



SAR COMPLIANCE EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

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

Date of Testing:

07/26/11 - 08/01/11

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Test Report Serial No.:

0Y1107251287.A3L

FCC ID:

A3LSCHI919

APPLICANT:

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

EUT Type:

1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN

Application Type:

Certification

FCC Rule Part(s):

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

Model(s):

SCH-i919

Test Device Serial No.:

Pre-Production [S/N: FI-181-A]

Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	Conducted Power [dBm]	SAR		
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)
GSM 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	29.30	0.51	0.31	0.33
2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	14.50	0.15	0.21	0.21
5.2 GHz WLAN	5180 - 5240 MHz	12.24	0.01	0.01	
5.3 GHz WLAN	5260 - 5320 MHz	12.24	0.02	0.01	
5.5 GHz WLAN	5500 - 5700 MHz	12.01	0.02	0.01	
5.8 GHz WLAN	5745 - 5825 MHz	11.62	0.02	0.01	

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.

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/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

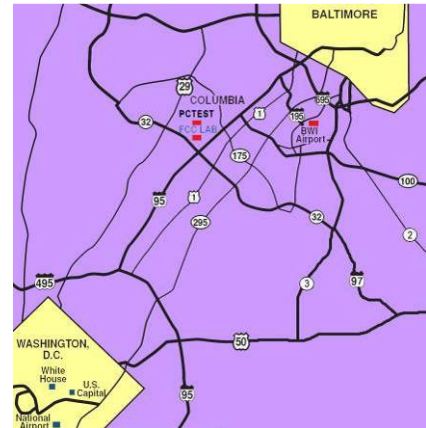
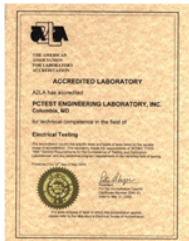


Figure 2-1

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), Battery Safety, 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

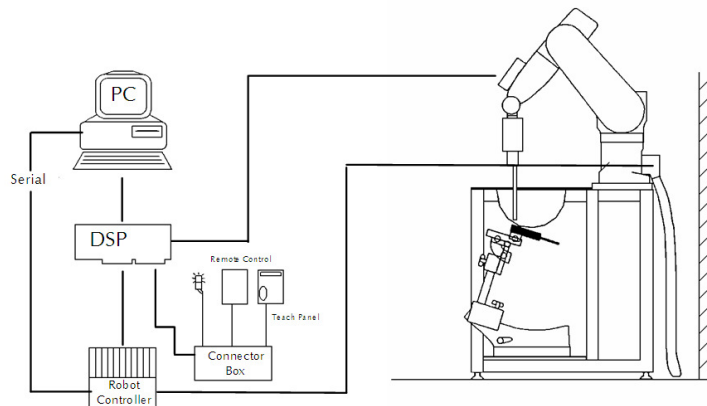


Figure 3-1
SAR Measurement System Setup

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 Measurement Software
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: 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 4-1
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(s):	ES3DV2, ES3DV3, EX3DV4
Frequency	10 MHz – 6.0 GHz (EX3DV4)
Range:	10 MHz – 4 GHz (ES3DV3, ES3DV2)
Calibration:	In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 300 up to 6000MHz
Linearity:	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4 ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3, ES3DV2
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 4-2
Near-Field Probe**



**Figure 4-3
Triangular Probe Configuration**

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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.

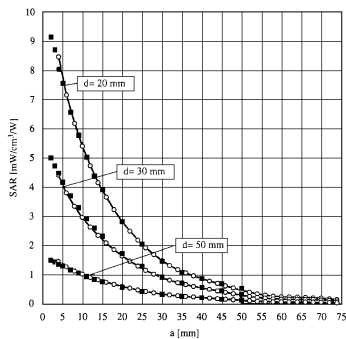


Figure 5-1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [9]

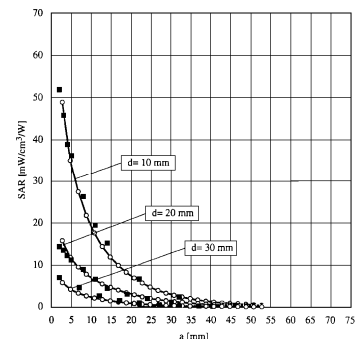


Figure 5-2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [9]

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6 PHANTOM AND EQUIVALENT TISSUES

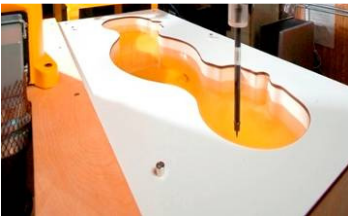
6.1 SAM Phantoms



**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 Tissue Simulating Mixture Characterization



**Figure 6-2
SAM Phantom with
Simulating Tissue**

**Table 6-1
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter**

Frequency (MHz)	1900	1900	2450	2450	5200-5800	5200-5800
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)						
DGBE	44.92	29.44	7.99	26.7		
NaCl	0.18	0.39	0.16	0.1		
Triton X-100			19.97		17.24	10.67
Diethyleneglycol monohexylether					17.24	10.67
Water	54.9	70.17	71.88	73.2	65.52	78.66

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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.
5. For 5 GHz testing finer resolution zoom scans were performed as specified by FCC SAR Measurement Requirements for 3 – 6 GHz, KDB pub 865664. The 5 GHz zoom scan requires a minimum volume of 24mm x 24mm x 20mm and 7 x 7 x 11 points.

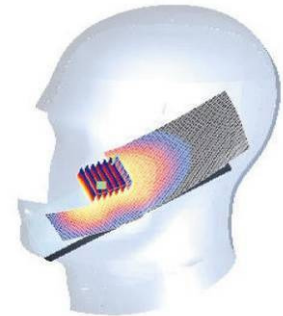


Figure 7-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset 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 7-2
SAM Twin Phantom Shell

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DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

8.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 8-1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 8-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 8-2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

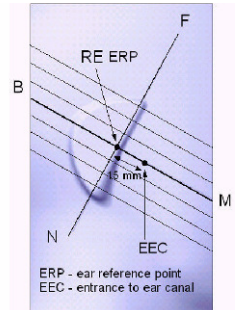


Figure 8-1
Close-Up Side view
of ERP

8.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Figure 8-3). The "test device reference point" was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it's top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

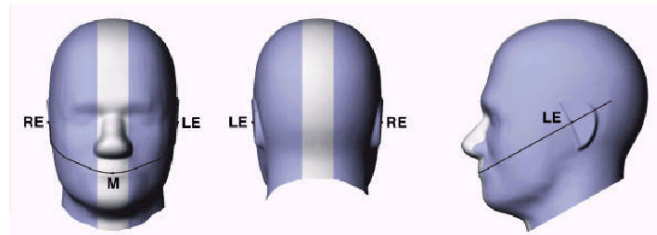


Figure 8-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

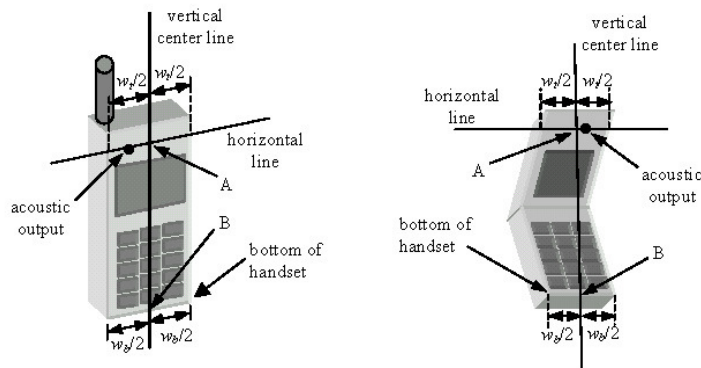


Figure 8-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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9 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

9.1 Device Holder

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$.

9.2 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9-1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

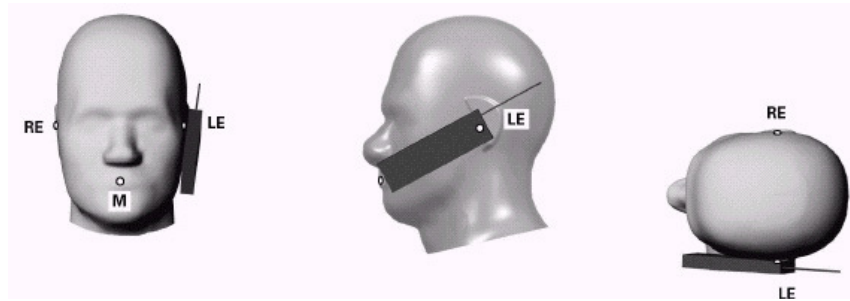


Figure 9-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek) (See Figure 9-2).

9.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 9-2).

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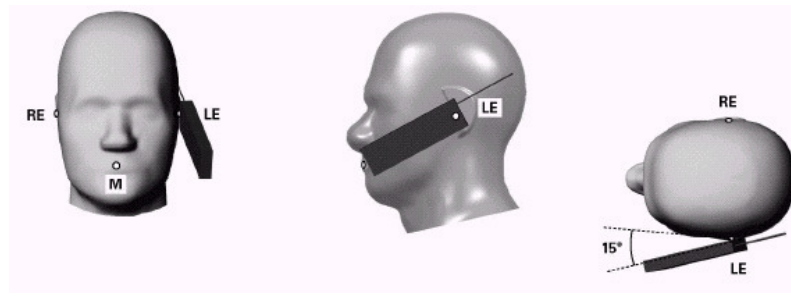


Figure 9-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

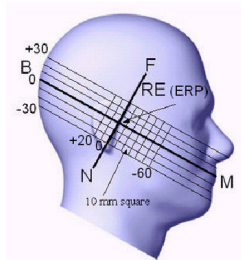


Figure 9-3
Side view w/ relevant markings



Figure 9-4 Body SAR Sample Photo
(Not Actual EUT)

9.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones. It has been known for some time that there are SAR measurement difficulties in these regions of the SAM phantom. SAR probes are calibrated in tissue equivalent liquids with sufficient separation between the probe sensors and nearby physical boundaries to ensure scattering does not affect probe calibration. When the probe tip is moved into tight regions with multiple boundaries surrounding its sensors, probe calibration and measurement accuracy can become questionable. In addition, these measurement locations often require a probe to be tilted at steep angles, where it may no longer comply with calibration requirements and measurement protocols, or satisfy the required measurement uncertainty. In some situations it is not feasible to tilt the probe or rotate the phantom, as suggested by measurement standards, to conduct these measurements.

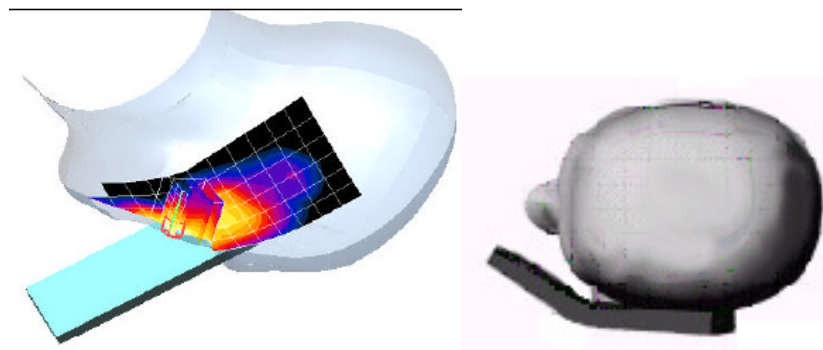


Figure 9-5
SAR Scans near the Jaw/Mouth

In order to ensure there is sufficient conservativeness for ensuring compliance until practical solutions are available, additional measurement considerations are necessary to address these technical difficulties. When measurements are required near the mouth, nose, jaw or similar tight regions of the SAM phantom,

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area or zoom scans are often unable to fully enclose the peak SAR location as required by IEEE 1528 and Supplement C, due to probe orientation and positioning difficulties. Even when limited measurements are possible, the test results could be questionable due to probe calibration and measurement uncertainty issues. Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document publication 648474. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. **Rectangular shaped phones** should be positioned with its bottom edge positioned from the flat phantom with the same distance provided by the cheek touching position using SAM. The ear reference point (ERP, as defined for SAM) of the phone should be positioned ½ cm from the flat phantom shell. **Clam-shell phones** should be positioned with the hinge against a smooth edge of the flat phantom where the upper half of the phone is unfolded and extended beyond the phantom side wall. The lower half of the phone is secured in the test device holder at a fixed distance below the flat phantom determined by the minimum separation along the lower edge of the phone in the cheek touching position using SAM. Any case with substantial variation in separation distance along the lower edge of a clam shell is discussed with the FCC for best-to-use methodology.

The flat phantom data should allow test results to be compared uniformly across measurement systems, until suitable solutions are available in measurement standards to address certain probe calibration and positioning issues, due to implementation differences between horizontal and upright SAM configurations. These flat phantom procedures are only applicable for stand-alone SAR evaluation in tight regions of the SAM phantom, where measurement is not feasible or test results can be questionable due to probe calibration and accessibility issues. Details on device positioning and photos showing how separation distances are determined are included in the SAR report Photographs. SAR for other regions of the head must be evaluated using SAM; therefore, a phone with antennas at different locations may require flat and SAM phantom evaluation for the different antennas.

9.5 Body Holster /Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9-4). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device.

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

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

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10 FCC RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

10.1 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.

10.2 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 10-1
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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11 FCC 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

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

11.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a "point SAR" at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. Any power drifts of greater than 5% were repeated.

11.2 RF Conducted Powers

11.2.1 GSM Conducted Powers

		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)		EDGE Data (8-PSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
PCS	512	29.29	29.30	29.21	26.42	26.37
	661	29.11	29.12	29.05	26.24	26.22
	810	28.94	28.94	28.90	26.06	26.02

		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)		EDGE Data (8-PSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
PCS	512	20.26	20.27	23.19	17.39	20.35
	661	20.08	20.09	23.03	17.21	20.20
	810	19.91	19.91	22.88	17.03	20.00

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Notes:

1. Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included.
2. The frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 time slots.
3. The bolded GPRS/EDGE modes were selected according to the highest frame-averaged output power table according to KDB 941225 D03.
4. GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) conducted powers were measured with CS1 and EDGE (8-PSK) conducted powers were measured with MCS7.

GSM Class: B
GPRS Multislot class: 10 (max 2 Tx Uplink slots)
EDGE Multislot class: 10 (max 2Tx Uplink slots)
DTM Multislot Class: N/A



Figure 11-1
Power Measurement Setup

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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/n 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 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.

12.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [27]

802.11 b/g/n and 5 GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11 b/g/n 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. These are referred to as the “default test channels”. For 2.4 GHz, 802.11g/n mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode. For 5 GHz, 802.11n mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11a mode.

Table 12-1
802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

Mode	GHz	Channel	Turbo Channel	“Default Test Channels”		UNII
				§15.247	802.11g	
802.11 b/g	2.412	1		√	√	
	2.437	6	6	√	√	
	2.462	11		√	√	
802.11a	5.18	36				√
	5.20	40				*
	5.22	44	42 (5.21 GHz)			*
	5.24	48				√
	5.26	52	50 (5.25 GHz)			√
	5.28	56				*
	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		√	√	√
	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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Table 12-2
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]			
			Data Rate [Mbps]			
	[MHz]		1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1	14.02	14.10	14.06	13.96
802.11b	2437	6	14.35	14.32	14.23	14.35
802.11b	2462	11	14.50	14.51	14.53	14.45

Table 12-3
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
	[MHz]		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	13.73	13.79	13.64	13.22	13.37	12.94	13.03	13.09
802.11g	2437	6	13.81	13.84	13.79	13.67	13.49	12.95	13.03	13.01
802.11g	2462	11	14.16	14.01	14.00	13.84	13.56	13.29	13.46	13.11

Table 12-4
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
	[MHz]		6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2412	1	11.70	11.73	11.74	11.57	11.77	11.60	11.64	11.39
802.11n	2437	6	11.98	11.78	11.94	11.84	11.84	11.55	11.76	11.75
802.11n	2462	11	12.09	12.19	11.96	11.80	11.78	11.78	11.90	11.58

Table 12-5
IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
	[MHz]		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	5180	36	12.09	12.14	12.07	12.13	12.20	12.20	12.24	12.24
802.11a	5200	40	12.13	12.18	12.21	12.22	12.23	12.26	12.31	12.33
802.11a	5220	44	12.21	12.22	12.25	12.29	12.33	12.32	12.32	12.32
802.11a	5240	48	12.24	12.23	12.26	12.28	12.24	12.35	12.35	12.36
802.11a	5260	52	12.24	12.29	12.30	12.30	12.33	12.36	12.47	12.41
802.11a	5280	56	12.23	12.22	12.19	12.24	12.28	12.31	12.35	12.39
802.11a	5300	60	12.23	12.27	12.22	12.28	12.30	12.29	12.36	12.31
802.11a	5320	64	12.19	12.20	12.21	12.22	12.25	12.22	12.33	12.36
802.11a	5500	100	12.01	11.99	12.02	12.04	12.04	12.19	12.10	12.12
802.11a	5520	104	11.83	11.82	11.85	11.88	11.88	11.91	11.98	11.98
802.11a	5540	108	11.77	11.69	11.68	11.67	11.70	11.73	11.80	11.77
802.11a	5560	112	11.45	11.48	11.51	11.52	11.63	11.63	11.62	11.67
802.11a	5580	116	11.38	11.36	11.37	11.38	11.38	11.49	11.47	11.50
802.11a	5660	132	10.84	10.86	10.88	10.90	10.91	10.94	11.00	11.00
802.11a	5680	136	10.74	10.75	10.76	10.78	10.84	10.86	10.87	10.88
802.11a	5700	140	10.63	10.61	10.63	10.68	10.63	10.81	10.74	10.79
802.11a	5745	149	11.62	11.61	11.62	11.70	11.70	11.76	11.79	11.81
802.11a	5765	153	11.61	11.65	11.63	11.63	11.68	11.71	11.72	11.80
802.11a	5785	157	11.59	11.57	11.59	11.58	11.63	11.73	11.69	11.71
802.11a	5805	161	11.60	11.57	11.58	11.61	11.61	11.66	11.72	11.73
802.11a	5825	165	11.20	11.25	11.20	11.31	11.40	11.35	11.47	11.40

Note: Per the manufacturer's NII DFS attestation and the DFS report, this device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in the 5500-5700 MHz band.

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Table 12-6
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	5180	36	11.90	11.99	11.95	12.03	12.07	12.14	12.14	12.14
802.11n	5200	40	11.97	12.05	11.99	12.03	12.02	12.04	12.09	12.13
802.11n	5220	44	11.99	11.95	12.01	12.00	12.07	12.10	12.17	12.14
802.11n	5240	48	12.00	11.96	12.02	12.03	12.06	12.13	12.14	11.90
802.11n	5260	52	12.01	12.04	12.04	12.08	12.08	12.12	12.13	12.15
802.11n	5280	56	12.00	11.98	12.07	12.05	12.11	12.14	12.14	12.18
802.11n	5300	60	11.93	11.99	12.03	12.00	12.10	12.15	12.11	12.07
802.11n	5320	64	11.92	11.96	12.01	12.00	12.07	12.08	12.09	12.09
802.11n	5500	100	11.57	11.55	11.59	11.64	11.67	11.63	11.66	11.68
802.11n	5520	104	11.38	11.37	11.38	11.43	11.42	11.45	11.45	11.47
802.11n	5540	108	11.15	11.15	11.22	11.26	11.30	11.30	11.37	11.38
802.11n	5560	112	11.03	11.00	11.03	11.05	11.15	11.17	11.18	11.18
802.11n	5580	116	10.86	10.81	10.87	10.95	11.01	11.00	11.00	11.00
802.11n	5660	132	10.24	10.30	10.33	10.38	10.41	10.46	10.44	10.44
802.11n	5680	136	10.22	10.23	10.24	10.21	10.29	10.39	10.36	10.35
802.11n	5700	140	10.15	10.17	10.14	10.23	10.29	10.36	10.22	10.34
802.11n	5745	149	11.29	11.26	11.33	11.38	11.37	11.47	11.40	11.37
802.11n	5765	153	11.26	11.25	11.30	11.31	11.34	11.40	11.41	11.45
802.11n	5785	157	11.32	11.27	11.33	11.35	11.38	11.41	11.42	11.49
802.11n	5805	161	11.34	11.33	11.36	11.39	11.40	11.53	11.45	11.46
802.11n	5825	165	10.80	10.91	10.82	10.95	11.20	11.01	11.15	11.10

Note: Per the manufacturer's NII DFS attestation and the DFS report, this device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in the 5500-5700 MHz band.

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation for IEEE 802.11b. IEEE 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode.
- For 5 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were 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 channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
- The underlined configurations above were tested for SAR.



Figure 12-1
Power Measurement Setup

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13 FCC PERSONAL WIRELESS ROUTER CONFIGURATIONS

13.1 Personal Wireless Router Considerations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive internet connectivity through simultaneous transmission of WIFI in conjunction with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in KDB Publication 941225 D06 where SAR test considerations are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the edges, front and back of the device ($L \times W \geq 9\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$) with antennas 2.5 cm or closer to the edge of the device, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

13.2 SAR Test Setup for Personal Wireless Router Features

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and summed with the WIFI transmitter according to KDB 648474 publication procedures. Therefore, the measurements were performed for each standalone transmitter for the required exposure conditions. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated, to ensure the SAR measurements were valid within a single transmission frequency.

The standalone head and body-worn accessory SAR data for the applicable voice and data configurations in each wireless mode and frequency band is analyzed separately to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion according to the procedures in KDB 648474 publication.

13.3 Power Reduction for Portable Hotspot Mode

This model does not support any power reduction for portable hotspot mode.

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13.4 SAR Test Configurations

Table 13-1
Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing

Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing						
Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
GPRS 1900	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Note: When Hotspot mode is active, all 5 GHz WIFI bands are disabled by manufacturer software. Therefore, the 5 GHz operations are not considered for Hotspot SAR.

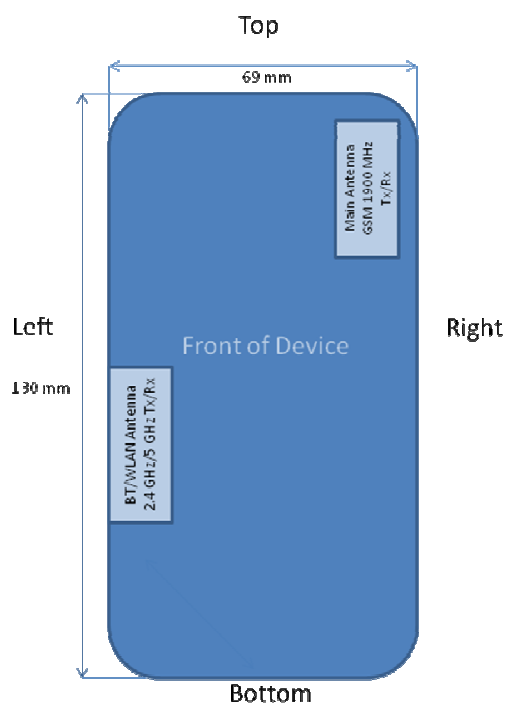


Figure 13-1 Identification of Sides for SAR Testing

Note: Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06, the edges with antennas within 2.5 cm are required to be evaluated for SAR. The antenna document contains distances measured to from the antennas to the edges of the device.

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
07/26/2011	1900H	1850	1.397	41.39	1.400	40.000	-0.21%	3.48%
		1880	1.444	41.48	1.400	40.000	3.14%	3.70%
		1910	1.453	41.42	1.400	40.000	3.79%	3.55%
07/25/2011	1900B	1850	1.463	53.14	1.520	53.300	-3.75%	-0.30%
		1880	1.496	53.15	1.520	53.300	-1.58%	-0.28%
		1910	1.526	53.26	1.520	53.300	0.39%	-0.08%
08/01/2011	2450H	2401	1.710	39.47	1.758	39.298	-2.73%	0.44%
		2450	1.784	38.63	1.800	39.200	-0.89%	-1.45%
		2499	1.856	39.00	1.852	39.135	0.22%	-0.34%
08/01/2011	2450B	2401	1.824	52.07	1.903	52.765	-4.15%	-1.32%
		2450	1.883	52.14	1.950	52.700	-3.44%	-1.06%
		2499	1.931	51.72	2.019	52.638	-4.36%	-1.74%
07/27/2011	5200H-5800H	5170	4.789	35.31	4.629	36.030	3.46%	-2.00%
		5210	4.808	35.26	4.670	35.990	2.96%	-2.03%
		5250	4.883	35.16	4.710	35.950	3.67%	-2.20%
		5270	4.879	35.20	4.730	35.930	3.15%	-2.03%
		5310	4.937	35.12	4.770	35.890	3.50%	-2.15%
		5350	4.978	34.99	4.810	35.850	3.49%	-2.40%
		5470	5.114	34.75	4.934	35.695	3.65%	-2.65%
		5510	5.160	34.75	4.976	35.635	3.70%	-2.48%
		5550	5.216	34.71	5.018	35.575	3.95%	-2.43%
		5570	5.236	34.63	5.039	35.545	3.91%	-2.57%
		5610	5.287	34.49	5.080	35.490	4.07%	-2.82%
		5650	5.329	34.52	5.120	35.450	4.08%	-2.62%
		5670	5.352	34.50	5.140	35.430	4.12%	-2.62%
		5710	5.390	34.48	5.180	35.390	4.05%	-2.57%
		5750	5.415	34.28	5.220	35.350	3.74%	-3.03%
		5770	5.459	34.25	5.240	35.330	4.18%	-3.06%
07/28/2011	5200B-5800B	5810	5.537	34.18	5.281	35.290	4.85%	-3.15%
		5850	5.567	34.12	5.323	35.250	4.58%	-3.21%
		5170	5.293	47.88	5.264	49.055	0.55%	-2.40%
		5210	5.315	47.88	5.311	49.001	0.08%	-2.29%
		5250	5.395	47.80	5.358	48.946	0.69%	-2.34%
		5270	5.404	47.58	5.381	48.919	0.43%	-2.74%
		5310	5.429	47.66	5.428	48.865	0.02%	-2.47%
		5350	5.537	47.61	5.470	48.811	1.22%	-2.46%
		5470	5.701	47.44	5.615	48.648	1.53%	-2.48%
		5510	5.728	47.30	5.661	48.594	1.18%	-2.66%
		5550	5.798	47.30	5.708	48.539	1.58%	-2.55%
		5570	5.822	47.32	5.731	48.512	1.59%	-2.46%
		5610	5.840	47.10	5.778	48.458	1.07%	-2.80%
		5650	5.922	47.05	5.825	48.404	1.67%	-2.80%
		5670	5.930	47.05	5.848	48.376	1.40%	-2.74%
		5710	5.984	47.07	5.895	48.322	1.51%	-2.59%
		5750	6.061	46.96	5.942	48.268	2.00%	-2.71%
		5770	6.109	46.76	5.965	48.241	2.41%	-3.07%
		5810	6.162	46.89	6.012	48.186	2.50%	-2.69%
		5850	6.206	46.86	6.058	48.132	2.44%	-2.64%

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

Probe calibration used within ± 100 MHz of the test frequency in either 5.725 - 5.85 or 5.47-5.725 GHz is acceptable per KDB Publication 865664 since the design of the SAR probe supports the extended frequency, provided the DASY software version recommended is used for the tests, and the expanded calibration uncertainty ($k=2$) is less than or equal to 15% (See SAR probe calibration certificate for this information). The dielectric and conductivities measured are within 10% and 5% respectively of the target parameters specified in Supplement C 01-01.

The 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.

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 $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

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14.3 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 14-2
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 (%)
07/26/2011	23.8	21.9	0.100	1900	502	Head	4.16	40.200	41.600	3.48%
07/25/2011	23.7	21.8	0.100	1900	502	Body	4.04	41.100	40.400	-1.70%
08/01/2011	23.7	22.3	0.040	2450	797	Head	2.3	53.300	57.500	7.88%
08/01/2011	23.9	22.5	0.040	2450	797	Body	2.18	52.300	54.500	4.21%
07/27/2011	22.3	20.4	0.025	5200	1057	Head	2.24	83.100	89.600	7.82%
07/28/2011	22.2	20.5	0.100	5200	1057	Body	8.11	77.700	81.100	4.38%
07/27/2011	22.4	20.5	0.100	5500	1057	Head	9.76	90.100	97.600	8.32%
07/28/2011	22.3	20.7	0.100	5500	1057	Body	7.9	84.400	79.000	-6.40%
07/27/2011	22.6	20.8	0.100	5800	1057	Head	9.04	82.900	90.400	9.05%
07/28/2011	22.7	20.9	0.100	5800	1057	Body	7.72	75.000	77.200	2.93%

Note: Per KDB Publication 865664, when a reference dipole is not defined within $\pm 100\text{MHz}$ of the test frequency, the system verification may be conducted within $\pm 200\text{ MHz}$ of the center frequency of the measurement frequencies if the SAR probe calibration is valid and the same tissue-equivalent matter is used for verification and test measurements.

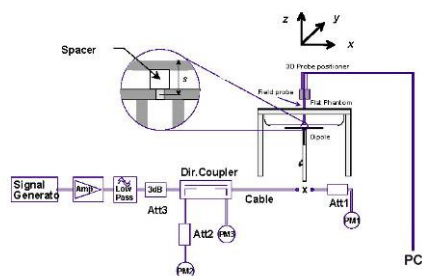


Figure 14-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 14-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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15 SAR DATA SUMMARY

Table 15-1
GSM 1900 Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS							
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.						(W/kg)
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.11	0.02	Right	Touch	0.337
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.11	0.00	Right	Tilt	0.420
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.11	0.01	Left	Touch	0.514
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.11	0.00	Left	Tilt	0.375
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
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: 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 (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

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Table 15-2
2.4 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.50	0.01	Right	Touch	1	0.070
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.50	0.05	Right	Tilt	1	0.041
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.50	-0.01	Left	Touch	1	0.149
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.50	0.01	Left	Tilt	1	0.033
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Head			
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 [June 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
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 Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode.
7. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

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Table 15-3
5.2 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
5240	48	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	0.10	Right	Touch	6	0.012
5240	48	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	0.10	Right	Tilt	6	0.010
5240	48	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	0.07	Left	Touch	6	0.014
5240	48	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	-0.10	Left	Tilt	6	0.011
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Head			
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 [June 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
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 Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were 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 channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
7. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

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Table 15-4
5.3 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	0.06	Right	Touch	6	0.023
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	-0.09	Right	Tilt	6	0.000
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	0.06	Left	Touch	6	0.016
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	0.05	Left	Tilt	6	0.010
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Head			
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 [June 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
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 Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were 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 channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
7. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

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Table 15-5
5.5 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.01	0.08	Right	Touch	6	0.003
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.01	0.10	Right	Tilt	6	0.004
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.01	0.07	Left	Touch	6	0.016
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.01	0.09	Left	Tilt	6	0.011
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Head			
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 [June 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
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 Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were 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 channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
7. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

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Table 15-6
5.8 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.62	0.09	Right	Touch	6	0.001
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.62	0.10	Right	Tilt	6	0.001
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.62	0.07	Left	Touch	6	0.024
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.62	0.06	Left	Tilt	6	0.014
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
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 Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were 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 channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
7. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

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Table 15-7
GSM Body-Worn SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	# of GPRS Slots	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.05	0.05	1.0 cm	2	back	0.305
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 [June 2001].
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. Standard battery was used.
5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was tested because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this RF Exposure requirement.
7. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225: The source-based time-averaged output power was evaluated for all multi-slot operations. In addition to the worst-case reported, all source-based time-averaged powers within 10% of the worst-case were additionally included in the evaluation.
8. 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).
9. Body Worn is generally intended for voice modes; however, since the data modes show higher frame averaged output power, GPRS was tested for the body-worn condition since it was more conservative.

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Table 15-8
WLAN Body-Worn SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.50	-0.03	1.0 cm	1	back	0.214
5240	48	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	0.06	1.0 cm	6	back	0.013
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.24	-0.07	1.0 cm	6	back	0.013
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.01	0.07	1.0 cm	6	back	0.013
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.62	0.10	1.0 cm	6	back	0.014
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 [June 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Liquid tissue depth is was at least 15.0 cm.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was tested because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this RF Exposure requirement.
7. For 2.4 GHz WLAN, Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode.
8. For 5 GHz WLAN, Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were 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 channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
9. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
10. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth for 5 GHz Body tests, the z-axis plots from the system verification performed with the same liquid that was tested for 5 GHz body SAR tests were included to confirm the liquid depth, since the measured SAR was low and could not be used to determine this requirement.

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**Table 15-9
GPRS Hotspot SAR Results**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	# of GPRS Slots	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.05	0.05	1.0 cm	2	back	0.305
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.05	0.02	1.0 cm	2	front	0.333
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.05	0.01	1.0 cm	2	top	0.258
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.05	-0.01	1.0 cm	2	right	0.265
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 [June 2001]
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. Standard battery was used.
5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
7. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D03: The source-based time-averaged output power was evaluated for all multi-slot operations. In addition to the worst-case reported, all source-based time-averaged powers within 10% of the worst-case were additionally included in the evaluation.
8. 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).
9. Bottom and Left edges were not tested since the antenna distance from the edges was greater than 2.5 cm per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 guidance (see Section 13.4).
10. SAR evaluation requires a single frequency of measurement for valid measurements using the SAR probe and tissue calibrated which are calibrated for specific limited frequency ranges. Therefore, during SAR evaluation it was ensured that the WIFI transmission was disabled by the manufacturer to assess the standalone SAR to be evaluated for SAR. WIFI SAR was separately evaluated to account for the WIFI SAR for portable hotspot exposure conditions (See Section 13).

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Table 15-10
Hotspot 2.4 GHz Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.50	-0.03	1.0 cm	1	back	0.214
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.50	-0.06	1.0 cm	1	front	0.032
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.50	0.09	1.0 cm	1	left	0.182
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 [June 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Liquid tissue depth is was at least 15.0 cm.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
7. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode.
8. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
9. Top, bottom, and Right edges were not tested since the antenna distance from the edges was greater than 2.5 cm per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 (see Section 13.4).

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16 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

16.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from “FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters” FCC KDB Publication 648474 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11a/b/g and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

16.2 FCC Power Tables & Conditions

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

Figure 16-1
Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	Individual Transmitter	Simultaneous Transmission
Licensed Transmitters	<u>Routine evaluation required</u>	SAR not required: <u>Unlicensed only</u> - when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is ≥ 5 cm from other antennas Licensed & Unlicensed - when the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas - when SAR to peak location separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3 SAR required: Licensed & Unlicensed antenna pairs with SAR to peak location separation ratio ≥ 0.3 ; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in stand-alone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply
Unlicensed Transmitters	<u>When there is no simultaneous transmission –</u> - output ≤ 60/f: SAR not required - output > 60/f: stand-alone SAR required <u>When there is simultaneous transmission –</u> <u>Stand-alone SAR not required when</u> - output $\leq 2 \cdot P_{Ref}$ and antenna is ≥ 5.0 cm from other antennas - output $\leq P_{Ref}$ and antenna is ≥ 2.5 cm from other antennas - output $\leq P_{Ref}$ and antenna is < 2.5 cm from other antennas, each with either output power $\leq P_{Ref}$ or 1-g SAR < 1.2 W/kg <u>Otherwise stand-alone SAR is required</u> <u>When stand-alone SAR is required</u> - test SAR on highest output channel for each wireless mode and exposure condition - if SAR for highest output channel is $> 50\%$ of SAR limit, evaluate all channels according to normal procedures	

Figure 16-2
SAR Evaluation Requirements for Multiple Transmitter Handsets

16.3 Multiple Antenna/Transmission Information

The separation between the main antenna and the Bluetooth and WLAN antennas is 65 mm. RF Conducted Power of Bluetooth Tx is 1.806 mW. RF Conducted Power of WLAN is 28.379 mW.

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16.4 Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Based on the output power, antenna separation distance and the Body SAR of the dominant transmitter, a stand-alone Bluetooth SAR test is not required while for WLAN it is required.

This model cannot act as a master device in 5 GHz Wi-Fi, so this model is not capable of 5 GHz Wi-Fi hotspot. This cannot be changed by any S/W modification by any party after it is manufactured.

Bluetooth, 2.4 GHz WLAN and 5 GHz WLAN share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.

Table 16-1
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.337	0.070	0.407
	Right Tilt	0.420	0.041	0.461
	Left Cheek	0.514	0.149	0.663
	Left Tilt	0.375	0.033	0.408
Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.337	0.023	0.360
	Right Tilt	0.420	0.010	0.430
	Left Cheek	0.514	0.024	0.538
	Left Tilt	0.375	0.014	0.389

The above tables represent a held to ear voice call with WIFI.

Table 16-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Body-Worn)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.305	0.214	0.519
Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.305	0.013	0.318

The above tables represent a body-worn voice call with WIFI.

Table 16-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Hotspot)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.305	0.214	0.519
	Front	0.333	0.032	0.365
	Top	0.258	-	0.258
	Bottom	-	-	0.000
	Right	0.265	-	0.265
	Left	-	0.182	0.182

The above table represents a portable hotspot configuration.

Note: Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06, the edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm are not required to be evaluated for SAR ("").

16.5 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR was below the SAR limit. The above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit. Therefore, no volumetric SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 648474.

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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	10/13/2010	Annual	10/13/2011	3613A00315
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/21/2011	Annual	4/21/2012	JP38020182
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	GB46110872
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/8/2010	Annual	10/8/2011	GB46310798
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	8/13/2010	Annual	8/13/2011	GB41450275
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/8/2011	Annual	4/8/2012	MY45470194
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	8650319
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	11/11/2010	Annual	11/11/2011	836371/0079
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/1/2011	Annual	6/1/2012	833855/0010
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	4/19/2011	Annual	4/19/2012	107826
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	4/8/2011	Biennial	4/8/2013	101695
SPEAG	D1765V2	1765 MHz SAR Dipole	6/16/2011	Annual	6/16/2012	1008
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/17/2011	Annual	2/17/2012	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	2/8/2011	Annual	2/8/2012	797
SPEAG	D2600V2	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	4/15/2011	Annual	4/15/2012	1004
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	8/19/2009	Biennial	8/19/2011	1007
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	2/11/2011	Annual	2/11/2012	1057
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	2/9/2011	Annual	2/9/2012	4d047
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	8/24/2009	Biennial	8/24/2011	4d026
SPEAG	DAE3	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/18/2010	Annual	11/18/2011	455
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/17/2011	Annual	3/17/2012	704
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/20/2011	Annual	4/20/2012	665
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/21/2011	Annual	2/21/2012	649
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	9/21/2010	Annual	9/21/2011	3022
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	8/19/2010	Annual	8/19/2011	3561
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/14/2011	Annual	2/14/2012	3550
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/19/2011	Annual	5/19/2012	859
SPEAG	D750V3	750 MHz Dipole	2/14/2011	Annual	2/14/2012	1003
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	3/24/2011	Annual	3/24/2012	3213
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/18/2011	Annual	4/18/2012	3209
Rohde & Schwarz	SMI003B	Signal Generator	4/6/2011	Annual	4/6/2012	DE27259
SPEAG	D1640V2	1640 MHz Dipole	8/17/2010	Annual	8/17/2011	321
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	8/30/2010	Annual	8/30/2011	100976
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5318
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5442
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	1190013
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	98150041
Agilent	8648D	Signal Generator	4/5/2011	Annual	4/5/2012	3629U00687
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	1070030
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5821
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	8013
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5605
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	2400
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	8/13/2010	Annual	8/13/2011	GB43304447
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Tester	4/21/2011	Annual	4/21/2012	US41140256
Amplifier Research	5S1G4	5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz	N/A			21910
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	N/A			N/A
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/8/2011	Annual	2/8/2012	GB45360985
SPEAG	D3700V2	3700 MHz SAR Dipole	2/16/2011	Annual	2/16/2012	1002
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	3/11/2011	Annual	3/11/2012	103962
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331322
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331323
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331330
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331332
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	3/16/2011	Biennial	3/16/2013	111391601
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/8/2011	Annual	4/8/2012	3258
SPEAG	D1750V2	1750 MHz SAR Dipole	5/24/2011	Annual	5/24/2012	1051
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	N/A			R8979500903
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	N/A			9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	N/A			120

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18 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for 750 – 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	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
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	12.1	11.7
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							k=2	24.2	23.5

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

Applicable for 5 GHz.

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	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
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	12.4	12.0
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							k=2	24.7	24.0

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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19 CONCLUSION

19.1 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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- [1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.
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FCC ID: A3LSCHI919		SAR COMPLIANCE REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0Y1107251287.A3L	Test Dates: 07/26/11 - 08/01/11	EUT Type: 1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN		Page 43 of 44

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FCC ID: A3LSCHI919		SAR COMPLIANCE REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0Y1107251287.A3L	Test Dates: 07/26/11 - 08/01/11	EUT Type: 1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN		Page 44 of 44

APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.48$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 07-26-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8° C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626

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

Mode: GSM 1900, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

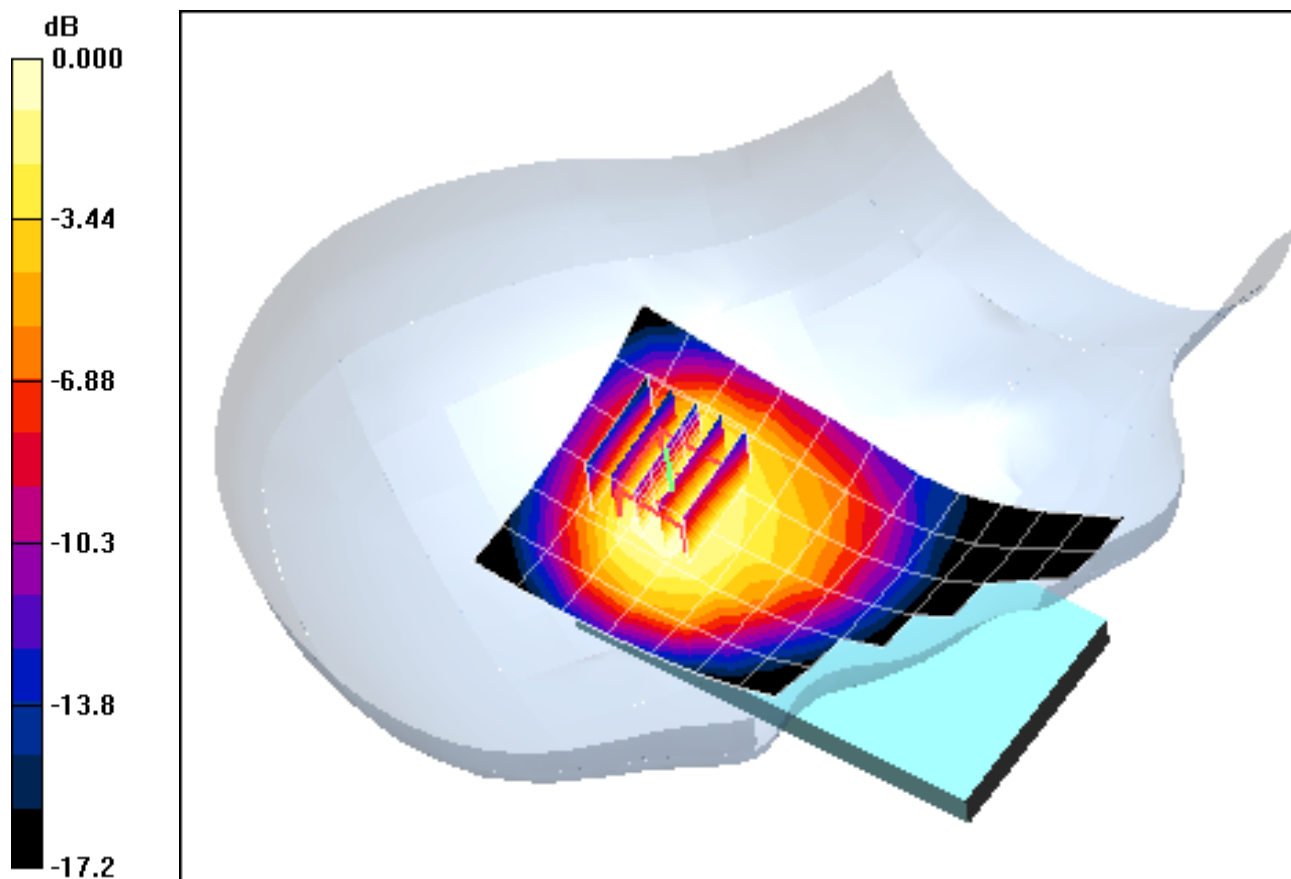
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 15.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.504 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.337 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.215 mW/g



0 dB = 0.362mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.48$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 07-26-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8° C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626

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

Mode: GSM 1900, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

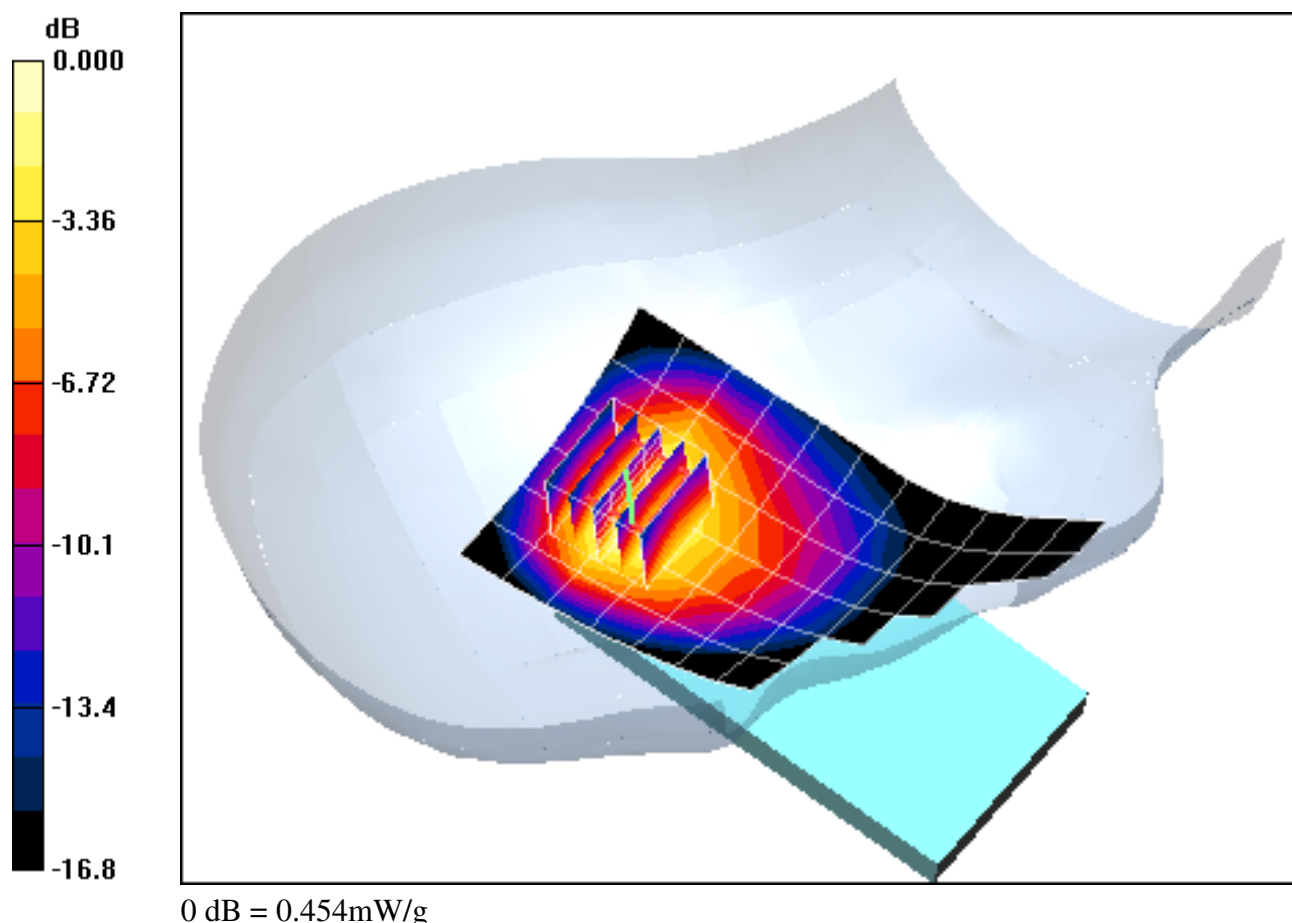
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 17.9 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.660 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.420 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.250 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.48$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 07-26-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8° C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626

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

Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

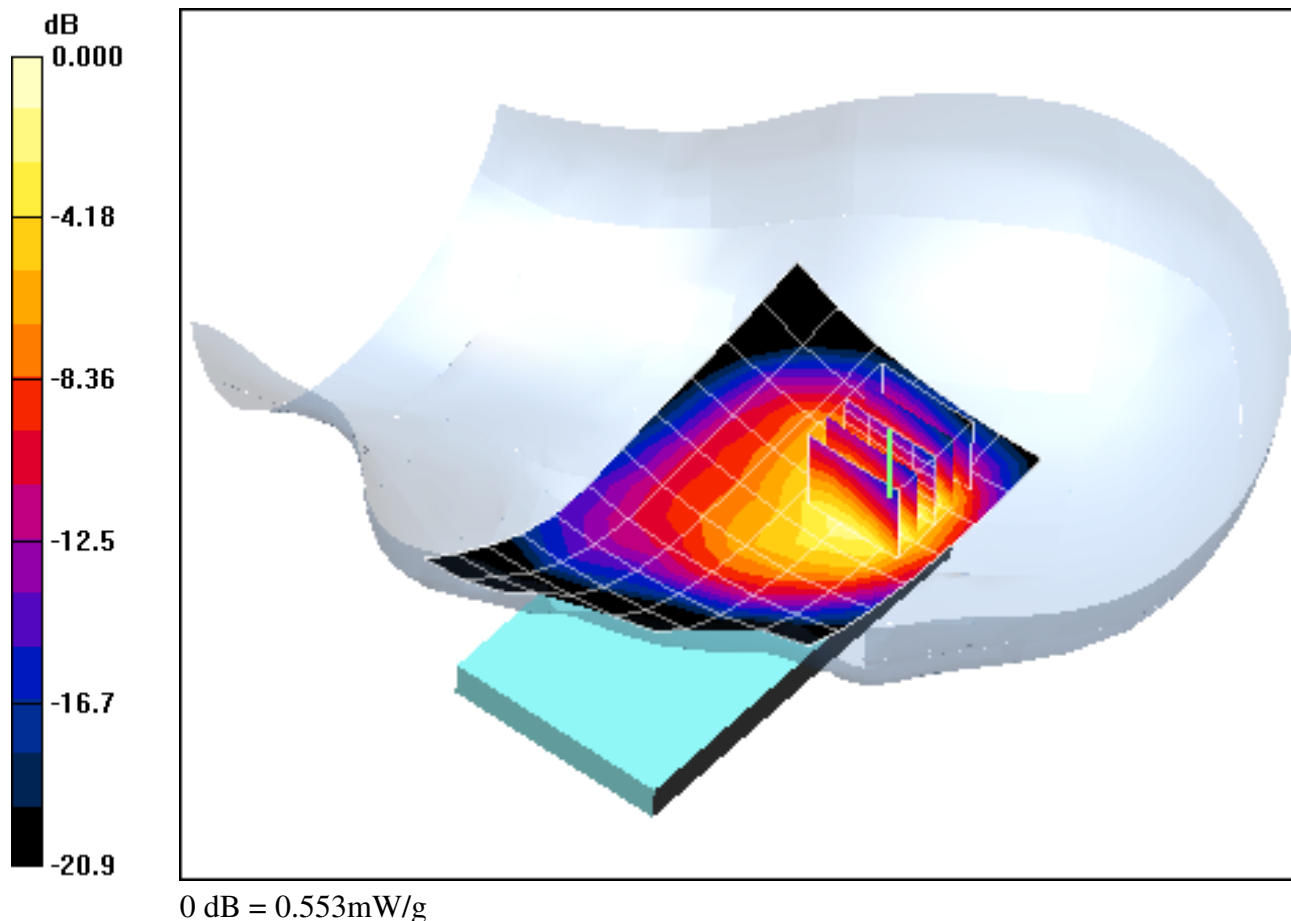
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 18.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.968 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.514 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.283 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.48$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 07-26-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8° C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626

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

Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

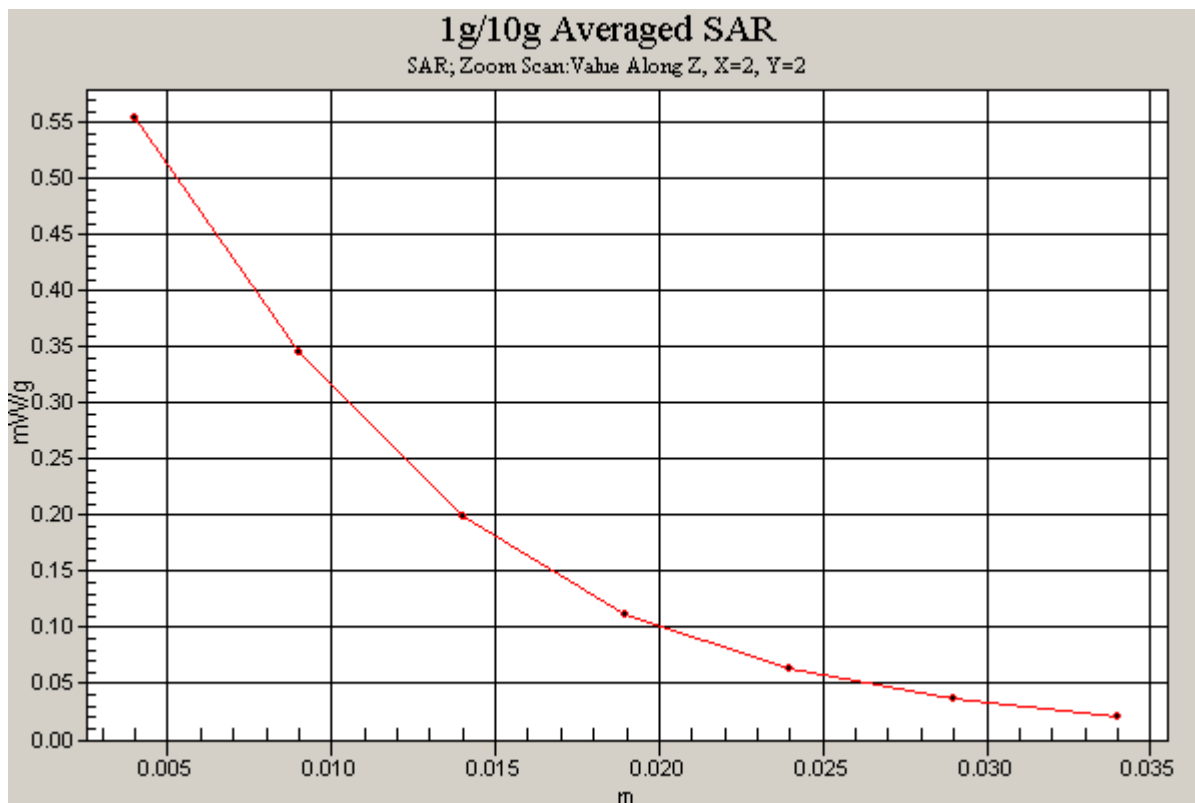
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 18.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.968 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.514 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.283 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.48$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 07-26-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8° C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626

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

Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

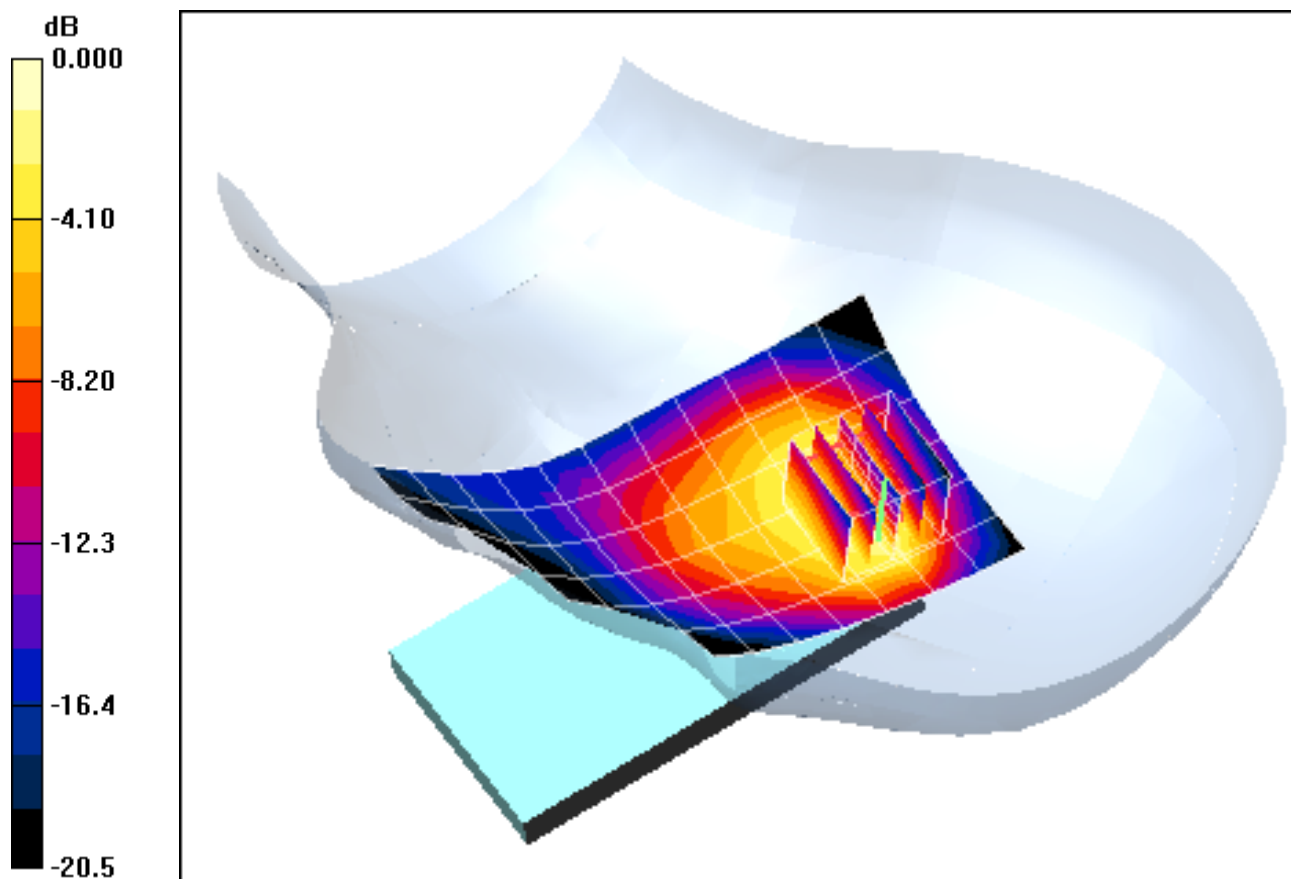
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 17.4 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.723 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.375 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.208 mW/g



0 dB = 0.405mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.8 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Touch, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

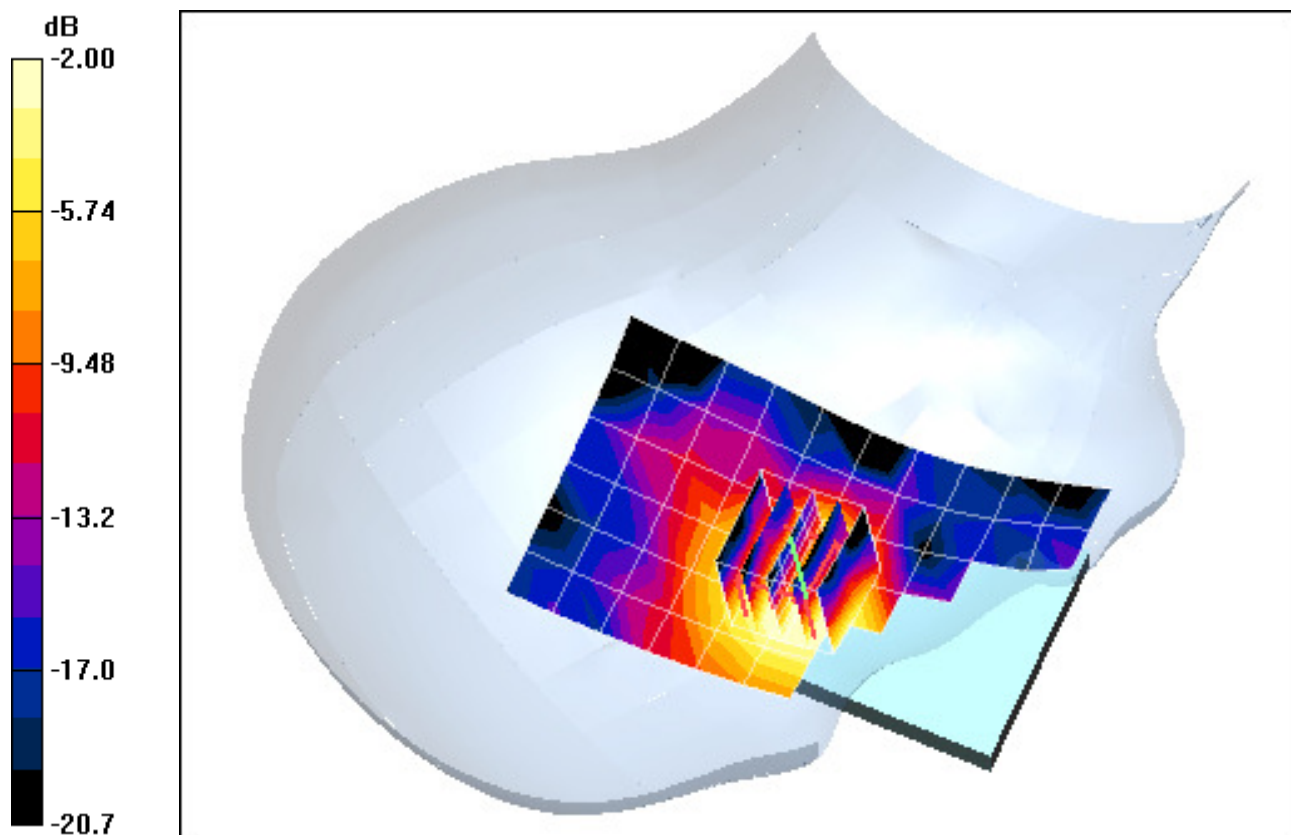
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 6.40 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.143 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.070 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 mW/g



0 dB = 0.090mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.8 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

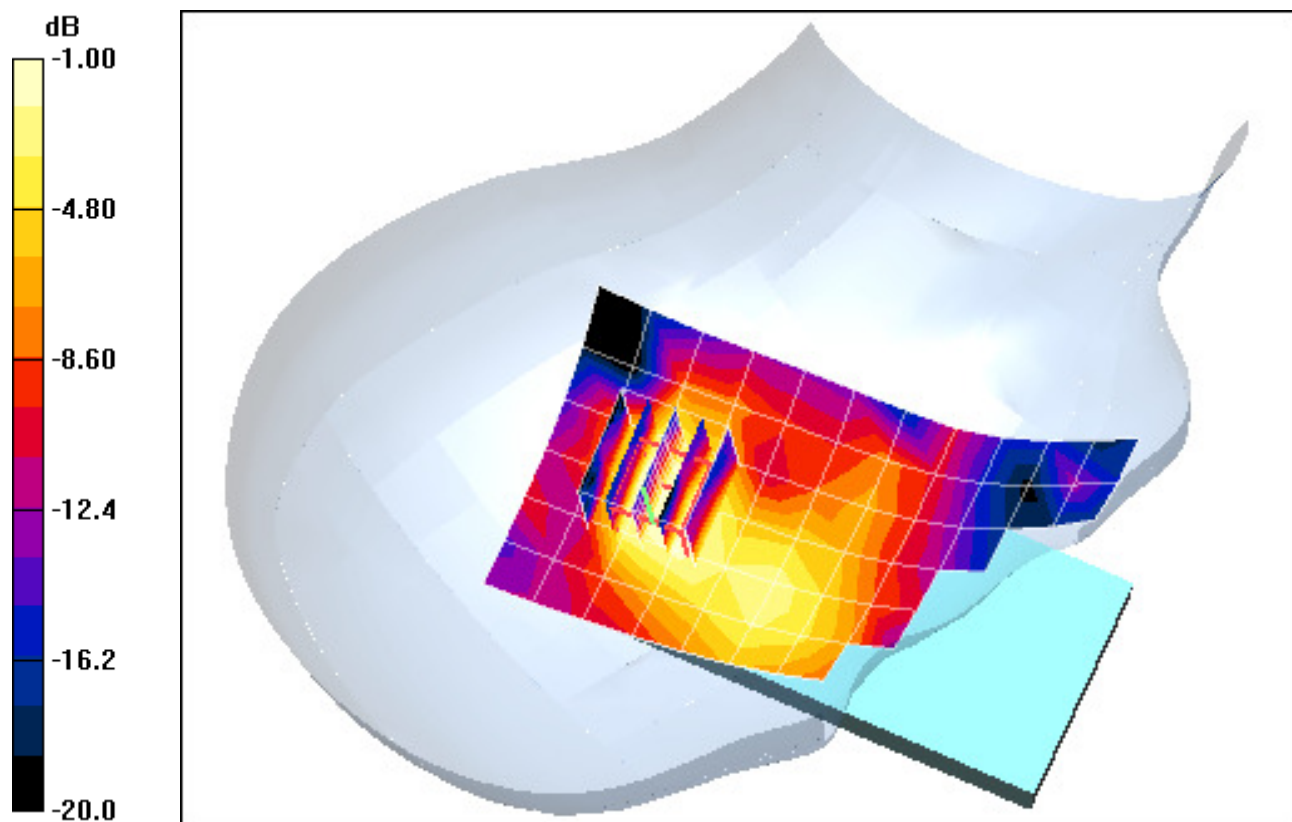
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 4.57 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.110 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.041 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 mW/g



0 dB = 0.051mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.8 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Touch, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

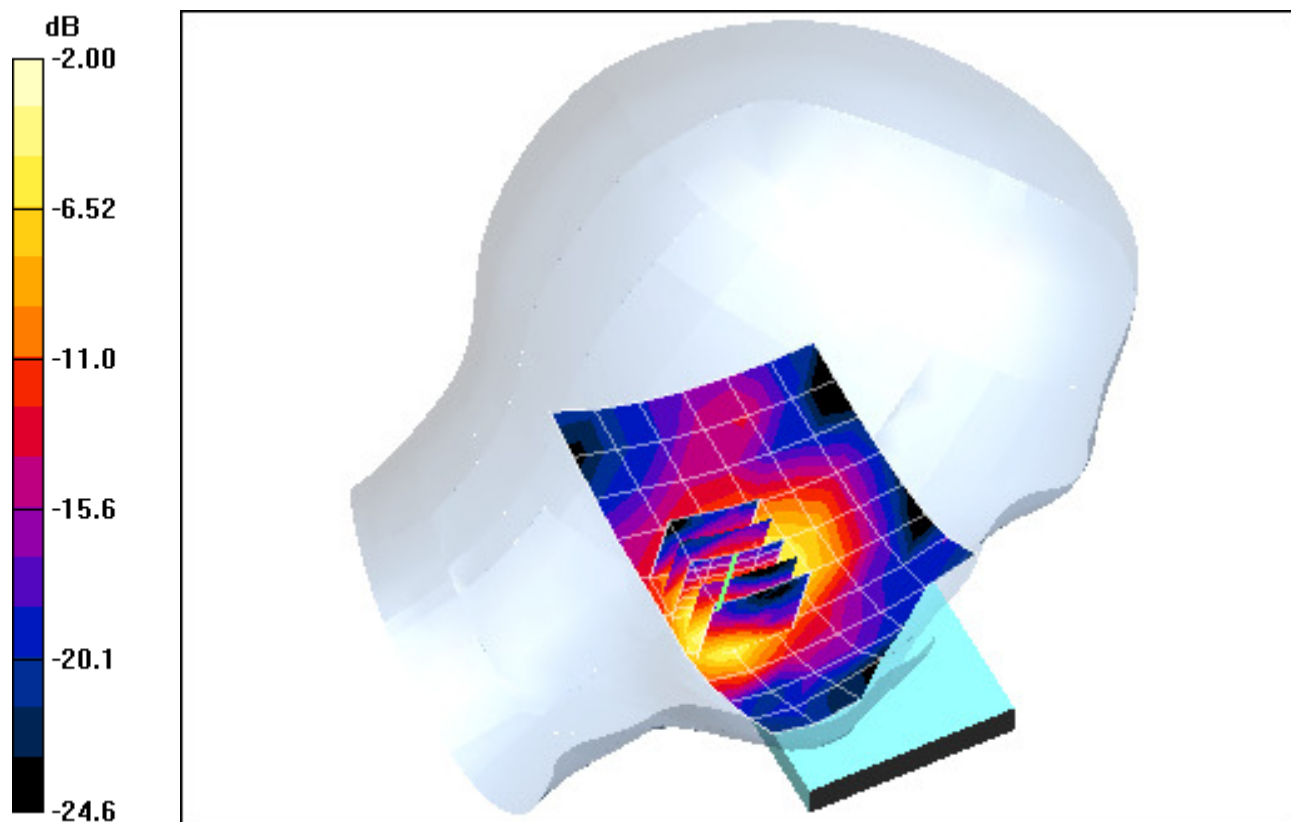
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 9.23 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.331 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.149 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.068 mW/g



0 dB = 0.197mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.8 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Touch, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

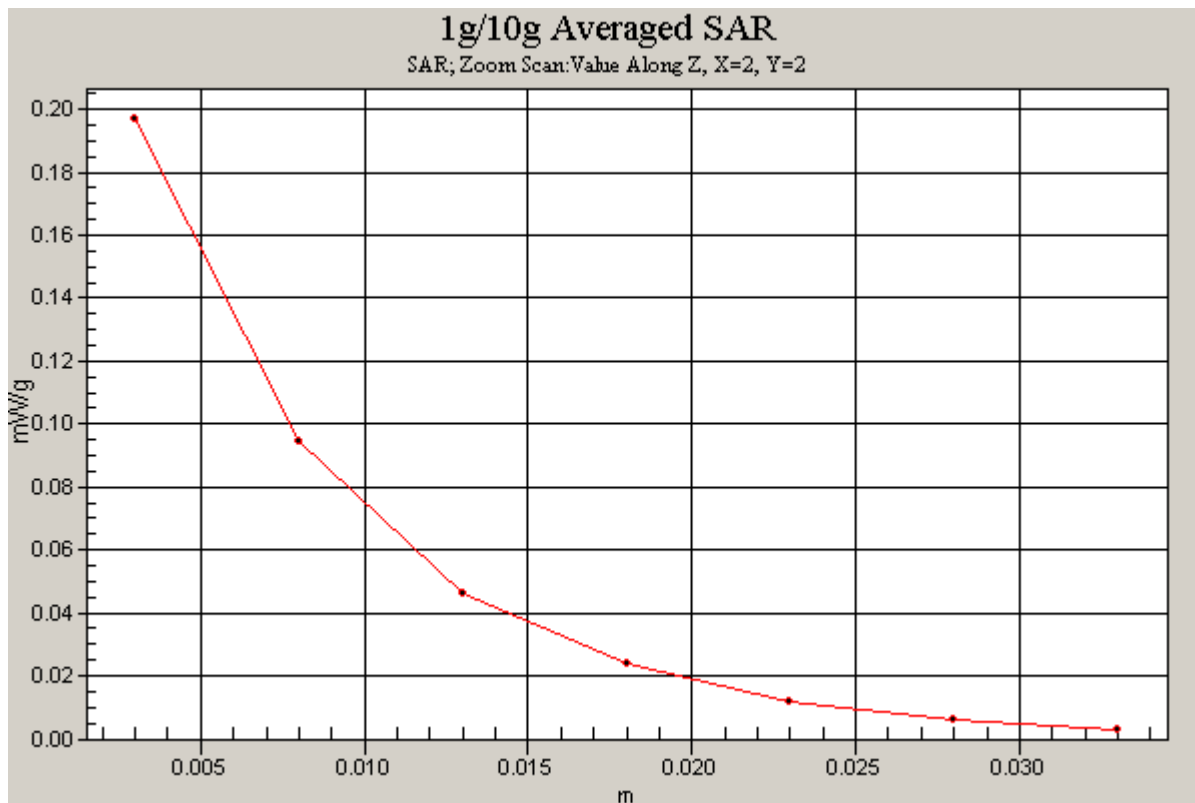
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 9.23 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.331 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.149 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.068 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.76 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

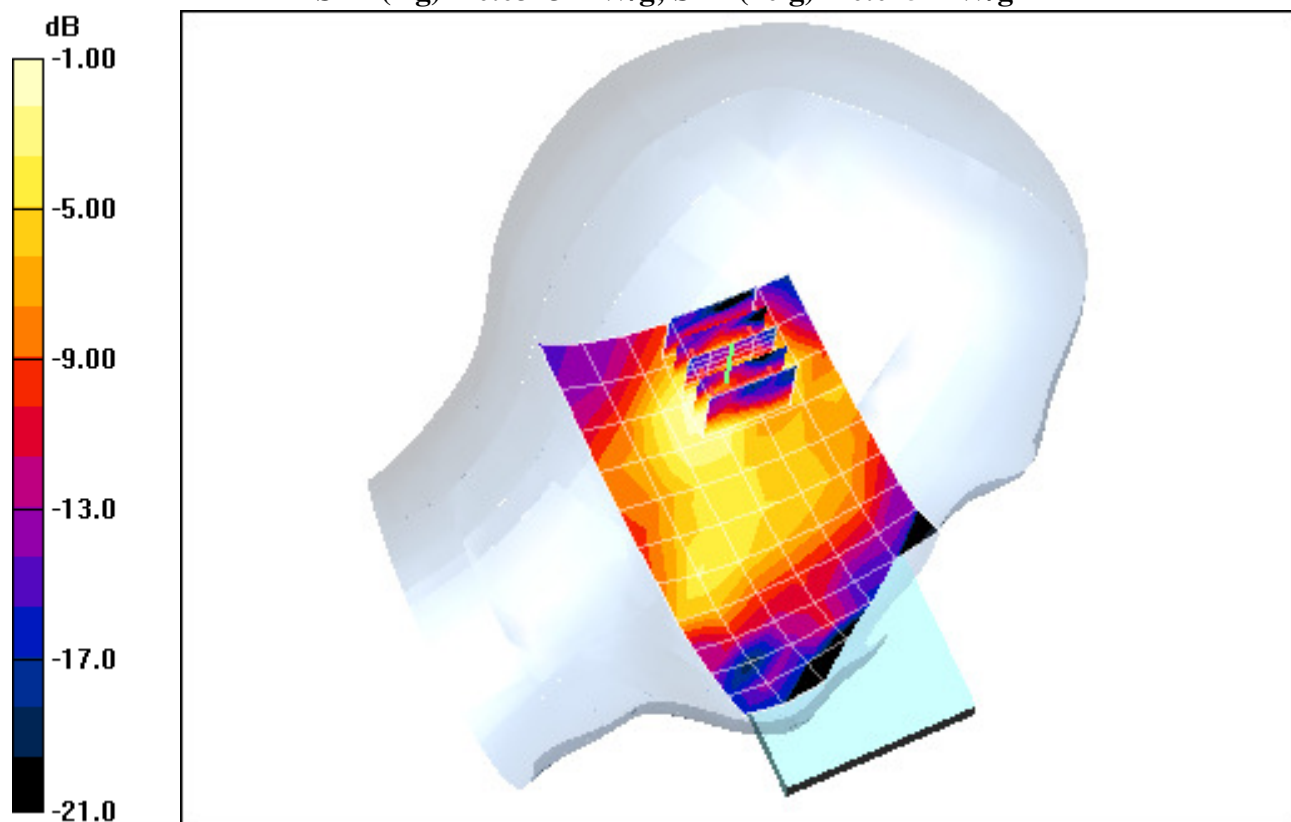
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 4.24 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.064 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.0325 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g



0 dB = 0.042mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

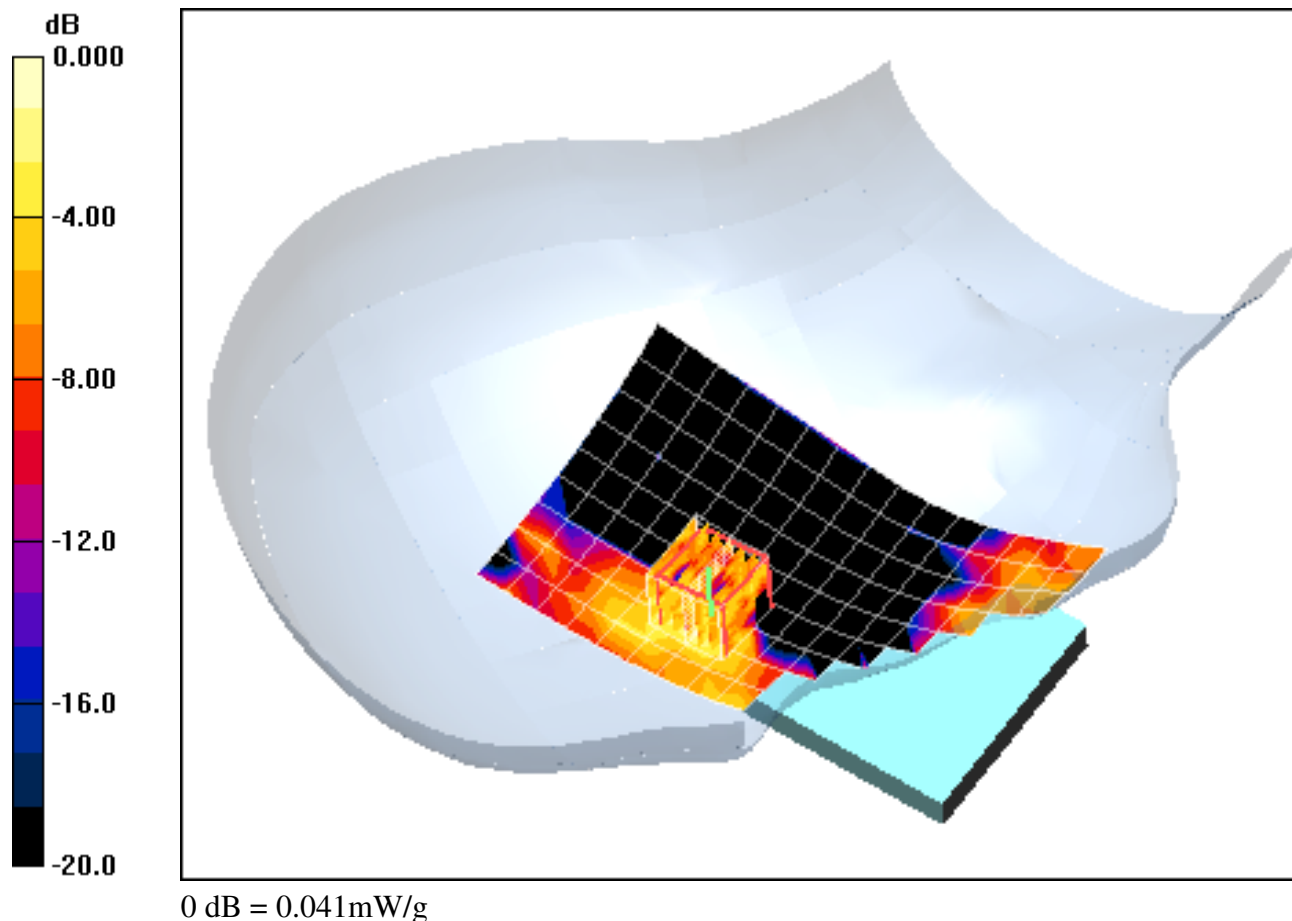
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
 $f = 5260 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 07-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.3 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.4 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.3 GHz, Right Head, Touch, Ch 52, 6 Mbps

Area Scan (10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 2.61 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.368 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.023 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00318 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
 $f = 5240 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.87 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 07-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.3 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.4 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.2 GHz, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 48, 6 Mbps

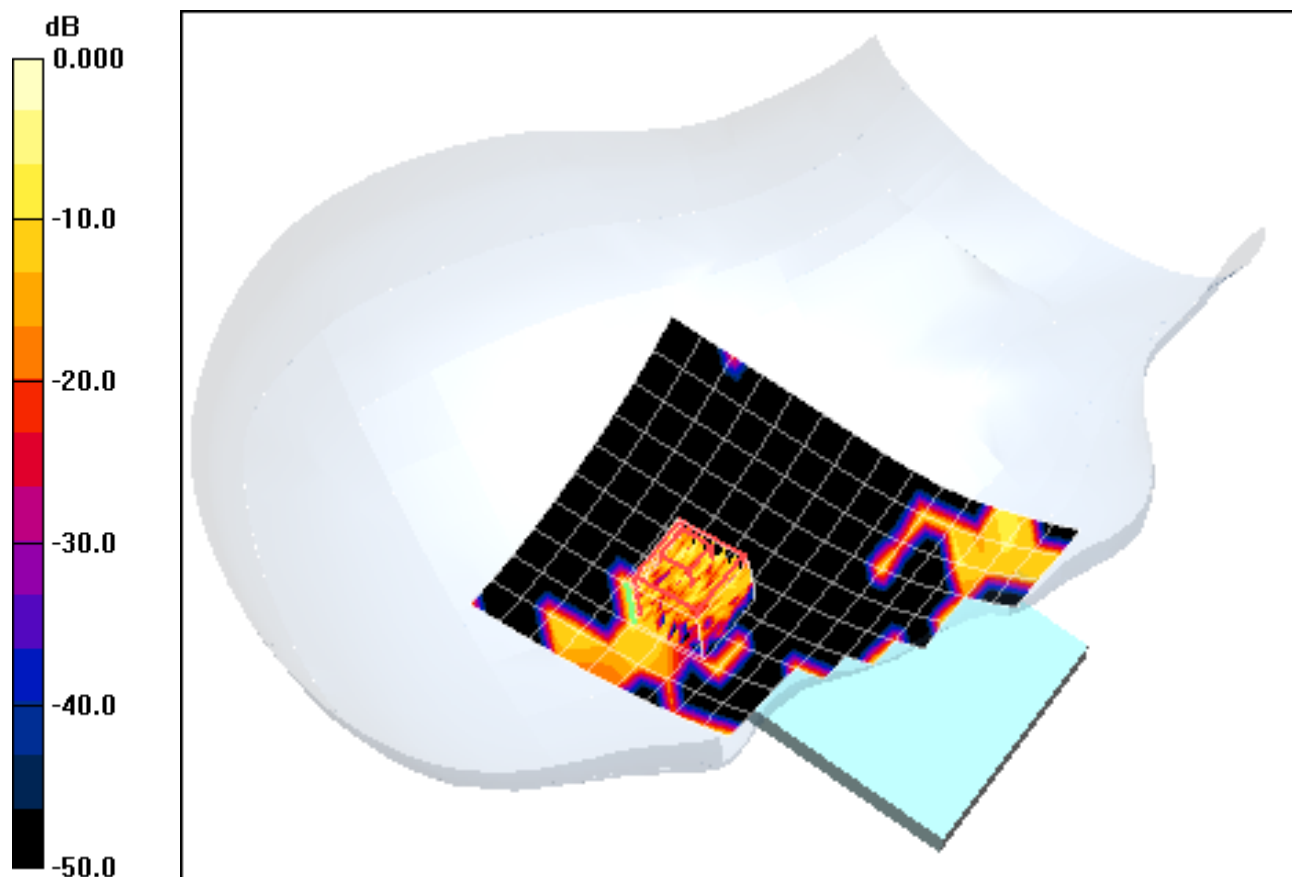
Area Scan (11x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.000 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.034 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.010 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00452 mW/g



0 dB = 0.021mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.41 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 07-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.8 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.8 GHz Left Head, Touch, Ch 149, 6 Mbps

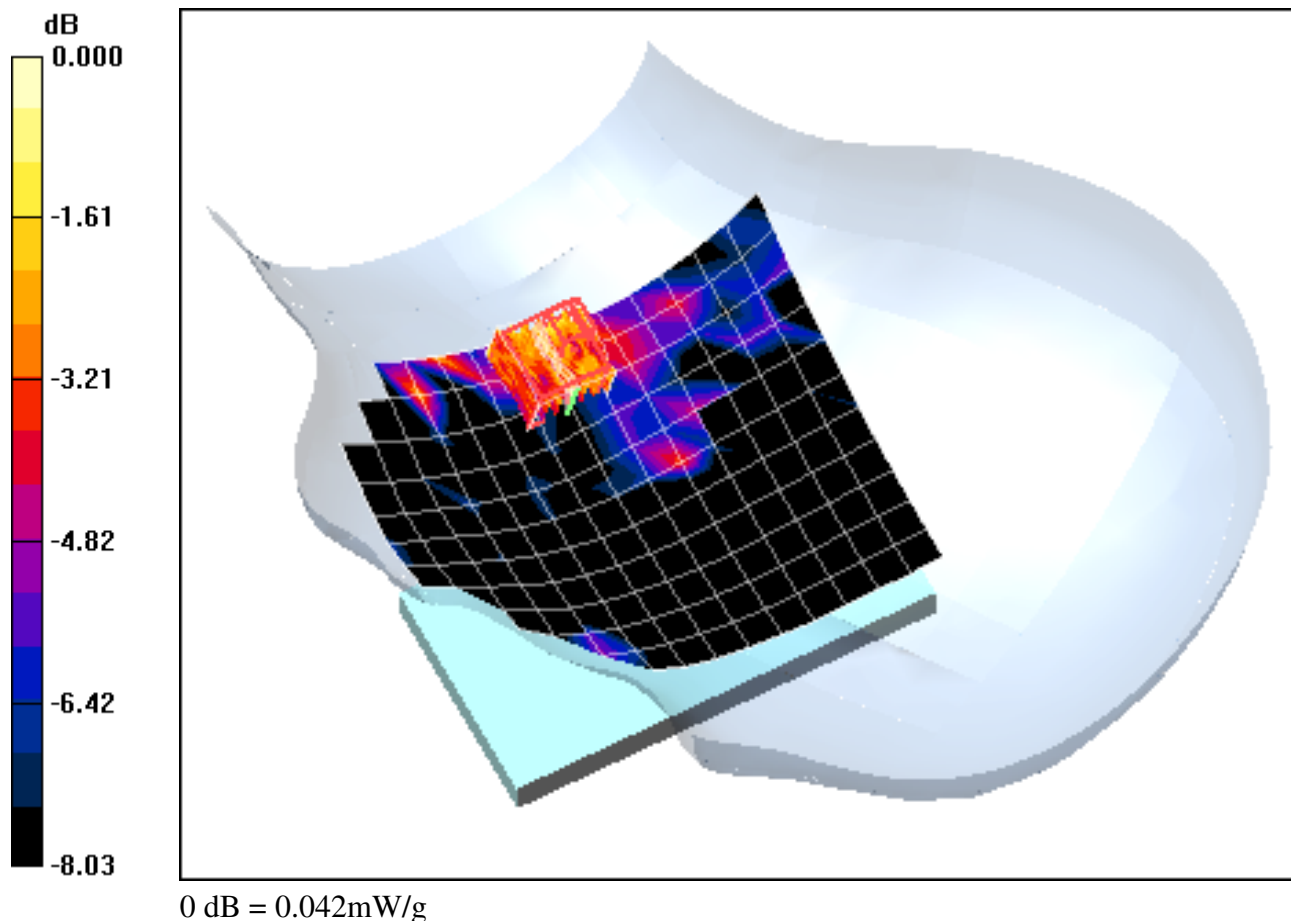
Area Scan (12x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.326 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.068 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.024 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.020 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.41 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 07-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.8 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.8 GHz Left Head, Tilt, Ch 149, 6 Mbps

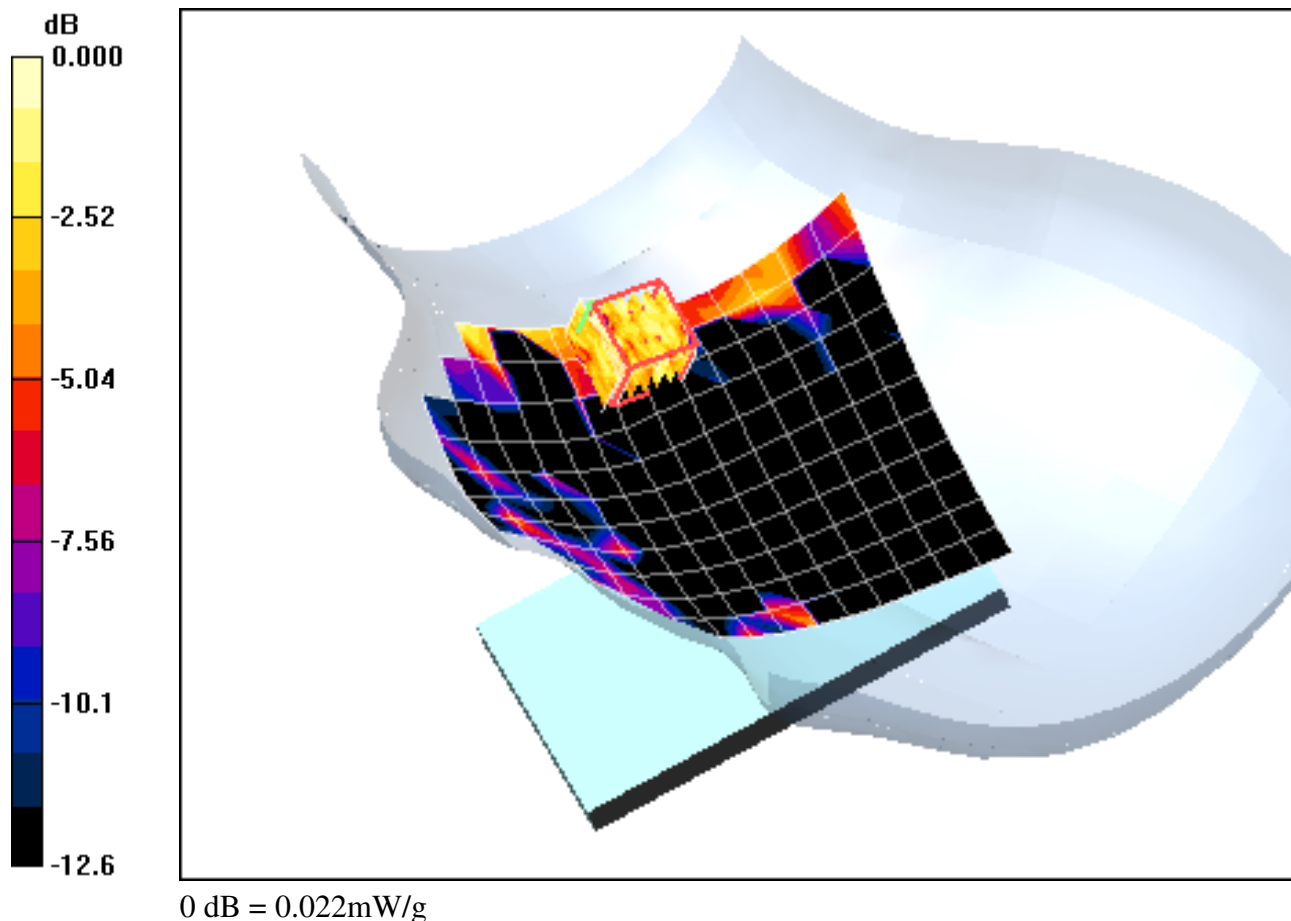
Area Scan (12x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.000 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.078 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.014 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.51 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 20.8 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

5800MHz System Verification

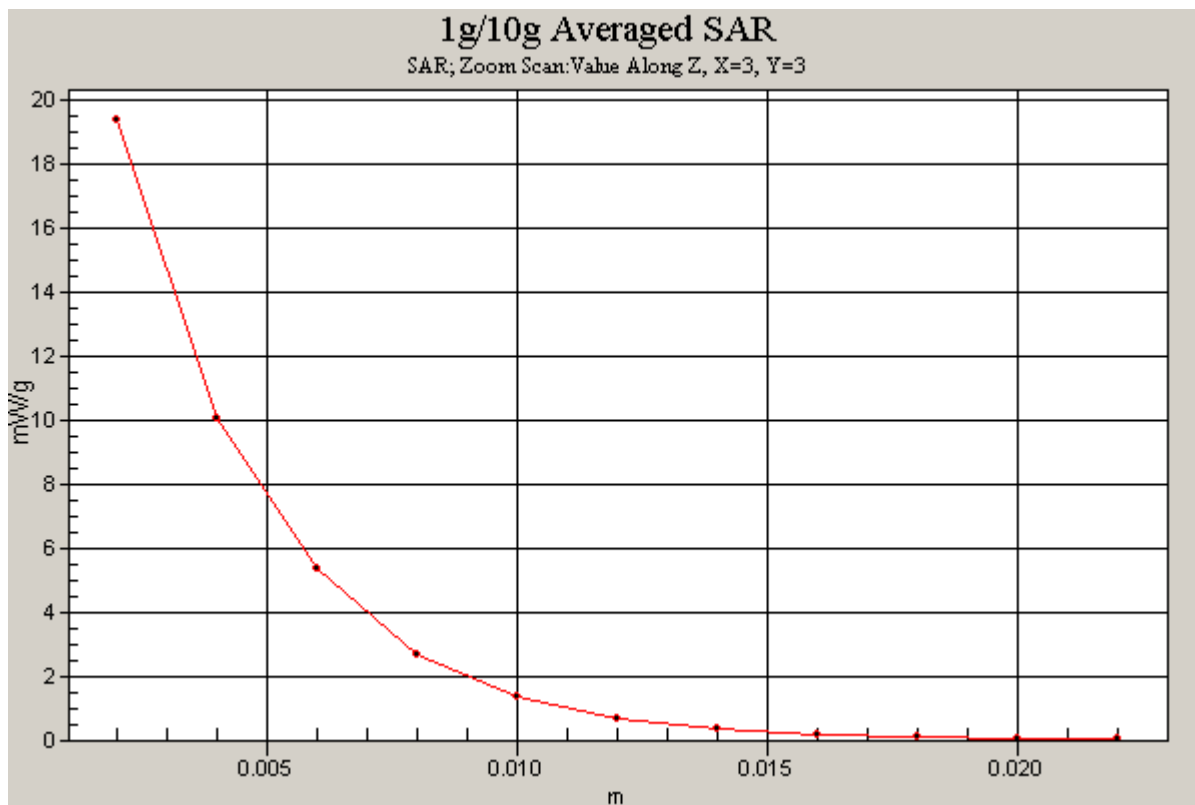
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 9.04 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.51 mW/g

Deviation = 9.05 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.15$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-25-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

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

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

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

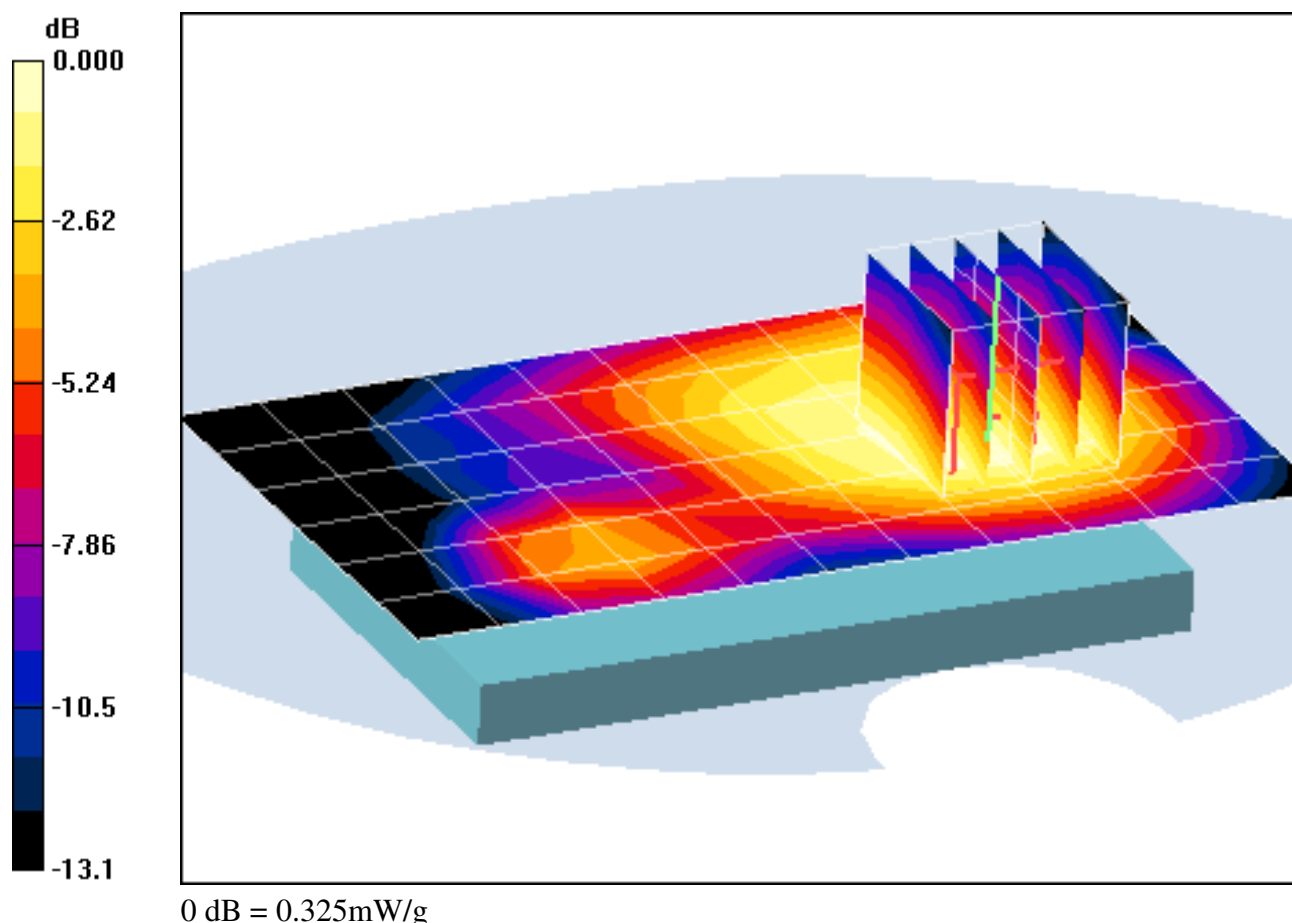
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.412 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.305 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.207 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.15$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-25-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

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

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

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Front side, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

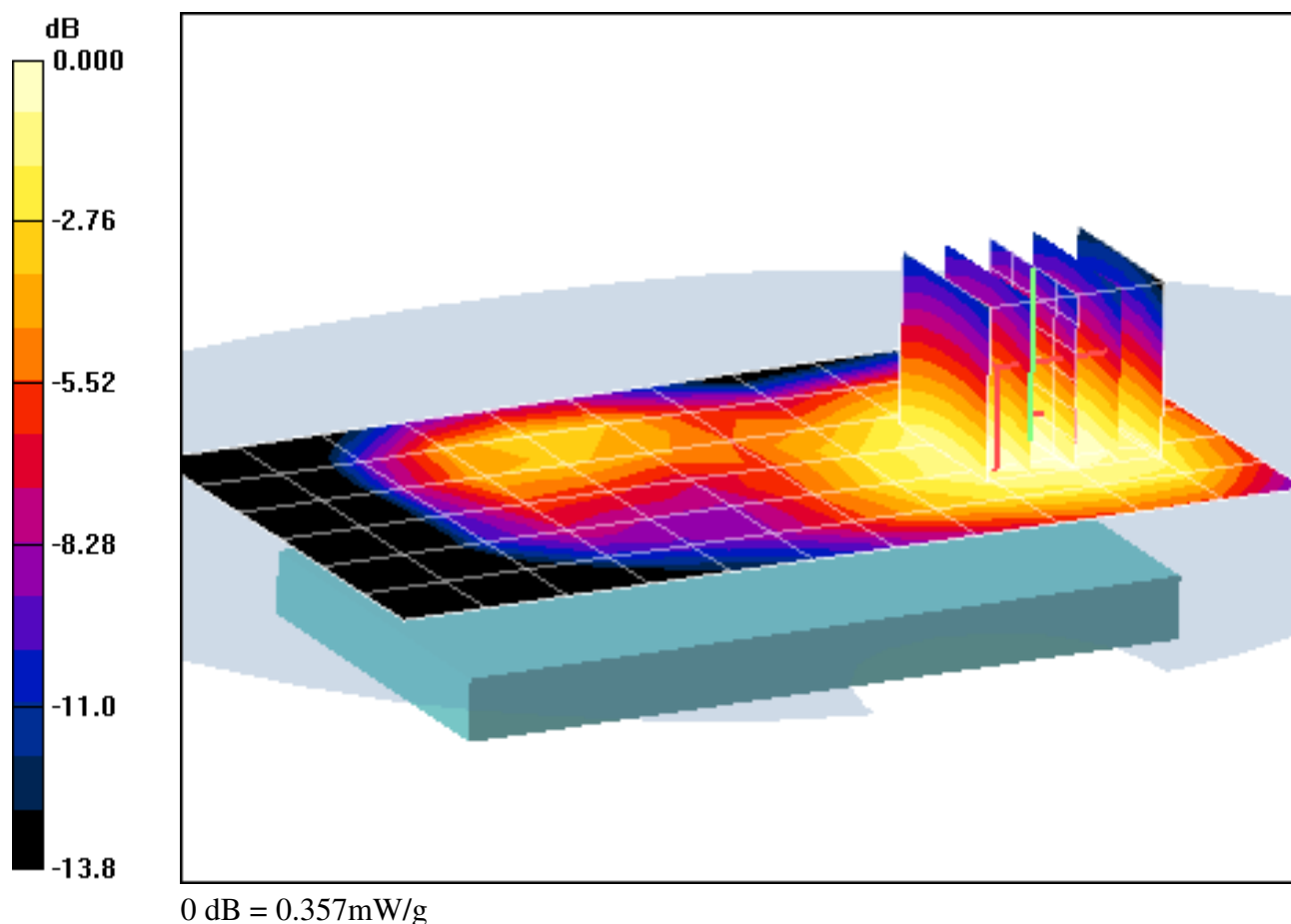
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.9 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.453 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.333 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.225 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.15$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-25-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

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

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

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Front side, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

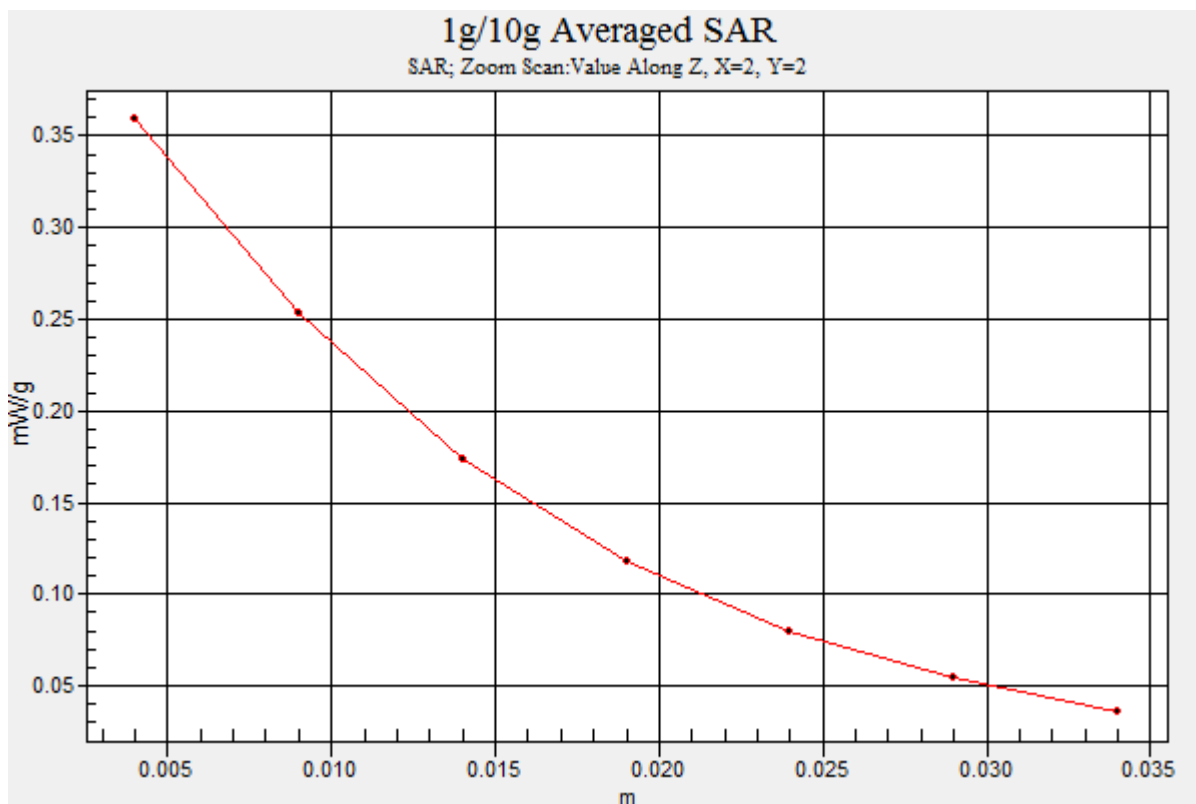
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 15.9 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.453 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.333 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.225 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.15$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-25-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

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

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

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Top Edge, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

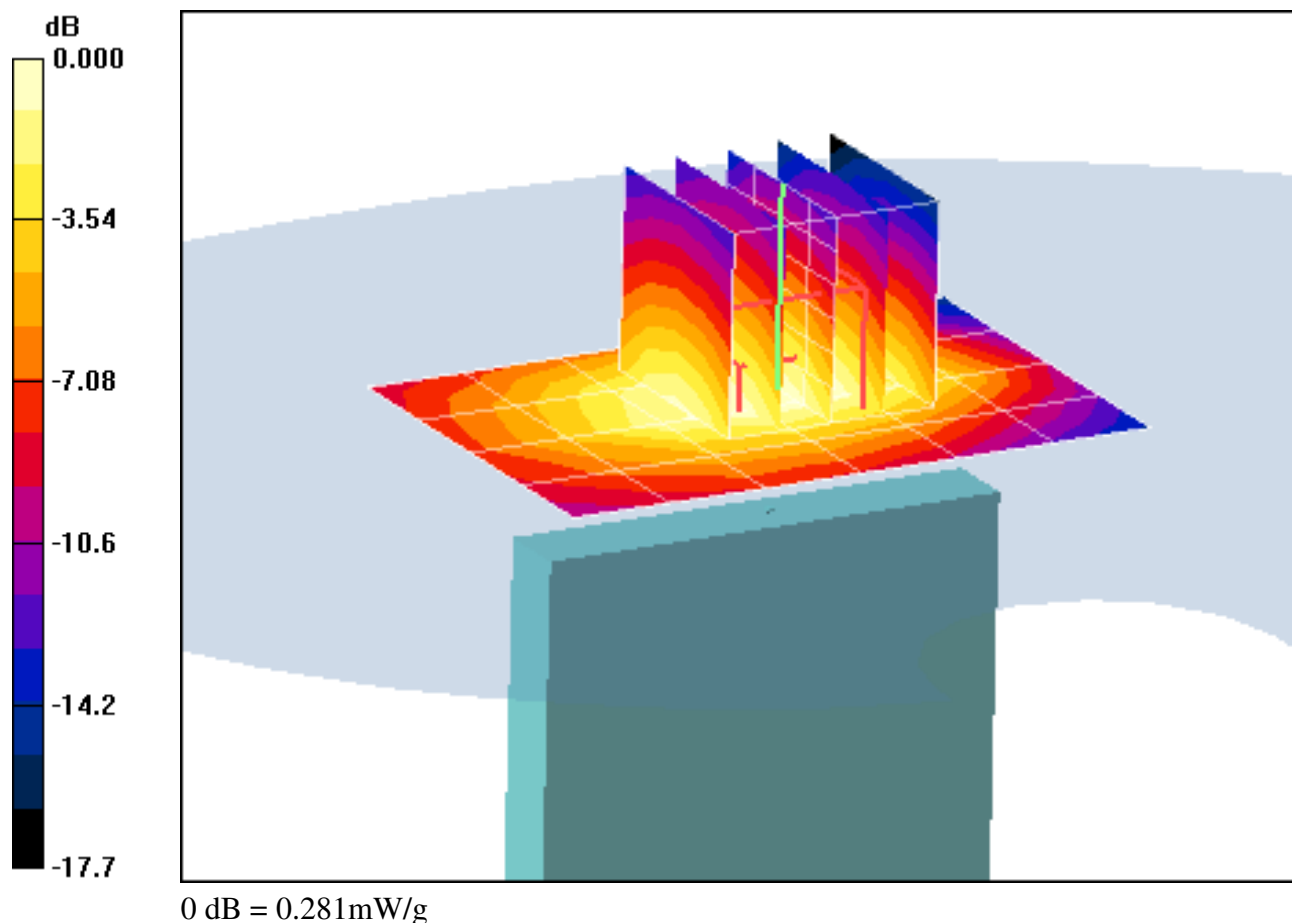
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 13.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.384 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.258 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.157 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.15$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-25-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

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

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

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

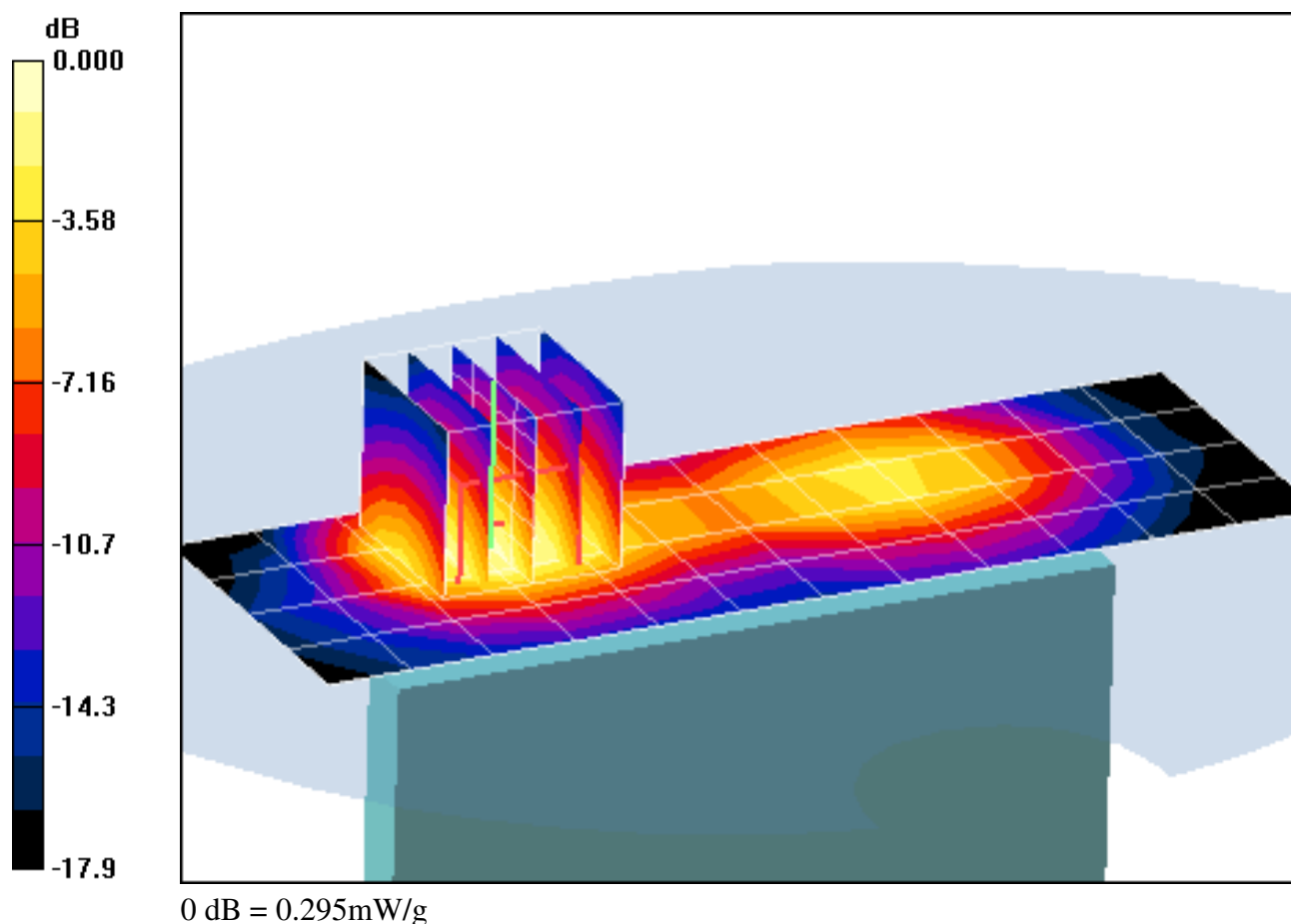
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 13.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.415 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.265 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.149 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.89 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.5 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1 Mbps, Back Side

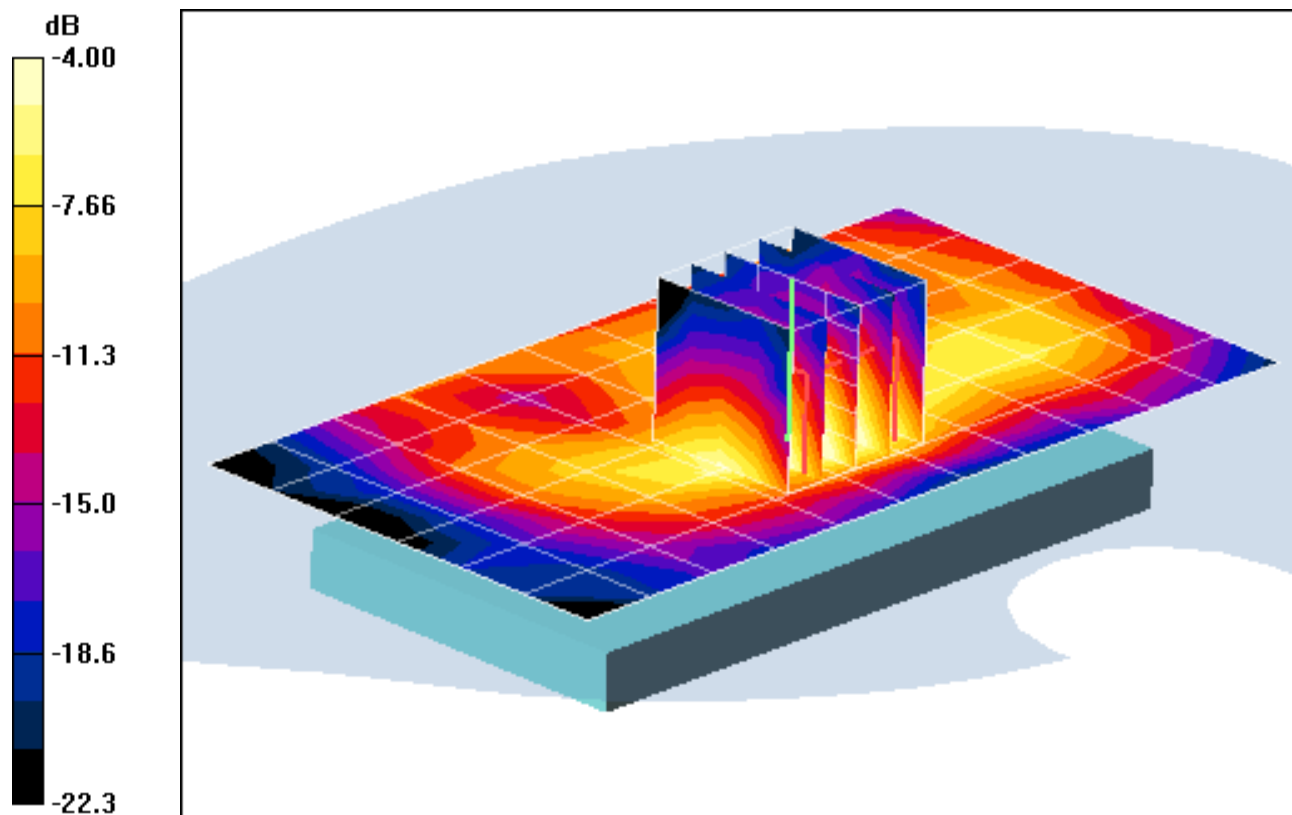
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.449 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.214 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.093 mW/g



0 dB = 0.290mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.89 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.5 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1 Mbps, Back Side

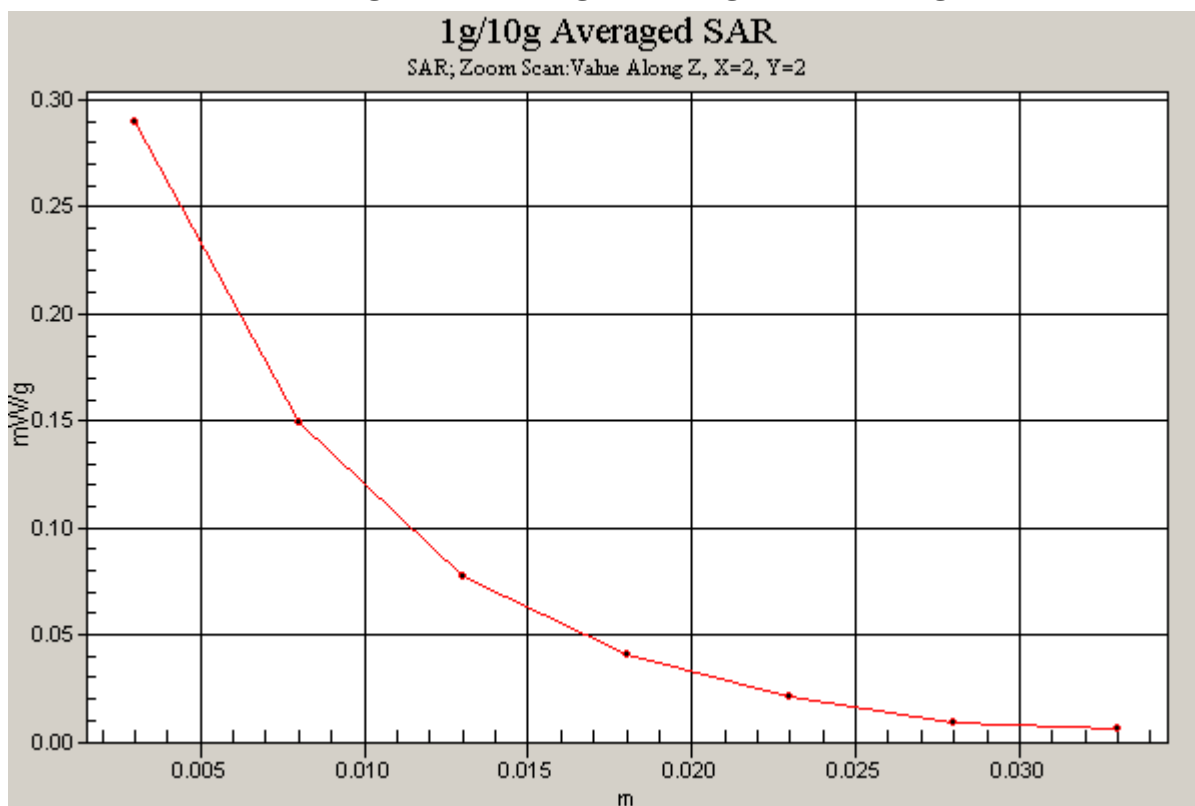
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.449 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.214 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.093 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.89 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.5 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1 Mbps, Front Side

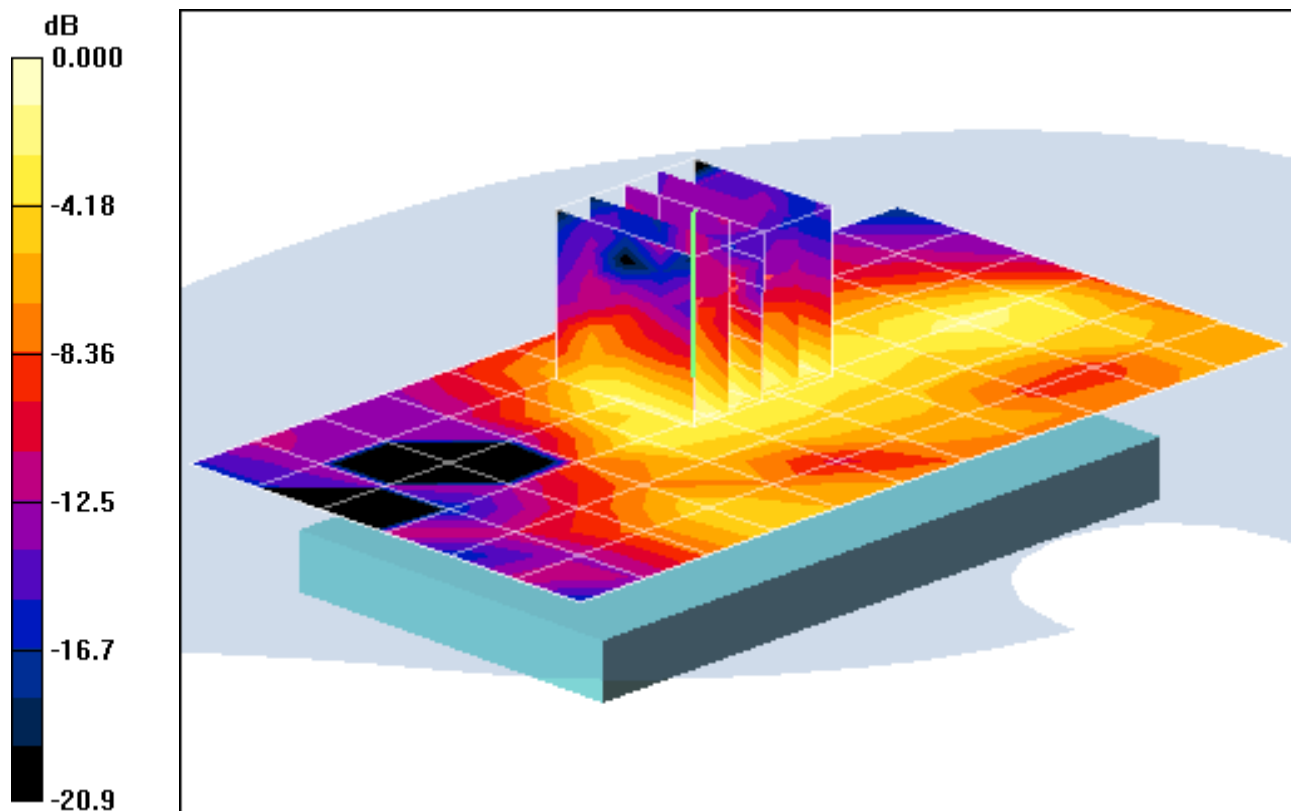
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 4.35 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.064 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.032 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 mW/g



0 dB = 0.041mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.5 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1 Mbps, Left Edge

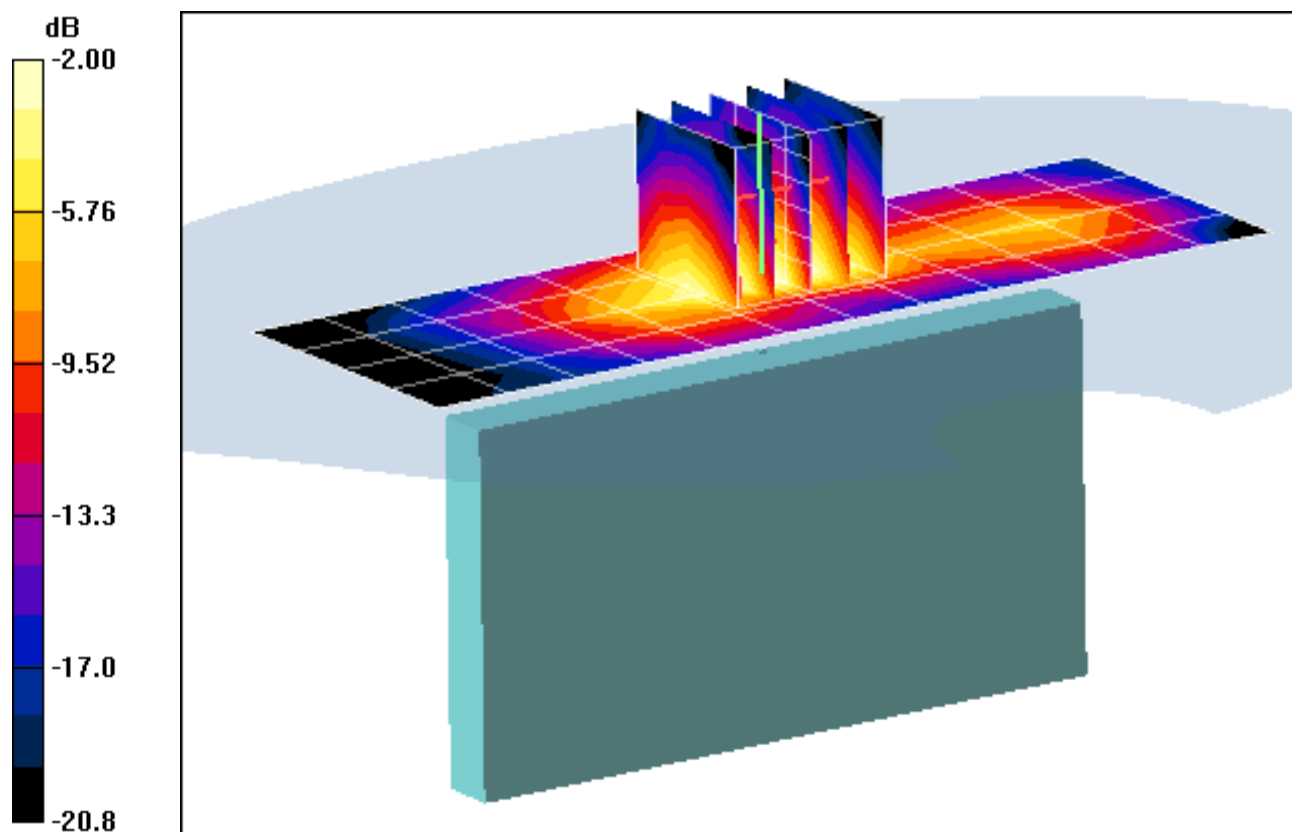
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 9.28 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.371 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.182 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.083 mW/g



0 dB = 0.248mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LSCHI919; Type: GSM1900/GPRS/EDGE Phone
with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-181-A**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$$f = 5745 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 6.05 \text{ mho/m}; \epsilon_r = 47; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-28-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.7 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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: IEEE 802.11a, 5.8 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 149, 6 Mbps, Back Side

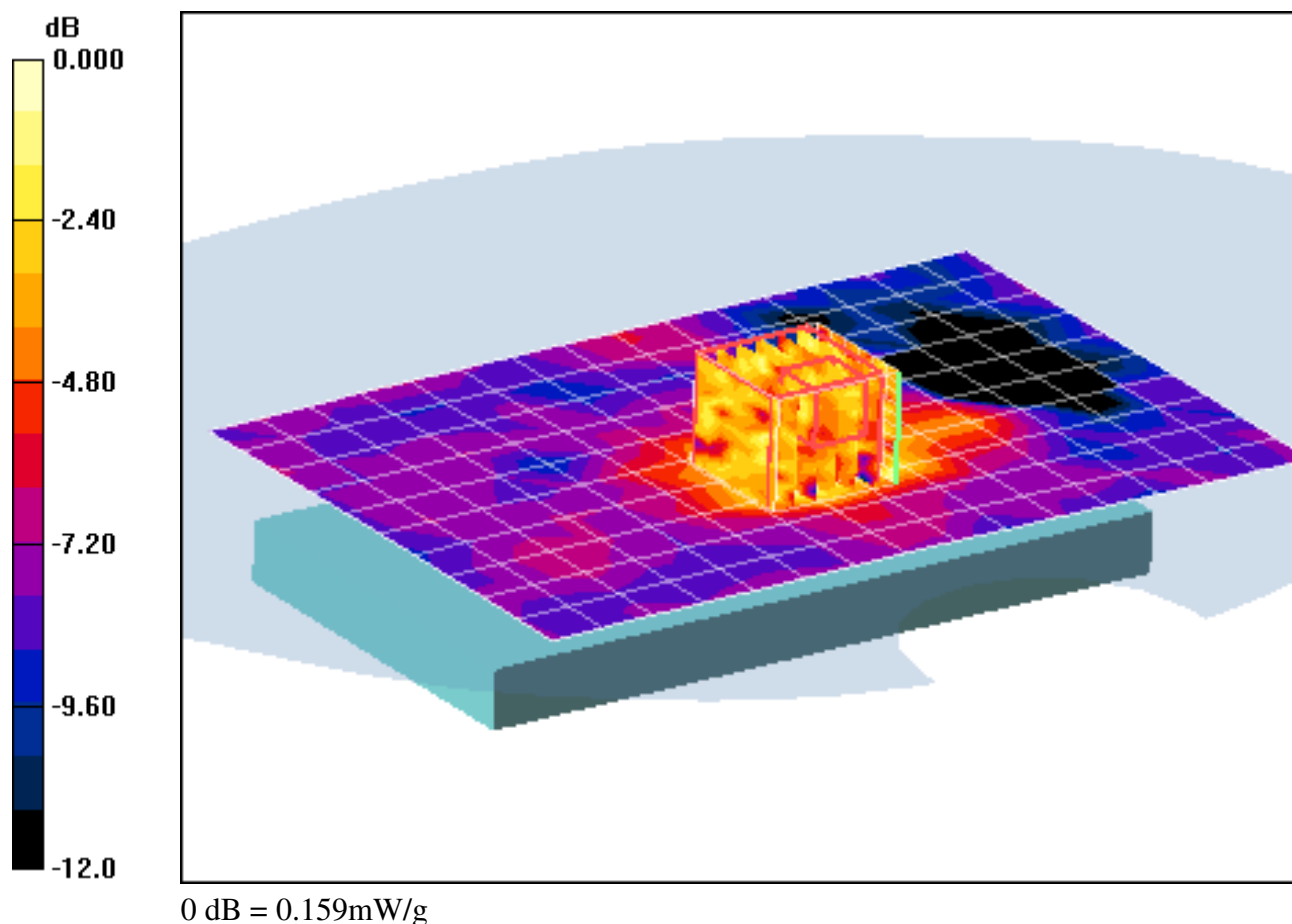
Area Scan Touch (11x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.25 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.052 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.014 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.15 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-28-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.7 °C ; Tissue Temp: 20.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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

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

5800MHz System Verification

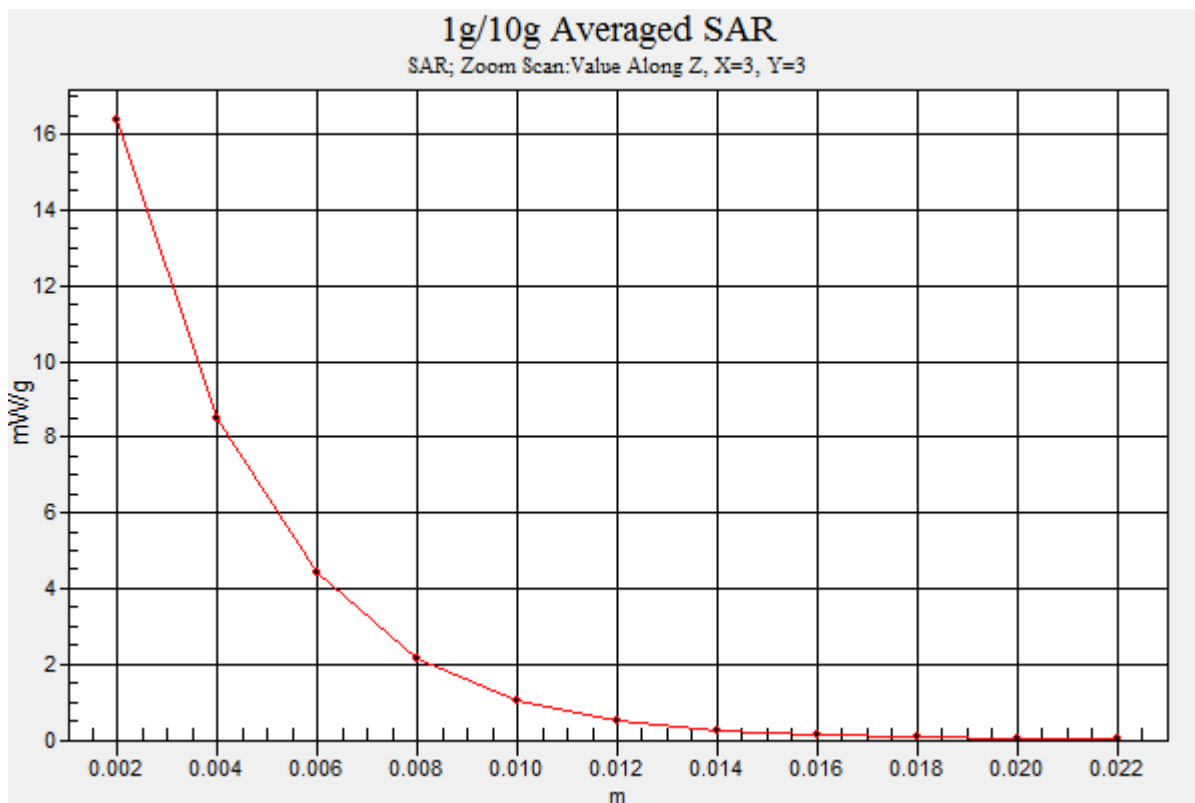
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.72 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g

Deviation = 2.93 %



APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-26-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8° C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626

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

1900MHz System Verification

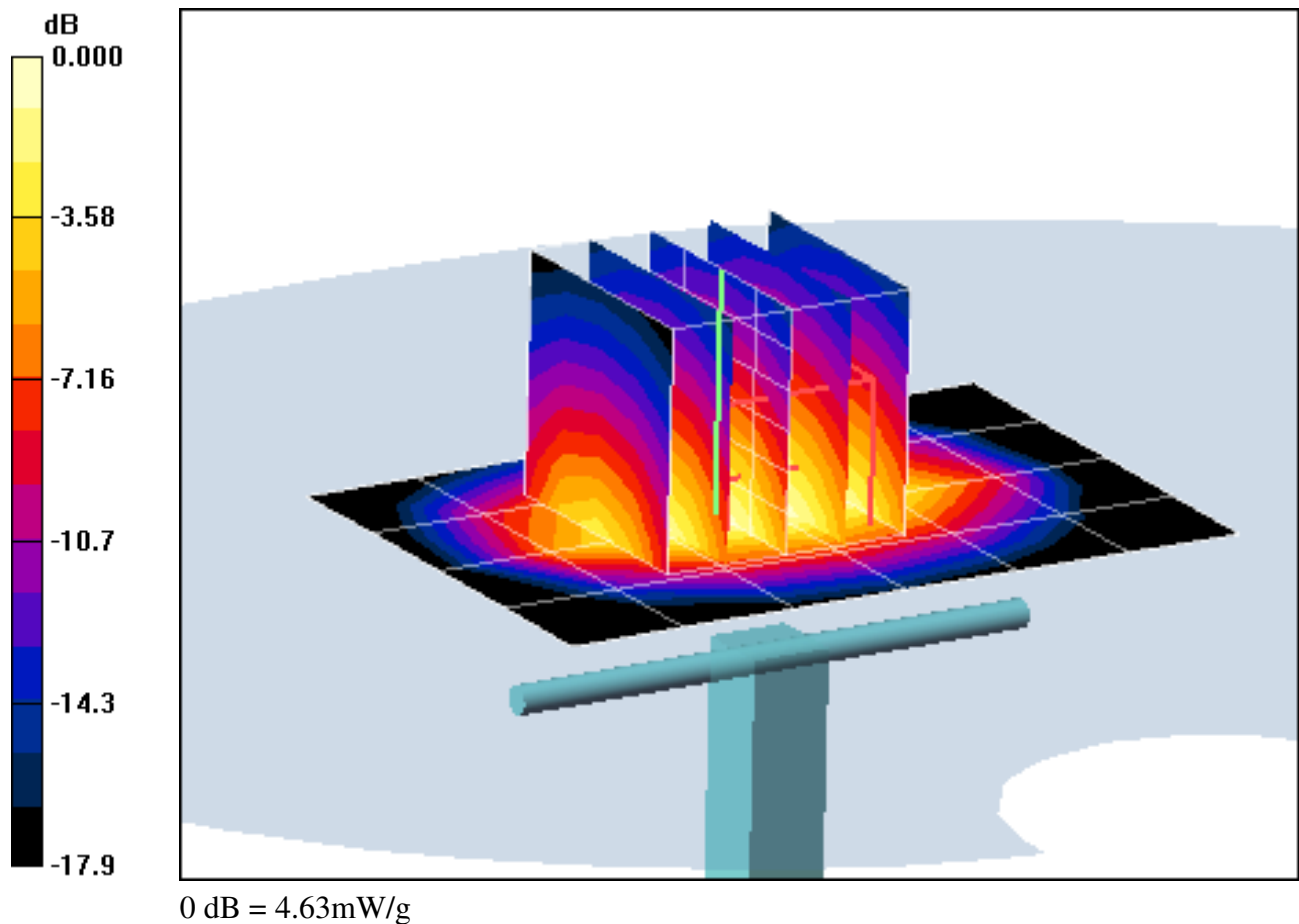
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.21 mW/g

Deviation = 3.48%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.52 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-25-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

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

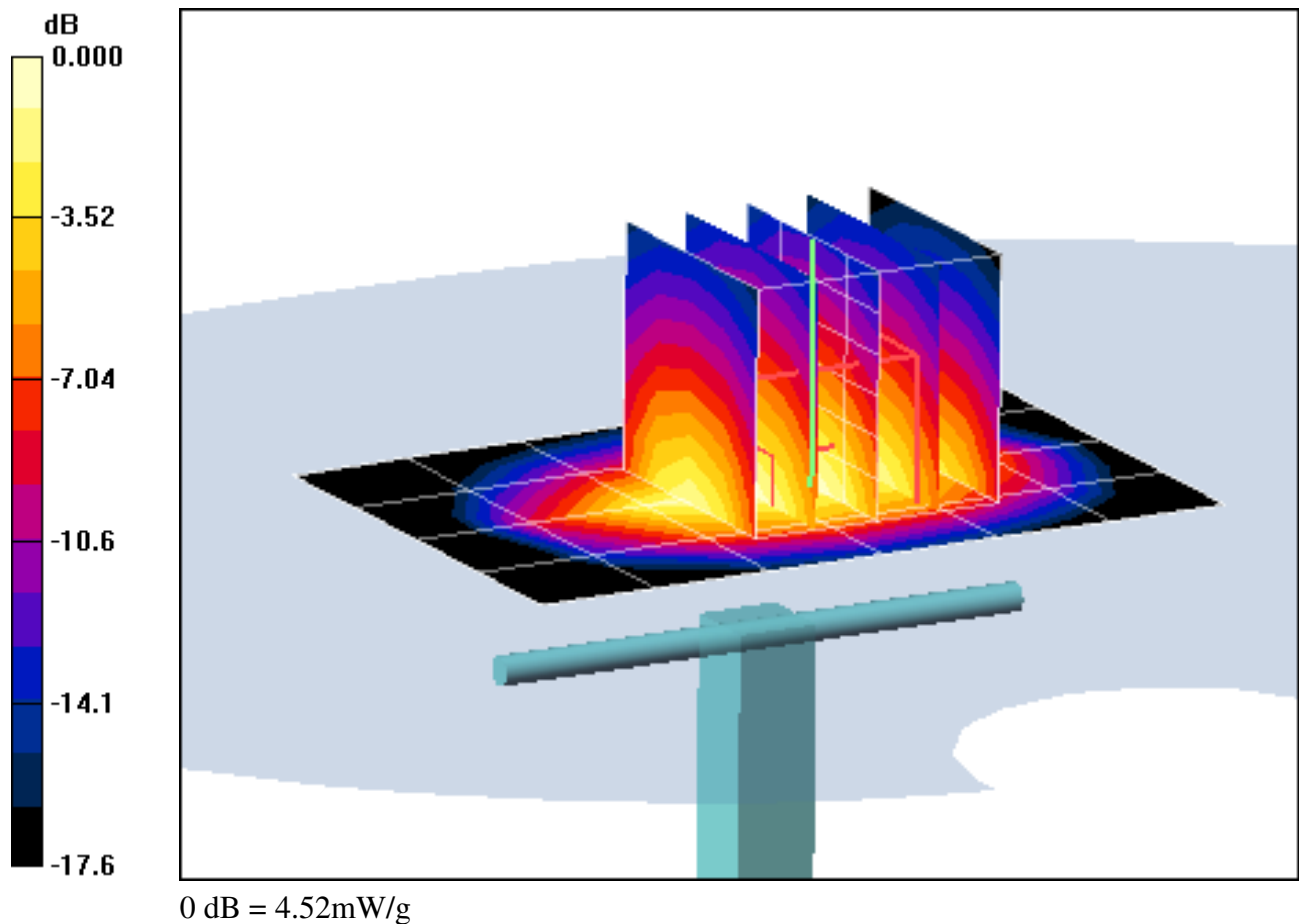
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.04 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 mW/g

Deviation = -1.70 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 797

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

Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.78 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.63$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

2450MHz System Verification

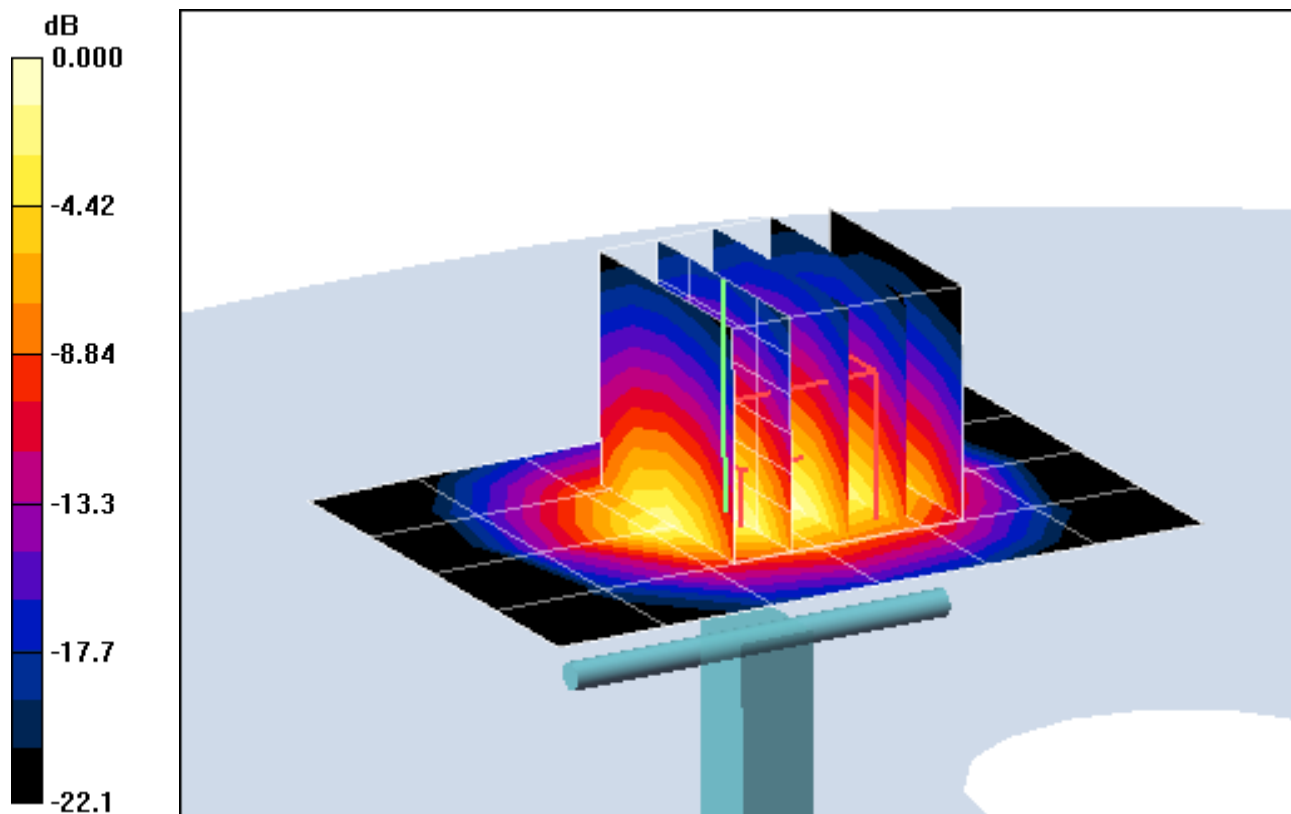
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.04 mW/g

Deviation = 7.88 %



0 dB = 2.96mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 797

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

Medium: 2450 Body; Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.5 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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

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

2450MHz System Verification

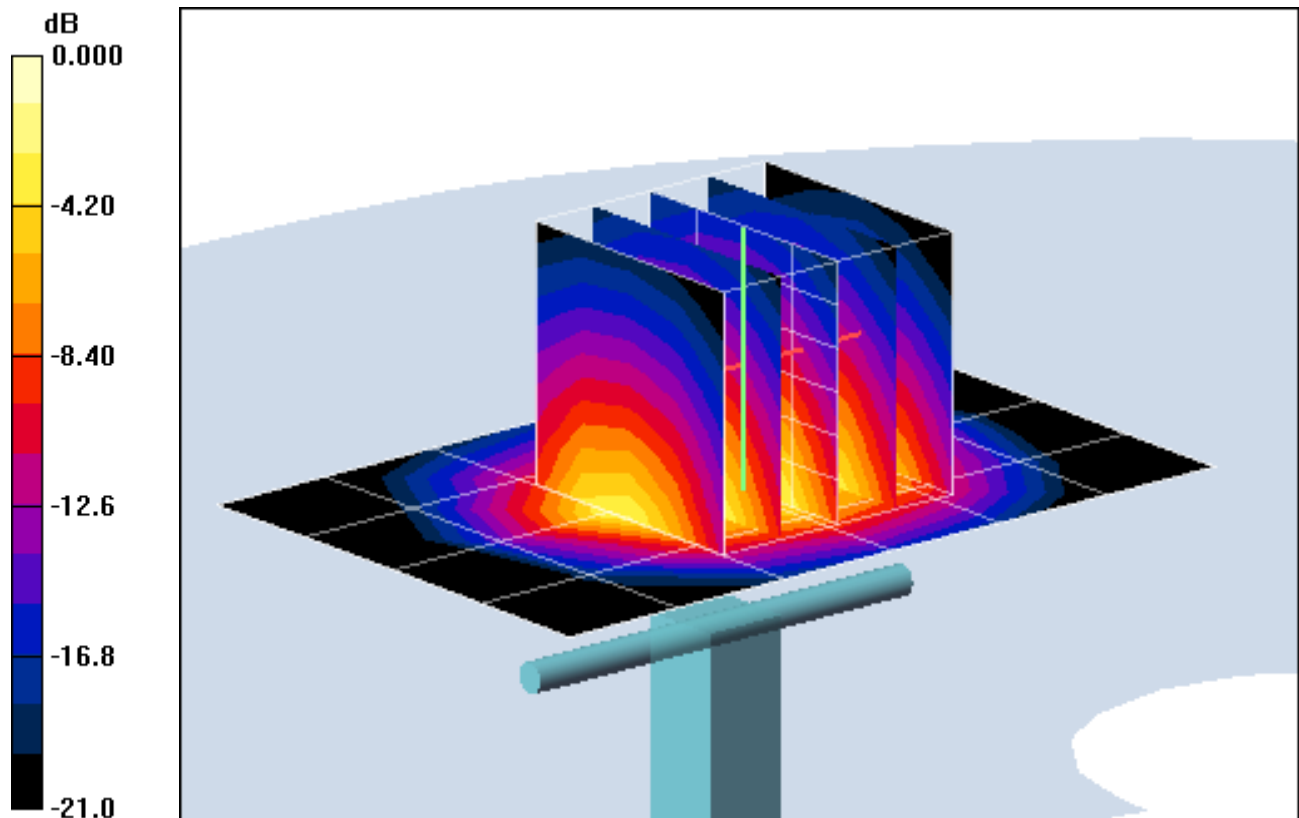
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)

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

Deviation = 4.21 %



0 dB = 2.85mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.8 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.3°C; Tissue Temp: 20.4°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

5200MHz System Verification

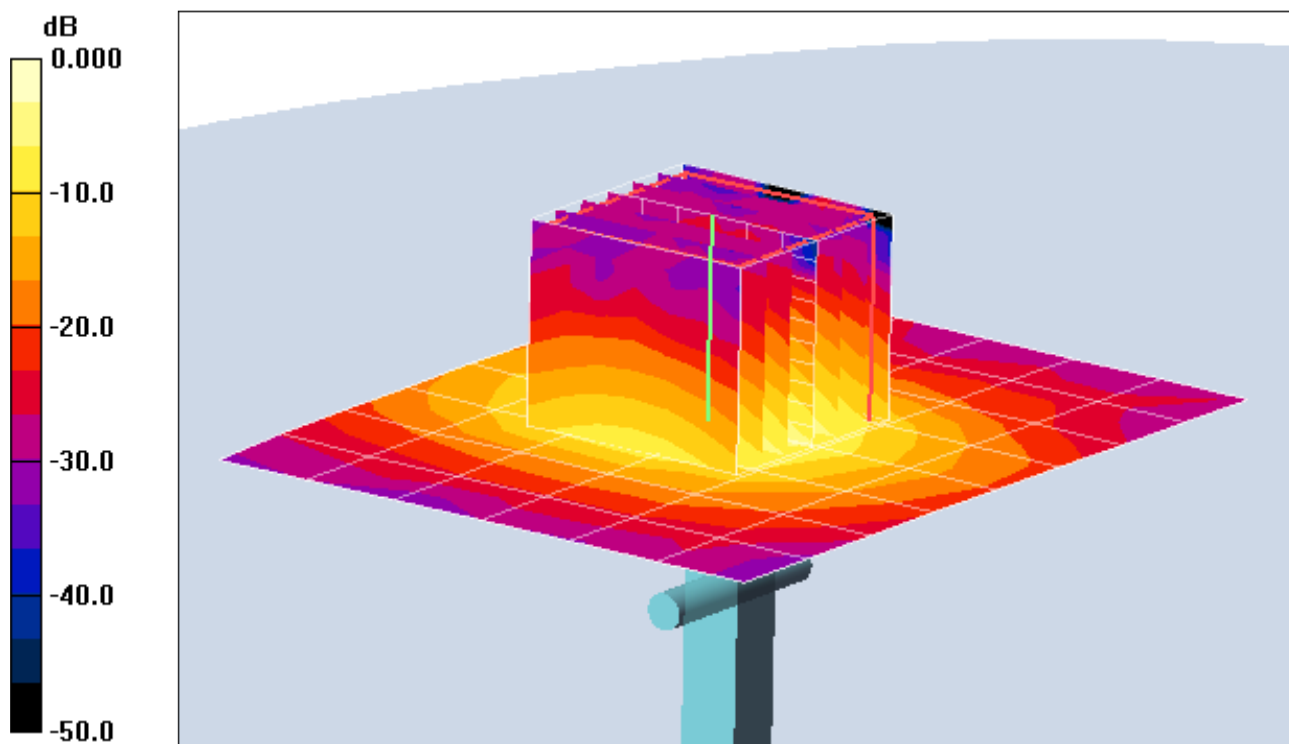
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2\text{mm}$

Input Power = 14.0 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.24 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.631 mW/g

Deviation = 7.82 %



0 dB = 4.68mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.31 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.88$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-28-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.2 °C; Tissue Temp: 20.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.58, 3.58, 3.58); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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

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

5200MHz System Verification

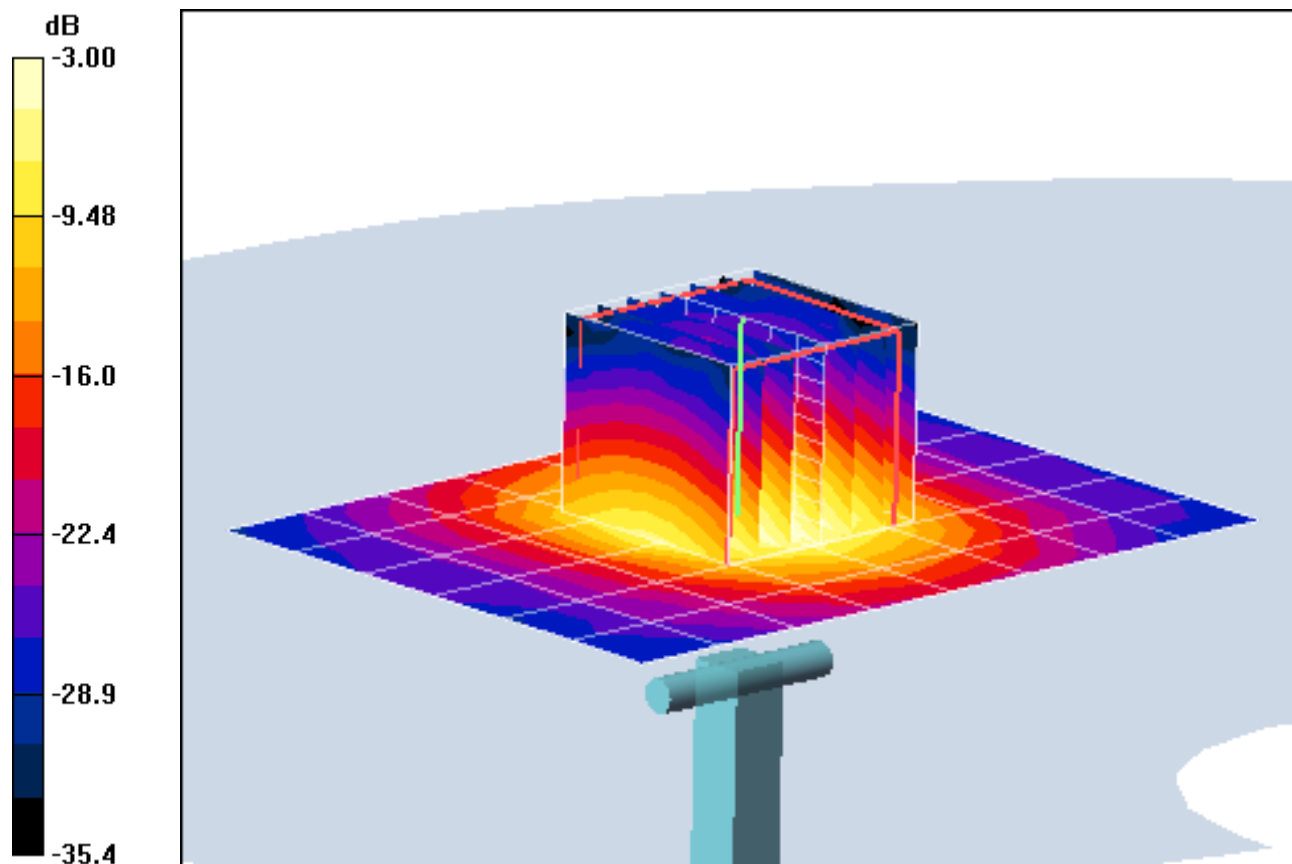
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 8.11 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.23 mW/g

Deviation = 4.38 %



0 dB = 16.5mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.15 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.4 ° C; Tissue Temp: 20.5 ° C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.77, 3.77, 3.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

5500MHz System Verification

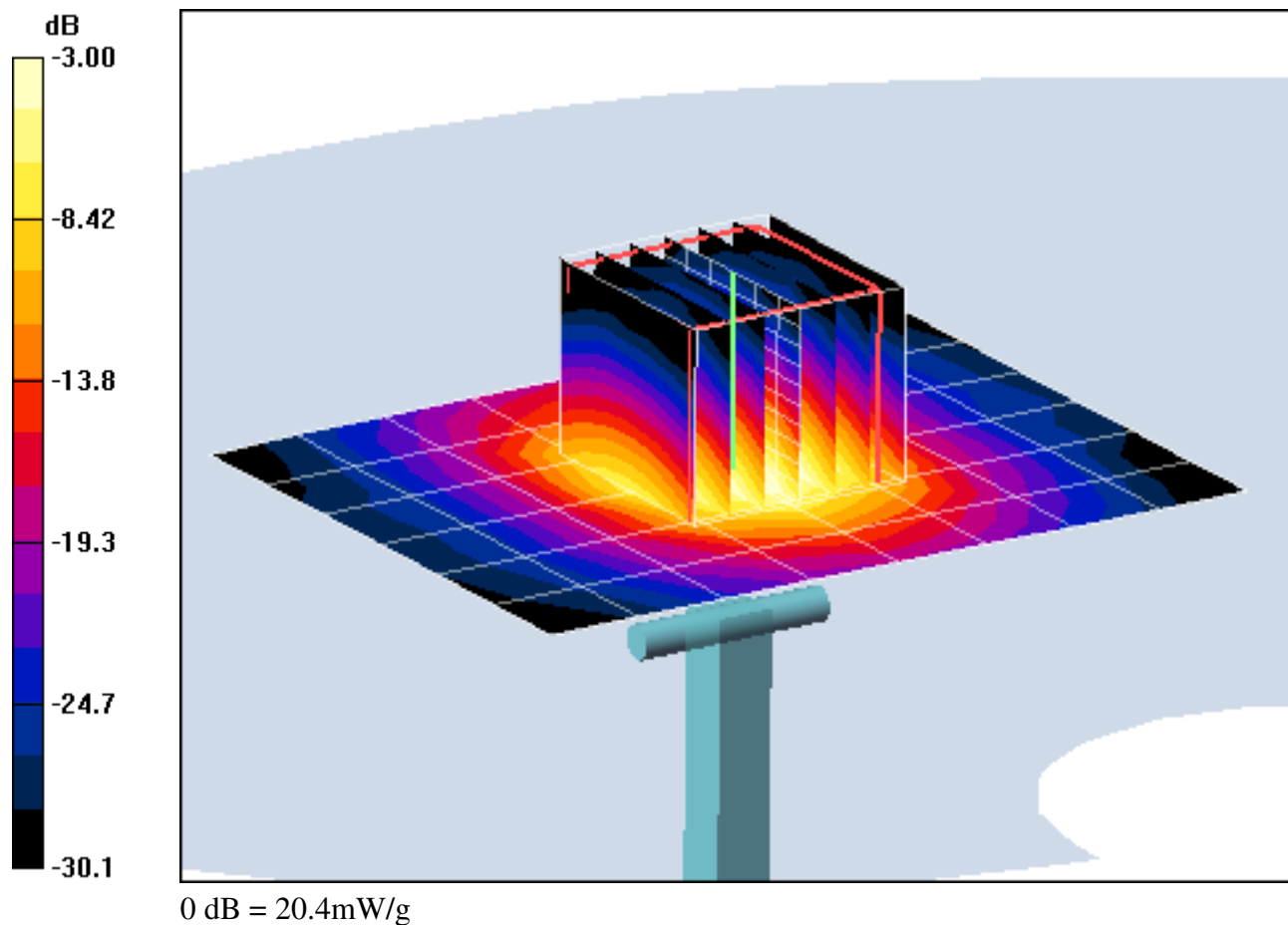
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 9.76 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.74 mW/g

Deviation = 8.32 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.72 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-28-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 20.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.21, 3.21, 3.21); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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

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

5500MHz System Verification

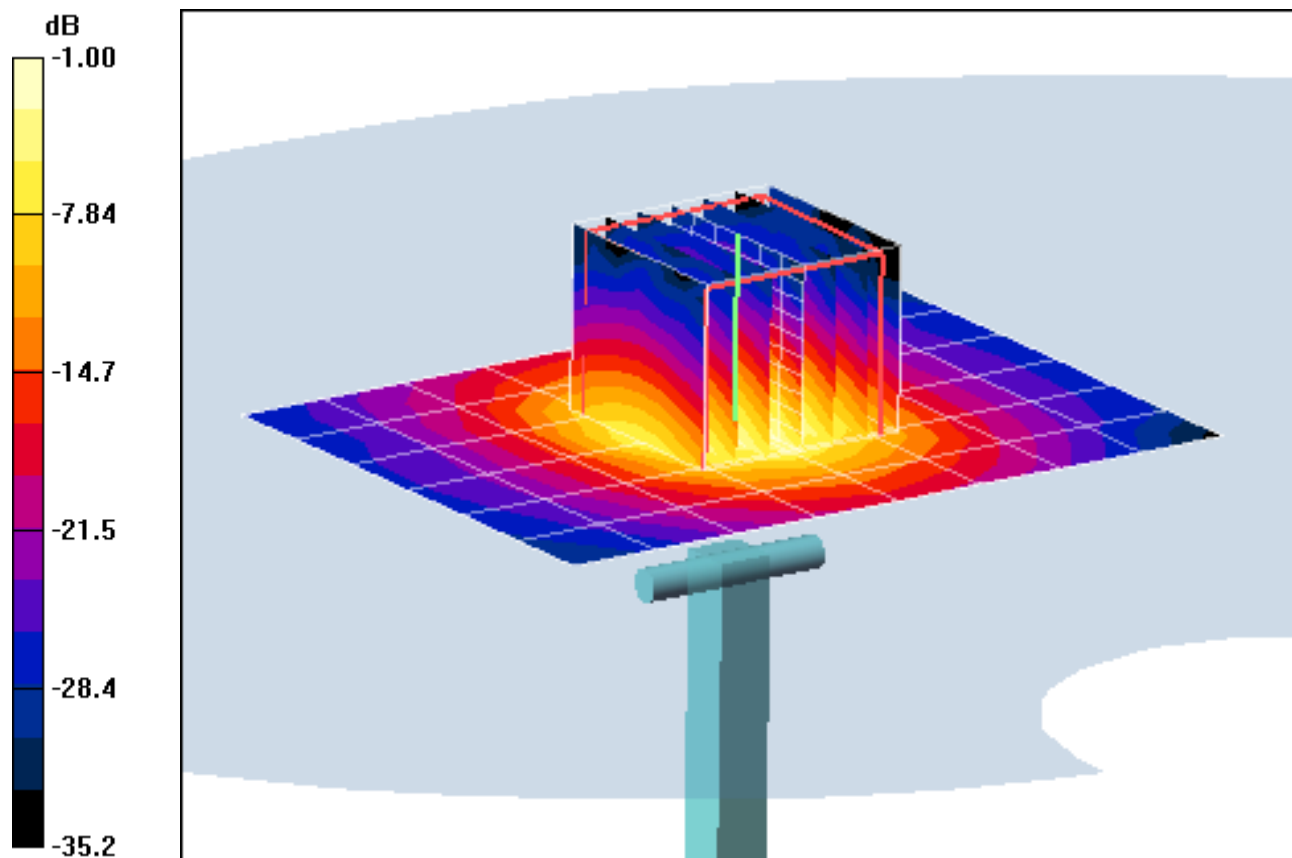
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 mW/g

Deviation = -6.4 %



0 dB = 16.2mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.51 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 20.8 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

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

5800MHz System Verification

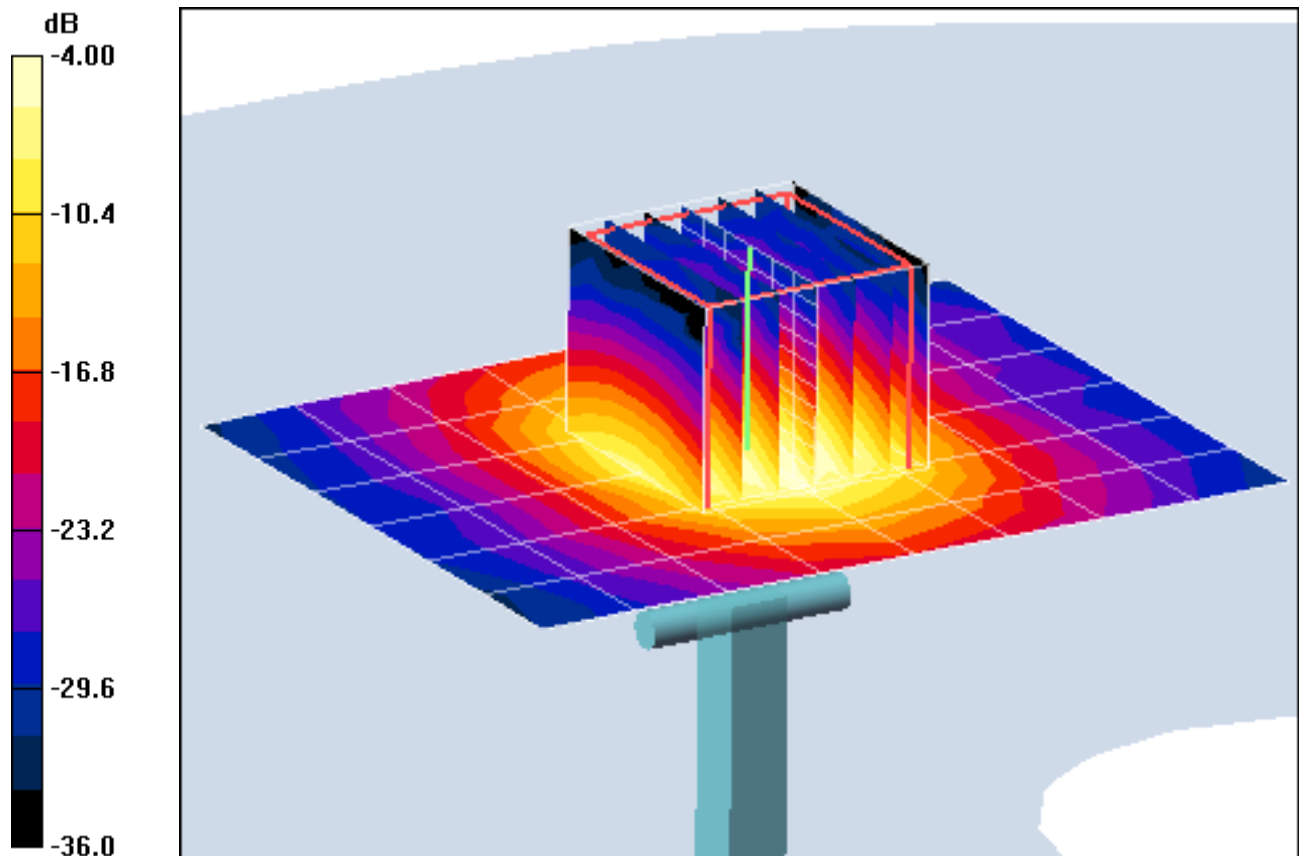
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 9.04 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.51 mW/g

Deviation = 9.05 %



0 dB = 19.4mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.15 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-28-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 20.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011

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

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

5800MHz System Verification

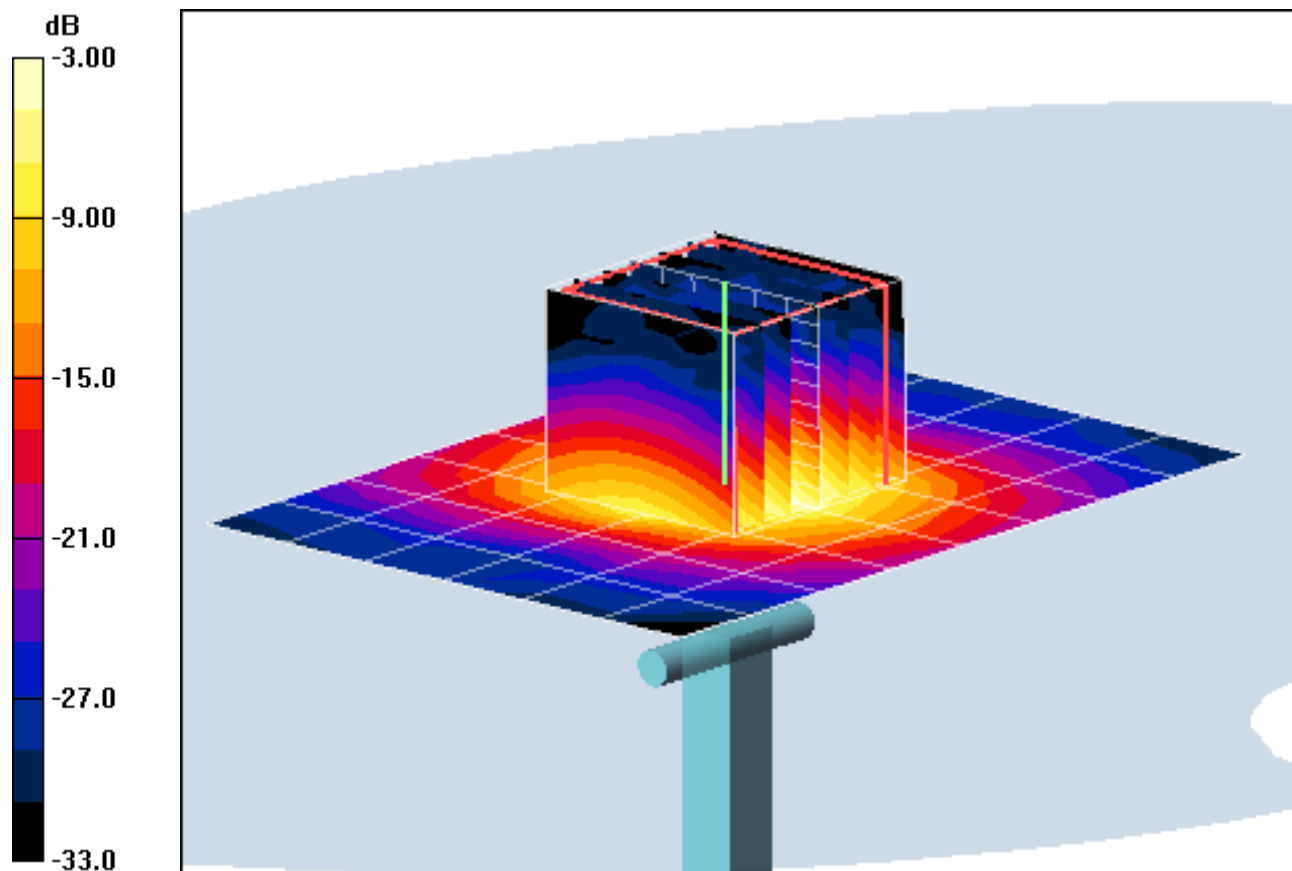
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.72 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g

Deviation = 2.93 %



0 dB = 16.4mW/g

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-502_Feb11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 502**

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

Calibration date: **February 17, 2011**

✓
 KOK
 2/24/11

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: **Dimce Iliev** **Laboratory Technician** *D. Iliev*

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

Issued: February 17, 2011

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

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	V52.6
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	39.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.41 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.2 mW /g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.26 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW /g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.8 ± 6 %	1.55 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	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	41.1 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.48 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.8 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$51.3 \Omega + 6.4 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.3 \Omega + 6.7 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.206 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	November 14, 1998

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 17.02.2011 10:13:23

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:502

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

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

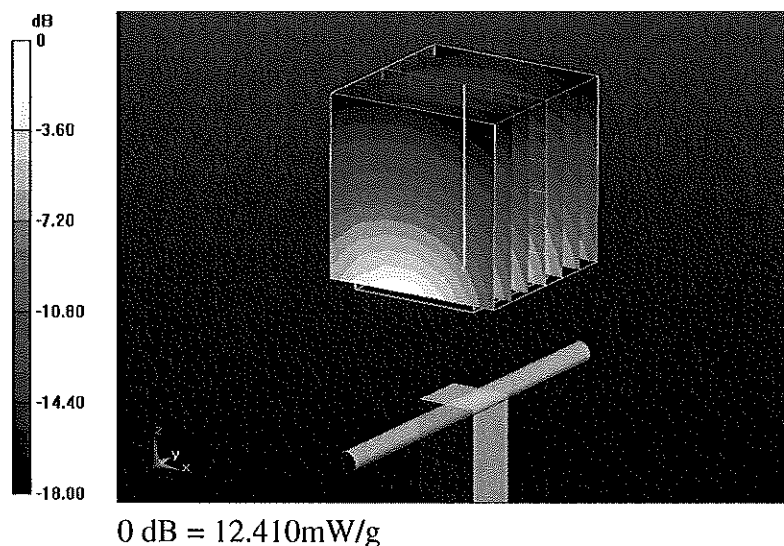
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.159 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.519 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.26 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.407 mW/g

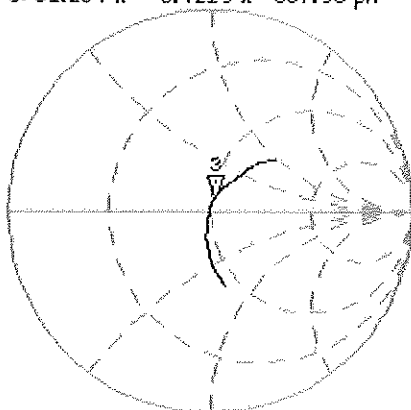


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

17 Feb 2011 10:39:46
 [CH1] S11 1 U FS 3: 51.264 Ω 6.4219 Ω 537.93 μ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
 Del
 CA

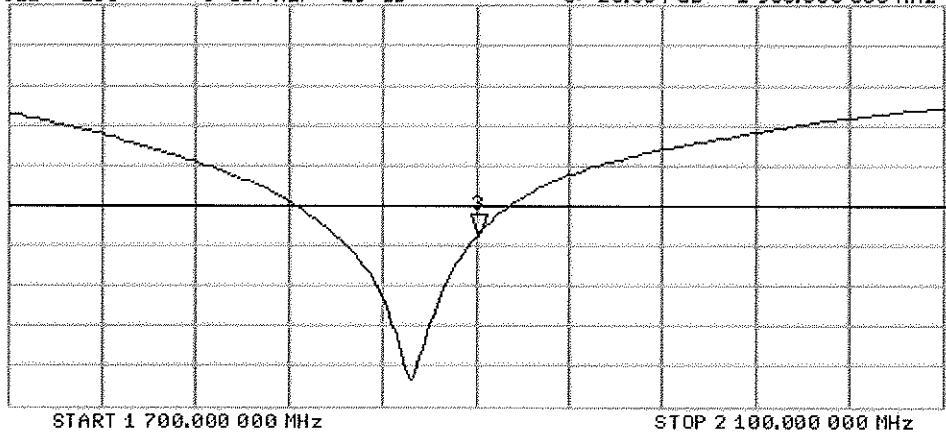
Avg
 16



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 3:-23.804 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
 16



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 17.02.2011 10:55:26

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:502

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

Medium: MSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.55$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

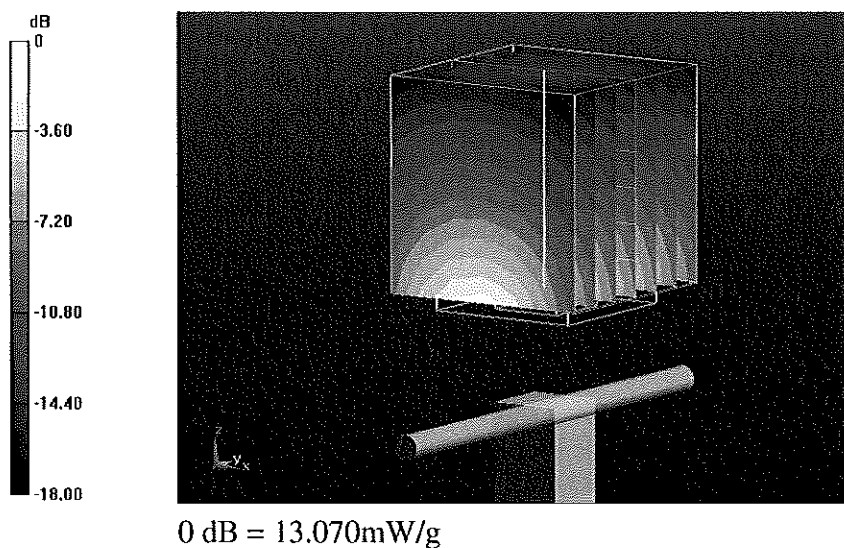
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.636 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.829 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.48 mW/g

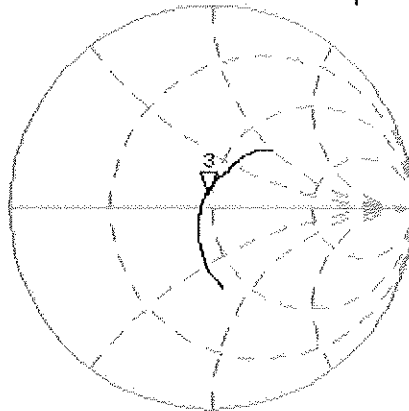
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.070 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

17 Feb 2011 10:40:17
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 3: 47.260 Ω 6.7480 Ω 565.26 μ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
 De1
 CA



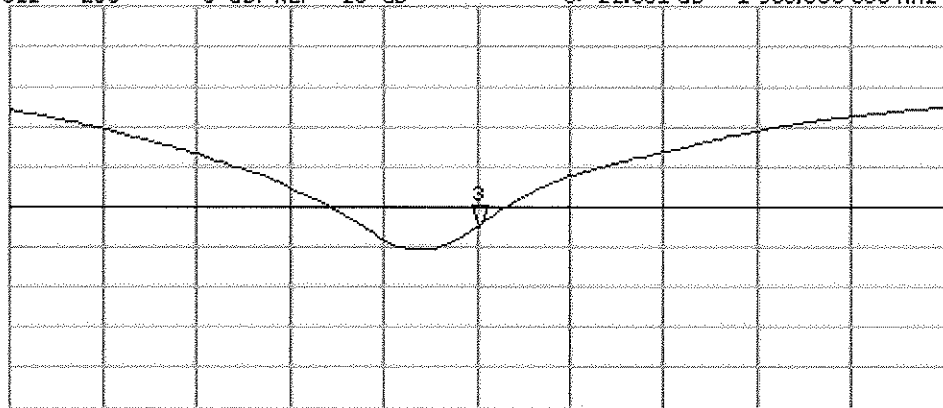
Avg
 16
 ↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 3: -22.531 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
 16

↑



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-797_Feb11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 797**

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

Calibration date: **February 08, 2011**

✓ KOK
2/24/11

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	

	Name	Function	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 8, 2011

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6
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	39.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.73 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.3 mW /g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.14 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.7 mW /g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.2 ± 6 %	1.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.3 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.05 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.9\ \Omega + 3.9\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.0\ \Omega + 5.2\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.151 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	January 24, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 07.02.2011 13:51:58

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:797

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

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.74$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

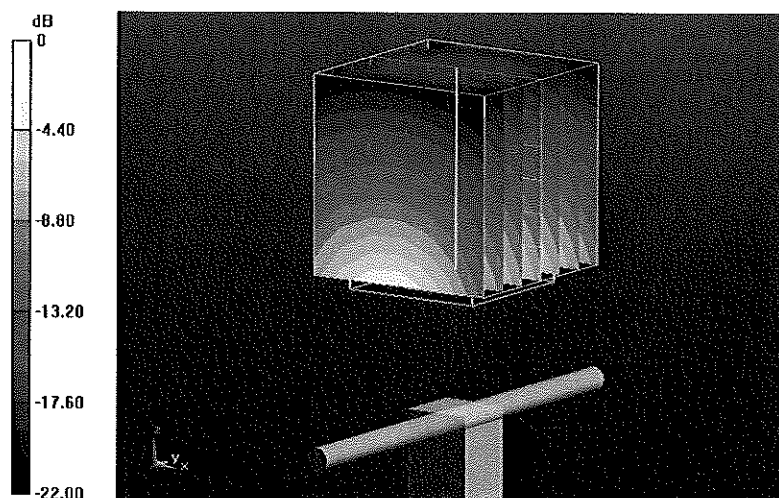
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.650 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.664 mW/g



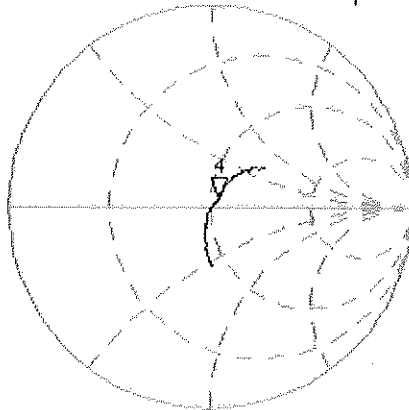
0 dB = 16.660mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

7 Feb 2011 10:40:17
 [CH1] S11 1 U FS 4: 53.889 Ω 3.8828 Ω 252.23 μH 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
 De1
 CA

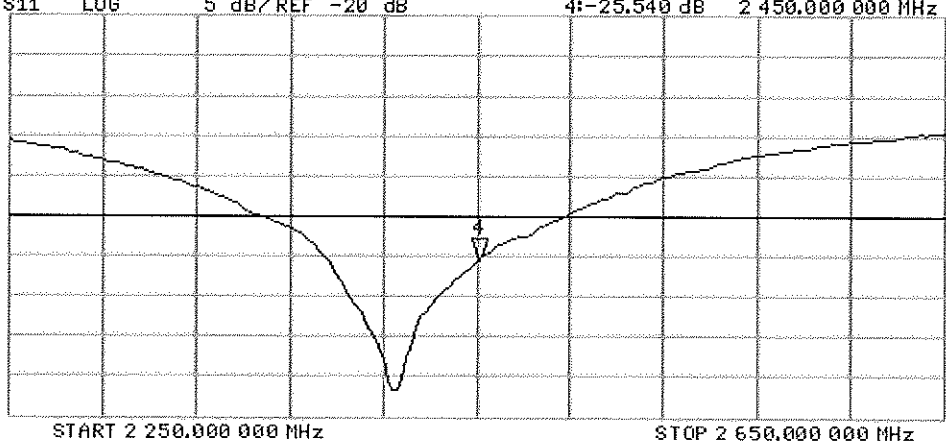
Avg
 16



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 4:-25.540 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
 16



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 08.02.2011 13:24:09

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:797

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

Medium: MSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

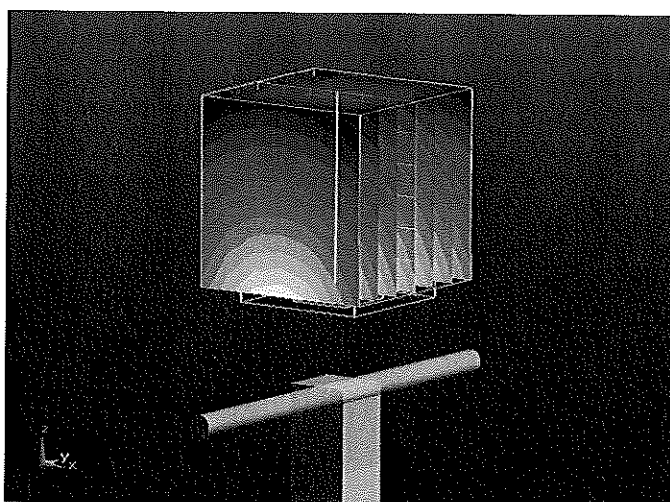
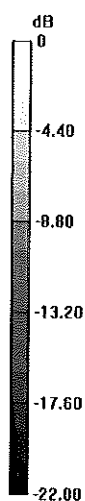
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.699 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.483 W/kg

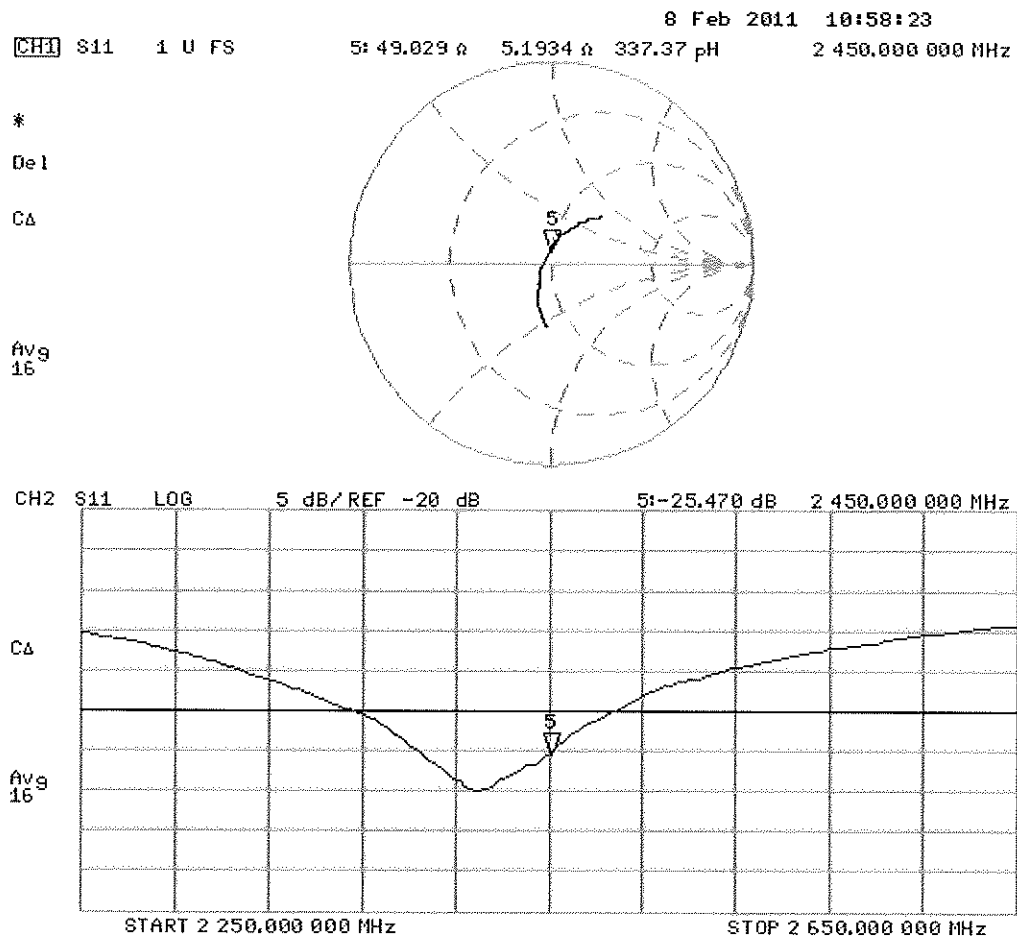
SAR(1 g) = 13.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.05 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.122 mW/g



0 dB = 17.120mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1057_Feb11/2**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No: D5GHzV2-1057_Feb11)

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1057**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v1**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: **February 11, 2011**

✓
 KOK
 2/24/11

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	05-Mar-10 (No. EX3-3503_Mar10)	Mar-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

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

Signature

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

Issued: February 23, 2011

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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

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) IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- b) 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:

- c) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan resolution	dx, dy = 10 mm	
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 2.0 mm	
Frequency	5200 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5500 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5800 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	36.5 $\pm$ 6 %	4.56 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.1 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.29 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	82.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	83.1 mW / g $\pm$ 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.35 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	23.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.5 mW / g $\pm$ 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.0 ± 6 %	4.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.1 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	9.00 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	90.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	90.1 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.53 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.3 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.6 ± 6 %	5.17 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.1 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.28 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	82.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	82.9 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.33 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	23.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.3 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.2 ± 6 %	5.37 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.83 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	78.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.7 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.5 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.6 ± 6 %	5.75 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.51 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	85.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	84.4 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.34 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	23.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.2 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.1 ± 6 %	6.14 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.56 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	75.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.0 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.07 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.5 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.2 Ω - 8.0 j Ω
Return Loss	-22.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3 Ω - 4.9 j Ω
Return Loss	-26.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.9 Ω - 2.0 j Ω
Return Loss	-31.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 Ω - 6.6 j Ω
Return Loss	-23.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.5 Ω - 3.9 j Ω
Return Loss	-28.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0 Ω - 1.1 j Ω
Return Loss	-33.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.204 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 40 W 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	November 27, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 11.02.2011 14:44:40

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHz; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 5000

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.86$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.17$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.36, 5.36, 5.36), ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85), ConvF(4.74, 4.74, 4.74); Calibrated: 05.03.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

Pin=100mW/d=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan (4x4x2mm), dist=2mm (8x8x6)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 65.700 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.538 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.29 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.059 mW/g

Pin=100mW/d=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan (4x4x2mm), dist=2mm (8x8x6)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 67.167 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.356 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.53 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.641 mW/g

Pin=100mW/d=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan (4x4x2mm), dist=2mm (8x8x6)/Cube 0:

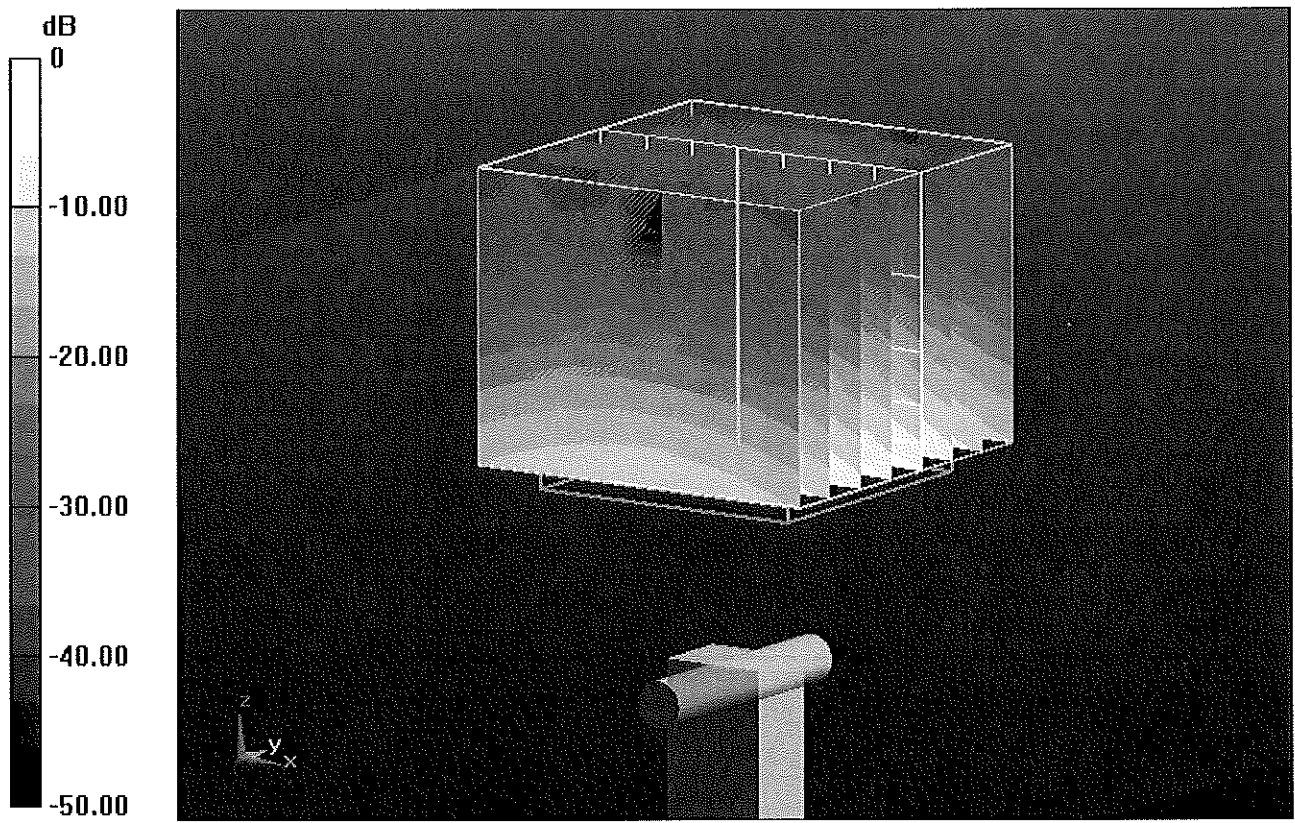
Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 62.634 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.882 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.28 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.33 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.490 mW/g

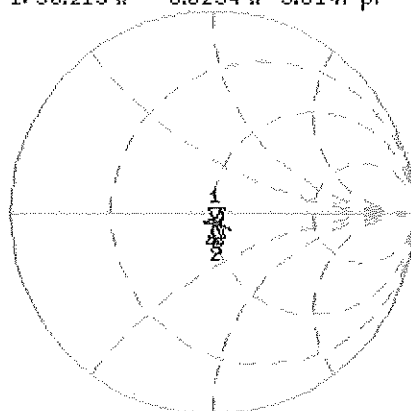


0 dB = 16.490mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

11 Feb 2011 10:17:21
 [CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 50.213 Ω -8.0234 Ω 3.8147 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

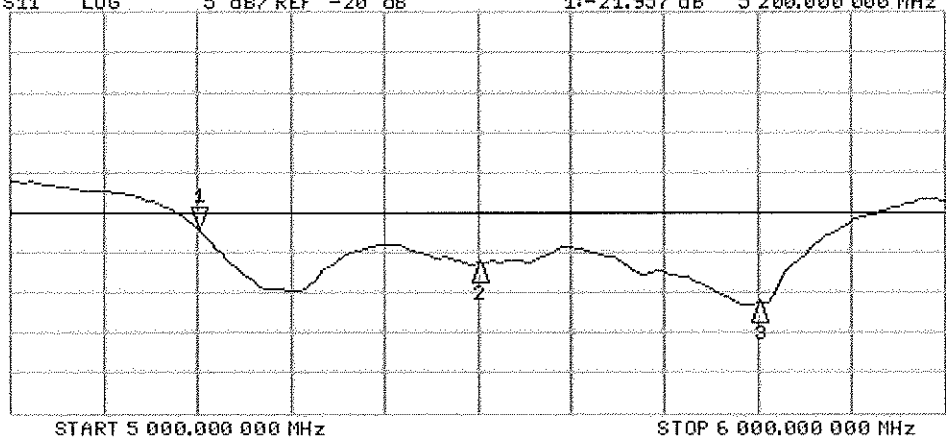
*
 Del
 Cor
 Avg
 16
 ↑



CH1 Markers
 2: 50.336 Ω
 -4.8613 Ω
 5.50000 GHz
 3: 51.936 Ω
 -2.0254 Ω
 5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -21.957 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor
 Avg
 16
 ↑



CH2 Markers
 2: -26.280 dB
 5.50000 GHz
 3: -31.217 dB
 5.80000 GHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 10.02.2011 17:14:02

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHz; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL 5000 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium

parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.75$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.16$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88), ConvF(4.37, 4.37, 4.37), ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57); Calibrated: 05.03.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

Pin=100mW/d=10mm, f=5200 MHz 2/Zoom Scan (4x4x2mm), dist=2mm (8x8x6)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 60.106 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.996 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.83 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.137 mW/g

Pin=100mW/d=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan (4x4x2mm), dist=2mm (8x8x6)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 60.894 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.975 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.51 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.704 mW/g

Pin=100mW/d=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan (4x4x2mm), dist=2mm (8x8x6)/Cube 0:

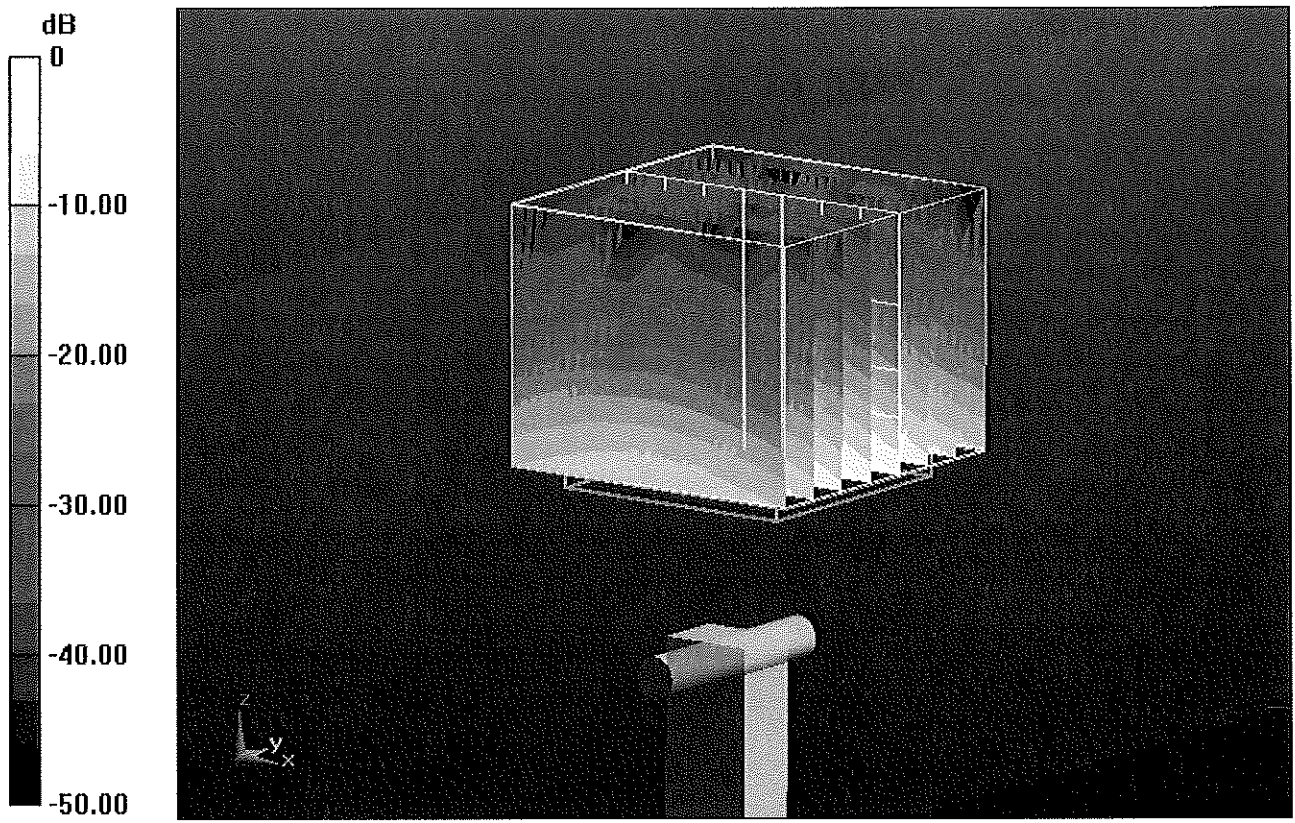
Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 56.118 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.913 W/kg

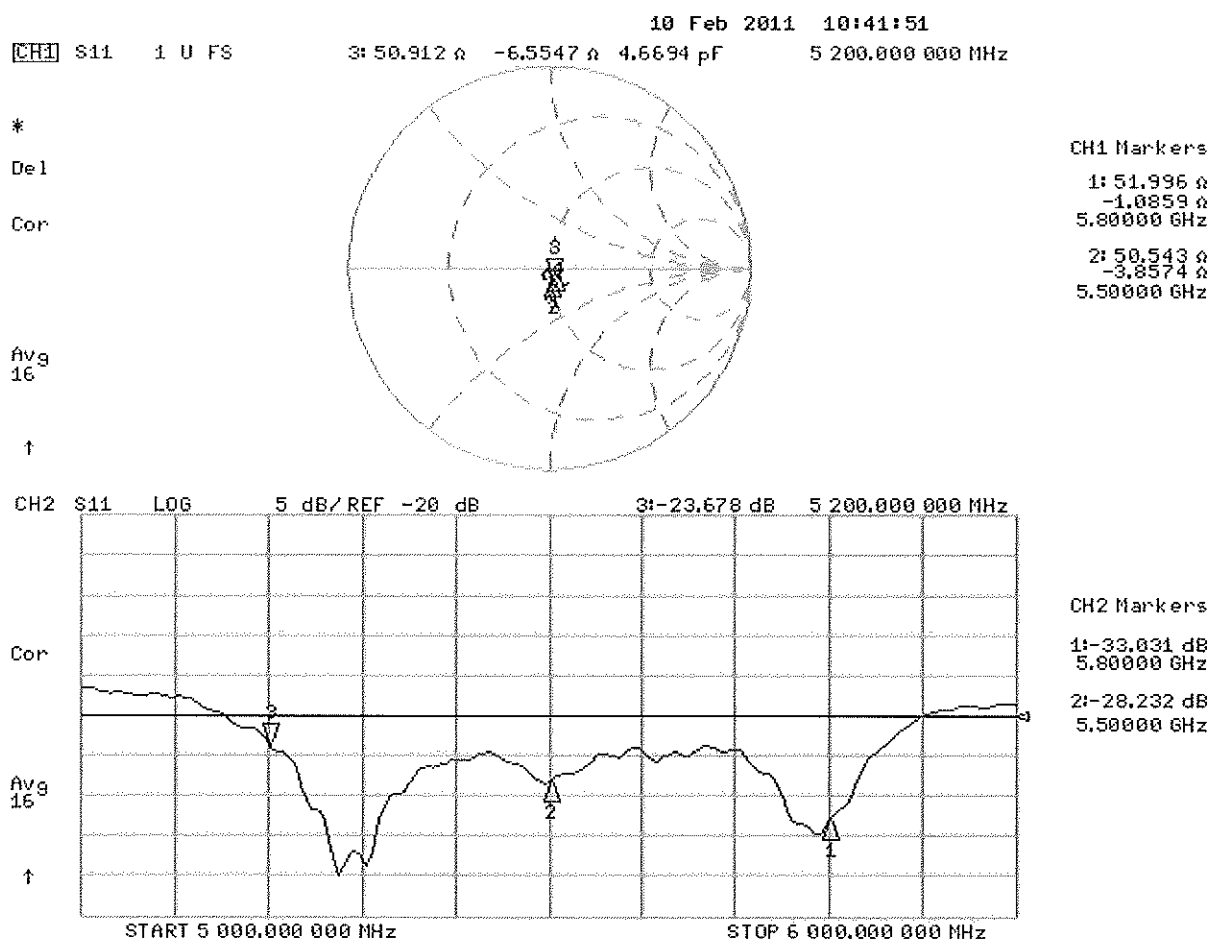
SAR(1 g) = 7.56 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.043 mW/g



0 dB = 15.040mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3022_Sep10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV2 - SN:3022**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **September 21, 2010**

✓
 KOK
 9/29/10

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 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10

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

Issued: September 22, 2010

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV2

SN:3022

Manufactured:	April 15, 2003
Last calibrated:	September 18, 2009
Recalibrated:	September 21, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.01	1.05	1.01	± 10.1%
DCP (mV) ^B	92.8	92.5	89.7	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	± 1.5%
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
750	± 50 / ± 100	41.9 ± 5%	0.89 ± 5%	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.87	1.01 ± 11.0%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.62	1.20 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.27	2.23 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.25	2.29 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.25	2.62 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.25	2.64 ± 11.0%

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022

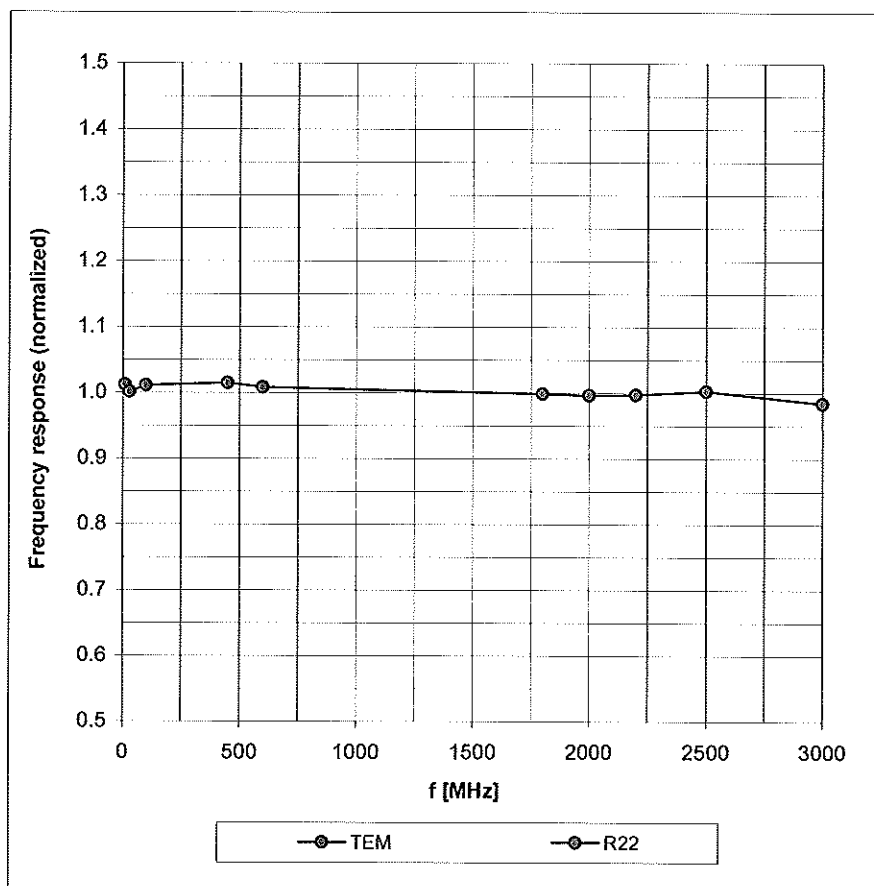
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
750	± 50 / ± 100	55.5 ± 5%	0.96 ± 5%	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.68	1.20 ± 11.0%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	5.89	5.89	5.89	0.65	1.20 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.23	2.83 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.22	3.71 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.41	1.42 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.53	1.23 ± 11.0%

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

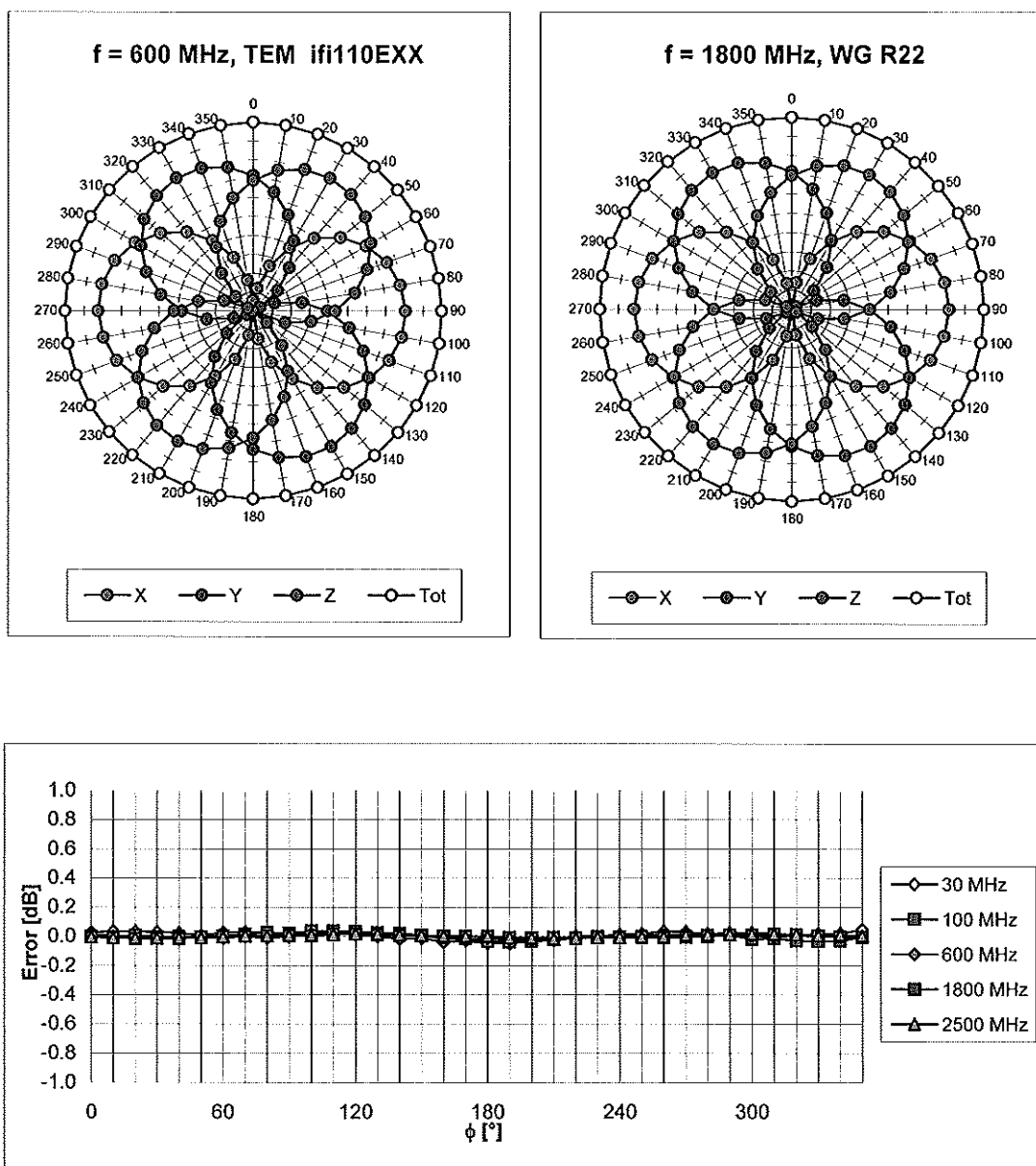
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



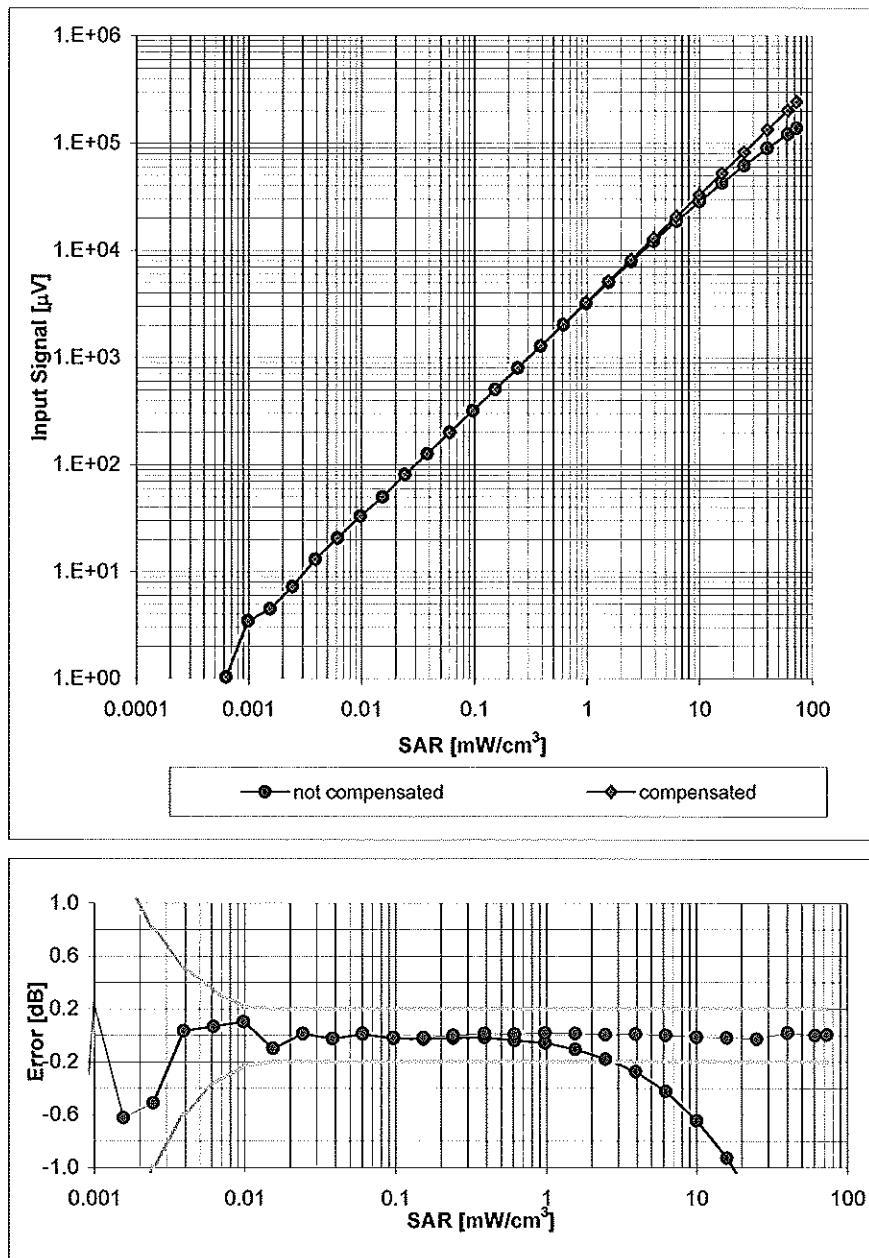
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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



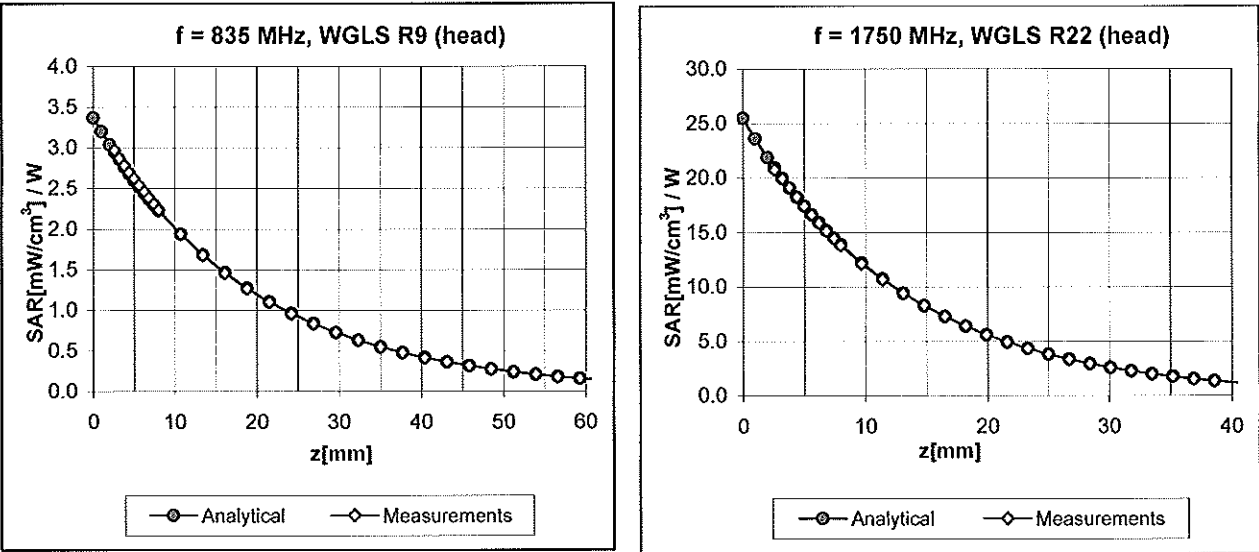
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)



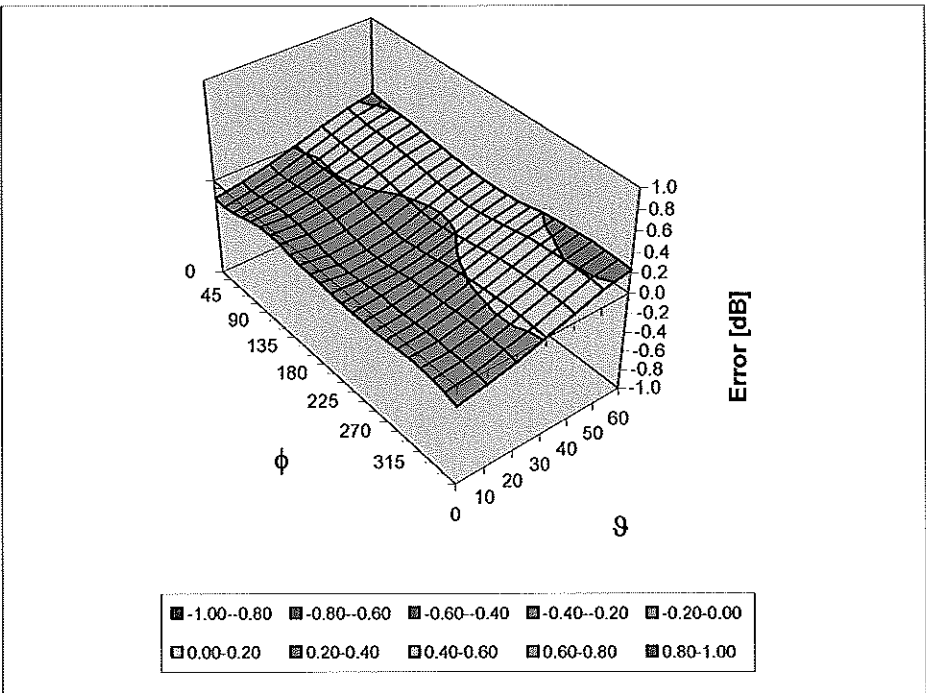
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ (k=2)

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4.0 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm



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: **EX-3550_Feb11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3550**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v3
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **February 14, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

✓
KOK
2/22/11

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	23-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-654_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	
Issued: February 14, 2011			
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary:

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

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3550

Manufactured: May 19, 2004
Calibrated: February 14, 2011

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3550

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^A	0.52	0.45	0.50	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	100.3	98.8	99.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	110.7	±2.2 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	145.7	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	148.8	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3550

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	8.42	8.42	8.42	0.48	0.69	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.33	0.84	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.46	0.65	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.01	7.01	7.01	0.42	0.72	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.13	1.57	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.20	1.32	± 12.0 %
4950	36.3	4.40	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	3.92	3.92	3.92	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	3.77	3.77	3.77	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	3.50	3.50	3.50	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	3.64	3.64	3.64	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3550

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

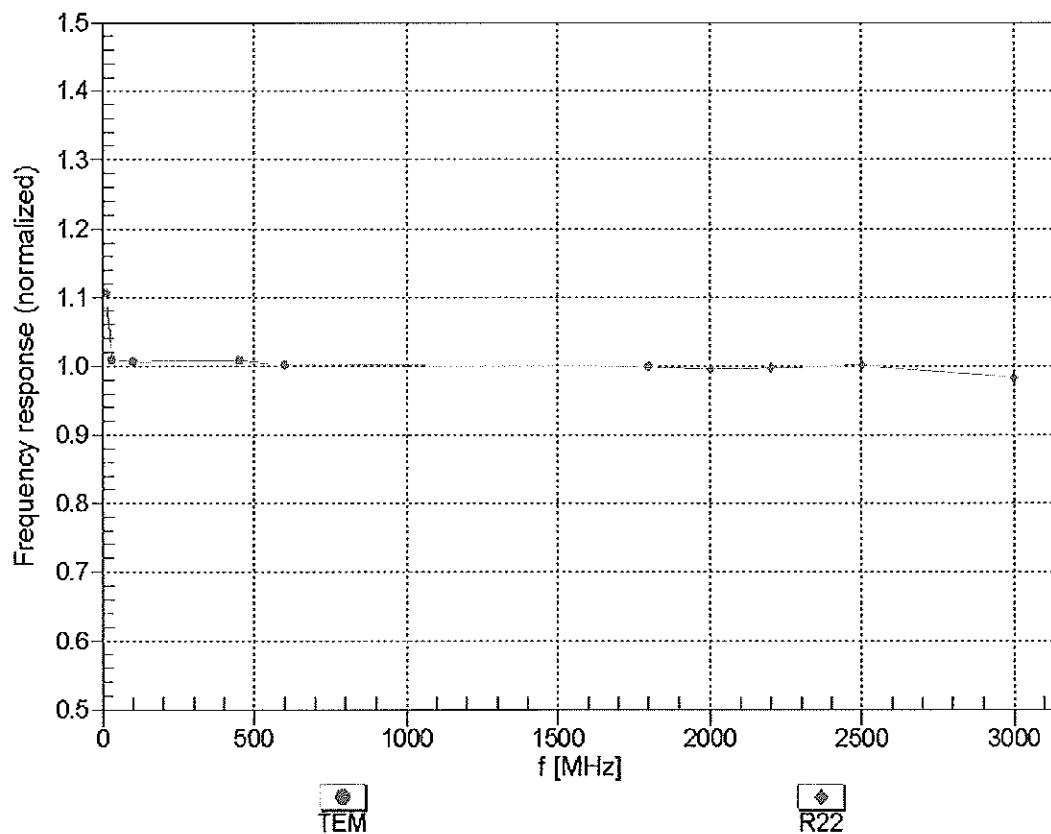
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.23	1.09	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.11	8.11	8.11	0.25	1.05	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.42	0.89	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	6.77	6.77	6.77	0.35	0.84	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.30	0.86	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	5.98	5.98	5.98	0.21	1.03	± 12.0 %
3700	51.0	3.55	5.42	5.42	5.42	0.20	1.95	± 13.1 %
4950	49.4	5.01	3.72	3.72	3.72	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	3.58	3.58	3.58	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.31	3.31	3.31	0.48	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.21	3.21	3.21	0.47	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.19	3.19	3.19	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.29	3.29	3.29	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

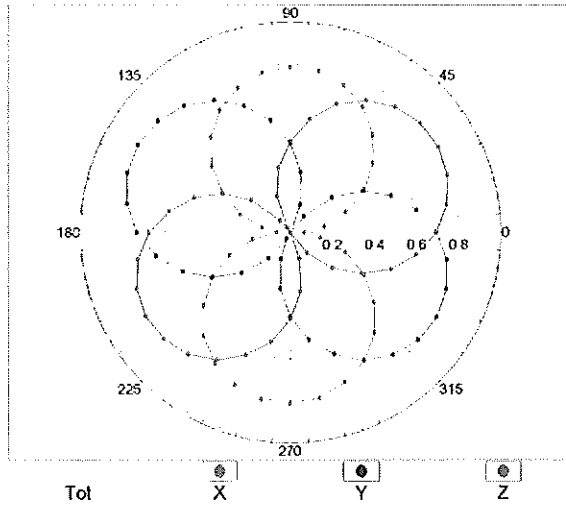
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



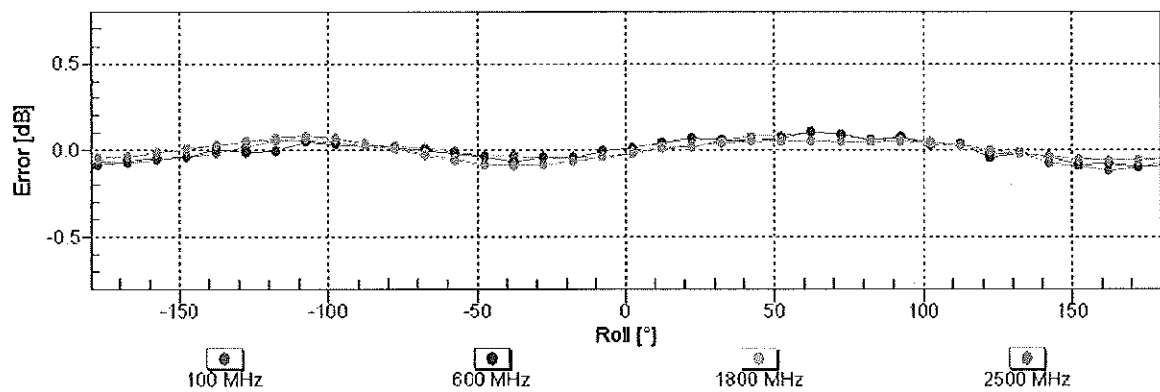
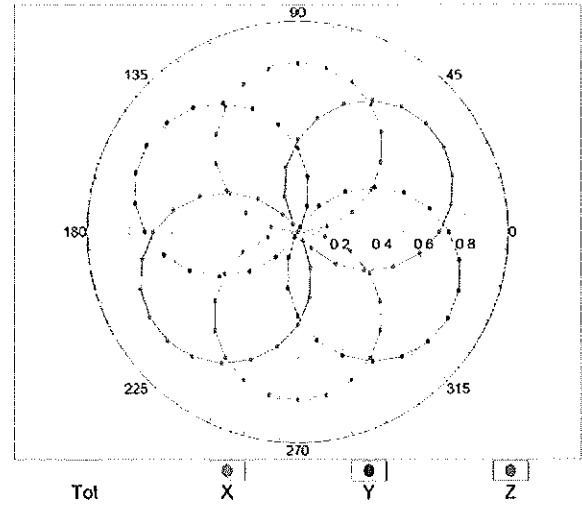
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM



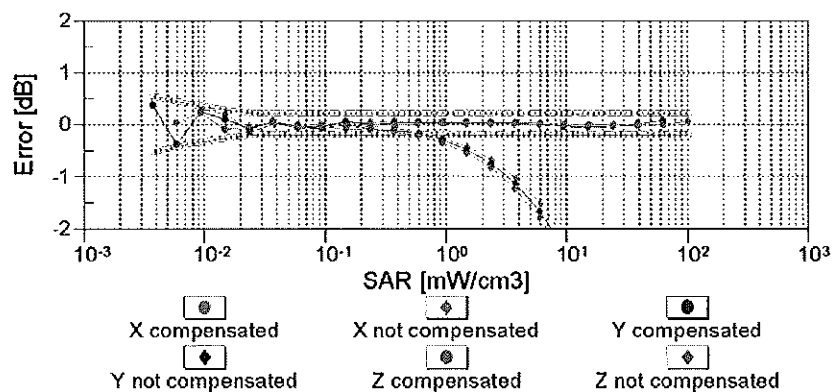
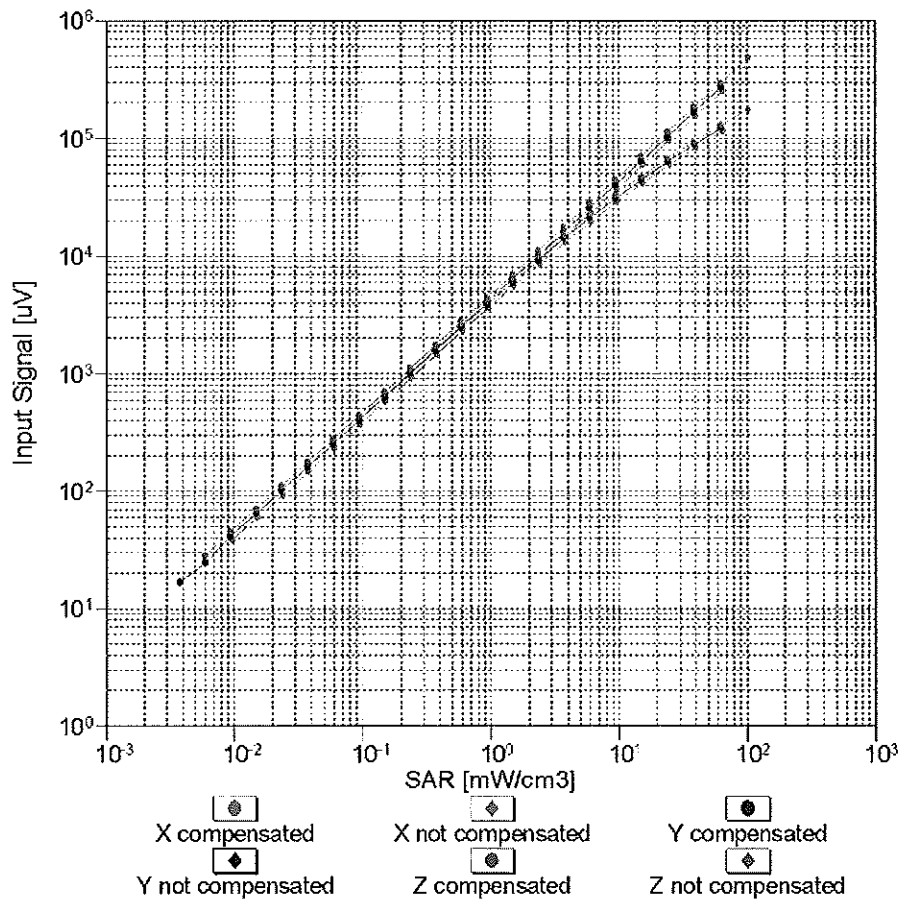
f=1800 MHz,R22



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

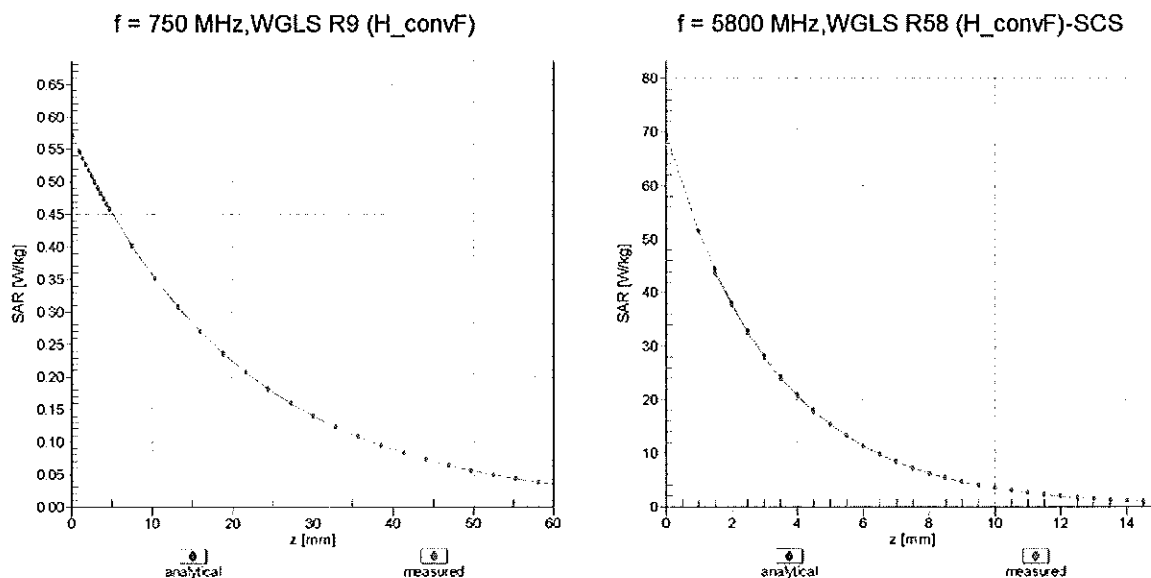
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



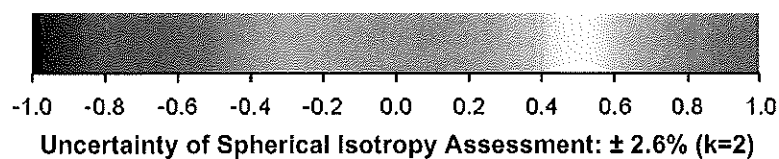
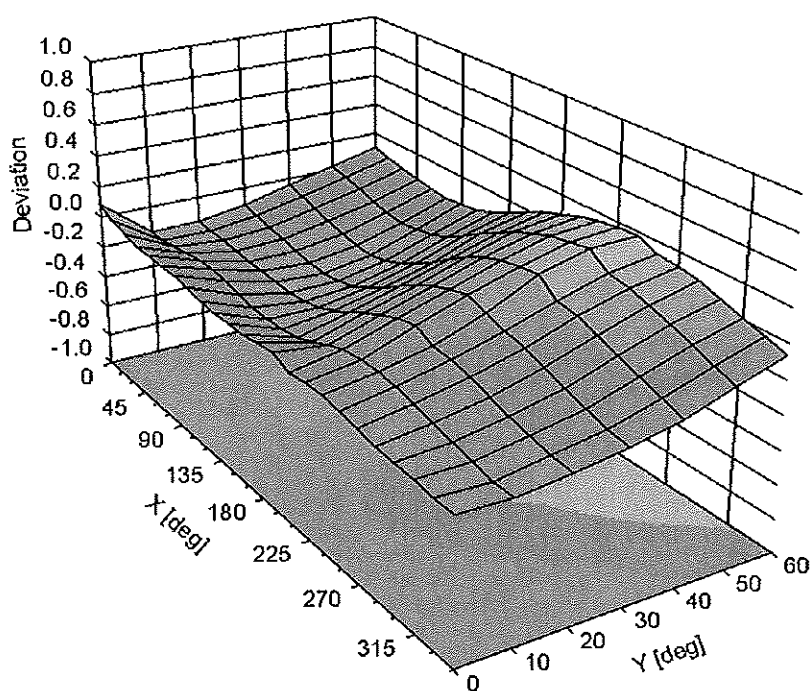
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Air

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3550

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	3 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm