



TEST REPORT

Report Reference No..... : TRE1307013003 R/C: 89493

FCC ID..... : XZOIO-10C

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Date of issue..... : Oct 28, 2013

Testing Laboratory Name : **Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd**

Address..... : Keji Nan No.12 Road, Hi-tech Park, Shenzhen, China

Applicant's name : **i-Mobile Technology Corporation**

Address..... : 3F #8 Alley 15 Lane 120 Sec.1 Neihu Road Neihu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan

Test specification

Standard : **ANSI C95.1-1999**

47CFR § 2.1093

TRF Originator : Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection CO., Ltd

Master TRF..... : Dated 2006-06

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Test item description : Tablet PC

Trade Mark : @MOBILE

Manufacturer : **i-Mobile Technology Corporation**

Model/Type reference..... : IO-10C

Listed Models : IC-10

Ratings..... : DC 7.40V

Hardware version : Rev.C

Software version : Rev.B

Window version : Window 7

Result..... : **PASS**

T E S T R E P O R T

Test Report No. :	TRE1307013003	Oct 28, 2013 Date of issue
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Equipment under Test : Tablet PC

Model /Type : IO-10C

Listed Models : IC-10

Applicant : **i-Mobile Technology Corporation**

Address : 3F #8 Alley 15 Lane 120 Sec.1 Neihu Road Neihu District,
Taipei City 114, Taiwan

Manufacturer : **i-Mobile Technology Corporation**

Address : 3F #8 Alley 15 Lane 120 Sec.1 Neihu Road Neihu District,
Taipei City 114, Taiwan

Test Result	PASS
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The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.

It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

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1. TEST STANDARDS

The tests were performed according to following standards:

[IEEE Std C95.1, 1999](#): IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz. It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

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

[KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v05r01](#): Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

[KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01](#): SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

[KDB865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01](#): RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

[FCC Part 2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation](#):Portable Devices

[KDB648474 D04 SAR Handsets Multi Xmitter and Ant v01](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets.

[KDB941225 D03 Test Reduction GSM_GPRS_EDGE V01](#) : Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM/GPRS/EDGE

[KDB248227](#): SAR measurement procedures for 802.112abg transmitters

[KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers

2. SUMMARY

2.1. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	June 04, 2013
Testing commenced on	:	June 04, 2013
Testing concluded on	:	Oct 28, 2013

2.2. Product Description

The **i-Mobile Technology Corporation's** Model:IO-10C or the "EUT" as referred to in this report; more general information as follows, for more details, refer to the user's manual of the EUT.

Name of EUT	Tablet PC
Model Number	IO-10C,IC-10
WCDMA Power Class	Power Class 3
Modulation Type	QPSK for WCDMA/GMSK for EDGE/GPRS,8PSK for EDGE
Antenna Type	Internal
WCDMA Operation Frequency Band	FDD WCDMA Band II &FDD WCDMA Band V
Hardware version	Rev.C
Software version	Rev.C
Window version	Window 7
HSDPA Release Version	Release 10
HSUPA Release Version	Release 6
DC-HSUPA Release Version	Not Supported
WCDMA Release Version	R99
GPS function	Support
WLAN	Supported 802.11b/802.11g/802.11n
Bluetooth	Supported
GSM/EDGE/GPRS	Supported EDGE/GPRS
GSM/EDGE/GPRS Power Class	GPRS850:Power Class 4/PCS1900:Power Class 1
GSM/EDGE/GPRS Operation Frequency	GSM850/EDGE850:824MHz-849MHz/PCS1800/EDGE1900:1850MHz-1910MHz
GSM/EDGE/GPRS Operation Frequency Band	GPRS850/GPRS1900/EDGE850/EDGE1900
GSM Release Version	R99
GRPS/EDGE Multislot Class	GPRS/EGPRS: Multi-slot Class 12

2.3. Statement of Compliance

The maximum of results of SAR found during testing for IC-8 are follows:

Exposure Configuration	Technolohy Band	Highest Reported SAR 1g(W/Kg)	Equipment Class
Body-worn (Separation Distance 0mm)	GSM850	0.771	PCE
	PCS1900	0.505	
	WCDMA Band V	0.364	
	WCDMA Band II	0.609	
	WLAN2450	0.282	DTS

The SAR values found for the Tablet PC are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue accordintg to the ANSI C95.1-1999.

For body worn operation,this devices has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that conrtains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 0mm

between this devices and the body of the user. User of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain iniform power output.

The highest reported SAR values is obtained at the case of, and the values are: **0.771W/Kg(1g)** for Body.

Test Position	GSM850 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WCDMA Band II Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WCDMA Band V Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WLAN Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	Bluetooth Estimated SAR (W/Kg)	NFC Estimated SAR (W/Kg)	Summation Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	SAR -to-peak-location Separation Ratio	Simultaneous Measurement Required?
Rear	0.771	0.505	0.364	0.609	0.282	0.048	0.0013	1.102	1.102<1.6	No
Left	0.434	0.360	0.235	0.343	N/A	0.048	0.0013	0.483	0.483<1.6	No
Top	0.564	0.413	0.248	0.418	0.268	0.048	0.0013	0.881	0.881<1.6	No
Bottom	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.048	0.0013	0.049	0.049<1.6	No

Accordint to the above tables, the highest sum of reported SAR values is **1.102W/Kg** for Body.

2.4. Equipment under Test

Power supply system utilised

Power supply voltage	:	<input type="radio"/>	120V / 60 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	115V / 60Hz
		<input type="radio"/>	12 V DC	<input type="radio"/>	24 V DC
		<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Other (specified in blank below)		

DC 7.40 V

2.5. Short description of the Equipment under Test (EUT)

Tablet PC (Model:IO-10C).

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain maximum power output.

2.6. EUT configuration

The following peripheral devices and interface cables were connected during the measurement:

- supplied by the manufacturer

- supplied by the lab

<input type="radio"/>	Power Cable	Length (m) :	/
		Shield :	/
		Detachable :	/
<input type="radio"/>	Multimeter	Manufacturer :	/
		Model No. :	/

2.7. Note

1. The EUT is a Tablet PC with WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA/EDGE/GPRS/WLAN/Bluetooth/RFID fuction, The functions of the EUT listed as below:

	Test Standards	Reference Report
GSM/GPRS/EGPRS	FCC Part 22/FCC Part 24	TRE1307013001
WCDMA/HSUPA/HSDPA	FCC Part 22/FCC Part 24	TRE1307013002
SAR	FCC Part 2 §2.1093	TRE1307013003

3. TEST ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Address of the test laboratory

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd
Keji Nan No.12 Road, Hi-tech Park, Shenzhen, China
Phone: 86-755-26715686 Fax: 86-755-26748089

The sites are constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.7, ANSI C63.4 (2009) and CISPR Publication 22.

3.2. Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

CNAS-Lab Code: L1225

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Date of Registration: Mar. 29, 2012. Valid time is until Feb. 28, 2015.

A2LA-Lab Cert. No. 2243.01

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been accredited by A2LA for technical competence in the field of electrical testing, and proved to be in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories and any additional program requirements in the identified field of testing. Valid time is until Sept. 30, 2015.

FCC-Registration No.: 662850

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration 662850, Renewal date June. 01, 2012, valid time is until June. 01, 2015.

IC-Registration No.: 5377A

The 3m Alternate Test Site of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for the performance of radiated measurements with Registration No. 5377A on Jan. 25, 2011, valid time is until Jan. 24, 2014.

ACA

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory can also perform testing for the Australian C-Tick mark as a result of our A2LA accreditation.

VCCI

The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber (12.2m×7.95m×6.7m) and Shielded Room (8m×4m×3m) of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: G-292. Date of Registration: Dec. 24, 2010. Valid time is until Dec. 23, 2013.

Main Ports Conducted Interference Measurement of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: C-2726. Date of Registration: Dec. 20, 2012. Valid time is until Dec. 19, 2015.

Telecommunication Ports Conducted Interference Measurement of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: T-1837. Date of Registration: May 07, 2013. Valid time is until May 06, 2016.

DNV

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been found to comply with the requirements of DNV towards subcontractor of EMC and safety testing services in conjunction with the EMC and Low voltage Directives and in the voluntary field. The acceptance is based on a formal quality Audit and follow-ups according to relevant parts of ISO/IEC Guide 17025 (2005), in accordance with the requirements of the DNV Laboratory Quality Manual towards subcontractors. Valid time is until Aug. 24, 2016.

3.3. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Temperature:	18-25 ° C
Humidity:	40-65 %
Atmospheric pressure:	950-1050mbar

3.4. SAR Limits

FCC Limit (1g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

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

3.5. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE4	1315	2013/02/27	1
E-field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	3292	2013/02/24	1
System Validation Dipole 835V2	SPEAG	D835V2	4d134	2013/02/27	1
System Validation Dipole 1900V2	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d150	2013/02/28	1
System Validation Dipole 2450V2	SPEAG	D2450V2	884	2013/02/29	1
Network analyzer	Agilent	8753E	US37390562	2013/03/25	1
Universal Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	CMU200	112012	2013/10/26	1
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US44020288	/	/
Power meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41292254	2013/03/26	1
Power sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41095360	2013/03/26	1
Signal generator	IFR	2032	203002/100	2013/10/26	1
Amplifier	AR	75A250	302205	2013/10/26	1

4. SAR Measurements System configuration

4.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.

The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

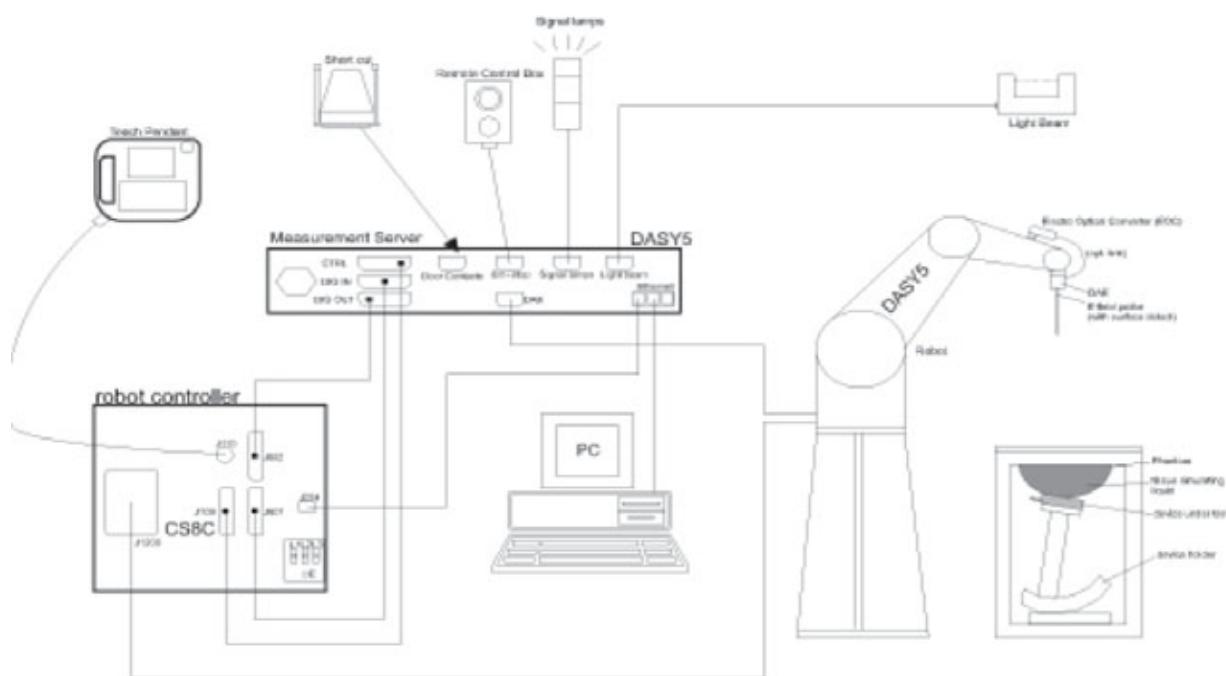
Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.

The device holder for handheld mobile phones.

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.



4.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

Probe Specification

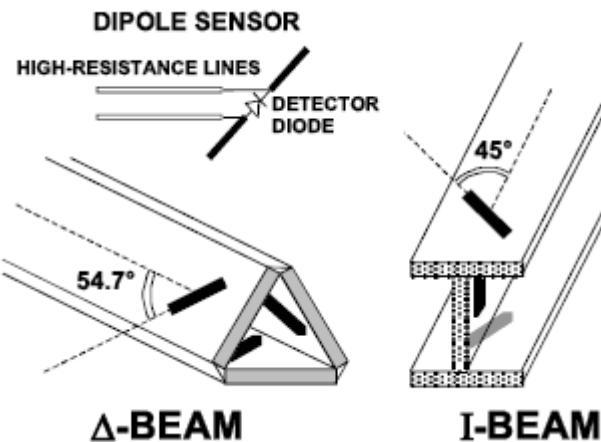
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI



Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



4.3. Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm). System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.



SAM Twin Phantom

4.4. Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

4.5. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and

validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. $\pm 5\%$.

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)

Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard’s method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard’s method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

4.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “.DA4”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [$^\circ\text{C}$], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcp <i>i</i>
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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 as:

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

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)
	dcpi = diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

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

$$E - \text{fieldprobes} : \quad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$H - \text{fieldprobes} : \quad H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

With	V_i	= compensated signal of channel i	($i = x, y, z$)
	Normi	= sensor sensitivity of channel i	($i = x, y, z$)
		[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes	
	ConvF	= sensitivity enhancement in solution	
	aij	= sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes	
	f	= carrier frequency [GHz]	
	Ei	= electric field strength of channel i in V/m	
	Hi	= magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m	

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian 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.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with	SAR	= local specific absorption rate in mW/g
	Etot	= total field strength in V/m
	σ	= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
	ρ	= equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

4.7. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The liquid is consisted of water,salt,Glycol,Sugar,Preventol and Cellulose.The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case.The table 3 show the detail solition.It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB865664.

Table 3:Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 835MHz
Water	52.50
Sugar	45
Salt	1.40
Preventol	0.10
Cellulose	1.00
Dielectric Paramters Target Value	f=835MHz $\epsilon_r=55.20$ $\sigma=0.97$

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 1900MHz
Water	69.91
Glycol monobutyl	29.96
Salt	0.13
Dielectric Paramters Target Value	f=1900MHz $\epsilon_r=53.30$ $\sigma=1.52$

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 2450MHz
Water	73.20
Glycol	26.70
Salt	0.10
Dielectric Paramters Target Value	f=2450MHz $\epsilon_r=52.70$ $\sigma=1.95$

4.8. Tissue equivalent liquid properties

Dielectric performance of Head and Body tissue simulating liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric paramenters	
		ϵ_r	σ
835MHz(Body)	Target Value $\pm 5\%$	55.20 (52.44-57.96)	0.97 (0.92-1.02)
	Measurement Value 2013-10-10	56.21	0.95
1900MHz(Body)	Target Value $\pm 5\%$	53.80 (51.11-56.49)	1.52 (1.44-1.60)
	Measurement Value 2013-10-10	53.24	1.58
2450MHz(Body)	Target Value $\pm 5\%$	52.70 (50.07-55.34)	1.95 (1.85-2.05)
	Measurement Value 2013-10-10	53.40	1.93

4.9. System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the device test frequency. The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system ($\pm 10\%$).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.

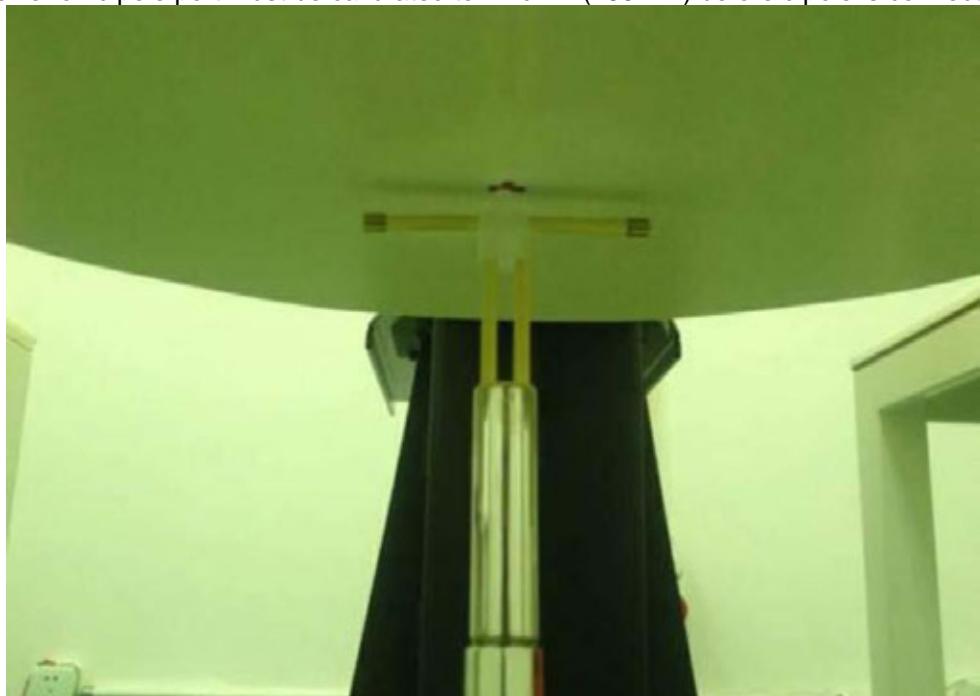
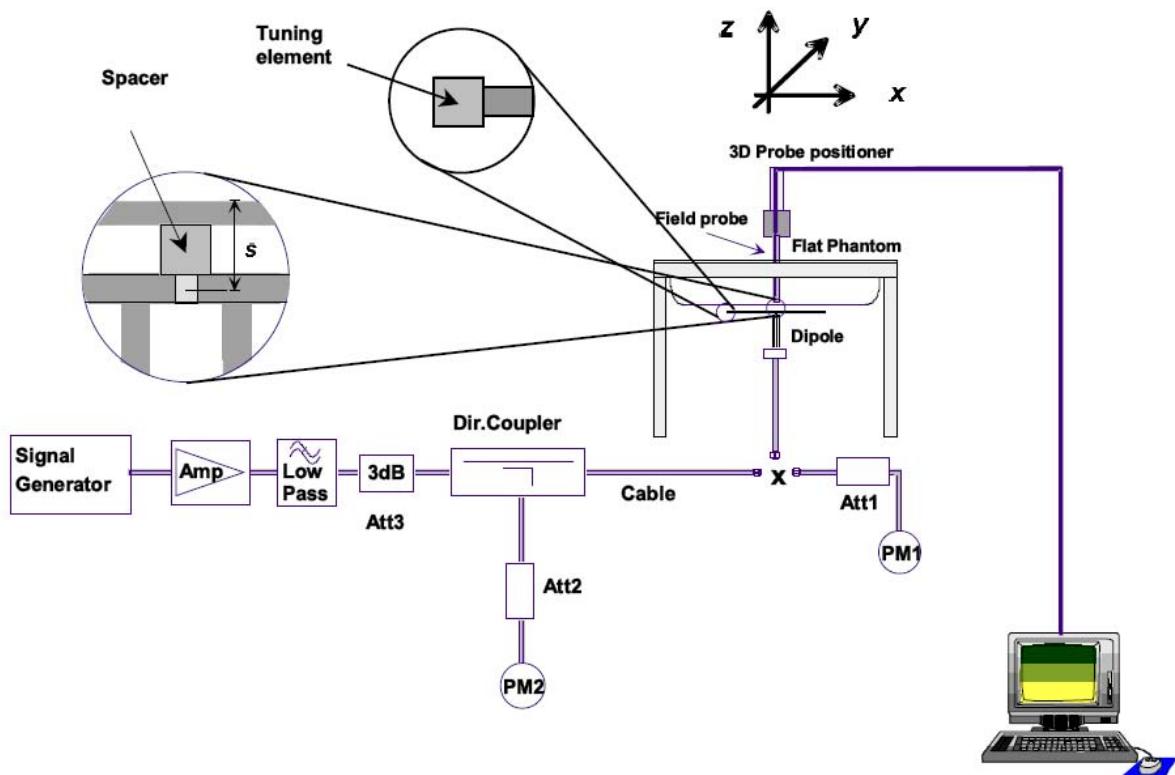


Photo of Dipole Setup

System Validation of Body

Measurement is made at temperature 22.0 °C and relative humidity 55%.

Liquid temperature 22.0 °C

Measurement Date: 835MHz Oct 10th, 2013, 1900MHz Oct 10th, 2013, 2450 MHz Oct 10th, 2013

Verification results	Frequency (MHz)	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value (W/kg)		Deviation	
		10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average
	835	1.60	2.44	1.70	2.62	6.25%	7.38%
	1900	5.32	10.20	5.73	9.70	7.71%	-4.91%
	2450	5.98	12.80	5.90	13.14	-1.34%	2.66%

4.10. SAR measurement procedure

4.10.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in Picture 11.1.

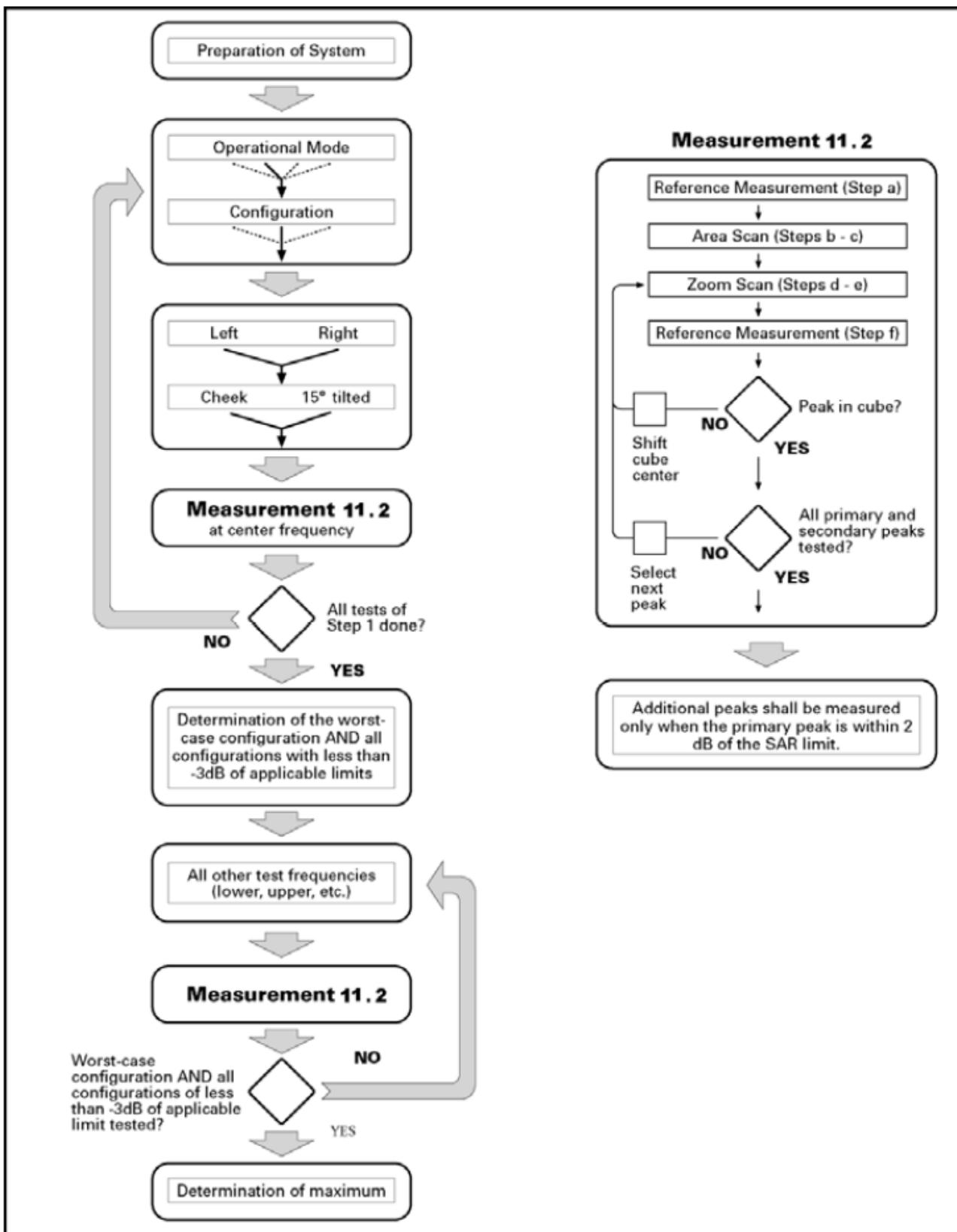
Step 1: The tests described in 11.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

- a). all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom);
- b). all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
- c). all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., $N_c > 3$), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 11.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.



Picture 10.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

4.10.2 General Measurement Procedure

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements and fully documented in SAR reports to qualify for TCB approval. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements,

according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2003. The results should be documented as part of the system validation records and may be requested to support test results when all the measurement parameters in the following table are not satisfied.

		$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
		$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be \leq the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$		$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}$ *	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$	$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1): \text{between 1st two points closest to phantom surface}$ $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1): \text{between subsequent points}$	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \geq 22 \text{ mm}$
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.			
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based <i>I-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$, $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$, $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.			

4.10.3 GSM Test Configuration

SAR tests for GSM 850 and GSM 1900, a communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link. Using E5515C the power level is set to "5" for GSM 850, set to "0" for GSM 1900. Since the GPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslots is 5. The EGPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslots is 5.

When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

According to specification 3GPP TS 51.010, the maximum power of the GSM can do the power reduction for the multi-slot. The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration is as following: Output power of reductions:

The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	Permissible nominal reduction of maximum output power (dB)
1	0
2	0 to 3.0
3	1.8 to 4.8
4	3.0 to 6.0

4.10.4 UMTS Test Configuration

4.10.4.1 Output power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channel according to the procedures described in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC(transmit power control) set to all up bits for WCDMA/HSDPA or applying the required inner loop power control procedures to the maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configuration (DPCCH, DPDCH_n and spreading codes, HSDPA, HSPA) should be tabulated in the SAR report. All configuration that are not supported by the DUT or can not be measured due to technical or equipment limitations should be clearly identified

4.10.4.2 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations in voice mode is measured using a 12.2kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all up bits. SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2kbps AMR is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2kbps AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB(Signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR in 12.2kbps RMC for that RF channel.

4.10.4.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations in voice and data modes is measured using 12.2kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all up bits. SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCH_n, when supported by the DUT, are not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCH_n configuration, are less than 1/4 dB higher than those measured in 12.2kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel with an applicable RMC configuration for the corresponding spreading code or DPDCH_n using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR with 12.2 kbps RMC. When more than 2 DPDCH_n are supported by the DUT, it may be necessary to configure additional DPDCH_n for a DUT using FTM (Factory Test Mode) or other chipset based test approaches with parameters similar to those used in 384 kbps and 768 kbps RMC.

4.10.4.4 HSDPA Test Configuration

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured according to the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures of that section. In addition, body SAR is also measured for HSDPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is at least 1/4 dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC or the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSDPA is measured 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.

HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/ HS-PDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors(β_c , β_d), and HS-DPCCH power offset parameters (ΔACK , $\Delta NACK$, ΔCQI) should be set according to values indicated in the Table below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set.

Subtests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA

Sub-set	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (note 1, note 2)	CM(dB) (note 3)	MPR(dB)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (note 4)	15/15 (note 4)	64	2/15 (note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	2/15	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	2/15	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note1: ΔACK , $\Delta NACK$ and $\Delta CQI = 8$, $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$, $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$

Note2:For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude(EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1.A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, ΔACK and $\Delta NACK = 8$ ($A_{hs} = 30/15$) with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta CQI = 7$ ($A_{hs} = 24/15$) with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note3: CM=1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4:For subtest 2 the β_c/β_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 (TFC1,TF1) to $\beta_c=11/15$ and $\beta_d=15/15$.

Settings of required H-Set 1 QPSK in HSDPA mode

Parameter	Unit	Value
Nominal Avg. Inf. Bit Rate	kbps	534
Inter-TTI Distance	TTI's	3
Number of HARQ Processes	Processes	2
Information Bit Payload (N _{INF})	Bits	3202
Number Code Blocks	Blocks	1
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	Bits	4800
Total Available SML's in UE	SML's	19200
Number of SML's per HARQ Proc.	SML's	9600
Coding Rate	/	0.67
Number of Physical Channel Codes	Codes	5
Modulation	/	QPSK

4.10.4.5 HSUPA Test Configuration

Body SAR is also measured for HSPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA active is at least ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSPA using 12.2 kbps RMC or the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is above 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 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA.

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a commercial communication test set should be used for the output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E- DCH configurations for HSPA should be configured according to the β values indicated below as well as other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices' sections of 3 G device.

HSUPA UE category

UE E-DCH Category	Maximum E-DCH Codes Transmitted	Number of HARQ Processes	E- DCH TTI (ms)	Minimum Spreading Factor	Maximum E-DCH Transport Block Bits	Max Rate (Mbps)
1	1	4	10	4	7110	0.7296
2	2	8	2	4	2798	1.4592
	2	4	10	4	14484	
3	2	4	10	4	14484	1.4592
4	2	8	10	2	5772	2.9185
	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
5	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
6 (No DPDCH)	4	8	2	2 SF2 & 2 SF4	11484	5.76
	4	4	10		20000	2.00
7 (No DPDCH)	4	8	2	2 SF2 & 2 SF4	22996	?
	4	4	10		20000	?

NOTE: When 4 codes are transmitted in parallel, two codes shall be transmitted with SF2 and two with SF4.
UE Categories 1 to 6 supports QPSK only. UE Category 7 supports QPSK and 16QAM. (TS25.306-7.3.0)

4.10.5 Wi-Fi Test Configuration

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

For the 802.11b/g/n SAR tests, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WiFi mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. Each channel should be tested at the highest power rate.

802.11b/g/n operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11b/g/n modes are tested on the maximum average output channel;

SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels when the maximum average output power is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

4.10.6 BT Test Configuration

For BT SAR testing, BT engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal with maximum output power. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has Almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

4.10.7 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY5 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 14.1 to Table 14.11 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

4.10.8 Area Scan Based 1-g SAR

4.10.8.1 Requirement of KDB

According to the KDB447498 D01 v05, when the implementation is based the specific polynomial fit algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-g SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, a zoom scan measurement is not required provided it is also not needed for any other purpose; for example, if the peak SAR location required for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be determined accurately by the SAR system or manually to discriminate between distinctive peaks and scattered noisy SAR distributions from area scans.

There must not be any warning or alert messages due to various measurement concerns identified by the SAR system; for example, noise in measurements, peaks too close to scan boundary, peaks are too sharp, spatial resolution and uncertainty issues etc. The SAR system verification must also demonstrate that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR (See Annex B). When all the SAR results for each exposure condition in a frequency band and wireless mode are based on estimated 1-g SAR, the 1-g SAR for the highest SAR configuration must be determined by a zoom scan.

4.10.8.2 Fast SAR Algorithms

The approach is based on the area scan measurement applying a frequency dependent attenuation parameter. This attenuation parameter was empirically determined by analyzing a large number of phones. The MOTOROLA FAST SAR was developed and validated by the MOTOROLA Research Group in Ft. Lauderdale.

In the initial study, an approximation algorithm based on Linear fit was developed. The accuracy of the algorithm has been demonstrated across a broad frequency range (136-2450 MHz) and for both 1- and 10-g averaged SAR using a sample of 264 SAR measurements from 55 wireless handsets. For the sample size studied, the root-mean-squared errors of the algorithm are 1.2% and 5.8% for 1- and 10-g averaged SAR, respectively

In the second step, the same research group optimized the fitting algorithm to an Polynomial fit whereby the frequency validity was extended to cover the range 30-6000MHz. Details of this study can be found in the BEMS 2007 Proceedings.

Both algorithms are implemented in DASY software.

5. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

5.1. Conducted Power Results

Max Conducted power measurement results and power drift from tune-up tolerance provide by manufacturer:

The conducted power measurement results for GPRS and EGPRS

Test Mode	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	Test Channel				Test Channel		
GSM 850 GPRS (GMSK)	251	190	128	251	190	128	
	1 Txslot	32.20	32.11	32.03	-9.03	23.17	23.08
	2 Txslot	30.29	30.26	30.22	-6.02	24.27	24.24
	3 Txslot	29.01	28.91	28.81	-4.26	24.75	24.65
	4 Txslot	28.10	28.05	27.93	-3.01	25.09	25.04
GSM 850 EGPRS (GMSK)	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	Test Channel				Test Channel		
	251	190	128	251	190	128	
	1 Txslot	32.11	32.05	31.92	-9.03	23.08	23.02
	2 Txslot	30.26	30.21	30.16	-6.02	24.24	24.19
GSM 850 EGPRS (8PSK)	3 Txslot	28.97	28.85	28.77	-4.26	24.71	24.59
	4 Txslot	28.03	27.96	27.89	-3.01	25.02	24.95
	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	Test Channel				Test Channel		
	251	190	128	251	190	128	
GSM1900 GPRS (GMSK)	1 Txslot	26.34	26.16	26.03	-9.03	17.31	17.13
	2 Txslot	24.41	24.29	24.11	-6.02	18.39	18.27
	3 Txslot	22.68	22.55	22.39	-4.26	18.42	18.29
	4 Txslot	22.05	21.93	21.77	-3.01	19.04	18.92
							18.76
GSM1900 EGPRS (GMSK)	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	Test Channel				Test Channel		
	810	661	512	810	661	512	
	1 Txslot	28.86	29.33	29.15	-9.03	19.83	20.30
	2 Txslot	26.21	26.64	26.46	-6.02	20.19	20.62
GSM1900 EGPRS (8PSK)	3 Txslot	24.53	24.96	24.77	-4.26	20.27	20.70
	4 Txslot	23.91	24.52	24.31	-3.01	20.90	21.51
							21.30
	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	Test Channel				Test Channel		
	810	661	512	810	661	512	
GSM1900 EGPRS (GMSK)	1 Txslot	28.79	29.24	29.08	-9.03	19.76	20.21
	2 Txslot	26.16	26.58	26.39	-6.02	20.14	20.56
	3 Txslot	24.48	24.85	24.70	-4.26	20.22	20.59
	4 Txslot	23.88	24.47	24.22	-3.01	20.87	21.46
							21.21
GSM1900 EGPRS (8PSK)	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	Test Channel				Test Channel		
	810	661	512	810	661	512	
	1 Txslot	25.71	26.03	25.88	-9.03	16.68	17.00
	2 Txslot	24.06	24.20	24.12	-6.02	18.04	18.18
GSM1900 EGPRS (8PSK)	3 Txslot	22.52	22.76	22.55	-4.26	18.26	18.50
	4 Txslot	21.96	21.91	21.98	-3.01	18.95	18.90
							18.97

NOTES:

1) Division Factors

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03dB

2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB

3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB

4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01dB

According to the conducted power as above, the body measurements are performed with 4Txslots for GSM850 and GSM1900.

Note: According to the KDB941225 D03, "when SAR tests for EDGE or EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used".

The conducted power measurement results for WCDMA

Item	band	FDD Band V result (dBm)			FDD Band II result (dBm)		
		Test Channel			Test Channel		
ARFCN	4132	4183	4233	9262	9400	9538	
5.2(WCDMA)	\	23.01	22.08	23.11	22.32	22.34	22.75
5.2AA (HSDPA)	1	22.60	21.66	22.59	21.89	21.81	22.32
	2	22.52	21.51	22.51	21.82	21.73	22.26
	3	22.09	21.00	22.12	21.33	21.29	21.78
	4	22.01	20.92	22.05	21.29	21.22	21.74
5.2B (HSUPA)	1	21.65	20.56	21.88	20.99	20.98	21.38
	2	20.06	19.99	20.22	19.00	19.43	19.83
	3	21.00	20.03	21.21	20.35	20.91	21.32
	4	20.09	19.00	20.15	19.03	19.40	19.77
	5	21.66	20.66	21.78	20.18	20.93	21.34

Note: HSUPA body SAR are not required, because maximum average output power of each RF channel with HSDPA active is not 1/4 dB higher than that measured without HSUPA and the maximum SAR for WCDMA850 and WCDMA1900 are not above 75% of the SAR limit.

Bluetooth

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Peak Output Power (dBm)
GFSK	00	2402	0.64
	41	2441	0.31
	79	2480	0.29

WLAN

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Worst case Data rate of worst case	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	
				Peak	Average
802.11b	1	2412	1Mbps	17.74	13.33
	6	2437	1Mbps	17.23	12.86
	11	2462	1Mbps	17.50	13.05
802.11g	1	2412	6Mbps	16.22	11.24
	6	2437	6Mbps	16.40	11.38
	11	2462	6Mbps	16.38	11.33
802.11n(20MHz)	1	2412	6.5 Mbps	15.50	10.05
	6	2437	6.5 Mbps	15.23	9.92
	11	2462	6.5 Mbps	15.52	10.11
802.11n(40MHz)	3	2422	13.5 Mbps	14.24	9.16
	6	2437	13.5 Mbps	14.27	9.21
	9	2452	13.5 Mbps	14.04	8.93

Note: SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels if the output power is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels, and for each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 0.25dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate. According to the above conducted power, the EUT should be tested for "802.11b, 1Mbps, channel 6".

Manufacturing tolerance

GPRS/EGPRS

GPRS850(GMSK)

Channel		251	190	128
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	31.50	31.50	31.50
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.50	29.50	29.50
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.0	29.0	29.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	28.0	28.0	28.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

EGPRS850(GMSK)

Channel		251	190	128
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	31.50	31.50	31.50
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.50	29.50	29.50
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.0	29.0	29.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	28.0	28.0	28.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

EGPRS850(8PSK)

Channel		251	190	128
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	26.0	26.0	26.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

GPRS1900(GMSK)

Channel		810	661	512
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	28.5	28.5	28.5
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	26.0	26.0	26.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1

EGPRS1900(GMSK)

Channel		810	661	512
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	28.5	28.5	28.5
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	26.0	26.0	26.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1

EGPRS1900(8PSK)

Channel		810	661	512
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	25.5	25.5	25.5
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
	Tolerance \pm (dB)	1	1	1

WCDMA**WCDMA Band V**

Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSDPA(sub-test 1)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSDPA(sub-test 2)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSDPA(sub-test 3)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSDPA(sub-test 4)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSUPA(sub-test 1)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSUPA(sub-test 2)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	20.0	20.0	20.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSUPA(sub-test 3)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSUPA(sub-test 4)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	19.5	19.5	19.5
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band V HSUPA(sub-test 5)			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4182	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSDPA(sub-test 1)			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSDPA(sub-test 2)			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSDPA(sub-test 3)			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSDPA(sub-test 4)			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSUA(sub-test 1)			

Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	20.5	20.5	20.5
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSUA(sub-test 2)			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	19.0	19.0	19.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSUA(sub-test 3)			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	20.5	20.5	20.5
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSUA(sub-test 4)			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	19.0	19.0	19.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
WCDMA Band II HSUA(sub-test 5)			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	20.5	20.5	20.5
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

WLAN			
802.11b			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	13.0	13.0	13.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
802.11g			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	11.0	11.0	11.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
802.11n(20MHz)			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	9.5	9.5	9.5
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
802.11n(40MHz)			
Channel	Channel 3	Channel 6	Channel 9
Target (dBm)	9.0	9.0	9.0
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

Bluetooth			
GFSK			
Channel	Channel 00	Channel 41	Channel 79
Target (dBm)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tolerance \pm (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

5.2. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

5.2.1 Introduction

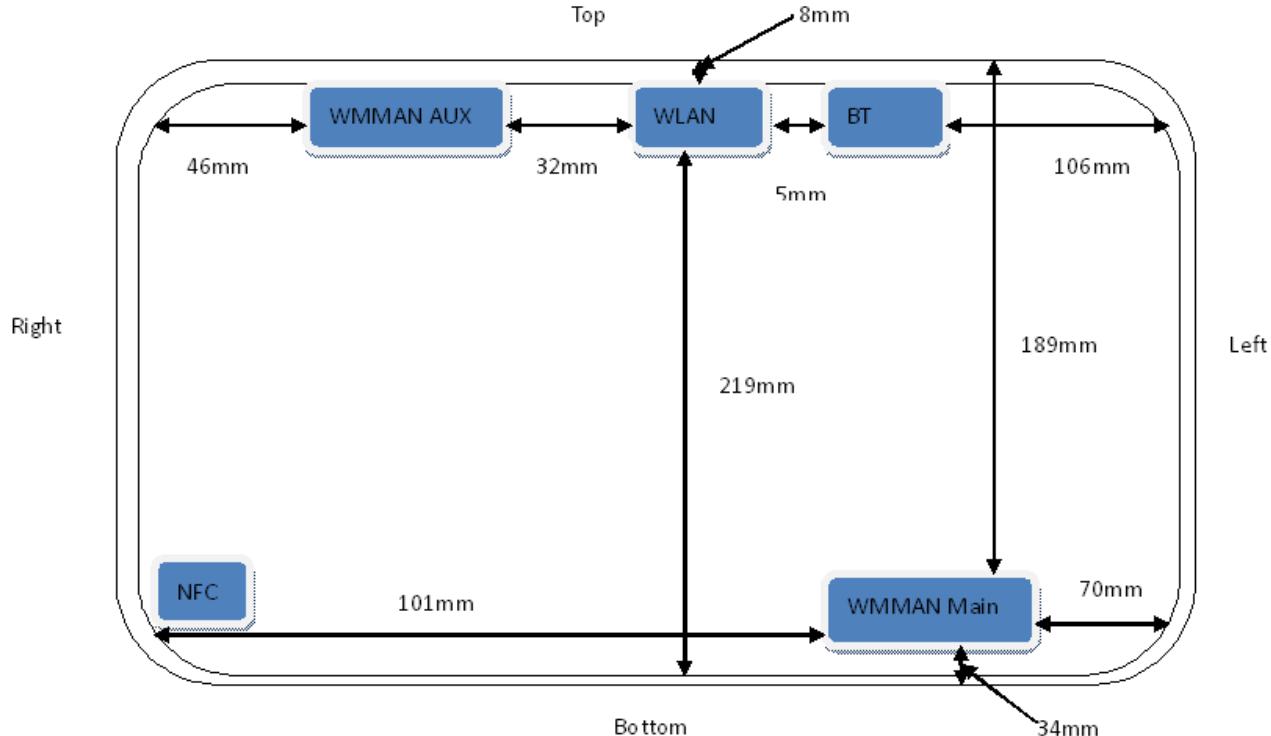
The following procedures adopted from “FCC SAR Considerations for portable devices with Multiple Transmitters” are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

For the DUT, the WiFi and BT modules sharing difference antennas, and so these two modules can transmit signal simultaneously; GSM and WCDMA module sharing same antenna, the two modules can not transmit signal simultaneously; the 13.56MHz RFID share a single antenna, so they can transmit signal simultaneously with other antenna.

Air-Interface	Band (MHz)	Type	Simultaneous Transmissions	Voice over Digital Transport(Data)
GSM	GPRS/EGPRS	DT	Yes,WLAN,NFC,BT,WLAN,NFC,BT	N/A
WCDMA	Band II/Band V	DT	Yes,WLAN,NFC,BT,WLAN,NFC,BT	N/A
WLAN	2450	DT	Yes,GPRS,EGPRS,WCDMA,BT,NFC	Yes
BT	2441	DT	Yes,GPRS,EGPRS,WCDMA,WLAN,NFC	N/A
NFC	13.56	DT	Yes,GPRS,EGPRS,WCDMA,WLAN,BT	N/A

Note:VO-Voice Service only;DT-Digital Transport

5.2.2 Transmit Antenna Separation Distances



WMMAN Main	GSM and WCDMA Main Antenna(Including TX and RX)
WMMAN AUX	GSM and WCDMA Aux Antenna(Only RX)
WLAN	WLAN Antenna
BT	BT Antenna
NFC	13.56MHz RFID Antenna

5.2.3 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Standalone 1-g head or body SAR evaluation by measurement or numerical simulation is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied. The 1-g SAR test exclusion threshold for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by: $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR, where

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

According to the KDB447498 appendix A, the SAR test exclusion threshold for 2450MHz at 10m test separation distances is 19mW.

Appendix A

SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm

Approximate SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds at Selected Frequencies and Test Separation Distances are illustrated in the following Table.

MHz	5	10	15	20	25	mm
150	39	77	116	155	194	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
300	27	55	82	110	137	
450	22	45	67	89	112	
835	16	33	49	66	82	
900	16	32	47	63	79	
1500	12	24	37	49	61	
1900	11	22	33	44	54	
2450	10	19	29	38	48	
3600	8	16	24	32	40	
5200	7	13	20	26	33	
5400	6	13	19	26	32	
5800	6	12	19	25	31	

Appendix C

SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for < 100 MHz and < 200 mm

Approximate SAR test exclusion power thresholds at selected frequencies and test separation distances are illustrated in the following table. The equation and threshold in section 4.3.1 must be applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

MHz	< 50	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	mm
100	237	474	481	487	494	501	507	514	521	527	534	541	547	554	561	567	mW
50	308	617	625	634	643	651	660	669	677	686	695	703	712	721	729	738	
10	474	948	961	975	988	1001	1015	1028	1041	1055	1068	1081	1095	1108	1121	1135	
1	711	1422	1442	1462	1482	1502	1522	1542	1562	1582	1602	1622	1642	1662	1682	1702	
0.1	948	1896	1923	1949	1976	2003	2029	2056	2083	2109	2136	2163	2189	2216	2243	2269	
0.05	1019	2039	2067	2096	2125	2153	2182	2211	2239	2268	2297	2325	2354	2383	2411	2440	
0.01	1185	2370	2403	2437	2470	2503	2537	2570	2603	2637	2670	2703	2737	2770	2803	2837	

Table 5.2.3.1 Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Band/Mode	F(GHz)	SAR test exclusion threshold (mW)	RF output power		SAR test exclusion
			dBm	mW	
WLAN	2.450	19	13.33	21.53	No
Bluetooth	2.441	19	0.64	1.16	Yes
NFC	0.01356	474	-15.25	0.030	Yes

Note:The Peak radiated level of 13.56MHz NFC modular was 80.00dBuV/m,which convert into dBm was 80.00-104.8+20log(3)=-15.25dBm

5.2.4 Estimated SAR

When standalone SAR is not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01, the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{(\text{max.power of channel,including tune-up tolerance,mW}) * \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{(\text{min.test separation distance,mm})} \quad 7.5$$

Per FCC KD B447498 D01, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the transmitting antenna in a specific physical test configuration is $\leq 1.6 \text{ W/Kg}$. When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{(\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5}}{(\text{peak location separation, mm})} < 0.04$$

For BT modular, the Estimated SAR for Body was 5mm

$$\text{Estimated SAR}_{\text{BT Body}} = ((1.16 \text{ mW})/5 \text{ mm}) * (1.5588/7.5) = 0.048 \text{ W/Kg}$$

For NFC modular, the Estimated SAR for Body was 5mm

$$\text{Estimated SAR}_{\text{NFC Body}} = ((0.030 \text{ mW})/5 \text{ mm}) * (1.5588/7.5) = 0.00125 \text{ W/Kg}$$

5.2.5 Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR

Test Position	GSM850 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WCDMA Band II Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WCDMA Band V Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WLAN Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	Bluetooth Estimated SAR (W/Kg)	NFC Estimated SAR (W/Kg)	Summation Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	SAR-to-peak-location Separation Ratio	Simultaneous Measurement Required?
Rear	0.771	0.505	0.364	0.609	0.282	0.048	0.0013	1.102	1.102 < 1.6	No
Left	0.434	0.360	0.235	0.343	N/A	0.048	0.0013	0.483	0.483 < 1.6	No
Top	0.564	0.413	0.248	0.418	0.268	0.048	0.0013	0.881	0.881 < 1.6	No
Bottom	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.048	0.0013	0.049	0.049 < 1.6	No

Remark: 1. Summation SAR was the maximum Summation SAR;

2. Rear test position stand for Body-Rear Side, which was same as other test positions

3. GSM850 and GSM1900 reported SAR values in Rear test position was the maximum SAR values including EGPRS.

5.2.3 Test Configuration

WCDMA Band II/Band V/GPRS850/GPRS1900/EGPRS850/EGPRS1900

The following pictures showed the diagonal dimension of the EUT was 34.4cm>20cm, So according to KDB 616217 and KDB447498 for SAR testing.



Diagonal dimension of the display

SAR test for GSM 850/1900 and WCDMA Band II/Band V, a communication link is set up with a system simulator by air link. Using CMU200 the power level is set to 5 in SAR of GSM850, set to 0 in SAR of GSM 1900, and WCDMA Band II/Band V for class 3, The tests in the band of GSM850/1900 are performed in the mode of data transfer function, and WCDMA Band II/Band V for RMC mode.

The EUT should be tested under the following positions according to KDB 941225 and KDB447498:

- (1) Rear Side: the rear side of the EUT towards and contacted to the phantom.
- (2) Bottom Side: SAR test was required. Because the distance between GSM antenna and Bottom Side was 34mm, maximum average output power (including tune-up tolerance) $25.99\text{dBm} < 20.60\text{dBm}(115\text{mW})$, according KDB447498 Appendix B SAR test exclusion power thresholds.
- (3) Left Side: SAR test was required. Because the distance between GSM antenna and Left Side was 70mm, maximum average output power (including tune-up tolerance) $25.99\text{dBm} > 24.39\text{dBm}(275\text{mW})$, according KDB447498 Appendix B SAR test exclusion power thresholds.
- (4) Top Side: SAR test was not required. Because the distance between GSM antenna and Top side was 189mm, maximum average output power (including tune-up tolerance) $25.99\text{dBm} < 29.48\text{dBm}(888\text{mW})$, according KDB447498 Appendix B SAR test exclusion power thresholds.
- (5) Right Side: SAR test was not required. Because the distance between GSM antenna and Right Side was 101mm, maximum average output power (including tune-up tolerance) $25.99\text{dBm} < 26.45\text{dBm}(442\text{mW})$, according KDB447498 Appendix B SAR test exclusion power thresholds.
- (6). Front Side: SAR test was not required.
- (7). The 4/5/6 positions are not the most conservative antenna - to -user distance at edge mode. According to KDB 447498 4) ii) (2) –SAR is required only the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions, No SAR)

WLAN

The EUT should be tested under the following positions according to KDB 616217 and KDB447498:

- (8).Rear Side: the Rear Side of the EUT towards and contacted to the phantom.
- (9).Bottom Side: SAR test was not required. Because the distance between WLAN antenna and Bottom side was 219mm, maximum average output power (including tune-up tolerance) $14.00\text{dBm} < 31.75\text{dBm}(1496\text{mW})$, according KDB447498 Appendix B SAR test exclusion power thresholds.
- (10).Left Side: SAR test was not required. Because the distance between WLAN antenna and Left side was 111mm, maximum output power (including tune-up tolerance) $14.00\text{dBm} < 24.42\text{dBm}(696\text{mW})$, according KDB447498 Appendix B SAR test exclusion power thresholds.
- (11).Top Side:SAR test was required. Because the distance between WLAN antenna and Top side was 8mm, maximum output power (including tune-up tolerance) $14.00\text{dBm} > 12.78\text{dBm}(19\text{mW})$, according KDB447498 Appendix B SAR test exclusion power thresholds.
- (12).Right Side: SAR test was not required. Because the distance between WLAN antenna and Right side was 78mm, maximum output power (including tune-up tolerance) $14.00\text{dBm} < 24.71\text{dBm}(296\text{mW})$, according KDB447498 Appendix B SAR test exclusion power thresholds.
- (13).Front Side: SAR test was not required.
- (14).The 9/10/12/13 positions are not the most conservative antenna - to -user distance at edge mode. According to KDB 447498 4) ii) (2) –SAR is required only the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions, No SAR)

5.2.4 Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Test Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied. These test exclusion conditions are based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power of the RF channel requiring evaluation, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions.²³ The minimum test separation distance is determined by the smallest distance from the antenna and radiating structures or outer surface of the device, according to the host form factor, exposure conditions and platform requirements, to any part of the body or extremity of a user or bystander. To qualify for SAR test exclusion, the test separation distances applied must be fully explained and justified by the operating configurations and exposure conditions of the transmitter and applicable host platform requirements, typically in the SAR measurement or SAR analysis report, according to the required published RF exposure KDB procedures. When no other RF exposure testing or reporting is required, a statement of justification and compliance must be included in the equipment approval, in lieu of the SAR report, to qualify for the SAR test exclusion. When required, the device specific conditions described in the other published RF exposure KDB procedures must be satisfied before applying these SAR test exclusion provisions; for example, handheld PTT two-way radios, handsets, laptops & tablets etc.

1) The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

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

- $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

2) At 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, and as illustrated in Appendix B:

- [Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) \cdot ($f(\text{MHz})/150$)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
- [Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) \cdot 10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

3) At frequencies below 100 MHz, the following may be considered for SAR test exclusion, and as illustrated in Appendix C:

- The power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100 MHz in step 2) is multiplied by $[1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))]$ for test separation distances > 50 mm and < 200 mm
- The power threshold determined by the equation in a) for 50 mm and 100 MHz is multiplied by $1/2$ for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm
- SAR measurement procedures are not established below 100 MHz. When SAR test exclusion cannot be applied, a KDB inquiry is required to determine SAR evaluation requirements for any test results to be acceptable.

5.2.5 Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion considerations

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion applies to that simultaneous transmission configuration. When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, the SAR to peak location separation ratio procedures described below may be applied to determine if simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion applies. The maximum output power, duty factor and other applicable parameters used in the standalone SAR tests must be the same or more conservative than those required for simultaneous transmission for the test exclusion to apply. When the maximum output power used for standalone operations is reduced in an operating mode or exposure condition during simultaneous transmission, often due to SAR or other implementation requirements, the standalone SAR tested at the higher output power may be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion applies to that simultaneous transmission configuration. When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, the SAR to peak location separation ratio procedures described below may be applied to determine if simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion applies. The maximum output power, duty factor and other applicable parameters used in the standalone SAR tests must be the same or more conservative than those required for simultaneous transmission for the test exclusion to apply. When the maximum output power used for standalone operations is reduced in an operating mode or exposure condition during simultaneous transmission, often due to SAR or other implementation requirements, the standalone SAR tested at the higher output power may be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

- 1) The transmitters and antennas in a device are typically not designed to transmit simultaneously and concurrently across multiple exposure conditions, such as head, body-worn accessories and other next to the body use conditions. The wireless modes and frequency bands required for simultaneous transmission may also vary for the different exposure conditions. In addition, some exposure conditions may require multiple test positions; such as touch and tilt on the left and right side of the head or different edges of tablets and phones. As a result, these conditions require simultaneous transmission to be evaluated according to the combinations of wireless modes and frequency bands configured to transmit simultaneously in each applicable exposure condition. In some cases, the different test positions in an exposure condition may be considered collectively to determine SAR test

exclusion according to the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR; for example, if the sum of the highest reported SAR of each antenna for the touch and tilt positions on both sides of the head does not exceed the limit. When the sum of SAR considered in this manner does not qualify for test exclusion, the individual test positions of each exposure condition should be considered separately for the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR test exclusion. For each simultaneous transmission configuration that does not satisfy the sum of SAR test exclusion, SAR to peak location separation ratio should be evaluated to qualify for SAR test exclusion. In all cases, the reported standalone SAR should be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

2) When the standalone SAR test exclusion of section 4.3.1 is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

30

- (max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [$\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}$ W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;
where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
- 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is
 > 50 mm.31

This SAR estimation formula has been considered, in conjunction with the SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds, to result in substantially conservative SAR values of ≤ 0.4 W/kg. When SAR is estimated, the peak SAR location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna, whichever provides a smaller antenna separation distance, and must be clearly identified in test reports. The estimated SAR is only used to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion; it should not be reported as the standalone SAR. When SAR is estimated, it must be applied to determine the sum of 1-g SAR test exclusion. When SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion is applied, the highest reported SAR for simultaneous transmission can be an estimated standalone SAR if the estimated SAR is the highest among the simultaneously transmitting antennas (see KDB 690783). For conditions where the estimated SAR is overly conservative for certain conditions, the test lab may choose to perform standalone SAR measurements and use the measured SAR to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion. The estimated SAR values at selected frequencies, distances and power levels are illustrated in Appendix D.

3) When the sum of SAR is larger than the limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio. The simultaneous transmitting antennas in each operating mode and exposure condition combination must be considered one pair at a time to determine the SAR to peak location separation ratio to qualify for test exclusion. The ratio is determined by $(\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)/1.5R_i$,

rounded to two decimal digits, and must be ≤ 0.04 for all antenna pairs in the configuration to qualify for 1-g SAR test exclusion. When 10-g SAR applies, the ratio must be ≤ 0.10 . SAR_1 and SAR_2 are the highest reported or estimated SAR for each antenna in the pair, and R_i is the separation distance between the peak SAR locations for the antenna pair in mm. The antennas in all antenna pairs that do not qualify for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion must be tested for SAR compliance according to the enlarged zoom scan and volume scan post-processing procedures in KDB 865664.

4) When standalone SAR is measured, the peak location is determined by the x, y and z coordinates of the extrapolated and interpolated results reported by the zoom scan measurement, or area scan when area scan based 1-g SAR estimation is applicable. The origin of the coordinates for data points reported by SAR systems for the SAM phantom is typically located at the ear reference point (ERP), on the inside surface of the phantom. This is also referred to as the measurement grid reference point by some systems. When SAR is measured for both antennas in the pair, the peak location separation distance is computed by the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the area scans or extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scans, as appropriate. Some SAR systems may have provisions to compute this automatically; however, it must be verified that the peak location separation distance is determined according to the correct 1-g peak SAR locations to avoid unintended errors in noisy SAR distributions with scattered peaks.

When standalone test exclusion applies, SAR is estimated; the peak location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna. Due to curvatures on the SAM phantom, when SAR is estimated for one of the antennas in an antenna pair, the measured peak SAR location should be translated onto the test device to determine the peak location separation for the antenna pair. The ERP location on the phantom is aligned with the ERP location on the handset, with 6 mm separation in the z coordinate due to the ear spacer. A measured peak location can be translated onto the handset, with respect to the ERP location, by ignoring the 6 mm offset in the z coordinate. The assumed peak location of the antenna with estimated SAR can also be determined with respect to the ERP location on the handset. The peak location separation distance is estimated by the x and y coordinates of the peaks, referenced to the ERP location. While flat phantoms are not expected to have these issues, the same peak translation approach should be applied to determine peak location separation. When SAR is estimated for both antennas, the peak location separation should be

determined by the closest physical separation of the antennas, according to the feed-point or geometric center of the antennas, whichever is more conservative. The coordinates of the peaks, whether measured or translated, should be clearly identified in the SAR report. When necessary, plots or illustrations should be included to support the distance applied to qualify for SAR test exclusion.

5.3. SAR Measurement Results

Duty Cycle

Test Mode		Duty Cycle	
GPRS for GSM850/1900		1:2	
WCDMA Band II/VIII		1:1	
WLAN2450		1:1	

SAR Values (GSM850-Body)

Test Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Measurement SAR over 1g(W/kg)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR over 1g(W/kg)	SAR limit 1g (W/kg)	Ref. Plot #
Ch	MHz										
190	836.6	GPRS (4)	Rear	29.00	28.05	0.617	-0.10	1.25	0.771	1.60	1
190	836.6	GPRS (4)	Left	29.00	28.05	0.347	0.08	1.25	0.434	1.60	2
190	836.6	GPRS (4)	Bottom	29.00	28.05	0.451	-0.09	1.25	0.564	1.60	3
190	836.6	EGPRS (4)	Rear	29.00	27.96	0.604	-0.15	1.27	0.767	1.60	4

Note: 1. According to KDB447498, When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel, or the channel with highest output power satisfy the following conditions, testing of the other channels in the band is not required.

- ≤0.8W/Kg and transmission band ≤100MHz;
- ≤0.6W/Kg and 100MHz ≤transmission band ≤200MHz;
- ≤ 0.4W/Kg and transmission band >200MHz

SAR Values (GSM 1900 MHz Band-Body)

Test Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Measurement SAR over 1g(W/kg)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR over 1g(W/kg)	SAR limit 1g (W/kg)	Ref. Plot #
Ch	MHz										
661	1880.0	GPRS (4)	Rear	25.00	24.52	0.451	-0.16	1.12	0.505	1.60	5
661	1880.0	GPRS (4)	Left	25.00	24.52	0.321	-0.09	1.12	0.360	1.60	6
661	1880.0	GPRS (4)	Bottom	25.00	24.52	0.369	-0.08	1.12	0.413	1.60	7
661	1880.0	EGPRS (4)	Rear	25.00	24.47	0.439	-0.14	1.13	0.496	1.60	8

Note: 1. According to KDB447498, When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel, or the channel with highest output power satisfy the following conditions, testing of the other channels in the band is not required.

- ≤0.8W/Kg and transmission band ≤100MHz;
- ≤0.6W/Kg and 100MHz ≤transmission band ≤200MHz;
- ≤ 0.4W/Kg and transmission band >200MHz

SAR Values (WCDMA Band II-Body)

Test Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Measurement SAR over 1g(W/kg)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR over 1g(W/kg)	SAR limit 1g (W/kg)	Ref. Plot #
Ch	MHz										
9400	1880.0	RMC	Rear	23.00	22.34	0.311	0.05	1.17	0.364	1.60	9
9400	1880.0	RMC	Left	23.00	22.34	0.201	-0.09	1.17	0.235	1.60	10
9400	1880.0	RMC	Bottom	23.00	22.34	0.212	-0.05	1.17	0.248	1.60	11

Note: 1. According to KDB447498, When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel, or the channel with highest output power satisfy the following conditions, testing of the other channels in the band is not required.

- ≤0.8W/Kg and transmission band ≤100MHz;
- ≤0.6W/Kg and 100MHz ≤transmission band ≤200MHz;
- ≤ 0.4W/Kg and transmission band >200MHz

SAR Values (WCDMA Band V-Body)

Test Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Measurement SAR over 1g(W/kg)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR over 1g(W/kg)	SAR limit 1g (W/kg)	Ref. Plot #
Ch	MHz										
4182	836.40	RMC	Rear	23.50	22.08	0.438	-0.08	1.39	0.609	1.60	12
4182	836.40	RMC	Left	23.50	22.08	0.247	-0.14	1.39	0.343	1.60	13
4182	836.40	RMC	Bottom	23.50	22.08	0.301	0.06	1.39	0.418	1.60	14

Note: 1.According to KDB447498,When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel,or the channel with highest output power satifdy the following conditions,testing of the other channels in the band is not required.

≤0.8W/Kg and transmission band ≤100MHz;

≤0.6W/Kg and 100MHz ≤transmission band ≤200MHz;

≤ 0.4W/Kg and transmission band >200MHz

SAR Values (WLAN2450-Body)

Test Frequency		Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Measurement SAR over 1g(W/kg)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR over1g (W/kg)	SAR limit 1g (W/kg)	Ref. Plot #
Ch	MHz									
6	2437	Rear	14.00	12.86	0.217	-0.07	1.30	0.282	1.60	15
6	2437	Top	14.00	12.86	0.206	-0.09	1.30	0.268	1.60	16

Note: 1.According to KDB447498,When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel,or the channel with highest output power satifdy the following conditions,testing of the other channels in the band is not required.

≤0.8W/Kg and transmission band ≤100MHz;

≤0.6W/Kg and 100MHz ≤transmission band ≤200MHz;

≤ 0.4W/Kg and transmission band >200MHz

5.4. SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

5.5. Measurement Uncertainty (300MHz-3GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty Value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement System										
1	Probe calibration	B	5.50%	N	1	1	1	5.50%	5.50%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞

7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20%	0.20%	∞
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
14	Max.SAR evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
Test Sample Related										
15	Test sample positioning	A	1.86%	N	1	1	1	1.86%	1.86%	∞
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	1.70%	N	1	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
17	Drift of output power	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
22	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞
Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$		/	/	/	/	/	10.20%	10.00%	∞
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$		/	R	K=2	/	/	20.40%	20.00%	∞

5.6. System Check Results

System Performance Check at 835 MHz Body

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d134

Date/Time: 10/10/2013 AM

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.80$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.22 mW/g

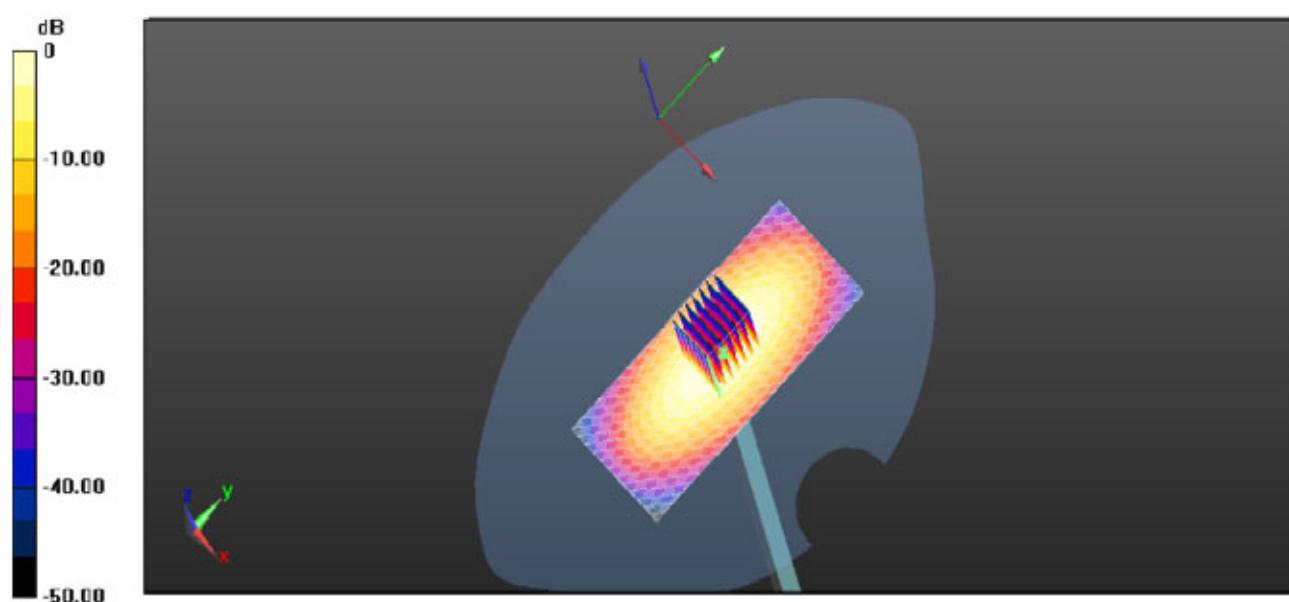
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 46.681 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.29 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.41 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.60 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.28 mW/g



0 dB = 3.28 mW/g = 10.32 dB mW/g

System Performance Check 835MHz Body 250mW

System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Body

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d150

Date/Time: 10/10/2013 AM

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.54 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.10$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15.00 \text{ mm}$, $dy=15.00 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.62 mW/g

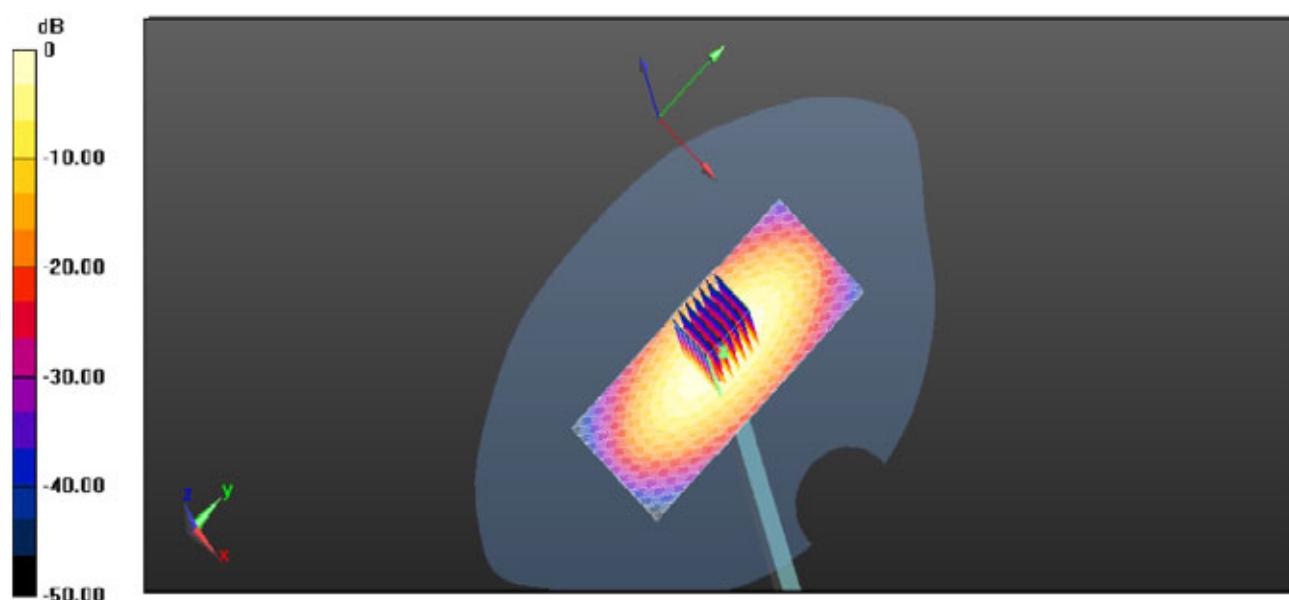
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 83.989 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.855 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.43 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.40 mW/g



0 dB = 16.40 mW/g = 24.30 dB mW/g

System Performance Check 1900MHz Body 250mW

System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 884

Date/Time: 10/15/2013 PM

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.99 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.25, 4.25, 4.25); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.34 mW/g

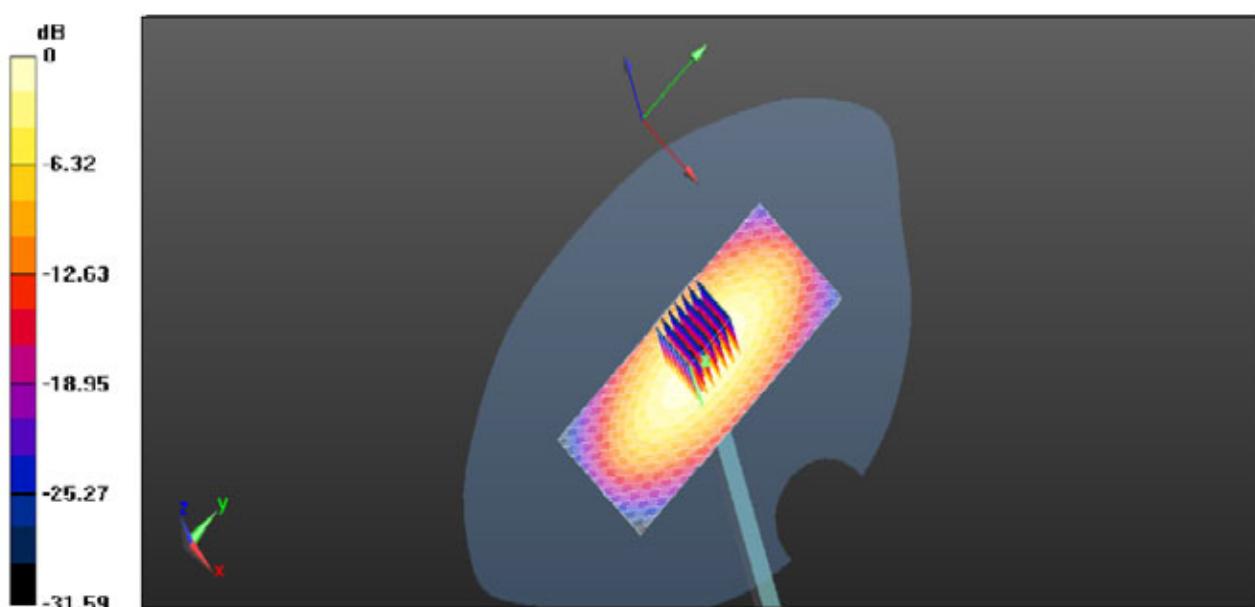
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.047 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.26 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 12.89 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.82 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.15 mW/g



0 dB = 16.15 mW/g = 24.16 dB mW/g

System Performance Check 2450MHz Body 250mW

5.7. SAR Test Graph Results

GSM850 GPRS 4TS Body Rear Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.80$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.804 W/kg

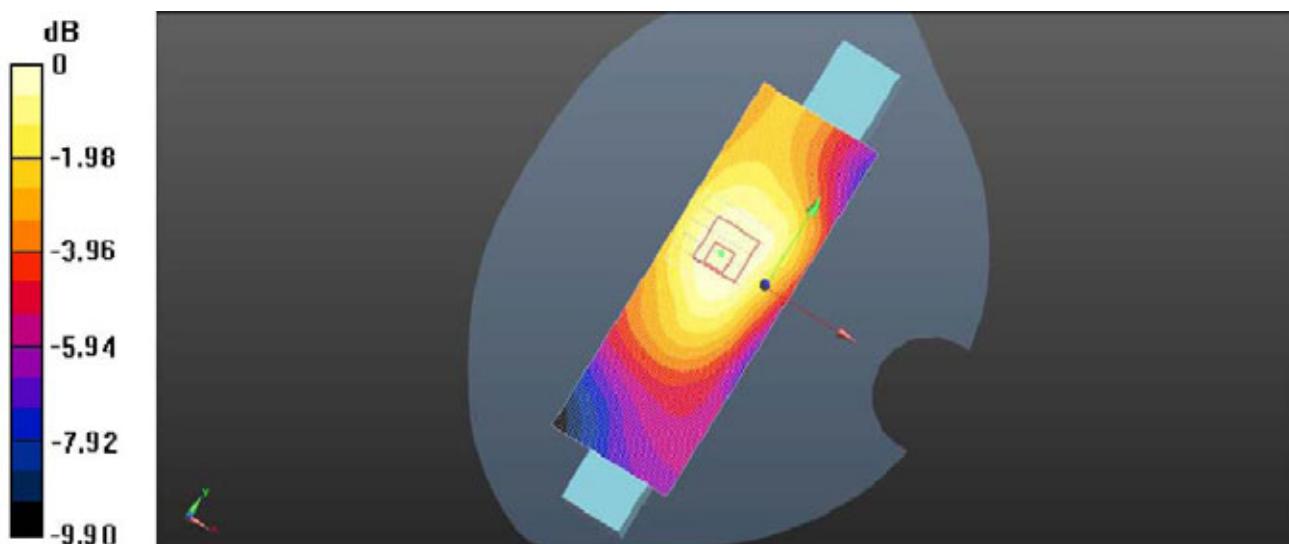
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.364 Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.853 W/kg

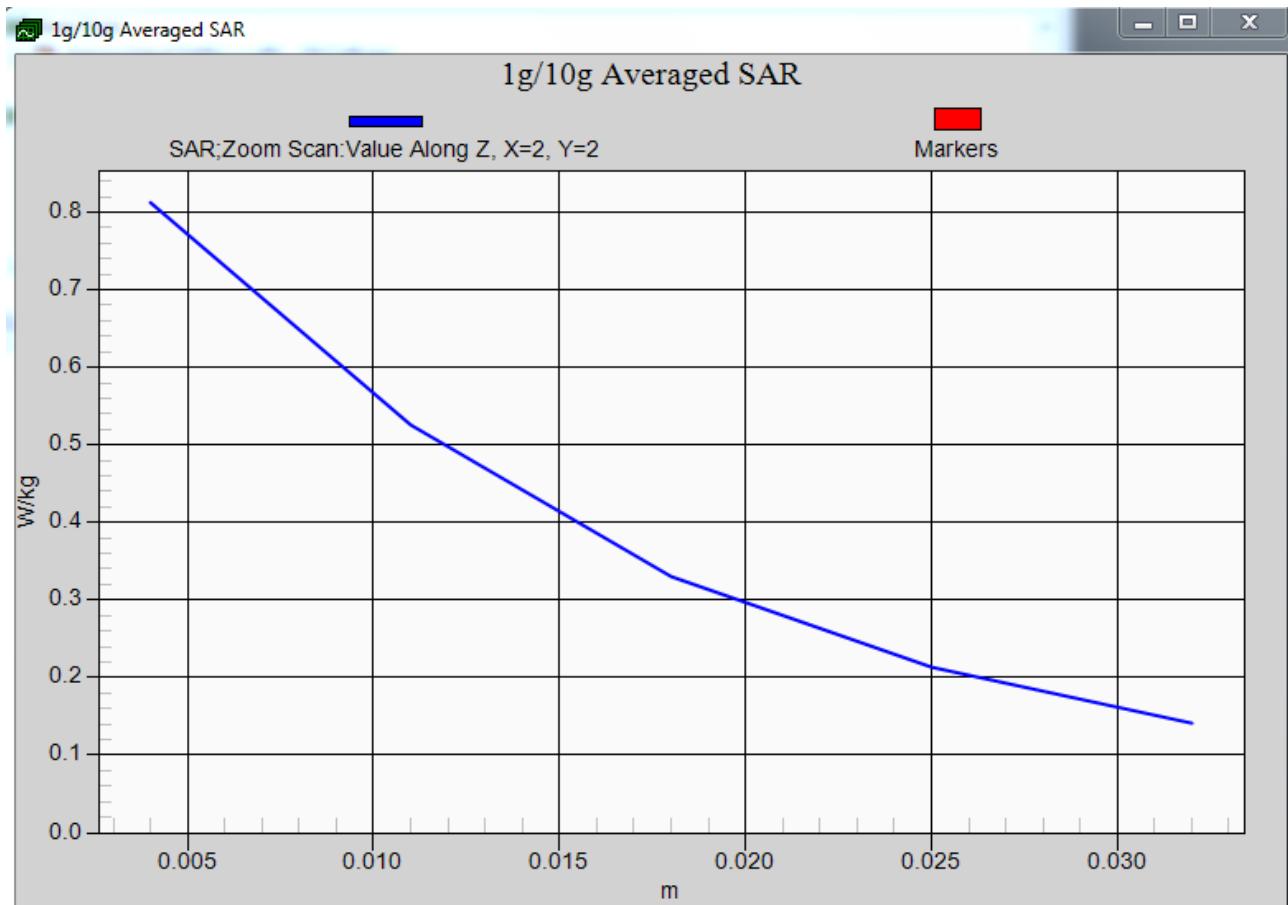
SAR(1 g) = 0.617 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.339 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.768 W/kg



0 dB = 0.768 W/kg = -0.27 dB W/kg

Plot 1: Body Rear Side (GSM850 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)



Z-Scan at power reference point-Rear Side (GSM850 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

GSM850 GPRS 4TS Body Left Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.80$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.427 W/kg

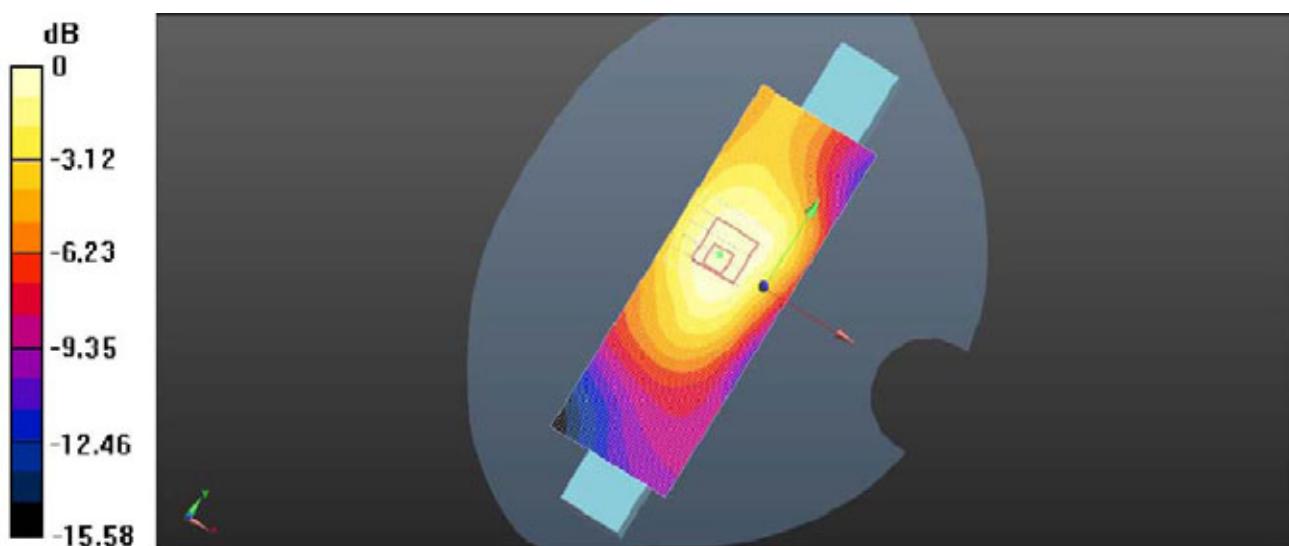
Zoom Scan (5x5x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.984 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.513 W/Kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.347 W/Kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.207 W/Kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.387 W/kg



0dB = 0.387 W/kg = -8.80 dBW/kg

Plot 2: Body Left Side (GSM850 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

GSM850 GPRS 4TS Body Bottom Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.80$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.664 W/kg

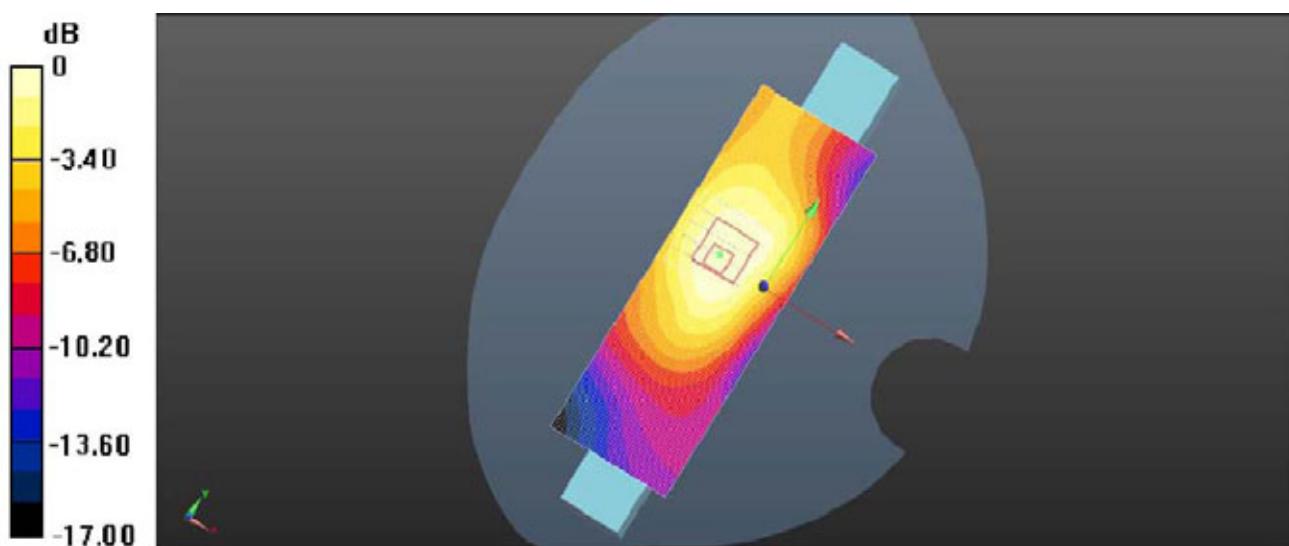
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.850 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.673 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.451 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.286 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.665 W/kg



0dB = 0.665 W/kg = -7.16 dBW/kg

Plot 3: Body Bottom Side (GSM850 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

GSM850 EGPRS 4TS Body Rear Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.80$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.783 W/kg

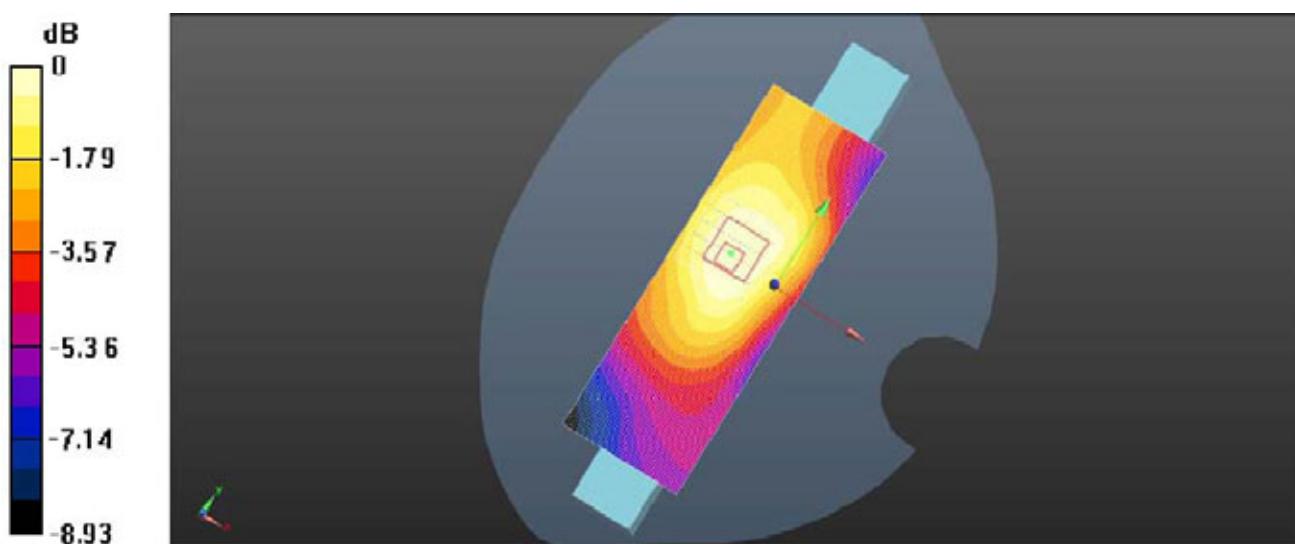
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.130 Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.861 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.604 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.327 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.834 W/kg



0dB = 0.834 W/kg = 0.13 dBW/kg

Plot 4: Body Rear Side (GSM850 EGPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

GSM1900 GPRS 4TS Body Rear Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.00 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880.00$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.10$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.593 W/kg

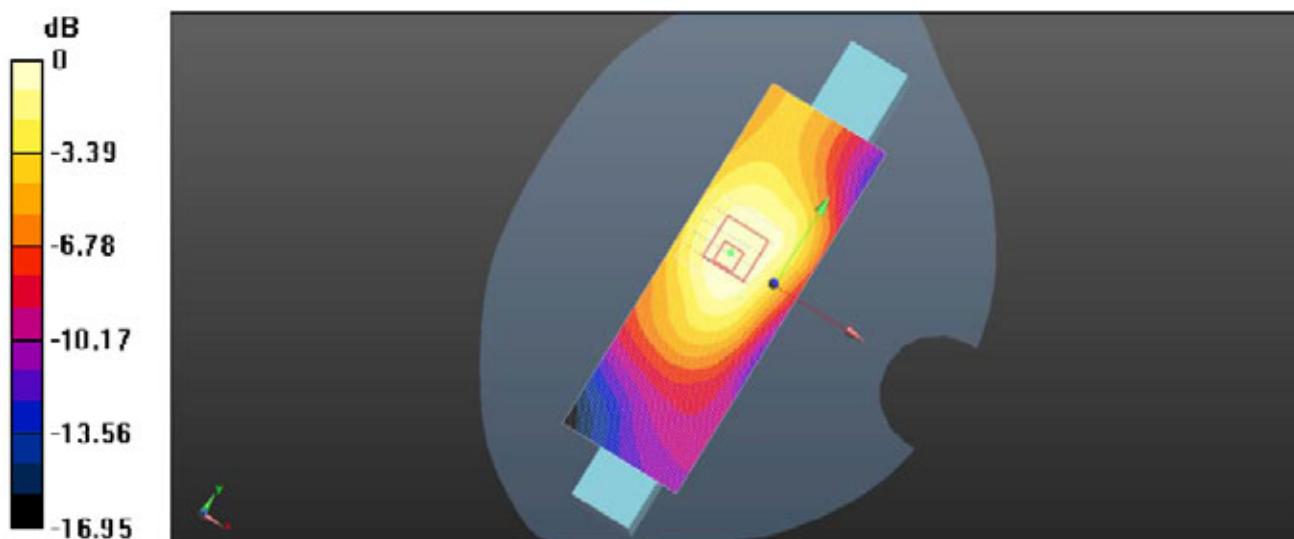
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.881 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.669 W/kg

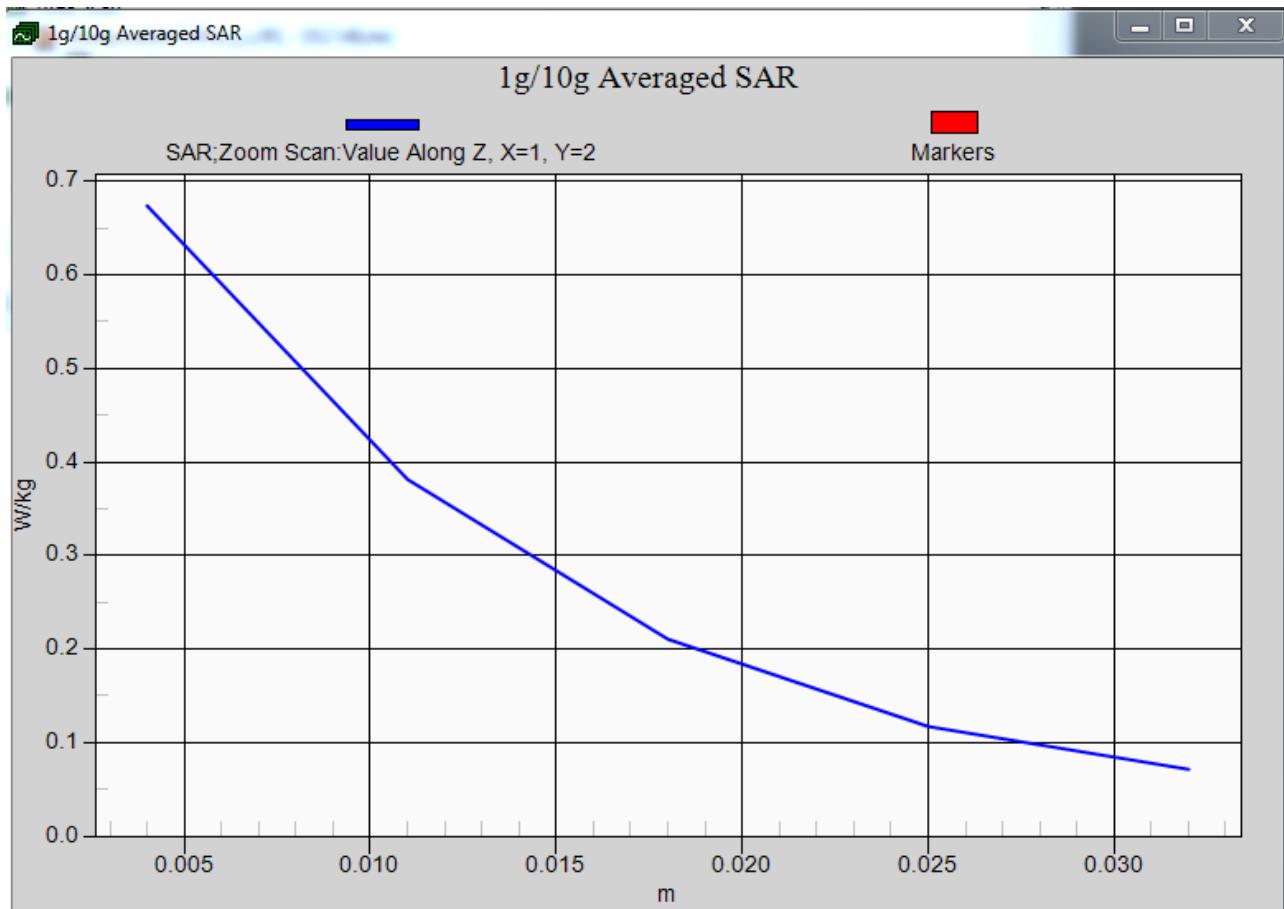
SAR(1 g) = 0.451 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.280 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.503 W/kg



0 dB = 0.503 W/kg = -8.51 dB W/kg

Plot 5: Body Rear Side (GSM1900 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)



Z-Scan at power reference point-Rear Side (GSM1900 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

GSM1900 GPRS 4TS Body Left Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.00 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880.00$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.10$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.307 W/kg

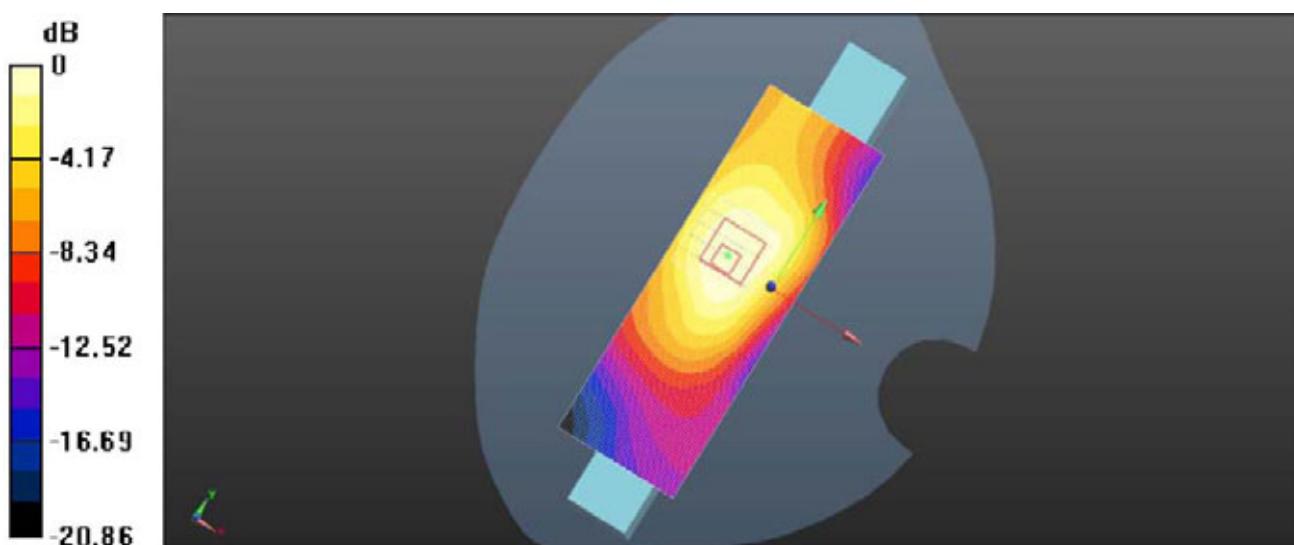
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.155 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.383 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.321 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.195 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.380 W/kg



0 dB = 0.380 W/kg = -11.15 dB W/kg

Plot 6: Body Left Side (GSM1900 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

GSM1900 GPRS 4TS Body Bottom Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.00 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880.00$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.10$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.365 W/kg

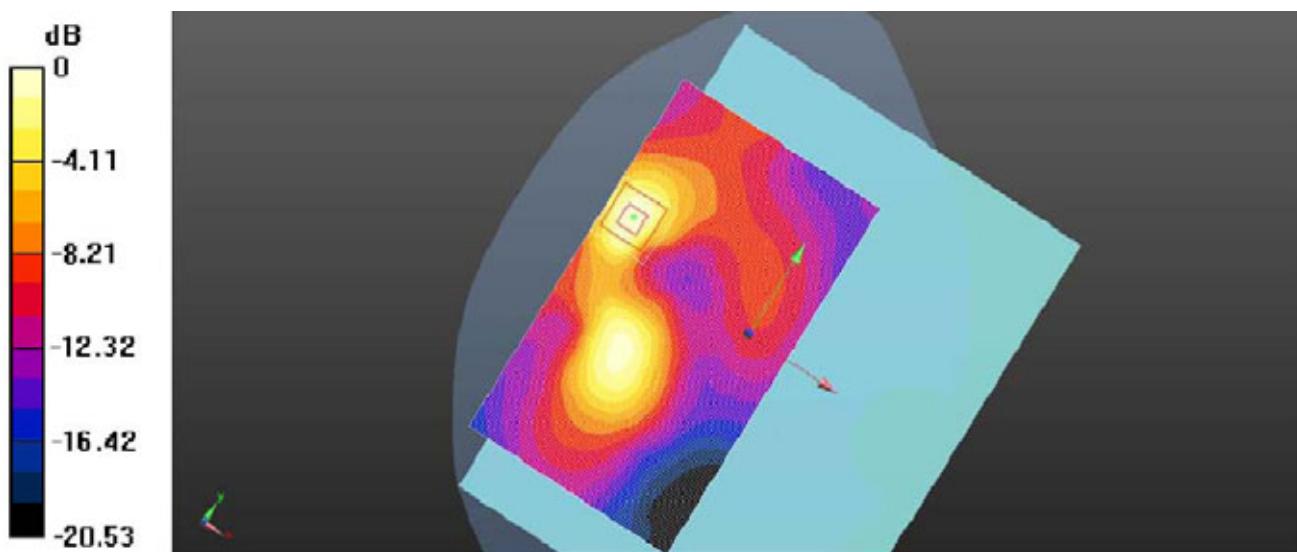
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.382 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.417 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.369 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.241 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.410 W/kg



0dB = 0.410 W/kg = -9.24 dBW/kg

Plot 7: Body Bottom Side (GSM1900 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

GSM1900 EGPRS 4TS Body Rear Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.00 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880.00$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.10$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.589 W/kg

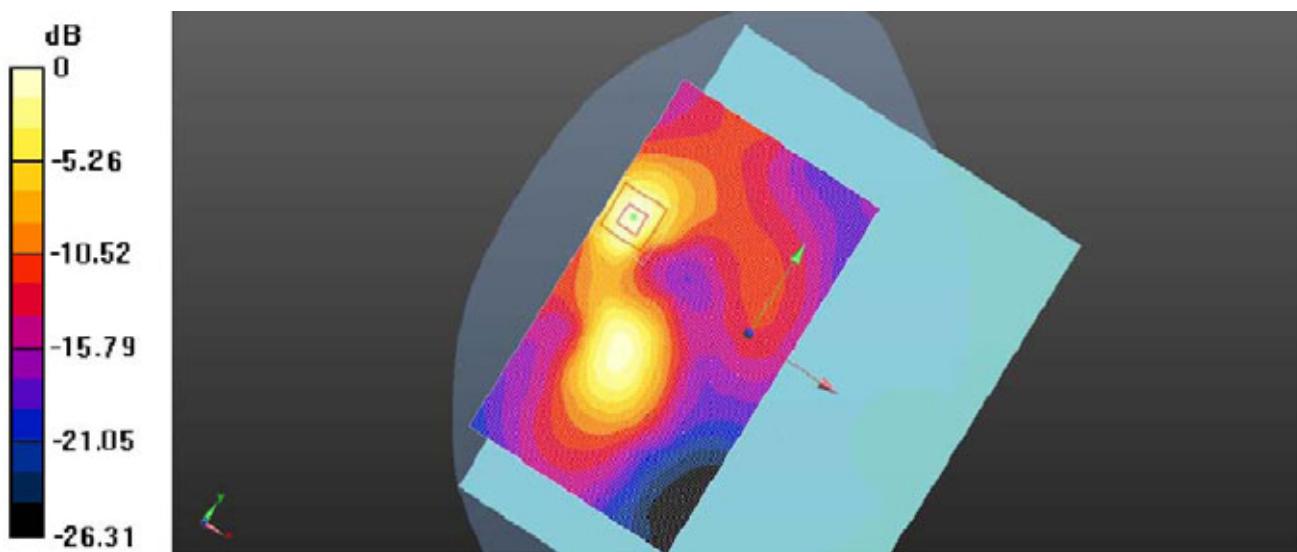
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.357 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.667 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.439 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.276 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.488 W/kg



0dB = 0.488 W/kg = -9.58 dB W/kg

Plot 8: Body Rear Side (GSM1900 EGPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

WCDMA Band II RMC Body Rear Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.00 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880.00$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.10$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.361 W/kg

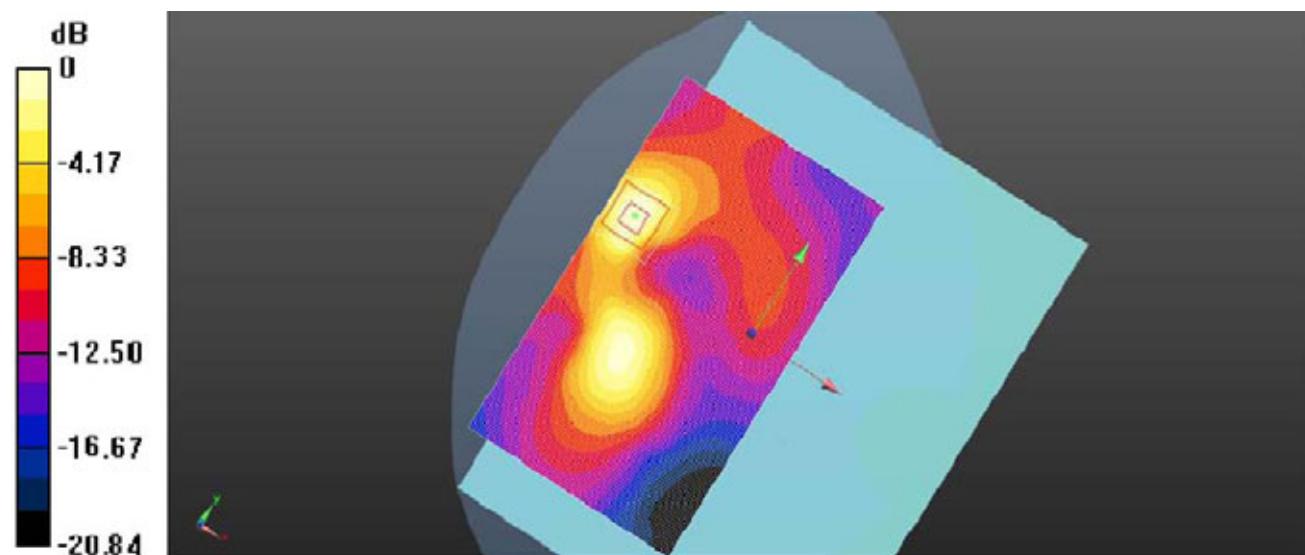
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.689 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.383 W/kg

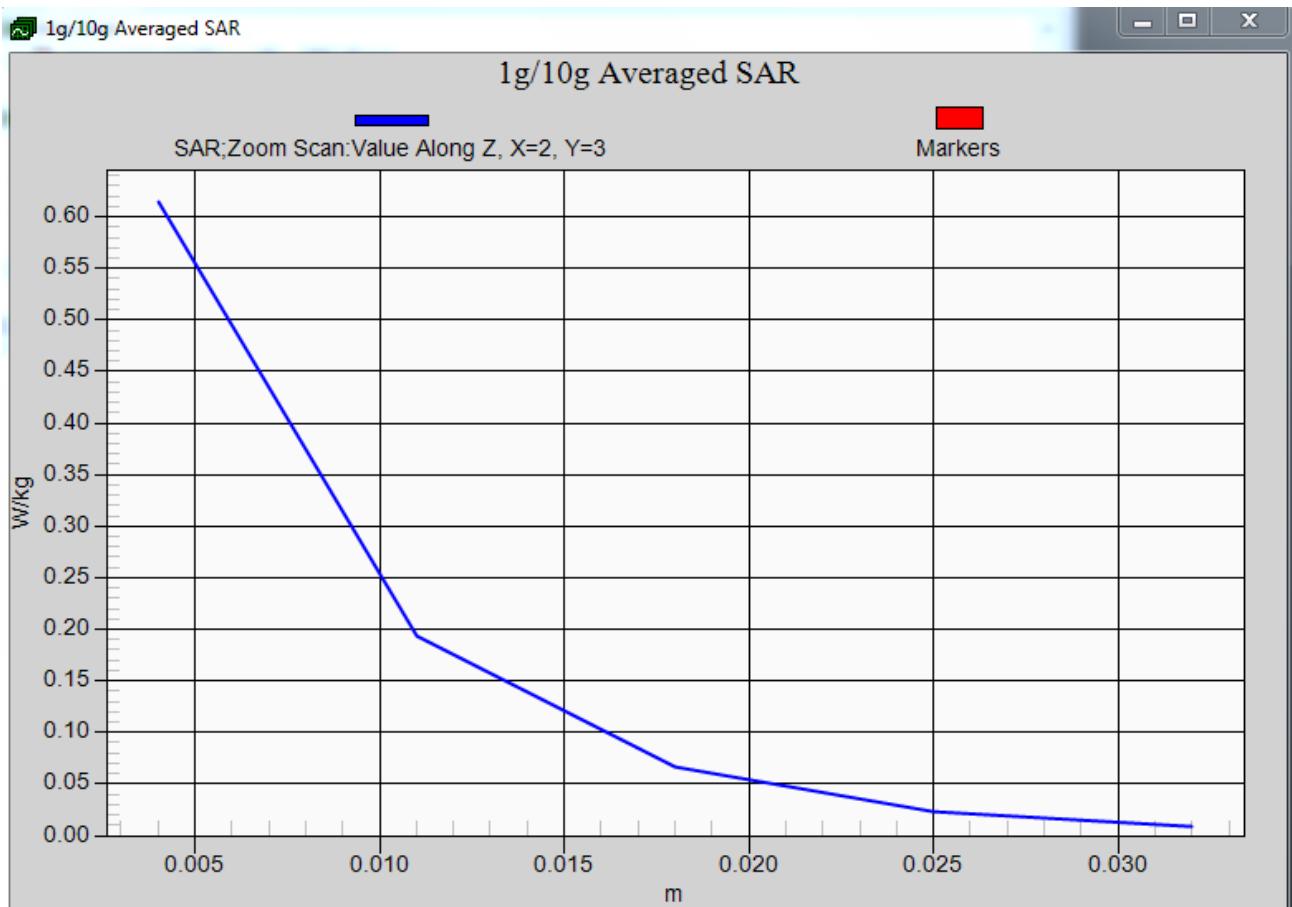
SAR(1 g) = 0.311 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.182 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.373 W/kg



0 dB = 0.373 W/kg = -10.46 dB W/kg

Plot 9: Body Rear Side (WCDMA Band II RMC Middle Channel)



Z-Scan at power reference point-Rear Side (WCDMA Band II RMC Middle Channel)

WCDMA Band II RMC Body Left Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.00 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880.00$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.10$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.183 W/kg

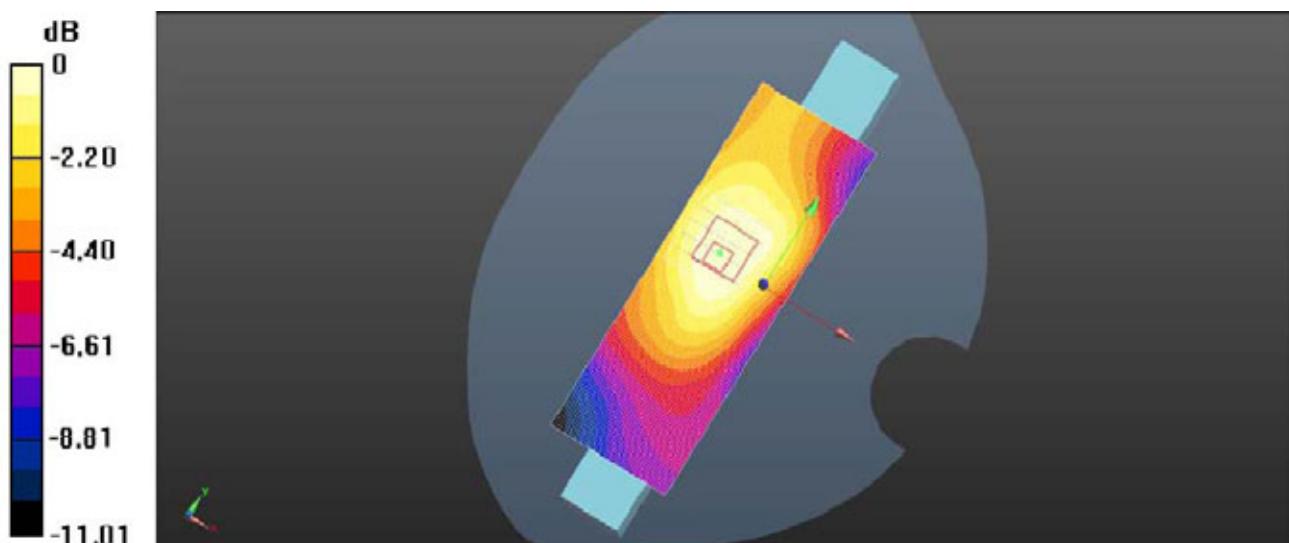
Zoom Scan (5x5x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.689 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.304 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.201 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.130 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.286 W/kg



0dB = 0.286 W/kg = -11.71 dBW/kg

Plot 10: Body Left Side (WCDMA Band II RMC Middle Channel)

WCDMA Band II RMC Body Bottom Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.00 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880.00$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.10$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.199 W/kg

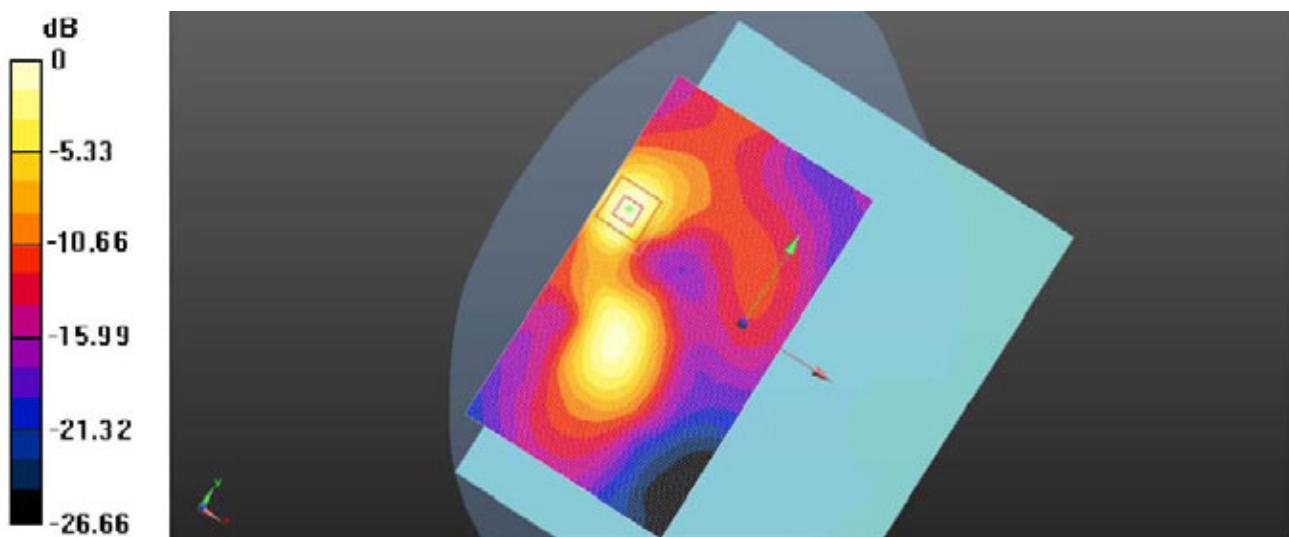
Zoom Scan (5x5x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.682 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.235 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.212 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.146 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.236 W/kg



0dB = 0.236 W/kg = -12.35 dBW/kg

Plot 11: Body Bottom Side (WCDMA Band II RMC Middle Channel)

WCDMA Band V RMC Body Rear Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.80$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.634 W/kg

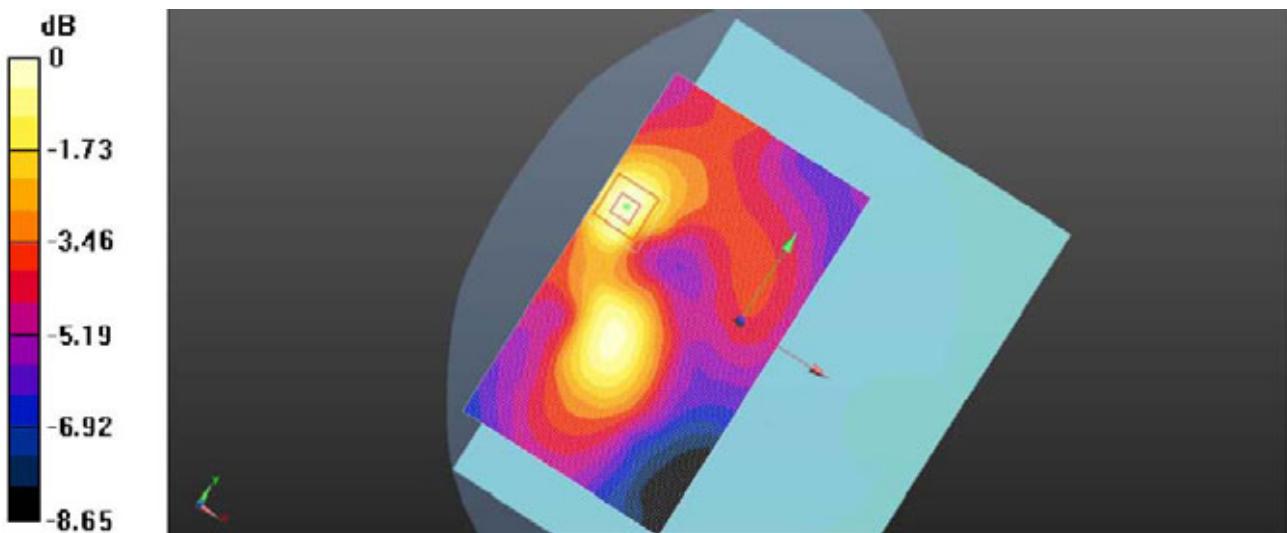
Zoom Scan (5x5x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.786 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.664 W/kg

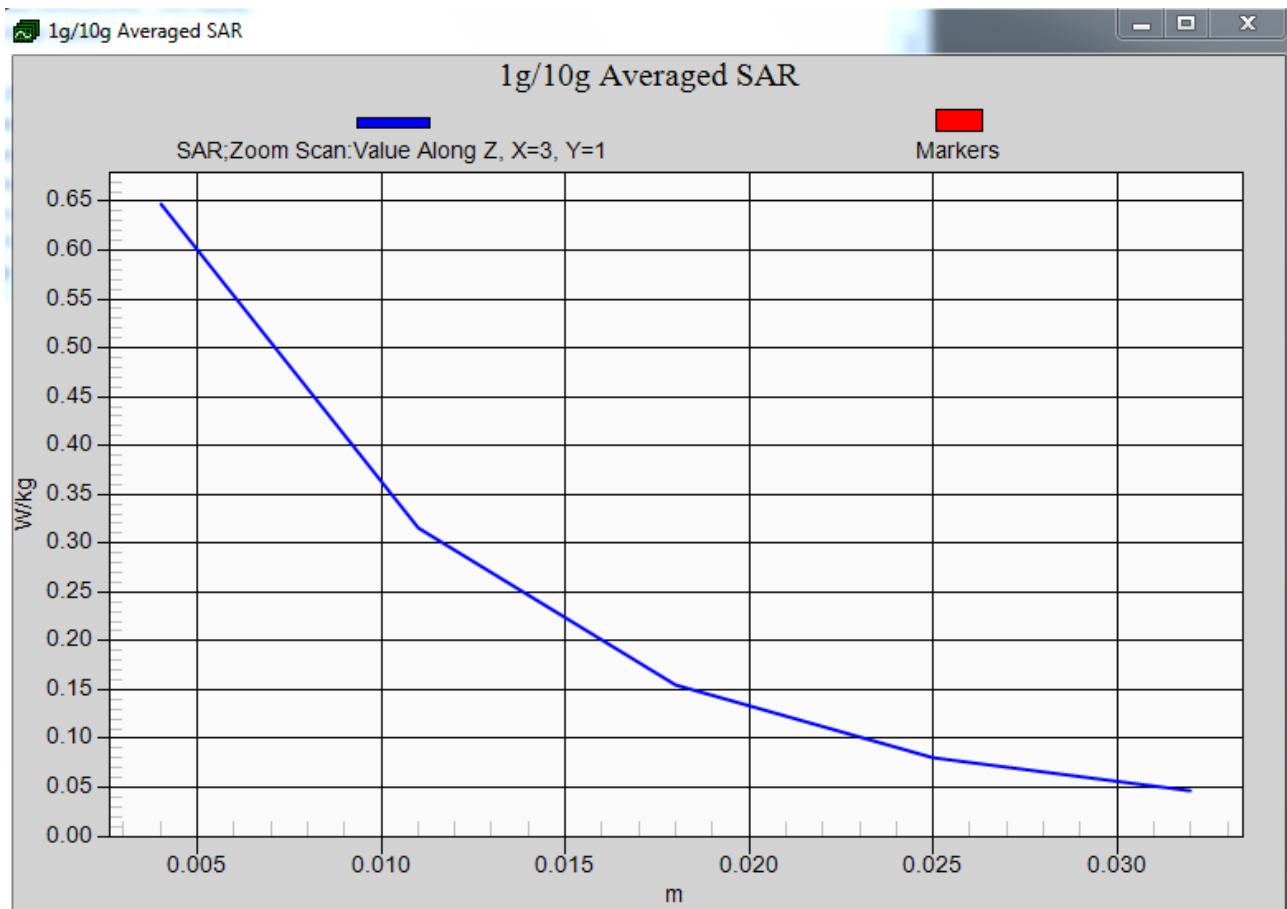
SAR(1 g) = 0.438 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.275 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.635 W/kg



0 dB = 0.635 W/kg = -7.39 dB W/kg

Plot 12: Body Rear Side (WCDMA Band V RMC Middle Channel)



Z-Scan at power reference point-Rear Side (WCDMA Band V RMC Middle Channel)

WCDMA Band V RMC Body Left Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.80$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.260 W/kg

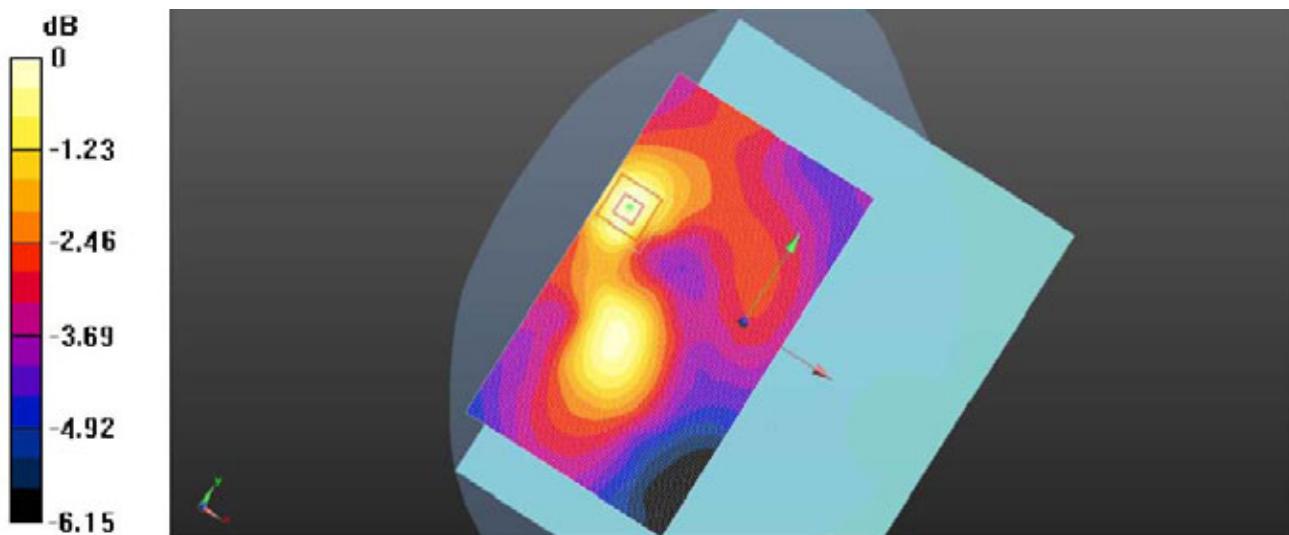
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.658 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.368 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.247 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.347 W/kg



0dB = 0.347 W/kg = -11.96 dBW/kg

Plot 13: Body Left Side (WCDMA Band V RMC Middle Channel)

WCDMA Band V RMC Body Bottom Side Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.80$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.384 W/kg

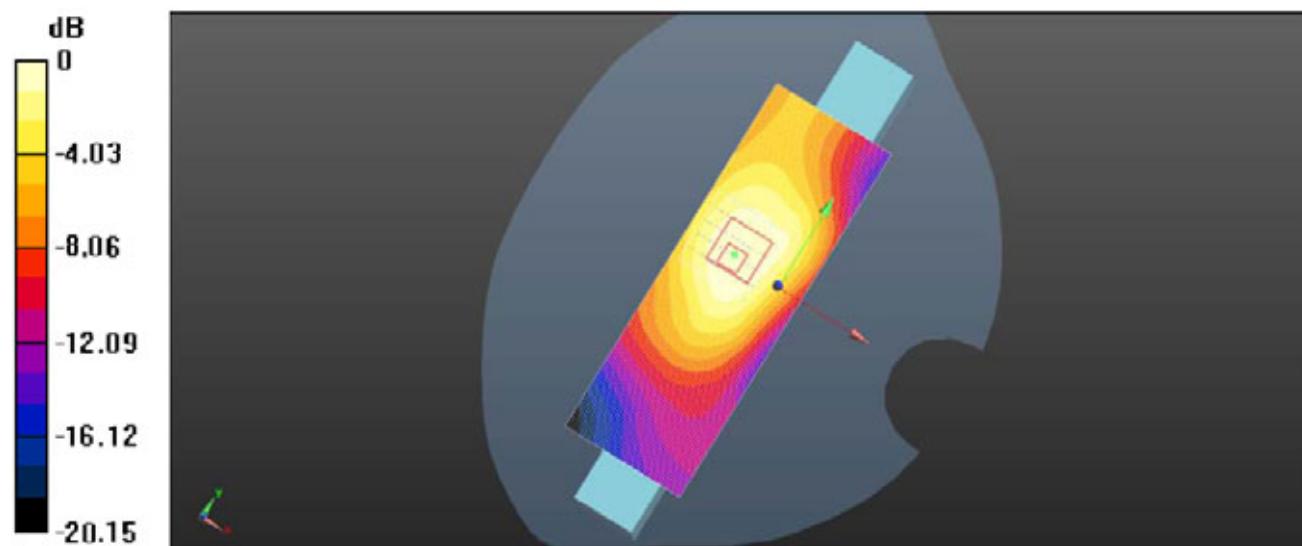
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.867 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.337 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.301 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.164 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.447 W/kg



0 dB = 0.447 W/kg = -9.78 dB W/kg

Plot 14: Body Bottom Side (WCDMA Band V RMC Middle Channel)

Body- worn Rear Side-802.11b-Channel 6-2437MHz(1Mbps)

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 2437.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437.0 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.98 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.10$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.25, 4.25, 4.25); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 02/27/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: $dx=1.50 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.50 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.203 W/kg

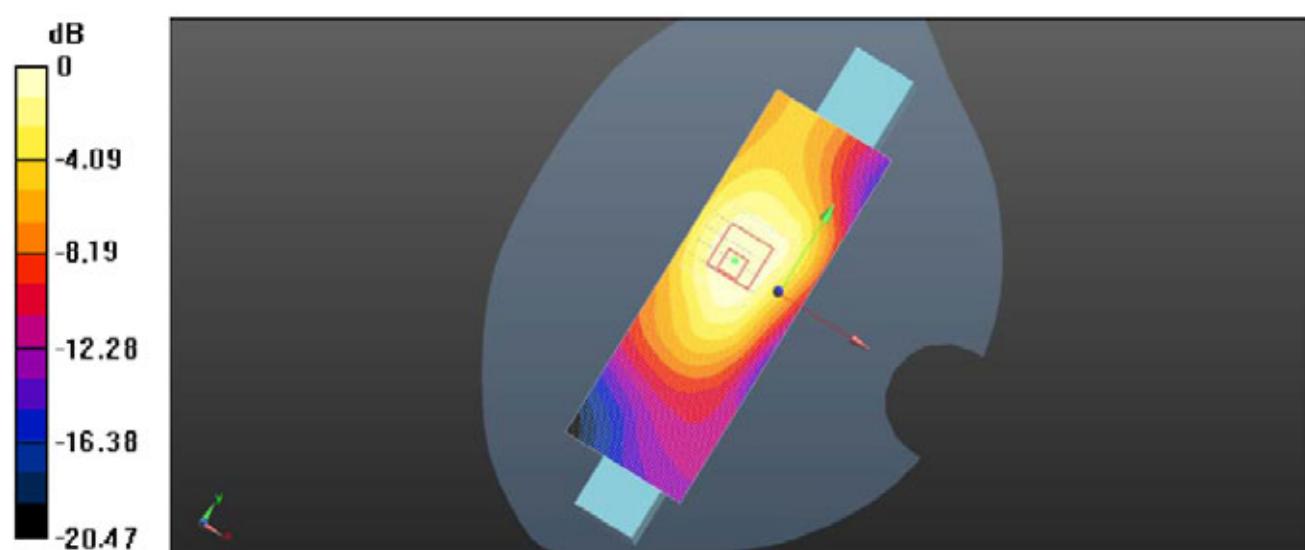
Zoom Scan (5x5x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 6.689 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.283 W/kg

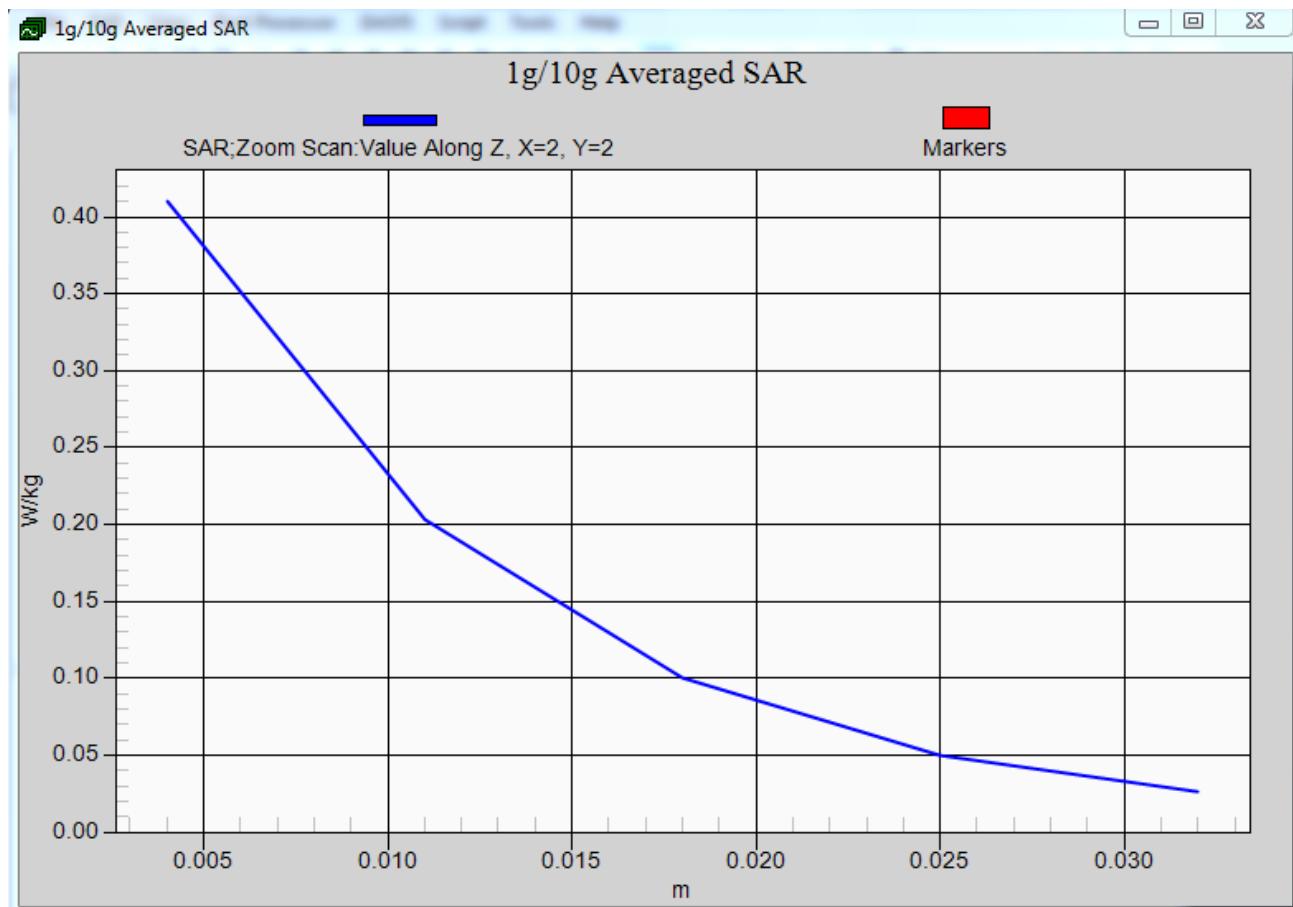
SAR(1 g) = 0.217 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.131 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.246 W/kg



0dB = 0.246 W/kg = -6.28 dBW/kg

Plot 15: Body- worn Rear Side-802.11b-Channel 6-2437MHz(1Mbps)



Z-Scan at power reference point-Rear Side (WLAN2450-Middle Channel-Channel 6-2437MHz(1Mbps))

Body- worn Top Side-802.11b-Channel 6-2437MHz(1Mbps)

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 2437.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437.0$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.10$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section : Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.25, 4.25, 4.25); Calibrated: 24/02/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 27/02/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.183 W/kg

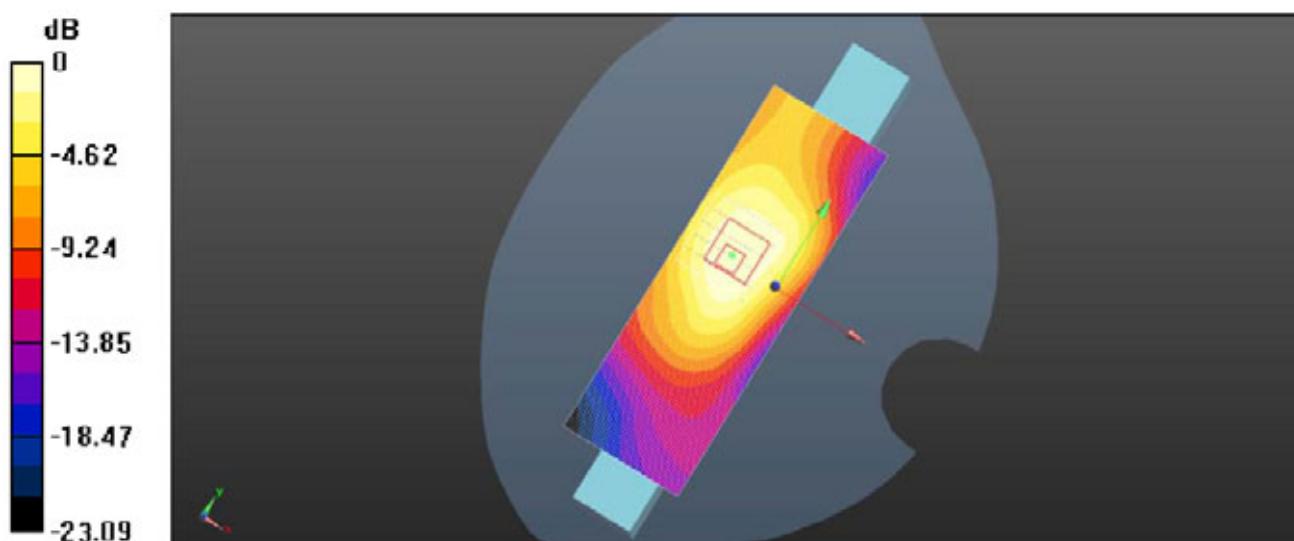
Zoom Scan (5x5x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.247 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.145 W/Kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.206 W/Kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.115 W/Kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.190 W/kg



0dB = 0.190 W/kg = -14.15 dBW/kg

Plot 16: Body- worn Top Side-802.11b -Channel 6-2437MHz(1Mbps)

6. Calibration Certificate

6.1. Probe Calibration Certificate

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 CIQ SZ (Auden)

Certificate No: ES3-3292_Feb13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3292
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v7, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	February 24, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-12 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-12 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013, Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-12 (No. DAE4-654, May12)	May-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-12)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

Issued: February 27, 2013

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
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., $\theta = 0$ 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:

- **NORMx,y,z:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ 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 E²-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.

ES3DV3 – SN:3292

February 24, 2013

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3292

Manufactured: July 6, 2010
Calibrated: February 24, 2013

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

ES3DV3– SN:3292

February 24, 2013

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.81	0.90	1.18	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	105.9	104.7	102.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	117.3	$\pm 2.2 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	94.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	108.2	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

ES3DV3—SN:3292

February 24, 2013

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292**Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.15	1.80	± 13.4 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.06	6.06	6.06	0.26	2.19	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.03	6.03	6.03	0.29	2.00	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	5.25	5.25	5.25	0.80	1.17	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.21	5.21	5.21	0.63	1.38	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	5.15	5.15	5.15	0.80	1.20	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.47	4.47	4.47	0.63	1.50	± 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.

ES3DV3– SN:3292

February 24, 2013

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^G	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.09	1.00	± 13.4 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.14	6.14	6.14	0.42	1.57	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.48	1.49	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.62	1.42	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.47	1.75	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.70	1.39	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.80	1.03	± 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.

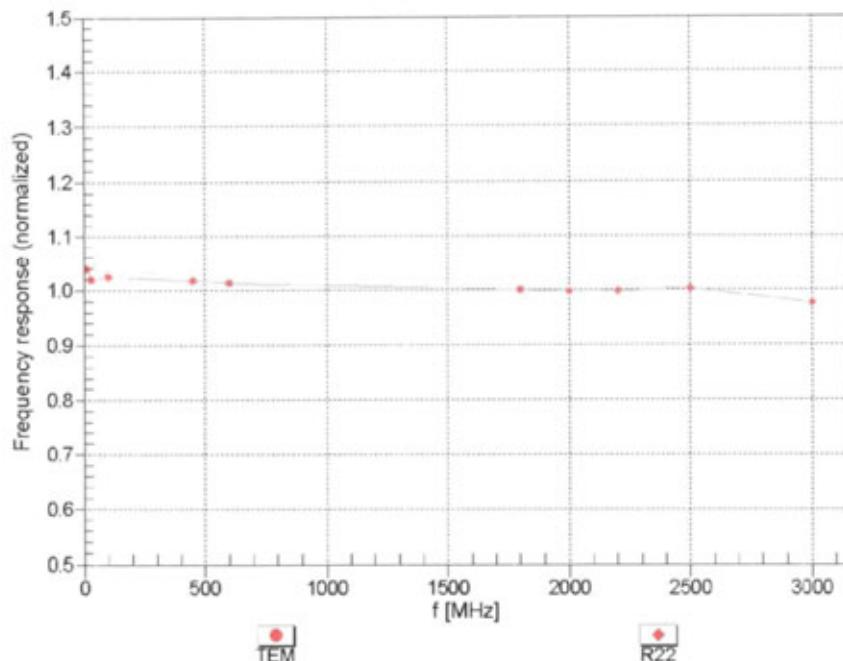
^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. A: frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

ES3DV3- SN:3292

February 24, 2013

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



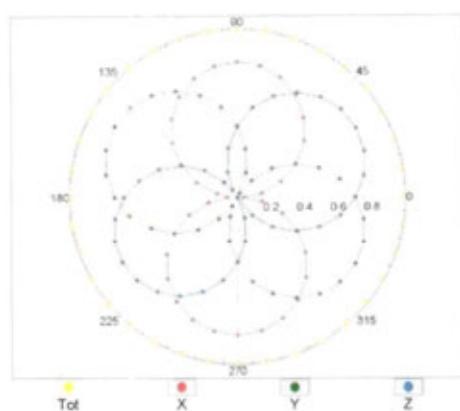
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3– SN:3292

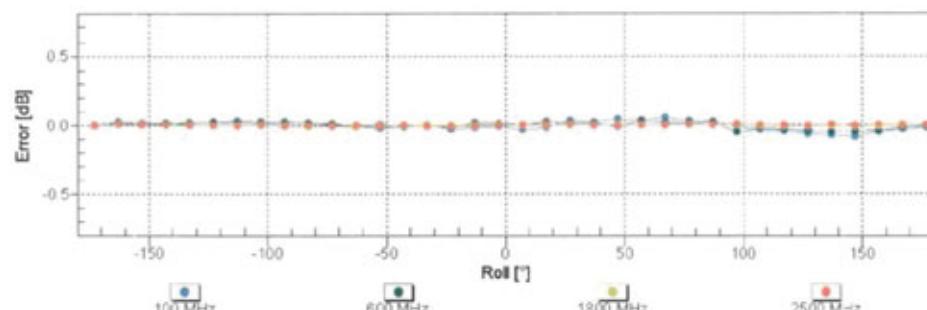
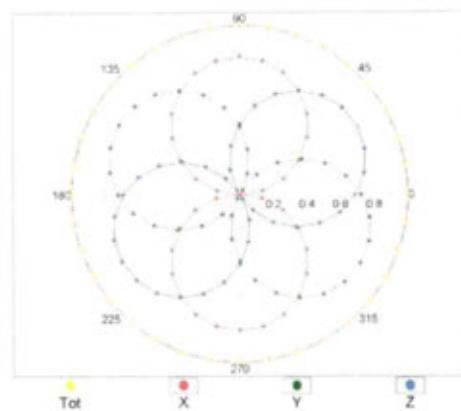
February 24, 2013

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

f=600 MHz,TEM



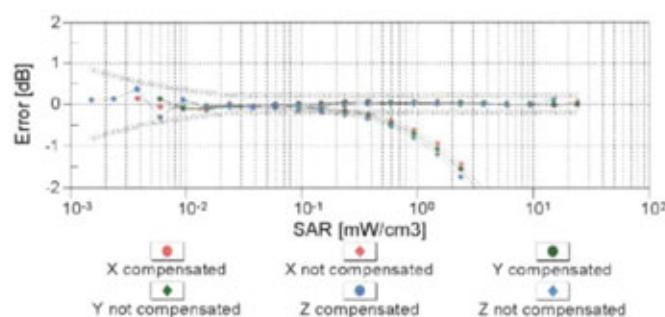
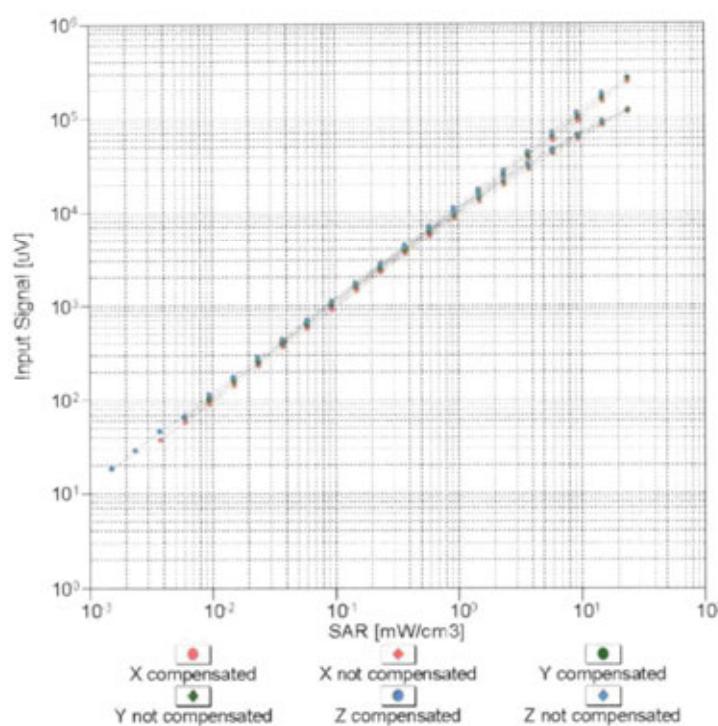
f=1800 MHz,R22

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

ES3DV3- SN:3292

February 24, 2013

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

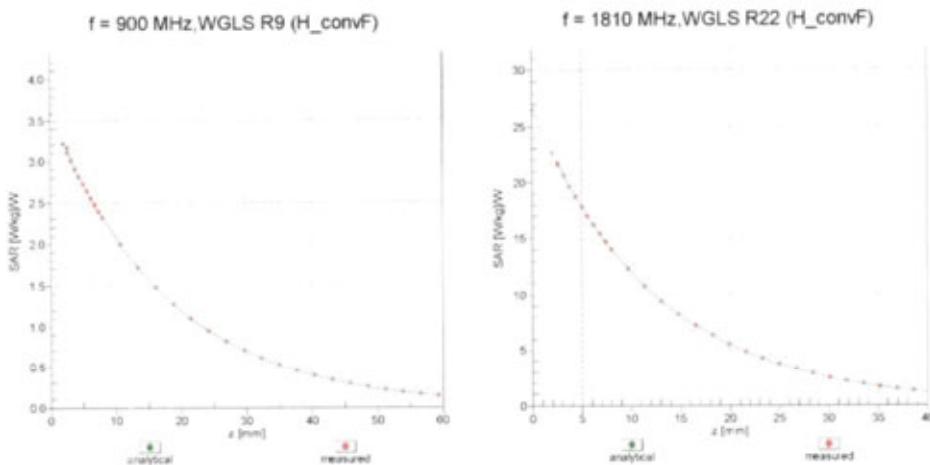


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

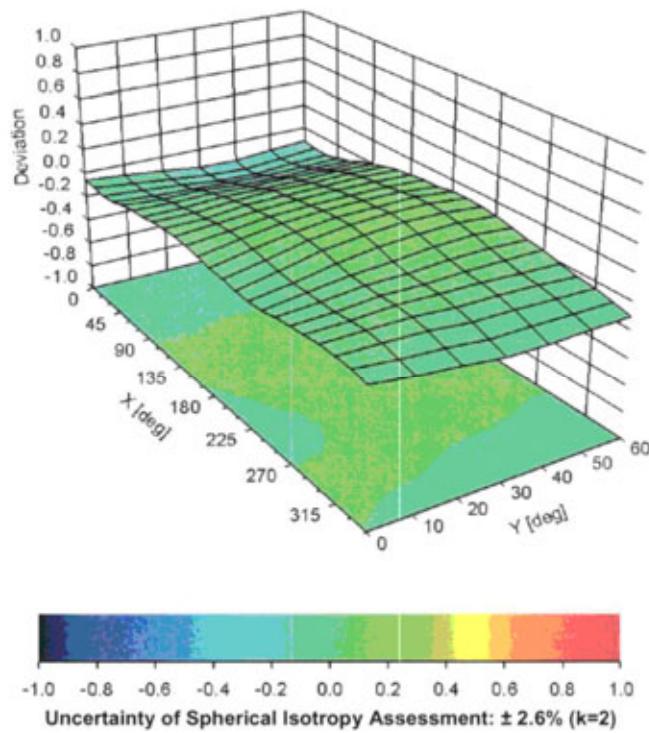
ES3DV3– SN:3292

February 24, 2013

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



ES3DV3- SN:3292

February 24, 2013

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Senscr X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Senscr Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Senscr Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

6.2. D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

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



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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client CIQ SZ (Auden)

Certificate No: D835V2-4d134_Feb13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D835V2 - SN: 4d134

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

Calibration date: February 27, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-12 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-12 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 84206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Israe El-Naouq	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 27, 2013

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.0 ± 6 %	0.89 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.33 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.37 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.11 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.7 ± 6 %	1.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.49 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	concition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.26 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.7 Ω - 2.1 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.1 Ω - 4.6 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.398 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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	July 22, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 27.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d134

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.89 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 30.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

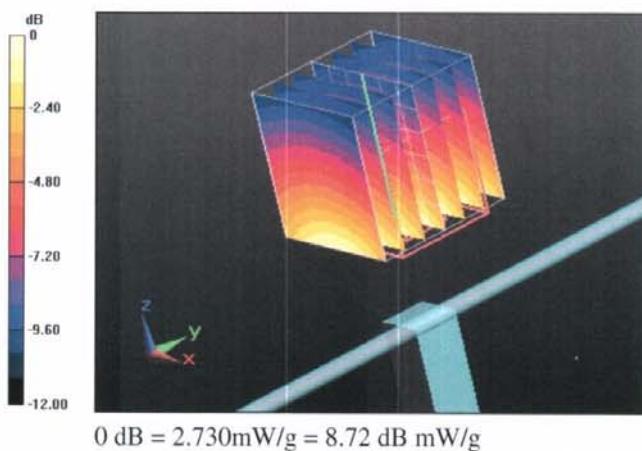
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

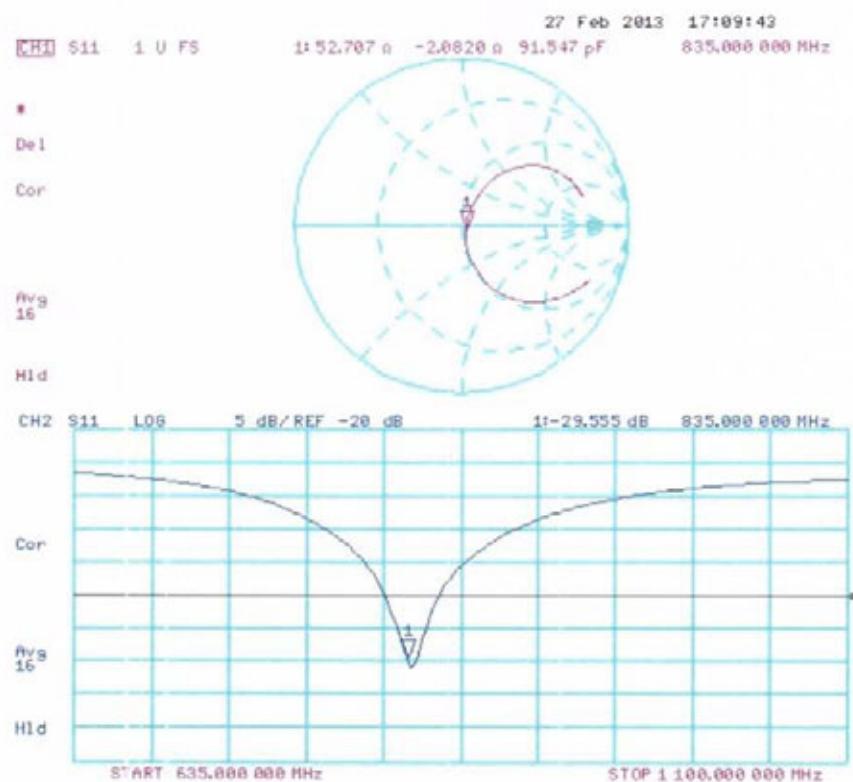
Reference Value = 57.043 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.4280

SAR(1 g) = 2.33 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.725 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 27.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d134

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 30.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY5 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

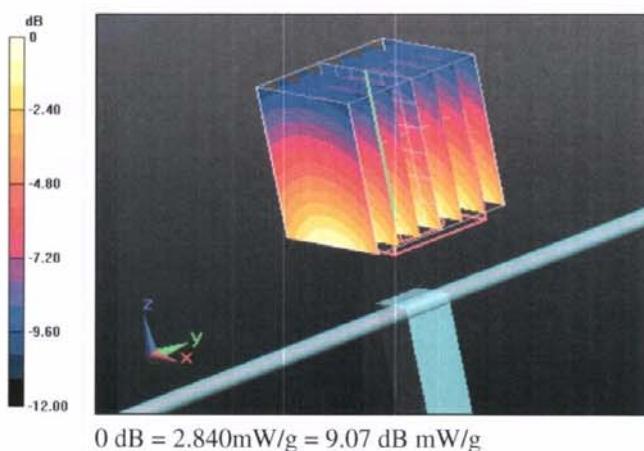
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.902 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0055 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.5280

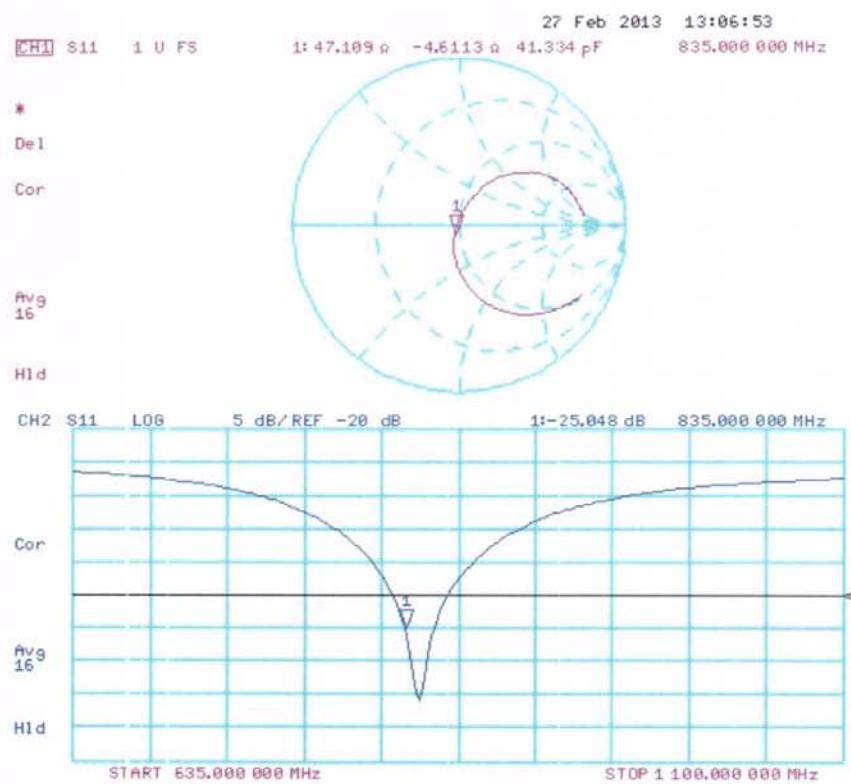
SAR(1 g) = 2.44 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.838 mW/g



0 dB = 2.840 mW/g = 9.07 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



6.3. D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

Calibration Laboratory of
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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**Client **CIQ SZ (Auden)**Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d150_Feb13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d150
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v8 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	February 28, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-12 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-12 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13

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

Issued: February 28, 2013

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.0
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	40.4 ± 6 %	1.40 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.94 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.8 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.24 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	53.0 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.1 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.1 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.9 Ω + 6.8 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.5 Ω + 7.4 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.195 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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 11, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 28.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d150

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.4 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 30.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

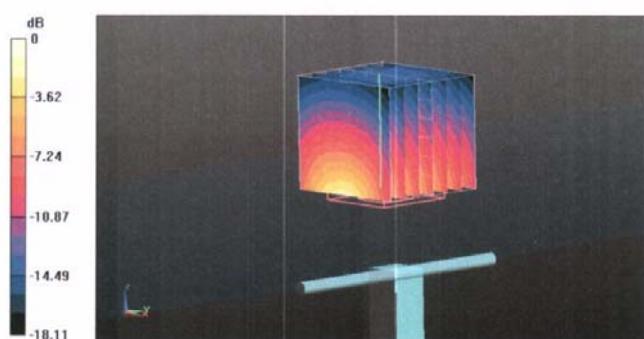
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (8x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 92.182 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

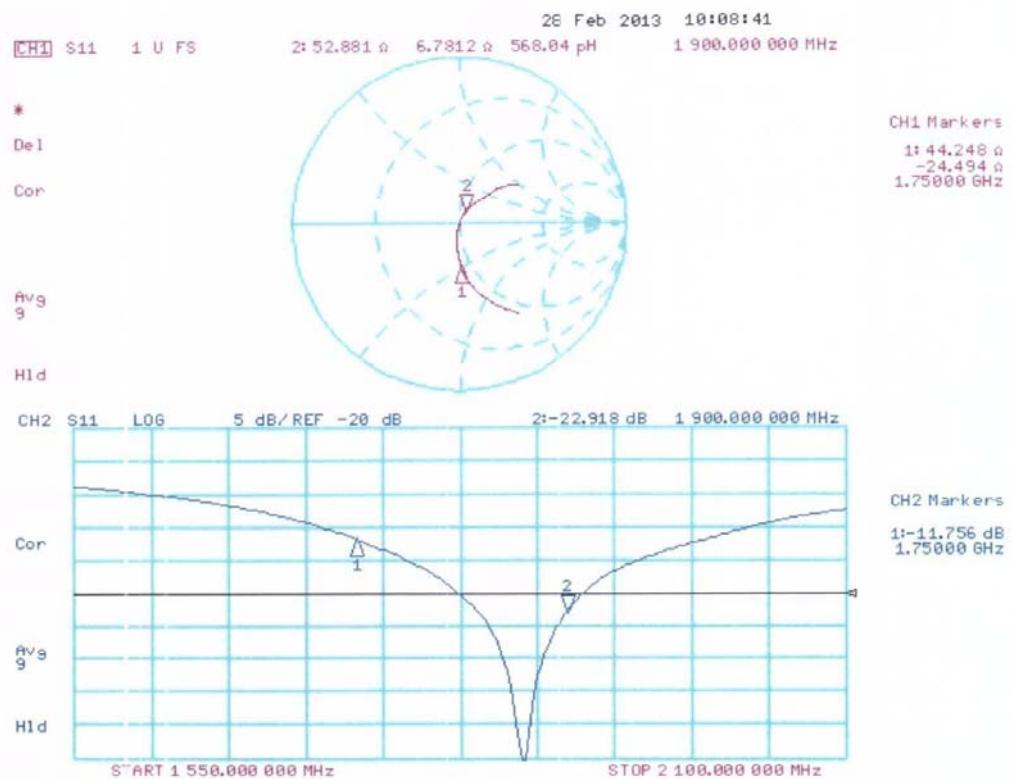
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.6990

SAR(1 g) = 9.94 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.24 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.584 mW/g



0 dB = 12.580 mW/g = 21.99 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 28.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d150

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.56 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 30.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY5 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

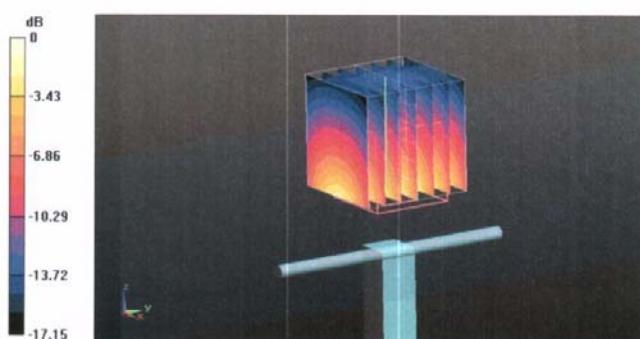
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

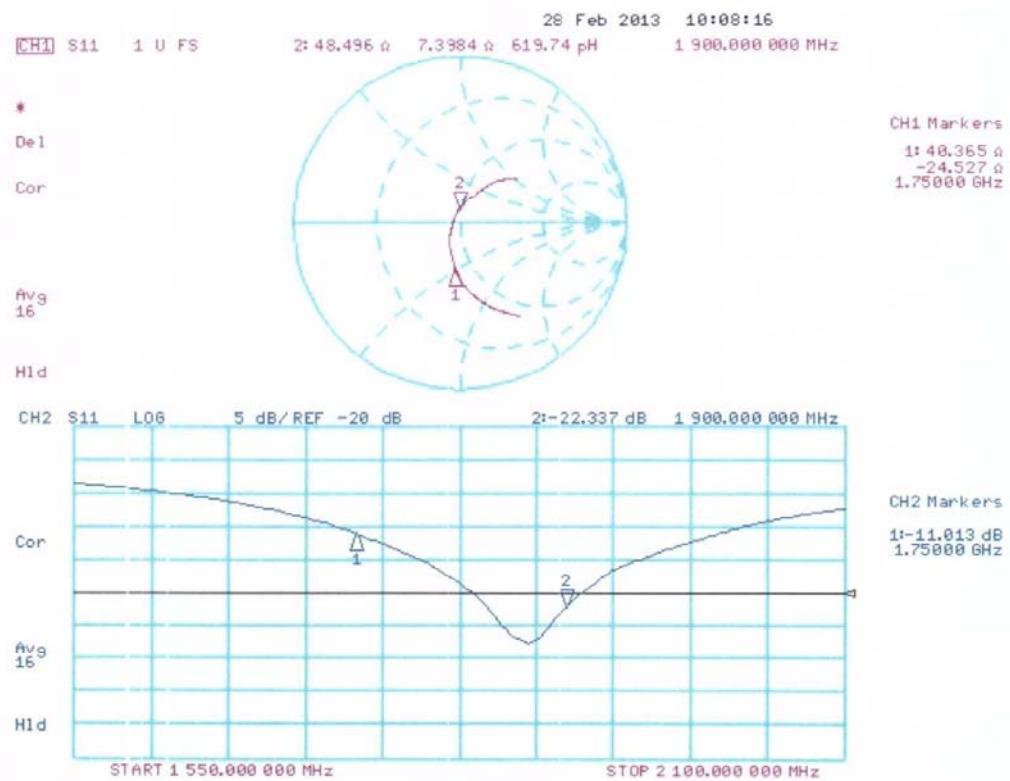
Reference Value = 94.968 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0033 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.0350

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.901 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

6.4. D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client CIQ SZ (Auden)

Certificate No: D2450V2-884_Feb13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 884
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05,v8 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	February 29, 2013

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-12 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-12 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jul12)	Jul-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Israe El-Naouq	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

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

Issued: February 29, 2013

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.9 ± 6 %	1.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condicition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.36 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.2 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	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.3 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.3 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condicition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.98 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.7 \Omega + 2.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.7 \Omega + 3.7 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.159 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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	October 06, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 29.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 884

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.86 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

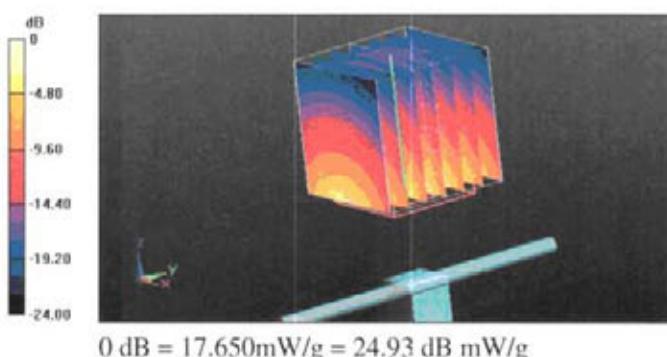
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 100.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

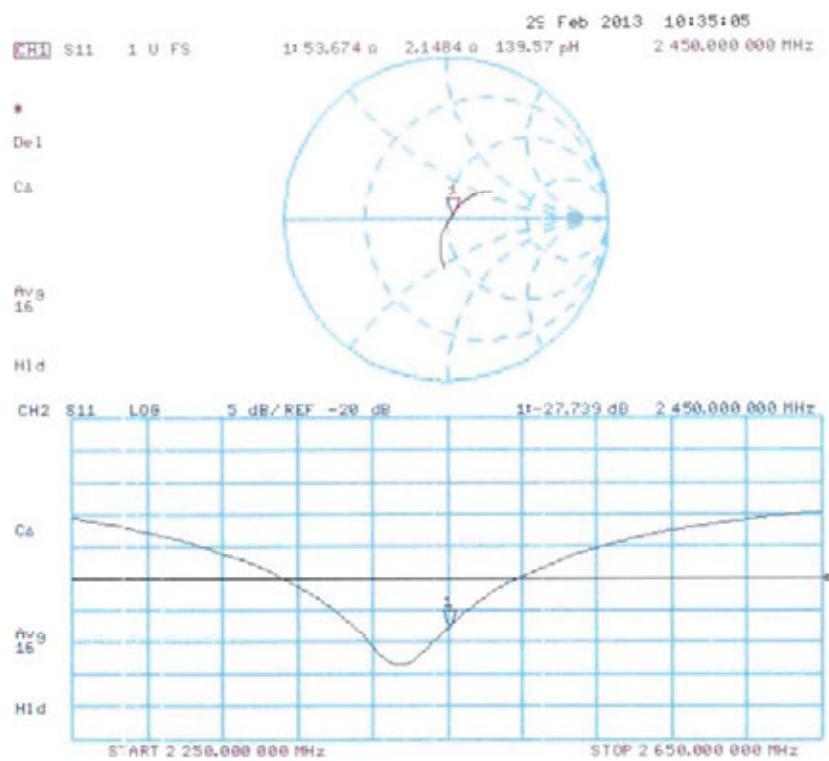
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4450

SAR(1 g) = 13.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.36 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.648 mW/g



0 dB = 17.650mW/g = 24.93 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 29.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 884

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 30.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

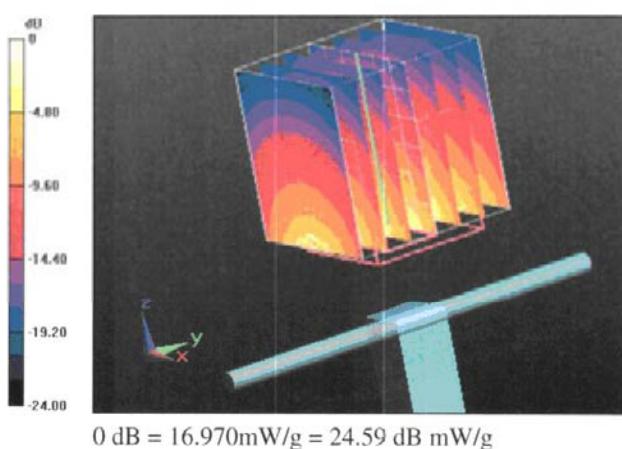
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

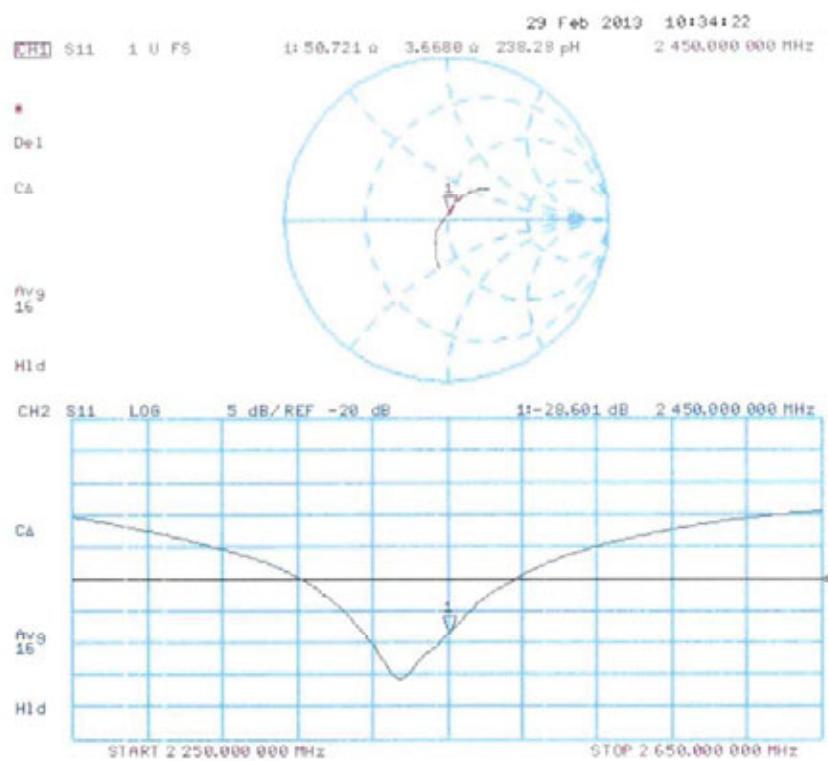
Reference Value = 94.956 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0027 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.2360

SAR(1 g) = 12.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.98 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.972 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

6.5. DAE4 Calibration Certificate

Calibration Laboratory of
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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**Client **CIQ SZ (Auden)**Certificate No: **DAE4-1315_Feb13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 1315
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Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v24 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
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Calibration date:	February 27, 2013
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This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-12 (No:11450)	Sep-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

Calibrated by:	Name Andrea Guntli	Function Technician	Signature
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Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	R&D Director	
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Issued: February 27, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range:	1LSB =	6.1 μ V ,	full range =	-100...+300 mV
Low Range:	1LSB =	61nV ,	full range =	-1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$405.194 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$405.031 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$405.006 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$4.00179 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.99504 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$4.00535 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$20.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μ V)	Difference (μ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	- Input	199993.07	-0.46	-0.00
Channel X	- Input	19998.21	0.29	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-19997.04	5.94	-0.03
Channel Y	- Input	199992.78	-1.05	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19995.99	-1.88	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20001.41	1.50	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199996.23	3.02	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19996.75	-0.72	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20003.50	-0.24	0.00

Low Range		Reading (μ V)	Difference (μ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	1999.32	-1.73	-0.09
Channel X	+ Input	200.22	-1.03	-0.51
Channel X	- Input	-198.55	0.32	-0.16
Channel Y	+ Input	1997.53	-3.28	-0.16
Channel Y	+ Input	199.64	-1.21	-0.60
Channel Y	- Input	-199.77	-0.78	0.39
Channel Z	+ Input	1997.90	-2.04	-0.10
Channel Z	+ Input	199.23	-1.21	-0.61
Channel Z	- Input	-200.63	-1.12	0.56

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μ V)	Low Range Average Reading (μ V)
Channel X	200	-1.10	-3.09
	-200	4.35	3.23
Channel Y	200	-22.09	-22.46
	-200	21.74	22.31
Channel Z	200	-4.46	-4.92
	-200	3.65	2.86

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μ V)	Channel Y (μ V)	Channel Z (μ V)
Channel X	200	-	-2.62	-3.29
Channel Y	200	6.73	-	-2.17
Channel Z	200	8.11	5.38	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16132	15682
Channel Y	16251	15151
Channel Z	15551	15659

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input $10M\Omega$

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	1.32	0.22	2.38	0.46
Channel Y	-1.23	-2.04	-0.58	0.36
Channel Z	-1.89	-3.56	-1.12	0.39

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

7. Test Setup Photos of The EUT



Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835MHz-Body)



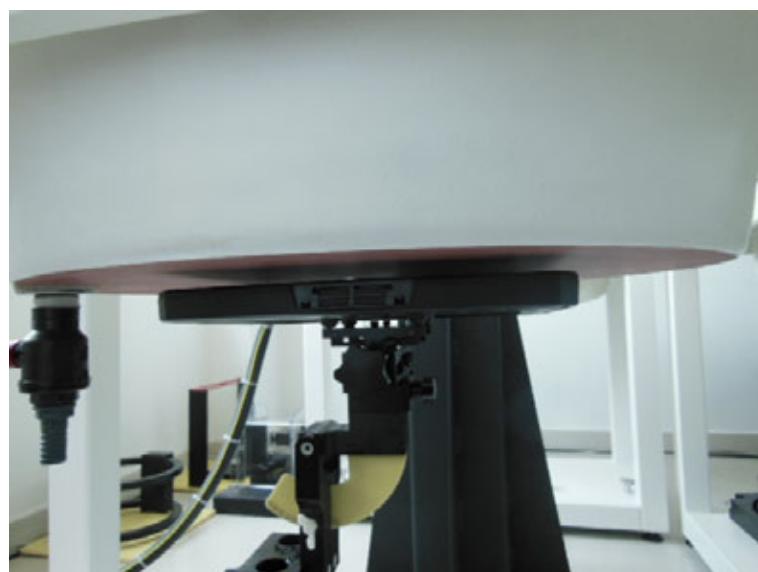
Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900MHz-Body)



Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2450MHz-Body)



Top Side Setup Photo(The distance between phantom was 0mm)



Rear Side Setup Photo(The distance between phantom was 0mm)



Bottom Side Setup Photo(The distance between phantom was 0mm)

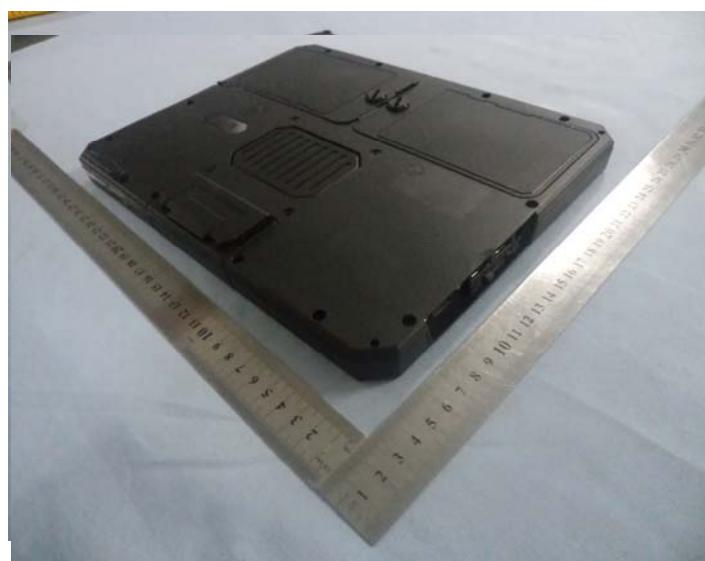


Left Side Setup Photo(The distance between phantom was 0mm)

8. External Photos of the EUT

External Photos





.....End of Report.....