FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	:	**PAX Technology Limited**
EQUIPMENT	:	**Wireless POS terminal**
BRAND NAME	:	**PAX**
MODEL NAME	:	**S90 WCDMA**
MARKETING NAME	:	**S90**
FCC ID	:	**V5PS90WCDMA**
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 Apr. 19, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) 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 (SHENZHEN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager

Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager

Testing Laboratory
2353

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA330801	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Apr. 26, 2013

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **PAX Technology Limited; DUT: Wireless POS terminal; Brand Name: PAX; Model Name: S90 WCDMA; Marketing Name: S90** are as follows.

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Frequency Band	Exposure Position	Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)
GSM850	Body (0 cm Gap)	1.46	PCB	**1.46**
GSM1900	Body (0 cm Gap)	0.41		
WCDMA Band V	Body (0 cm Gap)	1.18		
WCDMA Band II	Body (0 cm Gap)	0.47		

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 (SHENZHEN) INC.
Test Site Location	No. 101, Complex Building C, Guanlong Village, Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.C. TEL:+86-755-8637-9589 FAX: +86-755-8637-959

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	PAX Technology Limited
Address	Room 2416, 24/F., Sun Hung Kai Centre, 30 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	PAX Computer Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
Address	4/F, No.3 Building, Software Park, Second Central Science-Tech Road, High-Tech industrial Park, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.C.

2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Apr. 19, 2013
Date of End during the Test	Apr. 19, 2013

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
EUT	Wireless POS terminal
Brand Name	PAX
Model Name	S90 WCDMA
Marketing Name	S90
FCC ID	V5PS90WCDMA
TX Frequency	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz
Antenna Type	PCB Antenna
HW Version	S90-XXX-XX3-0XXX
SW Version	S90 PED 3.1
Uplink Modulations	GSM/GPRS: GMSK EDGE: GMSK / 8PSK WCDMA (Rel 99): QPSK HSDPA (Rel 6): QPSK NFC : ASK
EUT Stage	Production Unit

Remark:
1. The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.
2. Voice call is not supported.

3.2 Maximum RF output power among production units

Mode	GSM 850	GSM 1900
	Average power(dBm)	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	33.5	30
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	33.5	30
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	31	30
EDGE (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS1	33.5	30
EDGE (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS1	30.5	30
EDGE (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – MCS1	29	27
EDGE (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – MCS1	27.6	26
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5	28	26.5
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5	28	26.5
EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots) – MCS5	28	26
EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots) – MCS5	28	26

Mode	WCDMA Band V	WCDMA Band II
	Average power(dBm)	
RMC 12.2k	22	23
HSDPA Subtest-1	22	22.5
HSDPA Subtest-2	22	22.5
HSDPA Subtest-3	22	22.5
HSDPA Subtest-4	22	22.5

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 v05
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02
- FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01
- 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 ℃
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.

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:

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

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

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

$$\mathbf{SAR} = \mathbf{C}\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}\mathbf{T}}{\boldsymbol{\delta}\mathbf{t}}\right)$$

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

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

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

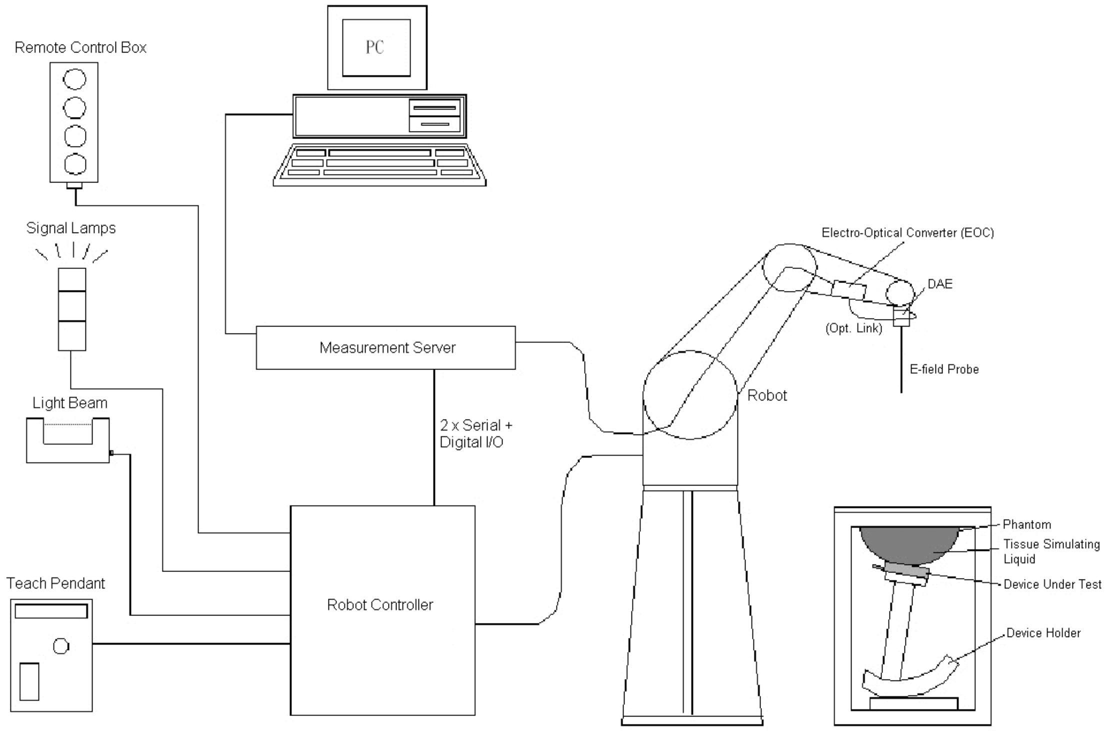


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

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
- Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming 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 µW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/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 ± 10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25dB. 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

<ELI4 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm

Fig 5.6 Photo of ELI4 Phantom

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.6 Device Holder

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

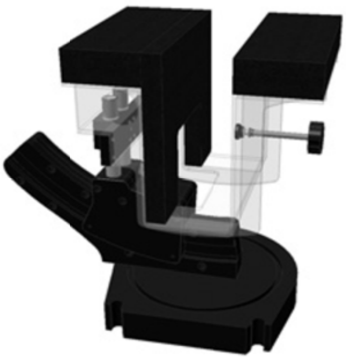


Fig 5.7 Laptop Extension Kit

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	σ
	- 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：

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

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：

E-field Probes：$\mathbf{E_i} = \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{V_i}}{\mathbf{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}}$

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

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

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

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

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

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	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1303	Nov. 22, 2012	Nov. 21, 2013
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3819	Nov. 26, 2012	Nov. 25, 2013
SPEAG	ELI Phantom	QDOVA002AA	TP-1149	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Base Station	E5515C	MY50267224	Dec. 29, 2011	Dec. 28, 2013
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46106933	Aug. 31, 2012	Aug. 30, 2013
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	May 08, 2012	May 07, 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	101400	Jun. 01, 2012	May 31, 2013

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY 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 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.

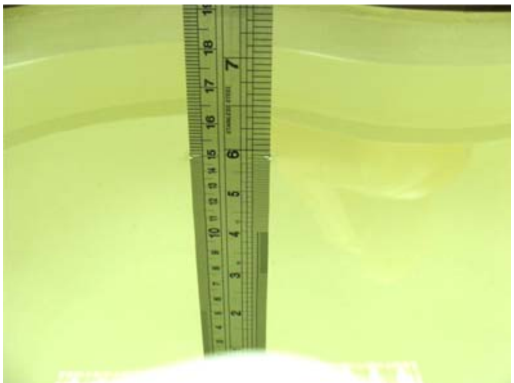


Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

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
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

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. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Body	21.8	1.007	57.654	0.97	55.2	3.81	4.45	±5	Apr. 19, 2013
1900	Body	21.7	1.532	52.397	1.52	53.3	0.79	-1.69	±5	Apr. 19, 2013

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. SAR System Verification

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:

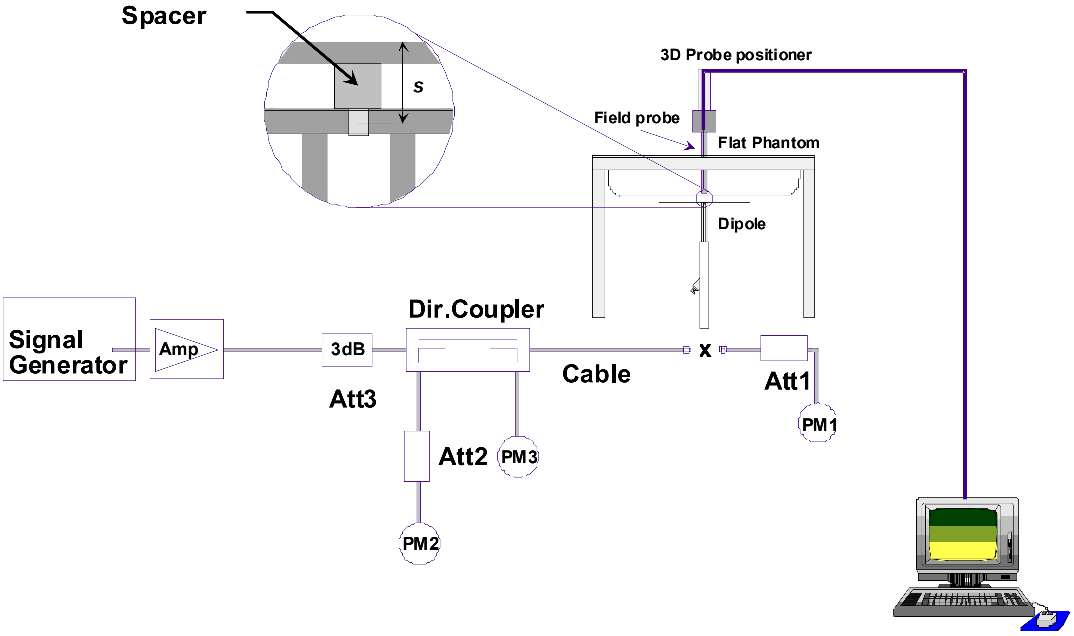


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

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 (W/kg)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Apr. 19, 2013	835	Body	250	9.42	2.44	9.76	3.61
Apr. 19, 2013	1900	Body	250	41.8	10.4	41.6	-0.48

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

8. EUT Testing Position

This EUT was tested in one different position. It is back of the EUT with phantom 0 cm gap, as illustrated below; please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

8.1 Body Position

(a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad 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 0 cm.

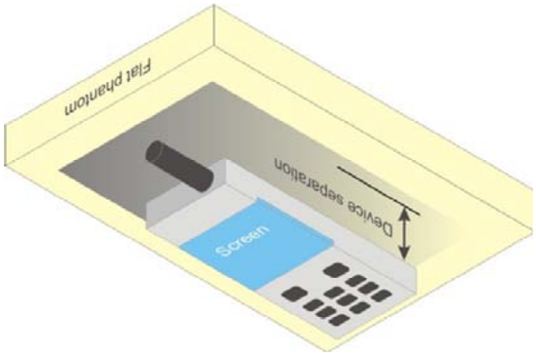


Fig 8.1 Illustration for Body Position

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) 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.

<SAR measurement>

(a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, 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 form 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.

For any secondary peaks found in the area scan which are within 2 dB of the maximum peak and are not within this zoom scan, the zoom scan should be repeated

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>$\leq$ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\leq$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\leq$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\geq$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\geq$ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\geq$ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\geq$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">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.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq$ 1.4 W/kg, $\leq$ 8 mm, $\leq$ 7 mm and $\leq$ 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.</td></tr>
</table>

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 DASY, 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 DASY 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)

<GSM Conducted Power>

Note: Per KDB 447498 D01v05, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	128	189	251	128	189	251
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	824.2	836.4	848.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.71	33.12	32.73	23.71	24.12	23.73
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	32.70	33.10	32.72	23.70	24.10	23.72
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	30.21	30.54	30.18	24.21	24.54	24.18
EDGE (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS1	32.70	33.04	32.67	23.70	24.04	23.67
EDGE (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS1	30.17	30.49	30.13	24.17	24.49	24.13
EDGE (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – MCS1	28.03	28.53	28.32	23.77	24.27	24.06
EDGE (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – MCS1	27.18	27.56	27.47	24.18	24.56	24.47
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5	27.21	27.60	27.27	18.21	18.60	18.27
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5	27.20	27.58	27.27	21.20	21.58	21.27
EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots) – MCS5	27.17	27.55	27.23	22.91	23.29	22.97
EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots) – MCS5	27.09	27.50	27.20	24.09	24.50	24.20

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.
The calculated method are shown as below:
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	512	661	810	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	1850.2	1880	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.59	29.21	28.91	20.59	20.21	19.91
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	29.55	29.18	28.89	20.55	20.18	19.89
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	29.51	29.16	28.88	23.51	23.16	22.88
EDGE (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS1	29.53	29.18	28.89	20.53	20.18	19.89
EDGE (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS1	29.50	29.16	28.88	23.50	23.16	22.88
EDGE (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – MCS1	26.88	26.55	26.27	22.62	22.29	22.01
EDGE (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – MCS1	25.90	25.60	25.32	22.90	22.60	22.32
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5	26.00	25.67	25.39	17.00	16.67	16.39
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5	26.00	25.66	25.39	20.00	19.66	19.39
EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots) – MCS5	25.99	25.64	25.36	21.73	21.38	21.10
EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots) – MCS5	25.93	25.63	25.36	22.93	22.63	22.36

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.
The calculated method are shown as below:
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

Note:
1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing.
2. For Body SAR testing, GPRS should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in EDGE 4 Tx slots for GSM850 and set in GPRS 2 Tx slots for GSM1900 due to its highest frame-average power.

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
   i. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
   ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
   iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
   vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
   vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
   viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
   ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
   x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
   xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d *(SF)*	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} *(Note1, Note 2)*	CM (dB) *(Note 3)*	MPR (dB) *(Note 3)*
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 *(Note 4)*	15/15 *(Note 4)*	64	12/15 *(Note 4)*	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and Δ_{NACK} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and Δ_{CQI} = 24/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 3: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Setup Configuration

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

Note:
1. Applying the subtest setup in Table C.11.1.3 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1 V9.1.0 to Rel. 6 HSPA.
2. By design, HSDPA RF power will not be larger than RMC 12.2kbps, detailed information is included in Tune-up Procure exhibit.
3. It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSDPA subtests may differ from the specification of 3GPP, according to the chipset implementation in this model. The implementation and expected deviation are detailed in tune-up procedure exhibit.

Band		WCDMA V			WCDMA II		
TX Channel		4132	4182	4233	9262	9400	9538
Rx Channel		4357	4407	4458	9662	9800	9938
Frequency (MHz)		826.4	836.4	846.6	1852.4	1880	1907.6
3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	21.80	**21.94**	21.82	22.00	**22.44**	22.35
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	21.79	21.82	21.71	21.98	22.43	22.33
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	21.78	21.80	21.73	21.94	22.41	22.33
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	21.61	21.79	21.74	21.96	22.42	22.25
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	21.62	21.68	21.69	21.95	22.40	22.30

11. SAR Test Results

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   Scaling Factor = 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*
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel reported SAR ≤0.8W/kg, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.

11.1 Test Records for Body SAR Test

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	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)
1	GSM850	EDGE (4 Tx slots)	Back	0	189	836.4	27.56	27.6	1.009	-0.08	1.290	1.302
2	GSM850	EDGE (4 Tx slots)	Back	0	128	824.2	27.18	27.6	1.102	-0.08	0.755	0.832
3	**GSM850**	**EDGE (4 Tx slots)**	**Back**	**0**	**251**	**848.8**	**27.47**	**27.6**	**1.030**	**-0.11**	**1.420**	**1.463**
7	**GSM1900**	**GPRS (2 Tx slots)**	**Back**	**0**	**512**	**1850.2**	**29.51**	**30**	**1.119**	**-0.10**	**0.365**	**0.409**

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	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)
4	**WCDMA Band V**	**RMC 12.2K**	**Back**	**0**	**4182**	**836.4**	**21.94**	**22**	**1.014**	**-0.14**	**1.160**	**1.176**
5	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Back	0	4132	826.4	21.8	22	1.047	0.14	0.636	0.666
6	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Back	0	4233	846.6	21.82	22	1.042	-0.15	0.896	0.934
8	**WCDMA Band II**	**RMC 12.2K**	**Back**	**0**	**9400**	**1880**	**22.44**	**23**	**1.138**	**-0.06**	**0.417**	**0.474**

11.2 Repeated SAR Measurement

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR $_{1g}$ (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported SAR $_{1g}$ (W/kg)
3	GSM850	EDGE (4 Tx slots)	Back	0	251	848.8	27.47	27.6	1.030	-0.11	1.420	1	1.463
9	GSM850	EDGE (4 Tx slots)	Back	0	251	848.8	27.47	27.6	1.030	-0.04	1.410	1.007	1.453

Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/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.

11.3 Highest SAR Plot

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 19.04.2013

03 GSM850_EDGE (4 Tx slots)_Back_0cm_Ch251

DUT: 330801

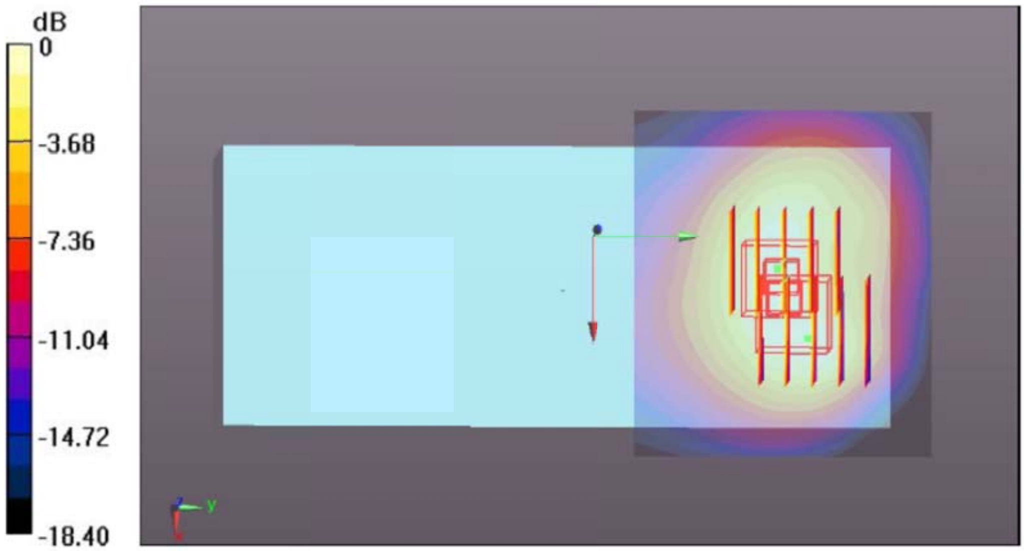
Communication System: GPRS/EDGE12; Frequency: 848.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 1.019 mho/m; ε_r = 57.516; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch251/Area Scan (71x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.90 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.000 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.191 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.420 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.903 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.84 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.000 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.210 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.390 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.863 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.87 W/kg



0 dB = 1.87 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 19.04.2013

07 GSM1900_GPRS (2 Tx slots)_Back_0cm_Ch512

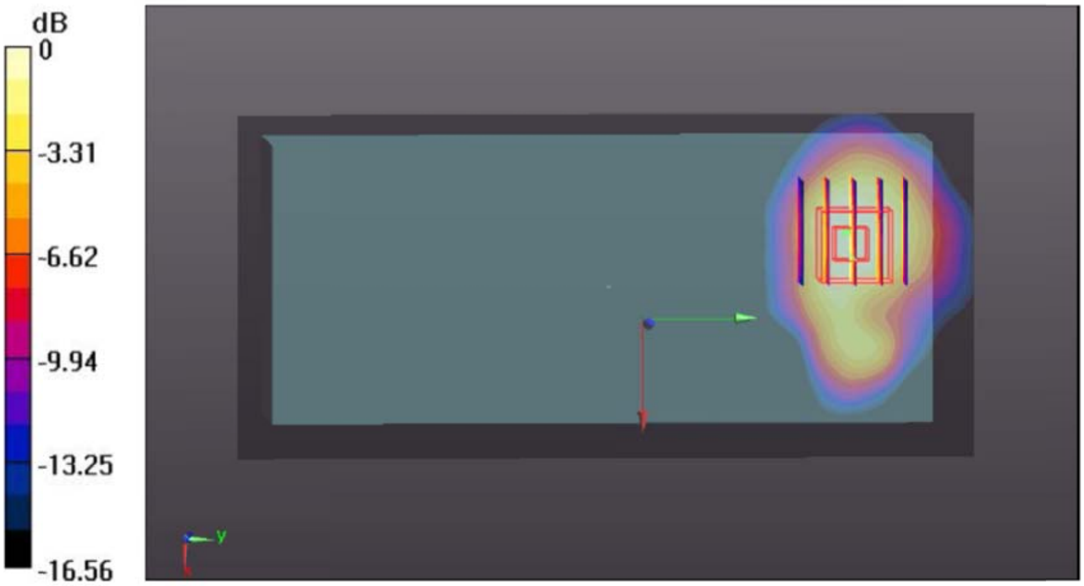
DUT: 330801

Communication System: GPRS/EDGE10; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4
Medium: MSL_1900_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.475 mho/m; ε_r = 52.577; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.7 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch512/Area Scan (71x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.572 W/kg

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 17.843 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.538 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.365 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.218 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.459 W/kg



0 dB = 0.459 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 19.04.2013

04 WCDMA Band V_RMC 12.2K_Back_0cm_Ch4182

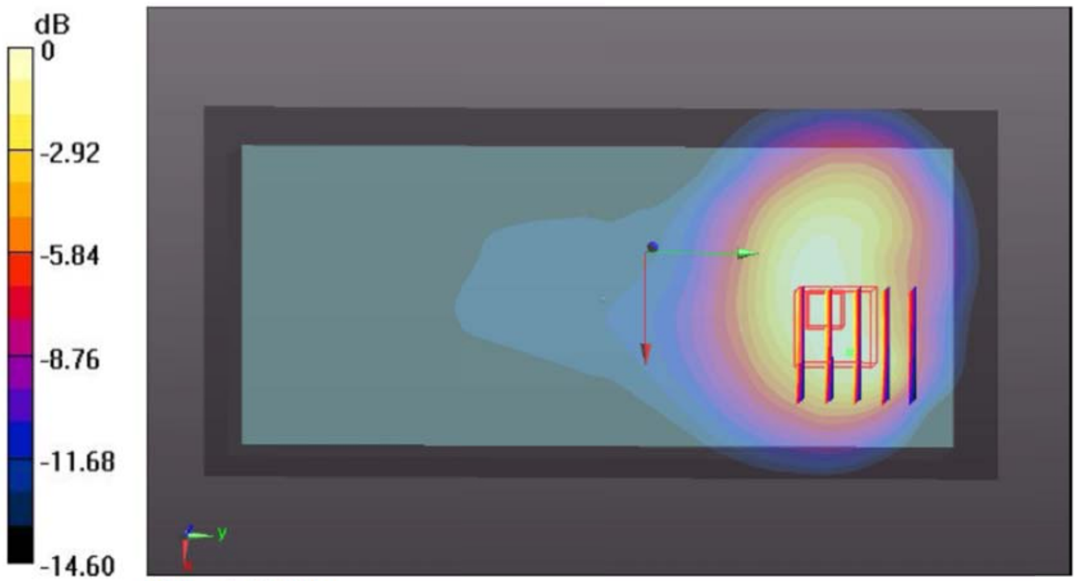
DUT: 330801

Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 836.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 836.4 MHz; σ = 1.008 mho/m; ε_r = 57.638; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature : 21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch4182/Area Scan (71x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.56 W/kg

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.028 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.895 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.160 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.726 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.59 W/kg



0 dB = 1.59 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 19.04.2013

08 WCDMA Band II_RMC 12.2K_Back_0cm_Ch9400

DUT: 330801

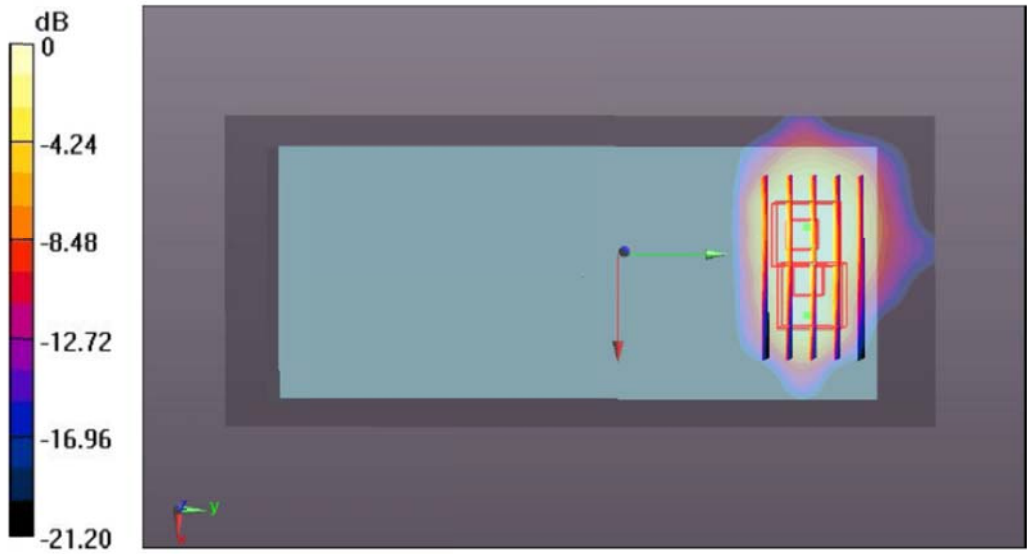
Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.509 mho/m; ε_r = 52.468; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.7 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch9400/Area Scan (71x161x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.615 W/kg

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.585 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.618 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.417 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.243 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.510 W/kg

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.585 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.571 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.333 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.160 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.481 W/kg



0 dB = 0.481 W/kg

Test Engineer： Krin Wu

12. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation 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 12.1 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 Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard 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 12.2 Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

13. 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 447498 D01 v05, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, October 2012

[7] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, “Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE”, December 2008

[8] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007

[9] 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.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 19.04.2013

System Check_Body_835MHz_130419

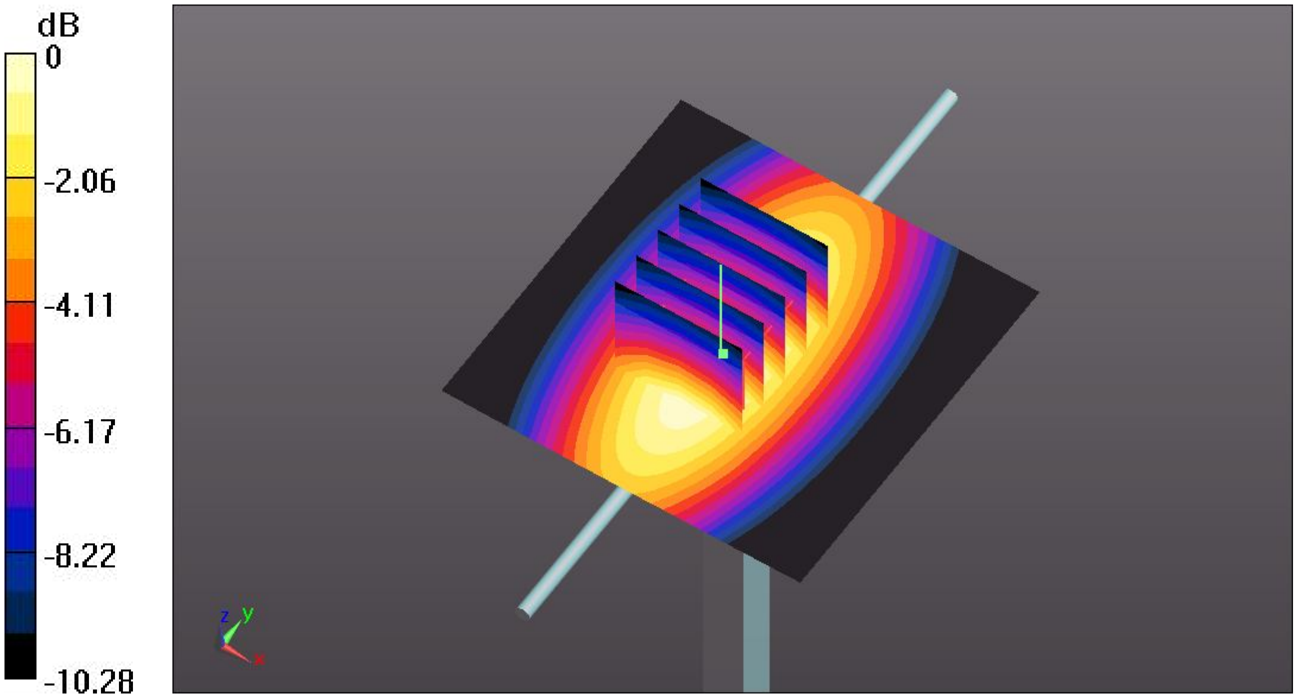
DUT: D835V2-SN: 4d091

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 1.007 mho/m; ε_r = 57.654; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.64 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 51.216 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.590 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 2.44 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.61 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.62 W/kg



0 dB = 2.62 W/kg

System Check_Body_1900MHz_130419

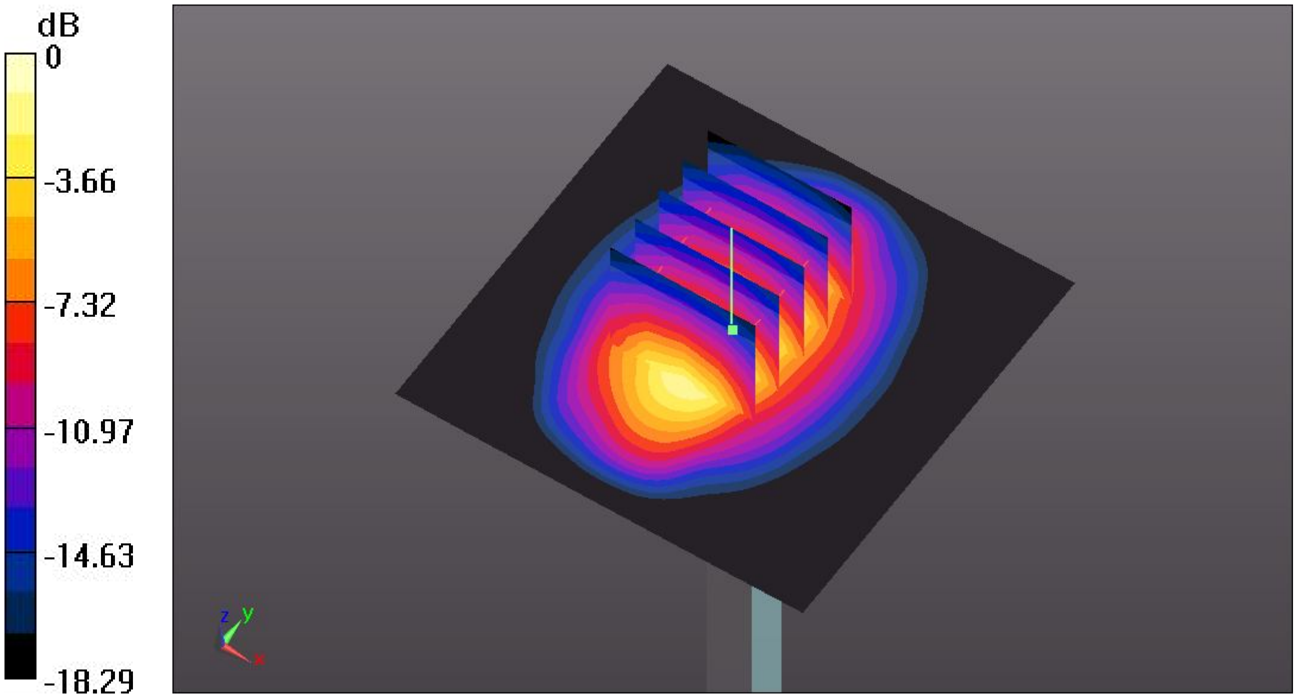
DUT: D1900V2-SN: 5d118

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.532 mho/m; ε_r = 52.397; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.7 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.7 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 86.748 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.762 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.35 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.8 W/kg



0 dB = 14.8 W/kg

Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

01 GSM850_EDGE (4 Tx slots)_Back_0cm_Ch189

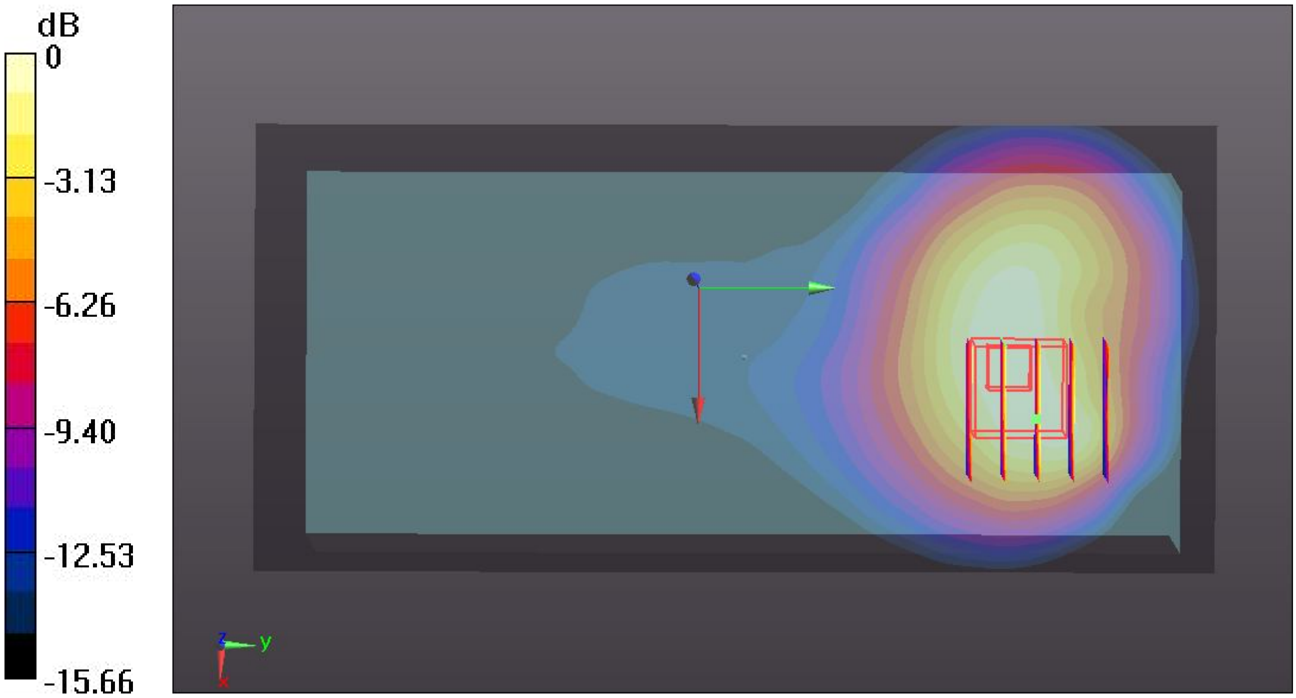
DUT: 330801

Communication System: GPRS/EDGE12; Frequency: 836.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 836.4 MHz; σ = 1.008 mho/m; ε_r = 57.638; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch189/Area Scan (71x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.74 W/kg

Ch189/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.947 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.078 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.290 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.810 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.76 W/kg



0 dB = 1.76 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab   Date: 19.04.2013

02 GSM850_EDGE (4 Tx slots)_Back_0cm_Ch128

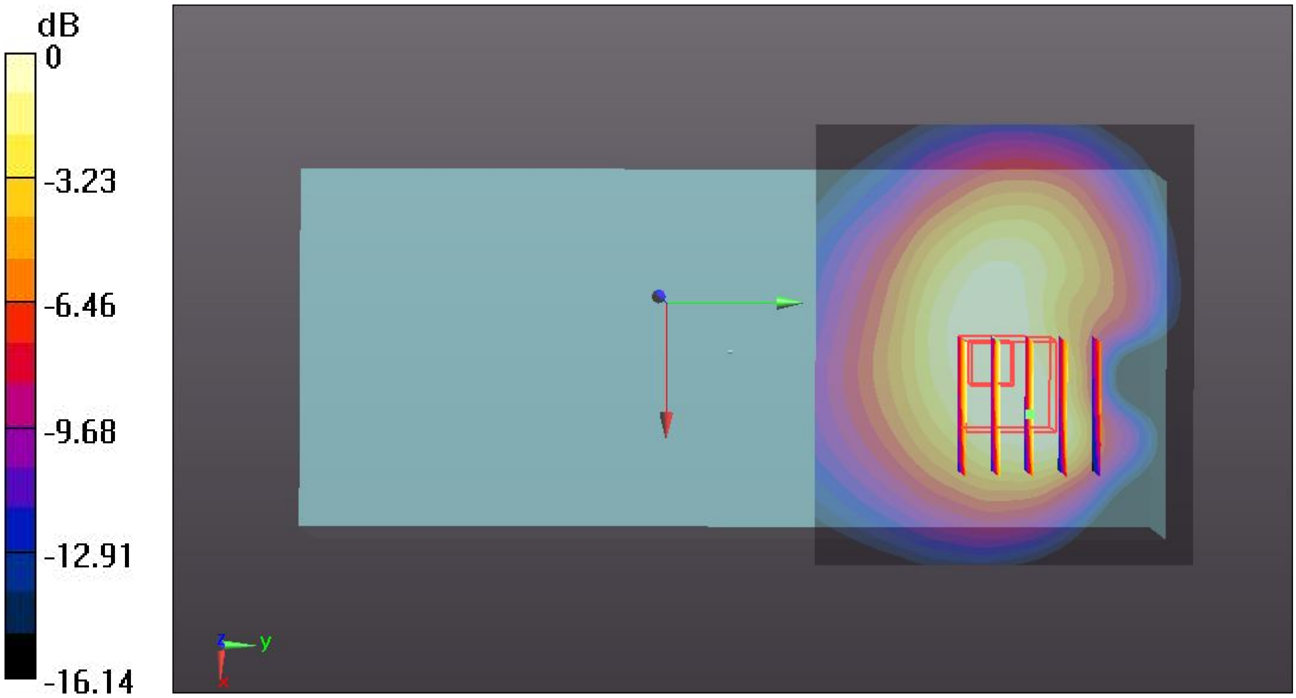
DUT: 330801

Communication System: GPRS/EDGE12; Frequency: 824.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.997 mho/m; ε_r = 57.735; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch128/Area Scan (71x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.11 W/kg

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 16.893 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.205 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.755 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.475 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.996 W/kg



0 dB = 0.996 W/kg

03 GSM850_EDGE (4 Tx slots)_Back_0cm_Ch251

DUT: 330801

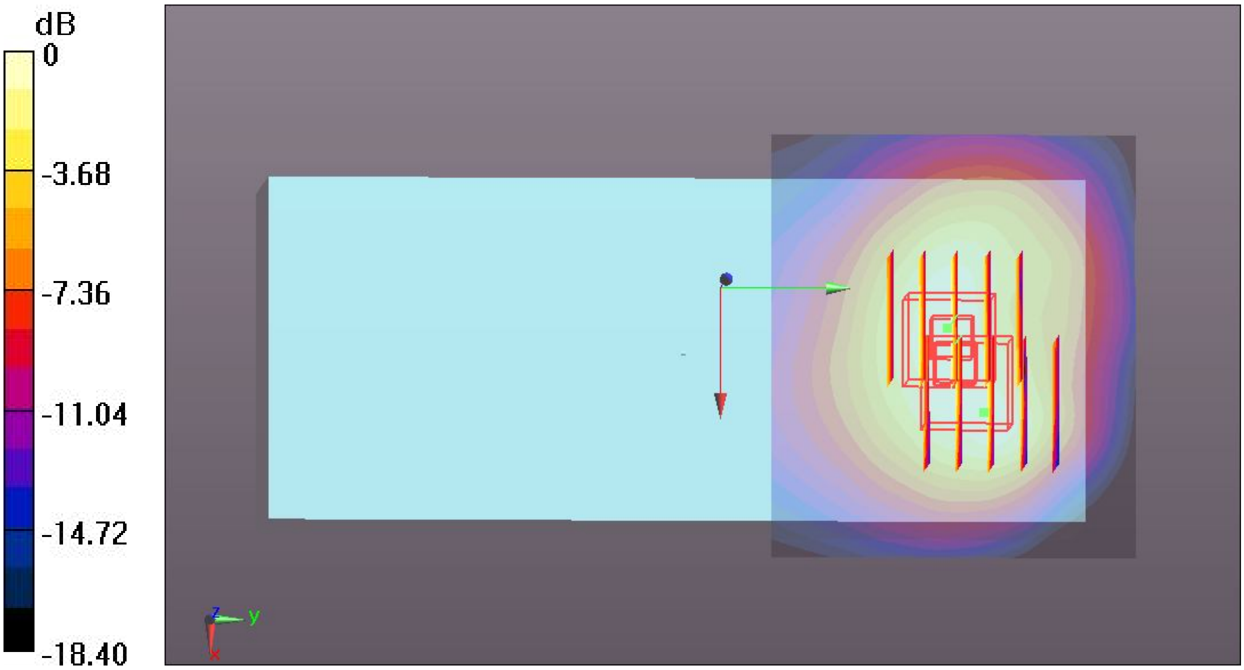
Communication System: GPRS/EDGE12; Frequency: 848.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 1.019 mho/m; ε_r = 57.516; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch251/Area Scan (71x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.90 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.000 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.191 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.420 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.903 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.84 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.000 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.210 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.390 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.863 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.87 W/kg



0 dB = 1.87 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 19.04.2013

09 GSM850_EDGE (4 Tx slots)_Back_0cm_Ch251_Repeat SAR

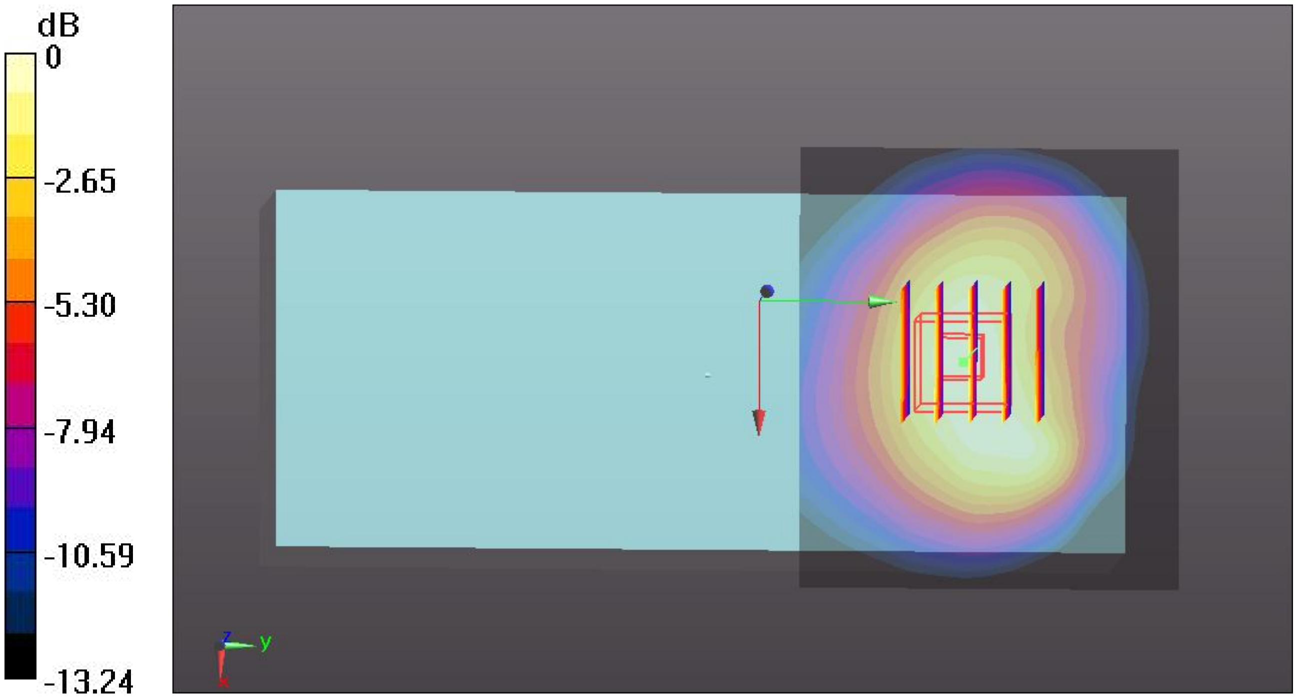
DUT: 330801

Communication System: GPRS/EDGE12; Frequency: 848.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2
Medium: MSL_35_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 1.019 mho/m; ε_r = 57.516; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch251/Area Scan (71x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.78 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.290 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.182 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.410 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.900 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.84 W/kg



0 dB = 1.84 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 19.04.2013

07 GSM1900_GPRS (2 Tx slots)_Back_0cm_Ch512

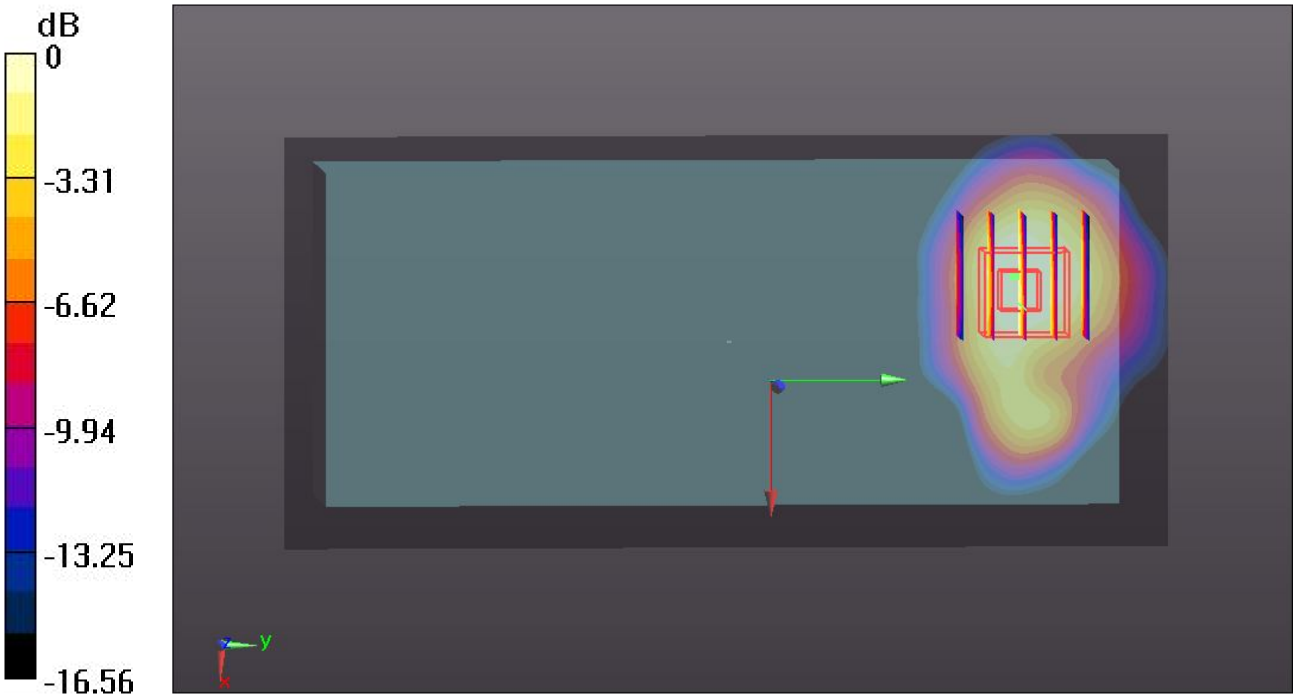
DUT: 330801

Communication System: GPRS/EDGE10; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4
Medium: MSL_1900_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.475 mho/m; ε_r = 52.577; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.7 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch512/Area Scan (71x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.572 W/kg

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 17.843 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.538 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.365 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.218 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.459 W/kg



0 dB = 0.459 W/kg

04 WCDMA Band V_RMC 12.2K_Back_0cm_Ch4182

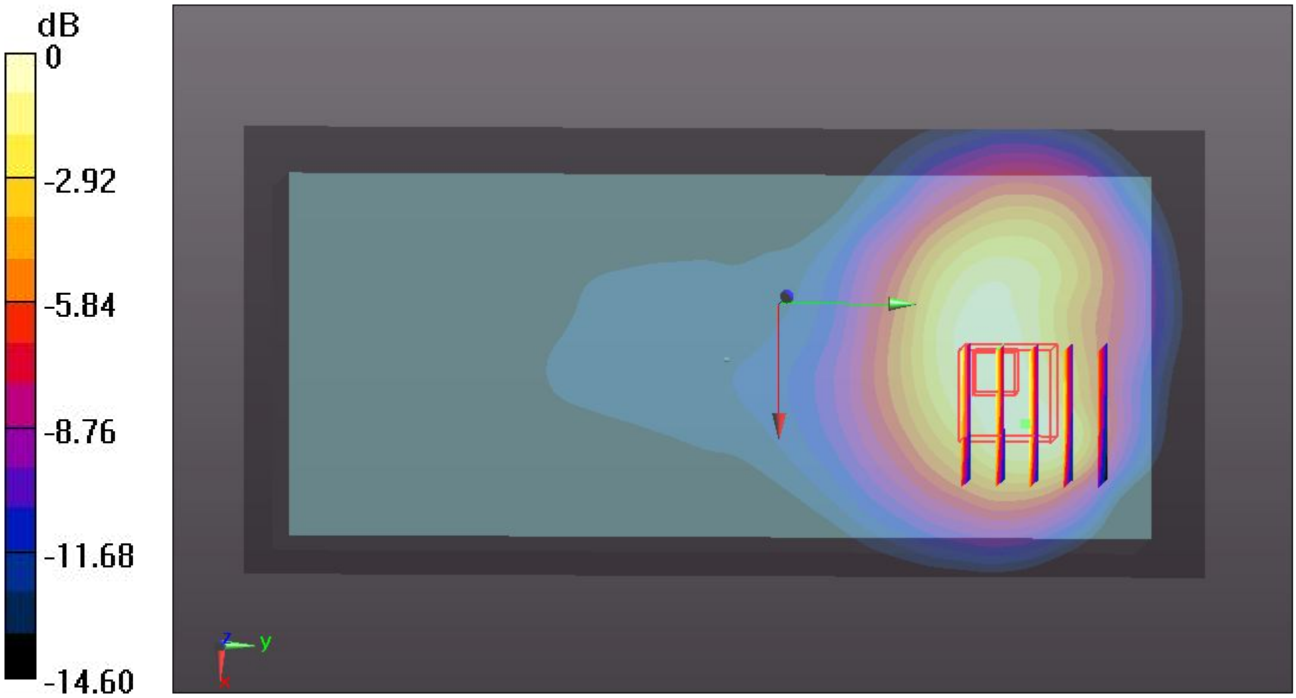
DUT: 330801

Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 836.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 836.4 MHz; σ = 1.008 mho/m; ε_r = 57.638; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch4182/Area Scan (71x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.56 W/kg

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.028 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.895 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.160 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.726 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.59 W/kg



0 dB = 1.59 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 19.04.2013

05 WCDMA Band V_RMC 12.2K_Back_0cm_Ch4132

DUT: 330801

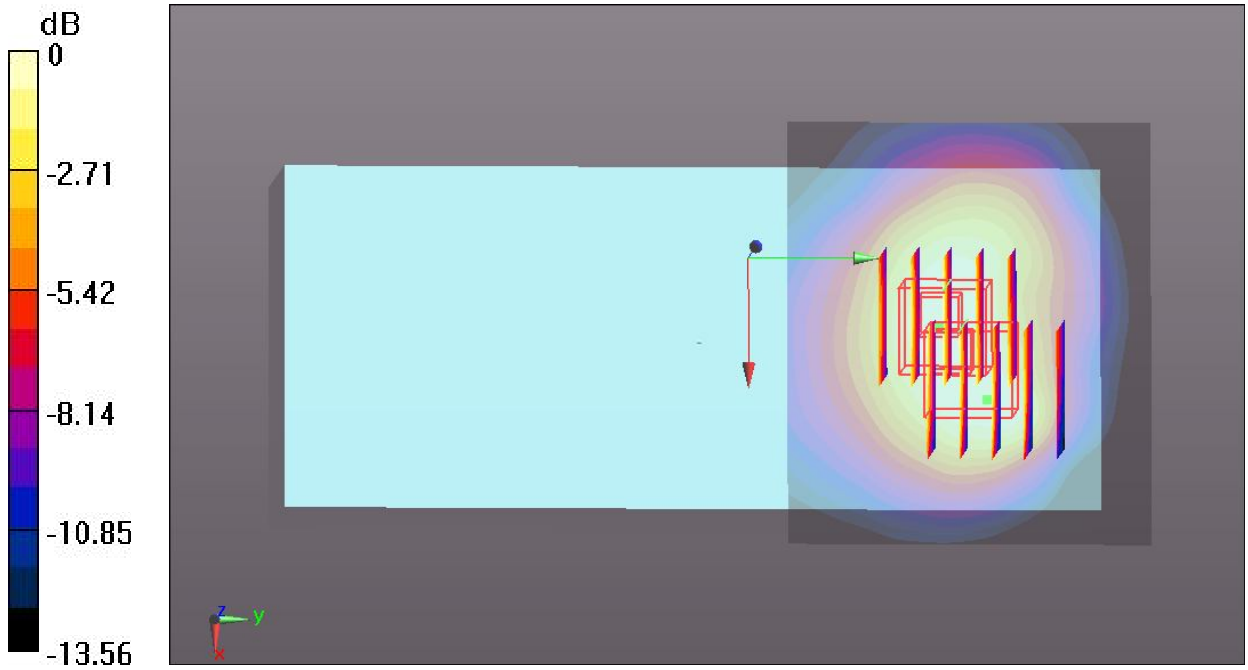
Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 826.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 826.4 MHz; σ = 0.999 mho/m; ε_r = 57.715; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch4132/Area Scan (71x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.847 W/kg

Ch4132/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 19.164 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.984 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.636 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.414 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.818 W/kg

Ch4132/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 19.164 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.962 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.624 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.395 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.798 W/kg



0 dB = 0.798 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab   Date: 19.04.2013

06 WCDMA Band V_RMC 12.2K_Back_0cm_Ch4233

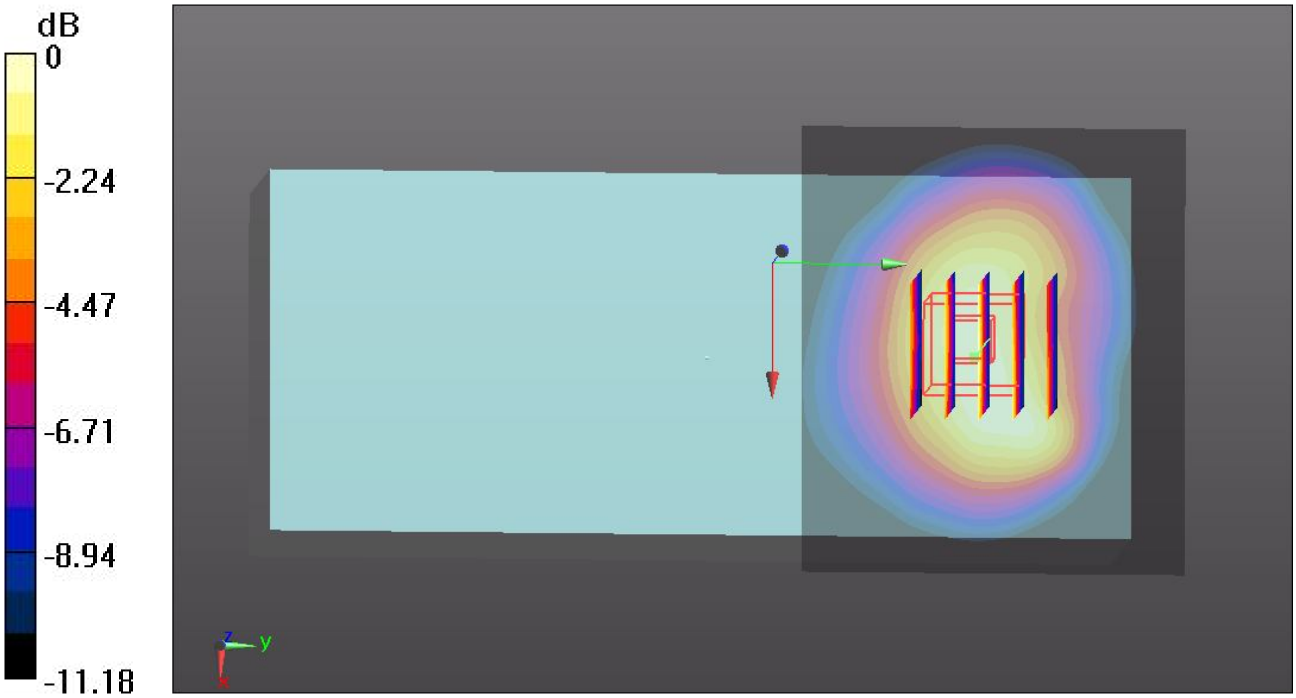
DUT: 330801

Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 846.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 847 MHz; σ = 1.018 mho/m; ε_r = 57.537; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch4233/Area Scan (71x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 W/kg

Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.060 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.404 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.896 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.561 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 W/kg



0 dB = 1.16 W/kg

08 WCDMA Band II_RMC 12.2K_Back_0cm_Ch9400

DUT: 330801

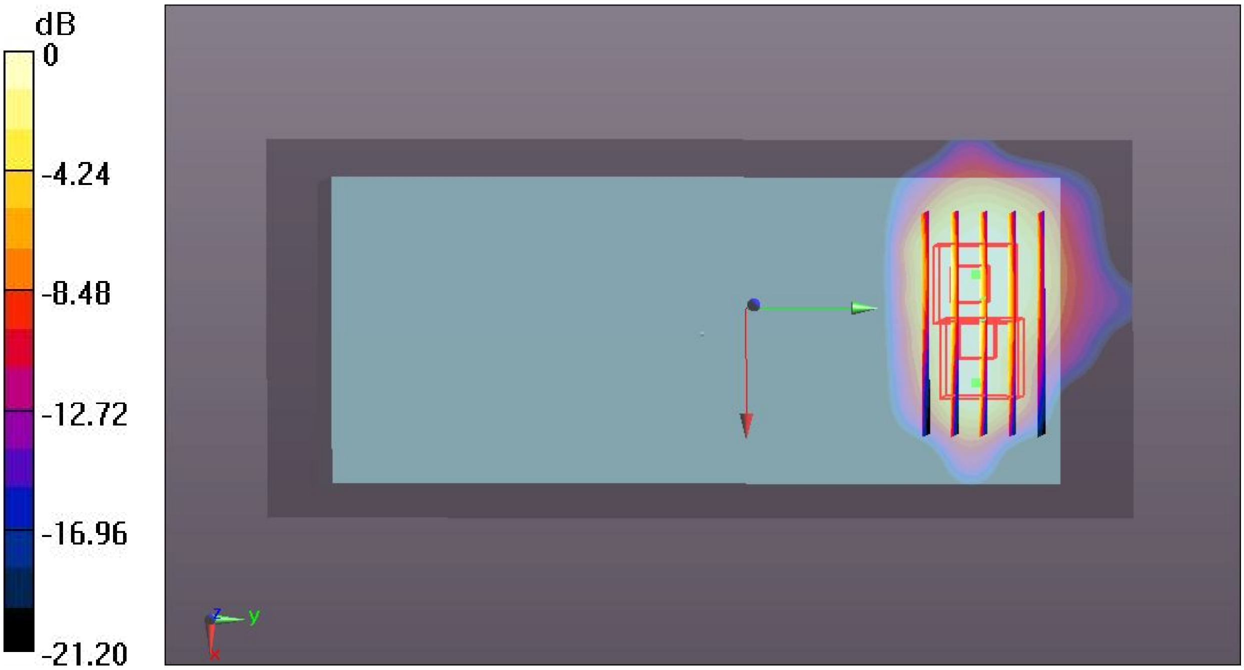
Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_130419 Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.509 mho/m; ε_r = 52.468; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.7 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch9400/Area Scan (71x161x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.615 W/kg

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.585 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.618 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.417 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.243 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.510 W/kg

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.585 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.571 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.333 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.160 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.481 W/kg



0 dB = 0.481 W/kg