

FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : SAMSUNG Electronics Co., LTD.
EQUIPMENT : Mobile Phone
BRAND NAME : Samsung
MODEL NAME : GT-C3262
MARKETING NAME : Teesta
FCC ID : A3LGTC3262
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

The product was received on Jul. 09, 2012 and completely tested on Jul. 09, 2012. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

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

Reviewed by:



Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No. 52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

TEL : 886-3-327-3456

FAX : 886-3-328-4978

FCC ID : A3LGTC3262

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Table of Contents

1. Statement of Compliance	4
2. Administration Data	5
2.1 Testing Laboratory.....	5
2.2 Applicant	5
2.3 Manufacturer	5
2.4 Application Details.....	5
3. General Information	6
3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)	6
3.2 Product Photos.....	7
3.3 Applied Standard.....	7
3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits	7
3.5 Test Conditions.....	7
4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR).....	8
4.1 Introduction	8
4.2 SAR Definition.....	8
5. SAR Measurement System.....	9
5.1 E-Field Probe	10
5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	11
5.3 Robot	11
5.4 Measurement Server.....	11
5.5 Phantom.....	12
5.6 Device Holder.....	13
5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation	14
5.8 Test Equipment List.....	16
6. Tissue Simulating Liquids.....	17
7. SAR Measurement Evaluation	18
7.1 Purpose of System Performance check	18
7.2 System Setup.....	18
7.3 Validation Results.....	19
8. EUT Testing Position	20
8.1 Define two imaginary lines on the handset.....	20
8.2 Cheek Position	21
8.3 Tilted Position.....	21
8.4 Body Worn Position.....	22
9. Measurement Procedures	23
9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation.....	23
9.2 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures.....	23
9.3 Volume Scan Procedures.....	24
9.4 SAR Averaged Methods	24
9.5 Power Drift Monitoring.....	24
10. SAR Test Configurations.....	25
10.1 Exposure Positions Consideration	25
10.2 Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)	26
11. SAR Test Results	27
11.1 Test Records for Head SAR Test.....	27
11.2 Test Records for Body-worn SAR Test	27
11.3 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Analysis.....	28
12. Uncertainty Assessment	29
13. References.....	31

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

Appendix D. Product Photos

Appendix E. Test Setup Photos



Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA262508	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Jul. 17, 2012



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **SAMSUNG Electronics Co., LTD. Mobile Phone Samsung GT-C3262 Teesta** are as follows.

<Standalone SAR>

Band	Position	SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
GSM850	Head	0.925
GSM1900	Head	0.974
GSM850	Body-worn (1.5 cm Gap)	0.516
GSM1900	Body-worn (1.5 cm Gap)	0.215

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01).

2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	SAMSUNG Electronics Co., LTD.
Address	IT center, 416, Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-city, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	SAMSUNG Electronics Co., LTD.
Address	IT center, 416, Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-city, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

2.4 Application Details

Date of Receipt of Application	Jul. 09, 2012
Date of Start during the Test	Jul. 09, 2012
Date of End during the Test	Jul. 09, 2012

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
EUT	Mobile Phone
Brand Name	Samsung
Model Name	GT-C3262
Marketing Name	Teesta
FCC ID	A3LGTC3262
Tx Frequency	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Rx Frequency	GSM850: 869.2 MHz ~ 893.8 MHz GSM1900: 1930.2 MHz ~ 1989.8 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Maximum Average Output Power to Antenna	GSM850: 32.40 dBm GSM1900: 29.49 dBm Bluetooth: 8.65 dBm
Antenna Type	2G: Fixed Internal Antenna Bluetooth: Fixed Internal Antenna
HW Version	REV1.0
SW Version	C3262.003
Type of Modulation	GSM: GMSK GPRS: GMSK Bluetooth (1Mbps): GFSK Bluetooth EDR (2Mbps): $\pi/4$ -DQPSK Bluetooth EDR (3Mbps): 8-DPSK
Dual Transfer Mode (DTM) Category	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.	

3.2 Product Photos

Please refer to Appendix D.

3.3 Applied Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04
- FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05
- FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01

3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

3.5 Test Conditions

3.5.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

3.5.2 Test Configuration

The device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of EUT. The EUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during all tests.

4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 SAR Definition

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

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\text{SAR} = C \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

5. SAR Measurement System

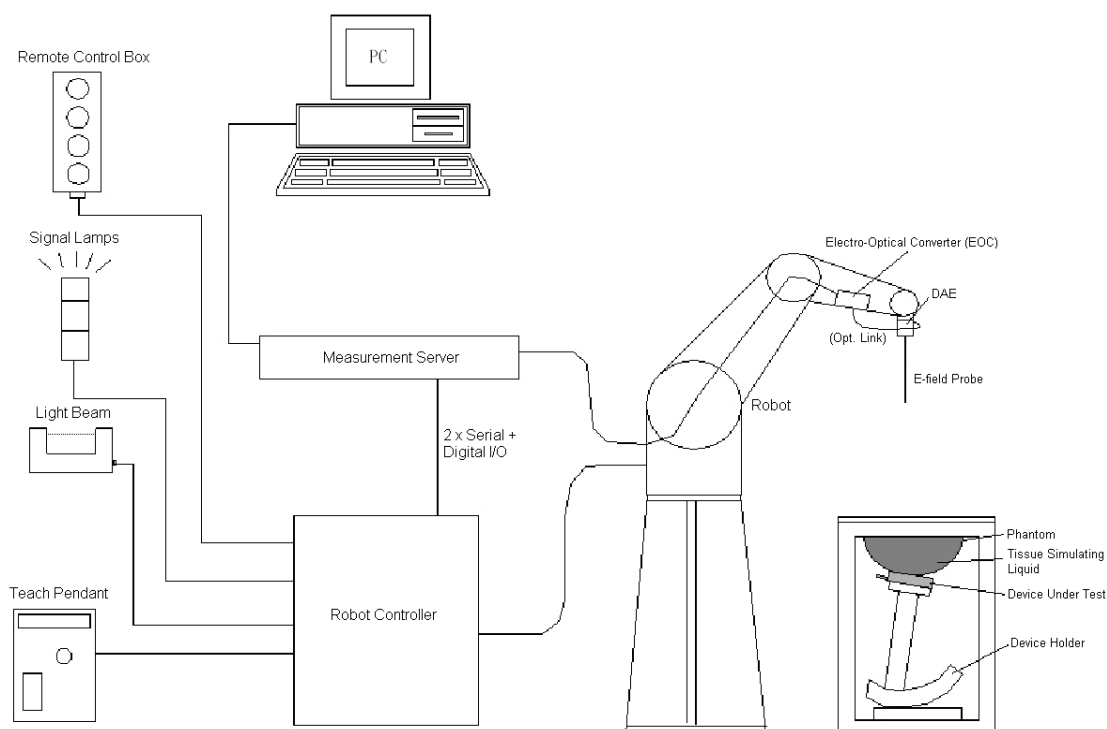


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Component details are described in in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<ET3DV6 / ET3DV6R Probe >

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm	

Fig 5.2 Photo of ET3DV6/ET3DV6

<EX3DV4 / ES3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

Fig 5.3 Photo of EX3DV4/ES3DV4

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) 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 measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.4 Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 5.5 Photo of DASY4

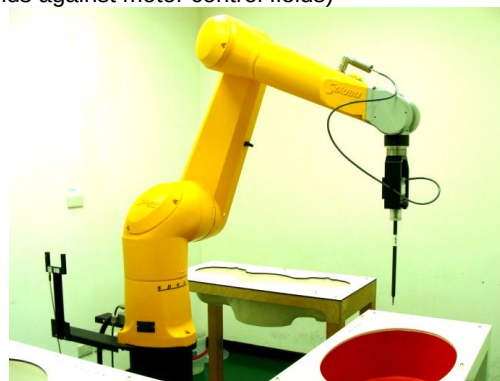


Fig 5.6 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Fig 5.7 Photo of Server for DASY4



Fig 5.8 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

Fig 5.9 Photo of SAM Phantom

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI4 Phantom>

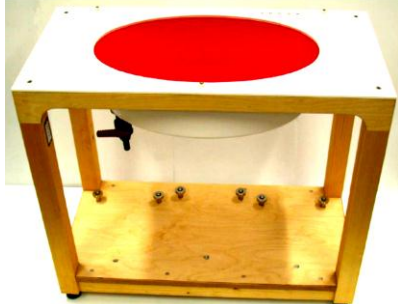
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

Fig 5.10 Photo of ELI4 Phantom

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.6 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

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

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig 5.11 Device Holder

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

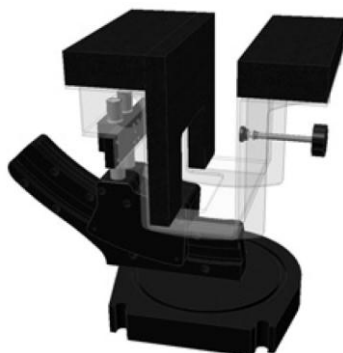


Fig 5.12 Laptop Extension Kit

5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

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

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lose media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

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

Probe parameters :	- Sensitivity	$Norm_i, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}$
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	dcp_i
Device parameters :	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters :	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as :

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

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 :

$$\text{E-field Probes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ for E-field Probes
 ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

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

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1787	May 29, 2012	May 28, 2013
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	499	Mar. 22, 2010	Mar. 21, 2013
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d041	Mar. 23, 2010	Mar. 22, 2013
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	Nov. 22, 2011	Nov. 21, 2012
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1303	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1383	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1446	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1478	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P41 C	TP-1150	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1644	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	SM 000 T01 DA	TP-1542	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BB	1026	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BA	1029	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 002 AA	TP-1127	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 002 AA	TP-1131	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46101588	May 11, 2012	May 10, 2013
Agilent	ESG Vector Series Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49070755	Oct. 17, 2011	Oct. 16, 2012
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	0932001	Sep. 21, 2011	Sep. 20, 2012
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8820C	6201074414	Dec. 21, 2011	Dec. 20, 2012
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48360820	Jan. 05, 2012	Jan. 04, 2014
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	GB46311322	Mar. 23, 2011	Mar. 22, 2013
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50264370	Apr. 19, 2011	Apr. 18, 2013
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50266977	Nov. 13, 2011	Nov. 12, 2013
R&S	Universal Digital Radio communication Tester	CMU200	117995	Jul. 28, 2011	Jul. 27, 2012
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	101131	Jul. 29, 2011	Jul. 28, 2012

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. Referring to KDB 450824 D02, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole D835V2, SN: 499 and D1900V2, SN: 5d041 can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.



Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

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

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Freq. (MHz)	Liquid Type	Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	21.4	0.926	43.4	0.9	41.5	2.89	4.58	±5	Jul. 09, 2012
835	Body	21.4	0.963	54.5	0.97	55.2	-0.72	-1.27	±5	Jul. 09, 2012
1900	Head	21.2	1.46	38.1	1.4	40	4.29	-4.75	±5	Jul. 09, 2012
1900	Body	21.2	1.52	53.2	1.52	53.3	0.00	-0.19	±5	Jul. 09, 2012

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. SAR Measurement Evaluation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

7.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

7.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

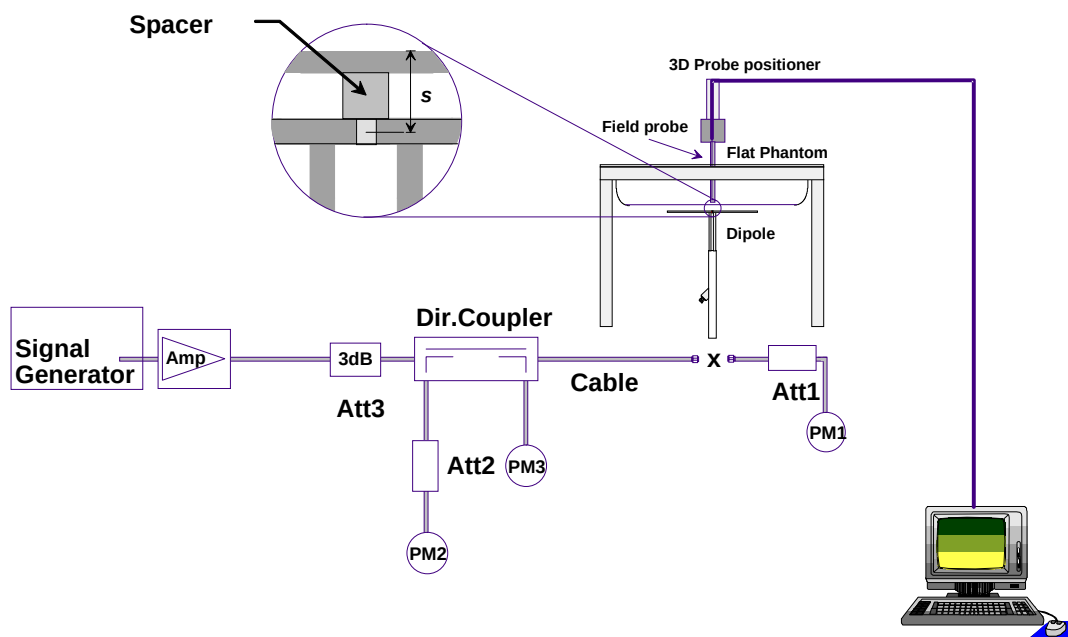


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250 mW) before dipole is connected.



Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

7.3 Validation Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 7.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Targeted SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Jul. 09, 2012	835	Head	9.71	2.52	10.08	3.81
Jul. 09, 2012	835	Body	9.82	2.45	9.80	-0.20
Jul. 09, 2012	1900	Head	39.8	9.41	37.64	-5.43
Jul. 09, 2012	1900	Body	40	10.3	41.20	3.00

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

8. EUT Testing Position

This EUT was tested in six different positions. They are right cheek, right tilted, left cheek, left tilted, Front of the EUT with phantom 1.5 cm gap, and Back of the EUT with phantom 1.5 cm gap, as illustrated below:

8.1 Define two imaginary lines on the handset

- The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.
- The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

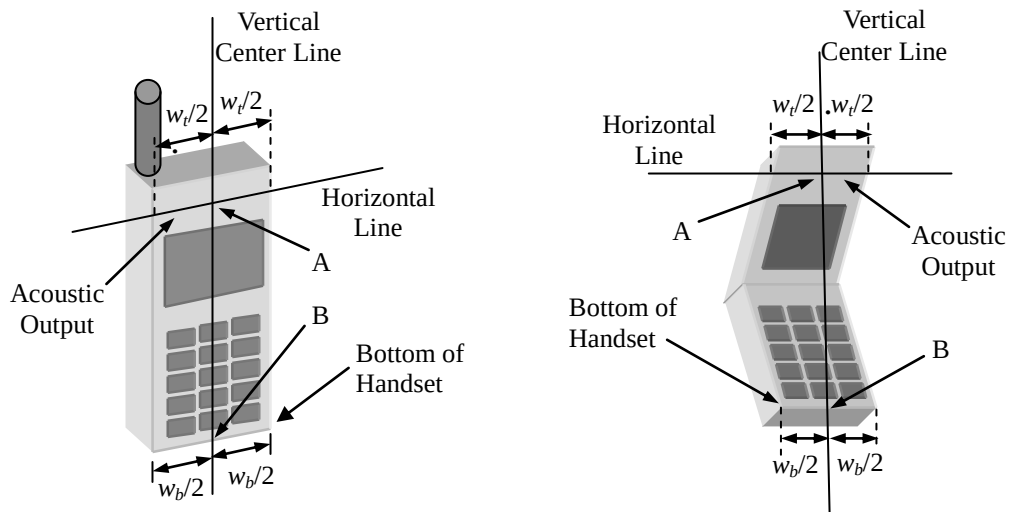


Fig 9.1 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

8.2 Cheek Position

- (a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- (b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 9.2).

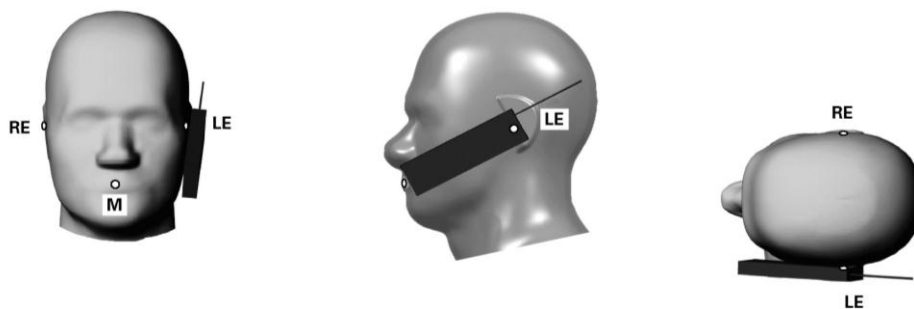


Fig 9.2 Illustration for Cheek Position

8.3 Tilted Position

- (a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 9.3).



Fig 9.3 Illustration for Tilted Position

8.4 Body Worn Position

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 1.5 cm.

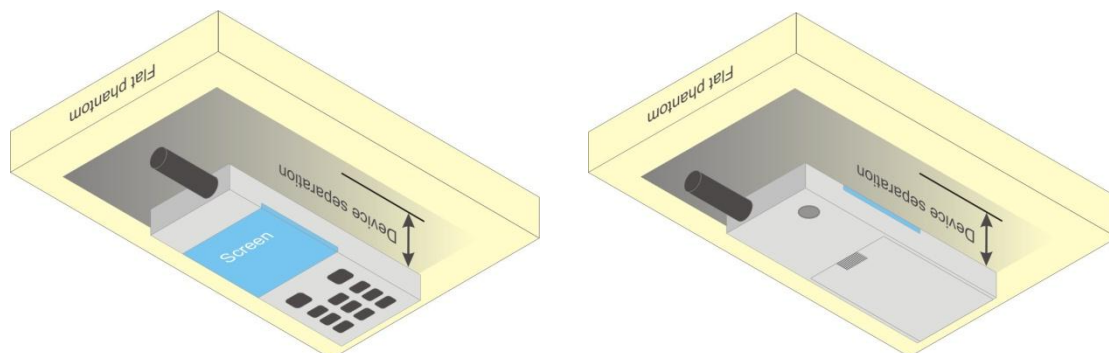


Fig 9.4 Illustration for Body Worn Position

<EUT Setup Photos>

Please refer to Appendix E for the test setup photos.

9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- (a) Use base station simulator (if applicable) or engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the highest power channel.
- (b) Keep EUT to radiate maximum output power or 100% EUTy factor (if applicable)
- (c) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter.
- (d) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix E demonstrates.
- (e) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (f) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (g) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (h) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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

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

9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

9.2 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 8x8x8 points with step size 4, 4 and 2.5 mm for 3 GHz to 6 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

9.3 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used to assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remains in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scans use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing (step-size is 4, 4 and 2.5 mm). When all volume scans are completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculate the multiband SAR.

9.4 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASy, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

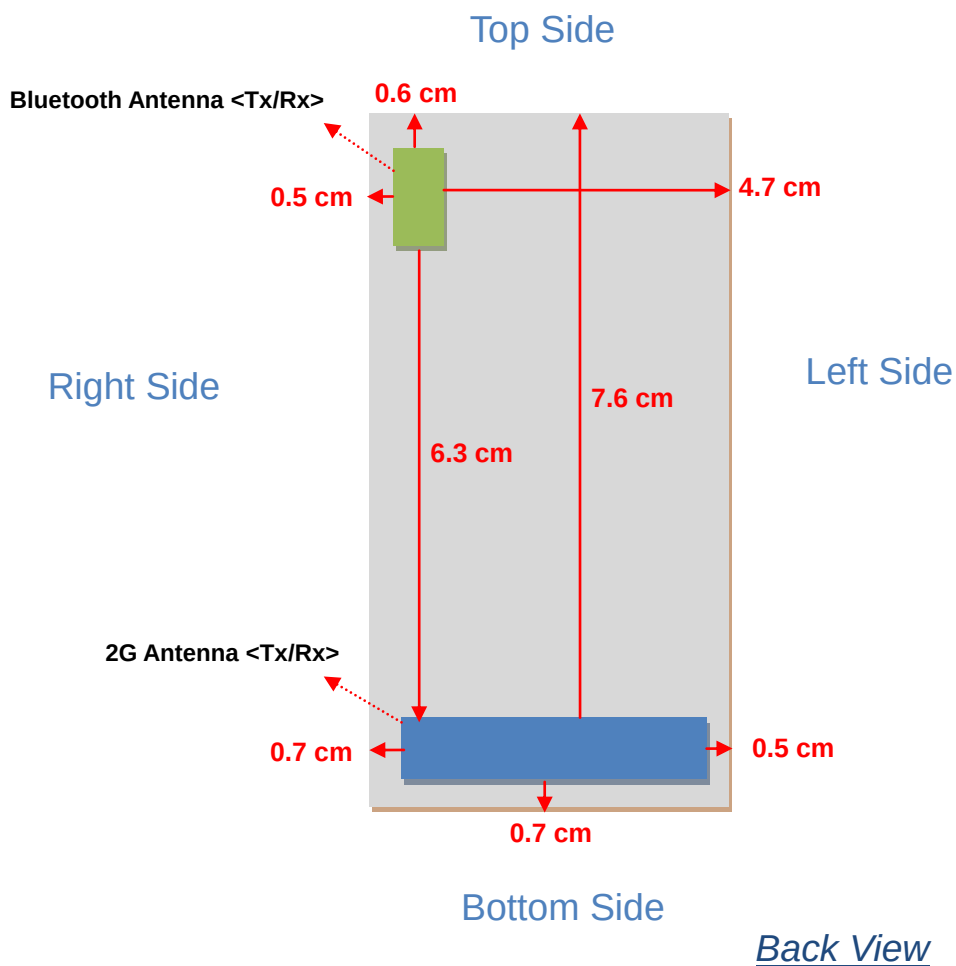
Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

9.5 Power Drift Monitoring

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

10. SAR Test Configurations

10.1 Exposure Positions Consideration



Antennas	Wireless Interface
2G Antenna <Tx / Rx>	GSM850 GSM1900
Bluetooth Antenna <Tx / Rx>	Bluetooth

10.2 Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM/GPRS>

Burst Average Power						
Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	189	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (1 Uplink)	32.17	32.30	32.39	29.08	29.48	29.33
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink) – CS1	32.17	32.30	32.40	29.08	29.49	29.33
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink) – CS1	32.14	32.27	32.37	29.07	29.47	29.32

Source-Based Time-Averaged Power						
Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	189	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (1 Uplink)	23.17	23.30	23.39	20.08	20.48	20.33
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink) – CS1	23.17	23.30	23.40	20.08	20.49	20.33
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink) – CS1	26.14	26.27	26.37	23.07	23.47	23.32

Remark: The source-based time-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method are shown as below:

Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) - 9 dB

Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) - 6 dB

Note:

- For Head SAR testing, GSM should be evaluated; therefore the EUT was set in GSM for GSM850 and set in GSM for GSM1900 due to its highest source-based time-average power.
- For Body SAR testing, GSM and GPRS should be evaluated; therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 10 for GSM850 and set in GPRS 10 for GSM1900 due to its highest source-based time-average power.
- Per KDB 648474 and KDB 447498, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
- The EUT do not support DTM function.

<Bluetooth>

Band	Bluetooth		
Channel	0	39	78
Frequency (MHz)	2402	2441	2480
Average Power (dBm)	8.00	8.45	8.65

Note: Per KDB 648474, 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR is excluded due to highest output power $\leq 60/f$ (GHz) mW, where $60/f$ (GHz) = 24mW = 13.8dBm, and the distance between BT antenna and WWAN antenna is > 5cm.

11. SAR Test Results

11.1 Test Records for Head SAR Test

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
7	GSM850	GSM	Right Cheek	251	848.8	32.39	0.925
10	GSM850	GSM	Right Tilted	251	848.8	32.39	0.312
11	GSM850	GSM	Left Cheek	251	848.8	32.39	0.758
12	GSM850	GSM	Left Tilted	251	848.8	32.39	0.294
8	GSM850	GSM	Right Cheek	128	824.2	32.17	0.903
9	GSM850	GSM	Right Cheek	189	836.4	32.3	0.919
1	GSM1900	GSM	Right Cheek	661	1880	29.48	0.839
4	GSM1900	GSM	Right Tilted	661	1880	29.48	0.216
5	GSM1900	GSM	Left Cheek	661	1880	29.48	0.596
6	GSM1900	GSM	Left Tilted	661	1880	29.48	0.202
2	GSM1900	GSM	Right Cheek	512	1850.2	29.08	0.716
3	GSM1900	GSM	Right Cheek	810	1909.8	29.33	0.974

Note: Per KDB 648474 and KDB447498, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position ≤ 0.8 W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.

11.2 Test Records for Body-worn SAR Test

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Headset	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
13	GSM850	GPRS10	Front	1.5	251	848.8	26.37	v	0.37
14	GSM850	GPRS10	Back	1.5	251	848.8	26.37	v	0.516
15	GSM1900	GPRS10	Front	1.5	661	1880	23.47	v	0.183
16	GSM1900	GPRS10	Back	1.5	661	1880	23.47	v	0.215

Note:

- Per KDB 648474 and KDB447498, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position ≤ 0.8 W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.
- "V" in the headset column means the headset is plugged during SAR testing.

11.3 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Analysis

No.	Applicable Simultaneous Transmission Combination
1	WWAN + BT

<Head SAR>

Position	WWAN			Bluetooth		Max. SAR Summation	Scale WWAN				Max. SAR Scaled WWAN + Bluetooth
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)		Output Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Scaled WWAN (W/kg)	
Right Cheek	GSM850	7	0.925	na	0	0.93	32.39	33	1.151	1.064	1.06
	GSM1900	3	0.974	na	0	0.97	29.32	30	1.169	1.139	1.14
Right Tilted	GSM850	10	0.312	na	0	0.31	32.39	33	1.151	0.359	0.36
	GSM1900	4	0.216	na	0	0.22	29.48	30	1.127	0.243	0.24
Left Cheek	GSM850	11	0.758	na	0	0.76	32.39	33	1.151	0.872	0.87
	GSM1900	5	0.596	na	0	0.60	29.48	30	1.127	0.672	0.67
Left Tilted	GSM850	12	0.294	na	0	0.29	32.39	33	1.151	0.338	0.34
	GSM1900	6	0.202	na	0	0.20	29.48	30	1.127	0.228	0.23

<Body-worn SAR>

Position	WWAN			Bluetooth		Max. SAR Summation	Scale WWAN				Max. SAR Scaled WWAN + Bluetooth
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)		Output Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Scaled WWAN (W/kg)	
Front	GSM850	13	0.37	na	0	0.37	32.37	33	1.156	0.428	0.43
	GSM1900	15	0.183	na	0	0.18	29.47	30	1.130	0.207	0.21
Back	GSM850	14	0.516	na	0	0.52	32.37	33	1.156	0.597	0.60
	GSM1900	16	0.215	na	0	0.22	29.47	30	1.130	0.243	0.24

Note:

1. Per KDB 648474 D01, Bluetooth output power $\leq 2 \cdot P_{Ref}$ and the distance to WWAN antennas $\geq 5\text{cm}$, therefore, stand-alone SAR is not required.
2. When stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required for a transmitter or antenna, its SAR is considered zero in the 1-g SAR summing process to determine simultaneous transmission SAR evaluation requirement

Test Engineer : Ken Li

12. Uncertainty Assessment

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

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

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 12.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	$1/k^{(b)}$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

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

(b) k is the coverage factor

Table 12.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

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

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

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

Table 12.2 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



13. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", June 2001
- [5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", November 2009
- [7] FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", September 2008
- [8] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, "Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE", December 2008



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

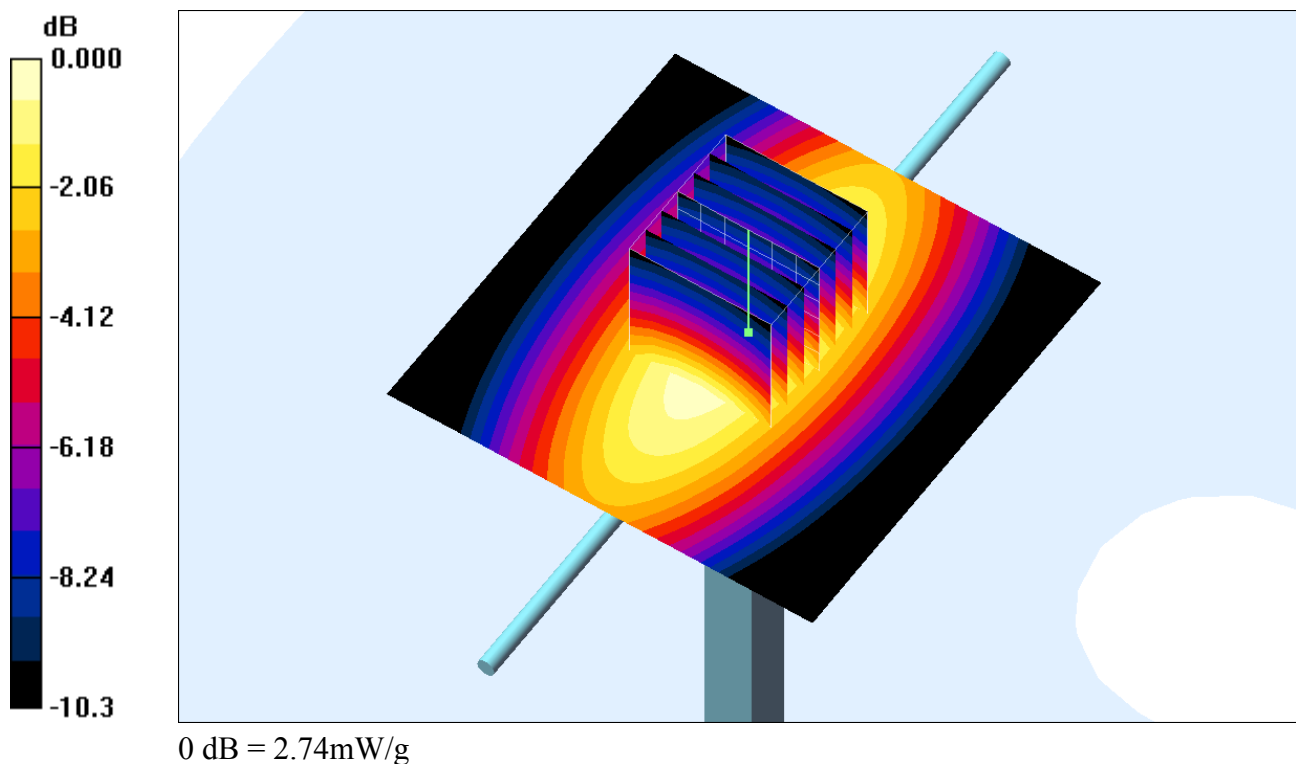
System Check_Head_835MHz_120709**DUT: D835V2-SN:499**

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

Medium: HSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.926 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Ambient Temperature : 22.4°C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4°C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1150
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$ Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.73 mW/g **Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$ Reference Value = 56.9 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.033 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.57 W/kg **SAR(1 g) = 2.52 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.66 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.74 mW/g 

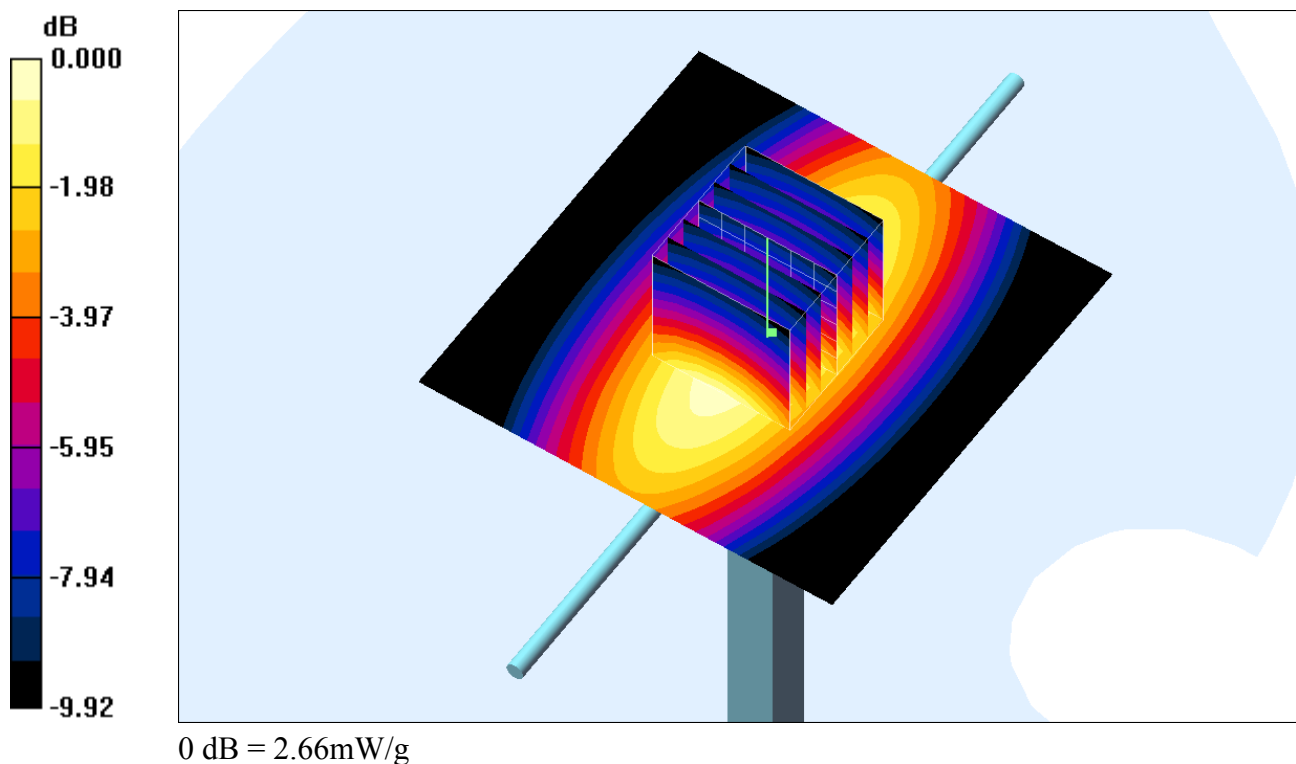
System Check_Body_835MHz_120709**DUT: D835V2-SN:499**

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

Medium: MSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.963 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Ambient Temperature : 22.4°C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4°C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.08, 6.08, 6.08); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$ Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.66 mW/g **Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$ Reference Value = 54.6 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.036 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.46 W/kg **SAR(1 g) = 2.45 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.66 mW/g 

System Check_Head_1900MHz_120709**DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d041**

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

Medium: HSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.0 mW/g

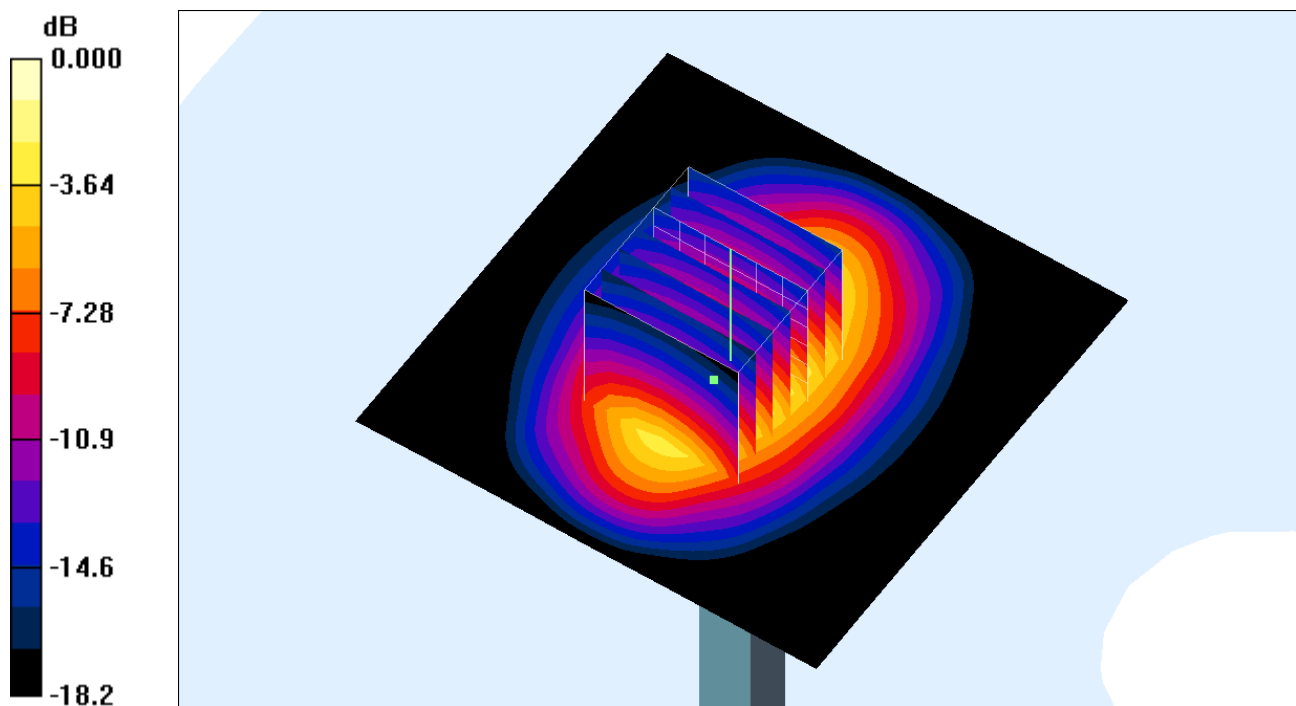
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.006 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.41 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.02 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.7 mW/g



0 dB = 10.7mW/g

System Check_Body_1900MHz_120709**DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d041**

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

Medium: MSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.5 mW/g

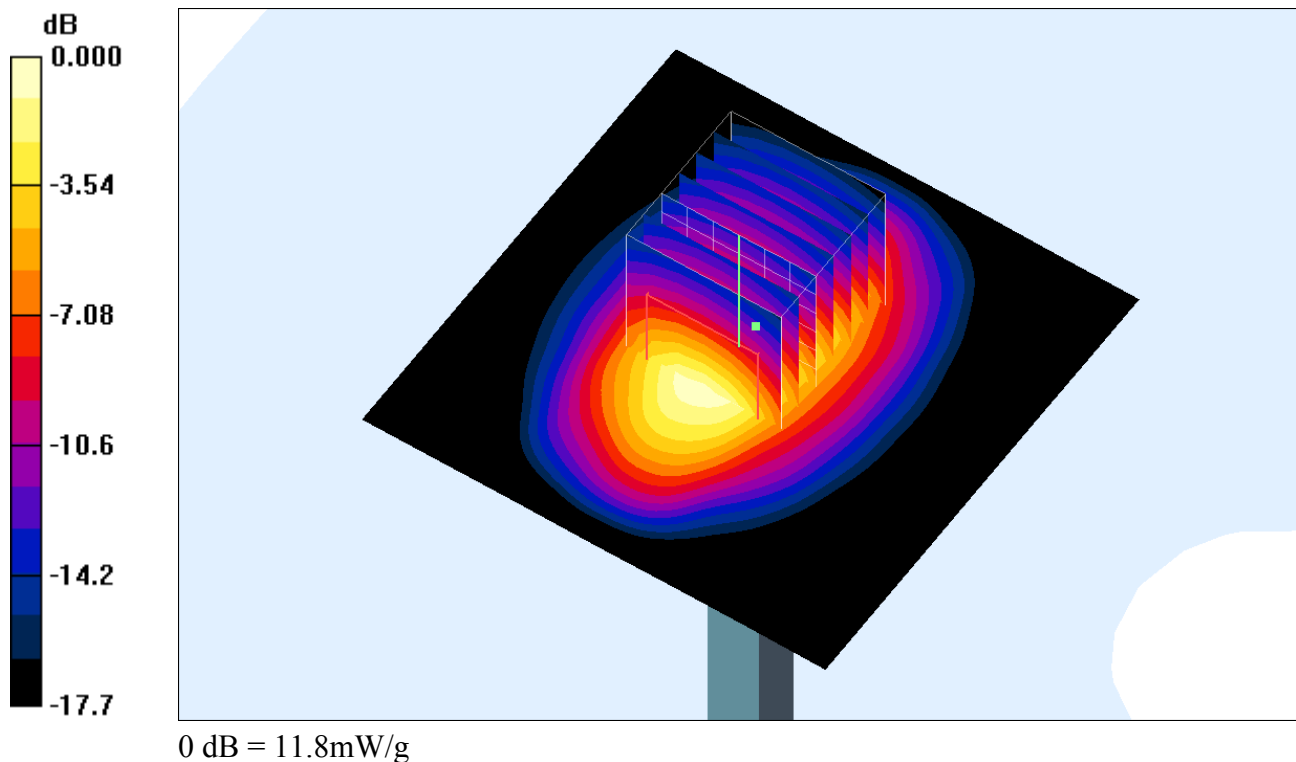
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.52 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 mW/g





Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

#07 GSM850_Right Cheek_Ch251**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1150
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.998 mW/g

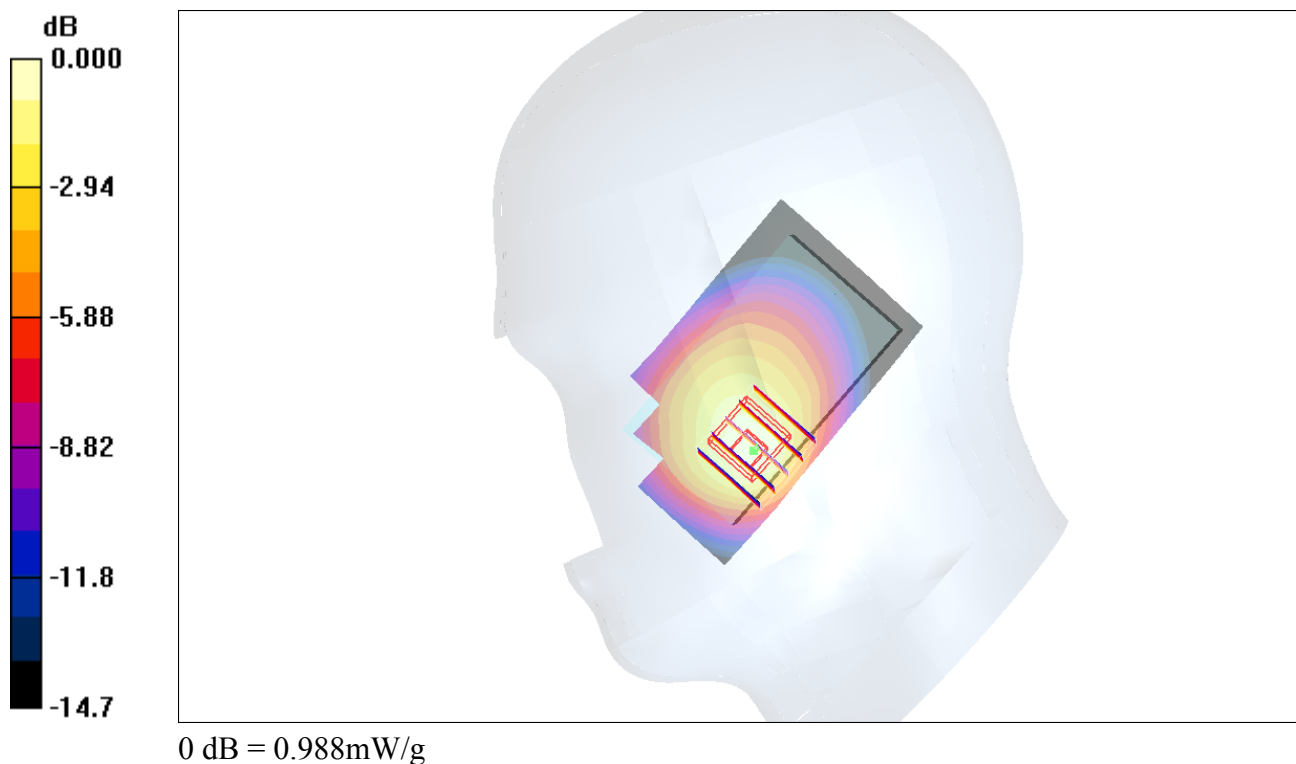
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.21 V/m; Power Drift = 0.114 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.925 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.548 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.988 mW/g



#07 GSM850_Right Cheek_Ch251_2D**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1150
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.998 mW/g

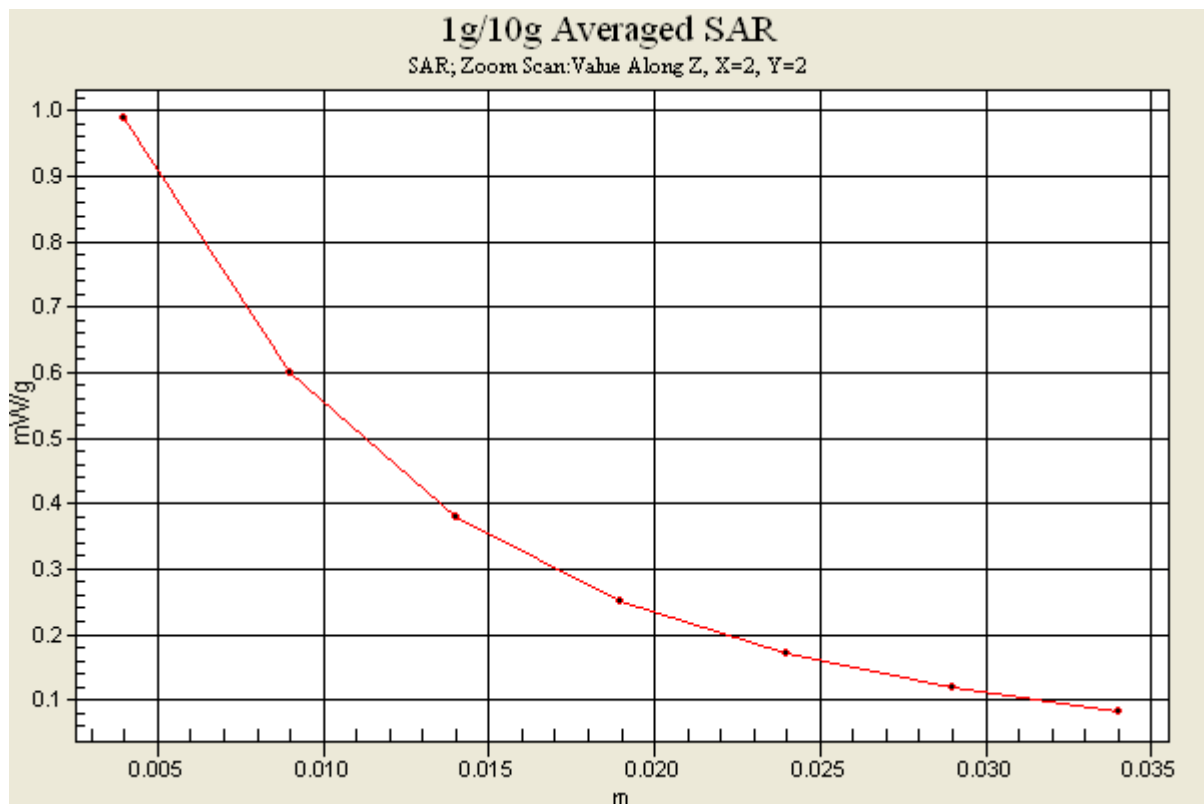
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.21 V/m; Power Drift = 0.114 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.925 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.548 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.988 mW/g



#10 GSM850_Right Tilted_Ch251**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1150
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.323 mW/g

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.371 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.312 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.231 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.328 mW/g

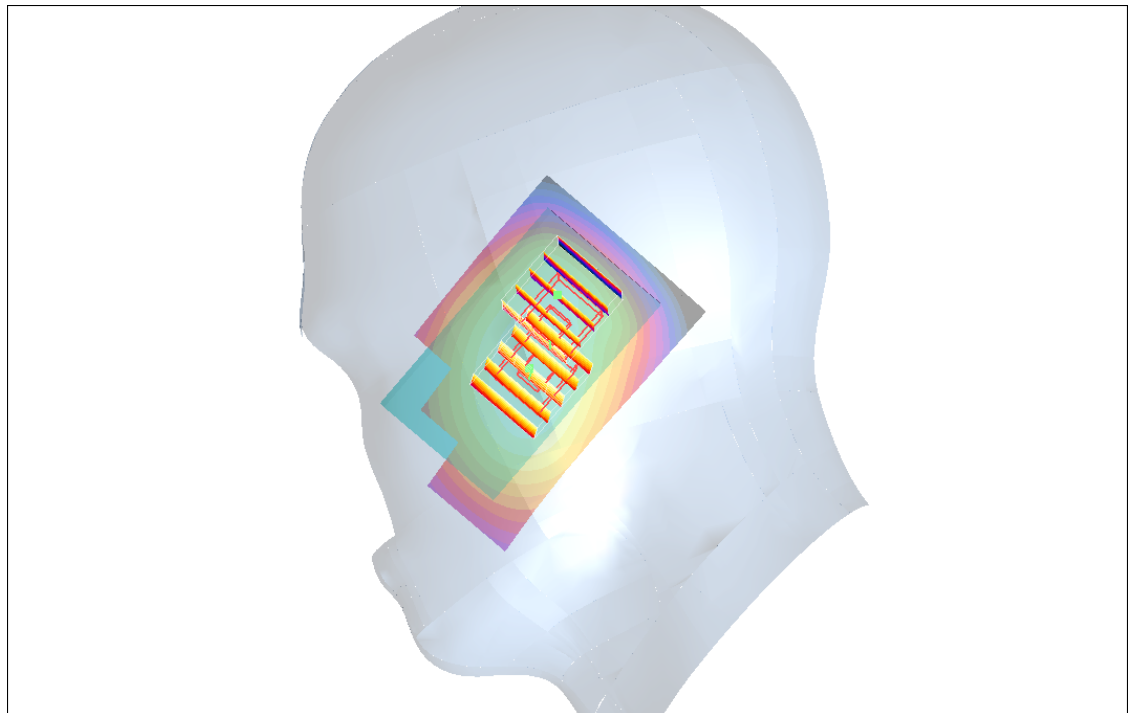
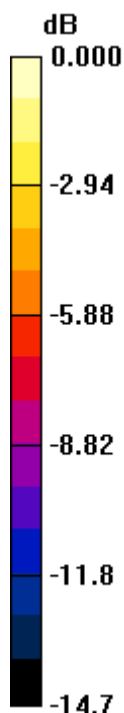
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.344 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.260 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.174 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.298 mW/g



0 dB = 0.298mW/g

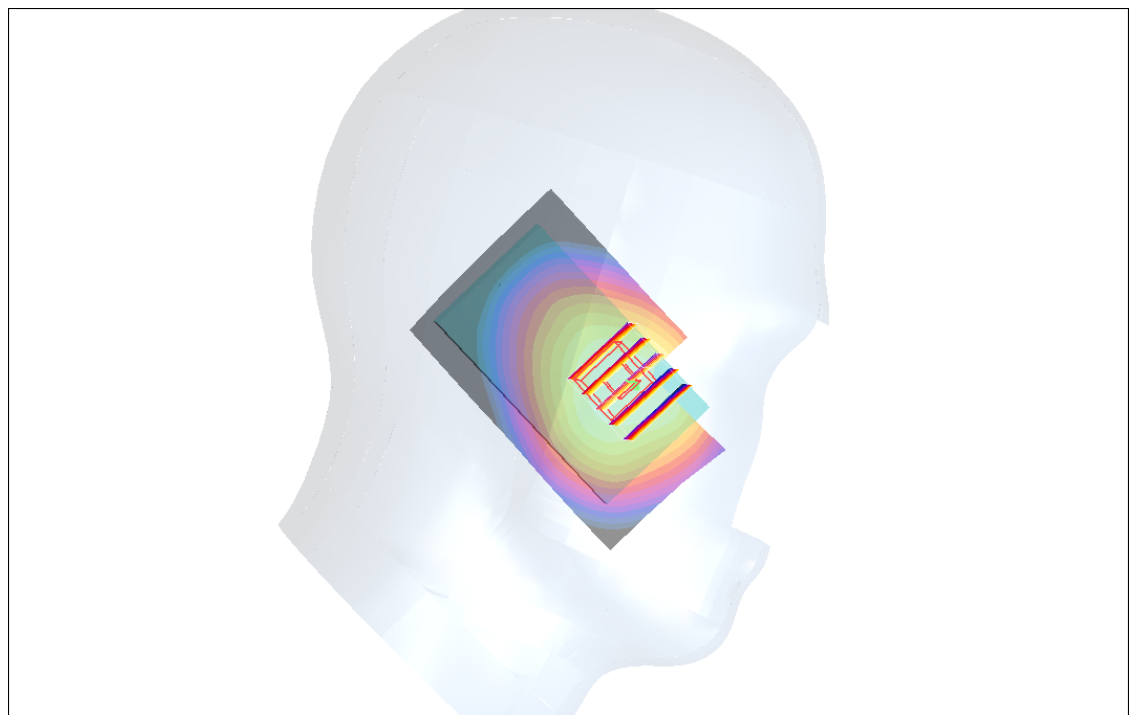
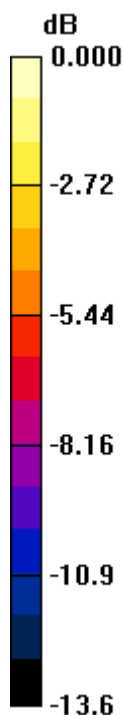
#11 GSM850_Left Cheek_Ch251**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 849 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.94 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Ambient Temperature : 22.4°C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4°C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1150
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=20\text{mm}$, $dy=20\text{mm}$ Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.854 mW/g **Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$ Reference Value = 9.01 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.137 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg **SAR(1 g) = 0.758 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.518 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.791 mW/g 0 dB = 0.791 mW/g

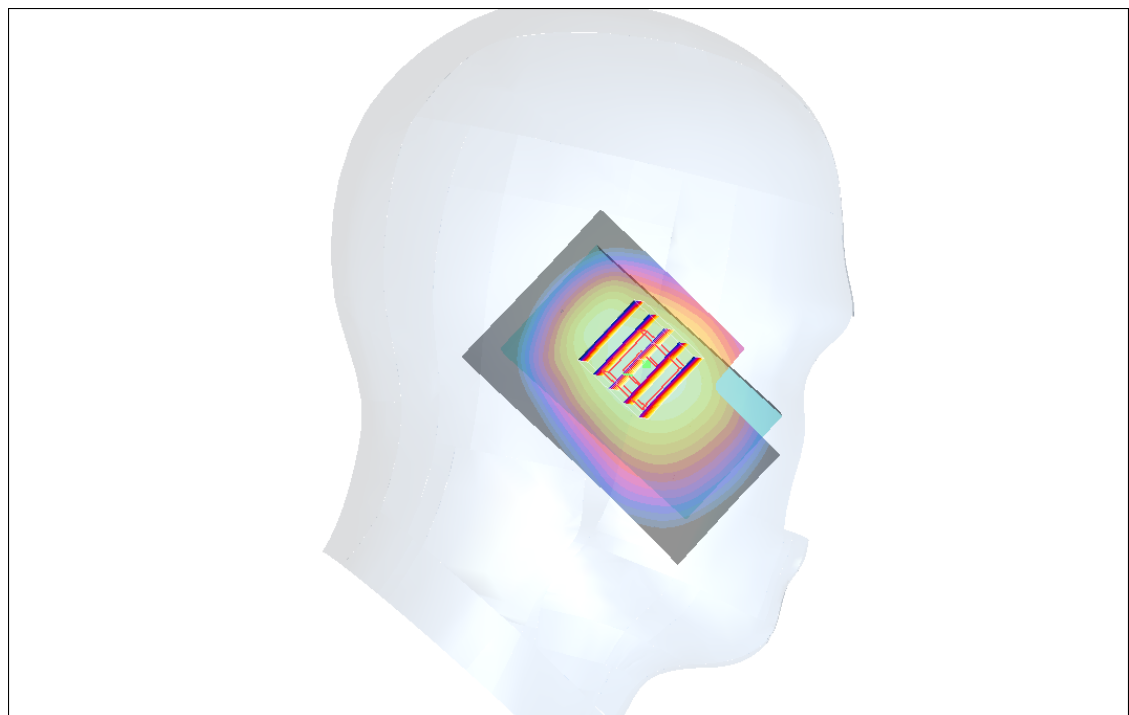
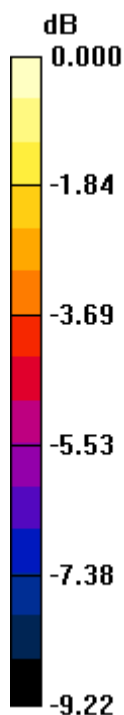
#12 GSM850_Left Tilted_Ch251**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 849 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.94 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Ambient Temperature : 22.4°C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4°C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1150
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=20\text{mm}$, $dy=20\text{mm}$ Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.313 mW/g **Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$ Reference Value = 12.6 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.053 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.347 W/kg **SAR(1 g) = 0.294 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.222 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.307 mW/g 0 dB = 0.307 mW/g

#08 GSM850_Right Cheek_Ch128**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.916$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1150
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch128/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.975 mW/g

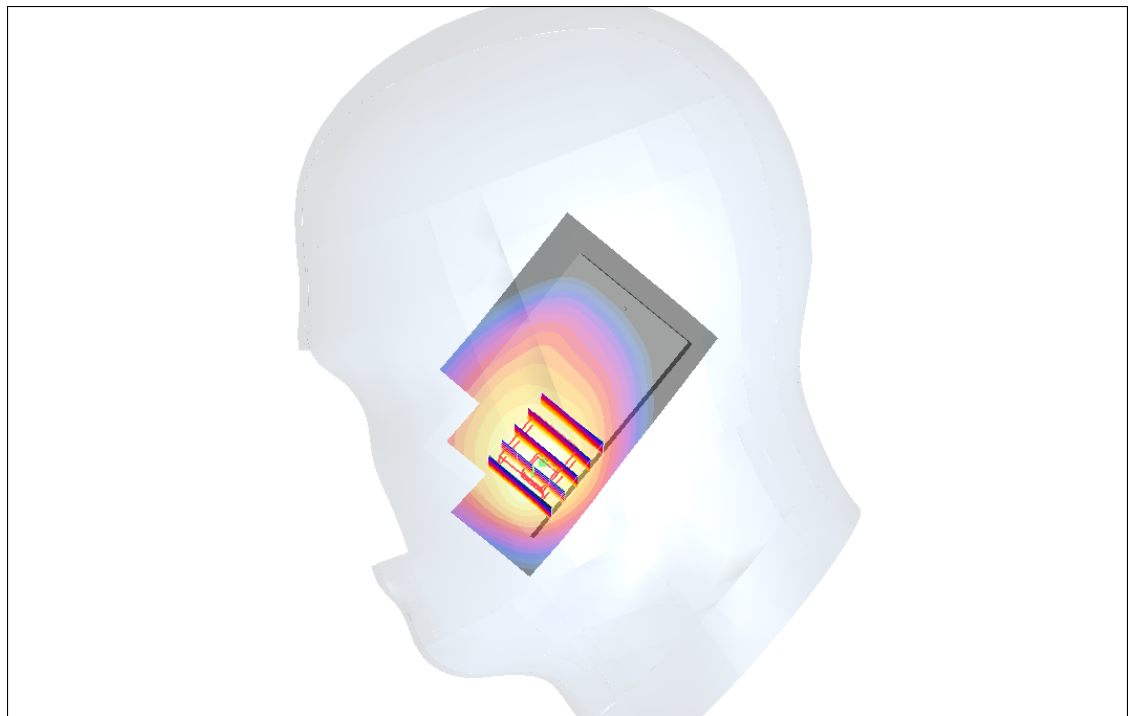
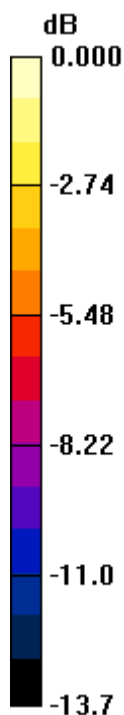
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.09 V/m; Power Drift = 0.130 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.903 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.535 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.979 mW/g



0 dB = 0.979mW/g

#09 GSM850_Right Cheek_Ch189**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.927$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1150
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch189/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

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

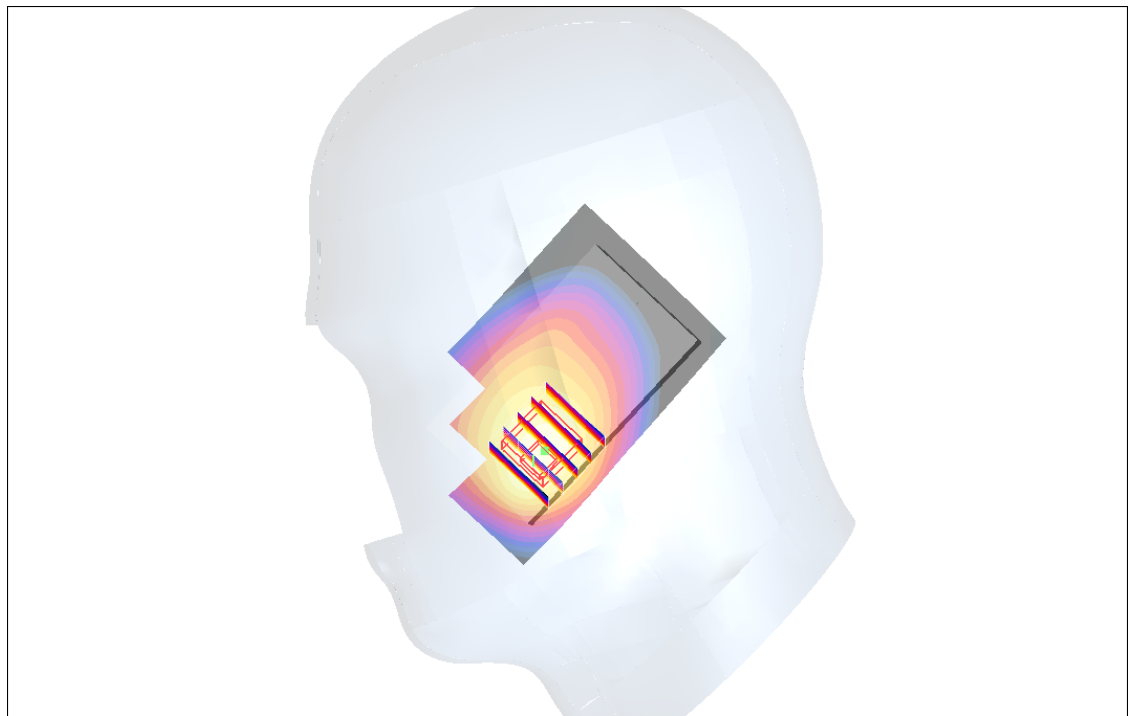
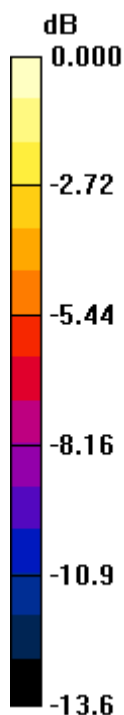
Ch189/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.129 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.57 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.919 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.556 mW/g

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



0 dB = 1.01mW/g

#01 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch661**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

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

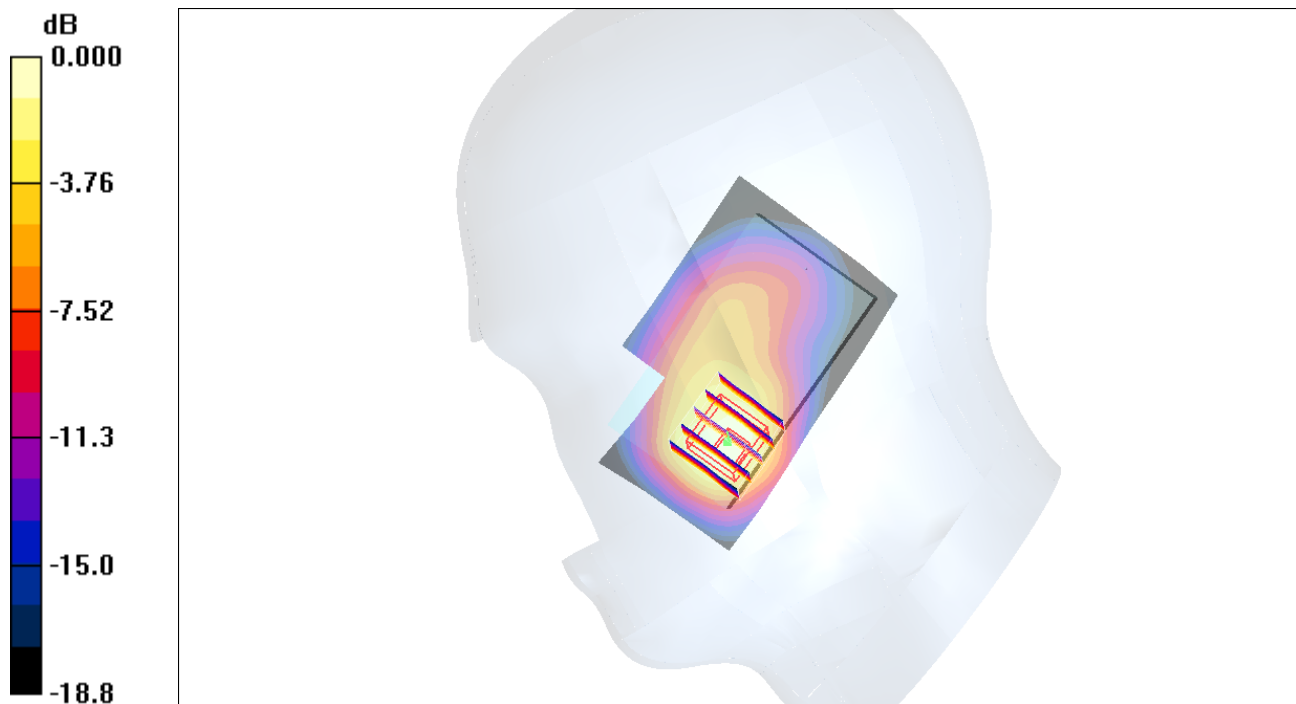
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.91 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.56 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.839 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.445 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.948 mW/g



0 dB = 0.948mW/g

#04 GSM1900_Right Tilted_Ch661**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.273 mW/g

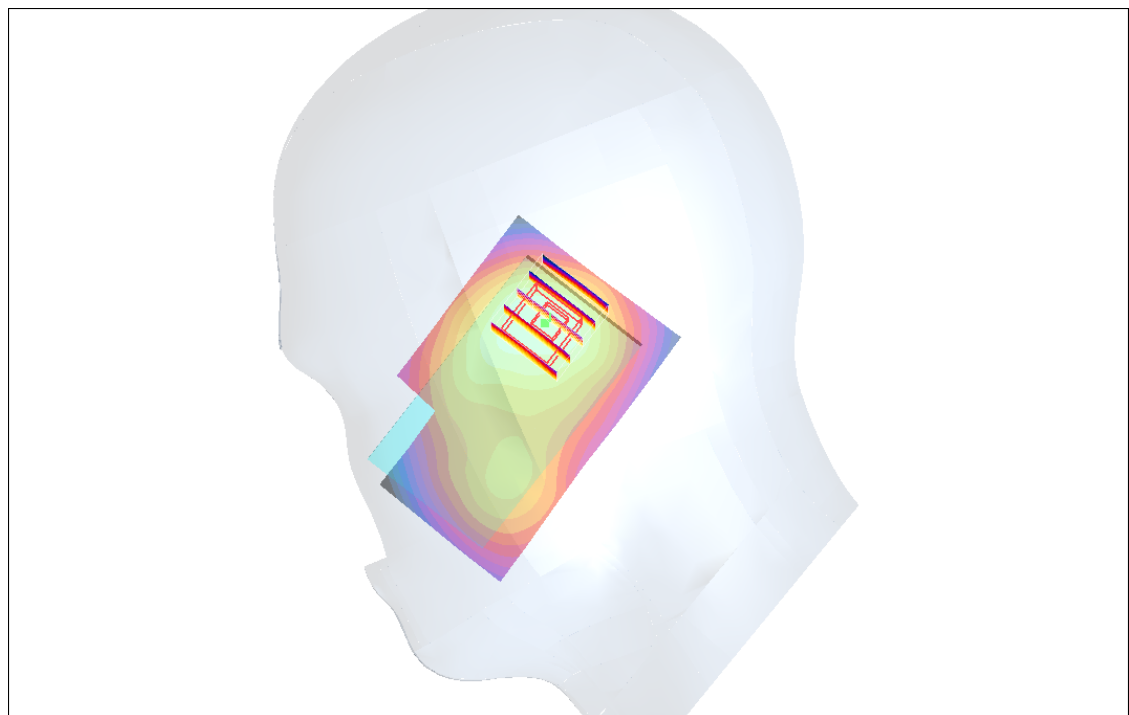
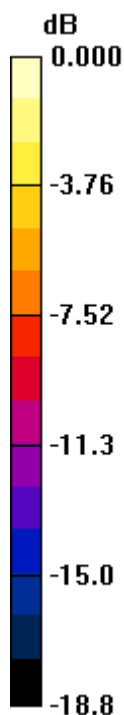
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.329 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.216 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.133 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.234 mW/g



0 dB = 0.234mW/g

#05 GSM1900_Left Cheek_Ch661**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.805 mW/g

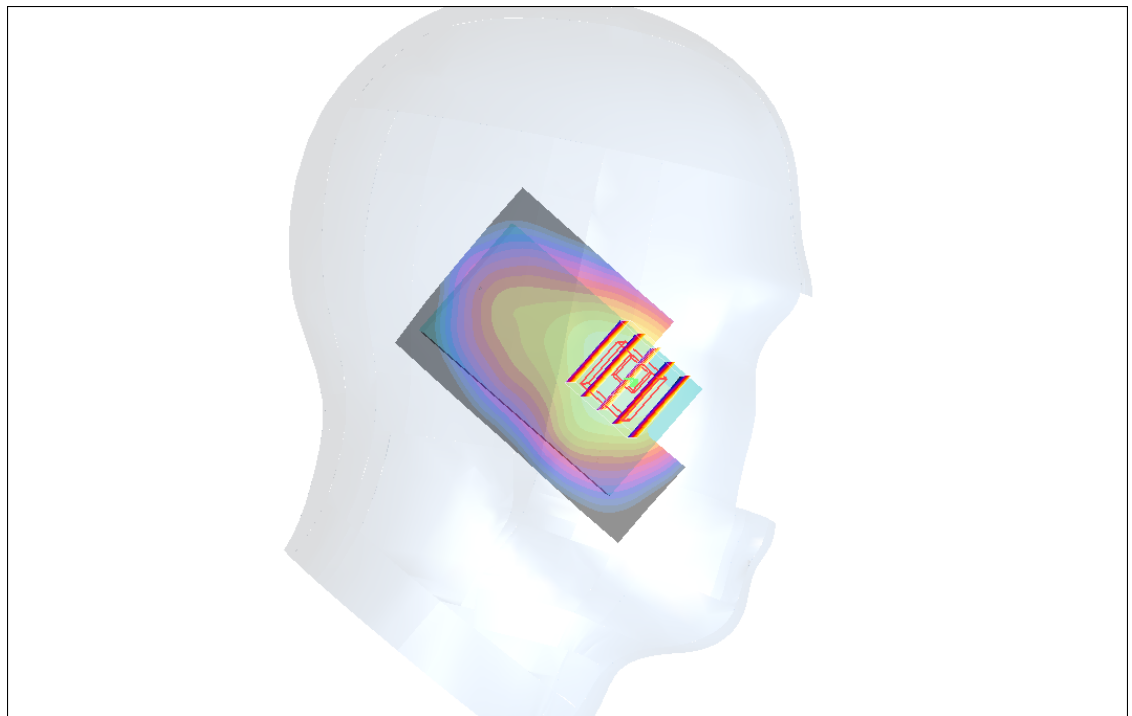
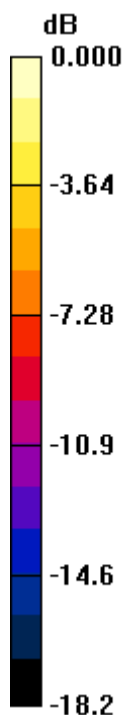
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.24 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.939 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.596 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.363 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.641 mW/g



0 dB = 0.641mW/g

#06 GSM1900_Left Tilted_Ch661**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.243 mW/g

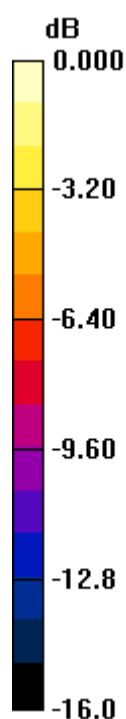
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.300 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.202 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.122 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.223 mW/g



0 dB = 0.223mW/g

#02 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch512**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch512/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.874 mW/g

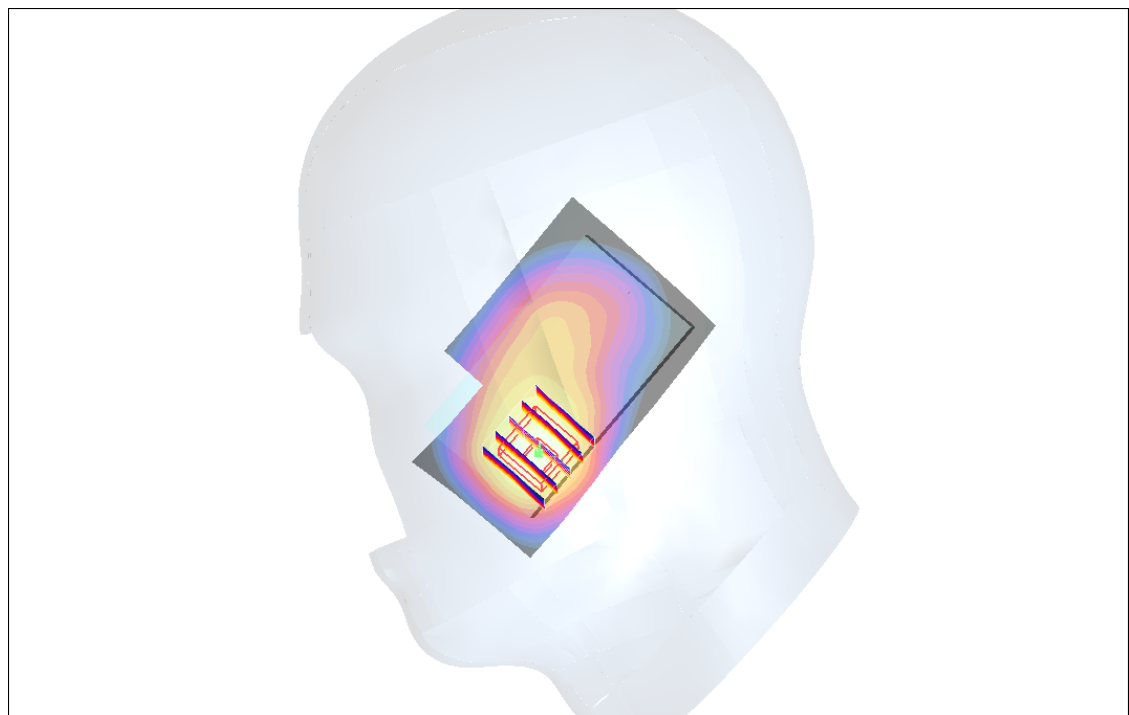
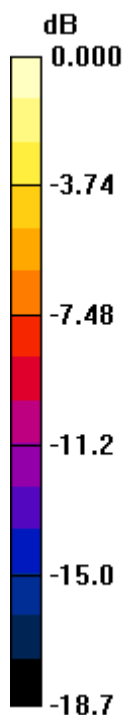
Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.02 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.716 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.381 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.817 mW/g



0 dB = 0.817mW/g

#03 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch810**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch810/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.14 mW/g

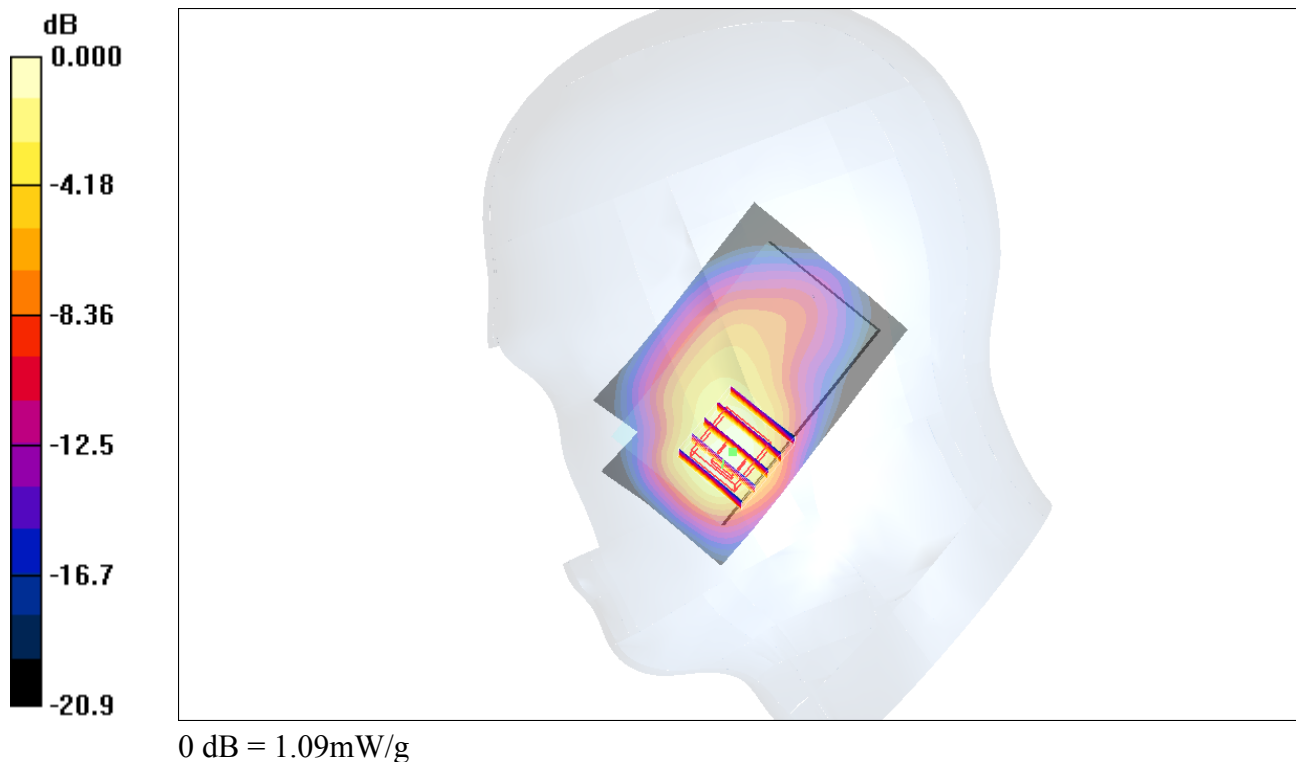
Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.66 V/m; Power Drift = 0.093 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.96 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.974 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.510 mW/g

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



#03 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch810_2D**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch810/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.14 mW/g

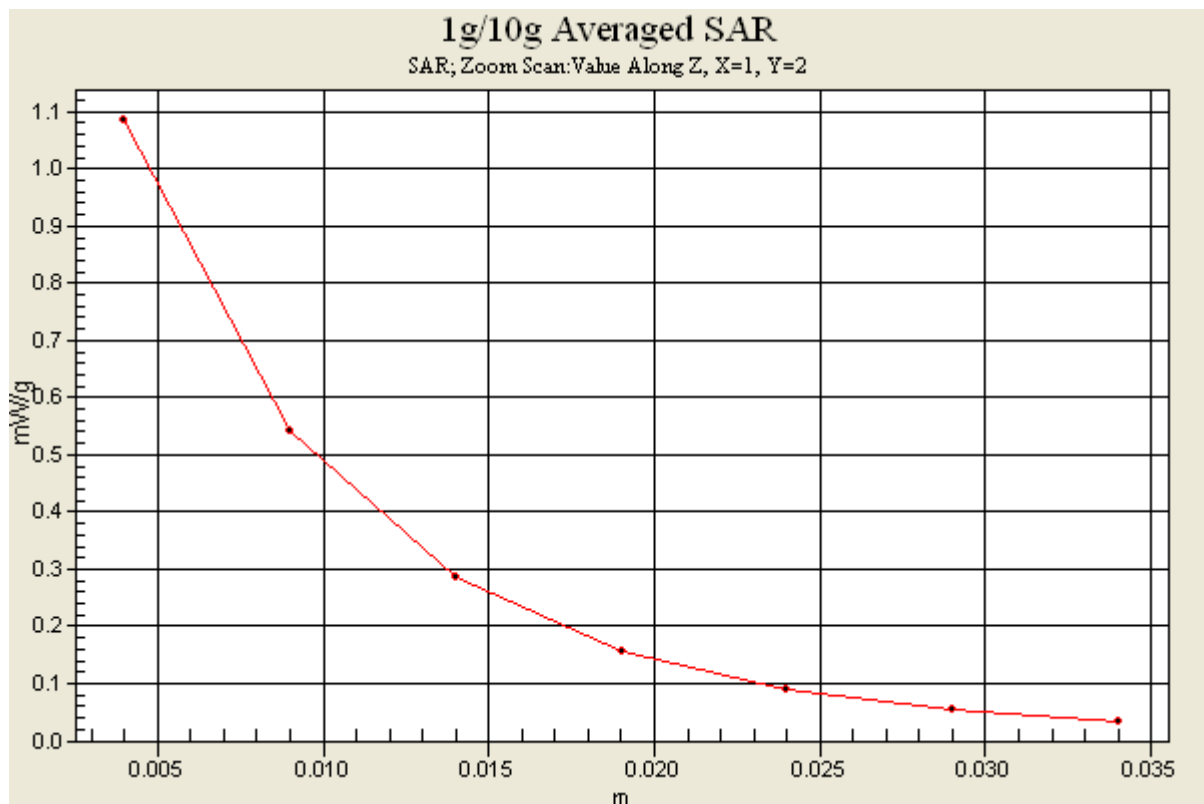
Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.66 V/m; Power Drift = 0.093 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.96 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.974 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.510 mW/g

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



#13 GSM850_GPRS10_Front_1.5cm_Ch251_HeadSet**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.976$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.08, 6.08, 6.08); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.442 mW/g

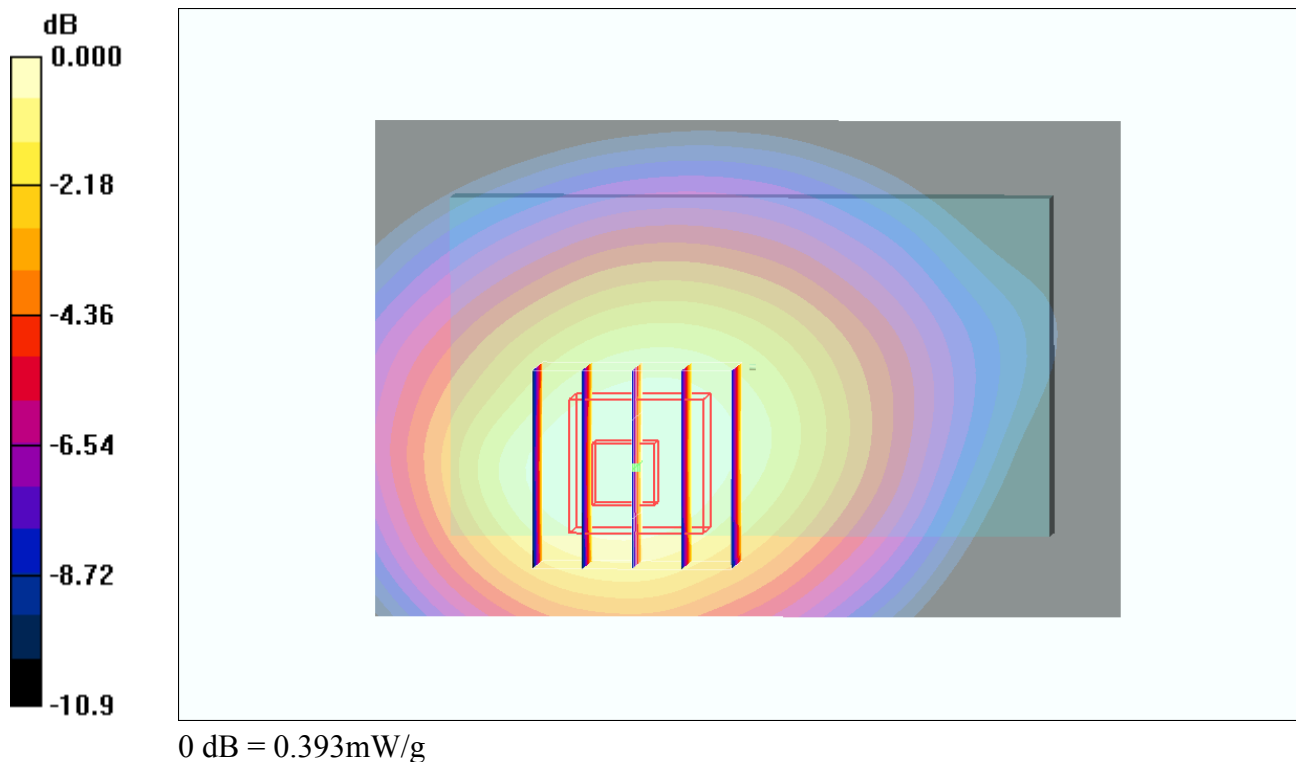
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.148 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.532 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.370 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.247 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.393 mW/g



#14 GSM850_GPRS10_Back_1.5cm_Ch251_HeadSet**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.976$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.08, 6.08, 6.08); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.548 mW/g

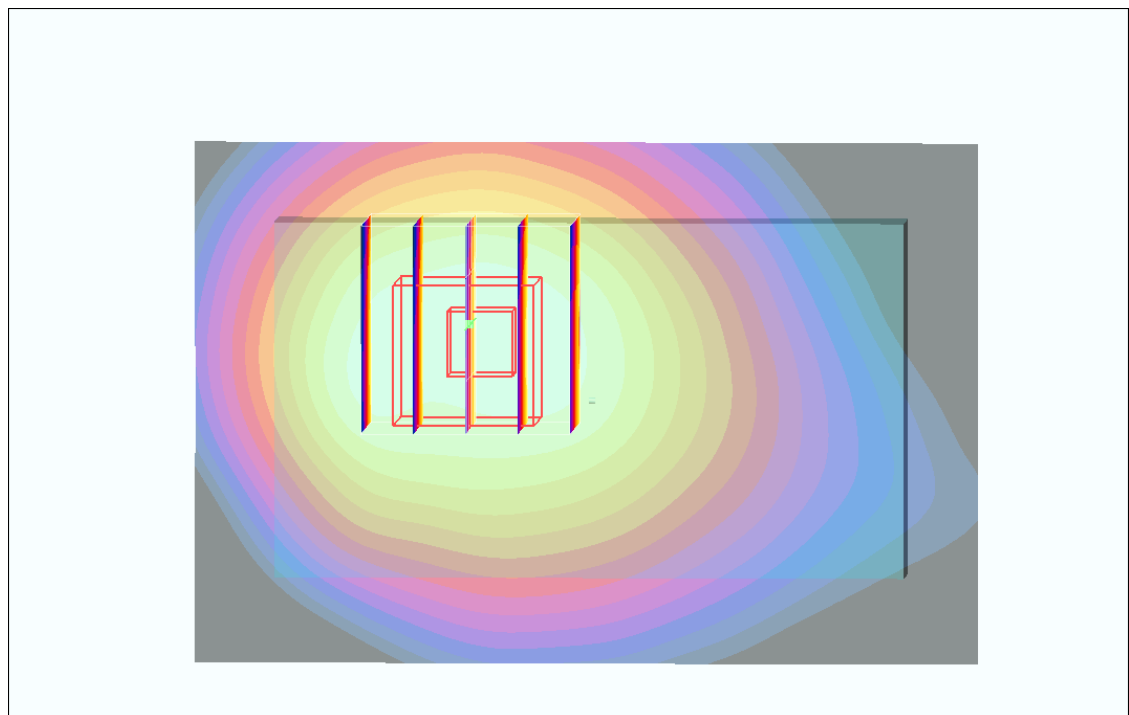
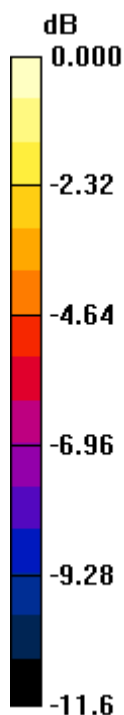
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.730 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.516 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.341 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.536 mW/g



0 dB = 0.536mW/g

#14 GSM850_GPRS10_Back_1.5cm_Ch251_HeadSet_2D**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_850_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.976$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.08, 6.08, 6.08); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.548 mW/g

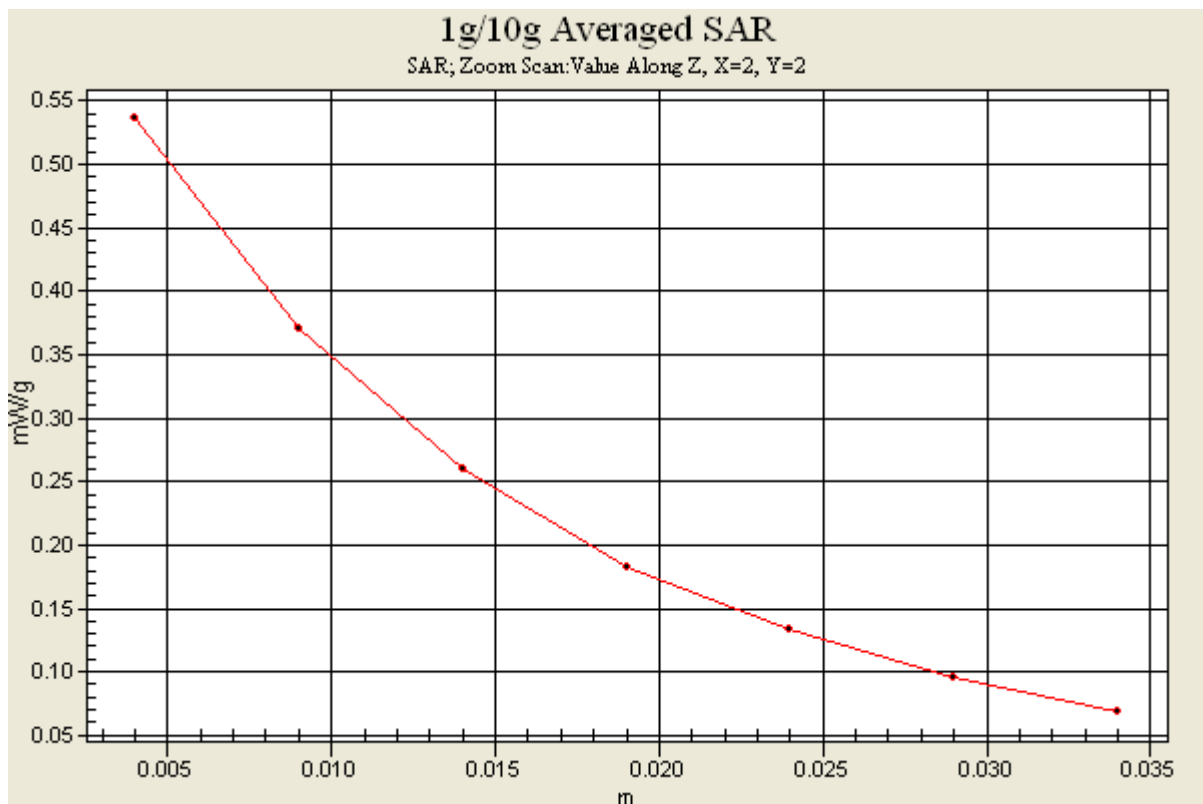
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.730 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.516 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.341 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.536 mW/g



#15 GSM1900_GPRS10_Front_1.5cm_Ch661_HeadSet**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.214 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.266 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.183 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.119 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.196 mW/g

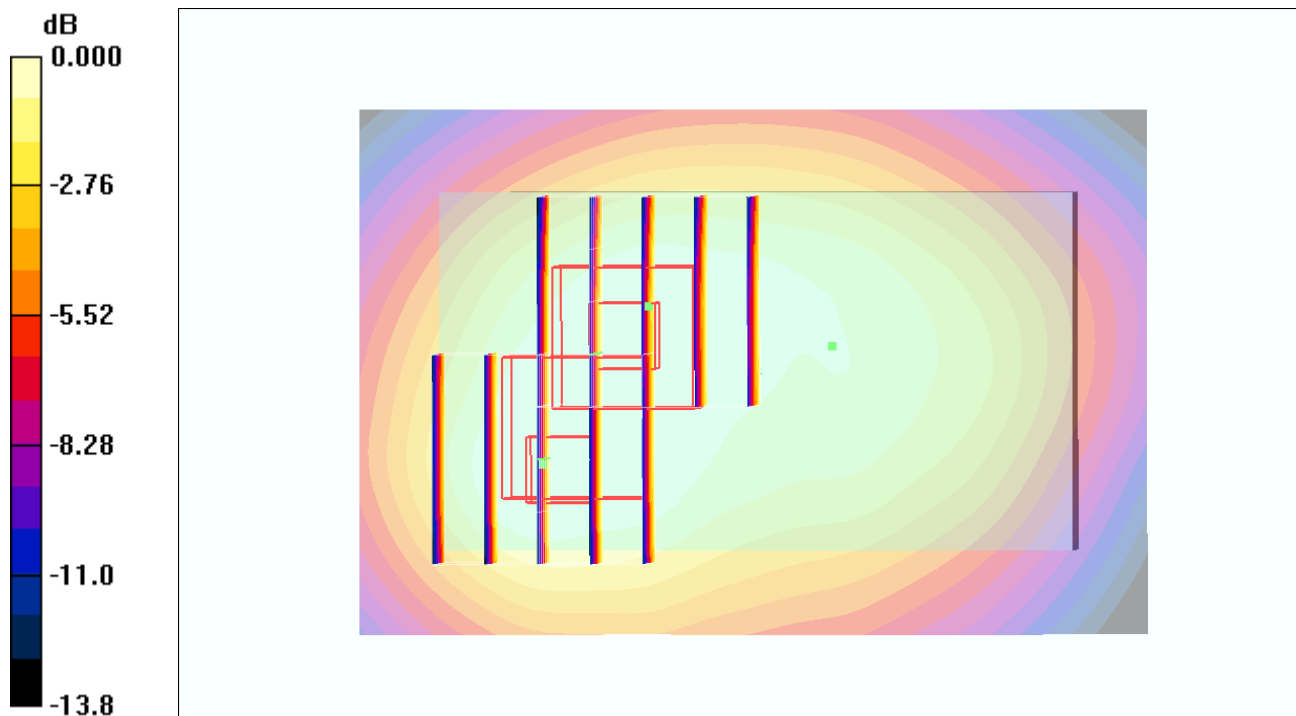
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.253 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.179 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.118 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.190 mW/g



0 dB = 0.190mW/g

#16 GSM1900_GPRS10_Back_1.5cm_Ch661_HeadSet**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.236 mW/g

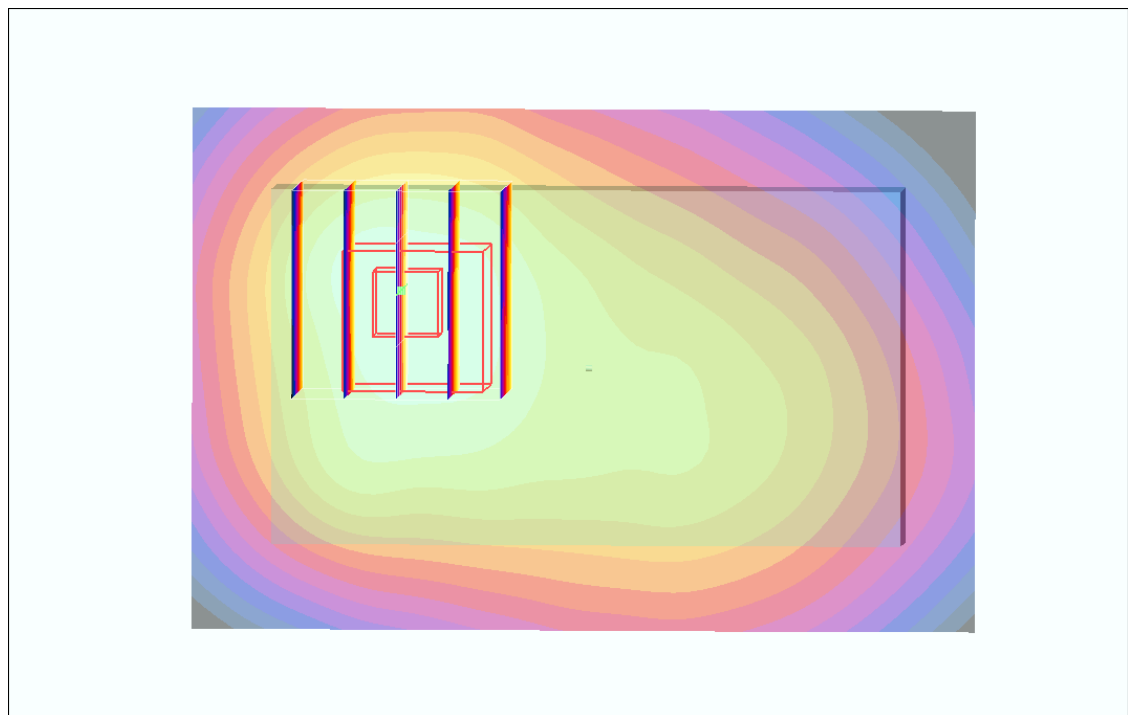
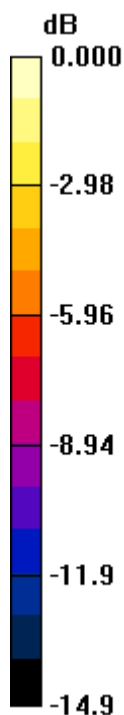
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.026 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.321 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.215 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.134 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.234 mW/g



0 dB = 0.234mW/g

#16 GSM1900_GPRS10_Back_1.5cm_Ch661_HeadSet_2D**DUT: 262508**

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_1900_120709 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2012-05-29
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2011-11-22
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.236 mW/g

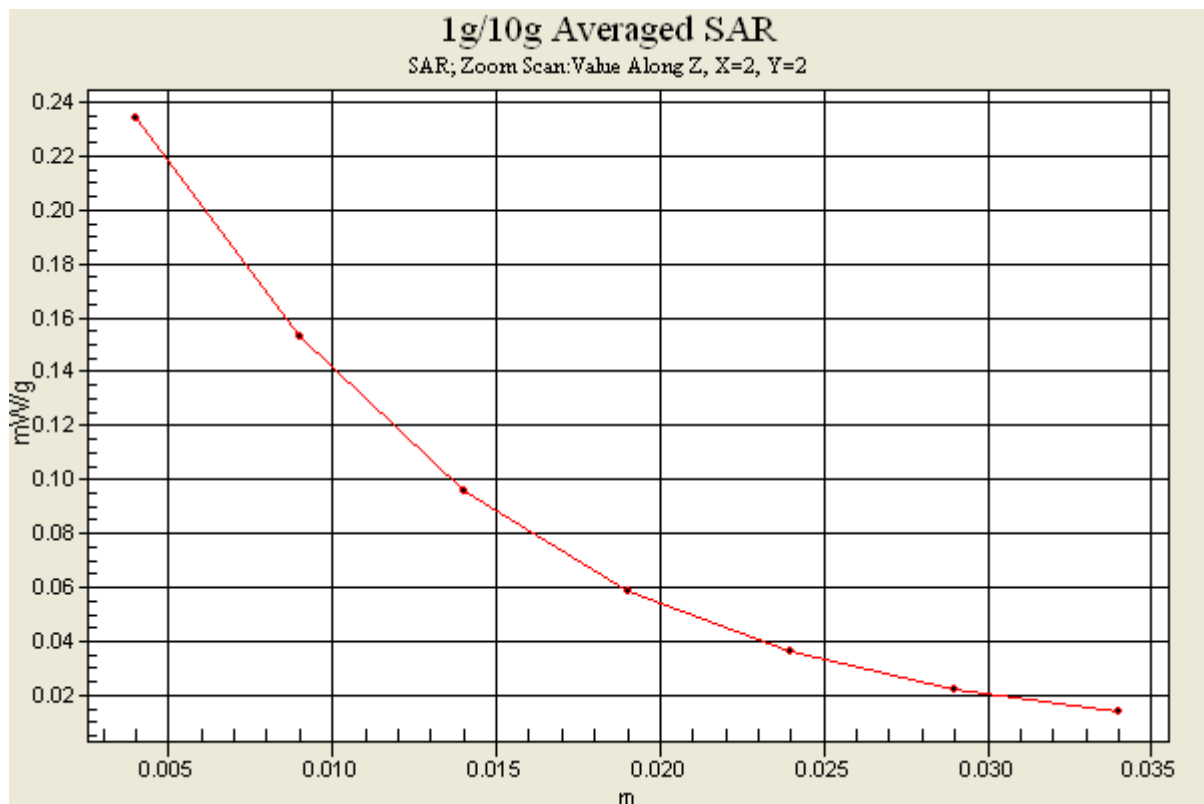
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.026 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.321 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.215 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.134 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.234 mW/g





Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton (Auden)

Certificate No: D835V2-499_Mar10

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D835V2 - SN: 499

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: March 22, 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
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-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-09)	In house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by:	Name Dimce Iliev	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 22, 2010

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

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	42.9 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.71 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.31 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.3 ± 6 %	1.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.53 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.82 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.66 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.64 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.49 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.2 Ω - 3.2 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 Ω - 5.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.391 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	July 10, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 22.03.2010 10:17:58

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499

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

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.91 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.04, 6.04, 6.04); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement

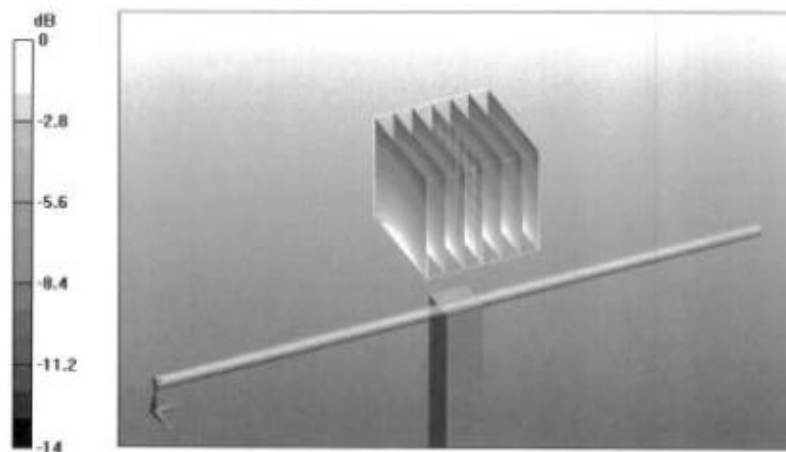
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00691 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.63 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g

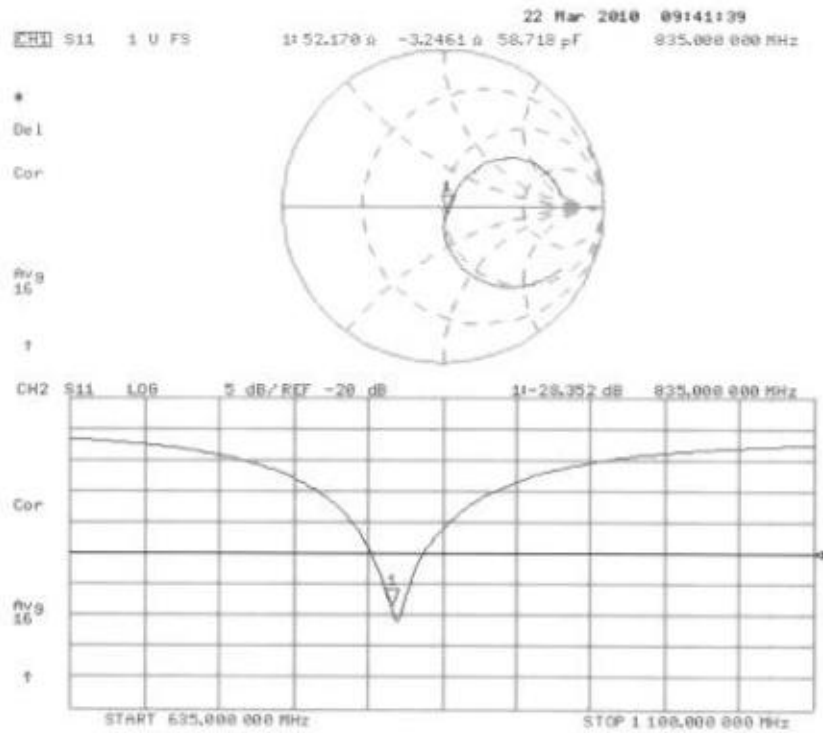
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.84 mW/g



0 dB = 2.84mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 22.03.2010 14:07:53

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Pin250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement

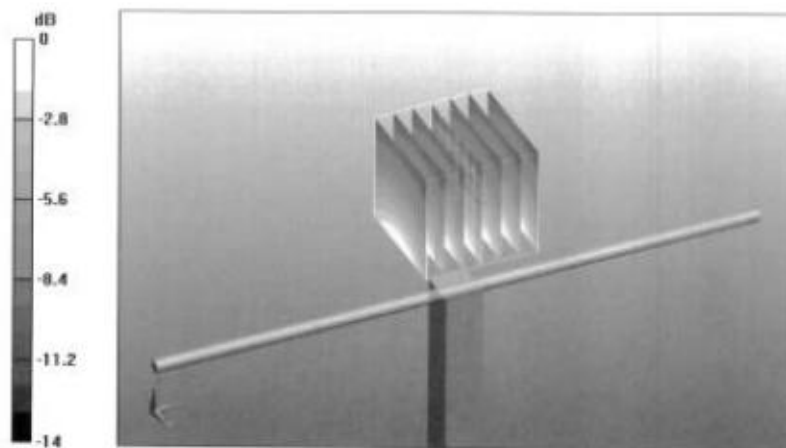
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.73 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.53 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.66 mW/g

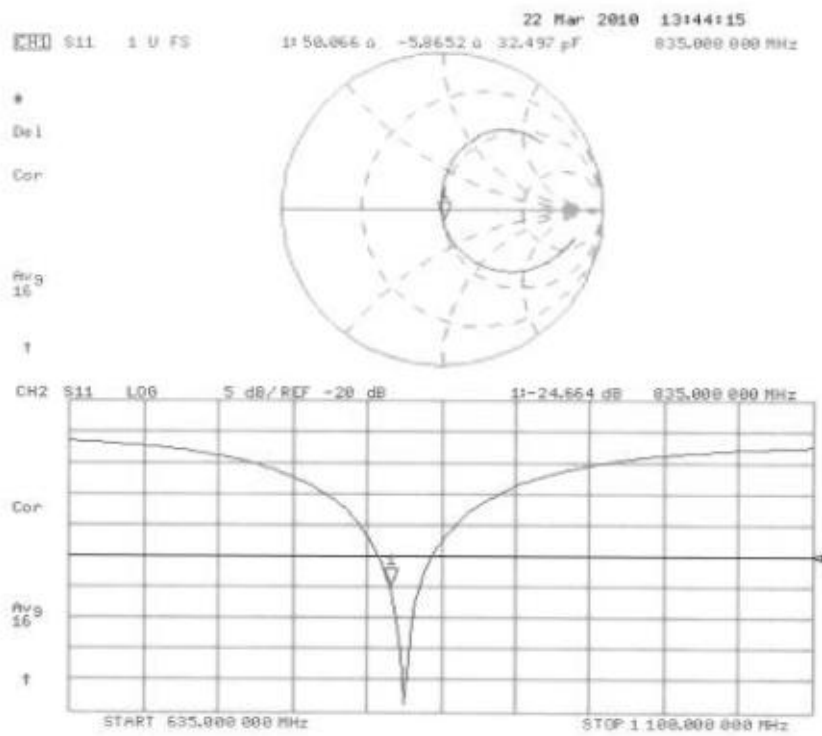
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.94 mW/g



0 dB = 2.94mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

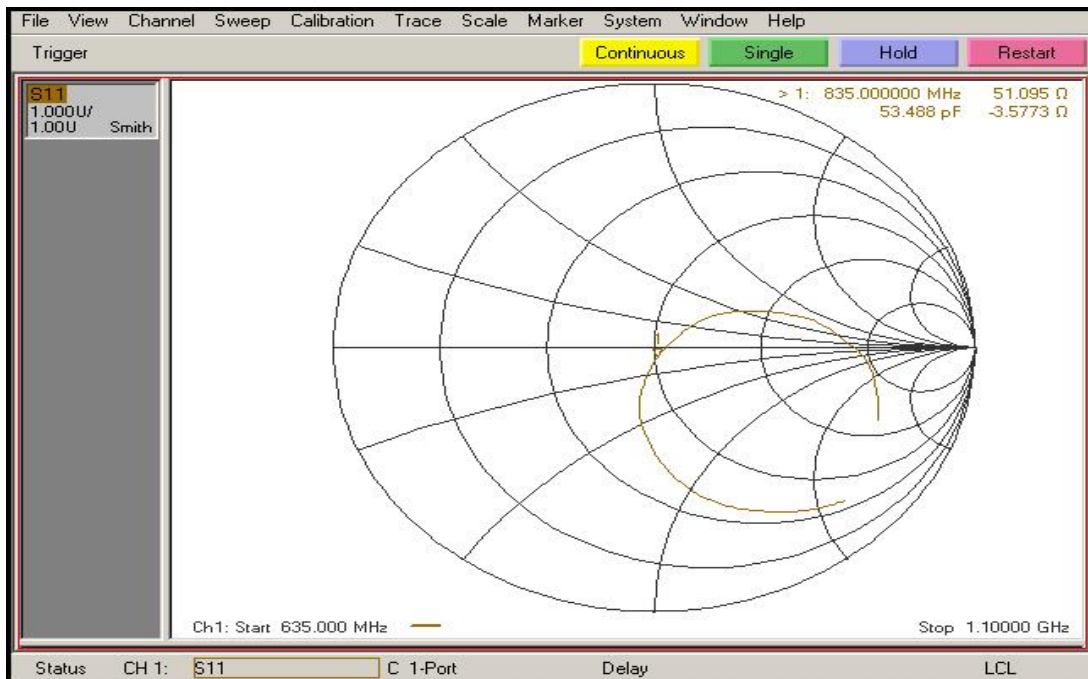


D835V2, serial no. 499 Extended Dipole Calibrations

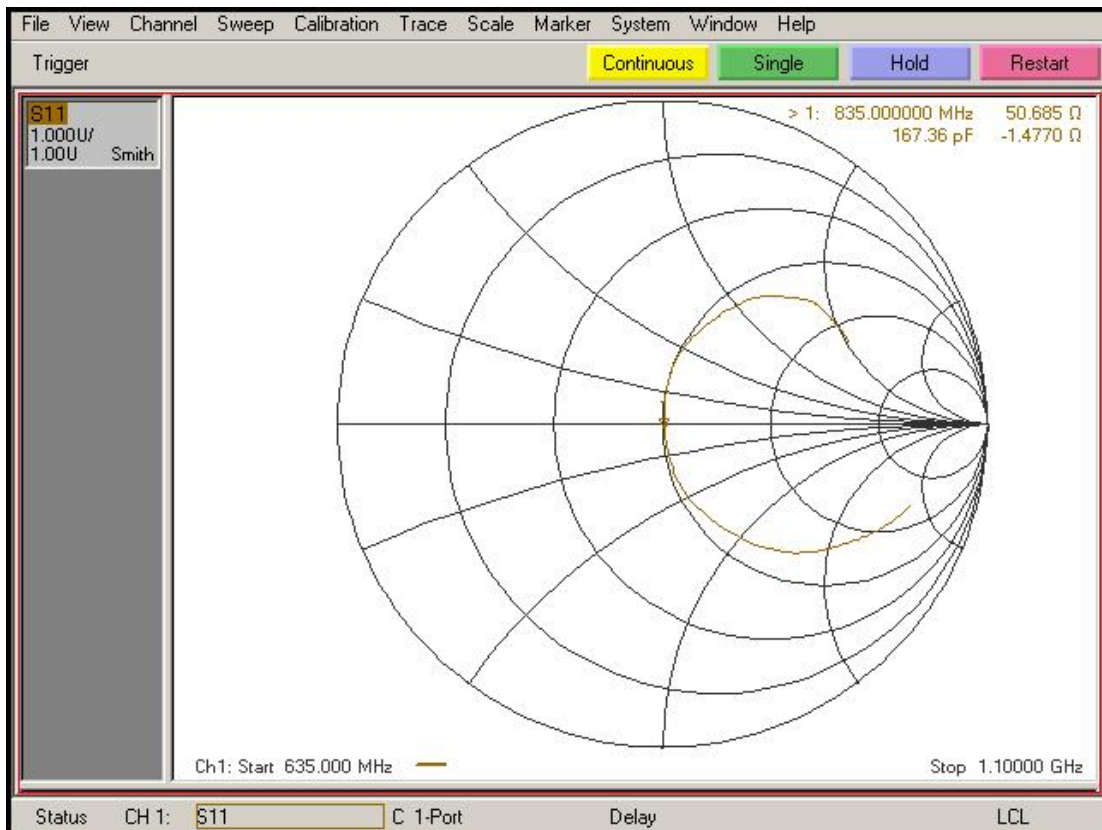
Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Dipole Verification Data> - D835 V2, serial no. 499

835 MHz - Head



835 MHz – Body



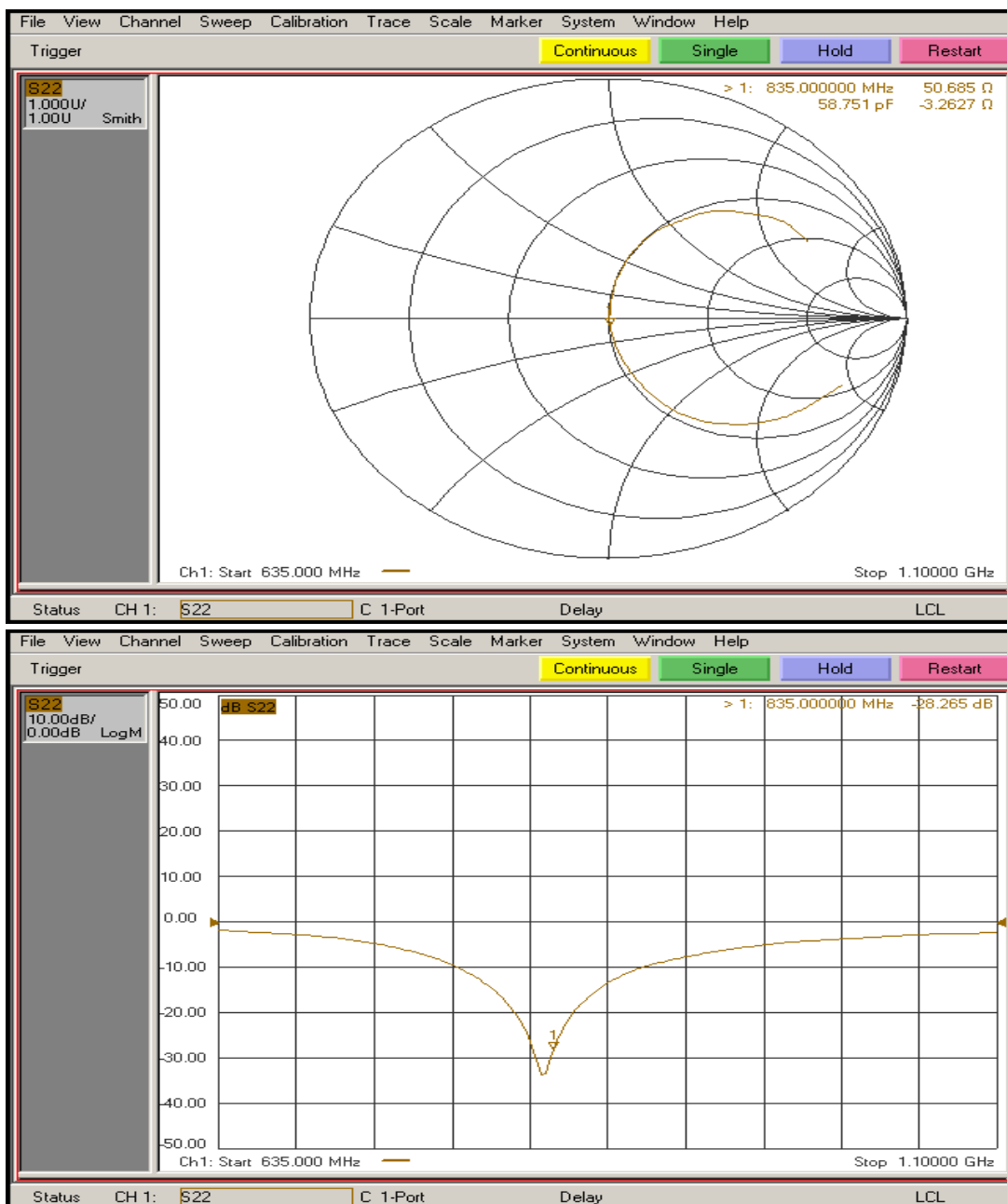


D835V2, serial no. 499 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Dipole Verification Data> - D835 V2, serial no. 499

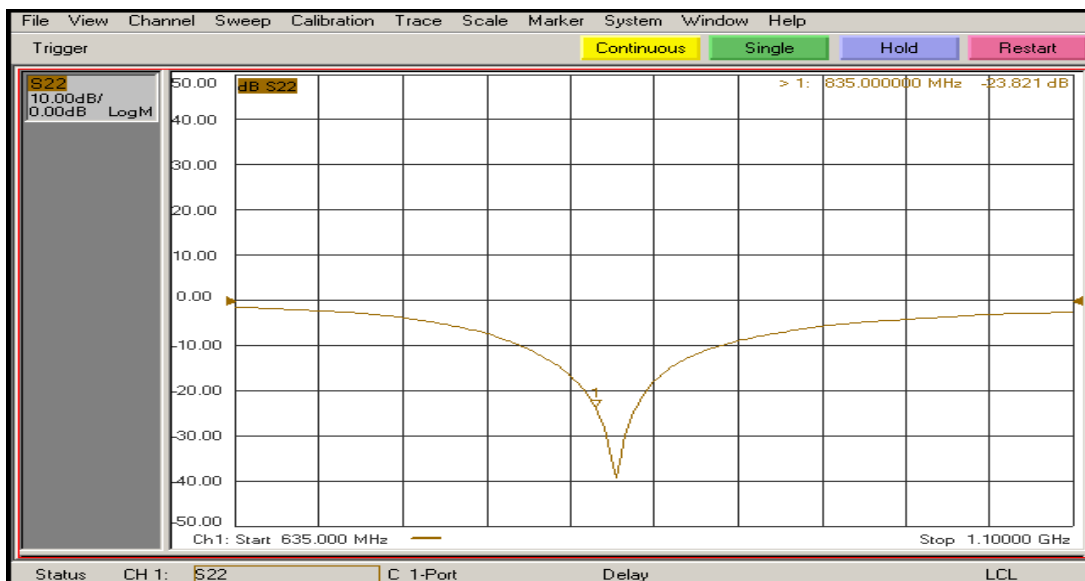
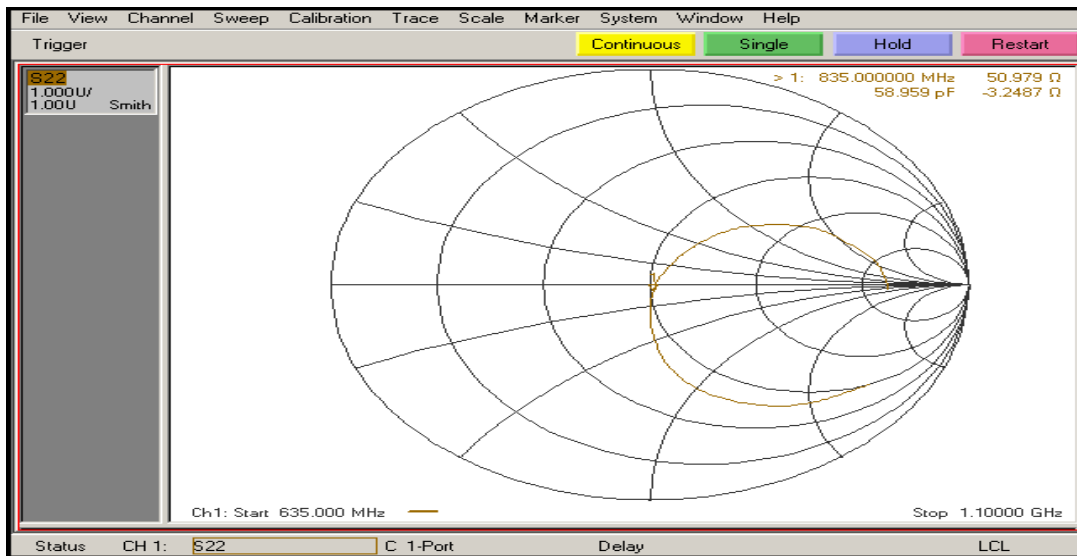
835 MHz - Head





FCC Test Report

835 MHz – Body



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

TEL : 886-3-327-3456

FAX : 886-3-328-4978

**<Justification of the extended calibration>**

D835V2 – serial no. 499												
	835 Head						835 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
3.22.2010	-28.352		52.17		-3.2461		-24.664		50.066		-5.8652	
3.22.2011	-28.323	0.102	51.095	1.075	-3.5773	0.331	-24.665	-0.004	50.685	-0.619	-1.477	-4.388
3.22.2012	-28.265	0.307	50.685	1.485	-3.2627	0.0166	-23.821	3.42	50.977	-0.911	-3.2487	-2.6165

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.