# FCC SAR Test Report

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| APPLICANT | : | Corporativo Lanix S.A. de C.V. |
| EQUIPMENT | : | Mobile Phone |
| BRAND NAME | : | LANIX |
| MODEL NAME | : | Ilium S106 |
| MARKETING NAME | : | Ilium S106 |
| FCC ID | : | ZC4S106 |
| STANDARD | : | FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)<br>ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992<br>IEEE 1528-2003 |

**We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (XI'AN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.**

**The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (XI'AN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.**

**Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager**

**Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager**

Testing Laboratory
2627

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# Revision History

| REPORT NO. | VERSION | DESCRIPTION | ISSUED DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| FA452607 | Rev. 01 | Initial issue of report | Jun. 13, 2014 |
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# 1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Corporativo Lanix S.A. de C.V., Mobile Phone, Ilium S106**, are as follows.

| Equipment Class | Frequency Band | Operating Mode | Highest SAR Summary | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Head 1g SAR (W/kg) | Wireless Router 1g SAR (W/kg) (Gap 1cm) | Body-worn 1g SAR (W/kg) (Gap 1cm) | Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg) |
| PCE | GSM850 | Voice/Data | 0.93 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.58 |
| | GSM1900 | Voice/Data | 0.42 | 0.70 | 0.57 | |
| | WCDMA Band V | Voice/Data | 0.54 | 0.65 | 0.65 | |
| | WCDMA Band II | Voice/Data | 0.48 | 0.85 | 0.68 | |
| DTS | WLAN 2.4GHz Band | Data | 0.66 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 1.58 |
| DSS | Bluetooth | Data | | | | 1.28 |
| Date of Testing: | | | Jun. 10, 2014 ~ Jun. 11, 2014 | | | |

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.

## 2. Administration Data

| Testing Laboratory | |
|---|---|
| Test Site | SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (XI'AN) INC. |
| Test Site Location | 1F, Building A3, No. 39 Chuangye Rd., Xi'an Hi-teck Zone, Shanxi Province, P. R. C.<br>TEL: +86-029-8860-8767<br>FAX: +86-029-8860-8791 |

| Applicant | |
|---|---|
| Company Name | Corporativo Lanix S.A. de C.V. |
| Address | Carretera Internacional Hermosillo-Nogales Km 8.5, Hermosillo Sonora, Mexico |

| Manufacturer | |
|---|---|
| Company Name | Tinno Mobile Technology Corp. |
| Address | 4/F, H-3 Building, OCT Eastern industrial Park, No.1 XiangShan East Road., Nan Shan District, Shenzhen, P. R. China |

## 3. Guidance Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11abg v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devices v02
- FCC KDB 941225 D02 HSPA and 1x Advanced v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D03 SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v01r01

# 4. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

## 4.1 General Information

| Product Feature & Specification | |
|---|---|
| Equipment Name | Mobile Phone |
| Brand Name | LANIX |
| Model Name | Ilium S106 |
| Marketing Name | Ilium S106 |
| FCC ID | ZC4S106 |
| IMEI Code | 353783060001504 |
| Wireless Technology and Frequency Range | GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz<br>GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz<br>WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz<br>WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz<br>WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz<br>Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz |
| Mode | • GSM/GPRS/EGPRS<br>• RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps<br>• HSDPA<br>• HSUPA<br>• HSPA+ (Downlink Only)<br>• 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40<br>• Bluetooth v3.0+EDR, Bluetooth v4.0-LE |
| HW Version | v1.0 |
| SW Version | ILIUMS106_PE_CLARO_SW_01_V05 |
| GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer mode | Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network. |
| EUT Stage | Identical Prototype |

**Remark:**
1. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation.
2. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS and WCDMA (e.g. 3rd party VoIP).
3. This device supports GRPS/EGPRS mode up to multi-slot class12 and does not support DTM operation.

## 4.2 Maximum Tune-up Limit

| Mode | Burst Average Power (dBm) | |
|---|---|---|
| | GSM850 | GSM1900 |
| GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) | 33.0 | 29.5 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) | 33.0 | 29.5 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) | 32.0 | 28.0 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) | 30.0 | 27.0 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) | 29.5 | 26.5 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) | 26.5 | 24.5 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) | 25.0 | 23.0 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots) | 23.0 | 20.5 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots) | 21.0 | 19.0 |

| Mode | Average Power (dBm) | |
|---|---|---|
| | WCDMA Band V | WCDMA Band II |
| AMR 12.2Kbps | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| RMC 12.2Kbps | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| HSDPA Subtest-1 | 21.5 | 21.5 |
| HSDPA Subtest-2 | 21.5 | 21.5 |
| HSDPA Subtest-3 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| HSDPA Subtest-4 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| HSUPA Subtest-1 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| HSUPA Subtest-2 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| HSUPA Subtest-3 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| HSUPA Subtest-4 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| HSUPA Subtest-5 | 21.0 | 21.0 |

| Mode | | Maximum Average Power (dBm) |
|---|---|---|
| 2.4GHz | 802.11b | 14.5 |
| | 802.11g | 12.5 |
| | 802.11n-HT20 | 13.0 |
| | 802.11n-HT40 | 11.5 |
| Bluetooth v3.0+EDR | | 7.5 |
| Bluetooth v4.0 LE | | 0.5 |

# 5. RF Exposure Limits

## 5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

## 5.2 Controlled Environment

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

**Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)**

| Whole-Body | Partial-Body | Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles |
|---|---|---|
| 0.4 | 8.0 | 20.0 |

**Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)**

| Whole-Body | Partial-Body | Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles |
|---|---|---|
| 0.08 | 1.6 | 4.0 |

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

# 6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

## 6.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

## 6.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

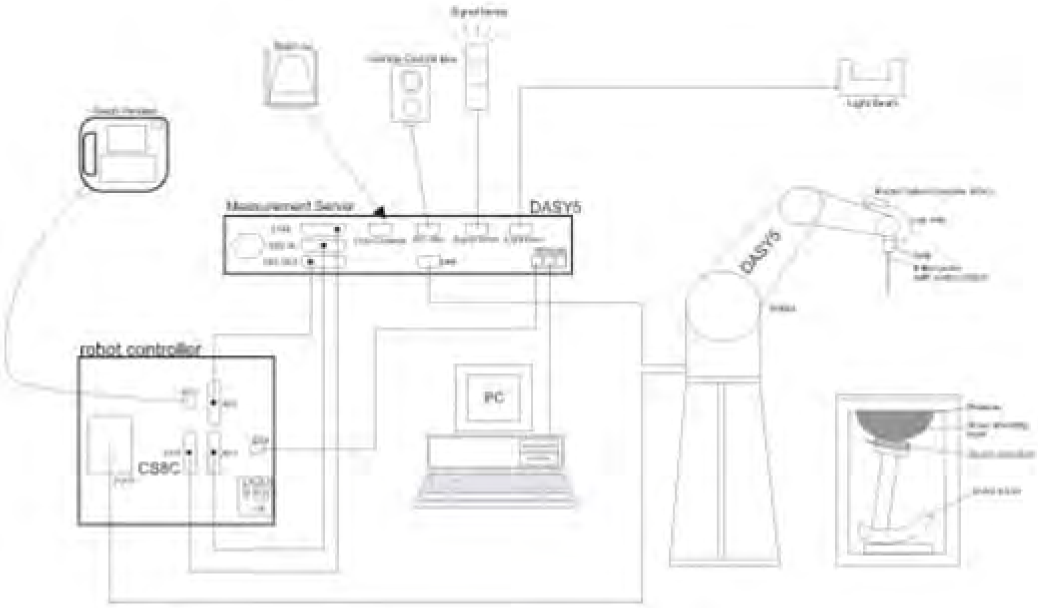
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

# 7. System Description and Setup

**The DASY system used for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:**




- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

# 8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

(a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
(b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
(c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
(d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

(a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
(b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
(c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
(d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
(e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
(f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

(a) Power reference measurement
(b) Area scan
(c) Zoom scan
(d) Power drift measurement

## 8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

(a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
(b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
(c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
(d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
(e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
(f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

## 8.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

## 8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0 is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

| | ≤ 3 GHz | > 3 GHz |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface | 5 ± 1 mm | ½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm |
| Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location | 30° ± 1° | 20° ± 1° |
| Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}$, $\Delta y_{Area}$ | ≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm<br>2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm | 3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm<br>4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm |
| | When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device. | |

## 8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>$\leq$ 3 GHz</td><td>> 3 GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}$, $\Delta y_{Zoom}$</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm<br>2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*<br>4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\leq$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm<br>4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm<br>5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\leq$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm<br>4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 2.5 mm<br>5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\geq$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\geq$ 28 mm<br>4 – 5 GHz: $\geq$ 25 mm<br>5 – 6 GHz: $\geq$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.<br>* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq$ 1.4 W/kg, $\leq$ 8 mm, $\leq$ 7 mm and $\leq$ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

## 8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

## 8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

# 9. Test Equipment List

| Manufacturer | Name of Equipment | Type/Model | Serial Number | Calibration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Cal. | Due Date |
| SPEAG | 835MHz System Validation Kit | D835V2 | 4d151 | Mar. 25, 2013 | Mar. 23, 2015 |
| SPEAG | 1900MHz System Validation Kit | D1900V2 | 5d170 | Mar. 27, 2013 | Mar. 25, 2015 |
| SPEAG | 2450MHz System Validation Kit | D2450V2 | 908 | Mar. 26, 2013 | Mar. 24, 2015 |
| SPEAG | Data Acquisition Electronics | DAE4 | 1353 | Jan. 30, 2014 | Jan. 29, 2015 |
| SPEAG | Dosimetric E-Field Probe | EX3DV4 | 3898 | Mar. 10, 2014 | Mar. 09, 2015 |
| SPEAG | SAM Twin Phantom | QD 000 P40 CD | TP-1753 | NCR | NCR |
| SPEAG | SAM Twin Phantom | QD 000 P40 CD | TP-1754 | NCR | NCR |
| Agilent | Wireless Communication Test Set | E5515C | MY52102600 | Dec. 30, 2013 | Dec. 29, 2014 |
| Agilent | ENA Series Network Analyzer | E5071C | MY46111157 | Dec. 30, 2013 | Dec. 29, 2014 |
| Agilent | Dielectric Probe Kit | 85070E | MY44300751 | NCR | NCR |
| Anritsu | Power Meter | ML2495A | 1005002 | Feb. 27, 2014 | Feb. 26, 2015 |
| Anritsu | Power Sensor | MA2411B | 917070 | Feb. 27, 2014 | Feb. 26, 2015 |
| R&S | Spectrum Analyzer | FSP7 | 101045 | Dec. 30, 2013 | Dec. 29, 2014 |
| Agilent | Dual Directional Coupler | 778D | 50422 | Note 2 | |
| Woken | Attenuator | WK0602-XX | N/A | Note 2 | |
| PE | Attenuator | PE7005-10 | N/A | Note 2 | |
| PE | Attenuator | PE7005- 3 | N/A | Note 2 | |
| AR | Power Amplifier | 5S1G4M2 | 0328767 | Note 2 | |
| Mini-Circuits | Power Amplifier | ZVE-3W | 162601250 | Note 2 | |
| Mini-Circuits | Power Amplifier | ZHL-42W+ | 13440021344 | Note 2 | |

**General Note:**

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
3. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r03, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
4. The justification data of dipole D835V2, SN: 4d151, D1900V2, SN: 5d170 and D2450V2, SN: 908 can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

# 10. System Verification

## 10.1 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

| Frequency (MHz) | Water (%) | Sugar (%) | Cellulose (%) | Salt (%) | Preventol (%) | DGBE (%) | Conductivity (σ) | Permittivity (εr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Head | | | | | | | | |
| 835 | 40.3 | 57.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.90 | 41.5 |
| 1800, 1900, 2000 | 55.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 44.5 | 1.40 | 40.0 |
| 2450 | 55.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45.0 | 1.80 | 39.2 |
| For Body | | | | | | | | |
| 835 | 50.8 | 48.2 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.97 | 55.2 |
| 1800, 1900, 2000 | 70.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 29.4 | 1.52 | 53.3 |
| 2450 | 68.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31.4 | 1.95 | 52.7 |

**<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>**

| Frequency (MHz) | Tissue Type | Liquid Temp. (℃) | Conductivity (σ) | Permittivity ($\varepsilon_r$) | Conductivity Target (σ) | Permittivity Target ($\varepsilon_r$) | Delta (σ) (%) | Delta ($\varepsilon_r$) (%) | Limit (%) | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 835 | Head | 22.3 | 0.916 | 41.029 | 0.90 | 41.50 | 1.78 | -1.13 | ±5 | Jun. 10, 2014 |
| 1900 | Head | 22.6 | 1.427 | 41.191 | 1.40 | 40.00 | 1.93 | 2.98 | ±5 | Jun. 10, 2014 |
| 2450 | Head | 22.4 | 1.832 | 37.700 | 1.80 | 39.20 | 1.78 | -3.83 | ±5 | Jun. 11, 2014 |
| 835 | Body | 22.8 | 0.973 | 54.082 | 0.97 | 55.20 | 0.31 | -2.03 | ±5 | Jun. 10, 2014 |
| 1900 | Body | 22.5 | 1.501 | 53.849 | 1.52 | 53.30 | -1.25 | 1.03 | ±5 | Jun. 10, 2014 |
| 2450 | Body | 22.5 | 1.984 | 51.165 | 1.95 | 52.70 | 1.74 | -2.91 | ±5 | Jun. 11, 2014 |

## 10.2 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

| Date | Frequency (MHz) | Tissue Type | Input Power (mW) | Dipole S/N | Probe S/N | DAE S/N | Measured SAR (W/kg) | Targeted SAR (W/kg) | Normalized SAR (W/kg) | Deviation (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jun. 10, 2014 | 835 | Head | 250 | 4d151 | 3898 | 1353 | 2.22 | 9.49 | 8.88 | -6.43 |
| Jun. 10, 2014 | 1900 | Head | 250 | 5d170 | 3898 | 1353 | 10.10 | 40.20 | 40.4 | 0.50 |
| Jun. 11, 2014 | 2450 | Head | 250 | 908 | 3898 | 1353 | 14.10 | 54.00 | 56.4 | 4.44 |
| Jun. 10, 2014 | 835 | Body | 250 | 4d151 | 3898 | 1353 | 2.22 | 9.43 | 8.88 | -5.83 |
| Jun. 10, 2014 | 1900 | Body | 250 | 5d170 | 3898 | 1353 | 10.00 | 41.20 | 40 | -2.91 |
| Jun. 11, 2014 | 2450 | Body | 250 | 908 | 3898 | 1353 | 13.70 | 50.40 | 54.8 | 8.73 |

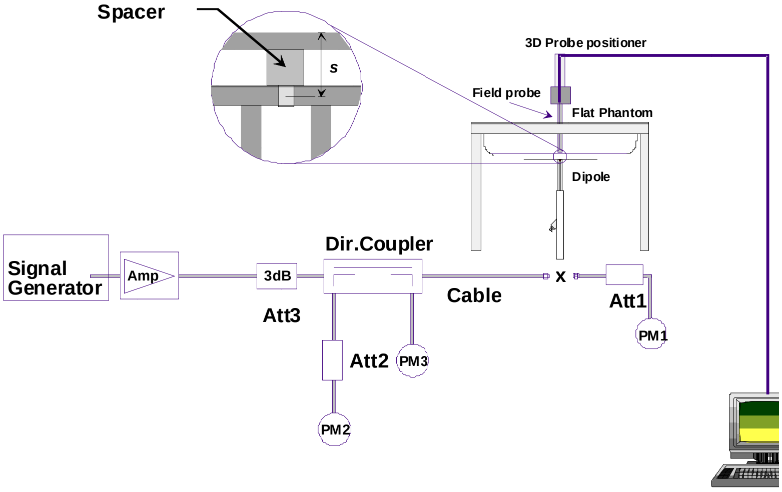



Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

# 11. RF Exposure Positions

## 11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 9.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled "M," the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked "LE," and the right ERP is marked "RE." Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 9.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 9.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 9.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

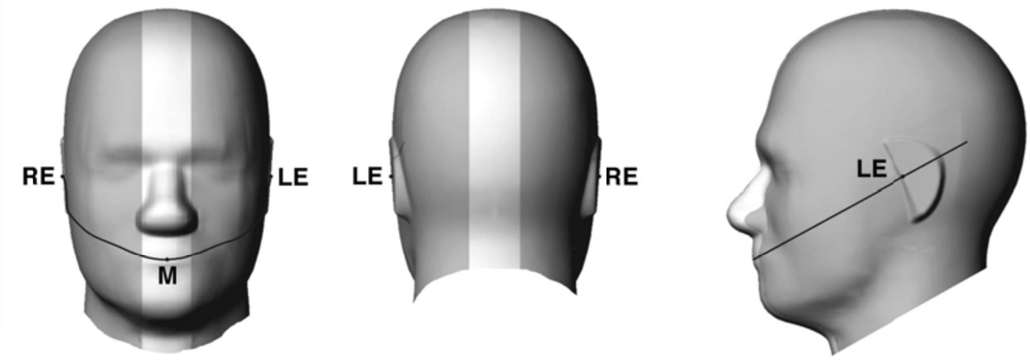



**Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom**

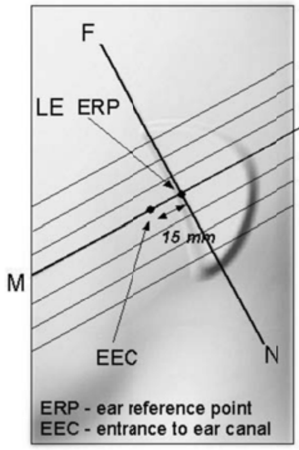



**Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.**

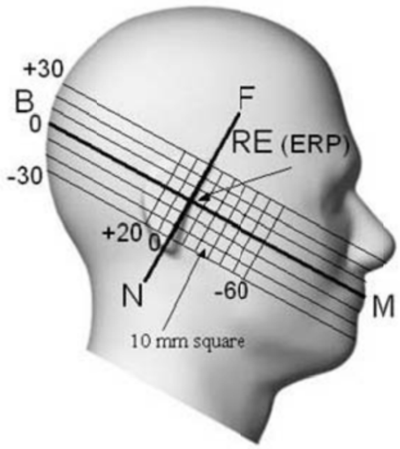



**Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations**

## 11.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 9.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

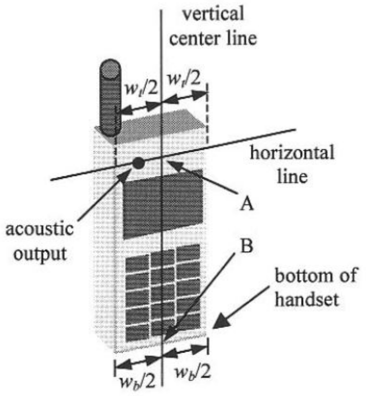



**Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case**

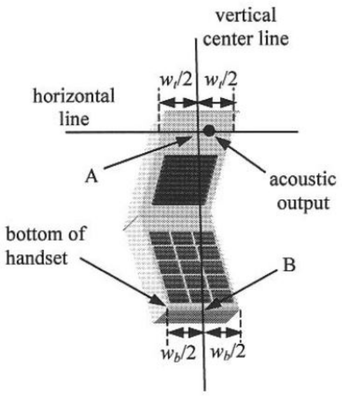



**Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"**

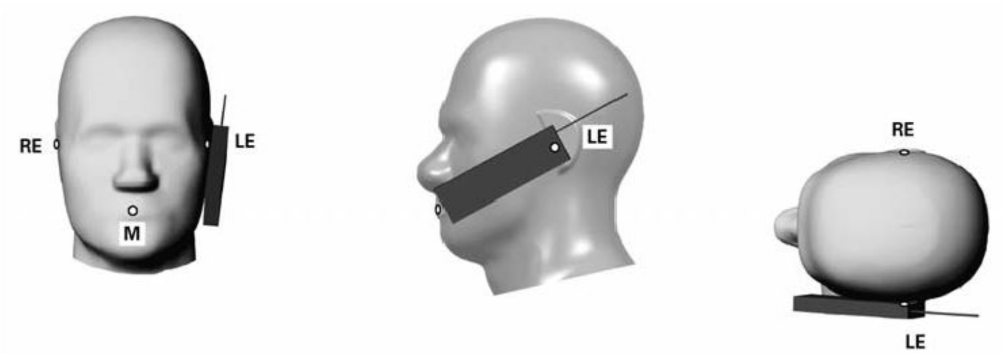



**Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.**

## 11.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 9.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

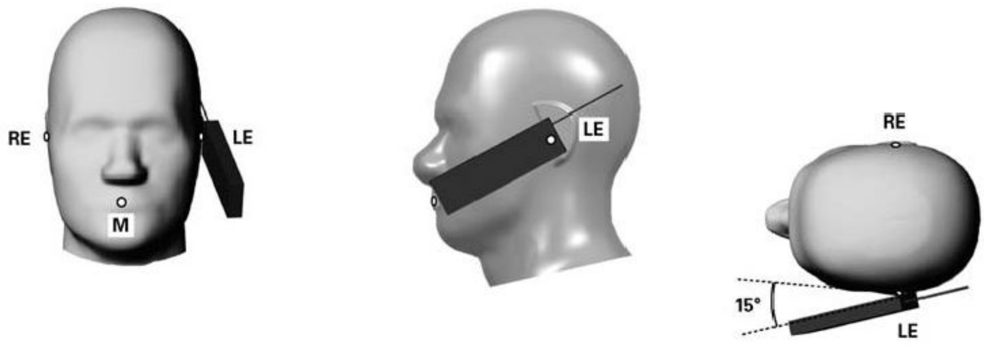



**Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.**

## 11.4 Body Worn Accessory

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 (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB 648474 D04v01r02, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is < 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

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

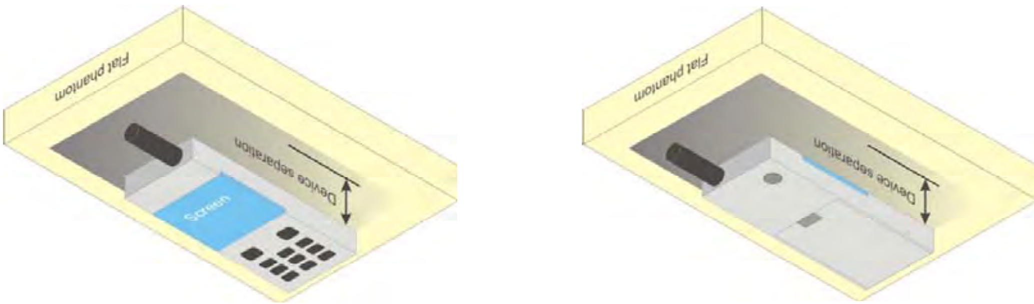



**Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position**

## 11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC HDB Publication 941225 D06v01r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined form general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 publication procedures. The “Portable Hotspot” feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

# 12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

## <GSM Conducted Power>

### General Note

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS / EGPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest source-based time-averaged maximum output power configuration, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS / EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 4 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.

| Band GSM850 | Burst Average Power (dBm) | | | Tune-up Limit (dBm) | Frame-Average Power (dBm) | | | Tune-up Limit (dBm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TX Channel | 128 | 189 | 251 | | 128 | 189 | 251 | |
| Frequency (MHz) | 824.2 | 836.4 | 848.8 | | 824.2 | 836.4 | 848.8 | |
| GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) | **32.50** | 32.45 | 32.43 | 33.0 | 23.50 | 23.45 | 23.43 | 24 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1 | 32.43 | 32.41 | 32.35 | 33.0 | 23.43 | 23.41 | 23.35 | 24 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1 | 31.67 | 31.65 | 31.61 | 32.0 | 25.67 | 25.65 | 25.61 | 26 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1 | 29.92 | 29.91 | 29.90 | 30.0 | 25.66 | 25.65 | 25.64 | 25.74 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1 | 28.79 | 28.78 | 28.78 | 29.5 | **25.79** | 25.78 | 25.78 | 26.5 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5 | 26.24 | 25.95 | 25.63 | 26.5 | 17.24 | 16.95 | 16.63 | 17.5 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5 | 24.92 | 24.75 | 24.42 | 25.0 | 18.92 | 18.75 | 18.42 | 19 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots) – MCS5 | 22.50 | 22.32 | 22.03 | 23.0 | 18.24 | 18.06 | 17.77 | 18.74 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots) – MCS5 | 20.97 | 20.91 | 20.61 | 21.0 | 17.97 | 17.91 | 17.61 | 18 |
| Band GSM1900 | Burst Average Power (dBm) | | | Tune-up Limit (dBm) | Frame-Average Power (dBm) | | | Tune-up Limit (dBm) |
| TX Channel | 512 | 661 | 810 | | 512 | 661 | 810 | |
| Frequency (MHz) | 1850.2 | 1880 | 1909.8 | | 1850.2 | 1880 | 1909.8 | |
| GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) | 28.58 | 28.87 | **29.02** | 29.5 | 19.58 | 19.87 | 20.02 | 20.5 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1 | 28.25 | 28.66 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 19.25 | 19.66 | 19.79 | 20.5 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1 | 27.76 | 27.81 | 27.83 | 28.0 | 21.76 | 21.81 | 21.83 | 22.0 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1 | 26.53 | 26.50 | 26.54 | 27.0 | 22.27 | 22.24 | 22.28 | 22.74 |
| GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1 | 25.31 | 25.28 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 22.31 | 22.28 | **22.35** | 23.5 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5 | 24.25 | 24.23 | 23.84 | 24.5 | 15.25 | 15.23 | 14.84 | 15.5 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5 | 22.97 | 22.81 | 22.46 | 23.0 | 16.97 | 16.81 | 16.46 | 17 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots) – MCS5 | 20.43 | 20.36 | 19.95 | 20.5 | 16.17 | 16.10 | 15.69 | 16.24 |
| EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots) – MCS5 | 18.96 | 18.81 | 18.69 | 19.0 | 15.96 | 15.81 | 15.69 | 16 |

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

**<WCDMA Conducted Power>**

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

**HSDPA Setup Configuration:**

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

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

| Sub-test | $\beta_c$ | $\beta_d$ | $\beta_d$ *(SF)* | $\beta_c/\beta_d$ | $\beta_{HS}$ *(Note1, Note 2)* | CM (dB) *(Note 3)* | MPR (dB) *(Note 3)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2/15 | 15/15 | 64 | 2/15 | 4/15 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 12/15 *(Note 4)* | 15/15 *(Note 4)* | 64 | 12/15 *(Note 4)* | 24/15 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | 15/15 | 8/15 | 64 | 15/8 | 30/15 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| 4 | 15/15 | 4/15 | 64 | 15/4 | 30/15 | 1.5 | 0.5 |

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

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

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

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

**Setup Configuration**

**HSUPA Setup Configuration:**

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting * :
   i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
   ii. Set the Gain Factors ($\beta_c$ and $\beta_d$) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
   v. Set UE Target Power
   vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
   vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
   viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

**Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH**

| Sub-test | $\beta_c$ | $\beta_d$ | $\beta_d$ *(SF)* | $\beta_c/\beta_d$ | $\beta_{HS}$ *(Note1)* | $\beta_{ec}$ | $\beta_{ed}$ *(Note 5) (Note 6)* | $\beta_{ed}$ *(SF)* | $\beta_{ed}$ *(Codes)* | CM *(dB) (Note 2)* | MPR *(dB) (Note 2)* | *AG Index (Note 6)* | *E-TFCI* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 11/15 *(Note 3)* | 15/15 *(Note 3)* | 64 | 11/15 *(Note 3)* | 22/15 | 209/225 | 1309/225 | 4 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 20 | 75 |
| 2 | 6/15 | 15/15 | 64 | 6/15 | 12/15 | 12/15 | 94/75 | 4 | 1 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 12 | 67 |
| 3 | 15/15 | 9/15 | 64 | 15/9 | 30/15 | 30/15 | $\beta_{ed}$1: 47/15<br>$\beta_{ed}$2: 47/15 | 4<br>4 | 2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 15 | 92 |
| 4 | 2/15 | 15/15 | 64 | 2/15 | 4/15 | 2/15 | 56/75 | 4 | 1 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 17 | 71 |
| 5 | 15/15 *(Note 4)* | 15/15 *(Note 4)* | 64 | 15/15 *(Note 4)* | 30/15 | 24/15 | 134/15 | 4 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 21 | 81 |

Note 1: $\Delta_{ACK}$, $\Delta_{NACK}$ and $\Delta_{CQI}$ = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs}$ = 30/15 * $\beta_c$ .
Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d$ =12/15, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c$=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
Note 3: For subtest 1 the $\beta_c/\beta_d$ ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c$ = 10/15 and $\beta_d$ = 15/15.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the $\beta_c/\beta_d$ ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c$ = 14/15 and $\beta_d$ = 15/15.
Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.
Note 6: $\beta_{ed}$ can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

**Setup Configuration**

## <WCDMA Conducted Power>

**General Note:**

1. SAR testing in AMR configuration is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for AMR 12.2Kbps is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured in RMC 12.2Kbps.
2. Per KDB 941225 D02v02r02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.

| Band | | | WCDMA Band V | | | | WCDMA Band II | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TX Channel | | | 4132 | 4182 | 4233 | Tune-up Limit (dBm) | 9262 | 9400 | 9538 | Tune-up Limit (dBm) |
| Rx Channel | | | 4357 | 4407 | 4458 | | 9662 | 9800 | 9938 | |
| Frequency (MHz) | | | 826.4 | 836.4 | 846.6 | | 1852.4 | 1880 | 1907.6 | |
| MPR (dB) | 3GPP Rel 99 | AMR 12.2Kbps | 21.89 | 21.82 | 21.94 | 23.0 | 22.06 | 22.08 | 21.96 | 23.0 |
| | 3GPP Rel 99 | RMC 12.2Kbps | 21.90 | 21.83 | **21.95** | 23.0 | 22.07 | **22.10** | 21.97 | 23.0 |
| 0 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSDPA Subtest-1 | 20.99 | 20.83 | 21.05 | 21.5 | 21.08 | 21.16 | 20.84 | 21.5 |
| 0 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSDPA Subtest-2 | 20.95 | 20.84 | 21.06 | 21.5 | 21.00 | 21.14 | 20.93 | 21.5 |
| 0.5 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSDPA Subtest-3 | 20.53 | 20.44 | 20.58 | 21.0 | 20.55 | 20.64 | 20.43 | 21.0 |
| 0.5 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSDPA Subtest-4 | 20.49 | 20.39 | 20.60 | 21.0 | 20.47 | 20.60 | 20.42 | 21.0 |
| 0 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSUPA Subtest-1 | 19.15 | 19.11 | 19.18 | 19.5 | 18.99 | 19.16 | 18.87 | 19.5 |
| 2 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSUPA Subtest-2 | 18.51 | 18.39 | 18.57 | 19.0 | 18.57 | 18.64 | 18.42 | 19.0 |
| 1 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSUPA Subtest-3 | 19.50 | 19.41 | 19.57 | 20.0 | 19.54 | 19.63 | 19.45 | 20.0 |
| 2 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSUPA Subtest-4 | 18.98 | 18.89 | 19.03 | 19.5 | 19.06 | 19.14 | 18.93 | 19.5 |
| 0 | 3GPP Rel 6 | HSUPA Subtest-5 | 20.45 | 20.35 | 20.50 | 21.0 | 20.35 | 20.45 | 20.25 | 21.0 |

## <WLAN Conducted Power>

**General Note:**

For 2.4GHz WLAN SAR testing, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. 802.11g/n HT20/HT40 were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode.

| WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Power vs. Channel | | | Power vs. Data Rate | | | |
| Channel | Frequency (MHz) | Data Rate 1Mbps | Channel | 2Mbps | 5.5Mbps | 11Mbps |
| CH 01 | 2412 | 13.27 | CH 11 | 14.12 | 14.18 | 14.07 |
| CH 06 | 2437 | 13.60 | | | | |
| CH 11 | 2462 | **14.20** | | | | |

| WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Power vs. Channel | | | Power vs. Data Rate | | | | | | | |
| Channel | Frequency (MHz) | Data Rate 6Mbps | Channel | 9Mbps | 12Mbps | 18Mbps | 24Mbps | 36Mbps | 48Mbps | 54Mbps |
| CH 01 | 2412 | 12.00 | CH 06 | 12.33 | 12.34 | 12.26 | 12.32 | 12.31 | 12.24 | 12.21 |
| CH 06 | 2437 | **12.37** | | | | | | | | |
| CH 11 | 2462 | 12.26 | | | | | | | | |

| WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n HT20 Average Power (dBm) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Power vs. Channel | | | Power vs. MCS Index | | | | | | | |
| Channel | Frequency (MHz) | MCS Index MCS0 | Channel | MCS1 | MCS2 | MCS3 | MCS4 | MCS5 | MCS6 | MCS7 |
| CH 01 | 2412 | 11.96 | CH 11 | 12.51 | 12.43 | 12.52 | 12.48 | 12.26 | 12.19 | 12.42 |
| CH 06 | 2437 | 12.14 | | | | | | | | |
| CH 11 | 2462 | **12.53** | | | | | | | | |

| WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n HT40 Average Power (dBm) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Power vs. Channel | | | Power vs. MCS Index | | | | | | | |
| Channel | Frequency (MHz) | MCS Index MCS0 | Channel | MCS1 | MCS2 | MCS3 | MCS4 | MCS5 | MCS6 | MCS7 |
| CH 03 | 2422 | 10.98 | CH 11 | 11.16 | 11.2 | 11.24 | 11.07 | 11.03 | 11.2 | 11.19 |
| CH 06 | 2437 | 11.18 | | | | | | | | |
| CH 09 | 2452 | **11.30** | | | | | | | | |

# 13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

| Mode Band | Average power(dBm) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Bluetooth v3.0+EDR | Bluetooth v4.0 LE |
| 2.4GHz Bluetooth | 7.5 | 0.5 |

**Note:**
Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

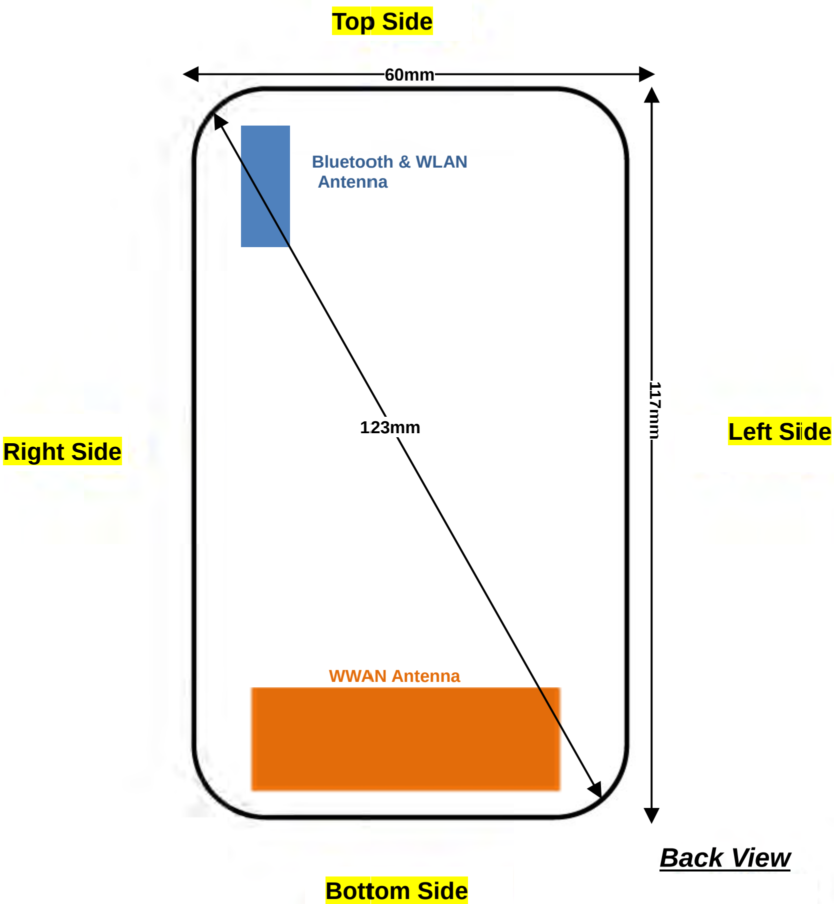
[(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)] ·[$\sqrt{f(GHz)}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

| Bluetooth Max Power (dBm) | Separation Distance (mm) | Frequency (GHz) | Exclusion Thresholds |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.5 | 6.00 | 2.48 | 1.89 |

**Note:**
Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 1.89 which is <= 3, SAR testing is not required.

# 14. Antenna Location




| Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antennas | Back | Front | Top Side | Bottom Side | Right Side | Left Side |
| WWAN | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm | 117mm | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm |
| Bluetooth & WLAN | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm | 90mm | ≤ 25mm | 51mm |
| Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode | | | | | | |
| Antennas | Back | Front | Top Side | Bottom Side | Right Side | Left Side |
| WWAN | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Bluetooth & WLAN | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |

**General Note:**

1. Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.

# 15. SAR Test Results

**General Note:**

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
    a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
    b. Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
    - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
    - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
    - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS / EGPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest source-based time-averaged maximum output power configuration, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
4. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS and EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 4 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
5. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation.
6. Per KDB 941225 D02v02r02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.
7. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r02, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.

## 15.1 Head SAR

### <GSM SAR>

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Right Cheek | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | 0.17 | 0.657 | 0.774 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Right Tilted | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | 0.06 | 0.506 | 0.596 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Left Cheek | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | 0.09 | 0.760 | 0.895 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Left Tilted | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | -0.01 | 0.510 | 0.601 |
| #01 | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Left Cheek | 189 | 836.4 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | 0.08 | 0.784 | **0.925** |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Left Cheek | 251 | 848.8 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | -0.05 | 0.753 | 0.889 |
| | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Right Cheek | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | 0.14 | 0.271 | 0.353 |
| | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Right Tilted | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | 0.07 | 0.207 | 0.270 |
| #02 | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Left Cheek | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | 0.06 | 0.325 | **0.424** |
| | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Left Tilted | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | 0.03 | 0.177 | 0.231 |

### <WCDMA SAR>

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #03 | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Right Cheek | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.18 | 0.421 | **0.536** |
| | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Right Tilted | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.06 | 0.345 | 0.439 |
| | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Left Cheek | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.03 | 0.392 | 0.499 |
| | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Left Tilted | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.08 | 0.276 | 0.351 |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Right Cheek | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.01 | 0.331 | 0.407 |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Right Tilted | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.01 | 0.235 | 0.289 |
| #04 | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Left Cheek | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.05 | 0.393 | **0.483** |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Left Tilted | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | -0.03 | 0.199 | 0.245 |

### <WLAN 2.4GHz SAR>

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Right Cheek | 11 | 2462 | 14.20 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.01 | 0.321 | 0.350 |
| | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Right Tilted | 11 | 2462 | 14.20 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.01 | 0.319 | 0.348 |
| #05 | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Left Cheek | 11 | 2462 | 14.20 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.02 | 0.602 | **0.657** |
| | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Left Tilted | 11 | 2462 | 14.20 | 14.5 | 1.072 | 0.02 | 0.443 | 0.484 |

## 15.2 Hotspot SAR

| Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antennas | Back | Front | Top Side | Bottom Side | Right Side | Left Side |
| WWAN | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm | 117mm | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm |
| Bluetooth & WLAN | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm | ≤ 25mm | 90mm | ≤ 25mm | 51mm |
| Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode | | | | | | |
| Antennas | Back | Front | Top Side | Bottom Side | Right Side | Left Side |
| WWAN | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Bluetooth & WLAN | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |

**General Note:**

1. Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.

**<GSM SAR>**

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Gap (cm) | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Front | 1 | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | -0.06 | 0.740 | 0.871 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | -0.03 | 0.960 | 1.131 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Left side | 1 | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | 0.03 | 0.651 | 0.767 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Right side | 1 | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | 0.03 | 0.594 | 0.699 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Bottom side | 1 | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | -0.06 | 0.074 | 0.087 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Front | 1 | 189 | 836.4 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | 0.03 | 0.758 | 0.895 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Front | 1 | 251 | 848.8 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | -0.01 | 0.789 | 0.931 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 189 | 836.4 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | 0.05 | 0.958 | 1.131 |
| #06 | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 251 | 848.8 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | 0.03 | 0.979 | **1.156** |
| | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Front | 1 | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | -0.09 | 0.326 | 0.425 |
| | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | 0.02 | 0.438 | 0.571 |
| | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Left side | 1 | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | -0.04 | 0.103 | 0.134 |
| | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Right side | 1 | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | 0.08 | 0.046 | 0.060 |
| #07 | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Bottom side | 1 | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | 0.03 | 0.533 | **0.695** |

## <WCDMA SAR>

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Gap (cm) | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Front | 1 | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.05 | 0.395 | 0.503 |
| #08 | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Back | 1 | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.02 | 0.508 | **0.647** |
| | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Left side | 1 | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.01 | 0.353 | 0.450 |
| | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Right side | 1 | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.01 | 0.337 | 0.429 |
| | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Bottom side | 1 | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.08 | 0.038 | 0.048 |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Front | 1 | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.06 | 0.478 | 0.588 |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Back | 1 | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.15 | 0.553 | 0.680 |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Left side | 1 | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.05 | 0.140 | 0.172 |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Right side | 1 | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.07 | 0.057 | 0.070 |
| #09 | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Bottom side | 1 | 9400 | 1880 | 22.10 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.01 | 0.689 | **0.848** |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Bottom side | 1 | 9262 | 1852.4 | 22.07 | 23 | 1.239 | 0.03 | 0.585 | 0.725 |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Bottom side | 1 | 9538 | 1907.6 | 21.97 | 23 | 1.268 | 0.09 | 0.628 | 0.796 |

## <WLAN 2.4GHz SAR>

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Gap (cm) | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #10 | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Front | 1 | 11 | 2462 | 14.20 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.12 | 0.116 | **0.127** |
| | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Back | 1 | 11 | 2462 | 14.20 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.04 | 0.089 | 0.097 |
| | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Right side | 1 | 11 | 2462 | 14.20 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.05 | 0.081 | 0.088 |
| | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Top side | 1 | 11 | 2462 | 14.20 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.02 | 0.090 | 0.098 |

## 15.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

### <GSM SAR>

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Gap (cm) | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Front | 1 | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | -0.06 | 0.740 | 0.871 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 128 | 824.2 | 28.79 | 29.5 | 1.178 | -0.03 | 0.960 | 1.131 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Front | 1 | 189 | 836.4 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | 0.03 | 0.758 | 0.895 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Front | 1 | 251 | 848.8 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | -0.01 | 0.789 | 0.931 |
| | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 189 | 836.4 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | 0.05 | 0.958 | 1.131 |
| #06 | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 251 | 848.8 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | 0.03 | 0.979 | **1.156** |
| | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Front | 1 | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | -0.09 | 0.326 | 0.425 |
| #11 | GSM1900 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 810 | 1909.8 | 25.35 | 26.5 | 1.303 | 0.02 | 0.438 | **0.571** |

### <WCDMA SAR>

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Gap (cm) | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Front | 1 | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.05 | 0.395 | 0.503 |
| #08 | WCDMA Band V | RMC 12.2K | Back | 1 | 4233 | 846.6 | 21.95 | 23 | 1.274 | 0.02 | 0.508 | **0.647** |
| | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Front | 1 | 9400 | 1880 | 22.1 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.06 | 0.478 | 0.588 |
| #12 | WCDMA Band II | RMC 12.2K | Back | 1 | 9400 | 1880 | 22.1 | 23 | 1.230 | 0.15 | 0.553 | **0.680** |

### <WLAN 2.4GHz SAR>

| Plot No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Gap (cm) | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #10 | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Front | 1 | 11 | 2462 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.12 | 0.116 | **0.127** |
| | WLAN 2.4GHz | 802.11b 1Mbps | Back | 1 | 11 | 2462 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 1.072 | -0.04 | 0.089 | 0.097 |

## 15.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

| No. | Band | Mode | Test Position | Gap (cm) | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Average Power (dBm) | Tune-Up Limit (dBm) | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Power Drift (dB) | Measured 1g SAR (W/kg) | Ratio | Reported 1g SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 251 | 848.8 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | 0.03 | 0.979 | 1 | 1.156 |
| 2nd | GSM850 | GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots) | Back | 1 | 251 | 848.8 | 28.78 | 29.5 | 1.180 | -0.02 | 0.977 | 1.002 | 1.153 |

**General Note:**

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

# 16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

| NO. | Simultaneous Transmission Configurations | Portable Handset | | | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Head | Body-worn | Hotspot | |
| 1. | GSM(voice) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data) | Yes | Yes | | |
| 2. | WCDMA(voice) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data) | Yes | Yes | | |
| 3. | GSM(voice) + Bluetooth(data) | Yes | Yes | | |
| 4. | WCDMA((voice) + Bluetooth(data) | Yes | Yes | | |
| 5. | GPRS/EDGE(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data) | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2.4GHz Hotspot |
| 6. | WCDMA(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data) | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2.4GHz Hotspot |
| 7. | GPRS/EDGE(data) + Bluetooth(data) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Bluetooth Tethering |
| 8. | WCDMA(data) + Bluetooth(data) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Bluetooth Tethering |

**General Note:**

1. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS and WCDMA.
2. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation.
3. WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
4. EUT will choose either GSM or WCDMA according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not transmit simultaneously at any moment.
5. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
6. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
   i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
   ii) SPLSR = $(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}$ / (*min. separation distance, mm*), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
   iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
   iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
7. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r02 based on the formula below.
   i) (*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)]·[$\sqrt{f(GHz)}/x$] W/kg for *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm; where *x* = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and *x* = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.
   ii) When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
   iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the *test separation distances* is > 50 mm.
   iv) Bluetooth estimated SAR is conservatively determined by 5mm separation, for all applicable exposure positions.

| Bluetooth Max Power | Exposure Position | Head | Hotspot | Body worn |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Test separation | 0 mm | 10 mm | 10 mm |
| 7.5 dBm | Estimated SAR (W/kg) | 0.252 W/kg | 0.126 W/kg | 0.126 W/kg |

## 16.1 Head Exposure Conditions

**<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>**

| WWAN Band | | Exposure Position | WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg) | WLAN DTS Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg) | Summed SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSM | GSM850 | Right Cheek | 0.774 | 0.350 | 1.12 |
| | | Right Tilted | 0.596 | 0.348 | 0.94 |
| | | Left Cheek | 0.925 | 0.657 | 1.58 |
| | | Left Tilted | 0.601 | 0.484 | 1.09 |
| | GSM1900 | Right Cheek | 0.353 | 0.350 | 0.70 |
| | | Right Tilted | 0.270 | 0.348 | 0.62 |
| | | Left Cheek | 0.424 | 0.657 | 1.08 |
| | | Left Tilted | 0.231 | 0.484 | 0.72 |
| WCMDA | Band V | Right Cheek | 0.536 | 0.350 | 0.89 |
| | | Right Tilted | 0.439 | 0.348 | 0.79 |
| | | Left Cheek | 0.499 | 0.657 | 1.16 |
| | | Left Tilted | 0.351 | 0.484 | 0.84 |
| | Band II | Right Cheek | 0.407 | 0.350 | 0.76 |
| | | Right Tilted | 0.289 | 0.348 | 0.64 |
| | | Left Cheek | 0.483 | 0.657 | 1.14 |
| | | Left Tilted | 0.245 | 0.484 | 0.73 |

**<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>**

| WWAN Band | | Exposure Position | WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg) | Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg) | Summed SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSM | GSM850 | Right Cheek | 0.774 | 0.252 | 1.03 |
| | | Right Tilted | 0.596 | 0.252 | 0.85 |
| | | Left Cheek | 0.925 | 0.252 | 1.18 |
| | | Left Tilted | 0.601 | 0.252 | 0.85 |
| | GSM1900 | Right Cheek | 0.353 | 0.252 | 0.61 |
| | | Right Tilted | 0.270 | 0.252 | 0.52 |
| | | Left Cheek | 0.424 | 0.252 | 0.68 |
| | | Left Tilted | 0.231 | 0.252 | 0.48 |
| WCMDA | Band V | Right Cheek | 0.536 | 0.252 | 0.79 |
| | | Right Tilted | 0.439 | 0.252 | 0.69 |
| | | Left Cheek | 0.499 | 0.252 | 0.75 |
| | | Left Tilted | 0.351 | 0.252 | 0.60 |
| | Band II | Right Cheek | 0.407 | 0.252 | 0.66 |
| | | Right Tilted | 0.289 | 0.252 | 0.54 |
| | | Left Cheek | 0.483 | 0.252 | 0.74 |
| | | Left Tilted | 0.245 | 0.252 | 0.50 |

## 16.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

**<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>**

| WWAN Band | | Exposure Position | WWAN PCE<br>Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg) | WLAN DTS<br>Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg) | Summed SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSM | GSM850 | Front | 0.931 | 0.127 | 1.06 |
| | | Back | 1.156 | 0.097 | 1.25 |
| | | Left side | 0.767 | | 0.77 |
| | | Right side | 0.699 | 0.088 | 0.79 |
| | | Top side | | 0.098 | 0.10 |
| | | Bottom side | 0.087 | | 0.09 |
| | GSM1900 | Front | 0.425 | 0.127 | 0.55 |
| | | Back | 0.571 | 0.097 | 0.67 |
| | | Left side | 0.134 | | 0.13 |
| | | Right side | 0.060 | 0.088 | 0.15 |
| | | Top side | | 0.098 | 0.10 |
| | | Bottom side | 0.695 | | 0.70 |
| WCMDA | Band V | Front | 0.503 | 0.127 | 0.63 |
| | | Back | 0.647 | 0.097 | 0.74 |
| | | Left side | 0.450 | | 0.45 |
| | | Right side | 0.429 | 0.088 | 0.52 |
| | | Top side | | 0.098 | 0.10 |
| | | Bottom side | 0.048 | | 0.05 |
| | Band II | Front | 0.588 | 0.127 | 0.72 |
| | | Back | 0.680 | 0.097 | 0.78 |
| | | Left side | 0.172 | | 0.17 |
| | | Right side | 0.070 | 0.088 | 0.16 |
| | | Top side | | 0.098 | 0.10 |
| | | Bottom side | 0.848 | | 0.85 |

**<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>**

| WWAN Band | | Exposure Position | WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg) | Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg) | Summed SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSM | GSM850 | Front | 0.931 | 0.126 | 1.06 |
| | | Back | 1.156 | 0.126 | **1.28** |
| | | Left side | 0.767 | | 0.77 |
| | | Right side | 0.699 | 0.126 | 0.83 |
| | | Top side | | 0.126 | 0.13 |
| | | Bottom side | 0.087 | | 0.09 |
| | GSM1900 | Front | 0.425 | 0.126 | 0.55 |
| | | Back | 0.571 | 0.126 | 0.70 |
| | | Left side | 0.134 | | 0.13 |
| | | Right side | 0.060 | 0.126 | 0.19 |
| | | Top side | | 0.126 | 0.13 |
| | | Bottom side | 0.695 | | 0.70 |
| WCMDA | Band V | Front | 0.503 | 0.126 | 0.63 |
| | | Back | 0.647 | 0.126 | 0.77 |
| | | Left side | 0.450 | | 0.45 |
| | | Right side | 0.429 | 0.126 | 0.56 |
| | | Top side | | 0.126 | 0.13 |
| | | Bottom side | 0.048 | | 0.05 |
| | Band II | Front | 0.588 | 0.126 | 0.71 |
| | | Back | 0.680 | 0.126 | 0.81 |
| | | Left side | 0.172 | | 0.17 |
| | | Right side | 0.070 | 0.126 | 0.20 |
| | | Top side | | 0.126 | 0.13 |
| | | Bottom side | 0.848 | | 0.85 |

## 16.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

**<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>**

| WWAN Band | | Exposure Position | WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg) | WLAN DTS Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg) | Summed SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSM | GSM850 | Front | 0.931 | 0.127 | 1.06 |
| | | Back | 1.156 | 0.097 | 1.25 |
| | GSM1900 | Front | 0.425 | 0.127 | 0.55 |
| | | Back | 0.571 | 0.097 | 0.67 |
| WCMDA | Band V | Front | 0.503 | 0.127 | 0.63 |
| | | Back | 0.647 | 0.097 | 0.74 |
| | Band II | Front | 0.588 | 0.127 | 0.72 |
| | | Back | 0.680 | 0.097 | 0.78 |

**<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>**

| WWAN Band | | Exposure Position | WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg) | Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg) | Summed SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSM | GSM850 | Front | 0.931 | 0.126 | 1.06 |
| | | Back | 1.156 | 0.126 | **1.28** |
| | GSM1900 | Front | 0.425 | 0.126 | 0.55 |
| | | Back | 0.571 | 0.126 | 0.70 |
| WCMDA | Band V | Front | 0.503 | 0.126 | 0.63 |
| | | Back | 0.647 | 0.126 | 0.77 |
| | Band II | Front | 0.588 | 0.126 | 0.71 |
| | | Back | 0.680 | 0.126 | 0.81 |

**Test Engineer**：Kat Yin

# 17. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in table below.

| Uncertainty Distributions | Normal | Rectangular | Triangular | U-Shape |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Multi-plying Factor[(a)] | 1/k[(b)] | 1/√3 | 1/√6 | 1/√2 |

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) $\kappa$ is the coverage factor

**Table 17.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution**

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

| Error Description | Uncertainty Value (±%) | Probability Distribution | Divisor | Ci (1g) | Ci (10g) | Standard Uncertainty (1g) | Standard Uncertainty (10g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Measurement System** | | | | | | | |
| Probe Calibration | 6.0 | Normal | 1 | 1 | 1 | ± 6.0 % | ± 6.0 % |
| Axial Isotropy | 4.7 | Rectangular | √3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | ± 1.9 % | ± 1.9 % |
| Hemispherical Isotropy | 9.6 | Rectangular | √3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | ± 3.9 % | ± 3.9 % |
| Boundary Effects | 1.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.6 % | ± 0.6 % |
| Linearity | 4.7 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 2.7 % | ± 2.7 % |
| System Detection Limits | 1.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.6 % | ± 0.6 % |
| Readout Electronics | 0.3 | Normal | 1 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.3 % | ± 0.3 % |
| Response Time | 0.8 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.5 % | ± 0.5 % |
| Integration Time | 2.6 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 1.5 % | ± 1.5 % |
| RF Ambient Noise | 3.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 1.7 % | ± 1.7 % |
| RF Ambient Reflections | 3.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 1.7 % | ± 1.7 % |
| Probe Positioner | 0.4 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.2 % | ± 0.2 % |
| Probe Positioning | 2.9 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 1.7 % | ± 1.7 % |
| Max. SAR Eval. | 1.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.6 % | ± 0.6 % |
| **Test Sample Related** | | | | | | | |
| Device Positioning | 2.9 | Normal | 1 | 1 | 1 | ± 2.9 % | ± 2.9 % |
| Device Holder | 3.6 | Normal | 1 | 1 | 1 | ± 3.6 % | ± 3.6 % |
| Power Drift | 5.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 2.9 % | ± 2.9 % |
| **Phantom and Setup** | | | | | | | |
| Phantom Uncertainty | 4.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 2.3 % | ± 2.3 % |
| Liquid Conductivity (Target) | 5.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 0.64 | 0.43 | ± 1.8 % | ± 1.2 % |
| Liquid Conductivity (Meas.) | 2.5 | Normal | 1 | 0.64 | 0.43 | ± 1.6 % | ± 1.1 % |
| Liquid Permittivity (Target) | 5.0 | Rectangular | √3 | 0.6 | 0.49 | ± 1.7 % | ± 1.4 % |
| Liquid Permittivity (Meas.) | 2.5 | Normal | 1 | 0.6 | 0.49 | ± 1.5 % | ± 1.2 % |
| **Combined Standard Uncertainty** | | | | | | ± 11.0 % | ± 10.8 % |
| **Coverage Factor for 95 %** | | | | | | K=2 | |
| **Expanded Uncertainty** | | | | | | **± 22.0 %** | **± 21.5 %** |

**Table 17.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz**

# 18. References


[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”

[2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992

[3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

[5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03 "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Feb 2014.

[6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations”, May 2013

[7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02 General RF Exposure Guidance “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Feb 2014.

[8] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01r02, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, Dec 2013

[9] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007

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

[11] FCC KDB 941225 D02 v02r02, “SAR Guidance for HSPA, HSPA+, DC-HSDPA and 1x-Advanced”, May 2013.

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

[13] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", May 2013

## *Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check*

The plots are shown as follows.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014/6/10

**System Check_Head_835MHz_140610**

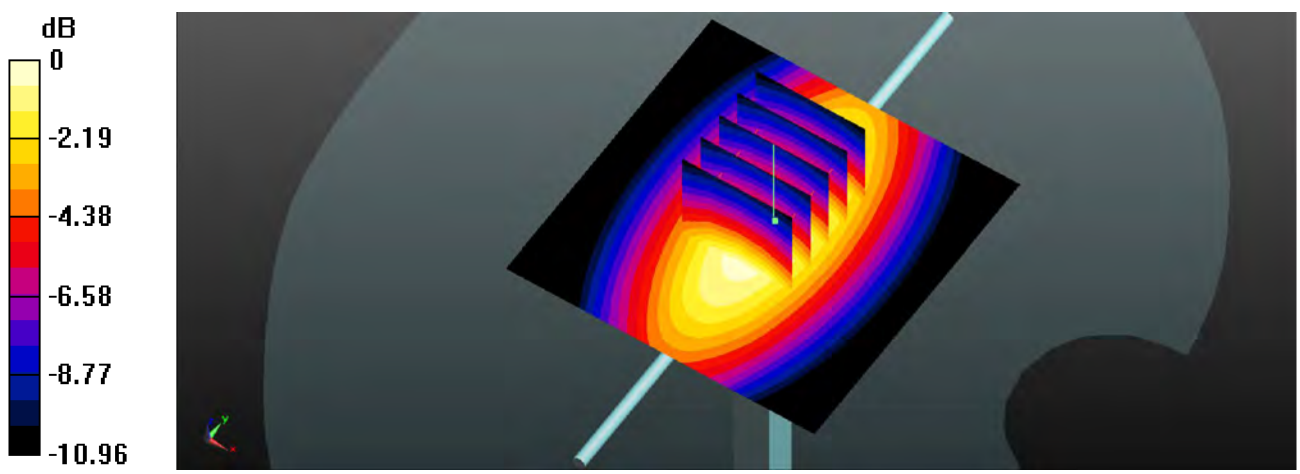
**DUT: D835V2 - SN: 4d151**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma$ = 0.916 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 41.029; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/$m^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.1 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.85, 9.85, 9.85); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.86 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 57.379 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.35 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 2.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.44 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 W/kg




0 dB = 2.83 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014/6/10

**System Check_Head_1900MHz_140610**

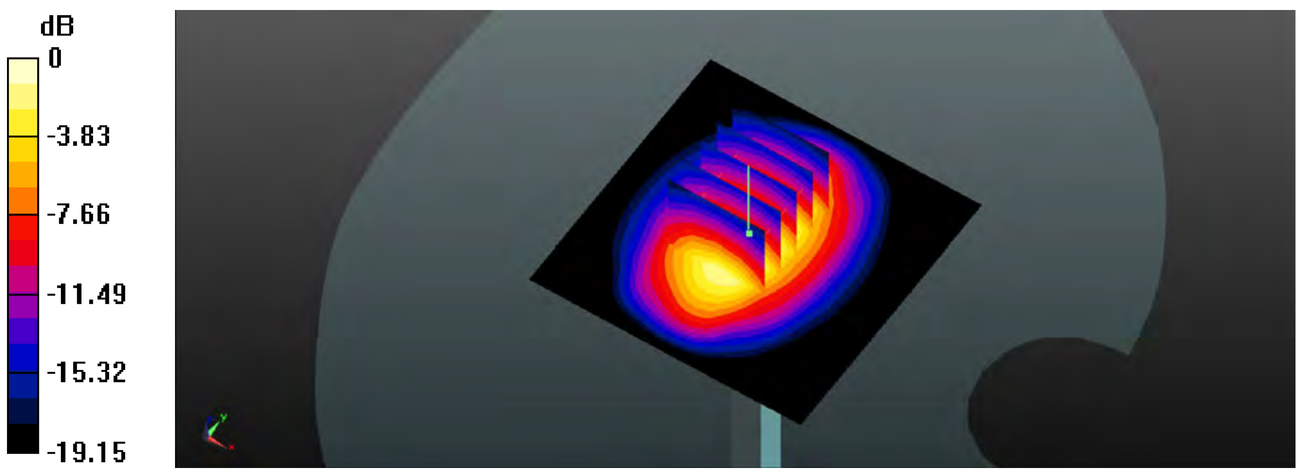
**DUT: D1900V2 - SN: 5d170**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma$ = 1.427 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 41.191; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/$m^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.5 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 101.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.8 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.18 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.2 W/kg




0 dB = 14.2 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014/6/11

**System Check_Head_2450MHz_140610**

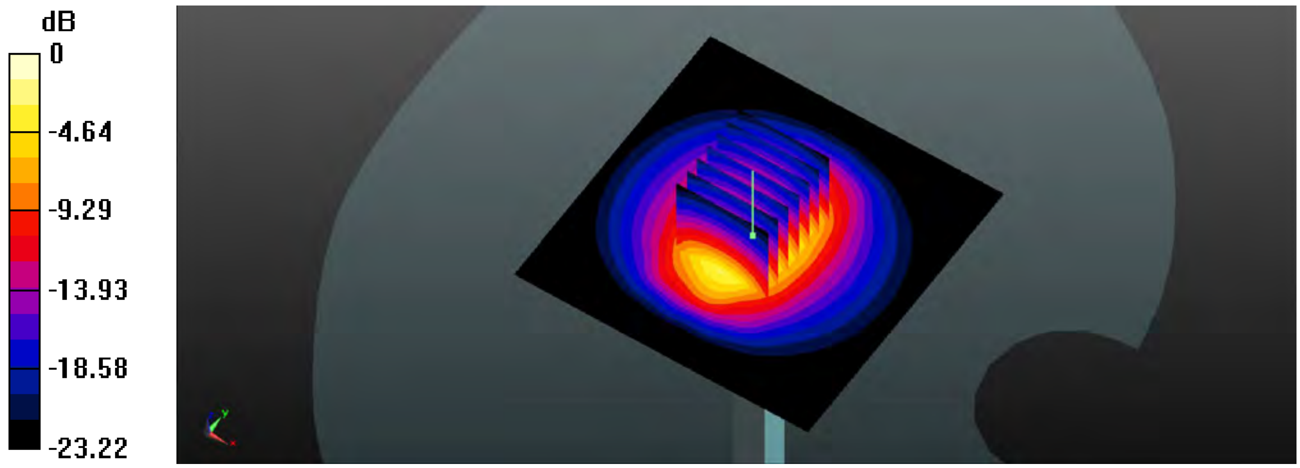
**DUT: D2450V2 - SN: 908**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2450_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.832 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 37.7; ρ = 1000 $kg/m^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.7 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 93.446 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.2 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 14.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.38 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.0 W/kg




0 dB = 22.0 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab    Date: 2014/6/10

**System Check_Body_835MHz_140610**

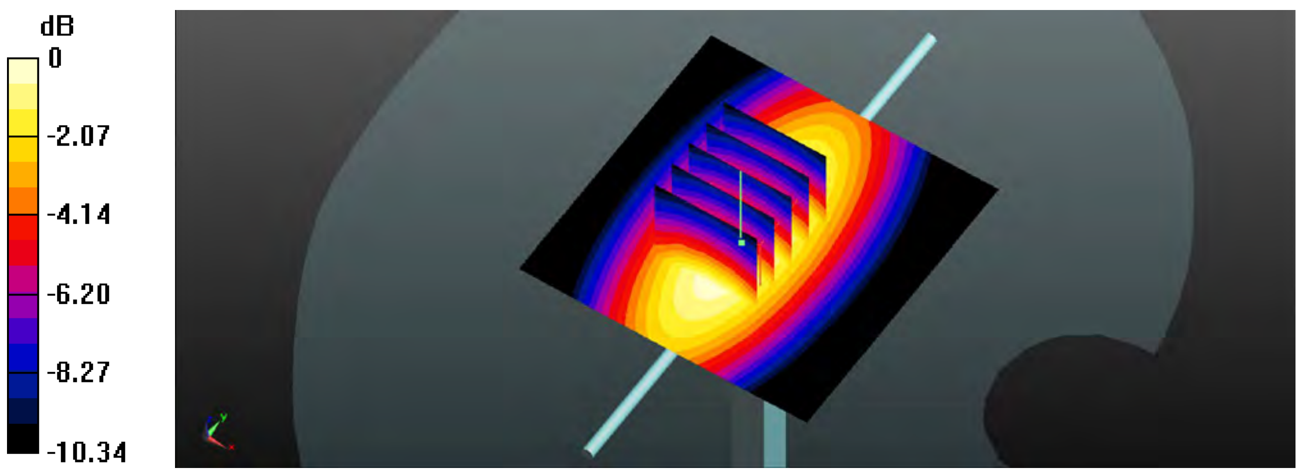
**DUT: D835V2 - SN: 4d151**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.973 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 54.082; ρ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.8 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.40 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 49.515 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.26 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 2.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.47 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.39 W/kg




0 dB = 2.39 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014/6/10

**System Check_Body_1900MHz_140610**

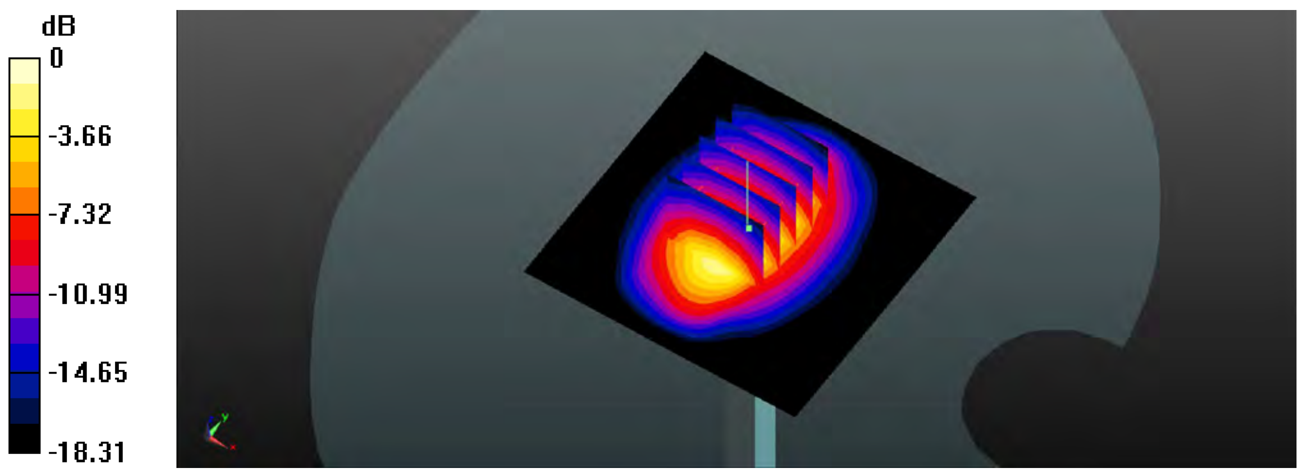
**DUT: D1900V2 - SN: 5d170**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma$ = 1.501 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.849; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.83, 7.83, 7.83); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.3 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 85.978 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.19 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 W/kg




0 dB = 14.4 W/kg

**System Check_Body_2450MHz_140611**

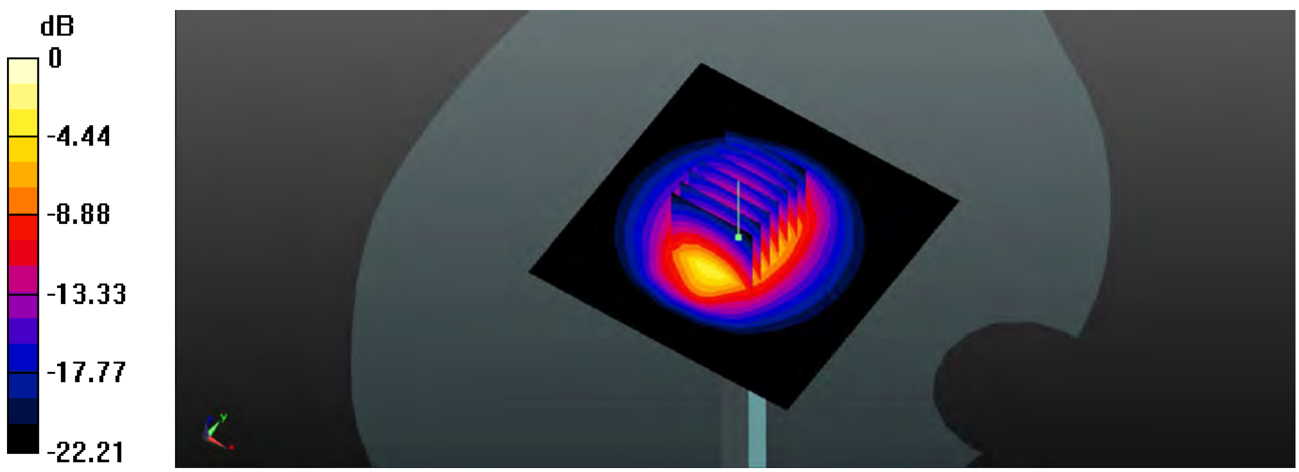
**DUT: D2450V2 - SN: 908**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma$ = 1.984 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 51.165; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/$m^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.49, 7.49, 7.49); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.0 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 88.095 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.26 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.1 W/kg




0 dB = 21.1 W/kg

## Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

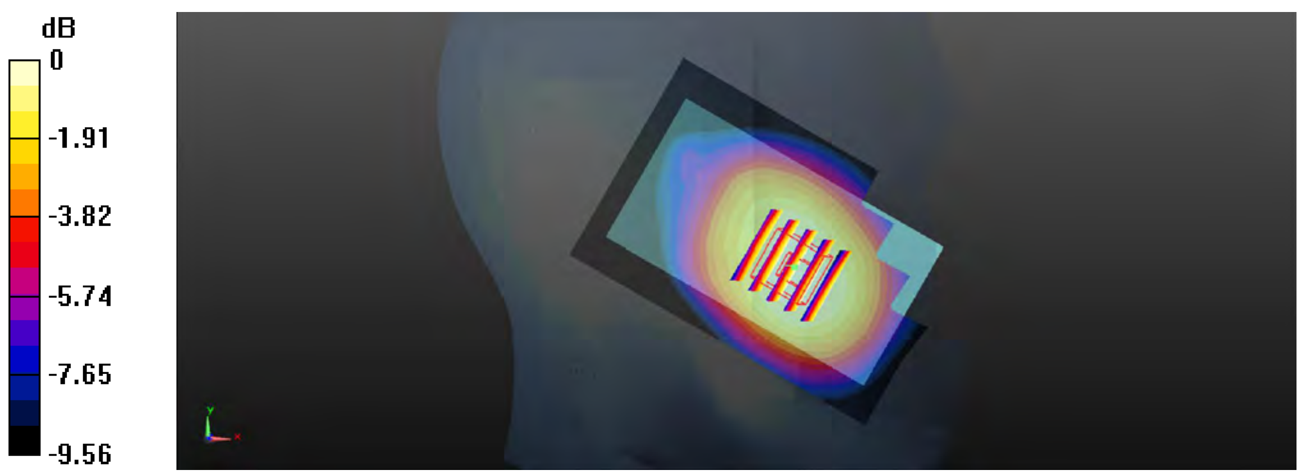
**#01 GSM850_GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots)_Left Cheek_Ch189**

Communication System: GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slot); Frequency: 836.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.08
Medium: HSL_835_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 836.4 MHz; $\sigma$ = 0.917 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 41.014; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.1 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.85, 9.85, 9.85); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch189/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.900 W/kg

**Ch189/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.633 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.997 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.784 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.587 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.901 W/kg




0 dB = 0.901 W/kg

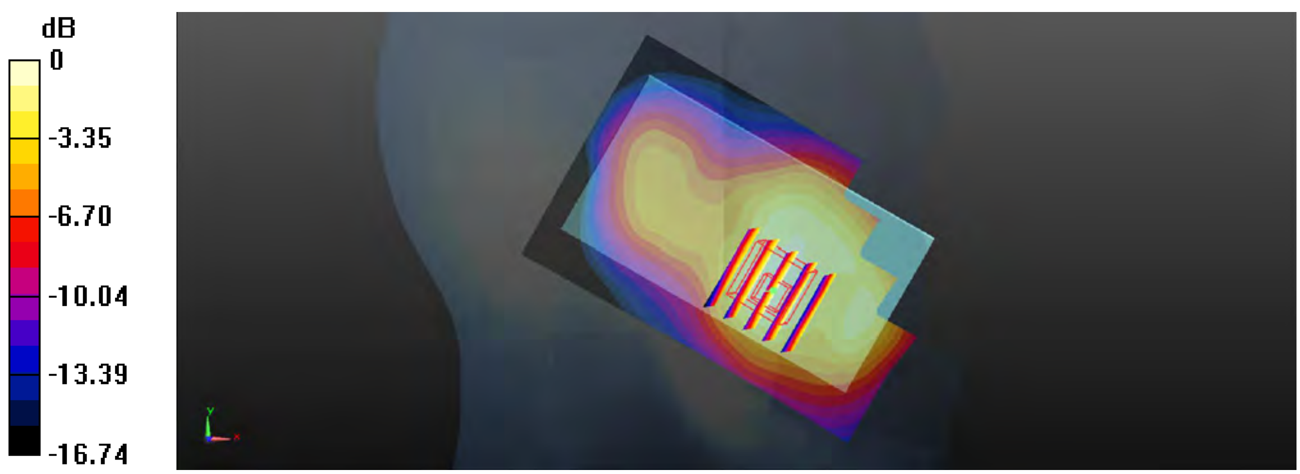
**#02 GSM1900_GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots)_Left Cheek_Ch810**

Communication System: GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slot); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.08
Medium: HSL_1900_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; $\sigma$ = 1.436 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 41.187; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/$m^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch810/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.415 W/kg

**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.291 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.470 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.325 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.201 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.399 W/kg




0 dB = 0.399 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014/6/10

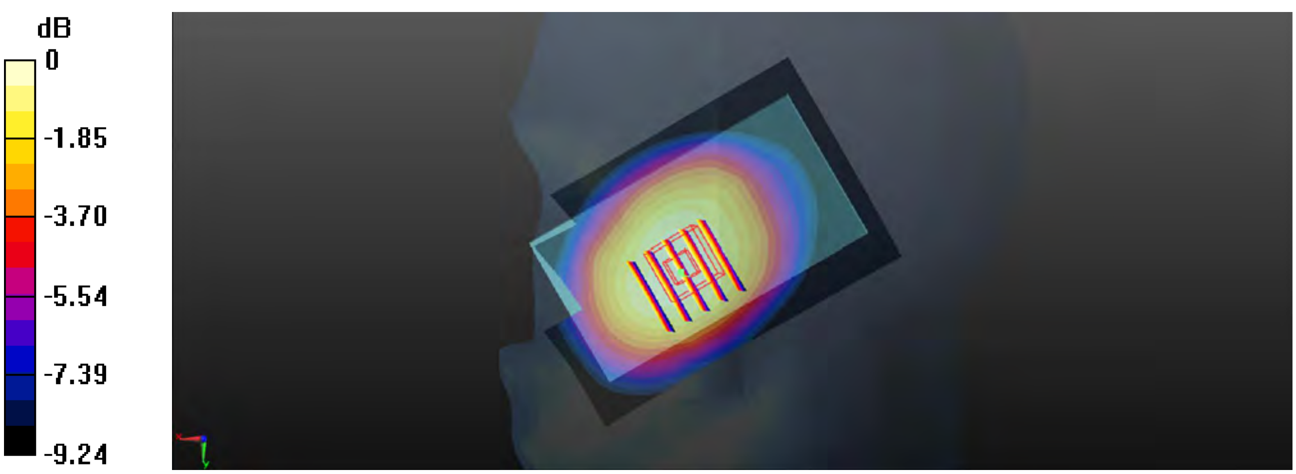
**#03 WCDMA Band V_RMC 12.2K_Right Cheek_Ch4233**

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 846.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 846.6 MHz; σ = 0.926 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 40.905; ρ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.1 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.85, 9.85, 9.85); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch4233/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.484 W/kg

**Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.152 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.539 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.421 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.316 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.487 W/kg




0 dB = 0.487 W/kg

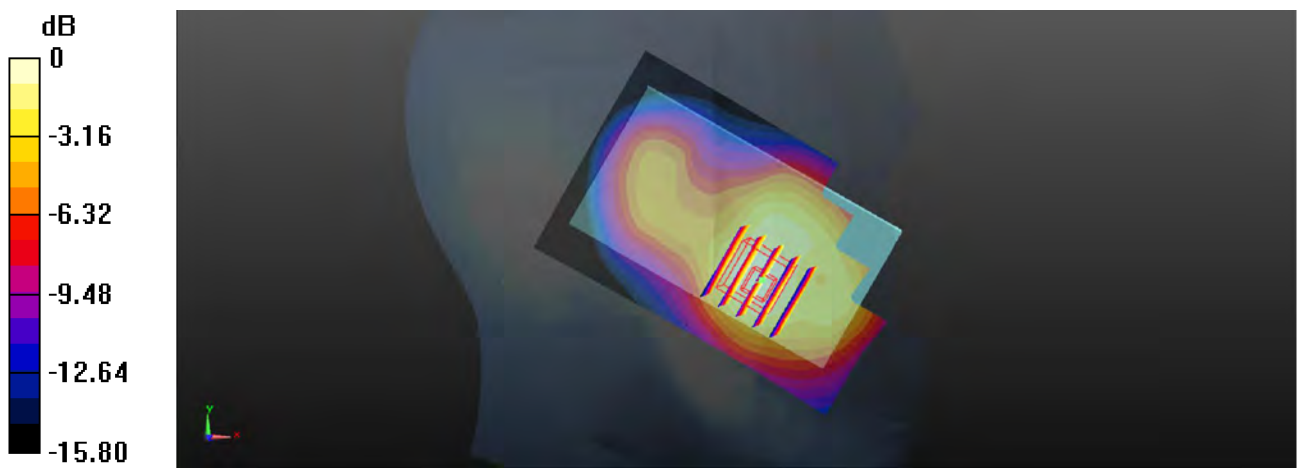
**#04 WCDMA Band II_RMC 12.2K_Left Cheek_Ch9400**

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; $\sigma$ = 1.402 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 41.184; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.503 W/kg

**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.340 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.569 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.393 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.243 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.477 W/kg



0 dB = 0.477 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014/6/11

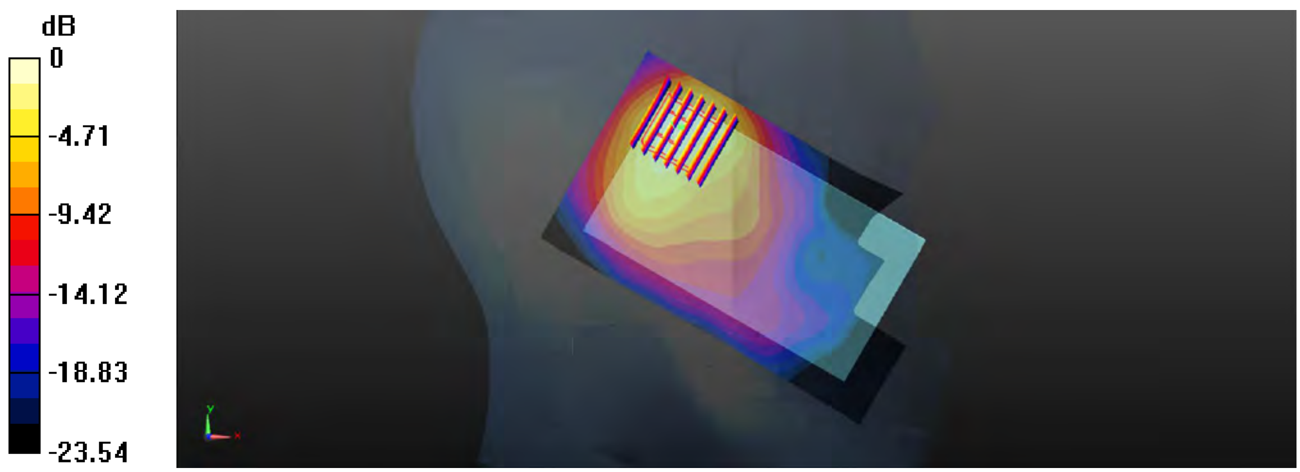
**#05 WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Left Cheek_Ch11**

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2450_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.851 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 37.602; ρ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch11/Area Scan (71x121x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.984 W/kg

**Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 14.127 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.602 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.280 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.926 W/kg




0 dB = 0.926 W/kg

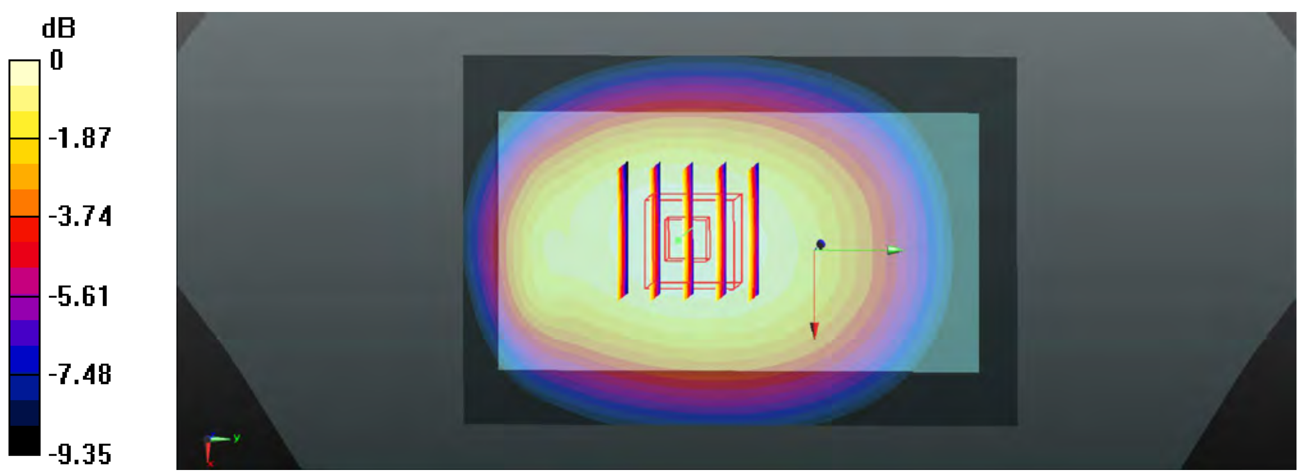
**#06 GSM850_GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots)_Back_1.0cm_Ch251**

Communication System: GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slot); Frequency: 848.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.08
Medium: MSL_835_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 848.8 MHz; $\sigma = 0.986$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.959$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.8 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch251/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.13 W/kg

**Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 31.315 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.25 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.979 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.733 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 W/kg




0 dB = 1.13 W/kg

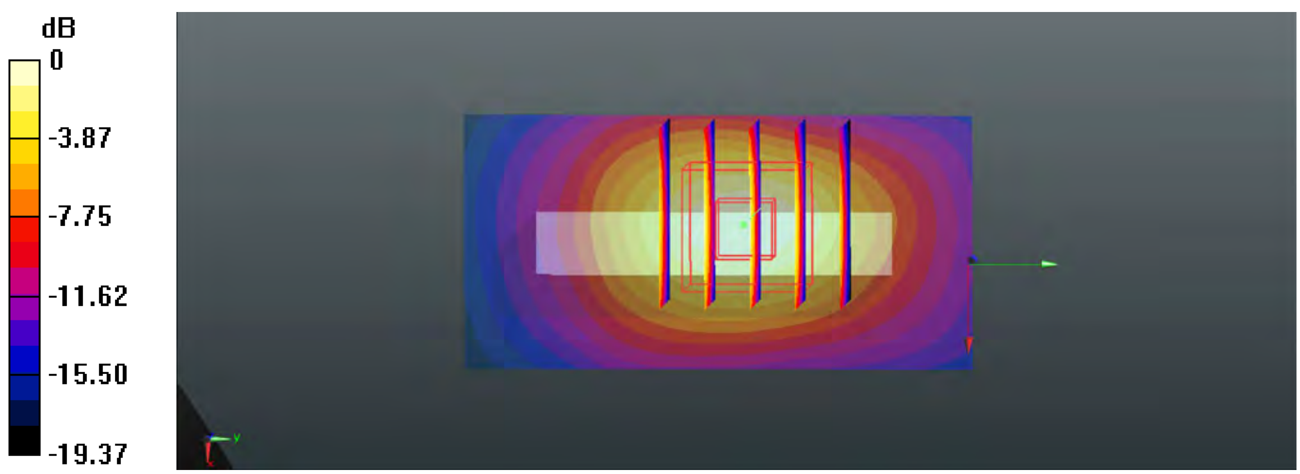
**#07 GSM1900_GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots)_Bottom side_1.0cm_Ch810**

Communication System: GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slot); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.08
Medium: MSL_1900_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; $\sigma$ = 1.511 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.819; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.83, 7.83, 7.83); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch810/Area Scan (31x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.766 W/kg

**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.831 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.905 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.533 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.272 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.741 W/kg




0 dB = 0.741 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014/6/10

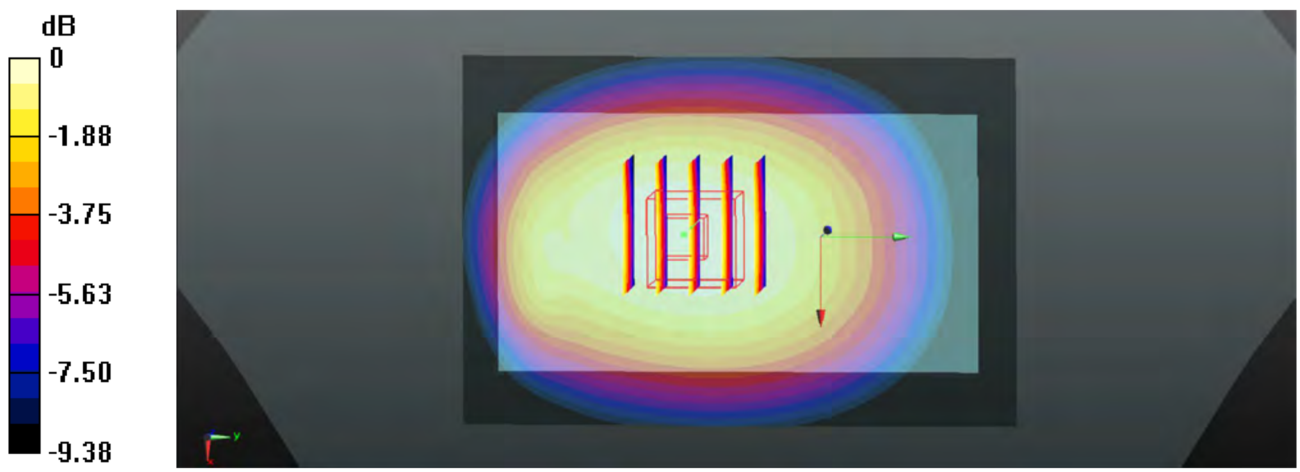
**#08 WCDMA Band V_RMC 12.2K_Back_1.0cm_Ch4233**

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 846.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 846.6 MHz; $\sigma$ = 0.984 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.977; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.8 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch4233/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.586 W/kg

**Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.499 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.652 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.508 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.380 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.588 W/kg




0 dB = 0.588 W/kg

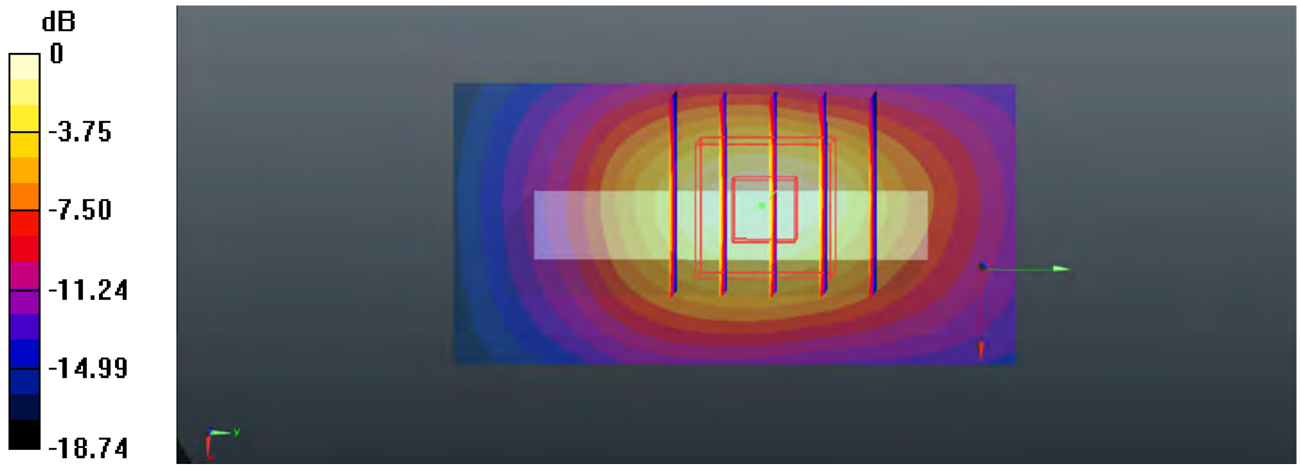
**#09 WCDMA Band II_RMC 12.2K_Bottom side_1.0cm_Ch9400**

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; $\sigma = 1.479$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.835$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.83, 7.83, 7.83); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (31x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.984 W/kg

**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.448 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.689 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.352 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.961 W/kg




0 dB = 0.961 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab                Date: 2014/6/11

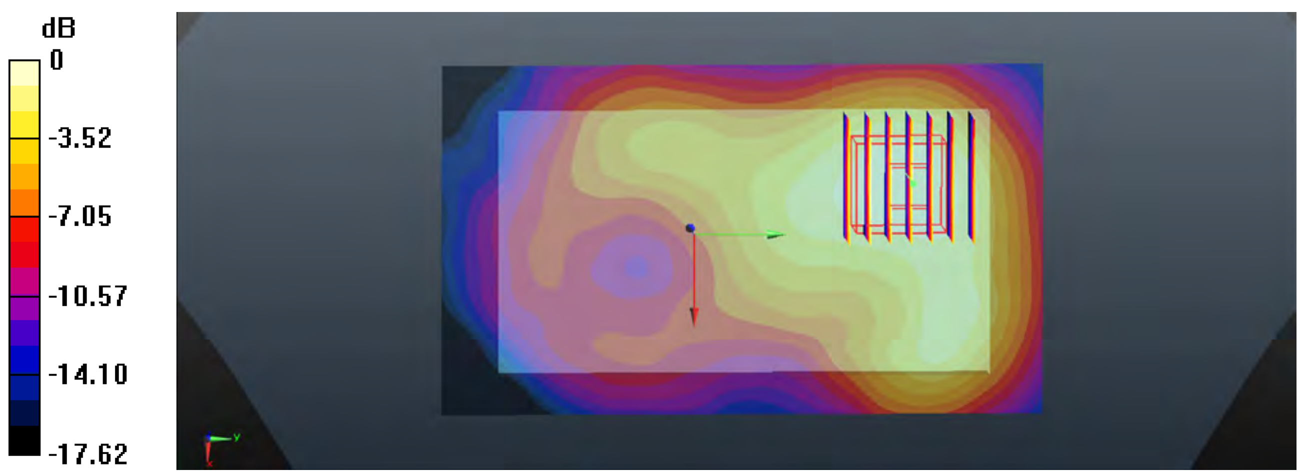
**#10 WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Front_1.0cm_Ch11**

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma$ = 2.002 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 51.118; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.49, 7.49, 7.49); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch11/Area Scan (71x121x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.163 W/kg

**Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.777 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.201 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.116 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.067 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.159 W/kg




0 dB = 0.159 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014/6/10

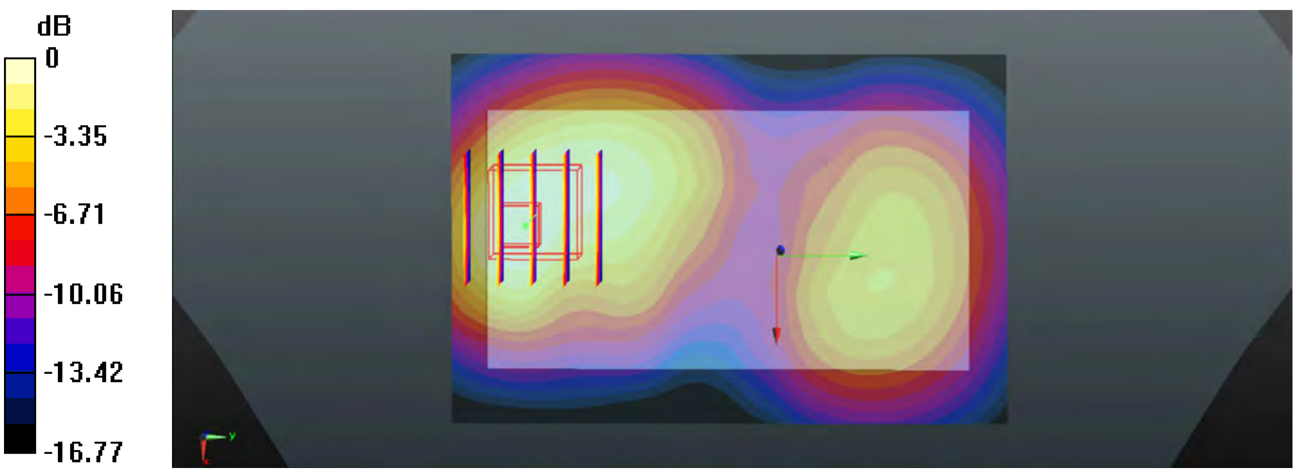
**#11 GSM1900_GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slots)_Back_1.0cm_Ch810**

Communication System: GPRS (GMSK 4 Tx slot); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.08
Medium: MSL_1900_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; $\sigma$ = 1.511 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.819; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.83, 7.83, 7.83); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch810/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.634 W/kg

**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.734 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.715 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.438 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.250 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.569 W/kg




0 dB = 0.569 W/kg

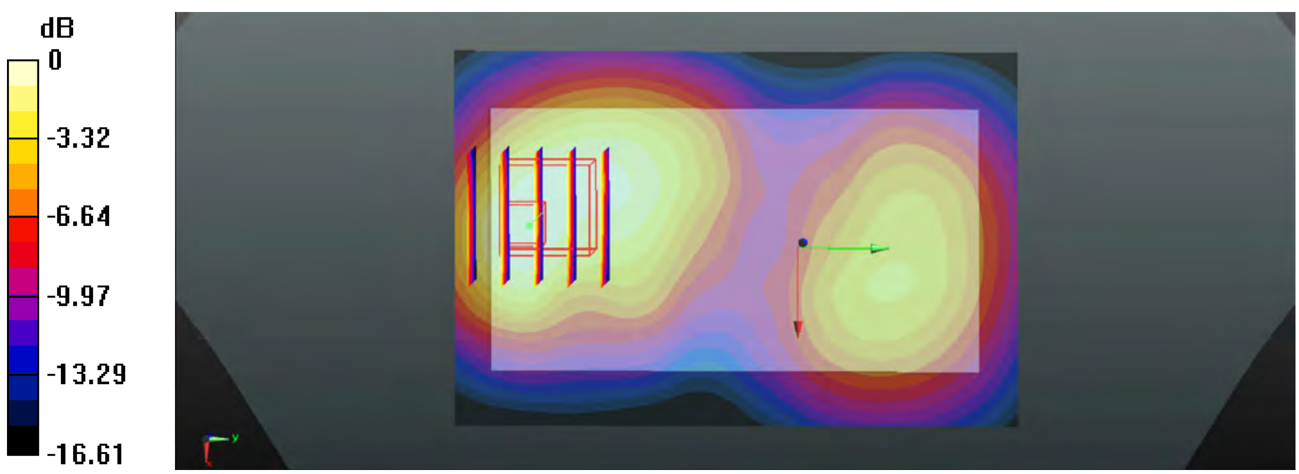
**#12 WCDMA Band II_RMC 12.2K_Back_1.0cm_Ch9400**

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_140610 Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; $\sigma$ = 1.479 S/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.835; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.83, 7.83, 7.83); Calibrated: 2014/3/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1353; Calibrated: 2014/1/30
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.832 W/kg

**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.604 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.924 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.553 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.316 W/kg**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.736 W/kg




0 dB = 0.736 W/kg