SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type:	Express card
FCC ID:	XHG-X720
Model:	X720
Date of Issue:	Jan.31, 2012
Test report No.:	HCTA1201FS07
Test Laboratory:	**HCT CO., LTD.** 105-1, Jangam-ri, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 467-811 TEL: +82 31 645 6485 FAX: +82 31 645 6401
Applicant :	**Franklin Technology Inc.** 906 JEI Platz, 459-11, Gasan-Dong, Gumcheon-Gu, Seoul,Korea 153-803
Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	RSS-102 Issue 4; Health Canada Safety Code 6 47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992 IEEE 1528-2003
Test result:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.
Signature	Report prepared by : Young-Soo Jang Test Engineer of SAR Part Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part

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1. INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental electromagnetic energy (d*W*) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (d*m*) contained in a volume element (d*V*) of a given density (*r*). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body.

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

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

where:

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

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m^3)

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 relations 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.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

EUT Type	Express card		
FCC ID:	XHG-X720		
Model:	X720		
Trade Name	Franklin Technology Inc.		
Application Type	Certification		
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA835/PCS1900/LTE Band13		
Tx Frequency	824.70 - 848.31 MHz (CDMA835) / 1 851.25 – 1 908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA) 777 – 787 MHz (LTE)		
Rx Frequency	869.70 - 893.31 MHz (CDMA) /1 931.25 – 1 988.75 MHz (PCS CDMA) 746 – 756 MHz (LTE)		
FCC Classification	PCS Licensed Transmitter (PCB)		
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype		
Max SAR	Band	1g SAR (W/kg)	
		Body-worn	
	CDMA835	1.02	
	PCS1900	1.16	
	LTE 13	1.13	
Date(s) of Tests	Jan.27, 2012 ~ Jan.30, 2012		
Antenna Type	Integral Antenna		
Key Feautures	1. This is a Express card. Therefore, there is no voice transmission. The device was tested only EVDO Rev.0 mode, because 1xRTT and EVDO Rev.A output power is not greater than 0.25 dB of EVDO Rev.0 2. There is no simultaneous transmission since it shares the antenna.		

2.2 KDB 941225 LTE information

Frequency Range:	Band 13: 777MHz-787MHz
Channel Bandwidth:	10 MHz
Channel Number & Frequency:	Channel: 23230 Frequency: 782 MHz
UE Category & Uplink Modulation	UE Category 3 QPSK, 16QAM
Power Class	UE Power Class 3
Description of the LTE Transmitter & antenna	This model have one Tx antenna. - Main Antenna is for Cellular, PCS and LTE. It can not transmit simultaneously Please find the page 24.
LTE voice/data requirements	Data Only
Identify if MPR is optional or mandatory	The EUT incorporates MPR as per 36.101. The MPR is permanently built-in by design as a mandatory. A-MPR is not implemented. During SAR testing, A-MPR was disabled by setting NS=01 on the R&S CMW500.
Maximum average conducted output power	LTE Band 13: 23.28 dBm See section 9 RF outpower measurements in the SAR report.
Identify all other U.S. wireless operating modes, device exposure configurations and frequency bands	- CDMA835/PCS1900 : Body SAR is required at lap held position. SAR was conducted at 1cm separation distance from device to flat phantom. (0 cm gap from Notebook to phantom)
Maximum average conducted output power for other wireless mode and frequency	See section 9 RF outpower measurements in the SAR report.
Simultaneous Transmission condition	This device doesn't support simultaneous transmission.
Power reduction explanation	This device doesn't implements power reduction.
Description of the test equipment, software, etc.	SAR Testing was performed using a CMW500. UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing.

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It 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 Figure.3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Pentium IV 3.0 GHz computer with Windows XP 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 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.

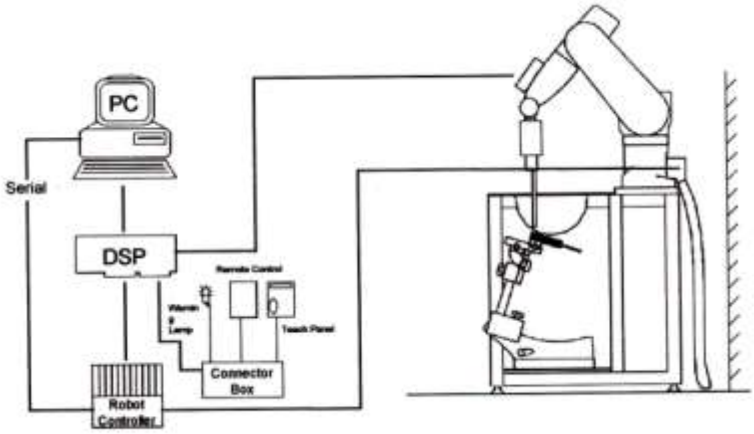


Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 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.

3.2 DASY4 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

3.2.1 ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and 1.8 GHz (accuracy: 8 %)
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic	5 μW/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range Linearity:	± 0.2 dB
Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces.
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application	General dissymmetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

Figure 3.2 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom

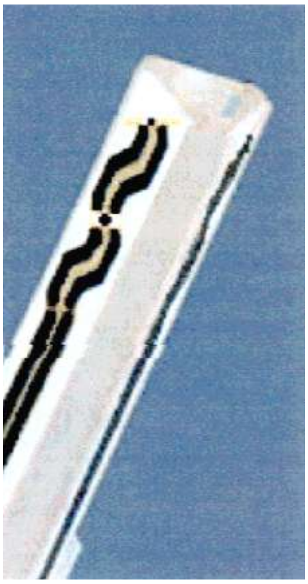


Figure 3.3 ET3DV6 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration 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. 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 a 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 2^{nd} order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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;

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

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

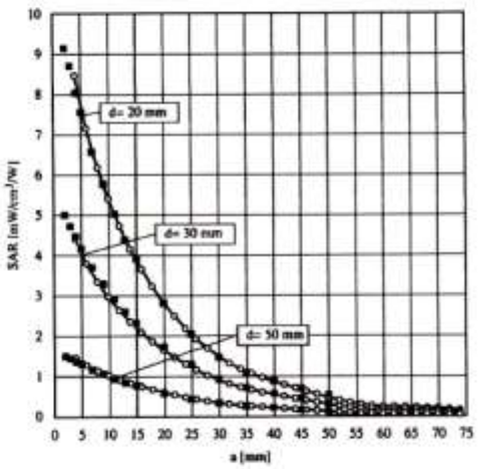


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

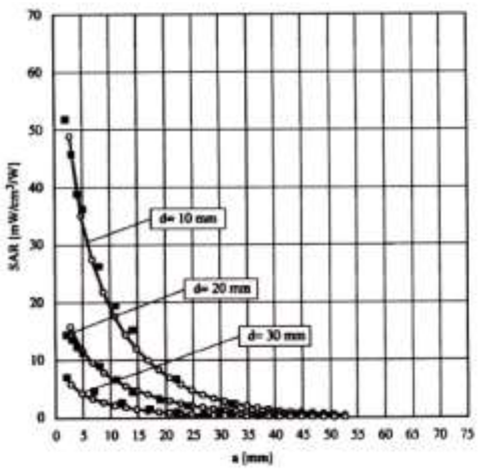


Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

The DASY4 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z) $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
ConvF = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermetian magnitude):

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.4 SAM Phantom

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.

Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)
Filling Volume	about 25 L
Dimensions	1 000 mm x 500 mm (L x W)

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Phantom V 4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatable positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different 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 produced infinite number of configurations. To produce the Worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Figure 3.7 Device Holder

3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethyl cellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). 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 mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)											
	450		750		835		915		1 900		2 450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.2	51.7	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.4	1.0	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	57	47.2	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7

Salt: 99 % Pure Sodium Chloride Sugar: 98 % Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16M resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

DGBE: 99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]

Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	446	Sep. 27, 2011	Annual	Sep. 27, 2012
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1630	Nov. 18, 2011	Annual	Nov. 18, 2012
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1798	Apr. 14, 2011	Annual	Apr. 14, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D835V2	441	May 16, 2011	Annual	May 16, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 22, 2011	Annual	July 22, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D750V3	1014	July 25, 2011	Annual	July 25, 2012
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 04, 2011	Annual	Nov. 04, 2012
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 04, 2011	Annual	Nov. 04, 2012
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 04, 2011	Annual	Nov. 04, 2012
R&S	Base Station CMU200	110740	July 26, 2011	Annual	July 26, 2012
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2011	Annual	Feb. 10, 2012
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Nov. 11, 2011	Annual	Nov. 11, 2012
HP	Network Analyzer 8753ES	JP39240221	Mar. 30, 2011	Annual	Mar. 30, 2012
R&S	Base Station CMW500	103953	Apr. 20, 2011	Annual	Apr. 20, 2012

NOTE:

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by the waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by HCT Lab. before each test. The brain simulating material is calibrated by HCT using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.

2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

3. Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm 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:

   a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
   b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

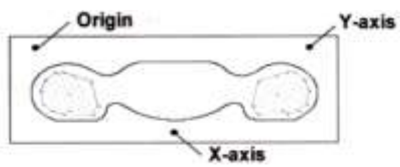


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 HEAD POSITION

The device was placed in a normal operating position with the Point A on the device, as illustrated in following drawing, aligned with the location of the RE(ERP) on the phantom. With the ear-piece pressed against the head, the vertical center line of the body of the handset was aligned with an imaginary plane consisting of the RE, LE and M. While maintaining these alignments, the body of the handset was gradually moved towards the cheek until any point on the mouth-piece or keypad contacted the cheek. This is a cheek/touch position. For ear/tilt position, while maintain the device aligned with the BM and FN lines, the device was pivot against ERP back for 15º or until the device antenna touch the phantom. Please refer to IEEE 1528-2003 illustration below.

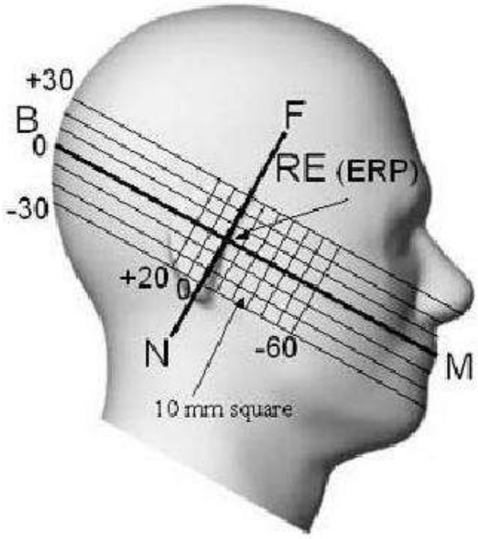


Figure 5.1 Side view of the phantom

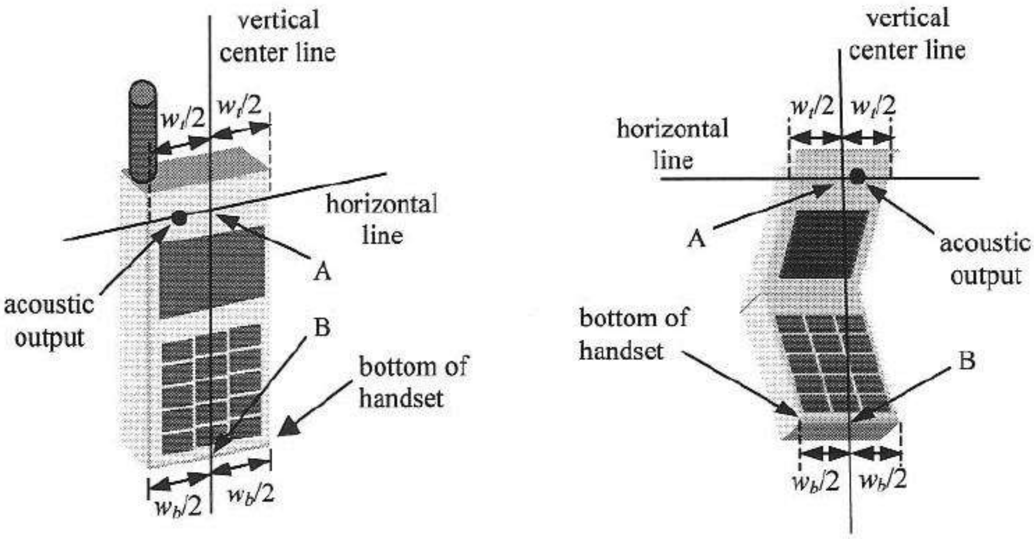


Figure 5.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

5.2 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 a normal use configuration. 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 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 tested with each accessory. If multiple accessory 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.

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 with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 1.0 cm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

"See the Test SET-UP Photo"

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. Worstcase positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Error Description	Tol (± %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	c_i	Standard Uncertainty (± %)	v_{eff}
1. Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	6.00	N	1	1	6.00	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.73	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.73	0.7	3.88	∞
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	R	1.73	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1.00	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.73	1	1.67	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
2.Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	2.90	N	1.00	1	2.90	145
Device Holder	3.60	N	1.00	1	3.60	5
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	∞
3.Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.73	1	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	2.07	N	1	0.64	1.32	9
Liquid Permitivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid Permitivity(meas.)	5.02	N	1	0.6	3.01	9
Combind Standard Uncertainty					11.13	
Coverage Factor for 95 %					$k=2$	
Expanded STD Uncertainty					22.25	

Table 6.1 Uncertainty (800 MHz- 2450 MHz)

Error Description	Tol (± %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	c_i	Standard Uncertainty (± %)	v_{eff}
1. Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	7.00	N	1	1	7.00	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.73	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.73	0.7	3.88	∞
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	R	1.73	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1.00	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.73	1	1.67	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
2.Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	2.90	N	1.00	1	2.90	145
Device Holder	3.60	N	1.00	1	3.60	5
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	∞
3.Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.73	1	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	2.07	N	1	0.64	1.32	9
Liquid Permitivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid Permitivity(meas.)	5.02	N	1	0.6	3.01	9
Combind Standard Uncertainty					11.70	
Coverage Factor for 95 %					$k=2$	
Expanded STD Uncertainty					23.39	

Table 6.2 Uncertainty (750 MHz)

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

HUMAN EXPOSURE	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 7.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole-body.

******* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

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).

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

8.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Jan.27, 2012	Body	21.3	ε r	55.2	54.4	- 1.45	± 5
				σ	0.97	0.991	+ 2.16	± 5
1 900	Jan.27, 2012	Body	21.3	ε r	53.3	54.5	+ 2.25	± 5
				σ	1.52	1.46	- 3.95	± 5
750	Jan.30, 2012	Body	21.2	ε r	55.5	54.7	- 1.44	± 5
				σ	0.96	0.971	+ 1.15	± 5

The dielectronic parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070C Dielectronic Probe Kit and Agilent Network Analyzer.

8.2 System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at 835 MHz /1 900 MHz/750 MHz by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

* Input Power: 100 m W

Probe (SN)	Freq. [MHz]	Dipole (SN)	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	Ambient Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	*Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
1630	835	441	Jan.27, 2012	Body	21.3	21.5	1 g	9.45	0.947	+ 0.21	± 10
	1 900	5d032	Jan.27, 2012	Body	21.3	21.5	1 g	40.9	4.11	+ 0.49	± 10
1798	750	1014	Jan.30,2012	Body	21.2	21.4	1 g	8.87	0.873	- 1.58	± 10

8.3 System Validation Procedure

SAR measurement was Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at target frequency by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

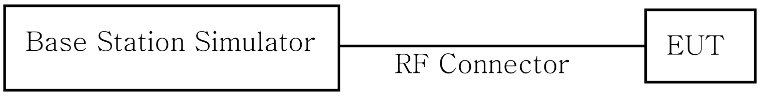
- Cabling the system, using the validation kit equipments.
- Generate about 100 mW Input Level from the Signal generator to the Dipole Antenna.
- Dipole Antenna was placed below the Flat phantom.
- The measured one-gram SAR at the surface of the phantom above the dipole feed-point should be within 10 % of the target reference value.

Note;

SAR Verification was performed according to the FCC KDB 450824.

9. RF CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.
The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber.
Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluation SAR
SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement Software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted Power deviations of more then 5 % occurred, the tests were repeated.
Conducted output power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.



SAR Test for WWAN were performed with a base station simulator Agilent E5515C and CMW500. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. Set base station emulator to allow DUT to radiate maximum output power during all tests. Please refer to the below worst case SAR operation setup.

9.1 SAR Measurement Conditions for 1x Ev-Do Devices

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted power deviations of more then 5% occurred, the tests were repeated.

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices",

9.1.1 1xEv-Do Data Devices

The following procedures apply to Access Terminals (AT) operating under CDMA 2000 High Rate packer Data, Rev.0 and Rev.A, 1x Ev-Do protocols. SAR for body exposure conditions are typically required devices with Ev-Do Capabilities, including handsets and data modems. operating in various electronic devices. When VOIP is available for Ev-Do devices to operate in configurations next to the ear, head exposure conditions are applicable. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio ling between the AT and a communication test set according to 3GPP2 Test Application Protocols(TAP), FTAT/RTAP for Rev.0 and FETAP/RETAP for Rev.A. The code channel power levels, RF channel output power (ALL Bits Up) and other operating parameters should be actively monitored and controlled by the communications test set during the SAR measurement. The use of FTM should be avoided. Maximum output power is verified according to procedures defined in 3 GPP2 C.S0033 and TIA-866, and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions.

9.1.2 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 3.1.2.3.4 of 3GPP2 C.S0033-0/TIA-866 for Rev.0 and section 4.3.4 of 3GPP2 C.S0033-A for Rev.A For Rev.A, maximum outpour for both Subtype 0/1 and subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations should be measured. The device operating configurations under TAP/ETAP should be documented in the test report; including power control, code channel and RF channel output power levels. The measurement results should be tabulated in the SAR report with any measurement difficulties and equipment limitations clearly identified.

9.1.3 SAR Measurements

SAR is measured using FTAP/RTAP and FETAP/RETAP respectively for Rev.0 and Rev.A device. The AT is Tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6kbps in Subtype 0/1 and Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations should be measured. The device operating configurations under TAP/ETAP should be documented in the test report; including power Control, code channel and RF channel output power levels, The measurement results should be tabulated in the SAR report with any measurement difficulties and equipment limitations clearly identified. 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.

9.1.4 1x RTT Support

For Ev-Do device 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 than1/4dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev.0

9.2 CDMA2000 1xRTT

Agilent 8960 base station was used for output power verification.
Following is the detail set-up configuration.

Protocol Rev.> 6

Radio Config (RC): Body SAR in RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

FCH SO: Body-Worn SAR was tested under RC3/SO32 with FCH Only since FCH+SCH modes are not greater than 0.25 dB of the FCH only mode per KDB publication 941225.

Traffic Data Rate > Full

Power: All Up bits

9.3 CDMA2000 1xEv-Do

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.

9.3.1 EVDO Release 0 (RTAP)

Application Config > Enhanced Test Application Protocol > RTAP

RTAP Rate > 153.6 kbps

Protocol Rev > 0 (1x EVDO)

Power: All Up bits

9.3.2 EVDO Release 0 (FTAP)

Application Config > Enhanced Test Application Protocol > FTAP

RTAP Rate > 307.2 kbps

Protocol Rev > 0 (1x EVDO)

Power: All Up bits

9.3.3 EVDO Release A (RETAP)

Protocol Rev > A (1x EVDO A)

Application Config > Enhanced Test Application Protocol > RETAP

R-Data Pkt Size > 4096

Power: All Up bits

9.3.4 EVDO Release A (FETAP)

Protocol Rev > A (1x EVDO A)

Application Config > Enhanced Test Application Protocol > FETAP

F-Traffic Format > 4 (1024, 2, 128) Canonical (307.2k, QPSK)

Power: All Up bits

Band	Channel	SO2 RC1/1 (dBm)	SO2 RC3/3 (dBm)	SO55 RC1/1 (dBm)	SO55 RC3/3 (dBm)	TDSO SO32 RC3/3 (dBm)	1xEvDO Rev.0 (FTAP)	1xEvDO Rev.0 (RTAP)	1xEvDO Rev.A (FETAP)	1xEvDO Rev.A (RETAP)
CDMA	1013	23.78	23.71	23.77	23.76	23.74	23.69	23.70	23.71	23.73
	384	23.87	23.90	24.03	23.99	23.96	23.92	23.89	24.15	24.06
	777	23.84	23.82	23.91	23.88	23.89	23.86	23.81	23.82	23.81
PCS	25	24.22	24.17	24.13	24.13	24.16	24.17	24.20	24.21	24.26
	600	24.07	24.03	24.04	24.01	23.97	24.03	24.06	23.98	24.08
	1175	23.78	23.76	24.02	23.83	23.81	23.88	23.95	23.84	23.89

Maximum Average Conducted output powers

9.4 LTE

SAR testing was performed according to the FCC KDB 941225 D05 publication.

The XHG-X720 developed base on MPR. The MPR is mandatory.

The device will not operate with any other MPR setting than that stated in the table as indicated.

SAR Testing was performed using a CMW500. UE transmits with Maximum output power during SAR testing.

A-MPR has been disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the R&S CMW500.

Bandwidth	UL Channel	UL Freq.(MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Max.Average Power (dBm)	Target MPR (dB)	Measured Power reduction (dB)
10 MHz	23230	782	QPSK	1	0	23.26	0	0.02
				1	49	23.28	0	0.00
				25	12	22.45	1	0.83
				50	0	22.33	1	0.95
			16QAM	1	0	22.10	1	1.18
				1	49	22.00	1	1.28
				25	12	21.48	2	1.80
				50	0	21.56	2	1.72

LTE Conducted output powers

10. SAR Test configuration & Antenna Information

10.1 SAR Test configurations

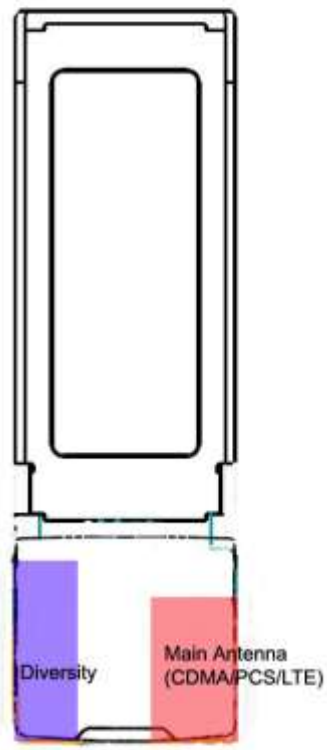
According to KDB 447498, the device that can be connected to built-in must be tested according to the mimimum separation distance required for the host and device configurations.

And a separation distance ≤ 1 cm is required for this type devices.

Therefore, SAR was tested with 1 cm separation distance from the device to the flat phantom at Lap-held position. We use the laptop computer which can provide <=1.0 cm separation distance.

Please refer to “SAR Test Setup Photos” file for the test setup photos.

10.2 Antenna and Device Information



[Front side View]

Antenna	Band
Main	CDMA835/ PCS1900/ LTE Band 13

Definition of Antennas

Note:

This device cannot transmit simultaneously since it shares antenna.

11. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

11.1 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	Separation Distance	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel						
824.7	1013 (Low)	EVDO	23.70	-0.059	Lap held	1.0 cm	1.02
836.52	384(Mid)	EVDO	23.89	0.098	Lap held	1.0 cm	0.653
848.31	777 (High)	EVDO	23.81	-0.059	Lap held	1.0 cm	0.366
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram	

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Power Supply Power supplied through host device (TOSHIBA)
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator
7 EVDO SAR was tested under EVDO Rev.0 RTAP
8 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

11.2 Measurement Results (PCS1900 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	Separation Distance	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel						
1851.25	25 (Low)	EVDO	24.20	-0.102	Lap held	1.0 cm	1.09
1 880.00	600 (Mid)	EVDO	24.06	-0.102	Lap held	1.0 cm	1.16
1908.75	1175 (High)	EVDO	23.95	-0.104	Lap held	1.0 cm	0.955
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram	

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Power Supply Power supplied through host device (TOSHIBA)
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator
7 EVDO SAR was tested under EVDO Rev.0 RTAP
8 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

11.3 Measurement Results (LTE Body SAR QPSK)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	RB Size	RB Offset	Separation Distance	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)	Target MPR	Measured MPR (dB)
MH	Ch.											
782	23230	QPSK	22.45	-0.015	Lap held	25	12	1.0 cm	Intenna	0.904	1	0.83
782	23230	QPSK	23.26	0.026	Lap held	1	0	1.0 cm	Intenna	1.13	0	0.02
782	23230	QPSK	23.28	-0.061	Lap held	1	49	1.0 cm	Intenna	1.09	0	0.00
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population									**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram			

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Power Supply Power supplied through host device (TOSHIBA)
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator
7 KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v01 was followed.
- QPSK with 50% RB is required for the largest channel Bandwidth.
- QPSK with 1 RB for both channel edges are required for the largest channel Bandwidth.
- 16QAM with 50% RB is required for the largest channel Bandwidth.
- 16QAM with 1 RB for both channel edges are required for the largest channel Bandwidth.
- 100% RB allocation is not required since SAR is not > 1.45 W/kg.
- The Low & High channel were not required for Band 5/4 since the power variation across all channels is 1/2 dB and SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg.

11.4 Measurement Results (LTE Body SAR 16QAM)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	RB Size	RB Offset	Separation Distance	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)	Target MPR	Measured MPR (dB)
MH	Ch.											
782	23230	16QAM	21.48	-0.003	Lap held	25	12	1.0 cm	Intenna	0.776	2	1.80
782	23230	16QAM	22.10	0.147	Lap held	1	0	1.0 cm	Intenna	0.867	1	1.18
782	23230	16QAM	22.00	-0.126	Lap held	1	49	1.0 cm	Intenna	0.778	1	1.28
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Power Supply Power supplied through host device (TOSHIBA)
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator
7 KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v01 was followed.
- QPSK with 50% RB is required for the largest channel Bandwidth.
- QPSK with 1 RB for both channel edges are required for the largest channel Bandwidth.
- 16QAM with 50% RB is required for the largest channel Bandwidth.
- 16QAM with 1 RB for both channel edges are required for the largest channel Bandwidth.
- 100% RB allocation is not required since SAR is not > 1.45 W/kg.
- The Low & High channel were not required for Band 5/4 since the power variation across all channels is 1/2 dB and SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg.

13. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992.

These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests.

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[22] SAR Measurement Procedure for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters #KDB 248227.

Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Express card
Liquid Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Jan.27, 2012

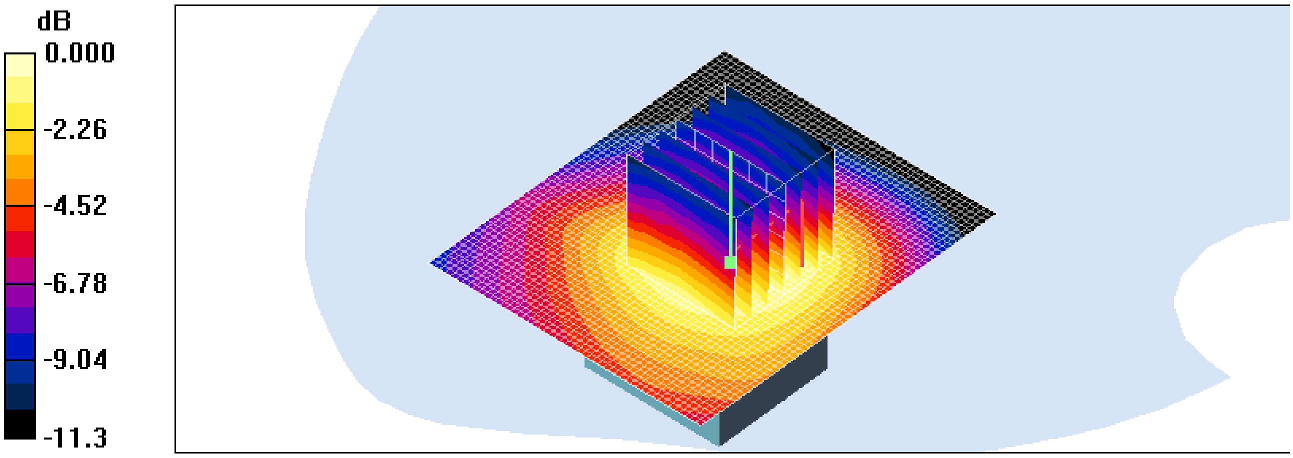
DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.981 mho/m; ε_r = 54.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

CDMA EVDO Body 1013/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.16 mW/g

CDMA EVDO Body 1013/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.75 V/m; Power Drift = -0.059 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.02 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.680 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 mW/g



0 dB = 1.09mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Express card
Liquid Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Jan.27, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.992 mho/m; ε_r = 54.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

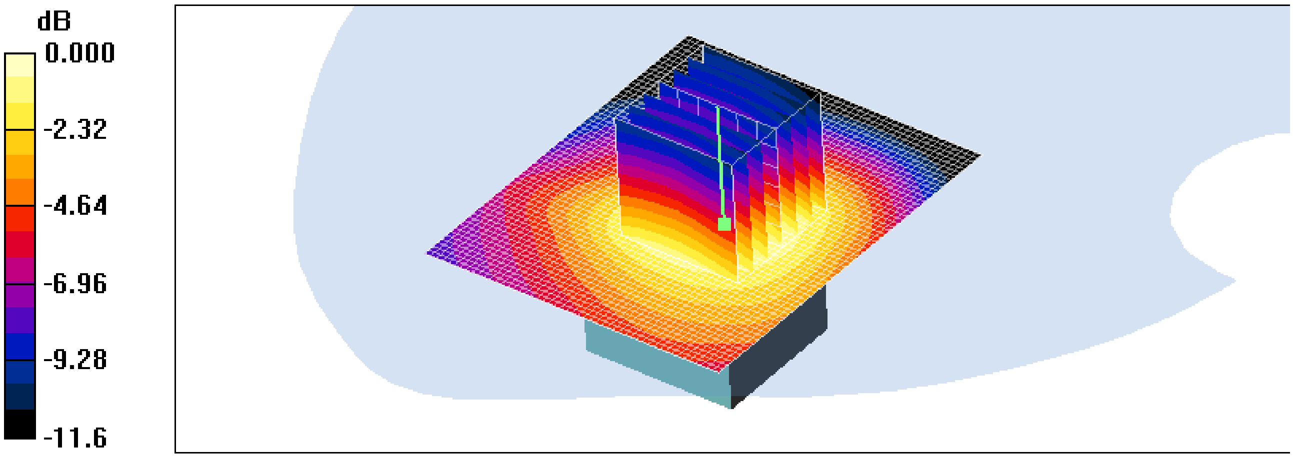
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

CDMA EVDO Body 384/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.740 mW/g

CDMA EVDO Body 384/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.02 V/m; Power Drift = 0.098 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.918 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.653 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.434 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.710 mW/g



0 dB = 0.710mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Test Date: Jan.27, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

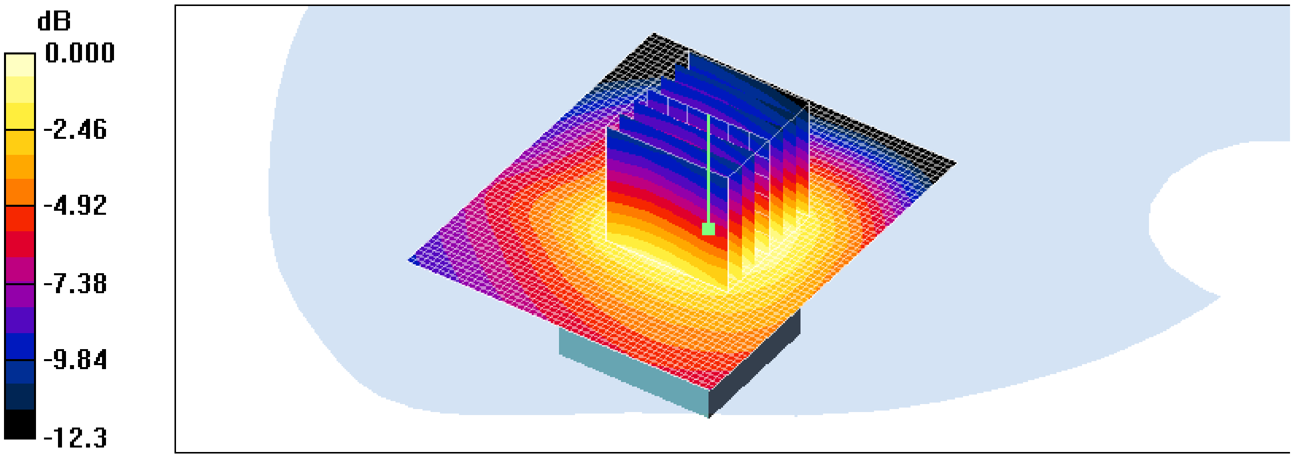
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

CDMA EVDO Body 777/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.408 mW/g

CDMA EVDO Body 777/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.44 V/m; Power Drift = -0.059 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.529 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.366 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.238 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.399 mW/g



0 dB = 0.399mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Express card
Liquid Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Jan.27, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1851.25 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 54.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

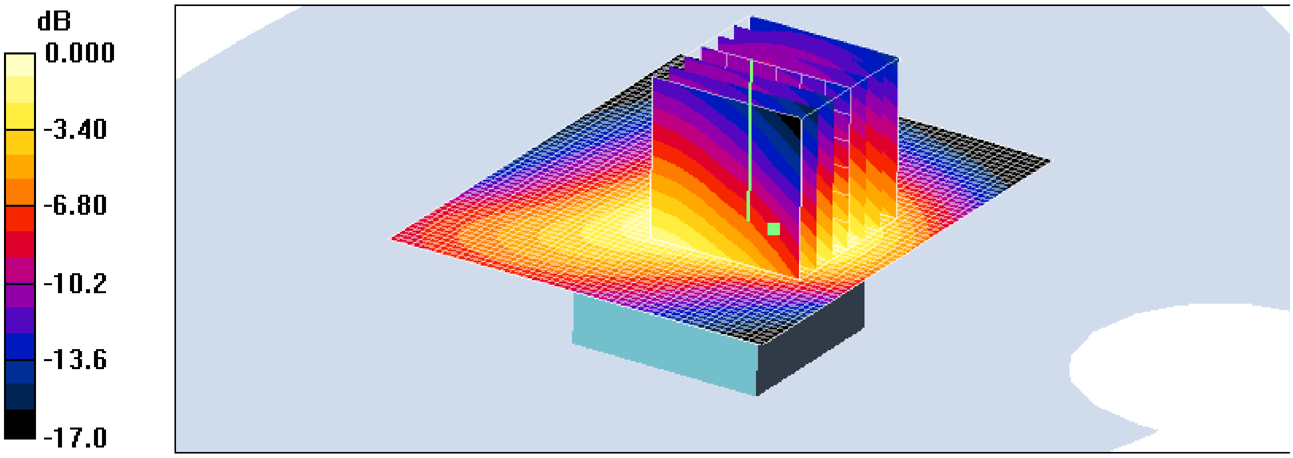
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

PCS EVDO Body 25/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.37 mW/g

PCS EVDO Body 25/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.102 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.59 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.09 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.670 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.19 mW/g



0 dB = 1.19mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Test Date: Jan.27, 2012

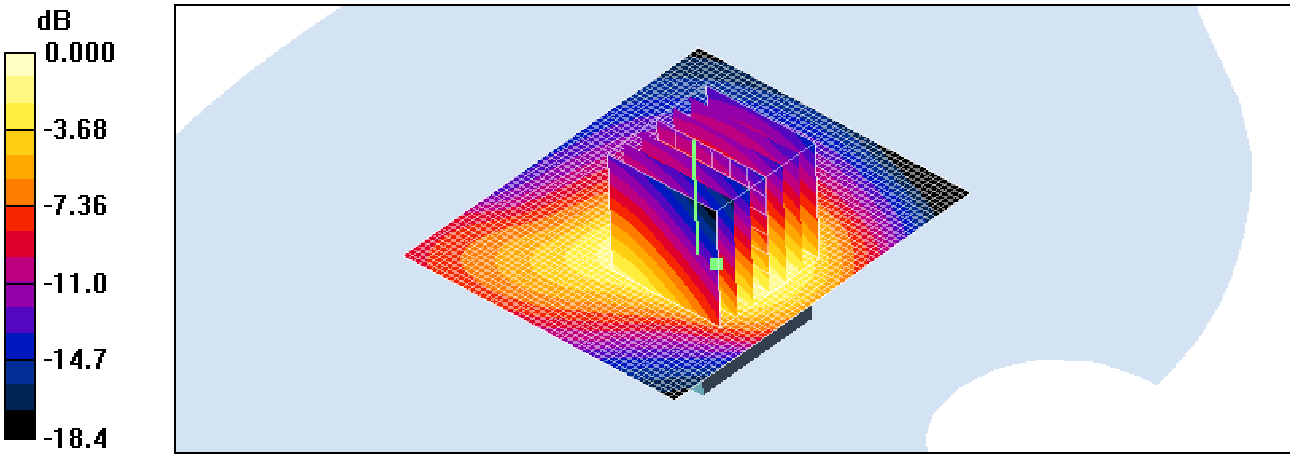
DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.43 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

PCS EVDO Body 600/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.45 mW/g

PCS EVDO Body 600/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.102 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.78 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.707 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 mW/g



0 dB = 1.27mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Test Date: Jan.27, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1908.75 MHz; σ = 1.47 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

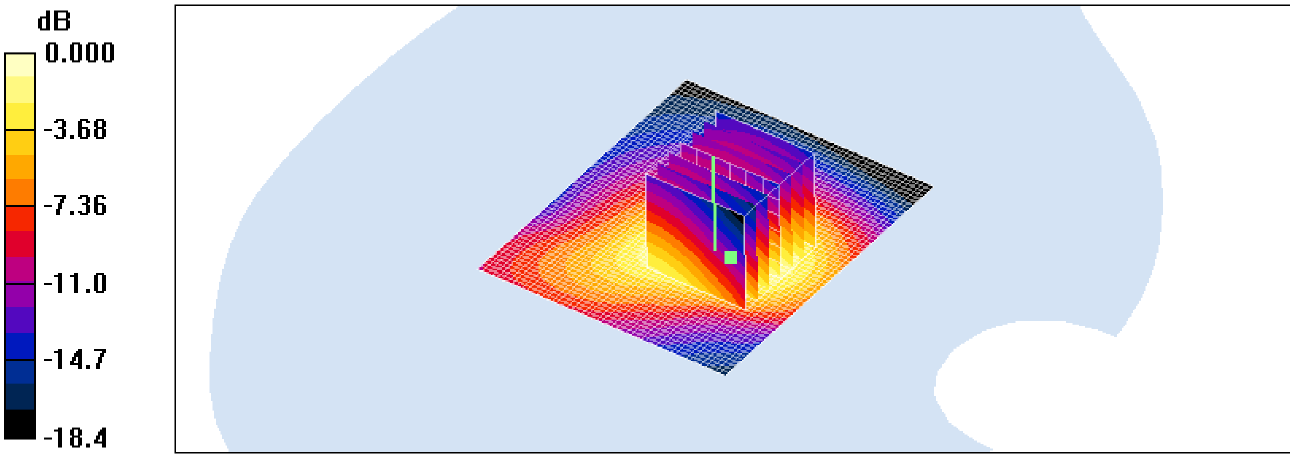
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

PCS EVDO Body 1175/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.16 mW/g

PCS EVDO Body 1175/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.104 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.49 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.955 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.568 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 mW/g



0 dB = 1.05mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.2 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.4 ℃
Test Date: Jan.30, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: LTE Band 13; Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 782 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

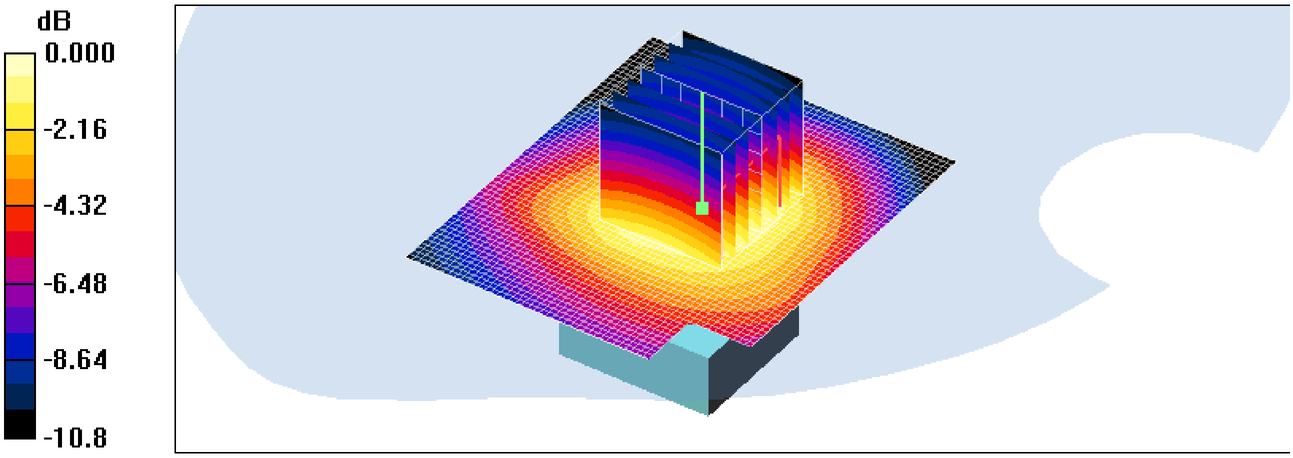
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1798; ConvF(6.79, 6.79, 6.79); Calibrated: 2011-04-14
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

LTE Band 13 25RB 13 offset QPSK 23230ch/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.981 mW/g

LTE Band 13 25RB 13 offset QPSK 23230ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.03 V/m; Power Drift = -0.015 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.904 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.604 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.977 mW/g



0 dB = 0.977mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.2 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.4 ℃
Test Date: Jan.30, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: LTE Band 13; Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 782 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

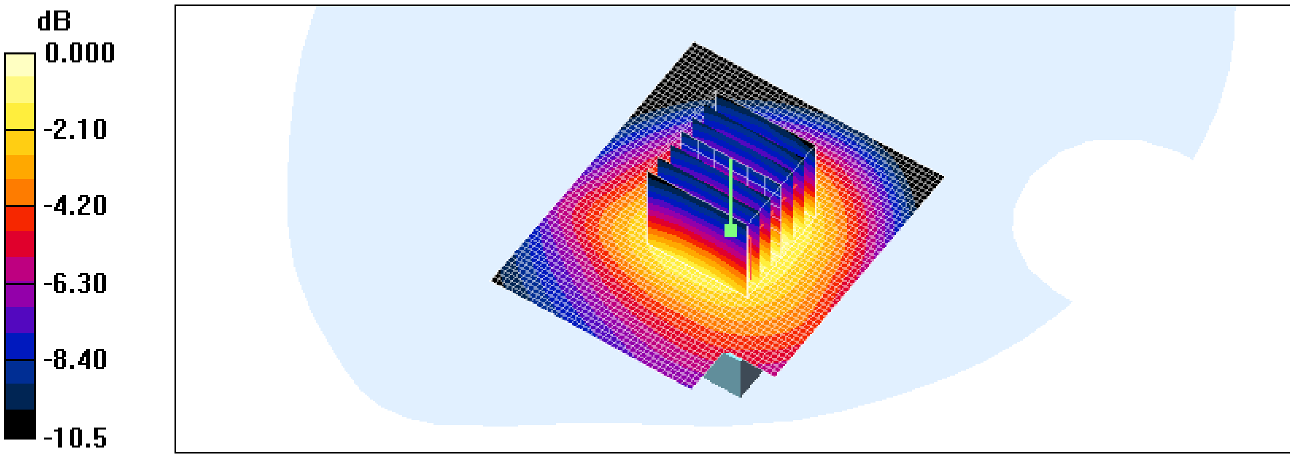
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1798; ConvF(6.79, 6.79, 6.79); Calibrated: 2011-04-14
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

LTE Band 13 1RB 0offset QPSK 23230ch/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.20 mW/g

LTE Band 13 1RB 0offset QPSK 23230ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.45 V/m; Power Drift = 0.026 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.58 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.759 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 mW/g



0 dB = 1.23mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.2 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.4 ℃
Test Date: Jan.30, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: LTE Band 13; Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 782 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

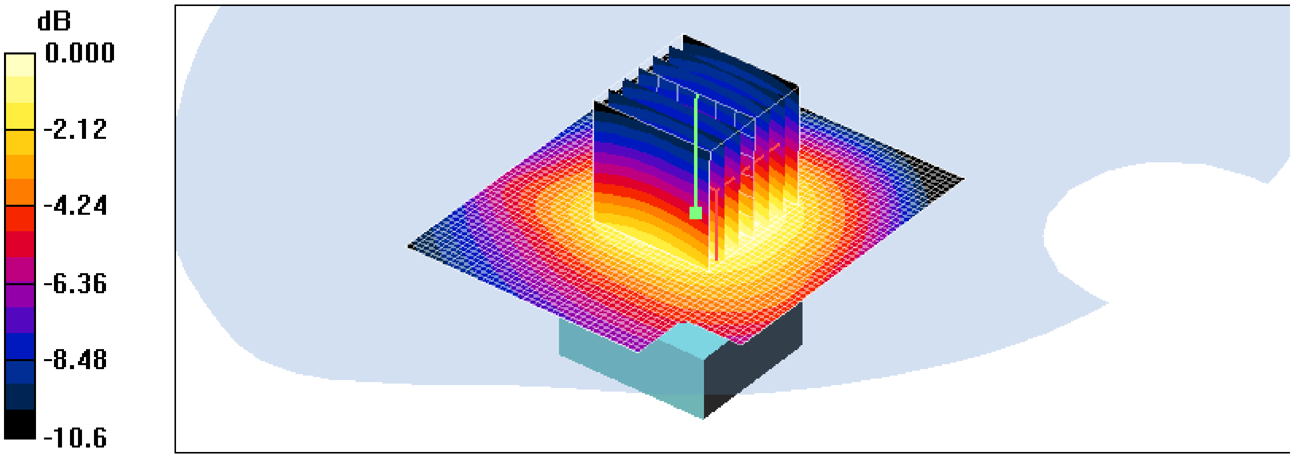
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1798; ConvF(6.79, 6.79, 6.79); Calibrated: 2011-04-14
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

LTE Band 13 1RB 49offset QPSK 23230ch/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.19 mW/g

LTE Band 13 1RB 49offset QPSK 23230ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.061 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.52 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.09 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.730 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 mW/g



0 dB = 1.17mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.2 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.4 ℃
Test Date: Jan.30, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: LTE Band 13; Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 782 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

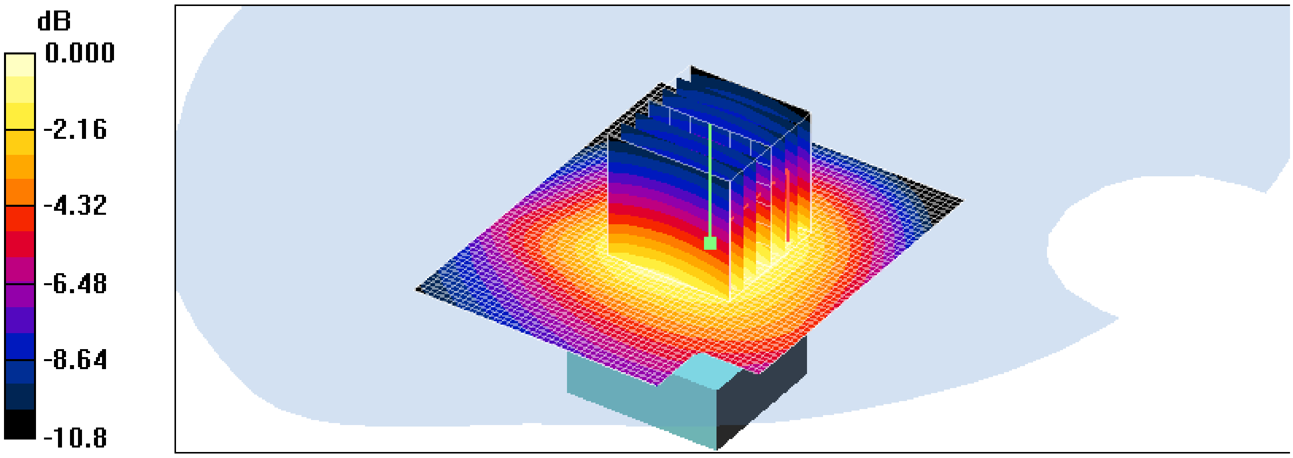
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1798; ConvF(6.79, 6.79, 6.79); Calibrated: 2011-04-14
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

LTE Band 13 25RB13offset 16QAM 23230ch/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.851 mW/g

LTE Band 13 25RB13offset 16QAM 23230ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.74 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.776 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.517 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.839 mW/g



0 dB = 0.839mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Express card
Liquid Temperature:	21.2 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.4 ℃
Test Date:	Jan.30, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: LTE Band 13; Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 782 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

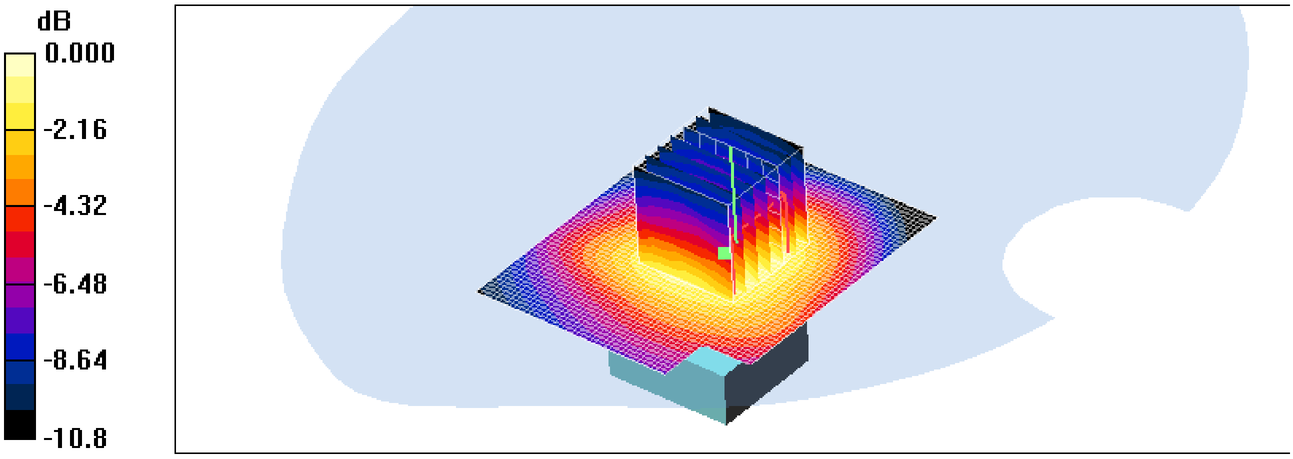
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1798; ConvF(6.79, 6.79, 6.79); Calibrated: 2011-04-14
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

LTE Band 13 1RB 0 offset 16QAM 23230ch/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.919 mW/g

LTE Band 13 1RB 0 offset 16QAM 23230ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.87 V/m; Power Drift = 0.147 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.28 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.867 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.579 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.947 mW/g



0 dB = 0.947mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.2 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.4 ℃
Test Date: Jan.30, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: LTE Band 13; Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 782 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

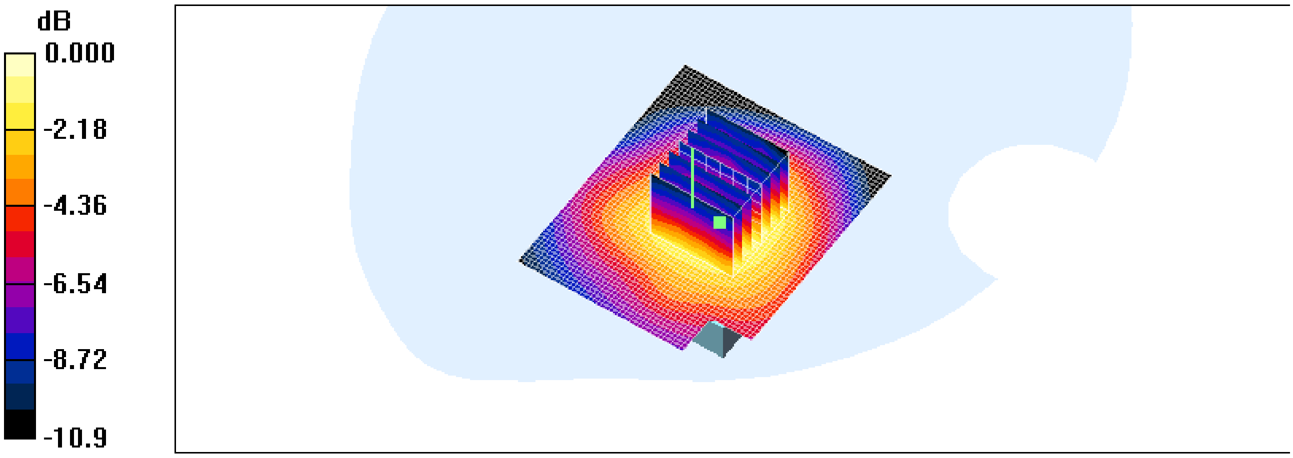
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1798; ConvF(6.79, 6.79, 6.79); Calibrated: 2011-04-14
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

LTE Band 13 1RB 49offset 16QAM 23230ch/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.886 mW/g

LTE Band 13 1RB 49offset 16QAM 23230ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.126 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.778 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.530 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.874 mW/g



0 dB = 0.874mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Express card
Liquid Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Jan.27, 2012

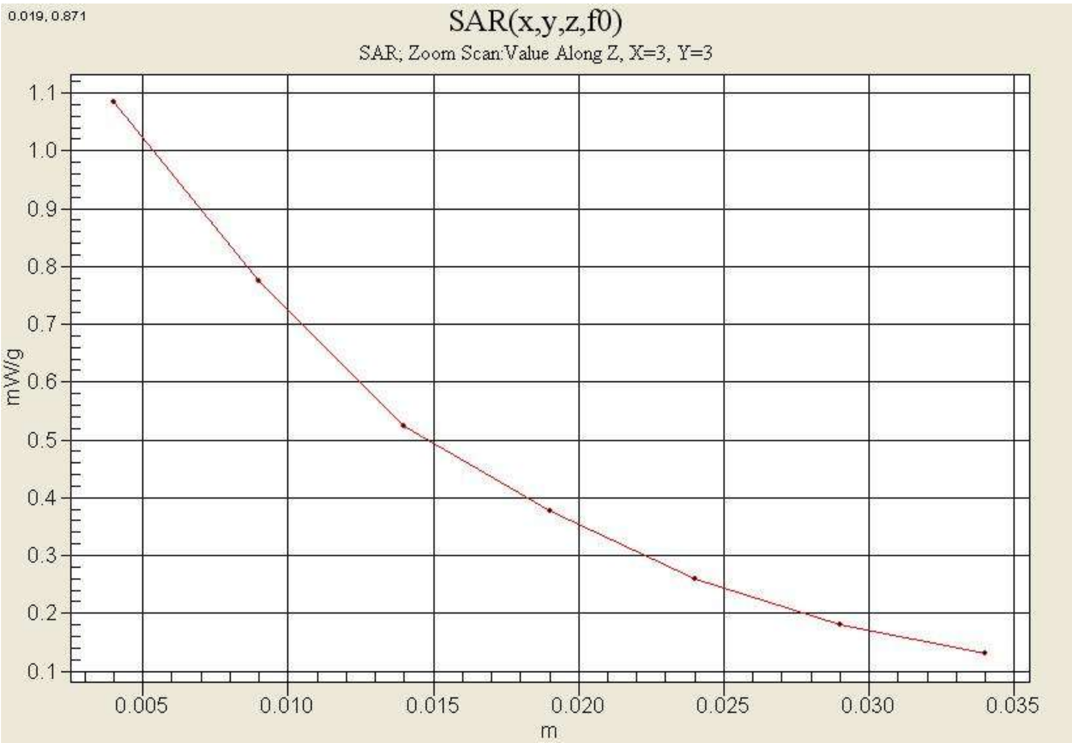
DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.981 mho/m; ε_r = 54.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

CDMA EVDO Body 1013/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.16 mW/g

CDMA EVDO Body 1013/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.75 V/m; Power Drift = -0.059 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.02 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.680 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 mW/g



Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Express card
Liquid Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Jan.27, 2012

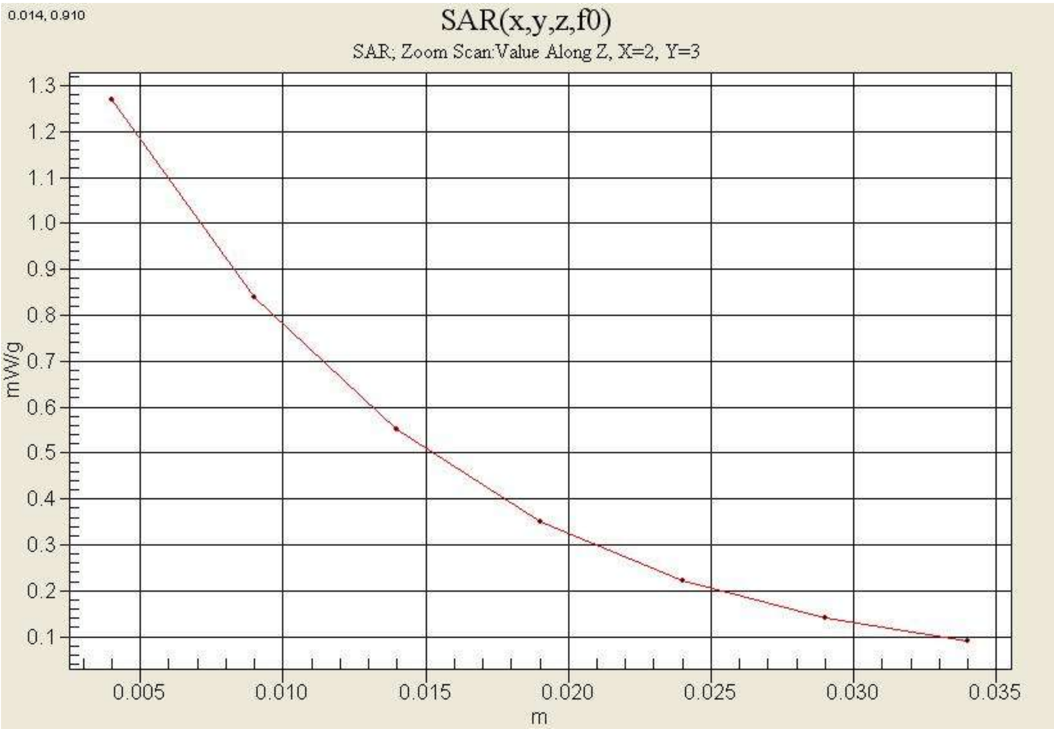
DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.43 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

PCS EVDO Body 600/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.45 mW/g

PCS EVDO Body 600/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.102 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.78 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.707 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Express card
Liquid Temperature: 21.2 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.4 ℃
Test Date: Jan.30, 2012

DUT: X720; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: LTE Band 13; Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 782 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1798; ConvF(6.79, 6.79, 6.79); Calibrated: 2011-04-14
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

LTE Band 13 1RB 0offset QPSK 23230ch/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.20 mW/g

LTE Band 13 1RB 0offset QPSK 23230ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.45 V/m; Power Drift = 0.026 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.58 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.759 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 mW/g

Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

■ Validation Data (835 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 21.3 ℃
Test Date: Jan.27, 2011

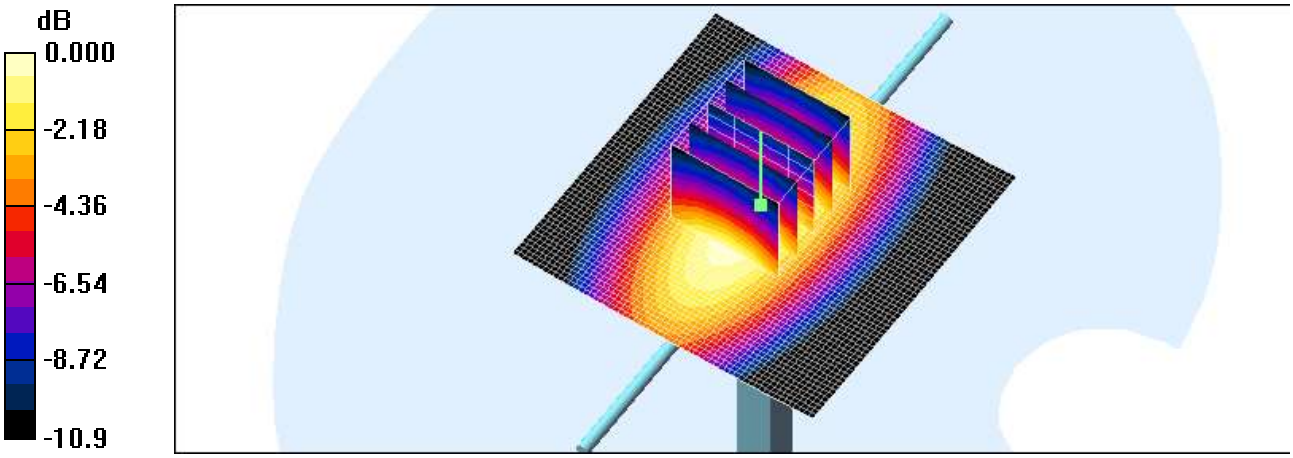
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.991 mho/m; ε_r = 54.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 835MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 mW/g

Validation 835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 33.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.067 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.36 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.947 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.613 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 mW/g



0 dB = 1.03mW/g

■ Validation Data (1 900 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan.27, 2011

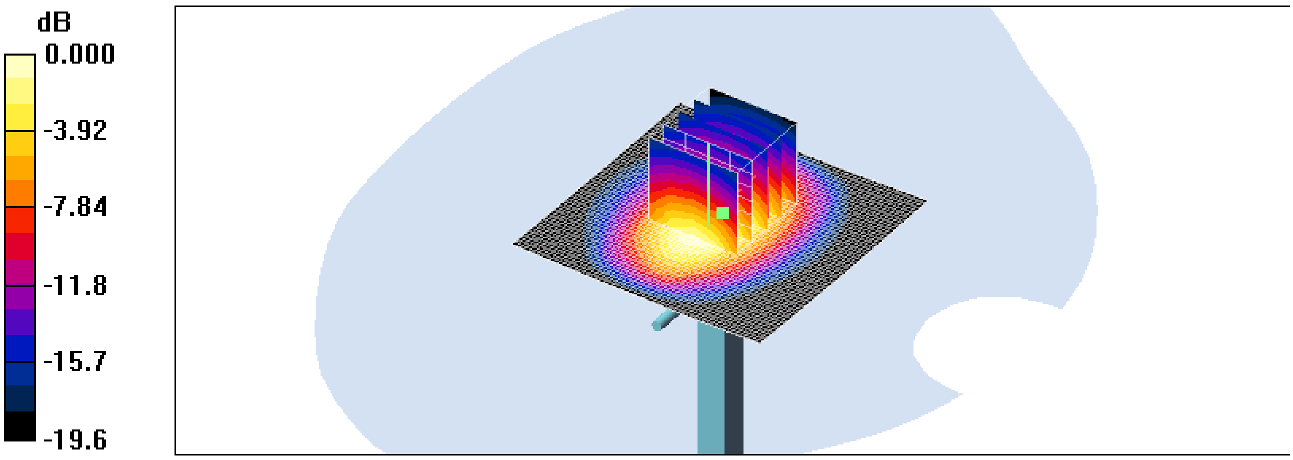
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d032

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.46 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75); Calibrated: 2011-11-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.96 mW/g

Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 59.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.03 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.11 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.59 mW/g



0 dB = 4.59mW/g

■ Validation Data (750 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.2 ℃

Test Date: Jan.30, 2011

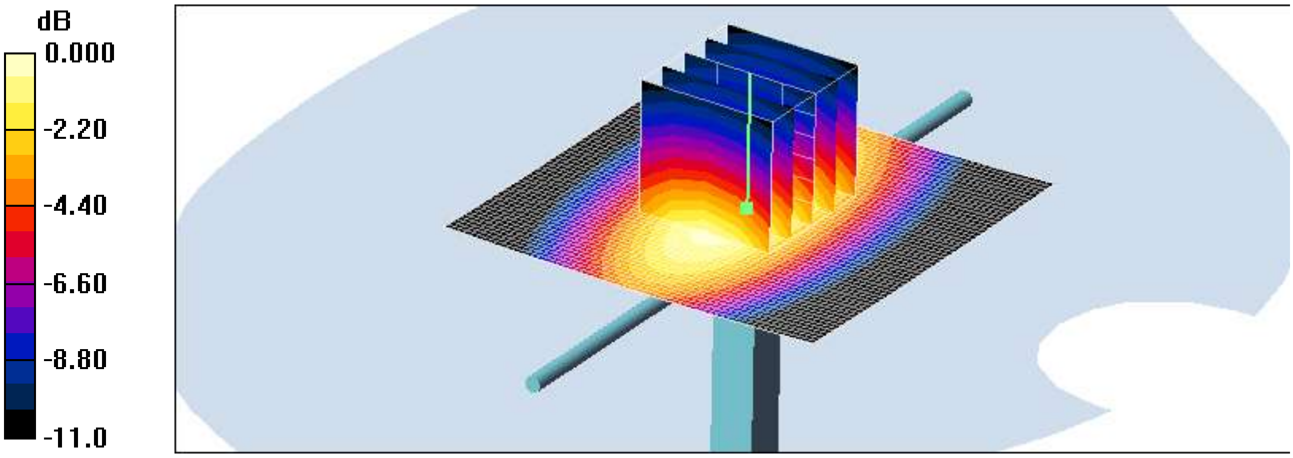
DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN:1014

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.971 mho/m; ε_r = 54.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1798; ConvF(6.79, 6.79, 6.79); Calibrated: 2011-04-14
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2011-09-27
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 750MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.959 mW/g

Validation 750MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.005 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.28 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.873 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.563 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.949 mW/g



0 dB = 0.949mW/g

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Body)

Title	XHG-X720
SubTitle	835MHz
Test Date	Jan.27, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000.0000	54.9490	21.3193
805000000.0000	54.8536	21.3362
810000000.0000	54.8172	21.3547
815000000.0000	54.7240	21.3373
820000000.0000	54.6233	21.3567
825000000.0000	54.5610	21.3846
830000000.0000	54.4847	21.3398
835000000.0000	54.3876	21.3255
840000000.0000	54.3174	21.2907
845000000.0000	54.2545	21.2427
850000000.0000	54.2332	21.2016
855000000.0000	54.1651	21.1783
860000000.0000	54.1519	21.1401
865000000.0000	54.1209	21.0819
870000000.0000	54.1183	21.0400
875000000.0000	54.1028	21.0193
880000000.0000	54.0993	20.9726
885000000.0000	54.0758	20.9551
890000000.0000	54.0418	20.9628
895000000.0000	54.0510	20.8904
900000000.0000	54.0023	20.8830

■ Dielectric Parameter (1 900 MHz Body)

Title XHG-X720
SubTitle 1 900MHz
Test Date Jan.27, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
1850000000.0000	54.6273	13.6495
1855000000.0000	54.6041	13.6761
1860000000.0000	54.5958	13.6629
1865000000.0000	54.5694	13.6701
1870000000.0000	54.5394	13.6746
1875000000.0000	54.5309	13.7140
1880000000.0000	54.5268	13.7125
1885000000.0000	54.5221	13.7210
1890000000.0000	54.5173	13.7557
1895000000.0000	54.5133	13.7636
1900000000.0000	54.5040	13.7891
1905000000.0000	54.5057	13.8103
1910000000.0000	54.5106	13.8222
1915000000.0000	54.5078	13.8210
1920000000.0000	54.4941	13.8337
1925000000.0000	54.4970	13.8324
1930000000.0000	54.4894	13.8401
1935000000.0000	54.4767	13.8390
1940000000.0000	54.4783	13.8409
1945000000.0000	54.4586	13.8348
1950000000.0000	54.4345	13.8100

■ Dielectric Parameter (750 MHz Body)

Title XHG-X720
SubTitle 750MHz
Test Date Jan.30, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
700000000.0000	55.4823	23.7421
705000000.0000	55.3434	23.6386
710000000.0000	55.2647	23.5998
715000000.0000	55.1902	23.6483
720000000.0000	55.1681	23.5423
725000000.0000	55.0560	23.5407
730000000.0000	55.0173	23.4356
735000000.0000	54.9145	23.3955
740000000.0000	54.8610	23.3888
745000000.0000	54.8144	23.3254
750000000.0000	54.7036	23.2658
755000000.0000	54.6216	23.2518
760000000.0000	54.5556	23.2627
765000000.0000	54.5280	23.1180
770000000.0000	54.4481	23.0634
775000000.0000	54.2905	23.0360
780000000.0000	54.2541	22.9800
785000000.0000	54.2225	22.9694
790000000.0000	54.1397	22.9418
795000000.0000	54.1134	22.9067
800000000.0000	54.0224	22.8485

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)** Certificate No: **ET3-1630_Nov11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: ET3DV6 - SN:1630

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

Calibration date: November 18, 2011

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 18, 2011

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

Certificate No: ET3-1630_Nov11 Page 1 of 11

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,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 ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):* in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

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Probe ET3DV6

SN:1630

Manufactured: October 12, 2001
Calibrated: November 18, 2011

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

ET3DV6– SN:1630 November 18, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1630

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.71	1.62	1.60	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	100.3	99.5	101.7	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	98.2	±2.7 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	101.9	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	98.0	

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

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

ET3DV6– SN:1630 November 18, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1630

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	45.3	0.87	8.13	8.13	8.13	0.31	1.60	± 13.4 %
450	43.5	0.87	7.40	7.40	7.40	0.22	2.27	± 13.4 %
750	41.9	0.89	6.61	6.61	6.61	0.82	1.68	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.72	1.84	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.68	1.92	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	5.57	5.57	5.57	0.54	2.48	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.43	5.43	5.43	0.60	2.26	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.17	5.17	5.17	0.63	2.15	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.63	2.13	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.57	4.57	4.57	0.81	1.74	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1630

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

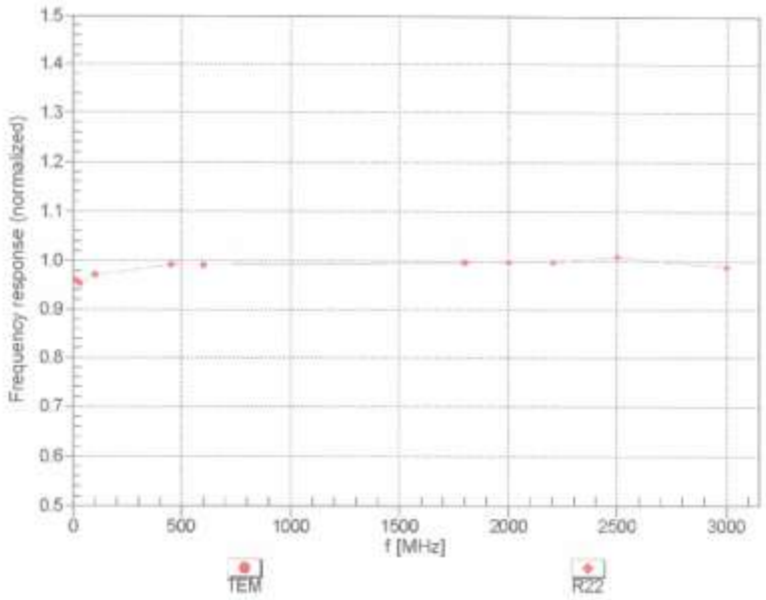
f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	58.2	0.92	7.96	7.96	7.96	0.29	2.29	± 13.4 %
450	56.7	0.94	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.16	2.25	± 13.4 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.36	6.36	6.36	0.75	1.84	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.72	1.88	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	5.46	5.46	5.46	0.70	1.97	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.58	2.72	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.60	2.56	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.30	4.30	4.30	1.00	1.29	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

ET3DV6– SN:1630 November 18, 2011

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



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

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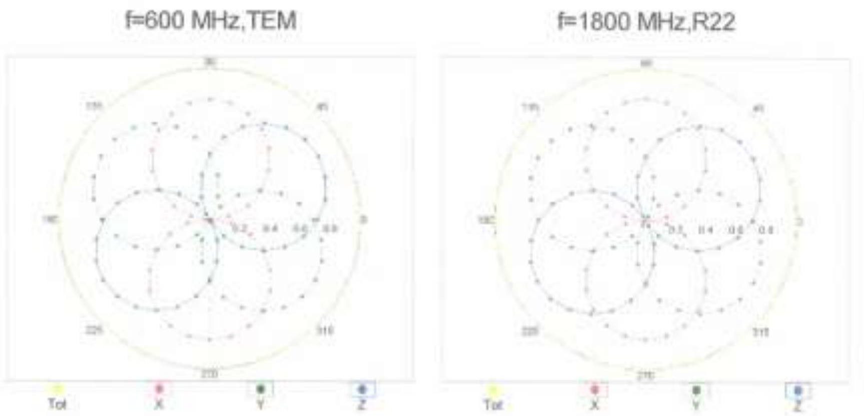
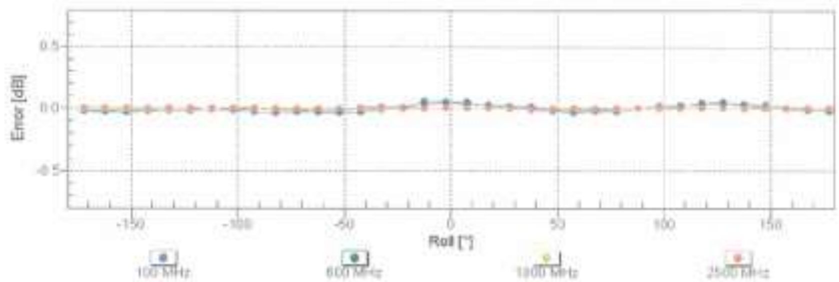
ET3DV6– SN:1630 November 18, 2011

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°





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

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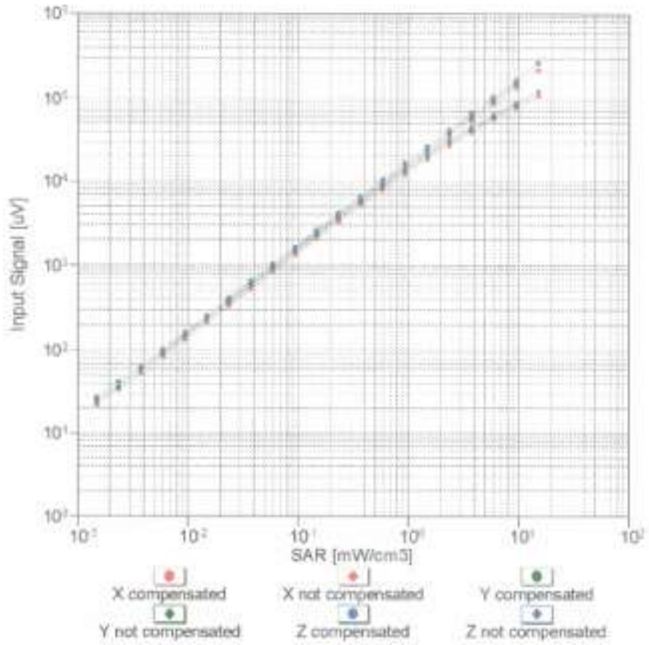
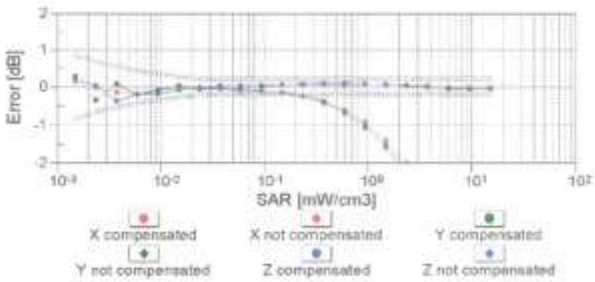
ET3DV6– SN:1630

November 18, 2011

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)





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

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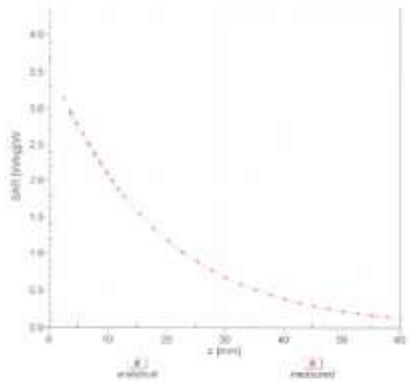
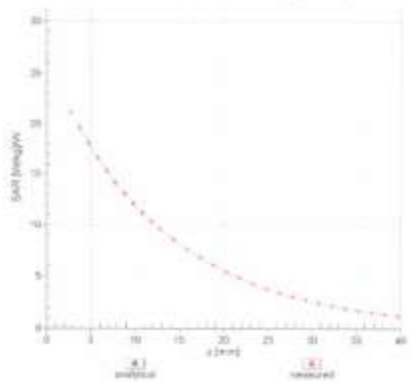
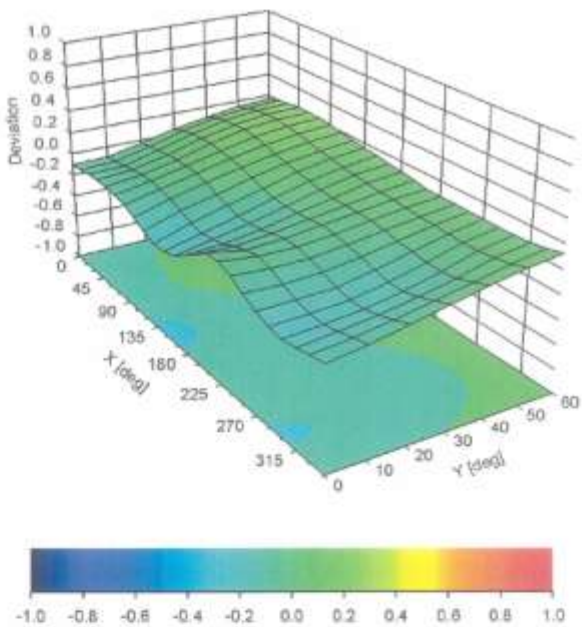
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1630

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	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	4 mm

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ET3DV6**
Serial Number:	**1630**
Place of Assessment:	**Zurich**
Date of Assessment:	**November 21, 2011**
Probe Calibration Date:	**November 18, 2011**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 450, 900 MHz or at 1750 MHz.

Assessed by:

ET3DV6-SN:1630 Page 1 of 2 November 21, 2011

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 - SN:1630

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

150 ± 50 MHz	*ConvF*	8.03 ± 10%	ε_r = 52.3 ± 5% σ = 0.76 ± 5% mho/m (head tissue)
150 ± 50 MHz	*ConvF*	8.29 ± 10%	ε_r = 61.9 ± 5% σ = 0.80 ± 5% mho/m (body tissue)

Important Note:

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also DASY Manual.

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1798_Apr11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1798
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v7, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v3 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	April 14, 2011

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	23-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-654_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: April 14, 2011

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Certificate No: ET3-1798_Apr11 Page 1 of 11

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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Probe ET3DV6

SN:1798

Manufactured: August 14, 2003
Calibrated: April 14, 2011

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1798

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	2.02	1.82	2.06	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	96.8	96.3	98.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	113.1	±3.0 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	145.9	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	114.8	

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

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1798

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.22	2.25	± 13.4 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.72	6.72	6.72	0.78	1.68	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.61	6.61	6.61	0.74	1.74	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.46	5.46	5.46	0.52	2.60	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.24	5.24	5.24	0.54	2.52	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.53	2.57	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.70	1.97	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6- SN:1798

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

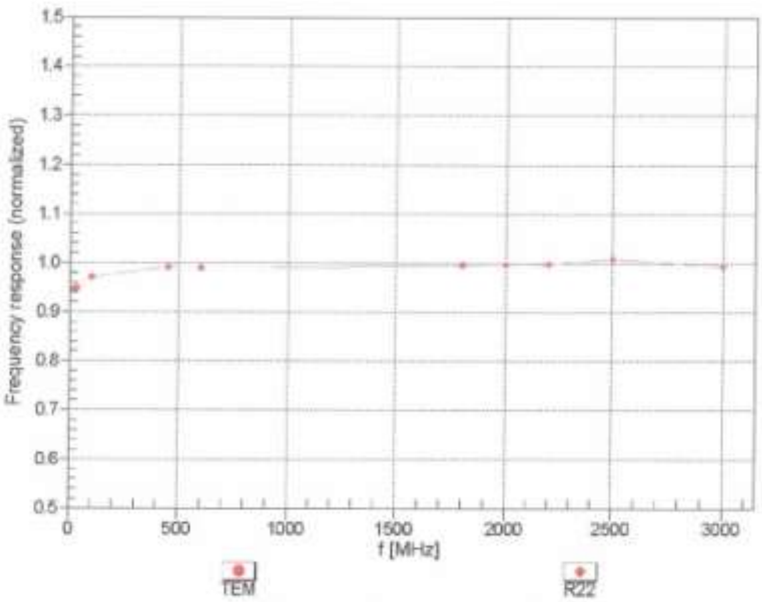
f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	8.09	8.09	8.09	0.15	2.17	± 13.4 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.73	1.84	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.71	1.90	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.55	2.94	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.63	4.63	4.63	0.57	2.70	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.59	2.49	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.97	1.24	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

ET3DV6– SN:1798 April 14, 2011

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



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

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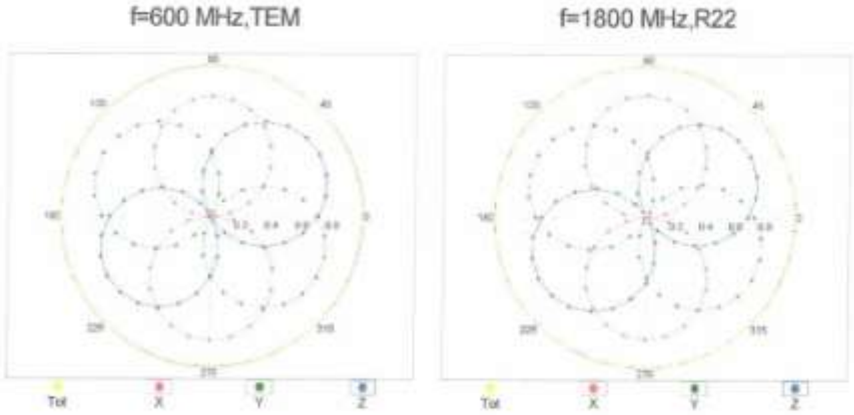
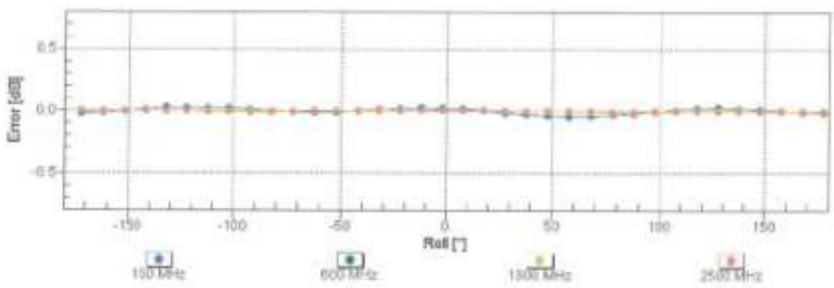
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$





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

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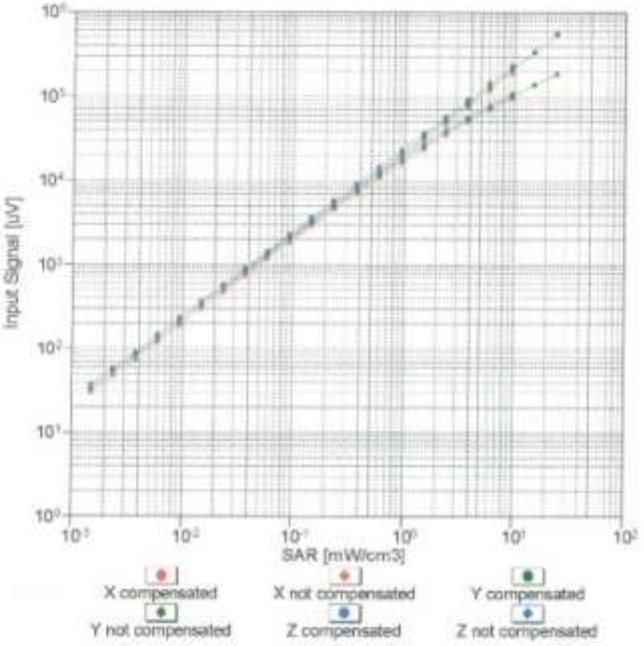
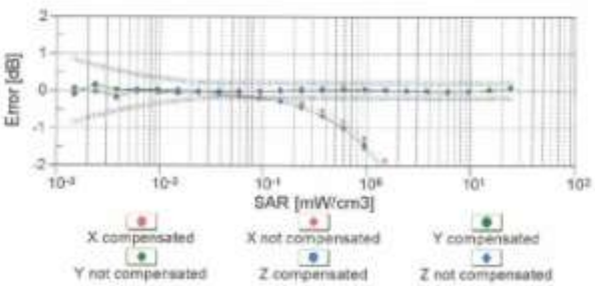
ET3DV6– SN:1798 April 14, 2011

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)





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

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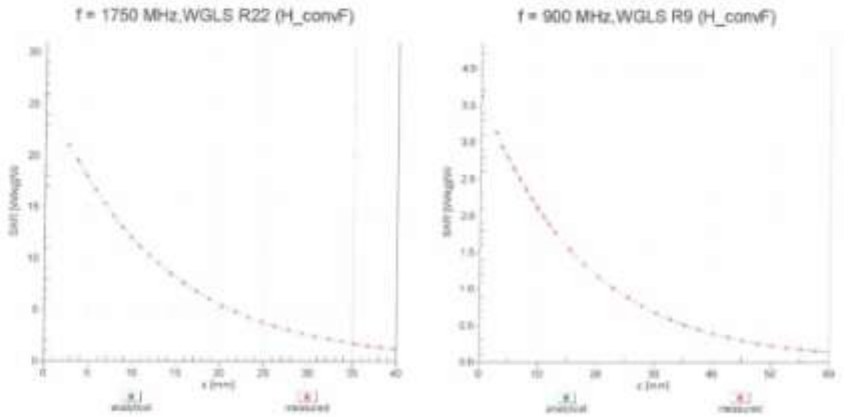
ET3DV6– SN:1798

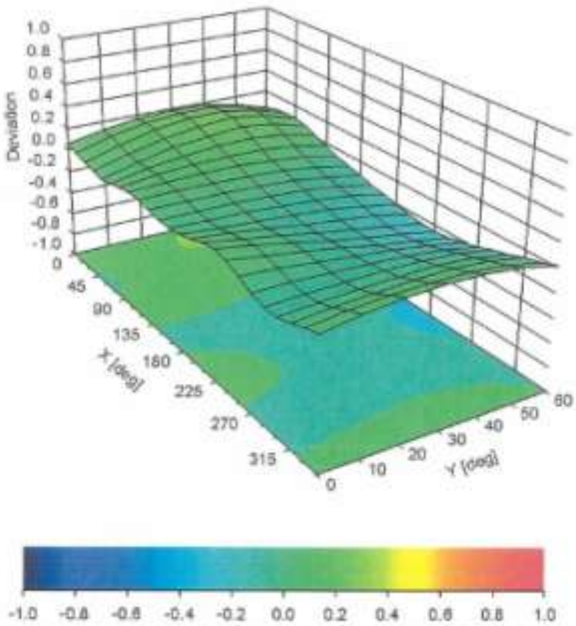
April 14, 2011

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

Certificate No: ET3-1798_Apr11 Page 10 of 11

ET3DV6– SN:1798 April 14, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1798

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	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	4 mm

Certificate No: ET3-1798_Apr11 Page 11 of 11

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ET3DV6**
Serial Number:	**1798**
Place of Assessment:	**Zurich**
Date of Assessment:	**July 13, 2011**
Probe Calibration Date:	**April 14, 2011**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1750 MHz.

Assessed by:

ET3DV6-SN:1798 Page 1 of 2 July 13, 2011

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 - SN:1798

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

750 ± 50 MHz	*ConvF*	6.94 ± 7%	ε_r = 41.9 ± 5% σ = 0.89 ± 5% mho/m (head tissue)
750 ± 50 MHz	*ConvF*	6.79 ± 7%	ε_r = 55.5 ± 5% σ = 0.96 ± 5% mho/m (body tissue)

Important Note:

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also DASY Manual.

Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-441_May11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 441
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v8 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	May 16, 2011

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	D. Iliev
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: May 16, 2011

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Certificate No: D835V2-441_May11 Page 1 of 8

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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:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 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	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	40.4 ± 6 %	0.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.31 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.34 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.51 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.09 mW /g ± 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	53.9 ± 6 %	1.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.45 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.27 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.2 Ω - 9.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 20.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.3 Ω - 10.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 18.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.374 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 09, 2001

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 16.05.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

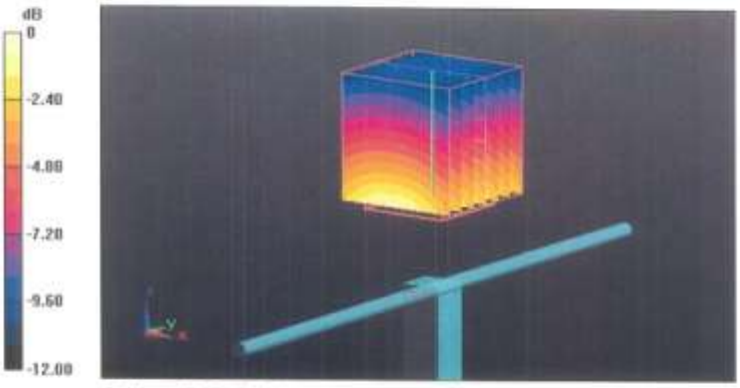
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL900
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.88 mho/m; ε_r = 40.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.2 Build (424)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.4 Build (2829)

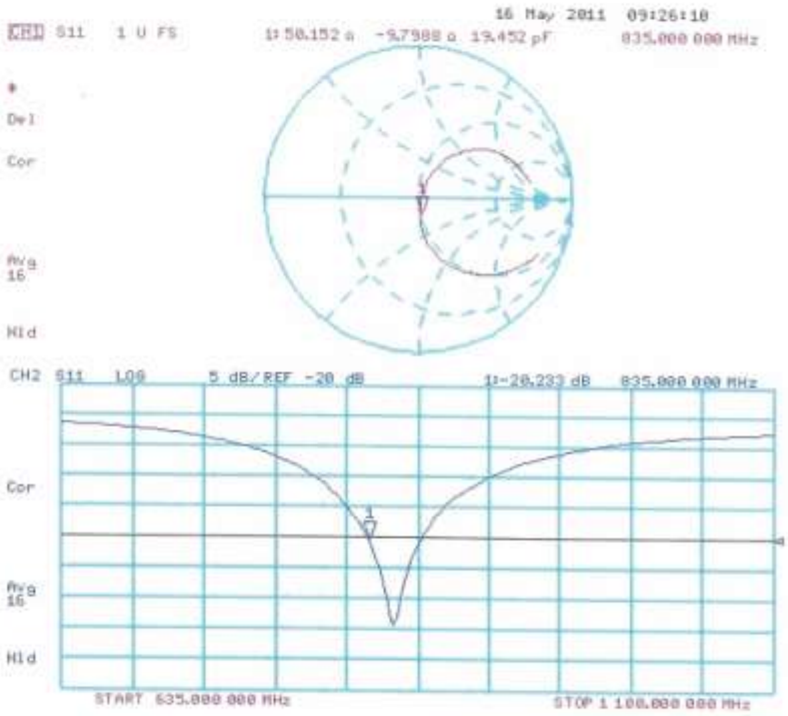
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 57.041 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.442 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.31 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.51 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.703 mW/g



0 dB = 2.700mW/g

Certificate No: D835V2-441_May11 Page 5 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D835V2-441_May11 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 16.05.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

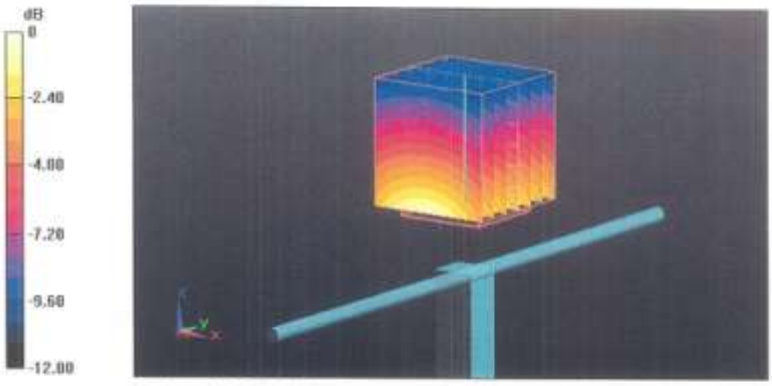
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL900
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 53.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.2 Build (424)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.4 Build (2829)

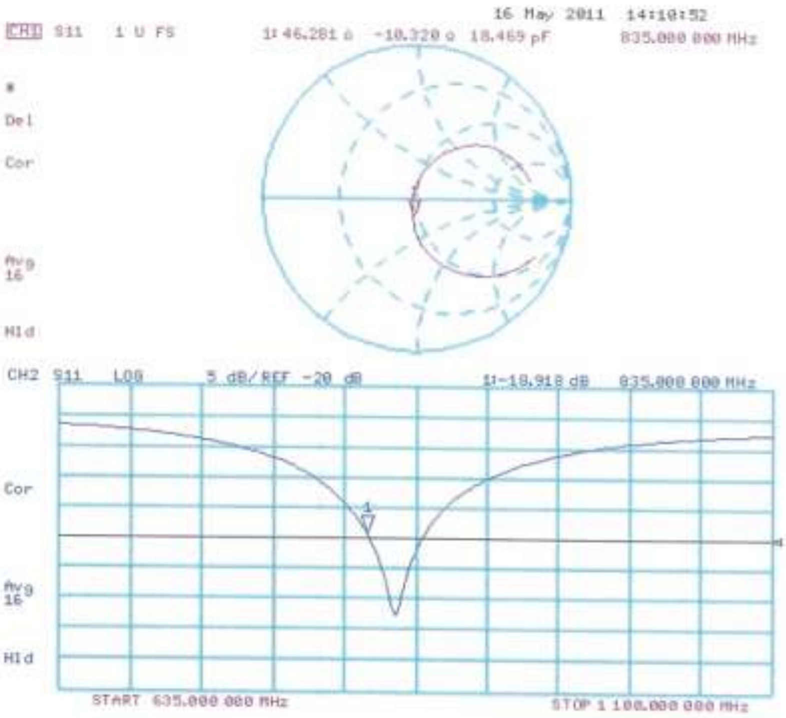
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 55.302 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.553 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.833 mW/g



0 dB = 2.830mW/g

Certificate No: D835V2-441_May11 Page 7 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d032_Jul11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D1900V2 - SN: 5d032

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-05.v8
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: July 22, 2011

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12

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	04-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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: August 2, 2011

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Certificate No: D1900V2-5d032_Jul11 Page 1 of 8

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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:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 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.

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d032_Jul11 Page 2 of 8

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.1 ± 6 %	1.42 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.9 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.29 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.0 mW /g ± 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	52.3 ± 6 %	1.53 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °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 for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**40.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.39 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.5 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.6 Ω + 6.5 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.6 Ω + 6.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.190 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 17, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 20.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

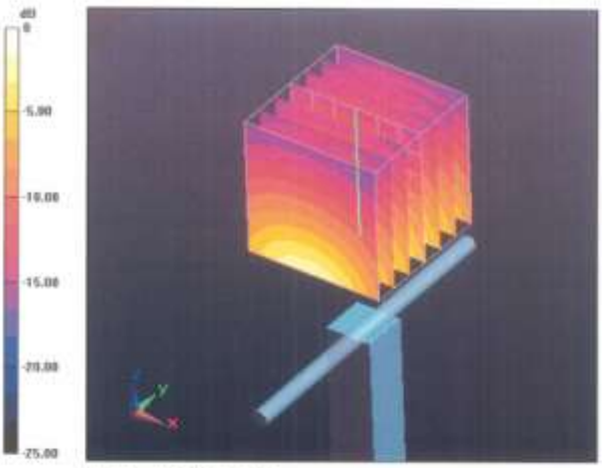
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d032

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.42 mho/m; ε_r = 39.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

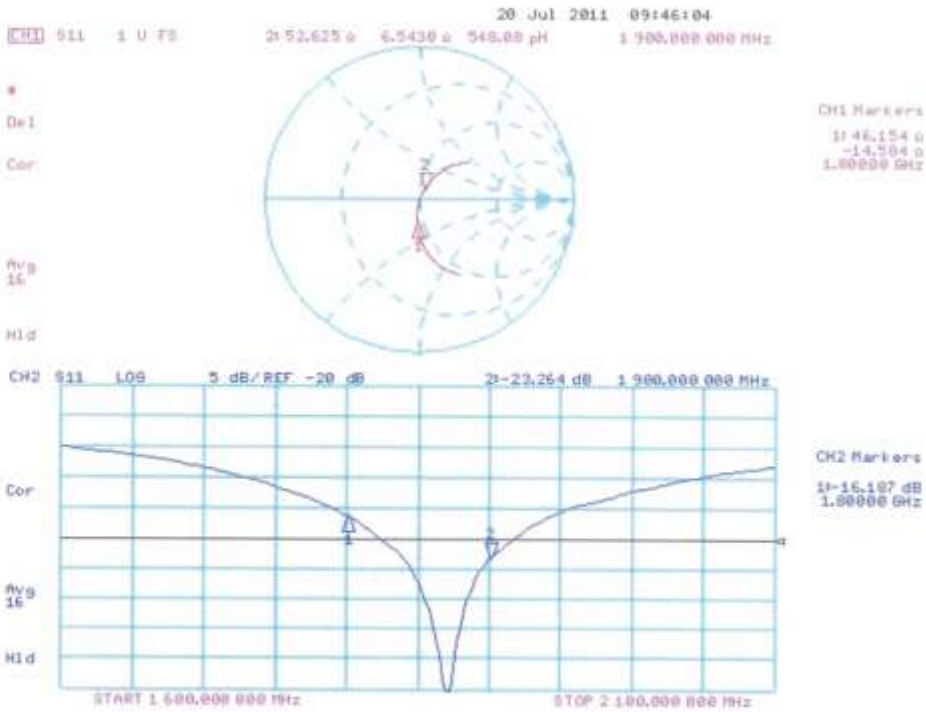
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 98.253 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.469 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.29 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.721 mW/g



0 dB = 12.720mW/g

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d032_Jul11 Page 5 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D1900V2-5d032_Jul11 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 22.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

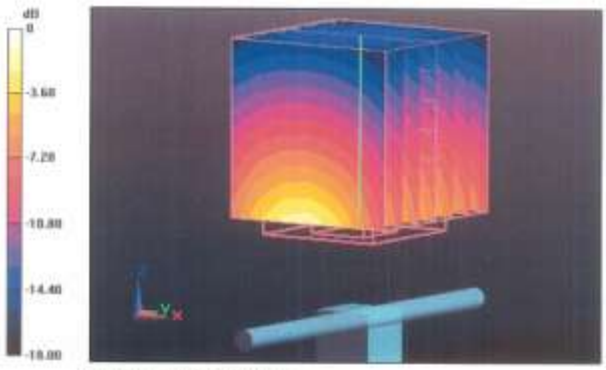
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d032

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.53 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

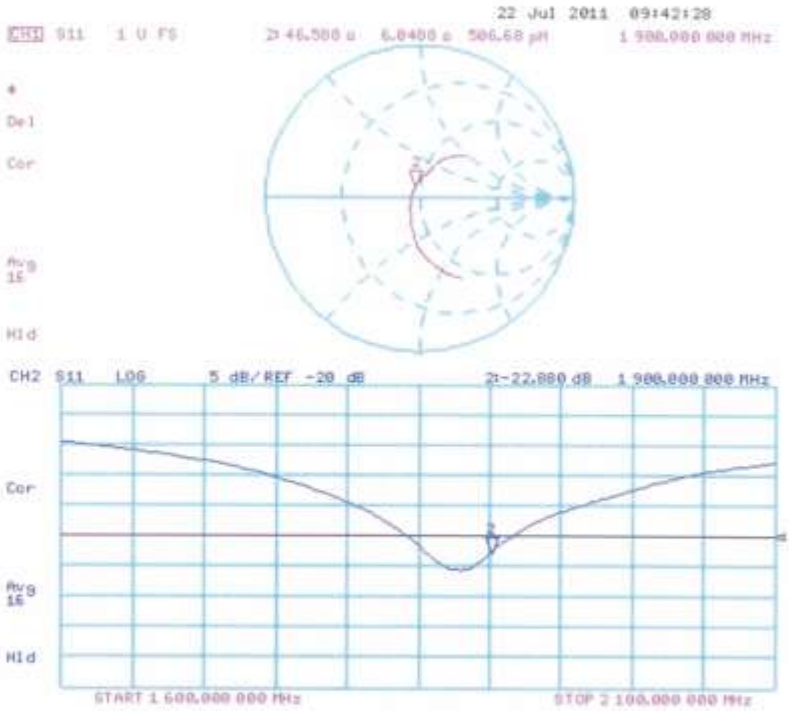
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 95.827 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0078 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.111 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.39 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.898 mW/g



0 dB = 12.900mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D1900V2-5d032_Jul11 Page 8 of 8

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D750V3-1014_Jul11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D750V3 - SN:1014

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-05.v8
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: July 25, 2011

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12

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	04-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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 25, 2011

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Certificate No: D750V3-1014_Jul11 Page 1 of 8

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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:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 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	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.7 ± 6 %	0.91 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.15 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**8.44 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.40 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.52 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.5	0.96 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.2 ± 6 %	0.96 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.22 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**8.87 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.47 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.88 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.3 Ω + 0.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.0 Ω - 2.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.040 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 22, 2010

Certificate No: D750V3-1014_Jul11 Page 4 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 25.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

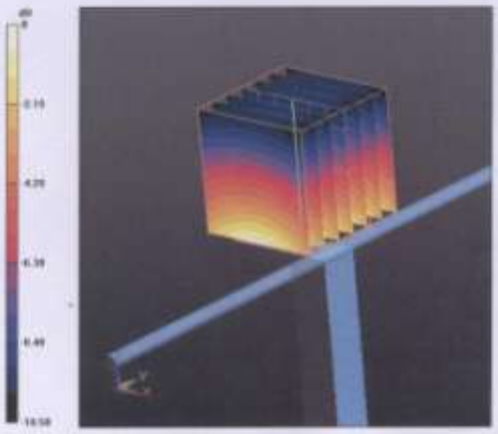
DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN:1014

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.91 mho/m; ε_r = 41.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.33, 6.33, 6.33); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

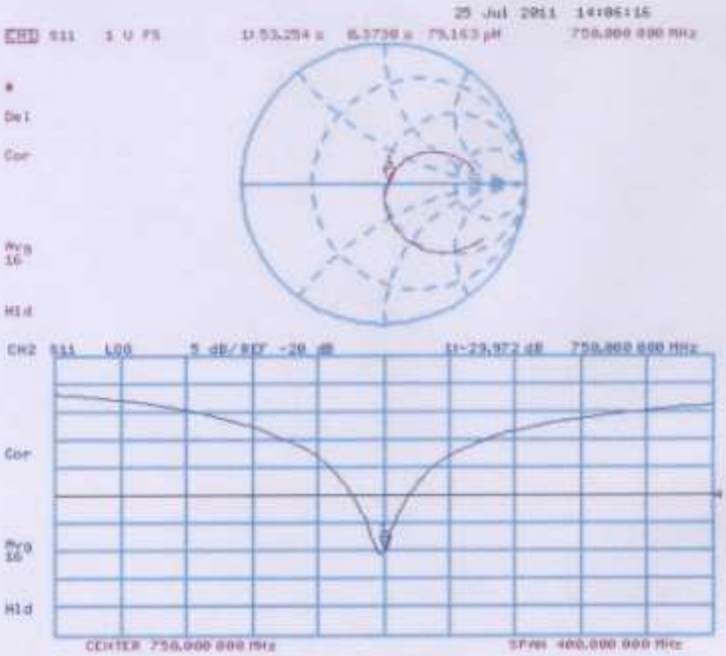
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.0mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 51.352 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.258 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.4 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.524 mW/g



0 dB = 2.520mW/g

Certificate No: D750V3-1014_Jul11 Page 5 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D750V3-1014_Jul11 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 25.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

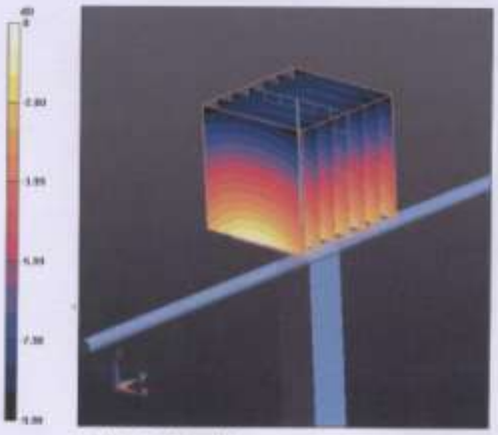
DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN:1014

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.96 mho/m; ε_r = 55.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

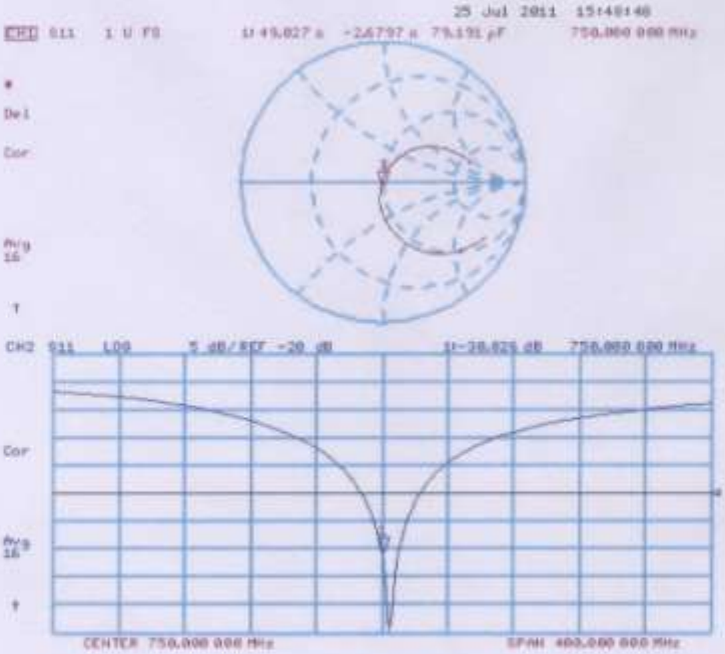
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.0mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 52.652 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.311 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.22 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.47 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.584 mW/g



0 dB = 2.580mW/g

Certificate No: D750V3-1014_Jul11 Page 7 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D750V3-1014_Jul11 Page 8 of 8