

SAR TEST REPORT

Test item : PCS Licensed Transmitter
Model No. : N5 Premium
Order No. : 1009-00908
Date of receipt : 2010-09-14
Test duration : 2010-09-18 ~ 2010-09-27
Date of issue : 2010-10-04
Use of report : FCC Original Grant

Applicant : YUKYUNG TECHNOLOGIES INC.
200-11, Anyang-Dong, Manan-Ku, Anyang-Si, Kyunggi-Do, Korea

Test laboratory : Digital EMC Co., Ltd.
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Test specification : §2.1093, FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C[July 2001]
Test environment : See appended test report
Test result : ☒ Pass ☐ Fail

The test results presented in this test report are limited only to the sample supplied by applicant and the use of this test report is inhibited other than its purpose. This test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD.

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CONTENTS

1. General Information.....	5
1.1 Equipment information	5
2. INTROCUCTION/SAR DEFINITION	5
2.1 SAR Definition	5
3. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP	6
3.1 Robotic System.....	6
3.2 System Hardware	6
3.3 System Electronics	6
3.4 Probe Measurement System	7
3.5 Probe Specifications	7
4. Probe Calibration Process.....	8
4.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure	8
4.2 Free Space Assessment.....	8
4.3 Temperature Assessment *	8
5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES.....	9
5.1 SAM Phantom.....	9
5.2 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization	9
5.3 Device Holder for Transmitters	9
6. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS.....	10
6.1 Automated Test System Specifications.....	10
7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS.....	11
7.1 Measurement Procedure	11
7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications ...	11
8. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS.....	12
8.1 EAR Reference Point.....	12
8.2 Handset Reference Points	12
9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS.....	13

9.1 Positioning for Cheek/Touch	13
9.2 Positioning for Ear / 15 ° Tilt	14
9.3 Body Holster /Belt Clip Configurations	15
10. ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS	16
10.1 Uncontrolled Environment.....	16
10.2 Controlled Environment	16
11. IEEE P1528 –MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES	17
12. SYSTEM VERIFICATION	18
12.1 Tissue Verification	18
12.2 Test System Validation	18
13. Multiple TRANSMITTERS SAR CONSIDERATIONS	19
13.1 KDB447498 & KDB616217 RF Exposure.....	19
13.3 Multiple Antenna Transmission Information for N5 Premium .	19
13.3.1 The closest separation distance between antenna and antenna	19
13.3.2 W-LAN(802.11b)out power	20
13.3.2 Bluetooth out power.....	20
14. FCC 3G SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES – OCT. 2007 ..	21
14.1 SAR MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS FOR CDMA2000	21
14.2 Body SAR Measurements.....	21
14.3 1x RTT Support.....	21
15. Configuring 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters for SAR Measurement	22
15.1 SAR Testing with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters	22
15.2 General Device Setup.....	22
15.3 Frequency Channel Configurations	22
16. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY AND POWER TABLE	23
16.1 Max. Power Output Table for N5 Premium (Cellular, PCS)....	23
16.2 Max. Power Output Table for N5 Premium (W-LAN).....	24
16.2 Max. Power Output Table for N5 Premium (Bluetooth).....	24
17. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY	25
18. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT	28

19.CONCLUSION..... 29

20. REFERENCES 30

1. General Information

1.1 Equipment information

FCC Equipment Class	PCS Licensed Transmitter
Equipment type	MID(Mobile Internet Device)
Equipment model name	N5 Premium
Variant model name	N5 EX
Equipment add model name	N/A
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype
TX Frequency Range	824.70 ~ 848.31 MHz(CDMA Cellular) / 1851.25 ~ 1908.75 MHz(PCS1900) 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (IEEE 802.11 b/g)
RX Frequency Range	869.70 ~ 893.31 MHz(CDMA Cellular) / 1931.25~ 1988.75MHz (PCS1900) 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (IEEE 802.11 b/g)
Max. SAR Measurement	0.363 mW/g CDMA Cellular Body SAR 0.407 mW/g CDMA PCS Body SAR 0.00468 mW/g W-LAN Body SAR

2. INTROCUCTION/SAR DEFINITION

In 1974, the International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA) formed a working group on non-ionizing radiation (NIR), which examined the problems arising in the field of Protection against the various types of NIR. At the IRPA Congress in Paris in 1977, this working group became the International Non-Ionizing Radiation Committee (INIRC).

In cooperation with the Environmental Health Division of the World Health Organization (WHO), the IRPA/INIRC developed a number of health criteria documents on NIR as part of WHO'S Environmental Health Criteria Programme, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Each document includes an overview of the physical characteristics, measurement and instrumentation, sources, and applications of NIR, a thorough review of the literature on biological effects, and an evaluation of the health risks of exposure to NIR. These health criteria have provided the scientific database for the subsequent development of exposure limits and codes of practice relating to NIR.

At the Eighth International Congress of the IRPA (Montreal, 18-22 May 1992), a new, independent scientific organization-the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)-was established as a successor to the IRPA/INIRC. The functions of the Commission are to investigate the hazards that may be associated with the different forms of NIR, develop international guidelines on NIR exposure to static and extremely-low-frequency (ELF) electric and magnetic fields. These have been reviewed by UNEP/WHO/IRPA (1984, 1987). Those publications and a number of others, including UNEP/WHO/IRPA (1993) and Allen et al. (1991), provided the scientific rationale for these guidelines.

A glossary of terms appears in the Appendix.

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1.1)

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{\rho dV} \right)$$

Figure 1.1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

Where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m³)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

3. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

3.1 Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 2.1).

3.2 System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller teachpendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Micron Pentium IV 500 MHz computer with Windows NT system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that 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.

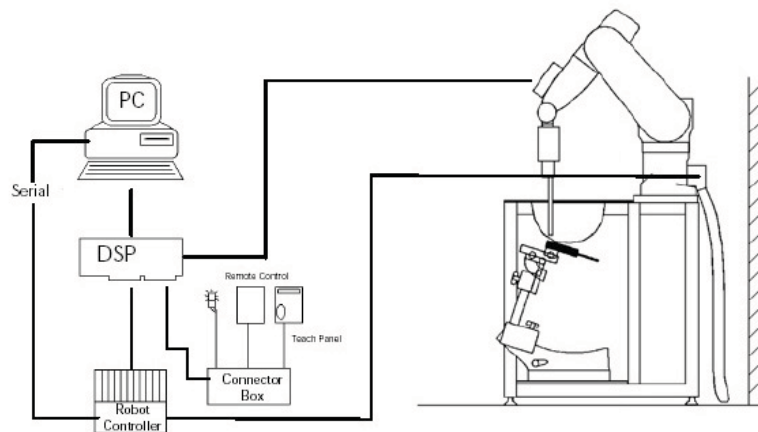


Figure 2.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

3.3 System Electronics

The DAE3 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. The system is described in detail in [7].

3.4 Probe Measurement System



Figure 3.1 DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip (see Fig. 3.3). It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Fig. 3.1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.5 Probe Specifications

Calibration: In air from 10 MHz to 6.0 GHz

In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of
835 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz, 3500 MHz

Frequency: 10 MHz to 6 GHz

Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Dynamic: 10 mW/kg to 100 W/kg

Range: Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

Dimensions: Overall length: 330 mm

Tip length: 20 mm

Body diameter: 12 mm

Tip diameter: 2.5 mm

Distance from probe tip to sensor center: 1 mm

Application: SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones

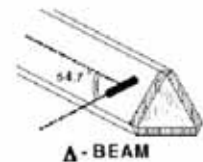


Figure 3.1 Triangular Probe Configuration



Figure 3.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique

4. Probe Calibration Process

4.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [8] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [9] 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 is tested.

4.2 Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz (see Fig. 4.1), and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

4.3 Temperature Assessment *

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 the rmist or based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe (see Fig. 4.2).

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

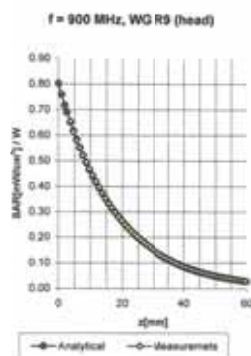


Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz[7]

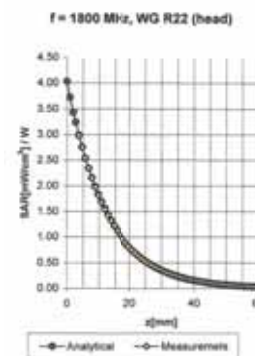


Figure 4.2 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1900MHz[7]

5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

5.1 SAM Phantom



Figure 5.1 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a woodentable. 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 [11][12]. 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 prevent stheevaporation of the liquid.

Referencemarkings on thePhantom allow thecomplete setup of all predefined phantom positionsand measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (See Fig. 5.1)

5.2 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

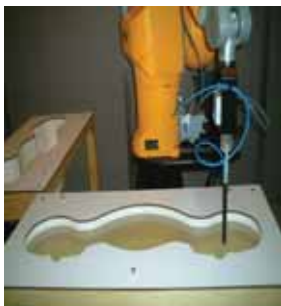


Figure 5.2 Simulated Tissue

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6.1). Preservation with a bacteriacide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not be specified in P1528 are derived from the issue dielectric parameters computed from he 4-Cole-Cole equations The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove [13].(see Fig. 5.2)

Table 5.1 Composition of the Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS		SIMULATING TISSUE					
		835 MHz Brain	835 MHz Muscle	1900 MHz Brain	1900 MHz Muscle	2450MHz Brain	2450MHz Muscle
Mixture Percentage							
WATER		41.45	52.50	54.90	40.40	62.70	73.20
DGBE		0.000	0.000	44.92	58.00	0.000	26.70
SUGAR		56.00	45.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
SALT		1.450	1.400	0.180	0.500	0.500	0.040
BACTERICIDE		0.100	0.100	0.000	0.100	36.80	0.000
HEC		1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
Dielectric Constant	Target	41.50	55.20	40.00	53.30	39.2	52.7
Conductivity (S/m)	Target	0.900	0.970	1.400	1.520	1.80	1.95

5.3 Device Holder for Transmitters



Figure 5.2 Mounting Device

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 the Mounting Device(see Fig. 5.2),enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby therotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeat ably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked atdifferent phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

- Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations [12]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during thetests.

6. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

6.1 Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX60L
Repeatability: 0.02 mm
No. of axis: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System Cell Controller

Processor: Pentium 4 CPU
Clock Speed: 3 GHz
Operating System: Window 2000
Data Card: DASY4 PC-Board



Figure 6.1 DASY4 Test System

Data Converter

Features: Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software: DASY4
Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info
 Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function: 24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing
 Link to DAE 3
 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system
 serial link to robot
 direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model: EX3DV4 S/N: 3643
Construction: Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency: 10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
Shell Material: Vivac Composite
Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.2 mm

7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

7.1 Measurement Procedure

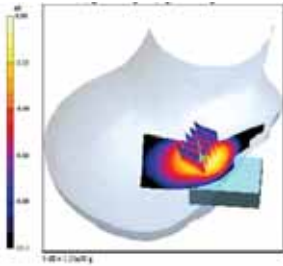


Figure 7.1 Sample Sar Area Scan

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 30 mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see Fig. 7.1):
 - a. The data at the surface was 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 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. 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 straight-forward 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) [15][16]. 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.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 7.2). The perimeter side walls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimize reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.



Figure 7.2 SAM Twin Phantom shell

8. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

8.1 EAR Reference Point

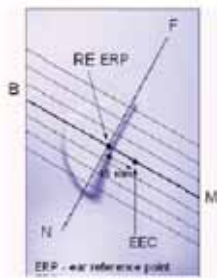


Figure 8.2 Close-up side view of ERPs

Figure 8.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the Earcanal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 9.2. The plane Passing, through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck- Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 8.2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5]



Figure 8.1 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

8.2 Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (See Fig. 8.3). The “test device reference point” was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

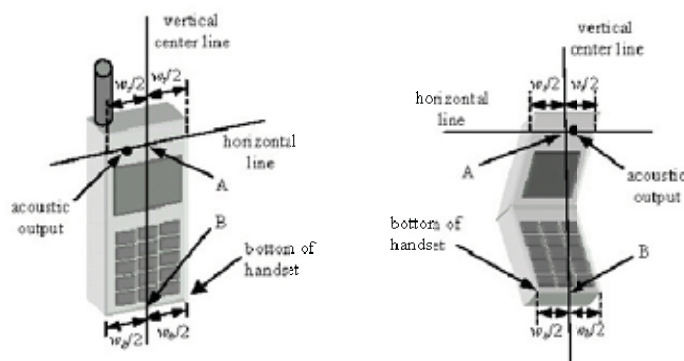


Figure 8.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

9.1 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.



Figure 9.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 9.2)

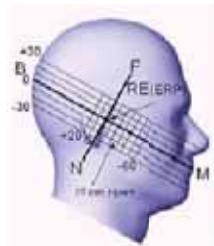


Figure 9.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

9.2 Positioning for Ear / 15 ° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 9.3).



Figure 9.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

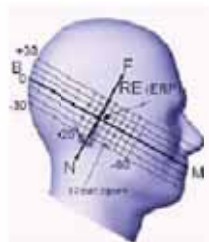


Figure 9.4 Side view w/ relevant markings

9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

9.3 Body Holster /Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in anormal use configuration (see Figure 9.5). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.



Figure 9.5 Body Belt Clip & Holster Configurations

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented.

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing. In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.

10. ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

10.1 Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

10.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 10.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Whole-Body average SAR (W/kg)	0.08	0.40
Localized SAR (head and trunk) (W/kg)	1.60	8.00
Localized SAR (limbs) (W/kg)	4.00	20.0

11. IEEE P1528 –MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Error Description	Uncertain value $\pm\%$	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 4.8	Normal	1	1	$\pm 4.8 \%$	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	$\pm 1.9 \%$	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	$\pm 3.9 \%$	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6 \%$	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.7 \%$	∞
Detection limits	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6 \%$	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	$\pm 1.0 \%$	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.5 \%$	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.5 \%$	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.2 \%$	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6 \%$	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	$\pm 2.9 \%$	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	$\pm 3.6 \%$	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.9 \%$	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.3 \%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	$\pm 1.8 \%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 2.5	Normal	1	0.64	$\pm 1.6 \%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 2.5	Normal	1	0.6	$\pm 1.5 \%$	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					$\pm 10.3 \%$	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					$\pm 20.6 \%$	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

12. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

12.1 Tissue Verification

Table 12.1 Simulated Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS					
Date(s)	Target Frequency	Dielectric constant: ϵ		Conductivity: σ	
		Target	Measured	Target	Measured
September.27,2010	835 MHz Muscle	55.2	55.9	0.97	0.966
September.18,2010	1900 MHz Muscle	53.3	54.3	1.52	1.510
September.20,2010	2450 MHz Muscle	52.7	53.6	1.95	1.980

12.2 Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 835 MHz, 1900 MHz and 2450 MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 12.2 System Validation

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED (835 MHz / 1900 MHz / 2450 MHz values are normalized to a forward power of 1/4 W)					
Date(s)	System Validation Kit:	Target Frequency	Targeted SAR _{1g} (mW/g)	Measured SAR _{1g} (mW/g)	Deviation (%)
September.27,2010	D-835V2, S/N: 464	835 MHz Muscle	2.375	2.50	5.26
September.18,2010	D-1900V2, S/N: 5d029	1900 MHz Muscle	9.925	10.8	8.82
September.20,2010	D-2450V2, S/N: 726	2450 MHz Muscle	13.1	12.8	-2.29

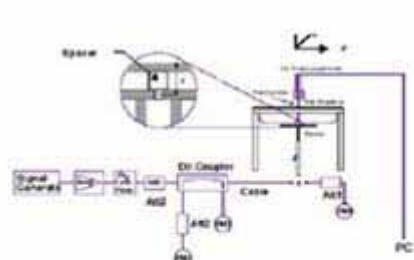


Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

13. Multiple TRANSMITTERS SAR CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 KDB447498 & KDB616217 RF Exposure

13.1.1 SAR is not required for the following simultaneous transmission conditions

- 1) When specific requirements for simultaneous transmission SAR evaluation have not been established for the host platform or device configuration:
 - (1) for the antennas that are located < 5 cm from persons, where
 - (a) The closest antenna separation distance is ≥ 5 cm for all simultaneous transmitting antennas within the host or device; and
 - (b) The sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas that require stand-alone SAR evaluation or the SAR to peak location separation ratios are < 0.3 for all simultaneous transmitting antenna pairs;¹⁸ and
 - (c) The output power is $\leq 60/f(\text{GHz})$ mW for any simultaneous transmitting antenna(s) for which stand-alone SAR evaluation is not required.

13.3 Multiple Antenna Transmission Information for N5 Premium

13.3.1 The closest separation distance between antenna and antenna

	
Antenna Location	W-LAN - Bluetooth: 9.3 cm
	
CDMA - Bluetooth : 9 cm	CDMA – W-LAN : 14.5 cm

13.3.2 W-LAN(802.11b)out power

Frequency		Power(dBm)	Power(W)
W-LAN	2412 MHz	14.85	0.031
	2437 MHz	14.20	0.026
	2462 MHz	15.81	0.038

13.3.2 Bluetooth out power

Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Measured power (dBm)	Power(W)
2402	1	-5.05	0.000313
2441	40	-5.34	0.000292
2480	79	-5.66	0.000313

Note 1 : SAR For individual evaluation

- W-LAN SAR test is required because output power is $\geq 60/f(\text{GHz})$ mW.
- BT SAR test is not required because output power is $\leq 60/f(\text{GHz})$ mW.

Note 2 : SAR For Simultaneous transmission evaluation

- Because $(\text{CDMA_Cellular}_{\text{sar}} + \text{W-LAN}_{\text{sar}}) > 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$, so simultaneous transmission is not performed.
- Beacuse $(\text{CDMA_PCS}_{\text{sar}} + \text{W-LAN}_{\text{sar}}) > 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$, so simultaneous transmission is not performed.

14. FCC 3G SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES – OCT. 2007

FCC 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under average power.

14.1 SAR MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS FOR CDMA2000

The following procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurements Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007.

Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", June 2006.

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in "All Up" condition.

1. If the mobile station (MS) supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1, Table 13-1 parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH0 and demodulation of RC 3,4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2, Table 13-2 was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with "All Up" power control bits.

Table 13-1
Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

Parameter	Units	Value
$\bar{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{Pilot E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{Traffic E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 13-2
Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

Parameter	Units	Value
$\bar{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
$\frac{Pilot E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{Traffic E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

14.2 Body SAR Measurements

SAR is measured using FTAP/RTAP and FETAP/RETAP respectively for Rev. 0 and Rev. A devices. The AT is tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6 kbps in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer

Configurations; and a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and Termination Target of 16 slots in Subtype 2 Physical Layer Configurations. Both FTAP and FETAP are configured with a Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots. AT power control should be in All Bits Up conditions for TAP/ETAP.

Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. SAR for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations is not required for Rev. A when the maximum average output of each RF channels is less than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical layer configurations. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channels in Rev 0. Head SAR is required for EV-DO devices that support operations next to the ear; for example, with VOIP, using Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations according to the required handset test configurations.

14.3 1x RTT Support

For EV-DO devices that also support 1xRTT voice and/or data operations, SAR is not required for 1xRTT when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. Otherwise, the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'CDMA-2000 1x Handsets' section should be applied

15. Configuring 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters for SAR Measurement

15.1 SAR Testing with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 a/b/g transmitters. Unpredictable in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable.

15.2 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

15.3 Frequency Channel Configurations

802.11 a/b/g and 4.9 GHz operation modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11 b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11. 802.11a is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz Band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz BAND; and channel 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz § 15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested of the UNII channels. 4.9 GHz is tested on channels 1., 10 and 5 or 6, whichever has the higher output power, for 5MHz channels; channels 11, 15 and 19 for 10MHz channels; and channels 21 and 25 for 20MHz channels. These are referred to as the “default test channels”. 802.11g mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode.

Table 15.1802.11 Test channels per FCC Requirements

Mode	GHz	Channel	Turbo Channel	“Default Test Channels”			
				§15.247		UNII	
				802.11b	802.11g		
802.11 b/g	2.412	1 [±]		✓	▽		
	2.437	6	6	✓	▽		
	2.462	11 [±]		✓	▽		
802.11a	5.18	36				✓	
	5.20	40	42 (5.21 GHz)				*
	5.22	44					*
	5.24	48	50 (5.25 GHz)			✓	
	5.26	52				✓	
	5.28	56	58 (5.29 GHz)				*
	5.30	60					*
	5.32	64				✓	
	5.500	100	Unknown				*
	5.520	104				✓	
	5.540	108					*
	5.560	112					*
	5.580	116				✓	
	5.600	120					*
	5.620	124				✓	
	5.640	128					*
	5.660	132					*
	5.680	136				✓	
	5.700	140					*
	5.745	149		✓		✓	
	5.765	153	152 (5.76 GHz)		*		*
	5.785	157		✓			*
	5.805	161	160 (5.80 GHz)		*	✓	
	5.825	165		✓			

16. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY AND POWER TABLE

See Measurement Result Data Pages

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The EUT was placed into simulated call mode (CDMA Cellular, PCS, W-LAN (802.11b)) using manufacturers test codes. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. When test modes are not available or inappropriate for testing a EUT, the actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar equipment. See data pages for actual procedure used in measurement.

Device Test Conditions

The EUT is battery operated. Each SAR measurement was taken with a fully charged battery.

In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power. If a conducted power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated.

16.1 Max. Power Output Table for N5 Premium (Cellular, PCS)

Band	Channel	1X RRT					EvDo (Rev.0)		EvDo (Rev.A)	
		RC1	RC1	RC3	RC3	RC3				
		SO2	SO55	SO2	SO55	SO32 (TDSO)	FTAP	RTAP	FETAP	RETAP
Cellular	1013	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.1
	0384	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.3
	0777	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.3	24.2
PCS	0025	23.9	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.6
	0600	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.5
	1175	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.4

16.2 Max. Power Output Table for N5 Premium (W-LAN)

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Measured Data (dBm)
802.11b	2412	1	14.85
	2437	6	14.20
	2462	11	15.81
802.11g	2412	1	11.75
	2437	6	12.63
	2462	11	14.10

※ SAR is not required for 802.11g channels when the maximum average output power is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

16.2 Max. Power Output Table for N5 Premium (Bluetooth)

Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Measured power (dBm)
2402	1	-5.05
2441	40	-5.34
2480	79	-5.66

17. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 835 MHz Body(EV-DO Rev. O)

17.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Cellular Body SAR)							
FREQUENCY		Begin Power (dBm)	Drift Power (dB)	Mode	Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch						
824.70	1013	24.2	0.309	Cellular	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.313
836.52	384	24.5	-0.234	Cellular	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.363
848.31	777	24.3	0.395	Cellular	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.292
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ Occupational Exposure							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram

NOTE:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-body position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Prior to testing the conducted output power was measured.
4. The EUT is tested 2nd hot-spot peak, if it is less than 2dB below the highest peak.
5. Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Continuous Tx On ☐ ManuTest Codes ☒ BaseStation Simulator
6. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
7. Liquid tissue depth is 15.0cm.±0.1
8. CDMA and WLAN Simultaneous SAR is not required, Because the sum of the 1g SAR is <1.6 W/kg.

17. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 1900 MHz Body(EV-DO Rev. O)

17.2 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA PCS Body SAR)							
FREQUENCY		Begin Power (dBm)	Drift Power (dB)	Mode	Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch						
1851.25	25	23.8	0.315	PCS	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.407
1880.00	600	23.6	-0.137	PCS	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.378
1908.75	1175	22.6	0.130	PCS	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.167
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ Occupational Exposure							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram

NOTE:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-body position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Prior to testing the conducted output power was measured.
- The EUT is tested 2nd hot-spot peak, if it is less than 2dB below the highest peak.
- Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Continuous Tx On ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.0cm.±0.1
- CDMA and WLAN Simultaneous SAR is not required, Because the sum of the 1g SAR is <1.6 W/kg.

17. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 2450 MHz Body

17.3 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (W-LAN(802.11b) Body SAR)							
FREQUENCY		Begin Power (dBm)	Drift Power (dB)	Mode	Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch						
2412	1	14.85	-0.311	W-LAN	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.00468
2437	6	14.20	-0.227	W-LAN	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.00323
2462	11	15.81	0.210	W-LAN	0 mm[Normal]	Internal	0.00348
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ Occupational Exposure							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram

NOTE:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-body position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Prior to testing the conducted output power was measured.
4. The EUT is tested 2nd hot-spot peak, if it is less than 2dB below the highest peak.
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Continuous Tx On ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☐ BaseStation Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.0cm.±0.1
9. The 802.11b modes of this DUT were programmed to be in continuously transmitting mode.

18. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Table 18.1 Test Equipment Calibration

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS			
Type	Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date	Serial Number
Robot	N/A	N/A	F02/5Q85A1/A/01
Robot Controller	N/A	N/A	F02/5Q85A1/C/01
Joystick	N/A	N/A	D221340031
Hicron Computer 1.1GHz Pentium Celeron ,Window 2000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics	November 19, 2009	November 19, 2010	520
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	January 26, 2010	January 26, 2011	3643
Dummy Probe	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sam Phantom	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	321
SPEAG Validation Dipole D835 MHz	March 22, 2010	March 22, 2012	464
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900 MHz	March 23, 2010	March 23, 2012	5d029
SPEAG Validation Dipole D2450 MHz	March 18, 2010	March 18, 2012	726
Head/Body Equivalent Matter(835MHz)	January 2010	January 2011	N/A
Head/Body Equivalent Matter(1900MHz)	January 2010	January 2011	N/A
Head/Body Equivalent Matter(2450MHz)	January 2010	January 2011	N/A
HP EPM-442A Power Meter	March 12, 2010	March 12, 2011	GB37170267
HP ESG-3000A Signal Generator	July 01, 2010	July 01, 2011	US37230529
Attenuator (10dB)	January 11, 2010	January 11, 2011	BP4387
Attenuator (3dB)	July 01, 2010	July 01, 2011	MY39260700
Low pass filter (1.5GHz)	January 11, 2010	January 11, 2011	N/A
Low pass filter (3.0GHz)	October 13, 2009	October 13, 2010	N/A
Dual Directional Coupler	January 11, 2010	January 11, 2011	50228
Amplifier	November 02, 2009	November 02, 2010	1020 D/C 0221
Network Analyzer	March 12, 2010	March 12, 2011	3410J01204
HP85070D Dielectric Probe Kit	N/A	N/A	LISO1440118
SEMITEC Engineering	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
8960Series 10 Wireless CommsTest Set	July 02, 2010	July 02, 2011	GB43461134

NOTE:

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Validation Measurement is performed by Digital EMC. Before each test, the brain simulating material is calibrated by Digital EMC using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

19.CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under the worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

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DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:464

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.966 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520

Phantom: SAM with 835MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1223

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-27; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 22.5

Dipole Validation

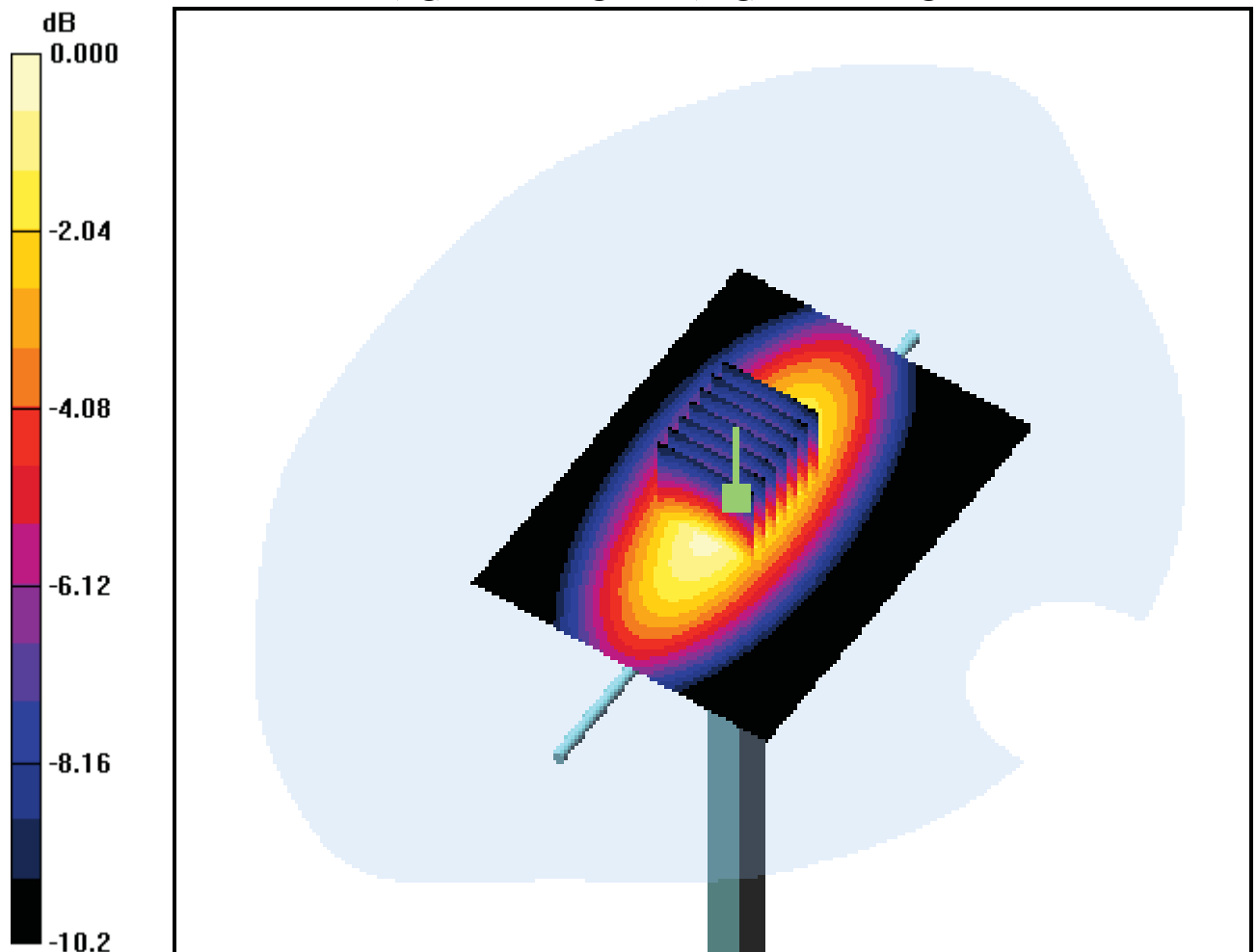
Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Power Drift = -0.064 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.77 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 mW/g



0 dB = 3.07mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d029

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.51 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520

Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-18; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Dipole Validation

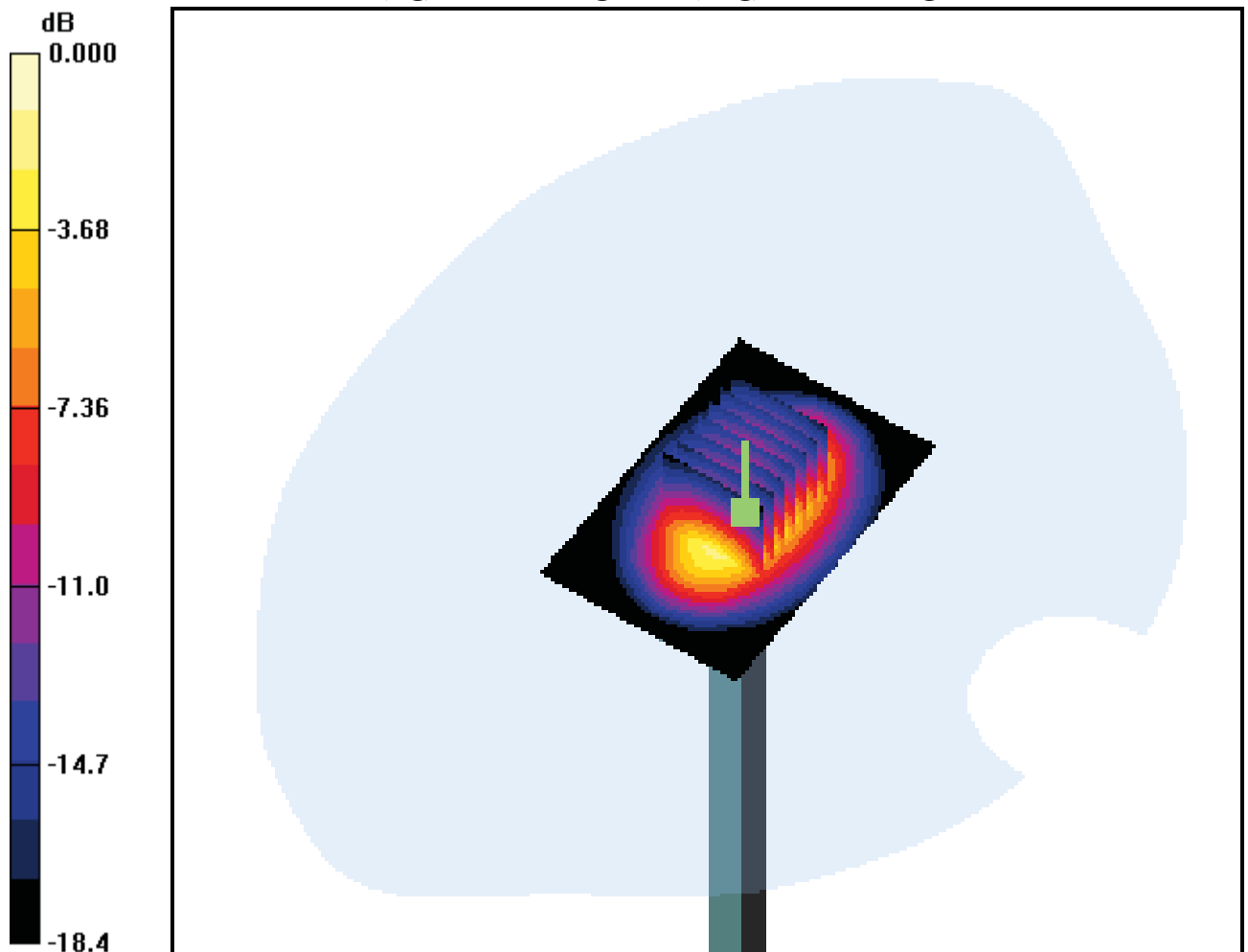
Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Power Drift = -0.044 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 21.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.47 mW/g



0 dB = 15.0mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.98 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.41, 7.41, 7.41); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520

Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-20; Ambient Temp: 22.5; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Dipole Validation

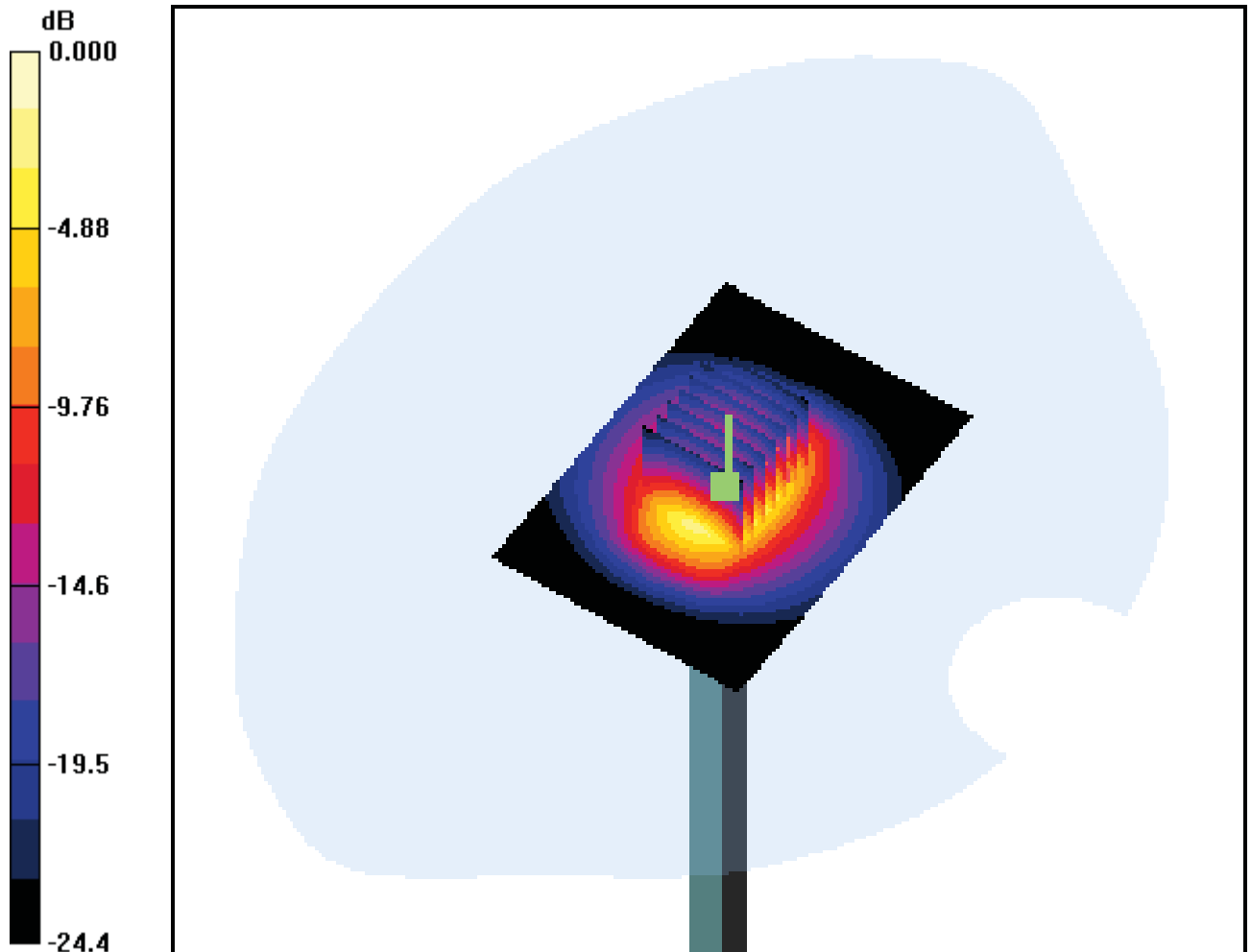
Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Power Drift = -0.064 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.7 mW/g



0 dB = 18.5mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC CDMA; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.7$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.956$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM with 835MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1223
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-27; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 22.5

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA Cellular Ch. 1013, Ant Internal

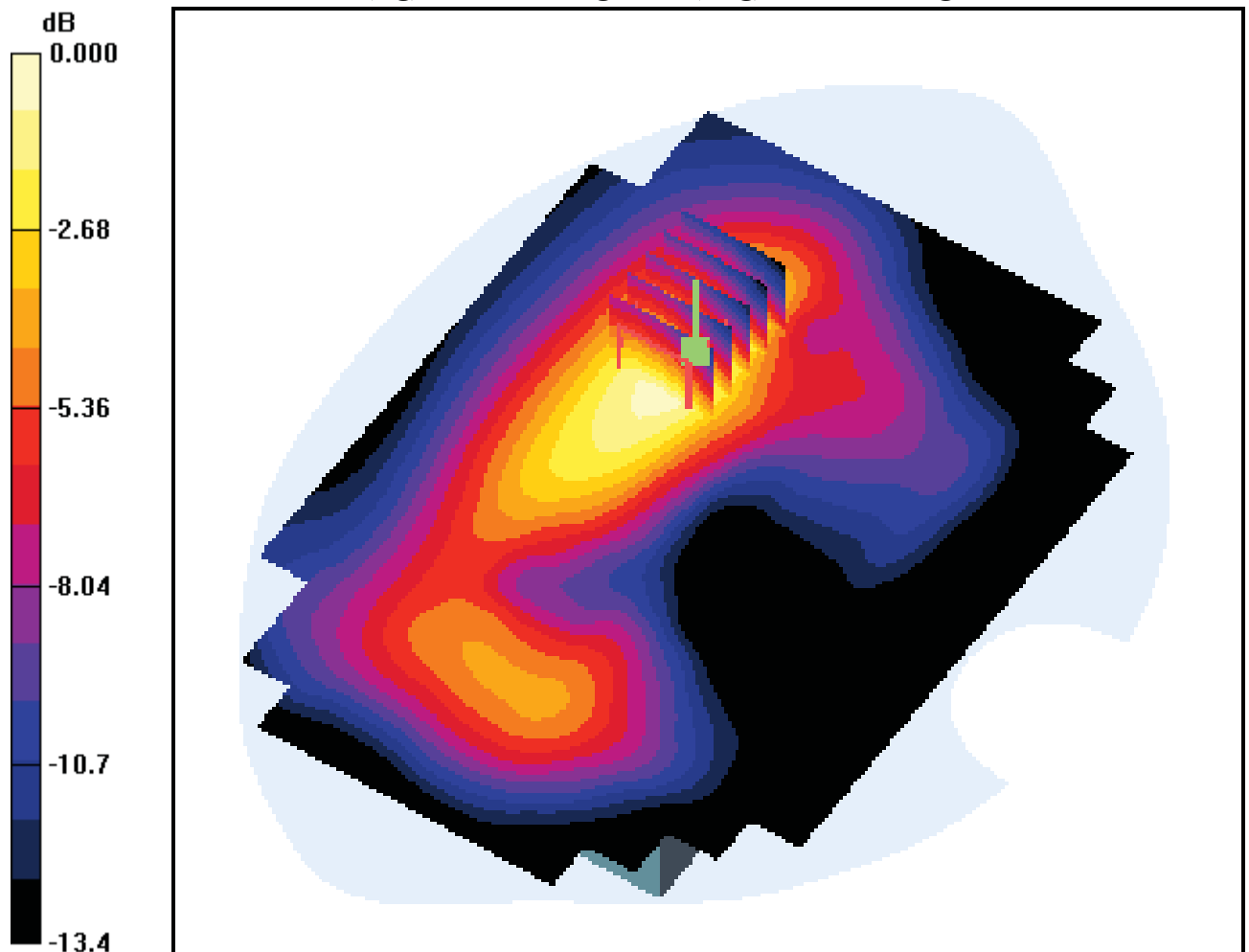
Area Scan (111x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = 0.309 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.454 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.313 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.209 mW/g



0 dB = 0.372mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 836.667$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM with 835MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1223
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-27; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 22.5

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA Cellular Ch. 384, Ant Internal

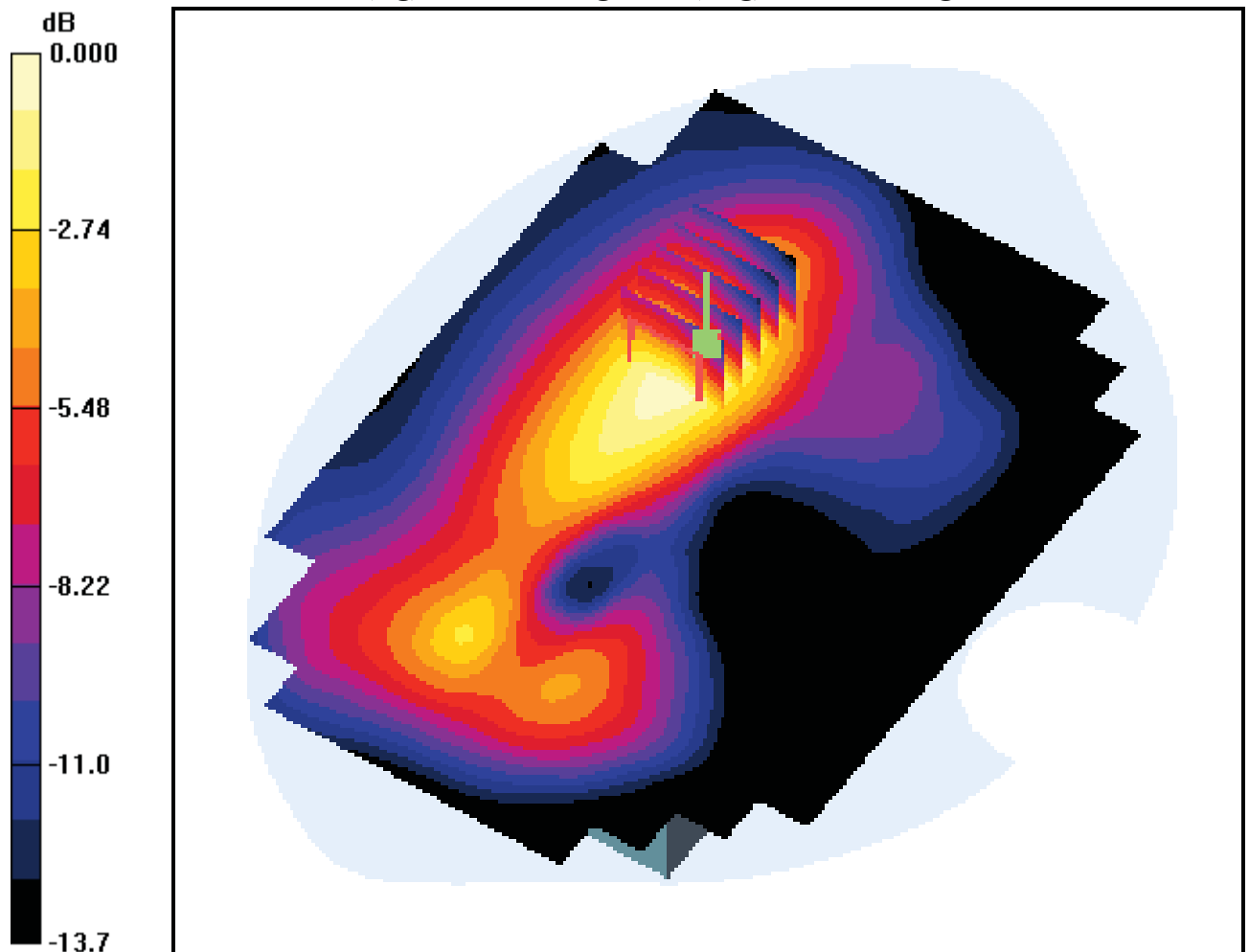
Area Scan (111x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = -0.234 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.524 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.363 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.242 mW/g



0 dB = 0.425mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC CDMA; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 848.333$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.978$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM with 835MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1223
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-27; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 22.5

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA Cellular Ch. 777, Ant Internal

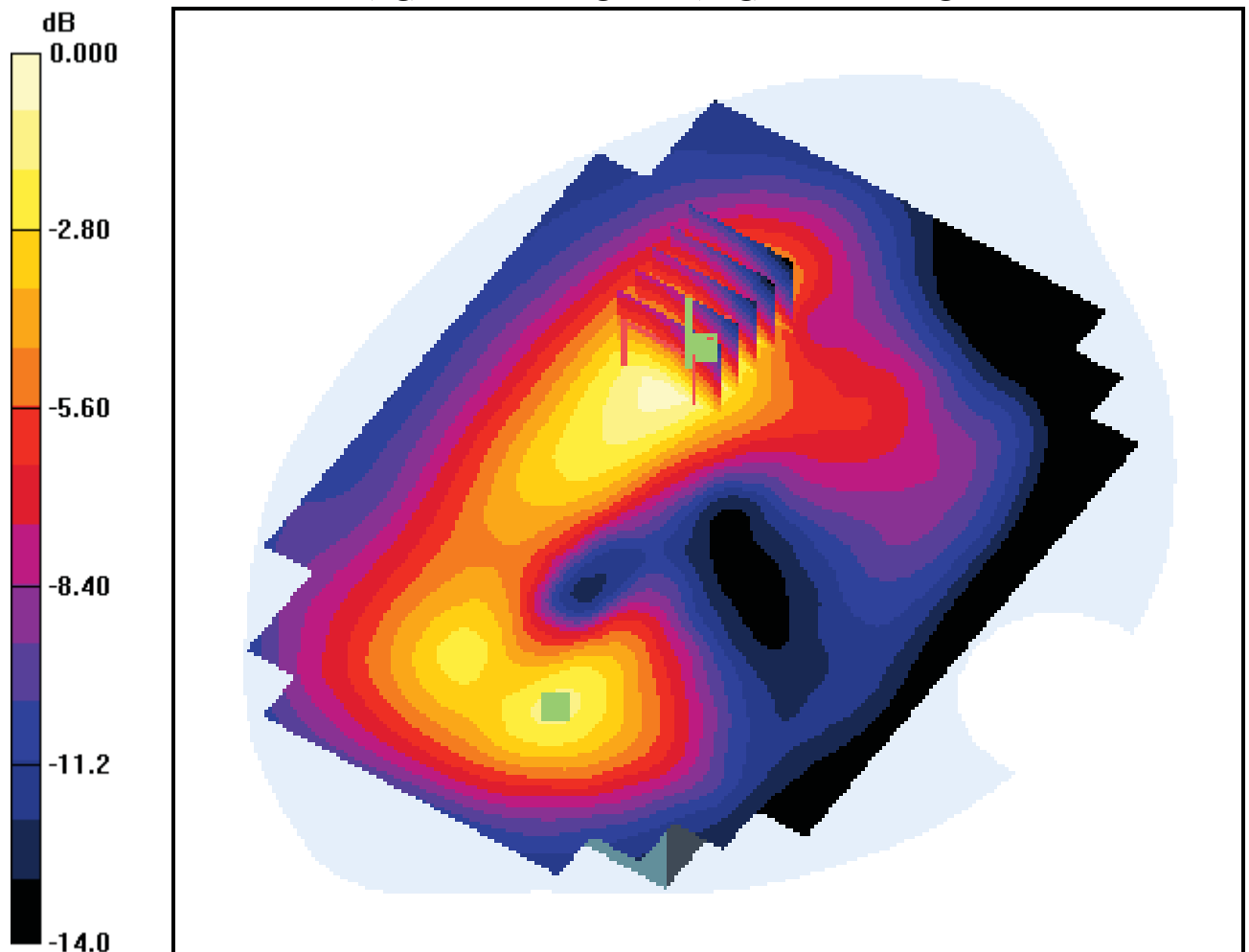
Area Scan (111x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = 0.395 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.422 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.292 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.195 mW/g



0 dB = 0.345mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC CDMA; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 848.333$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.978$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM with 835MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1223
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-27; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 22.5

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA Cellular Ch. 777, Ant Internal

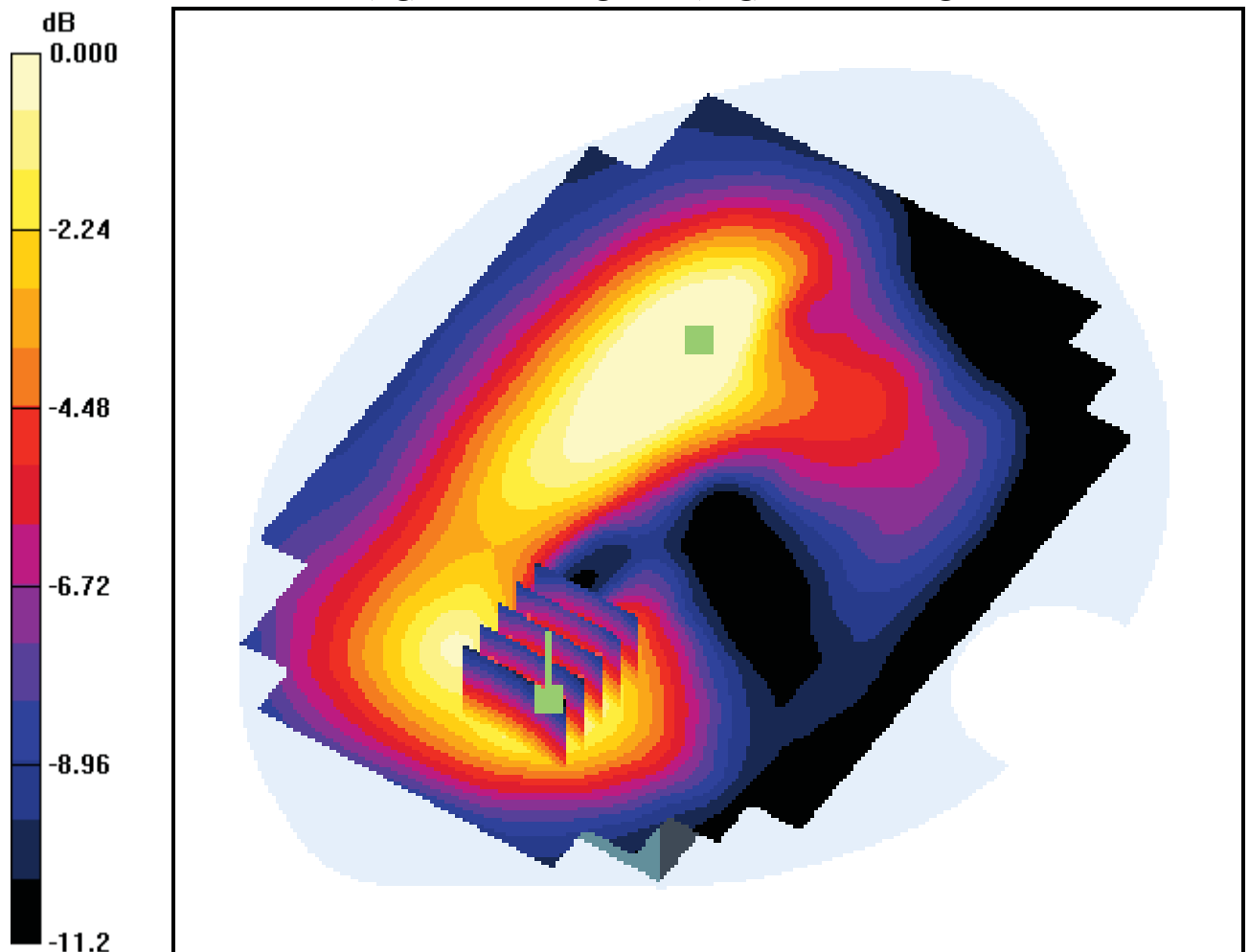
Area Scan (111x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Power Drift = 0.395 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.282 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.192 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.129 mW/g



0 dB = 0.230mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC_PCS; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.33$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-18; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA PCS Ch. 25, Ant Internal

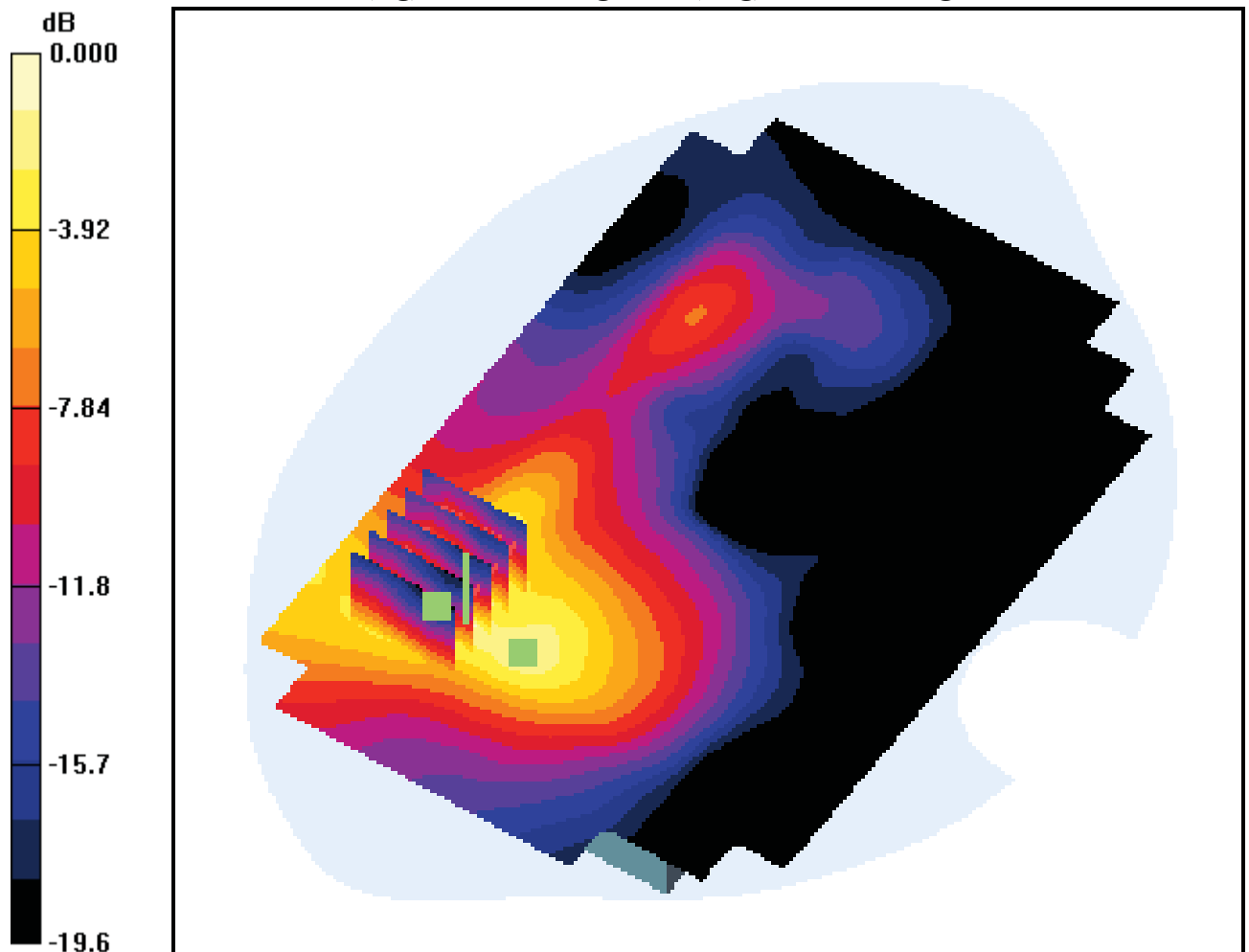
Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = 0.315 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.893 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.407 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.212 mW/g



0 dB = 0.562mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC_PCS; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.33 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.56 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-18; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA PCS Ch. 25, Ant Internal

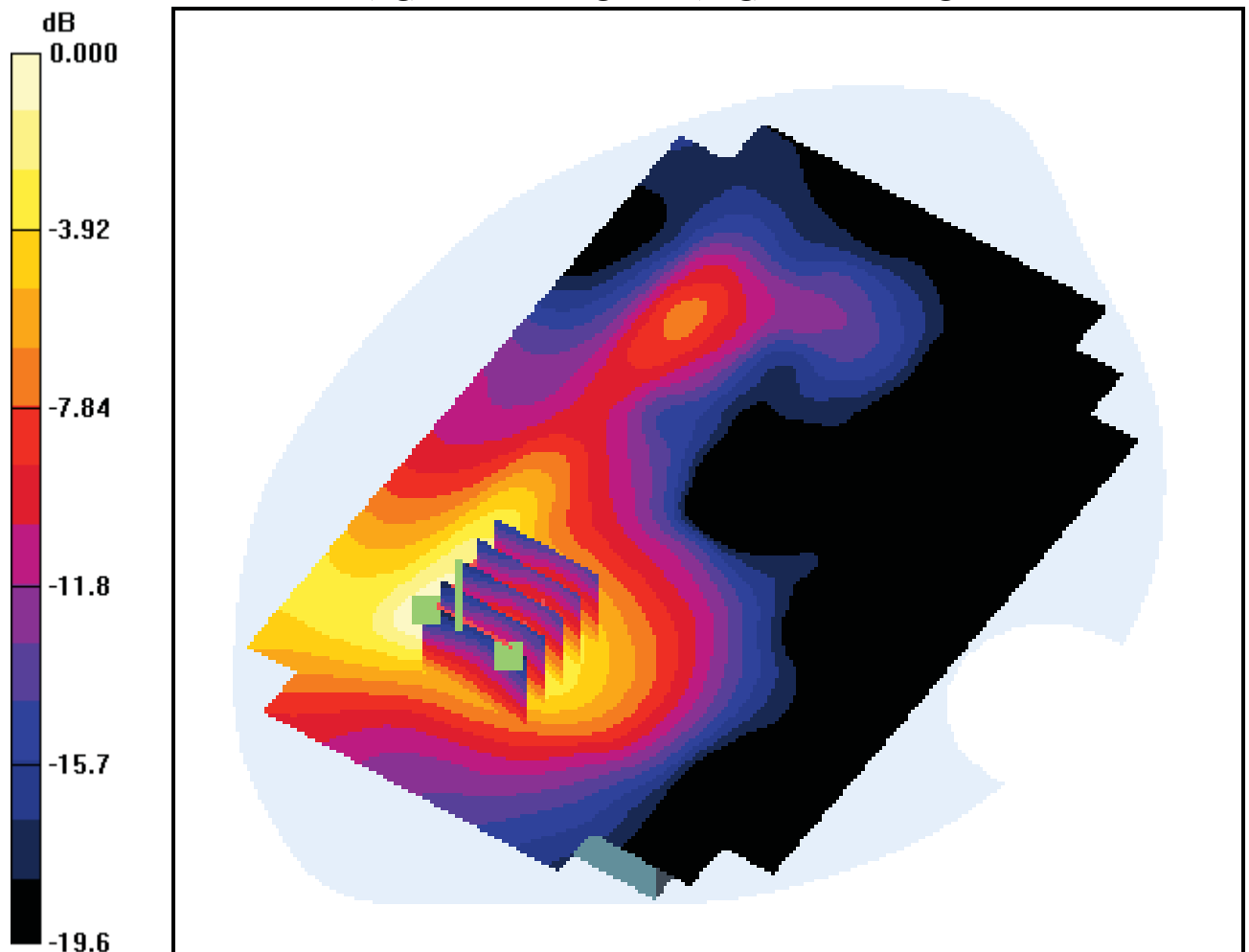
Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Power Drift = 0.315 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.841 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.297 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 mW/g



0 dB = 0.510mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC_PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.55 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-18; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA PCS Ch. 600, Ant Internal

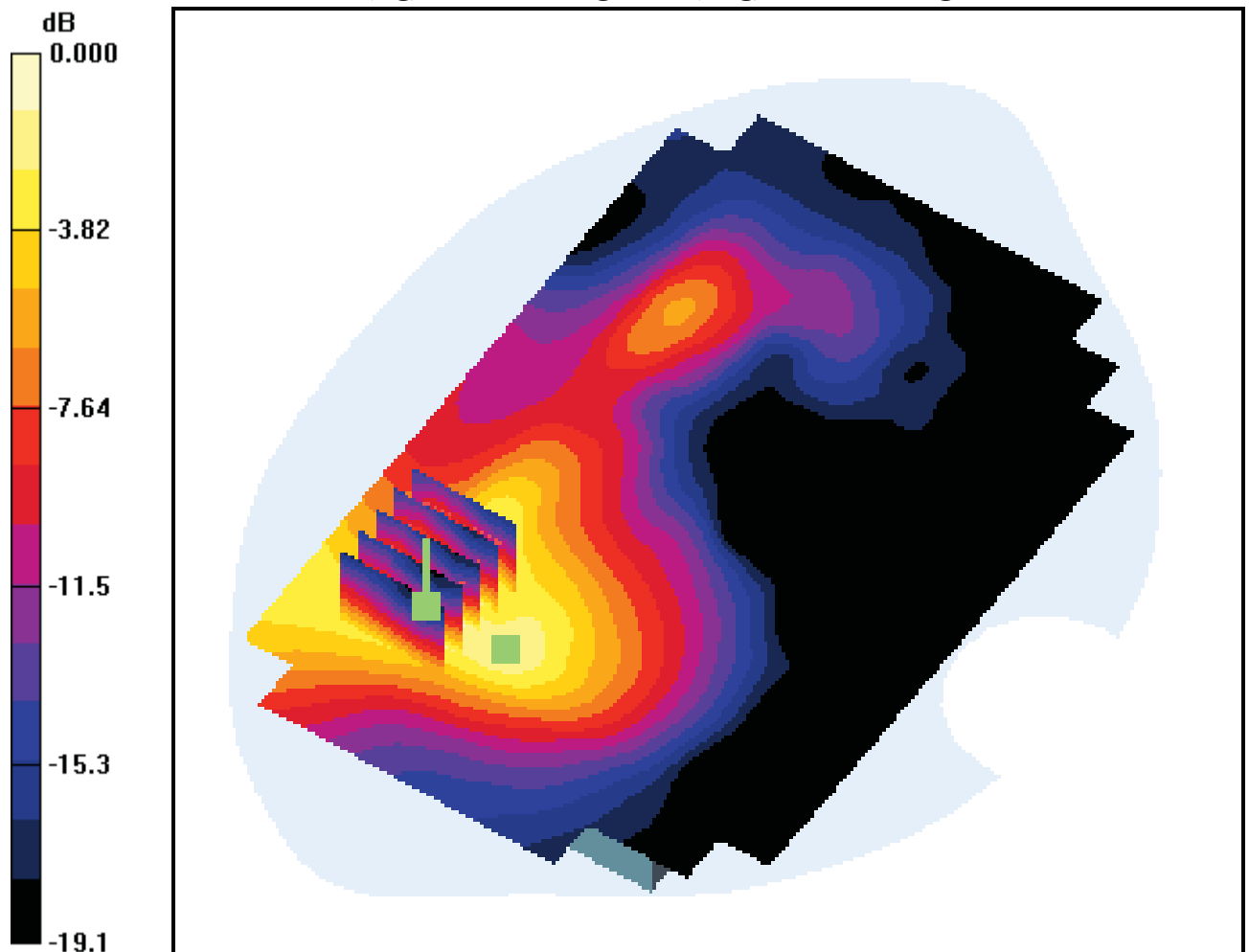
Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Power Drift = -0.137 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.815 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.378 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.200 mW/g



0 dB = 0.497mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC_PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.55 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-18; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA PCS Ch. 600, Ant Internal

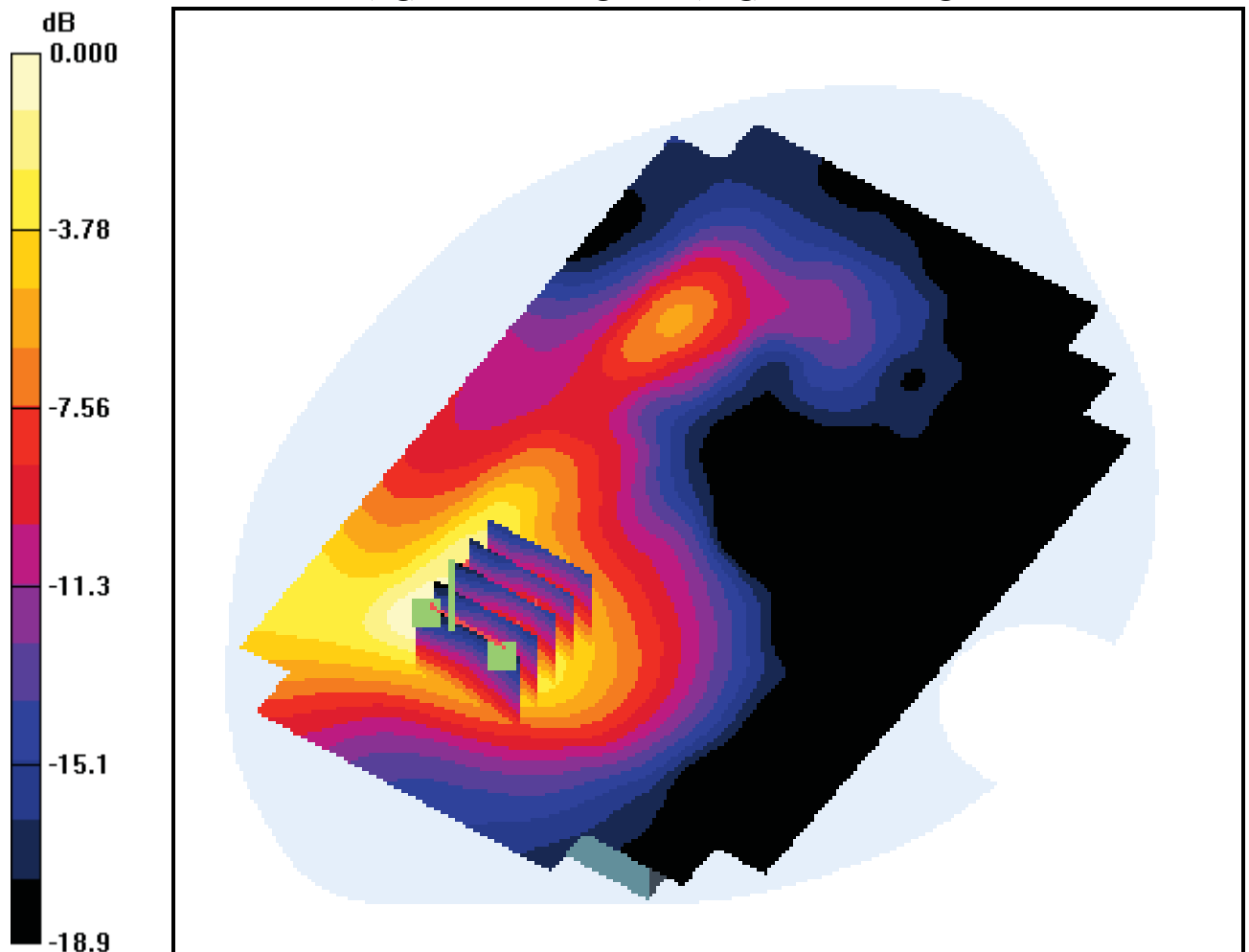
Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Power Drift = -0.137 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.811 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.277 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.158 mW/g



0 dB = 0.483mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC_PCS; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1908.75$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-18; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Touch from Body, Normal, CDMA PCS Ch. 1175, Ant Internal

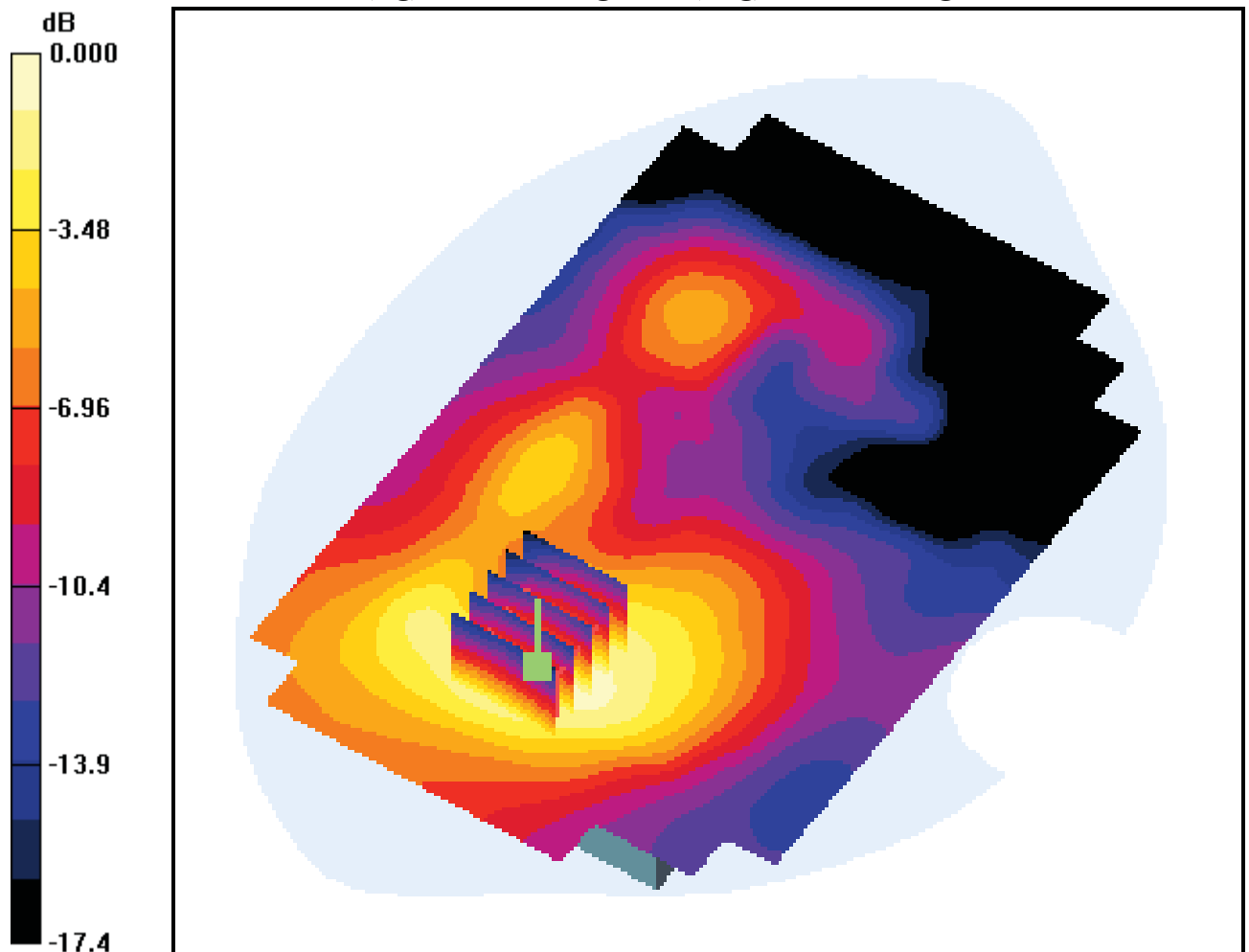
Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = 0.130 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.274 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.167 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.101 mW/g



0 dB = 0.209mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: W-LAN; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.93 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.41, 7.41, 7.41); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-20; Ambient Temp: 22.5; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Body, Normal, W-LAN(802.11b) Ch. Low(2412 MHz), Ant Internal

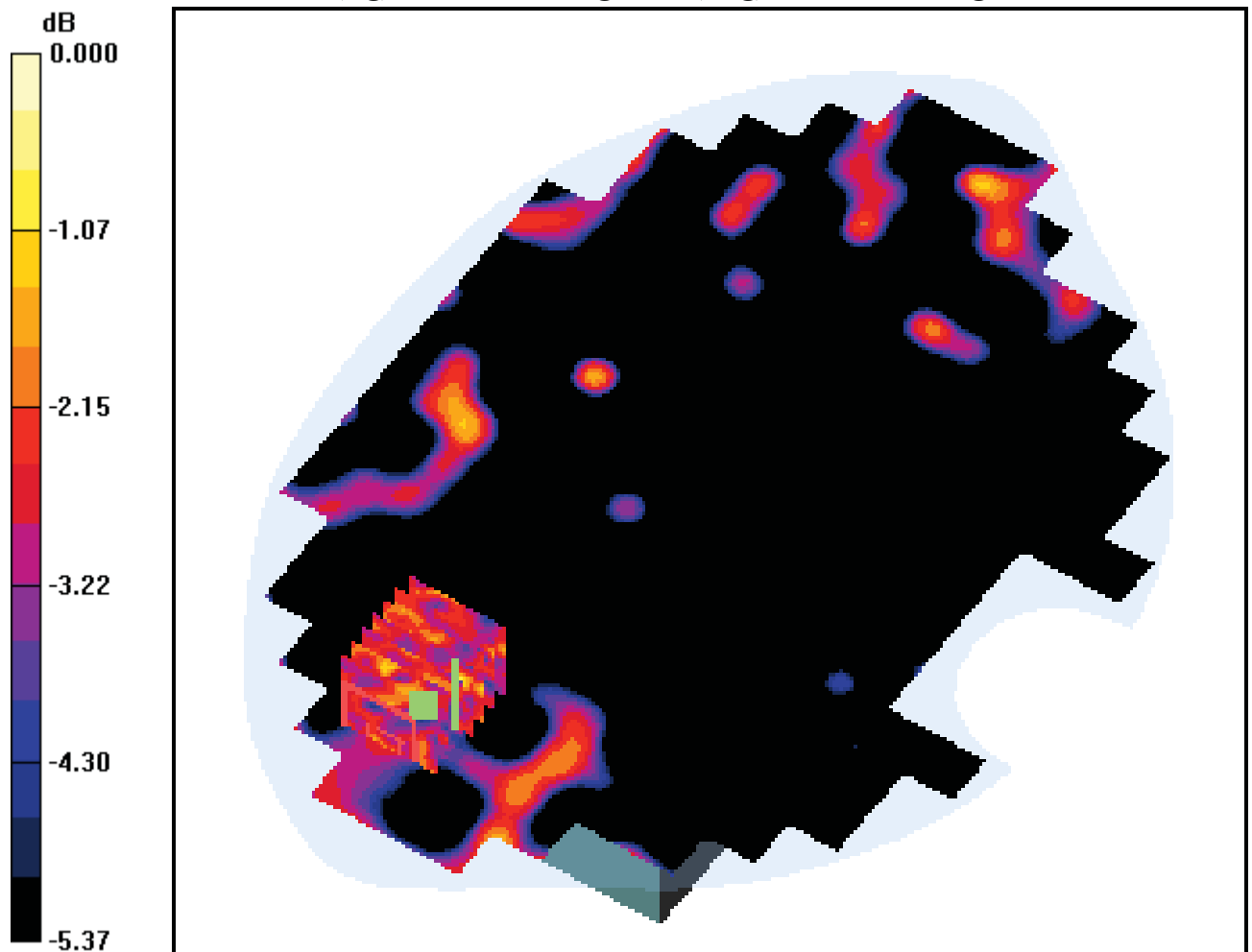
Area Scan (141x201x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Power Drift = -0.311 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.020 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00468 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00303 mW/g



0 dB = 0.008mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: W-LAN; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.41, 7.41, 7.41); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520

Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-20; Ambient Temp: 22.5; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Body, Normal, W-LAN(802.11b) Ch. Mid(2437 MHz), Ant Internal

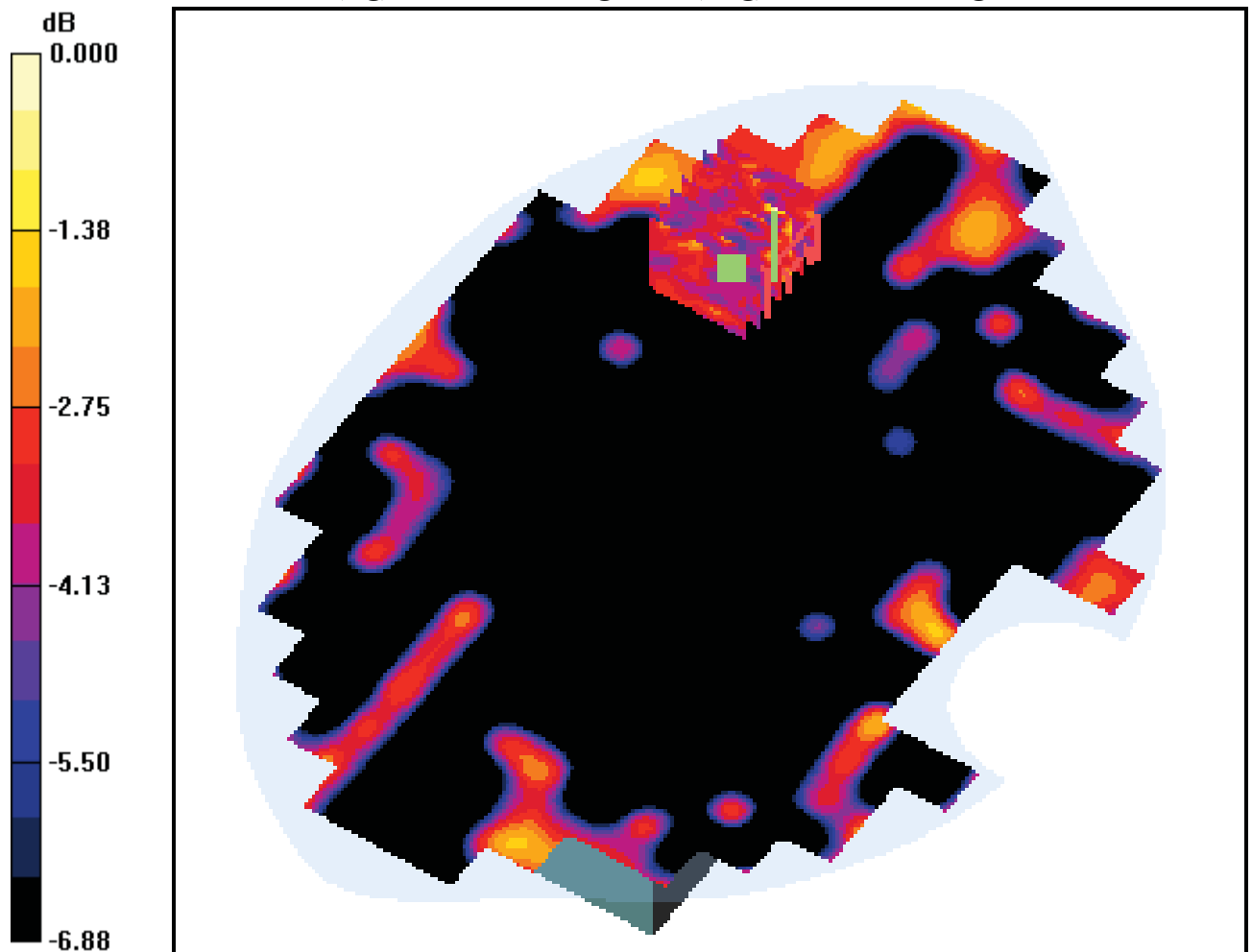
Area Scan (141x201x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = -0.227 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.015 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00323 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00179 mW/g



0 dB = 0.010mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: W-LAN; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.41, 7.41, 7.41); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-20; Ambient Temp: 22.5; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Body, Normal, W-LAN(802.11b) Ch. High(2462 MHz), Ant Internal

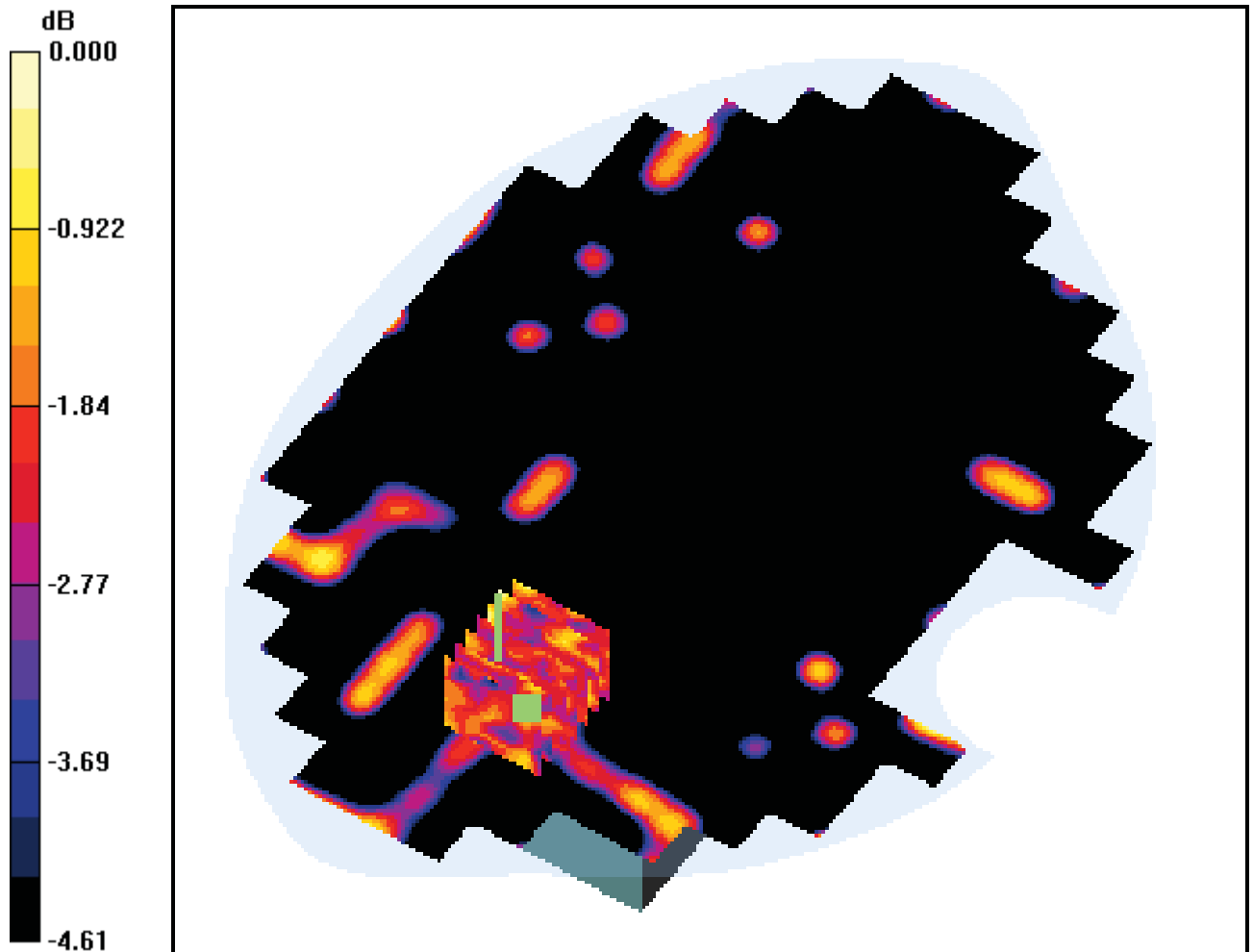
Area Scan (141x201x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = 0.210 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.014 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00348 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00144 mW/g



0 dB = 0.007mW/g

DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 836.667$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM with 835MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1223
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-27; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 22.5

Touch form Body, Normal, CDMA Cellular Ch. 384, Ant Internal

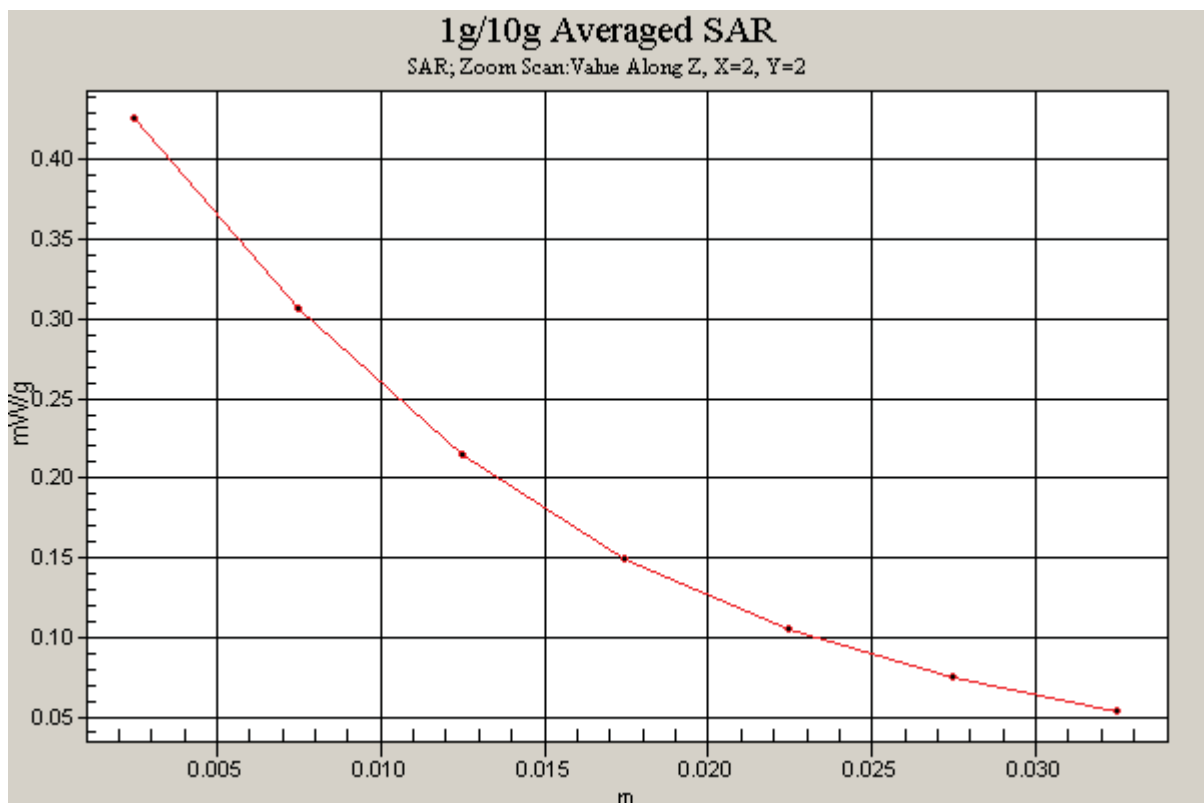
Area Scan (111x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = -0.234 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.524 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.363 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.242 mW/g



DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: FCC_PCS; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.33$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-18; Ambient Temp: 22.0; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Touch form Body, Normal, CDMA PCS Ch. 25, Ant Internal

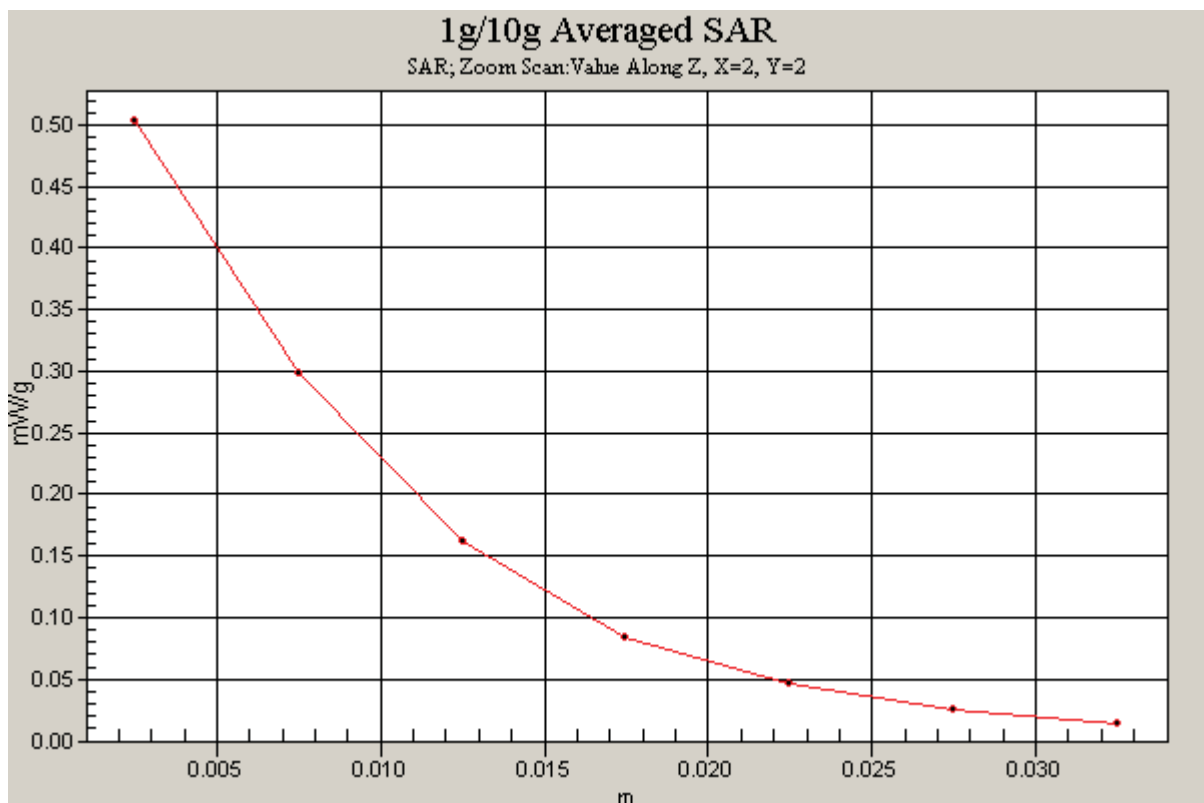
Area Scan (101x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Power Drift = 0.315 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.893 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.407 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.212 mW/g



DIGITAL EMC CO., LTD

DUT: N5 Premium; Type: MID

Communication System: W-LAN; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.93 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3643; ConvF(7.41, 7.41, 7.41); Calibrated: 2010-01-26; Electronics: DAE3 Sn520
Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1224
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Test Date: 2010-09-20; Ambient Temp: 22.5; Tissue Temp: 23.0

Body, Normal, W-LAN(802.11b) Ch. Low(2412 MHz), Ant Internal

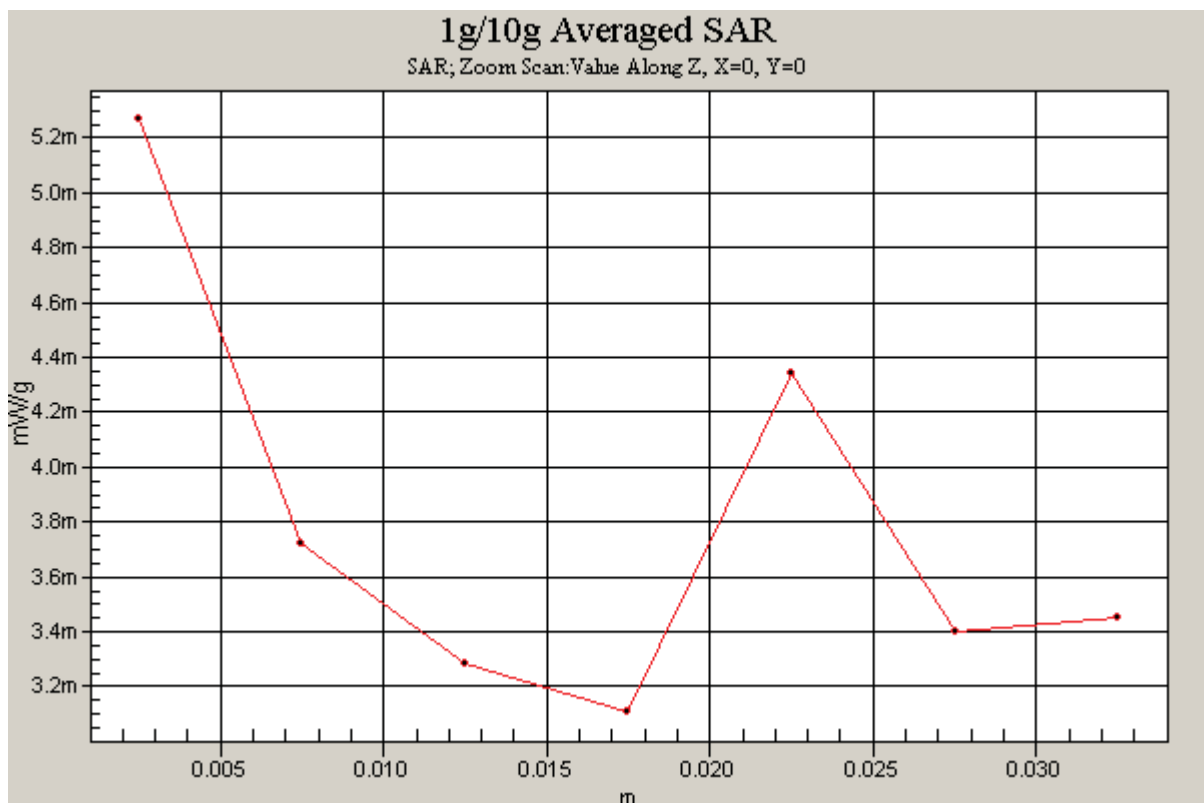
Area Scan (141x201x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Power Drift = -0.311 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.020 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00468 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00303 mW/g



SAR TEST SET UP PHOTO

View 1



View 2 (Normal)





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Client **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3643_Jan10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3643**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **January 26, 2010**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	29-Sep-09 (No. DAE4-660_Sep09)	Sep-10

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: January 26, 2010

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3643

Manufactured:	January 8, 2008
Last calibrated:	January 14, 2009
Recalibrated:	January 26, 2010

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3643**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.38	0.43	0.46	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	90.8	84.9	87.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	$\pm 1.5\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	

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 E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3643

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	9.41	9.41	9.41	0.82	0.59 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	8.09	8.09	8.09	0.58	0.68 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	7.86	7.86	7.86	0.62	0.65 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	7.19	7.19	7.19	0.32	0.90 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.37	0.87 ± 11.0%
3500	± 50 / ± 100	37.9 ± 5%	2.91 ± 5%	6.63	6.63	6.63	0.38	0.99 ± 13.1%

^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.

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3643

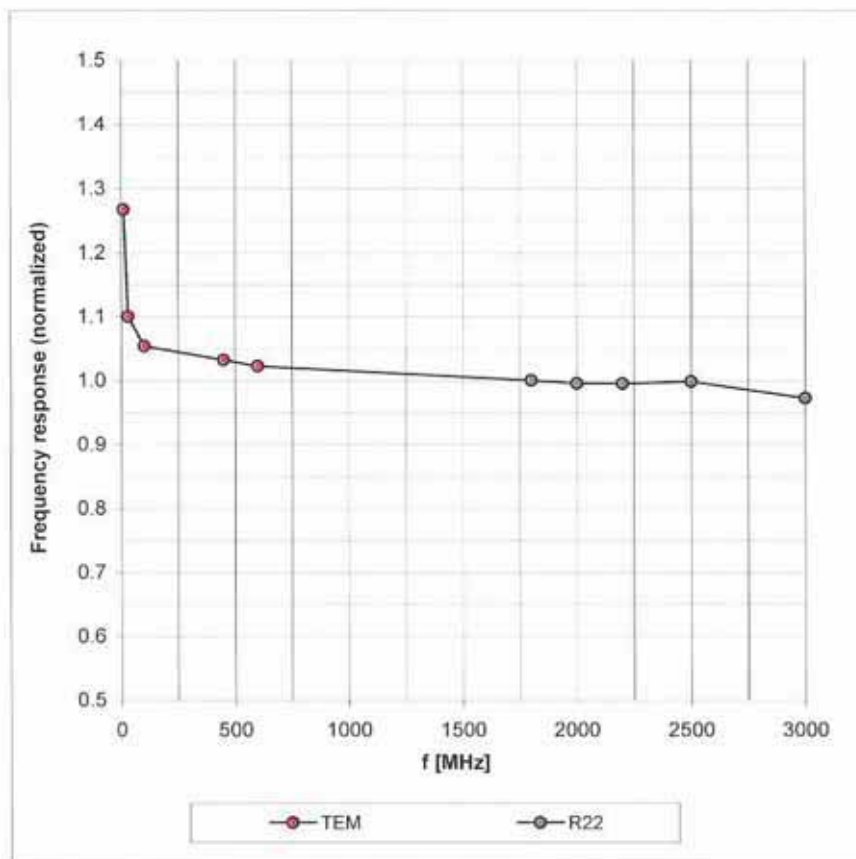
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	9.31	9.31	9.31	0.61	0.72 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	7.92	7.92	7.92	0.65	0.66 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	7.59	7.59	7.59	0.86	0.58 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	7.41	7.41	7.41	0.37	0.87 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	7.25	7.25	7.25	0.36	0.98 ± 11.0%
3500	± 50 / ± 100	51.3 ± 5%	3.31 ± 5%	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.45	0.97 ± 13.1%

^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.

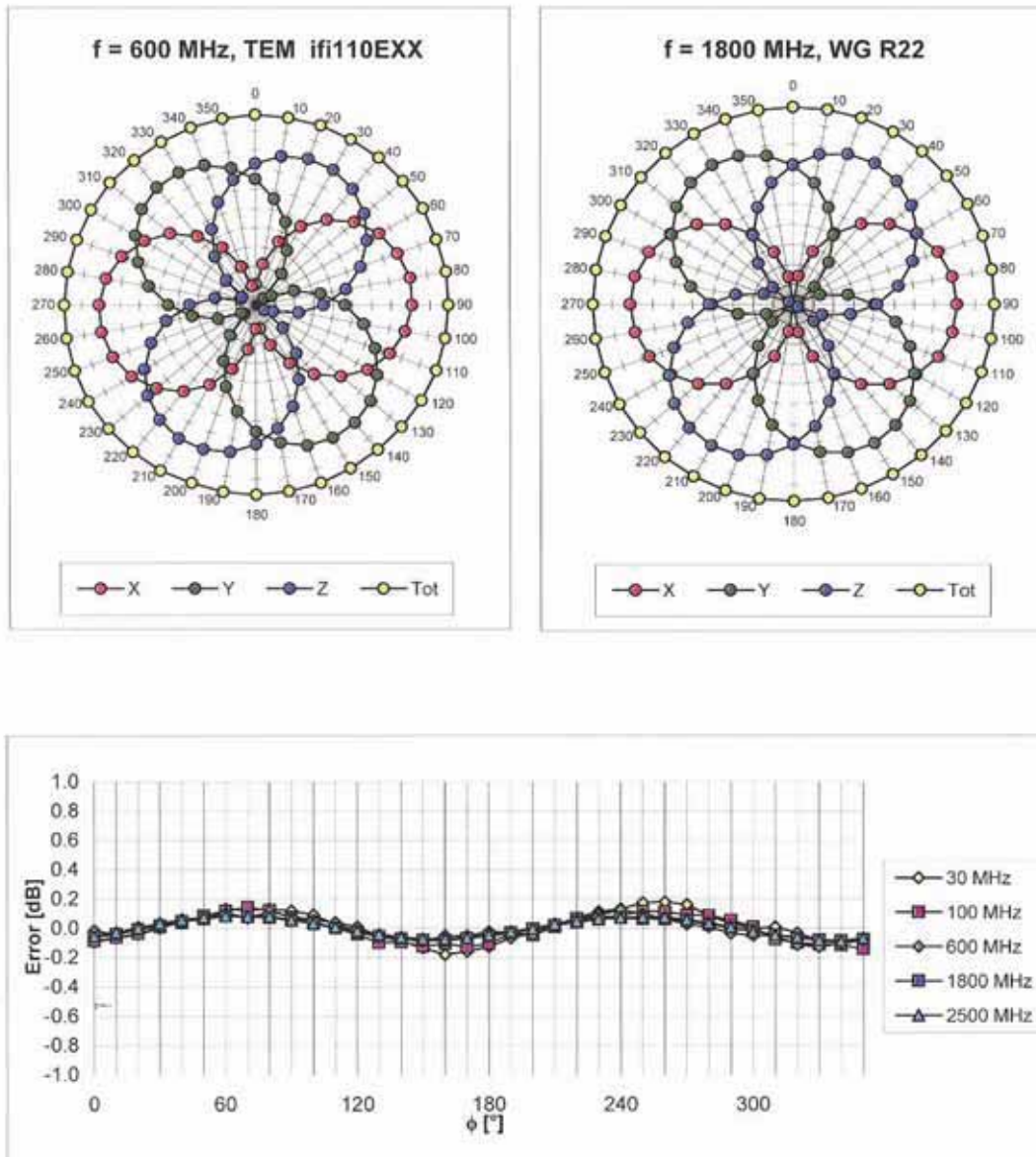
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



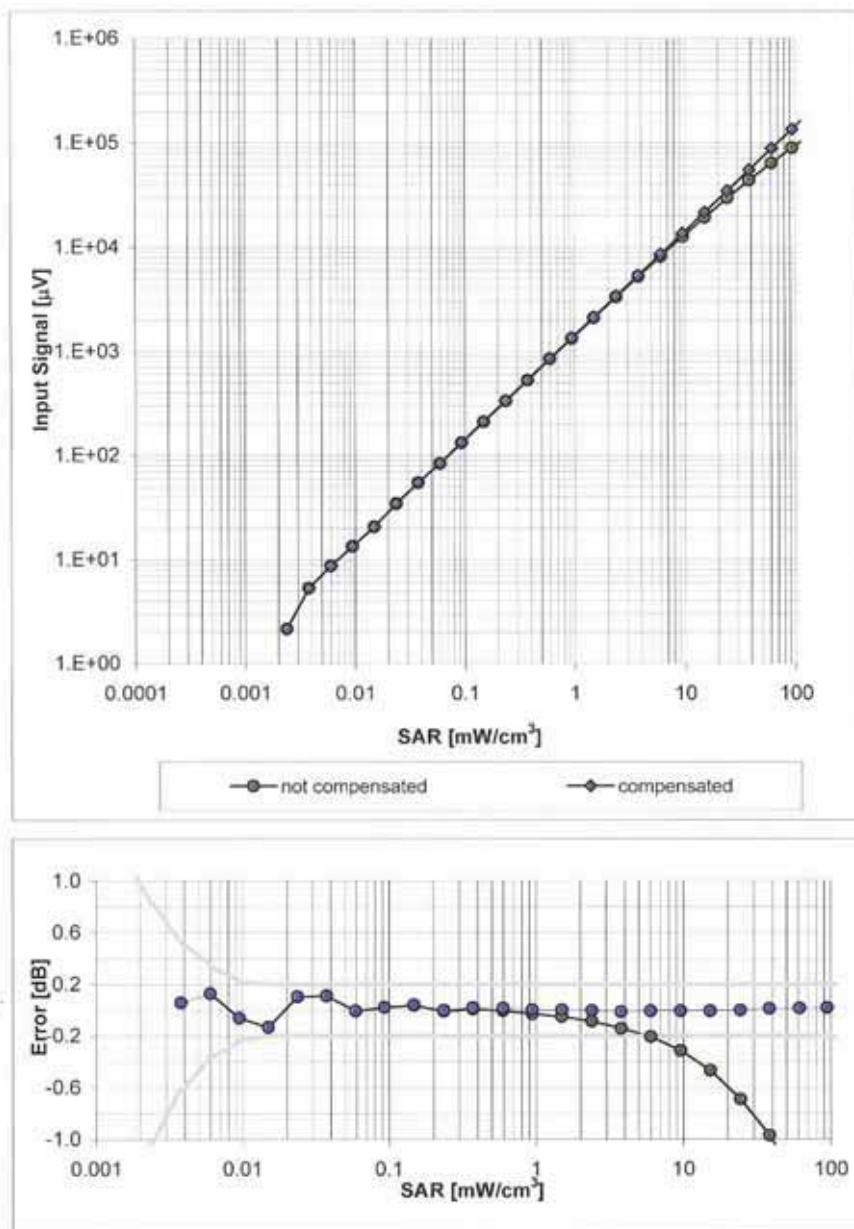
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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



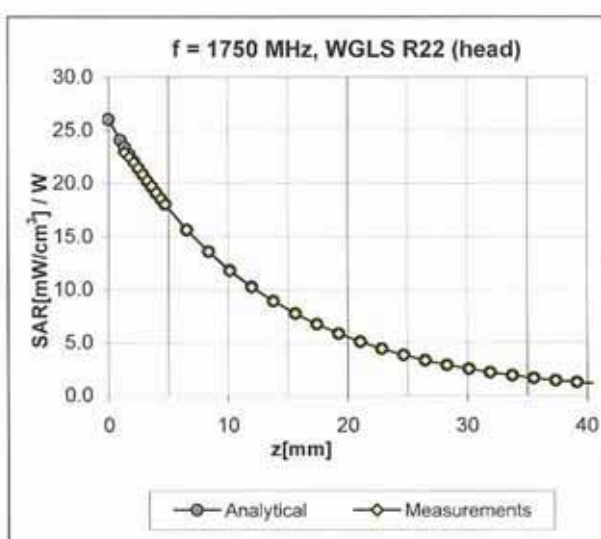
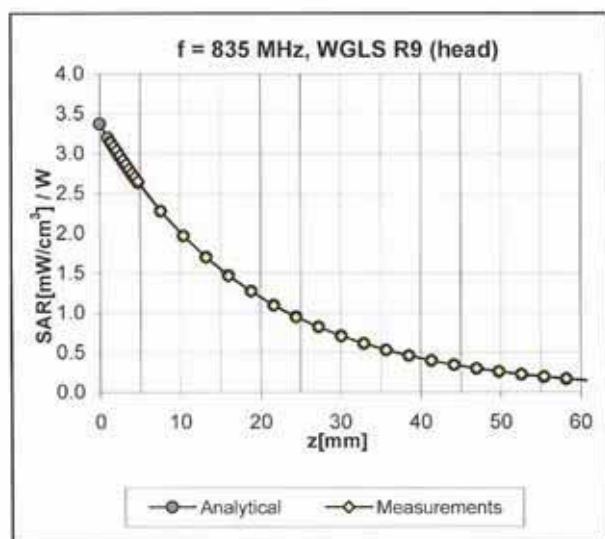
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)



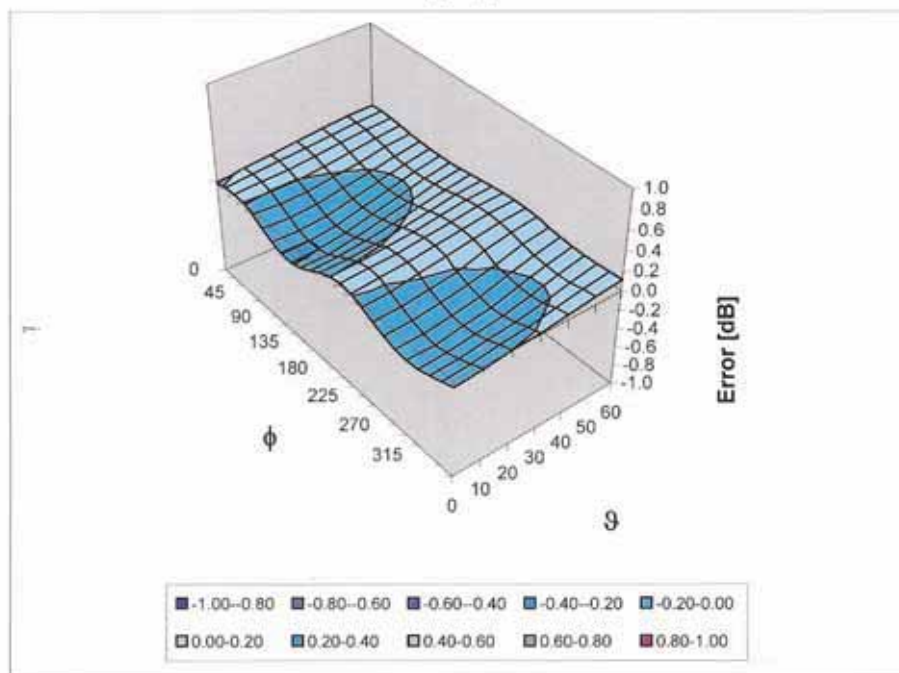
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ (k=2)

Other Probe Parameters

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



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Client **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-464_Mar10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 464**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **March 22, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager
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Issued: March 22, 2010

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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:

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

- DASY4/5 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	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	42.9 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 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	2.44 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.76 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.75 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.36 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.35 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.3 ± 6 %	1.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.1 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.55 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.90 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.67 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.68 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.53 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 Ω - 2.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 31.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.6 Ω - 5.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.382 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	March 27, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 22.03.2010 09:52:40

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:464

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.91 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.04, 6.04, 6.04); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

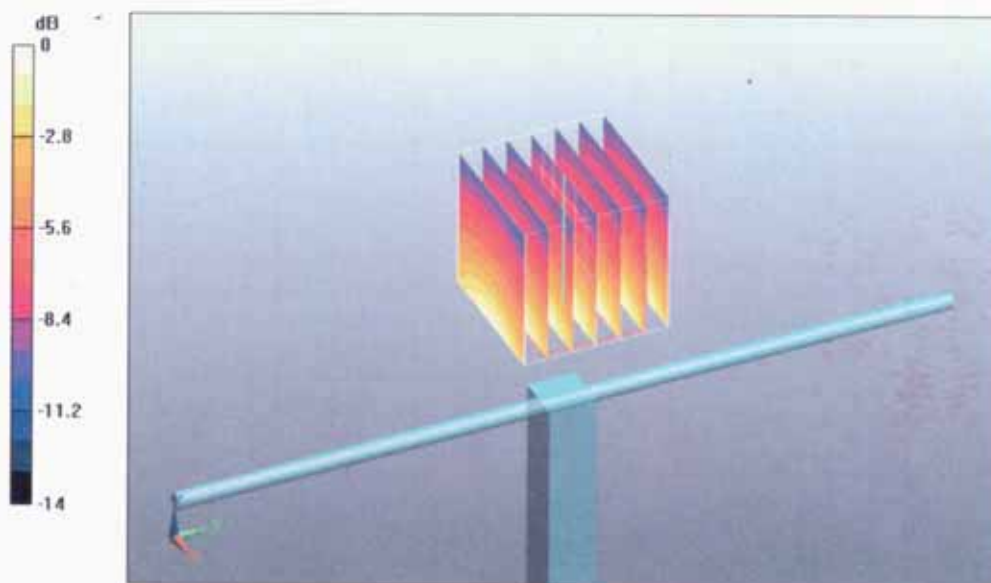
Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.016 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.66 W/kg

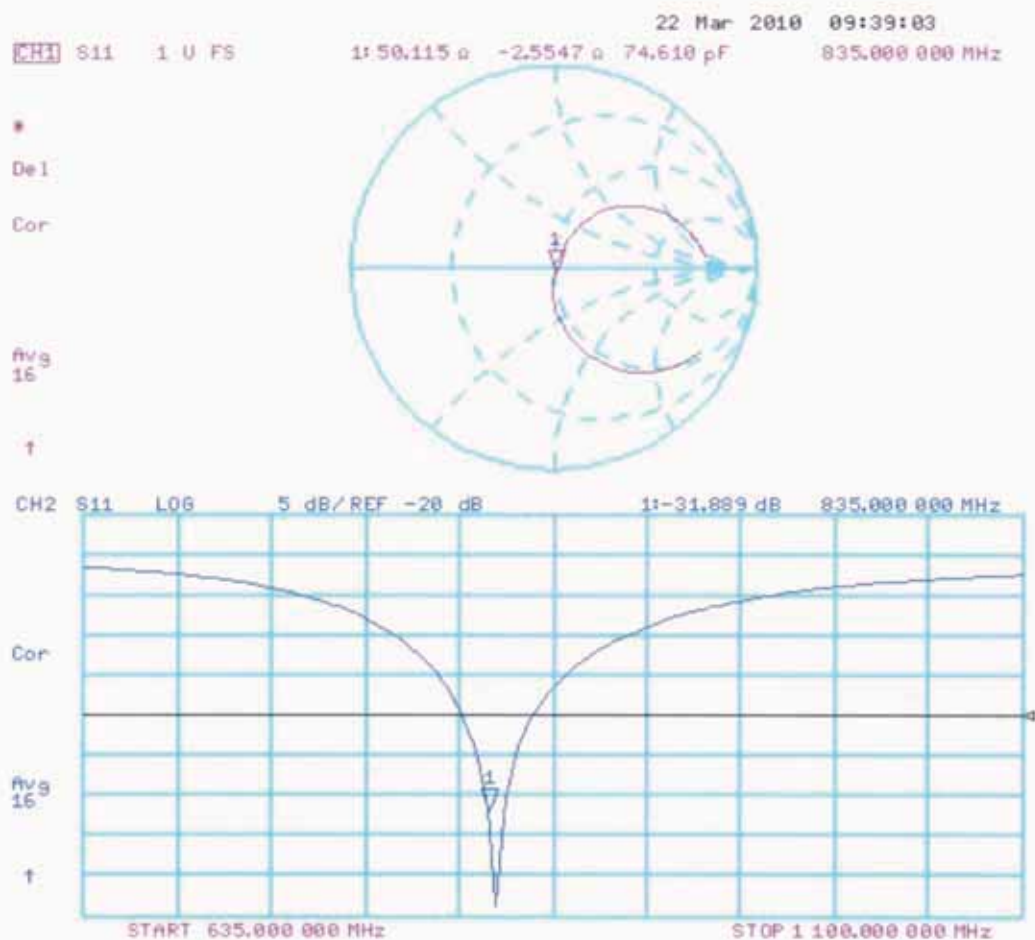
SAR(1 g) = 2.44 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 mW/g



0 dB = 2.85mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 22.03.2010 13:46:23

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:464

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

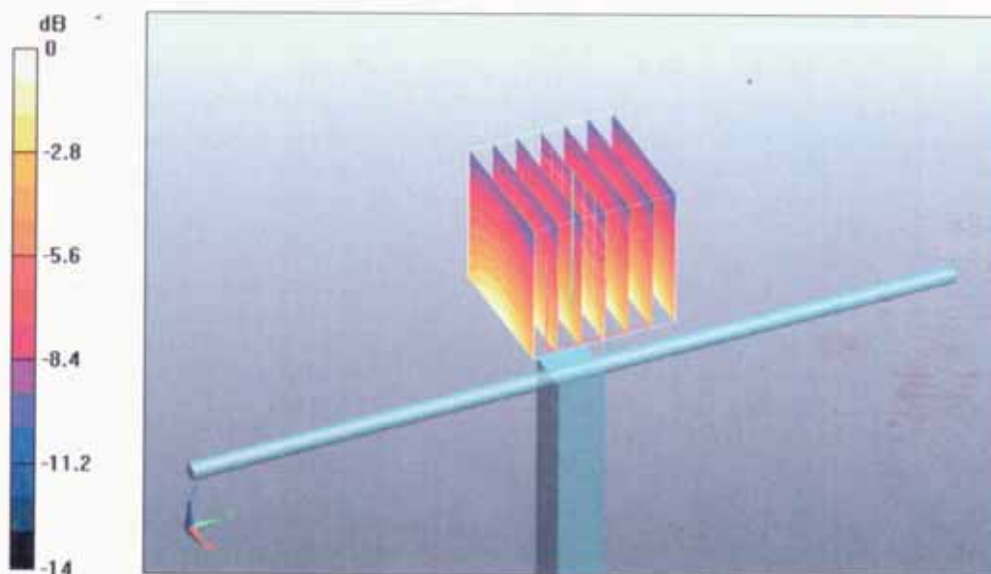
Pin250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 55.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.78 W/kg

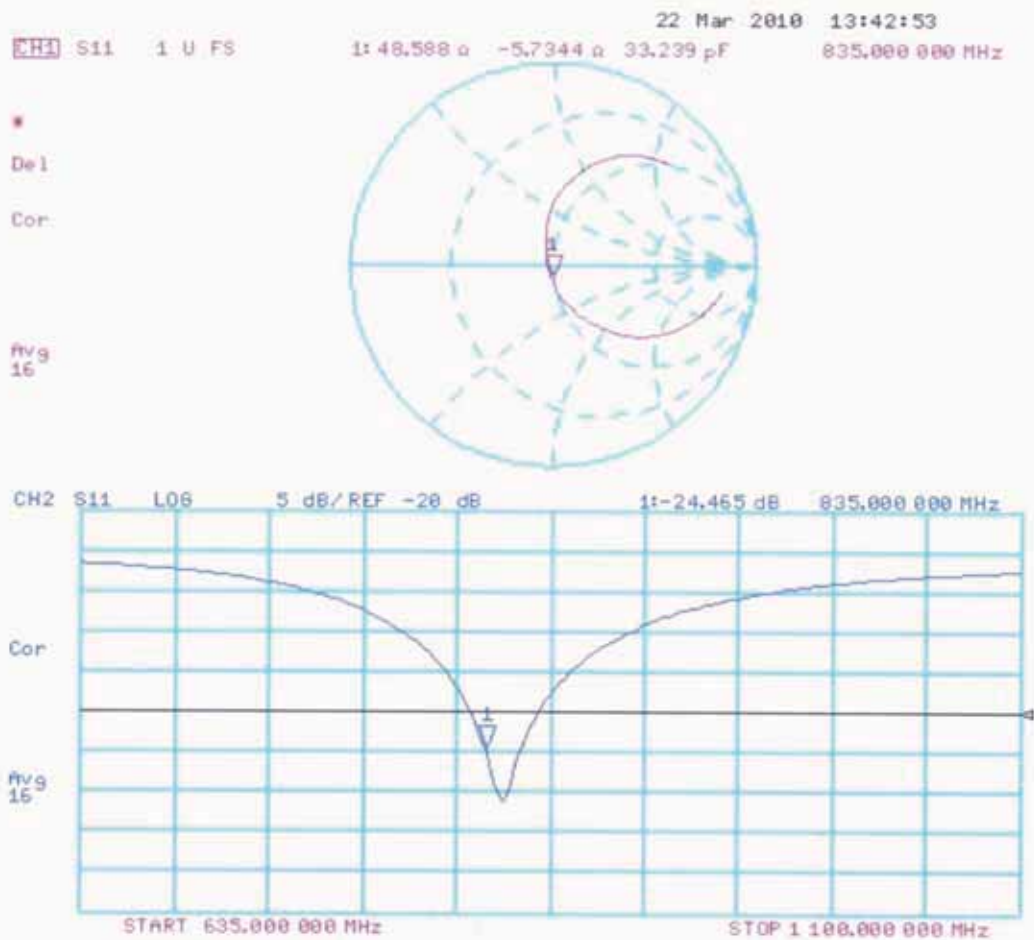
SAR(1 g) = 2.55 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.67 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.98 mW/g



0 dB = 2.98mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d029_Mar10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d029**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **March 23, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by:	Name Dimce Iliev	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
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Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature
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Issued: March 23, 2010

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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:

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

- DASY4/5 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	DASY5	V5.2
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 $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.45 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 $\pm$ 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	10.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.4 mW /g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.23 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 mW /g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.9 ± 6 %	1.58 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.6 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.50 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	22.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.9 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.7 Ω - 1.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 36.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.5 Ω - 0.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.196 ns
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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	December 17, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 23.03.2010 11:39:54

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d029

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

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

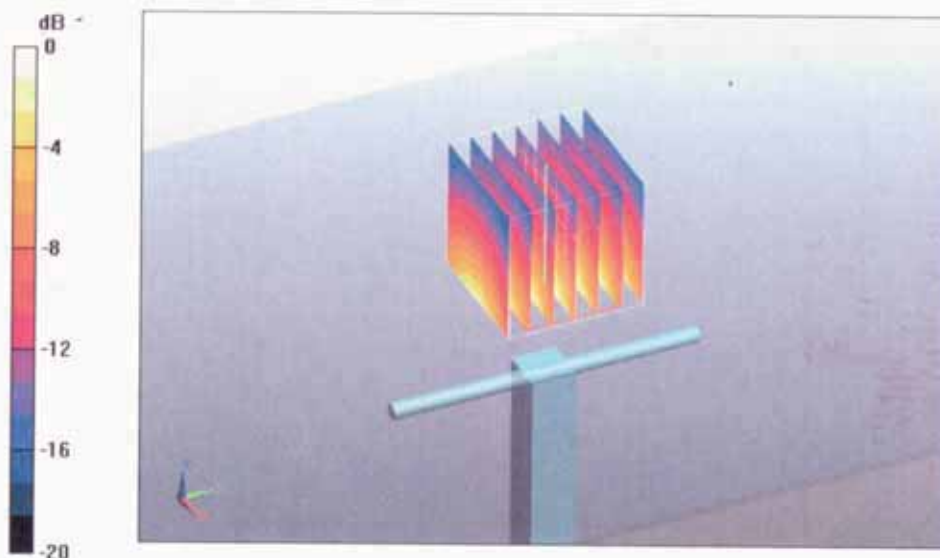
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.064 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.23 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.7 mW/g

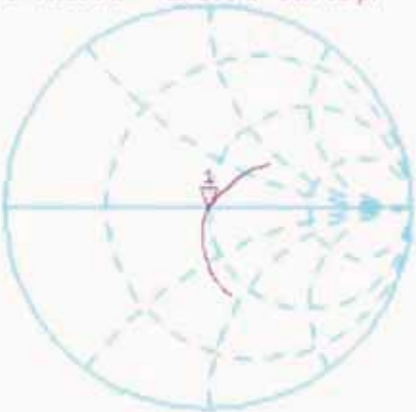


0 dB = 12.7mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

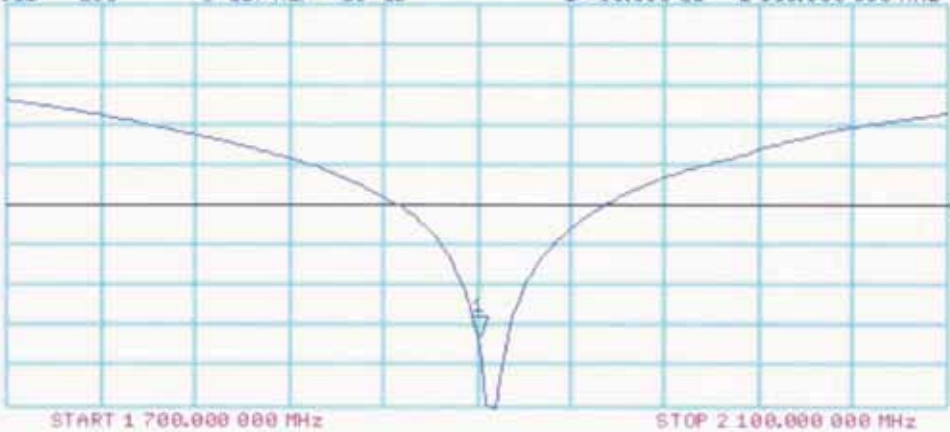
23 Mar 2010 09:30:38
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1:49.658 Ω -1.4258 Ω 58.751 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

Del
Cor
Avg
16



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-36.650 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg
16



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 17.03.2010 12:26:35

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d029

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

Medium: MSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

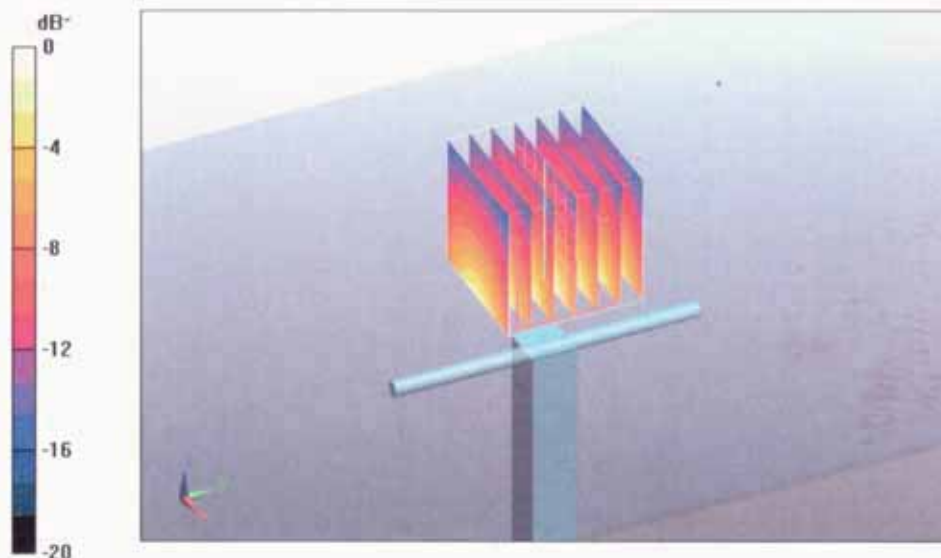
Pin250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.082 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.2 W/kg

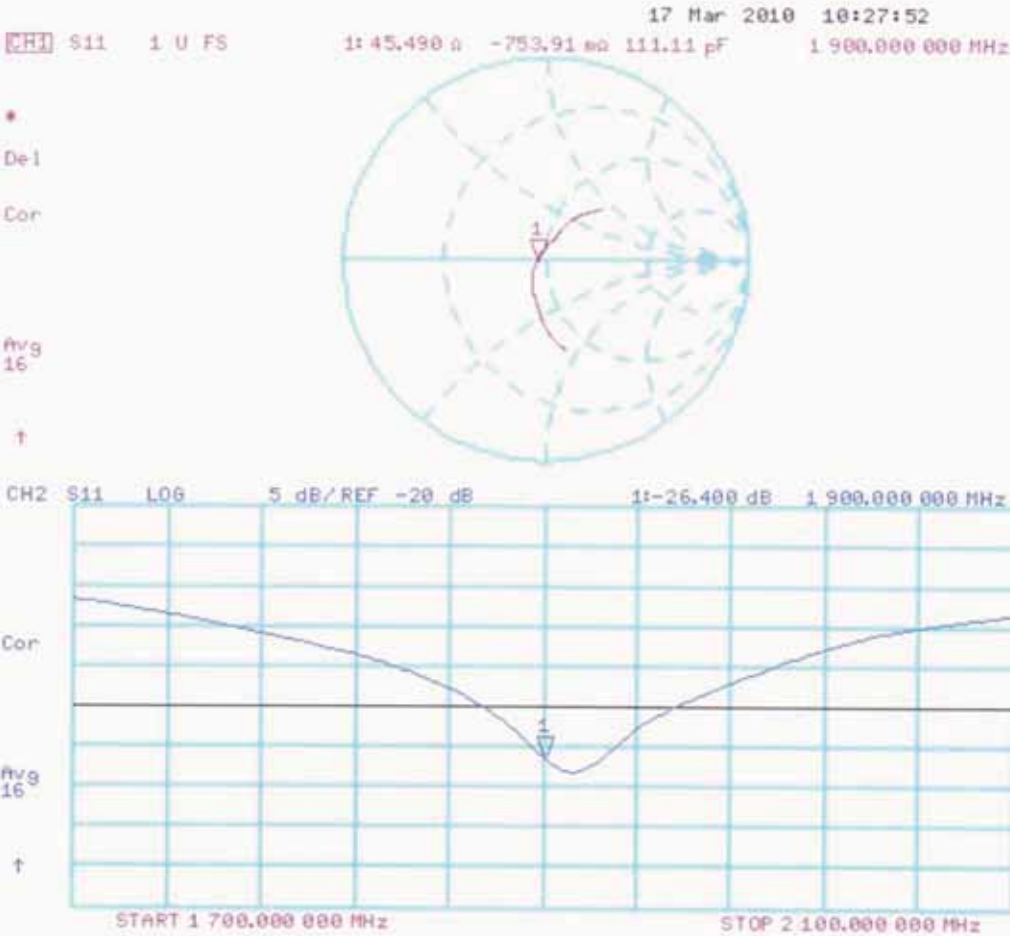
SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.5 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13 mW/g



0 dB = 13mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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 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 **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-726_Mar10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 726**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **March 18, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kastrati** **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Signature

Issued: March 22, 2010

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



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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:

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

- DASY4/5 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	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.80 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 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	13.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.3 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.13 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.4 ± 6 %	2.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.4 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	51.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.3 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.00 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.7 \Omega + 2.8 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.8 \Omega + 4.2 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.160 ns
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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	January 09, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 18.03.2010 10:06:22

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.8$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

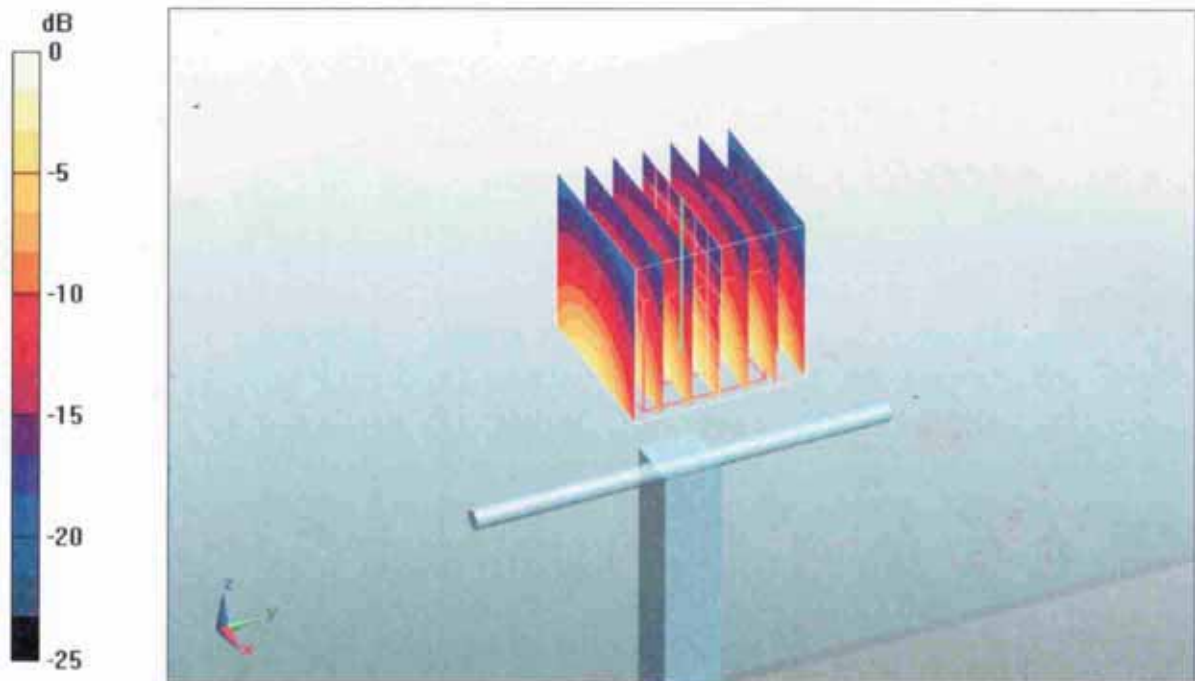
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.099 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.4 W/kg

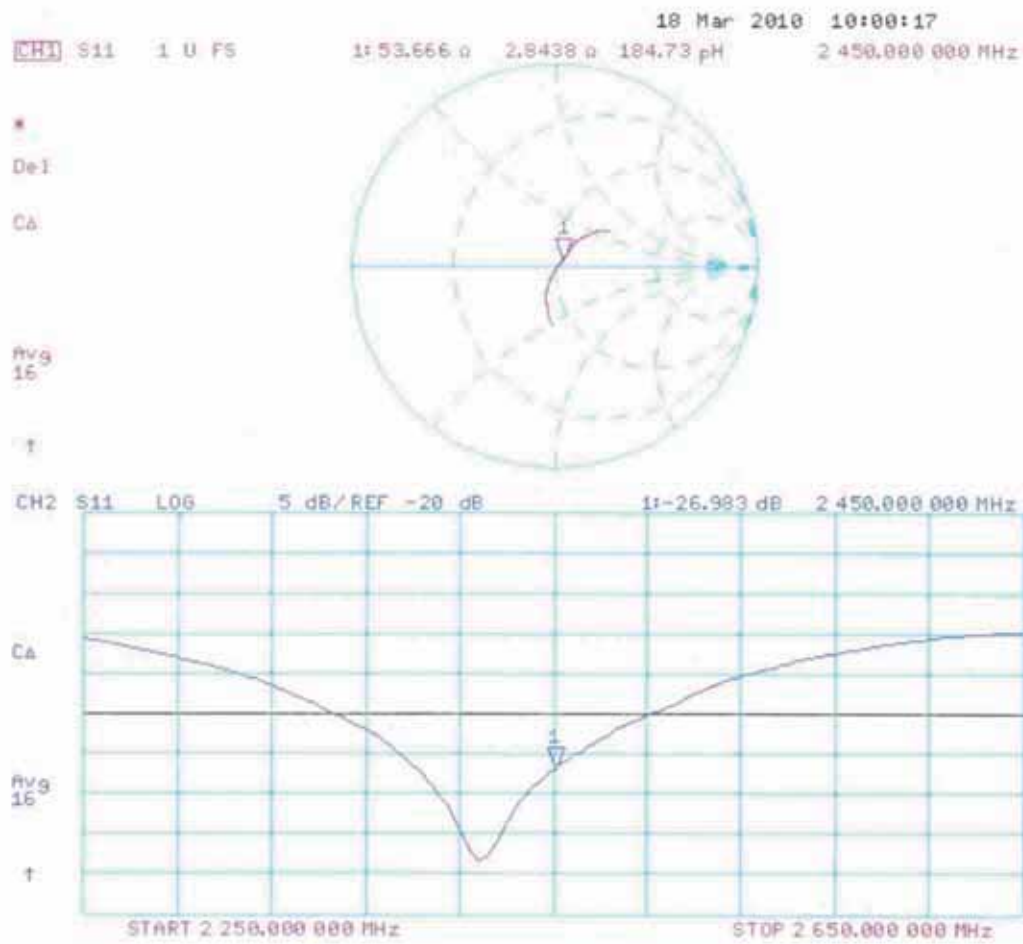
SAR(1 g) = 13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 mW/g



0 dB = 16.8mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 18.03.2010 12:27:16

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

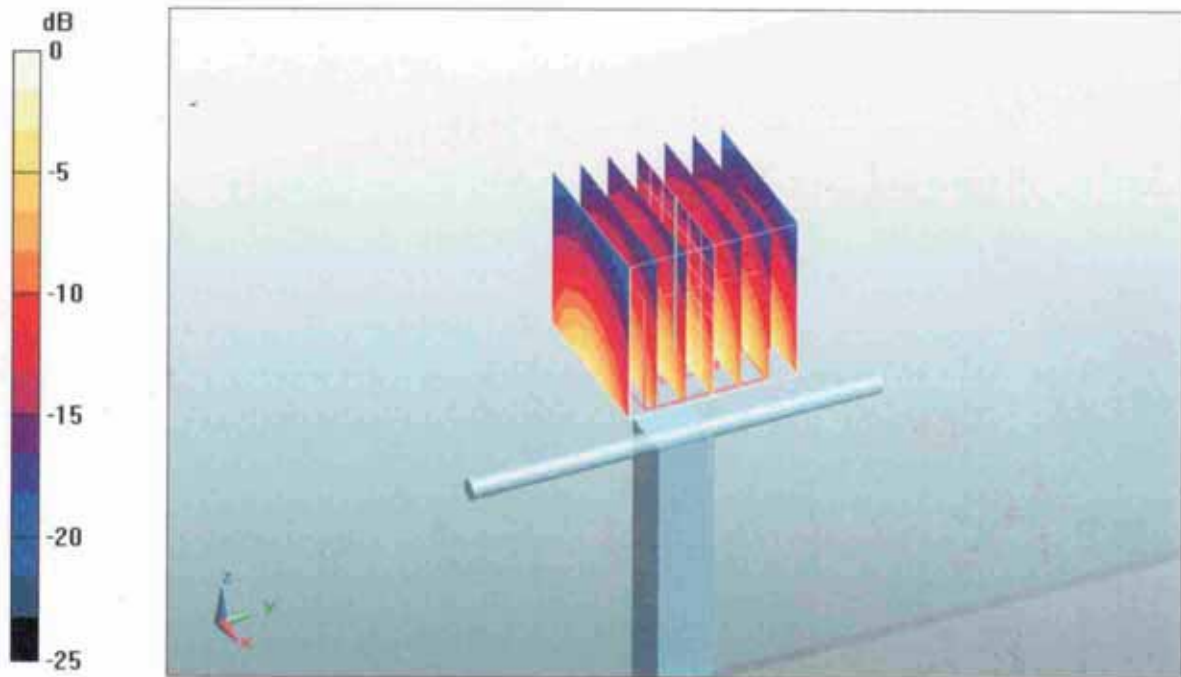
Pin250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.9 mW/g



0 dB = 16.9mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

