





# SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type:	PCS WCDMA Modem		
FCC ID:	ZNFUD711		
Model:	UD711	Trade Name	LG Electronics, MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.
Date of Issue:	Jan. 6, 2011		
Test report No.:	HCTA1201FS01		
Test Laboratory:	<b>HCT CO., LTD.</b> 105-1, Jangam-ri, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 467-811 TEL: +82 31 645 6485 FAX: +82 31 645 6401		
Applicant :	<b>LG Electronics, MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.</b> 10101 Old Grove Road, San Diego, CA 92131		
Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992 IEEE 1528-2003 KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle v02		
Test result:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.		
Signature	 _____ Report prepared by : Young-Soo Jang Test Engineer of SAR Part	 _____ Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part	

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

## SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental electromagnetic energy (dW) 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.

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

**Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation**

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

where:

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

$\sigma$	=	conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
$\rho$	=	mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
$E$	=	Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

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

EUT Type	PCS WCDMA Modem
FCC ID	ZNFUD711
Model(s)	UD711
addition Model(s)	LG-UD711,LGUD711
Trade Name	LG Electronics MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.
Serial Number(s)	#1
Application Type	Certification
Modulation(s)	WCDMA1900
Tx Frequency	1 852.4 – 1 907.6 MHz (WCDMA1900)
Rx Frequency	1 932.4 – 1 987.6 MHz (WCDMA1900)
FCC Classification	PCS Licensed Transmitter (PCB)
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype
Max. SAR	1.14 W/kg WCDMA1900 Body SAR
Date(s) of Tests	Jan. 5, 2011
Antenna Type	Integral Antenna

## 3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

### 3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure.3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Pentium IV 3.0 GHz computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

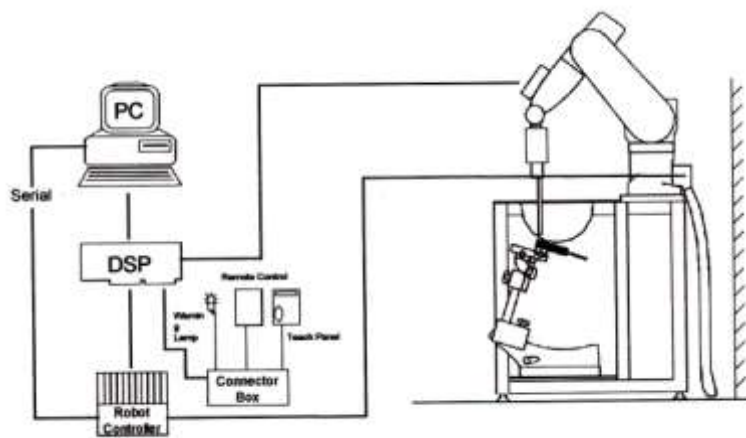


Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in.

## 3.2 DASYS E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

### 3.1 ET3DV6 Probe Specification

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



Figure 3.2 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASYS4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2<sup>nd</sup> order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.



Figure 3.3 EX3DV4 E-field Probe

## 3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

### 3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

where:

- $\Delta t$  = exposure time (30 seconds),
- C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
- $\Delta T$  = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

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

where:

- $\sigma$  = simulated tissue conductivity,
- $\rho$  = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for brain tissue)

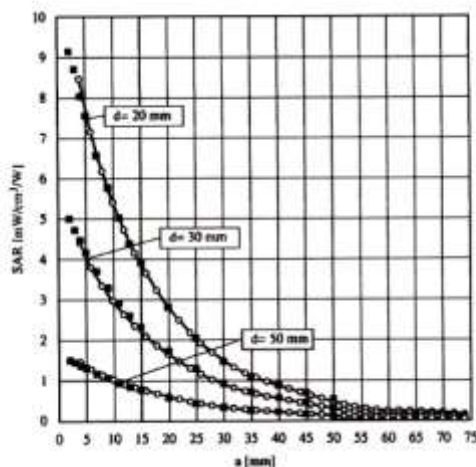


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

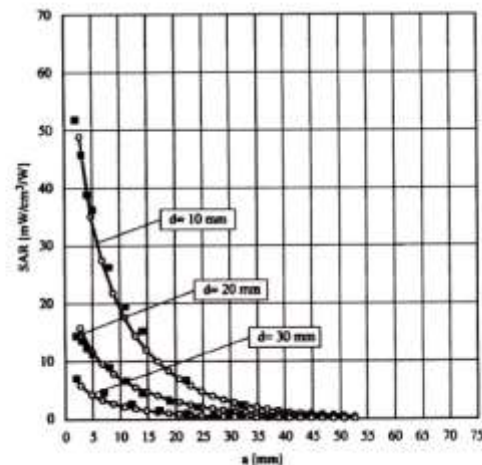


Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz



### 3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

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

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

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

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

E-field probes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g  
 $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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

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

with  $P_{pwr}$  = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 $E_{tot}$  = total electric field strength in V/m



### 3.4 SAM Phantom

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



Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

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

### 3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Phantom V 4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

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



Figure 3.7 Device Holder

### 3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethyl cellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove.

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

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]		
Triton X-100(ultra pure):	Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether		

**Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter**

### 3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	466	Mar. 1, 2011	Annual	Mar. 1, 2012
SPEAG	E-Field Probe EX3DV4	3797	Jul. 25, 2011	Annual	Jul. 25, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 22, 2011	Annual	July 22, 2012
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 04, 2011	Annual	Nov. 04, 2012
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 04, 2011	Annual	Nov. 04, 2012
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 04, 2011	Annual	Nov. 04, 2012
R&S	Base Station CMU200	110740	July 26, 2011	Annual	July 26, 2012
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2011	Annual	Feb. 10, 2012
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Nov. 11, 2011	Annual	Nov. 11, 2012
HP	Network Analyzer 8753ES	JP39240221	Mar. 30, 2011	Annual	Mar. 30, 2012

**NOTE:**

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

## 4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

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The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 10 mm x 10 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.
3. Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:
  - a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axis. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
  - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
  - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

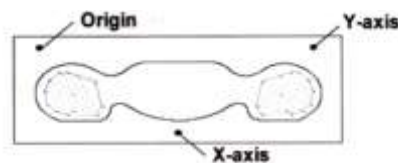


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

## **5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION**

### **5.1 Test Configurations**

According to KDB 447498, the device that can be connected to a host through a cable must be tested with the device positioned in all applicable orientations against the flat phantom. And a separation distance  $\leq 0.5$  cm is required for USB-dongle transmitters.

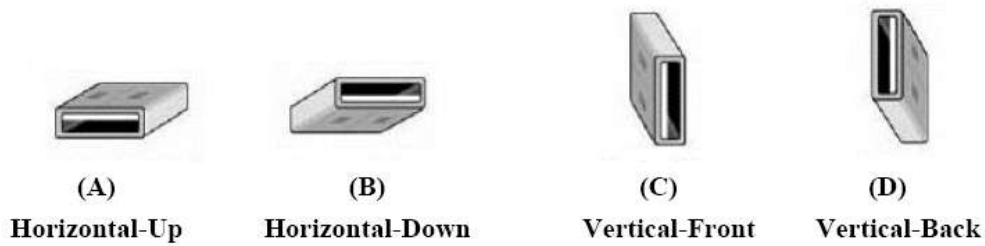


Figure 5.1 USB Connector Orientations Implemented on Laptop Computers

Therefore, the EUT was tested in following orientations;

- 1) **Configuration 1:** Front side of the EUT was tested with the direct-connection to the host device with Horizontal-Up (A), and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.
- 2) **Configuration 2:** Back side of the EUT was connected to the host device with Horizontal-Down (B) using a USB cable, and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.
- 3) **Configuration 3:** Right side of the EUT was connected to the host device with Vertical-Front (C) using a USB cable, and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.
- 4) **Configuration 4:** Left side of the EUT was tested with the direct-connection to the host device with Vertical-Back (D), and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.
- 5) **Configuration 5:** Top side of the EUT was tested with the direct-connection to the host device, and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.

Note;

This USB cable was used to operate this unit in the highest RF performance capability for SAR testing.

## 6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

Table 6.1 Uncertainty (800 MHz- 2450 MHz)

## 7. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

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

**Table 7.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure**

**NOTES:**

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

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

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

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

**Controlled Environments** are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e.as a result of employment or occupation).



## 8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

### 8.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
1 900	Jan. 5, 2011	Body	21.1	$\epsilon r$	53.3	54.5	+ 2.25	$\pm 5$
				$\sigma$	1.52	1.46	- 3.95	$\pm 5$

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

### 8.2 System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the  $\pm 10\%$  of the specifications at 1 900 MHz by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

\*Input Power: 100 mW

Freq. [MHz]	Probe (SN)	Dipole (SN)	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	Ambient Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	* Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
1 900	3797	5d032	Jan. 5, 2011	Body	21.1	21.3	1 g	40.9	4.02	-1.71	$\pm 10$

### 8.3 System Validation Procedure

SAR measurement was Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the  $\pm 10\%$  of the specifications at each frequency band by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

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

Note;

SAR Verification was performed according to the FCC KDB 450824.

## 9. RF CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

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

### 9.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluation SAR[4]. SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement Software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted Power deviations of more than 5 % occurred, the tests were repeated.

### 9.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than ¼ 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 in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel.

#### 9.2.1 Output Power Verification

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

#### 9.2.2 Head SAR Measurements

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 ¼ 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 results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in 12.2 RMC.

#### 9.2.3 Body SAR Measurement

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

#### 9.2.4 Handsets with Release 5 HSDPA

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than ¼ 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 in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel.

**Sub-Test 1 Setup for Release 5 HSDPA**

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_a$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}^{(4)}$	CM (dB) <sup>(2)</sup>
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	15/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	64	12/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	24/15	1.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$

Note 2: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15, \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$ .

Note 3: For subtest 2 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 11/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

### 9.2.5 Handsets with Release 6 HSPA (HSDPA/HSUPA)

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSUPA/HSDPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSUPA/HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is ≤ 75 % of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 with power control algorithm 2, according to the highest body SAR configuration in 12.1 kbps RMC without HSPA. When VOIP is applicable for head exposure, SAR is not required when the maximum output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured using 12.2 kbps RMC; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body measurement should be used to test for head exposure.

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	$\beta_{ec}$	$\beta_{ed}$	$\beta_{ed}$ (SF)	$\beta_{ed}$ (codes)	CM <sup>(2)</sup> (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG <sup>(4)</sup> Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	15/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	64	11/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	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	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	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 <sup>(4)</sup>	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	64	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .  
 Note 2: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15, \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.  
 Note 3: For subtest 1 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 10/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .  
 Note 4: For subtest 5 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 14/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .  
 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:  $\beta_{ed}$  can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]						MPR
			UL 4132 (826.4)	Power reduction (dB)	UL 4183 (836.6)	Power reduction (dB)	UL 4233 (846.6)	Power reduction (dB)	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps	22.62		22.5		22.54		-
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps	22.58		22.49		22.51		-
5	HSDPA	Subtest 1	22.6		22.48		22.53		0
5		Subtest 2	22.61	-0.01	22.51	-0.03	22.53	0	0
5		Subtest 3	22.15	0.45	22.05	0.43	22.01	0.52	-0.5
5		Subtest 4	22.17	0.43	22.04	0.44	22.02	0.51	-0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	22.64		22.35		22.24		0
6		Subtest 2	21.14	1.5	20.89	1.46	21.09	1.15	-2
6		Subtest 3	21.61	1.03	21.2	1.15	21.23	1.01	-1
6		Subtest 4	21.72	0.92	21.28	1.07	21.35	0.89	-2
6		Subtest 5	22.53	0.11	22.13	0.22	22.41	-0.17	0

## 10. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

### 10.1 Measurement Results (WCDMA1900 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Configuration	Separation Distance	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel						
1852.4	9262 (low)	WCDMA1900	22.50	0.058	Horizontal UP	5 mm	1.08
1800.0	9400 (Mid)	WCDMA1900	22.50	0.023	Horizontal UP	5 mm	1.14
1907.6	9538 (High)	WCDMA1900	22.50	-0.027	Horizontal UP	5 mm	1.1
1800.0	9400 (Mid)	WCDMA1900	22.50	0.064	Vertical down	5 mm	0.783
1800.0	9400 (Mid)	WCDMA1900	22.50	-0.046	Vertical Front	5 mm	0.76
1852.4	9262 (low)	WCDMA1900	22.50	0.007	Vertical back	5 mm	0.784
1800.0	9400 (Mid)	WCDMA1900	22.50	-0.075	Vertical back	5 mm	0.824
1907.6	9538 (High)	WCDMA1900	22.50	0.037	Vertical back	5 mm	0.766
1800.0	9400 (Mid)	WCDMA1900	22.50	-0.029	Top	5 mm	0.257
<b>ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population</b>						<b>Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram</b>	

**NOTES:**

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
  - All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
  - Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
  - Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
  - Power Supply                      Power supplied through host device (TOSHIBA)
  - Test Signal Call Mode       Manual Test cord               Base Station Simulator
  - Test Configuration             With Holster                       Without Holster
- The EUT was fixed by using a Styrofoam to avoid perturbation due to the device holder clamps.
- Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
  - KDB447498 D02 V02 were applied for SAR evaluation of the device.

## 11. CONCLUSION

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

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

## 12. REFERENCES

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- [21] Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Equipment Authorization Procedures #447498.



## **Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots**



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1852.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Up 9262/Area Scan (51x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.58 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Up 9262/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

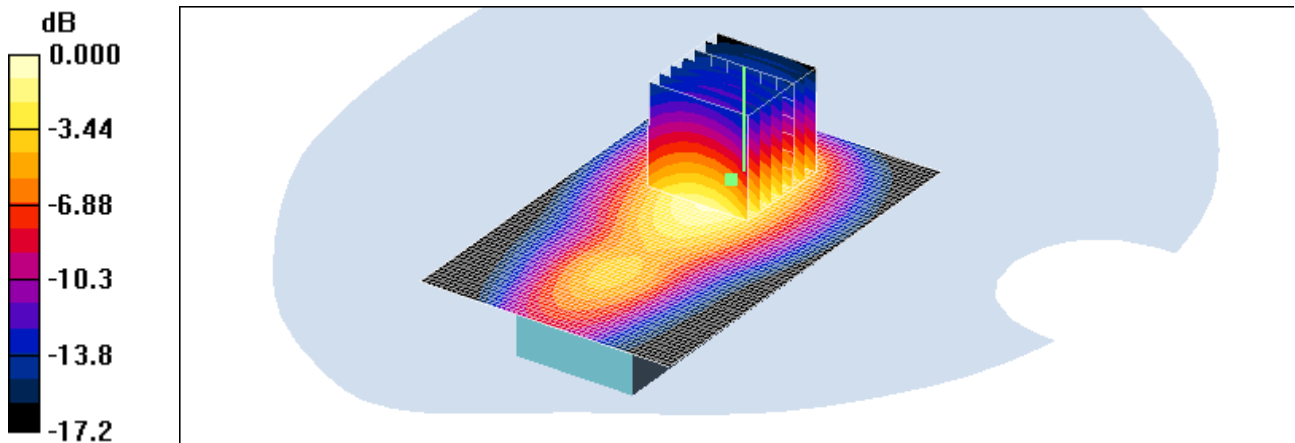
Reference Value = 26.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.058 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.99 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.606 mW/g**

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.42 mW/g



0 dB = 1.42mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

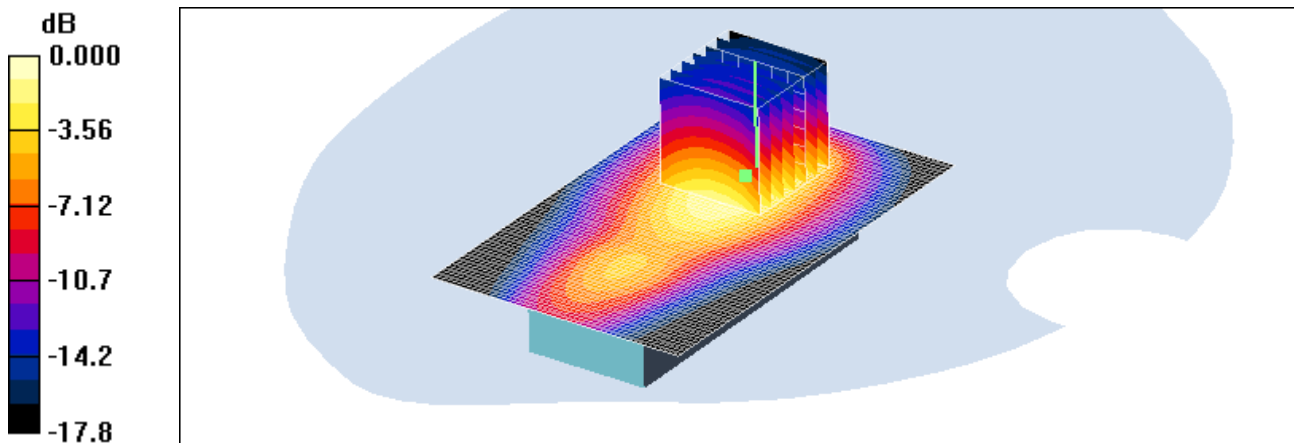
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.44$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Up 9400/Area Scan (51x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.58 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Up 9400/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 26.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.14 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 1.14 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.625 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.51 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1907.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.47$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Up 9538/Area Scan (51x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.55 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Up 9538/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

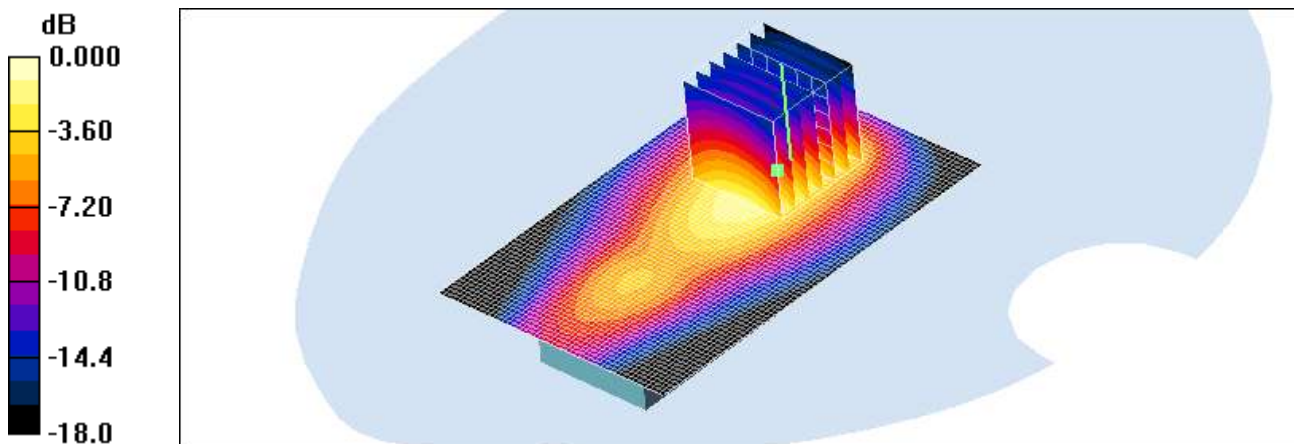
Reference Value = 26.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.027 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.13 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.583 mW/g**

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.47 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

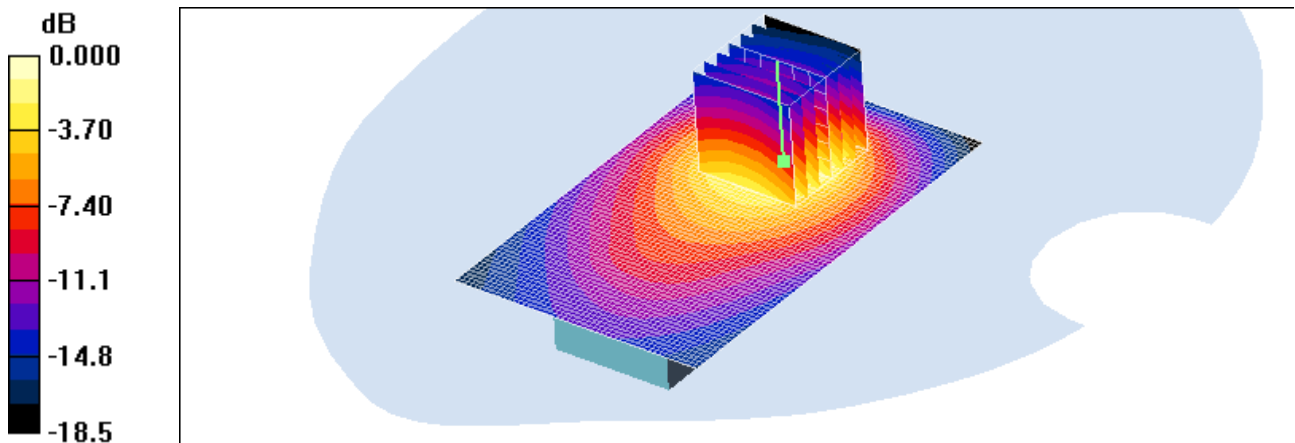
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.44$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Down 9400/Area Scan (51x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.19 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Down 9400/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 20.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.064 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.783 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.423 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.01 mW/g



0 dB = 1.01mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

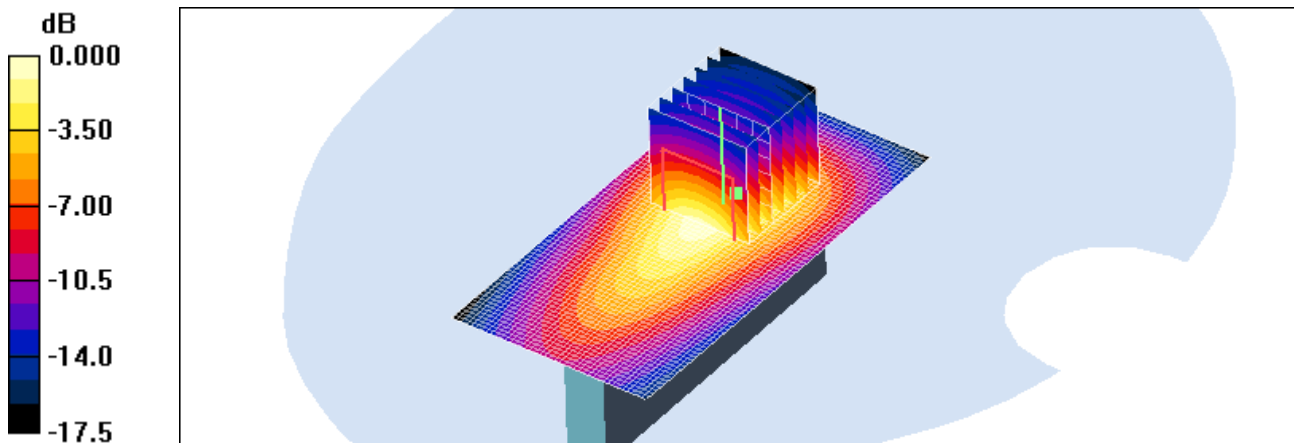
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.44$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Vertical Front 9400/Area Scan (41x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.987 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Vertical Front 9400/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 17.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.046 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.760 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.425 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.980 mW/g



0 dB = 0.980mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1852.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Vertical Back 9262/Area Scan (41x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.09 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Vertical Back 9262/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

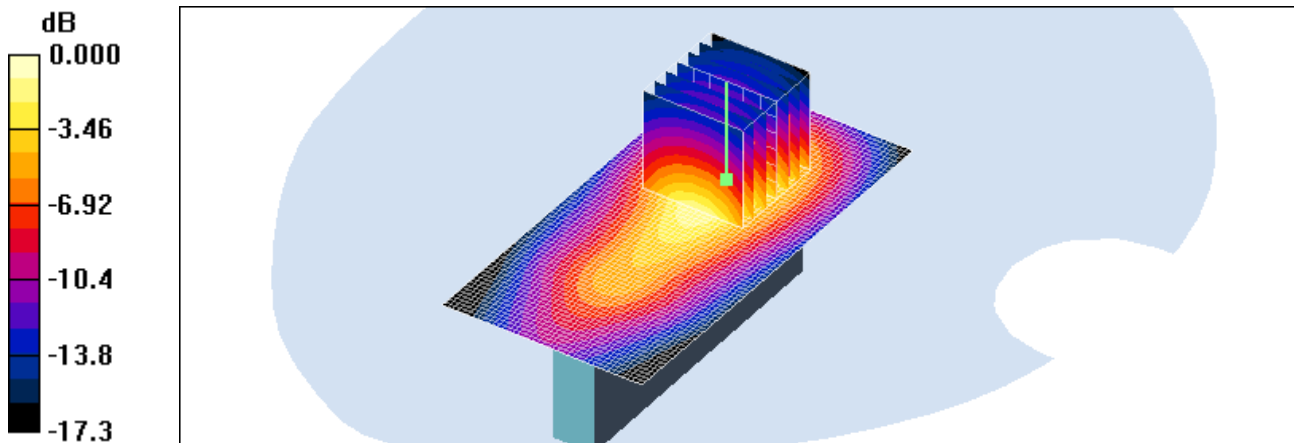
Reference Value = 21.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.37 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.784 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.427 mW/g**

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 mW/g



0 dB = 1.03mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

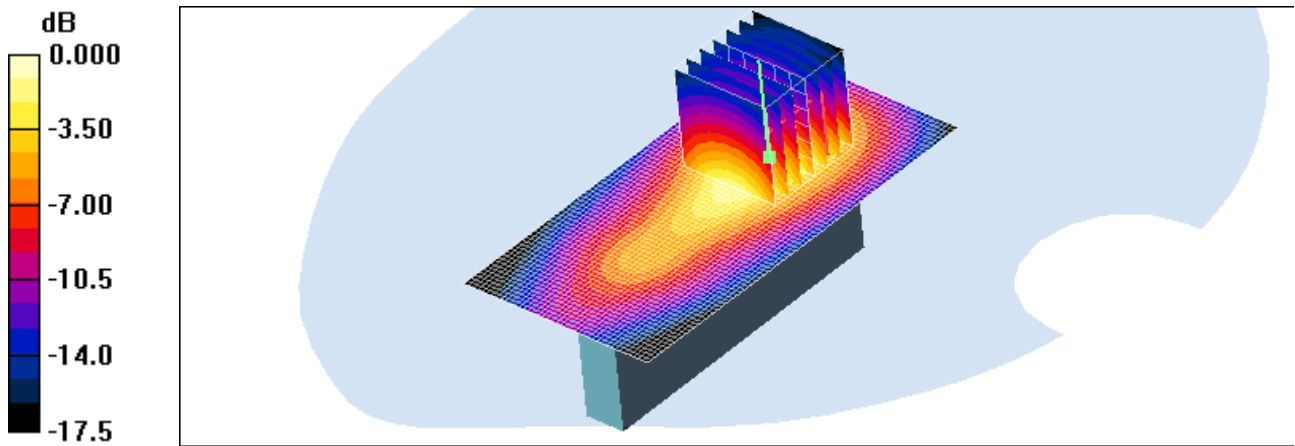
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.44$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Vertical Back 9400/Area Scan (41x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.16 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Vertical Back 9400/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.075 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.824 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.445 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 mW/g





Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1907.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.47$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Vertical Back 9538/Area Scan (41x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Vertical Back 9538/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

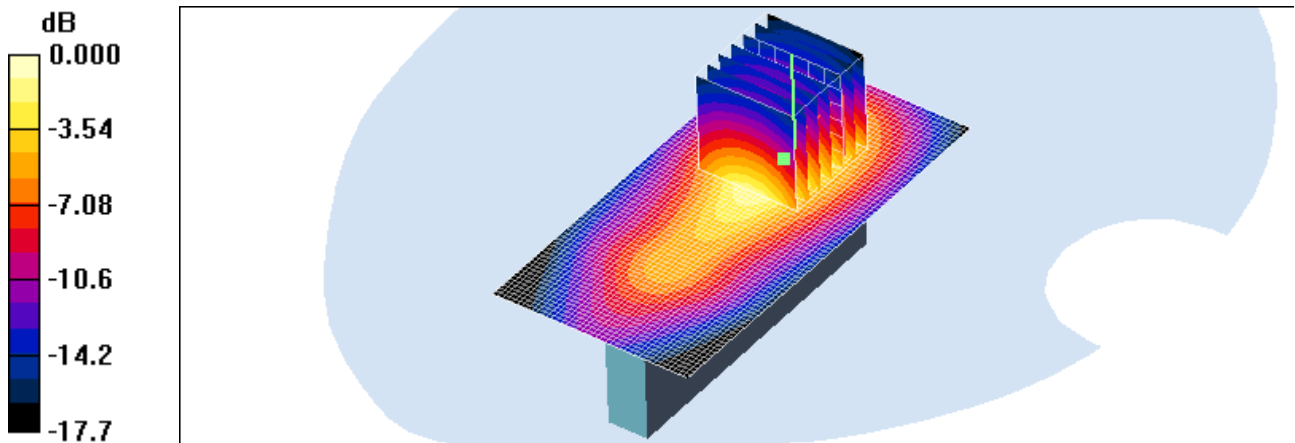
Reference Value = 20.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.037 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.37 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.766 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.410 mW/g**

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.01 mW/g



0 dB = 1.01mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

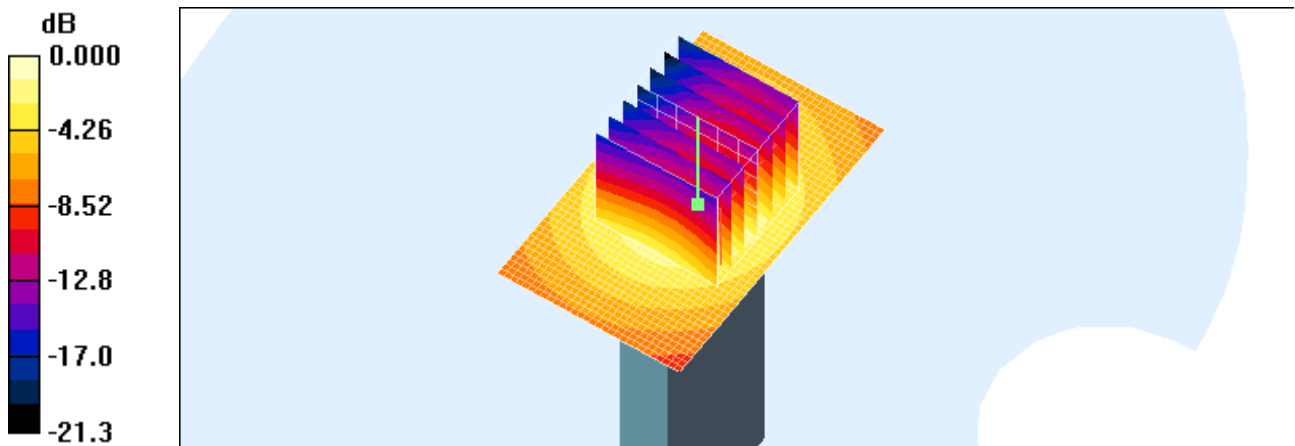
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.44$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Body Top 9400/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.296 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Body Top 9400/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 14.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.029 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.465 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.257 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.137 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.331 mW/g



0 dB = 0.331 mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
 EUT Type: PCS WCDMA Modem  
 Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C  
 Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C  
 Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

**DUT: UD711; Type: Bar; Serial:#1**

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:  
 - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25  
 - Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  
 - Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01  
 - Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Up 9400/Area Scan (51x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.58 mW/g

**WCDMA1900 Horizontal Up 9400/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
 Reference Value = 26.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.14 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 1.14 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.625 mW/g**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.51 mW/g



## Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

## ■ Validation Data (1900 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD  
Input Power: 100 mW (20 dBm)  
Liquid Temp: 21.1 °C  
Test Date: Jan. 5, 2011

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

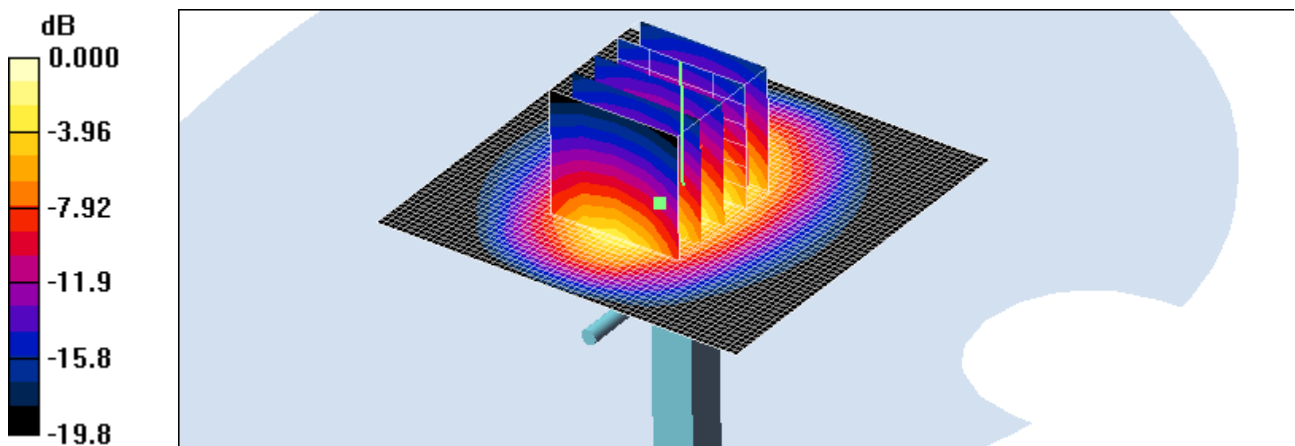
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.46$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 – SN3797; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2011-07-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2011-03-01
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

**Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.76 mW/g

**Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 55.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.75 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 4.02 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.05 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.43 mW/g



0 dB = 4.43mW/g

**■ Dielectric Parameter (1900 MHz Body)**

Title UD711  
SubTitle 1900MHz(Body)  
Test Date Jan. 5, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
185000000.0000	54.6186	13.6712
185500000.0000	54.6043	13.6926
186000000.0000	54.5922	13.6769
186500000.0000	54.5633	13.6879
187000000.0000	54.5502	13.7086
187500000.0000	54.5360	13.7227
188000000.0000	54.5310	13.7314
188500000.0000	54.5316	13.7485
189000000.0000	54.5177	13.7721
189500000.0000	54.5085	13.7928
190000000.0000	54.4996	13.7918
190500000.0000	54.5048	13.8203
191000000.0000	54.5092	13.8373
191500000.0000	54.5014	13.8356
192000000.0000	54.4994	13.8423
192500000.0000	54.4899	13.8440
193000000.0000	54.4877	13.8602
193500000.0000	54.4805	13.8677
194000000.0000	54.4666	13.8602
194500000.0000	54.4415	13.8456
195000000.0000	54.4345	13.8362

## Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data



Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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**USAGE OF ORGANIC SOLVENTS WITH SPEAG PRODUCTS**

**INTRODUCTION**

SPEAG offers a wide range of simulating liquids. These liquids are based on various ingredients depending on their frequency range. The below compatibility table shows compatibility of SPEAG products used in conjunction with tissue simulating liquids. Proper treatment and maintenance of all SPEAG products is essential regardless of its compliance status.

**COMPATIBILITY TABLE**

- Y= fully compatible with the tissue simulating liquid. Long time exposure is not critical.
- P= partially compatible. It is essential to keep the exposure time to a minimum and to rinse and clean the item after exposure to the respective tissue simulating liquid. Continuous exposure will reduce the item life-time drastically and will therefore void any warranty. 100 hours per 7 days maximum exposure.
- R= restricted compatibility with the respective tissue simulating liquid. Short time exposure of less than 4 hours is possible given that the item is thoroughly rinsed and dried after each exposure.
- N= not compatible with the respective tissue simulating liquid. Short time exposure will cause irreparable damage to the item exposed.

SPEAG MSDS Liquid Type Probes & Phantoms	772-SLAAx00y		772-SLAAx10y		772-SLAAx20y		772-SLAAx40y		772-SLAAx60y		772-SLAAx80y		772-SLAAx100y		3rd Party Liquids			
	IR 900	MSL 175 to 800	MSL 850 to 900	MSL 1450 to 2450	MSL 2450 to 3450	MSL 3500 - 5000 Broadband	MSL 3500 - 5000 Broadband	MSL 3500 - 5000 Broadband	MSL 3500 - 5000 Broadband	MSL 5000 Broadband	MSL 5000 Broadband	MSL 5000 Broadband	MSL 5000 Broadband	MSL 5000 Broadband	MSL 5000 Broadband	Tissue Simulating Liquids	Acids	Solvents
Twin SAM Phantom V4.0	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ELI Oval Phantom V4.0	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Flat Phantom V4.x / V5.x	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Whole Body Mannequin	Y	Y	Y	R	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
SAM HEAD V4.5	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
SAM HEAD V4.5 CTIA	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
SAM HEAD V4.5 BS																		
SAM HEAD V6.0 / 6.1	Y	Y	Y	R	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Probe EK3DV6 / ET3DV6R	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Probe ES3DVx / EX3DVx	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Probe HD3DV6 and higher	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Probe EU2DVx / HU2DVx	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Probe ET1DVx	Y	Y	Y	R	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Probe T1V3 / T1V3 Lab	Y	Y	Y	R	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
PEX 150 / 300 Probe Extensions	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Probes in PMMA enclosures	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ASTM Phantom	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ELIT 1.5 / 1.8T Phantom	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

**IMPORTANT NOTE FOR PROBES:** The probe shall not be exposed to solvents longer than necessary for the measurements and shall be cleaned daily after use with warm water and stored dry.

**IMPORTANT NOTE FOR PHANTOMS:** Phantoms shall not be exposed to solvents longer than necessary for the measurement. After use, they shall be washed in the inside with clean water and stored dry. Any damaging of the inner surface must be avoided. Once a week, also the outside of the phantom shell shall be washed with clean water and dried.

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

771-TN-BR-100621-7A

BR

June 2010

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



**S** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
**S** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
**C** Servizio svizzero di taratura  
**S** 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 **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3797\_Jul11**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3797**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **July 25, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293674	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41499087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-09 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: July 25, 2011

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

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



**S** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
**S** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
**C** Servizio svizzero di taratura  
**S** 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
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center). i.e., $\theta = 0$ 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:**

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>: 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 NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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.

EX3DV4 – SN:3797

July 25, 2011

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3797

Manufactured: April 5, 2011  
Calibrated: July 25, 2011

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

EX3DV4- SN:3797

July 25, 2011

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>a</sup>	0.63	0.59	0.57	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>b</sup>	94.6	95.3	96.6	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>c</sup> (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	96.0	±2.5 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	126.8	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	126.7	

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%.

<sup>a</sup> The uncertainties of NormX, Y, Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup> field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>b</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>c</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



EX3DV4- SN 3797

July 25, 2011

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>①</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>②</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>③</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.29	9.29	9.29	0.80	0.68	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.80	0.67	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.83	8.83	8.83	0.80	0.66	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.30	8.30	8.30	0.59	0.78	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.77	0.62	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.80	0.60	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.78	0.61	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.75	0.62	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.94	6.94	6.94	0.74	0.62	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.16	7.16	7.16	0.59	0.72	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.73	4.73	4.73	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.44	4.44	4.44	0.42	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.42	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.42	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>①</sup> 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<sup>②</sup> uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>②</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF<sup>②</sup> uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

EX3DV4- SN:3797

July 25, 2011

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3797

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>d</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>e</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.22	9.22	9.22	0.80	0.70	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.14	9.14	9.14	0.80	0.69	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.80	0.66	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.80	0.64	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.80	0.62	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.96	6.96	6.96	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.83	3.83	3.83	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.72	3.72	3.72	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

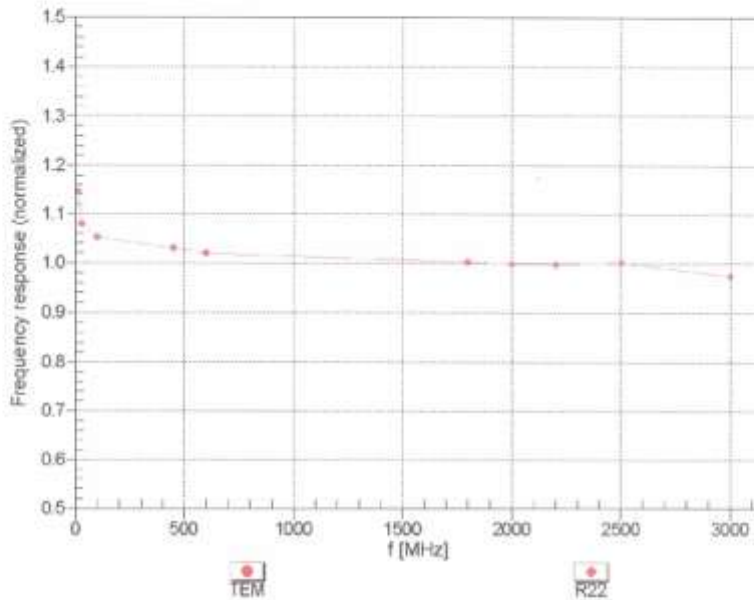
<sup>b</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>c</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\mu$  and  $\alpha$ ) 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 ( $\mu$  and  $\alpha$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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



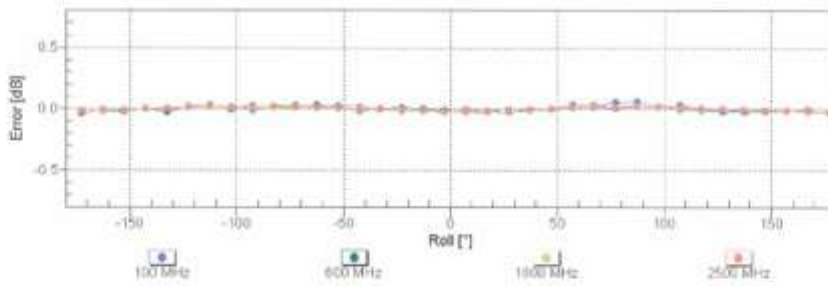
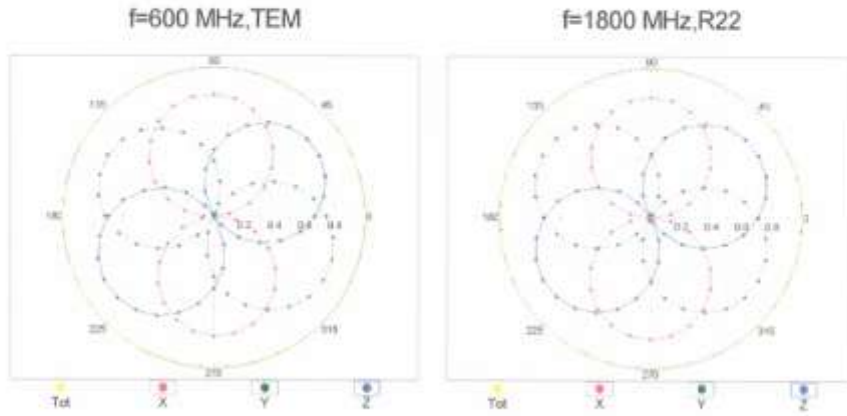
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)



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

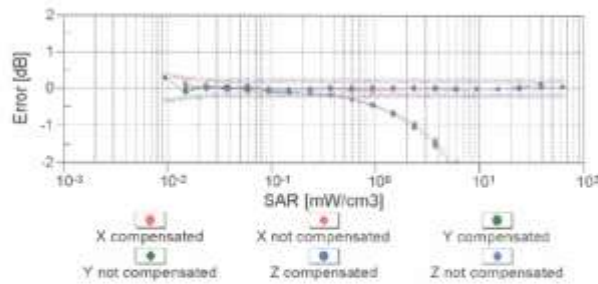
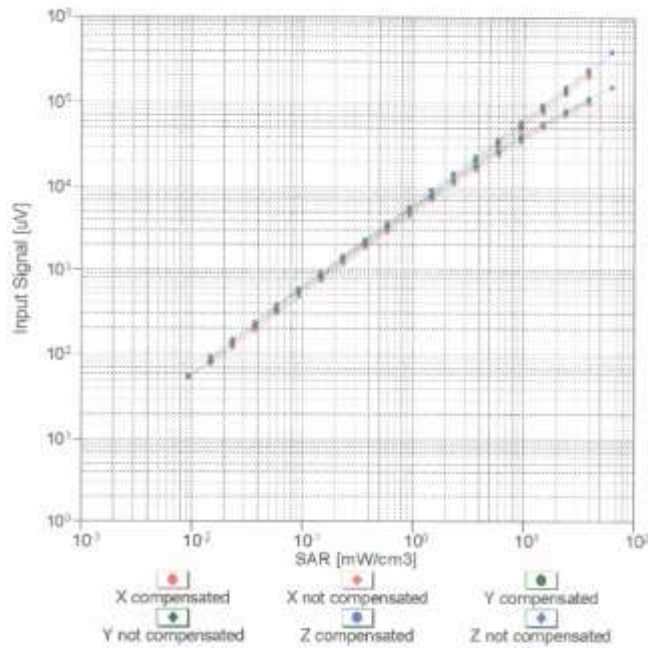


**Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )**

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July 25, 2011

**Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)**  
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

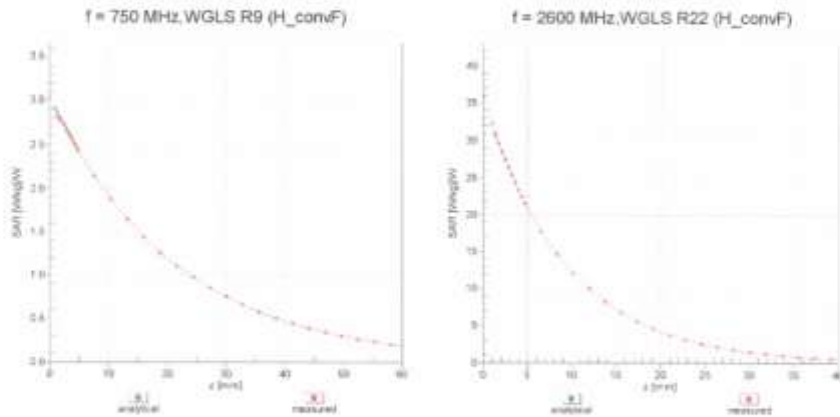


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

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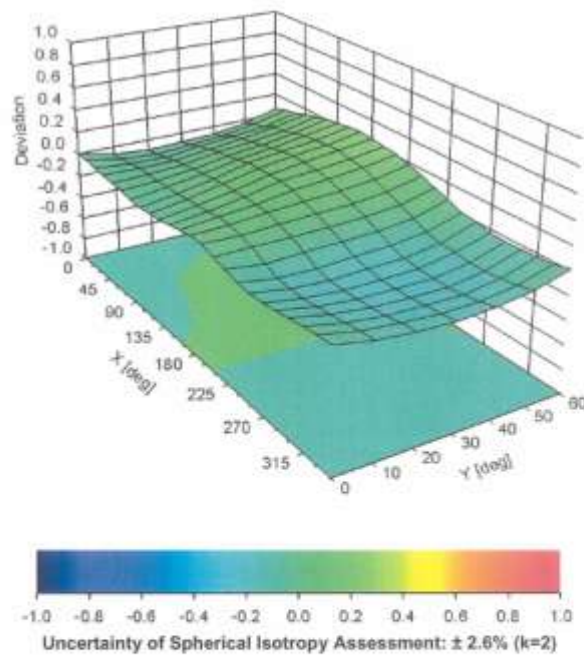
July 25, 2011

### Conversion Factor Assessment



### Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



EX3DV4- SN:3797

July 25, 2011

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797****Other Probe Parameters**

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

## **Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data**

**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  
**S** 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 **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d032\_Jul11**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: **D1900V2 - SN: 5d032**

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

Calibration date: **July 22, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	G837480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5066 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: **Name: Dimce Iliev, Function: Laboratory Technician, Signature: [Signature]**

Approved by: **Name: Katja Pokovc, Function: Technical Manager, Signature: [Signature]**

Issued: August 2, 2011

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

**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  
**S** 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
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

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

**Additional Documentation:**

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.



**Measurement Conditions**

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

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

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

**SAR result with Head TSL**

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

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.29 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.3 ± 6 %	1.53 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

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



**Appendix**

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.6 $\Omega$ + 6.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.3 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.6 $\Omega$ + 6.0 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.9 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.190 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

**Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 17, 2003

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 20.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

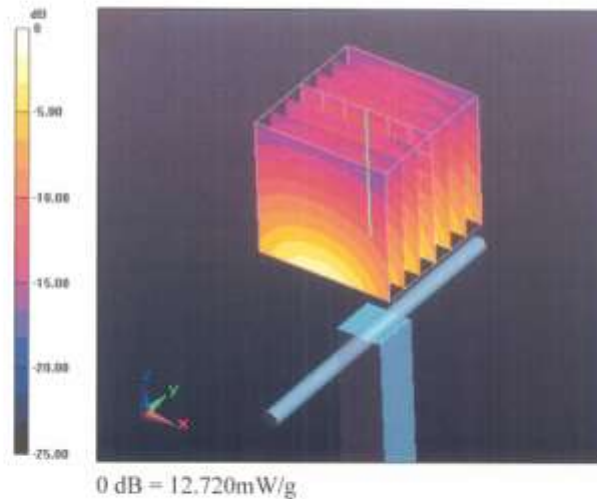
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.253 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

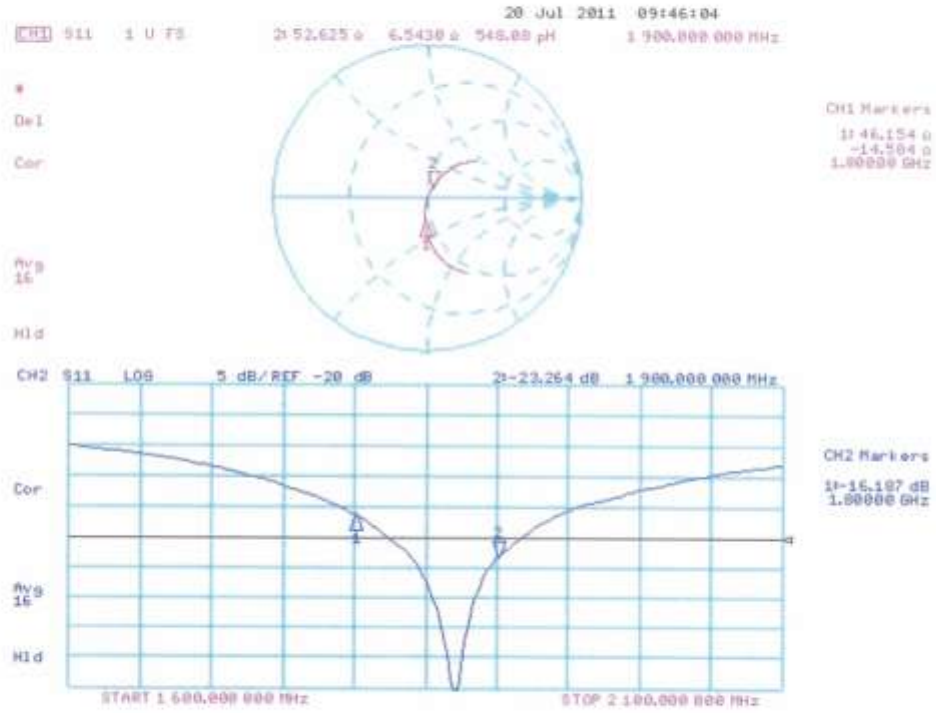
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.469 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.29 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.721 mW/g



**Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL**



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 22.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

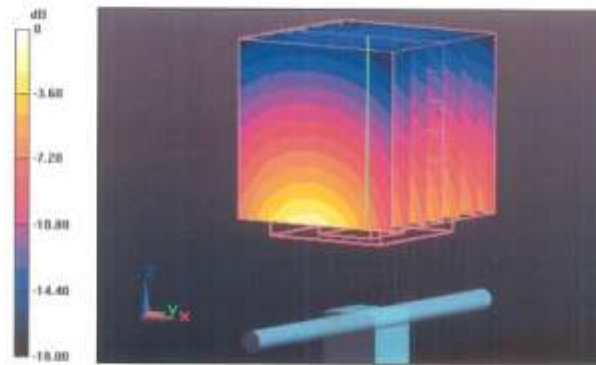
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.827 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0078 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.111 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.39 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.898 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

