SAR TEST REPORT

No. 2009SAR00005

For

Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co.,Ltd.

900/1800/1900 GSM/GPRS Mobile Phone

Philips X530

With

Hardware Version: PR1

Software Version: X530_N52109_0850D01_V02CN

FCCID: VQRCTX530

Issued Date: 2009-1-19

Deutscher Akkreditierungs 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

No. 52, Huayuan Bei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, P. R. China 100083.

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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:	18°C~25 °C,
Relative humidity:	30%~ 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.

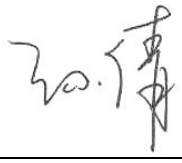
1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Sun Qian
Test Engineer:	Lin Xiaojun
Testing Start Date:	January 13, 2009
Testing End Date:	January 13, 2009

1.4 Signature

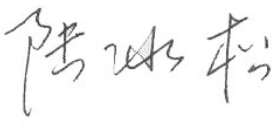
Lin Xiaojun

(Prepared this test report)



Sun Qian

(Reviewed this test report)



Lu Bingsong

Deputy Director of the laboratory

(Approved this test report)

2 Client Information

2.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co.,Ltd.
Address /Post:	11 Science & Technology Rd., Shenzhen Hi-tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen 518057
City:	Shenzhen
Postal Code:	518057
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Telephone:	0086 755-26633217
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2.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co.,Ltd.
Address /Post:	11 Science & Technology Rd., Shenzhen Hi-tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen 518057
City:	Shenzhen
Postal Code:	518057
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3 Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

3.1 About EUT

EUT Description:	900/1800/1900 GSM/GPRS Mobile Phone
Model Name:	Philips X530
GSM Frequency Band:	GSM 900/1800/1900
GPRS Class:	10

Picture 1: Constituents of the sample (Lithium Battery is in the Handset)

3.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
EUT1	351675039999572	PR1	X530_N52109_0850D01_V02CN

*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	Lithium Battery	AB0920BWM		\	SUCD(FU JIAN)Electronic CO.,LTD
AE2	AC/DC Adapter	DSA-5W-05 050065	FUS	\	DeeVan Enterprise Co.,Ltd
AE3	Headset	ED-D867		\	Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co.,Ltd.

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

4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEST

4.1 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.

4.2 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.

5 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

5.1 Schematic Test Configuration

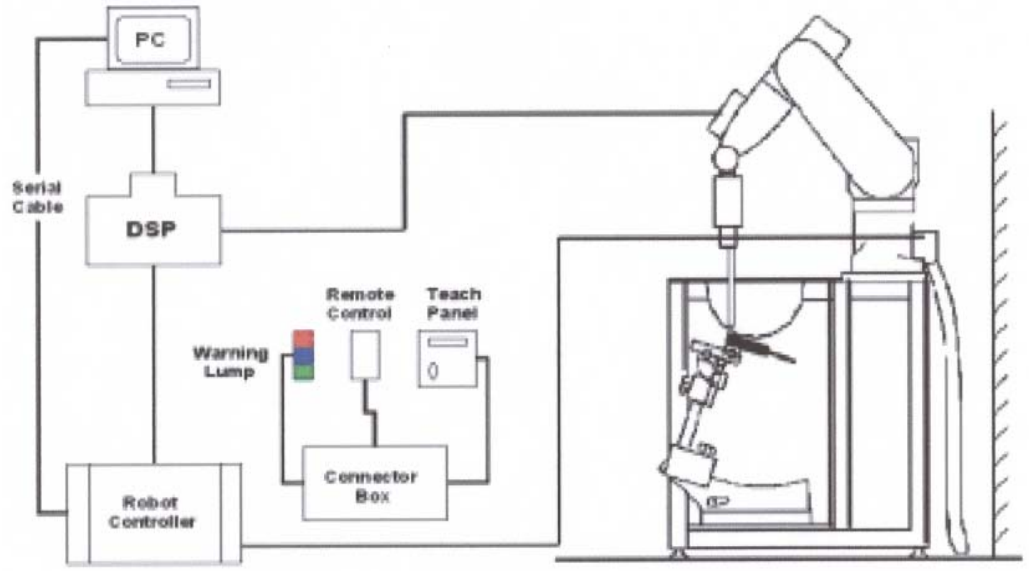
During SAR test, EUT is in Traffic Mode (Channel Allocated) at Normal Voltage Condition. A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 512, 661 and 810 respectively in the case of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

5.2 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.

5.3 Dasy4 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (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.

ES3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1810 Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

Picture 3: ES3DV3 E-field Probe

Dynamic Range	5 μW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

Picture4:ES3DV3 E-field probe

5.4 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.

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

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),
C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where:
σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,
ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

Picture 5: Device Holder

5.5 Other Test Equipment

5.5.1 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).

5.5.2 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

5.6 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

5.7 System Specifications

5.7.1 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

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

Frequency(MHz)	Peak Output Power (dBm)		
	GSM	**GPRS**	**EGPRS**

			1 Slot	2 Slot	1 Slot	2 Slot
PCS 1900	1850.2	29.01	28.66	28.49	25.78	25.68
	1880.0	28.89	28.42	28.25	25.17	25.07
	1909.8	28.38	28.02	28.08	24.45	24.19

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	40.8	1.38

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	52.3	1.56

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)**	
	Dipole calibration Target value	1900 MHz		38.9		1.38	
	Actural Measurement value	1900 MHz		40.8（+4.8%）		1.38(0%)	
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	5.20	9.85	2.2%	1.2%

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

Table 8: SAR Values (1900 MHz Band-Head)

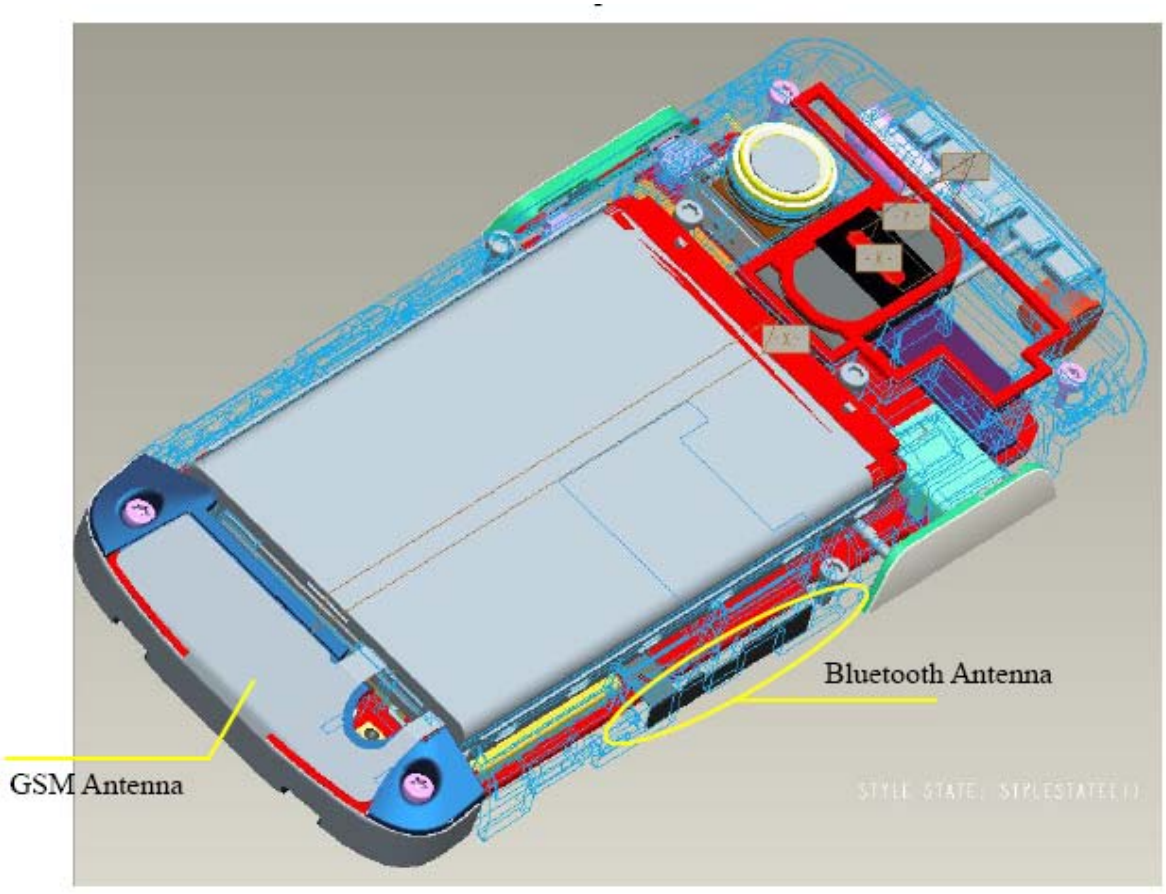
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**Power Drift (dB)**
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	**Measurement Result (W/kg)**		
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	
Left hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency(See Fig.1)	0.061	0.131	0.200
Left hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Fig.3)	0.068	0.144	0.200
Left hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency(See Fig.5)	0.077	0.161	0.185
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency(See Fig.7)	0.039	0.066	0.100
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Fig.9)	0.036	0.060	0.054
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency(See Fig.11)	0.036	0.060	-0.200
Right hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency(See Fig.13)	0.060	0.129	-0.200
Right hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Fig.15)	0.064	0.136	0.172
Right hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency(See Fig.17)	0.069	0.147	-0.190
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency(See Fig.19)	0.037	0.061	0.172
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Fig.21)	0.033	0.054	0.200
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency(See Fig.23)	0.033	0.055	0.169

Table 9: SAR Values (1900 MHz-Body)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
	10 g Average	1 g Average	
Body Towards Ground, Top frequency with GPRS(See Fig.25)	0.132	0.213	-0.051
Body Towards Ground, Mid frequency with GPRS (See Fig.27)	0.119	0.192	0.012
Body Towards Ground, Bottom frequency with GPRS (See Fig.29)	0.112	0.183	0.033
Body Towards Ground, Top frequency with EGPRS(See Fig.31)	0.046	0.075	0.037
Body Towards Ground, Top frequency with Headset (See Fig.33)	0.057	0.092	0.083

8.4 Summary of Measurement Results (Bluetooth function)

The distance between BT antenna and GSM antenna is <2.5cm. The location of the antennas inside mobile phone is shown below:



The output power of BT antenna is as following:

Channel	**Ch 0** **2402 MHz**	**Ch 39** **2441 Mhz**	**Ch 78** **2480 MHz**
Peak Conducted Output Power(dBm)	-1.58	-1.65	1.10

According to the output power measurement result and the distance between the two antennas, we can draw the conclusion that: stand-alone SAR and the simultaneous Tx SAR are not required for BT transmitter, because the output power of BT transmitter is $\leqslant P_{Ref}$ and the maximum 1g SAR value for GSM transmitter is 0.213 W/Kg, which <1.2 W/Kg.

8.5 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 4.2 of this report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 4.1 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	$(1\text{-cp})^{1/2}$	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 30,2008	One year
02	Power meter	NRVD	101253	June 20, 2008	One year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100333		
04	Power sensor	NRV-Z6	100011	September 2, 2008	One year
05	Signal Generator	E4433B	US37230472	September 4, 2008	One Year
06	Amplifier	VTL5400	0505	No Calibration Requested	
07	BTS	CMU 200	105948	August 15, 2008	One year
08	E-field Probe	SPEAG ES3DV3	3149	October 1, 2008	One year
09	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	771	November 20, 2008	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.

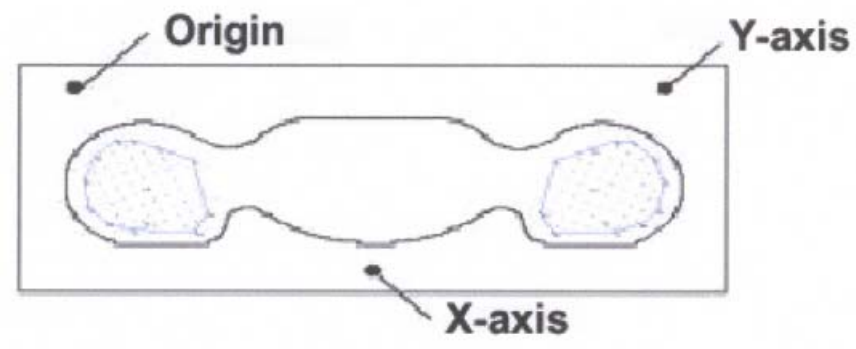
Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7 x 7x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

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.

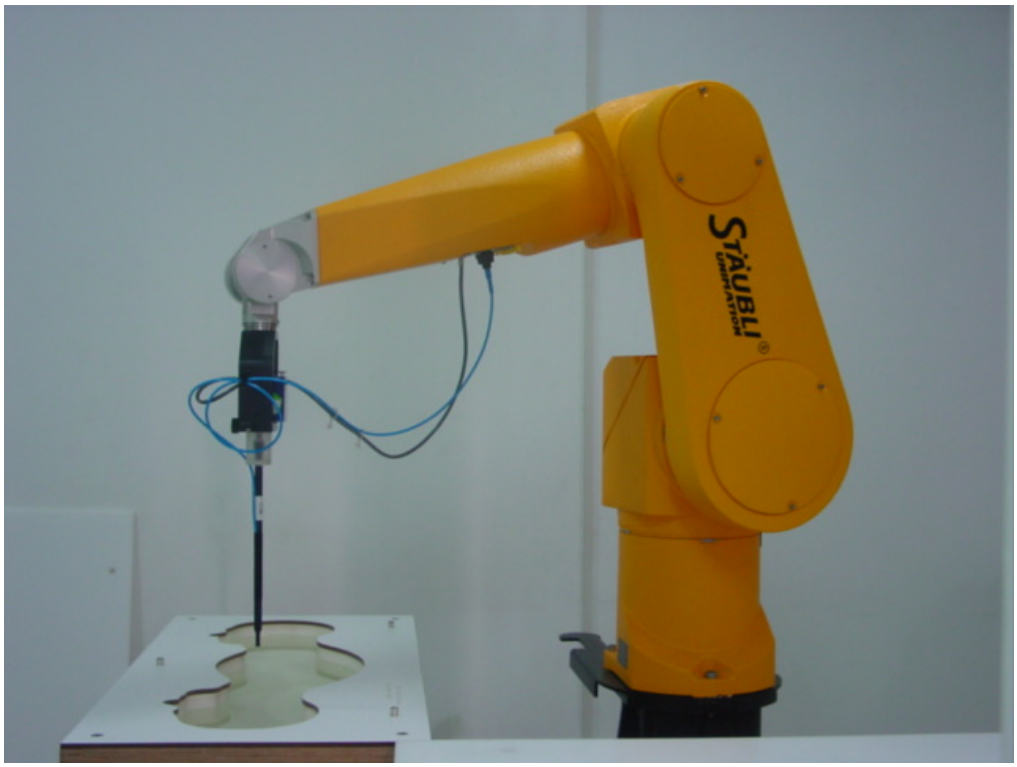
c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

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.

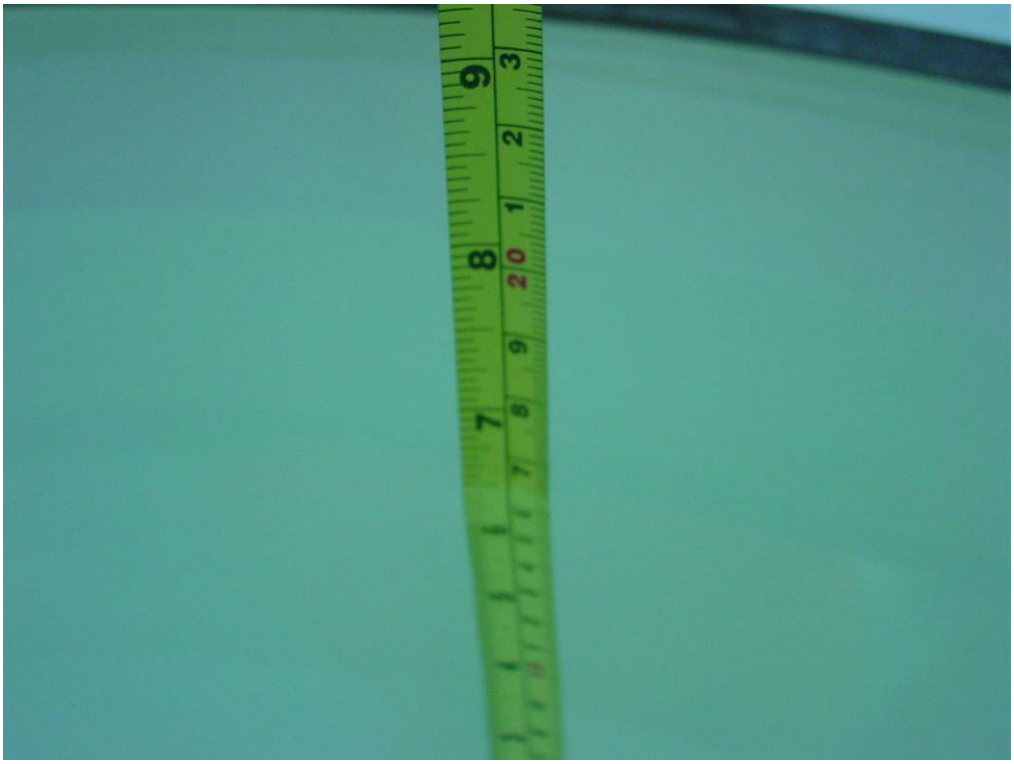


Picture A: SAR Measurement Points in Area Scan

ANNEX B TEST LAYOUT

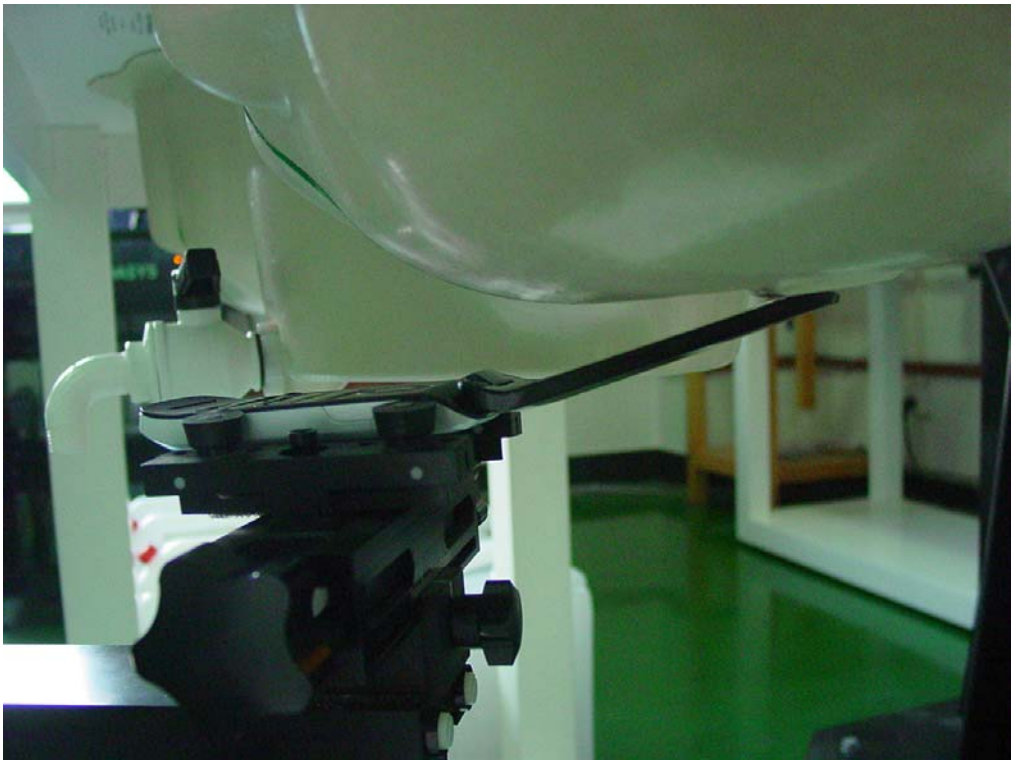


Picture B1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout

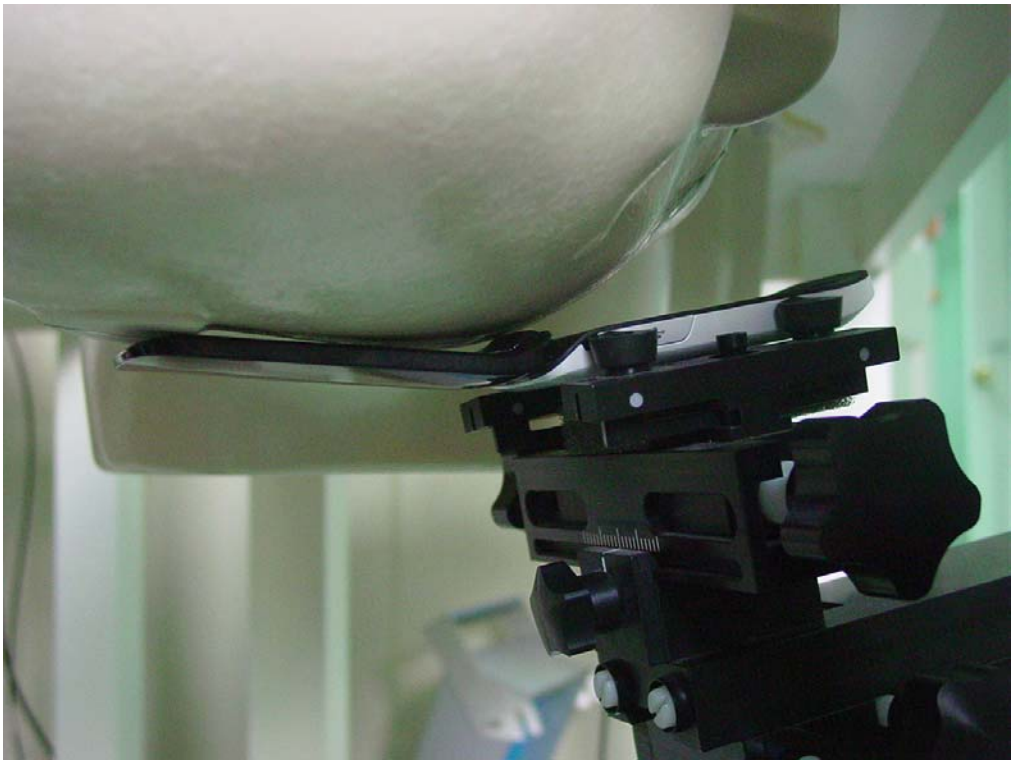


Picture B2 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900MHz)

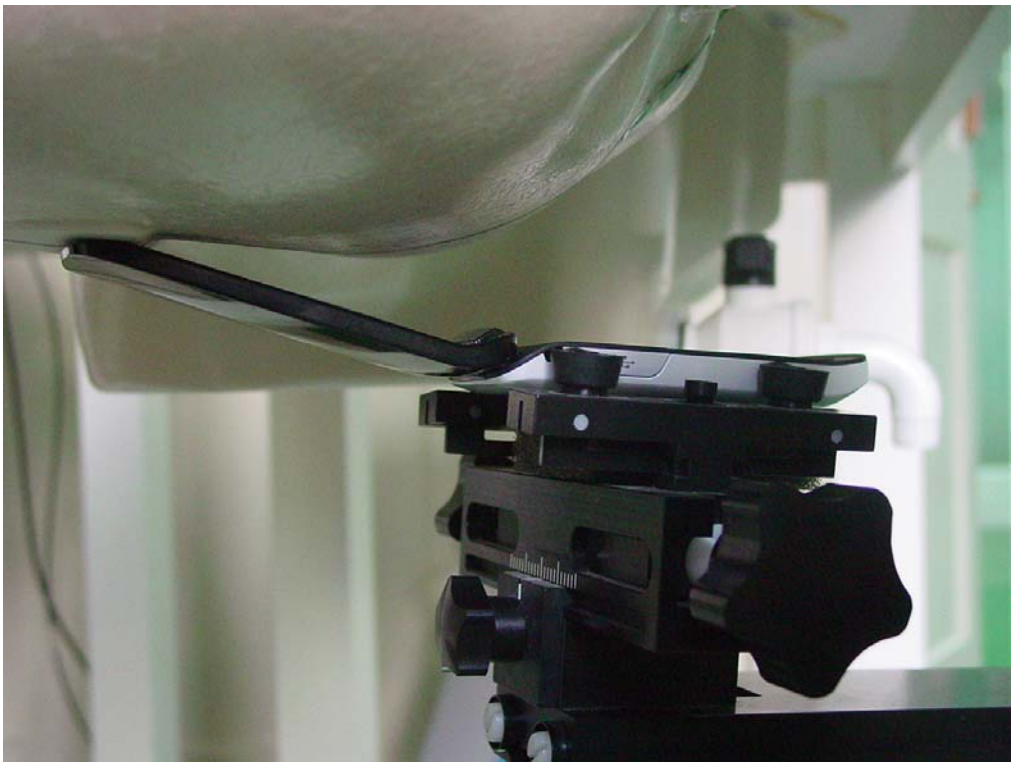
Picture B3: Left Hand Touch Cheek Position



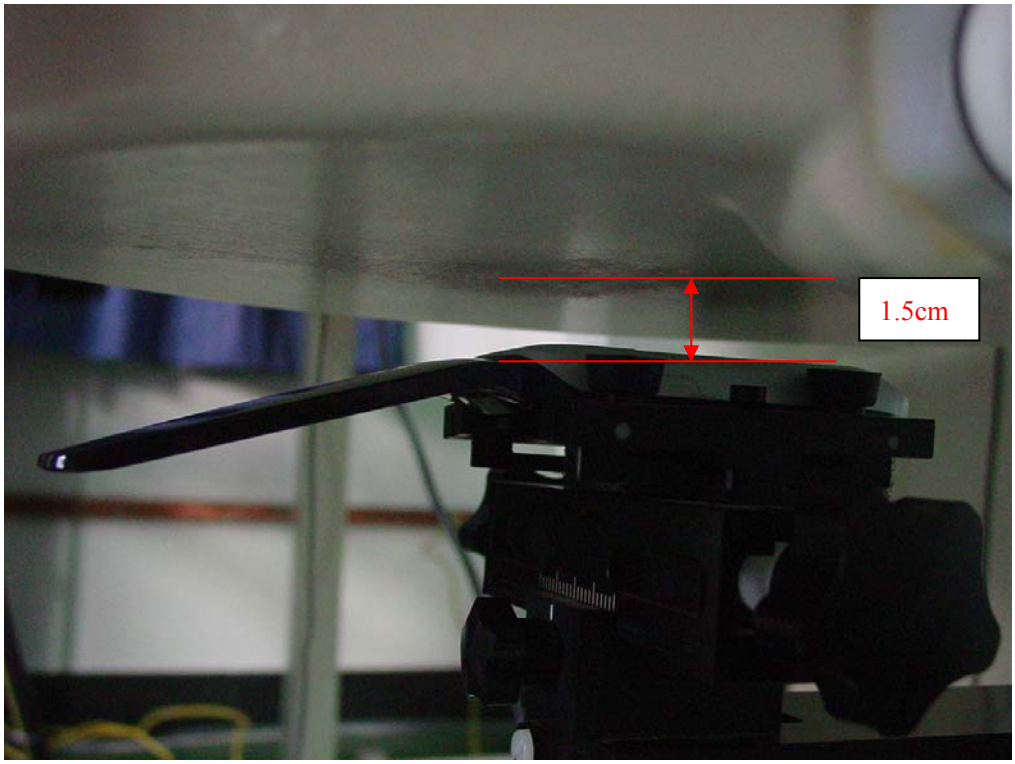
Picture B4: Left Hand Tilt 15° Position



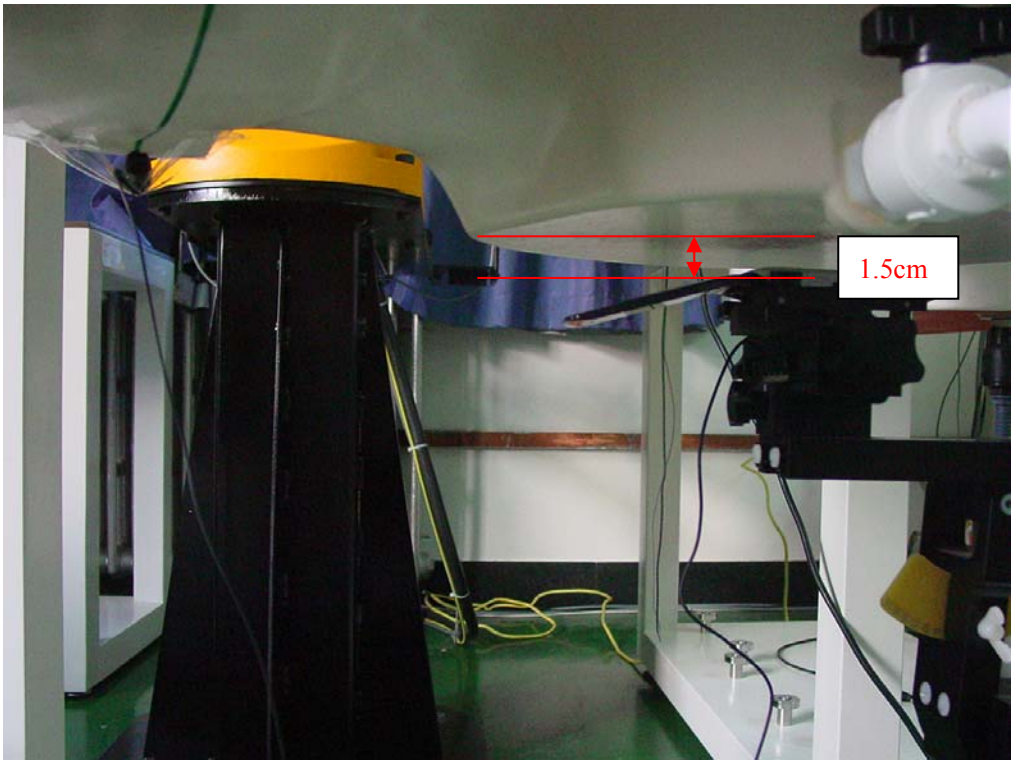
Picture B5: Right Hand Touch Cheek Position



Picture B6: Right Hand Tilt 15° Position



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



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

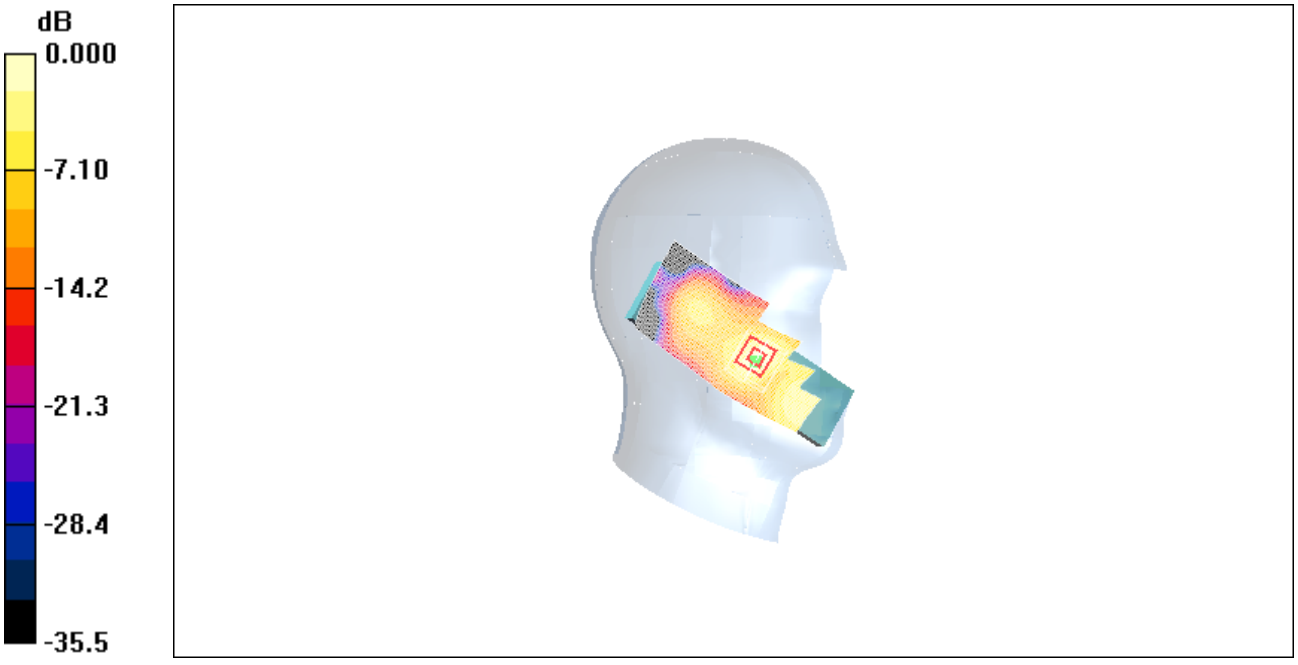
ANNEX C GRAPH RESULTS

1900 Left Cheek High

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 16:43:52
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Cheek High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.136 mW/g

Cheek High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.66 V/m; Power Drift = 0.200 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.273 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.131 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.061 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.144 mW/g



0 dB = 0.144mW/g

Fig. 1 1900 MHz CH810

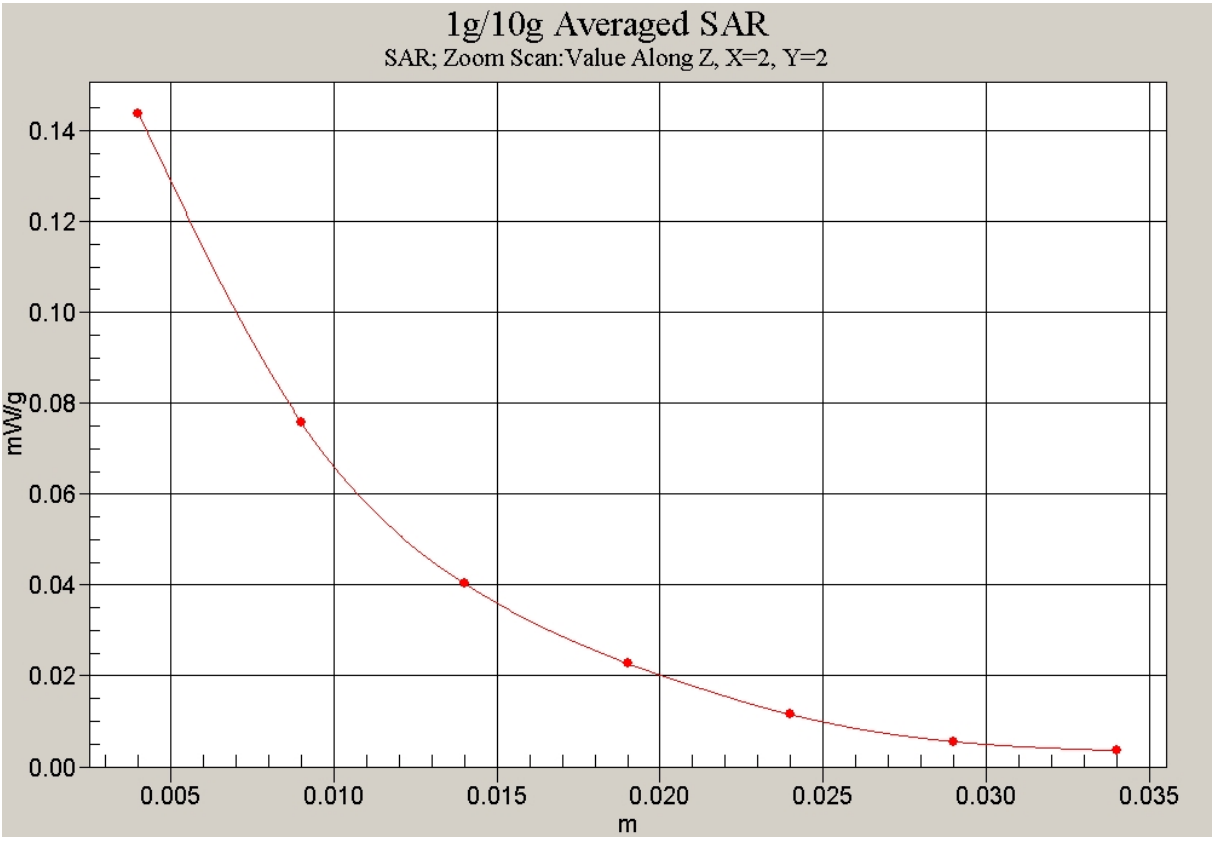
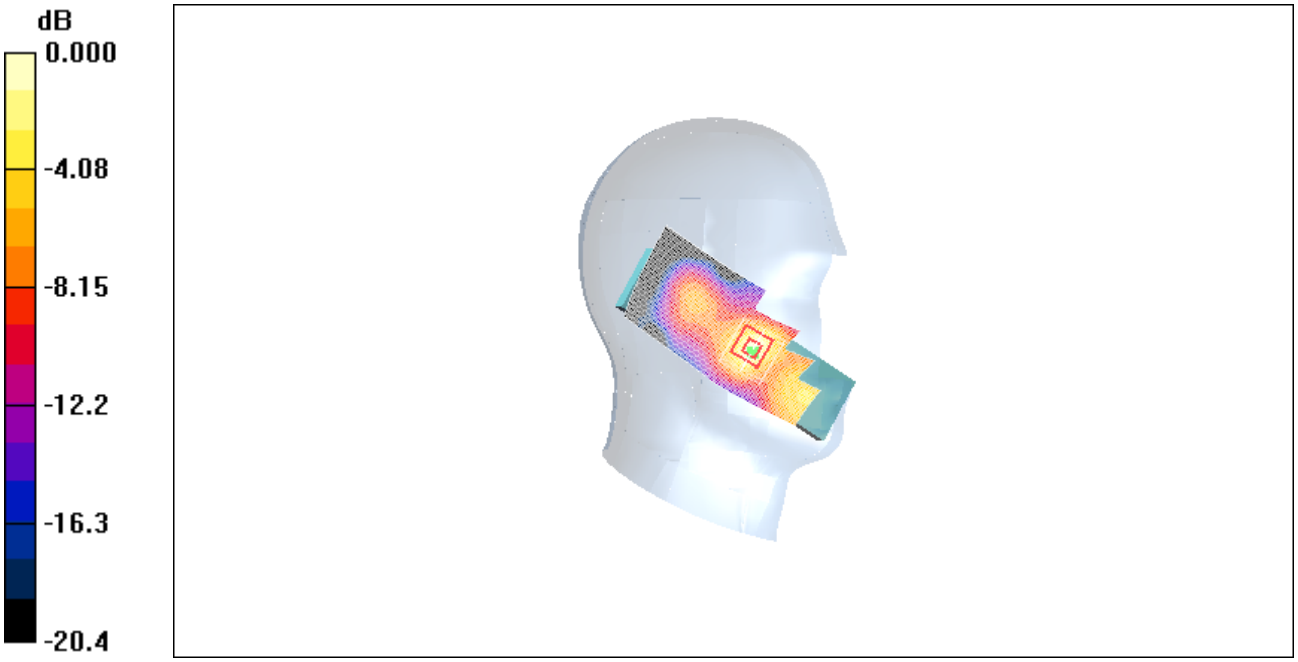


Fig. 2 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Left Cheek Middle
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 16:58:42
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.37 mho/m; ε_r = 41; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.150 mW/g

Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.61 V/m; Power Drift = 0.200 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.293 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.144 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.068 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.160 mW/g



0 dB = 0.160mW/g

Fig. 3 1900 MHz CH661

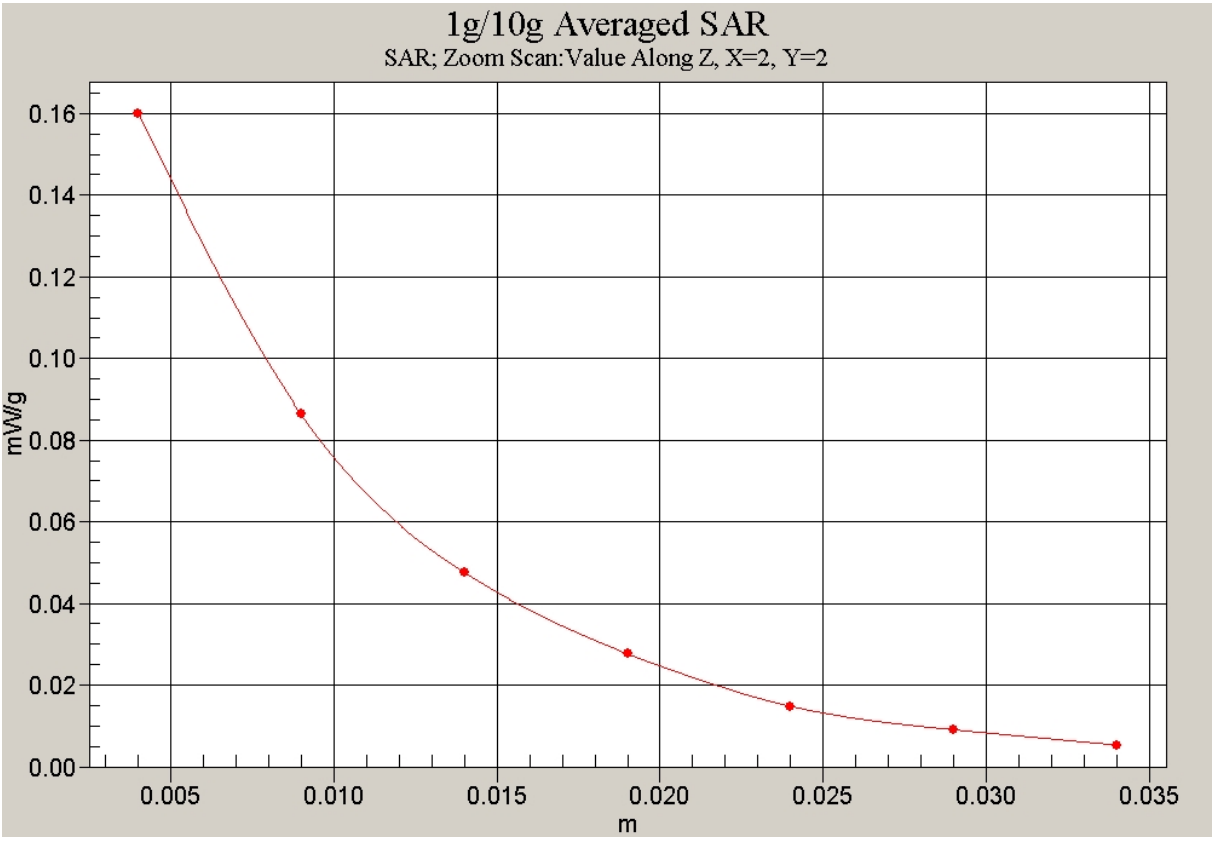
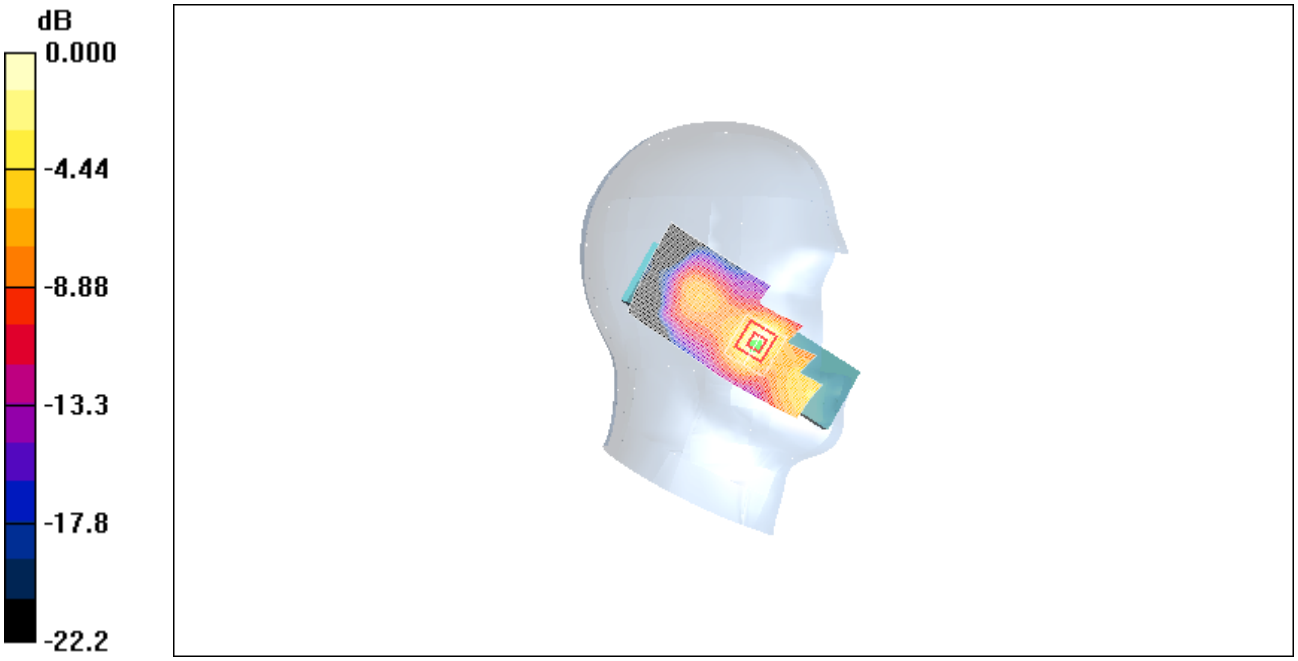


Fig. 4 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Left Cheek Low
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 17:17:08
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.36 mho/m; ε_r = 40.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.170 mW/g

Left Cheek Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.185 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.324 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.161 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.077 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.179 mW/g



0 dB = 0.179mW/g

Fig. 5 1900 MHz CH512

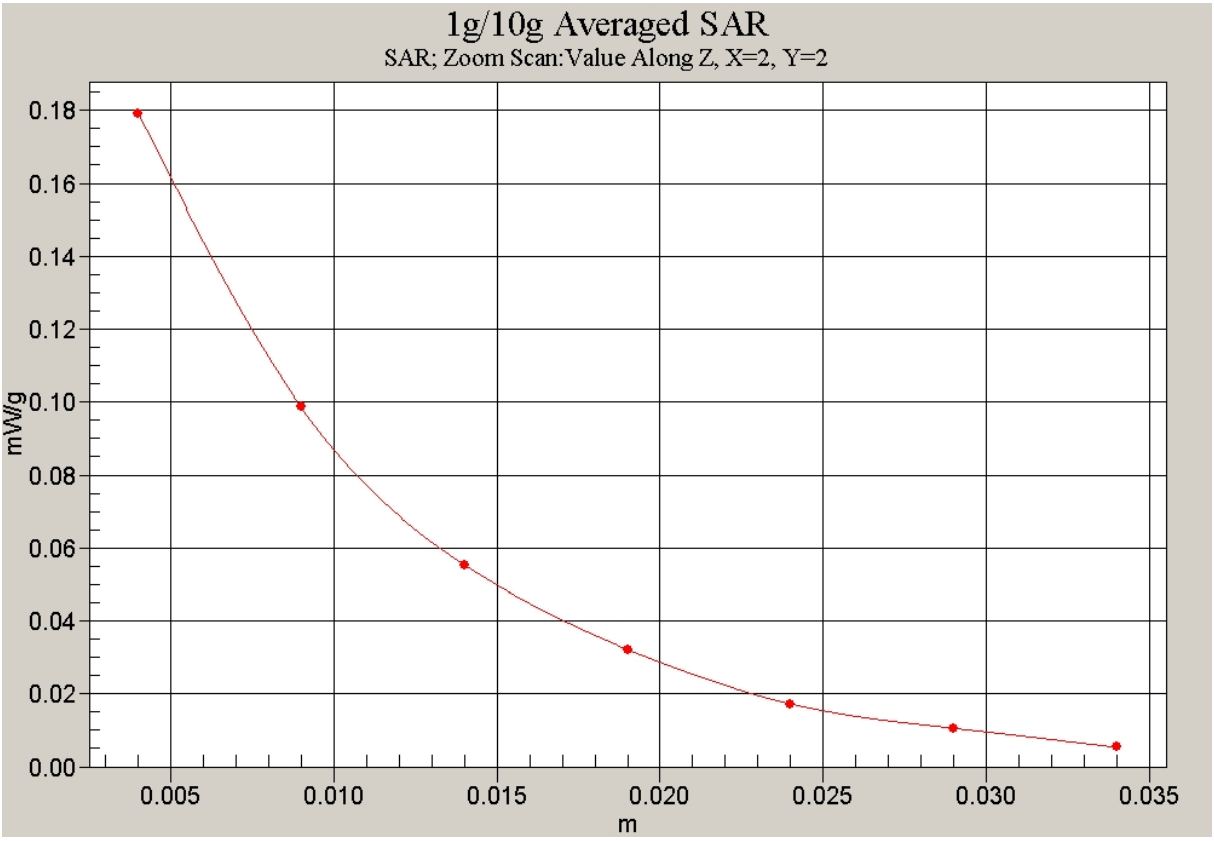


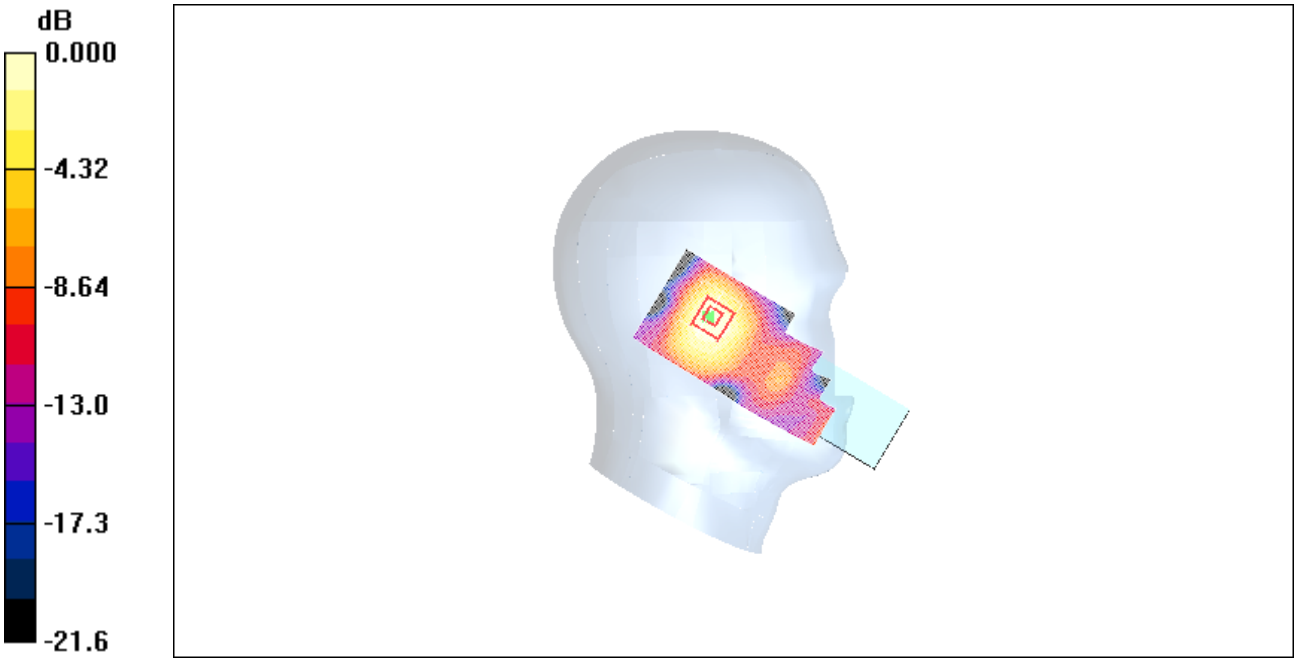
Fig. 6 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Left Tilt High

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 18:01:00
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Tilt High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.078 mW/g

Tilt High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.100 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.111 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.066 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.039 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.070 mW/g



0 dB = 0.070mW/g

Fig.7 1900 MHz CH810

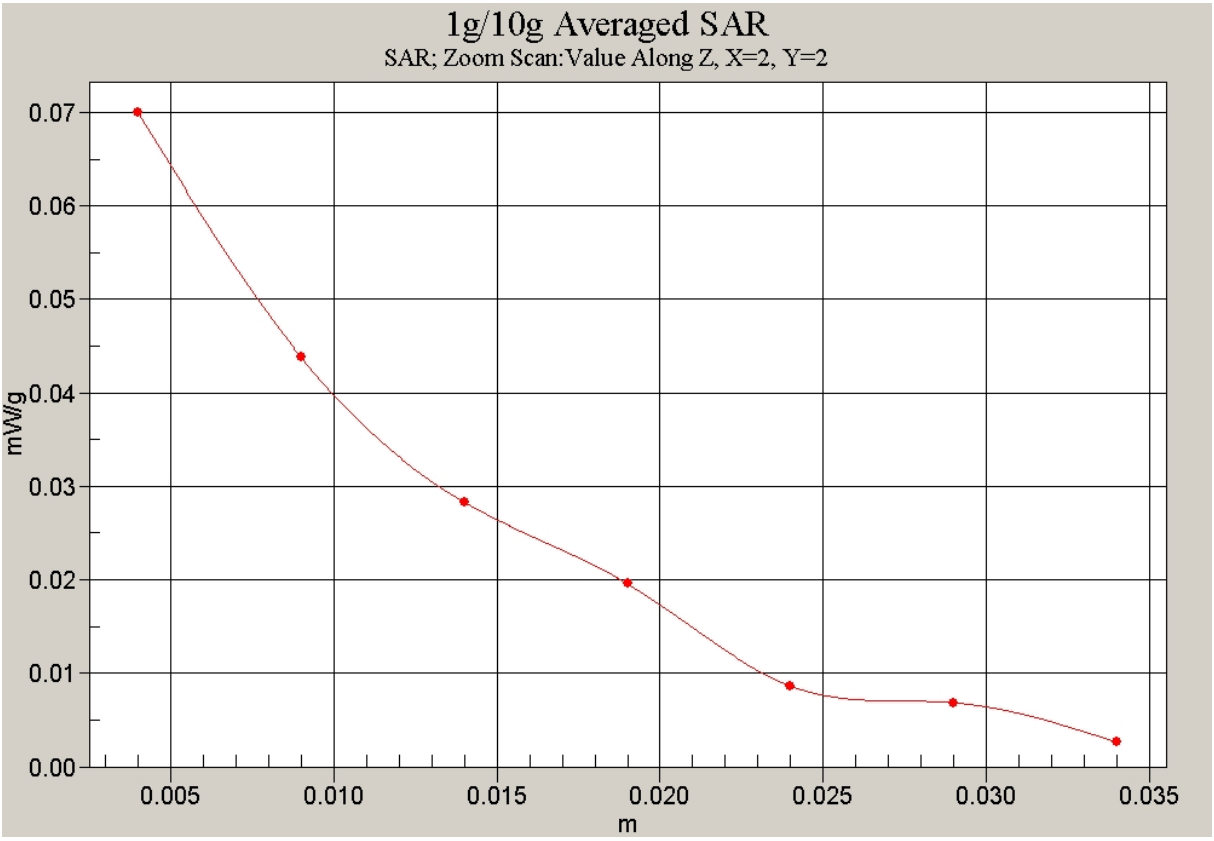
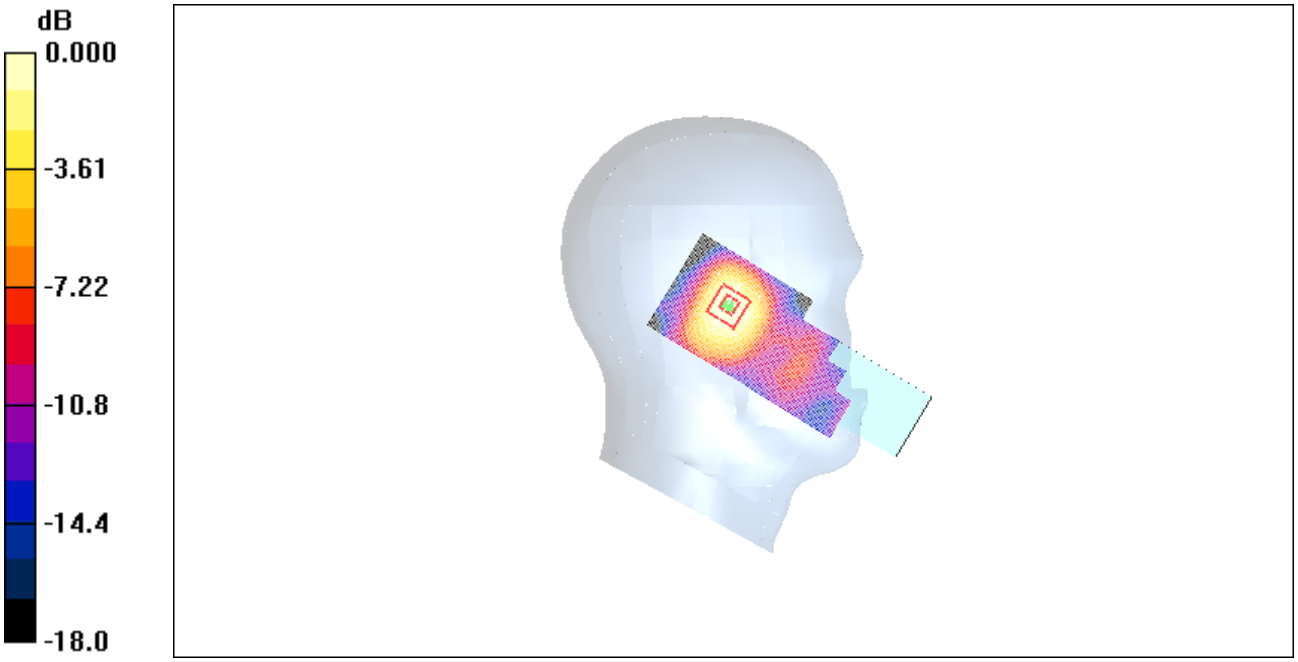


Fig. 8 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Left Tilt Middle
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 17:46:31
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.37 mho/m; ε_r = 41; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Tilt Middle/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.070 mW/g

Tilt Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.98 V/m; Power Drift = 0.054 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.098 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.060 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.064 mW/g



0 dB = 0.064mW/g

Fig.9 1900 MHz CH661

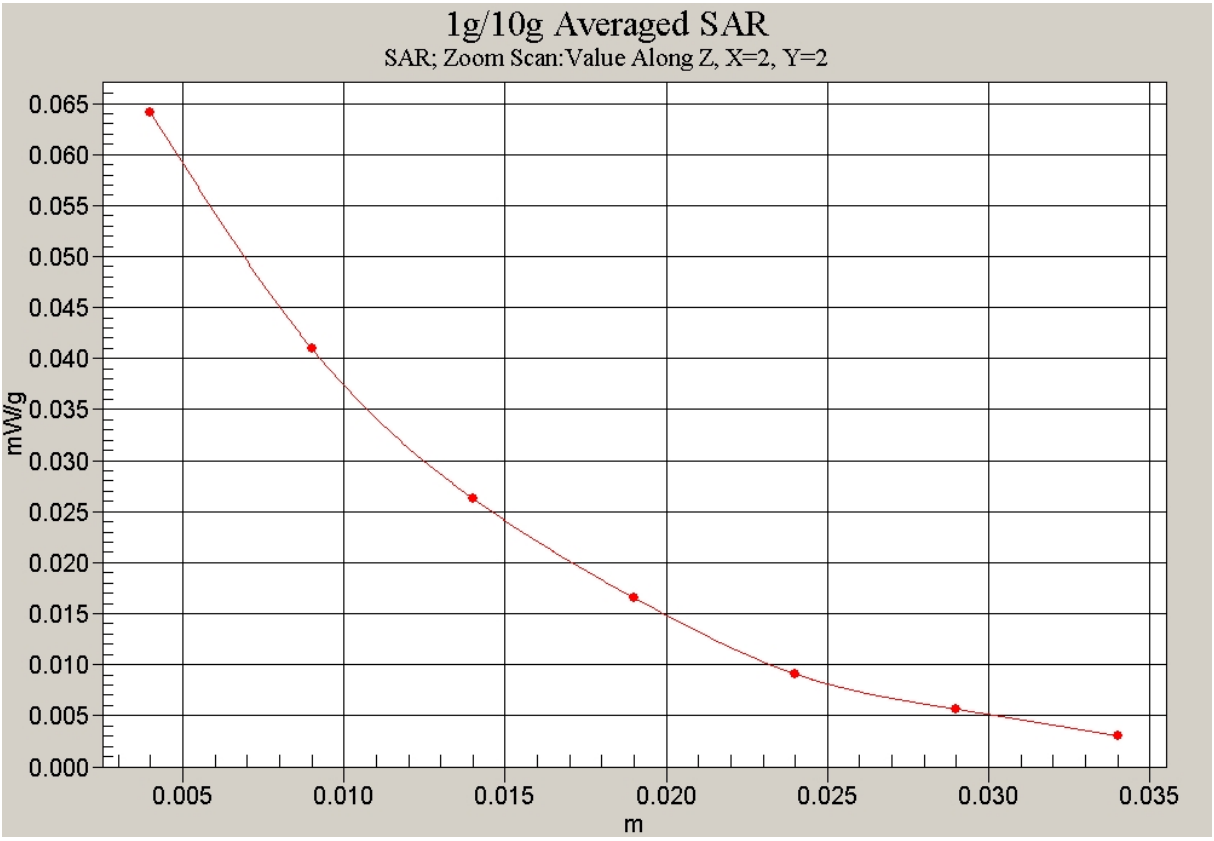
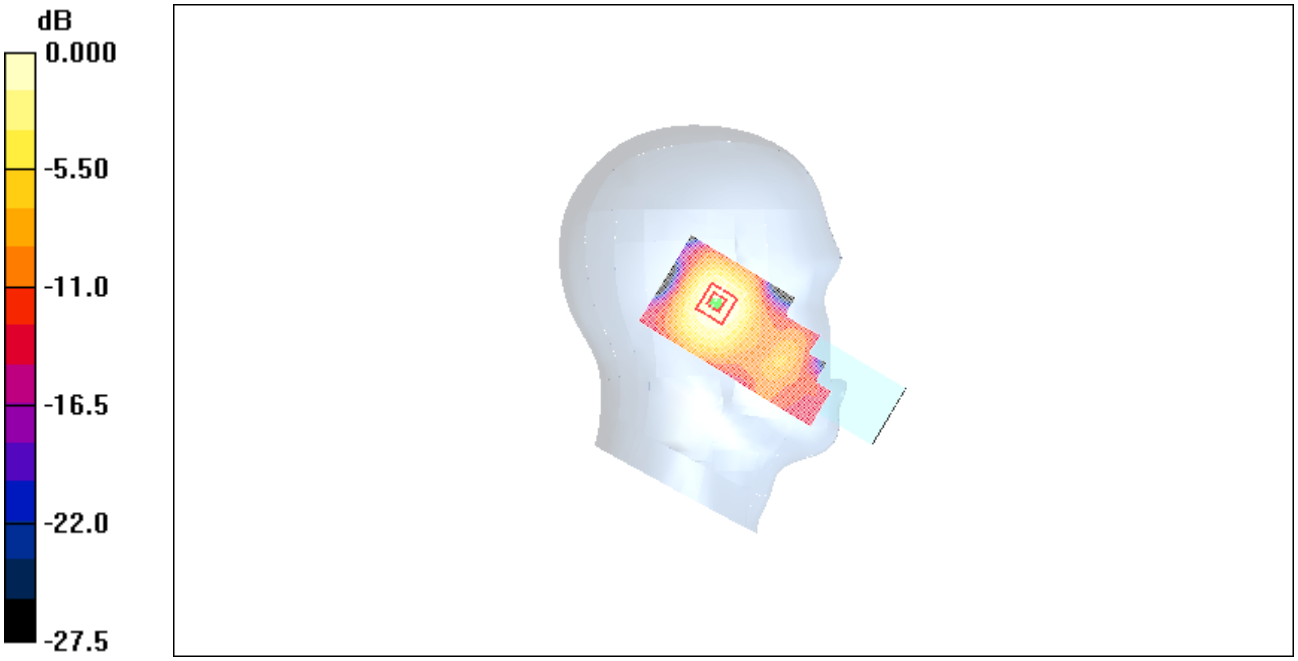


Fig. 10 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Left Tilt Low
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 17:32:01
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.36 mho/m; ε_r = 40.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Left Tilt Low/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.071 mW/g

Left Tilt Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.06 V/m; Power Drift = -0.200 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.097 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.060 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.064 mW/g



0 dB = 0.064mW/g

Fig. 11 1900 MHz CH512

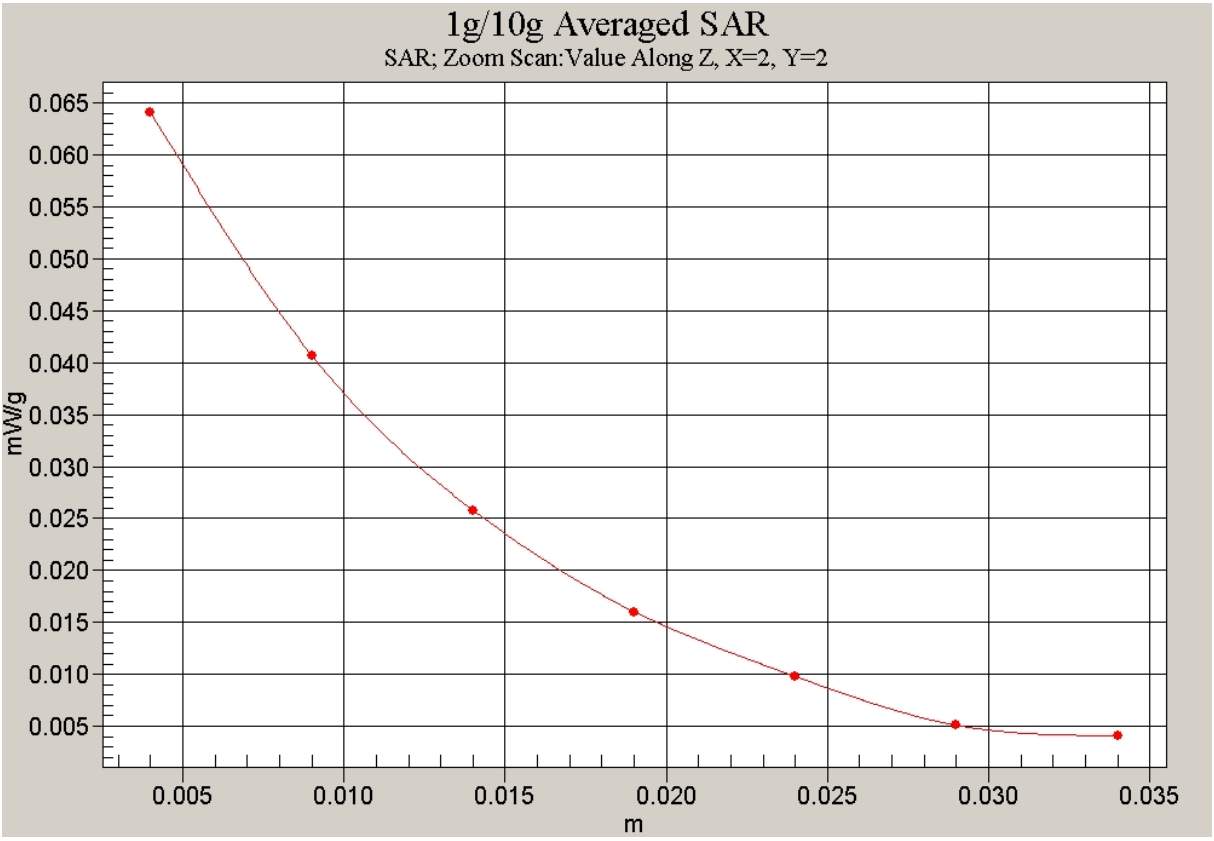


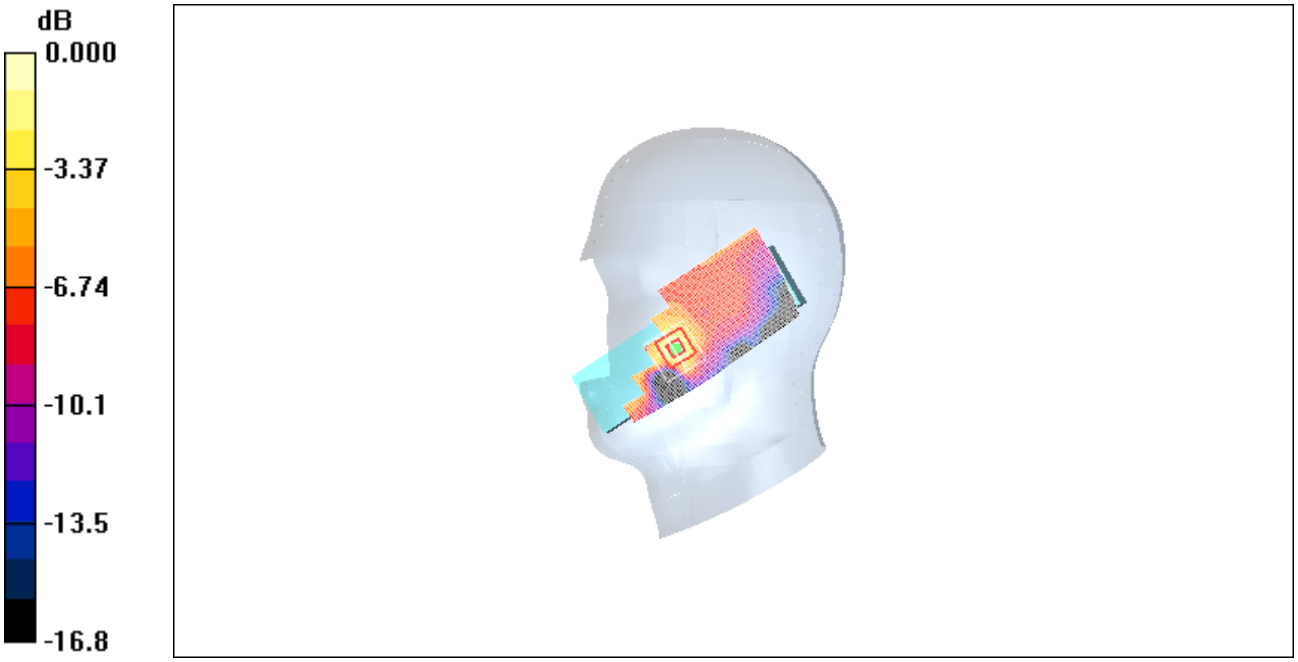
Fig. 12 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Right Cheek High

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 15:03:18
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Cheek High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.152 mW/g

Cheek High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.200 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.275 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.129 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.060 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.139 mW/g



0 dB = 0.139mW/g

Fig. 13 1900 MHz CH810

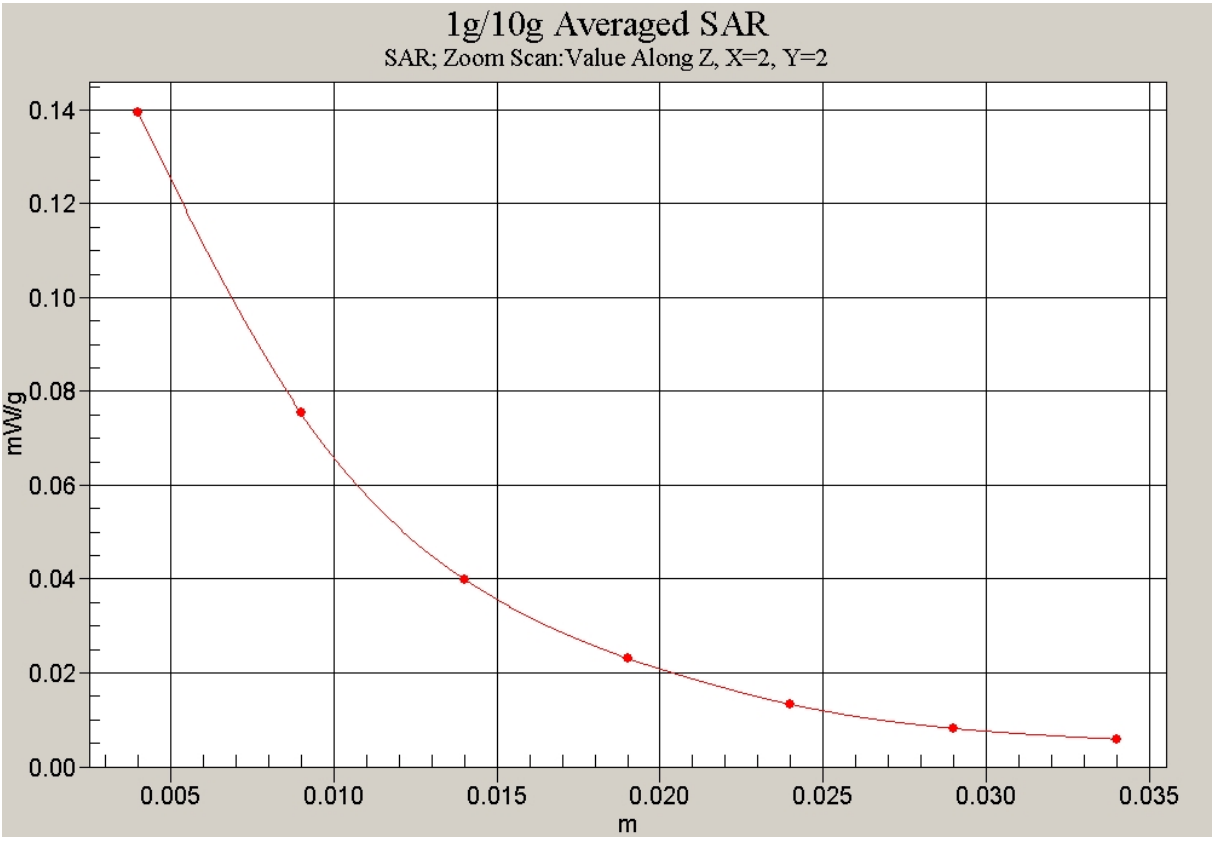
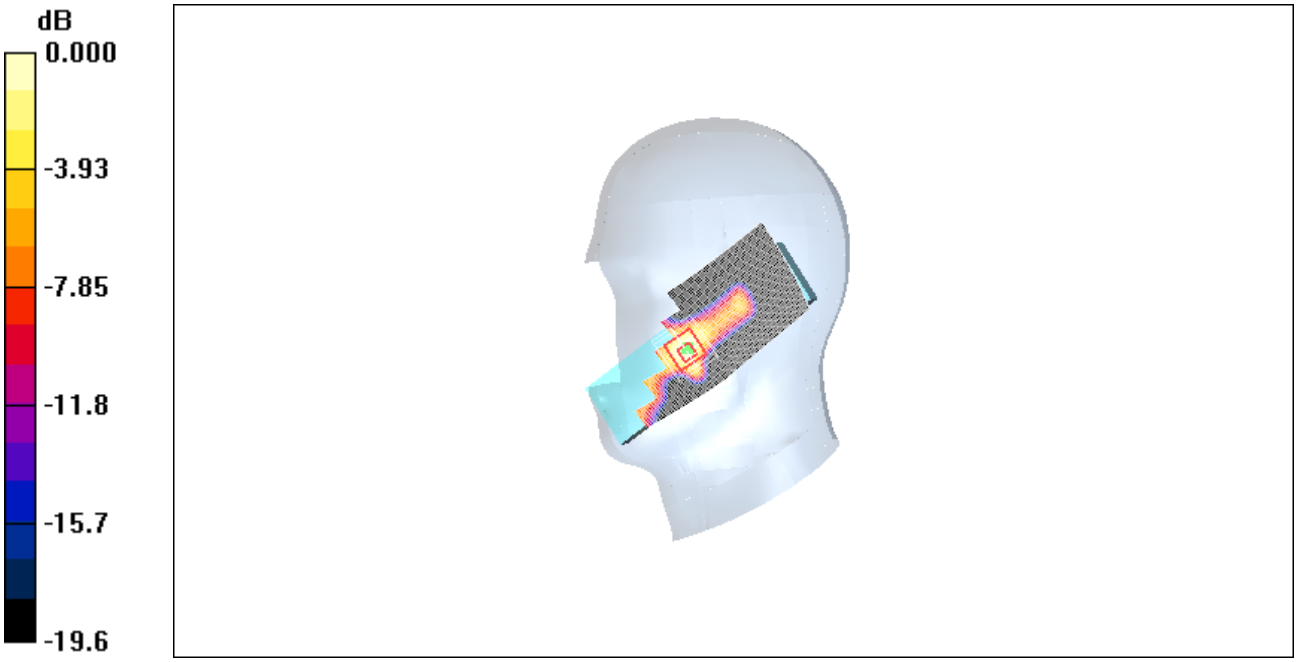


Fig. 14 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Right Cheek Middle
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 15:18:58
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.37 mho/m; ε_r = 41; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.187 mW/g

Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.88 V/m; Power Drift = 0.172 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.290 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.136 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.064 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.156 mW/g



0 dB = 0.156mW/g

Fig. 15 1900 MHz CH661

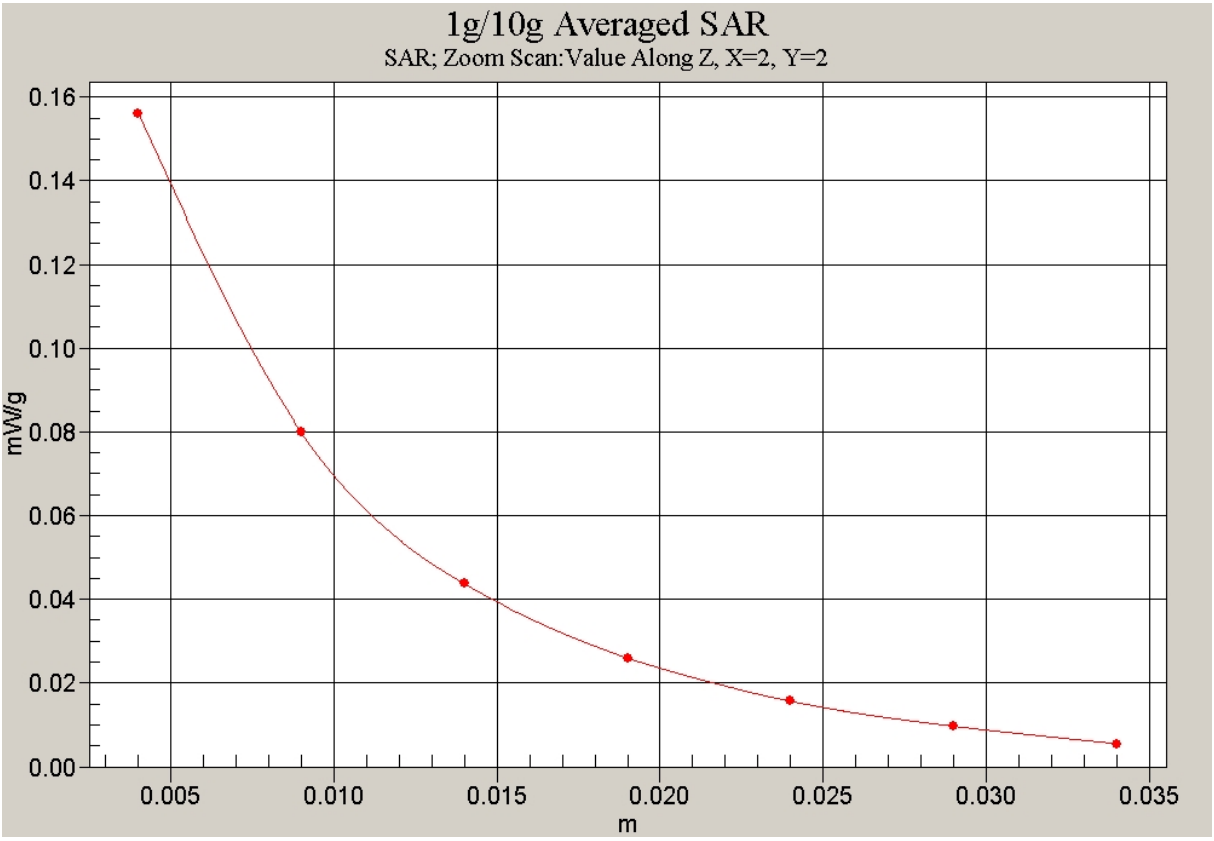
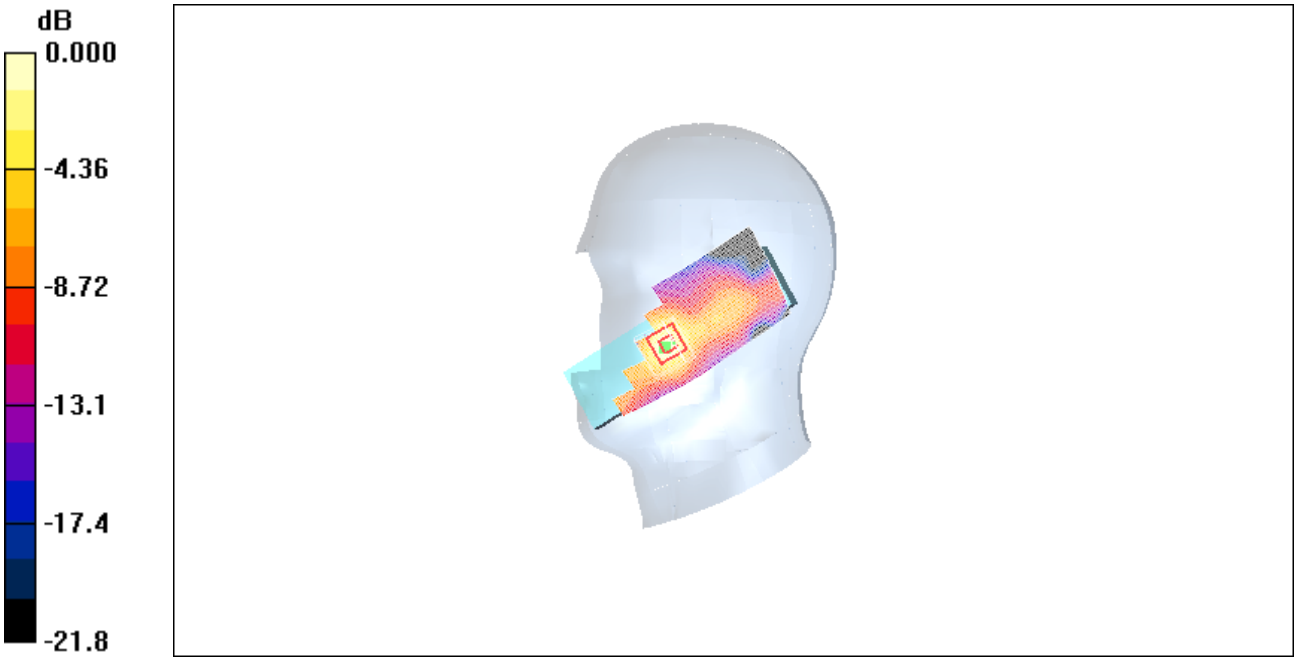


Fig. 16 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Right Cheek Low
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 15:37:21
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.36 mho/m; ε_r = 40.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.185 mW/g

Cheek Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.02 V/m; Power Drift = -0.190 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.309 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.147 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.069 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.159 mW/g



0 dB = 0.159mW/g

Fig. 17 1900 MHz CH512

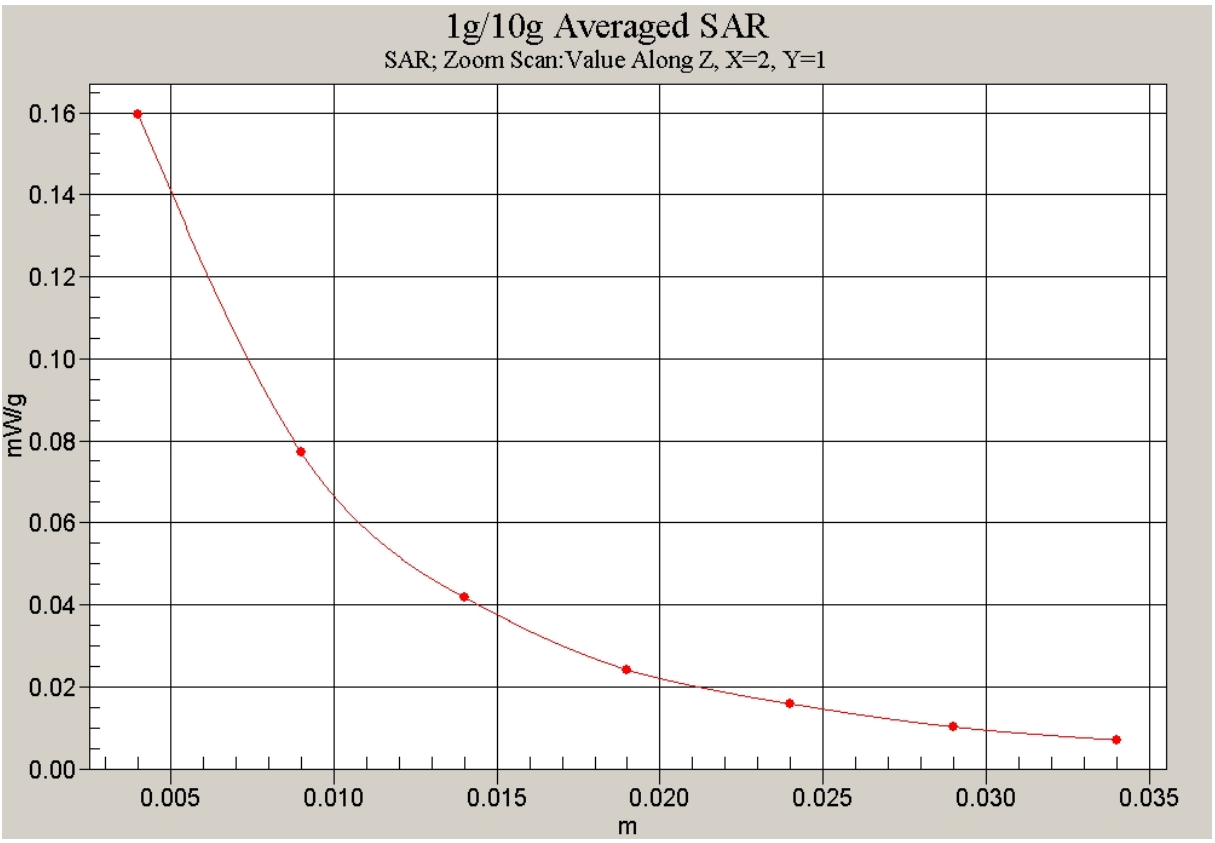
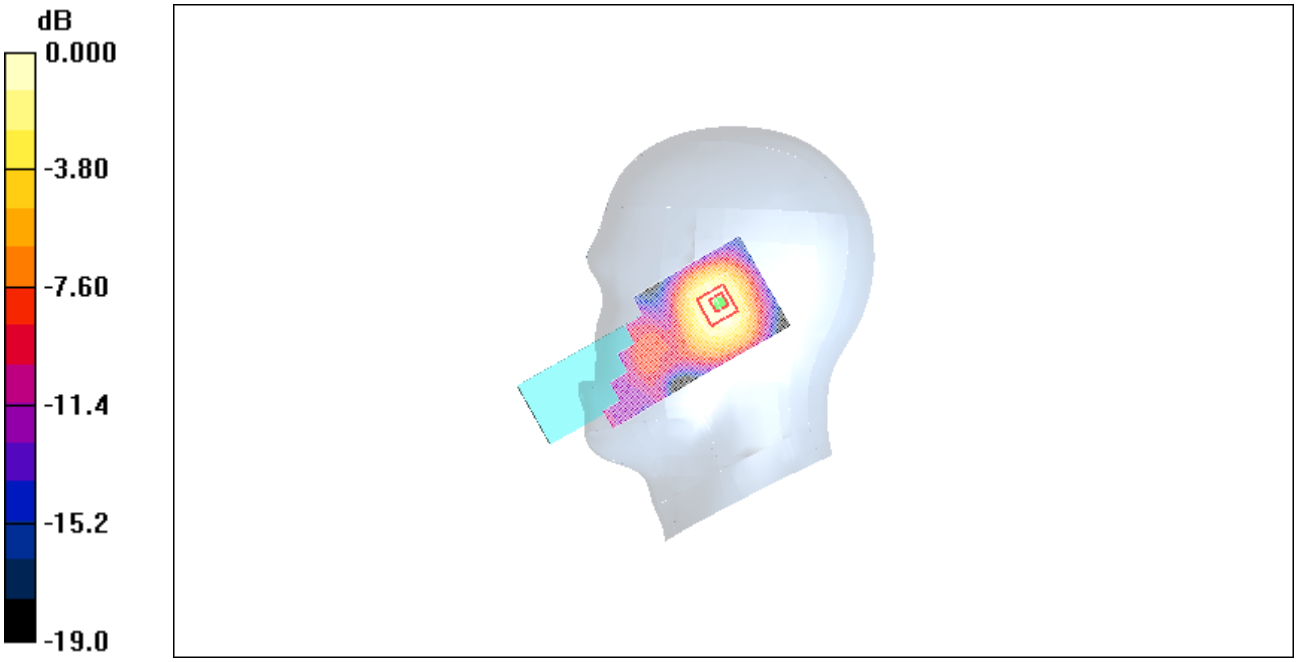


Fig. 18 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Right Tilt High
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 16:25:18
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Tilt High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.068 mW/g

Tilt High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.77 V/m; Power Drift = 0.172 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.096 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.061 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.037 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.065 mW/g



0 dB = 0.065mW/g

Fig. 19 1900 MHz CH810

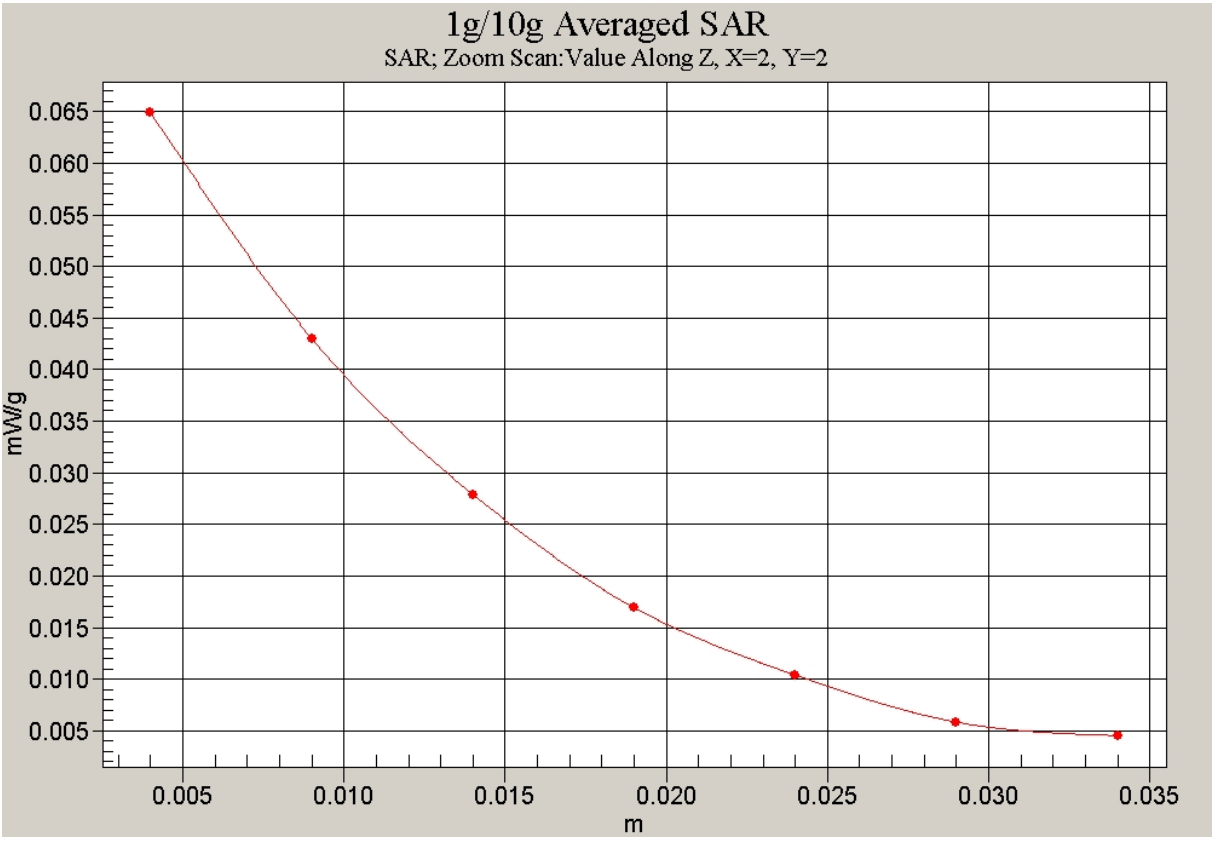
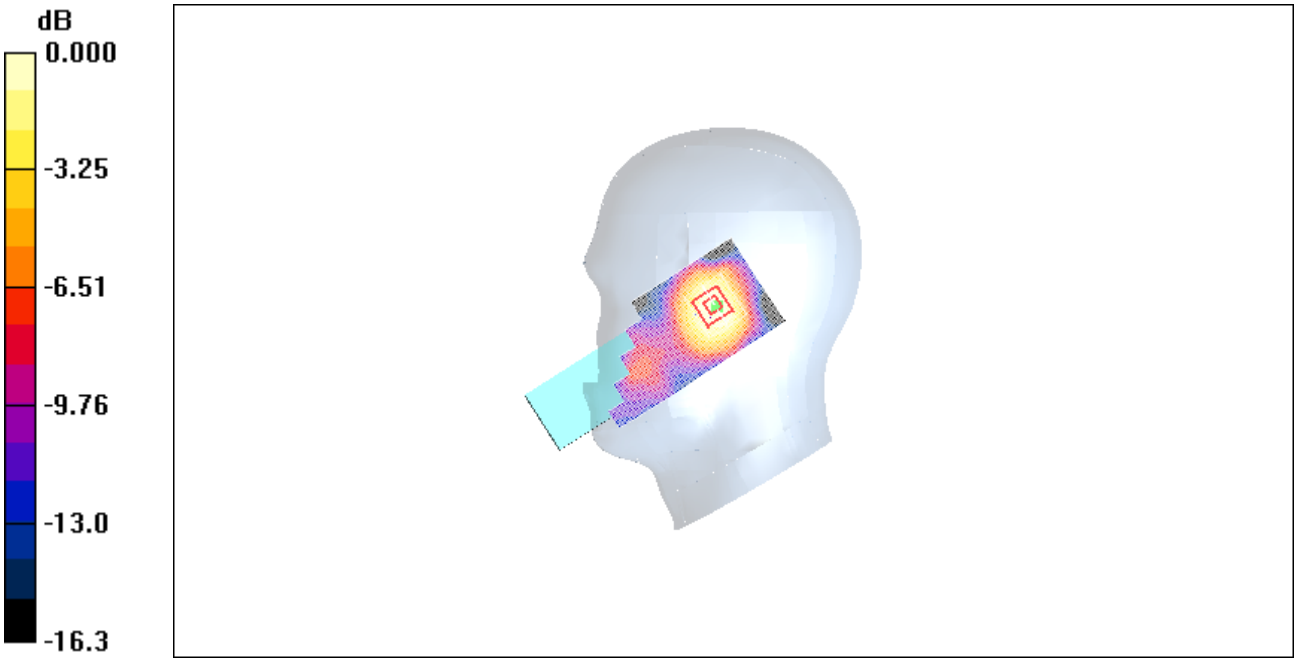


Fig. 20 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Right Tilt Middle
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 16:10:57
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.37 mho/m; ε_r = 41; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Tilt Middle/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.066 mW/g

Tilt Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.200 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.083 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.054 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.033 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.057 mW/g



0 dB = 0.057mW/g

Fig.21 1900 MHz CH661

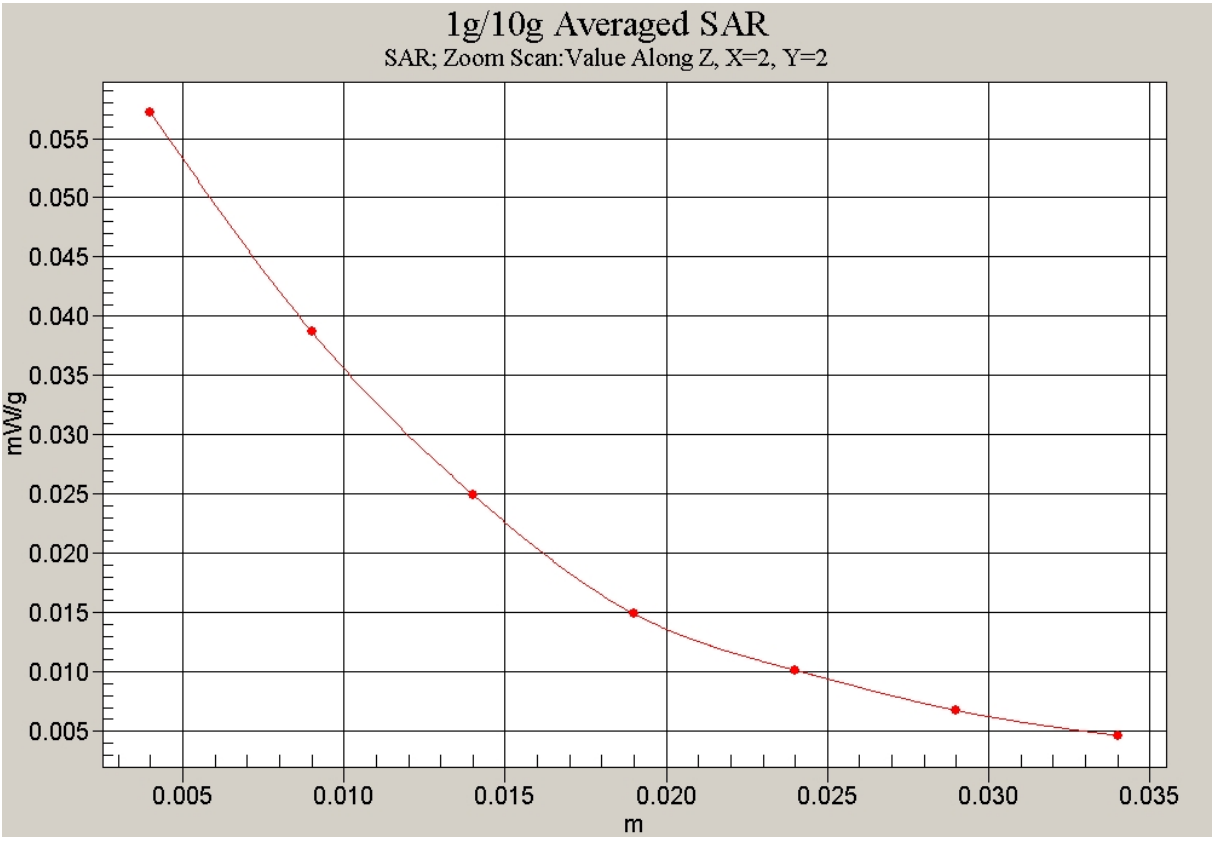
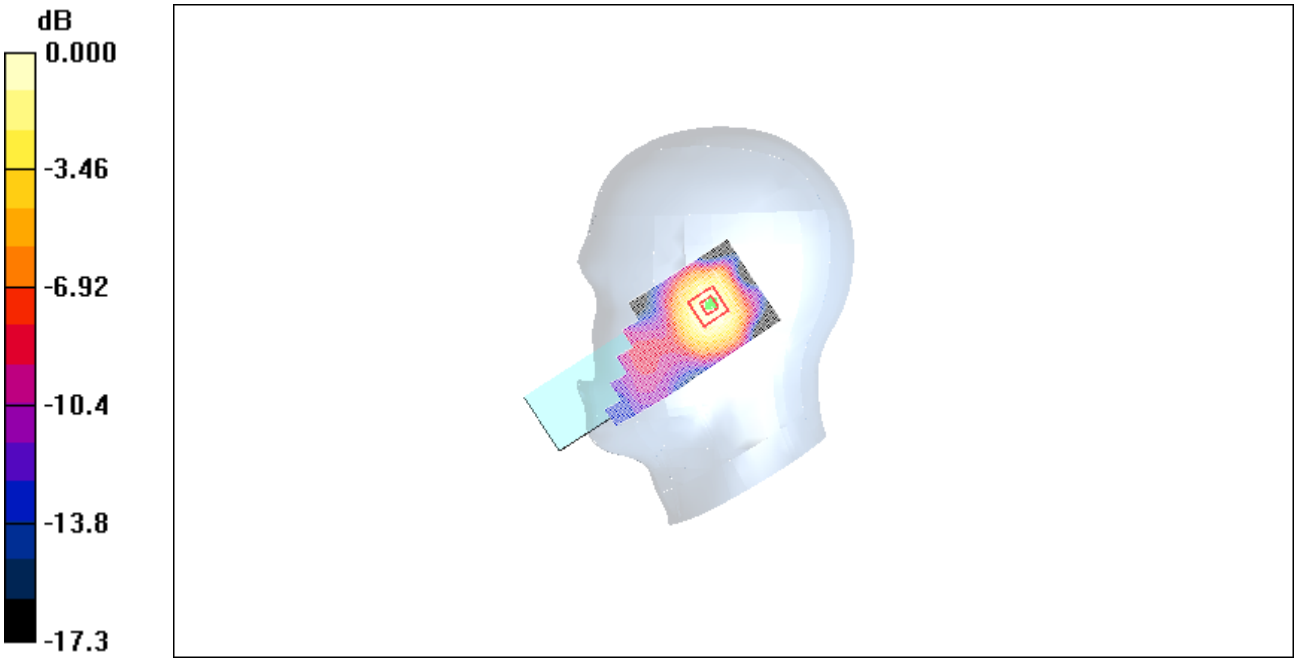


Fig. 22 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Right Tilt Low
Date/Time: 2009-1-13 15:56:47
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.36 mho/m; ε_r = 40.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: DCS 1900 Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

Tilt Low/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.061 mW/g

Tilt Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.38 V/m; Power Drift = 0.169 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.091 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.055 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.033 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.059 mW/g



0 dB = 0.059mW/g

Fig.23 1900 MHz CH512

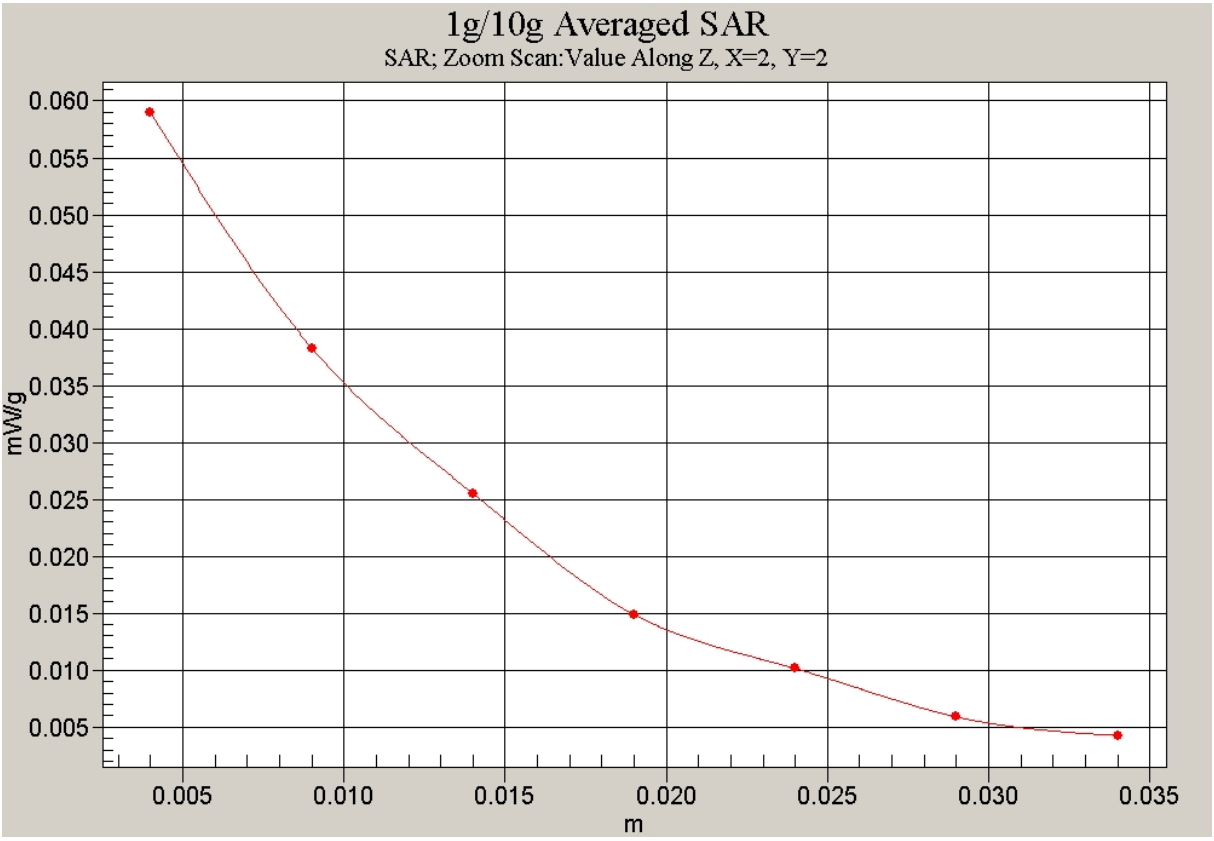


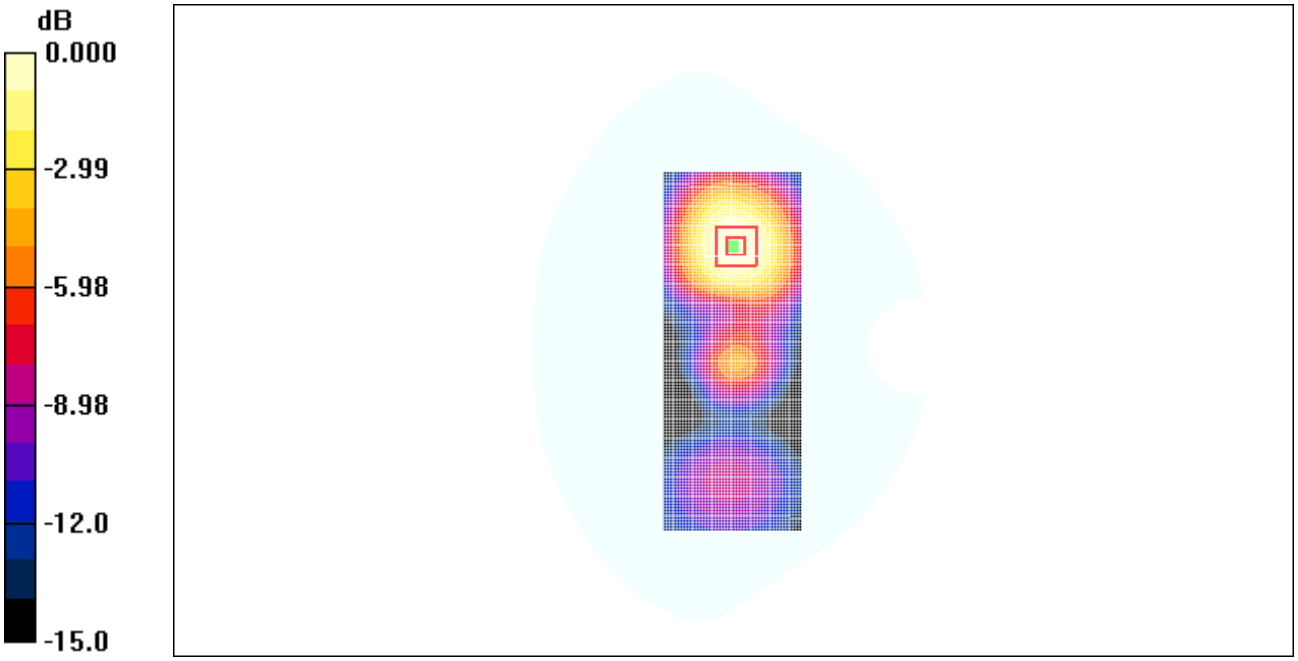
Fig. 24 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Body GPRS Toward Ground High

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 13:29:37
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.57 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; 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 - SN3149 ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68)

Toward Ground High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.238 mW/g

Toward Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.38 V/m; Power Drift = -0.051 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.337 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.213 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.132 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.218 mW/g



0 dB = 0.218mW/g

Fig. 25 1900 MHz CH810

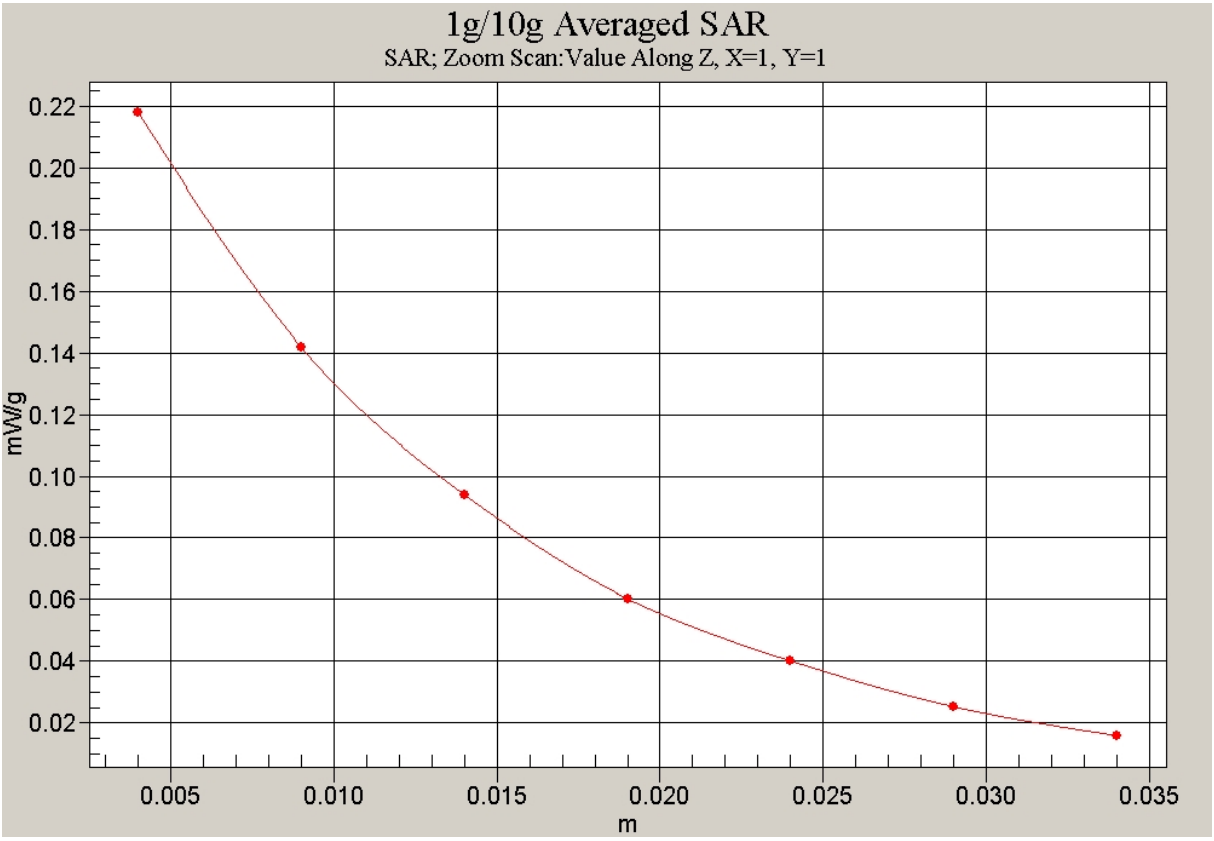


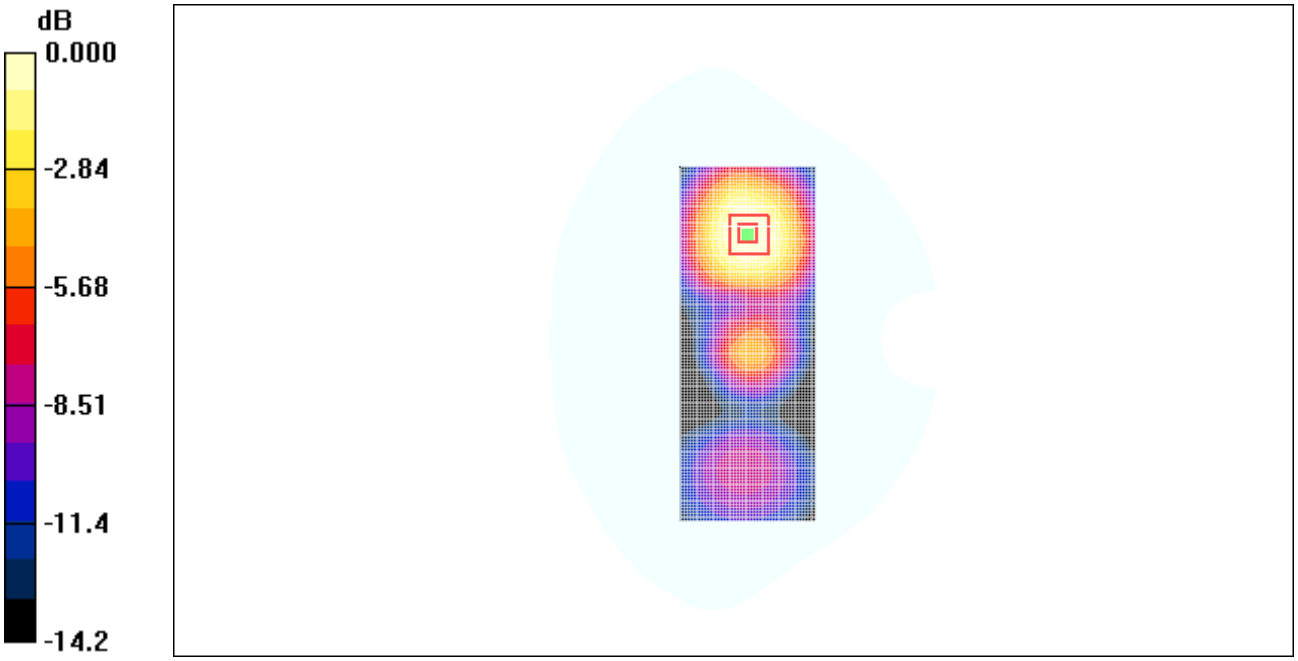
Fig. 26 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Body GPRS Toward Ground Middle

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 13:42:14
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ε_r = 52.4; 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 - SN3149 ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68)

Toward Ground Middle/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.216 mW/g

Toward Ground Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.64 V/m; Power Drift = 0.012 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.303 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.192 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.119 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.196 mW/g



0 dB = 0.196mW/g

Fig. 27 1900 MHz CH661

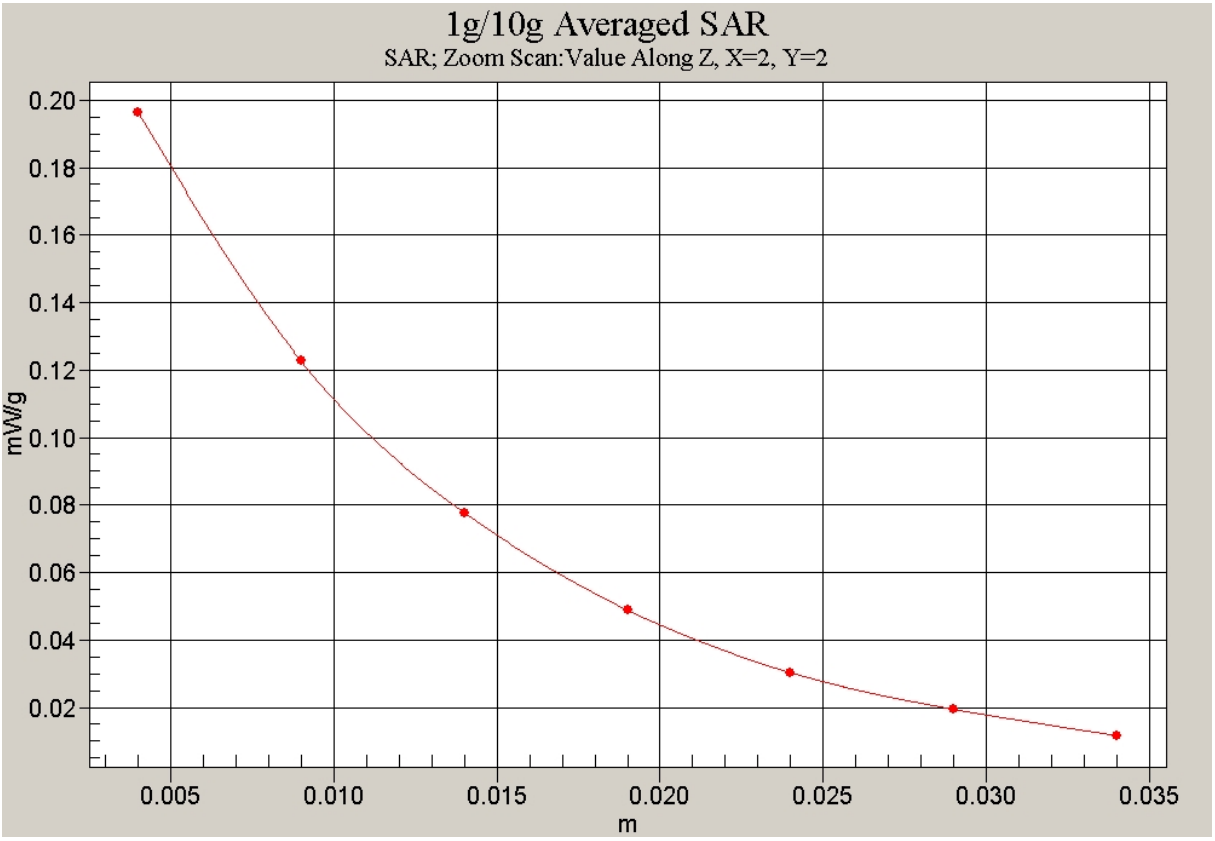


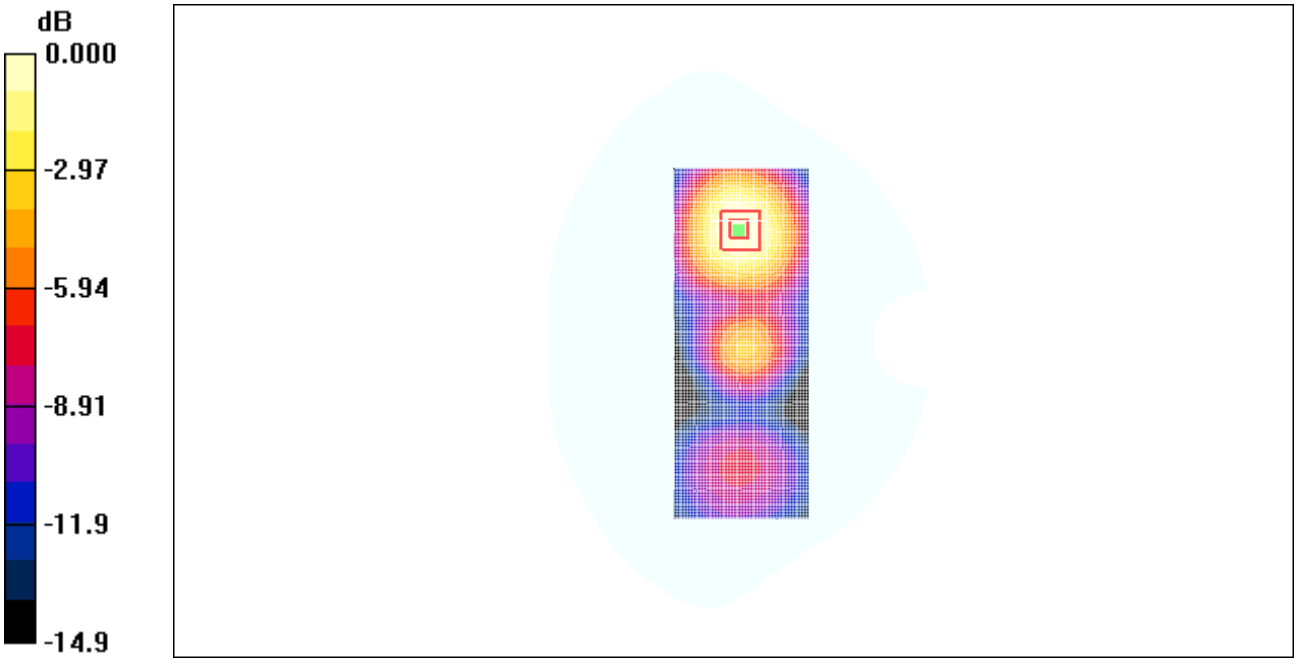
Fig. 28 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH661)

1900 Body GPRS Toward Ground Low

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 13:54:54
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.52 mho/m; ε_r = 52.4; 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 - SN3149 ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68)

Toward Ground Low/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.204 mW/g

Toward Ground Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.03 V/m; Power Drift = 0.033 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.290 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.183 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.112 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.185 mW/g



0 dB = 0.185mW/g

Fig. 29 1900 MHz CH512

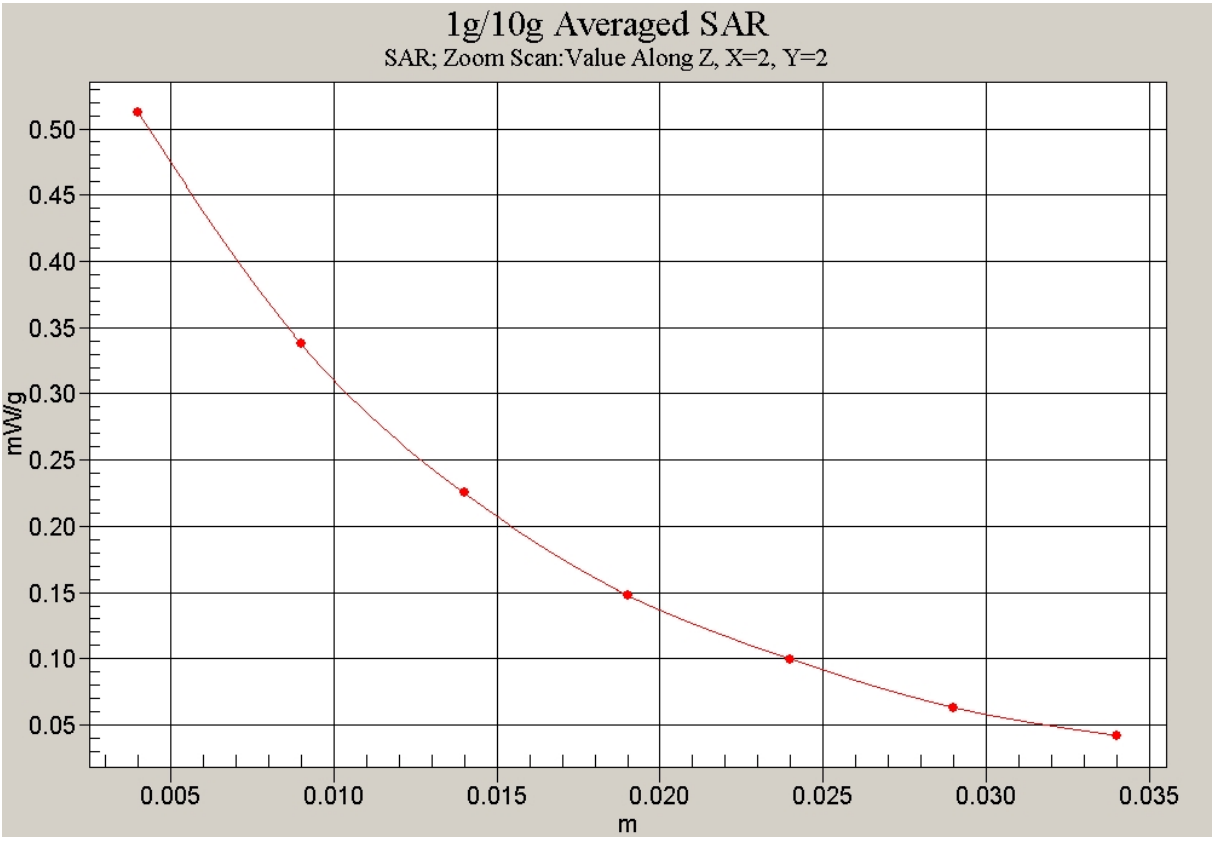


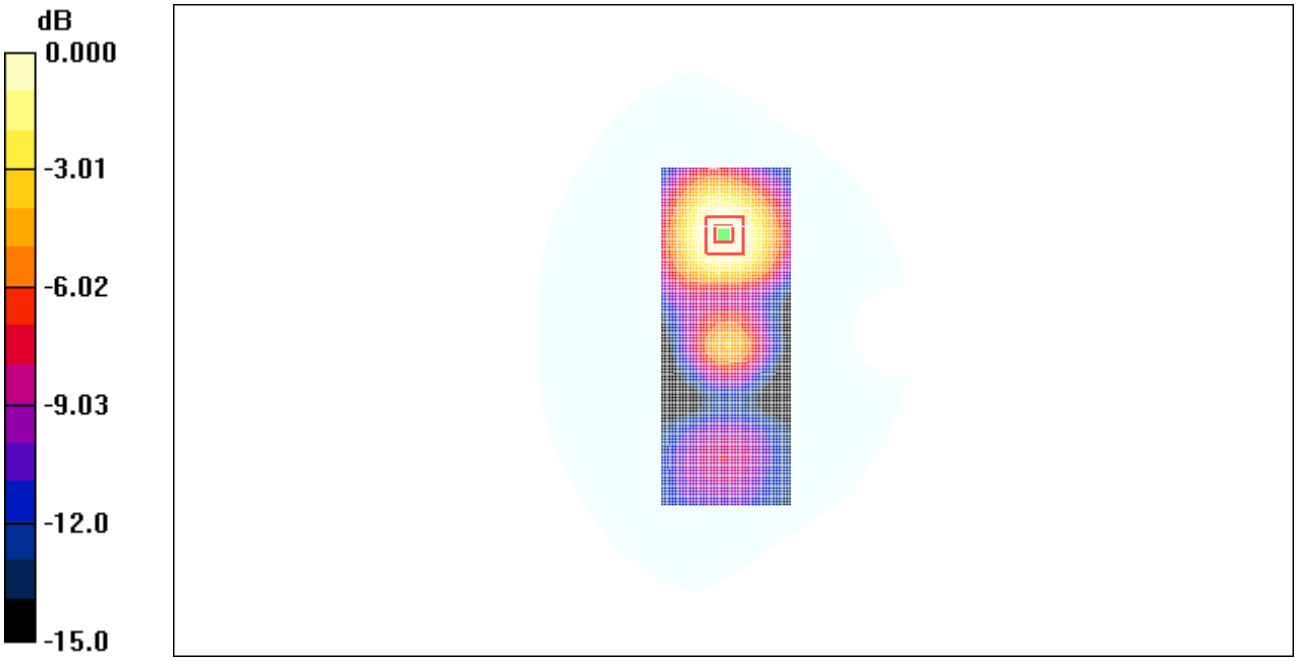
Fig. 30 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH512)

1900 Body Toward Ground High with EGPRS

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 14:27:08
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.57 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; 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 - SN3149 ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68)

Toward Ground High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.084 mW/g

Toward Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.18 V/m; Power Drift = 0.037 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.120 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.075 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.046 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.076 mW/g



0 dB = 0.076mW/g

Fig. 31 1900 MHz CH810

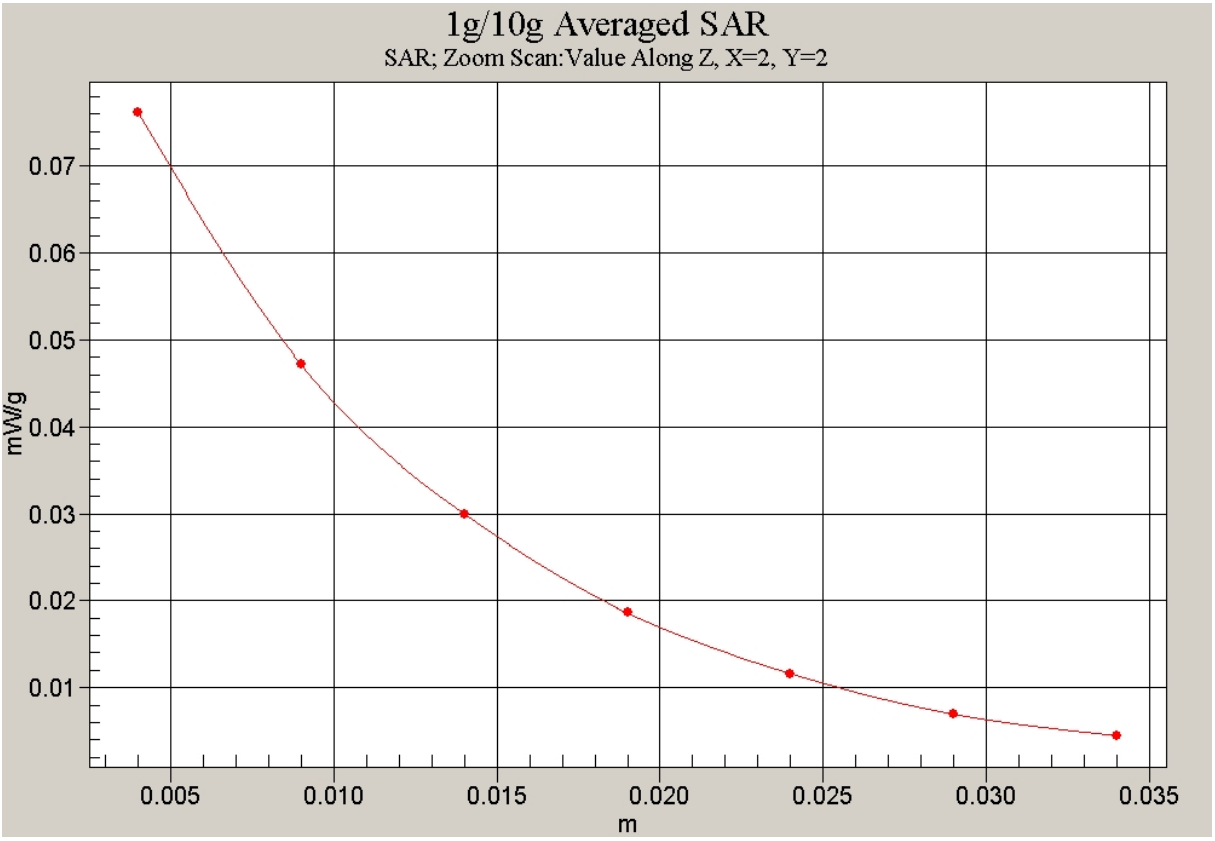


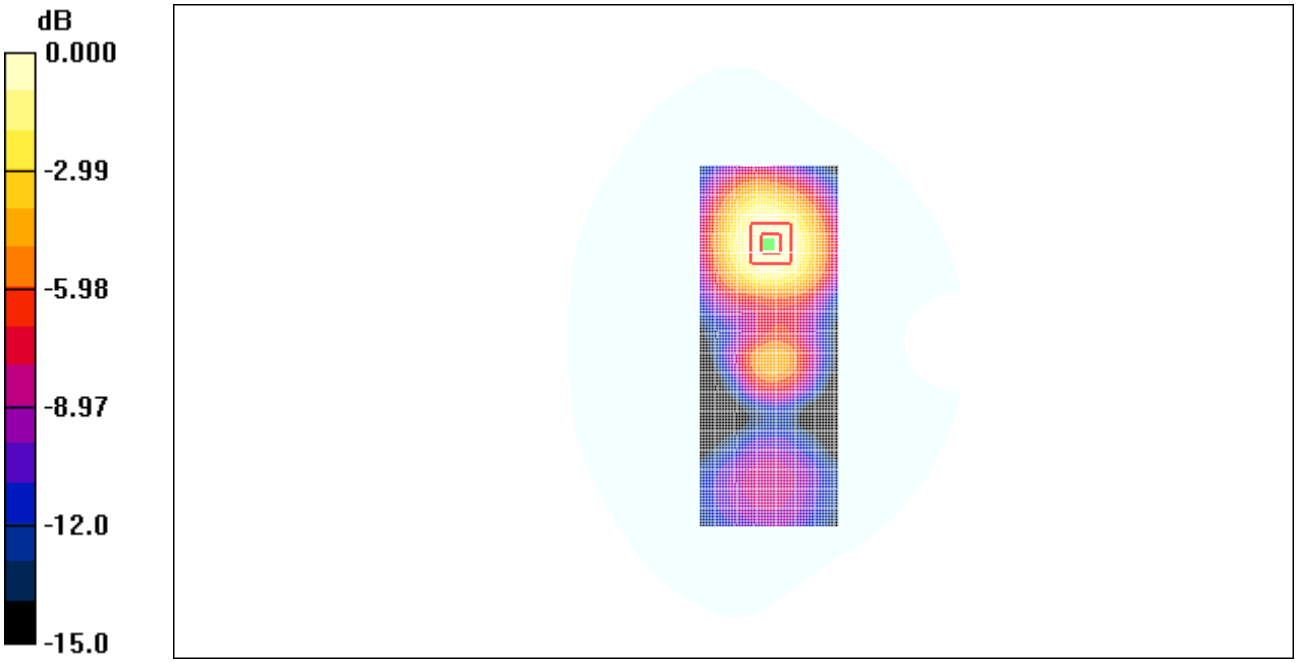
Fig. 32 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

1900 Body Toward Ground High with Headset

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 14:40:48
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.57 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; 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 - SN3149 ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68)

Toward Ground High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.103 mW/g

Toward Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.12 V/m; Power Drift = 0.083 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.145 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.092 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.057 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.093 mW/g



0 dB = 0.093mW/g

Fig. 33 1900 MHz CH810

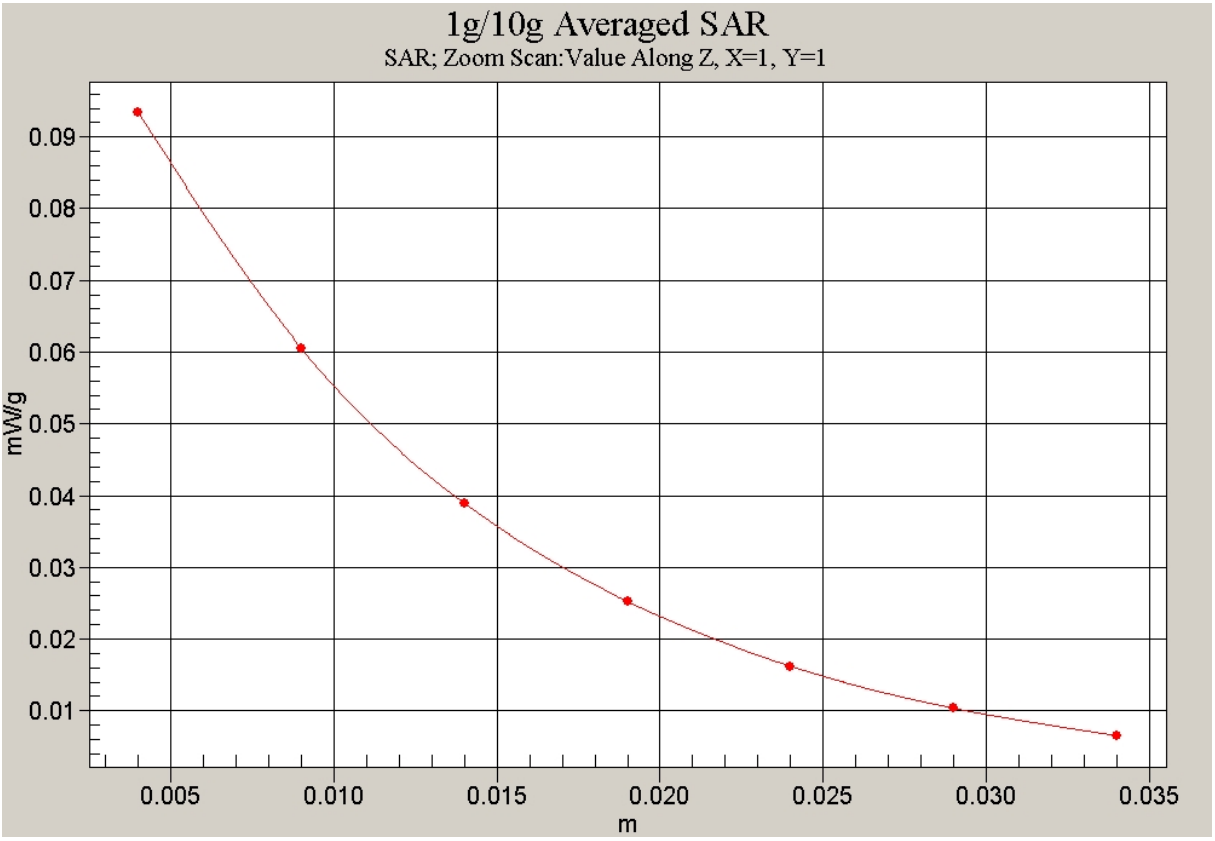


Fig. 34 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz CH810)

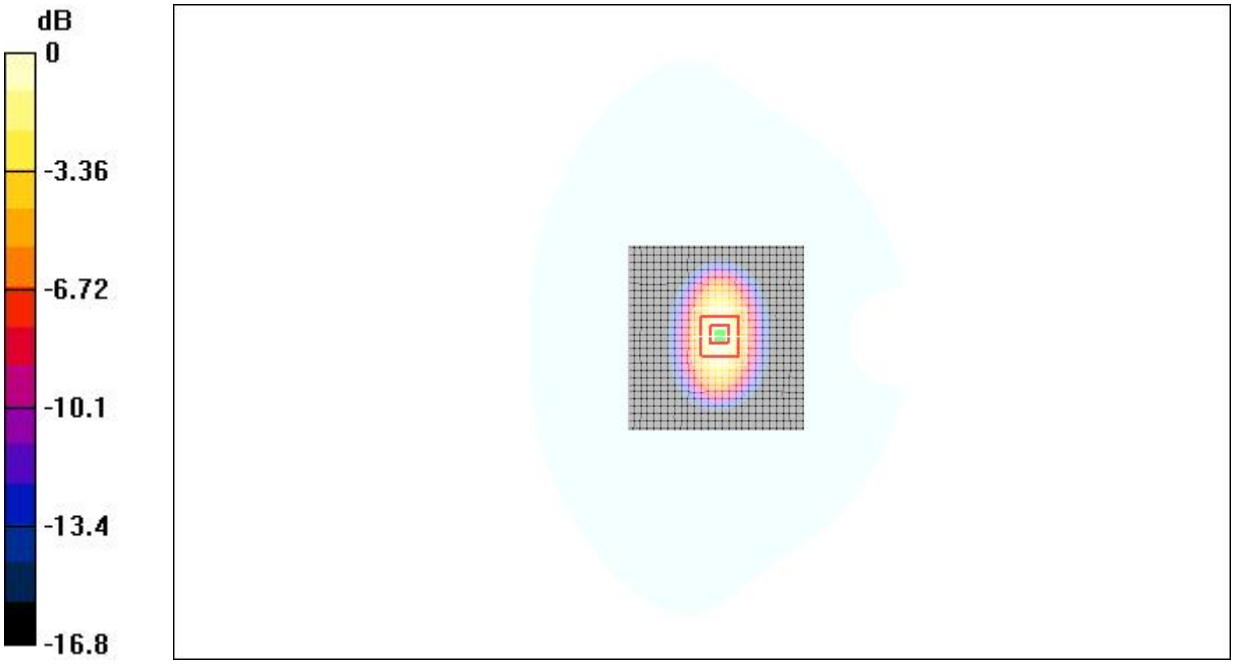
ANNEX D SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

1900MHz

Date/Time: 2009-1-13 7:31:25
Electronics: DAE4 Sn771
Medium: Head 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f=1900MHz; σ = 1.38 mho/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.3°C
Communication System: CW Frequency: 1900 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149 ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03)

System Validation/Area Scan (101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.9 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 91.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.052 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.85 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.20 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.1 mW/g



0 dB = 11.1mW/g

Fig.35 validation 1900MHz 250mW