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SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:
LG Electronics MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.
1000 Sylvan Avenue,
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632
USA

Date of Testing:
01/07/13 - 01/08/13, 1/28/13 - 1/30/13
Test Site/Location:
PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Document Serial No.:
0Y1301070049-R1.ZNF

FCC ID: **ZNFE450G**

APPLICANT: **LG ELECTRONICS MOBILECOMM U.S.A., INC.**

DUT Type: Portable Handset
Application Type: Certification
FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093
Model(s): LG-E450g, LGE450g, E450g, LG-E450B, E450B

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	Measured Conducted Power [dBm]	SAR		
				1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)
PCE	GSM/GPRS/ EDGE Rx Only 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	33.01	0.63	1.21	1.21
PCE	UMTS 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	23.19	0.31	0.65	0.65
PCE	GSM/GPRS/ EDGE Rx Only 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	29.96	0.67	0.81	0.81
PCE	UMTS 1900	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz	23.19	1.09	1.19	1.19
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	13.63	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
DSS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	6.00	N/A		
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r02:				1.09	1.29	1.26

Note: Powers in the above table represent output powers for the SAR test configurations and may not represent the highest output powers for all configurations for each mode.

This revised Test Report (S/N: 0Y1301070049-R1.ZNF) supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject EUT for the same type of testing as indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of it accordingly.

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.7 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

Randy Ortanez
President

ACCREDITED
TESTING LABORATORY
CERTIFICATE #2041.01

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/ EDGE Rx Only 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSM/GPRS/ EDGE Rx Only 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 1900	Voice/Data	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz

1.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

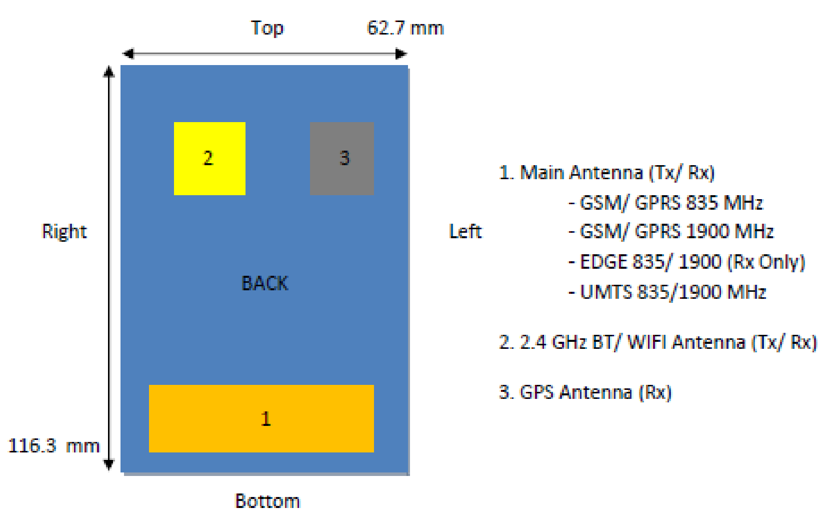
This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

Mode / Band		Voice (dBm)	Burst Average GMSK (dBm)			
		1 TX Slot	*1 TX Slots*	*2 TX Slots*	*3 TX Slots*	*4 TX Slots*
GSM/GPRS 850	Maximum	**33.2**	**33.2**	**30.7**	**29.2**	**28.2**
	Nominal	**32.7**	**32.7**	**30.2**	**28.7**	**27.7**
GSM/GPRS 1900	Maximum	**30.2**	**30.2**	**27.7**	**26.2**	**25.2**
	Nominal	**29.7**	**29.7**	**27.2**	**25.7**	**24.7**

Mode / Band		Modulated Average		
		3GPP RMC	*3GPP HSDPA*	*3GPP HSUPA*
UMTS Band 5 (850 MHz)	Maximum	**23.2**	**23.2**	**23.2**
	Nominal	**22.7**	**22.7**	**22.7**
UMTS Band 2 (1900 MHz)	Maximum	**23.2**	**23.2**	**23.2**
	Nominal	**22.7**	**22.7**	**22.7**

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	**14.0**
	Nominal	**13.5**
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	**10.0**
	Nominal	**9.5**
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	**9.0**
	Nominal	**8.5**
Bluetooth	Maximum	**6.5**
	Nominal	**6.0**

1.3 DUT Antenna Locations



Note: Specific antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the antenna distance document.

Figure 1-1
DUT Antenna Locations

Table 1-1
Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing

Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing						
Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
GPRS 850	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
GPRS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
UMTS 850	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
UMTS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Wireless Router SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01 guidance, page 2. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device.

1.4 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D05v01, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds.
This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 3) procedures.

Table 1-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios

Simultaneous Transmit Configurations	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Hot Spot	Note
	IEEE 1528, Supp C	Supplement C	FCC KDB 941225 D06 edges/sides	
GSM 850 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	N/A	
GSM1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	N/A	
GSM 850 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A	
GSM 1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A	
UMTS 850 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	N/A	
UMTS 1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	N/A	
UMTS 850 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A	
UMTS 1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A	
GPRS 850 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	GPRS + WIFI Hotspot
GPRS 1900 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	GPRS + WIFI Hotspot
UMTS 850 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	Yes	UMTS + WIFI Hotspot
UMTS 1900 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	Yes	UMTS + WIFI Hotspot

Notes:
1. Bluetooth and 2.4 GHz WLAN share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.

(*) = for VOIP 3rd party applications possibly installed and used by the end-user

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1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI/BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 3.0$$

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth and the antenna to use separation distance, Bluetooth SAR was not required; [(4/10)* √2.441] = 0.62< 3.0.

(B) Licensed Transmitter(s)

GSM/GPRS DTM is not supported for US bands. Therefore, the GSM Voice modes in this report do not transmit simultaneously with GPRS Data.

When the user utilizes multiple services in UMTS 3G mode it uses multi-Radio Access Bearer or multi-RAB. The power control is based on a physical control channel (Dedicated Physical Control Channel [DPCCH]) and power control will be adjusted to meet the needs of both services. Therefore, the UMTS+WLAN scenario also represents the UMTS Voice/DATA + WLAN Hotspot scenario.

1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.7 Guidance Applied

- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01-D06 (2G/3G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 (General SAR Guidance)

1.8 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples were used with identical hardware to support SAR testing.

	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number	Hotspot Serial Number
GSM/GPRS 850	0102-1	0102-1	0102-1
GSM/GPRS 1900	0102-1	0102-1	0102-1
UMTS 850	0102-1	0102-1	0102-1
UMTS 1900	0102-1	0102-2	0102-2
2.4 GHz WLAN	0102-3	0102-3	0102-3

2 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [24]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1).
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

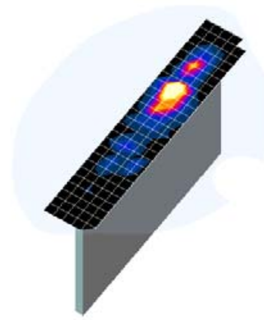

Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1). On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

   a. The data was extrapolated to the surface of the outer-shell of the phantom. The combined distance extrapolated was the combined distance from the center of the dipoles 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe housing plus the 1.2 mm distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

   b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.

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

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Table 3-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm) $\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≥ 22

4 DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 4-2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 4-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 4-1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

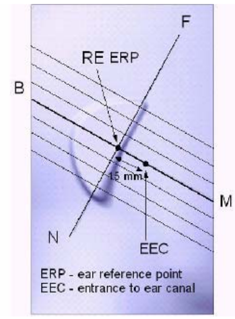

Figure 4-1
Close-Up Side view of ERP

4.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Figure 4-3). The "test device reference point" was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

Figure 4-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

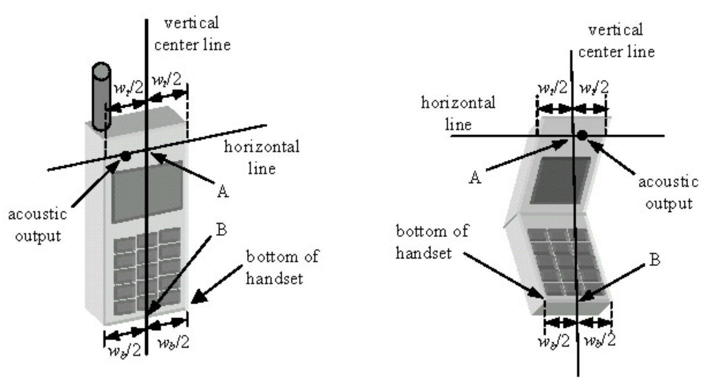

Figure 4-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

5.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε = 3 and loss tangent δ = 0.02.

5.2 Positioning for Cheek

1. The test device was positioned with the device 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 5-1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

Figure 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

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

5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15º Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degrees.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the handset touched the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 5-2).

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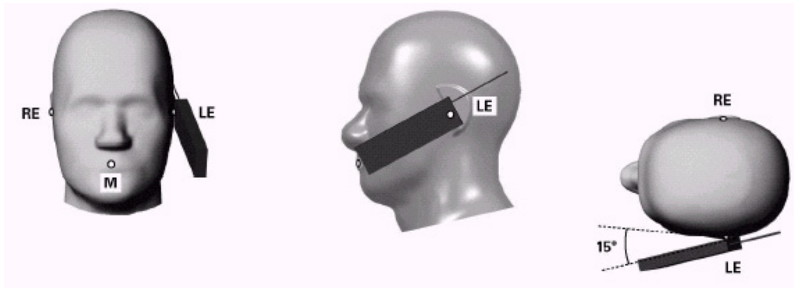

Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15º Tilt Position

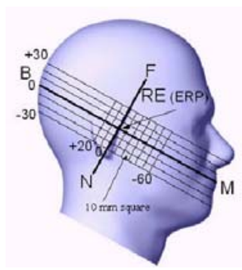

Figure 5-3
Side view w/ relevant markings

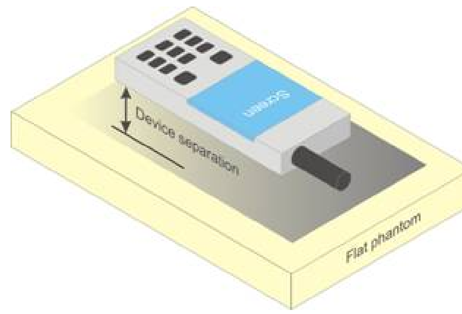

Figure 5-4
Sample Body-Worn Diagram

5.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones.

Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04_v01. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR location identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

The latest IEEE 1528 committee developments propose the usage of a tilted phantom when the antenna of the phone is mounted at the bottom or in all cases the peak absorption is in the chin region. Both SAM heads of the TwinSAM-Chin20 are rotated 20 degrees around the NF line. Each head can be removed individually from the table for emptying and cleaning.

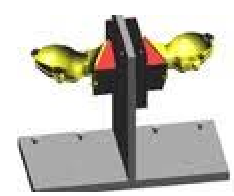

Figure 5-5 Twin SAM Chin20

5.5 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04_v01, 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 Publication 447498 D01_v05 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 a 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 headset 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. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

5.6 Wireless Router Configurations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm of their edges, determined from 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 D01v05 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.

6 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

6.1 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.

6.2 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. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 6-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT *General Population* (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT *Occupational* (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Brain	1.6	8.0
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR Whole Body	0.08	0.4
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

7 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

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

7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as *reported* SAR. The highest *reported* SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r02.

7.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a "point SAR" at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

7.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS

7.3.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is measured on the High, Middle and Low channels for each applicable transmission band according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1s".

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121 (release 5), using the appropriate RMC with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1s" or applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HS-DPCCH etc) are tabulated in this test report. All configurations that are not supported by the DUT or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations are identified.

7.3.2 Head SAR Measurements for Handsets

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR for that RF channel in the 12.2 kbps RMC mode.

7.3.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits all "1s".

7.3.4 SAR Measurements for Handsets with Rel 5 HSDPA

Body SAR for HSDPA is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output power of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is $\leq$ 75% of the SAR limit. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSDPA, using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration measured in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC mode for that RF channel.

The H-set used in FRC for HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/HSPDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the applicable H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the FRC for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 2 ms to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors of βc=9 and βd=15, and power offset parameters of ΔACK= ΔNACK =5 and ΔCQI=2 is used. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the FRC.

7.3.5 SAR Measurements for Handsets with Rel 6 HSUPA

Body SAR for HSUPA is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSUPA/HSDPA active is less than 0.25 dB higher than as measured without HSUPA/HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is ≤ 75 % of the SAR limit. Otherwise SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for the body exposure configuration produced highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel, using the additional procedures under “Release 6 HSPA data devices”
Head SAR for VOIP operations under HSPA is not required when maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than 0.25 dB higher than as measured using 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise SAR is measured using same HSPA configuration as used for body SAR.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM (2) (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG (4) Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15 (3)	15/15 (3)	64	11/15 (3)	22/15	209/225	1039/225	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	β_{ed1}: 47/15 β_{ed2}: 47/15	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 (4)	15/15 (4)	64	15/15 (4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 8 ⇔ $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$ ⇔ $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.
Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_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 β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14/15 and β_d = 15/15.
Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.
Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

7.4 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 for more details.

7.4.1 General Device Setup

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

7.4.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [27]

For 2.4 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel between the low, mid and high channel at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b mode. 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates for 802.11b were additionally evaluated for SAR if the output power of the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the powers of the SAR configurations tested in the 802.11b mode.
If the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the highest output channel was less than 1.6 W/kg or if the 1g averaged SAR was less than 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing was not required for the other test channels in the band.

8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

8.1 GSM Conducted Powers

		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	*GPRS Data (GMSK)*			
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**
GSM 850	128	32.99	32.97	30.34	28.93	**27.76**
	190	33.01	32.99	30.42	28.96	**27.83**
	251	32.95	32.94	30.39	28.95	**27.85**
GSM 1900	512	29.93	29.99	27.50	26.01	**24.99**
	661	29.96	29.96	27.40	25.98	**24.93**
	810	29.86	29.89	27.30	25.85	**24.77**

		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	*GPRS Data (GMSK)*			
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**
GSM 850	128	23.96	23.94	24.32	24.67	**24.75**
	190	23.98	23.96	24.40	24.70	**24.82**
	251	23.92	23.91	24.37	24.69	**24.84**
GSM 1900	512	20.90	20.96	21.48	21.75	**21.98**
	661	20.93	20.93	21.38	21.72	**21.92**
	810	20.83	20.86	21.28	21.59	**21.76**

Note:

1. Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. Frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
2. The bolded GPRS modes were selected for SAR testing according to the highest frame-averaged output power table according to KDB 941225 D03v01.
3. GPRS (GMSK) output powers were measured with coding scheme setting of 1 (CS1) on the base station simulator. CS1 was configured to measure GPRS output power measurements and SAR to ensure GMSK modulation in the signal. Our Investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4 settings do not have any impact on the output levels or modulation in the GPRS modes.
4. This device does not support evolved EDGE (eEDGE).

GSM Class: B
GPRS Multislot class: 12 (Max 4 Tx uplink slots)
EDGE Multislot class: Rx Only
DTM Multislot Class: N/A

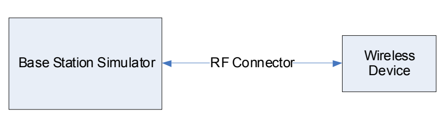

Figure 8-1
Power Measurement Setup

8.2 UMTS Conducted Powers

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]			PCS Band [dBm]			3GPP MPR [dB]
			4132	4183	4233	9262	9400	9538	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	23.17	23.19	23.11	23.18	23.19	22.93	-
99		12.2 kbps AMR	23.01	23.14	23.00	23.19	23.07	22.81	-
6	HSDPA	Subtest 1	22.95	22.90	22.82	23.11	23.06	22.90	0
6		Subtest 2	21.97	21.93	21.85	22.09	22.07	21.92	0
6		Subtest 3	21.48	21.40	21.35	21.61	21.54	21.41	0.5
6		Subtest 4	21.45	21.38	21.33	21.59	21.54	21.40	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	21.09	21.02	21.03	21.34	21.27	21.15	0
6		Subtest 2	20.02	19.94	20.01	20.13	20.17	19.98	2
6		Subtest 3	21.58	21.51	21.57	22.43	22.37	22.10	1
6		Subtest 4	22.32	22.21	22.15	23.06	23.14	22.94	2
6		Subtest 5	22.24	21.88	22.16	22.54	22.92	22.90	0

Note:

1. UMTS SAR was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02. HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.
2. This device does not support DC-HSDPA.
3. It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSUPA subtests may be up to 2 dB more than specified by 3GPP, but also as low as 0 dB according to the chipset implementation in this model.

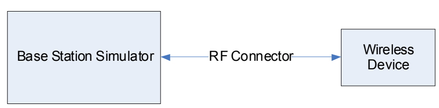

Figure 8-2
Power Measurement Setup

8.3 WLAN Conducted Powers

Table 8-1
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps]			
			1	**2**	**5.5**	**11**
802.11b	2412	1	12.92	12.85	13.01	13.08
802.11b	2437	6	13.57	13.51	13.49	13.56
802.11b	2462	11	**13.63**	13.72	13.82	13.80

Table 8-2
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	**9**	**12**	**18**	**24**	**36**	**48**	**54**
802.11g	2412	1	9.25	9.29	9.32	9.41	9.48	9.57	9.62	9.61
802.11g	2437	6	9.34	9.56	9.64	9.68	9.77	9.82	9.84	9.85
802.11g	2462	11	9.59	9.63	9.67	9.68	9.73	9.84	9.88	9.93

Table 8-3
IEEE 802.11n (20 MHz) Average RF Power

Mode	**Freq [MHz]**	**Channel**	**802.11n (2.4GHz) Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps]**							
			6.5/7.2	**13/14.4**	**19.5/21.7**	**26/28.9**	**39/43.4**	**52/57.8**	**58.5/65**	**65/72.2**
802.11n	2412	1	7.84	8.21	8.57	8.54	8.42	8.54	8.59	8.67
802.11n	2437	6	8.82	8.52	8.47	8.52	8.57	8.53	8.62	8.69
802.11n	2462	11	8.78	8.49	8.51	8.59	8.67	8.64	**8.66**	8.71

Table 8-4
IEEE 802.11n (40 MHz) Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11n (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm] 40 MHz Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2422	3	8.72	9.32	9.41	9.66	9.29	9.71	9.17	9.81
802.11n	2437	6	9.51	9.78	9.74	9.71	9.83	9.87	9.87	9.81
802.11n	2452	9	9.62	9.89	10.33	10.29	10.50	10.17	10.21	10.71

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) 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 IEEE 802.11b mode.
- Since the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels was not tested. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

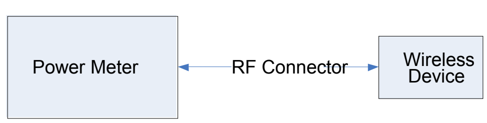

Figure 8-3
Power Measurement Setup

9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

Table 9-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C°)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ε	% dev σ	% dev ε
01/30/2013	835H	20.4	820	0.912	40.74	0.898	41.571	1.56%	-2.00%
			835	0.924	40.53	0.900	41.500	2.67%	-2.34%
			850	0.934	40.36	0.916	41.500	1.97%	-2.75%
01/28/2013	1900H	23.4	1850	1.373	38.36	1.400	40.000	-1.93%	-4.10%
			1880	1.412	38.19	1.400	40.000	0.86%	-4.53%
			1910	1.463	38.03	1.400	40.000	4.50%	-4.93%
01/07/2013	2450H	23.6	2401	1.787	38.12	1.758	39.298	1.65%	-3.00%
			2450	1.836	37.78	1.800	39.200	2.00%	-3.62%
			2499	1.901	37.65	1.852	39.135	2.65%	-3.79%
01/29/2013	835B	20.6	820	0.983	53.30	0.969	55.258	1.44%	-3.54%
			835	0.998	53.14	0.970	55.200	2.89%	-3.73%
			850	1.012	52.95	0.988	55.154	2.43%	-4.00%
01/30/2013	835B	23.8	820	0.994	53.06	0.969	55.258	2.58%	-3.98%
			835	1.005	52.91	0.970	55.200	3.61%	-4.15%
			850	1.022	52.78	0.988	55.154	3.44%	-4.30%
01/28/2013	1900B	22.4	1850	1.518	52.80	1.520	53.300	-0.13%	-0.94%
			1880	1.550	52.68	1.520	53.300	1.97%	-1.16%
			1910	1.586	52.58	1.520	53.300	4.34%	-1.35%
01/30/2013	1900B	23.0	1850	1.491	51.90	1.520	53.300	-1.91%	-2.63%
			1880	1.526	51.82	1.520	53.300	0.39%	-2.78%
			1910	1.566	51.76	1.520	53.300	3.03%	-2.89%
01/08/2013	2450B	20.4	2401	1.873	51.19	1.903	52.765	-1.58%	-2.98%
			2450	1.938	51.17	1.950	52.700	-0.62%	-2.90%
			2499	1.986	50.90	2.019	52.638	-1.63%	-3.30%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per IEEE 1528 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to ±10% of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and results can be found in Appendix E.

Table 9-2
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED											
Tissue Frequency (MHz)	**Tissue Type**	**Date:**	**Amb. Temp (°C)**	**Liquid Temp (°C)**	**Input Power (W)**	**Dipole SN**	**Probe SN**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)**	**1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)**	**1 W Normalized SAR_{1g}**	**Deviation (%)**
835	HEAD	01/30/2013	23.1	21.6	0.1000	4d133	3213	0.961	9.450	9.610	1.69%
1900	HEAD	01/28/2013	22.9	21.5	0.1000	5d148	3213	4.000	40.500	40.000	-1.23%
2450	HEAD	01/07/2013	23.2	21.9	0.0794	719	3022	4.290	52.700	54.030	2.52%
835	BODY	01/29/2013	23.6	22.4	0.1000	4d133	3288	0.935	9.600	9.350	-2.60%
835	BODY	01/30/2013	24.1	23.1	0.1000	4d133	3213	0.907	9.600	9.070	-5.52%
1900	BODY	01/28/2013	24.3	22.7	0.1000	5d148	3263	4.090	39.100	40.900	4.60%
1900	BODY	01/30/2013	24.4	23.3	0.1000	5d149	3263	4.030	39.300	40.300	2.54%
2450	BODY	01/08/2013	22.4	21.2	0.1000	882	3263	4.720	50.300	47.200	-6.16%

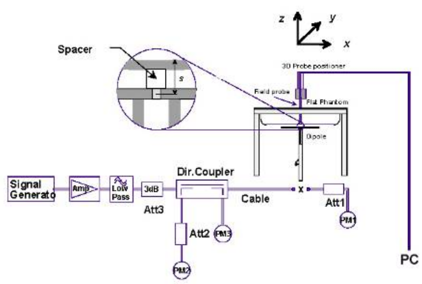

Figure 9-1
System Verification Setup Diagram

Figure 9-2
System Verification Setup Photo

10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 10-1
GSM 850 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.01	0.07	Right	Cheek	0102-1	1	1:8.3	0.382	1.045	0.399	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.01	-0.03	Right	Tilt	0102-1	1	1:8.3	0.298	1.045	0.311	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.01	0.02	Left	Cheek	0102-1	1	1:8.3	0.398	1.045	0.416	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.01	-0.05	Left	Tilt	0102-1	1	1:8.3	0.250	1.045	0.261	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.05	Right	Cheek	0102-1	4	1:2.076	0.552	1.089	0.601	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	0.07	Right	Tilt	0102-1	4	1:2.076	0.387	1.089	0.421	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	0.09	Left	Cheek	0102-1	4	1:2.076	**0.581**	1.089	0.633	A1
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	0.15	Left	Tilt	0102-1	4	1:2.076	0.367	1.089	0.400	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

Table 10-2
UMTS 850 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.05	Right	Cheek	0102-1	1:1	0.301	1.002	0.302	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.05	Right	Tilt	0102-1	1:1	0.200	1.002	0.200	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.08	Left	Cheek	0102-1	1:1	**0.310**	1.002	0.311	A2
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	-0.03	Left	Tilt	0102-1	1:1	0.206	1.002	0.206	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 10-3
GSM 1900 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.2	29.96	0.16	Right	Cheek	0102-1	1	1:8.3	0.582	1.057	0.615	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.2	29.96	0.09	Right	Tilt	0102-1	1	1:8.3	0.211	1.057	0.223	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.2	29.96	0.07	Left	Cheek	0102-1	1	1:8.3	0.222	1.057	0.235	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.2	29.96	0.10	Left	Tilt	0102-1	1	1:8.3	0.182	1.057	0.192	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	0.15	Right	Cheek	0102-1	4	1:2.076	**0.629**	1.064	0.669	A3
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	0.01	Right	Tilt	0102-1	4	1:2.076	0.237	1.064	0.252	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	0.06	Left	Cheek	0102-1	4	1:2.076	0.304	1.064	0.323	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	0.14	Left	Tilt	0102-1	4	1:2.076	0.214	1.064	0.228	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

Table 10-4
UMTS 1900 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS													
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.18	0.07	Right	Cheek	0102-1	1:1	1.070	1.005	1.075	A4
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.06	Right	Cheek	0102-1	1:1	1.050	1.002	1.052	
1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	22.93	0.00	Right	Cheek	0102-1	1:1	1.020	1.064	1.085	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.00	Right	Tilt	0102-1	1:1	0.452	1.002	0.453	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	-0.02	Left	Cheek	0102-1	1:1	0.523	1.002	0.524	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.08	Left	Tilt	0102-1	1:1	0.357	1.002	0.358	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 10-5
DTS Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.00	Right	Cheek	0102-3	1	1:1	0.000	1.089	0.000	A5
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.00	Right	Tilt	0102-3	1	1:1	0.000	1.089	0.000	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.00	Left	Cheek	0102-3	1	1:1	0.000	1.089	0.000	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.00	Left	Tilt	0102-3	1	1:1	0.000	1.089	0.000	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

Table 10-6
GSM/GPRS/UMTS Body-Worn SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Handset Cable	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
824.20	128	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	32.99	0.10	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	1	1:8.3	back	0.805	1.050	0.845	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.01	-0.01	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	1	1:8.3	back	0.852	1.045	0.890	
848.80	251	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	32.95	-0.04	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	1	1:8.3	back	0.835	1.059	0.884	
824.20	128	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.76	0.04	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	0.977	1.107	1.082	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.01	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	1.110	1.089	1.209	A6
848.80	251	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.85	-0.01	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	1.100	1.084	1.192	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.03	10 mm	Handset Cable	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	0.972	1.089	1.059	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.05	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	1.090	1.089	1.187	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.00	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	N/A	1:1	back	0.653	1.002	0.654	A7
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.2	29.96	-0.02	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	1	1:8.3	back	0.625	1.057	0.661	
1850.20	512	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.99	0.02	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	0.775	1.050	0.814	A8
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	-0.02	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	0.753	1.064	0.801	
1909.80	810	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.77	0.08	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	0.695	1.104	0.767	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.18	-0.01	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-2	N/A	1:1	back	1.170	1.005	1.176	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.01	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-2	N/A	1:1	back	1.040	1.002	1.042	
1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	22.93	0.00	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-2	N/A	1:1	back	0.929	1.064	0.988	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.18	-0.01	10 mm	No Handset Cable	0102-2	N/A	1:1	back	1.180	1.005	1.186	A9
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram									

Table 10-7
DTS Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.04	10 mm	0102-3	1	back	1:1	0.047	1.089	0.052	A10
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

10.3 Standalone Wireless Router SAR Data

Table 10-8
GPRS/UMTS/ Hotspot SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of GPRS Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
824.20	128	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.76	0.04	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	0.977	1.107	1.082	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.01	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	**1.110**	1.089	**1.209**	A6
848.80	251	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.85	-0.01	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	1.100	1.084	1.192	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.05	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	front	0.701	1.089	0.763	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.08	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	bottom	0.044	1.089	0.048	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	0.03	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	right	0.633	1.089	0.689	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.02	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	left	0.627	1.089	0.683	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.2	27.83	-0.05	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	1.090	1.089	1.187	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.00	10 mm	0102-1	N/A	1:1	back	**0.653**	1.002	0.654	A7
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.02	10 mm	0102-1	N/A	1:1	front	0.355	1.002	0.356	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	-0.09	10 mm	0102-1	N/A	1:1	bottom	0.041	1.002	0.041	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.01	10 mm	0102-1	N/A	1:1	right	0.442	1.002	0.443	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.03	10 mm	0102-1	N/A	1:1	left	0.457	1.002	0.458	
1850.20	512	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.99	0.02	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	**0.775**	1.050	0.814	A8
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	-0.02	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	0.753	1.064	0.801	
1909.80	810	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.77	0.08	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	back	0.695	1.104	0.767	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	-0.05	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	front	0.594	1.064	0.632	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	0.00	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	bottom	0.209	1.064	0.222	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	-0.04	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	right	0.388	1.064	0.413	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.2	24.93	0.00	10 mm	0102-1	4	1:2.076	left	0.092	1.064	0.098	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.18	-0.02	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	back	1.170	1.005	1.175	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.01	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	back	1.040	1.002	1.042	
1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	22.93	0.00	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	back	0.929	1.064	0.989	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.18	-0.01	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	front	0.977	1.005	0.982	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.01	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	front	0.852	1.002	0.854	
1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	22.93	-0.02	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	front	0.752	1.064	0.800	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.07	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	bottom	0.283	1.002	0.284	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.01	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	right	0.537	1.002	0.538	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.19	0.02	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	left	0.146	1.002	0.146	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.2	23.18	-0.01	10 mm	0102-2	N/A	1:1	back	**1.180**	1.005	1.186	A9
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 10-9
WLAN Hotspot SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.04	10 mm	0102-3	1	back	1:1	**0.047**	1.089	**0.052**	A10
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.07	10 mm	0102-3	1	front	1:1	0.014	1.089	0.015	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.15	10 mm	0102-3	1	top	1:1	0.018	1.089	0.019	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.0	13.63	0.11	10 mm	0102-3	1	right	1:1	0.017	1.089	0.019	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

10.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001] and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported SAR was > 1.2 W/kg, an additional SAR evaluation using a headset cable was run.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 12 for variability analysis.
9. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 5.6 for more details).

GSM Test Notes:

1. This device supports GSM VOIP in the body-worn configuration therefore GPRS was additionally evaluated for body-worn compliance.
2. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D03v01: The source-based time-averaged output power was evaluated for all multi-slot operations. The multi-slot configuration with the highest frame averaged output power was evaluated for SAR.
3. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

UMTS Notes:

1. UMTS mode in Body SAR was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02. HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

WLAN Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) 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 IEEE 802.11b mode.
2. WIFI transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
3. Since the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other default channels was not required.

11 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11b/g/n and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

11.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1.iii, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤1.6 W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(GHz)}}{7.5} * \frac{\text{(Max Power of channel, mW)}}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

Table 11-1
Estimated SAR

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2441	6.50	10	**0.083**

Note: Held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission. The Estimated SAR results were determined according to FCC KDB 447498 D01v05.

11.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.399	0.000	0.399
	Right Tilt	0.311	0.000	0.311
	Left Cheek	0.416	0.000	0.416
	Left Tilt	0.261	0.000	0.261

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.615	0.000	0.615
	Right Tilt	0.223	0.000	0.223
	Left Cheek	0.235	0.000	0.235
	Left Tilt	0.192	0.000	0.192

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.601	0.000	0.601
	Right Tilt	0.421	0.000	0.421
	Left Cheek	0.633	0.000	0.633
	Left Tilt	0.400	0.000	0.400

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.669	0.000	0.669
	Right Tilt	0.252	0.000	0.252
	Left Cheek	0.323	0.000	0.323
	Left Tilt	0.228	0.000	0.228

Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.302	0.000	0.302
	Right Tilt	0.200	0.000	0.200
	Left Cheek	0.311	0.000	0.311
	Left Tilt	0.206	0.000	0.206

Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	1.085	0.000	1.085
	Right Tilt	0.453	0.000	0.453
	Left Cheek	0.524	0.000	0.524
	Left Tilt	0.358	0.000	0.358

11.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.890	0.052	0.942
Back Side	GPRS 850	1.209	0.052	1.261
Back Side	UMTS 850	0.654	0.052	0.706
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.661	0.052	0.713
Back Side	GPRS 1900	0.814	0.052	0.866
Back Side	UMTS 1900	1.186	0.052	1.238

Table 11-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.890	0.083	0.973
Back Side	GPRS 850	1.209	0.083	**1.292**
Back Side	UMTS 850	0.654	0.083	0.737
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.661	0.083	0.744
Back Side	GPRS 1900	0.814	0.083	0.897
Back Side	UMTS 1900	1.186	0.083	1.269

Note: Bluetooth SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498. Estimated SAR results were used in the above table to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

11.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the devices edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm from edge are not required to be evaluated for SAR (“-“).

Table 11-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	1.209	0.052	**1.261**
	Front	0.763	0.015	0.778
	Top	-	0.019	0.019
	Bottom	0.048	-	0.048
	Right	0.689	0.019	0.708
	Left	0.683	-	0.683

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.814	0.052	**0.866**
	Front	0.632	0.015	0.647
	Top	-	0.019	0.019
	Bottom	0.222	-	0.222
	Right	0.413	0.019	0.432
	Left	0.098	-	0.098

Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.654	0.052	**0.706**
	Front	0.356	0.015	0.371
	Top	-	0.019	0.019
	Bottom	0.041	-	0.041
	Right	0.443	0.019	0.462
	Left	0.458	-	0.458

Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	1.186	0.052	**1.238**
	Front	0.982	0.015	0.997
	Top	-	0.019	0.019
	Bottom	0.284	-	0.284
	Right	0.538	0.019	0.557
	Left	0.146	-	0.146

11.6 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01_v05.

12 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

12.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
2) A second repeated measurement was preformed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.
4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

Table 12-1
Body SAR Measurement Variability Results

BODY VARIABILITY RESULTS														
Band	FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	# of Time Slots	Side	Spacing	Measured SAR (1g)	1st Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio
	MHz	Ch.						(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
835	836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	4	back	10 mm	1.110	1.090	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1900	1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	N/A	back	10 mm	1.170	1.180	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 2.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 grams							

12.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.

13 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/10/2012	Annual	10/10/2013	1833460
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	MY45470194
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/3/2012	Annual	4/3/2013	US37390350
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/4/2012	Annual	4/4/2013	JP38020182
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	10/10/2012	Annual	10/10/2013	3613A00315
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/8/2012	Annual	2/8/2013	5d148
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/22/2012	Annual	2/22/2013	5d149
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/23/2012	Annual	8/23/2013	719
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	2/7/2012	Annual	2/7/2013	882
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Amplifier Research	5S1G4	5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	21910
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	2/17/2012	Annual	2/17/2013	4d133
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	5/22/2012	Annual	5/22/2013	109892
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/19/2012	Annual	4/19/2013	665
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/7/2012	Annual	5/7/2013	1334
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/19/2012	Annual	9/19/2013	1323
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/13/2012	Annual	11/13/2013	1333
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	6/19/2012	Annual	6/19/2013	1070
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	12/11/2012	Annual	12/11/2013	1091
Agilent	85070E	Dielectric Probe Kit	3/8/2012	Annual	3/8/2013	MY44300633
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	10/12/2012	Biennial	10/12/2014	101695
Intelligent Weigh	PD-3000	Electronic Balance	3/27/2012	Annual	3/27/2013	11081534
VWR	23226-658	Long Stem Thermometer	3/30/2012	Biennial	3/30/2014	122179874
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
VWR	62344-925	Mini-Thermometer	10/24/2011	Biennial	10/24/2013	111886430
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z32	Peak Power Sensor	10/12/2012	Biennial	10/12/2014	836019/013
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/11/2012	Annual	10/11/2013	1039008
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	11/28/2012	Annual	11/28/2013	1138001
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	5318
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	5821
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	2400
Anritsu	MA2411B	Power Sensor	3/5/2012	Annual	3/5/2013	846215
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/4/2012	Annual	12/4/2013	1207364
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/5/2012	Annual	12/5/2013	1126066
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Sensor	9/19/2012	Annual	9/19/2013	1027293
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Tester	11/6/2012	Annual	11/6/2013	6200901190
Tektronix	RSA-6114A	Real Time Spectrum Analyzer	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	B010177
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/24/2012	Annual	4/24/2013	3213
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	5/18/2012	Annual	5/18/2013	3263
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	8/28/2012	Annual	8/28/2013	3022
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	9/20/2012	Annual	9/20/2013	3288
Agilent	8648D	Signal Generator	4/3/2012	Annual	4/3/2013	3629U00687
Rohde & Schwarz	SMIQ03B	Signal Generator	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	DE27259
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
Agilent	85047A	S-Parameter Test Set	N/A	N/A	N/A	2904A00579
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench (8" lb)	11/29/2011	Triennial	11/29/2014	21053
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/10/2012	Annual	10/10/2013	8650319
Anritsu	MA2481D	Universal Sensor	12/17/2012	Annual	12/17/2013	1204419
Anritsu	MA2481D	Universal Sensor	12/17/2012	Annual	12/17/2013	1204343
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	8/22/2012	Annual	8/22/2013	1231538
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	8/22/2012	Annual	8/22/2013	1231535
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	9/30/2011	Biennial	9/30/2013	111859323

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	**IEEE 1528 Sec.**	**Tol. (± %)**	**Prob. Dist.**	**Div.**	**c_i 1gm**	**c_i 10 gms**	**1gm u_i (± %)**	**10gms u_i (± %)**	**v_i**
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				12.1	11.7	299
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			k=2				24.2	23.5	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

15 CONCLUSION

15.1 Measurement Conclusion

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

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-1

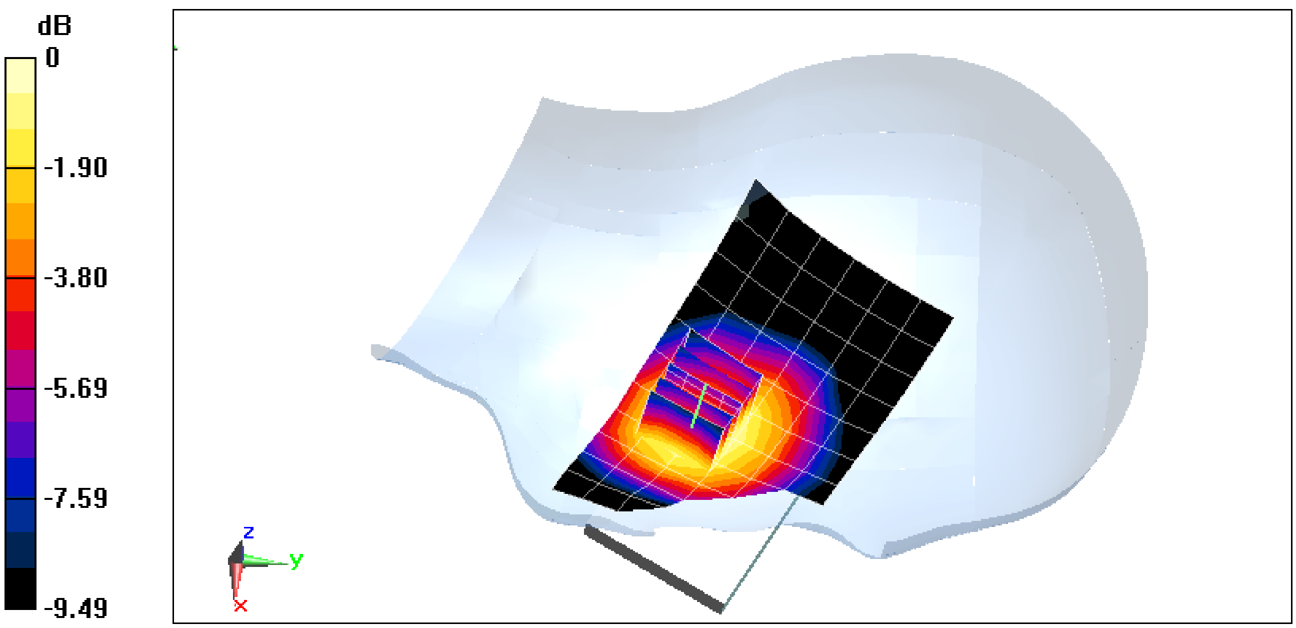
Communication System: GSM GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076
Medium: 835 Head, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.925$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 40.512$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012
Phantom: SAM Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1686
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: GPRS 850, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch, 4 Tx slots

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 25.643 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.581 W/kg



0 dB = 0.610 W/kg = -2.15 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-1

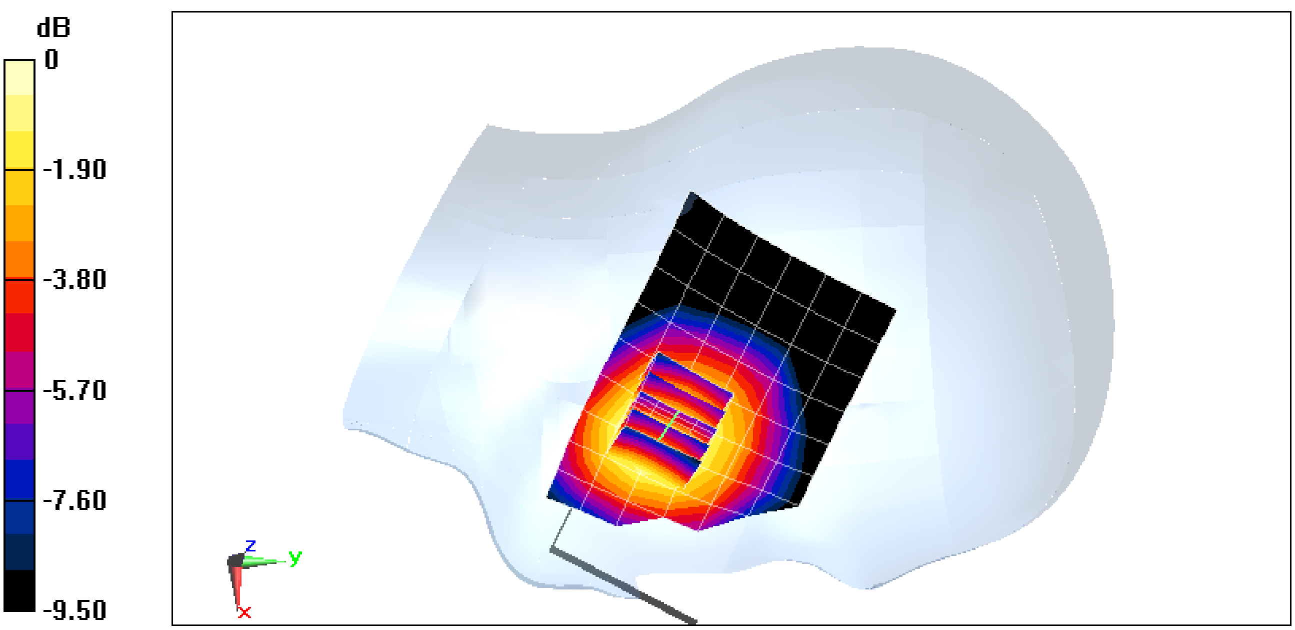
Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.925 S/m; ε_r = 40.512; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012
Phantom: SAM Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1686
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: UMTS 850, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.541 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.383 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.310 W/kg



0 dB = 0.325 W/kg = -4.88 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-1

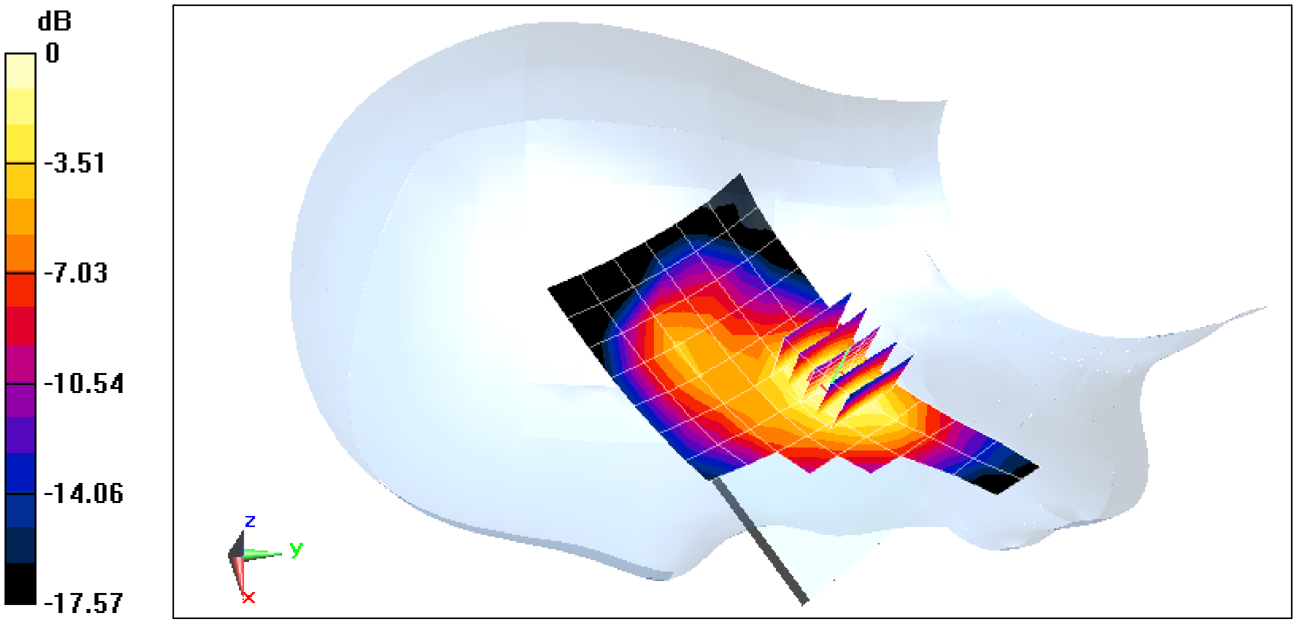
Communication System: GSM GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076
Medium: 1900 Head, Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.412 S/m; ε_r = 38.19; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 01-28-2013; Ambient Temp: 22.9°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.02, 5.02, 5.02); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012
Phantom: SAM Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1686
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: GPRS 1900, Right Head, Cheek, Mid.ch, 4 Tx slots

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.778 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.999 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.629 W/kg



0 dB = 0.693 W/kg = -1.59 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-1

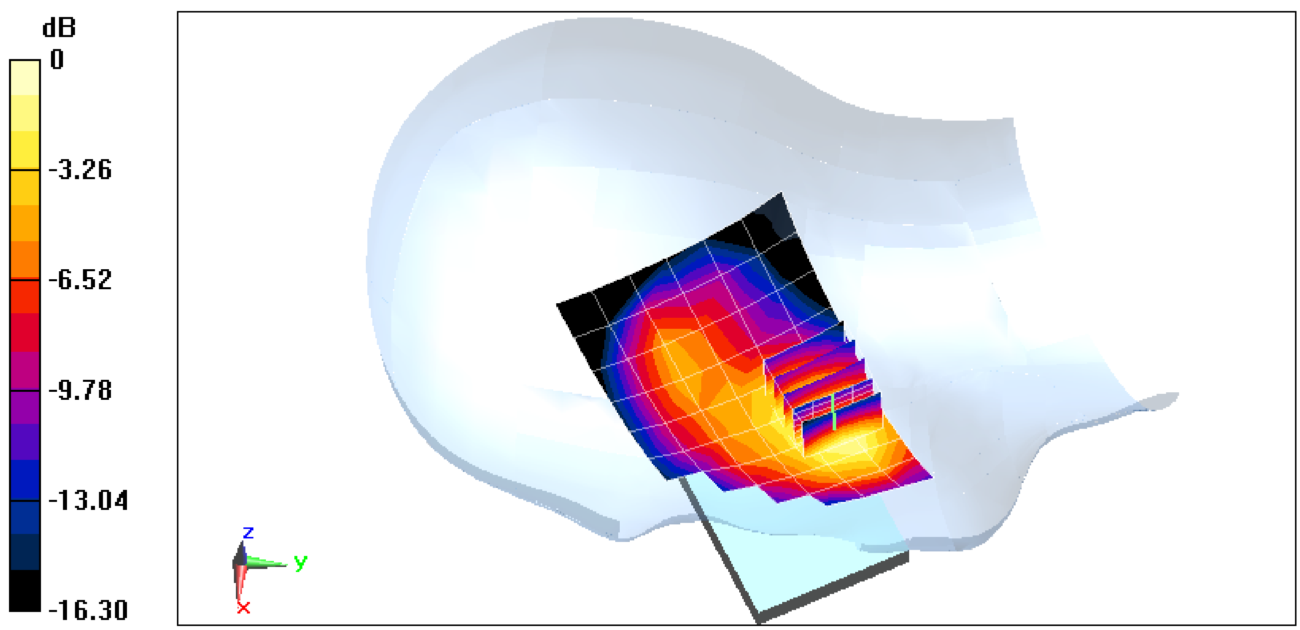
Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 1852.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.376$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 38.346$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 01-28-2013; Ambient Temp: 22.9°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.02, 5.02, 5.02); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012
Phantom: SAM Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1686
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: UMTS 1900, Right Head, Cheek, Low.ch

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.271 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.69 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.07 W/kg



0 dB = 1.16 W/kg = 0.64 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-3

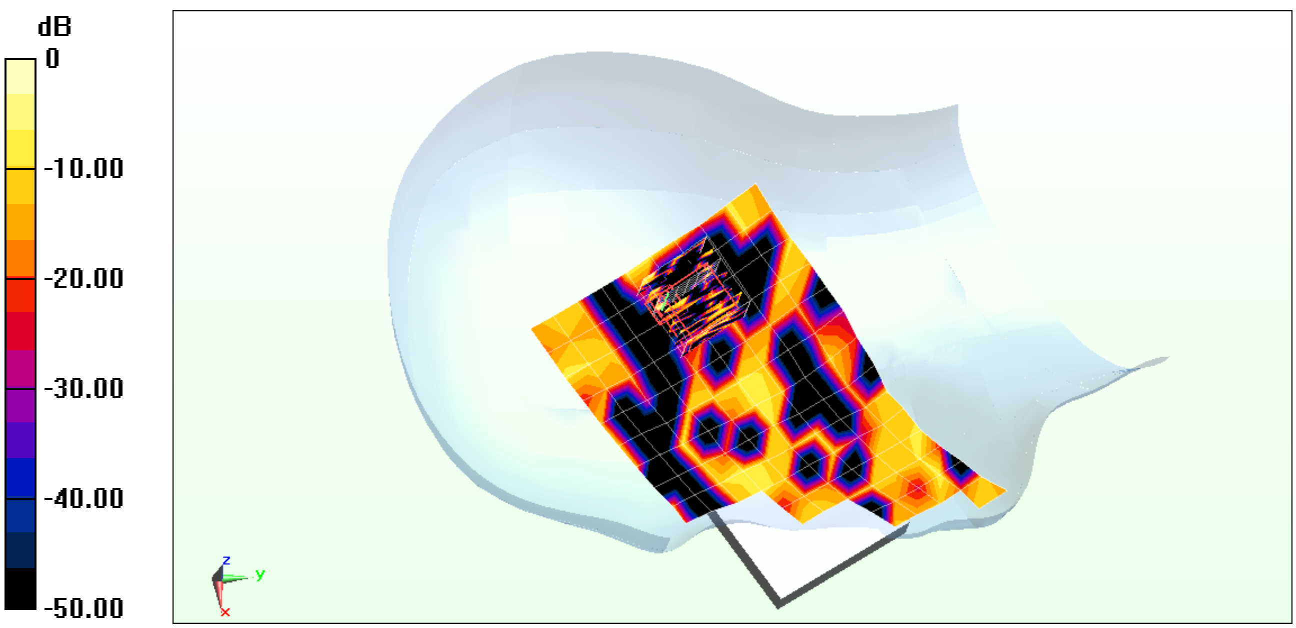
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.852 S/m; ε_r = 37.748; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 01-07-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 8/28/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 11/13/2012
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Cheek, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00739 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.000254 W/kg



0 dB = 0.00739 W/kg = -21.31 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-1

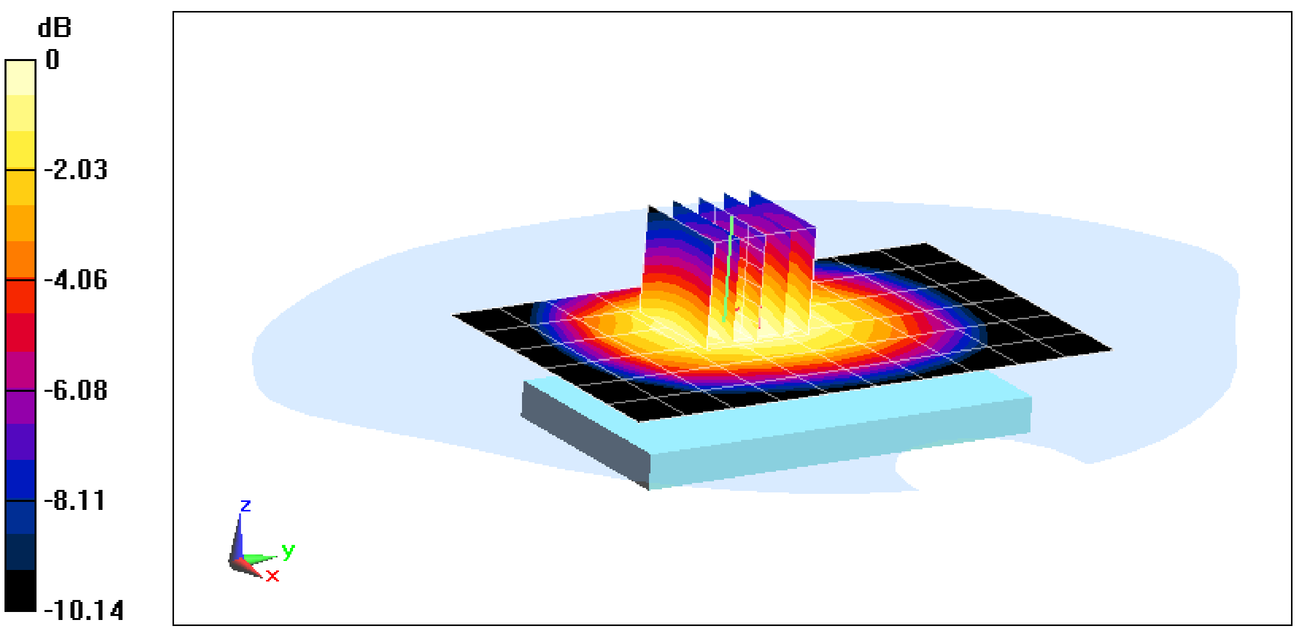
Communication System: GSM GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076
Medium: 835 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.999 S/m; ε_r = 53.12; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-29-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012
Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 4 Tx Slots

Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 34.328 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.40 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.11 W/kg



0 dB = 1.17 W/kg = 0.68 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-1

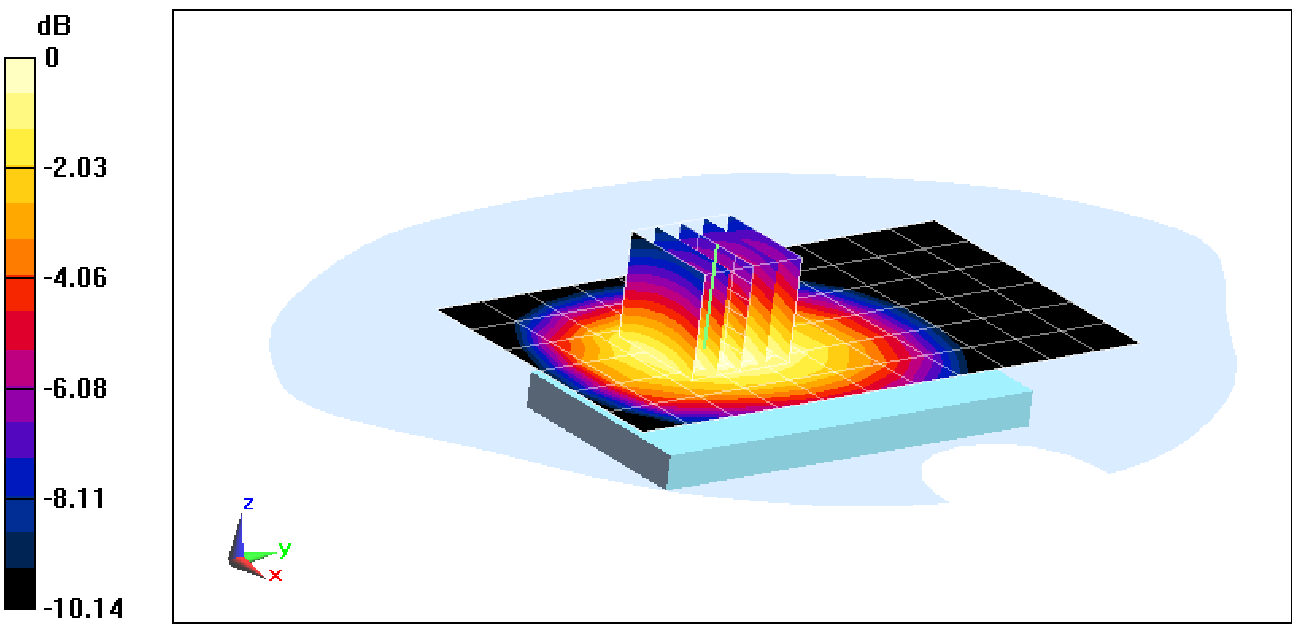
Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.999$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.12$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-29-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012
Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: UMTS 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.271 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.820 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.653 W/kg



0 dB = 0.690 W/kg = -1.61 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-1

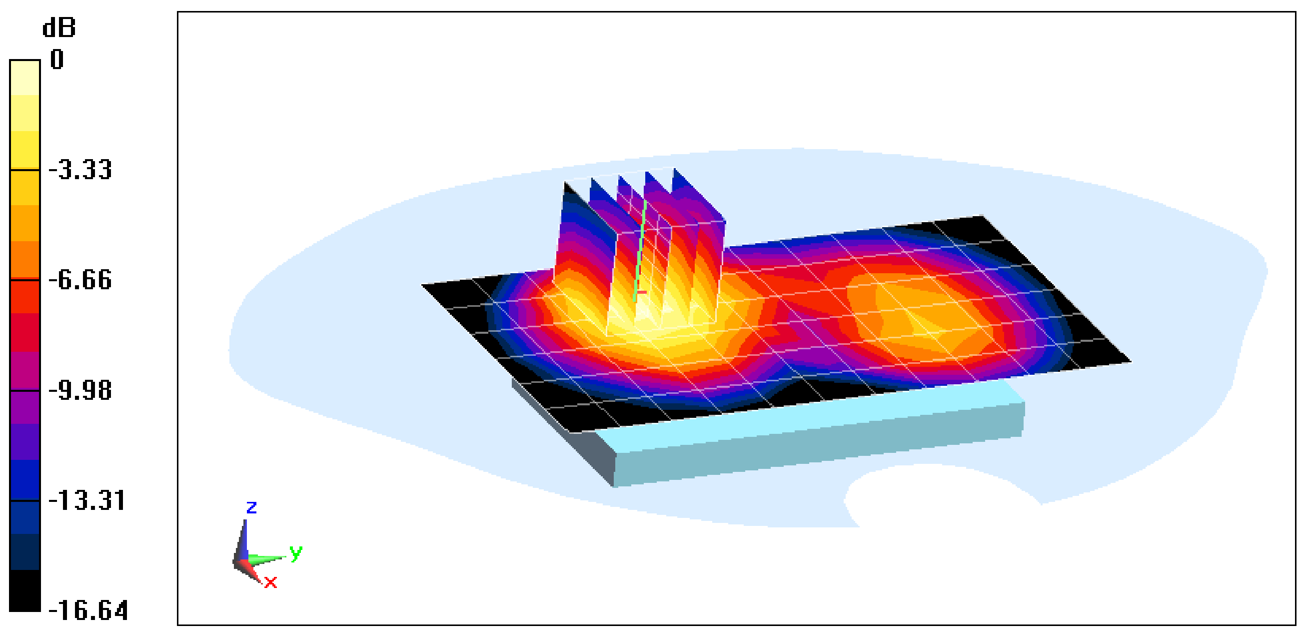
Communication System: GSM GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.518 S/m; ε_r = 52.799; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-28-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012
Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Low.ch, 4 Tx Slots

Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.083 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.775 W/kg



0 dB = 0.841 W/kg = -0.75 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-2

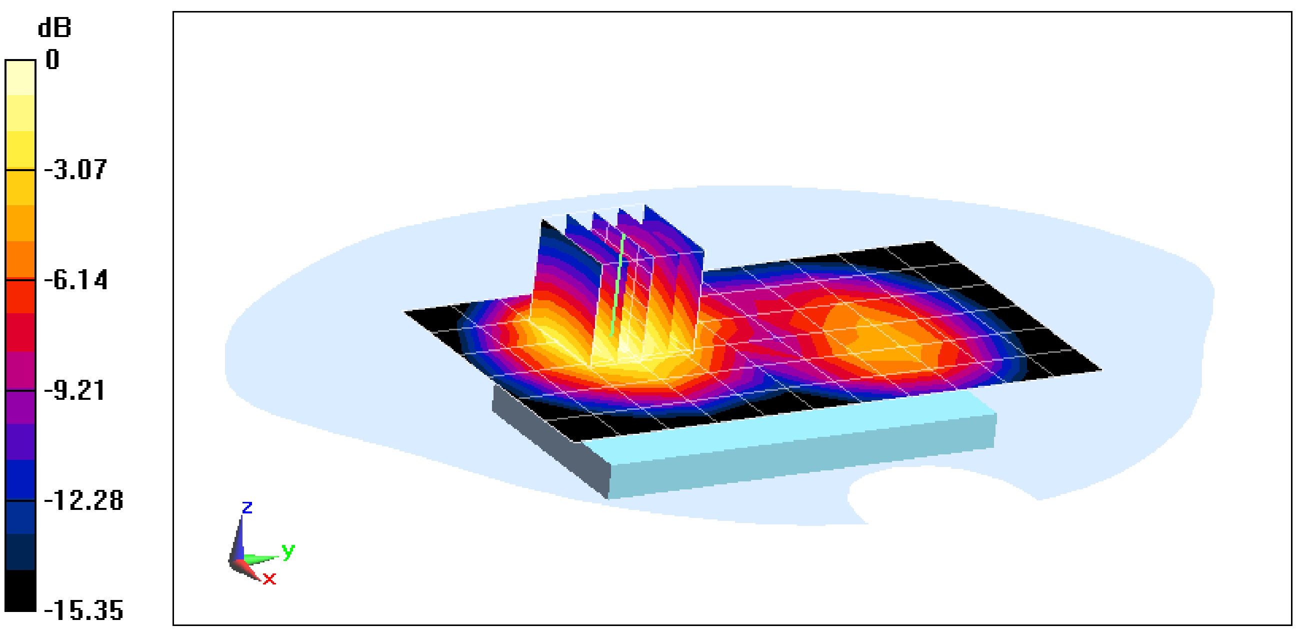
Communication System: UMTS; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1852.4 MHz; σ = 1.494 S/m; ε_r = 51.894; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012
Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: UMTS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Low.ch

Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 29.624 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.81 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.18 W/kg



0 dB = 1.24 W/kg = 0.93 dBW/kg

DUT: ZNFE450G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0102-3

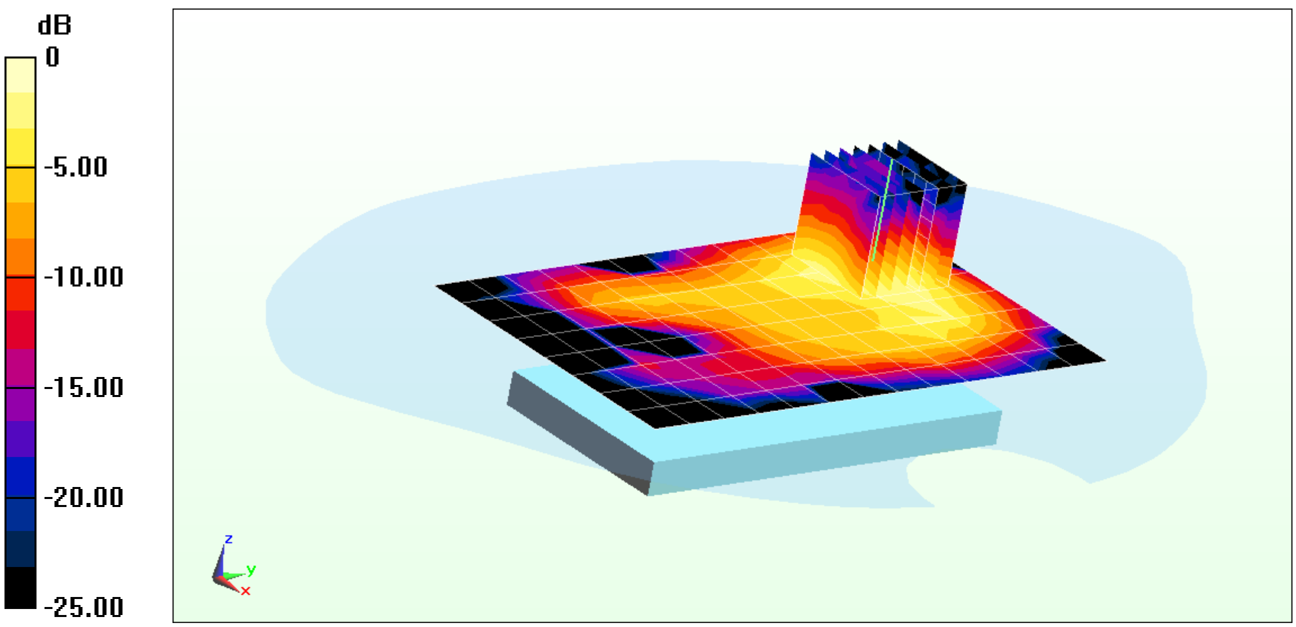
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.95 S/m; ε_r = 51.104; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-08-2013; Ambient Temp: 22.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012
Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 11, 1 Mbps, Back Side

Area Scan (9x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.205 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.109 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.047 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0610 W/kg = -12.15 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d133

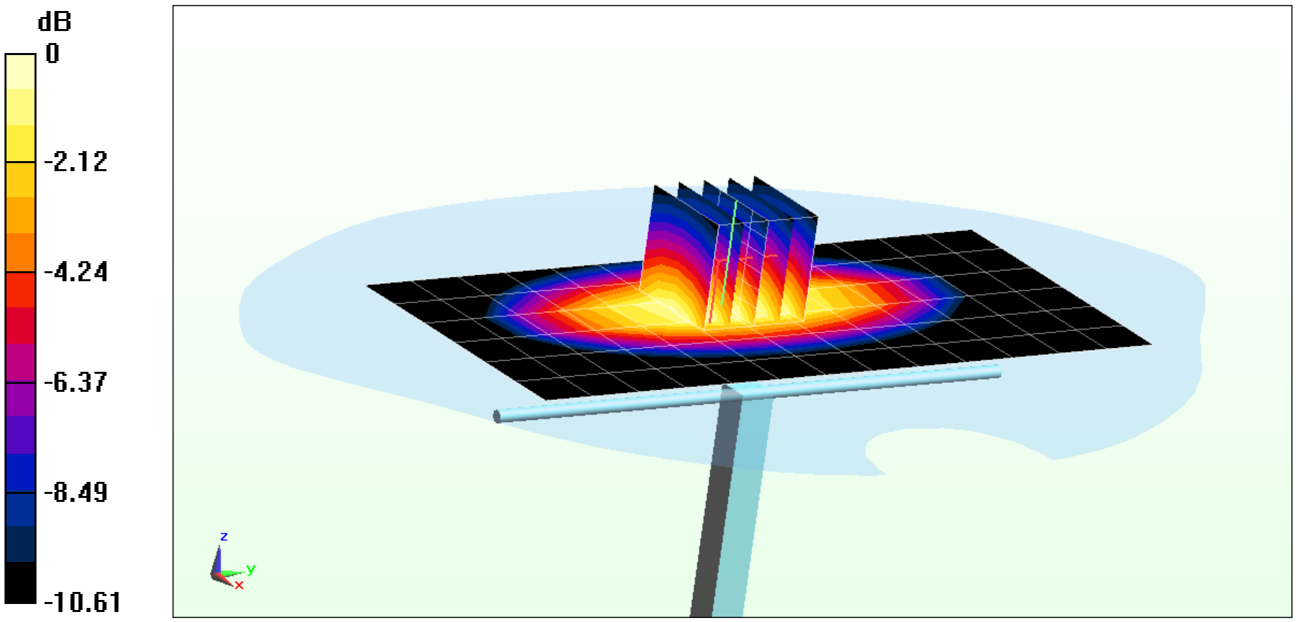
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.924$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 40.53$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012
Phantom: SAM Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1686
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

835 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.961 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.628 W/kg
Deviation = 1.69%



0 dB = 1.04 W/kg = 0.17 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d148

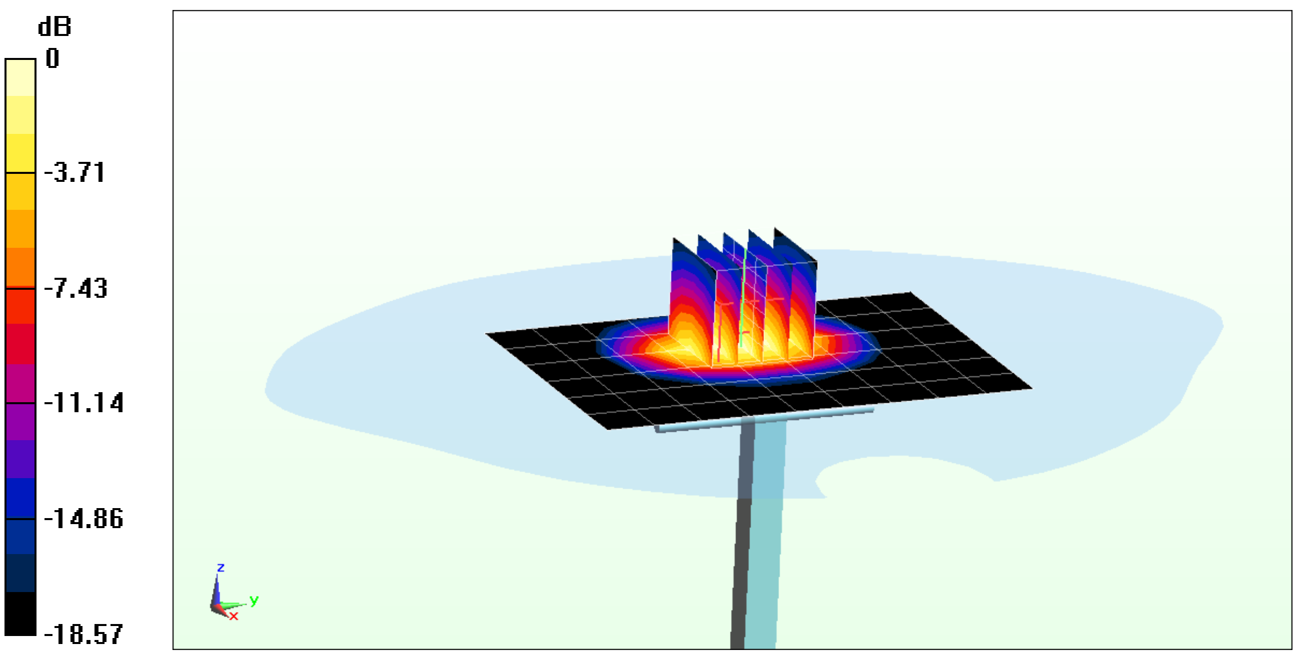
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.446 S/m; ε_r = 38.083; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-28-2013; Ambient Temp: 22.9°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.02, 5.02, 5.02); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012
Phantom: SAM Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1686
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

1900 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.60 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 W/kg
Deviation = -1.23%



0 dB = 4.49 W/kg = 6.52 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

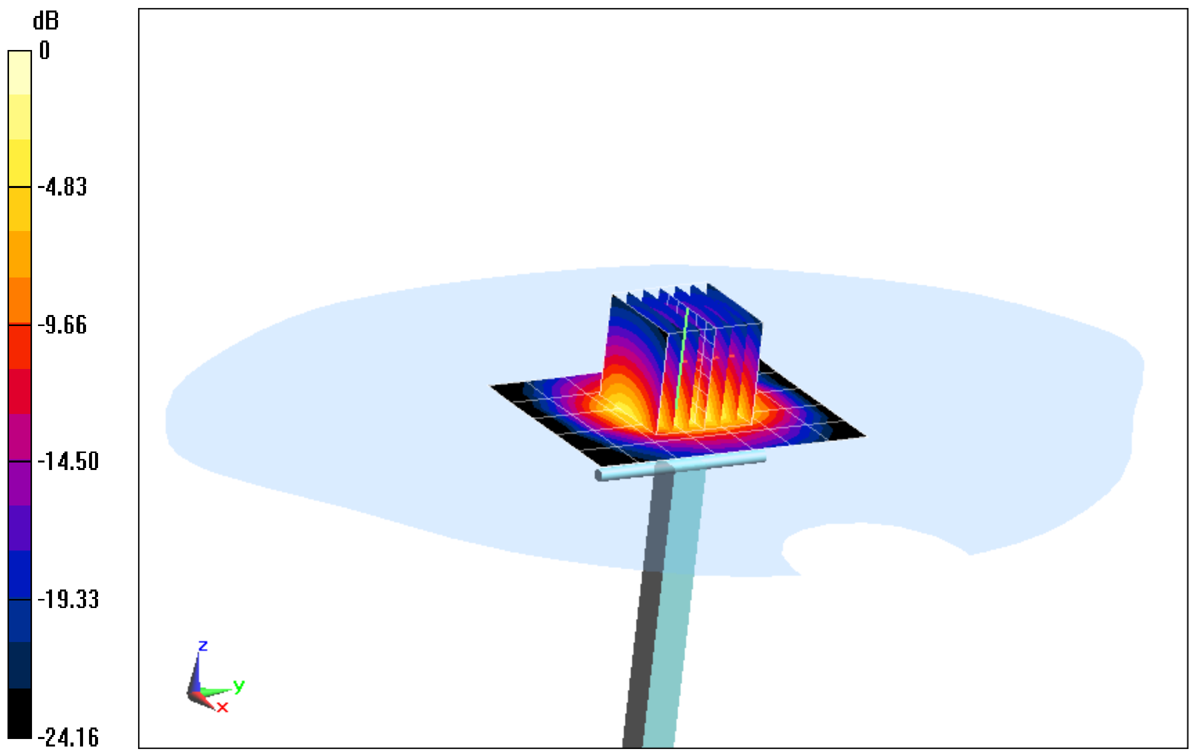
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.836 mho/m; ε_r = 37.78; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-07-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 8/28/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 11/13/2012
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

2450 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 19.0 dBm (79.4 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.25 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.29 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.94 W/kg
Deviation = 2.52%



0 dB = 5.60 W/kg = 7.48 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d133

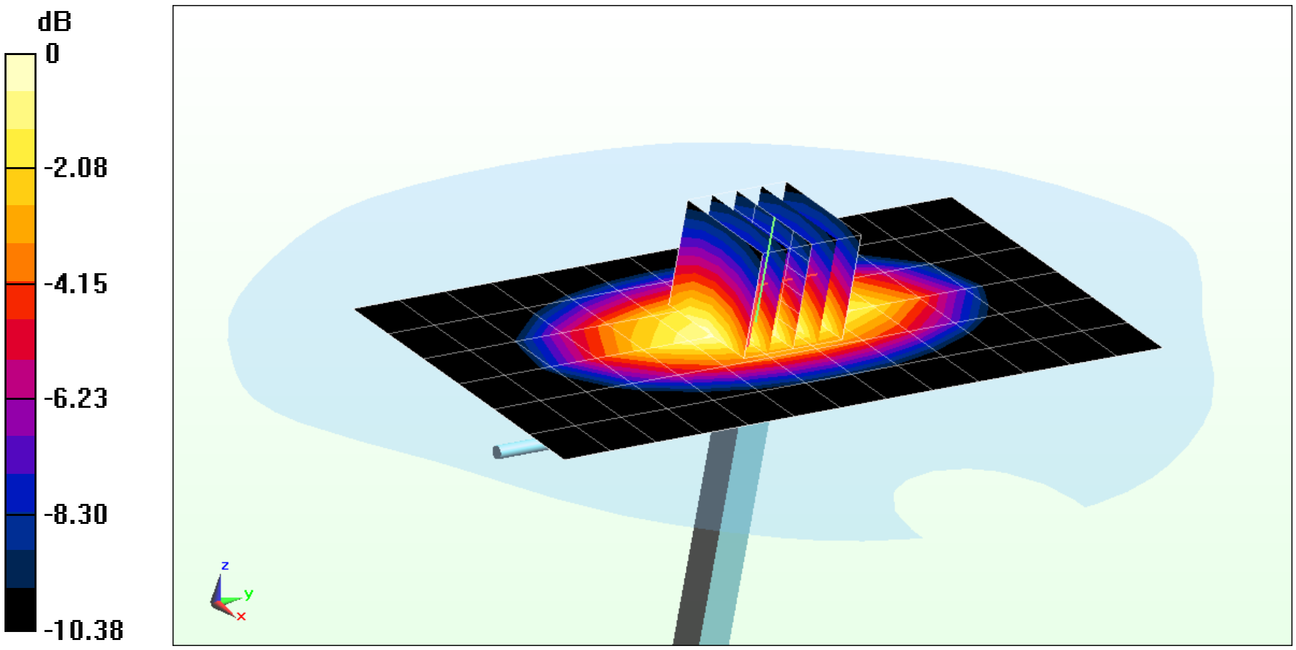
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.998 S/m; ε_r = 53.14; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-29-2013; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012
Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

835 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.34 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.935 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.615 W/kg
Deviation = -2.60%



0 dB = 1.01 W/kg = 0.04 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d133

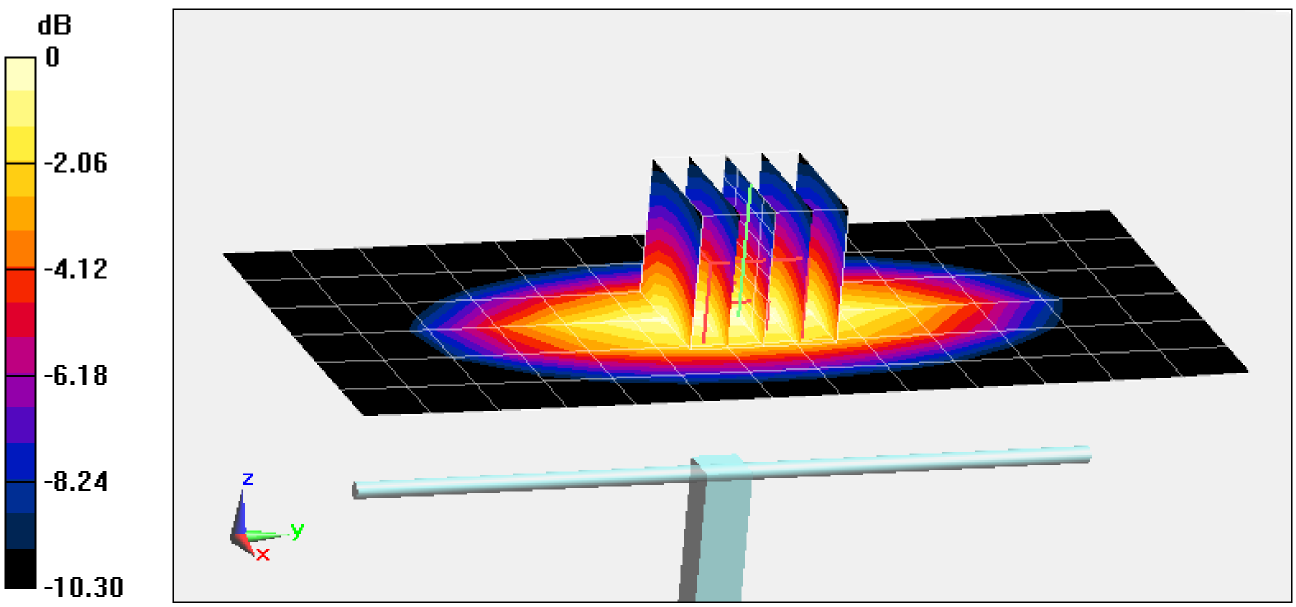
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body, Medium parameters used:
$f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.005$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 52.91$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section: Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012
Phantom: ELI v5.0 Door; Type: QDOVA002BB; Serial: TP-1158
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

835 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.907 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.598 W/kg
Deviation = -5.52%



0 dB = 0.980 W/kg = -0.09 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d148

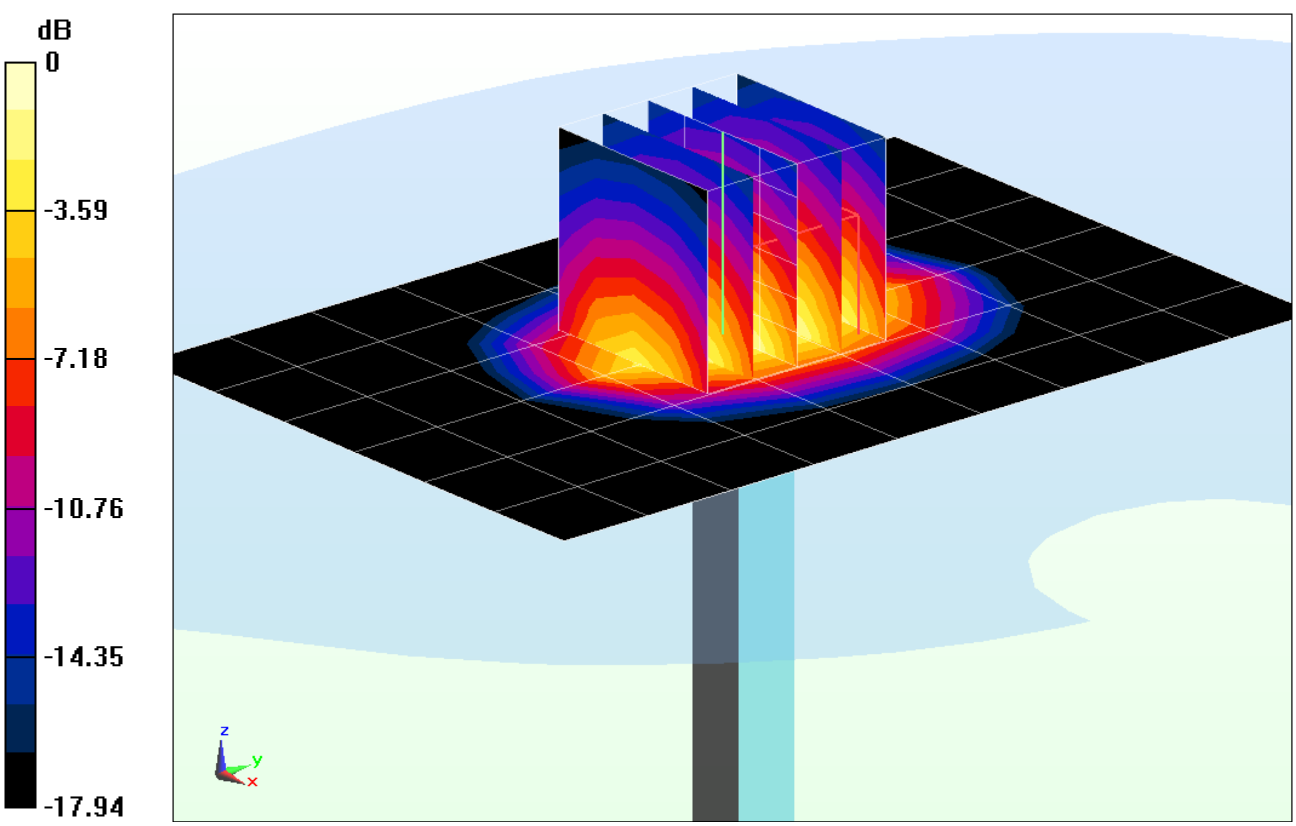
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.574 S/m; ε_r = 52.613; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-28-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012
Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

1900 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.39 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg
Deviation = 4.60%



0 dB = 4.51 W/kg = 6.54 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

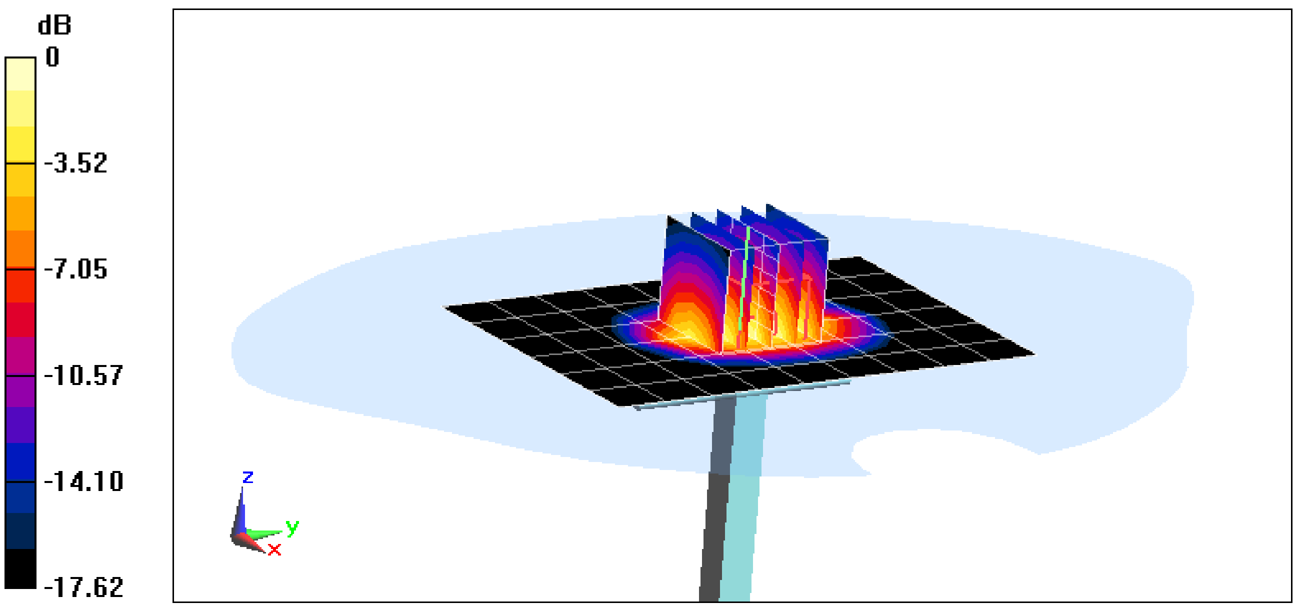
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.553 S/m; ε_r = 51.78; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-30-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012
Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

1900 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.23 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.03 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 W/kg
Deviation = 2.54%



0 dB = 4.50 W/kg = 6.53 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 882

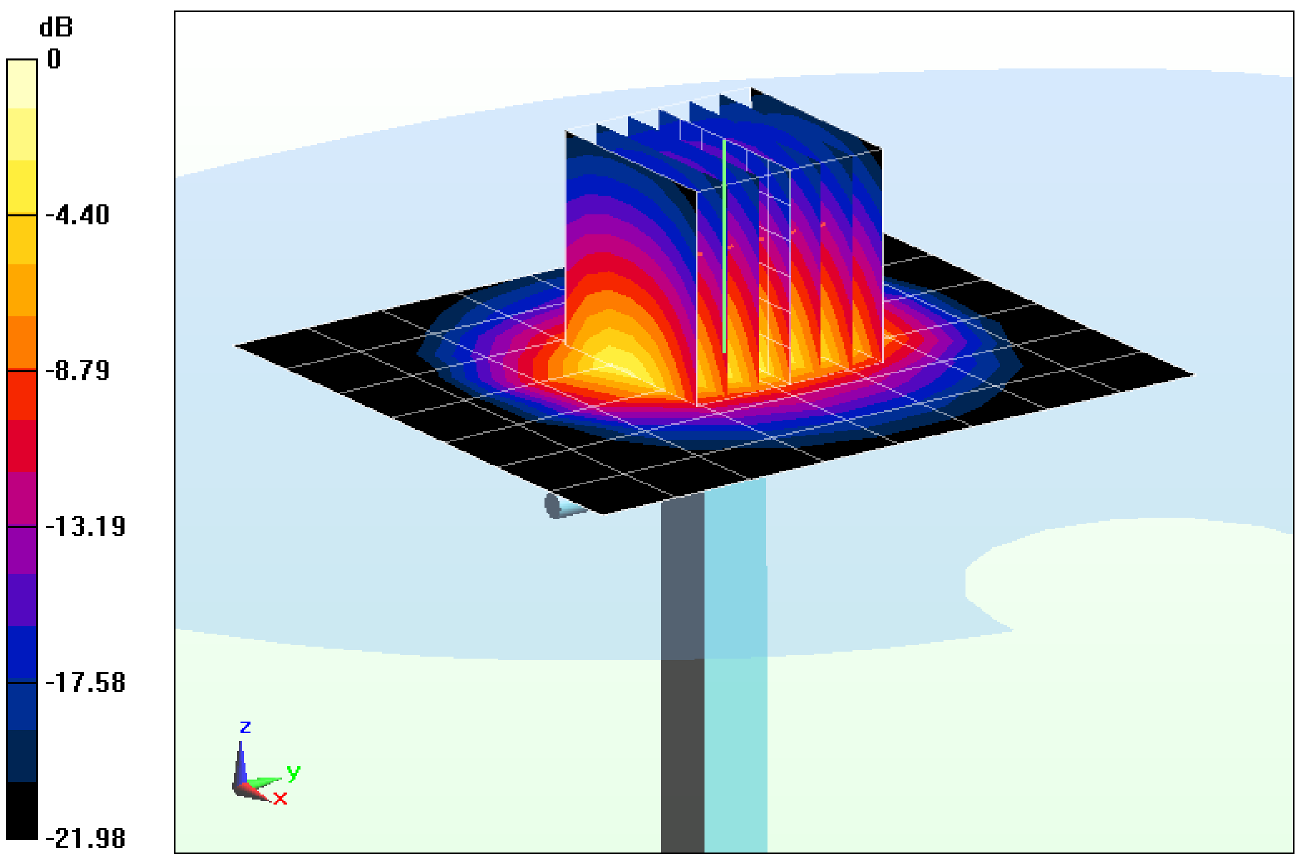
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body; Medium parameters used:
f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.938 mho/m; ε_r = 51.17; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-08-2013; Ambient Temp: 22.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 5/18/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 5/7/2012
Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

2450 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.94 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.72 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg
Deviation = -6.16%



0 dB = 6.20 W/kg = 7.92 dBW/kg

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION

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

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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: ES3-3213_Apr12

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3213
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	April 24, 2012

√ KOK 5/2/12

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

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

Issued: April 25, 2012

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3213

Manufactured: October 14, 2008
Calibrated: April 24, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.48	1.36	1.33	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	97.8	101.0	99.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	125.2	±2.5 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	127.5	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	169.0	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.50	1.38	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.41	1.57	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	5.36	5.36	5.36	0.64	1.24	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.22	5.22	5.22	0.57	1.39	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.63	1.32	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.72	1.36	± 12.0 %

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

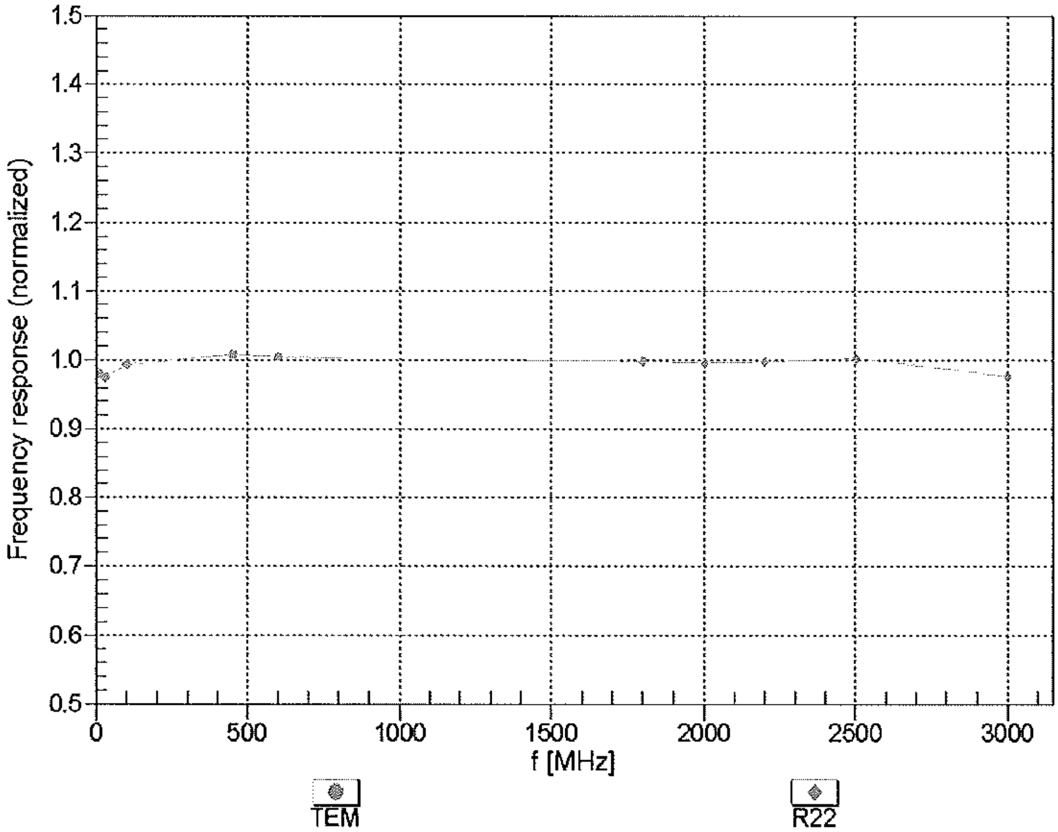
DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.31	1.96	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.38	1.73	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	5.13	5.13	5.13	0.35	2.07	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.54	1.56	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.69	1.37	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.80	1.04	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.63	0.92	± 12.0 %

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

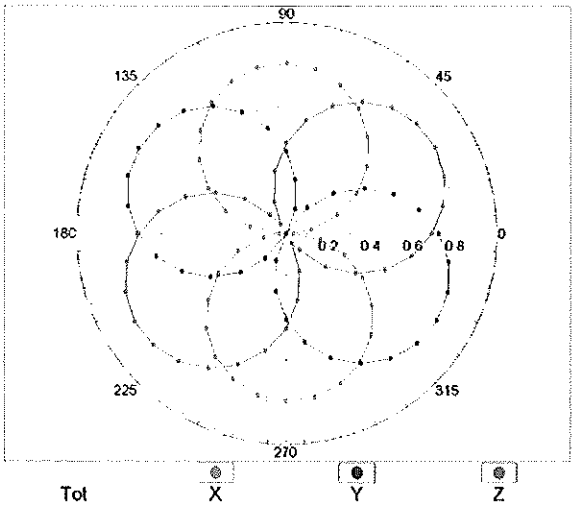
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



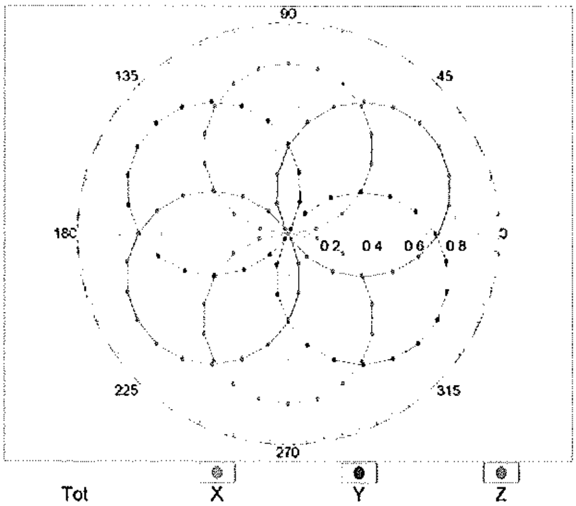
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

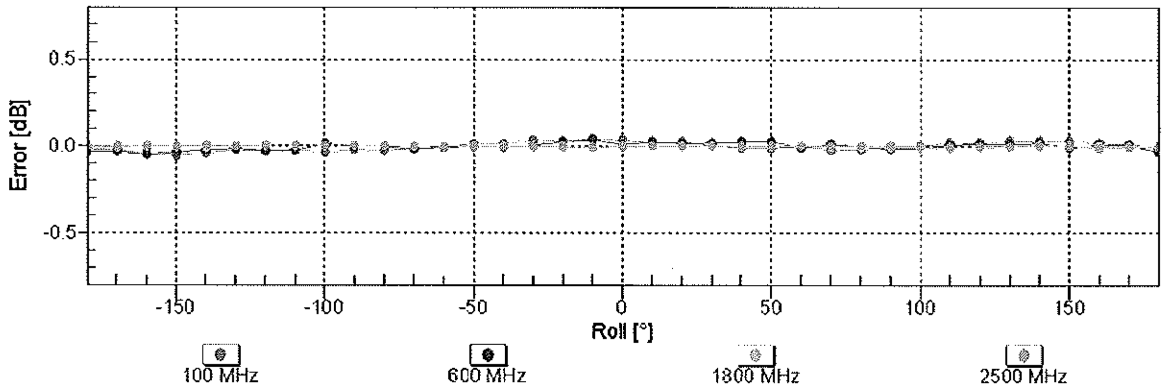
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$

f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22

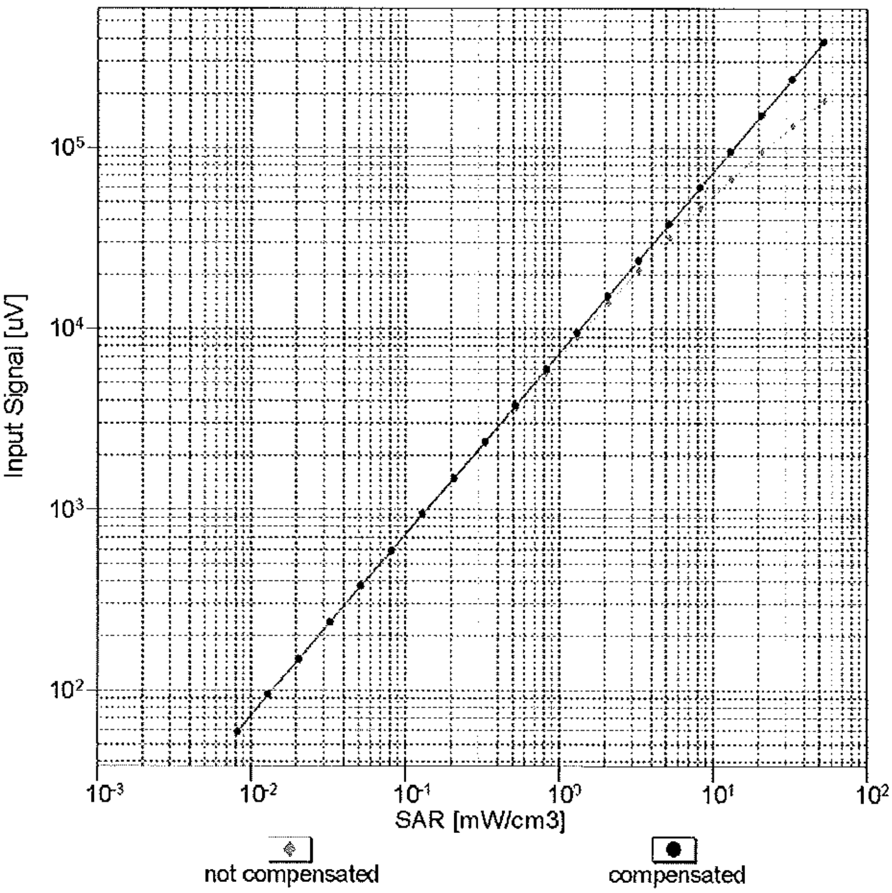


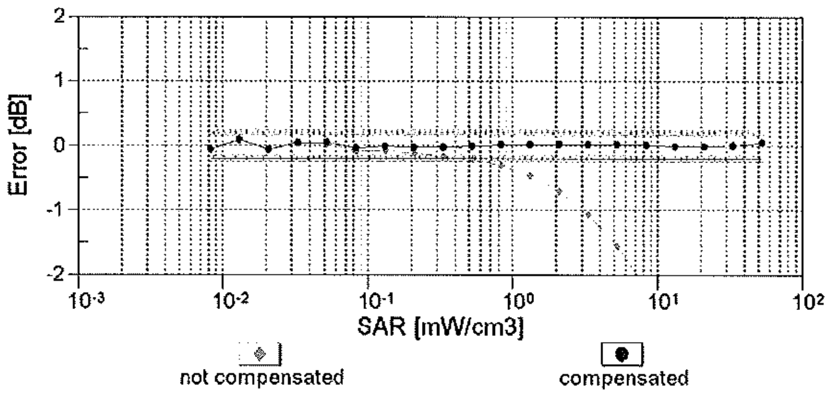


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

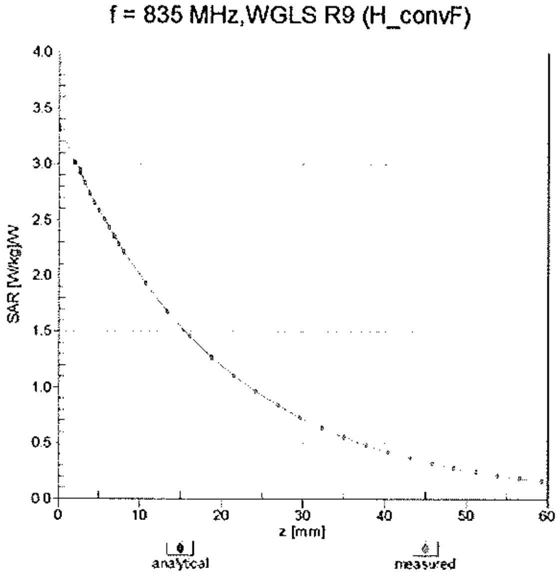
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

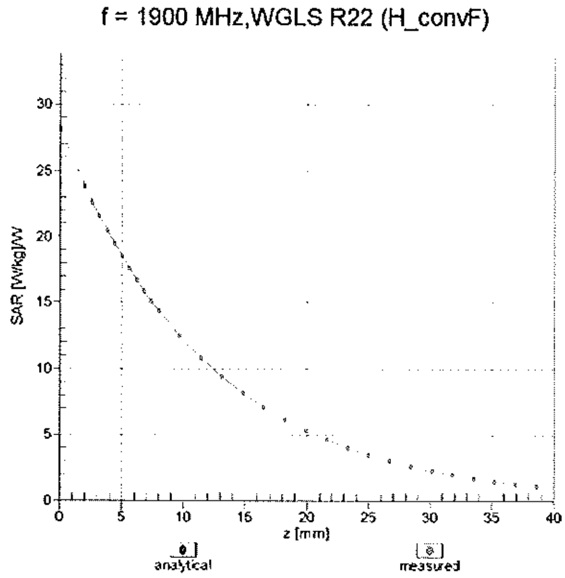




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

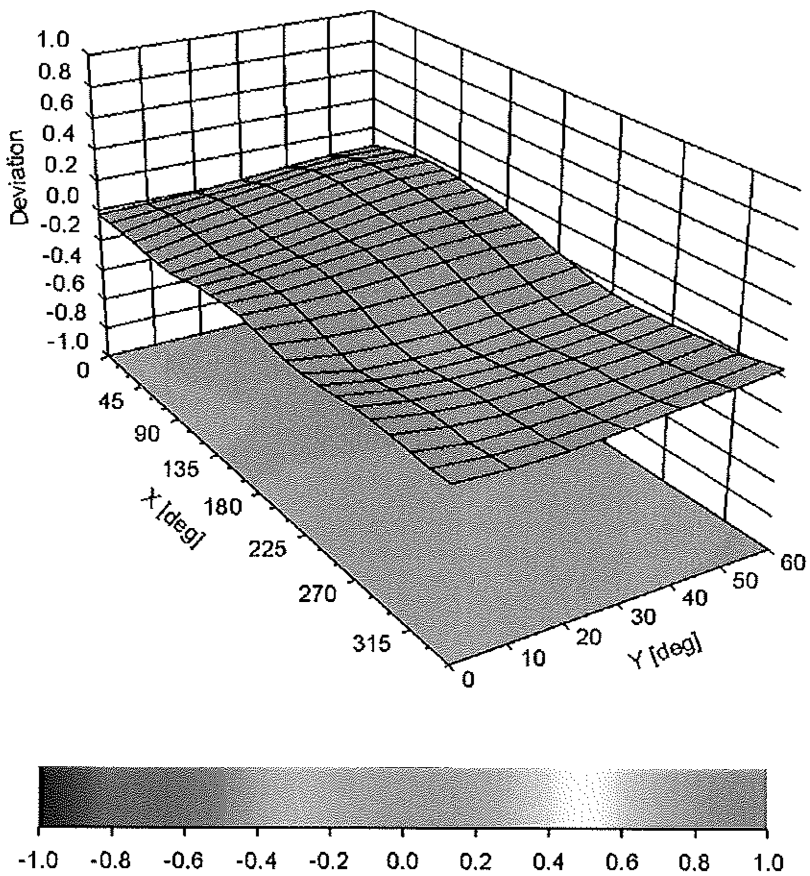
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	140.1
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

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

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: ES3-3288_Sep12

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3288
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	September 20, 2012

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

✓ KOK 10/2/12

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

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

Issued: September 20, 2012

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

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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3288

Manufactured: July 6, 2010
Calibrated: September 20, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.87	0.97	0.75	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	101.3	102.4	103.9	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	168.6	±3.3 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	132.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	156.8	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.41	6.41	6.41	0.76	1.18	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.70	1.28	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.28	5.28	5.28	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.80	1.26	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.80	1.31	± 12.0 %

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

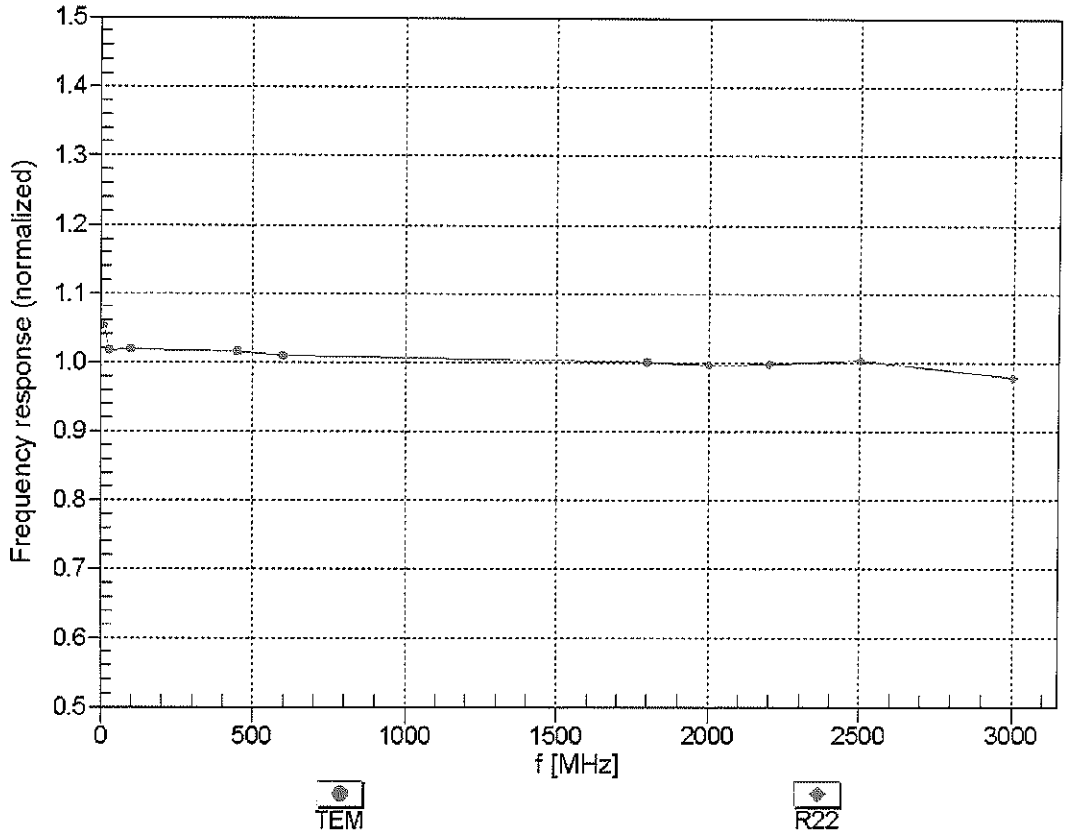
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.44	6.44	6.44	0.62	1.31	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.31	6.31	6.31	0.38	1.78	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.64	1.43	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.50	1.64	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.74	1.23	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.09	4.09	4.09	0.80	1.07	± 12.0 %

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

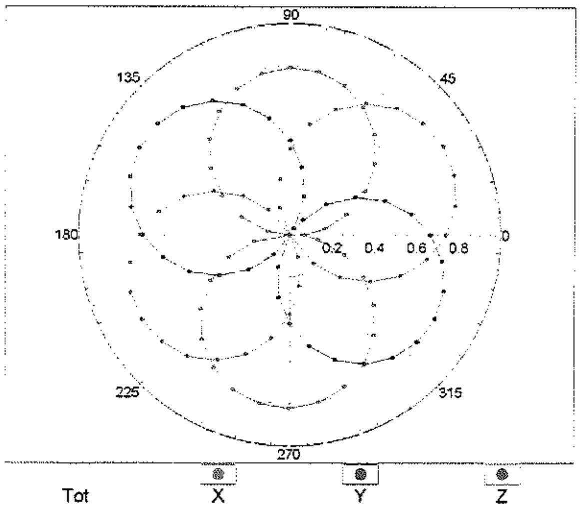
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



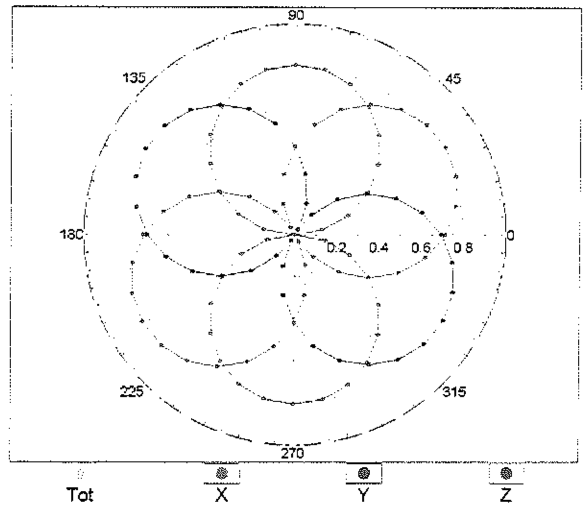
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

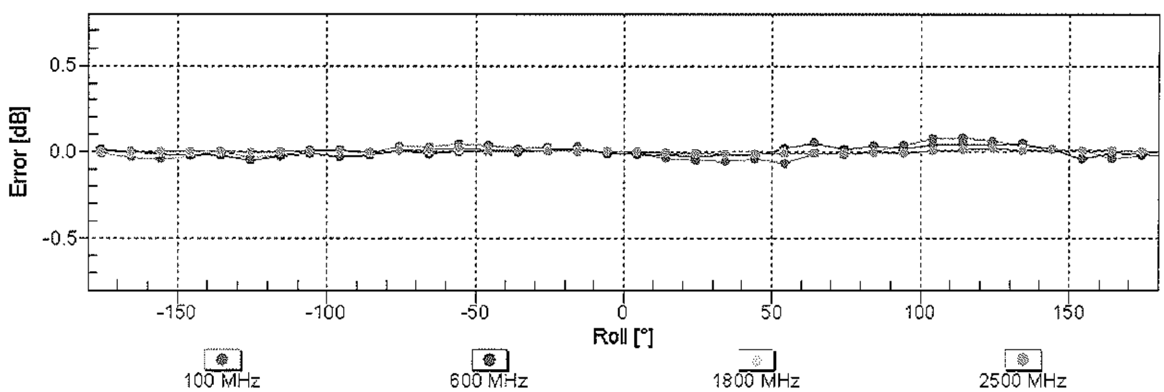
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM



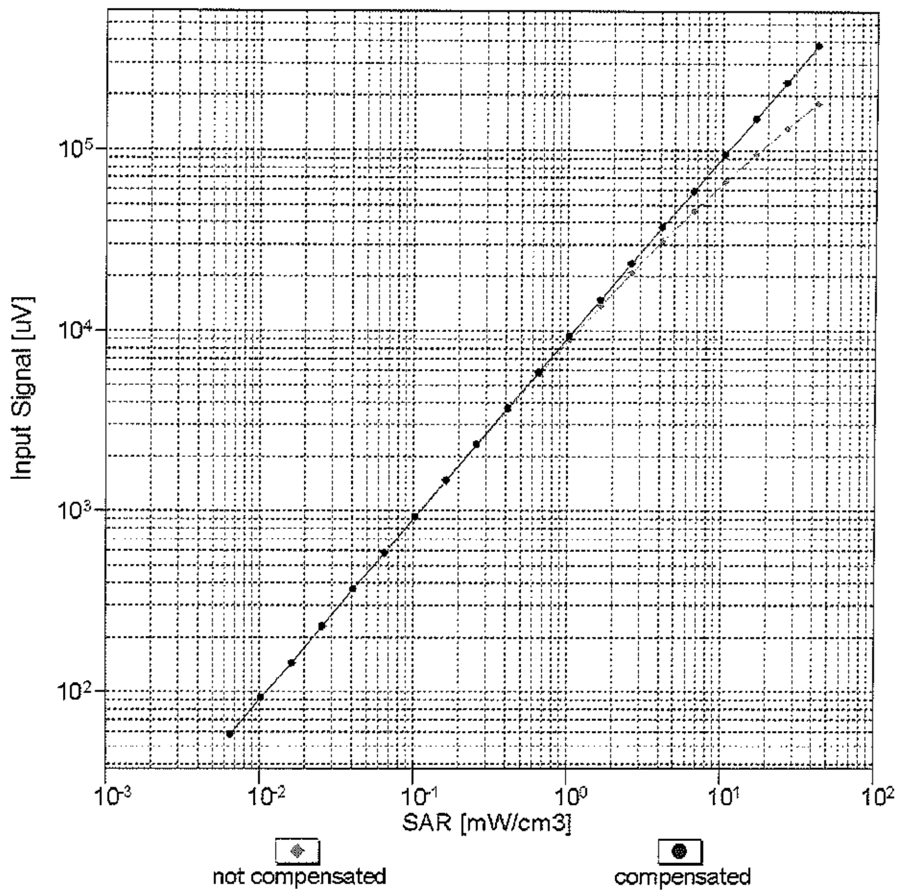
f=1800 MHz,R22

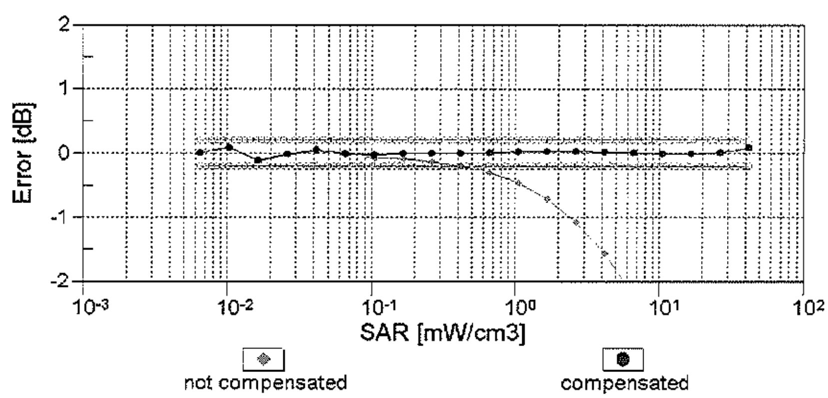




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

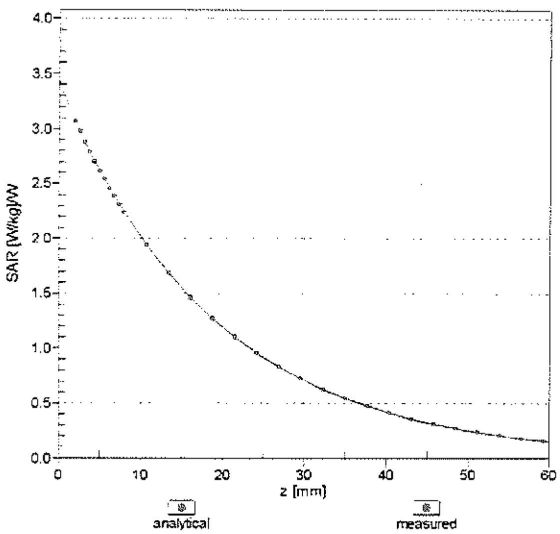




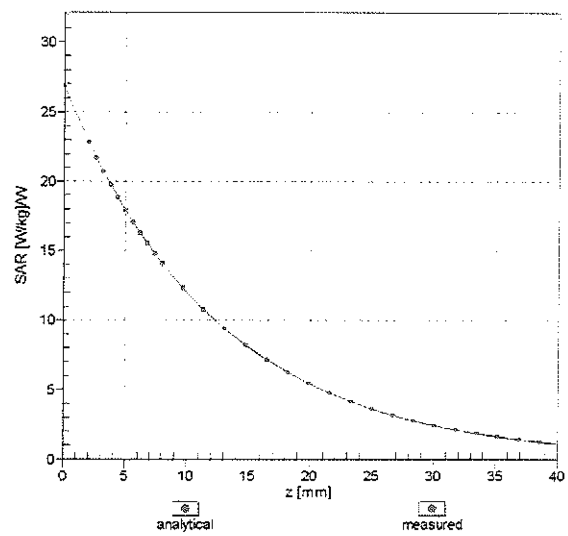
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

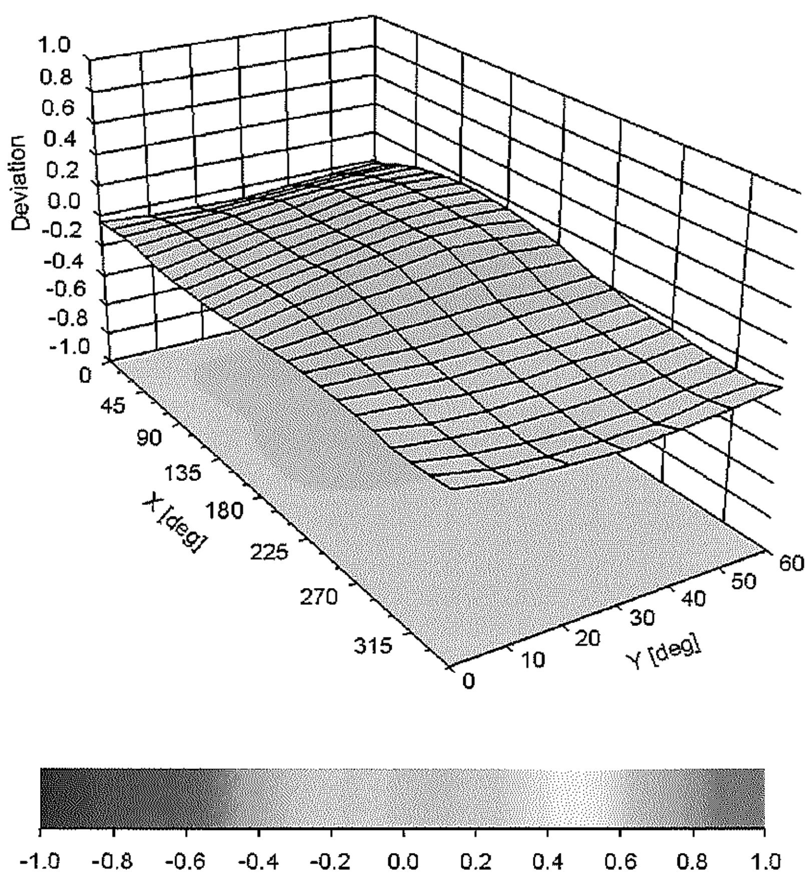


f = 1750 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	54.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

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

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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3263_May12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3263
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	May 18, 2012

✓ KOK 6/5/12

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

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

Issued: May 21, 2012

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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3263

Manufactured: January 25, 2010
Calibrated: May 18, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.21	1.23	1.12	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	100.1	99.6	104.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	153.9	±4.4 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	159.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	150.3	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.32	1.73	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.40	1.54	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	5.46	5.46	5.46	0.53	1.37	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.47	1.50	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.09	5.09	5.09	0.55	1.35	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.77	1.27	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.76	1.34	± 12.0 %

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

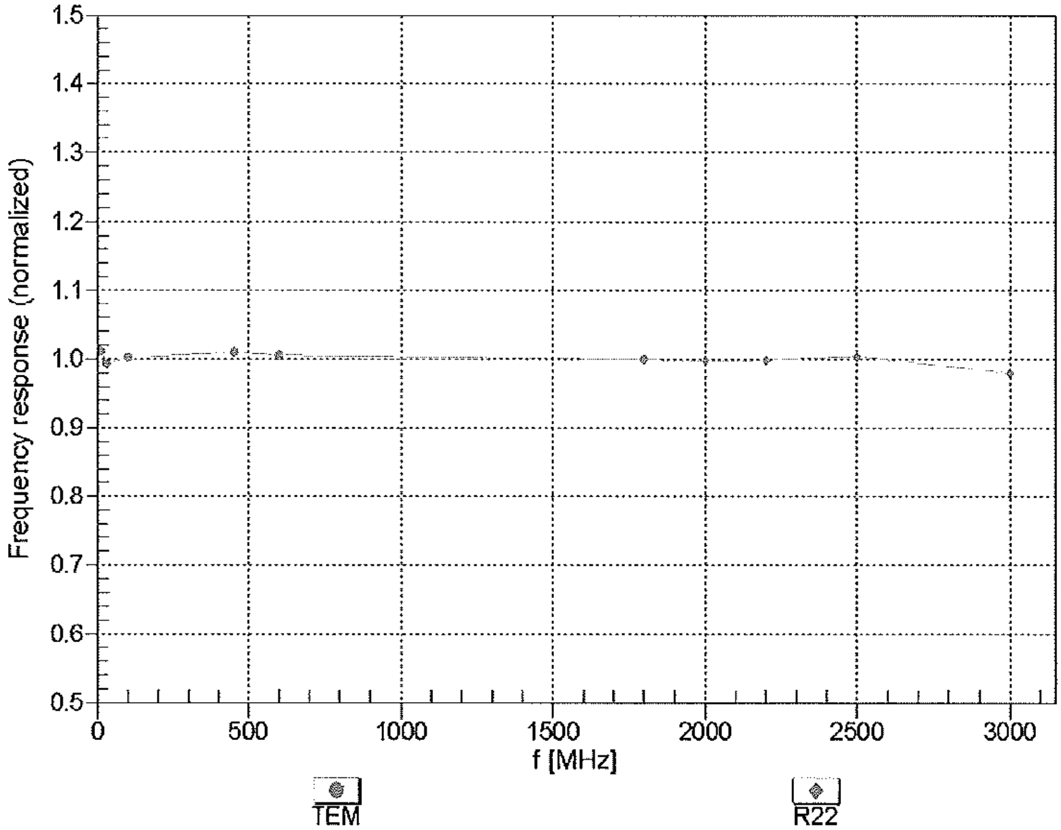
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	7.05	7.05	7.05	0.08	1.15	± 13.4 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.26	6.26	6.26	0.68	1.24	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.15	6.15	6.15	0.40	1.65	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.74	1.27	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.62	1.41	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.54	1.48	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

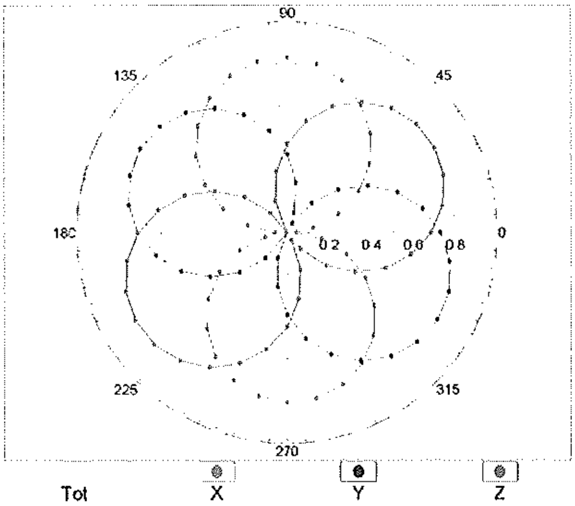
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



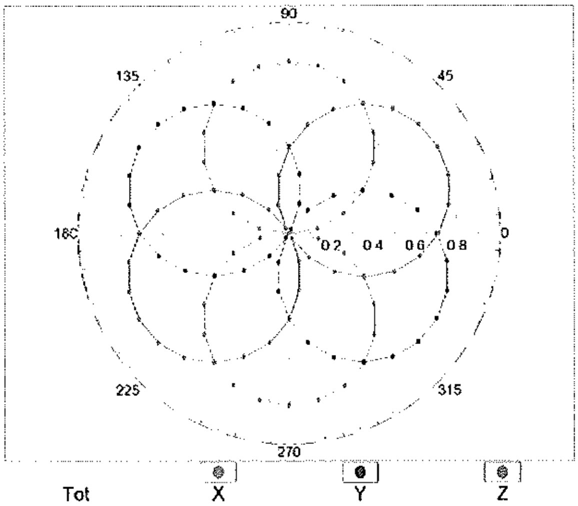
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

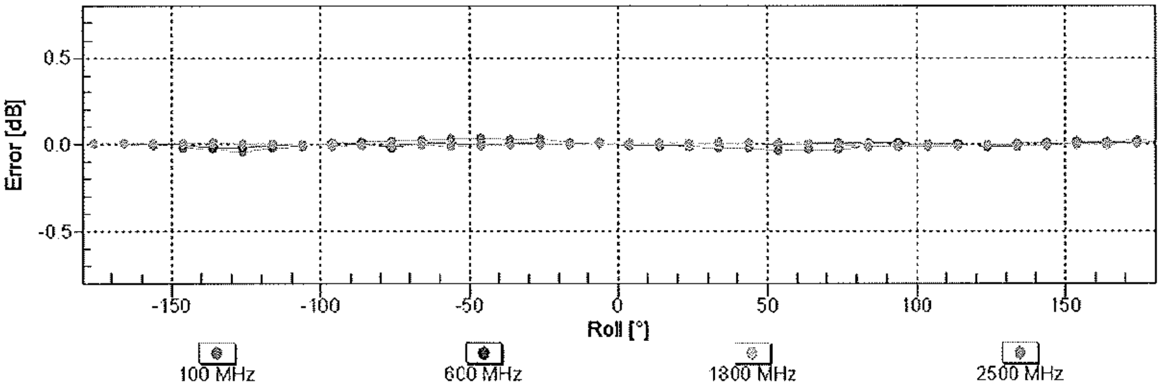
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$

f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22

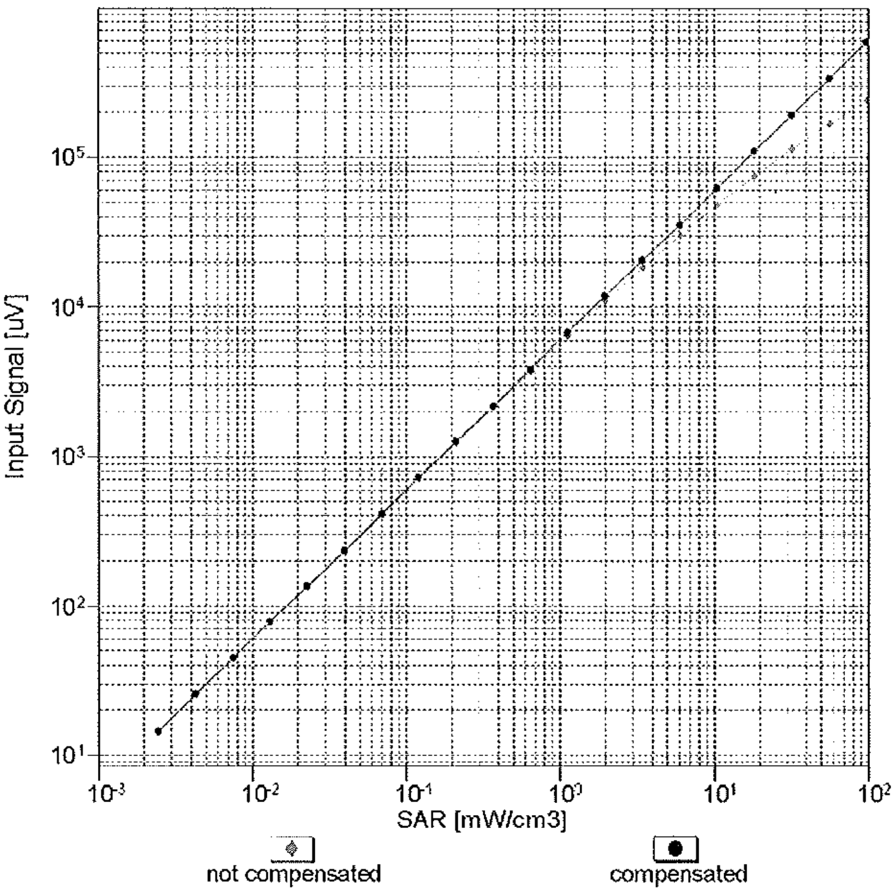


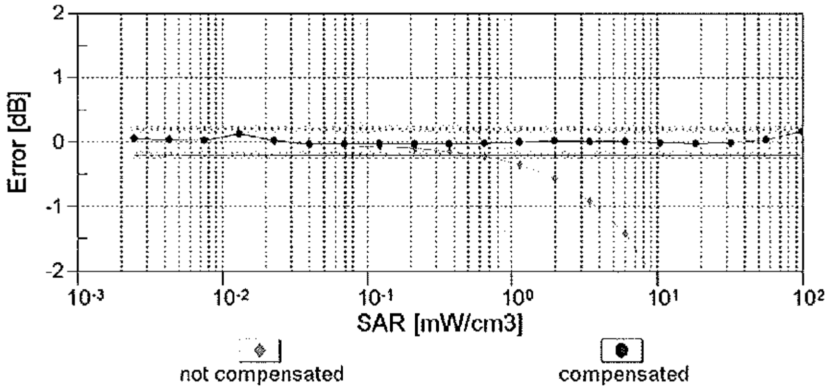


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

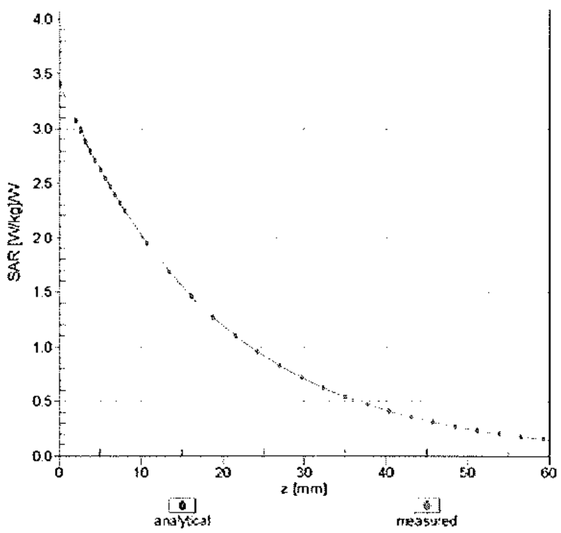
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

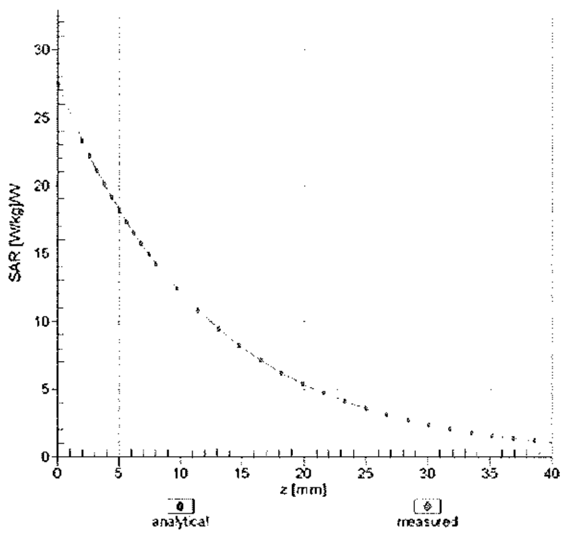




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

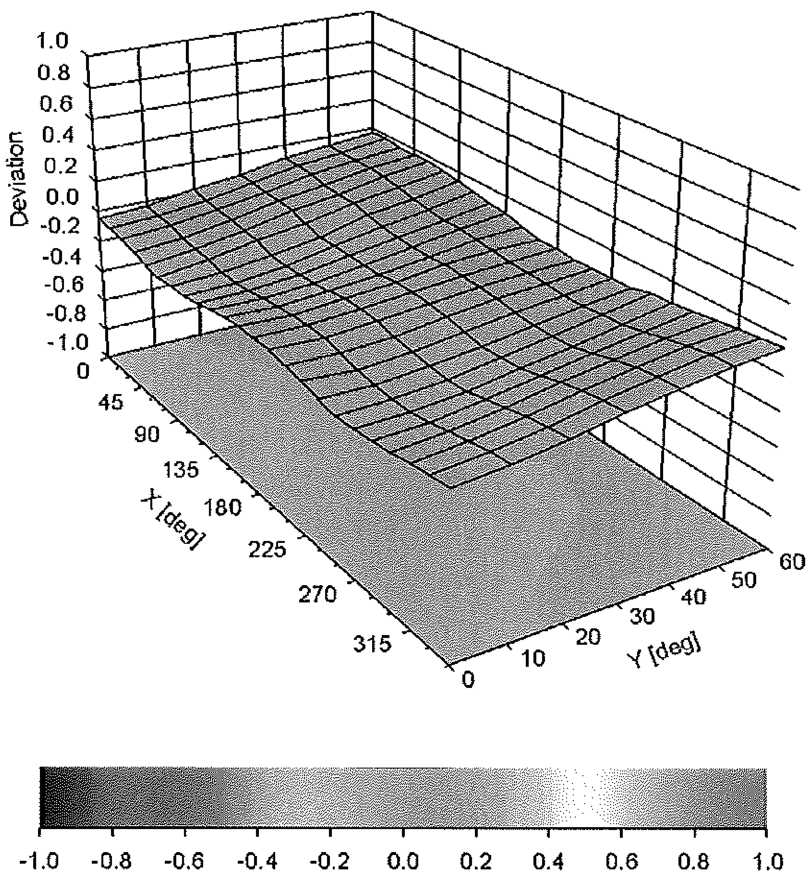
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	63.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: ES3-3022_Aug12

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV2 - SN:3022
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	August 28, 2012

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

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

Issued: August 28, 2012

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV2

SN:3022

Manufactured: April 15, 2003
Calibrated: August 28, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.00	1.04	0.99	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	98.3	99.5	101.3	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	133.3	±2.7 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	140.3	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	178.9	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.30	1.72	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.03	6.03	6.03	0.35	1.63	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.32	1.89	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.40	1.57	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.59	1.44	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.67	1.37	± 12.0 %

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

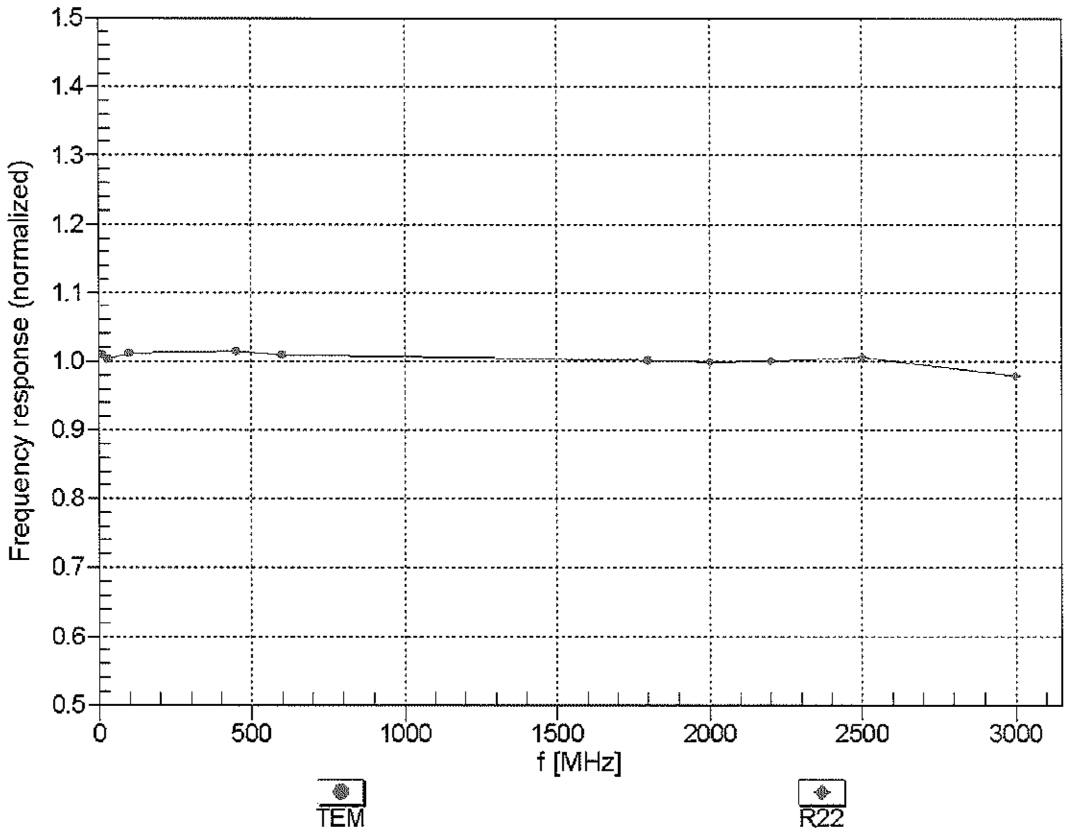
DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.23	2.09	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.47	1.44	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.46	1.55	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.36	1.87	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	3.97	3.97	3.97	0.65	1.06	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.54	0.75	± 12.0 %

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

Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

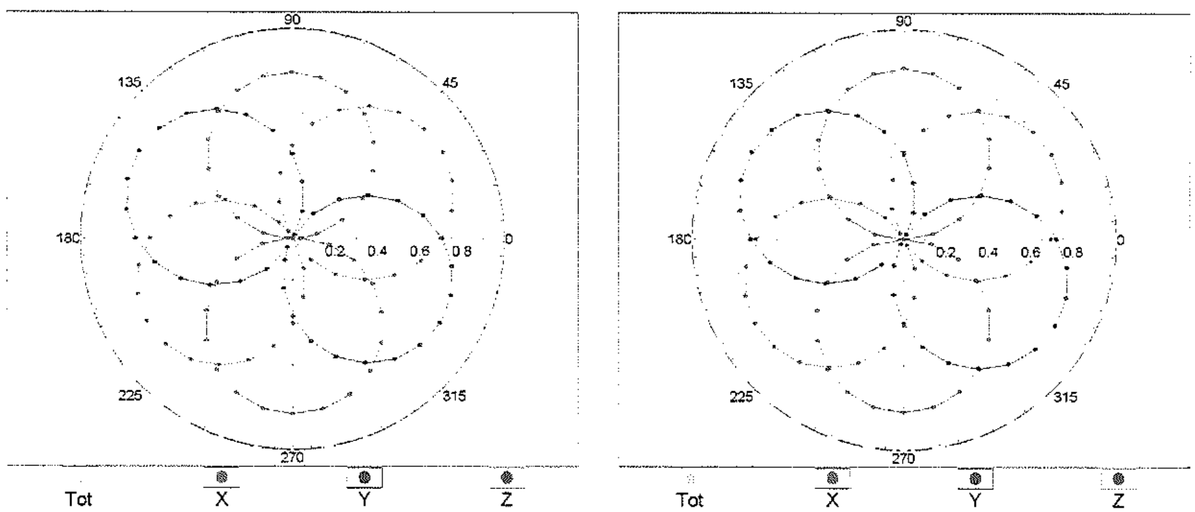


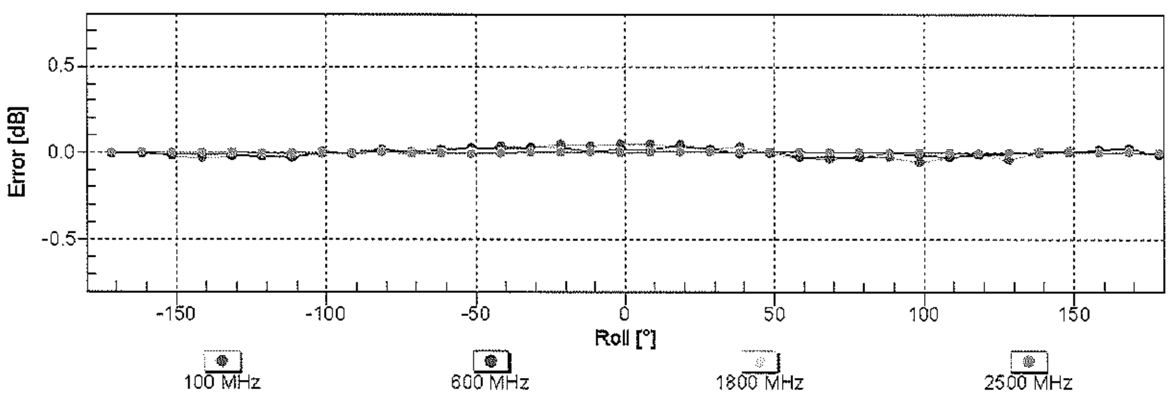
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM

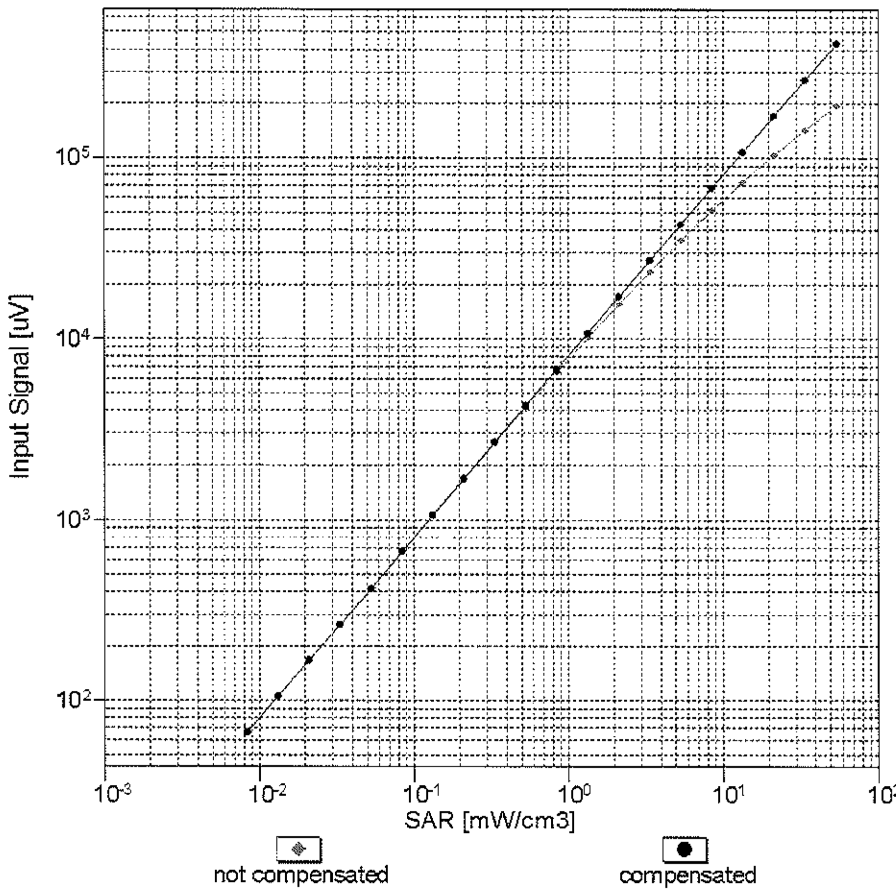
f=1800 MHz,R22

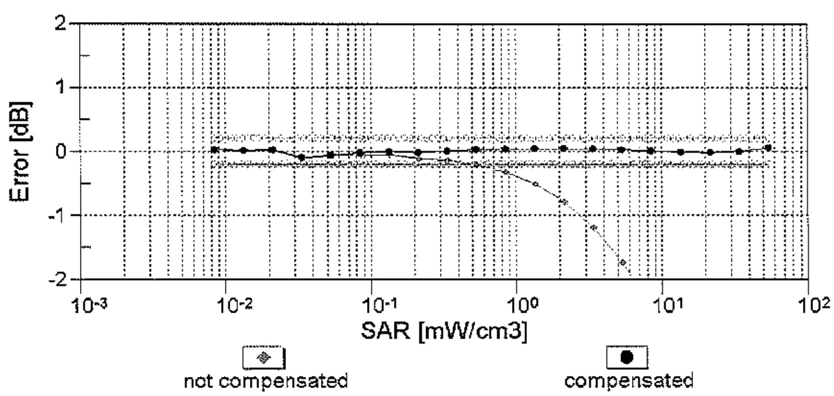




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

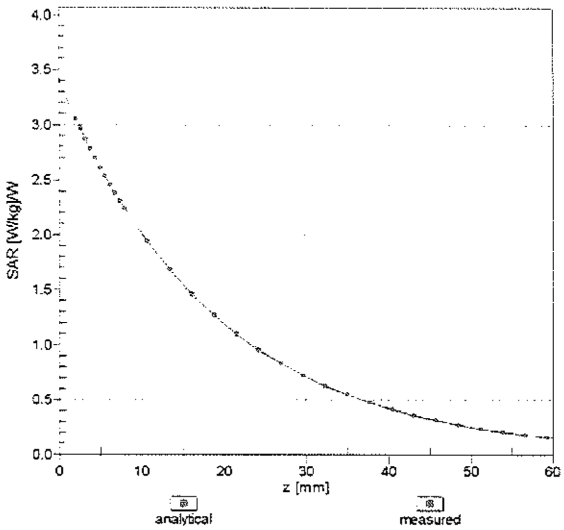




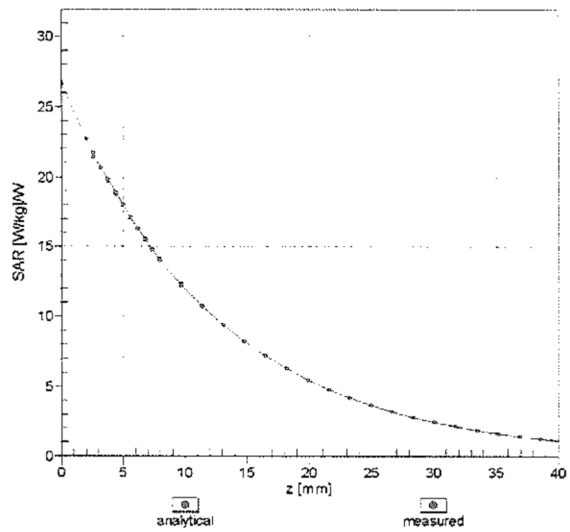
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

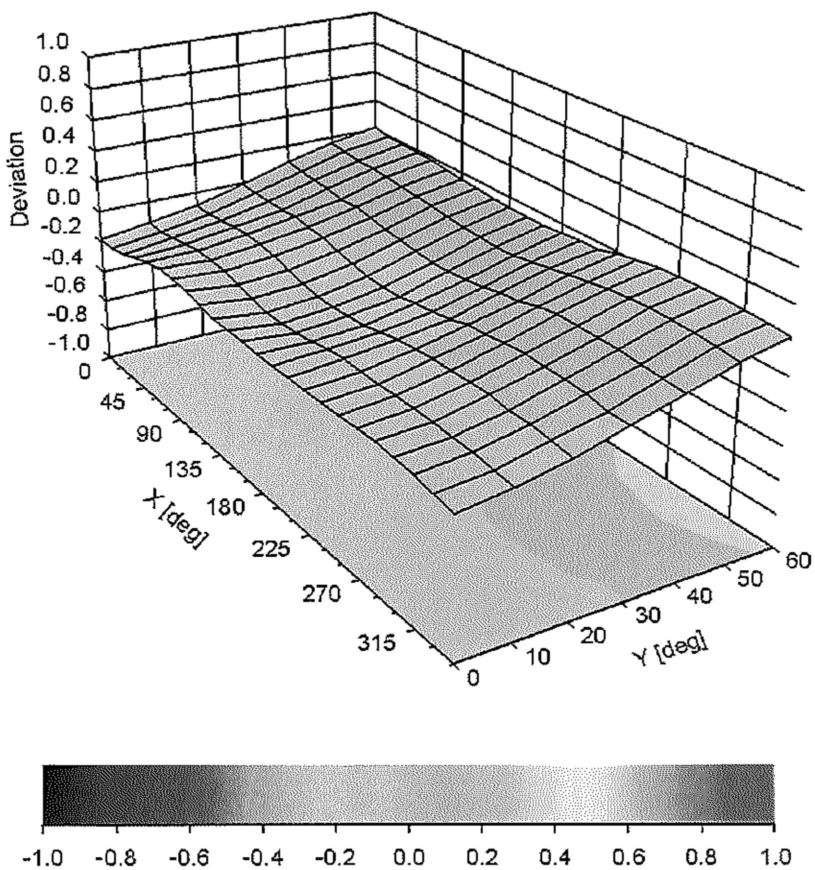


f = 1750 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	98.5
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm