SAR TEST REPORT

No. 2008SAR00023

For

Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co., Ltd.

GSM/GPRS 900/1800/1900 digital mobile phone

Xenium X500

With

Hardware Version: PR1

Software Version: C6033_PR1_V06_080429CN

FCCID: VQRCTX500

Issued Date: 2008-06-06

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Rat
DAR

No. DAT-P-114/01-01

Note:

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

Test Laboratory:

TMC Beijing, Telecommunication Metrology Center of Ministry of Information Industry
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TABLE OF CONTENT

SAR TEST REPORT

Test report No.	2008SAR00023	Date of report	June 06th, 2008
Test laboratory	TMC Beijing, Telecommunication Metrology Center of MII	Client	Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co., Ltd.
Test device	Product name: GSM/GPRS 900/1800/1900 digital mobile phone Model type: Xenium X500 Series number: 354453020000504		
Test reference documents	**EN 50360–2001**: Product standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones. **EN 50361–2001**: Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones. **ANSI C95.1–1999**: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. **IEEE 1528–2003**: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques. **OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C (Edition 01-01)**: Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits. **IEC 62209-1**: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1:Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz) **IEC 62209-2 (Draft)**: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)in the head and body for 30MHz to 6GHz Handheld and Body-Mounted Devices used in close proximity to the Body.		
Test conclusion	Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.2 of this test report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.1 of this test report. General Judgment: **Pass**		
Signature	Lu Bingsong **Deputy Director of the laboratory** (Approved for this report)	Sun Qian **SAR Project Leader** (Reviewed for this report)	Lin Xiaojun **SAR Test Engineer** (Prepared for this report)

1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	TMC Beijing, Telecommunication Metrology Center of MII
Address:	No 52, Huayuan beilu, Haidian District, Beijing,P.R.China
Postal Code:	100083
Telephone:	+86-10-62303288
Fax:	+86-10-62304793

1.2 Testing Environment

Temperature:	Min. = 15 °C, Max. = 30 °C
Relative humidity:	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance:	< 0.5 Ω

Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards.
Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.

1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Sun Qian
Test Engineer:	Lin Xiaojun
Testing Start Date:	June 04, 2008
Testing End Date:	June 04, 2008

2 Client Information

2.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co., Ltd.
Address /Post:	11 Science and Technology Road, Shenzhen Hi-tech Industrial Park Nanshan District, Shenzhen, PRC
City:	Shenzhen
Postal Code:	518057
Country:	P. R. China
Telephone:	+86-755-26633217
Fax:	+86-755-26635272

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co., Ltd.
Address /Post:	11 Science and Technology Road, Shenzhen Hi-tech Industrial Park Nanshan District, Shenzhen, PRC
City:	Shenzhen
Postal Code:	518057
Country:	P. R. China
Telephone:	+86-755-26633217
Fax:	+86-755-26635272

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

3.1 About EUT

Description:	GSM/GPRS 900/1800/1900 digital mobile phone
Model:	Xenium X500
Frequency Band:	EGSM 900/ DCS 1800
GPRS Class:	10

Picture 1: Constituents of the sample

3.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
EUT1	354453020000504	PR1	C6033_PR1_V06_080429CN

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

3.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
AE1	Travel Adapter	DSA-5W-05 FEU 050065	\	DeeVan Electronics(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd
AE2	Travel Adapter	DSA-5W-05 FUS 050065	\	DeeVan Electronics(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd
AE3	Battery	AB1720AWM	XWCH0434530	Shenzhen Xwoda Group.Co.Ltd
AE4	headset	\	\	Zhongshan Ao Kai

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

4 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

4.1 Schematic Test Configuration

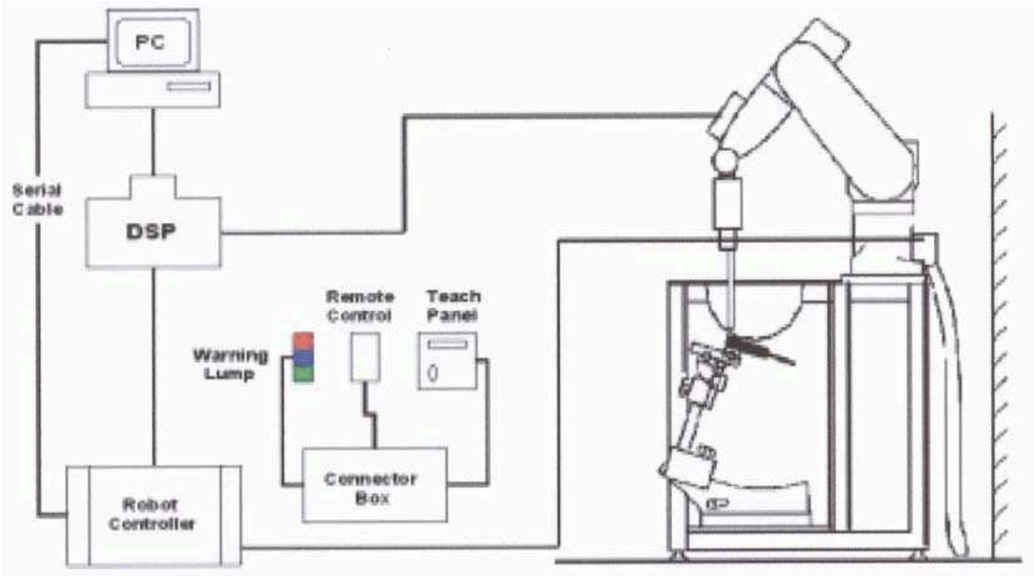
During SAR test, EUT is in Traffic Mode (Channel Allocated) at Normal Voltage Condition. A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 512, 661 and 810 respectively in the case of PCS 1900 MHz. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

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

4.2 SAR Measurement Set-up

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

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



Picture 2: SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

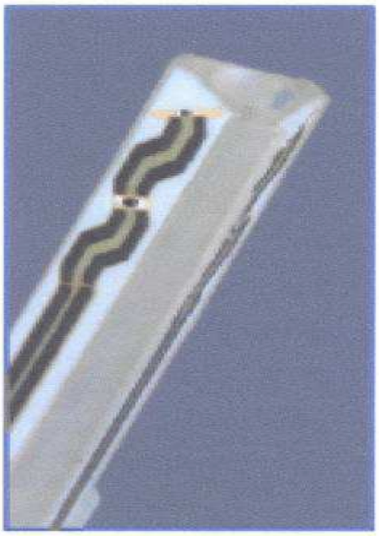
The DAE consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information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

4.3 Dasy4 E-field Probe System

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

ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber *for* surface detection System(ET3DV6 only) Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material(resistant to organic solvents, e.q., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies of 450MHz, 900MHz and 1.8GHz (accuracy±8%) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	l 0 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)



Picture 3: ET3DV6 E-field Probe

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

Picture 4: ET3DV6 E-field

4.4 E-field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

Picture 5: Device Holder

4.5 Other Test Equipment

4.5.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

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

4.5.2 Phantom

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

Shell Thickness 2±0. l mm
Filling Volume Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions 810 x l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available Special

Picture 6: Generic Twin Phantom

4.6 Equivalent Tissues

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

Table 1. Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE %	FREQUENCY 1900MHz
Water	55.242
Glycol monobutyl	44.452
Salt	0.306
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz ε=40.0 σ=1.40

Table 2. Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE %	FREQUENCY 1900MHz
Water	69.91
Glycol monobutyl	29.96
Salt	0.13
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz ε=53.3 σ=1.52

4.7 System Specifications

4.7.1 Robotic System Specifications

Specifications

Positioner: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90L

Repeatability: ±0.02 mm

No. of Axis: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor: Pentium III

Clock Speed: 800 MHz

Operating System: Windows 2000

Data Converter

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

Software: DASY4 software

Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info.
Optical uplink for commands and clock

5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEST

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

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

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

ANSI C95.1–1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

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

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

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

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

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

IEC 62209-1: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1:Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

IEC 62209-2 (Draft): Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)in the head and body for 30MHz to 6GHz Handheld and Body-Mounted Devices used in close proximity to the Body.

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

6 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

Table 3: The Ambient Conditions during EMF Test

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

7 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

7.1 Summary

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Rhode & Schwarz Digital Radio Communication tester (CMU-200) to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. This result contains conducted output power and ERP for the EUT. In all cases, the measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

7.2 Conducted Power

7.2.1 Measurement Methods

The EUT was set up for the maximum output power. The channel power was measured with Agilent Spectrum Analyzer E4440A. These measurements were done at low, middle and high channels.

7.2.2 Measurement result

Table 4: Conducted Power Measurement Results

1900MHZ	Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Channel 810 (1909.8MHz)	Channel 661 (1880MHz)	Channel 512 (1850.2MHz)
Before SAR Test	28.59	29.14	29.44
After SAR Test	28.57	29.11	29.43

7.2.3 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 8 to Table 9 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

8 TEST RESULTS

8.1 Dielectric Performance

Table 5: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 23.3 °C and relative humidity 49%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.5°C			
/	**Frequency**	**Permittivity ε**	**Conductivity σ (S/m)**
Target value	1900 MHz	40.0	1.40
Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)	1900 MHz	39.3	1.37

Table 6: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 23.3 °C and relative humidity 49%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.5°C			
/	**Frequency**	**Permittivity ε**	**Conductivity σ (S/m)**
Target value	1900 MHz	53.3	1.52
Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)	1900 MHz	52.2	1.49

8.2 System Validation

Table 7: System Validation

Measurement is made at temperature 23.3 °C, relative humidity 49%, input power 250 mW. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.5°C							
Liquid parameters		**Frequency**		**Permittivity ε**		**Conductivity σ (S/m)**	
		1900 MHz		39.3		1.37	
Verification results	**Frequency**	**Target value (W/kg)**		**Measured value (W/kg)**		**Deviation**	
		10 g Average	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**
	1900 MHz	5.09	9.73	5.27	9.91	3.3%	1.9%

Note：Target values are the data of the dipole validation results, please check Annex F for the Dipole Calibration Certificate.

8.3 Summary of Measurement Results (1900MHz)

Table 8: SAR Values (1900MHz-Head)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**Power Drift (dB)**
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	**Measurement Result (W/kg)**		
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	
Left hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency(See Fig.37)	0.137	0.281	0.007
Left hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Fig.39)	0.126	0.260	0.028
Left hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency(See Fig.41)	0.105	0.214	0.200
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency(See Fig.43)	0.166	0.340	0.045
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Fig.45)	0.151	0.310	-0.023
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency(See Fig.47)	0.123	0.253	0.103
Right hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency(See Fig.49)	0.117	0.213	-0.067
Right hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Fig.51)	0.108	0.199	0.059
Right hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency(See Fig.53)	0.088	0.166	0.028
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency(See Fig.55)	0.143	0.279	-0.036
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Fig.57)	0.135	0.261	-0.030
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency(See Fig.59)	0.107	0.208	-0.031
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency with Bluetooth function (See Fig.43)	0.162	0.327	-0.076

Table 9: SAR Values (1900MHz-Body)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**Power Drift (dB)**
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	**Measurement Result (W/kg)**		
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	
Towards Ground, Top frequency with GPRS(See Fig.61)	0.181	0.293	-0.157
Towards Ground, Mid frequency with GPRS (See Fig.63)	0.176	0.285	0.018
Towards Ground, Bottom frequency with GPRS (See Fig.65)	0.152	0.238	0.030
Towards Phantom, Top frequency with GPRS (See Fig.67)	0.109	0.185	-0.170
Towards Phantom, Mid frequency with GPRS (See Fig.69)	0.099	0.168	-0.148
Towards Phantom, Bottom frequency with GPRS (See Fig.71)	0.072	0.123	0.113
Towards Ground, Top frequency with Bluetooth (See Fig.67)	0.106	0.174	0.097
Towards Ground, Top frequency with headset (See Fig.67)	0.116	0.188	-0.037

8.4 Conclusion

Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this portable wireless device has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.2 of this report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.1 of this test report.

9 Measurement Uncertainty

SN	a	Type	c	d	e = f(d,k)	f	h = c x f / e	k
	Uncertainty Component		Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i (1 g)	1 g u_i (±%)	v_i
1	System repetivity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
	Measurement System							
2	Probe Calibration	B	5	N	2	1	2.5	∞
3	Axial Isotropy	B	4.7	R	√3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	4.3	∞
4	Hemispherical Isotropy	B	9.4	R	√3	$\sqrt{c_p}$		∞
5	Boundary Effect	B	0.4	R	√3	1	0.23	∞
6	Linearity	B	4.7	R	√3	1	2.7	∞
7	System Detection Limits	B	1.0	R	√3	1	0.6	∞
8	Readout Electronics	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
9	RF Ambient Conditions	B	3.0	R	√3	1	1.73	∞
10	Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	0.4	R	√3	1	0.2	∞
11	Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	√3	1	1.7	∞
12	Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	√3	1	2.3	∞
	Test sample Related							
13	Test Sample Positioning	A	4.9	N	1	1	4.9	N-1
14	Device Holder Uncertainty	A	6.1	N	1	1	6.1	N-1
15	Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	√3	1	2.9	∞
	Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
16	Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	B	1.0	R	√3	1	0.6	∞
17	Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	B	5.0	R	√3	0.64	1.7	∞
18	Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	B	5.0	N	1	0.64	1.7	M

19	Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	B	5.0	R	√3	0.6	1.7	∞
20	Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	B	5.0	N	1	0.6	1.7	M
	Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS			11.25	
	Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)			K=2			22.5	

10 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 10: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	HP 8753E	US38433212	August 31,2007	One year
02	Power meter	NRVD	101253	June 21, 2007	One year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100333		
04	Power sensor	NRV-Z6	100011	September 3, 2007	One year
05	Signal Generator	E4433B	US37230472	September 5, 2007	One Year
06	Amplifier	VTL5400	0505	No Calibration Requested	
07	BTS	CMU 200	105948	August 16, 2007	One year
08	E-field Probe	SPEAG ES3DV3	3142	September 7, 2007	One year
09	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	777	September 7, 2007	One year
10	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D1900V2	541	February 20, 2007	Two years

END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A： MEASUREMENT PROCESS

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

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

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the phantom was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the flat phantom and the horizontal grid spacing was 10 mm x 10 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

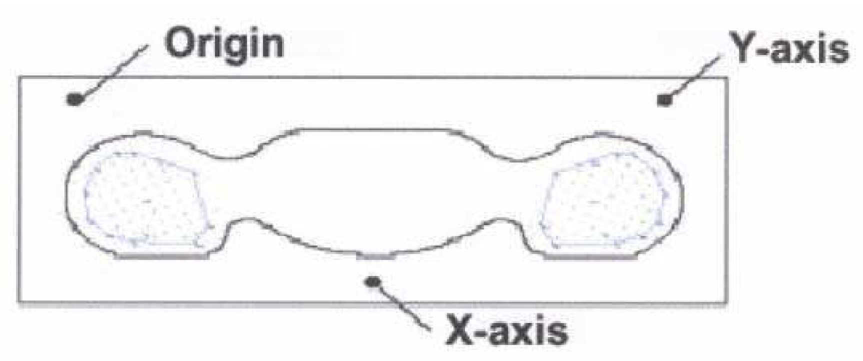
Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7 x 7x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

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

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

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

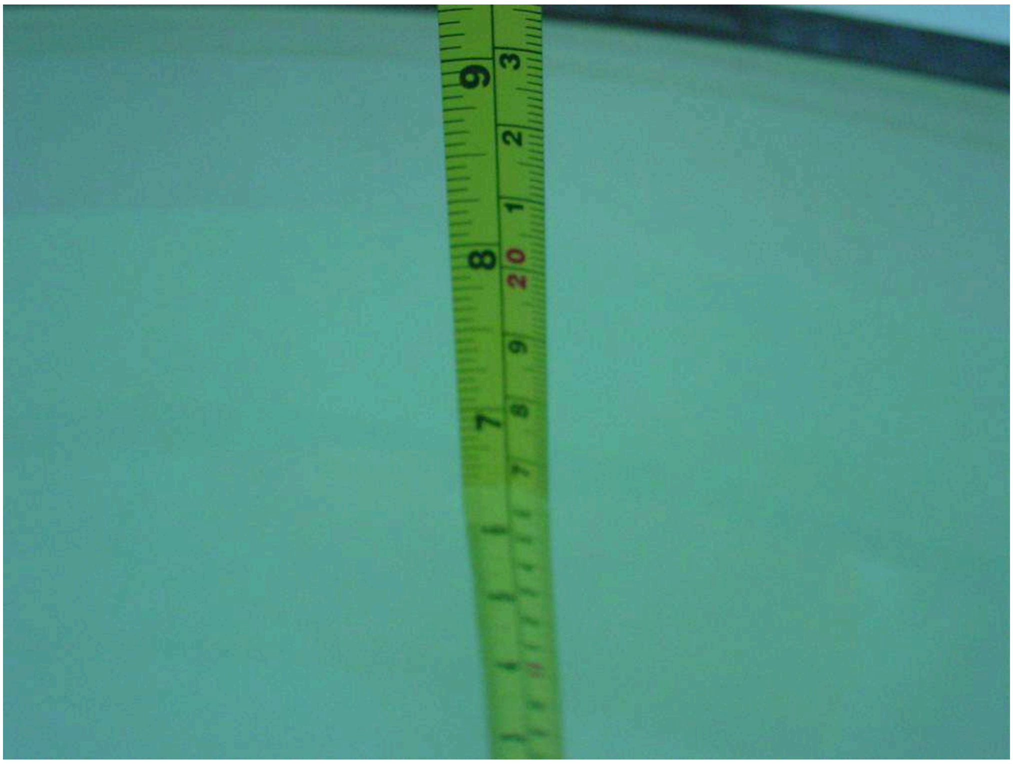
Step 4: Re-measurement the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.



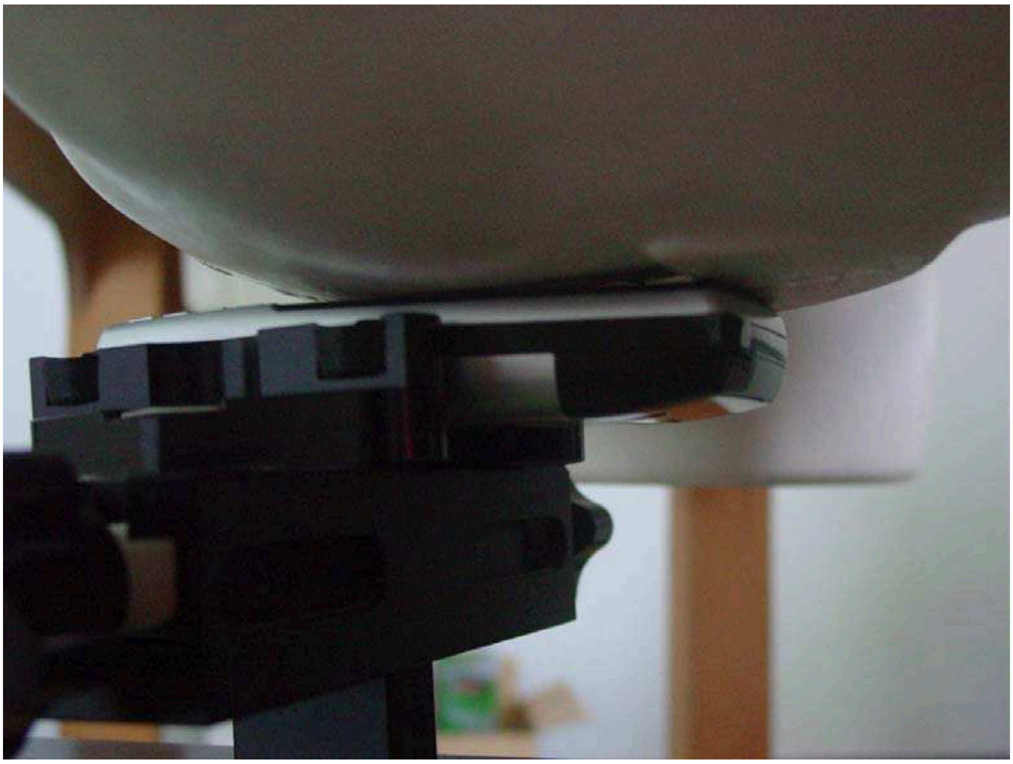
Picture A: SAR Measurement Points in Area Scan

ANNEX B TEST LAYOUT

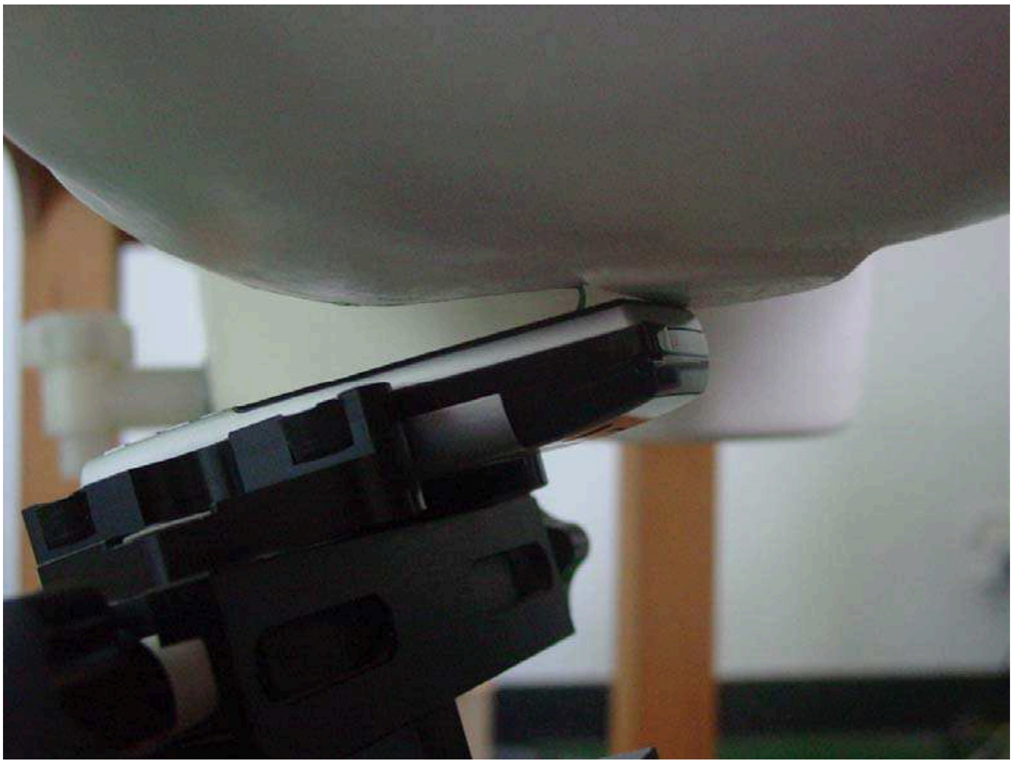
Picture B1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



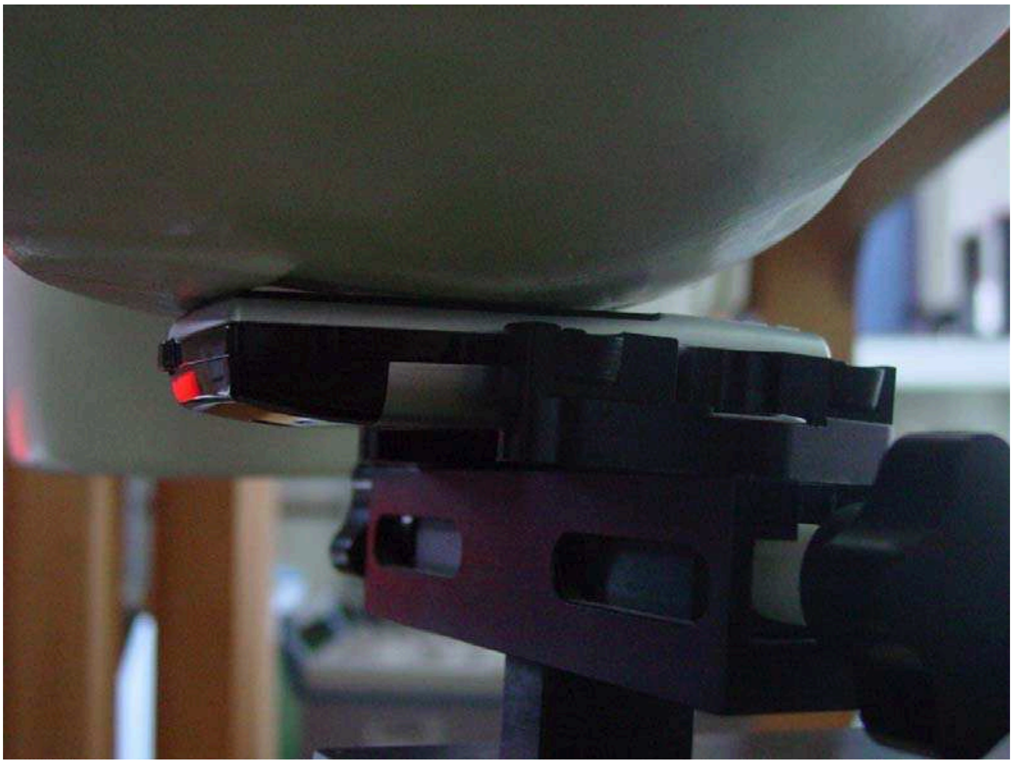
Picture B2 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900MHz)



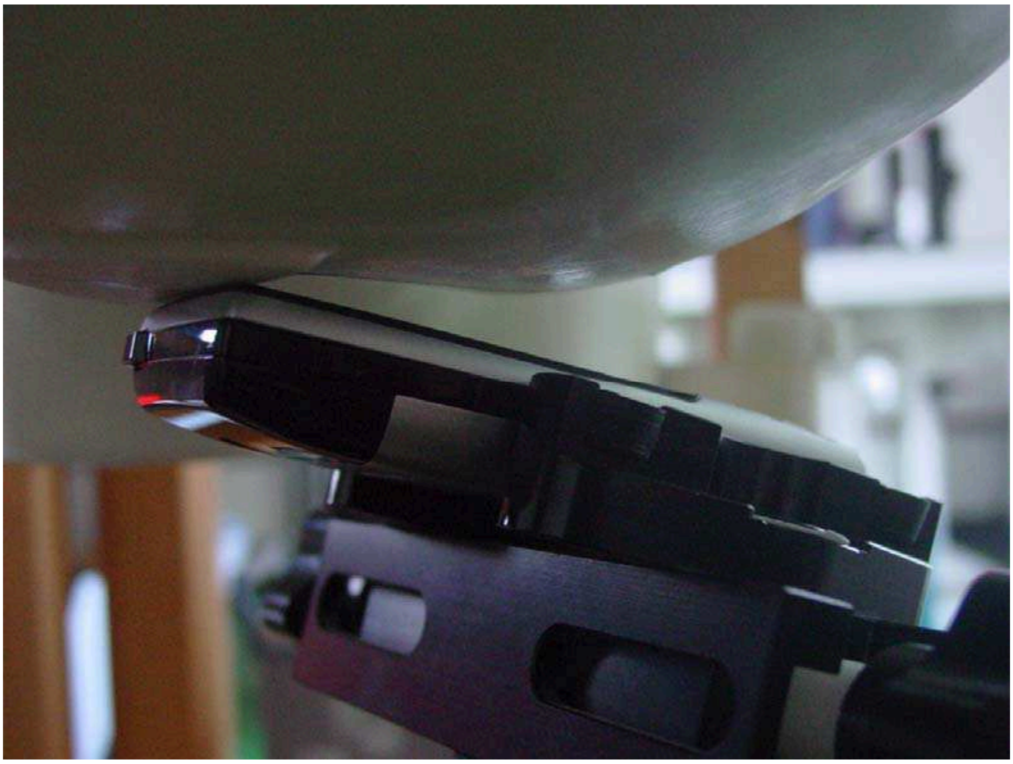
Picture B3: Left Hand Touch Cheek Position



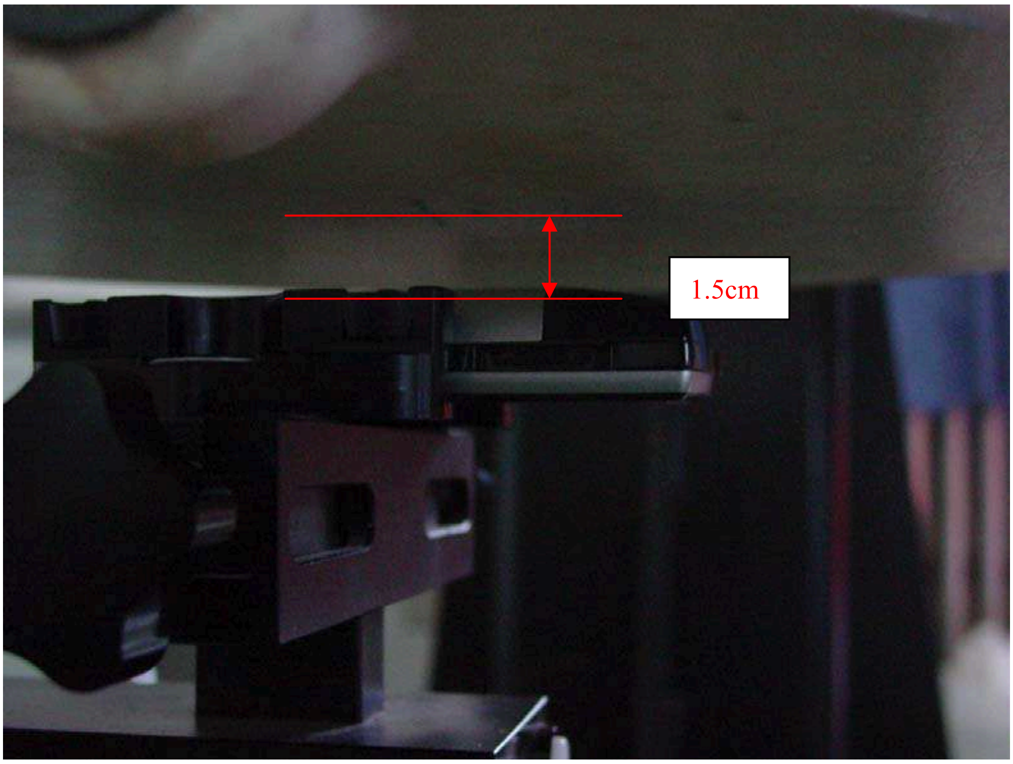
Picture B4: Left Hand Tilt 15° Position



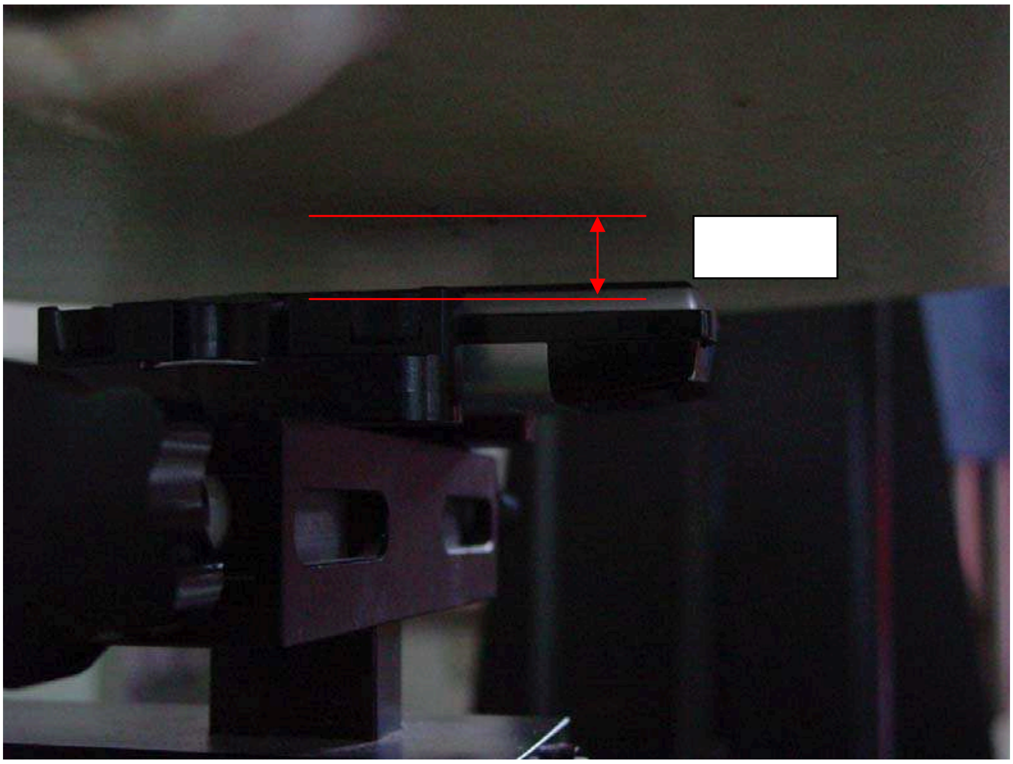
Picture B5: Right Hand Touch Cheek Position



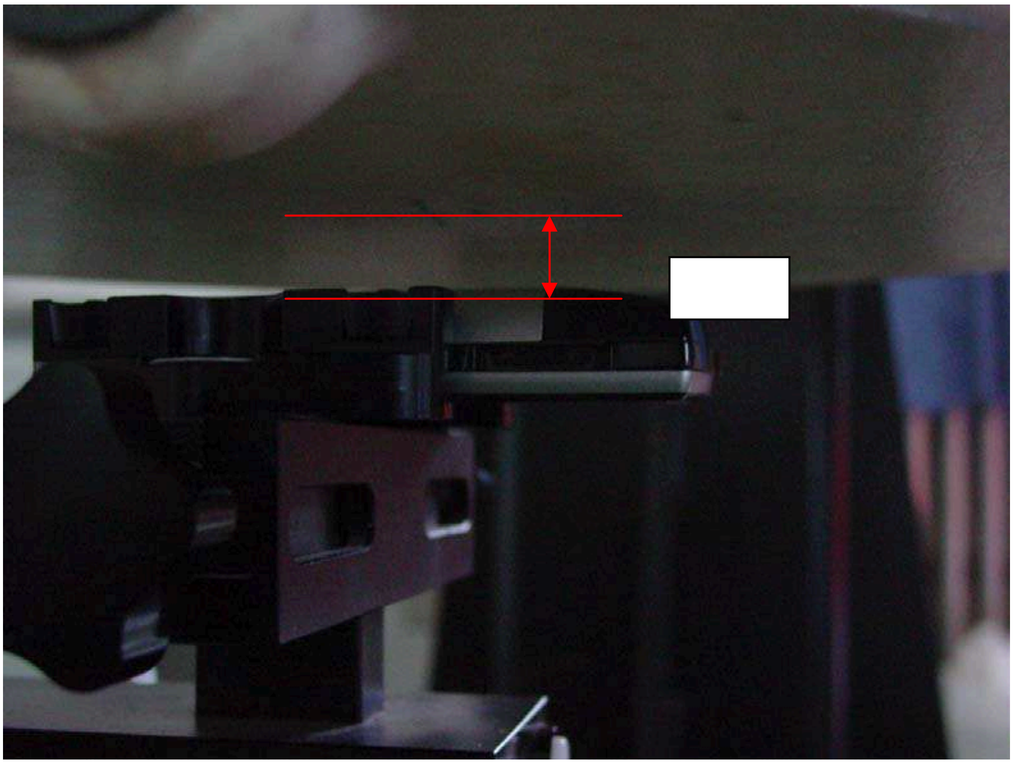
Picture B6: Right Hand Tilt 15° Position



Picture B7: Body-worn Position (towards ground, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 1.5cm)



Picture B8: Body-worn Position (towards phantom, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 1.5cm)



Picture B9: Body-worn Position with Bluetooth function (towards ground, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 1.5cm)

Picture B10: Body-worn Position with headset (towards ground, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 1.5cm)

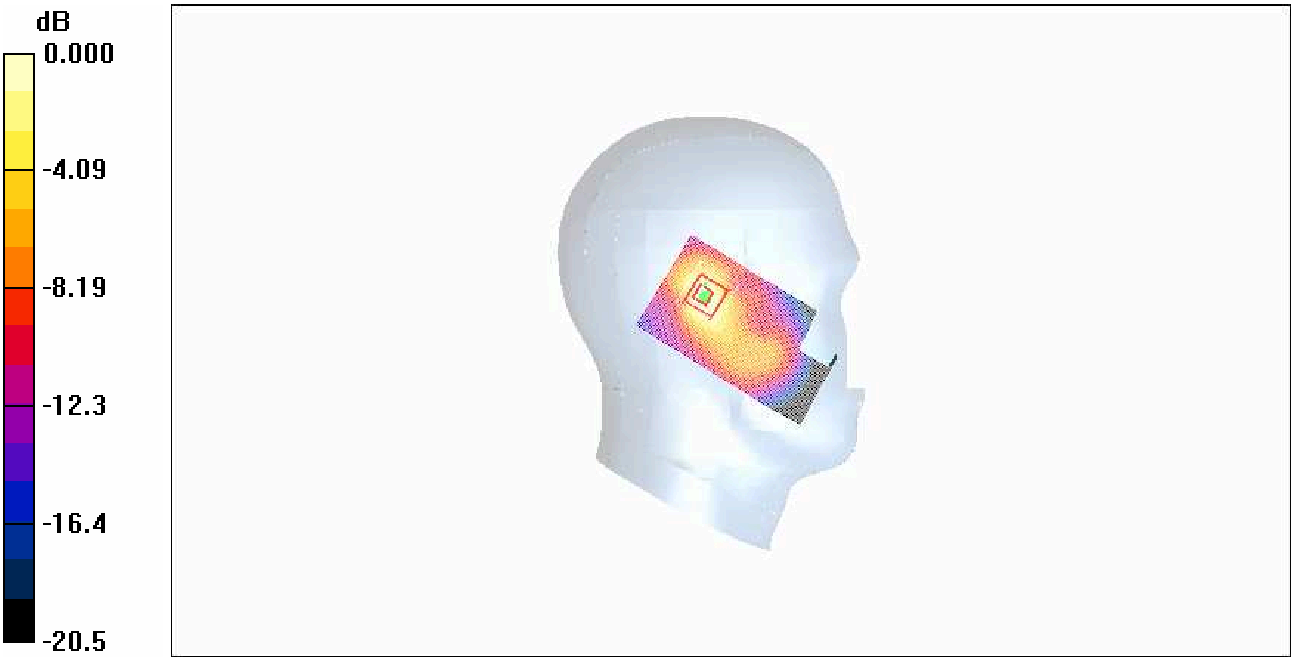
ANNEX C: GRAPH RESULTS

1900 Left Cheek High

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 13:08:29
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.38 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3^{o}C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5^{o}C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Cheek High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.319 mW/g

Cheek High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.007 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.558 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.281 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.137 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.282 mW/g



0 dB = 0.282mW/g

Fig. 1 1900 MHz CH810

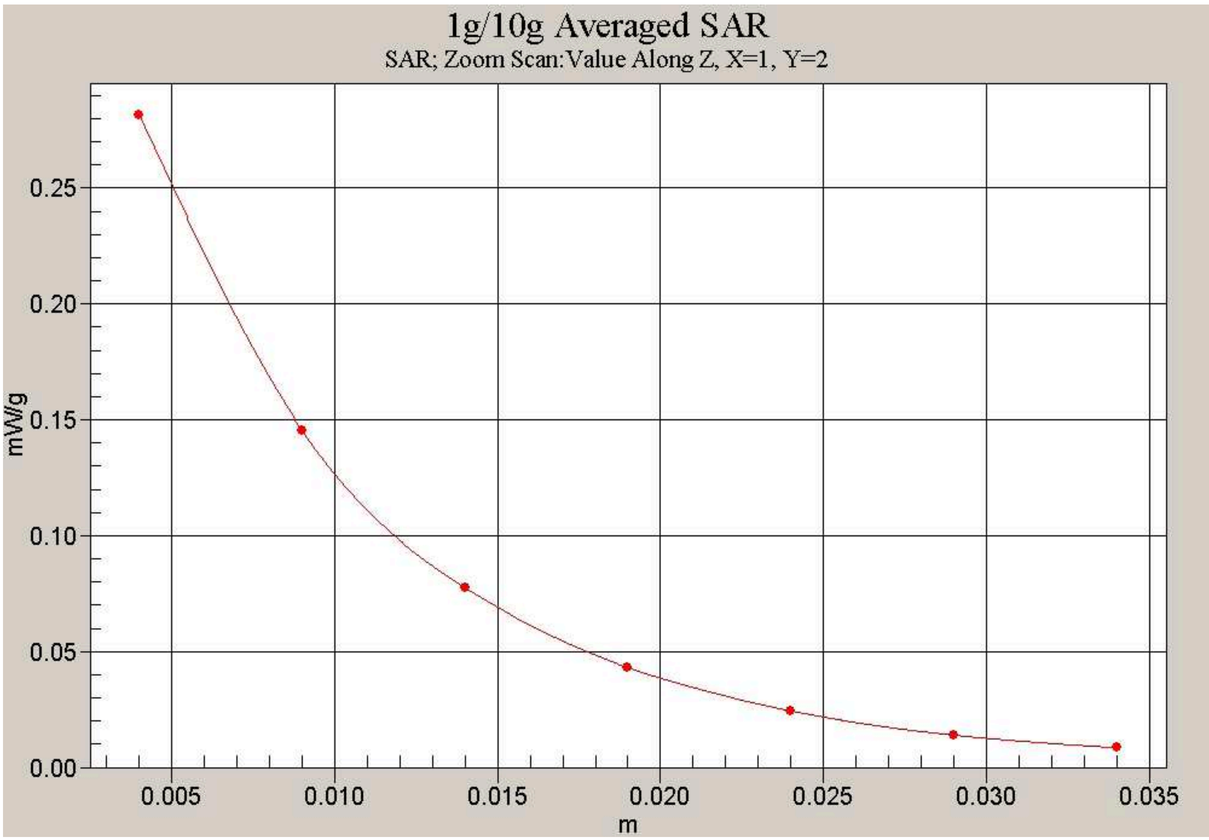


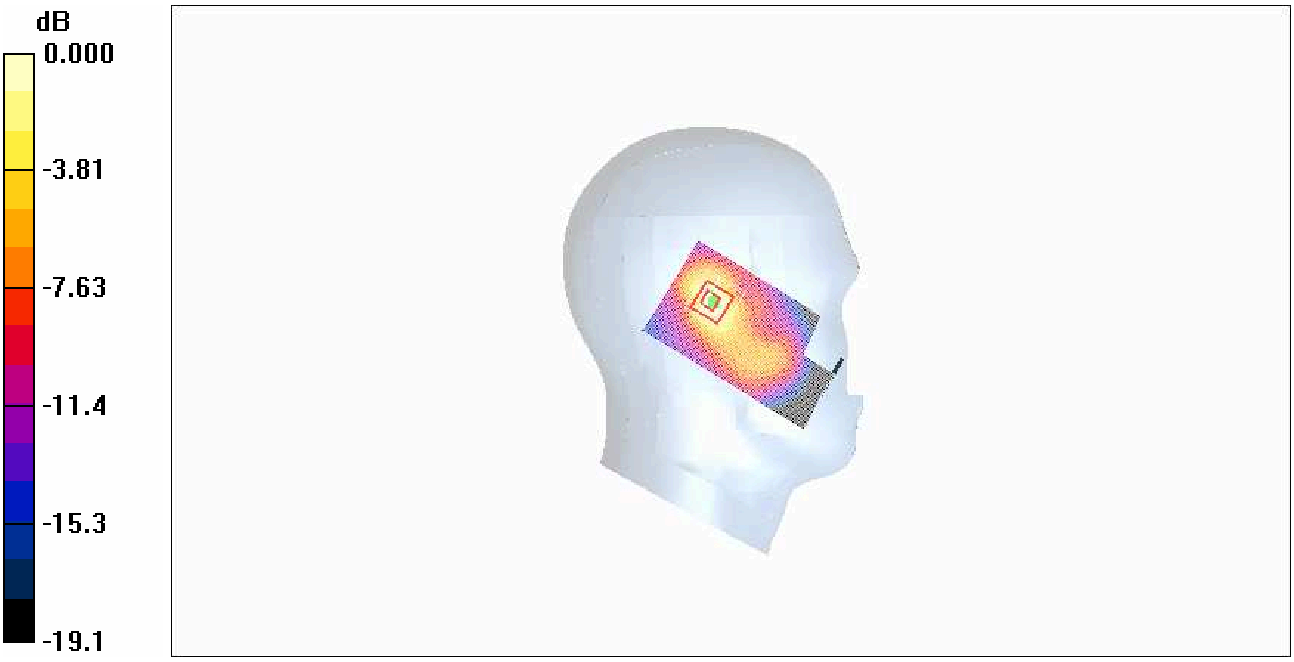
Fig. 2 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Left Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 13:19:48
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.35 mho/m; ε_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.294 mW/g

Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.511 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.260 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.126 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.260 mW/g



0 dB = 0.260mW/g

Fig.3 1900 MHz CH661

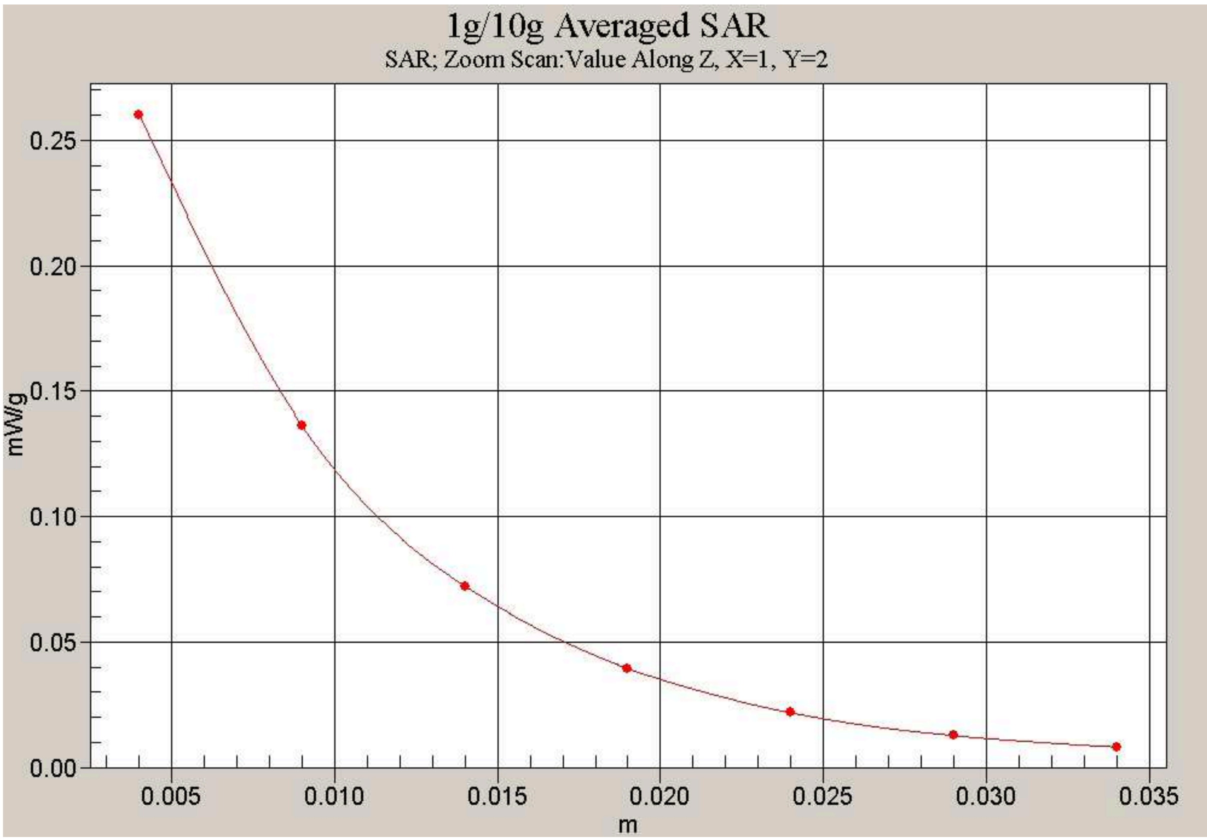


Fig. 4 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Left Cheek Low

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 13:30:54

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Head 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.32 mho/m; ε_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.243 mW/g

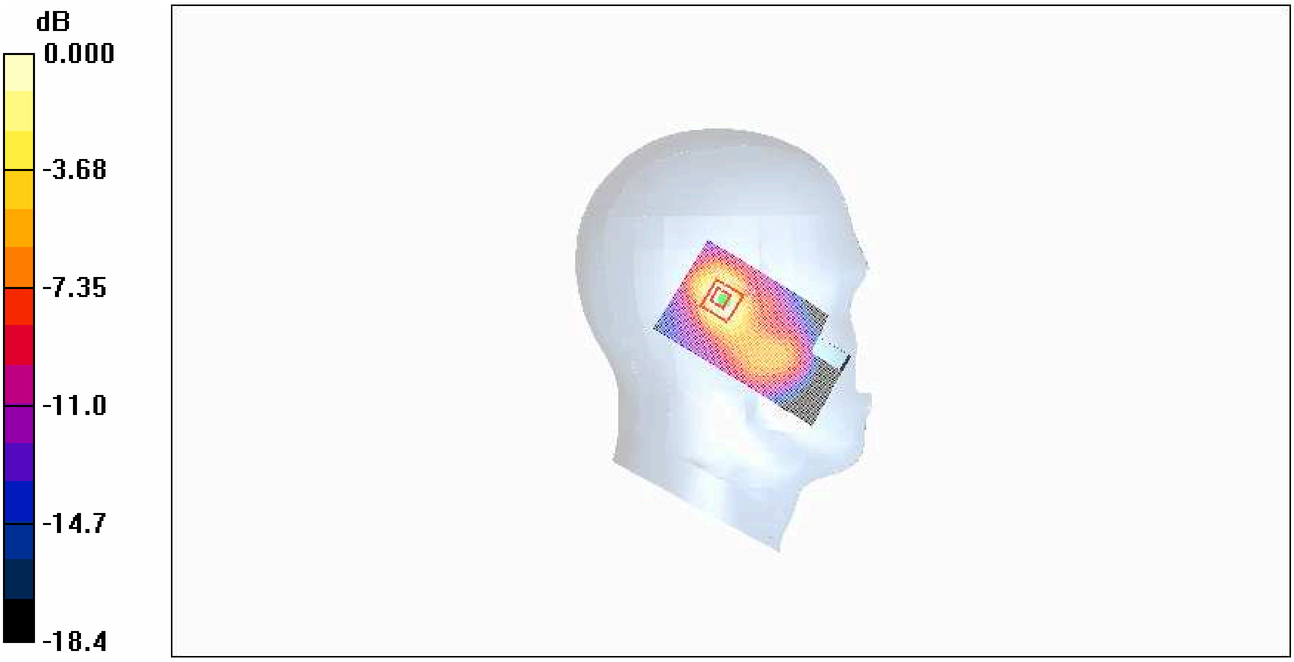
Cheek Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.200 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.420 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.214 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.105 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.217 mW/g



0 dB = 0.217mW/g

Fig. 5 1900 MHz CH512

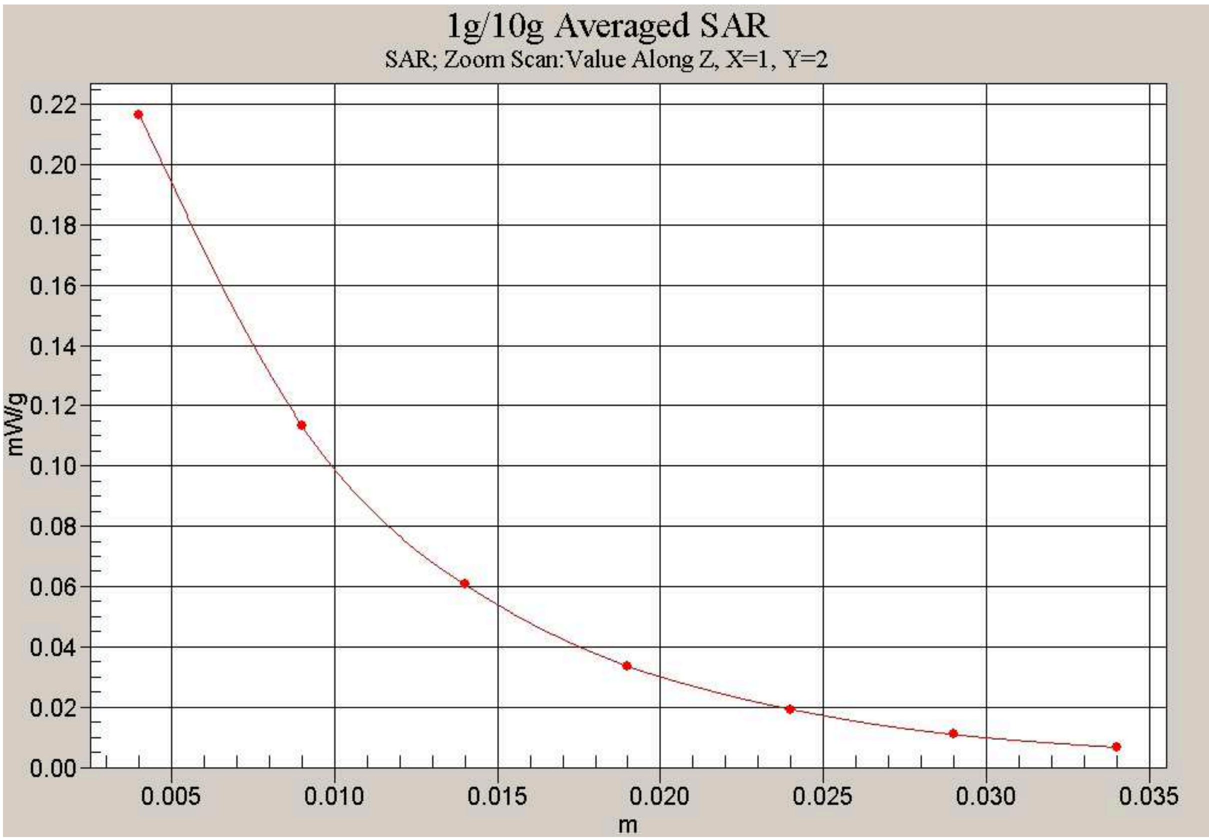
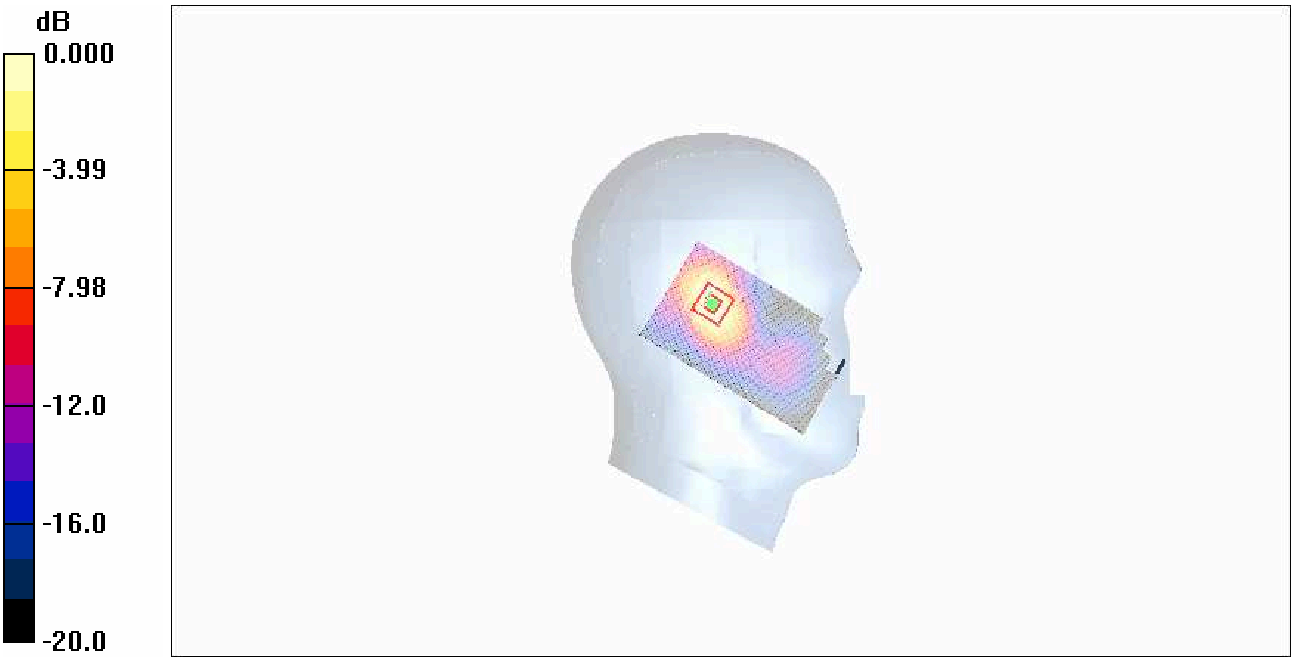


Fig. 6 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Left Tilt High
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 14:05:31
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.38 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Tilt High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.397 mW/g

Tilt High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.045 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.663 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.340 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.166 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.343 mW/g



0 dB = 0.343mW/g

Fig.7 1900 MHz CH810

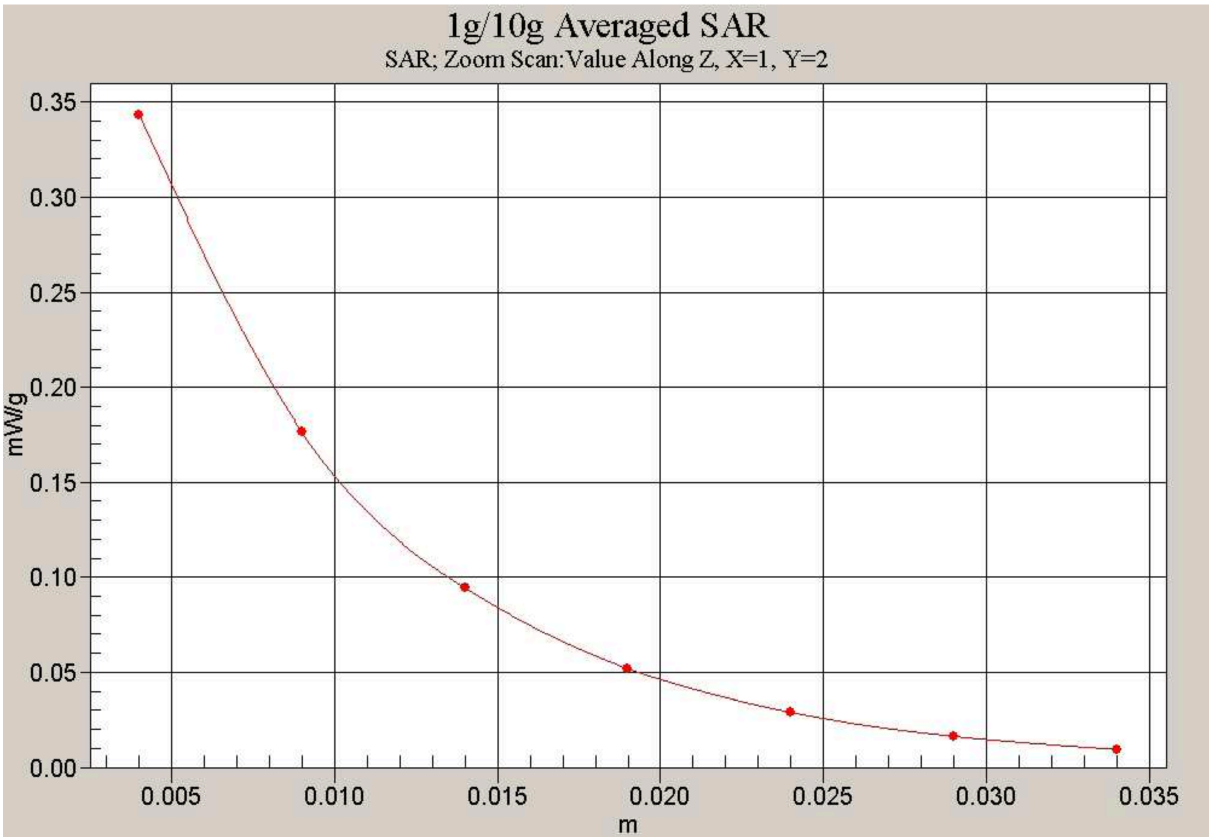


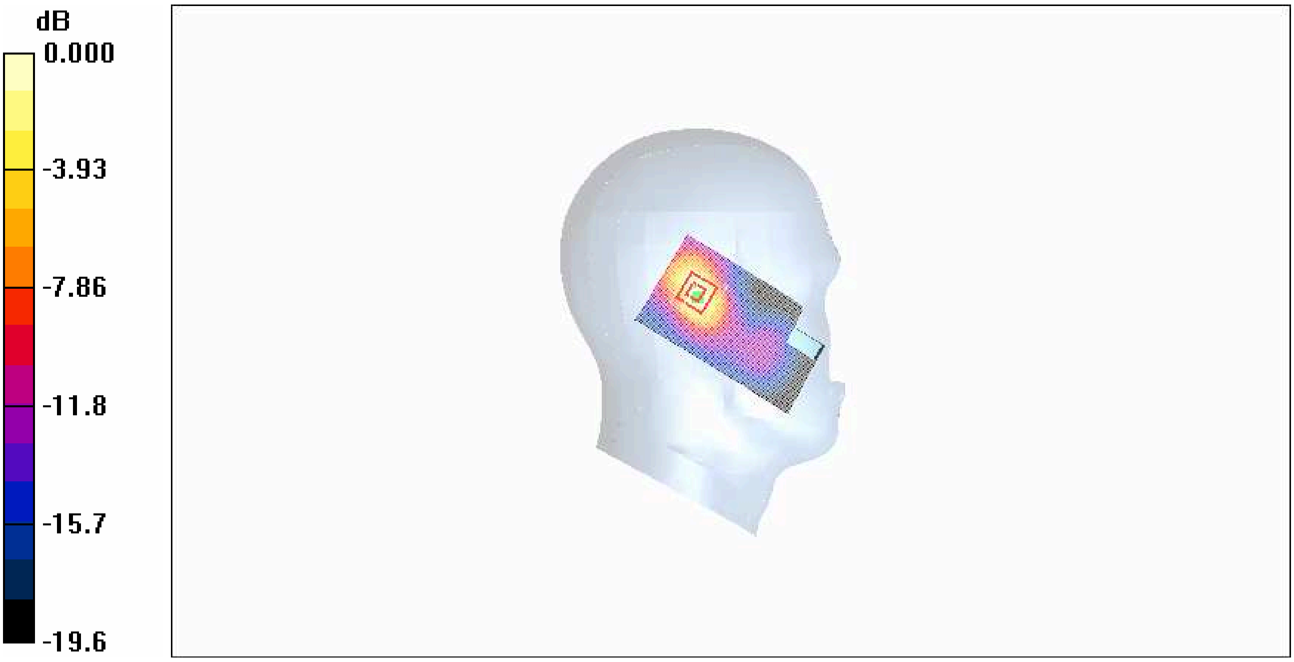
Fig. 8 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Left Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 13:54:29
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.35 mho/m; ε_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3^{o}C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5^{o}C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Tilt Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.350 mW/g

Tilt Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 14.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.023 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.591 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.310 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.341 mW/g



0 dB = 0.341mW/g

Fig. 9 1900 MHz CH661

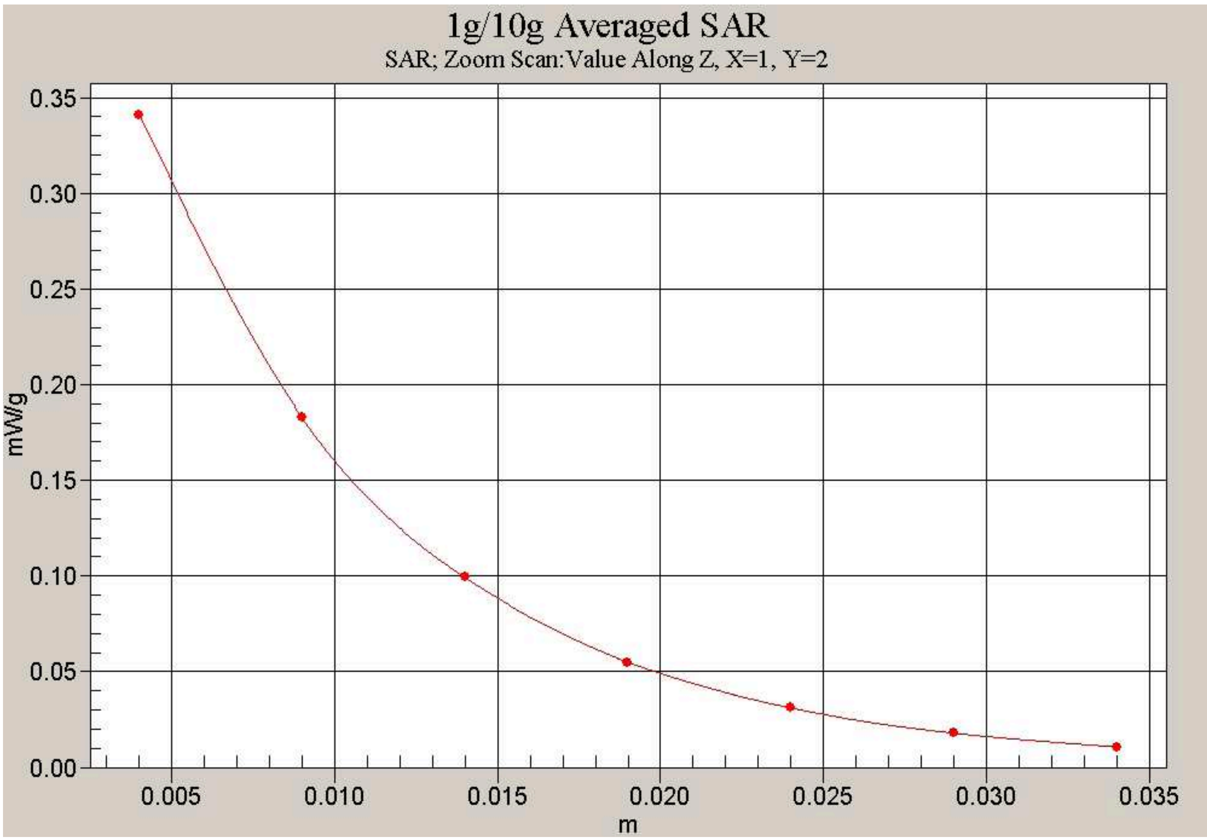


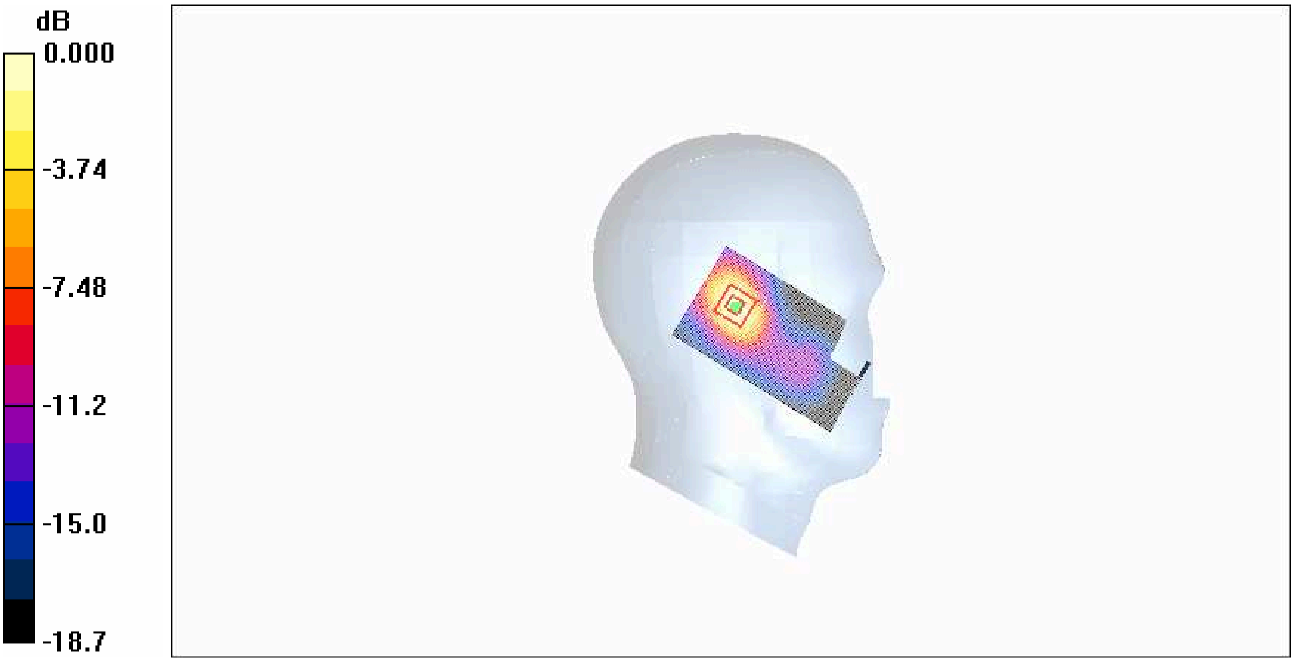
Fig. 10 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Left Tilt Low

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 13:41:59
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.32 mho/m; ε_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Tilt Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.283 mW/g

Tilt Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 13.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.103 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.484 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.253 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.123 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.269 mW/g



0 dB = 0.269mW/g

Fig. 11 1900 MHz CH512

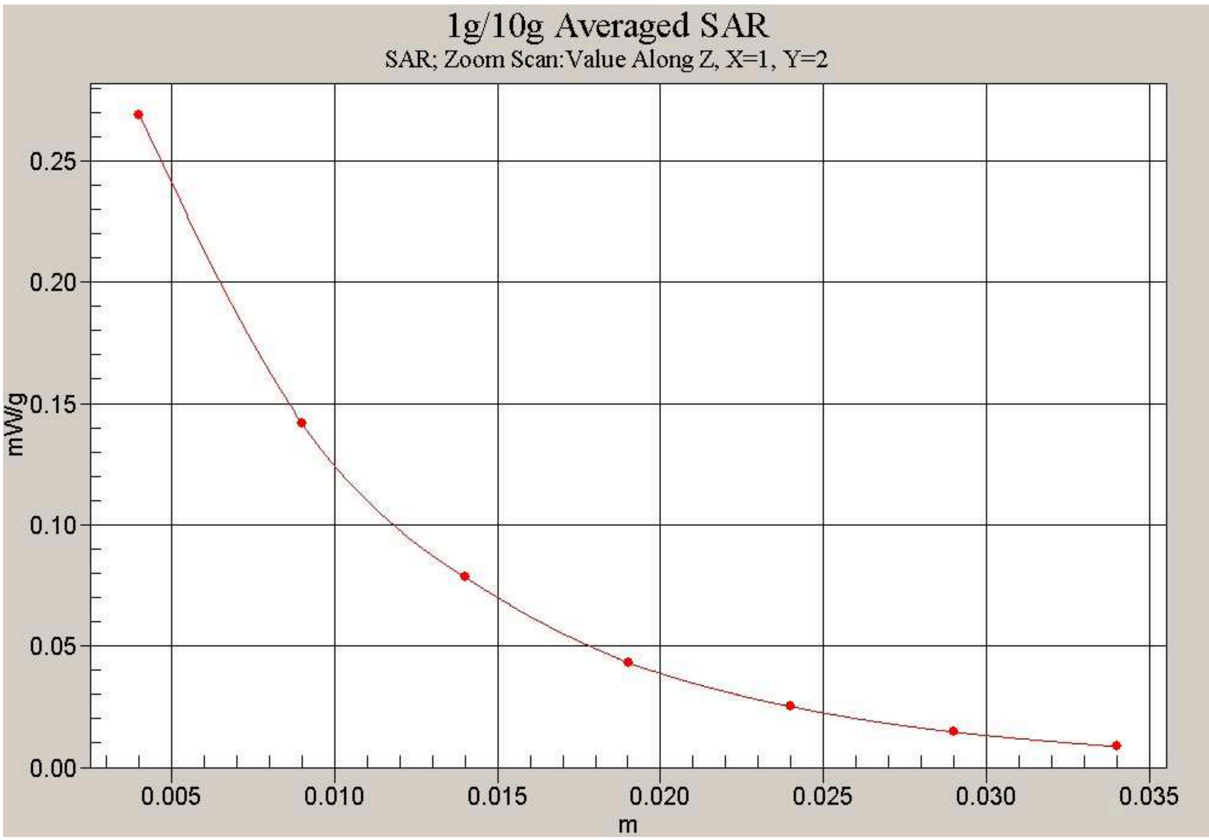


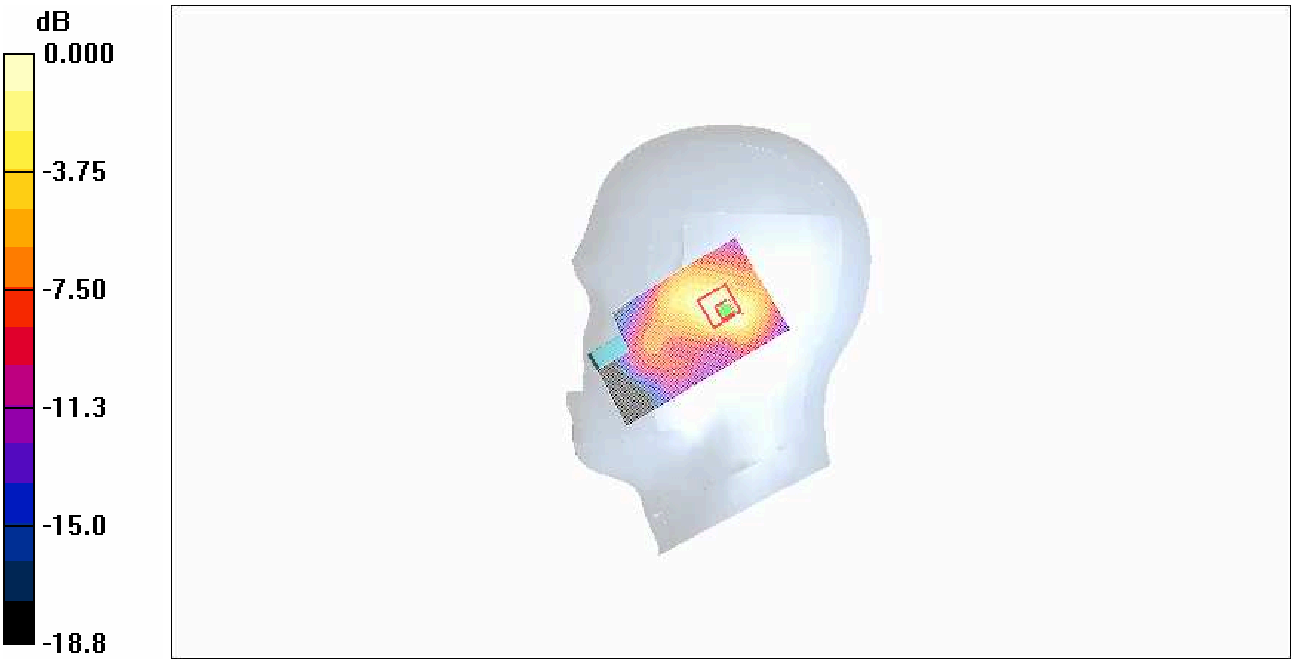
Fig. 12 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Right Cheek High

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 16:21:16
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.38 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3^{o}C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5^{o}C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Cheek High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.249 mW/g

Cheek High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.067 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.387 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.213 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.117 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.225 mW/g



0 dB = 0.225mW/g

Fig. 13 1900 MHz CH810

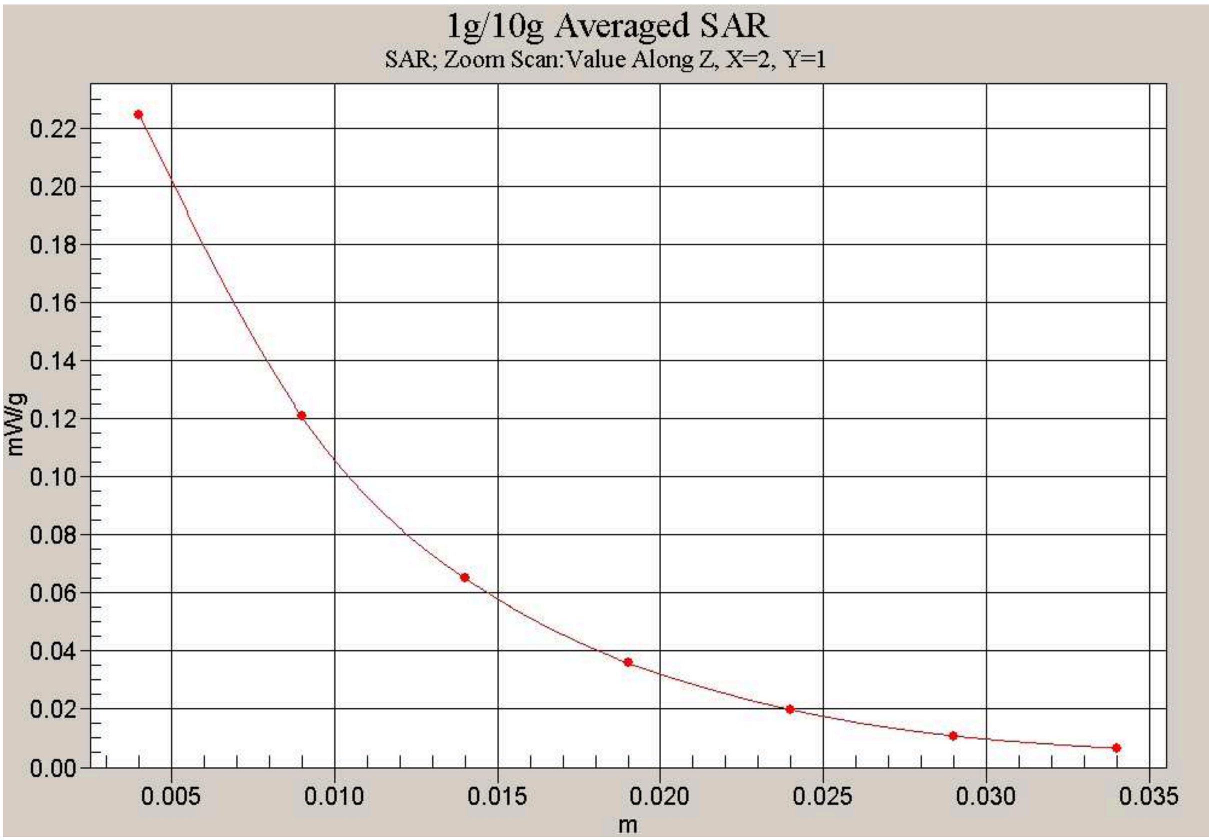


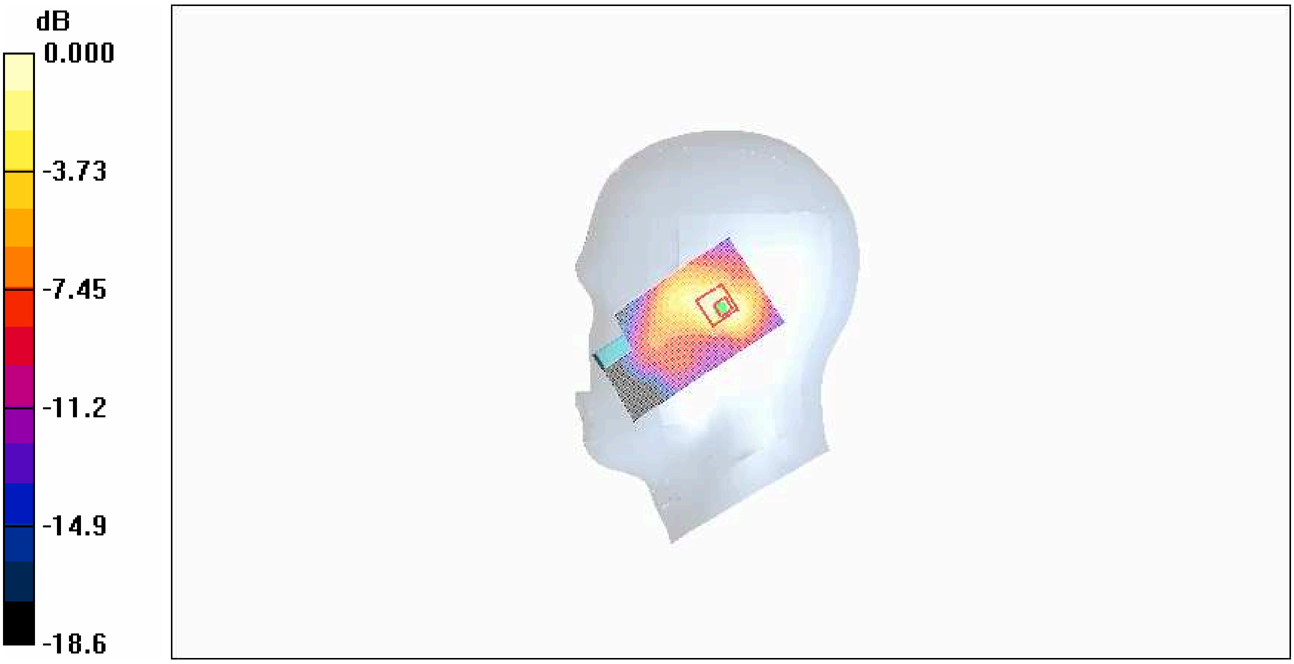
Fig. 14 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Right Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 16:54:49
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.35 mho/m; ε_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.234 mW/g

Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.059 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.359 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.199 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.108 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.217 mW/g



0 dB = 0.217mW/g

Fig. 15 1900 MHz CH661

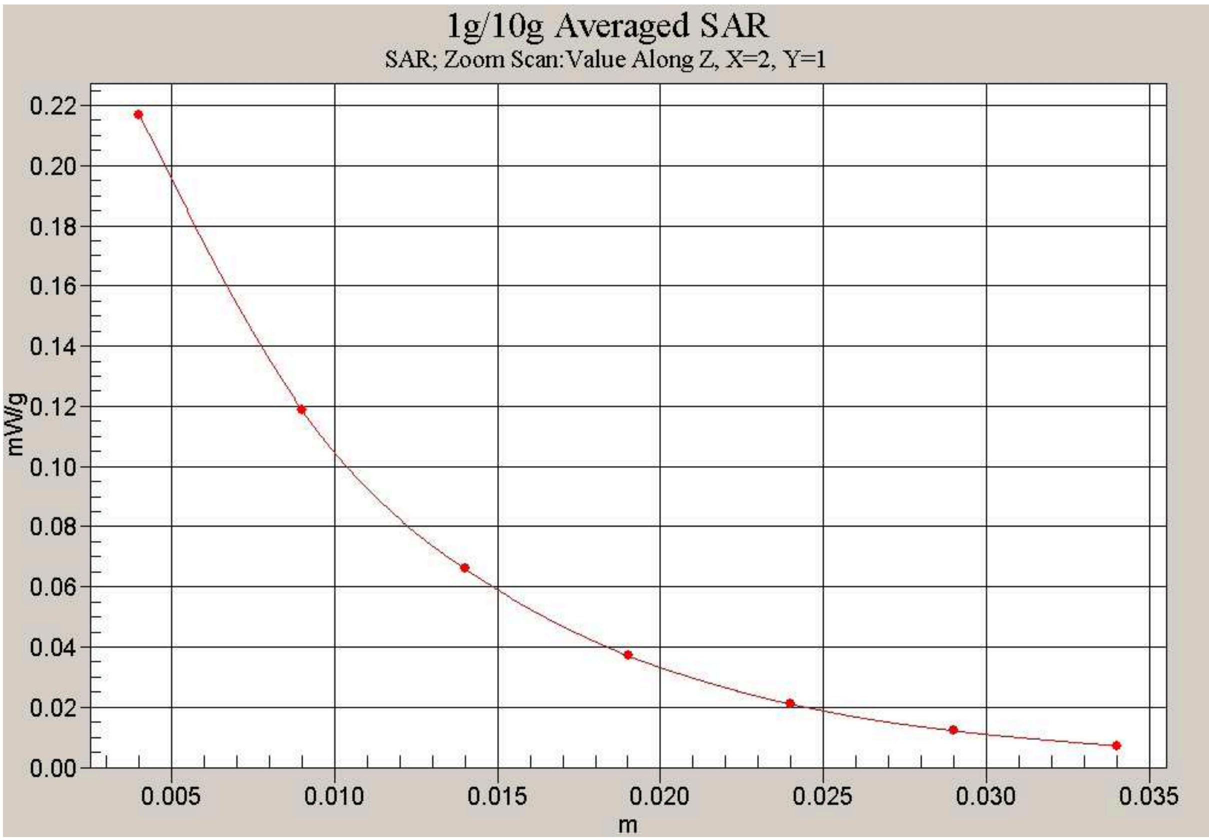
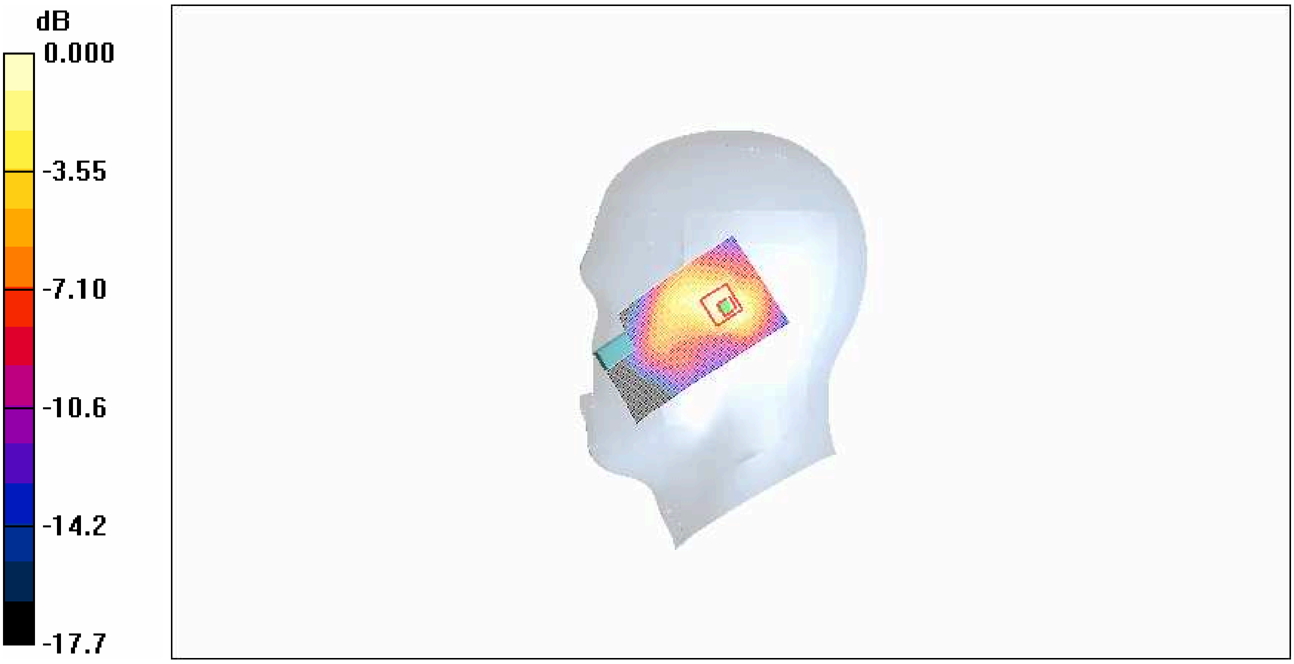


Fig. 16 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Right Cheek Low
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 17:12:30
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.32 mho/m; ε_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.187 mW/g

Cheek Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.288 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.166 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.088 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.173 mW/g



0 dB = 0.173mW/g

Fig.17 1900 MHz CH512

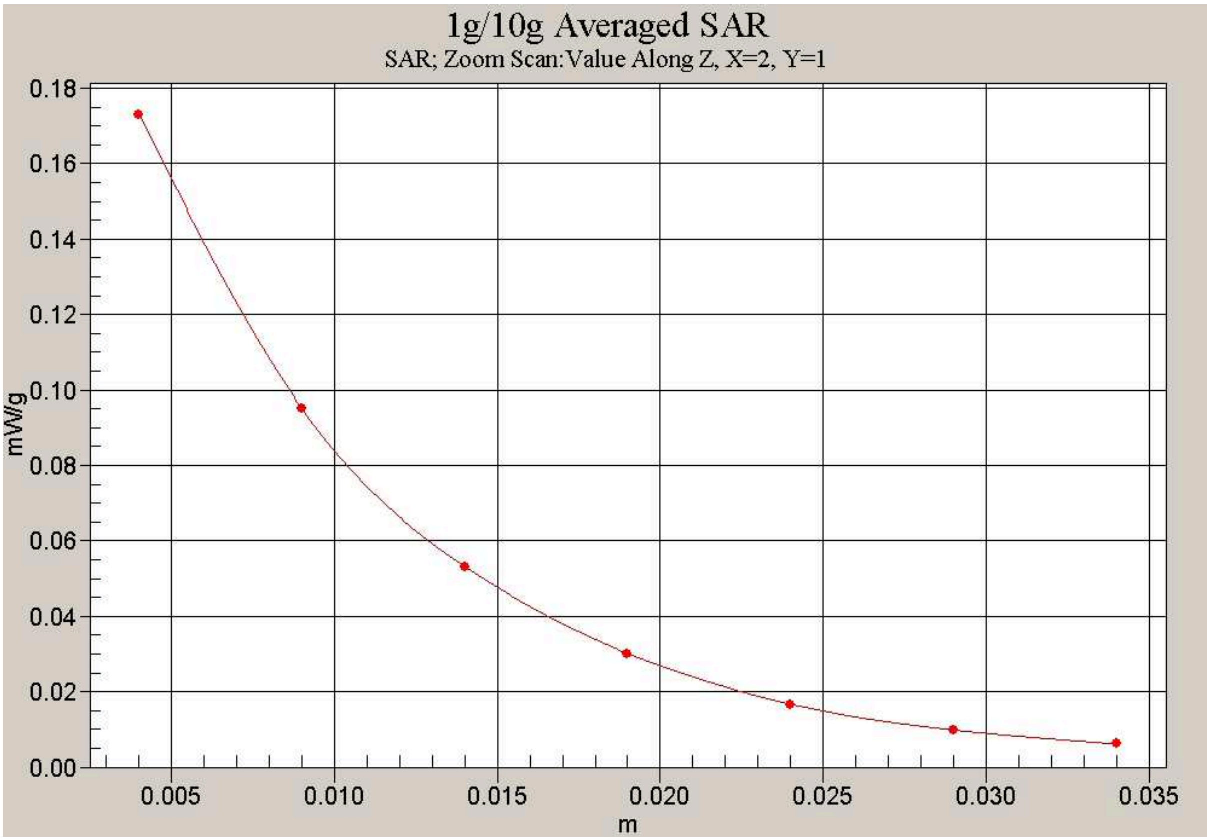
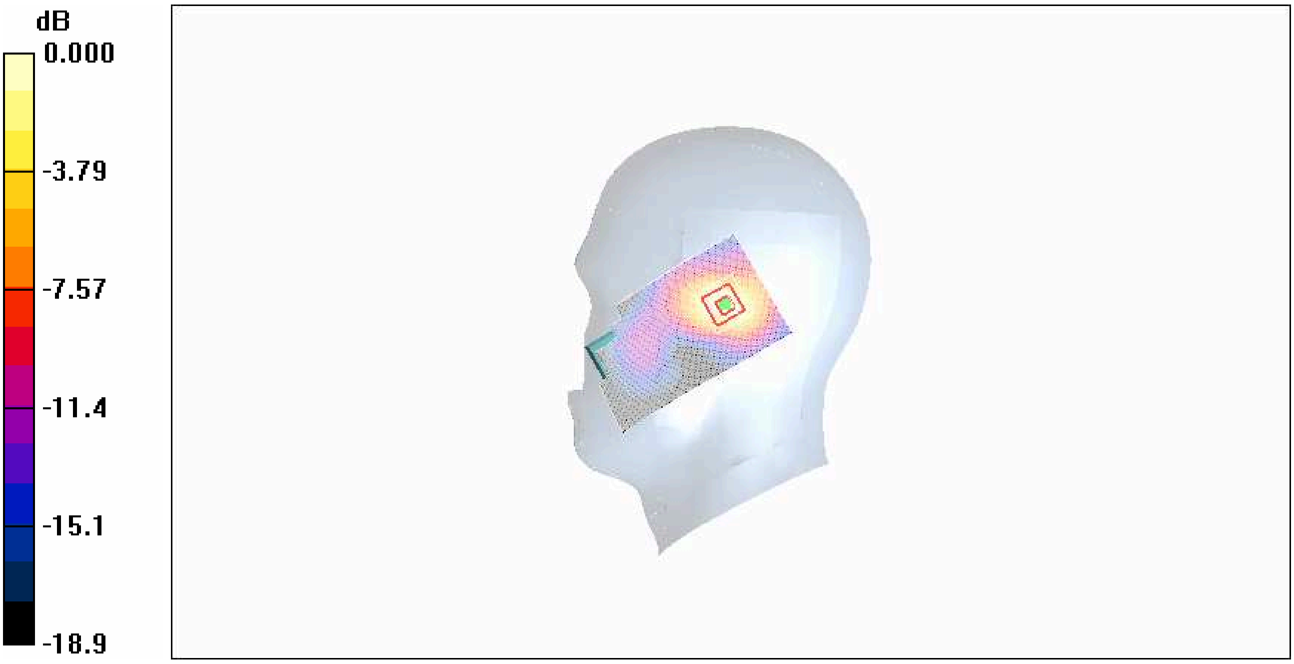


Fig. 18 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Right Tilt High
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 17:54:02
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.38 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Tilt High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.314 mW/g

Tilt High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 14.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.036 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.513 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.279 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.143 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.285 mW/g



0 dB = 0.285mW/g

Fig. 19 1900 MHz CH810

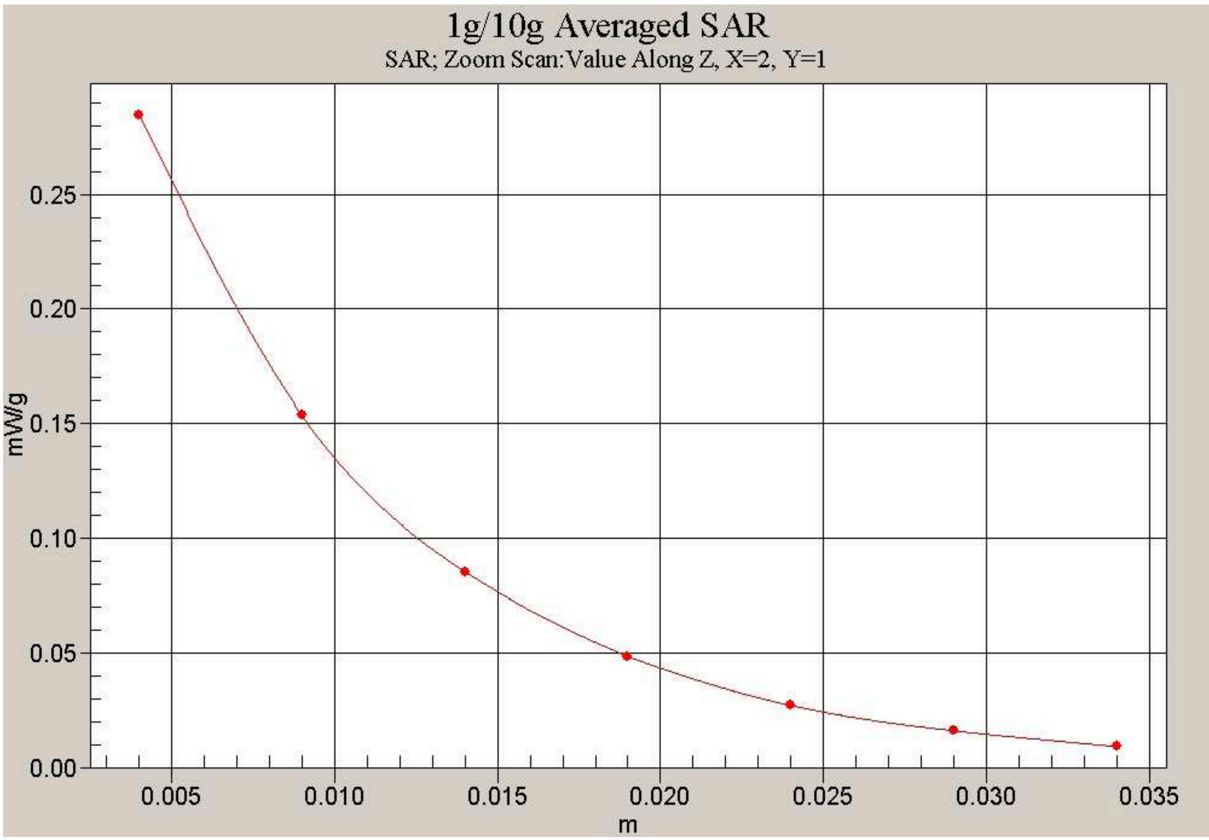


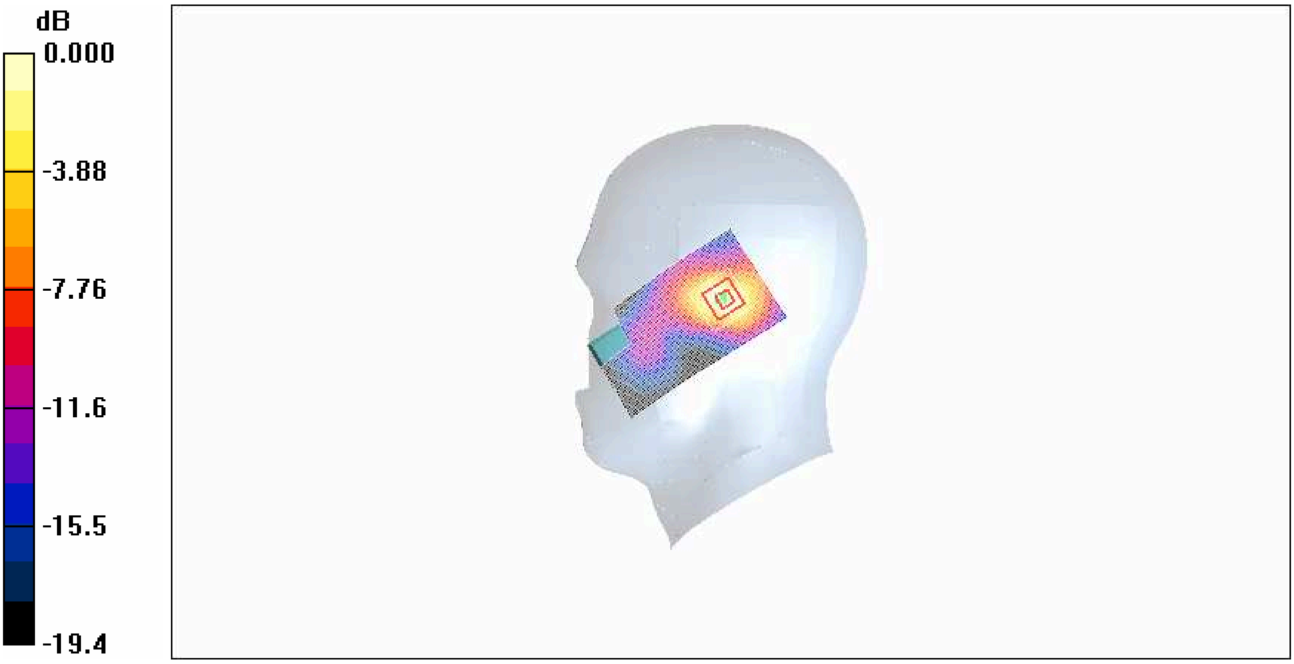
Fig. 20 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Right Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 17:36:57
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.35 mho/m; ε_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Tilt Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.317 mW/g

Tilt Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 14.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.030 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.470 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.261 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.135 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.281 mW/g



0 dB = 0.281mW/g

Fig.21 1900 MHz CH661

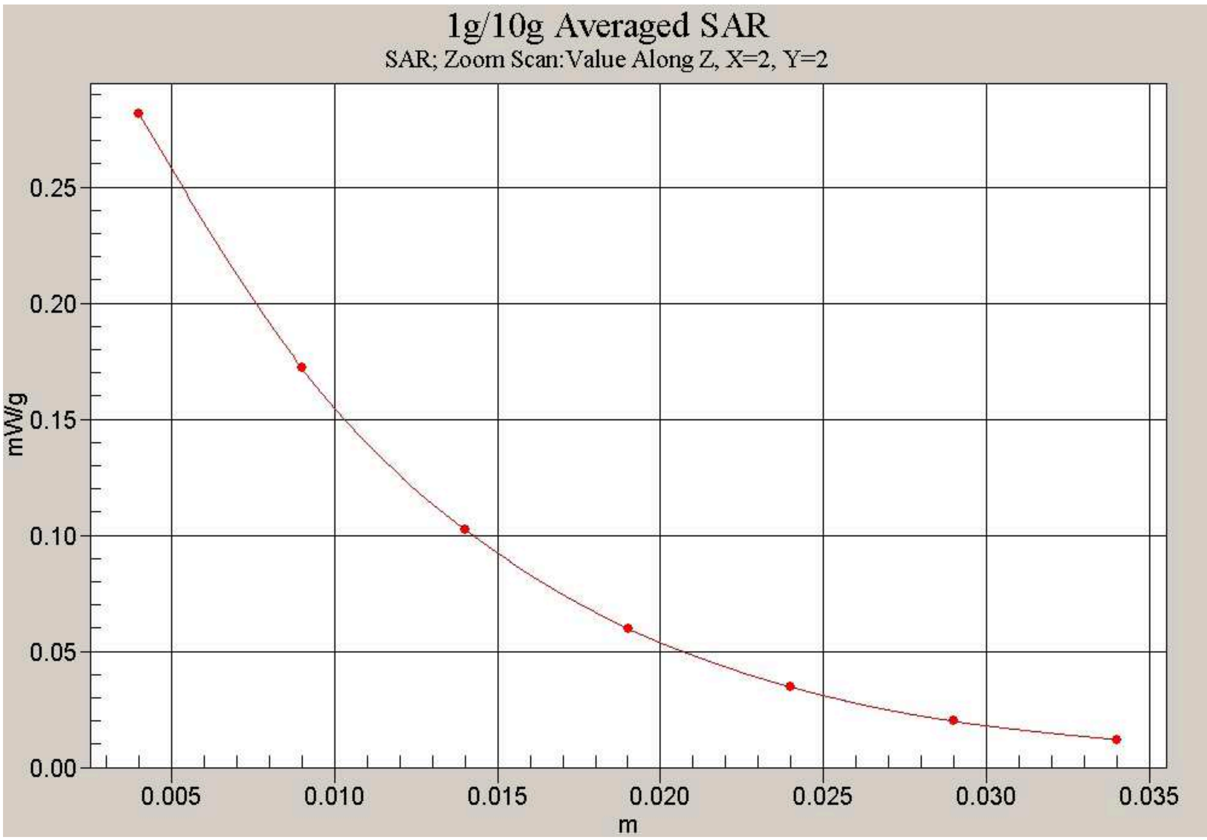
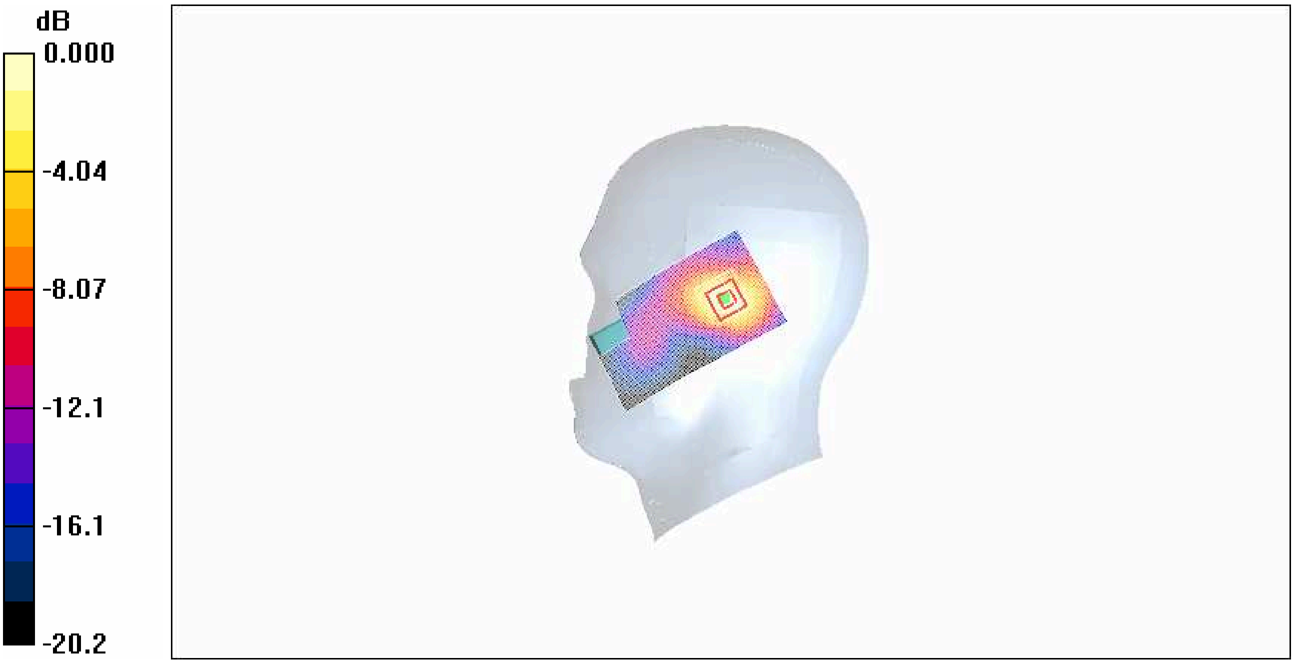


Fig. 22 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Right Tilt Low
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 17:24:00
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.32 mho/m; ε_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Tilt Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.250 mW/g

Tilt Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.031 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.376 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.208 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.107 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.223 mW/g



0 dB = 0.223mW/g

Fig.23 1900 MHz CH512

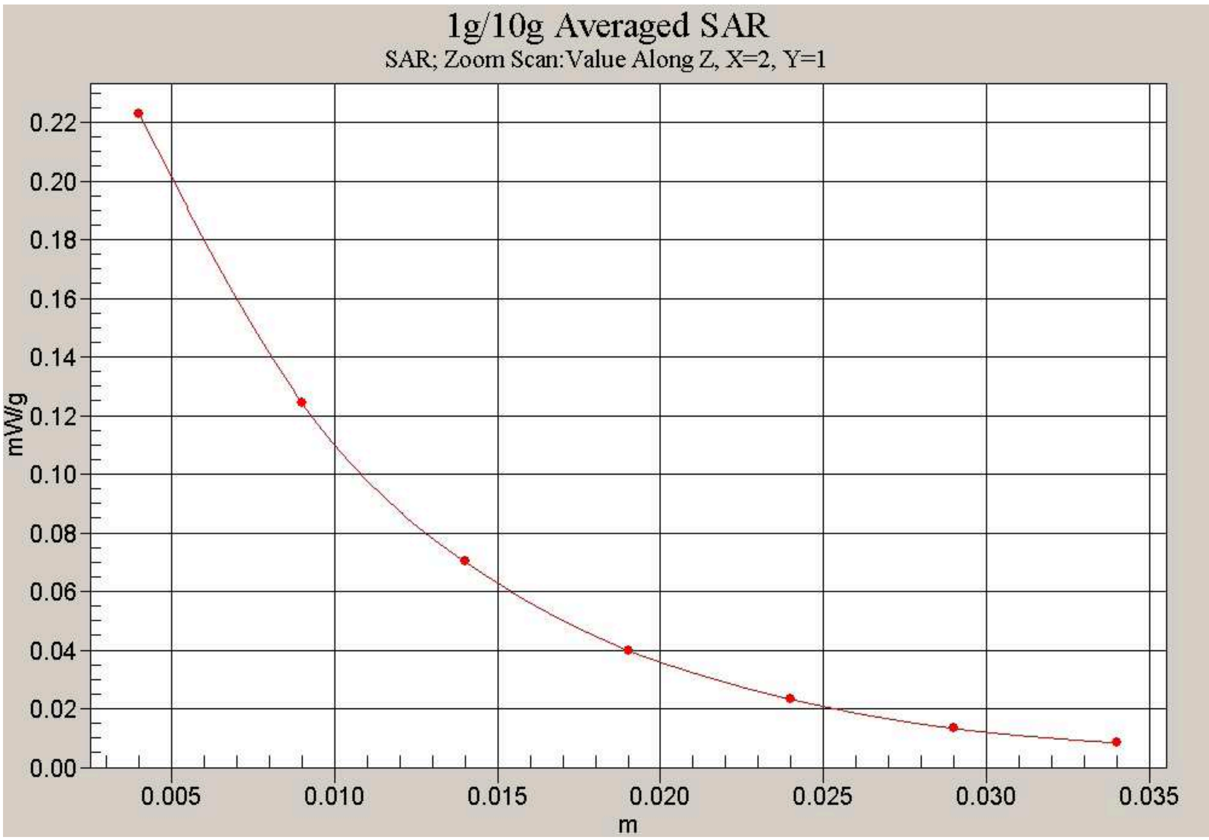
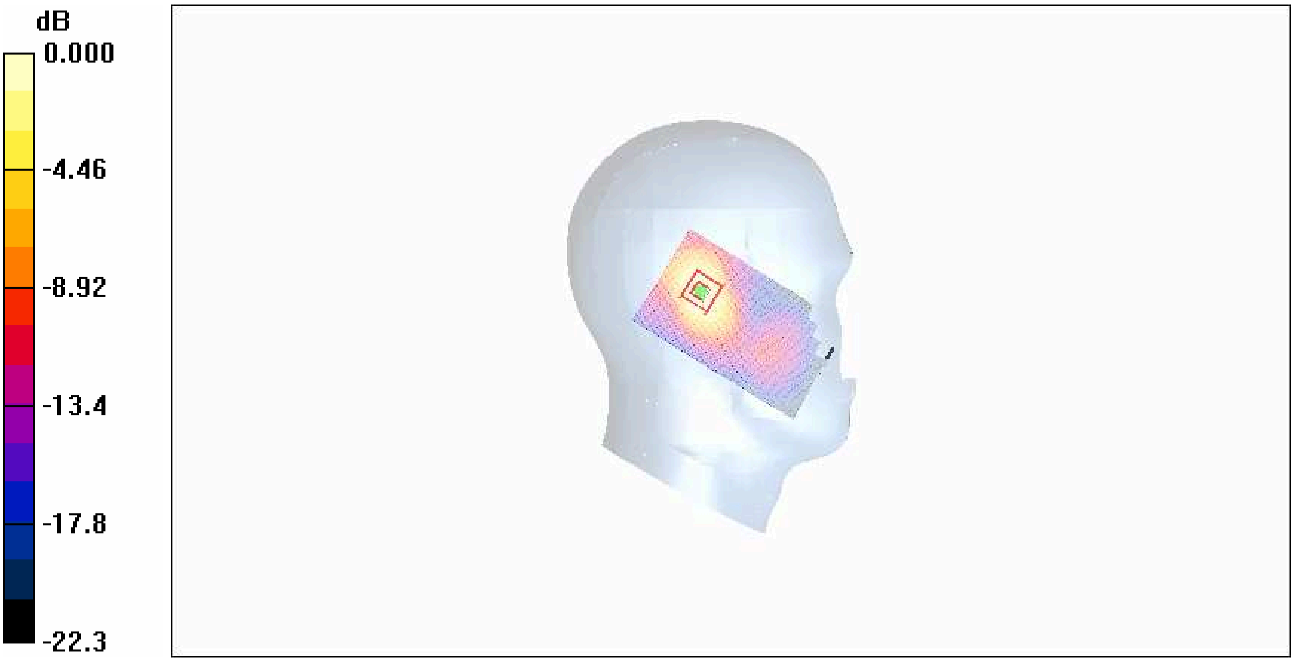


Fig. 24 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Left Tilt High with Bluetooth function
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 18:22:53
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.38 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3^{o}C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5^{o}C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87)

Tilt High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.380 mW/g

Tilt High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 16.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.076 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.636 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.327 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.162 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.325 mW/g



0 dB = 0.325mW/g

Fig.25 1900 MHz CH810

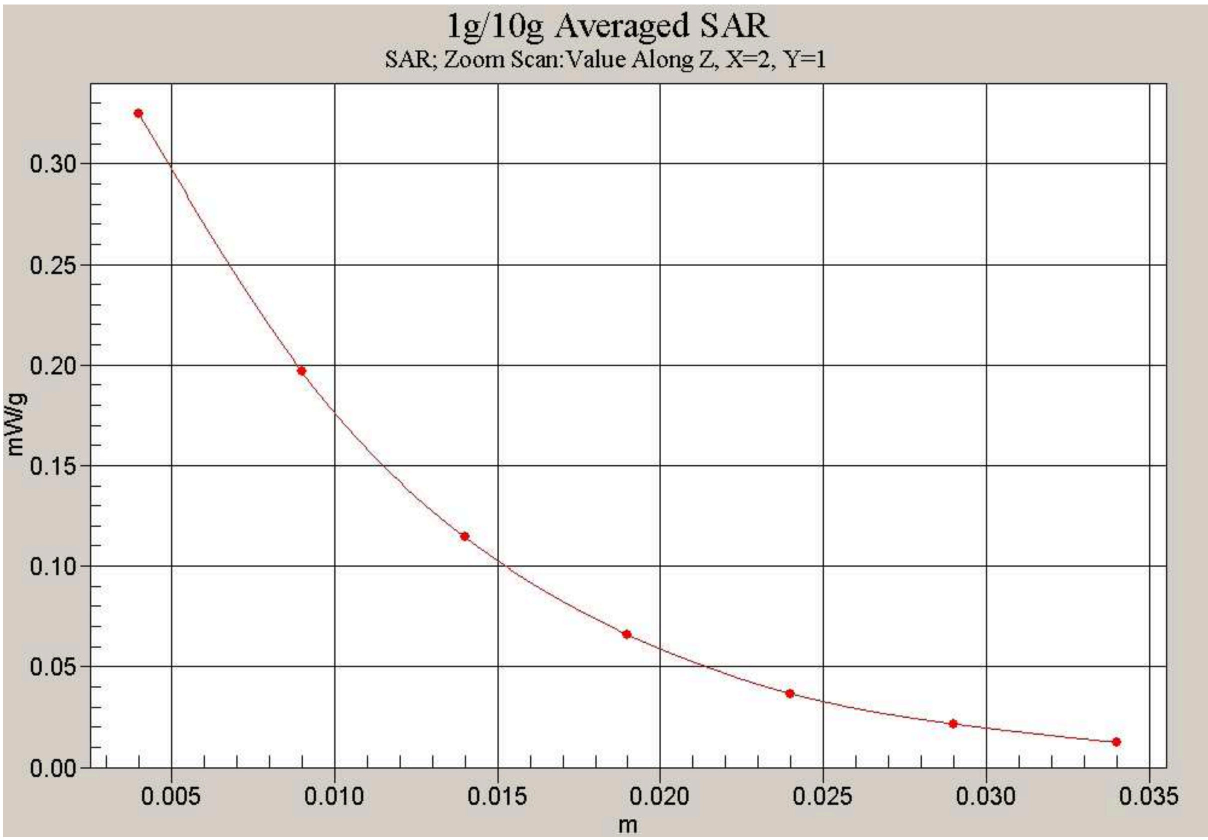
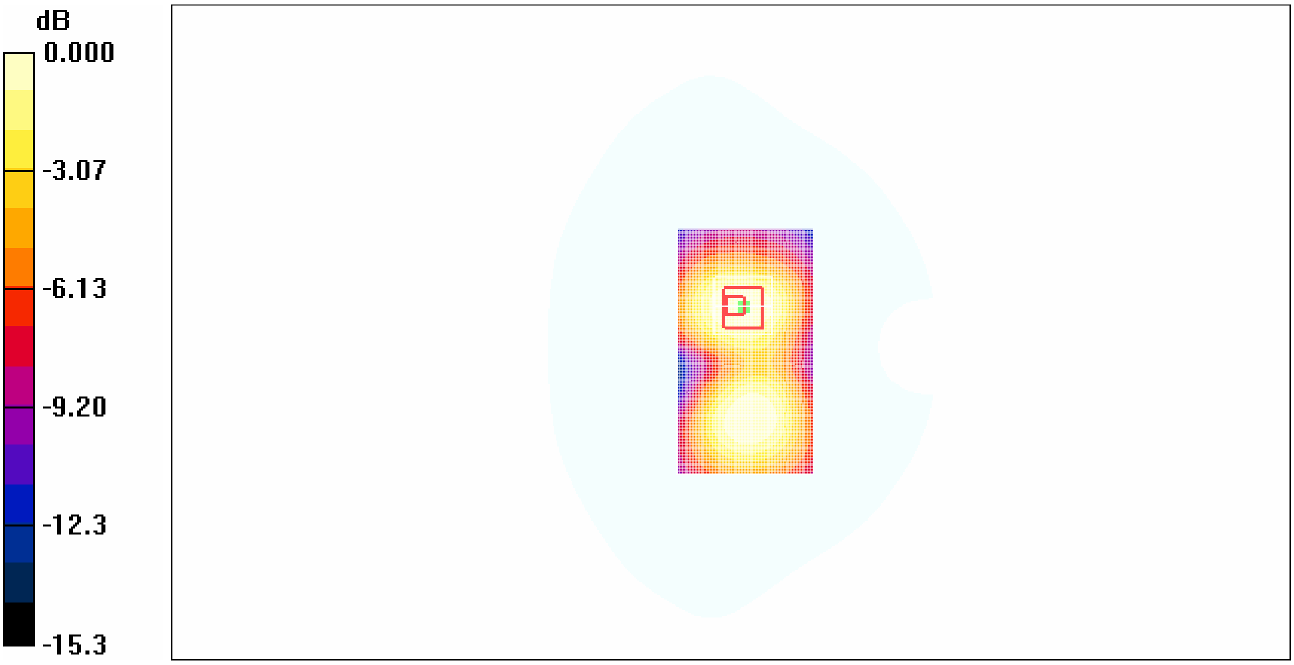


Fig. 26 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Body Towards Ground High with GPRS
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 7:49:09
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.5 mho/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61)

Toward Ground High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.336 mW/g

Toward Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.157 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.483 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.293 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.181 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.315 mW/g



0 dB = 0.315mW/g

Fig. 27 1900 MHz CH810

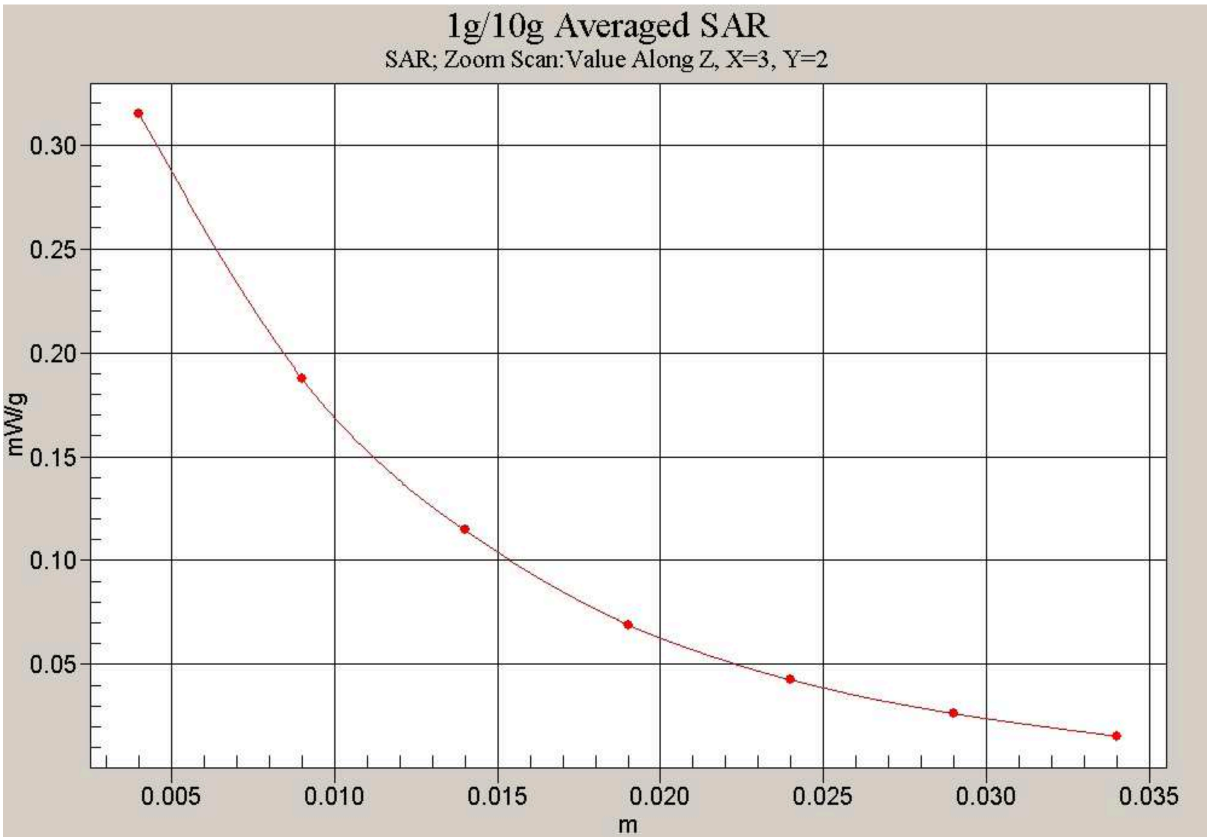
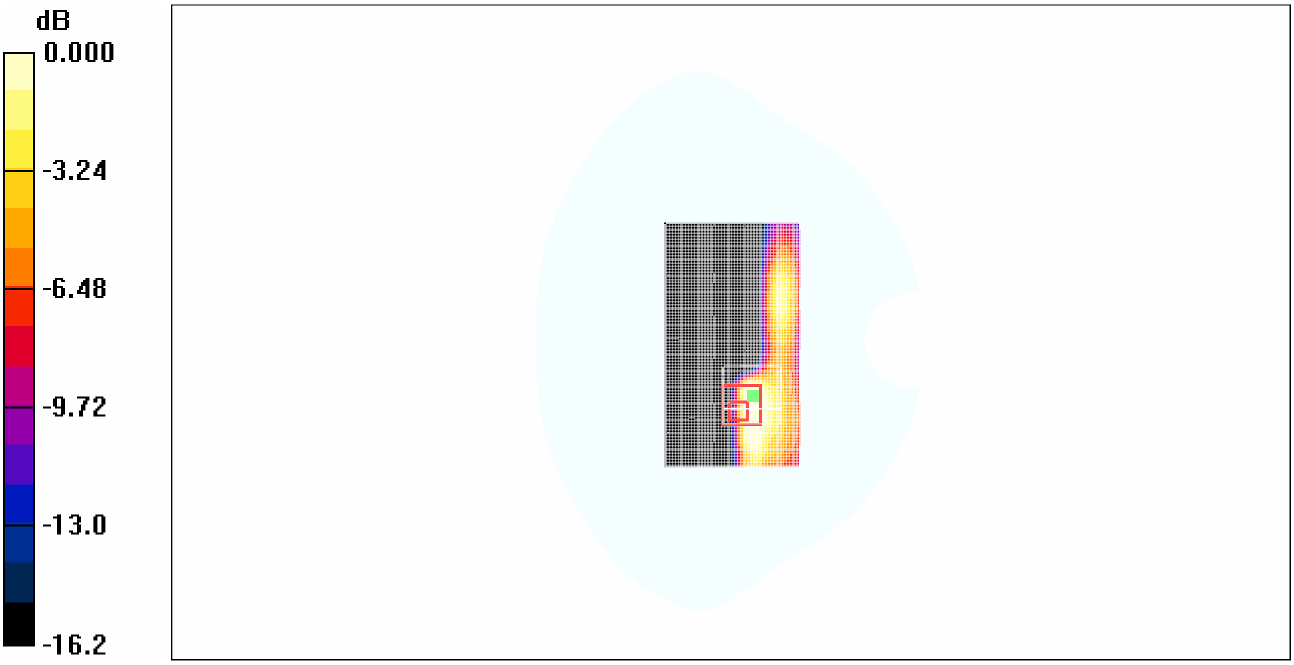


Fig. 28 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Body Towards Ground Middle with GPRS
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 8:10:07
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.47 mho/m; ε_r = 52.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61)

Toward Ground Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.581 mW/g

Toward Ground Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.96 V/m; Power Drift = 0.018 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.436 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.285 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.176 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.305 mW/g



0 dB = 0.305mW/g

Fig. 29 1900 MHz CH661

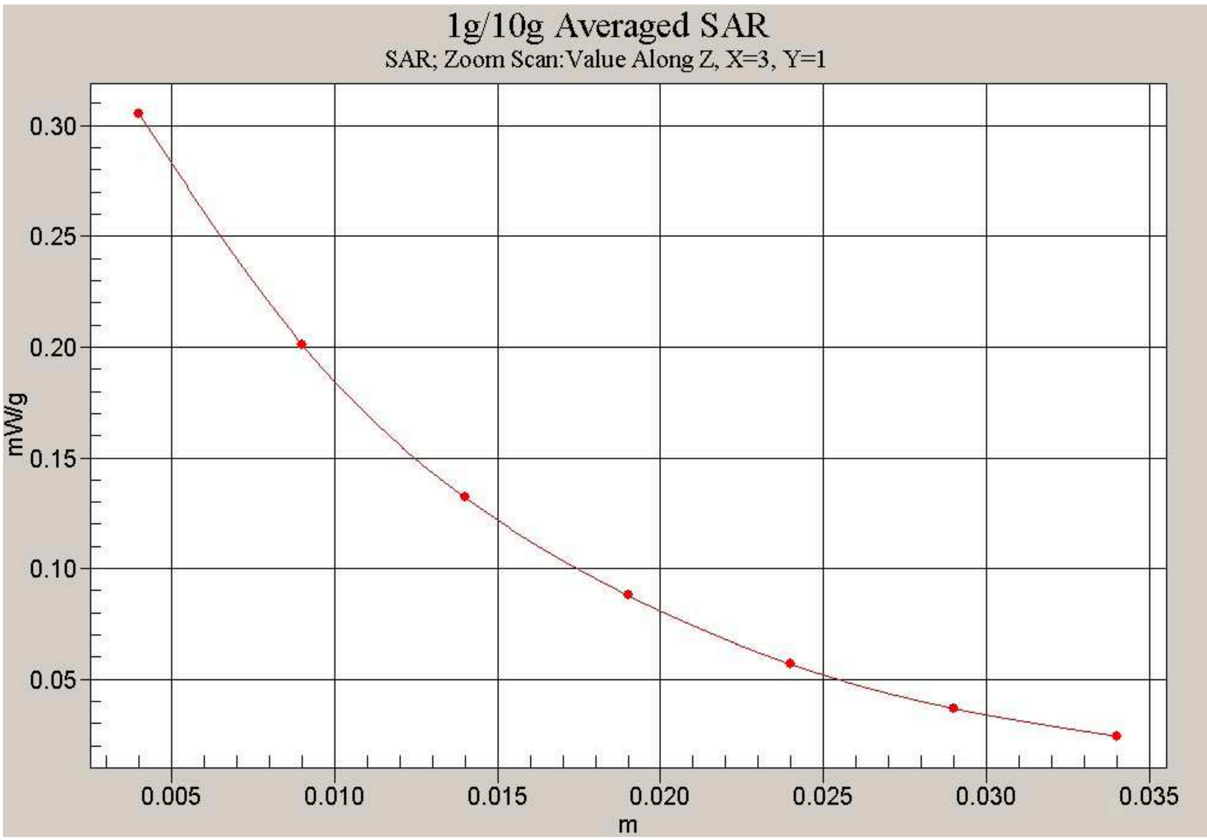


Fig. 30 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Body Towards Ground Low with GPRS

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 8:26:37

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.45 mho/m; ε_r = 52.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61)

Toward Ground Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.261 mW/g

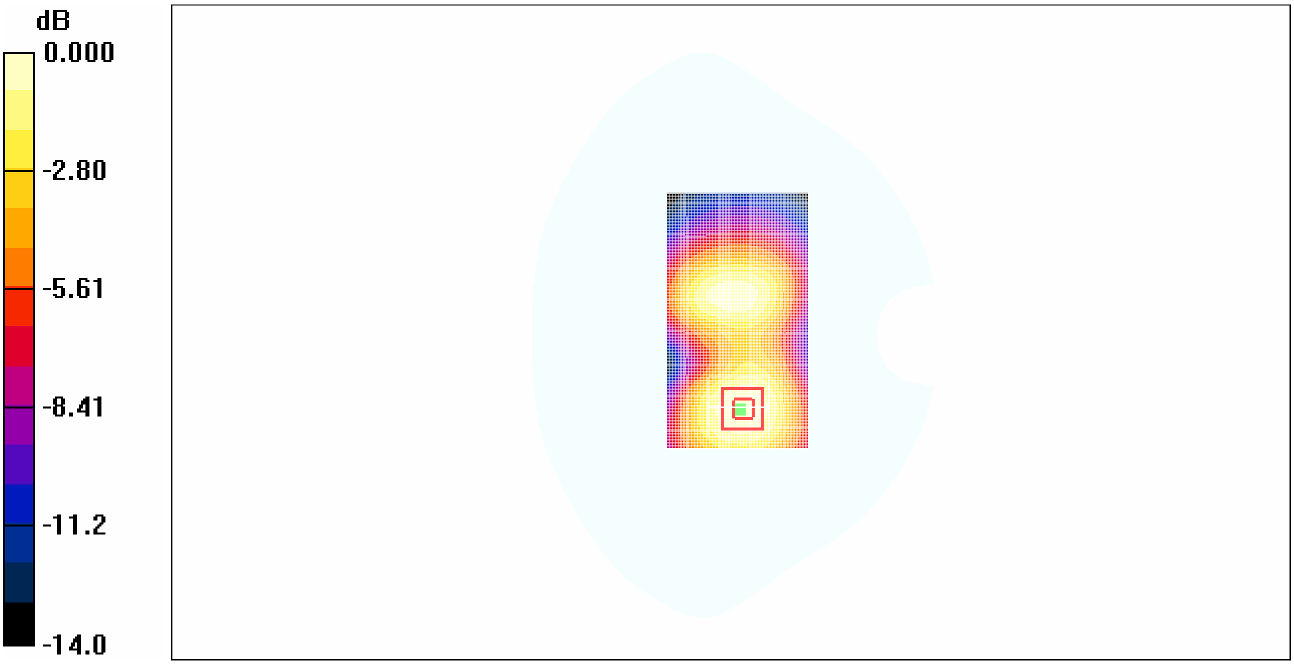
Toward Ground Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.14 V/m; Power Drift = 0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.359 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.238 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.152 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.254 mW/g



0 dB = 0.254mW/g

Fig. 31 1900 MHz CH512

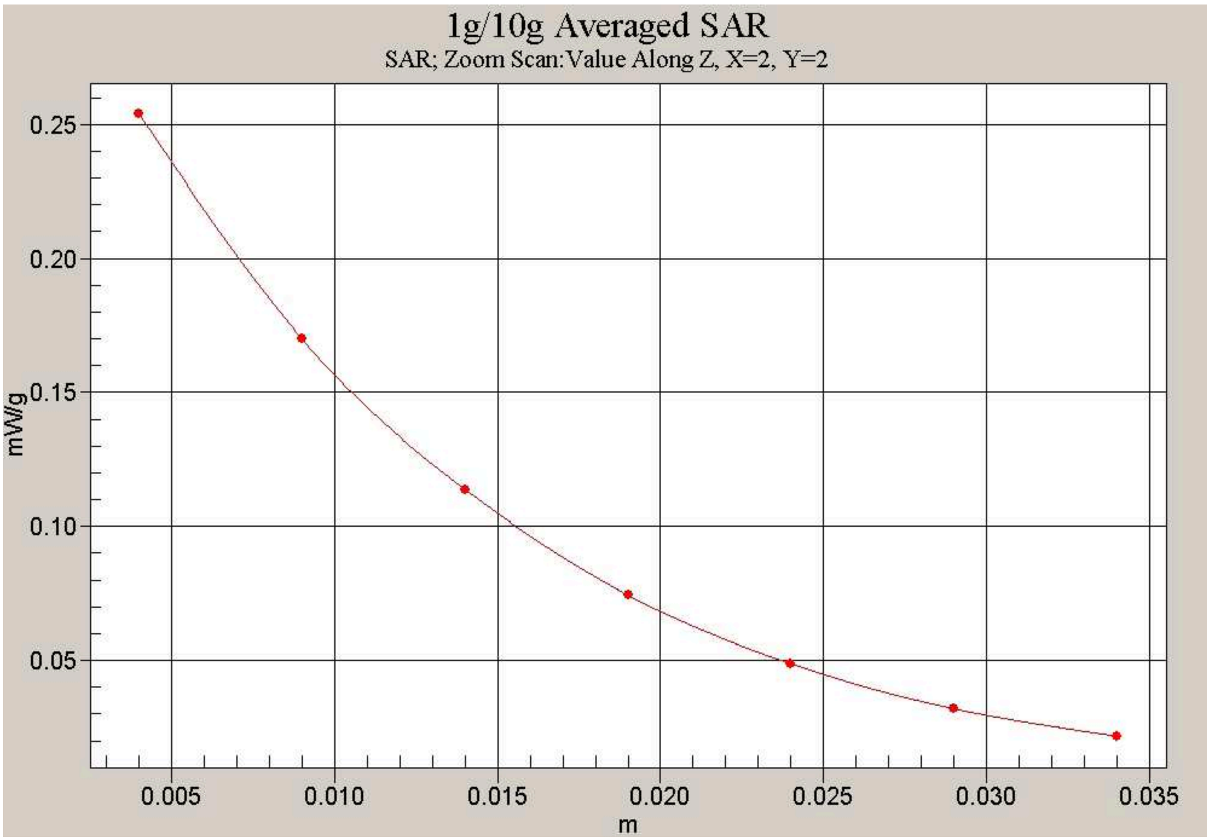


Fig. 32 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Body Towards Phantom High with GPRS

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 9:06:27

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.5 mho/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61)

Toward Phantom High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

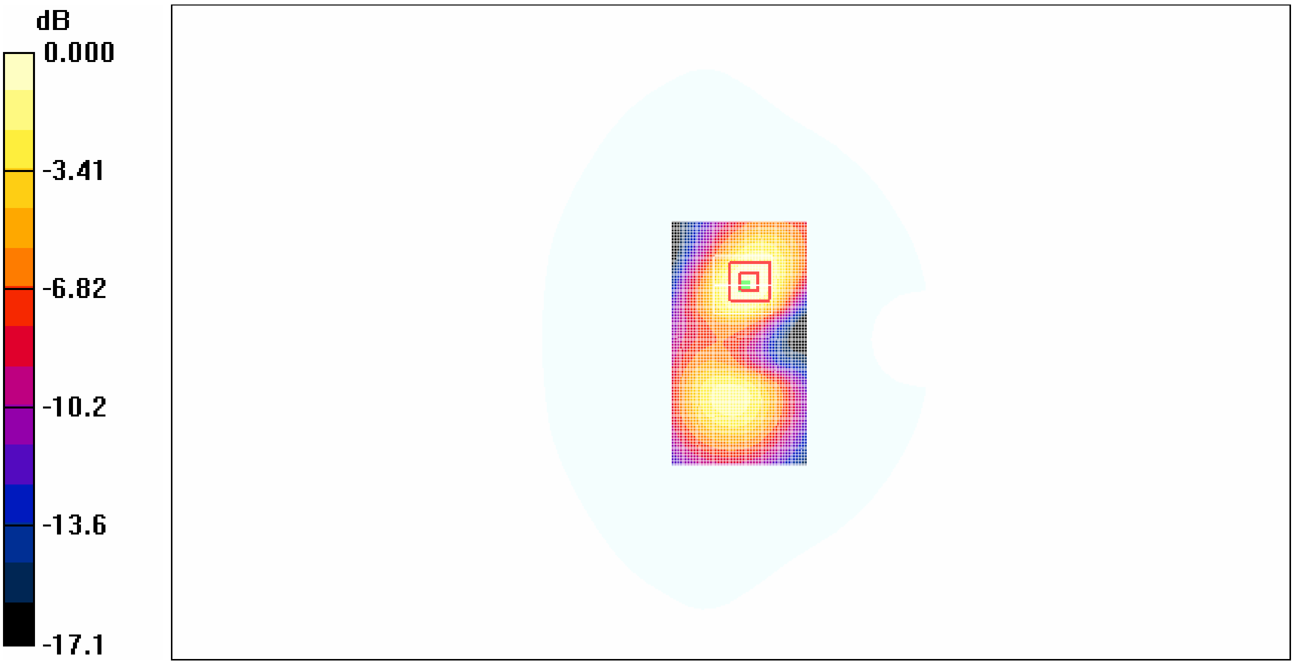
Toward Phantom High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.42 V/m; Power Drift = -0.170 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.294 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.185 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.109 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.198 mW/g



0 dB = 0.198mW/g

Fig. 33 1900 MHz CH810

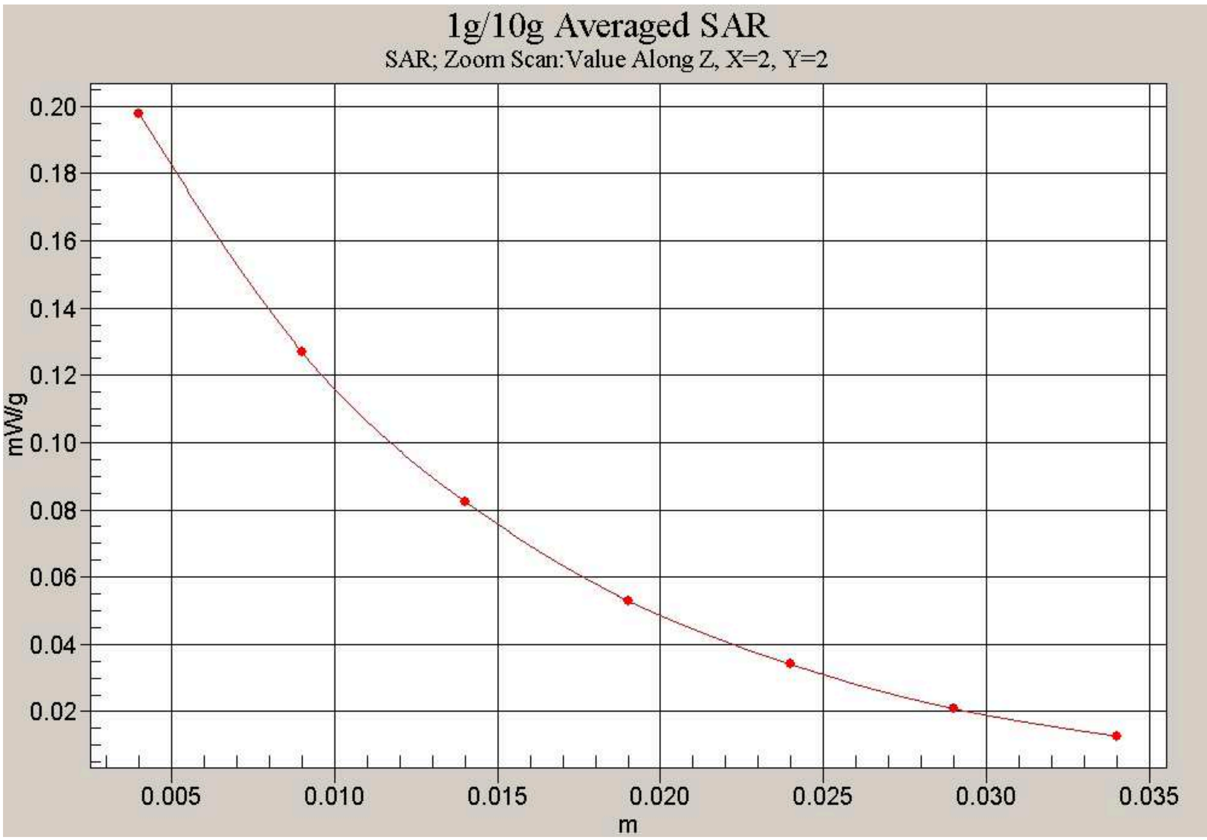


Fig. 34 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Body Towards Phantom Middle with GPRS

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 8:54:57

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.47 mho/m; ε_r = 52.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61)

Toward Phantom Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.199 mW/g

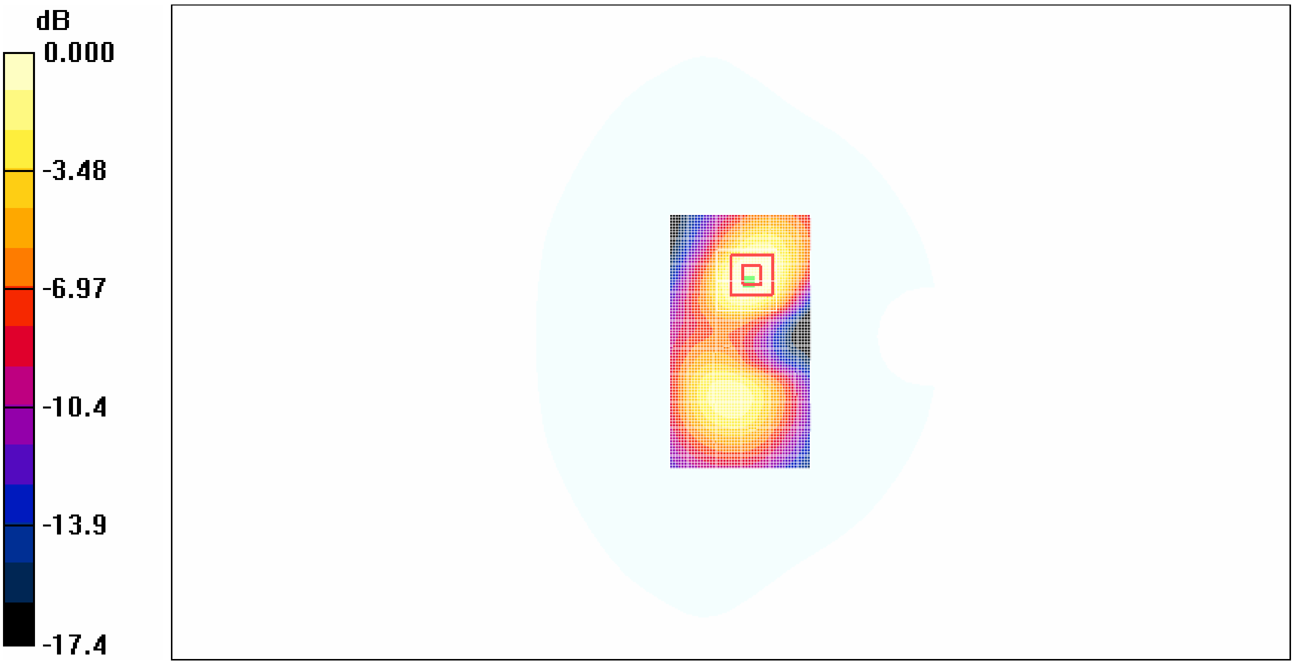
Toward Phantom Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.148 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.266 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.168 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.099 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.178 mW/g



0 dB = 0.178mW/g

Fig. 35 1900 MHz CH661

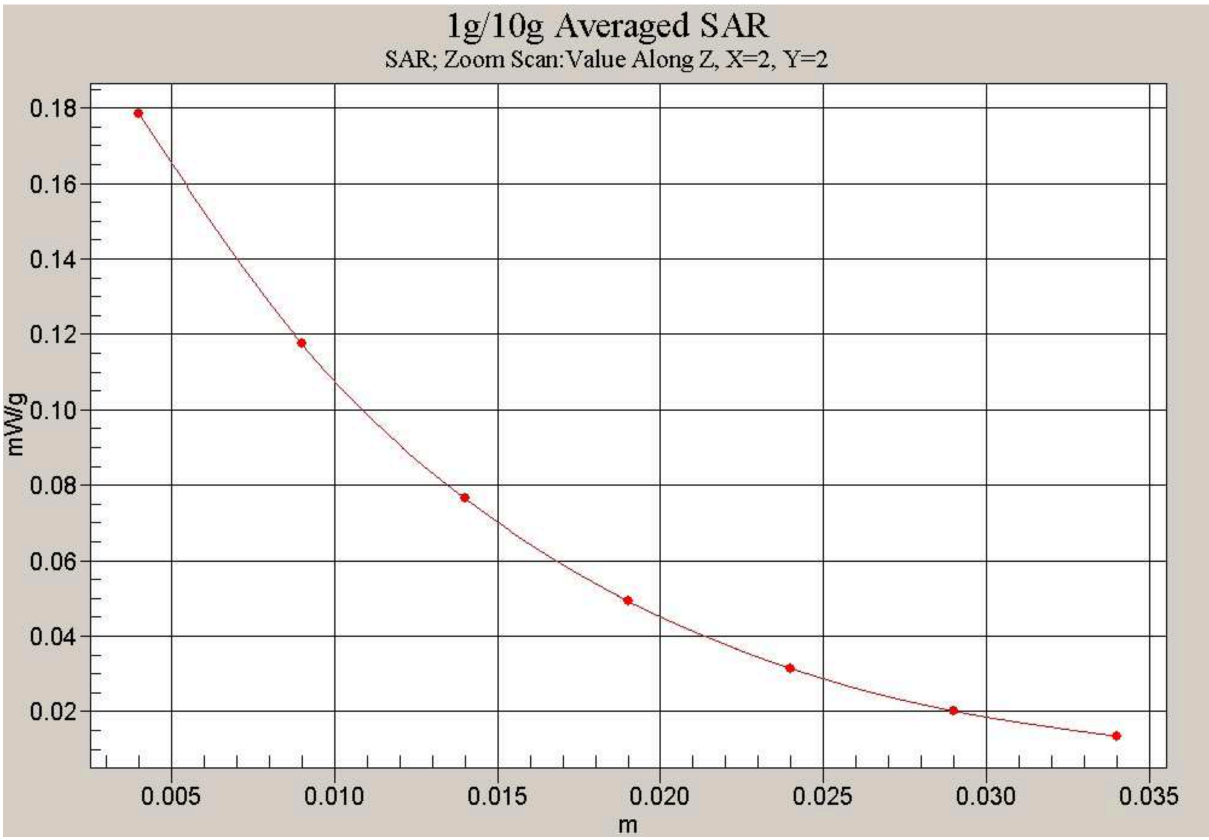
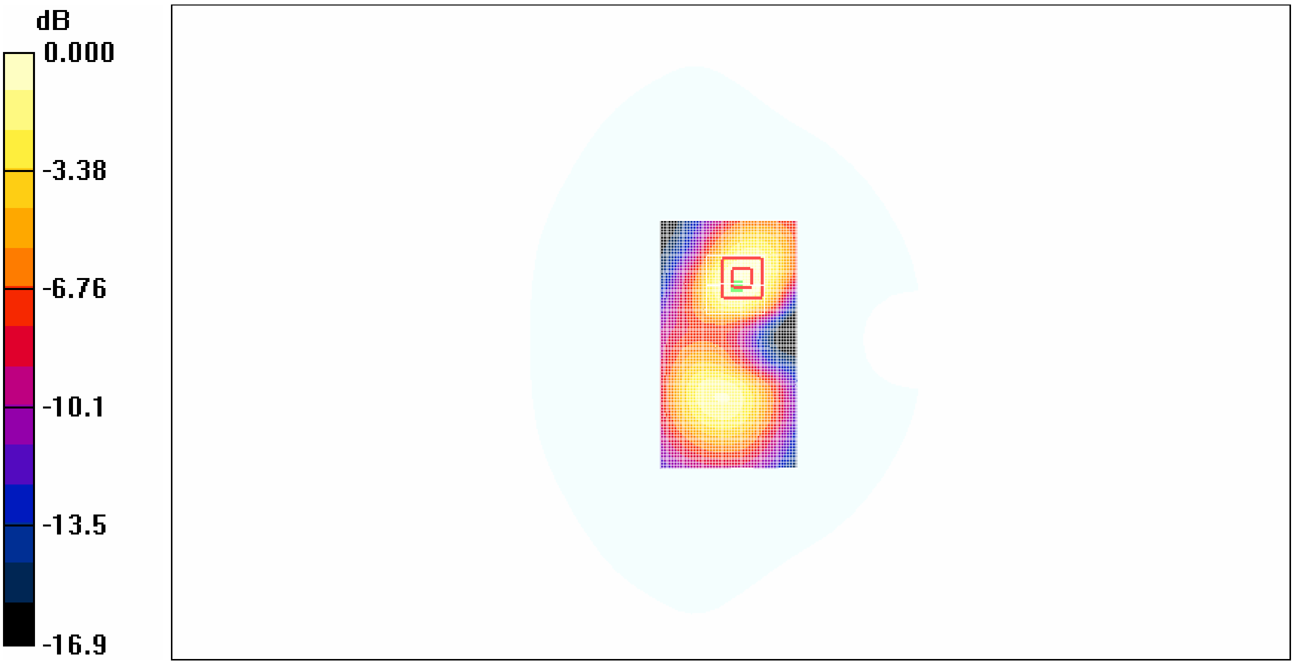


Fig. 36 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Body Towards Phantom Low with GPRS
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 8:39:55
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.45 mho/m; ε_r = 52.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61)

Toward Phantom Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.140 mW/g

Toward Phantom Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.42 V/m; Power Drift = 0.113 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.194 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.123 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.072 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.128 mW/g



0 dB = 0.128mW/g

Fig.37 1900 MHz CH512

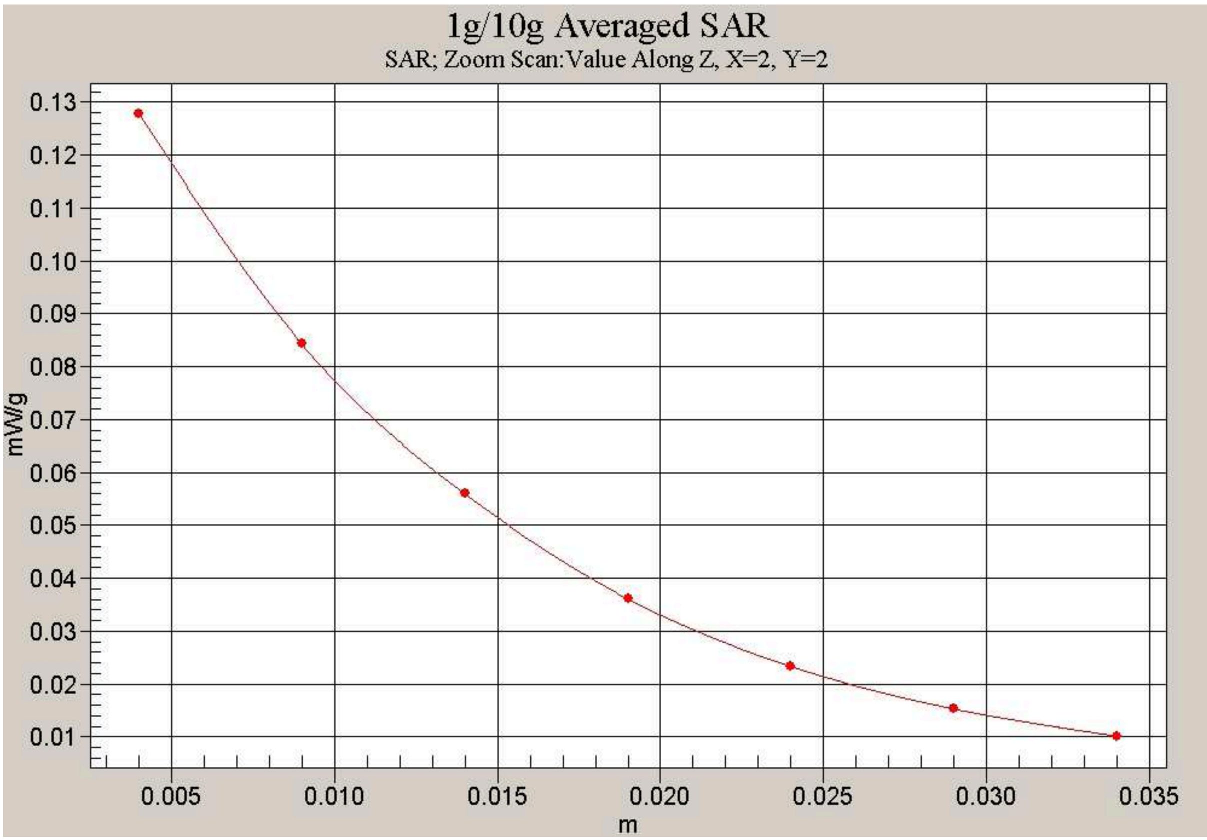


Fig. 38 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Body Towards Ground High with Bluetooth function

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 9:43:13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.5 mho/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61)

Toward Ground High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.206 mW/g

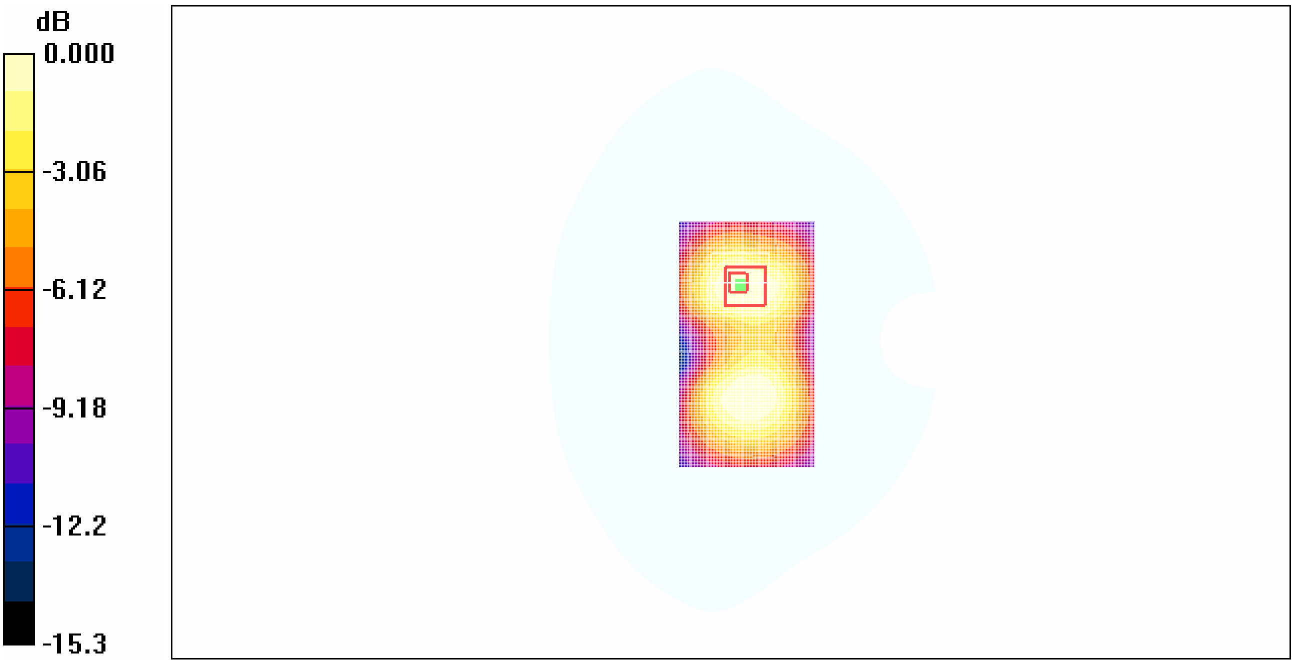
Toward Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.70 V/m; Power Drift = 0.097 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.289 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.174 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.106 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.187 mW/g



0 dB = 0.187mW/g

Fig. 39 1900 MHz CH810 with Bluetooth function

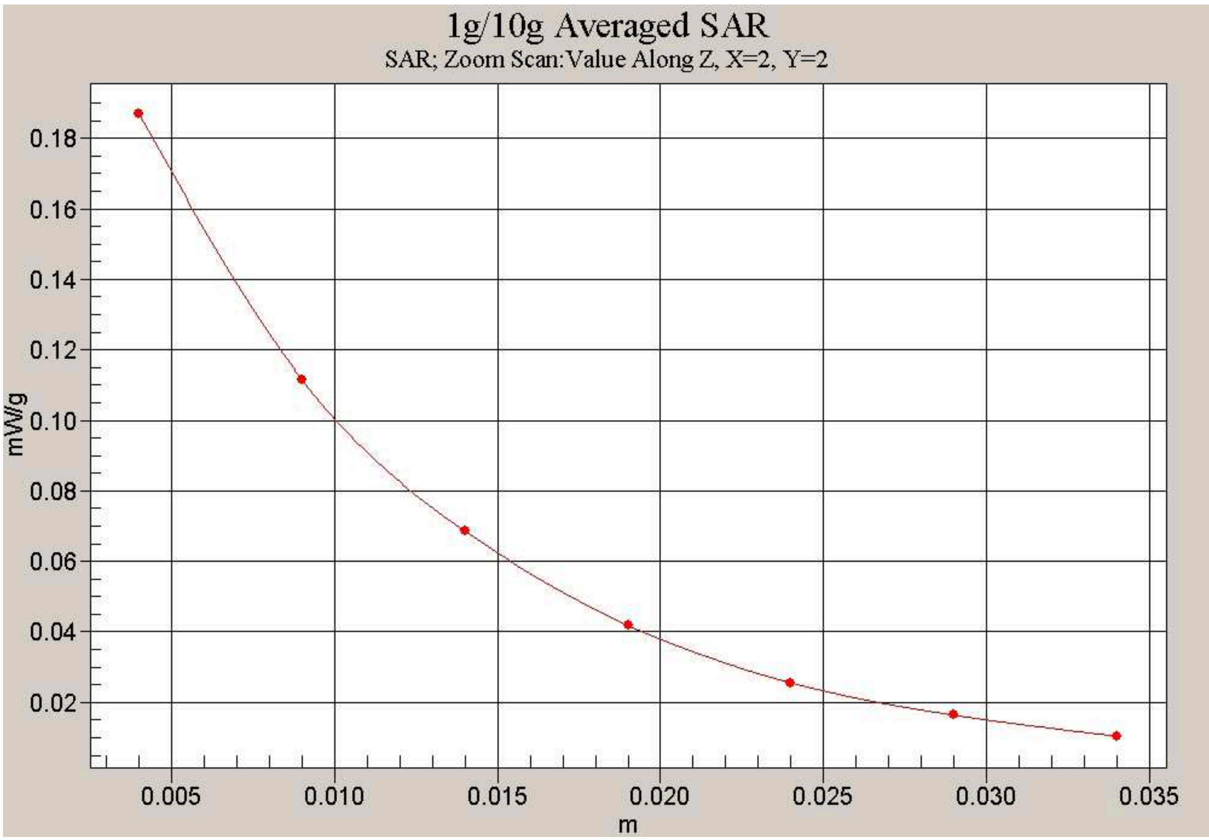
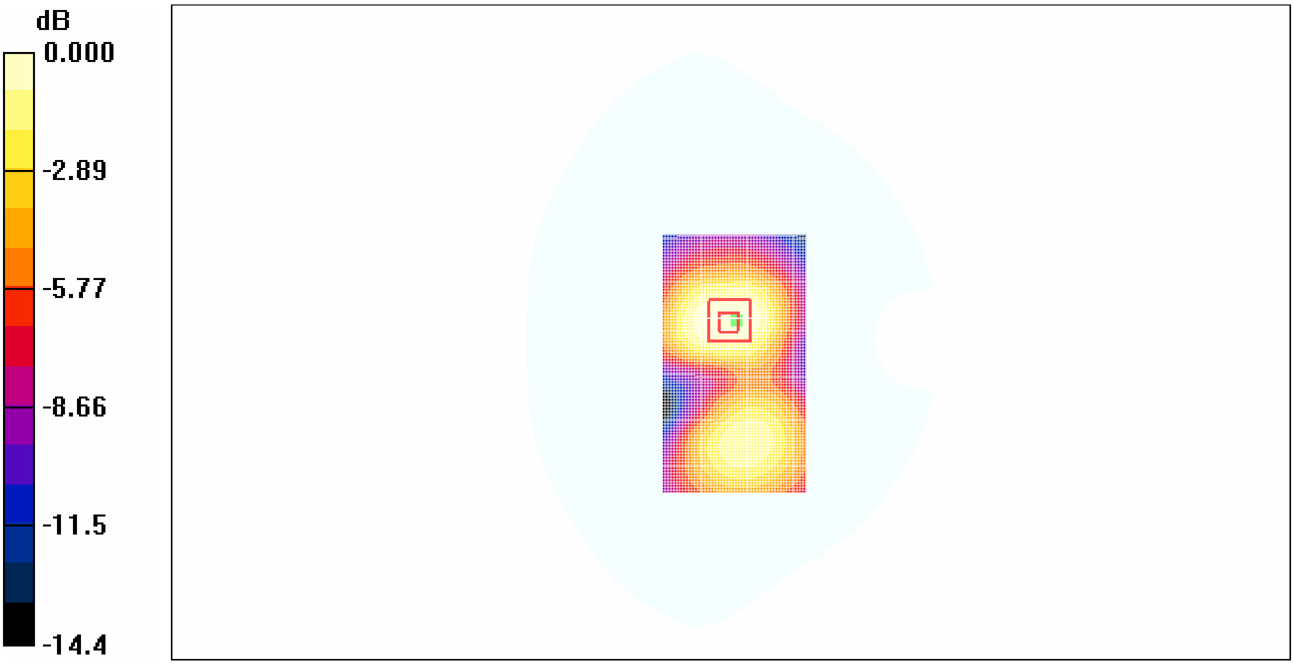


Fig. 40 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810 with Bluetooth function)

1900 Body Towards Ground High with Headset
Date/Time: 2008-6-4 9:59:49
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.5 mho/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz new Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142 ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61)

Toward Ground High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.219 mW/g

Toward Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.037 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.307 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.188 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.116 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.200 mW/g



0 dB = 0.200mW/g

Fig. 41 1900 MHz CH810 with headset

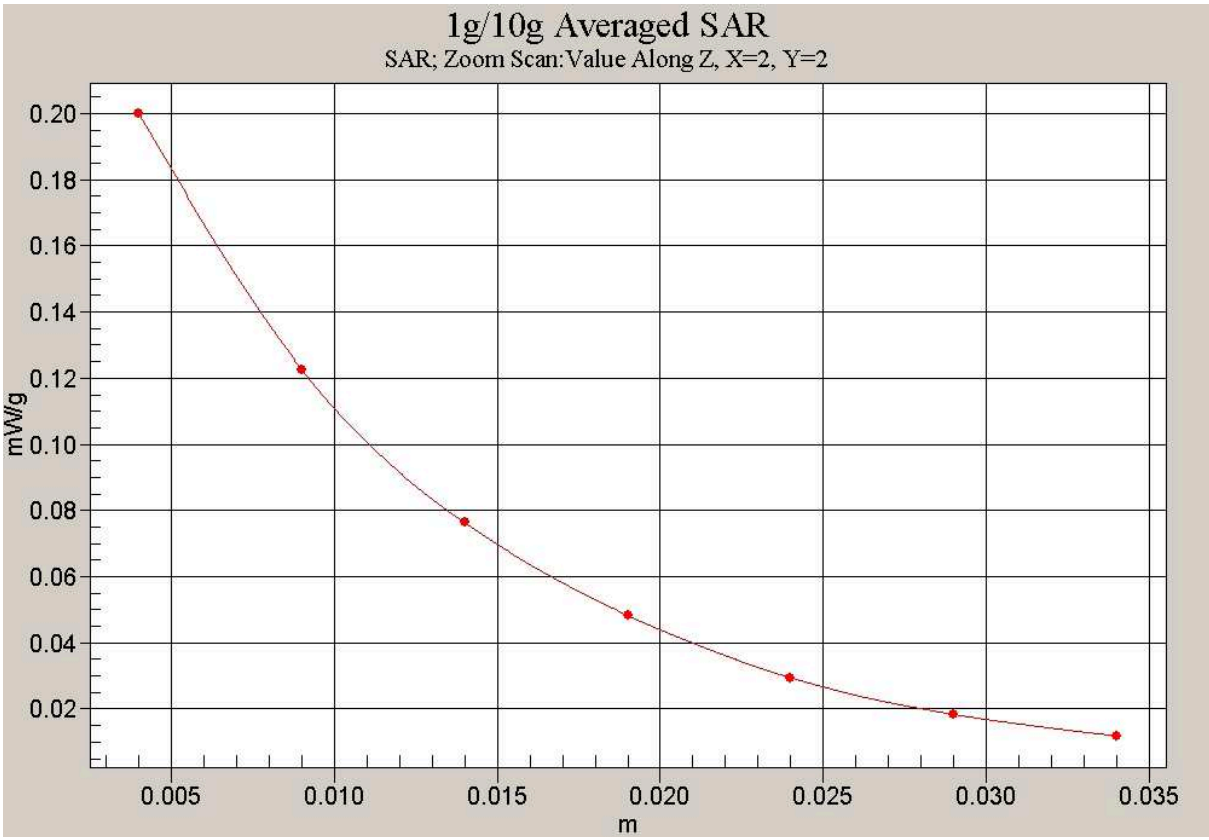


Fig. 42 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810 with headset)

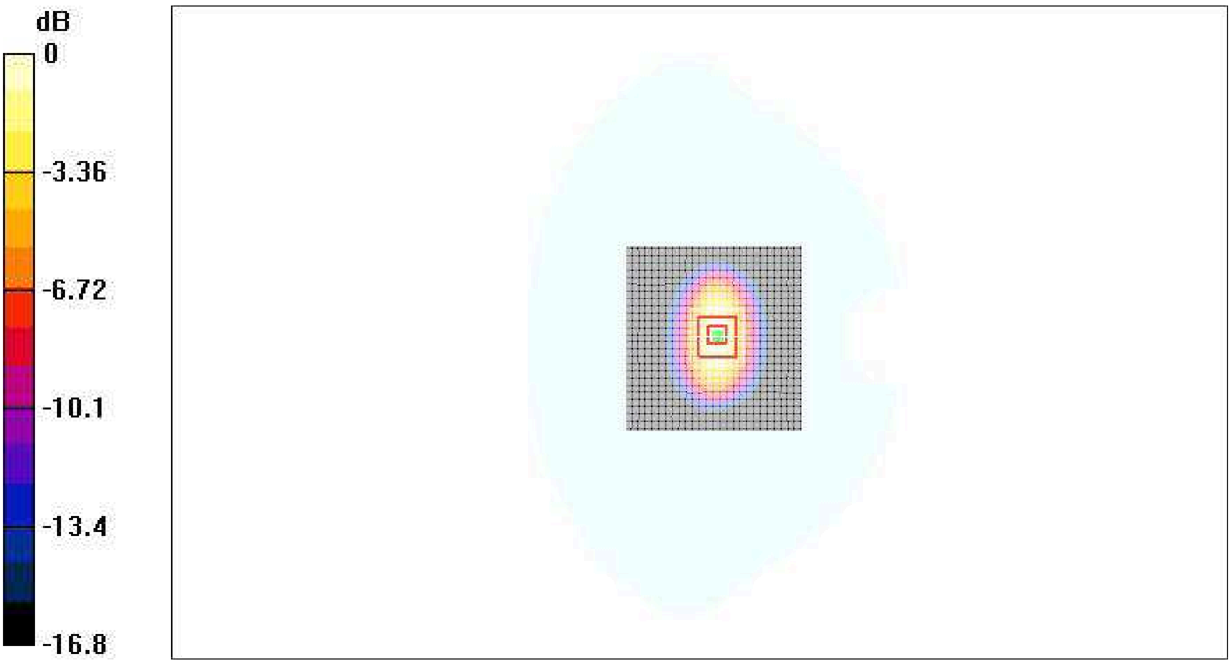
ANNEX D SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

1900MHz DAE777Probe3142

Date/Time: 2008-6-4 7:22:21
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.37 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:24.5^{o}C   Liqiud Temperature: 24.0^{o}C
Communication System: CW Frequency: 1900 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 – SN3142 ConvF(5.66, 5.66, 5.66)

System Validation/Area Scan (101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.2 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 92.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.91 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.27 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g



0 dB = 11.3mW/g

Fig.43 validation 1900MHz 250mW

ANNEX E PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **TMC Beijing**

Certificate No: **ES3-3142_Sep07**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3142
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6 and QA CAL-12.v5 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	September 7, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00719)	Aug-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00720)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	4-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan07)	Jan-08
DAE4	SN: 654	20-Apr-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Apr07)	Apr-08

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: September 10, 2007

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
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., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) 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
b) 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:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,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*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 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 *NORMx,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 ES3DV3

SN:3142

Manufactured: March 13, 2007
Calibrated: September 7, 2007

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3142

Sensitivity in Free Space[A] / Diode Compression[B]

NormX	**1.21** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	**96** mV
NormY	**1.28** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	**95** mV
NormZ	**1.15** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	**96** mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.0 mm**	**4.0 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	2.6	0.8
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.4

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.0 mm**	**4.0 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	7.6	4.5
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.1

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.0** mm

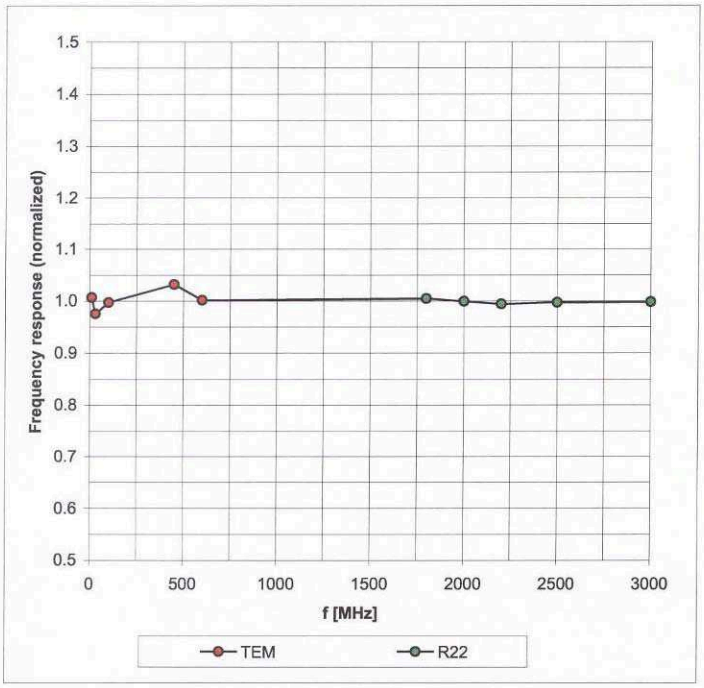
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

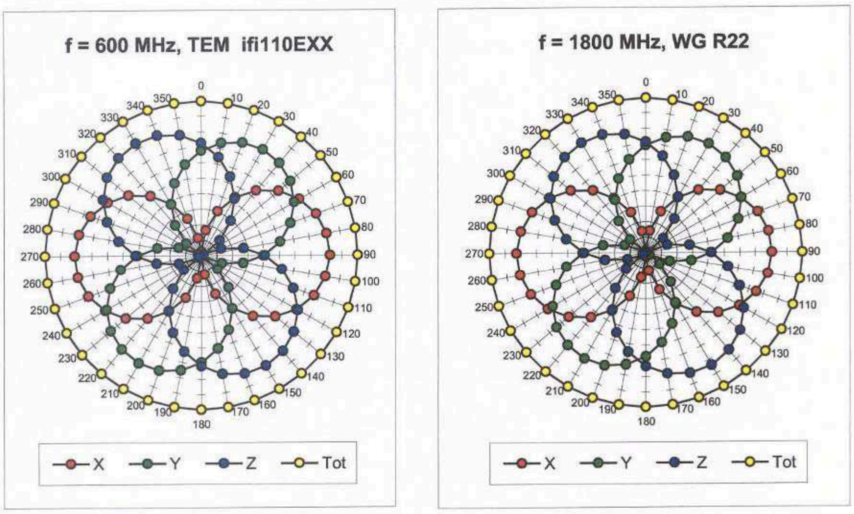
Frequency Response of E-Field

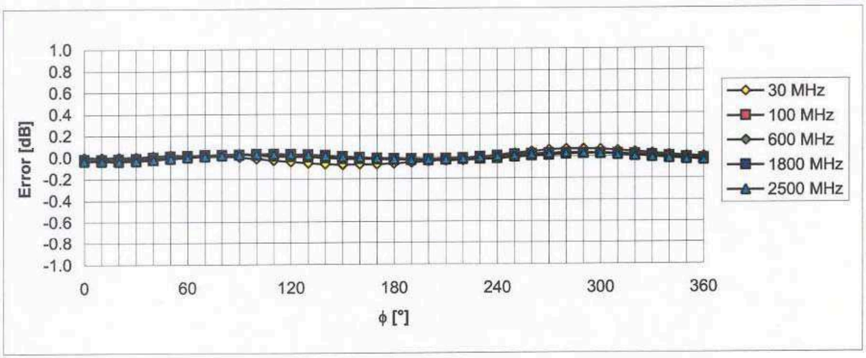
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$

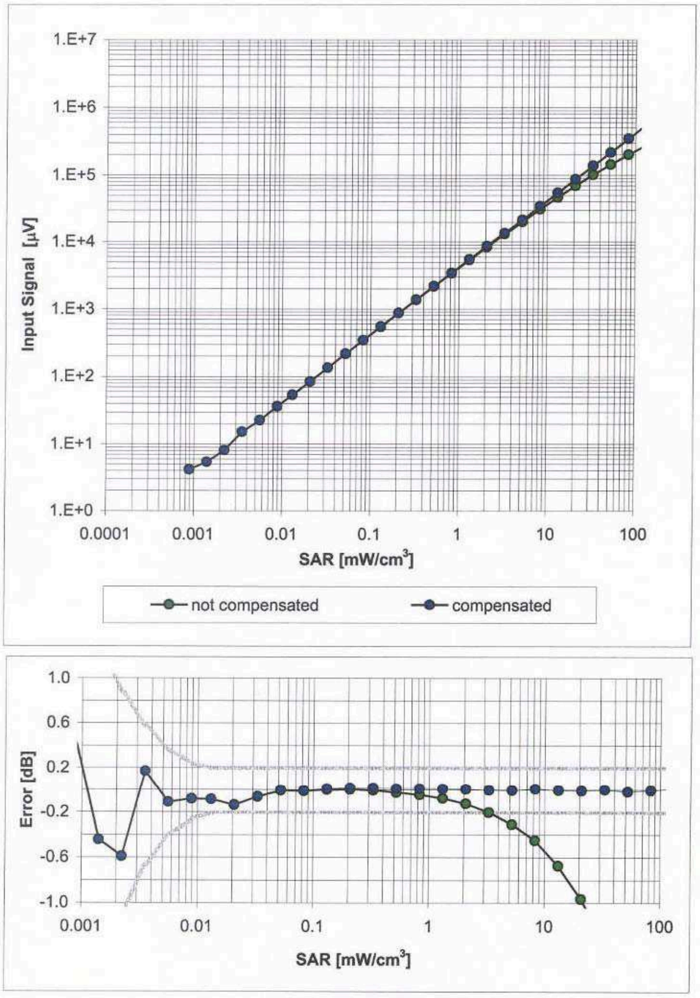




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

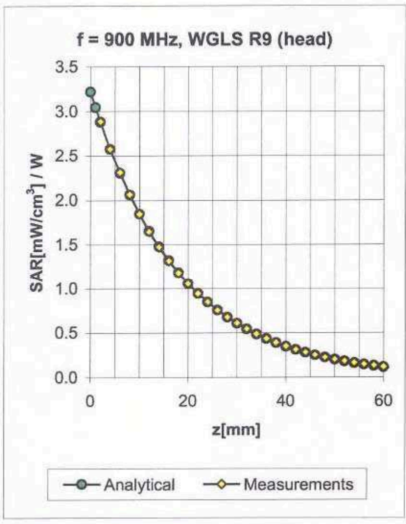
Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)

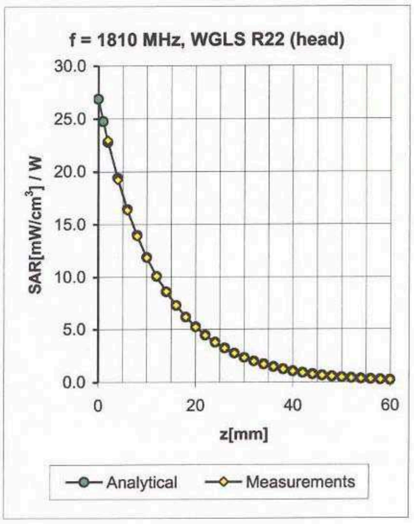
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



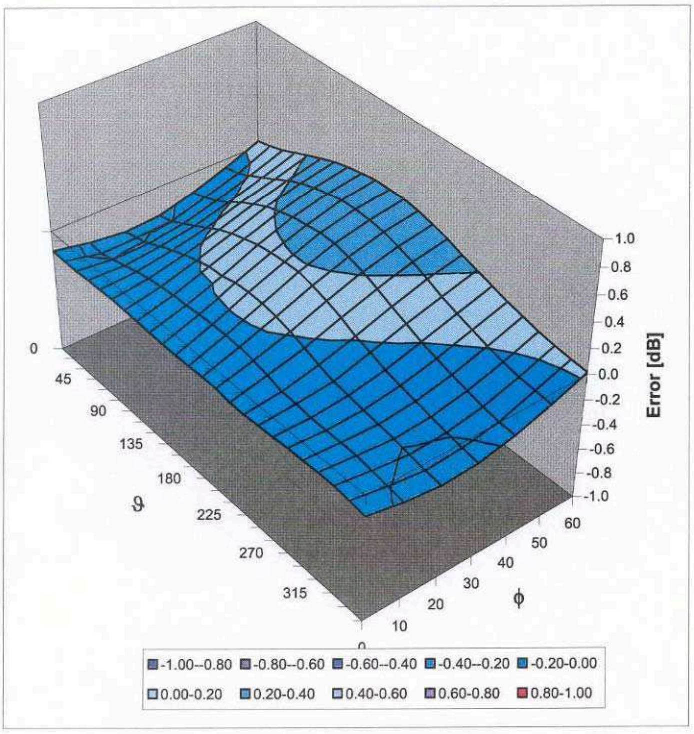


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.32	1.29	6.16	± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	1.00	1.09	5.97	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.60	1.41	4.87	± 11.0% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.24	1.24	6.68	± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.94	1.16	5.66	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.73	1.33	4.61	± 11.0% (k=2)

[C] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

ANNEX F DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of metrology and Accreditation
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client TMC China

Certificate No: D1900V2-541_Feb07

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2-SN: 541
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	February 20, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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 at an environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Data (Calibrated by, Certification NO.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	03-Oct-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Power sensor 8481A	US37292783	03-Oct-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN:5086 (20g)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN:5047_2 (10r)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00591)	Aug-07
DAE4	SN:601	30-Jan-07 (SPEAG, NO.DAE4-601_Jan07)	Jan-08
Reference Probe ET3DV6 (HF)	SN: 1507	19-Oct-06 (SPEAG, NO. ET3-1507_Oct06)	Oct-07
Secondary Standards	**ID#**	**Check Data (in house)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02(SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)	In house check: Oct-07
RF generator Agilent E4421B	MY41000676	11-May-05(SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov -07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585S4206	18-Oct-01(SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct -07

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Marcel Fehr	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Director	

Issued: February 21, 2007

This calibration certificate shall not be reported except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) 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
b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.5 ± 6 %	1.38 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.1 ± 0.2) °C	—	—

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.73 mW /g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	38.9 mW /g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**38.6 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.09 mW /g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.4 mW /g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**20.2 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

[1] Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.4 Ω - 8.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.214 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	October 4 , 2001

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 20.02.2007 09:25:37

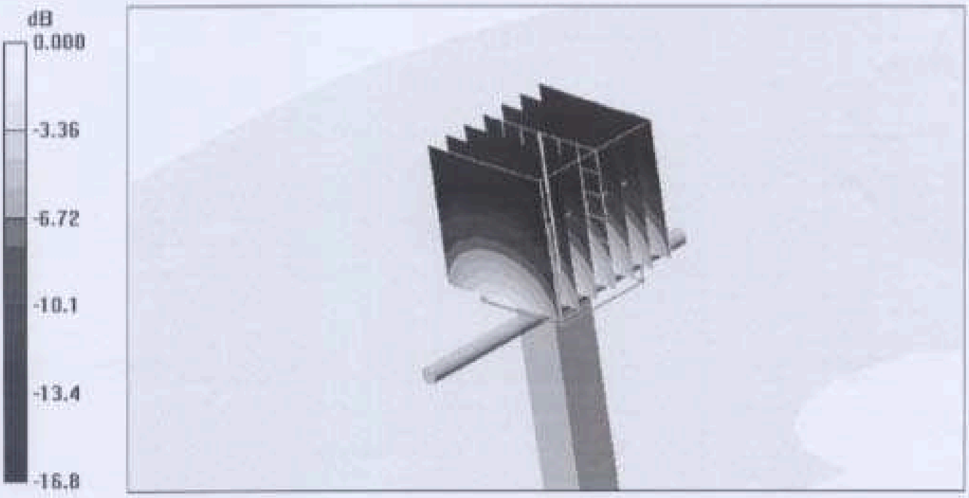
Test laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; serial: D1900V2-SN: 541

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 1900 MHz;
Medium parameters used: f=1900 MHz; σ=1.38 mho/m; ε_r=38.9; ρ= 1000kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6-SN1507(HF); ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 19.10.2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.1_2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA;
- Measurement SW: DASY, V4.7 Build 53; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Pin = 250 mW; d = 15 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 92.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.059 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.73 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.09 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g



0 dB = 11.3mW/g

Impedance measurement Plot for Head TSL