



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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SAR COMPLIANCE EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

Samsung Electronics, Co. Ltd.
18600 Broadwick St.
Rancho Dominguez, CA 90220
United States

Date of Testing:

08/23/10 - 10/05/2010

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Test Report Serial No.:

OY1008191394-R6.A3L

FCC ID: A3LSCHI800

APPLICANT: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

EUT Type:

Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini-Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN Certification

Application Type:**FCC Rule Part(s):**

CFR §2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]

FCC Classification Applicable

PCS Licensed Transmitter (PCB)

for SAR:

Digital Transmission System (DTS)

Model(s):

SCH-I800

Tx Frequency:

824.70 - 848.31 MHz (Cellular CDMA)

1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)

2412 - 2462 MHz (WLAN)

Conducted Power:

24.46 dBm Cellular CDMA

25.12 dBm PCS CDMA

18.35 dBm 2.4 GHz WLAN

Max. SAR Measurement:

0.98 W/kg Cellular CDMA Body SAR

1.19 W/kg PCS CDMA Body SAR

0.54 W/kg 2.4 GHz WLAN Body SAR

Test Device Serial No.:

Pre-Production [S/N: FCC SAR]

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001), IEEE 1528-2003 and in applicable Industry Canada Radio Standards Specifications (RSS); for North American frequency bands only.

Note: This revised Test Report (S/N: OY1008191394-R6.A3L) supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject EUT for the same type of testing as indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of it accordingly

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.


Randy Ortanez
President



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1 INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [24]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

1.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate 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 (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1-1).

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

Figure 1-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

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

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation 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 [6]

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2 TEST SITE LOCATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The map at the right shows the location of the PCTEST LABORATORY in Columbia, Maryland. It is in proximity to the FCC Laboratory, the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) airport, the city of Baltimore and Washington, DC.

These measurement tests were conducted at the PCTEST Engineering Laboratory, Inc. facility in New Concept Business Park, Guilford Industrial Park, Columbia, Maryland. The site address is 6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045. The test site is one of the highest points in the Columbia area with an elevation of 390 feet above mean sea level. The site coordinates are 39° 11'15" N latitude and 76° 49' 38" W longitude. The facility is 1.5 miles north of the FCC laboratory, and the ambient signal and ambient signal strength are approximately equal to those of the FCC laboratory. There are no FM or TV transmitters within 15 miles of the site. The detailed description of the measurement facility was found to be in compliance with the requirements of § 2.948 according to ANSI C63.4 on January 27, 2006 and Industry Canada.

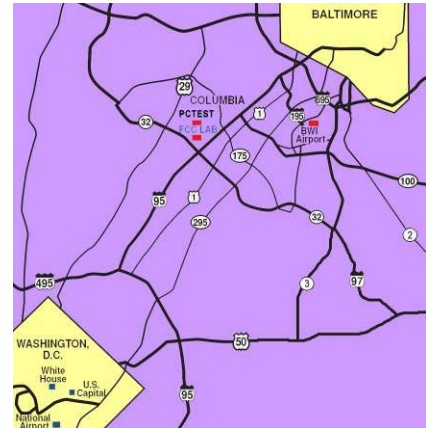
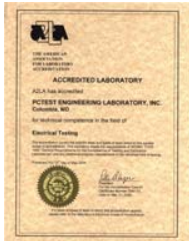


Figure 2-2
Map of the Greater Baltimore and Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area

2.2 Test Facility / Accreditations:

Measurements were performed at an independent accredited PCTEST Engineering Lab located in Columbia, MD 21045, U.S.A.



- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025-2005 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) in Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing, Hearing-Aid Compatibility (HAC), CTIA Test Plans, and wireless testing for FCC and Industry Canada Rules.
- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab code: 100431-0) in EMC, FCC and Telecommunications.
- PCTEST facility is an FCC registered (PCTEST Reg. No. 90864) test facility with the site description report on file and has met all the requirements specified in Section 2.948 of the FCC Rules and Industry Canada (IC-2451).
- PCTEST Lab is a recognized U.S. Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) in EMC and R&TTE (n.b. 0982) under the U.S.-EU Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).
- PCTEST TCB is a Telecommunication Certification Body (TCB) accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in all scopes of FCC Rules and all Industry Canada Standards (RSS).
- PCTEST facility is an IC registered (IC-2451) test laboratory with the site description on file at Industry Canada.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for AMPS and CDMA, and EvDO mobile phones.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for Over-the-Air (OTA) Antenna Performance testing for AMPS, CDMA, GSM, GPRS, EGPRS, UMTS (W-CDMA), CDMA 1xEVDO Data, CDMA 1xRTT Data

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3 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

3.1 Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of a high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM phantom containing the head or body equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot, performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure 3-1).

3.2 System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, A/D 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 from the DAE and transfers data to the PC card.

3.3 System Electronics

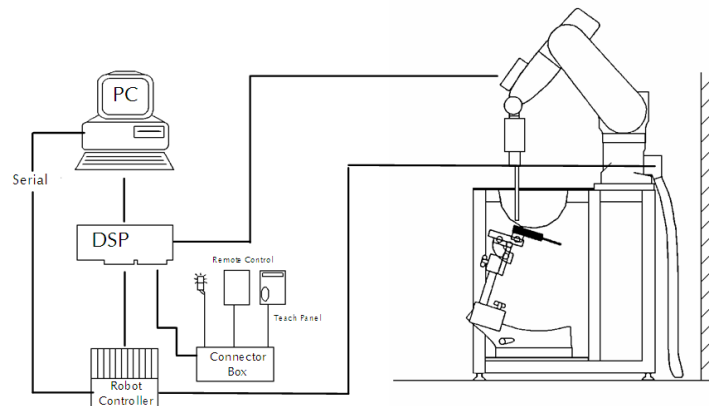


Figure 3-1
SAR Measurement System Setup

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

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3.4 Automated Test System Specifications

Test Software: SPEAG DASY4 version 4.7
Robot: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot RX60L
Repeatability: 0.02 mm
No. of Axes: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic System (DAE)

Data Converter

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter & control logic
Software: DASY4, SEMCAD software
Connecting Lines: Optical Downlink for data and status info
Optical upload for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function: Link to DAE
16-bit A/D converter for surface detection system
Two Serial & Ethernet link to robotics
Direct emergency stop output for robot

Phantom

Type: SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
Shell Material: Composite
Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.2 mm



Figure 3-2
SAR Measurement System

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4.1 Probe Measurement System



Figure 4-2
SAR System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Figure 4-3) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation [9]. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the

maximum using a 2nd order curve fitting (see Figure 5-1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

4.2 Probe Specifications

Model:	ES3DV3, EX3DV4
Frequency Range:	10 MHz – 6.0 GHz (EX3DV4) 10 MHz – 4 GHz (ES3DV3)
Calibration:	In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz
Linearity:	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4 ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3
Dynamic Range:	10 mW/kg – 100 W/kg
Probe Length:	330 mm
Probe Tip Length:	20 mm
Body Diameter:	12 mm
Tip Diameter:	2.5 mm (3.9mm for ES3DV3)
Tip-Center:	1 mm (2.0 mm for ES3DV3)
Application:	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones Dosimetry in strong gradient fields



Figure 4-3
Near-Field Probe



Figure 4-4
Triangular Probe Configuration

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5 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

5.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm²) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

5.2 Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies 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 rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm².

5.3 Temperature Assessment

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T/\Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. The electric field in the simulated tissue can be used to estimate SAR by equating the thermally derived SAR to that with the E- field component.

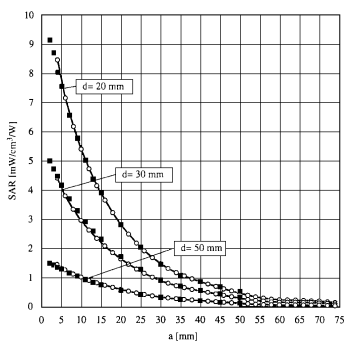


Figure 5-1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [9]

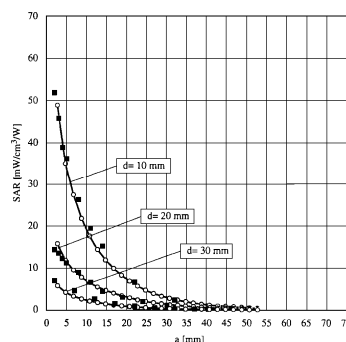


Figure 5-2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [9]

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6 PHANTOM AND EQUIVALENT TISSUES

6.1 SAM Phantoms



Figure 6-1
SAM Phantoms

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to represent the 90th percentile of the population.[12][13] The phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. 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. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

6.2 Head & Body Simulating Mixture Characterization



Figure 6-2
SAM Phantom with
Simulating Tissue

The mixture is characterized to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the tissue of interest. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 have been used as targets for the compositions, and are to match within 5%, per the FCC recommendations.

Table 6-1
Composition of the Head & Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835	1900	2450
Tissue	Body	Body	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)			
Bactericide	0.1		
DGBE		29.44	26.7
HEC	1		
NaCl	0.94	0.39	0.1
Sucrose	44.9		
Triton X-100			
Water	53.06	70.16	73.2

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7.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm x 15mm.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during testing the 1 gram cube. This fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. 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 (see references or the DASY manual for more details):
 - a. The data was extrapolated to the surface of the outer-shell of the phantom. The combined distance extrapolated was the combined distance from the center of the dipoles 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe housing plus the 1.2 mm distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 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 then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete. If the value deviated by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

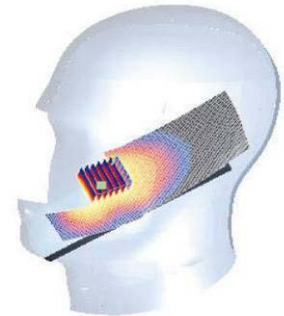


Figure 7-2
Sample SAR Area Scan

7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Figure 7-2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimize reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15 cm.



Figure 7-3
SAM Twin Phantom Shell

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8 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

8.1 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.

8.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). 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 8-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Brain	1.6	8.0
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR Whole Body	0.08	0.4
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a 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.

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9 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for 800 - 3000 MHz.

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i 1gm	c _i 10 gms	1gm u _i (± %)	10gms u _i (± %)	v _i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	5.5	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.5	5.5	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)							RSS	11.8	11.5
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							k=2	23.7	23.0
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The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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10

ANTENNA LOCATIONS AND KEY FEATURES

10.1 Antenna & Key Feature Information for SCH-I800

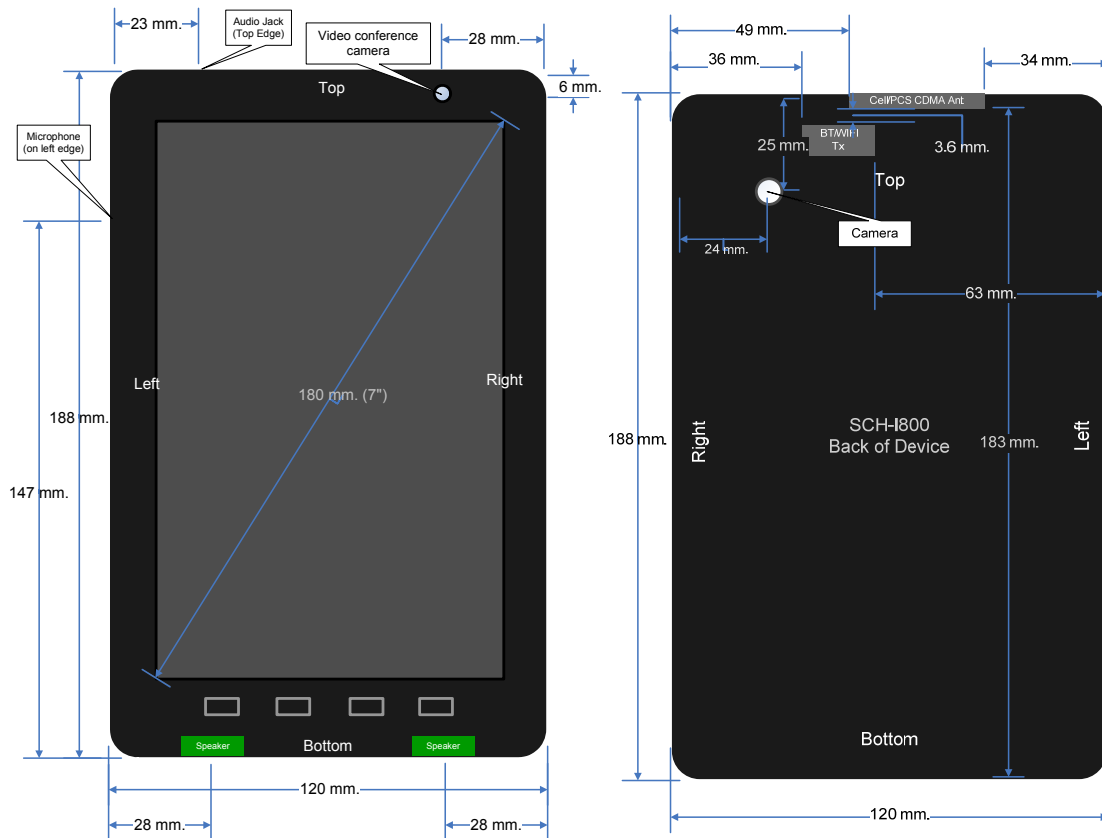


Figure 10-1
Antenna & Key Feature Diagram

Note: The sensor pad is located near the upper half of the device (below both antennas) at the back, with sufficient size to cover exposure conditions to the main antenna. See technical description for sensor size and location.

10.2 Display Orientations Capabilities

Table 10-1
Display Orientation Capabilities

Transmission Modes	Right Side Up Portrait	Up-Side Down Portrait	Left Side down Landscape	Right Side Down Landscape	Back Flat
	Bottom	Top	Left	Right	Back
Voice	No	No	No	No	No
Video-Call	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Data Transmit Modes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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11 RF OUTPUT POWER CONSIDERATIONS

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

11.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR. The SAR measurement software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If SAR deviations of more than 5% occurred, the tests were repeated.

11.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for EvDO Data Devices

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

11.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000

The following procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007.

11.3.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 3.1.2.3.4 of 3GPP2 C.S0033-0/TIA-866 for Rev. 0 and section 4.3.4 of 3GPP2 C.S0033-A for Rev. A. For Rev. A, maximum output power for both Subtype 0/1 and Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations was measured.

11.3.2 Body SAR Measurements for EVDO Data devices

Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. SAR for Subtype 2 Physical layer configurations is not required for Rev. A when the maximum average output of each RF channels is less than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical layer configurations. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for the RF channels in Rev. 0.

The AT is tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6 kbps in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations; and a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and Termination Target of 16 slots in Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. Both FTAP and FETAP are configured with a Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots. AT power control should be in "All Bits Up" conditions for TAP/ETAP.

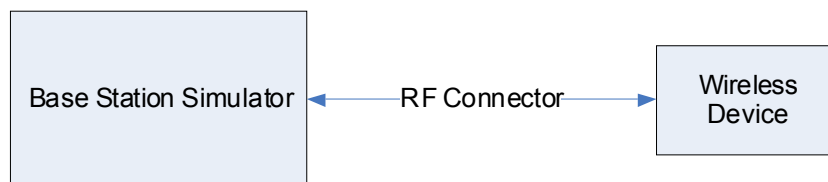


Figure 11-1
Power Measurement Setup

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11.4 Power Reduction Design Specification

Modes/Bands	Power Reduction
Cellular CDMA	5 dB
PCS CDMA	5 dB
WIFI	0 dB

11.5 RF Conducted Powers

11.5.1 CDMA Conducted Powers

RF Conducted Power Table Without Power Back Off					
Band	Channel	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. 0 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. A [dBm]
	F-RC	FCH+SCH	FCH	(RTAP)	(RETAP)
Cellular	1013	24.39	24.38	24.46	24.13
	384	24.42	24.41	24.44	24.28
	777	24.16	24.09	24.26	24.08
PCS	25	24.85	24.84	24.89	24.64
	600	24.81	24.74	24.83	24.61
	1175	25.10	25.00	25.12	24.91

RF Conducted Power Table With Power Back Off					
Band	Channel	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. 0 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. A [dBm]
	F-RC	FCH+SCH	FCH	(RTAP)	(RETAP)
Cellular	1013	19.50	19.31	19.36	19.22
	384	19.41	19.49	19.46	19.22
	777	19.19	19.12	19.20	19.12
PCS	25	19.84	19.79	19.79	19.57
	600	19.76	19.81	19.72	19.61
	1175	19.96	19.96	20.09	19.86

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12 SAR TESTING WITH IEEE 802.11 TRANSMITTERS

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

12.1.1 General Device Setup

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



12.1.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [27]

802.11 a/b/g and 4.9 GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11 b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11. 802.11a is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band; and channels 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz §15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested instead of the UNII channels. 4.9 GHz is tested on channels 1, 10 and 5 or 6, whichever has the higher output power, for 5 MHz channels; channels 11, 15 and 19 for 10 MHz channels; and channels 21 and 25 for 20 MHz channels. These are referred to as the “default test channels”. 802.11g mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode.

Table 12-1
802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

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

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12.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The device was placed into a simulated connection using the manufacturer provided test software. SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. Power was manually set. WIFI has no power back-off features.

Table 12-2
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	Data Rate [Mbps]	Average Power (dBm)
2412	1	1	18.35
		2	17.87
		5.5	18.11
		11	17.93
2437	6	1	17.86
		2	18.12
		5.5	18.24
		11	17.78
2462	11	1	18.06
		2	17.99
		5.5	18.15
		11	17.81

Table 12-3
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	Data Rate [Mbps]	Average Power (dBm)
2412	1	6	16.42
		9	16.31
		12	16.23
		18	15.86
		24	15.64
		36	15.32
		48	14.93
		54	14.67
2437	6	6	16.33
		9	16.19
		12	15.9
		18	15.76
		24	15.6
		36	15.25
		48	14.89
		54	14.79
2462	11	6	16.33
		9	16.19
		12	16.14
		18	15.66
		24	15.61
		36	15.24
		48	14.76
		54	14.69

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Table 12-4
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	MCS Index	Data Rate [Mbps]	Average Power (dBm)
2412	1	0	6.5/7.2	16.29
		1	13/14.4	16.13
		2	19.5/21.7	15.86
		3	26/28.9	15.51
		4	39/43.3	15.2
		5	52/57.8	14.86
		6	58.5/65	14.79
		7	65/72.2	14.66
2437	6	0	6.5/7.2	16.26
		1	13/14.4	15.99
		2	19.5/21.7	15.77
		3	26/28.9	15.54
		4	39/43.3	15.03
		5	52/57.8	14.8
		6	58.5/65	14.74
		7	65/72.2	14.61
2462	11	0	6.5/7.2	16.26
		1	13/14.4	15.96
		2	19.5/21.7	15.7
		3	26/28.9	15.59
		4	39/43.3	15.14
		5	52/57.8	14.77
		6	58.5/65	14.67
		7	65/72.2	14.59

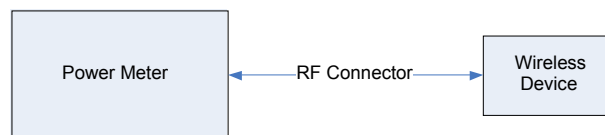


Figure 12-1
Power Measurement Setup

Notes:

1. The maximum RF output power for all channels across all data rates were measured.
2. WIFI has no power back-off capability in this device.

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13 SAR TESTING CONSIDERATIONS & FCC KDB INQUIRIES

13.1 “UMPC Mini-Tablet” testing for SAR

A general composite test separation distance of 5 mm was considered for the transmitting modes of the device according to Lab KDB Inquiry 502978. The test considerations were based on the form factor, size, operational configurations, exposure conditions, video conference camera location, and display orientations pertinent for the device.

13.2 Edge SAR Testing Distance

A test separation distance of 5 mm was applied for all transmission modes for the top, left, right, bottom, and back of the device. The back of the device has a camera that is not used for video conference calls.

13.3 WIFI Test Configurations for SAR Testing

From the discussions with FCC lab pertinent to KDB Inquiry 502978, SAR was evaluated at 5 mm from the back, right and top edges. Since the antenna is closest to the back, right and top edges of the device, these edges were tested for SAR. Left and bottom edges were excluded from additional SAR testing.

13.4 Additional SAR Testing for the Back of the Device

Based on the discussions with applicant and FCC lab on 8/19/2010 for lab KDB Inquiry 607156, it was determined that the sensor type and implementation required (1) secondary SAR evaluation at a conservative distance from the device where power back-off de-activated and (2) reliability sensor activation data is provided (See Table 13-1). Details about sensing mechanism and sensor pad locations are included in the technical description.

There is only one sensor on the back of the device (no sensors for the edges). Please see below for sensor activation/de-activation information:

Table 13-1
Body Sensor Distance from Back of Mini-Tablet

Distance (mm)	9	10	11	12	13	14
Condition of Sensor in the back of the device	on	on	off	off	off	off

Please see Figure 13-1 for RF power vs distance when back off is activated.

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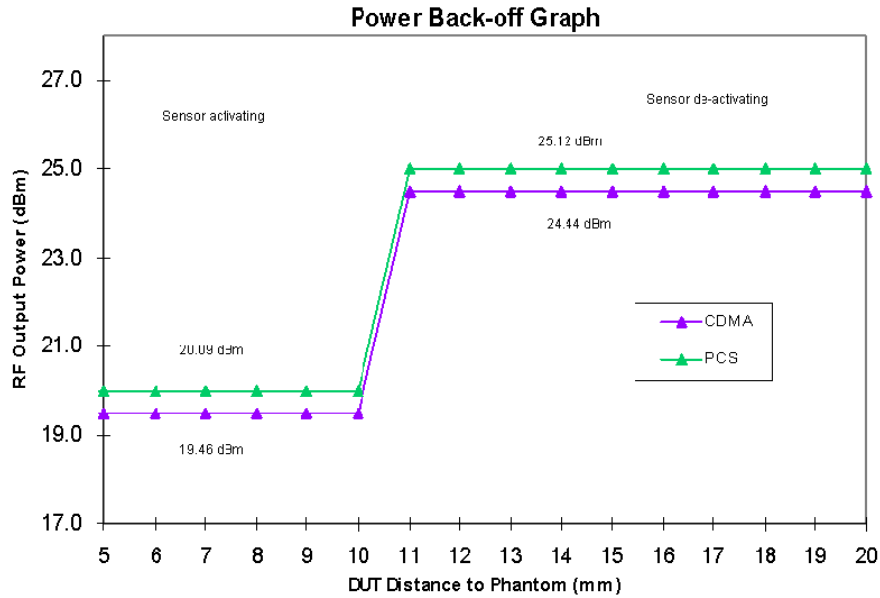


Figure 13-1
Back Off Sensor Data

The RF output power was measured at the RF conducted port.

13.5 Method of SAR Measurement with Power Reduction

Based on the power-reduction activation vs. distance results and discussions with the applicant and FCC pertaining to KDB Inquiry 607156, the device was tested at 5 mm with the sensor activated and additionally at a conservative 10 mm distance with the sensor de-activated (max power, no back-off).

To test SAR with power back-off ON at 5 mm, the device was placed in maximum power transmit mode with a base station simulator. The device was then positioned under the tissue equivalent liquid-filled flat phantom at a distance of 5 mm.

To test SAR with power back-off OFF at 10 mm, the device sensor detection mechanism would normally be active and therefore had to be disabled via manufacturer test software. The device was placed in maximum power transmit mode with a base station simulator. The device was then positioned under the tissue equivalent liquid-filled flat phantom at a distance of 10 mm with the sensor deactivated (via manufacturer test software) and tested at maximum power.

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14 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

14.1 Tissue Verification

Table 14-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
08-25-2010 08-26-2010	835B	820	0.949	54.66	0.969	55.284	-2.06%	-1.13%
		835	0.963	54.46	0.970	55.200	-0.72%	-1.34%
		850	0.977	54.31	0.988	55.154	-1.11%	-1.53%
08-25-2010 08-26-2010	1900B	1850	1.467	52.33	1.520	53.300	-3.49%	-1.82%
		1880	1.503	52.15	1.520	53.300	-1.12%	-2.16%
		1910	1.535	52.06	1.520	53.300	0.99%	-2.33%
08/23/2010	2450B	2401	1.905	52.28	1.903	52.765	0.11%	-0.92%
		2450	1.974	52.12	1.950	52.700	1.23%	-1.10%
		2499	2.045	51.99	2.019	52.638	1.29%	-1.23%
10/04/2010	835B	820	0.960	53.93	0.969	55.284	-0.93%	-2.45%
		835	0.970	53.79	0.970	55.200	0.00%	-2.55%
		850	0.990	53.62	0.988	55.154	0.20%	-2.78%
10/05/2010	1900B	1850	1.470	52.37	1.520	53.300	-3.29%	-1.74%
		1880	1.560	51.98	1.520	53.300	2.63%	-2.48%
		1910	1.590	52.35	1.520	53.300	4.61%	-1.78%

Note: KDB 450824 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50 MHz of the DUT frequencies.

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies (per IEEE 1528 6.6.1.2). The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY software rounds to three significant digits.

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14.2 Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification

- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
- 3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
- 4) The complex relative permittivity, for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\epsilon_r'\epsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

14.3 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

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

Table 14-2
Extended Dipole Calibration Data

D835V2 SN: 4d047				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
1/19/2009	-28.4		50.9	
8/19/2010	-25.6	-10%	48.9	-2
D1900V2 SN:5d080				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
8/18/2009	-24.3		50	
8/19/2010	-22.4	-7.8%	51	1.0
D2450V2 SN: 719				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
8/27/2009	-28.6		53.4	
8/19/2010	-27.5	-3.8%	51	-2.4

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14.4 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ of the manufacturer SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration.

Table 14-3
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED										
Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Dipole SN	Tissue Type	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
08/25/2010	22.4	21.1	0.063	835	4d047	Body	0.677	9.820	10.75	9.43%
08/26/2010	22.8	20.9	0.063	835	4d047	Body	0.677	9.820	10.75	9.43%
08/25/2010	23.9	22.4	0.100	1900	5d080	Body	4.12	40.500	41.20	1.73%
08/26/2010	23.5	22.1	0.100	1900	5d080	Body	4.15	40.500	41.50	2.47%
08/23/2010	22.8	21.4	0.0398	2450	719	Body	2.11	51.400	53.02	3.14%
10/04/2010	22.6	21.2	0.063	835	4d047	Body	0.643	9.820	10.21	3.93%
10/05/2010	24.8	22.9	0.100	1900	5d080	Body	3.78	40.500	37.80	-6.67%

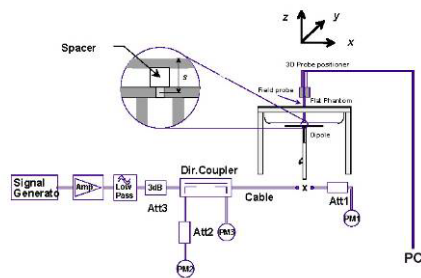


Figure 14-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 14-2
System Verification Setup Photo

Note: Measured SAR was confirmed to be within IEEE 1528 Section 8.3.6 ranges for System Check

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15 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION ANALYSIS

15.1 Simultaneous Transmission Information

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously and therefore, require a simultaneous transmission analysis (See Section 15.2).

Bluetooth and WIFI cannot transmit simultaneously since it shares the same circuit path and are switched by the radio.

15.2 Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

S imult Tx	Configuration	Max. EVDO S AR (W/kg)	WIFI S AR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body S AR	Back	1.010	0.544	1.554
	Right	0.071	0.058	0.129
	Left	0.117	-	0.117
	Top	1.190	0.116	1.306
	Bottom	0.043	-	0.043

Note: “-” SAR results shown in the table are zero for summation purposes. SAR was not required to be measured due to exclusions mentioned in Section 13.3.

15.3 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR was below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit.

Therefore, no volumetric SAR summation is required since the numerical sums are below the limit.

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16 SAR DATA SUMMARY

Table 16-1
835 MHz Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	C_Power[dBm]		Position	Spacing	Mini-Tablet Position	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.			Start	End					(W/kg)
824.70	1013	Cell. CDMA	EvDO	24.46	24.48	Body	1.0 cm	Lap	back	0.664
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EvDO	24.44	24.44	Body	1.0 cm	Lap	back	0.984
848.31	777	Cell. CDMA	EvDO	24.26	24.26	Body	1.0 cm	Lap	back	0.772
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EvDO	19.46	19.46	Body	0.5 cm	Lap	back*	0.610
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EvDO	24.44	24.50	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Right	0.071
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EvDO	24.44	24.42	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Left	0.092
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EvDO	24.44	24.57	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Bottom	0.043
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EvDO	24.44	24.44	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Top	0.767
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT							Body			
Spatial Peak							1.6 W/kg (mW/g)			
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							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 were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
7. Asterisk (*) denotes power back off activated.
8. Since the device is primarily a data device, EVDO Rev. 0 is only needed to be evaluated if the TDS032 and Rev A powers were not 0.25 dB or greater than that in the EVDO Rev. 0 mode.
9. Justification for 5 mm edge test configurations based on discussions with FCC lab pertinent to KDB Inquiry 502978. See Section 13.2 for more details.
10. Per discussions with applicant and FCC lab on 8/19/2010 based on KDB Inquiry 607156, a conservative secondary test distance of 10 mm from the back was chosen to test SAR at maximum power, with the sensor de-activated. See Section 13.5.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI800	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR COMPLIANCE REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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Table 16-2
1900 MHz Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	C_Power[dBm]		Position	Spacing	Mini- Tablet Position	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.			Start	End					(W/kg)
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EvDO	24.89	24.81	Body	1.0 cm	Lap	back	0.756
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EvDO	24.83	24.71	Body	1.0 cm	Lap	back	0.949
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	EvDO	25.12	25.04	Body	1.0 cm	Lap	back	1.010
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EvDO	19.72	19.58	Body	0.5 cm	Lap	back*	0.641
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EvDO	24.83	24.88	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Right	0.020
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EvDO	24.83	24.84	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Left	0.117
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EvDO	24.83	24.91	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Bottom	0.015
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EvDO	24.89	24.70	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Top	0.703
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EvDO	24.83	24.70	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Top	1.050
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	EvDO	25.12	25.04	Body	0.5 cm	Edge	Top	1.190
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/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 were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
7. Asterisk (*) denotes power back off activated.
8. Since the device is primarily a data device, EVDO Rev. 0 is only needed to be evaluated if the TDSO32 and Rev A powers were not 0.25 dB or greater than that in the EVDO Rev. 0 mode.
9. Justification for 5 mm edge test configurations based on discussions with FCC lab pertinent to KDB Inquiry 502978. See Section 13.2 for more details.
10. Per discussions with applicant and FCC lab on 8/19/2010 based on KDB Inquiry 607156, a conservative secondary test distance of 10 mm from the back was chosen to test SAR at maximum power, with the sensor de-activated. See Section 13.5.

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Table 16-3
2.4 GHz Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	C_Power[dBm]		Position	Service	Spacing	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR
MHz	Ch.		Start	End						(W/kg)
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	18.35	18.35	Body	DSSS	0.5 cm	1	back	0.544
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	18.35	18.40	Body	DSSS	0.5 cm	1	Top	0.116
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	18.35	18.55	Body	DSSS	0.5 cm	1	Right	0.058
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT							Body			
Spatial Peak							1.6 W/kg (mW/g)			
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							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 were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
6. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB 248227 pub and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n), were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding highest output power channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode per channel.
7. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
8. There is no power back-off for WIFI.

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17 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	85070B	Dielectric Probe Kit	8/22/2010	Annual	8/22/2011	US33020316
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	9/19/2009	Biennial	9/19/2011	3613A00315
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	3/31/2010	Annual	3/31/2011	JP38020182
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	3/30/2010	Annual	3/30/2011	MY45470194
Index SAR	IXTL-010	Dielectric Measurement Kit	N/A		N/A	N/A
Index SAR	IXTL-030	30MM TEM line for 6 GHz	N/A		N/A	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/21/2010	Annual	6/21/2011	833855/0010
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z32	Peak Power Sensor (100uW-2W)	12/5/2008	Biennial	12/5/2010	100155
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z33	Peak Power Sensor (1mW-20W)	12/5/2008	Biennial	12/5/2010	100004
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	1/20/2009	Biennial	1/20/2011	502
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	8/18/2009	Biennial	8/18/2011	5d080
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/27/2009	Biennial	8/27/2011	719
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	1/8/2009	Biennial	1/8/2011	797
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	1/19/2009	Biennial	1/19/2011	4d047
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	8/24/2009	Biennial	8/24/2011	4d026
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/22/2010	Annual	3/22/2011	704
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/21/2010	Annual	4/21/2011	665
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	1/22/2010	Annual	1/22/2011	649
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	1/26/2010	Annual	1/26/2011	3550
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	7/8/2010	Annual	7/8/2011	859
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	3/16/2010	Annual	3/16/2011	3213
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/20/2010	Annual	4/20/2011	3209
Rohde & Schwarz	SMIQ03B	Signal Generator	4/1/2010	Annual	4/1/2011	DE27259
SPEAG	D1640V2	1640 MHz Dipole	8/17/2010	Biennial	8/17/2012	321
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Base Station Simulator	8/30/2010	Annual	8/30/2011	100976
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	12/2/2009	Annual	12/2/2010	5318
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	12/3/2009	Annual	12/3/2010	5442
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	12/3/2009	Annual	12/3/2010	1190013
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	12/3/2009	Annual	12/3/2010	98150041
Agilent	8648D	Signal Generator	4/1/2010	Annual	4/1/2011	3629U00687
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	12/3/2009	Annual	12/3/2010	1070030
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	12/2/2009	Annual	12/2/2010	5821
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	12/3/2009	Annual	12/3/2010	8013
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	12/3/2009	Annual	12/3/2010	2400
Aprel	ALS-PR-DIEL	Dielectric Probe Kit	N/A		N/A	260-00959
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Tester	4/14/2010	Annual	4/14/2011	US41140256
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/10/2010	Annual	2/10/2011	3173

Justification for 2-year calibration cycle for SAR dipoles is found in Section 14.3.

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18 CONCLUSION

18.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The 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 various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables [3].

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FCC ID: A3LSCHI800		SAR COMPLIANCE REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini-Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.4 °C ; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: Cellular CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Back Side, Mid.ch

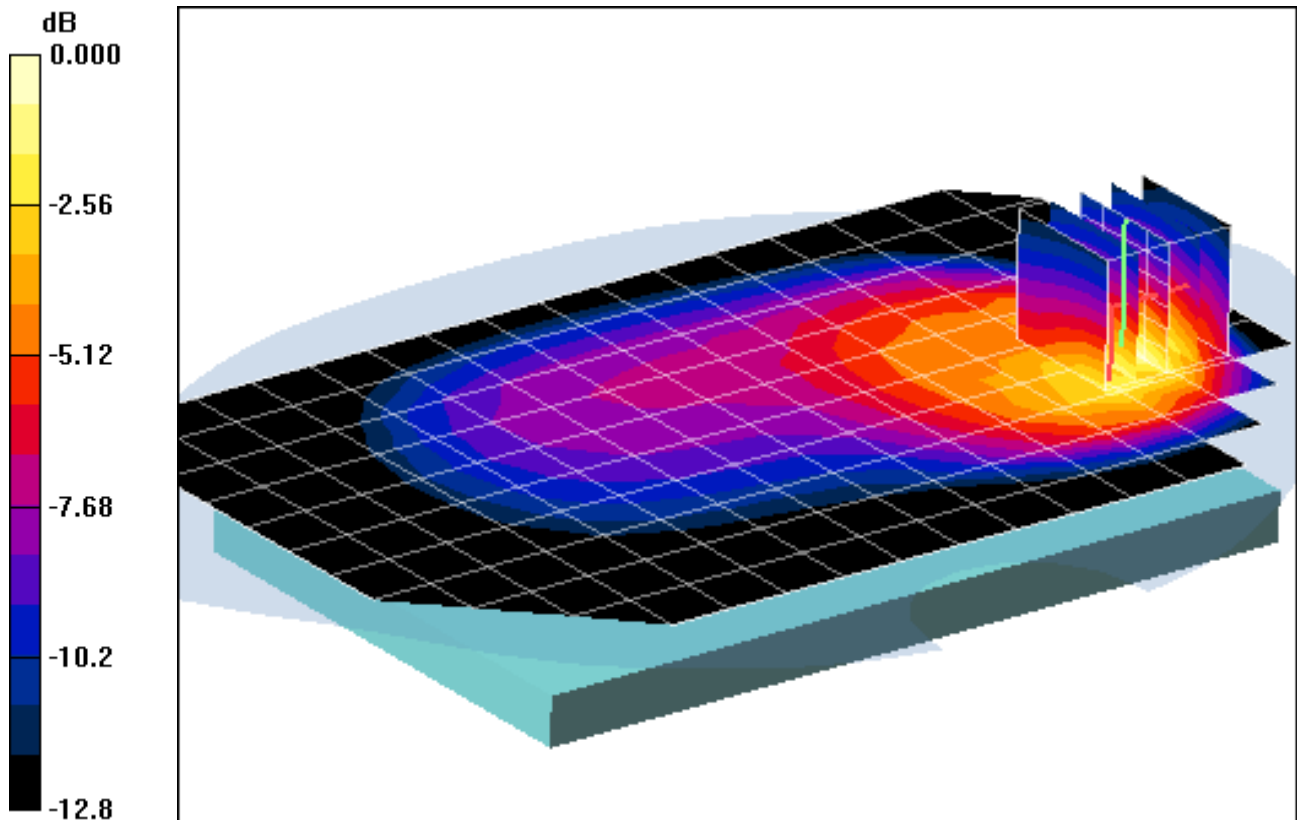
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 34.4 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.62 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.984 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.573 mW/g



0 dB = 0.999mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini-Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.4 °C ; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: Cellular CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Back Side, Mid.ch

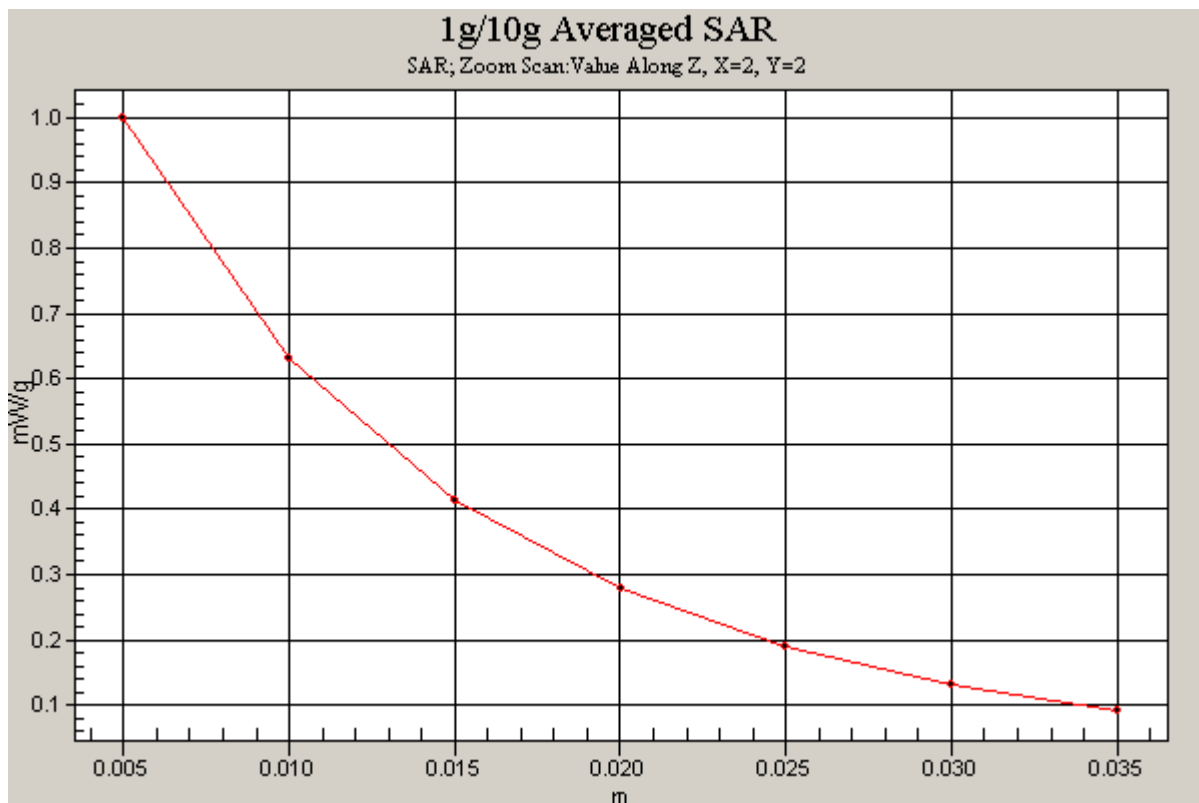
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 34.4 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.62 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.984 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.573 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini-Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: Cellular CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Right Side, Mid.ch

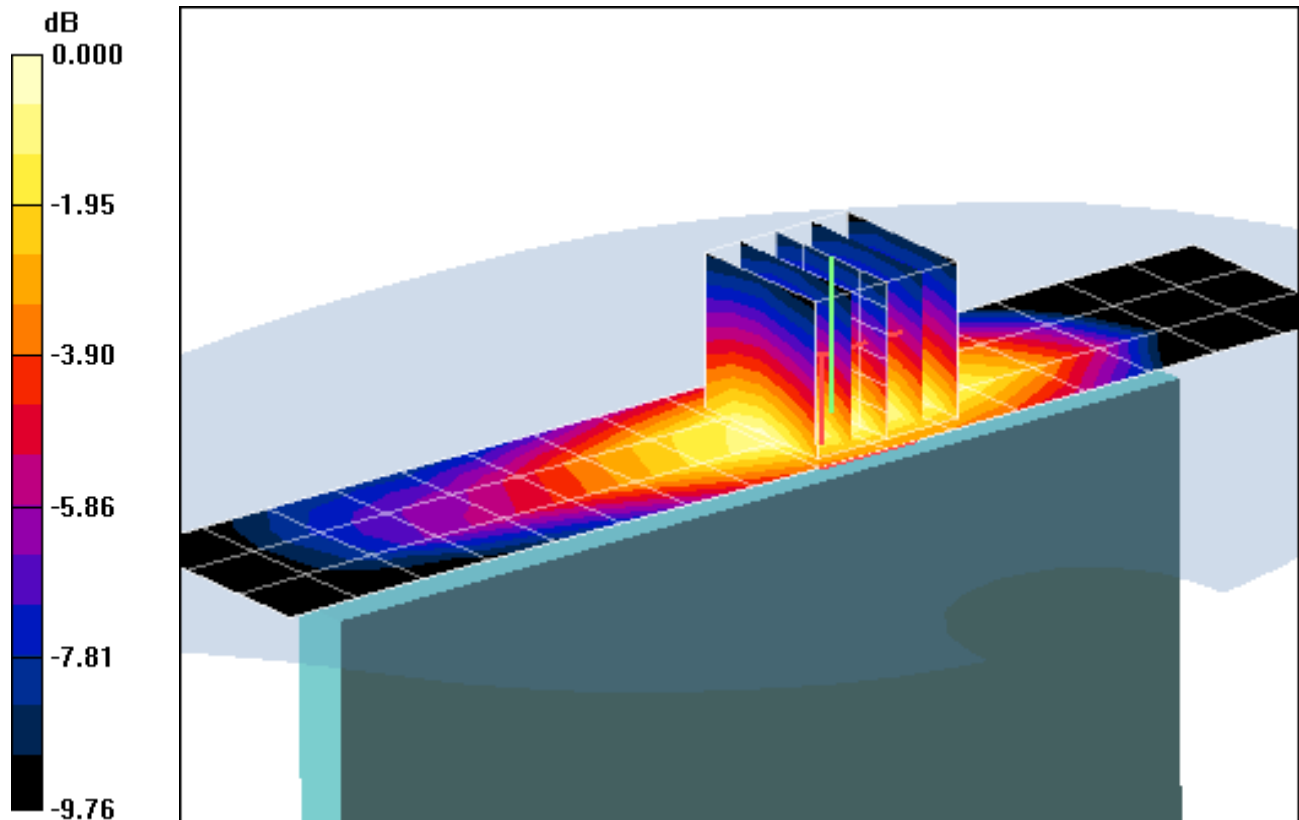
Area Scan (4x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 8.77 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.104 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.0705 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.047 mW/g



0 dB = 0.070mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini-Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: Cellular CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Left Side, Mid.ch

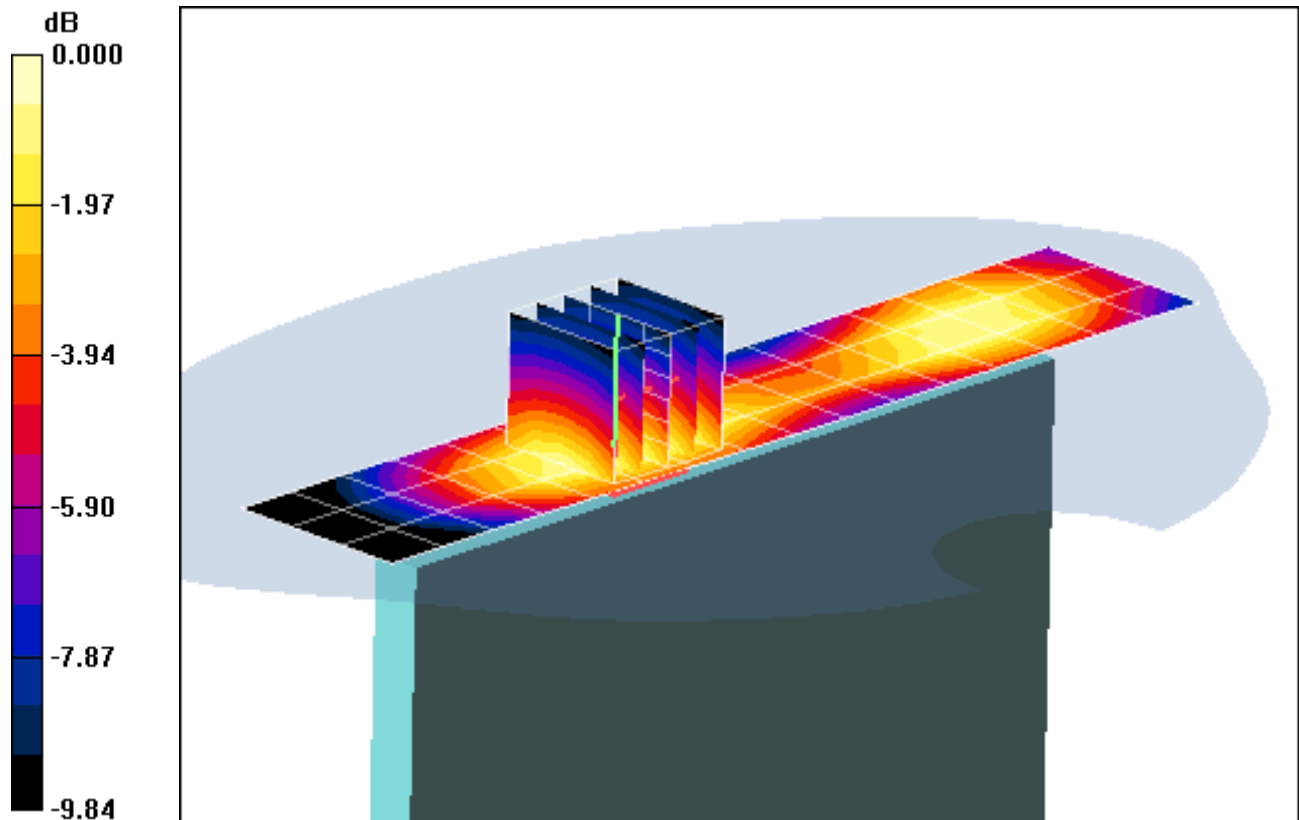
Area Scan (4x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 10.1 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.136 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.092 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.061 mW/g



0 dB = 0.092mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.972 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 10-04-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.6°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: Cellular CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Top Side, Mid Ch.

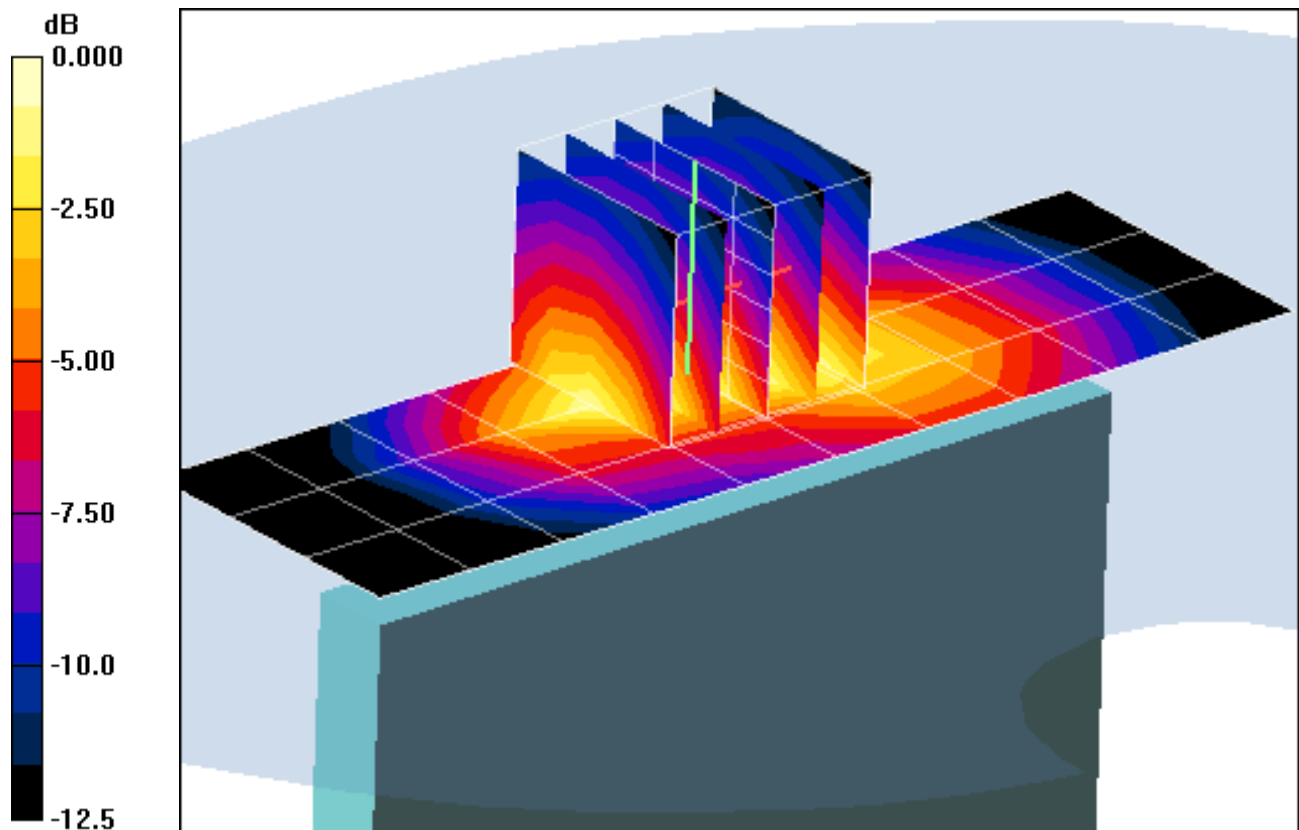
Area Scan (4x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 24.9 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.767 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.448 mW/g



0 dB = 0.768mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini-Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: Cellular CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Bottom Side, Mid.ch

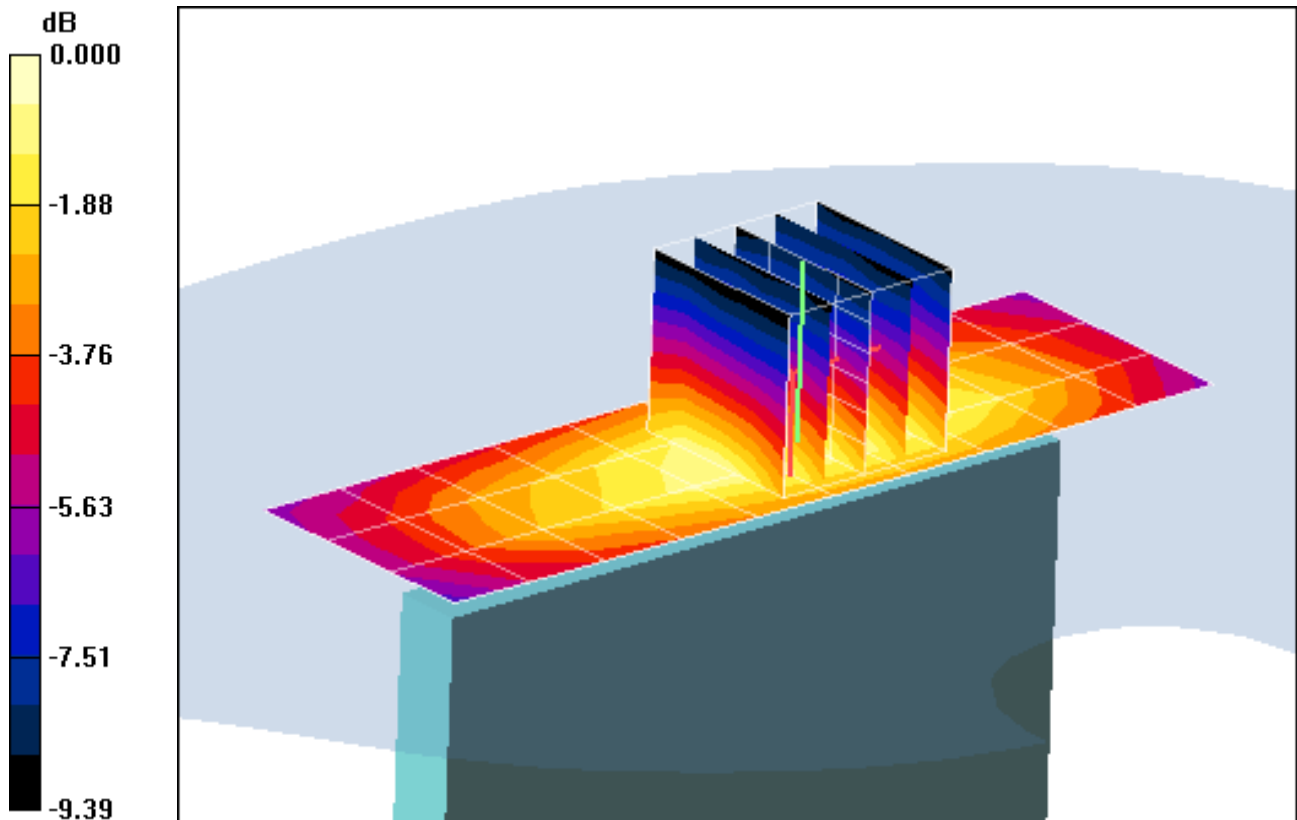
Area Scan (4x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 6.92 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.066 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.043 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.029 mW/g



0 dB = 0.043mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini-Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1908.75 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2010; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 4/20/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/21/2010

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: PCS CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Back Side, High ch

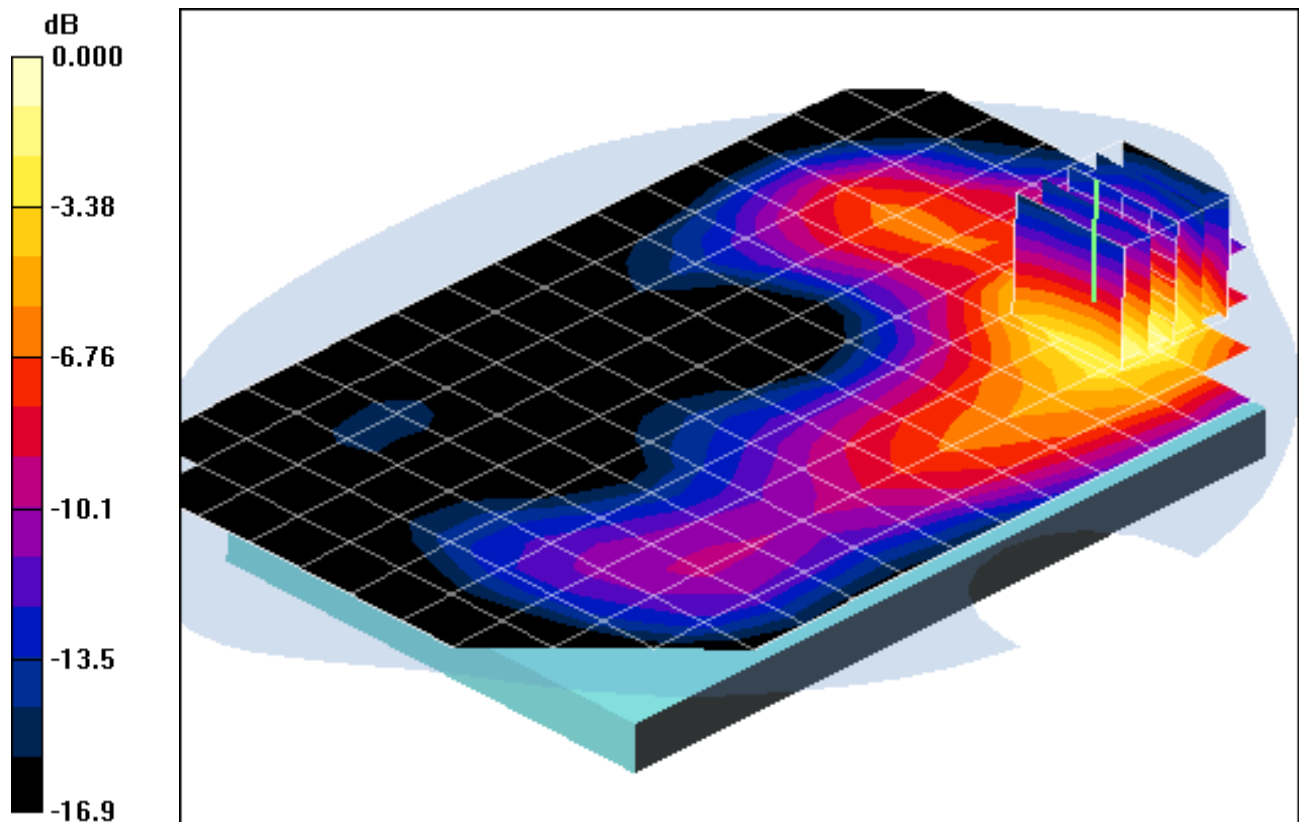
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.68 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.83 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.555 mW/g



0 dB = 0.976mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

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

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2010; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 4/20/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/21/2010

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: PCS CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Right Side, Mid.ch

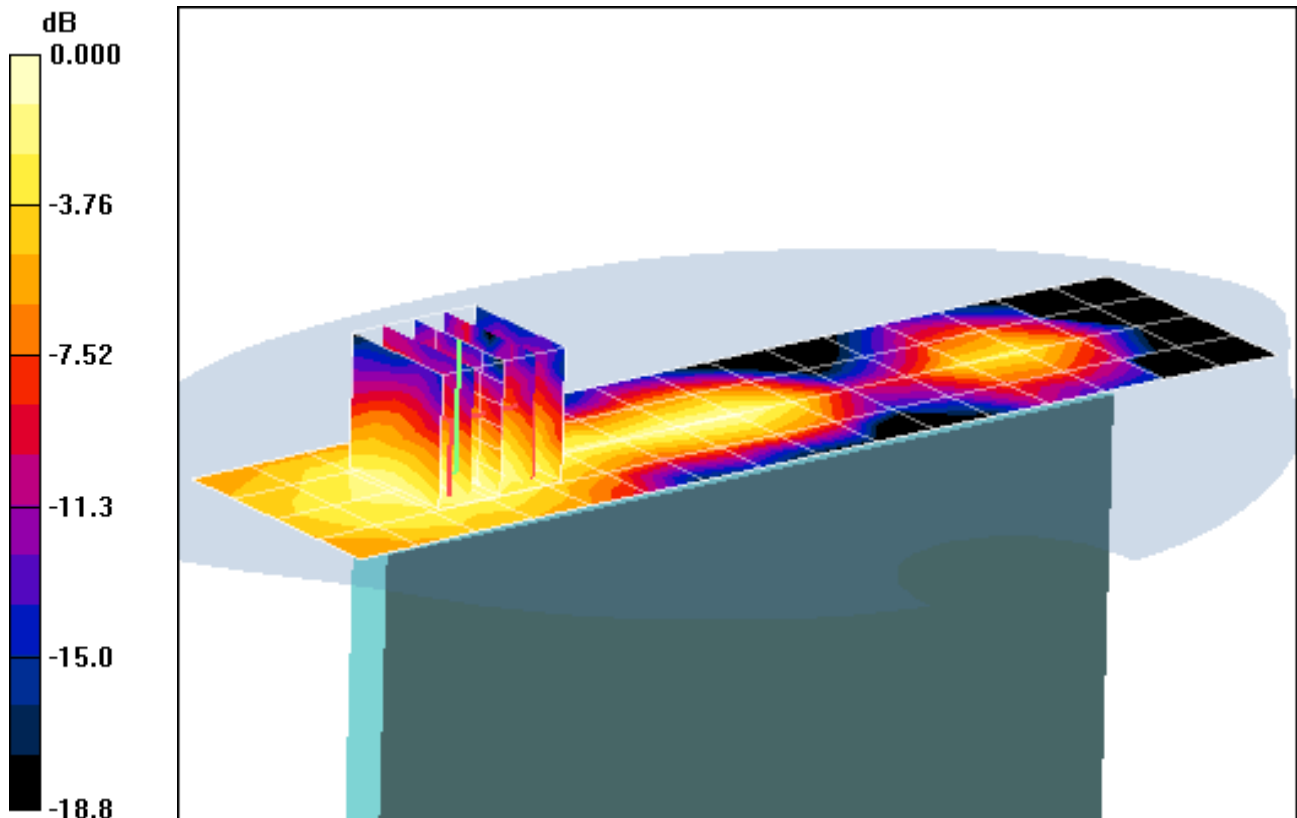
Area Scan (5x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 3.63 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.029 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.0195 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g



0 dB = 0.020mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

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

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2010; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 4/20/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/21/2010

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: PCS CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Left Side, Mid.ch

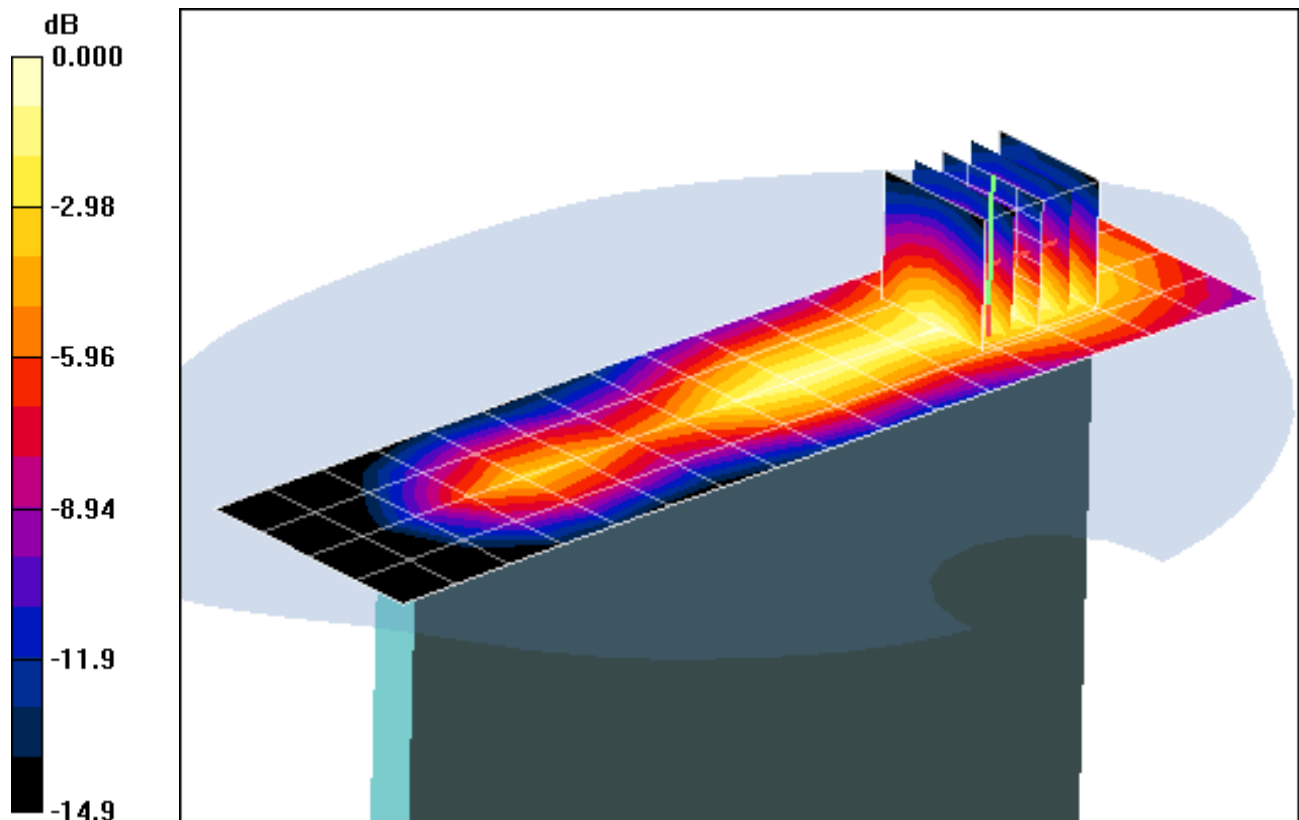
Area Scan (5x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 7.75 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.182 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.117 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.069 mW/g



0 dB = 0.119mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC SAR

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1908.75 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.59 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 10-05-2010; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 1/26/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 1/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: PCS CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Top side, High ch

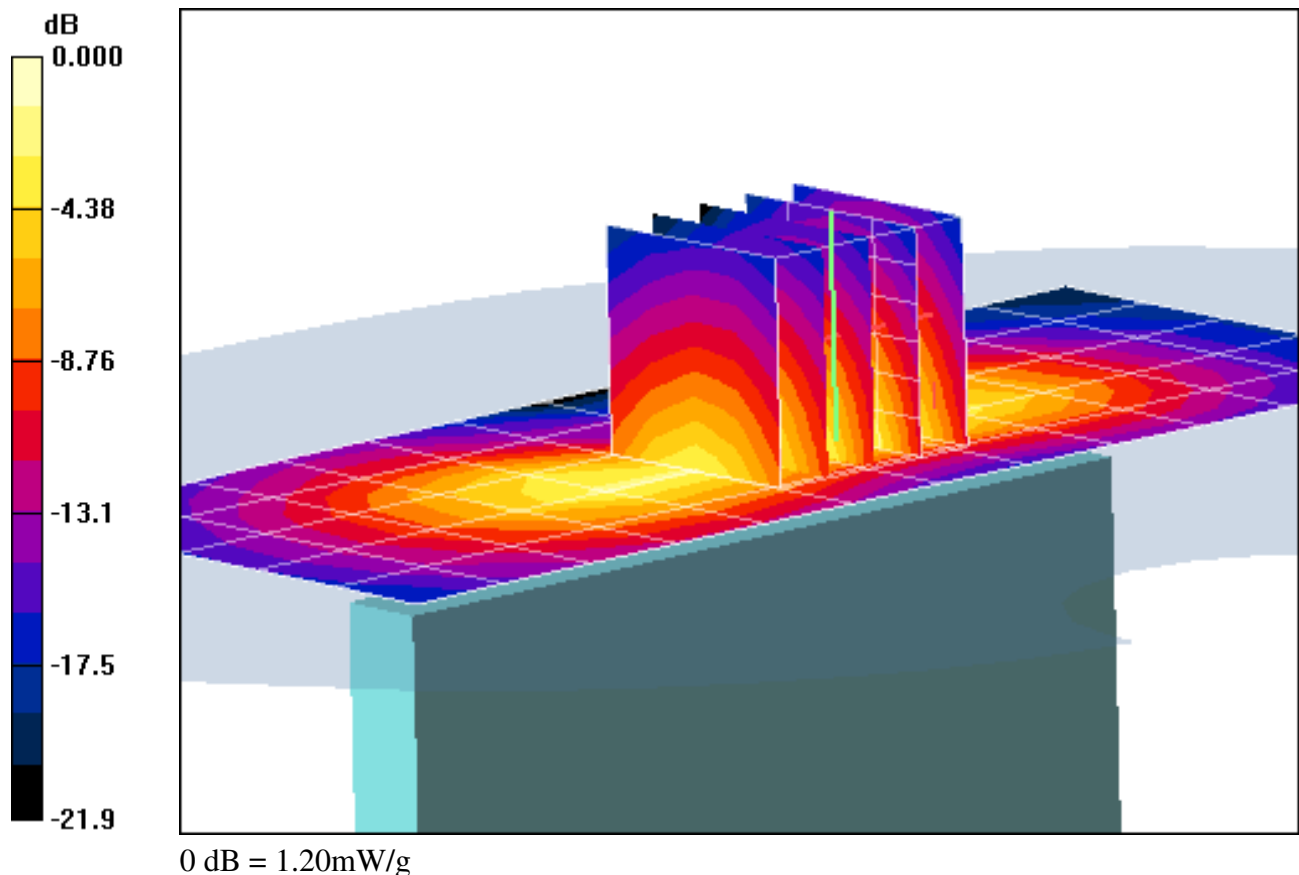
Area Scan (6x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 29.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.19 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.541 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC SAR

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1908.75 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.59 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 10-05-2010; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 1/26/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 1/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: PCS CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Top side, High ch

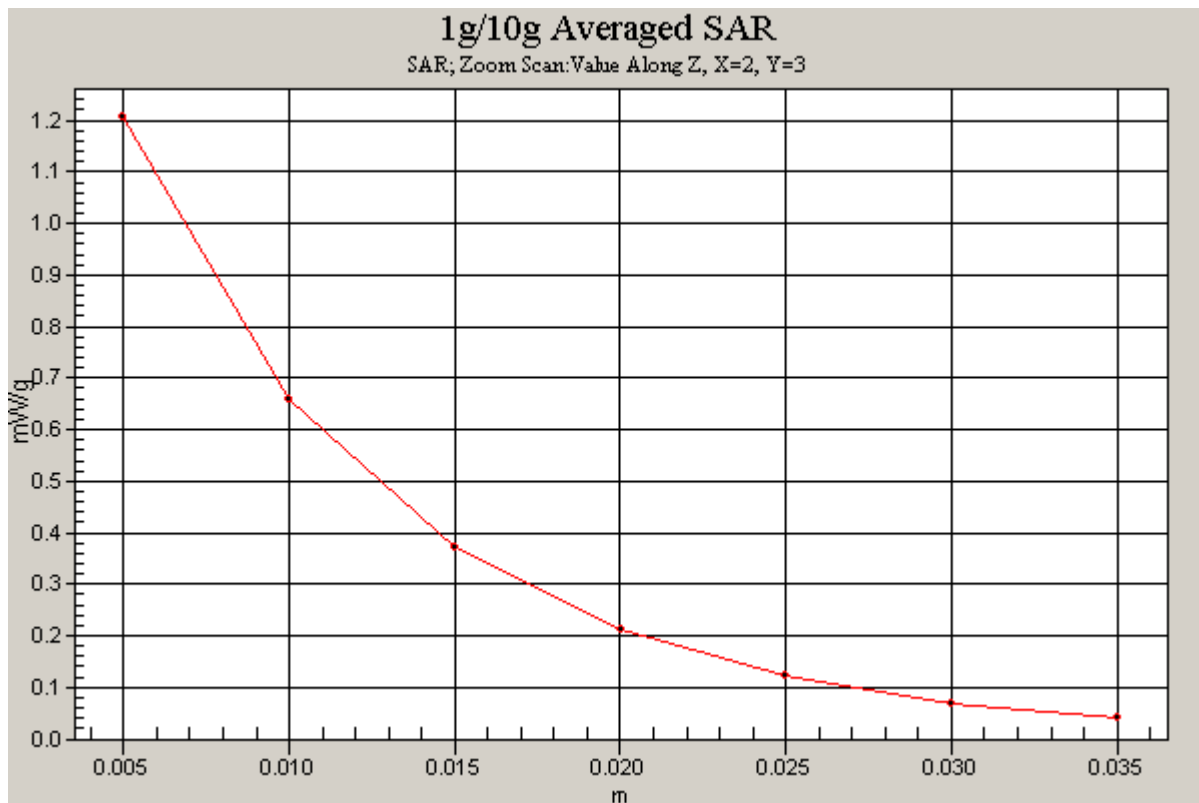
Area Scan (6x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 29.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.19 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.541 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

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

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2010; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 4/20/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/21/2010

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: PCS CDMA EvDO, Body SAR, Bottom Side, Mid.ch

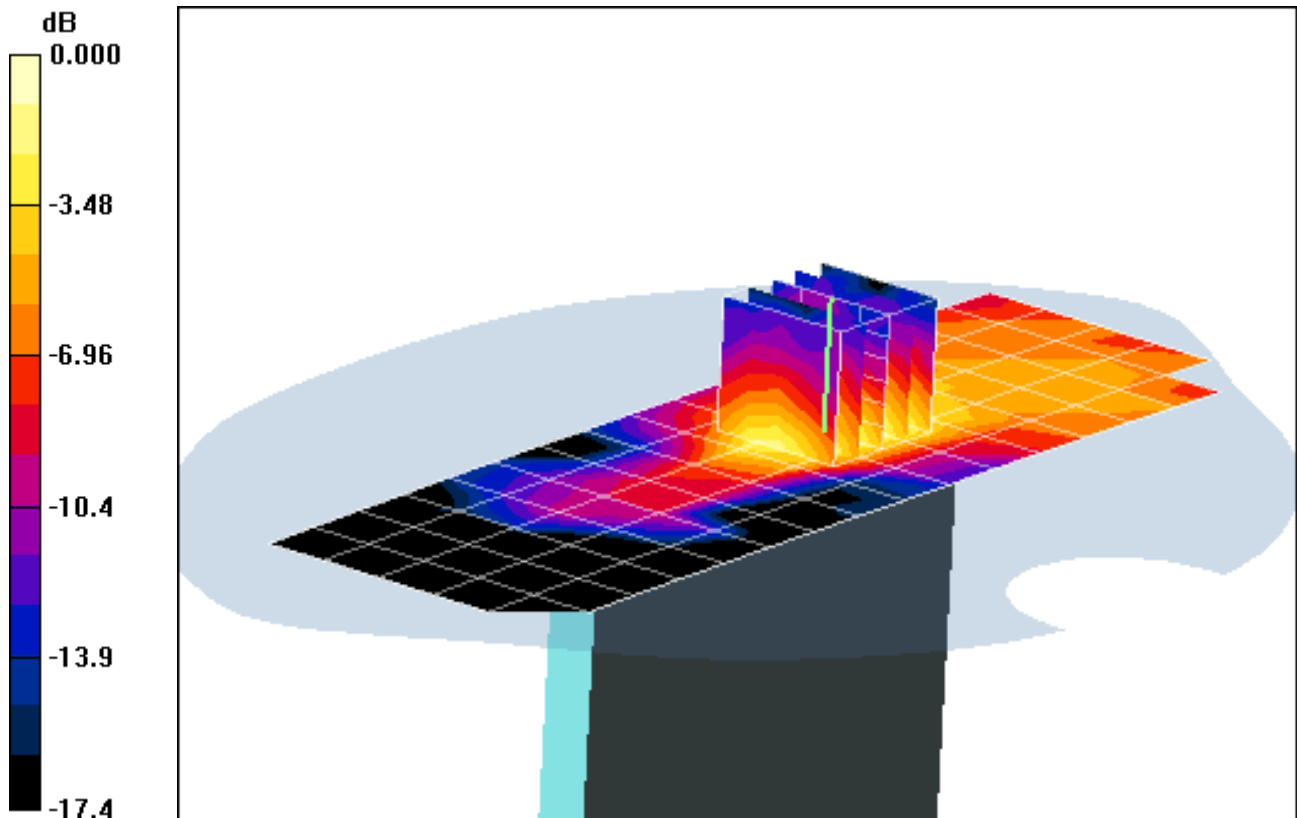
Area Scan (6x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 2.41 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.025 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.015 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00842 mW/g



0 dB = 0.015mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.92 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-23-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Back Side, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

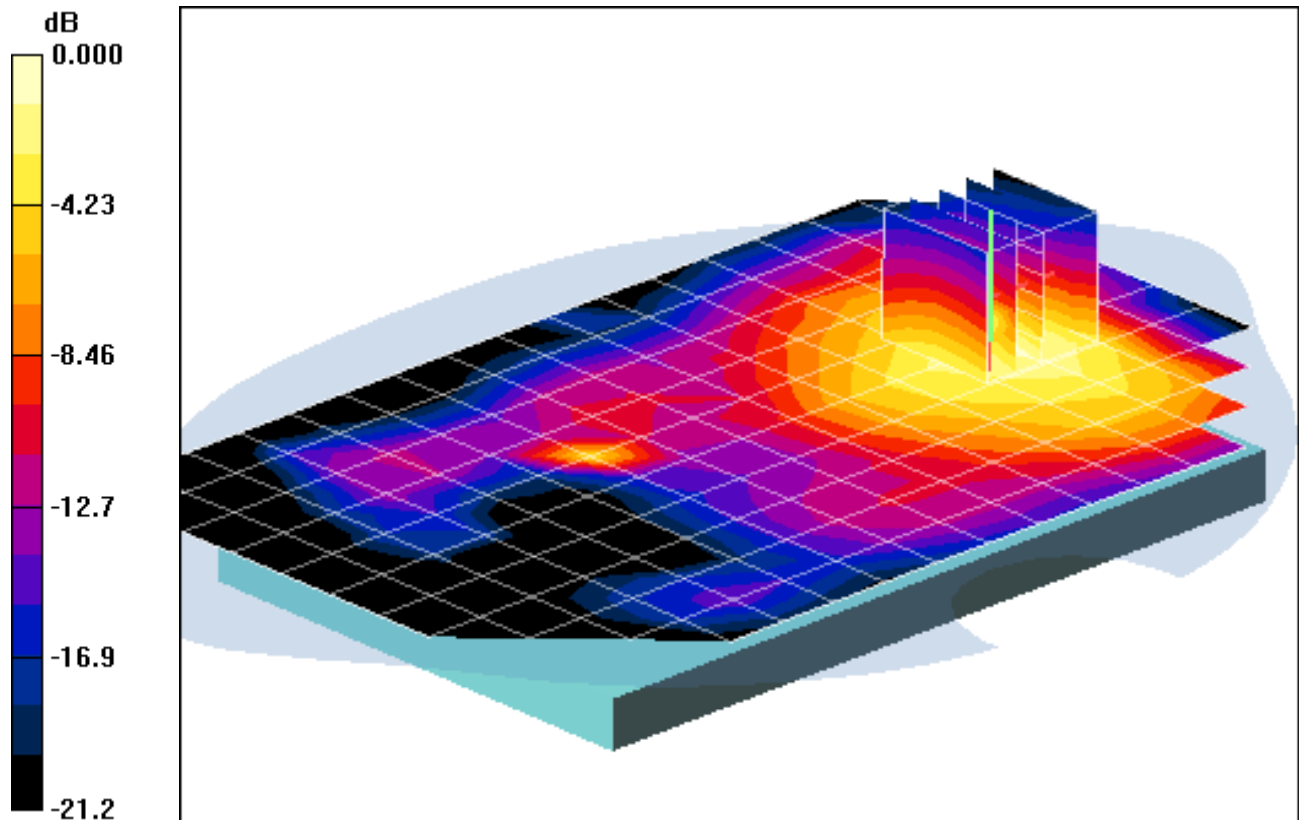
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 15.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.544 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.289 mW/g



0 dB = 0.520mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.92 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-23-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Back Side, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

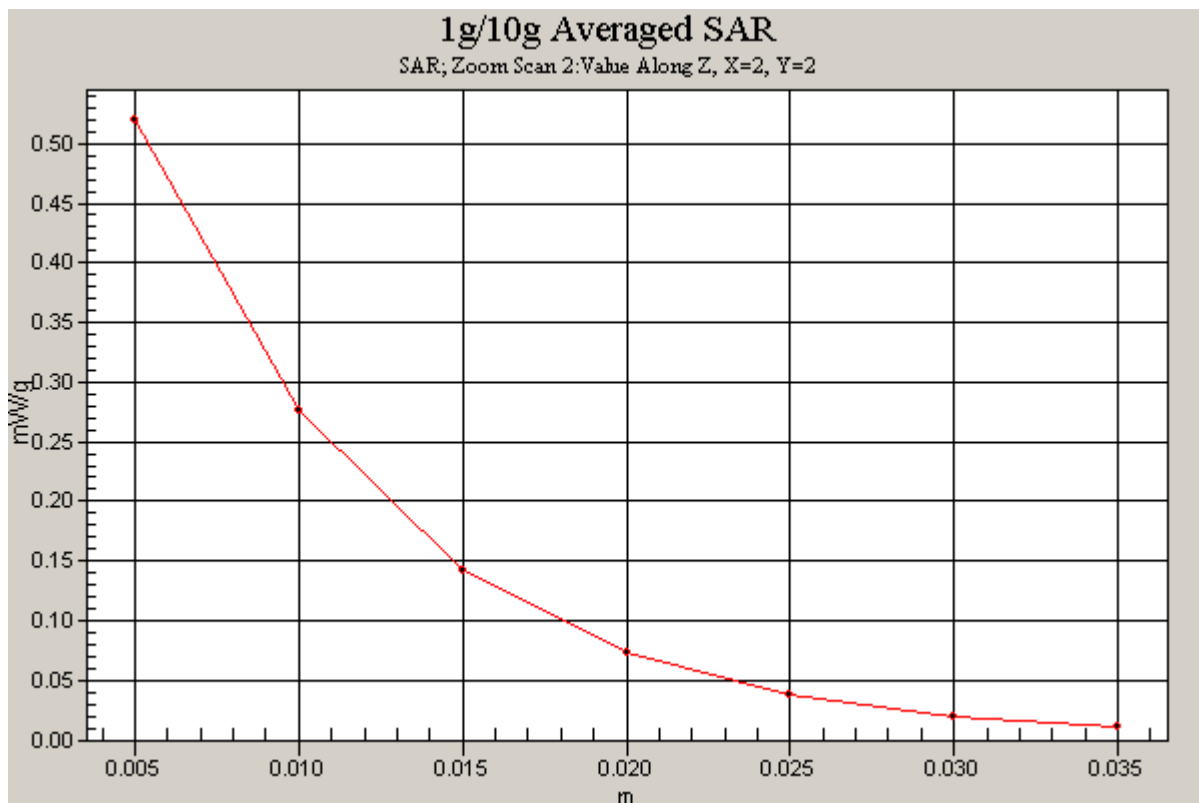
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 15.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.544 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.289 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.92 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-23-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Right Side, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

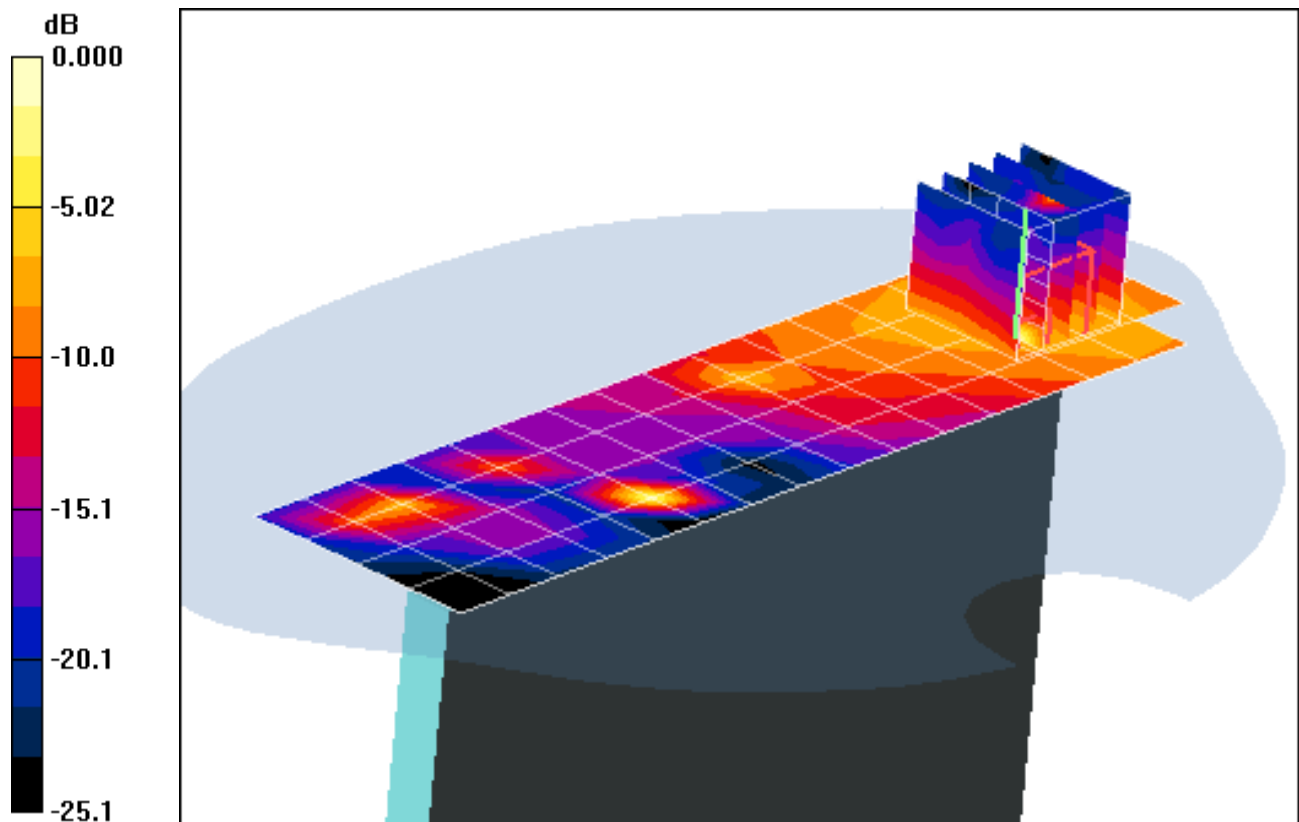
Area Scan (5x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 3.82 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.386 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.058 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.019 mW/g



0 dB = 0.153mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI800; Type: Cellular/PCS CDMA/EvDO Mini -Tablet with Bluetooth and WLAN
Serial: FCC1**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.92 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 08-23-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Top Side, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

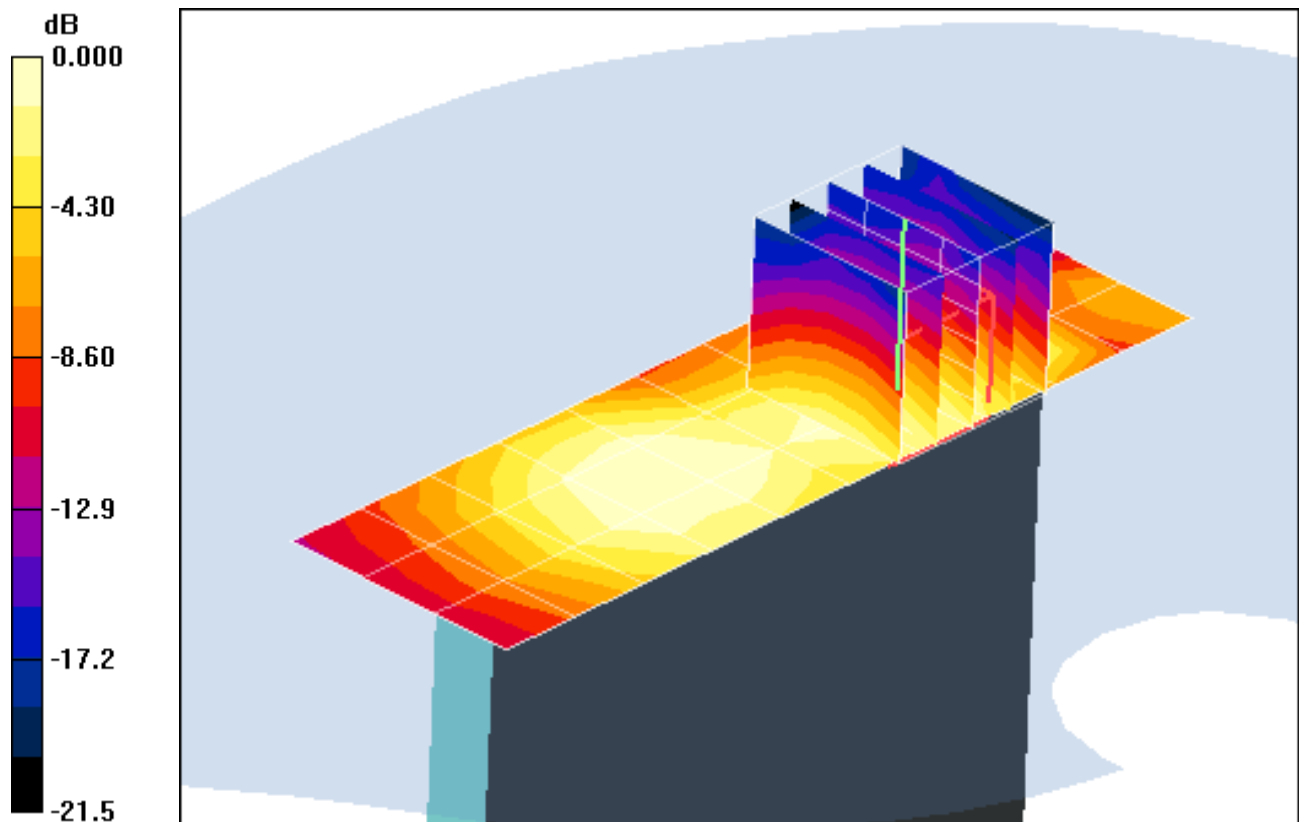
Area Scan (4x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 5.27 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.221 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.116 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.062 mW/g



0 dB = 0.143mW/g

APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

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

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.963 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.4 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

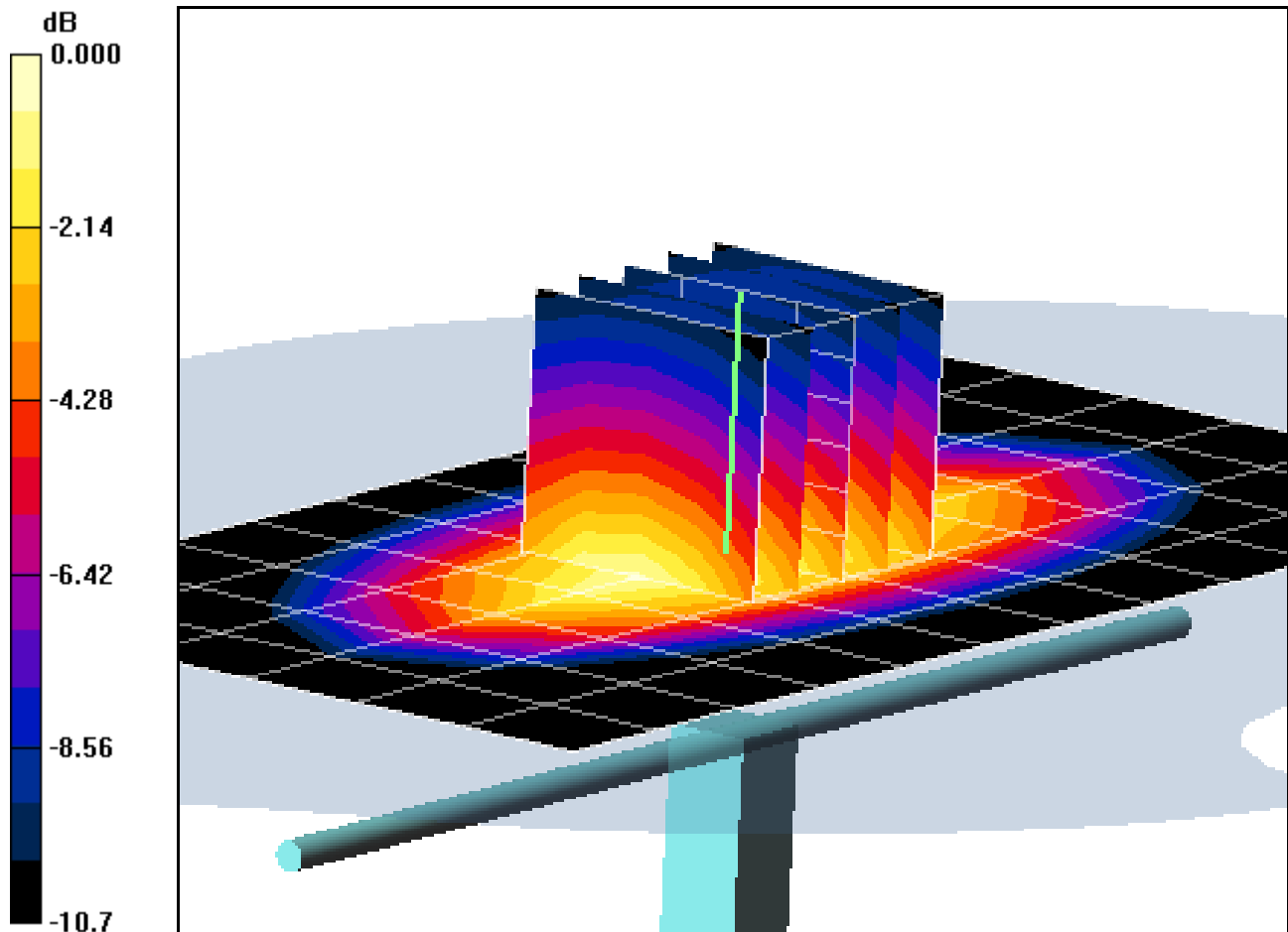
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 18.0 dBm (63 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.677 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.441 mW/g

Deviation = 9.43 %



0 dB = 0.787mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

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

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.963 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 20.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

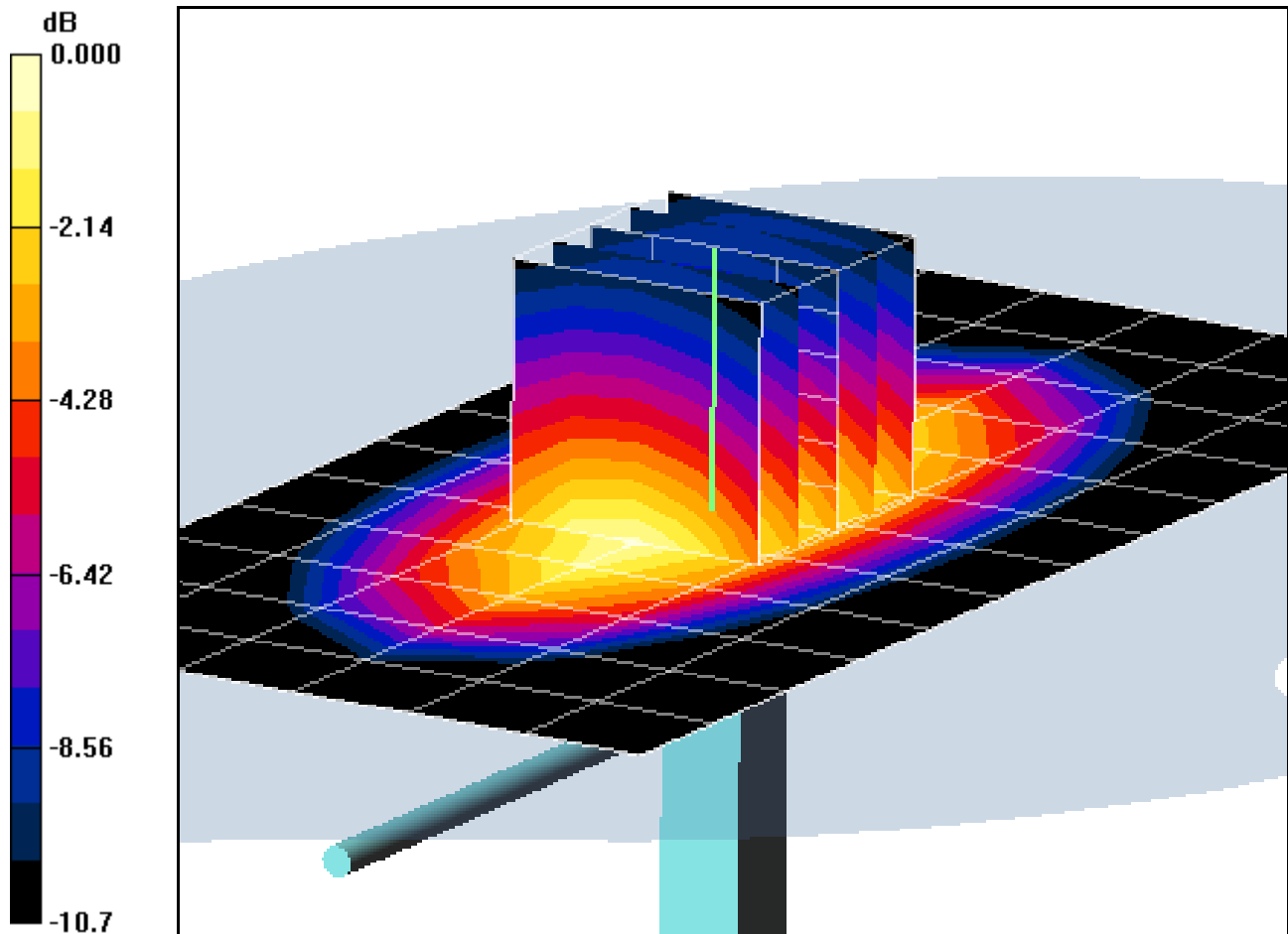
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 18.0 dBm (63 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.677 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.441 mW/g

Deviation = 9.43 %



0 dB = 0.787mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d080

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

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.52 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2010; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 4/20/2010

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/21/2010

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

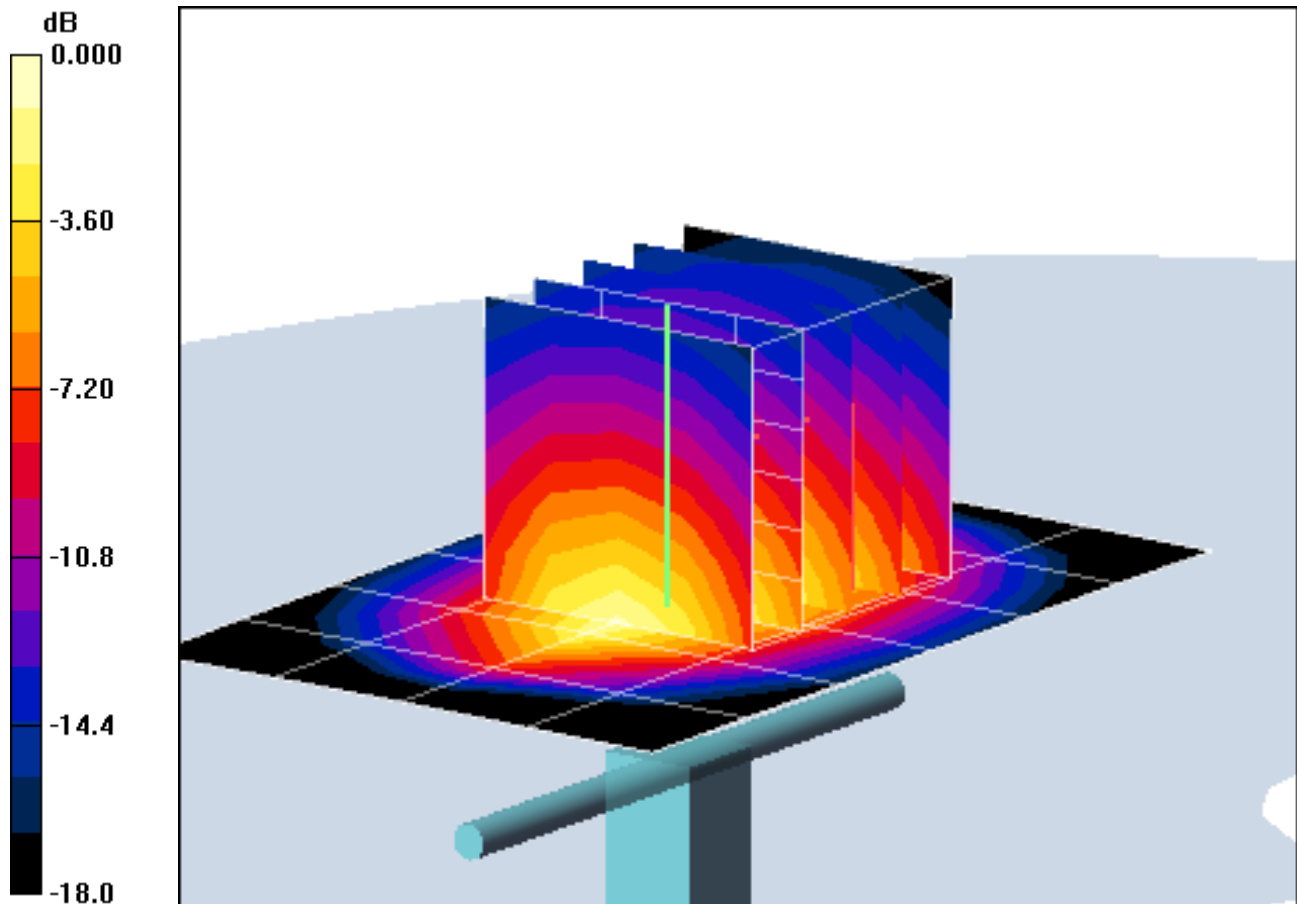
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 mW/g

Deviation = 1.73 %



0 dB = 5.10mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d080

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

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.52 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2010; Ambient Temp: 23.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 4/20/2010

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/21/2010

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

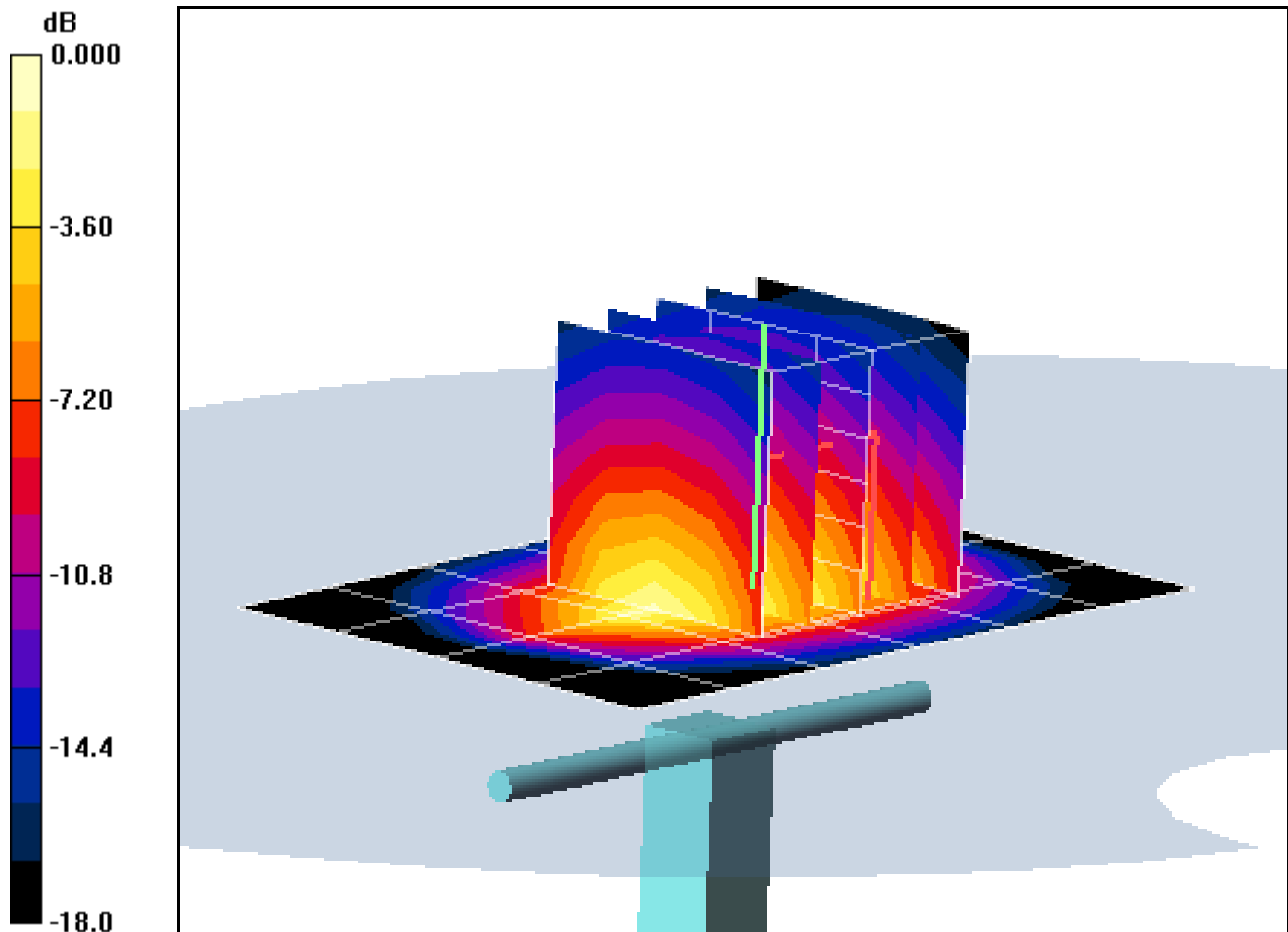
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.18 mW/g

Deviation = 2.47 %



0 dB = 5.16mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

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

Medium: 2450 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.97 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-23-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

2450MHz System Verification

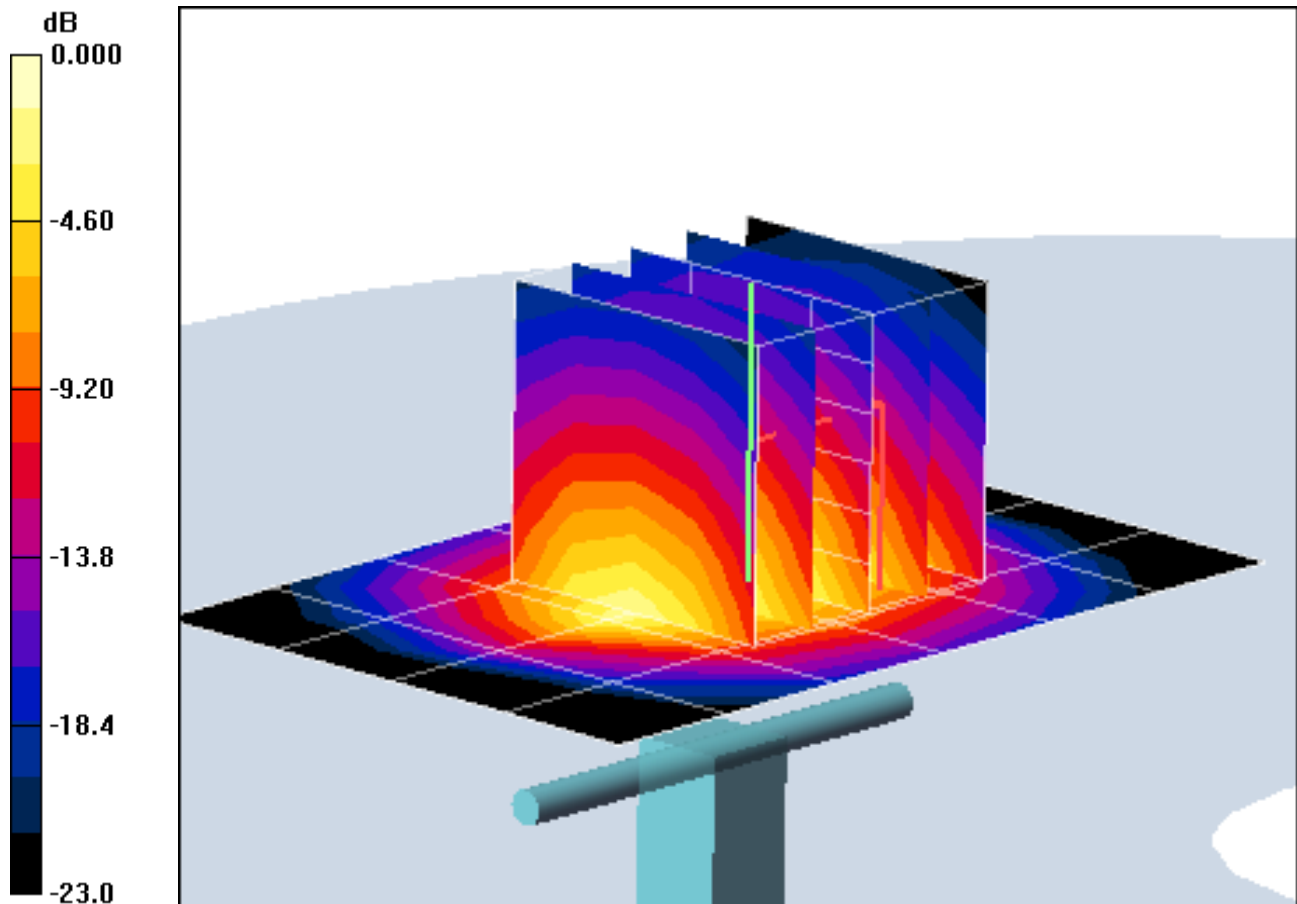
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 16.0 dBm (39.8 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.11 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.974 mW/g

Deviation = 3.14 %



0 dB = 2.71mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d080

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

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 10-05-2010; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 1/26/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 1/22/2010

Phantom: SAM; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

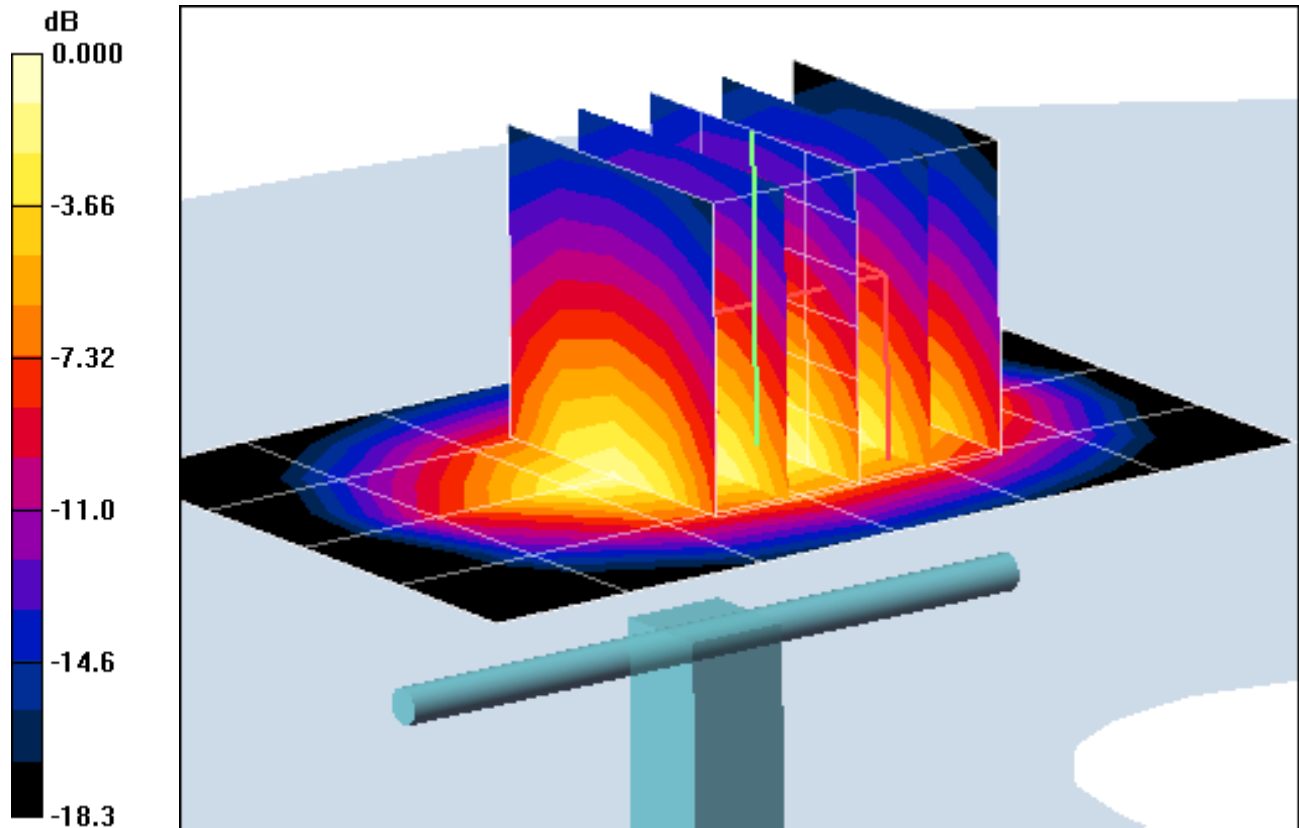
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 3.78 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.96 mW/g

Deviation = -6.67 %



0 dB = 4.16mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

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

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.97 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 10-04-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.6°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 3/16/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/22/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

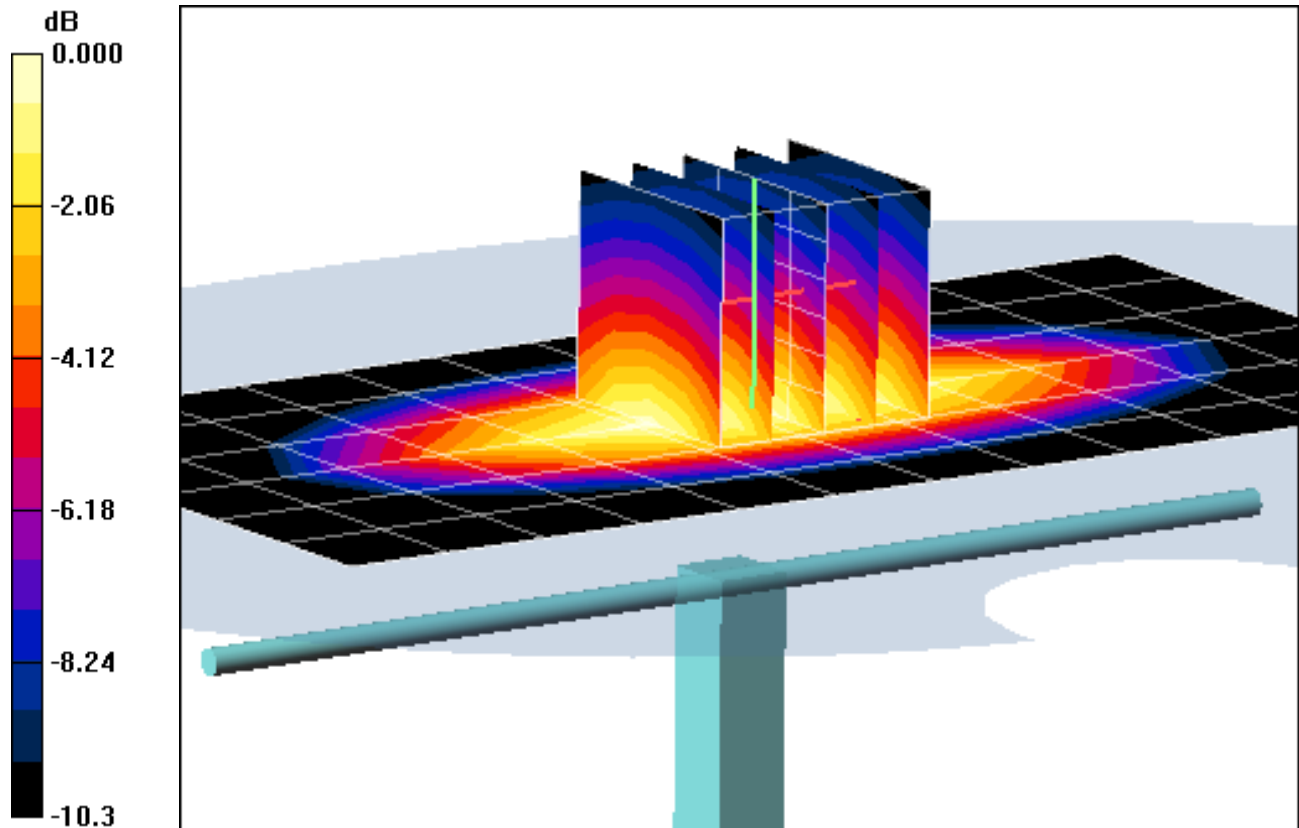
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 17.99 dBm (63.0 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.643 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.423 mW/g

Deviation = 3.93%



0 dB = 0.694mW/g

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d047_Jan09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d047**

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

Calibration date: **January 19, 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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	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	14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08)	Mar-09

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

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kastrati** **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Issued: January 20, 2009

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	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 $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.3 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.45 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.80 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	9.70 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.61 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	6.39 mW / g $\pm$ 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	50.9 Ω -3.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.8 Ω -5.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.386 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

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.5 ± 6 %	1.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

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

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.67 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.68 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	6.54 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

² Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d047

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

Medium: HSL 900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

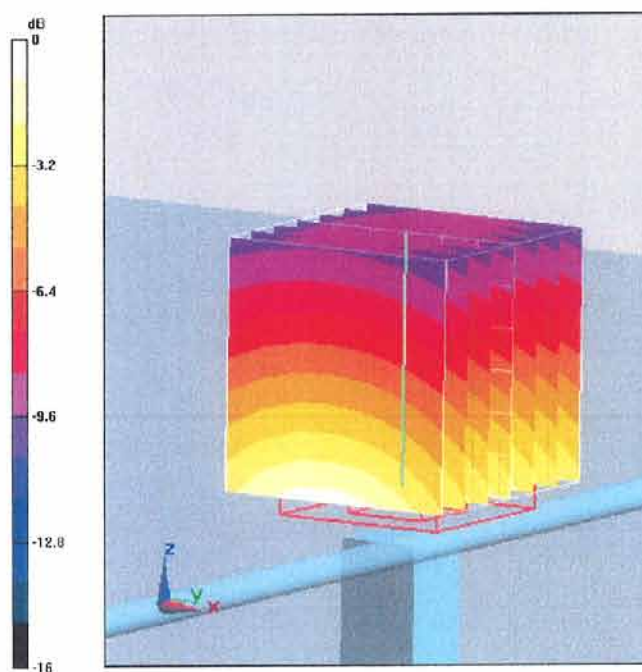
Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.4mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00691 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.61 W/kg

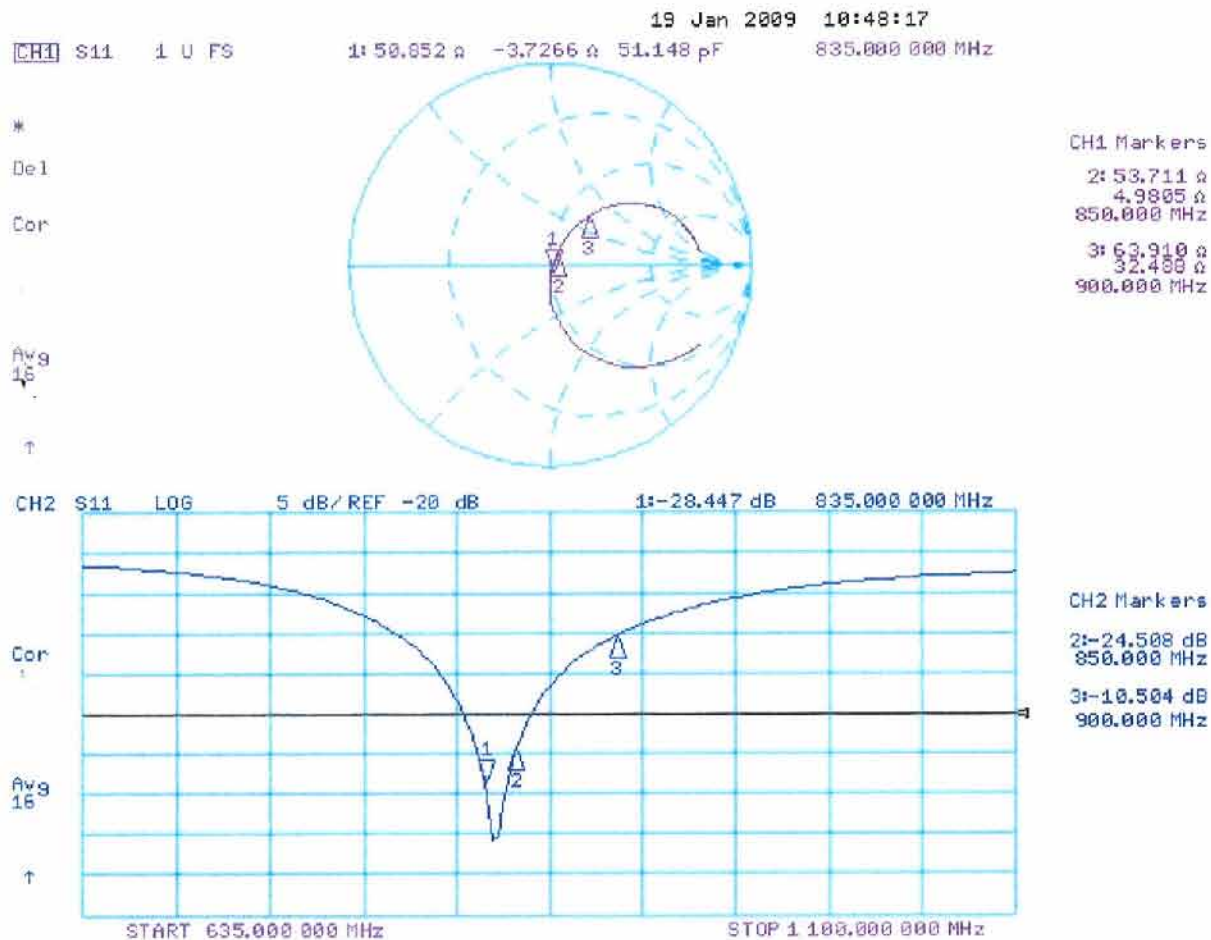
SAR(1 g) = 2.45 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.61 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.77 mW/g



0 dB = 2.77mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 12.01.2009 12:18:12

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d047

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(5.9, 5.9, 5.9); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

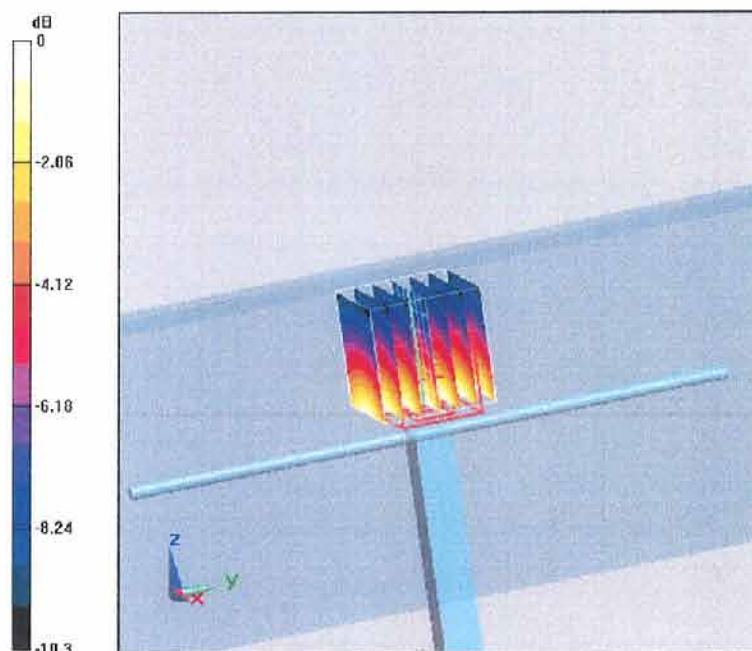
Pin = 250mW, d = 15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

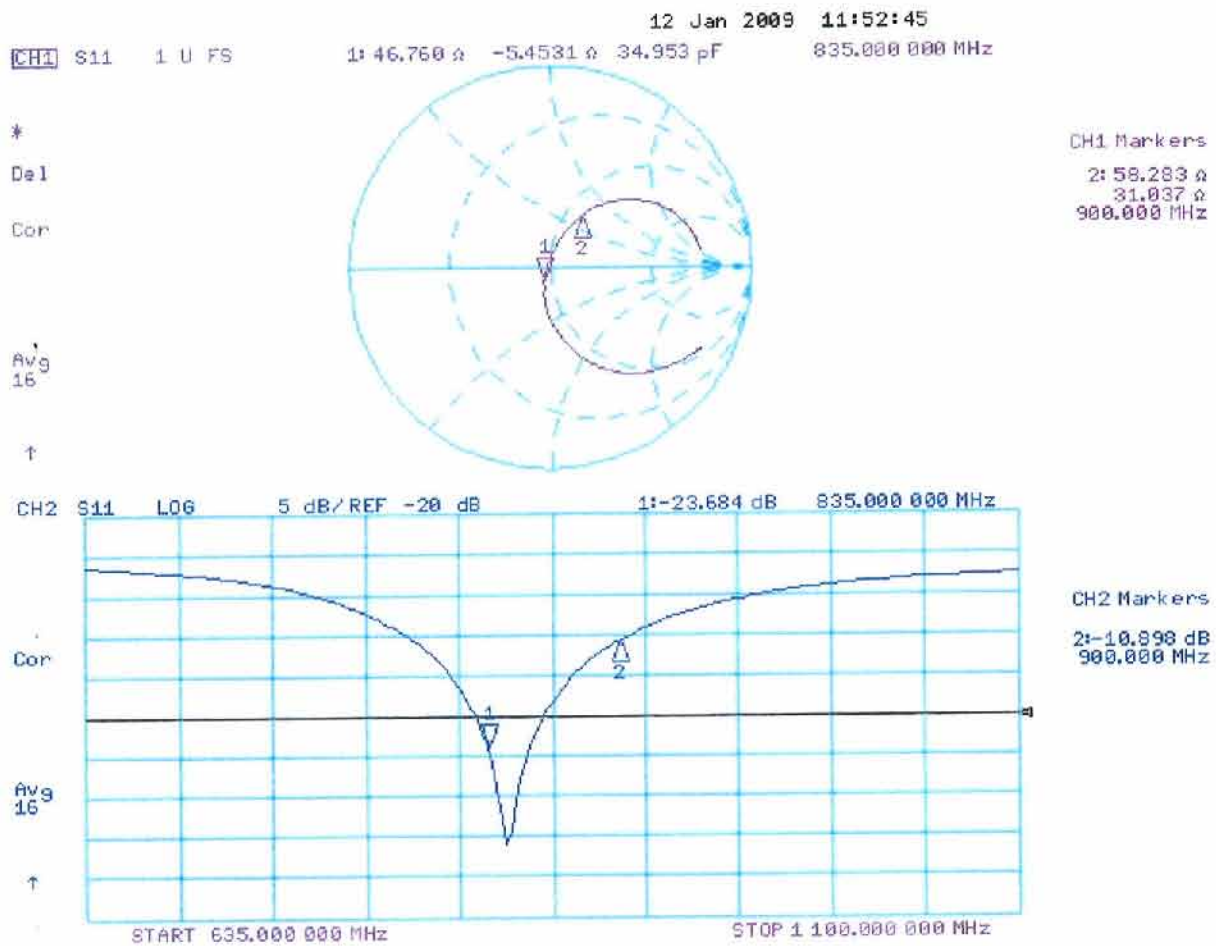
SAR(1 g) = 2.53 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.67 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.82 mW/g



0 dB = 2.82mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d080-Aug09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d080**

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

Calibration date: **August 18, 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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ 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)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	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

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leubler** **Laboratory Technician** **Signature**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Issued: August 19, 2009

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) 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 $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.45 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (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	40.1 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.30 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

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

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.9 ± 6 %	1.57 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	40.5 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.41 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	21.5 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

² Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0 Ω + 6.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.1 Ω + 5.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.193 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: 05.08.2009 14:25:51

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d080

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

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 3.0 mm/Zoom Scan (dist=3.0 mm, probe 0deg)

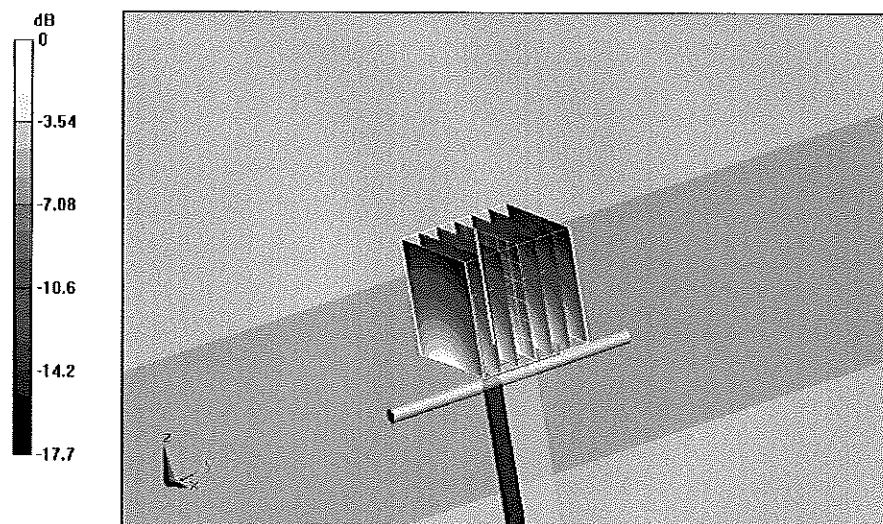
(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.7 W/kg

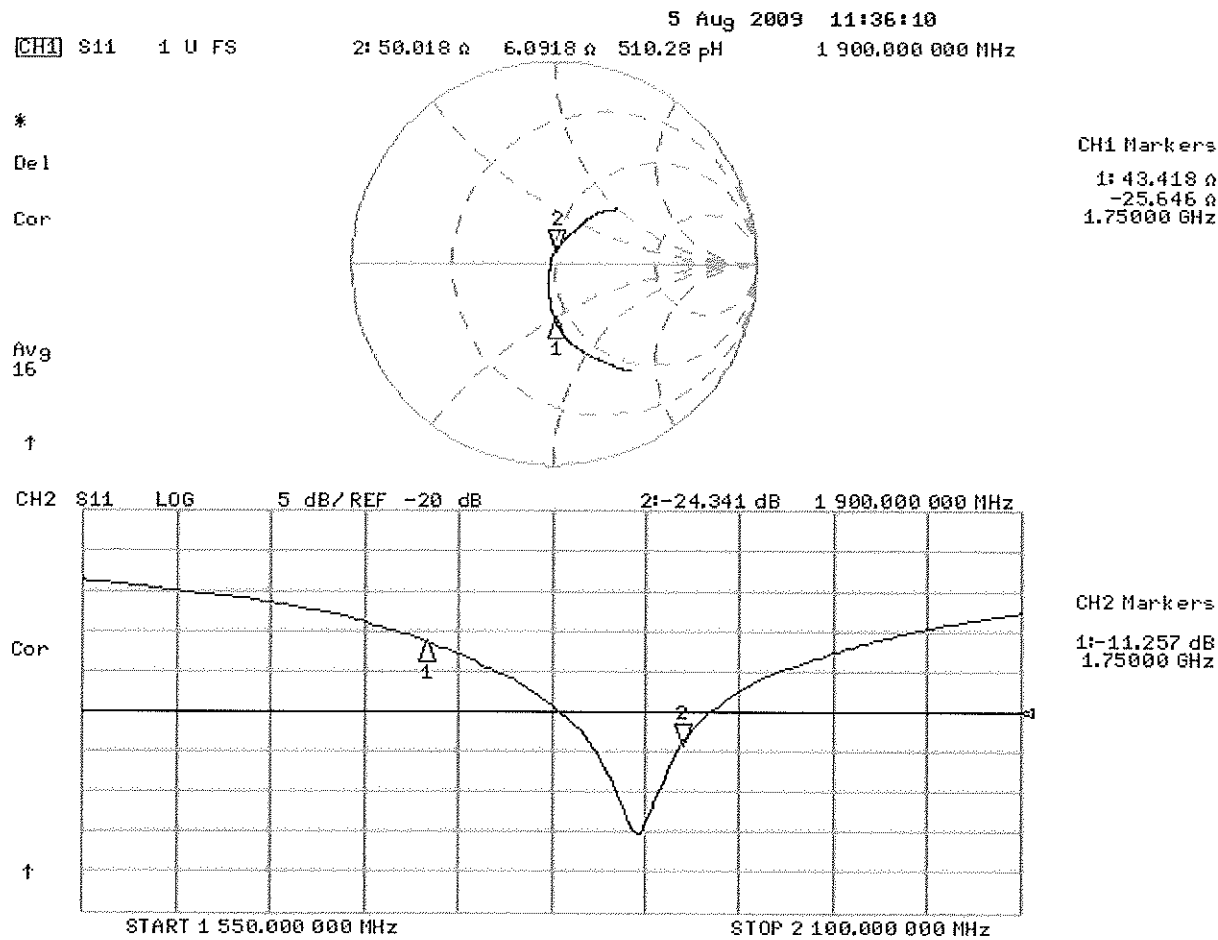
SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.3 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.6 mW/g



0 dB = 12.6mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 18.08.2009 14:14:25

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d080

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

Medium: MSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

Pin = 250 mW; dip = 10 mm, scan at 3.0mm/Zoom Scan (dist=3.0mm, probe 0deg)

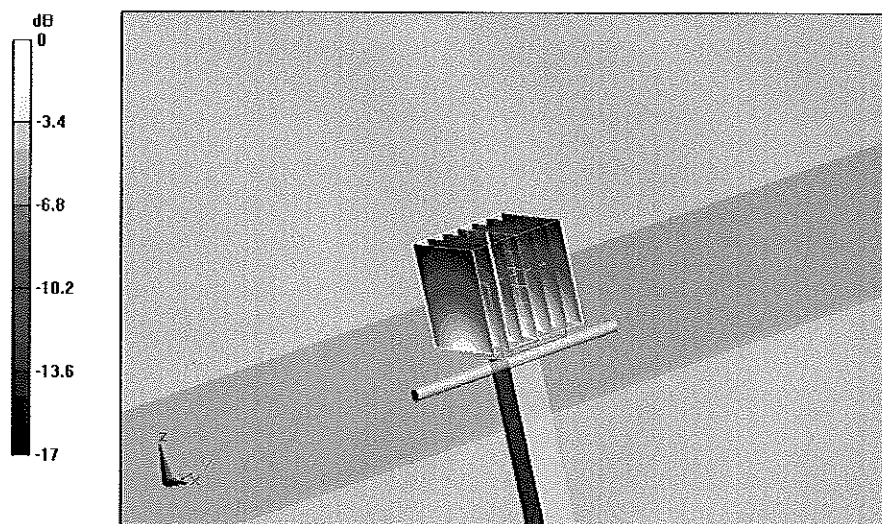
(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00545 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.7 W/kg

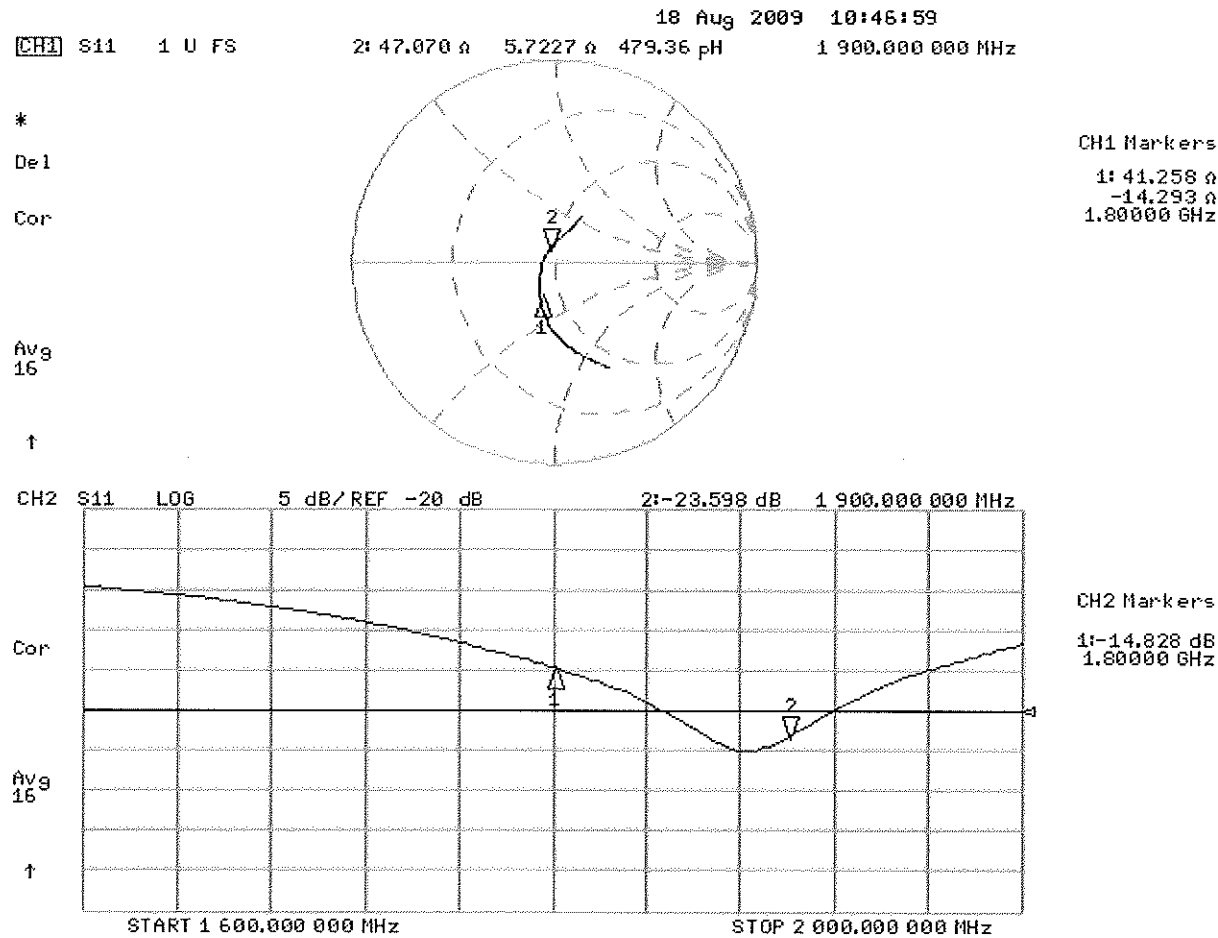
SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 mW/g



0 dB = 13.1mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-719_Aug09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 719**

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

Calibration date: **August 27, 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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	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 Kastrali	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: August 27, 2009

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.0
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	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.80 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.3 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	53.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	53.5 mW /g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.23 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	25.0 mW /g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

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

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.2 ± 6 %	2.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	51.4 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.00 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	23.9 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

² Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.4 \Omega + 1.8 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.2 \Omega + 3.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.150 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	September 10, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 27.08.2009 11:14:47

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN719

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

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.8$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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

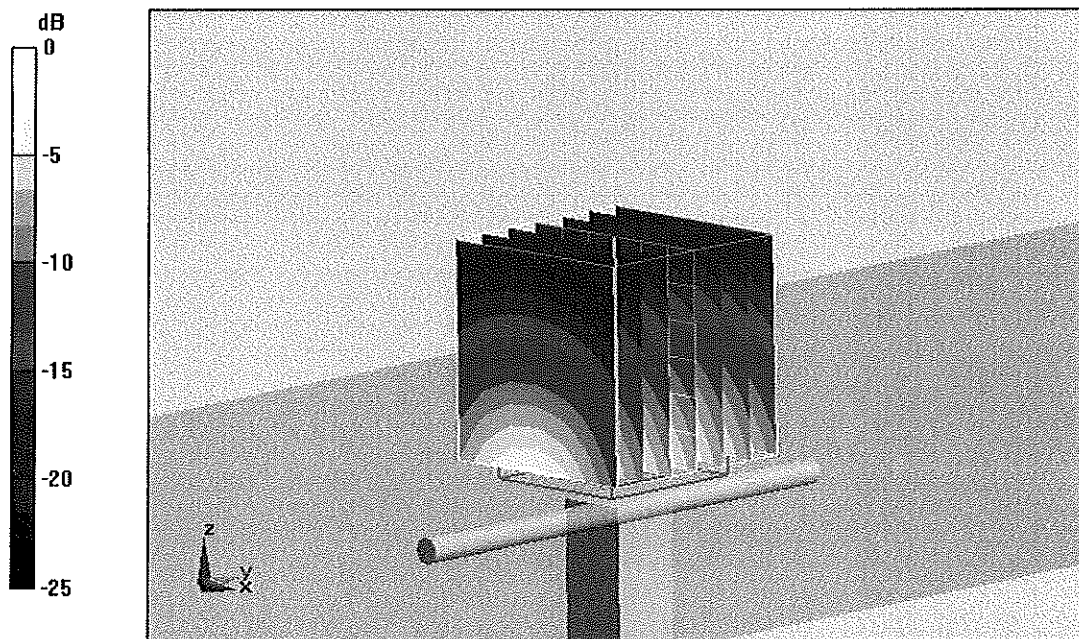
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.23 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 mW/g

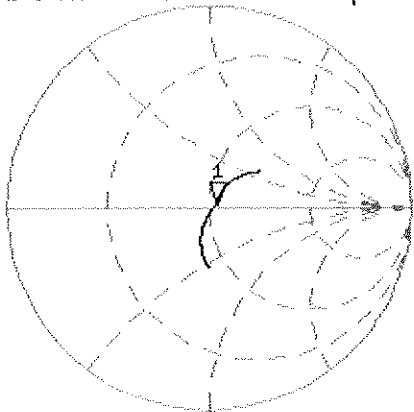


0 dB = 17.2mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

27 Aug 2009 09:14:09
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 53.385 Ω 1.7910 Ω 116.35 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

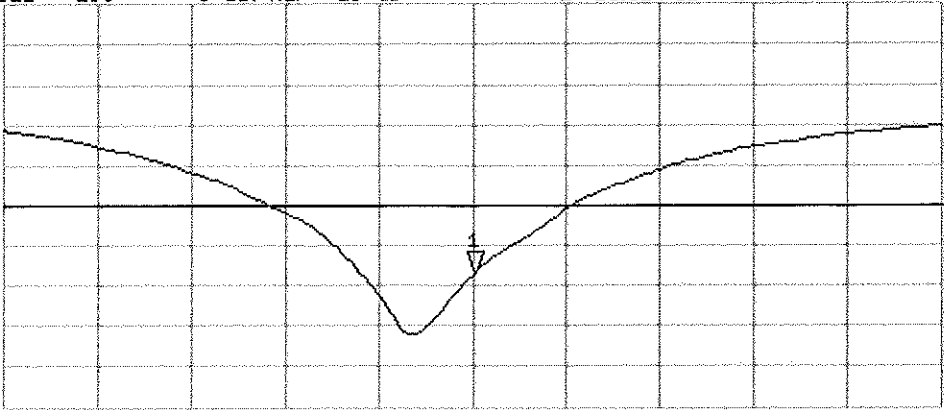
*
De1
Cor



↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-28.624 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor



↑

START 2 250.000 000 MHz STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 17.08.2009 15:35:28

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:719

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

Medium: MSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

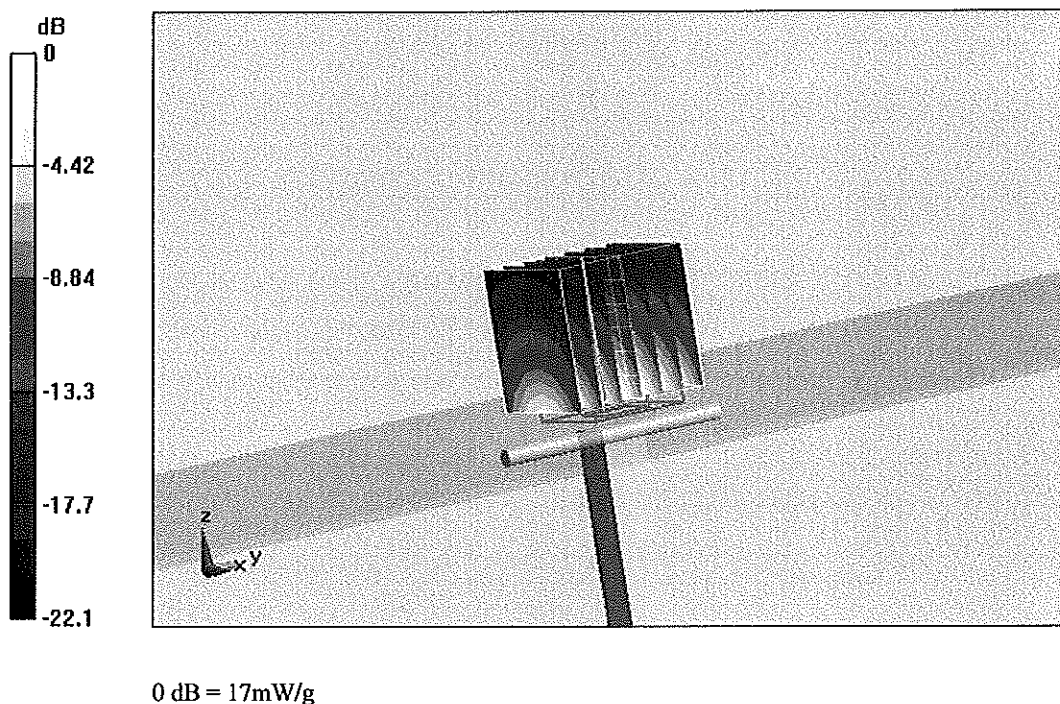
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00649 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17 mW/g



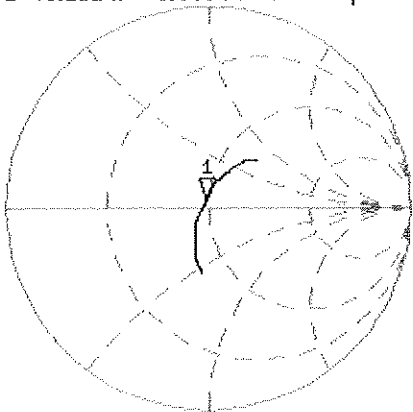
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

17 Aug 2009 15:56:32
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 48.221 Ω 3.9004 Ω 253.37 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
De1
Cor

Avg
16

↑

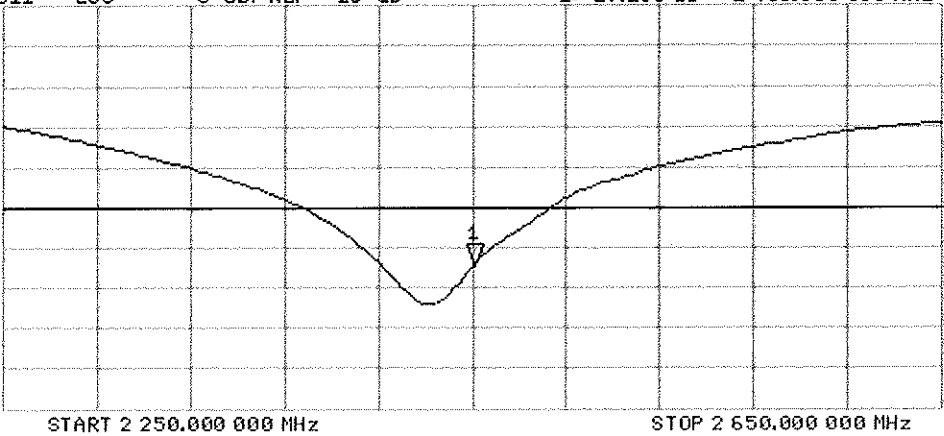


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -27.205 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

↑





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **DAE4-704_Mar10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 704**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v12**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **March 22, 2010**

✓ OK
 sz
 3/29/10

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	1-Oct-09 (No: 9055)	Oct-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	05-Jun-09 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Eric Hainfeld	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: March 23, 2010

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.621 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	403.908 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	403.421 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95911 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.98669 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.98711 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	287.0 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	199995.3	-6.21	-0.00
Channel X + Input	19998.38	-1.82	-0.01
Channel X - Input	-19997.64	1.56	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	199996.2	-4.64	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	19999.49	-0.61	-0.00
Channel Y - Input	-19999.85	0.25	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200008.5	-1.81	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	19998.97	-1.03	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-19998.37	-0.01	-0.01

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	1999.8	-0.31	-0.02
Channel X + Input	200.25	0.25	0.12
Channel X - Input	-198.53	1.57	-0.78
Channel Y + Input	2000.0	0.17	0.01
Channel Y + Input	199.54	-0.36	-0.18
Channel Y - Input	-200.77	-0.77	0.38
Channel Z + Input	2000.0	-0.00	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	198.58	-1.32	-0.66
Channel Z - Input	-201.21	-1.31	0.65

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-7.92	-8.95
	- 200	10.05	8.21
Channel Y	200	18.30	18.69
	- 200	-19.76	-19.81
Channel Z	200	7.40	7.26
	- 200	-9.03	-9.11

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-0.25	-1.04
Channel Y	200	2.56	-	1.08
Channel Z	200	1.70	0.44	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16655	16475
Channel Y	16063	16051
Channel Z	16027	16082

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.04	-2.05	1.82	0.64
Channel Y	-0.39	-1.79	0.64	0.46
Channel Z	-0.52	-1.33	1.11	0.42

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	0.1999	202.6
Channel Y	0.1999	202.2
Channel Z	0.1999	202.8

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (verified during pre test)

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

9. Power Consumption (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9