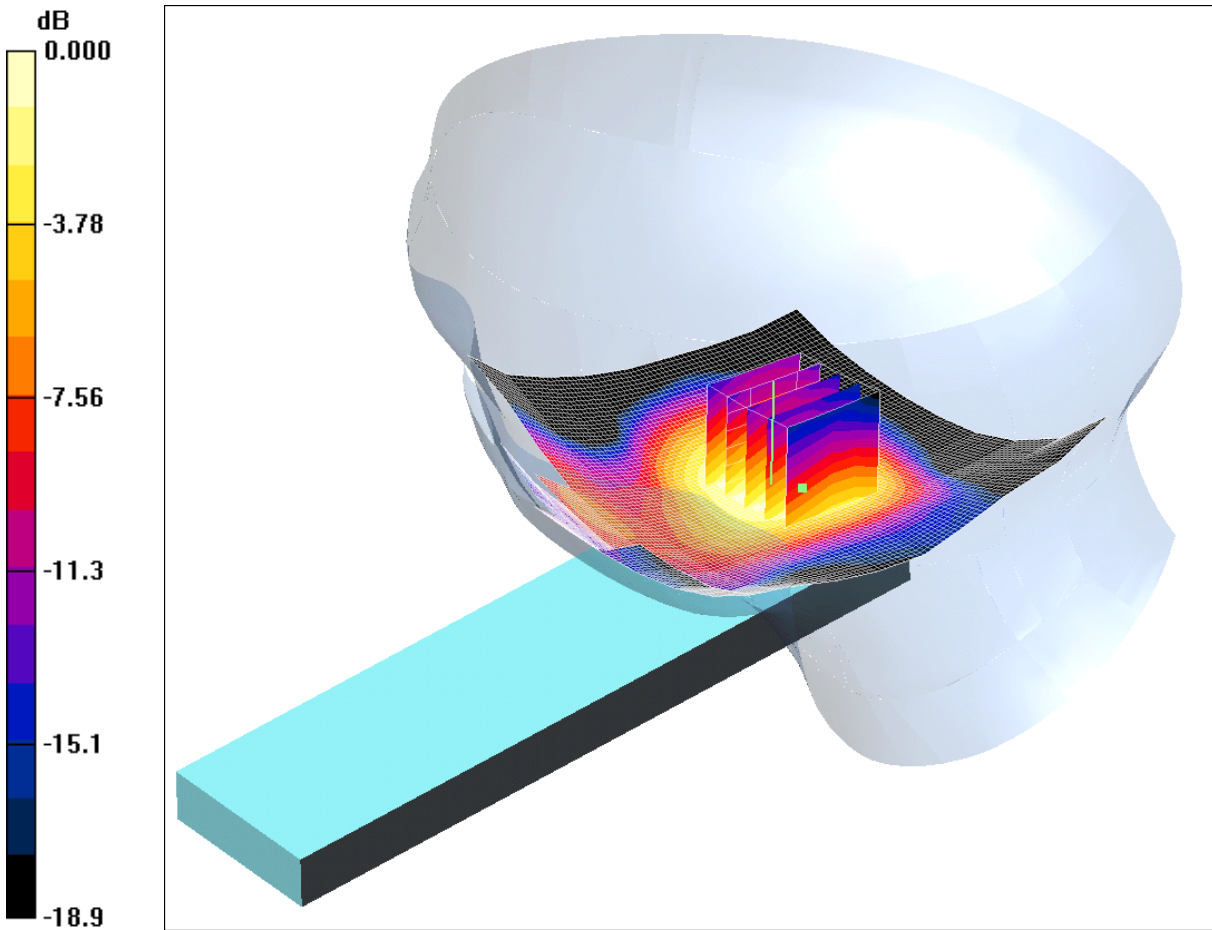
SAR(1 g) = 0.638 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.394 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.678 mW/g

SCN/87154/004: Tilt Right PCS CH660

Date: 16/04/2012

DUT: Panasonic Soft Bank; Type: S21CS1 (Sample #C10); Serial: 004401221227172



0 dB = 0.192mW/g

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1879.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 MHz HSL Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1879.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.78, 7.78, 7.78); Calibrated: 22/09/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012
- Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1207
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

Tilt Right - Middle/Area Scan (81x171x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Tilt Right - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.18 V/m; Power Drift = -0.033 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.296 W/kg

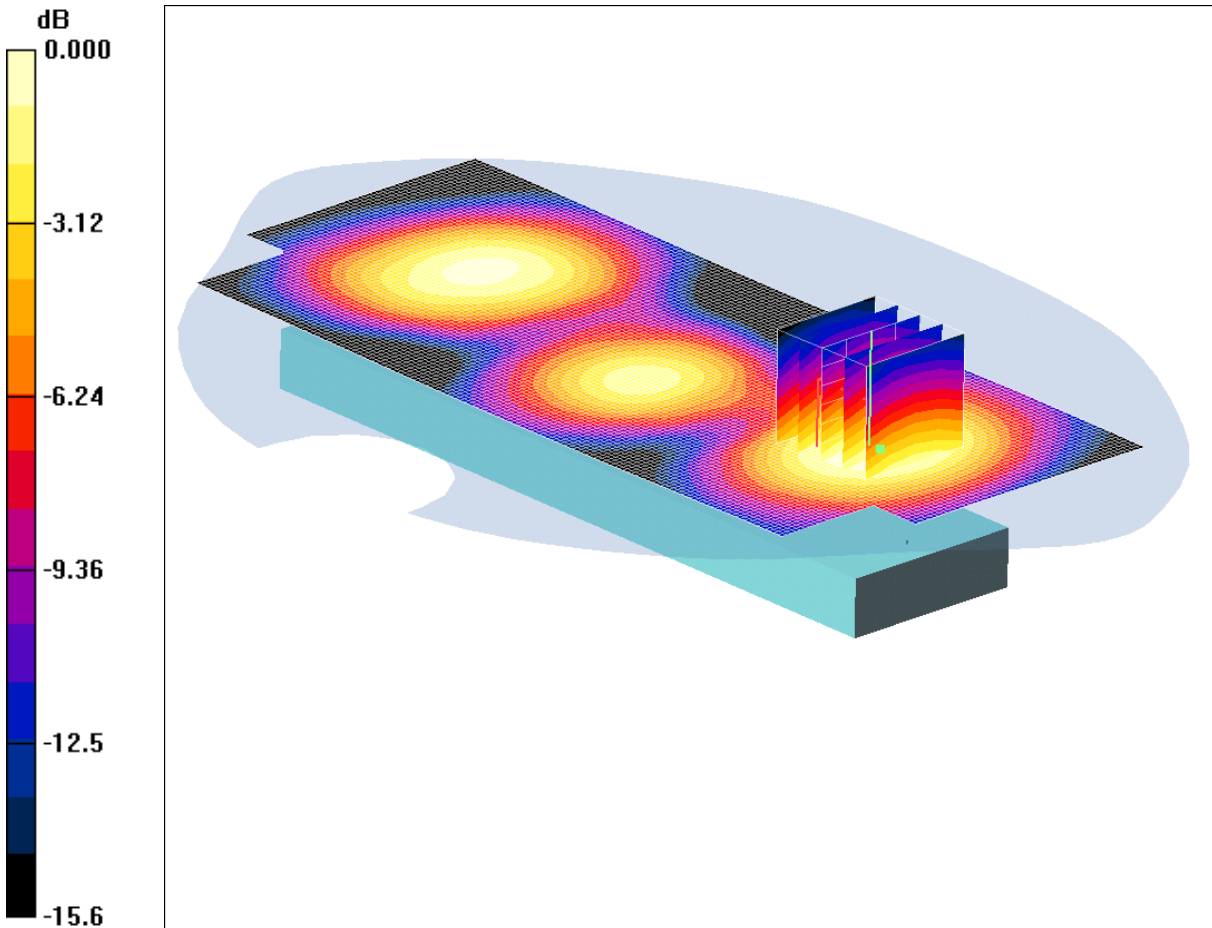
SAR(1 g) = 0.183 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.111 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.192 mW/g

SCN/87154/005: Front of EUT Facing Phantom GPRS CH660

Date: 16/04/2012

DUT: Panasonic Soft Bank; Type: S21CS1 (Sample #C10); Serial: 004401221227172



0 dB = 0.224mW/g

Communication System: GPRS 1900 2Tx; Frequency: 1879.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: 1900 MHz MSL Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1879.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.55$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 22/09/2011

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012

- Phantom: SAM 12a; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1193

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

Front of EUT Facing Phantom - Middle 2/Area Scan (71x161x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.232 mW/g

Front of EUT Facing Phantom - Middle 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) 2 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

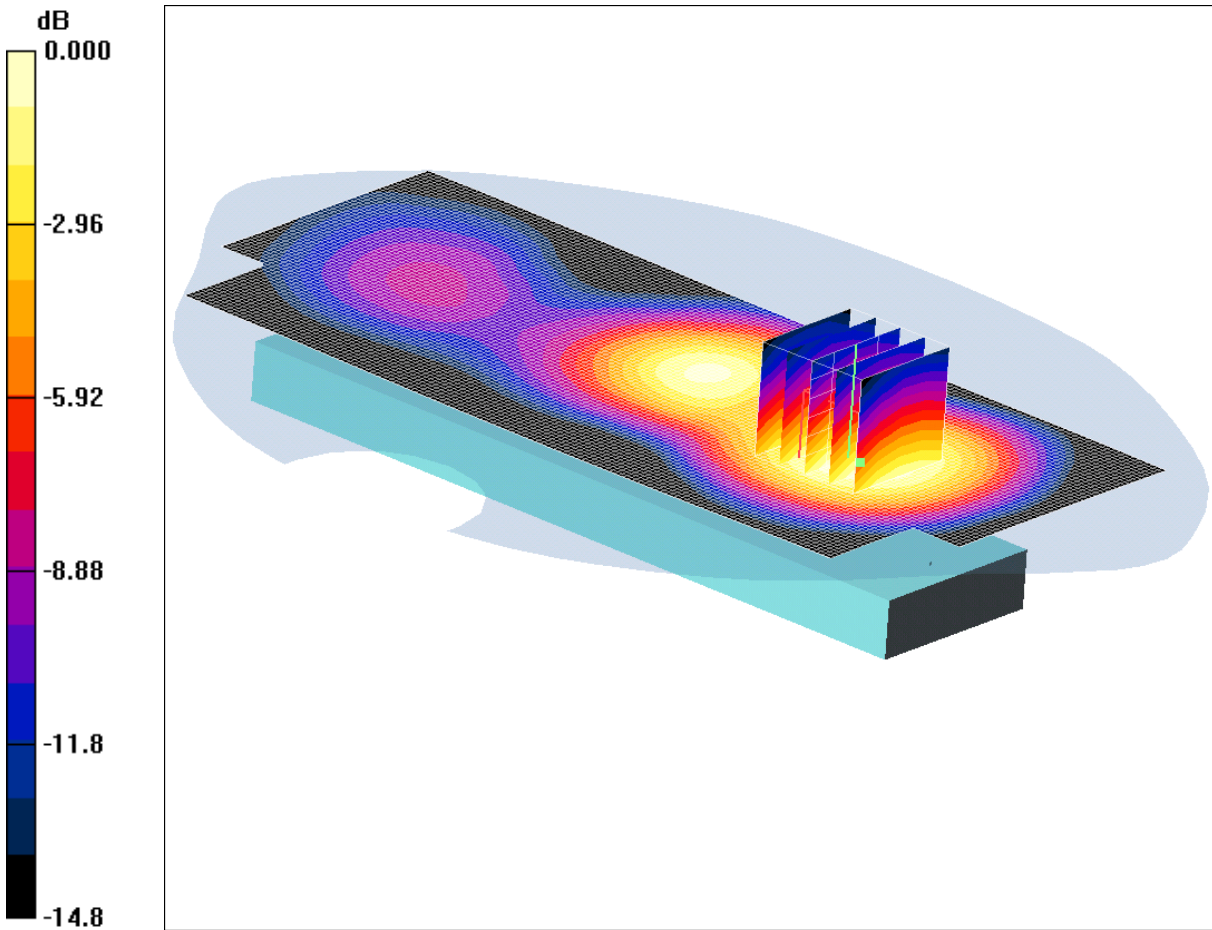
$dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 8.36 V/m; Power Drift = -0.085 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.330 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.212 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.133 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.224 mW/g

SCN/87154/006: Rear of EUT Facing Phantom GPRS CH660**Date: 16/04/2012****DUT: Panasonic Soft Bank; Type: S21CS1 (Sample #C10); Serial: 004401221227172**

0 dB = 0.326mW/g

Communication System: GPRS 1900 2Tx; Frequency: 1879.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: 1900 MHz MSL Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1879.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.55 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 22/09/2011

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012

- Phantom: SAM 12a; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1193

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

Rear of EUT Facing Phantom - Middle/Area Scan (71x161x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.334 mW/g

Rear of EUT Facing Phantom - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) 2 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.474 W/kg

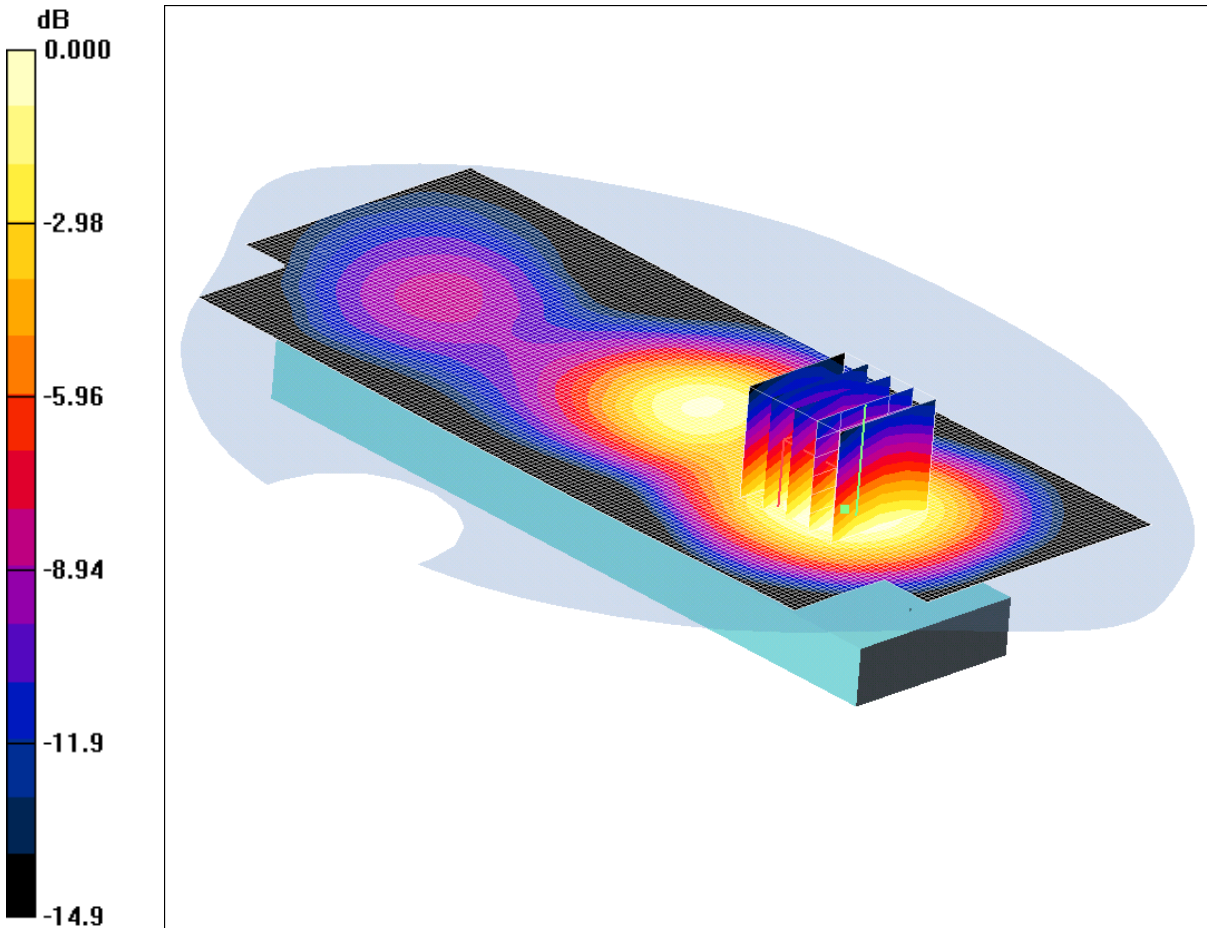
SAR(1 g) = 0.306 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.192 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.326 mW/g

SCN/87154/007: Rear of EUT Facing Phantom PCS CH660

Date: 16/04/2012

DUT: Panasonic Soft Bank; Type: S21CS1 (Sample #C10); Serial: 004401221227172



0 dB = 0.256mW/g

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1879.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 MHz MSL Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1879.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.55$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 22/09/2011

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012

- Phantom: SAM 12a; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1193

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

Rear of EUT Facing Phantom - Middle/Area Scan (71x161x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.271 mW/g

Rear of EUT Facing Phantom - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) 2 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.000 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.368 W/kg

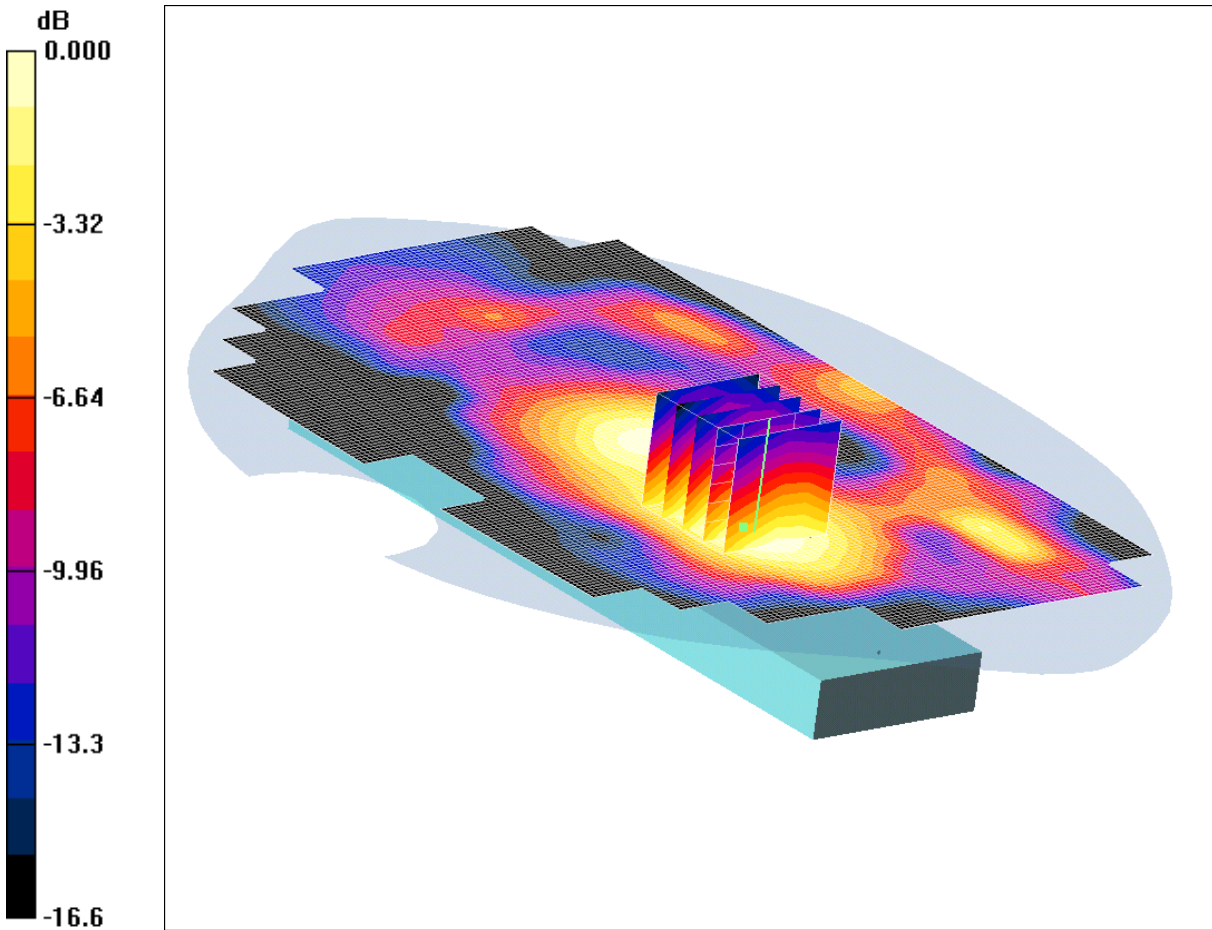
SAR(1 g) = 0.242 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.152 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.256 mW/g

SCN/87154/008: Rear of EUT Facing Phantom with PHF GPRS CH660

Date 16/04/2012

DUT: Panasonic Soft Bank; Type: S21CS1 (Sample #C10); Serial: 004401221227172



0 dB = 0.250mW/g

Communication System: GPRS 1900 2Tx; Frequency: 1879.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: 1900 MHz MSL Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1879.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.55 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 22/09/2011

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012

- Phantom: SAM 12a; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1193

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

Rear of EUT Facing Phantom with PHF- Middle/Area Scan (101x161x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.263 mW/g

Rear of EUT Facing Phantom with PHF- Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.151 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.370 W/kg

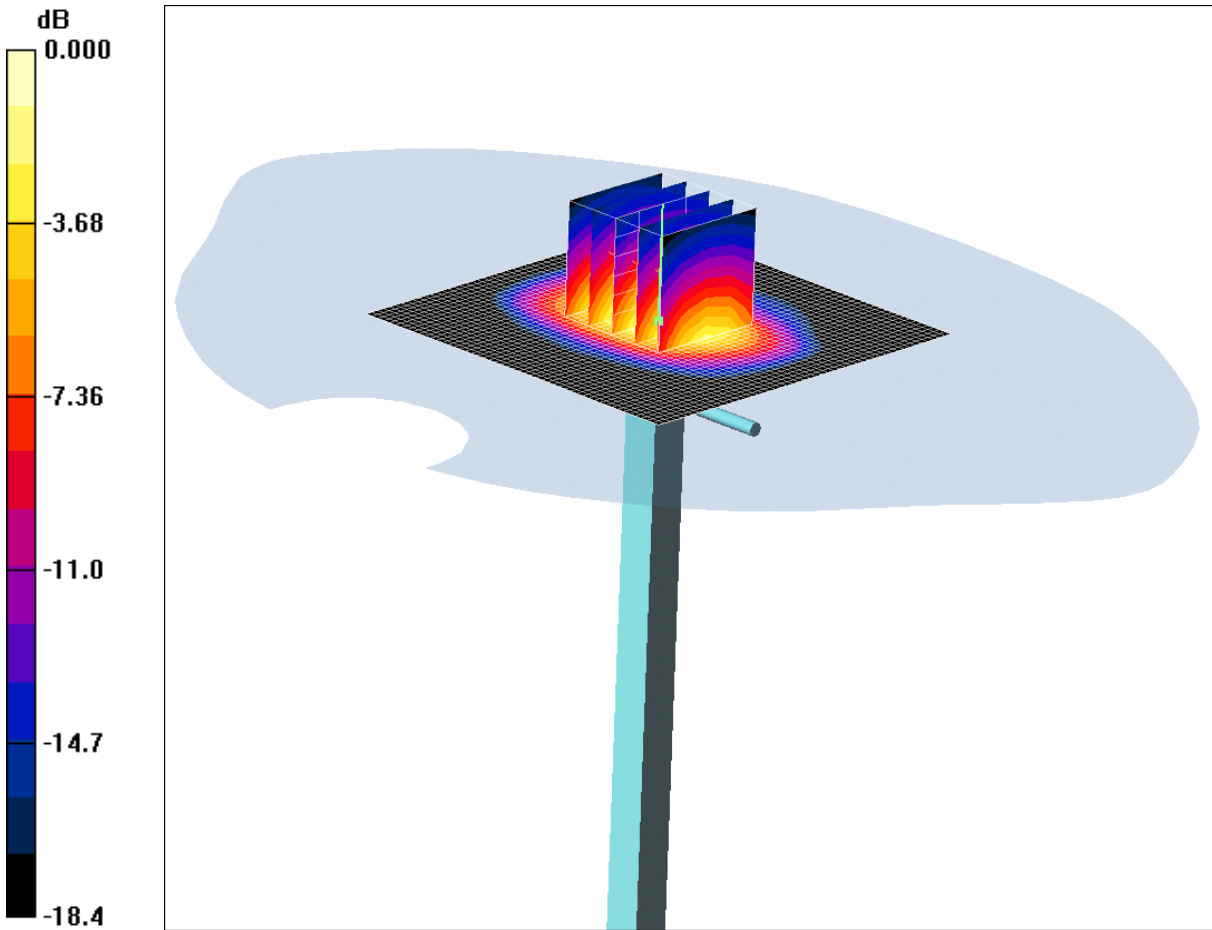
SAR(1 g) = 0.234 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.143 mW/g

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

SCN/87154/009: System Performance Check 1900MHz Head 16 04 12

Date: 16/04/2012

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: SN540



0 dB = 11.0mW/g

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 MHz HSL Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.78, 7.78, 7.78); Calibrated: 22/09/2011

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012

- Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1207

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.4 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 83.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.250 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

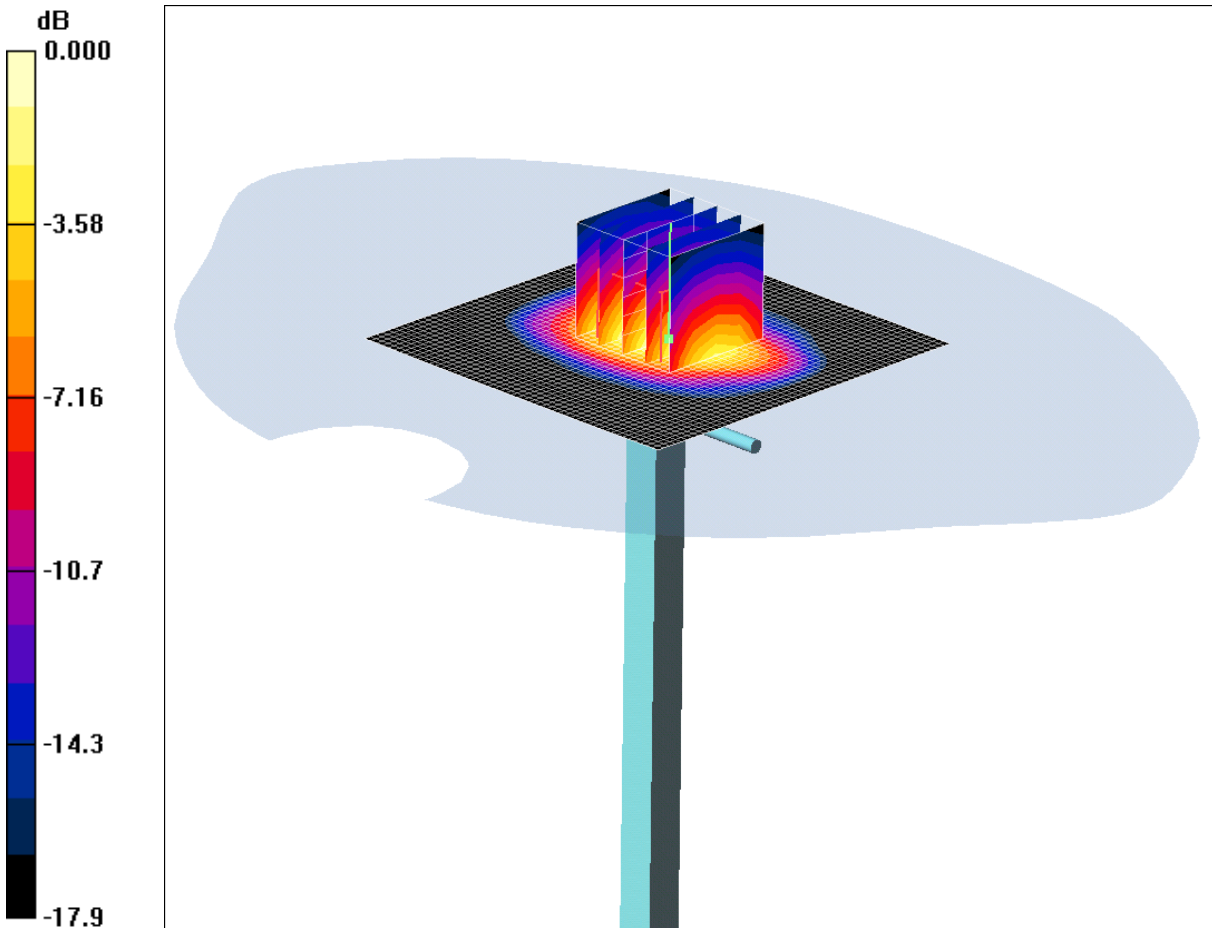
SAR(1 g) = 9.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.02 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.0 mW/g

SCN/87154/010: System Performance Check 1900MHz Body 16 04 12

Date: 16/04/2012

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: SN540



0 dB = 11.3mW/g

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 MHz MSL Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.57 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3814; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 22/09/2011

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn394; Calibrated: 26/01/2012

- Phantom: SAM 12a; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1193

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.2 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 81.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.124 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g