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Regulatory Compliance Group
IT R&D Center

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Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si,
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TEST REPORT ON SAR

Model Tested: **GT-E1086i**

FCC ID (Requested): **A3LGTE1086I**

Job No: **FI-017**

Report No: **FI-017-S1**

- Abstract –

This document reports on SAR Tests carried out in accordance with FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C(July 2001).

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Test Dates :	Jan.25, 2011
Manufacturer :	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS Co., Ltd.
Address :	416 Maetan3-Dong, Suwon City, Korea
Test Standard :	§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C(July 2001)
FCC Classification :	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
Tested for :	FCC/TCB Certification

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Test Sample :	850/1900 GSM Phone
Model Number :	GT-E1086i
Serial Number :	Identical prototype (S/N : # FI-017-C)
Tx Freq. Range :	824.2 ~ 848.8 MHz (GSM850)
	1850.20 ~ 1909.80 MHz (GSM1900)
Rx Freq. Range :	869.2 ~ 893.8 MHz (GSM850)
	1930.20 ~ 1989.80 MHz (GSM1900)
Antenna Manufacturer :	Samsung Electronics
	Model No.: GT-E1086i
GPRS	Not Supported
GSM Class	B
DTM Class	N/A
Antenna Dimensions :	32.1X8.2X0.8(mm)
Separation distance between Main and Bluetooth antenna :	N/A

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR Measurement Setup

Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 (or DASY5) automated dosimetric assessment system. Which is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Stäubli), robot controller, measurement server, Samsung computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM 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 Fig. 3.1).

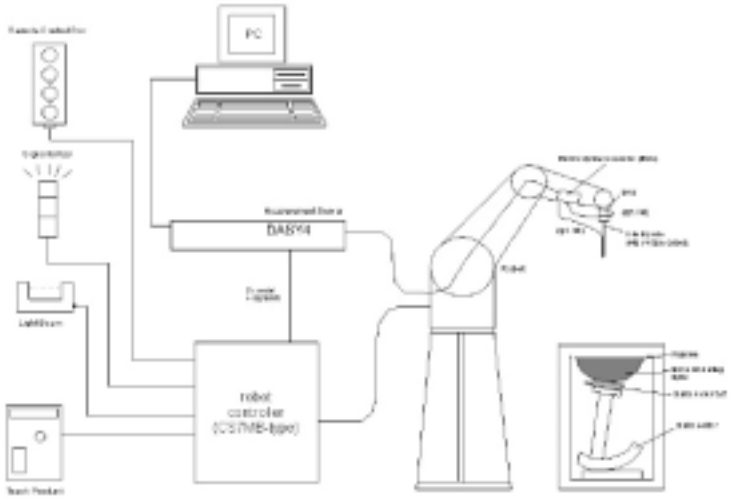


Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Samsung computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4 (or DASY5), LCD monitor, mouse and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that 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 measurement server.

System Electronics

The DAE4(or DAE3) 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 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.

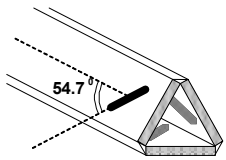
3.2 E-field Probe

Figure 3.2 DAE System

The SAR measurement were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV2, ES3DV3, EX3DV4 and ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Fig.3.3) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. 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 (see Fig.3.2). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air: 10-3000 MHz Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1800



Δ - BEAM

Figure 3.3 Triangular Probe Configuration

Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request

Frequency 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)

Directivity **[ES3DV3], [ET3DV6]**

± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)

± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

[EX3DV4]

± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)

± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range **[ES3DV3], [ET3DV6]**

5μW/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2dB

[EX3DV4]

10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

Dimensions **[ES3DV3], [ES3DV2]**

Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)

Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm)

Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.1 mm

[ES3DV3] ,[ES3DV2]

[EX3DV4]

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

[ET3DV6]

Overall length: 330mm

Tip length: 16mm

Body diameter: 12mm

Tip diameter: 6.8mm

Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm

[EX3DV4]

Application **[ES3DV3], [ES3DV2]**

General dosimetry up to 5 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

[ET3DV6]

[EX3DV4]

High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields).Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30 %.

[ET3DV6]

General dosimetry up to 3 GHz

Compliance tests of mobile phones

Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

Optical Surface Detection	**[ET3DV6]** ± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces

3.3 Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. 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 the evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (See Figure 3.5)

Figure3.5 SAM Twin Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom Specification

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 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.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm

Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Height: 810 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm

Modular Flat Phantom

The Modular Flat Phantom V5.1 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. Also It consists of three identical flat phantoms (modules) which can be installed and removed separately without emptying the liquid, as well as a wooden support.. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (See Figure 3.6)

Figure 3.6 Modular Flat Phantom

Modular Flat Phantom Specification

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of IEEE 1528-2003. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of body mounted usage above 800 MHz at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 10 liters
Dimension	Wooden support - Height: 810 mm; Length: 830 mm; Width: 500 mm Each Module - Height:190 mm; Length: 200 mm; width: 300 mm

3.4 Brain Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellullose (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.

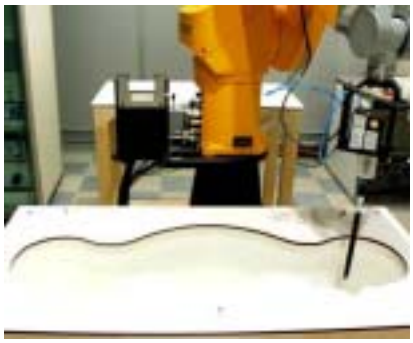


Figure 3.7 Simulated Tissue

Table 3.1 Composition of the Brain Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS	835MHz Brain	835MHz Muscle	1800MHz Brain	1800MHz Muscle	1900MHz Brain	1900MHz Muscle	2450MHz Brain	2450MHz Muscle
WATER	40.19%	50.75%	55.24%	69.04%	55.24%	70.23%	71.88%	73.4%
SUGAR	57.90%	48.21%	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALT	1.48%	0.94%	0.31%	2.72%	0.31%	0.29%	0.16%	0.06%
DGBE	-	-	44.45%	28.24%	44.45%	29.48%	7.99%	26.54%
Triton X-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.97%	-
BACTERIACIDE	0.18%	0.10%	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEC	0.25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dielectric Constant Target	41.5	55.2	40	53.3	40	53.3	39.2	52.7
Conductivity Target (S/m)	0.9	0.97	1.4	1.52	1.4	1.52	1.8	1.95

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 3.7) 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 repeatedly be positioned according to the EN 50360:2001 and FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Figure 3.8 Device Holder

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

3.6 Validation Dipole

The reference dipole should have a return loss better than –20 dB (measured in the setup) at the resonant frequency to reduce the uncertainty in the power measurement.

Frequency	835, 1900 MHz
Return Loss	< -20 dB at specified validation position
Dimensions	D835V2: dipole length: 161 mm; overall height: 330 mm D1900V2: dipole length: 68 mm; overall height: 300 mm

Note:

Usage of SAR dipoles calibrated less than 2 years ago but more than 1 year ago were confirmed in maintaining return loss (< -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration) and impedance (within 5 ohm from prior calibration) requirements per extended calibration in KDB 450824

D835V2 S/N:4d050	Paramaters			
Date of Cal	Return loss (dB)	Deviation (%)	Impedance (Ω)	Deviation (Ω)
2009.03.16	-25.8	0	51.5	0
2010.10.19	-25.8	3.3	51.6	0.1

D1900V2 S/N:5d082	Paramaters			
Date of Cal	Return loss (dB)	Deviation (%)	Impedance (Ω)	Deviation (Ω)
2009.03.17	-25.7	0	52.9	0
2010.10.25	-25.7	0	50.5	-2.4

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3.7 Equipment Calibration

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

Type	Calibration Due Date	Serial No.
SPEAG E-Field Probe EX3DV4	Nov.26, 2011	3537
SPEAG DAE4	Mar.17, 2011	686
SPEAG Validation Dipole D850V2	Mar.16, 2011	4d050
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2	May.17, 2012	5d082
Stäubli Robot TX90XL	Not Required	F06/546ZA1/A/01
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	Not Required	TP-1457
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	Not Required	TP-1425
Modular Phantom	Not Required	1001
E4438C Signal Generator	Mar.05, 2011	MY45092224
BBS3Q7ECK Power Amp	Dec.01, 2011	1024
HP-8753ES Network Analyzer	Apr.23, 2011	US39173712
HP85070C Dielectric Probe Kit	Not Required	US99360087
E4419B Power Meter	Mar.02, 2011	MY45103291
E9300B Power Sensor	Mar.03, 2011	MY41496209
E9300B Power Sensor	Mar.16, 2011	MY41496085
E4419B Power Meter	Oct.22, 2011	GB41293847
E9300B Power Sensor	Mar.03, 2011	MY41495557
DASY5 S/W (ver 5.0)	Not Required	-
Directional Coupler	May.28, 2011	18842
Base Station Simulator	Dec.08, 2011	GB46490113

NOTE:
The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by Samsung Lab. before each test. (see § 7.2) The brain simulating material is calibrated by Samsung using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material. (see § 7.1)

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4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure.

STEP 1

The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.

STEP 2

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20mm x 20mm. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

STEP 3

Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) 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:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. 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 evaluated the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) 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. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

STEP 4

The SAR value at the same location as in step 1 was again measured.

(If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.)

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 SAM Phantom Shape

Figure 5.1 shows the front, back and side views of SAM. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15 mm posterior to the entrance to ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.1 Front, back and side view of SAM

The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 5.3). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line, the thickness of the phantom shell with the shape of an ear is a flat surface 6 mm thick at the ERPs.

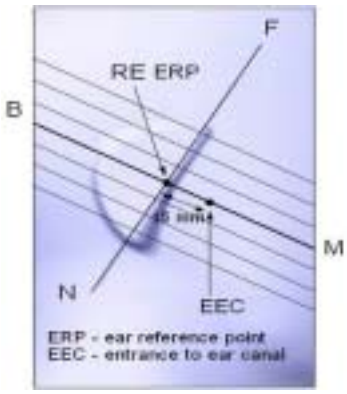

Figure 5.2 Close up side view

5.2 “cheek” Position

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (see Fig. 5.4). The “test device reference point” was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it’s tip and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head

phantoms on the ear reference point

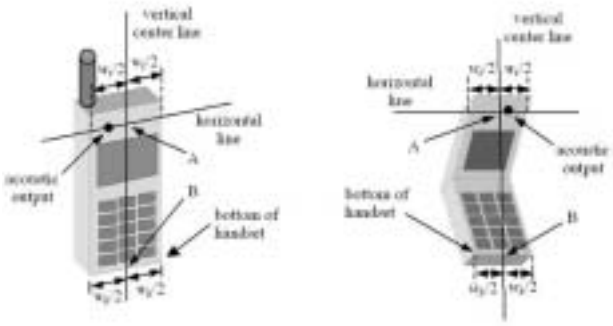

Figure 5.4 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

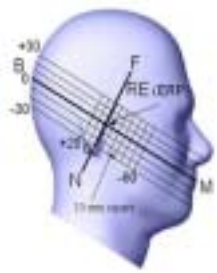

Figure 5.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings

Step 1

The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 5.5), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom

.

Figure 5.5 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

Step 2

The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.

Step 3

While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).

Step 4

Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.

Step 5

While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 5.2.

5.3 “tilted” Position

With the test device aligned in the “cheek” position :

Step 1

Repeat steps 1 to 5 of 5.2 to place the device in the “Cheek/Touch Position”

Figure 5.6 Front, side and Top View of Ear/Tilt 15° Position

Step 2

While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.

Step 3

The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.

Step 4

While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was

at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head.

5.4 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 (see Figure 5.7). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

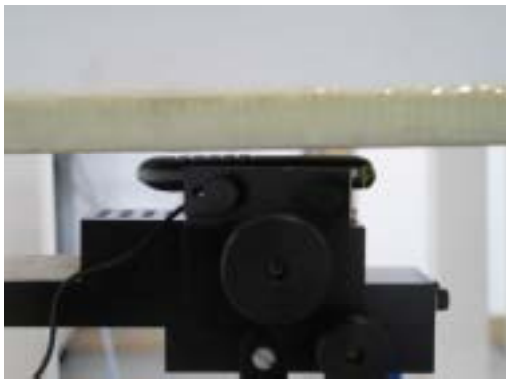

Figure 5.7 Body Belt Clip and Holster Configurations

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 supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains unique metallic component. 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 where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

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. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements must be included in the user's manual.

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6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Table 6.1 Uncertainty Budget at 835MHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i	Standard uncertainty (±%)	v_i^2 or v_{eff}
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	11.00	normal	2.000	1	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	rectangular	1.732	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	rectangular	1.732	0.7	3.88	∞
Linearity	4.70	rectangular	1.732	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	rectangular	1.732	1	0.14	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.58	∞
Readout electronics	0.30	normal	1.000	1	0.30	∞
Response time	0.80	rectangular	1.732	1	0.46	∞
RF ambient conditions	3.00	rectangular	1.732	1	1.73	∞
Integration time	1.73	rectangular	1.732	1	1.00	∞
Mechanical constrains of robot	1.50	rectangular	1.732	1	0.87	∞
Probe positioning	2.90	rectangular	1.732	1	1.67	∞
Extrapolation and integration	1.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.58	∞
Test Sample Related						
Test Sample positioning	1.12	normal	1.000	1	1.12	14
Device holded uncertainty	3.44	normal	1.000	1	3.44	∞
Power Drift	5.00	rectangular	1.732	1	2.89	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Modular Phantom uncertainty	5.62	normal	1.000	1	5.62	2
Phantom uncertainty	4.00	rectangular	1.732	1	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	5.00	rectangular	1.732	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid conductivity (measurement error)	0.38	normal	1.000	0.64	0.24	∞
Liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	5.00	rectangular	1.732	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid permittivity (measurement error)	5.44	normal	1.000	0.6	3.26	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty		Normal	-	-	**11.84**	**172776**
Extended Standard Uncertainty(K=2.00)					**23.69**	**172776**

Table 6.2 Uncertainty Budget at 1900MHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i	Standard uncertainty (±%)	v_i^2 or v_{eff}
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	11.00	normal	2.000	1	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	rectangular	1.732	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	rectangular	1.732	0.7	3.88	∞
Linearity	4.70	rectangular	1.732	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	rectangular	1.732	1	0.14	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.58	∞
Readout electronics	0.30	normal	1.000	1	0.30	∞
Response time	0.80	rectangular	1.732	1	0.46	∞
RF ambient conditions	3.00	rectangular	1.732	1	1.73	∞
Integration time	0.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Mechanical constrains of robot	1.50	rectangular	1.732	1	0.87	∞
Probe positioning	2.90	rectangular	1.732	1	1.67	∞
Extrapolation and integration	1.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.58	∞
Test Sample Related						
Test Sample positioning	1.50	normal	1.000	1	1.50	14
Device holded uncertainty	3.44	normal	1.000	1	3.44	∞
Power Drift	5.00	rectangular	1.732	1	2.89	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Modular Phantom uncertainty	6.02	normal	1.000	1	6.02	2
Phantom uncertainty	4.00	rectangular	1.732	1	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	5.00	rectangular	1.732	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid conductivity (measurement error)	1.84	normal	1.000	0.64	1.18	∞
Liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	5.00	rectangular	1.732	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid permittivity (measurement error)	4.54	normal	1.000	0.6	2.73	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty		Normal	-	-	**12.00**	**60176**
Extended Standard Uncertainty(K=2.00)					**24.00**	**60176**

7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

7.1 Tissue Verification

Table 7.1 MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS

	835MHz Head		835MHz Body		1900MHz Head		1900MHz Body	
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Date	Jan.25, 2011		Jan.25, 2011		Jan.25, 2011		Jan.25, 2011	
Liquid Temperature(°C)	22.1		22.2		22.2		22.2	
Dielectric Constant: å'	41.5	41.1	55.2	55.6	40	38.9	53.3	51.7
Conductivity:	0.9	0.90	0.97	1.0	1.4	1.39	1.52	1.57
Tissue Batch Number	835&900T4002B		835B1001L		1900F2002Q		1900B2002D	

The measured value must be within ±5% of the target value.

7.2 Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ±10% of the specification at 835MHz and 1900MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (see Appendix D, Graphic Plot Attached)

Table 7.2 System Validation Results

System Validation Kit	Tissue	Targeted SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Normalized SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Date	Input Power (mW)	Liquid Temperature(°C)	Ambient Temperature(°C)
4d050	835MHz Brain	9.49	9.88	2.47	4.11	Jan.25, 2011	250	22.1	22.5
5d082	1900MHz Brain	39.4	38.64	9.66	-1.93	`Jan.25, 2011	250	22.2	22.6

*Validation was measured with input power 250 mW and normalized to 1W.

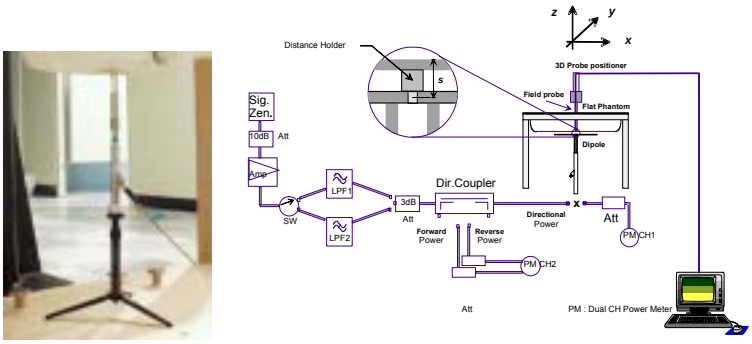

Figure 7.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

8. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The handset was placed into simulated call mode using base station simulator. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR. When test modes are not available or inappropriate for testing a handset, the actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar equipment. See data pages for actual procedure used in measurement.

Device Test Conditions

The handset is battery operated. Each SAR measurement was taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power. If a conducted power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated.

Simultaneous Transmission

Refer to the FCC OET document, 'SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas' (Feb 2008)

Table 8.1 Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	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				

8.1 GSM850 Head SAR Results

Frequency		Mode	Conducted		Side	Test Position	Antenna Type	Battery	SAR Level (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		Start	End					
836.6	190	GSM850	31.81	31.85	Right	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	0.956
824.2	128	GSM850	31.73	31.70	Right	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	0.889
848.8	251	GSM850	31.93	31.90	Right	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	0.896
836.6	190	GSM850	31.89	31.84	Right	Ear/Tilt 15°	Intenna	Standard	0.438
836.6	190	GSM850	31.90	31.91	Left	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	0.972
824.2	128	GSM850	31.75	31.77	Left	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	0.829
848.8	251	GSM850	31.94	31.96	Left	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	0.923
836.6	190	GSM850	31.86	31.88	Left	Ear/Tilt 15°	Intenna	Standard	0.467
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population						**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram			

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
6. Test Configuration ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
7. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 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 least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

8.2 GSM850 Body SAR Results(Without Holster)

Frequency		Mode	Conducted Power		Test Position	Antenna Type	Battery	Bar	SAR Level (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		Start	End					
824.2	128	GSM850	31.70	31.69	1.5 Cm[w/o Holster]	Intenna	Standard	Body	0.314
836.6	190	GSM850	31.84	31.86	1.5 Cm[w/o Holster]	Intenna	Standard	Body	0.373
848.8	251	GSM850	31.90	31.95	1.5 Cm[w/o Holster]	Intenna	Standard	Body	0.282
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population					**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
6. Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
7. GPRS Mode is not available for this device.

8.3 GSM1900 Head SAR Results

Frequency		Mode	Conducted		Side	Test Position	Antenna Type	Battery	SAR Level (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		Start	End					
1880	661	GSM1900	28.98	28.97	Right	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	0.625
1880	661	GSM1900	28.95	28.99	Right	Ear/Tilt 15°	Intenna	Standard	0.252
1880	661	GSM1900	28.99	29.01	Left	Cheek/Touch	Intenna	Standard	0.758
1880	661	GSM1900	29.03	28.97	Left	Ear/Tilt 15°	Intenna	Standard	0.238
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population						**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram			

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].

2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
6. Test Configuration ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
7. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 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 least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

8.4 GSM1900 Body SAR Results(Without Holster)

Frequency		Mode	Conducted Power		Test Position	Antenna Type	Battery	Bar	SAR Level (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		Start	End					
1850.2	512	GSM1900	28.91	28.93	1.5 Cm[w/o Holster]	Intenna	Standard	Body	0.209
1880	661	GSM1900	29.01	28.98	1.5 Cm[w/o Holster]	Intenna	Standard	Body	0.19
1908.75	810	GSM1900	28.88	28.85	1.5 Cm[w/o Holster]	Intenna	Standard	Body	0.192
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population					**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
6. Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
7. GPRS Mode is not available for this device.

9. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. 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. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

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

The highest reported SAR values are as follows:
GSM850: Head: 0.972W/Kg : Body-worn: 0.373W/Kg
GSM1900: Head: 0.758/Kg : Body-worn: 0.209W/Kg

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

SAR Definition

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

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

Figure A.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$\text{SAR} = \sigma E^2 / p$$

Where :

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

Note: The primary factors that control rate or 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.

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APPENDIX B

Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in **K. Pokovic, T.Schmid, N. Kuster, *Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies*, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. 120-124** with an accuracy better than +/-10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in **K. Pokovic, T.Schmid, N. Kuster, *E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids*, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175** and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

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 (see Fig. B.1), 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.

Temperature Assessment

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom 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 (see Fig. B.2).

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

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 ΔT/ Δt, 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;

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity

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

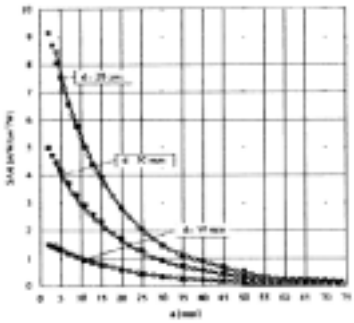


Figure B.1. E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz

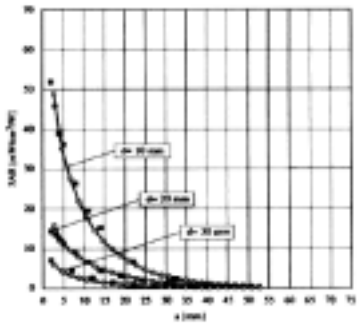


Figure B.2. E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz

APPENDIX C

ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure,(i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table C.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[1] Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[2] Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[3] Hands,Feet,Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

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

APPENDIX D

The Validation Measurements

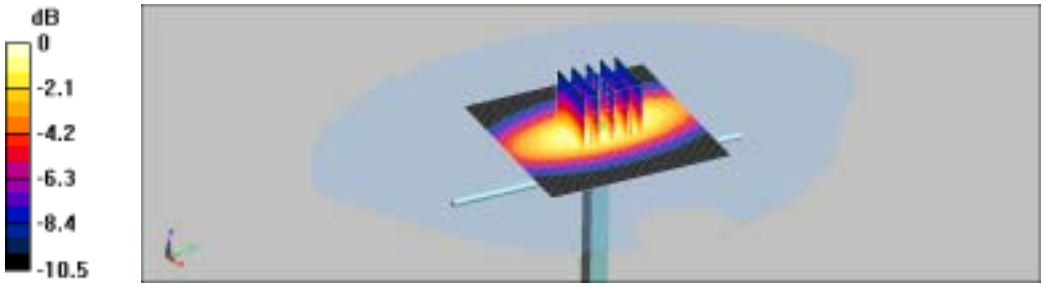
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Serial: 4d050
Program Name: 835MHz Dipole Validation 2011.01.25
Procedure Name: 835MHz @ 250mW
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.9 mho/m; ε_r = 41.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

835MHz @ 250mW/Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.6 mW/g

835MHz @ 250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 54.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.73 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.47 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.61 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.66 mW/g



0 dB = 2.66mW/g

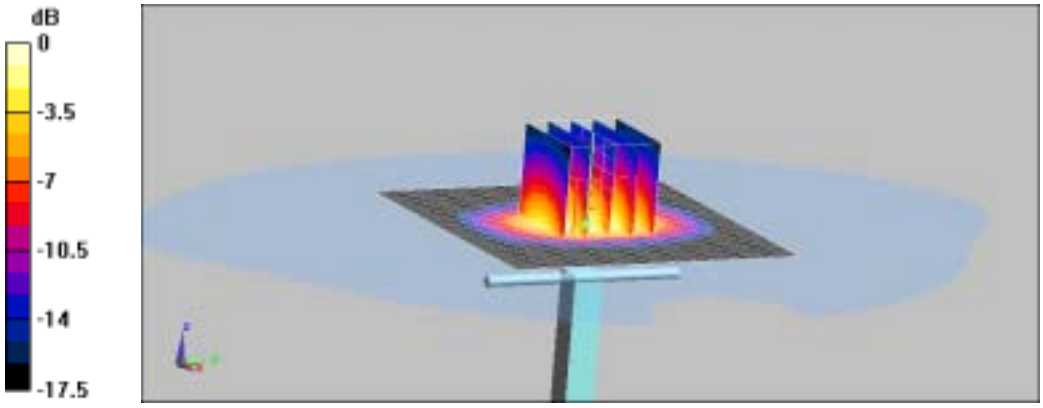
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Serial: 5d082
Program Name: 1900MHz Dipole Validation 2011.01.25
Procedure Name: 1900MHz
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 38.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.25, 8.25, 8.25); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1457
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

1900MHz/Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.7 mW/g

1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 88 V/m; Power Drift = 0.022 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.66 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.04 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.8 mW/g



0 dB = 10.8mW/g

APPENDIX E

Plots of The SAR Measurements

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM850 Right (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Cheek , Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.9 mho/m; ε_r = 41.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

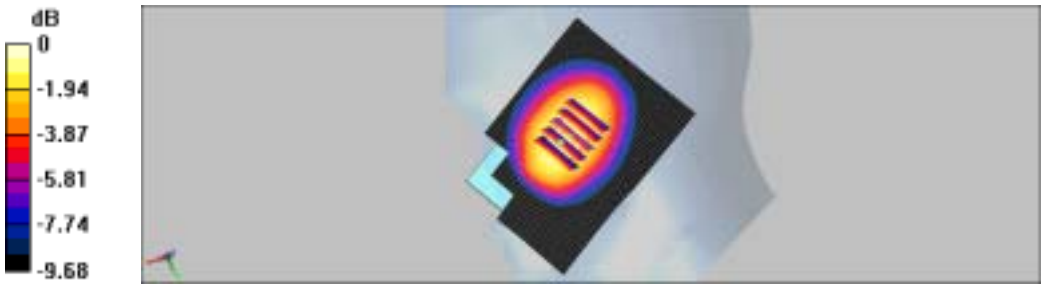
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Cheek , Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

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

Cheek , Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.25 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.956 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.684 mW/g

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



0 dB = 1.02mW/g

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM850 Right (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Tilt, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.9 mho/m; ε_r = 41.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

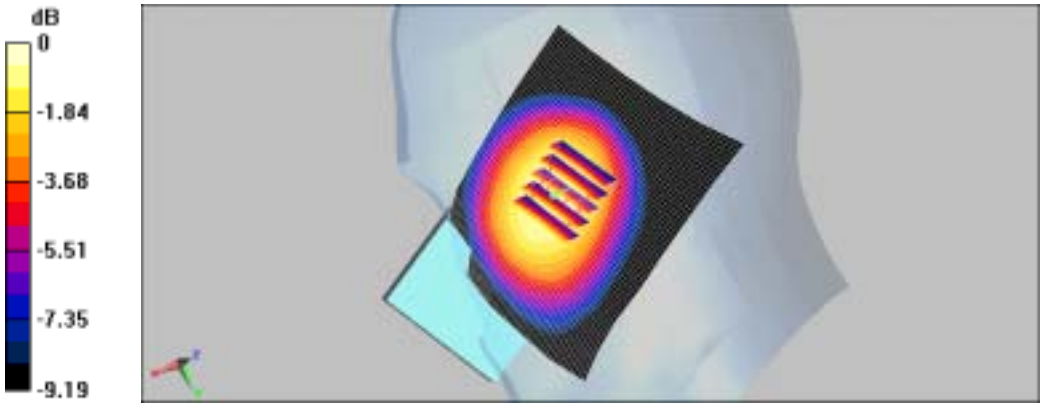
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Tilt, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.471 mW/g

Tilt, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.105 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.574 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.438 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.320 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.467 mW/g



0 dB = 0.467mW/g

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM850 Left (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Cheek, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.9 mho/m; ε_r = 41.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

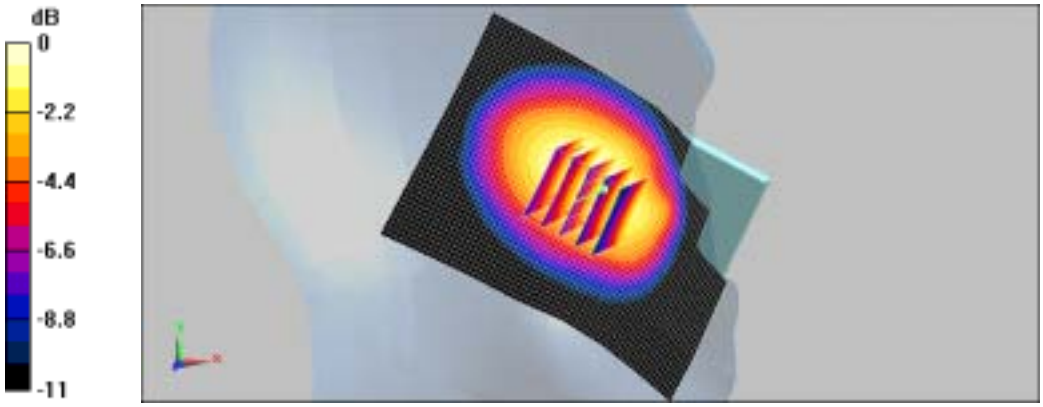
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Cheek, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.16 mW/g

Cheek, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 33.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.972 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.693 mW/g

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



0 dB = 1.02mW/g

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM850 Left (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Tilt, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.9 mho/m; ε_r = 41.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

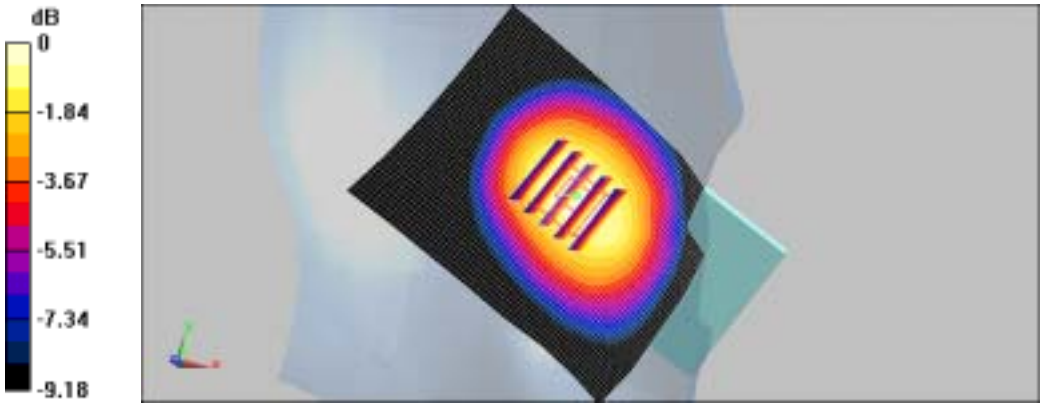
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Tilt, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.490 mW/g

Tilt, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 13.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.106 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.609 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.467 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.338 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.499 mW/g



0 dB = 0.499mW/g

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM850 Left (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Cheek, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.9 mho/m; ε_r = 41.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

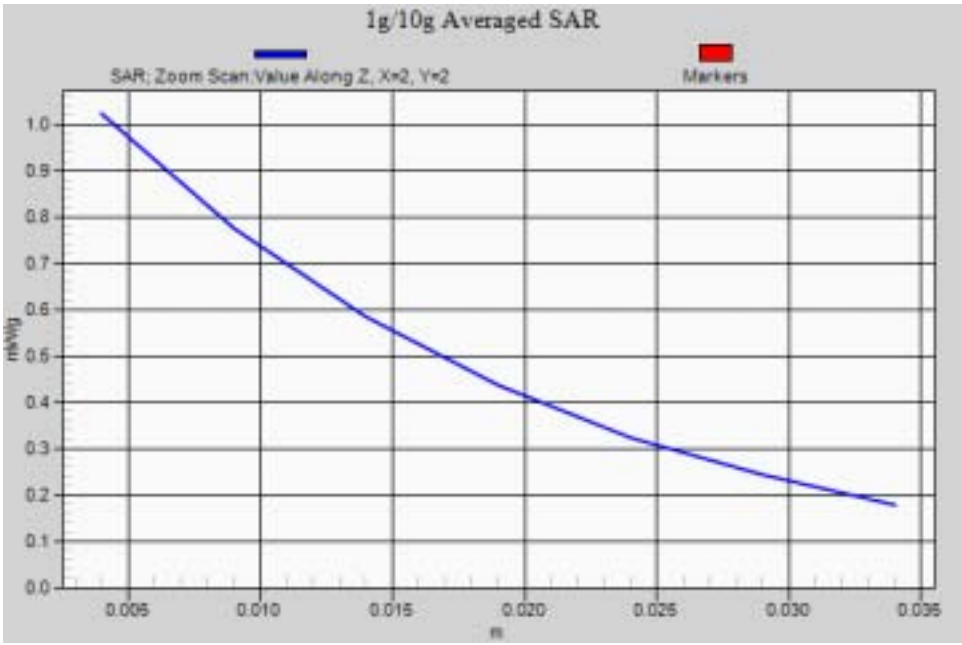
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(9.63, 9.63, 9.63); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1425
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Cheek, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.16 mW/g

Cheek, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 33.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.972 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.693 mW/g

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



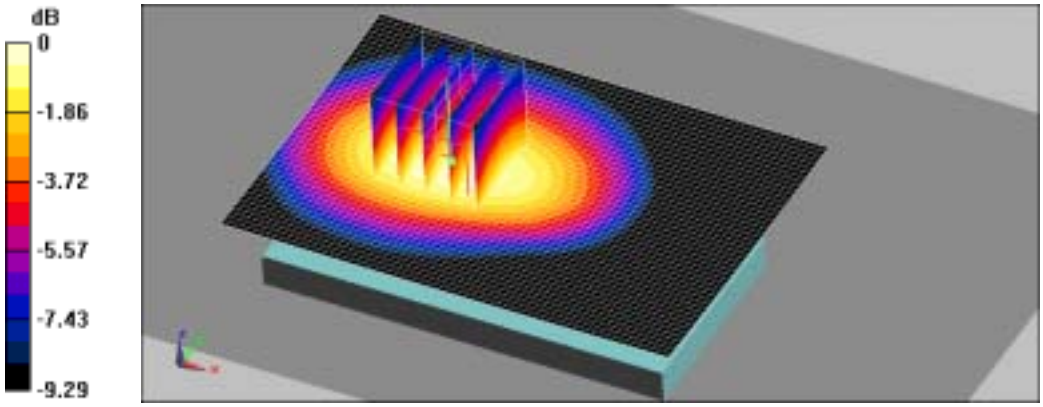
DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GPRS850 Body (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Body, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.5;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 55.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(9.57, 9.57, 9.57); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Type: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.404 mW/g

Body, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 17.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00864 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.488 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.373 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.268 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.395 mW/g



0 dB = 0.395mW/g

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GPRS850 Body (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Body, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 1 mho/m; ε_r = 55.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(9.57, 9.57, 9.57); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Type: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.404 mW/g

Body, Ch.190, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 17.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00864 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.488 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.373 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.268 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.395 mW/g

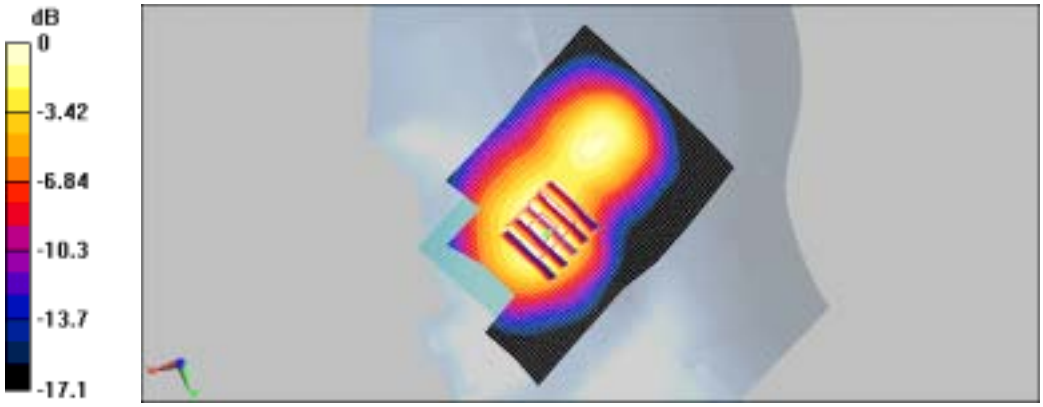
DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM1900 Right (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 38.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.25, 8.25, 8.25); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1457
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.710 mW/g

Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.177 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.625 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.377 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.673 mW/g



0 dB = 0.673mW/g

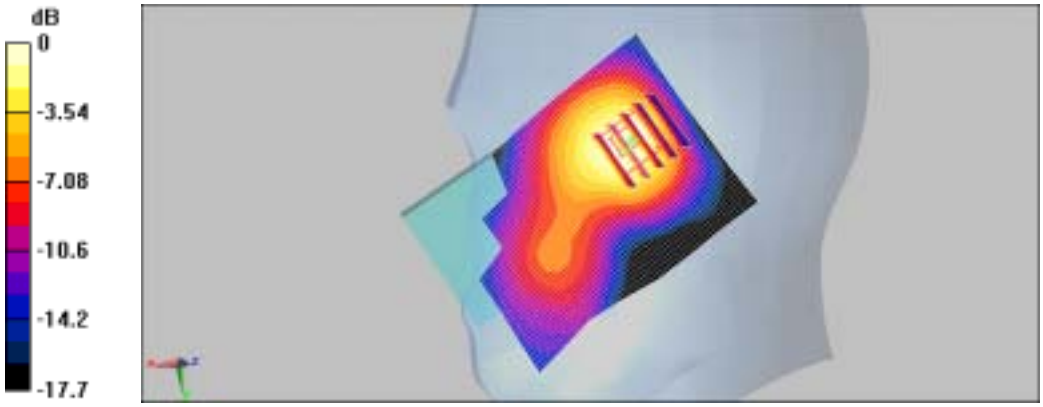
DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM1900 Right (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 38.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.25, 8.25, 8.25); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1457
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.281 mW/g

Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.035 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.392 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.252 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.264 mW/g



0 dB = 0.264mW/g

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM1900 Left (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

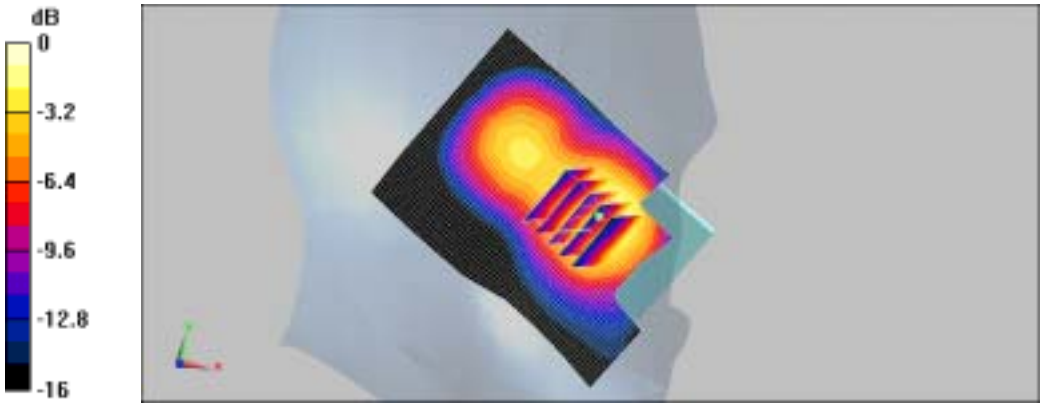
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 38.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.25, 8.25, 8.25); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1457
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.752 mW/g

Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.189 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.758 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.447 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.809 mW/g



0 dB = 0.809mW/g

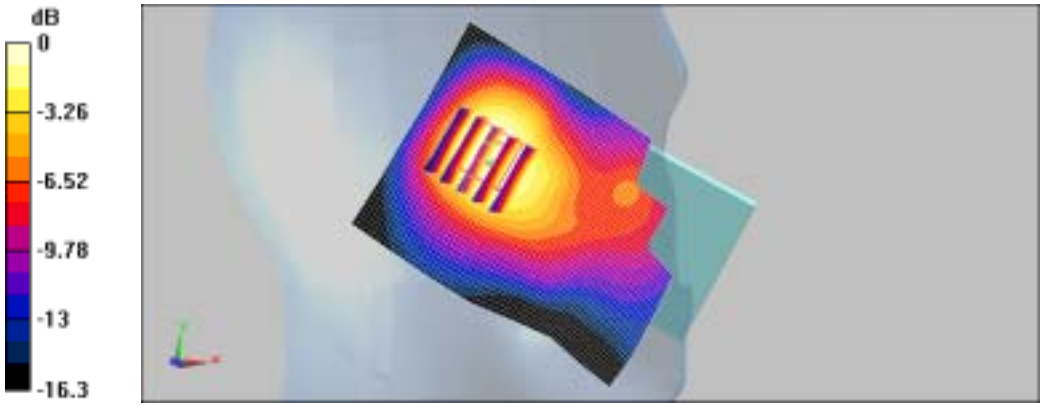
DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM1900 Left (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 38.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.25, 8.25, 8.25); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1457
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.273 mW/g

Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.180 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.363 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.238 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.146 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.252 mW/g



0 dB = 0.252mW/g

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GSM1900 Left (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

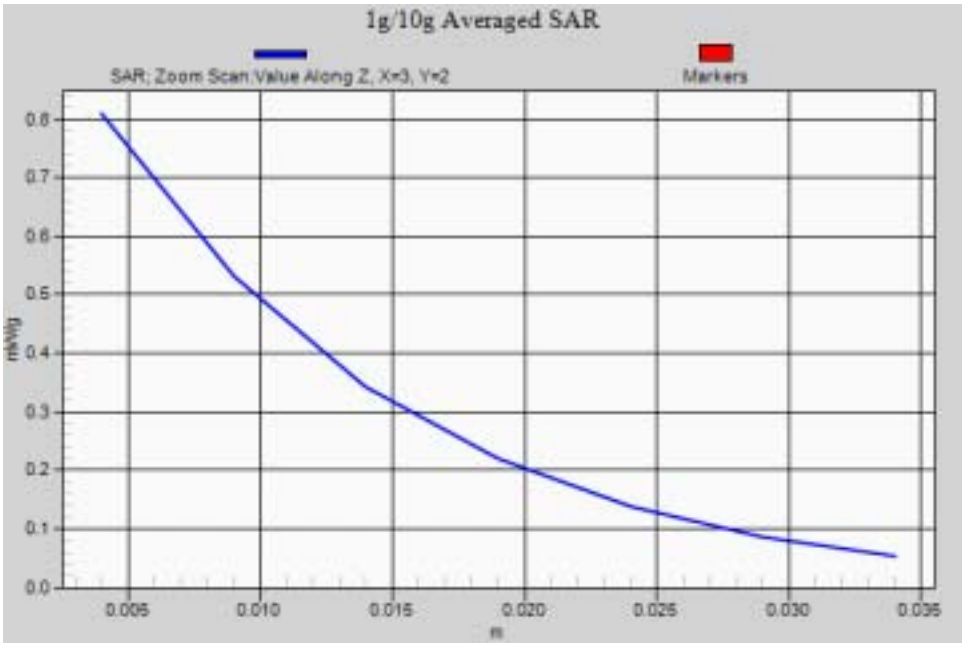
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 38.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8.25, 8.25, 8.25); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1457
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.752 mW/g

Cheek, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.189 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.758 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.447 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.809 mW/g



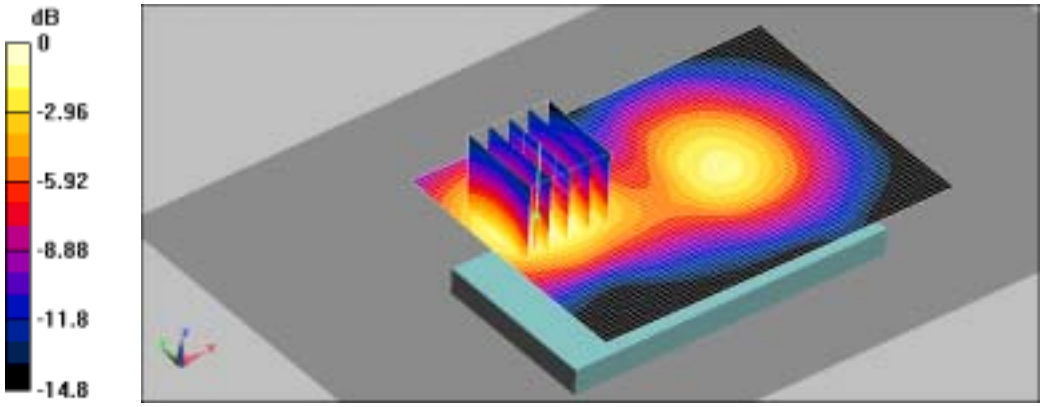
DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GPRS1900 Body (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Body, Ch.512, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6;Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.57 mho/m; ε_r = 51.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Type: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body, Ch.512, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.228 mW/g

Body, Ch.512, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.13 V/m; Power Drift = 0.076 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.331 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.209 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.126 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.226 mW/g



0 dB = 0.226mW/g

DUT: GT-E1086i; Serial: FI-017-C
Program Name: GT-E1086i GPRS1900 Body (Job No. : FI-017)
Procedure Name: Body, Ch.512, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Meas. Ambient Temp(celsius)-22.6,Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.2;Test Date-25/Jan/2011

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.57 mho/m; ε_r = 51.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3537; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2010-11-26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn686; Calibrated: 2010-03-17
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Type: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body, Ch.512, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.228 mW/g

Body, Ch.512, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.13 V/m; Power Drift = 0.076 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.331 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.209 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.126 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.226 mW/g

APPENDIX F

Probe Calibration

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

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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 **Samsung (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: EX3-3537_Nov10

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3537
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	November 26, 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	MY41498087	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

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

Issued: November 26, 2010

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

O.K to use
2010. 12. 9

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3537

Manufactured:	August 23, 2004
Last calibrated:	November 20, 2009
Recalibrated:	November 26, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3537

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.37	0.39	0.46	± 10.1%
DCP (mV)[B]	100.1	100.7	100.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	180.4	± 2.9 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	175.1	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	146.7	

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

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

[E] Uncertainty is determined using the maximum deviation from linear response applying recatangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3537

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)
850	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.92 ± 5%	9.63	9.63	9.63	0.70	0.62 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.74	0.62 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	8.66	8.66	8.66	0.60	0.61 ± 11.0%
1810	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	8.43	8.43	8.43	0.81	0.50 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.84	0.49 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	7.59	7.59	7.59	0.48	0.75 ± 11.0%
3500	± 50 / ± 100	37.9 ± 5%	2.91 ± 5%	6.87	6.87	6.87	0.32	1.30 ± 13.1%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	4.94	4.94	4.94	0.45	1.90 ± 13.1%
5300	± 50 / ± 100	35.9 ± 5%	4.76 ± 5%	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.50	1.90 ± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	35.6 ± 5%	4.96 ± 5%	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.50	1.90 ± 13.1%
5600	± 50 / ± 100	35.5 ± 5%	5.07 ± 5%	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.52	1.90 ± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	4.51	4.51	4.51	0.50	1.90 ± 13.1%

[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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3537

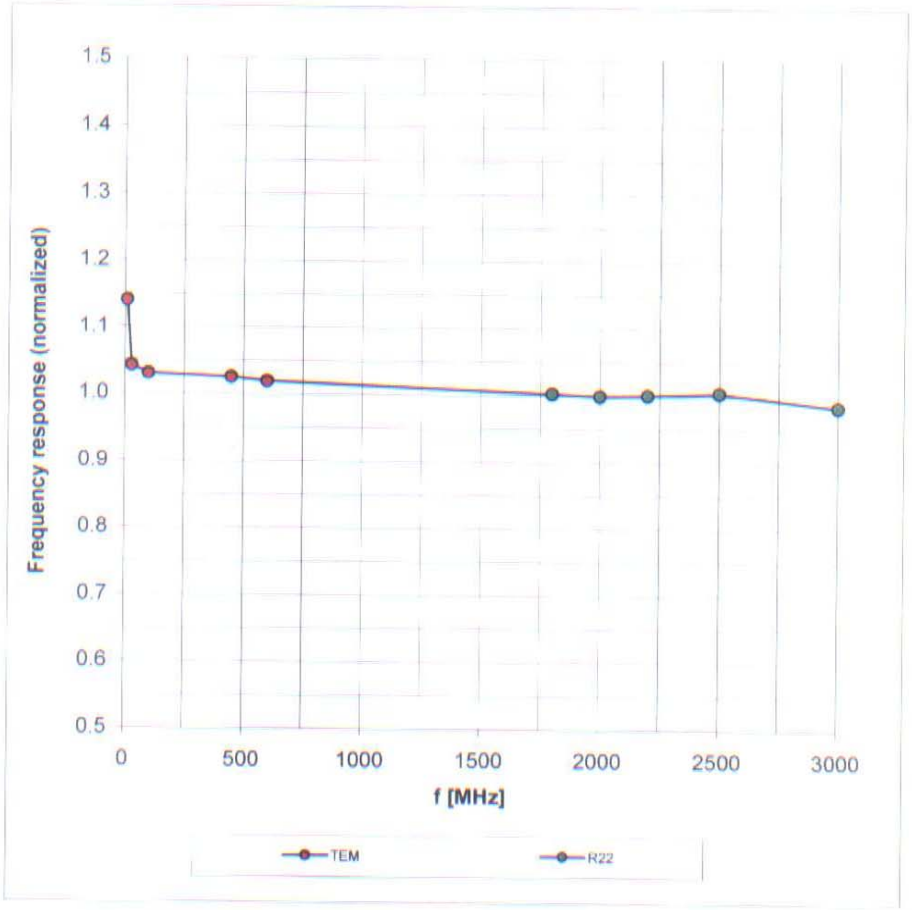
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
850	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.99 ± 5%	9.57	9.57	9.57	0.48	0.79 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	9.51	9.51	9.51	0.44	0.81 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.69	0.60 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.64	0.63 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.99	0.41 ± 11.0%
3500	± 50 / ± 100	51.3 ± 5%	3.31 ± 5%	6.55	6.55	6.55	0.30	1.60 ± 13.1%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.57	1.95 ± 13.1%
5300	± 50 / ± 100	48.9 ± 5%	5.42 ± 5%	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.58	1.95 ± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	48.6 ± 5%	5.65 ± 5%	3.93	3.93	3.93	0.60	1.95 ± 13.1%
5600	± 50 / ± 100	48.5 ± 5%	5.77 ± 5%	3.69	3.69	3.69	0.63	1.95 ± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	4.15	4.15	4.15	0.58	1.95 ± 13.1%

[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.

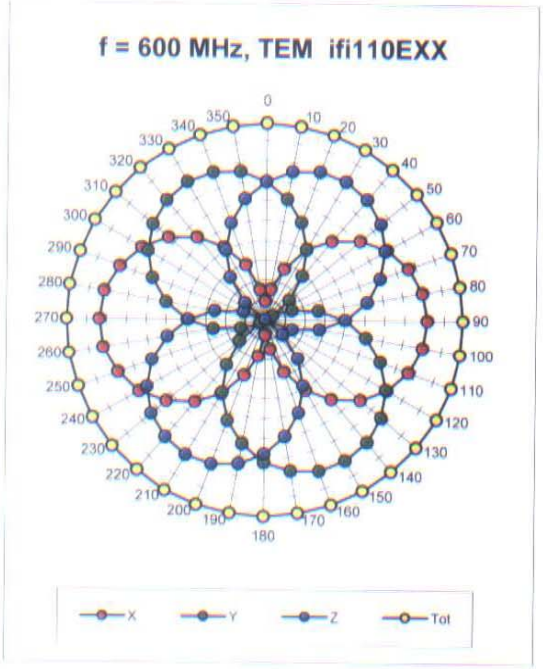
Frequency Response of E-Field

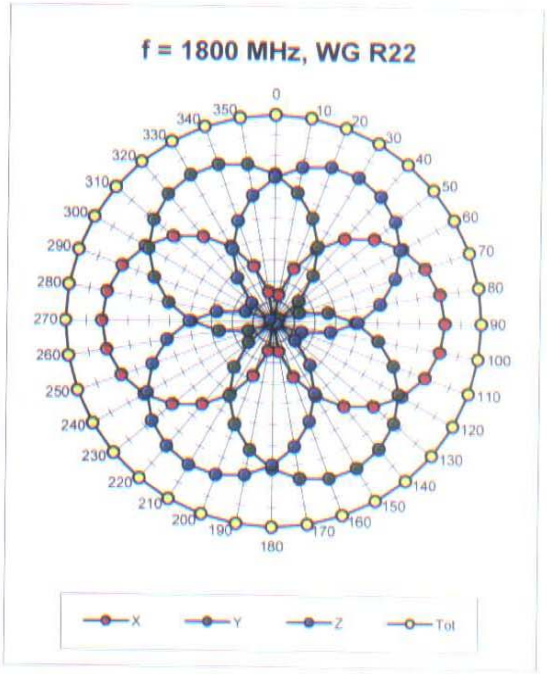
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

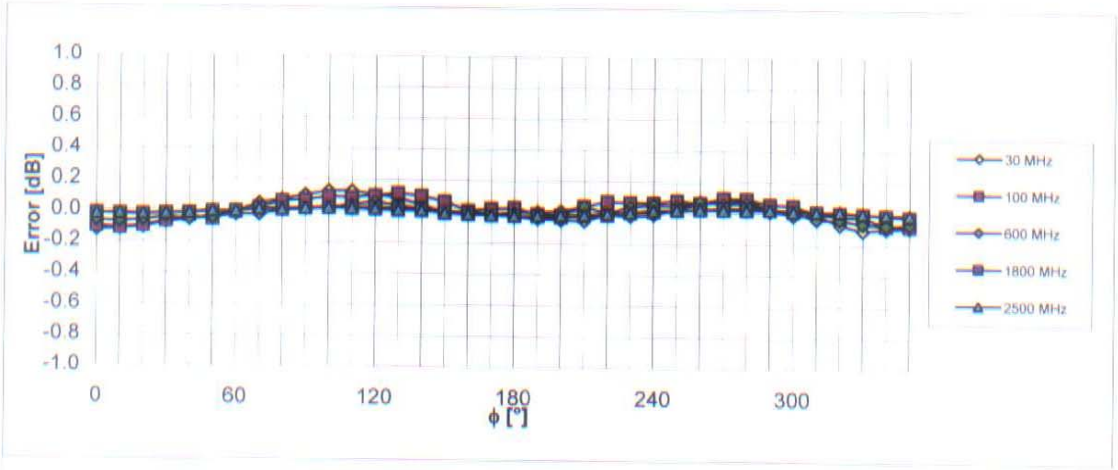


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



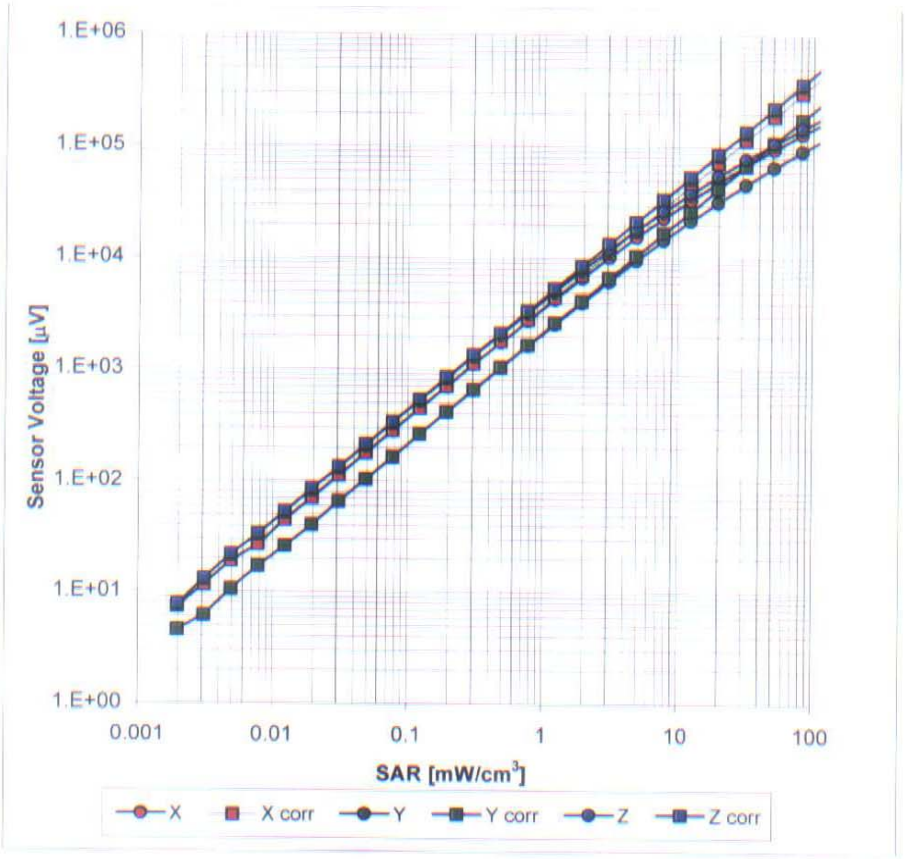


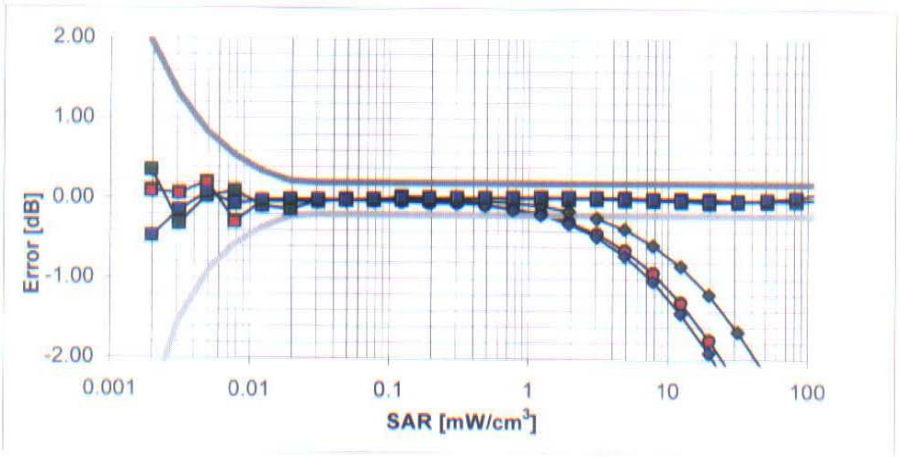


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

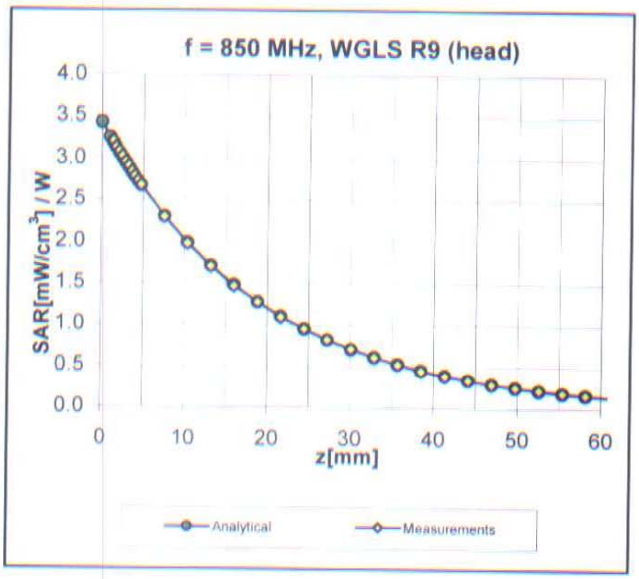
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)

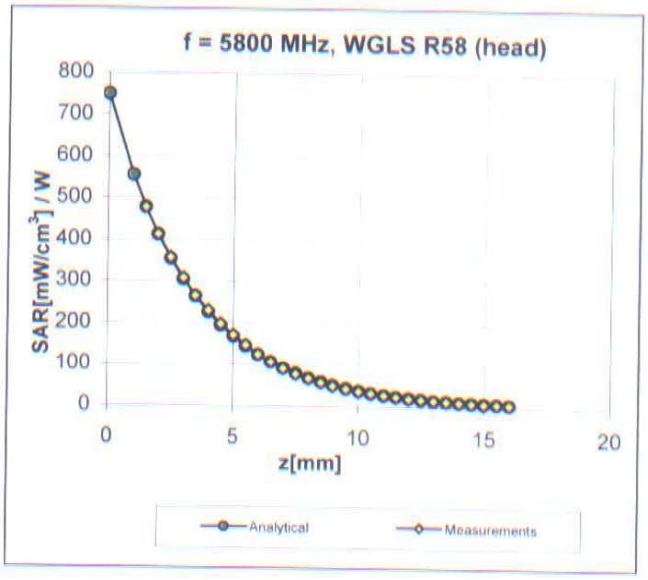




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

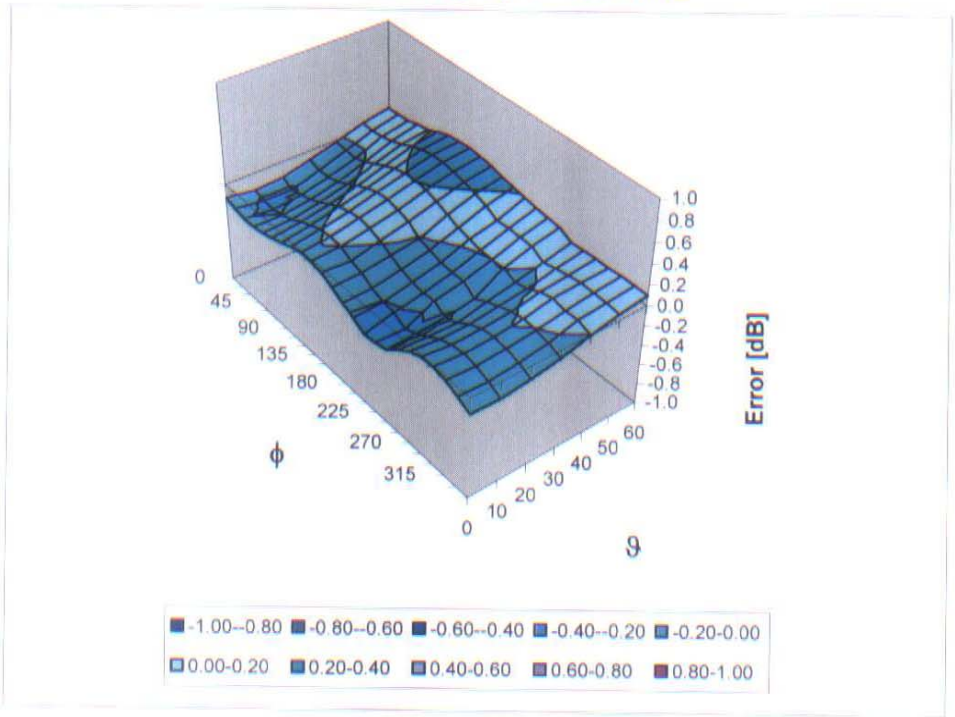
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

Other Probe Parameters

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

APPENDIX G

Calibration of The Validation Dipole

4/8

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Samsung (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d050_Mar09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 4d050
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	March 16, 2009
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00864)	Jul-09
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00867)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	28-Apr-08 (No. ES3-3025_Apr08)	Apr-09
DAE4	SN: 601	07-Mar-09 (No. DAE4-601_Mar09)	Mar-10

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

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

Issued: March 17, 2009

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

2009.4.8

외려 - 4E- 04(C)

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.

외국 - 1E- 04(C)

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.0
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 ± 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	40.3 ± 6 %	0.87 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 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	2.33 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**9.49 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.53 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.12 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**6.21 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

[1] Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

양식 - 부- 01(C)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.5 Ω - 4.5 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.387 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	August 16, 2006

외려 - 4E- 04(C)

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 16.03.2009 11:58:06

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

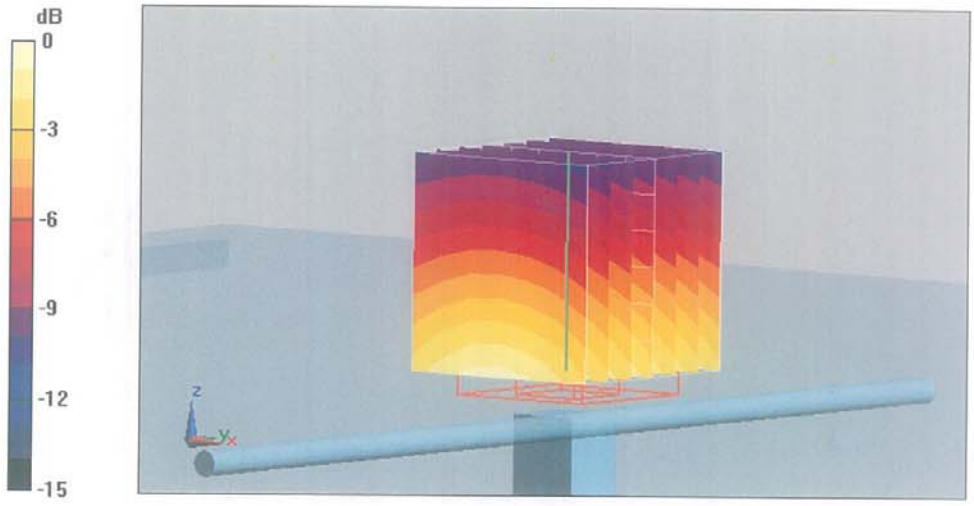
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d050

Communication System: CW-835; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.87 mho/m; ε_r = 40.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

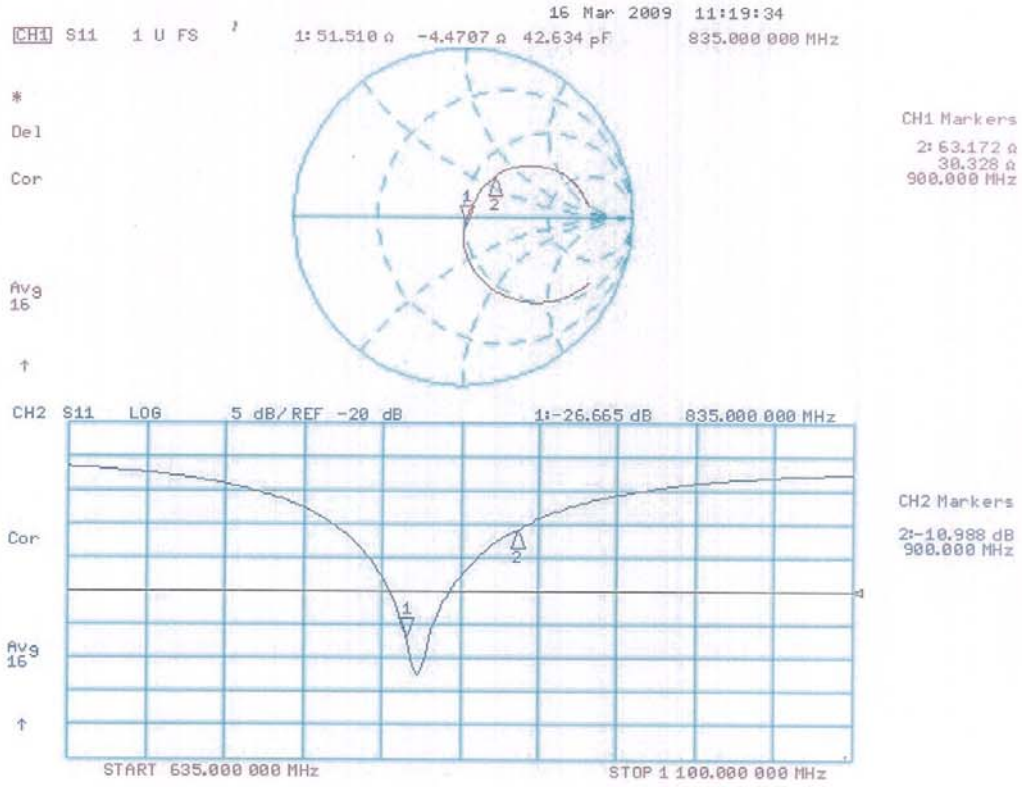
- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.4mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 56.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.032 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.41 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.33 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.63 mW/g



0 dB = 2.63mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Samsung (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d082-Mar09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d082
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	March 17, 2009
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00864)	Jul-09
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00867)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	28-Apr-08 (No. ES3-3025_Apr08)	Apr-09
DAE4	SN: 601	07-Mar-09 (No. DAE4-601_Mar09)	Mar-10

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

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

Issued: March 18, 2009

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

2009. 5. 11

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) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
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	V5.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
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	38.8 ± 6 %	1.47 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 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	10.2 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**39.4 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.27 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**20.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

[1] Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.9 Ω + 4.5 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.195 ns

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
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	June 28, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 17.03.2009 14:52:19

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d082

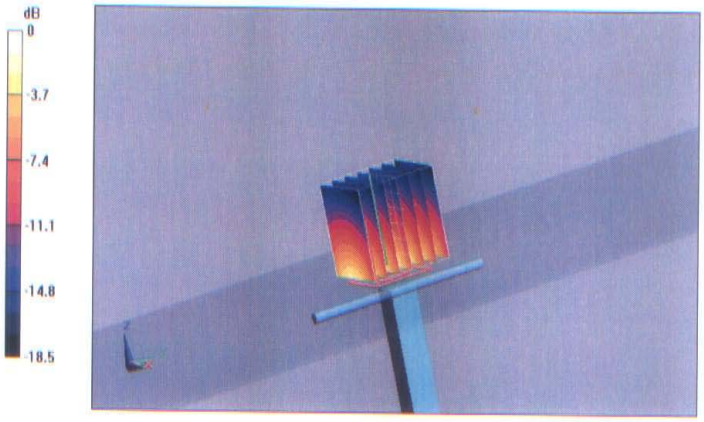
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL U10 BB
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.47 mho/m; ε_r = 38.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

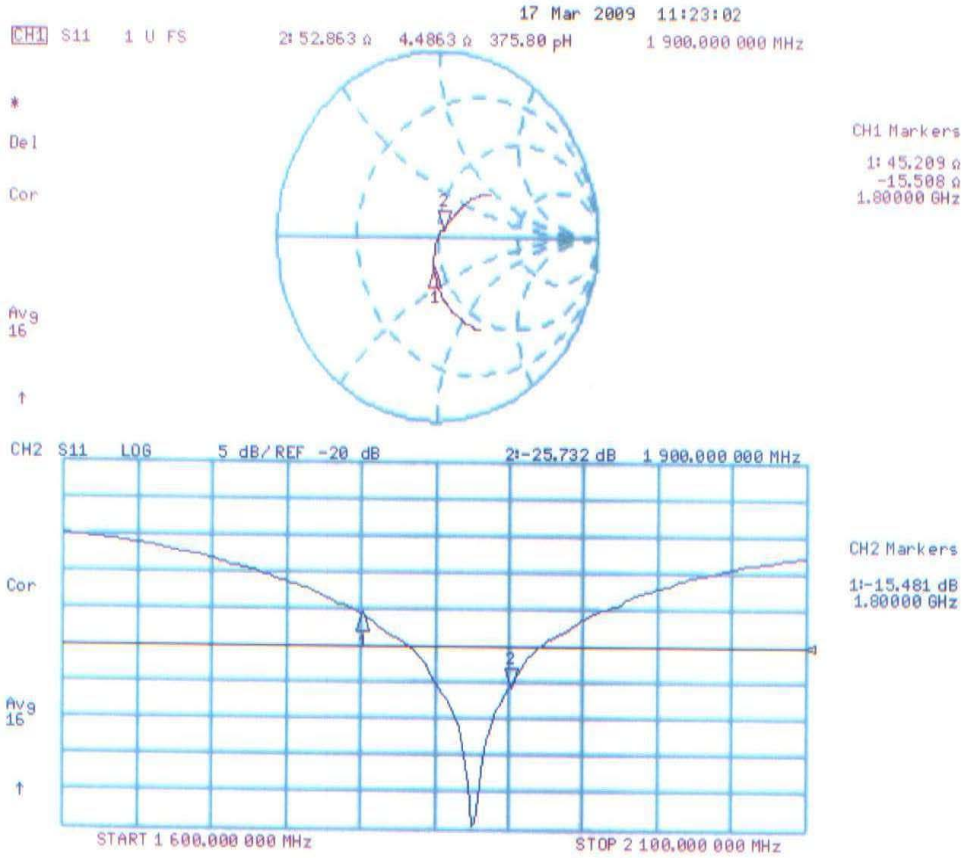
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Pin = 250 mW; dip = 10 mm, scan at 3.4mm/Zoom Scan (dist=3.4mm, probe 0deg) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 91.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.022 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.27 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.2 mW/g



0 dB = 12.2mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL