



SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type:	GSM850/1900 Industrial PDA with Bluetooth and WLAN
FCC ID:	ZP4CW30
Model:	CW30
Date of Issue:	Aug. 10, 2011
Test report No.:	HCTA1108FS03
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Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	RSS-102 Issue 4; Health Canada Safety Code 6 47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992 IEEE Std 1528
Test result:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.
Signature	  Report prepared by : Young-Soo Jang Test Engineer of SAR Part Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part

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Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCTA1108FS03	Aug. 10, 2011	First Approval Report
HCTA1108FS03	Aug. 12, 2011	Adding the DAE Calibration report
HCTA1108FS03	Aug. 18, 2011	Adding the frame average power table
HCTA1108FS03	Aug. 19, 2011	Adding the multi-slot class infomation

1. INTRODUCTION

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

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

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

$$S A R = \frac{d}{d t} \left(\frac{d U}{d m} \right) = \frac{d}{d t} \left(\frac{d U}{\rho d v} \right)$$

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$S A R = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

where:

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

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m³)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

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

EUT Type	GSM850/1900 Industrial PDA with Bluetooth and WLAN		
FCC ID:	ZP4CW30		
Model:	CW30		
Trade Name	CATCHWELL.Inc	Serial Number(s)	#1
Application Type	Certification		
Mode(s)of Operation	GSM850/GSM1900		
Tx Frequency	824.20 - 848.80 MHz (GSM850) 1 850.20 – 1 909.80 MHz (GSM1900) 2402 MHz - 2480 MHz (Bluetooth) 2 412- 2 462 MHz (WLAN)		
Rx Frequency	869.20 - 893.80 MHz (GSM850) 1 930.20 – 1 989.80 MHz (GSM1900) 2402 MHz - 2480 MHz (Bluetooth) 2 412- 2 462 MHz (WLAN)		
FCC Classification	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)		
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype		
Max SAR	0.128 W/kg GSM850 Head SAR / 0.075 W/kg GSM850 Body SAR 0.544 W/kg GSM1900 Head SAR / 0.136 W/kg GSM1900 Body SAR		
Date(s) of Tests	Aug. 5, 2011		
Antenna Type	Intenna		
GPRS	Multislot Class: 10, Mode Class: B		
	Max number of uplink slot: 2		
	Max number of downlink slot: 4		
Max number of total active slot: 5			

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

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

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

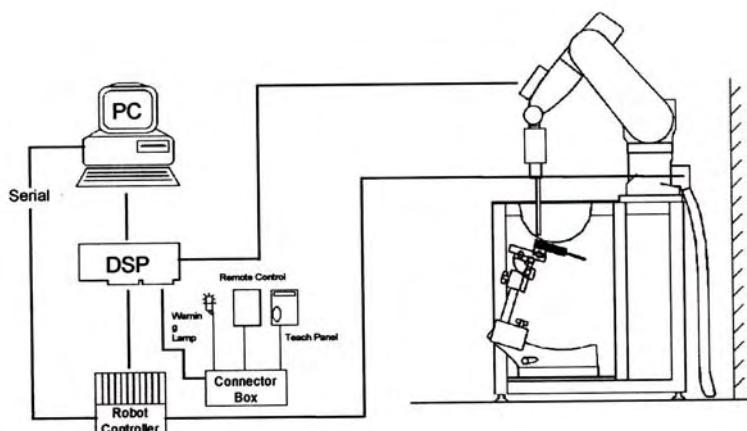


Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

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

3.2 DASY4 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

3.2.1 ET3DV6 Probe Specification

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



Figure 3.2 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom



Figure 3.3 ET3DV6 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

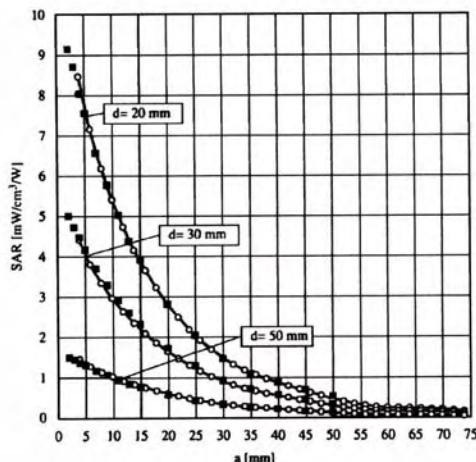


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

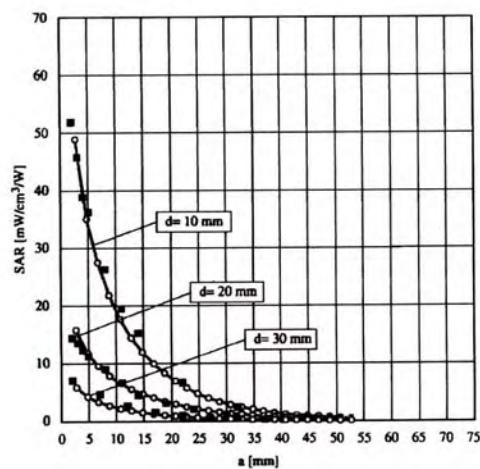


Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

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

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

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

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

E-field probes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 SAM Phantom

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



Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm
Filling Volume	about 25 L
Dimensions	1 000 mm x 500 mm (L x W)

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

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



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

Figure 3.7 Device Holder

3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

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

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

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

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE4	869	Sep 21, 2010	Annual	Sep 21, 2011
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1609	Nov. 24, 2010	Annual	Nov. 24, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D835V2	441	May 16, 2011	Annual	May 16, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 22, 2011	Annual	July 22, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D2450V2	743	Aug. 25, 2010	Biennial	Aug. 27, 2012
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
R&S	Base Station CMU200	110740	July 26, 2011	Annual	July 26, 2012
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2011	Annual	Feb. 10, 2012
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Nov. 11, 2010	Annual	Nov. 11, 2011
HP	Network Analyzer 8753ES	JP39240221	Mar. 30, 2011	Annual	Mar. 30, 2012

NOTE:

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

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20 mm x 20 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.
3. Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:
 - a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
 - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

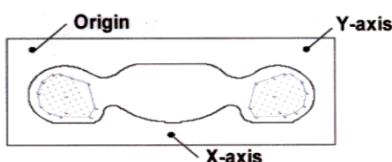


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 HEAD POSITION

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

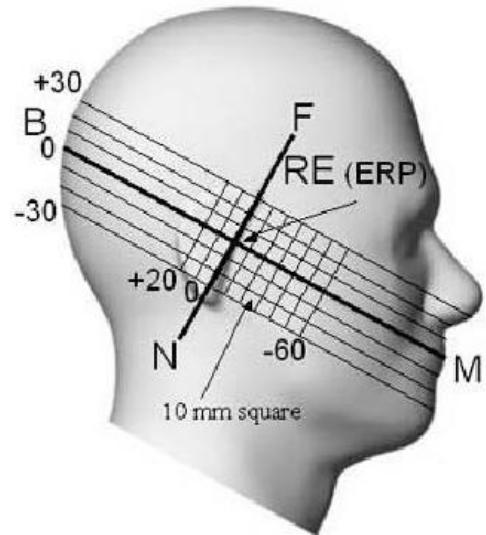


Figure 5.1 Side view of the phantom

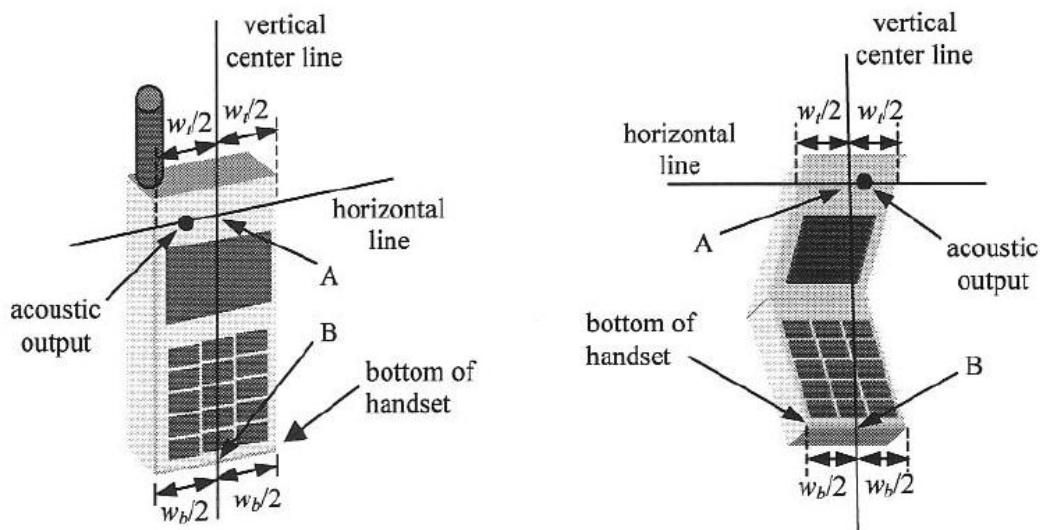


Figure 5.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

5.2 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

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

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 2.0 cm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

"See the Test SET-UP Photo"

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), Including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worstcase positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Error Description	Tol ($\pm \%$)	Prob. dist.	Div.	c_i	Standard Uncertainty ($\pm \%$)	V_{eff}
1. Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	5.50	N	1	1	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.73	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.73	0.7	3.88	∞
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	R	1.73	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1.00	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.73	1	1.67	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
2. Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	2.90	N	1.00	1	2.90	145
Device Holder	3.60	N	1.00	1	3.60	5
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	∞
3. Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.73	1	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	2.07	N	1	0.64	1.32	9
Liquid Permitivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid Permitivity(meas.)	5.02	N	1	0.6	3.01	9
Combind Standard Uncertainty						10.86
Coverage Factor for 95 %						$k = 2$
Expanded STD Uncertainty						21.73

Table 6.1 Uncertainty (800 MHz- 2450 MHz)

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

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

Table 7.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

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

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

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

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

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

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

8.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Aug. 5, 2011	Head	21.3	ϵ_r	41.5	43.1	+ 3.86	± 5
				σ	0.90	0.9	0.00	± 5
835	Aug. 5, 2011	Body	21.3	ϵ_r	55.2	55.9	+ 1.27	± 5
				σ	0.97	0.951	- 1.96	± 5
1 900	Aug. 5, 2011	Head	21.3	ϵ_r	40.0	39.4	- 1.50	± 5
				σ	1.40	1.4	0.00	± 5
1 900	Aug. 5, 2011	Body	21.3	ϵ_r	53.3	55.3	+ 3.75	± 5
				σ	1.52	1.48	- 2.63	± 5

8.2 System Validation

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

* Input Power: 100 m W

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	*Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Aug. 5, 2011	Head	21.3	1 g	9.34	0.943	+ 0.96	± 10
835	Aug. 5, 2011	Body	21.3	1 g	9.45	0.957	+ 1.27	± 10
1 900	Aug. 5, 2011	Head	21.3	1 g	39.9	3.99	0.00	± 10
1 900	Aug. 5, 2011	Body	21.3	1 g	40.9	4.26	+ 4.16	± 10

9. SAR Testing with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

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

9.1 General Device Setup

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

9.2 Frequency Channel Configurations

80.11 a/b/g and 4.9 GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 80.211 b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11. 80.11a is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; Channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band; and channels 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz § 15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested instead of the UNII channels. 4.9 GHz is tested on channels 1, 10 and 5 or 6, whichever has the higher output power, for 5 MHz channels; channels 11, 15 and 19 for 10 MHz channels; and channels 21 and 25 for 20 MHz channels.

These are referred to as the "default test channels". 802.11g mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode.

Mode	GHz	Channel	Turbo Channel	“Default Test Channels”	
				§15.247	UNII
802.11 b/g		802.11b	802.11g		
	2.412	1		✓	▽
	2.437	6	6	✓	▽
	2.462	11		✓	▽
802.11a	5.18	36			✓
	5.20	40			▪
	5.22	44	42 (5.21 GHz)		▪
	5.24	48	50 (5.25 GHz)	✓	
	5.26	52		✓	
	5.28	56	58 (5.29 GHz)		▪
	5.30	60			▪
	5.32	64		✓	
	5.500	100			▪
	5.520	104		✓	
	5.540	108			▪
	5.560	112			▪
	5.580	116		✓	
	5.600	120			▪
	5.620	124		✓	
	5.640	128			▪
	5.660	132			▪
	5.680	136		✓	
	5.700	140			▪
UNII or §15.247	5.745	149		✓	✓
	5.765	153	152 (5.76 GHz)	▪	▪
	5.785	157		✓	▪
	5.805	161	160 (5.80 GHz)	▪	✓
	§15.247	5.825	165	✓	

802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

10. RF CONDUCTED POWER

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

10.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

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

Band	Channel	Voice	GPRS Data	
		GSM (dBm)	GPRS 1 TX Slot-1 Uplink (dBm)	GPRS 2 TX Slot-2 Uplink (dBm)
GSM 850	128	32.07	32.09	32.01
	190	32.17	32.17	32.09
	251	32.19	32.20	32.16
GSM 1900	512	30.11	30.13	30.08
	661	30.05	30.05	29.98
	810	30.05	30.04	29.98

Table 1. GSM Conducted output powers (Burst-Average)

Band	Channel	Voice	GPRS Data	
		GSM (dBm)	GPRS 1 TX Slot-1 Uplink (dBm)	GPRS 2 TX Slot-2 Uplink (dBm)
GSM 850	128	23.04	23.06	25.99
	190	23.14	23.14	26.07
	251	23.16	23.17	26.14
GSM 1900	512	21.08	21.1	24.06
	661	21.02	21.02	23.96
	810	21.02	21.01	23.96

Table 2. GSM Conducted output powers (Frame-Average)

Note:

Time slot average factor is as follows:

1 Tx slot = 9.03 dB, Frame-Average output power = Burst-Average output power – 9.03 dB

2 Tx slot = 6.02 dB, Frame-Average output power = Burst-Average output power – 6.02 dB

Band	Channel	Mbps			
		1	2	5.5	11
IEEE 802.11b	1	3.23	2.85	1.82	0.56
	6	3.86	3.43	2.50	1.23
	11	4.63	4.31	3.39	2.04

Table 3. Average IEEE 802.11b Conducted output power

Band	Channel	Mbps							
		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
IEEE 802.11g	1	3.23	2.37	1.56	0.16	-0.16	-3.17	-5.27	-6.33
	6	3.78	2.88	2.00	0.51	-0.71	-3.01	-5.17	-6.19
	11	4.42	3.65	2.85	1.34	0.02	-2.22	-4.33	-5.32

Table 4. Average IEEE 802.11g Conducted output power

11. SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas

11.1 SAR Evaluation Considerations

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", May 2008. The procedures are applicable to phones with built-in unlicensed transmitters, such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices.

	2.45	5.15 - 5.35	5.47 - 5.85	GHz
P _{Ref}	12	6	5	mW
Device output power should be rounded to the nearest mW to compare with values specified in this				

Table. 12.1 Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

Licensed Transmitters	Individual Transmitter	Simultaneous Transmission
Unlicensed Transmitters	<p><u>Routine evaluation required</u></p> <p><u>When there is no simultaneous transmission –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ output \leq 60/f: SAR not required ○ output > 60/f: stand-alone SAR required <p><u>When there is simultaneous transmission – Stand-alone SAR not required when</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ output \leq 2P_{Ref} and antenna is \geq 5.0 cm from other antennas ○ output \leq P_{Ref} and antenna is \geq 2.5 cm from other antennas ○ output \leq P_{Ref} and antenna is $<$ 2.5 cm from other antennas, each with either output power \leq P_{Ref} or 1-g SAR $<$ 1.2 W/kg <p><u>Otherwise stand-alone SAR is required</u></p> <p><u>When stand-alone SAR is required</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ test SAR on highest output channel for each wireless mode and exposure condition ○ if SAR for highest output channel is $>$ 50% of SAR limit, evaluate all channels according to normal procedures 	<p><u>SAR not required:</u> <u>Unlicensed only</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is \geq 5 cm from other antennas <p><u>Licensed & Unlicensed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ when the sum of the 1-g SAR is $<$ 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas ○ when SAR to peak location separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is $<$ 0.3 <p><u>SAR required:</u> <u>Licensed & Unlicensed</u></p> <p>antenna pairs with SAR to peak location separation ratio \geq 0.3; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in stand-alone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition</p> <p>Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply</p>
Jaw, Mouth and Nose	<p><u>Flat phantom SAR required</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ when measurement is required in tight regions of SAM and it is not feasible or the results can be questionable due to probe tilt, calibration, positioning and orientation issues ○ position rectangular and clam-shell phones according to flat phantom procedures and conduct SAR measurements for these specific locations 	<p>When simultaneous transmission SAR testing is required, contact the FCC Laboratory for interim guidance.</p>

Table. 12.2 SAR Evaluation Requirements for Cellphones with Multiple Transmitters

FCC ID: ZP4CW30

BT Max. RF output power: 2.10 mW

11.2 Simultaneous Transmission

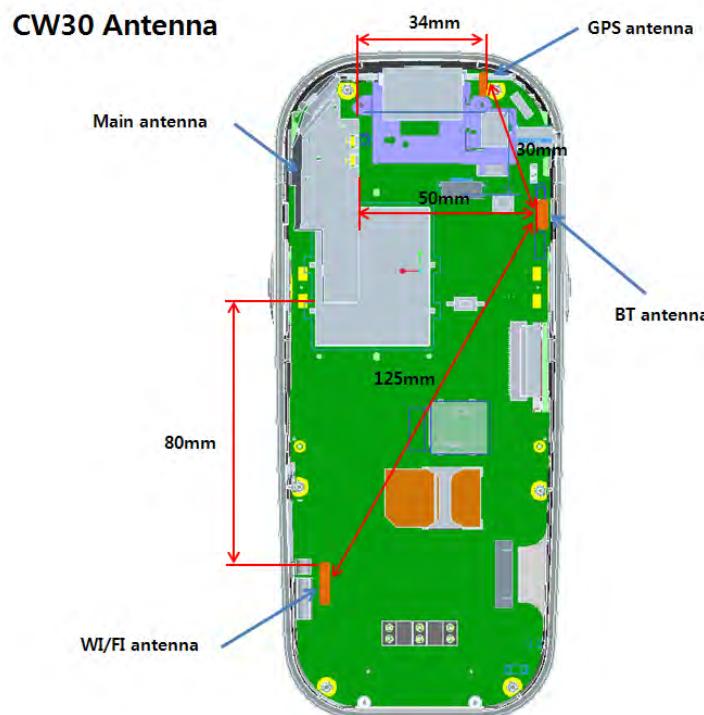
- Main antenna can transmit simultaneously with BT antenna.
- Main antenna can transmit simultaneously with WLAN antenna
- WiFi can transmit simultaneously with BT.

Test Position	Highest 1g SAR (W/kg)		Σ SAR(W/kg)
	2G	WiFi	
Head	0.544	0	0.544
Body	0.136	0	0.136

11.3 Conclusion

Because the conducted output power level of the BT transmitter is less than $2*P_{ref}$, and the BT antenna is more than 5 cm from the Main antenna, neither simultaneous SAR nor stand-alone BT SAR are required for the EUT. **BT& WLAN SAR testing is not required since the BT& WLAN Power is less than 60/f.**

Antenna Pair	Justification	Simultaneous SAR required
Wifi / BT	WiFi & BT SAR is not required.	No
Wifi / WWAN	The sum of WLAN and 2G SAR is less than 1.6 mW/g	No
BT / WWAN	Antenna separation is \geq 5 cm, BT transmitter is less than $2*P_{ref}$	No



12. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

12.1 Measurement Results (GSM850 Head SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.17	32.19	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	0.128
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.17	32.14	Standard	Left Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.111
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.17	32.13	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.094
836.6	190 (Mid)	GSM850	32.17	32.23	Standard	Right Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.067

ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit
Spatial Peak
Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population

Head
1.6 W/kg (mW/g)
Averaged over 1 gram

NOTES:

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

12.2 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Head SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	30.05	30.10	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	0.544
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	30.05	30.10	Standard	Left Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.368
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	30.05	29.91	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.314
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GSM1900	30.05	30.08	Standard	Right Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.270
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram	

NOTES:

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

12.3 Measurement Results (GSM850 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Separation Distance	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End			
836.6	190 (Mid)	GPRS 2Tx	32.09	32.05	Back	2.0 cm	0.075
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) <small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>	

NOTES:

- 1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- 7 Test Configuration With Holster Without Holster
- 8 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 9 For body SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class10 with 2uplink slots for GSM850 due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power.
According to the KDB 941225 D03 SAR test reduction GSM/GPRS/EDGE, the maximum output power configuration were chosen for Body SAR testing.

12.4 Measurement Results (GSM1900 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Separation Distance	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End			
1 880.0	661 (Mid)	GPRS 2Tx	29.98	30.07	Back	2.0 cm	0.136
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) <small>Averaged over 1 gram</small>	

NOTES:

- 1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- 2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- 3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- 4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- 5 Battery Type Standard Extended Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- 6 Test Signal Call Mode Manual Test cord Base Station Simulator
- 7 Test Configuration With Holster Without Holster
- 8 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 9 For body SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class10 with 2uplink slots for GSM1900 due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power.
According to the KDB 941225 D03 SAR test reduction GSM/GPRS/EDGE, the maximum output power configuration were chosen for Body SAR testing.

13. CONCLUSION

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

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

14. REFERENCES

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Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.901 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left touch 190/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.141 mW/g

Left touch 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

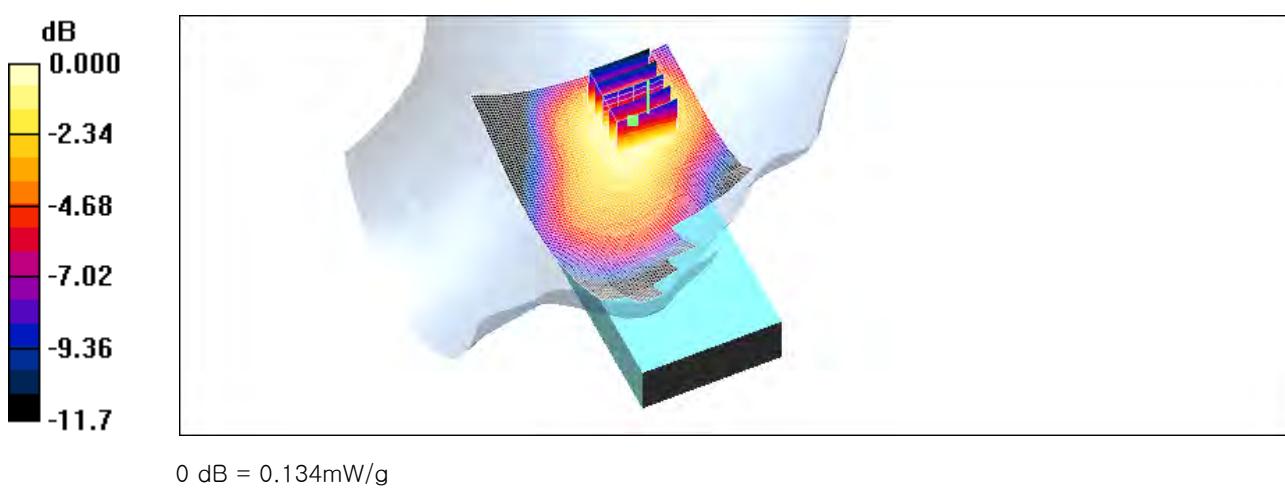
Reference Value = 7.72 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.196 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.128 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.086 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.134 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.901 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left tilt 190/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.119 mW/g

Left tilt 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

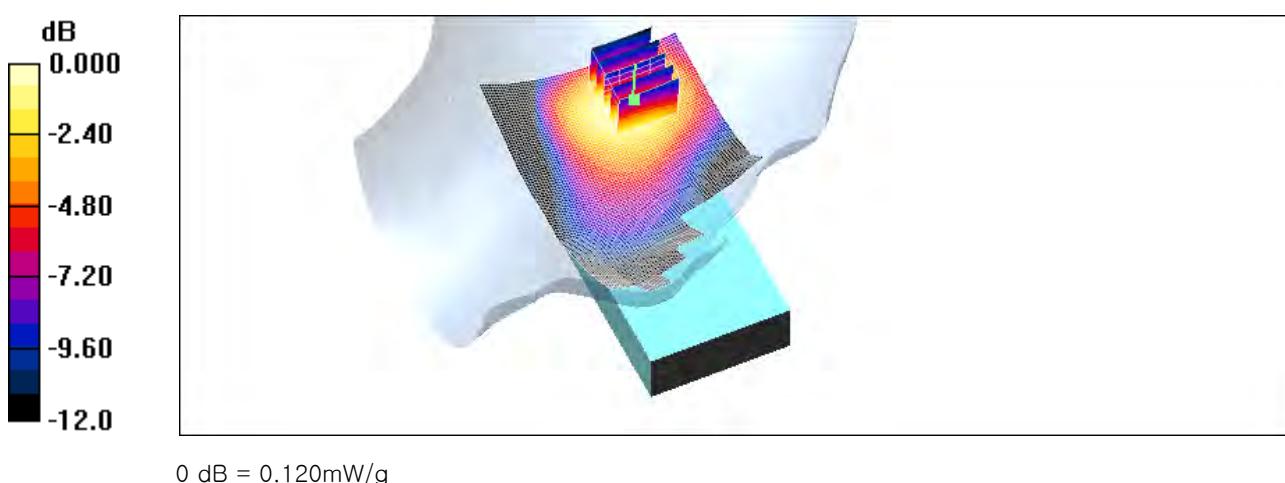
Reference Value = 4.94 V/m; Power Drift = -0.035 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.165 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.111 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.072 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.120 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.901 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1609; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right touch 190/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.100 mW/g

Right touch 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

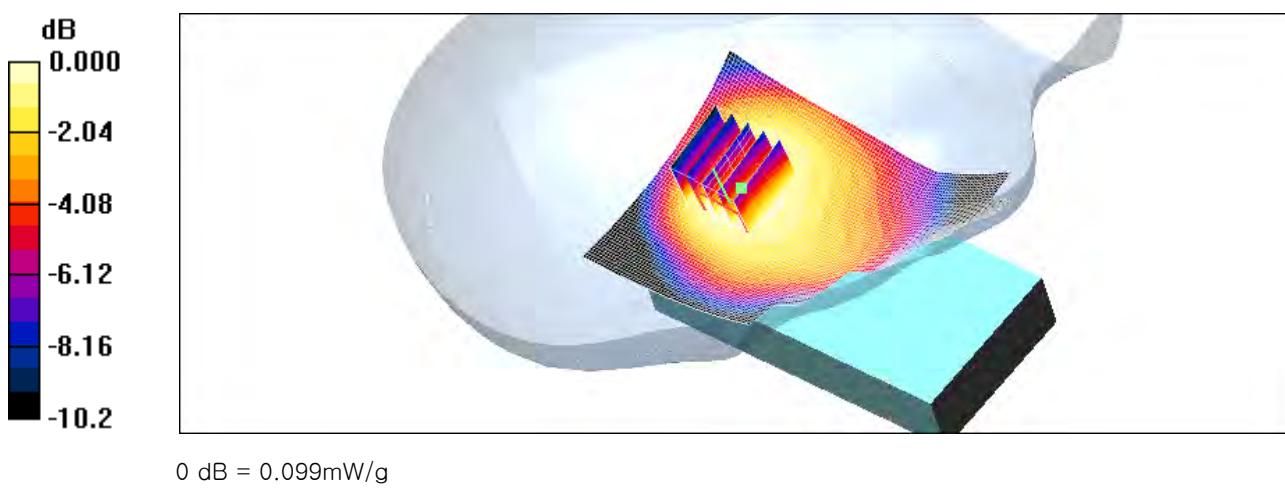
Reference Value = 8.03 V/m; Power Drift = -0.041 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.119 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.094 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.069 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.099 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.901 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right tilt 190/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.072 mW/g

Right tilt 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

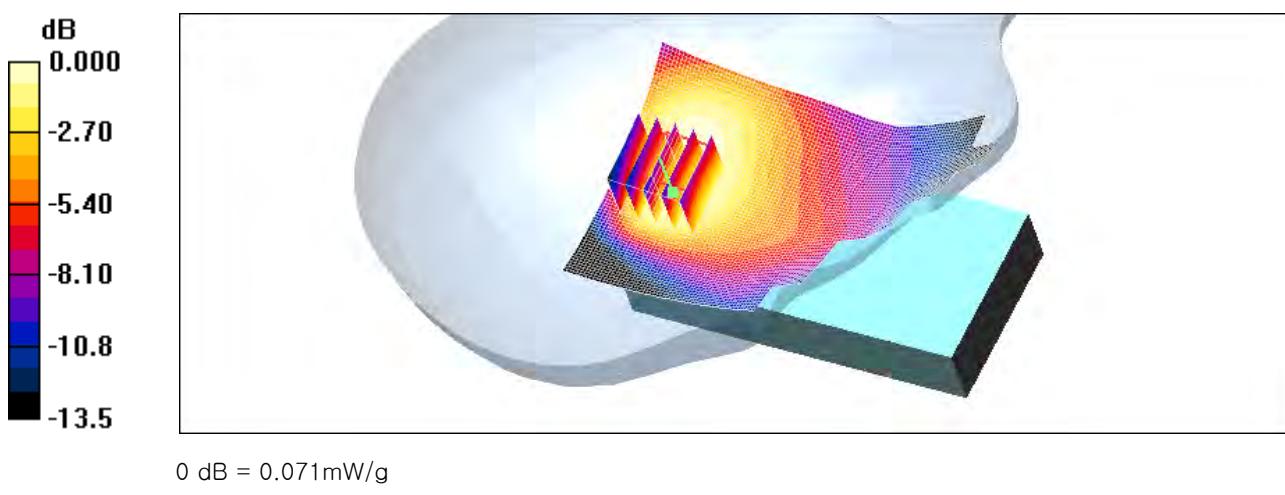
Reference Value = 4.63 V/m; Power Drift = 0.063 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.091 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.067 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.047 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.071 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.36 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

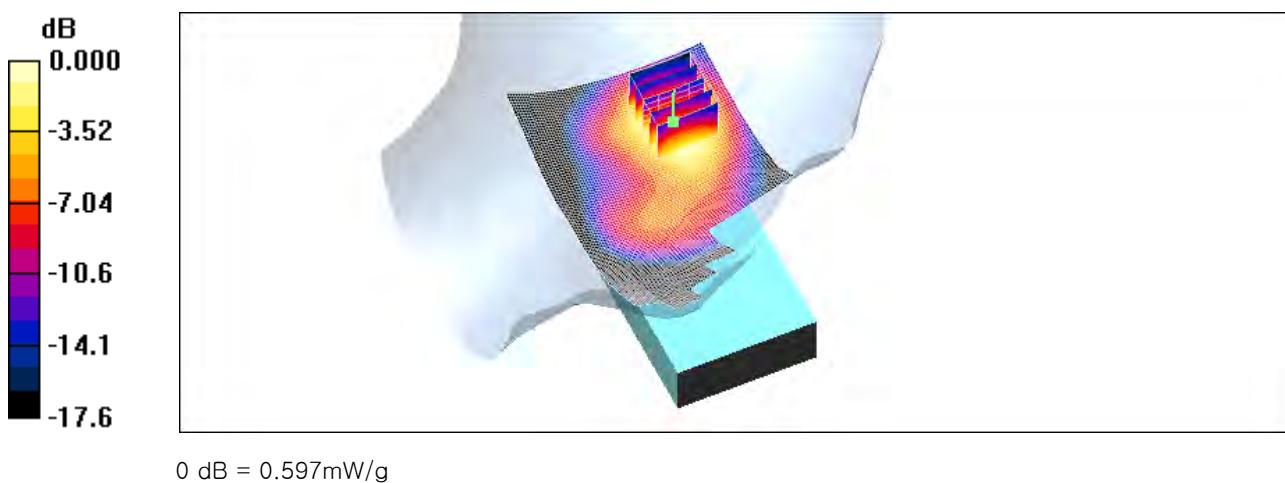
Left touch 661/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.625 mW/g

Left touch 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.98 V/m; Power Drift = 0.046 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.866 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.544 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.320 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.597 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.36 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

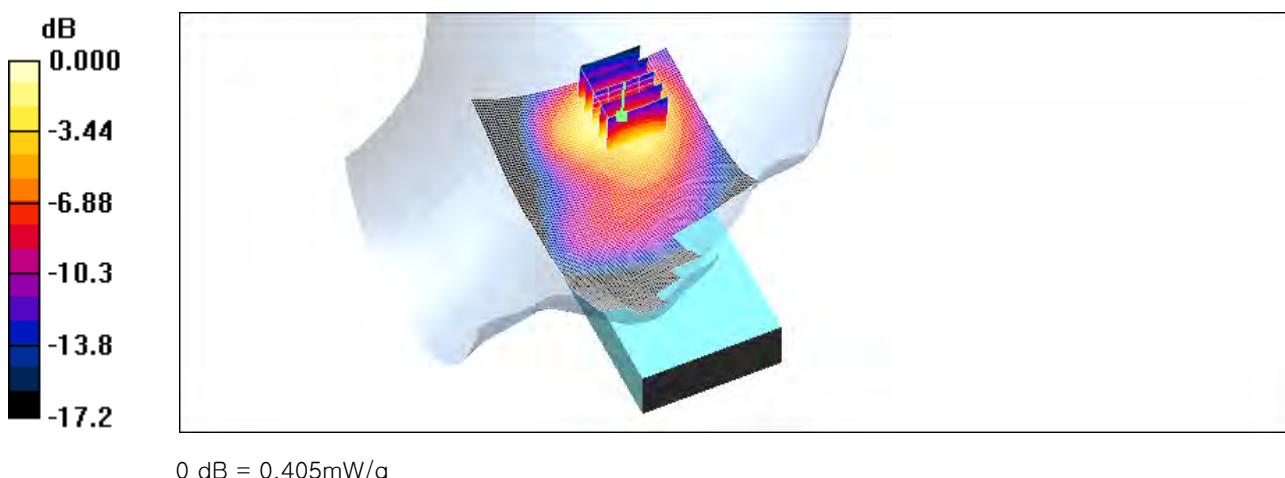
Left tilt 661/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.403 mW/g

Left tilt 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.45 V/m; Power Drift = 0.045 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.598 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.368 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.216 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.405 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

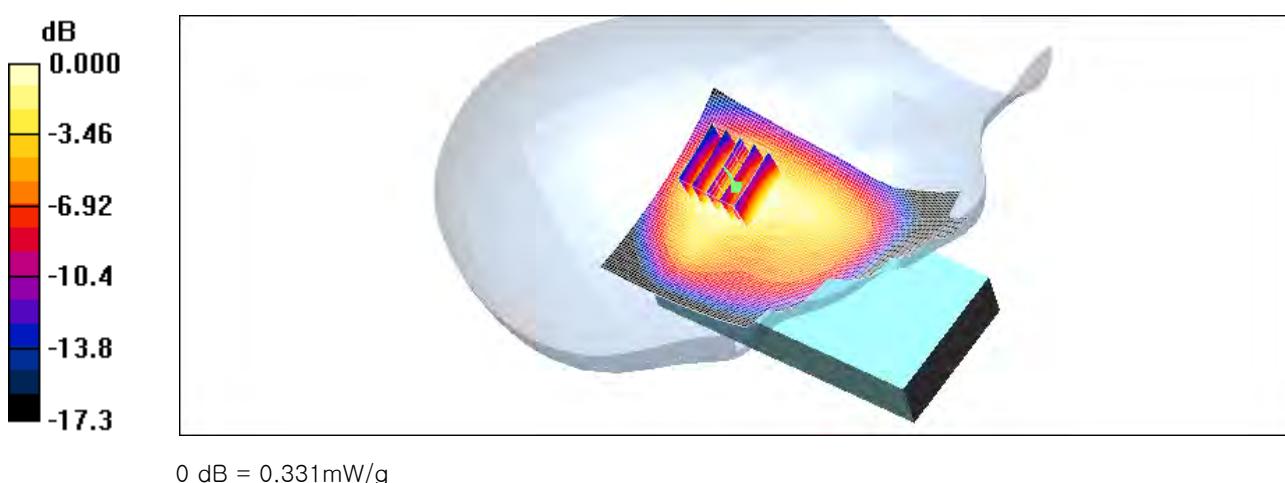
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.36 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right touch 661/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.361 mW/g

Right touch 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.03 V/m; Power Drift = -0.141 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.472 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.314 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.196 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.331 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.36 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Right tilt 661/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.292 mW/g

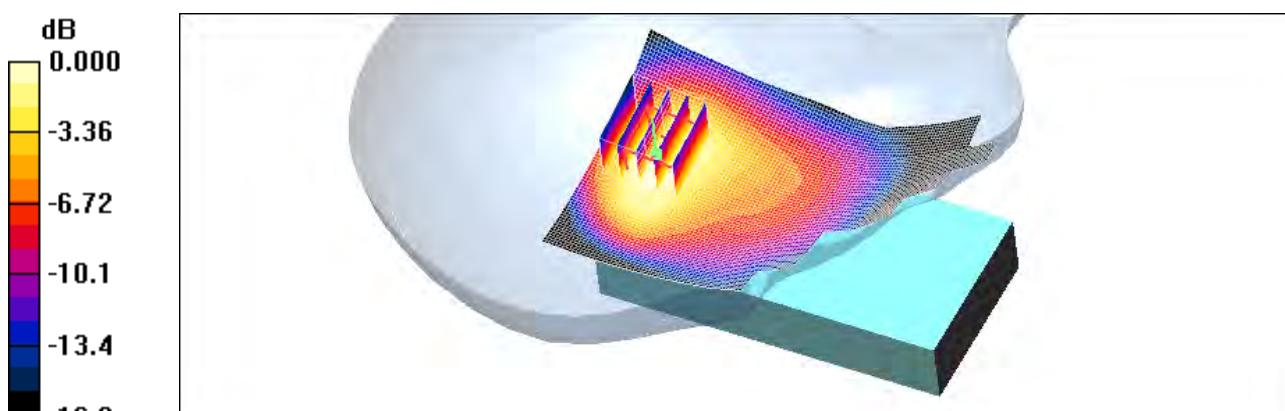
Right tilt 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.00 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.425 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.270 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.163 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.295 mW/g



0 dB = 0.295mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.952 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

body back 190/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.081 mW/g

body back 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

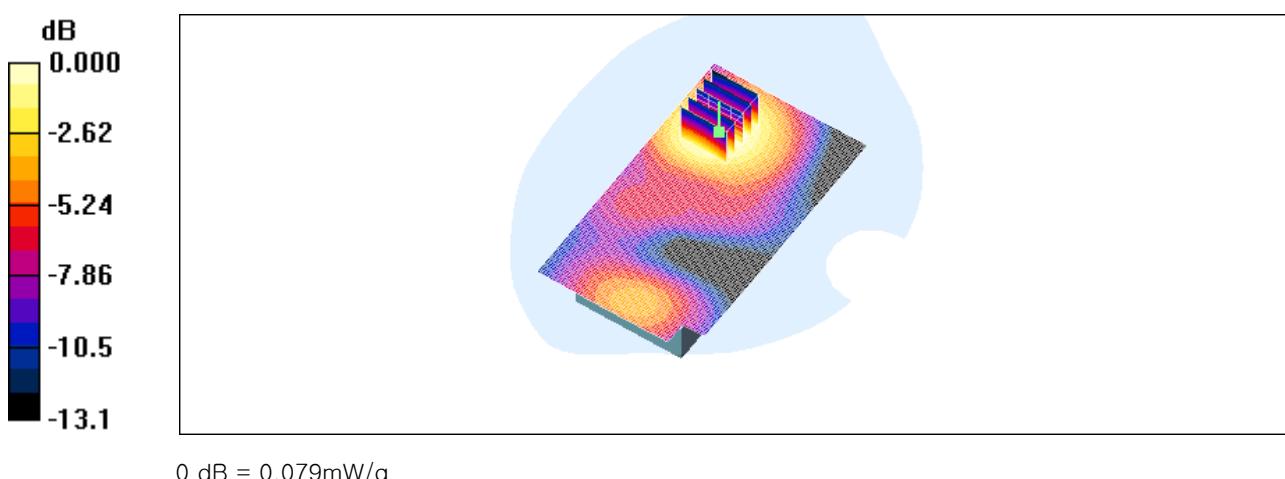
Reference Value = 5.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.121 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.075 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.048 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.079 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

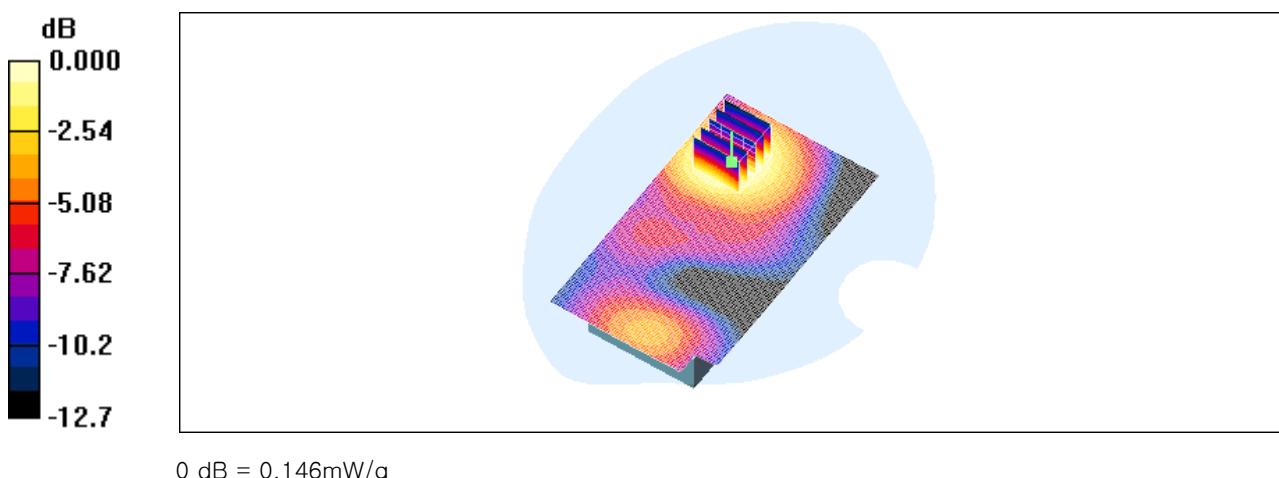
body back 661/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.149 mW/g

body back 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.92 V/m; Power Drift = 0.091 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.189 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.136 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.091 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.146 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.901 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left touch 190/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.141 mW/g

Left touch 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

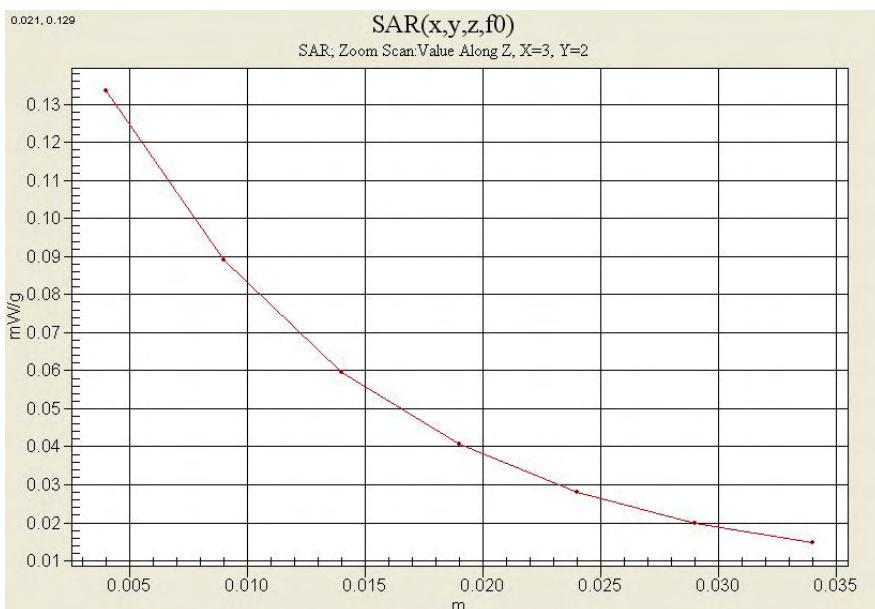
Reference Value = 7.72 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.196 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.128 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.086 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.134 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.952 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

body back 190/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.081 mW/g

body back 190/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

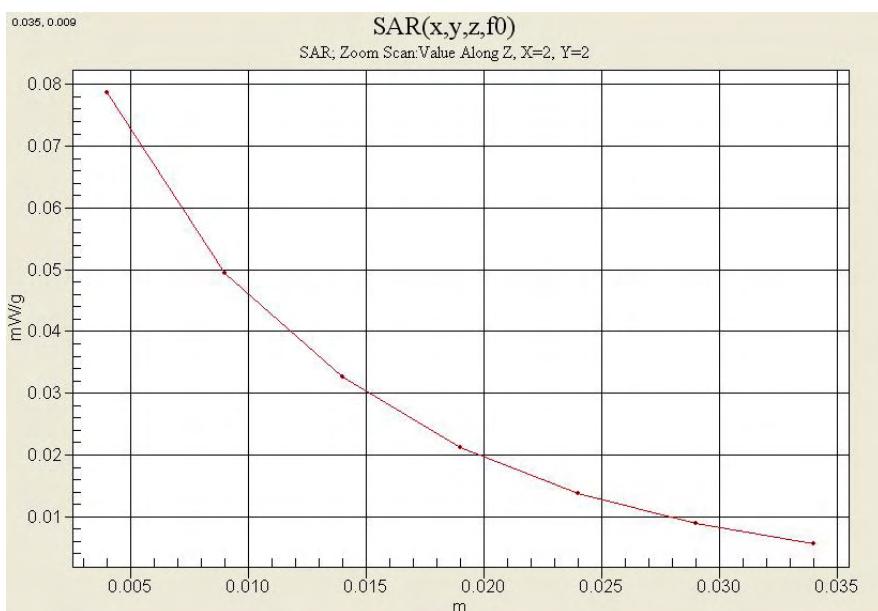
Reference Value = 5.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.091 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.121 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.075 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.048 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.079 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

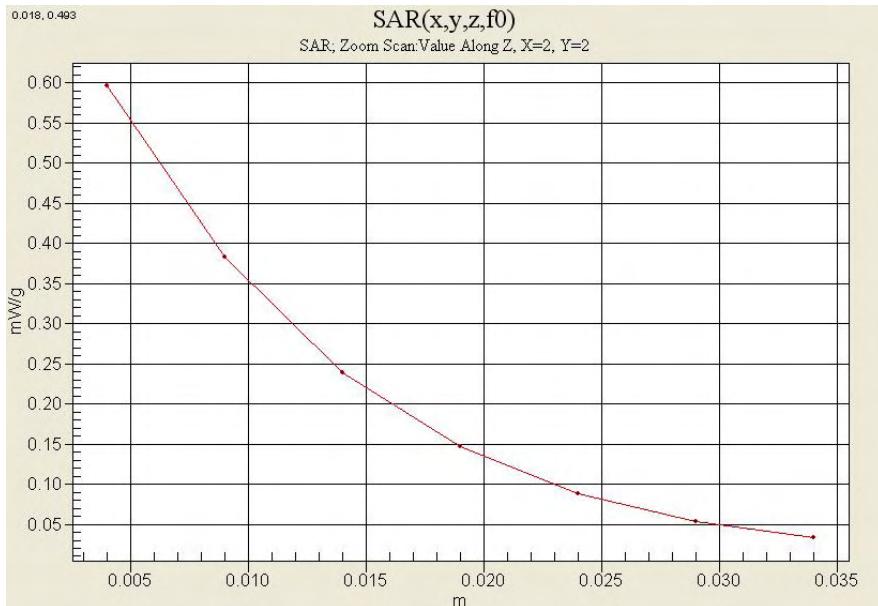
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.36 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Left touch 661/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.625 mW/g

Left touch 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
Reference Value = 9.98 V/m; Power Drift = 0.046 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.866 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.544 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.320 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.597 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Industrial PDA
Liquid Temperature: 21.3 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 °C
Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

DUT: CW30; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 800/900 Phantom; Type: SAM

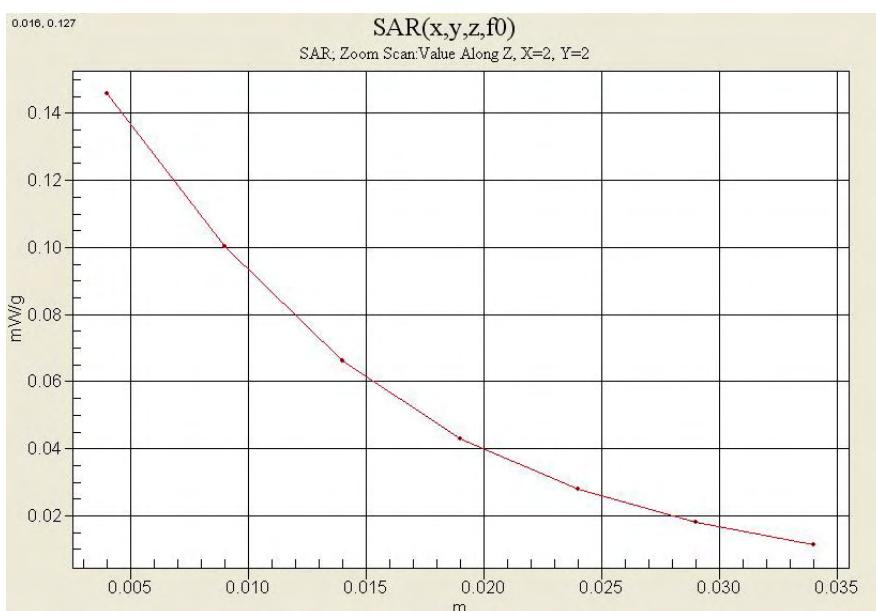
body back 661/Area Scan (71x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.149 mW/g

body back 661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.92 V/m; Power Drift = 0.091 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.189 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.136 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.091 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.146 mW/g



Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

■ Validation Data (835 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.3 °C

Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.9 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1609; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 835MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

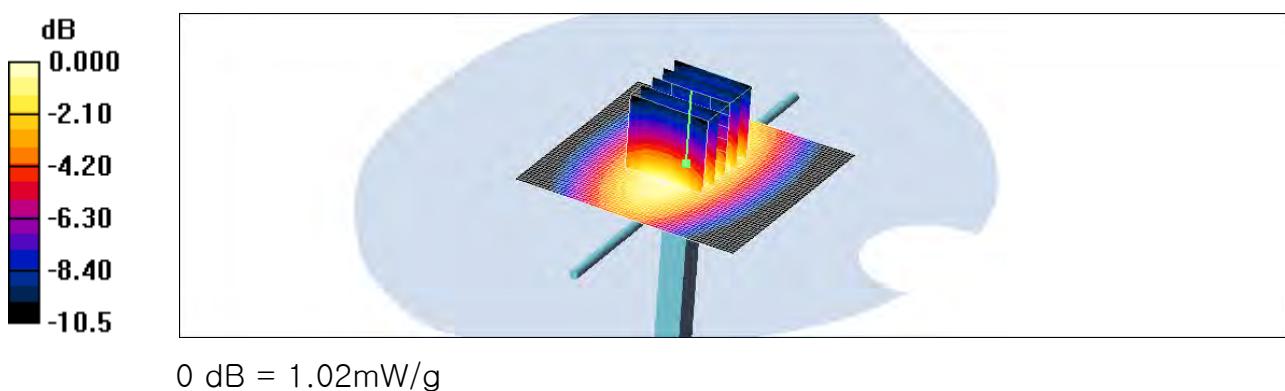
Validation 835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.943 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.619 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.02 mW/g



■ Validation Data (835 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.3 °C

Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.951 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1609; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 835MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 mW/g

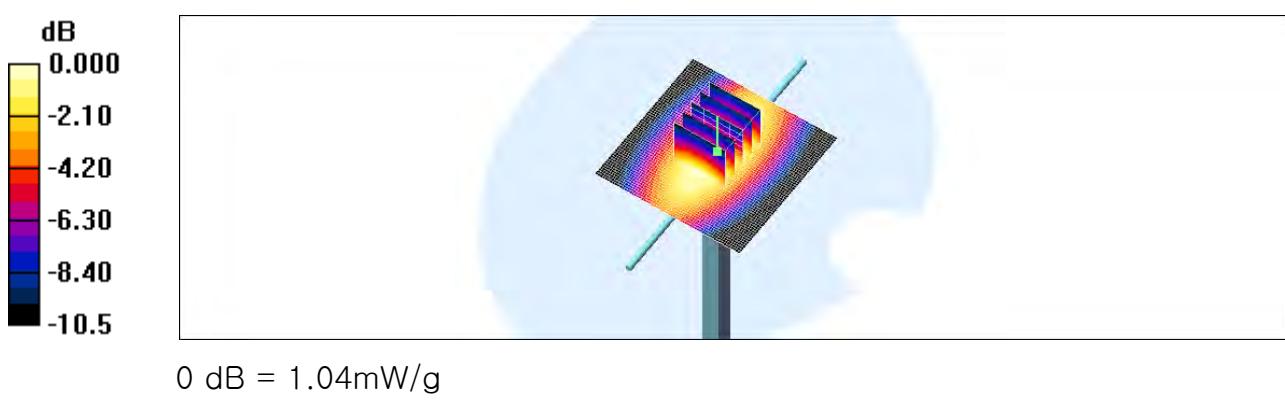
Validation 835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.957 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.630 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.04 mW/g



■ Validation Data (1900 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.3 °C

Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.4 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1609; ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.79 mW/g

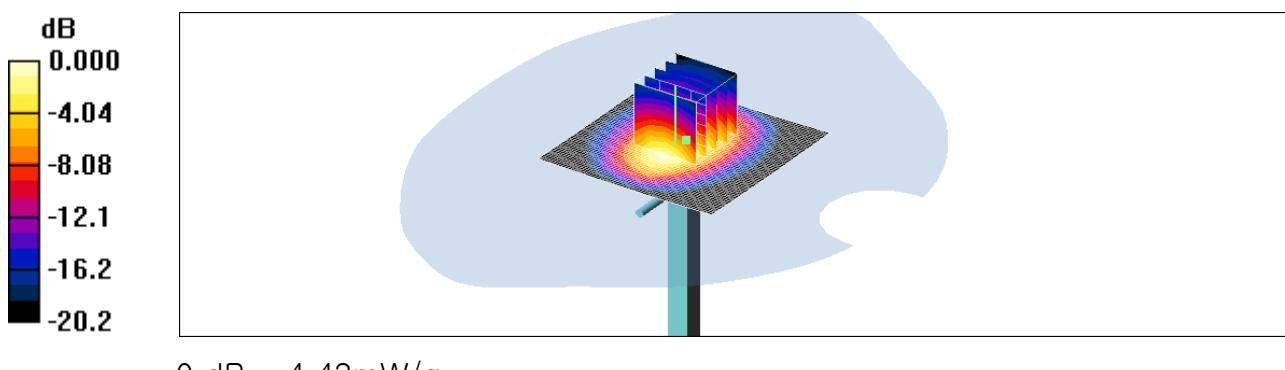
Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.016 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.20 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.99 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.43 mW/g



■ Validation Data (1900 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.3 °C

Test Date: Aug.05, 2011

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.48 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1609; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 2010-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn869; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.02 mW/g

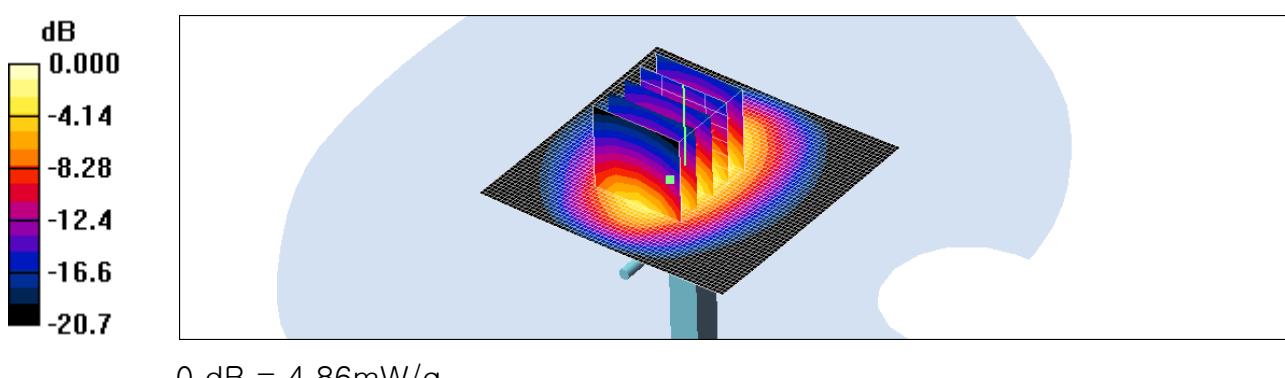
Dipole 1900MHz Validation/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 61.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.026 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.02 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.26 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.21 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.86 mW/g



■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Head)

Title CW30
SubTitle GSM850(Head)
Test Date Aug.05, 2011

Frequency	ϵ'	ϵ''
800000000.0000	43.5345	19.5363
805000000.0000	43.4848	19.5043
810000000.0000	43.4016	19.5038
815000000.0000	43.3333	19.4563
820000000.0000	43.2674	19.4142
825000000.0000	43.1498	19.4301
830000000.0000	43.1375	19.4001
835000000.0000	43.0740	19.3745
840000000.0000	42.9728	19.3603
845000000.0000	42.9427	19.3520
850000000.0000	42.8445	19.3221
855000000.0000	42.7805	19.2984
860000000.0000	42.7202	19.2842
865000000.0000	42.6901	19.2819
870000000.0000	42.6456	19.2634
875000000.0000	42.5712	19.2441
880000000.0000	42.5461	19.2507
885000000.0000	42.4920	19.2258
890000000.0000	42.4416	19.2101
895000000.0000	42.4250	19.2044
900000000.0000	42.3763	19.1736

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Body)

Title CW30
SubTitle GSM850(Body)
Test Date Aug.05, 2011

Frequency	ϵ'	ϵ''
800000000.0000	56.2420	20.6467
805000000.0000	56.2014	20.6192
810000000.0000	56.1487	20.5664
815000000.0000	56.0899	20.5085
820000000.0000	56.0284	20.5026
825000000.0000	56.0068	20.4755
830000000.0000	55.9391	20.4692
835000000.0000	55.9222	20.4625
840000000.0000	55.8777	20.4441
845000000.0000	55.8223	20.4276
850000000.0000	55.7814	20.3946
855000000.0000	55.7311	20.3983
860000000.0000	55.6630	20.3990
865000000.0000	55.6358	20.3990
870000000.0000	55.5917	20.3824
875000000.0000	55.5779	20.3706
880000000.0000	55.5013	20.3689
885000000.0000	55.4868	20.3666
890000000.0000	55.4684	20.3405
895000000.0000	55.4385	20.2781
900000000.0000	55.3858	20.2856

■ Dielectric Parameter (1900 MHz Head)

Title CW30
SubTitle GSM1900(Head)
Test Date Aug.05, 2011

Frequency	ϵ'	ϵ''
1850000000.0000	40.2200	12.6570
1855000000.0000	40.0569	12.7066
1860000000.0000	39.8806	12.7354
1865000000.0000	39.6992	12.7695
1870000000.0000	39.5494	12.8242
1875000000.0000	39.4343	12.8909
1880000000.0000	39.3665	12.9631
1885000000.0000	39.3276	13.0417
1890000000.0000	39.3209	13.1009
1895000000.0000	39.3569	13.1809
1900000000.0000	39.4178	13.2511
1905000000.0000	39.5152	13.2916
1910000000.0000	39.6219	13.3003
1915000000.0000	39.7403	13.2884
1920000000.0000	39.8615	13.2644
1925000000.0000	39.9840	13.2241
1930000000.0000	40.1090	13.1858
1935000000.0000	40.2080	13.1441
1940000000.0000	40.2504	13.1192
1945000000.0000	40.2504	13.1086
1950000000.0000	40.1828	13.0929

■ Dielectric Parameter (1900 MHz Body)

Title CW30
SubTitle GSM1900(Body)
Test Date Aug.05, 2011

Frequency	ϵ'	ϵ''
1850000000.0000	55.3936	13.8964
1855000000.0000	55.3765	13.9202
1860000000.0000	55.3643	13.9193
1865000000.0000	55.3350	13.9289
1870000000.0000	55.3148	13.9329
1875000000.0000	55.3058	13.9542
1880000000.0000	55.3107	13.9622
1885000000.0000	55.3026	13.9830
1890000000.0000	55.2860	14.0091
1895000000.0000	55.2874	14.0106
1900000000.0000	55.2813	14.0339
1905000000.0000	55.2794	14.0592
1910000000.0000	55.2787	14.0741
1915000000.0000	55.2742	14.0648
1920000000.0000	55.2668	14.0693
1925000000.0000	55.2524	14.0772
1930000000.0000	55.2564	14.0902
1935000000.0000	55.2558	14.0843
1940000000.0000	55.2300	14.0948
1945000000.0000	55.2112	14.0667
1950000000.0000	55.1868	14.0666

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: ET3-1609_Nov10

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1609					
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-12.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes					
Calibration date:	November 24, 2010					
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	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11			
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11			
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498067	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11			
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11			
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11			
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11			
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10			
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11			
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check			
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11			
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11			
Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature			
	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician				
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager				
Issued: November 25, 2010						
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.						

Certificate No: ET3-1609_Nov10

Page 1 of 11

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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:

- $NORM_{x,y,z}$: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). $NORM_{x,y,z}$ are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of $NORM_{x,y,z}$ does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response$ (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.
- $A_x,y,z; B_x,y,z; C_x,y,z; VR_x,y,z$: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to $NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF$ 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.

ET3DV6 SN:1609

November 24, 2010

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1609

Manufactured:	July 21, 2001
Last calibrated:	March 17, 2009
Modified:	November 17, 2010
Recalibrated:	November 24, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1609

November 24, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1609**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.98	1.88	1.83	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	99.1	97.1	98.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X Y Z	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	152.5 144.6 150.5	$\pm 2.6\%$

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 maximum deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

ET3DV6 SN:1609

November 24, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1609**Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media**

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
300	± 50 / ± 100	45.3 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.30	1.54 ± 13.3%
450	± 50 / ± 100	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	7.13	7.13	7.13	0.21	2.35 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.52	2.06 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	6.15	6.15	6.15	0.42	2.33 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.53	2.63 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	5.26	5.26	5.26	0.68	2.21 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.70	2.24 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.99	1.70 ± 11.0%

^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ET3DV6 SN:1609

November 24, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1609**Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media**

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
300	± 50 / ± 100	58.2 ± 5%	0.92 ± 5%	7.65	7.65	7.65	0.28	2.26 ± 13.3%
450	± 50 / ± 100	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.15	2.30 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.54	2.10 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	6.05	6.05	6.05	0.42	2.49 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.60	3.10 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.84	2.40 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.74	4.74	4.74	0.85	2.50 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.99	1.82 ± 11.0%

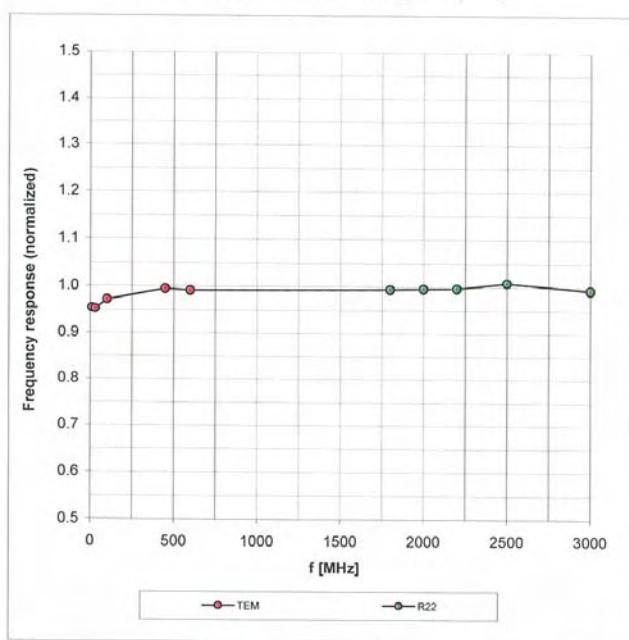
^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ET3DV6 SN:1609

November 24, 2010

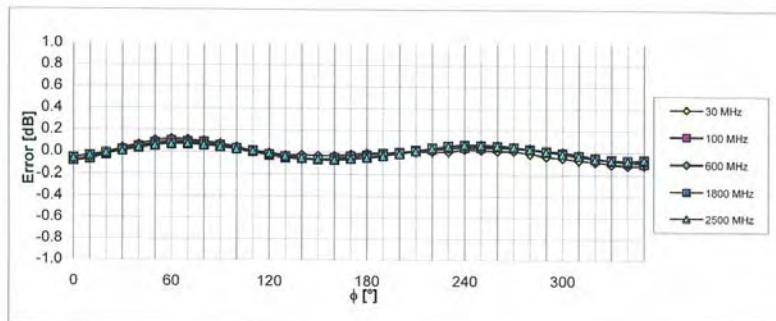
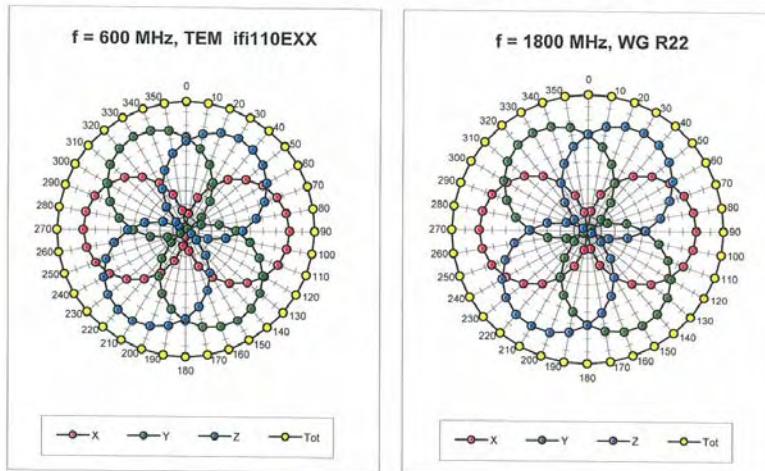
Frequency Response of E-Field

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

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

ET3DV6 SN:1609

November 24, 2010

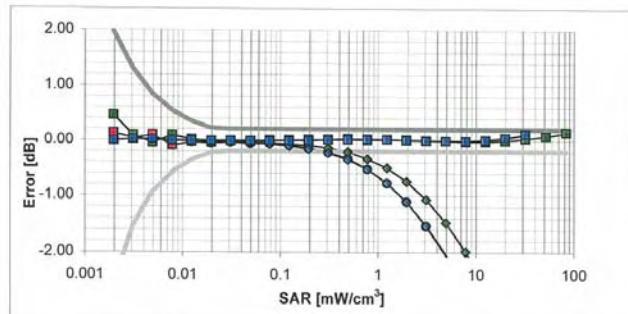
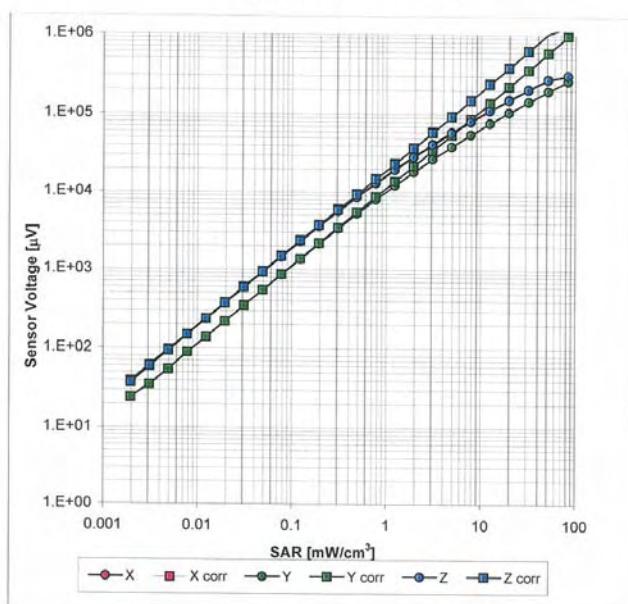
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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November 24, 2010

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

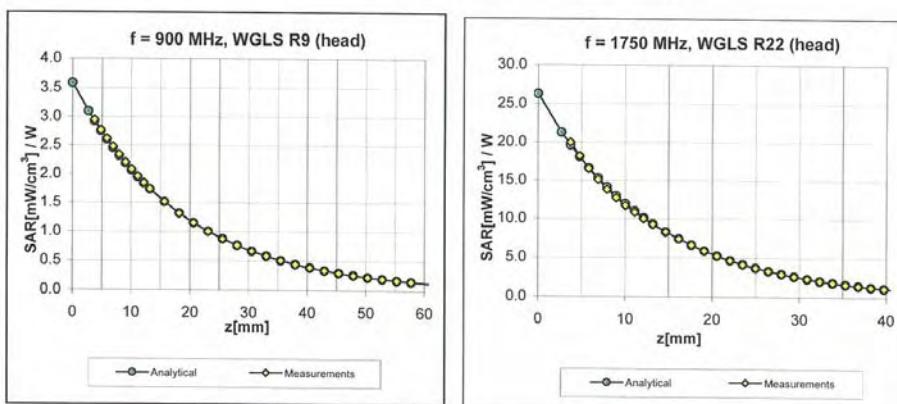
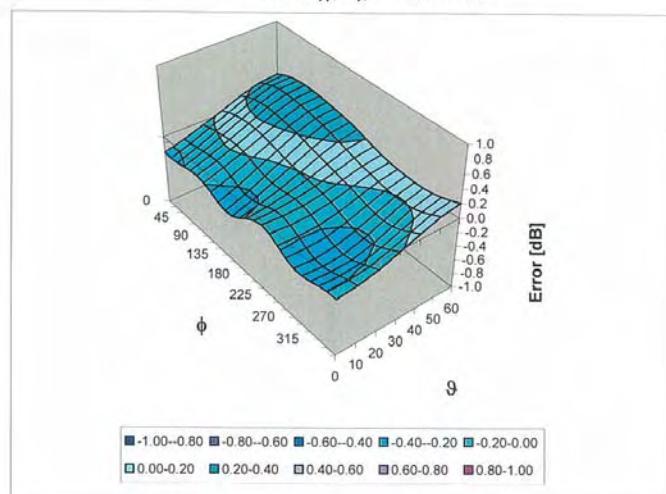
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



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

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November 24, 2010

Conversion Factor Assessment**Deviation from Isotropy in HSL**Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ ($k=2$)

ET3DV6 SN:1609

November 24, 2010

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3.7 mm

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s p e a g

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

Additional Conversion Factors for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6

Serial Number:

1609

Place of Assessment:

Zurich

Date of Assessment:

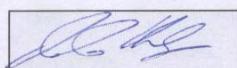
November 26, 2010

Probe Calibration Date:

November 24, 2010

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

Assessed by:



ET3DV6-SN:1609

Page 1 of 2

November 26, 2010

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 SN:1609Conversion factor (\pm standard deviation)**150 \pm 50 MHz***ConvF***8.4 \pm 10%** $\epsilon_r = 52.3$ $\sigma = 0.76 \text{ mho/m}$

(head tissue)

150 \pm 50 MHz*ConvF***8.1 \pm 10%** $\epsilon_r = 61.9$ $\sigma = 0.80 \text{ mho/m}$

(body tissue)

Important Note:

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

Please see also DASY4 Manual.

ET3DV6-SN:1609

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November 26, 2010

Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: D835V2-441_May11

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 441**

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

Calibration date: **May 16, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: Name **Dimce Iliev** Function **Laboratory Technician** Signature

Approved by: Name **Katja Pokovic** Function **Technical Manager** Signature

Issued: May 16, 2011

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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	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.4 ± 6 %	0.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

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

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.51 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.09 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.9 ± 6 %	1.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

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

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

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.2 Ω - 9.8 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.3 Ω - 10.3 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 18.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.374 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 09, 2001

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 16.05.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 441Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL900Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

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

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

Reference Value = 57.041 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

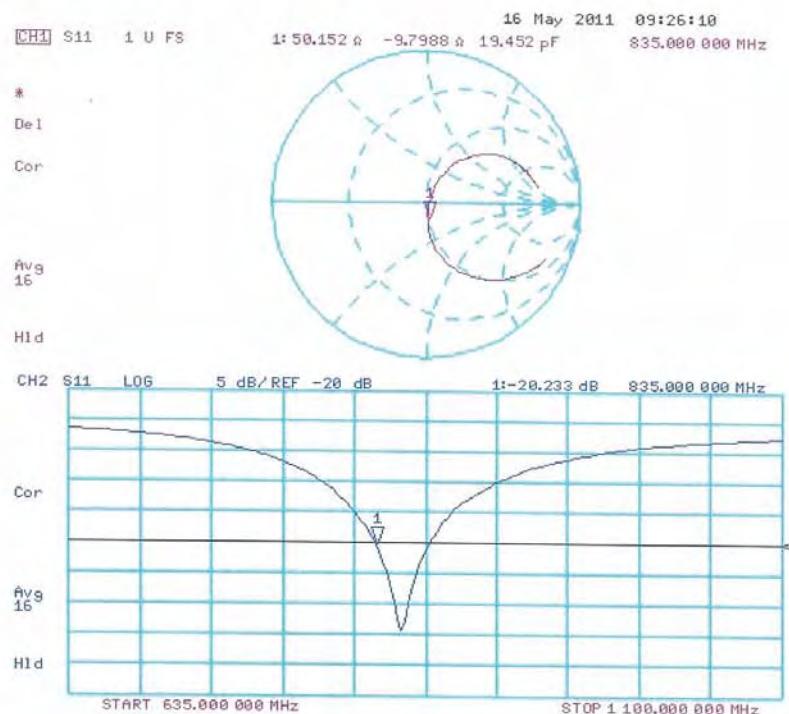
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.442 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.31 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.51 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.703 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 16.05.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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

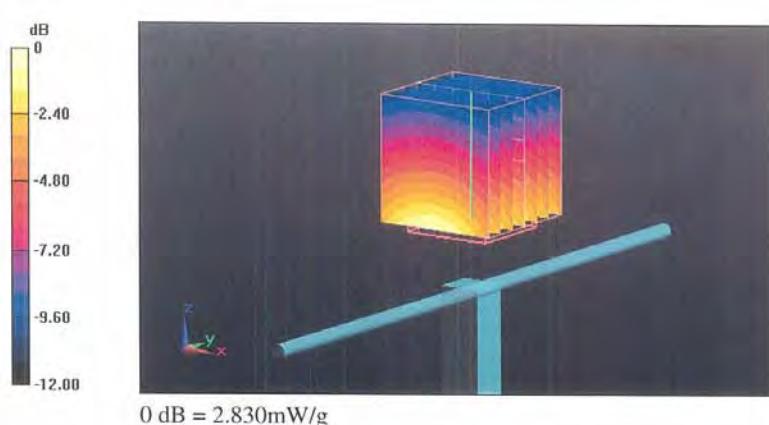
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 55.302 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

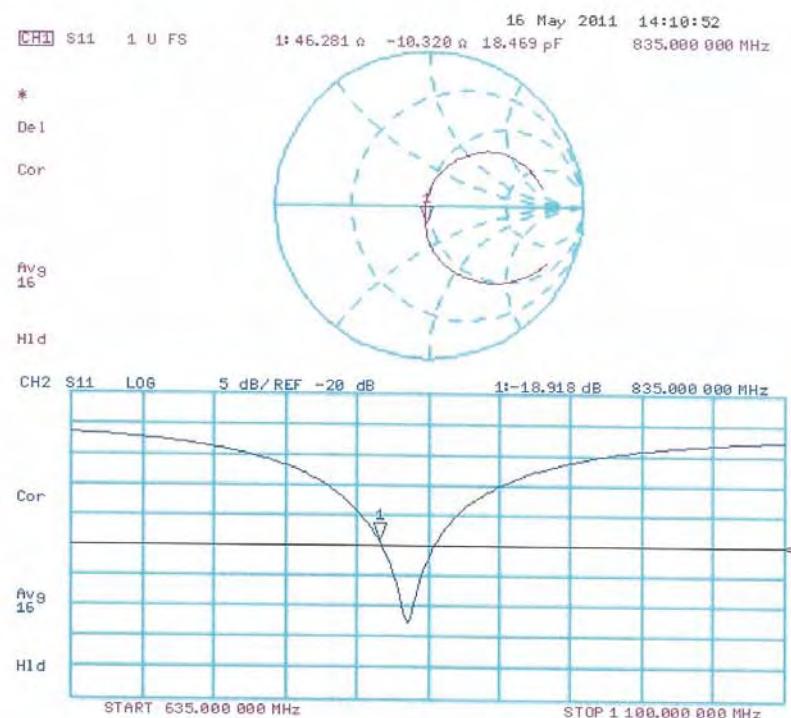
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.553 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.833 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Calibration Laboratory of
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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client HCT (Dymstec)

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d032_Jul11

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d032																																														
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v8 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz																																														
Calibration date:	July 22, 2011																																														
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Primary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Cal Date (Certificate No.)</th> <th>Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Power meter EPM-442A</td> <td>GB37480704</td> <td>06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)</td> <td>Oct-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor HP 8481A</td> <td>US37292783</td> <td>06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)</td> <td>Oct-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 20 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: S5086 (20b)</td> <td>29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)</td> <td>Apr-12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type-N mismatch combination</td> <td>SN: 5047.2 / 06327</td> <td>29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)</td> <td>Apr-12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference Probe ES3DV3</td> <td>SN: 3205</td> <td>29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)</td> <td>Apr-12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAE4</td> <td>SN: 601</td> <td>04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)</td> <td>Jul-12</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Secondary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Check Date (in house)</th> <th>Scheduled Check</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor HP 8481A</td> <td>MY41092317</td> <td>18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RF generator R&S SMT-06</td> <td>100005</td> <td>04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Analyzer HP 8753E</td> <td>US37390585 S4206</td> <td>18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-11</td> </tr> </table> <p>Calibrated by: Name: Dimce Iliev Function: Laboratory Technician Signature: </p> <p>Approved by: Name: Katja Pokovic Function: Technical Manager Signature: </p> <p>Issued: August 2, 2011</p> <p>This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.</p>				Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11	Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11	Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12	Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12	Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12	DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12	Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check	Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11	RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11	Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11
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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL

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

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

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Body TSL

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

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

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

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

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

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

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.190 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 17, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 20.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.42 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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

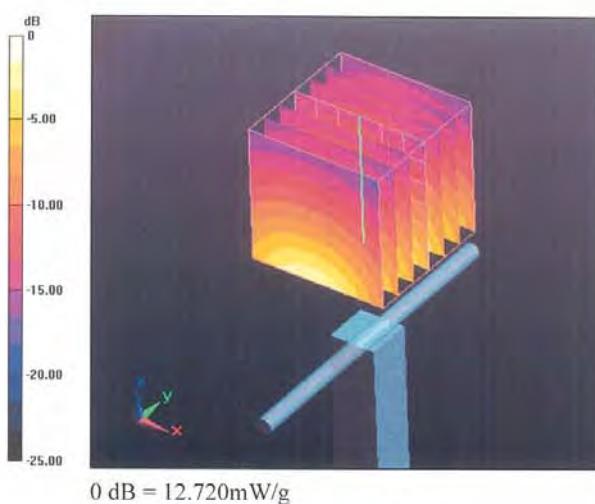
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

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

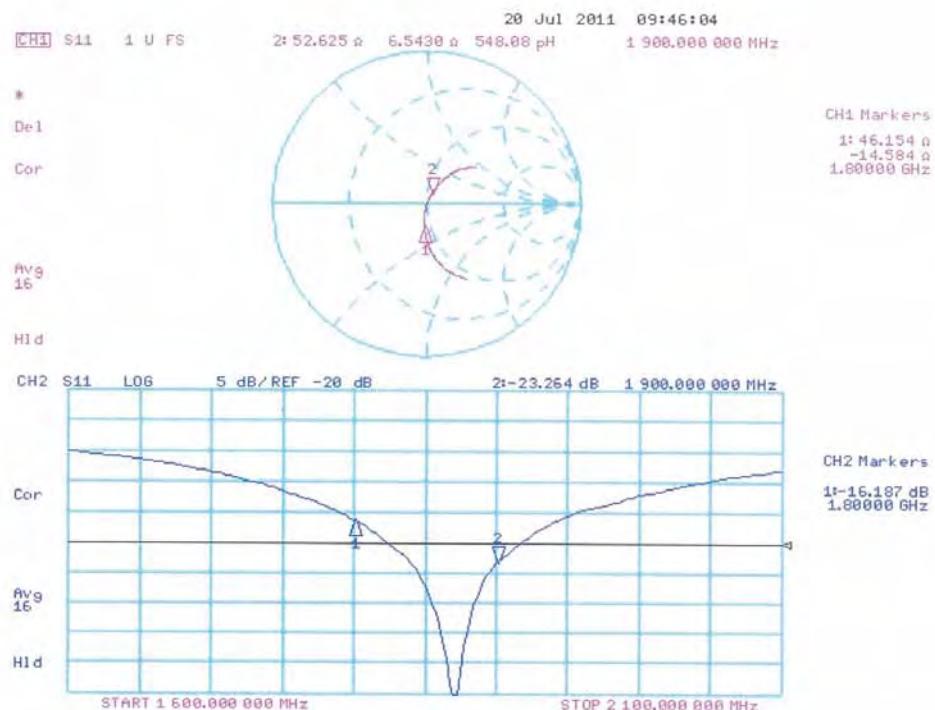
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.469 W/kg

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

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



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 22.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

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

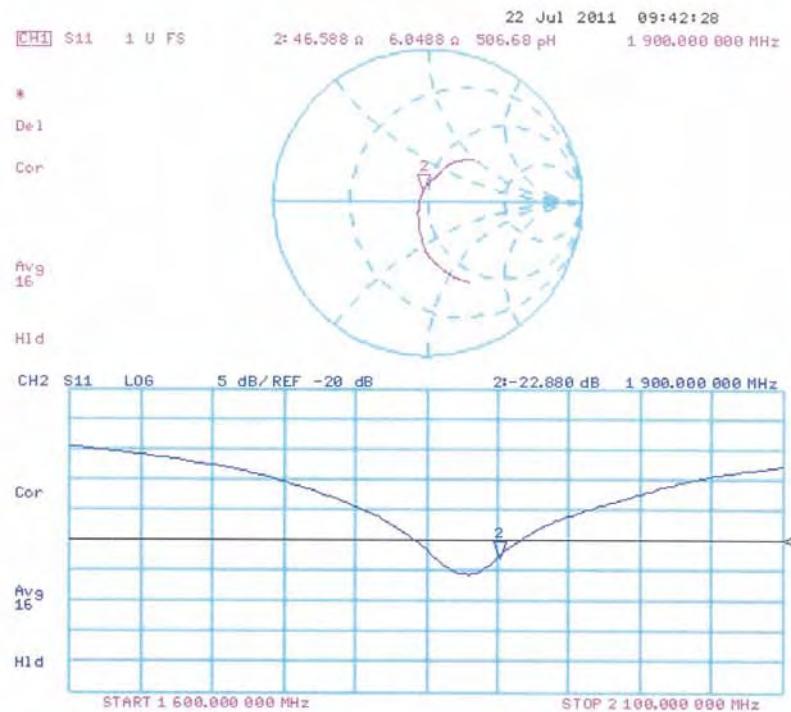
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.111 W/kg

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

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



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Attachment 5. – DAE Calibration Data

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MΩ is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.

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TN_BR040315AD DAE4.doc

11.12.2009

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: DAE4-869_Sep10

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 869**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v22**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **September 21, 2010**

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	1-Oct-09 (No: 9055)	Oct-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	07-Jun-10 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-11

Calibrated by: Name **Dominique Steffen** Function **Technician** Signature

Approved by: Name **Fin Bomholt** Function **R&D Director** Signature

Issued: September 21, 2010

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

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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 = $6.1\mu V$, full range = -100...+300 mVLow 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	$405.027 \pm 0.1\% (k=2)$	$405.247 \pm 0.1\% (k=2)$	$406.181 \pm 0.1\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.98117 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$	$4.00201 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$	$4.01643 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$153.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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Appendix**1. DC Voltage Linearity**

High Range	Reading (μ V)	Difference (μ V)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200006.5	-3.68	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20000.75	1.05	0.01
Channel X - Input	-19996.97	2.23	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200008.8	-0.33	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	19999.91	0.51	0.00
Channel Y - Input	-19998.82	0.38	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200005.3	-3.05	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	19998.94	-0.56	-0.00
Channel Z - Input	-20002.60	-2.40	0.01

Low Range	Reading (μ V)	Difference (μ V)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	1999.4	-0.47	-0.02
Channel X + Input	199.95	-0.25	-0.13
Channel X - Input	-200.76	-0.96	0.48
Channel Y + Input	2001.0	1.11	0.06
Channel Y + Input	198.84	-1.36	-0.68
Channel Y - Input	-201.15	-1.05	0.52
Channel Z + Input	1999.8	-0.11	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	199.31	-0.69	-0.34
Channel Z - Input	-200.60	-0.60	0.30

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	18.06	16.34
	-200	-15.24	-16.90
Channel Y	200	7.51	7.12
	-200	-9.32	-9.53
Channel Z	200	-1.22	-1.02
	-200	-1.09	-0.97

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	-	2.11	0.27
Channel Y	200	4.09	-	4.93
Channel Z	200	1.03	-1.93	-

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	15923	15139
Channel Y	15988	15655
Channel Z	16096	15591

5. Input Offset MeasurementDASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input 10MΩ

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.27	-1.01	1.57	0.50
Channel Y	-0.83	-3.43	1.10	0.73
Channel Z	-0.67	-2.58	1.13	0.51

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