



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

Samsung Electronics, Co. Ltd.
416 Maetan 3-dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-Si
Gyeonggi-do, 443-742
Republic of Korea

Date of Testing:

04/16/12 - 05/10/12

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

0Y1204170499-R2.A3L

FCC ID:

A3LSCHI939

APPLICANT:

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

DUT Type:

Portable Handset

Application Type:

Certification

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model(s):

SCH-I939

Test Device Serial No.:

Pre-Production [S/N: #1, #2, #3]

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/GPRS/EDGE 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	29.85	0.13	0.36	0.36
PCS CDMA/EVDO	1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz	24.41	0.27	0.48	0.42
2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	14.03	0.70	0.15	0.15
5.8 GHz WLAN	5745 - 5825 MHz	11.61	0.30	0.05	
5.2 GHz WLAN	5180 - 5240 MHz	12.12	0.14	0.05	
5.3 GHz WLAN	5260 - 5320 MHz	12.28	0.18	0.05	
5.5 GHz WLAN	5500 - 5700 MHz	11.89	0.31	0.08	
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	9.77	N/A		
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01:			0.96	0.63	0.56

Note: Powers in the above table represent output powers for the SAR test configurations and may not represent the highest output powers for all configurations for each mode.

Note: This revised test report (S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L) supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject DUT for the same type of testing as indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of accordingly.

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



FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 1 of 40	

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

1	DEVICE UNDER TEST	3
2	INTRODUCTION	7
3	SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP	8
4	DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT	9
5	DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS	10
6	TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS	11
7	FCC RF EXPOSURE LIMITS.....	14
8	FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES.....	15
9	RF CONDUCTED POWERS.....	18
10	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	23
11	SAR DATA SUMMARY	25
12	FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS.....	31
13	EQUIPMENT LIST	35
14	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES	36
15	CONCLUSION.....	38
16	REFERENCES	39

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 2 of 40

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
PCS CDMA/EVDO	1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz
5.8 GHz WLAN	5745 - 5825 MHz
5.2 GHz WLAN	5180 - 5240 MHz
5.3 GHz WLAN	5260 - 5320 MHz
5.5 GHz WLAN	5500 - 5700 MHz
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	13.56 MHz

1.2 Near Field Communications (NFC)

This DUT has NFC operations. The NFC antenna is integrated into the standard battery and will be the only battery available from the manufacturer for this model. Therefore all SAR tests were performed with the standard battery which already integrates the NFC antenna. The device restricts the battery used to battery model: EB-L1H2LLU.

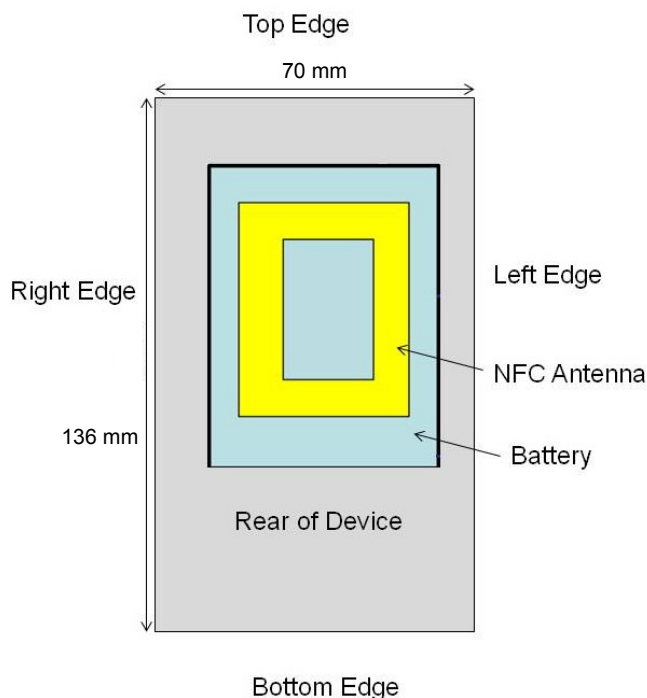


Figure 1-1
NFC Antenna Location on the Battery

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 3 of 40

1.3 DUT Antenna Locations

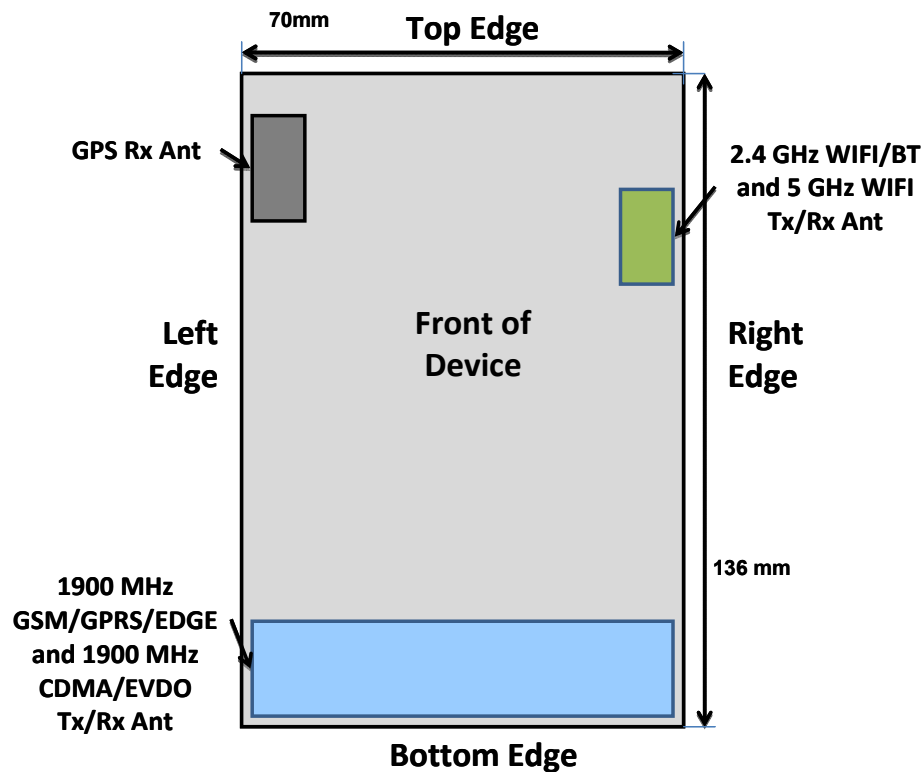


Figure 1-2
DUT Antenna Locations

Table 1-1
Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing

Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
GPRS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
PCS EVDO	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Wireless Router SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 guidance, page 2. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device. When the wireless router mode is enabled, all 5 GHz bands are disabled. Therefore 5 GHz WIFI is not considered in this section.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 4 of 40

1.4 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to KDB 648474, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds. Possible transmission paths for the DUT are shown in Figure 1-3 and are color-coded to indicate communication modes which share the same path. Modes which share the same transmission path cannot transmit simultaneously with one another.



Figure 1-3
Simultaneous Transmission Paths

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to KDB 447498 3) procedures.

Table 1-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios

No.	Capable Transmit Configurations	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Hot Spot	Note
		IEEE 1528, Supp C	Supplement C	FCC KDB 941225 D06 edges/sides	
1	1X CDMA 1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	√	√	N/A	
2	1X CDMA 1900 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	√	CDMA+Wi-Fi Hotspot
3	1X CDMA 1900 Voice + 5 GHz WIFI	√	√	N/A	
4	GSM1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	√	√	N/A	
5	GSM1900 Voice + 5 GHz WIFI	√	√	N/A	
6	GPRS1900 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	√	GSM+WIFI hotspot
7	1X CDMA 1900 Voice + GSM1900 Data	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not support CDMA, GSM simultaneously
8	1X CDMA 1900 Data + GSM1900 Voice	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not support CDMA, GSM simultaneously
9	1X CDMA 1900 Data + GSM1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not supported by S/W
10	1X CDMA 1900 Data + 5 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not supported by S/W
11	GPRS1900 Data + 5 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not supported by S/W GSM+WIFI hotspot
12	1X CDMA 1900 Data + GPRS1900 Data	N/A	N/A	N/A	Simultaneous Tx less than 30 seconds Receive GSM MMS with CDMA browsing.
13	1X CDMA 1900 Voice + GPRS1900 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Simultaneous Tx less than 30 seconds Receive GSM MMS with WIFI browsing.
14	1X CDMA 1900 Data + GPRS1900 Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Simultaneous Tx less than 30 seconds Receive GSM MMS with CDMA browsing or WIFI Hopspot mode
15	1X CDMA 1900 Voice + GPRS1900 Data + 5 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Simultaneous Tx less than 30 seconds Receive GSM MMS with WIFI browsing.
16	1X CDMA 1900 Data + GPRS1900 Data + 5 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Simultaneous Tx less than 30 seconds Receive GSM MMS with CDMA browsing or WIFI Hopspot mode
17	1X CDMA 1900 Data + GSM1900 Voice + 5 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not supported by S/W

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset			Page 5 of 40

1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI/BT

Since Wireless Router operations are not allowed by the chipset firmware using 5 GHz WIFI, only 2.4 GHz WIFI Hotspot SAR tests and combinations are considered for SAR with respect to Wireless Router configurations in KDB 941225 D06.

The separation between the main antenna and the Bluetooth/WLAN antennas is 123 mm. Maximum Average RF Conducted Power of Bluetooth Tx is 9.484 mW (Please refer to the DSS EMC report filed for this DUT for a complete set of Bluetooth powers).

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

Per KDB Publication 648474, **Bluetooth SAR was not required** based on the maximum conducted power, the Bluetooth/WLAN to main antenna separation distance and Body-SAR of the main antenna.

This device supports 20 MHz and 40 MHz Bandwidths for IEEE 802.11n for 5 GHz WIFI only. IEEE 802.11n (20 MHz and 40 MHz Bandwidths) were not evaluated for SAR since the average output power for each bandwidth was not > 0.25 dB higher than IEEE 802.11a modes.

(B) Licensed Transmitter(s)

GSM/GPRS/EDGE DTM is not supported. Therefore GSM Voice cannot transmit simultaneously with GPRS/EDGE Data.

GSM and CDMA share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.

1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.7 Guidance Applied

- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 941225 (2G/3G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB 248227 (802.11)
- FCC KDB 648474 (Simultaneous)
- FCC KDB 865664 (5 GHz)

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 6 of 40

2

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.

2.1 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 Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

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

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 7 of 40

3 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

3.1 Automated SAR Measurement System

Measurements are performed using the DASY automated dosimetric SAR assessment system. The DASY 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 www.speag.com for more information about the specification of the SAR assessment system.



Figure 3-1
SAR Measurement System



Figure 3-2
Near-Field Probe

Table 3-1
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	
Diethylenglycol monohexylether					17.24	
Polysorbate (Tween) 80						20
Water	54.9	70.17	71.88	73.2	65.52	80

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 8 of 40

4

DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body 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 device-head interface and the horizontal grid resolution was 15mm and 15mm for frequencies < 3 GHz in the x and y directions respectively. When applicable, for frequencies above 3 GHz, a 10 mm by 10 mm resolution was used.
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 the 1 gram cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak 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 at least 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 online 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 to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.
5. For testing 5 GHz devices, finer resolution zoom scans were performed as specified by FCC SAR Measurement Requirements for 3 – 6 GHz, KDB 865664 publication. The 5 GHz zoom scan requires a minimum volume of 24mm x 24mm x 20mm and 7 x 7 x 11 points.

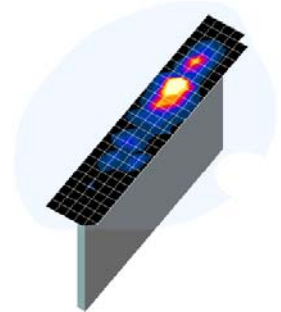


Figure 4-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 9 of 40

5

DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

5.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 5-2 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 5-1. 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 5-2). 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].

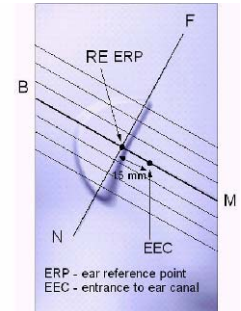


Figure 5-1
Close-Up Side view
of ERP

5.2 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 5-3). 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 5-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

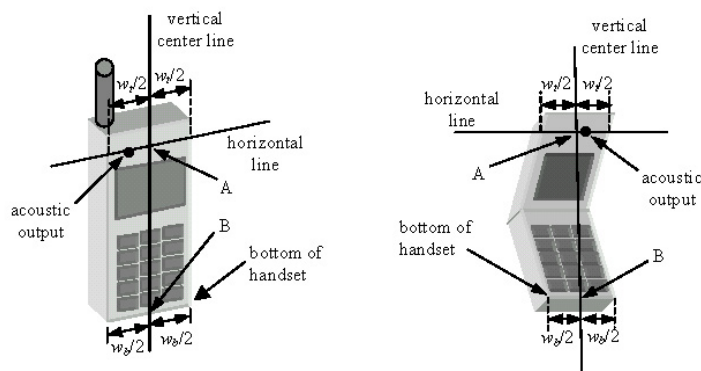


Figure 5-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT	 SAMSUNG	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 10 of 40

6 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

6.1 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 $\delta = 0.02$.

6.2 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 6-1), 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.

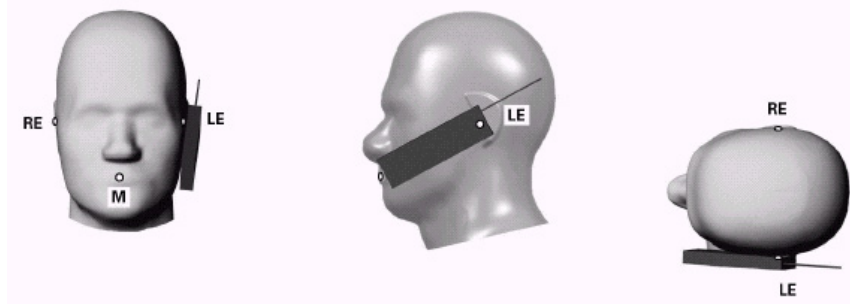


Figure 6-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

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 6-2).

6.3 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 15degree.
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 6-2).

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 11 of 40

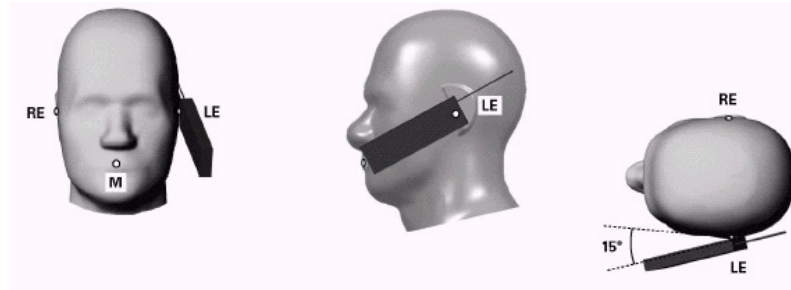


Figure 6-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

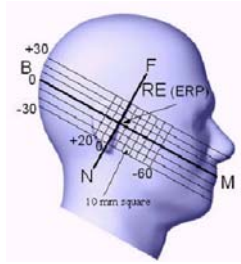


Figure 6-3
Side view w/ relevant markings



Figure 6-4 Body SAR Sample Photo
(Not Actual EUT)

6.4 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.

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 latest IEEE 1528 committee developments propose the usage of a tilted phantom when the antenna of the phone is mounted at the bottom or in all cases the peak absorption is in the chin region. Both SAM heads of the TwinSAM-Chin20 are rotated 20 degrees around the NF line. Each head can be removed individually from the table for emptying and cleaning.

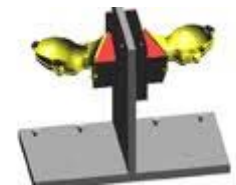


Figure 6-5 Twin SAM
Chin20

6.5 Body-Worn Accessory 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 6-4). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 12 of 40

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.

6.6 Wireless Router Configurations

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 for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device 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.

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. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 13 of 40

7 FCC RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

7.1 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.

7.2 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 7-1
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.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 14 of 40

8 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

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

8.1 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. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

8.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000

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

8.2.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in the "All Up" condition.

1. If the mobile station (MS) supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1, Table 8-1 parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH₀ and demodulation of RC 3,4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2, Table 8-2 was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with "All Up" power control bits.

Table 8-1
Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

Parameter	Units	Value
I_{or}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{Pilot E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{Traffic E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 8-2
Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

Parameter	Units	Value
I_{or}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
$\frac{Pilot E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{Traffic E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

8.2.2 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 15 of 40

8.2.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCH_n) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCH_n) with FCH at full rate and SCH₀ enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts. Body SAR was measured using TDSO / SO32 with power control bits in the “All Up”

Body SAR in RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

8.2.4 Handsets with EVDO

For handsets with Ev-Do capabilities, when the maximum average output of each channel in Rev. 0 is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3 (1x RTT), body SAR for EV-DO is not required. Otherwise, SAR for Rev. 0 is measured on the maximum output channel at 153.6 kbps using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3. SAR for Rev. A is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than that measured in Rev. 0 or less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and a Termination Target of 16 slots defined for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. A Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots would be configured in the downlink for both Rev. 0 and Rev. A.

8.2.5 Body SAR Measurements for EVDO Hotspot

Hotspot Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0 per KDB Publication 941225 D01 procedures for “1x Ev-Do data Devices”. SAR for Subtype 2 Physical layer configurations is not required for Rev. A when the maximum average output of each RF channels is less than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical layer configurations. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for the RF channels in Rev. 0. The AT is tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6 kbps in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations; and a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and Termination Target of 16 slots in Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. Both FTAP and FETAP are configured with a Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots. AT power control should be in “All Bits Up” conditions for TAP/ETAP

SAR is not required for 1x RTT for Ev-Do devices that also support 1x RTT voice and/or data operations, when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. Otherwise, CDMA “Body-SAR Measurement” procedures for “CDMA 2000 1x Handsets” were applied.

8.3 SAR Testing with 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

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 16 of 40

based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 for more details.

8.3.1 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.

8.3.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [27]

For 2.4 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel between the low, mid and high channel at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b mode. 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates for 802.11b were additionally evaluated for SAR if the output power of the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the powers of the SAR configurations tested in the 802.11b mode.

For 5 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel across the default test channels at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11a. When the adjacent channels are higher in power than the default channels, these “required channels” were considered instead of the default channels for SAR testing. 802.11n modes and higher data rates for 802.11a/n were evaluated only if the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the 802.11a mode.

If the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the highest output channel was less than 1.6 W/kg or if the 1g averaged SAR was less than 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing was not required for the other test channels in the band.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 17 of 40

9 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

9.1 Licensed Transmitter Conducted Powers

9.1.1 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	30.06	30.07	29.84	24.10	23.73
	661	29.85	29.83	29.56	24.10	23.84
	810	30.00	29.96	29.76	24.35	24.10

		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	21.03	21.04	23.82	15.07	17.71
	661	20.82	20.80	23.54	15.07	17.82
	810	20.97	20.93	23.74	15.32	18.08

Note: Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. 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 timeslots.

The bolded GPRS modes were selected according to the highest frame-averaged output power table according to KDB 941225 D03.

CS1 coding scheme was used in GPRS output power measurements and SAR Testing, as a condition where GMSK modulation was ensured. Investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4 settings do not have any impact on the output levels in the GPRS modes.

MCS7 coding scheme was used to measure the output powers for EDGE since investigation has shown that choosing MCS7 coding scheme will ensure 8-PSK modulation and that MCS levels that produce 8-PSK modulation do not have any impact on the output power levels.

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 9-1
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 18 of 40	

9.1.2 CDMA Conducted Powers

Band	Channel	Frequency	SO55 [dBm]	SO55 [dBm]	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. 0 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. A [dBm]
	F-RC	MHz	RC1	RC3	FCH+SCH	FCH	(RTAP)	(RETAP)
PCS	25	1851.25	24.60	24.61	24.55	24.54	24.34	24.24
	600	1880	24.40	24.41	24.41	24.41	24.36	24.29
	1175	1908.75	24.75	24.74	24.75	24.72	24.61	24.48

Note: RC1 is only applicable for IS-95 compatibility.

Per KDB Publication 941225 D01:

1. Head SAR was tested with SO55 RC3. SO55 RC1 was not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB than the SO55 RC3 powers.
2. Body-Worn SAR was tested with 1x RTT with TDSO / SO32 FCH Only. Ev-Do and TDSO / SO32 FCH+SCH SAR tests were not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the TDSO / SO32 FCH only powers.
3. Hotspot SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. If the average output power of Subtype 2 for Rev. A is less than the Rev. 0 power levels, then Rev. A SAR is not required. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in Rev. 0. SAR is not required for 1x RTT for Ev-Do hotspot devices when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0



Figure 9-2
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 19 of 40

9.2 WLAN Conducted Powers

Table 9-1
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]			
			Data Rate [Mbps]			
			1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1	13.81	13.84	14.02	13.97
802.11b	2437	6	14.00	14.12	14.16	14.14
802.11b	2462	11	14.03	14.14	14.23	14.20

Table 9-2
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	13.71	13.71	13.72	13.69	13.73	13.73	13.80	13.71
802.11g	2437	6	13.95	13.98	13.91	13.99	13.97	13.96	13.99	13.91
802.11g	2462	11	14.01	14.03	14.10	14.05	14.08	14.06	14.00	14.03

Table 9-3
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2412	1	11.56	11.67	11.64	11.59	11.61	11.62	11.57	11.60
802.11n	2437	6	11.81	11.83	11.81	11.81	11.82	11.82	11.80	11.83
802.11n	2462	11	11.89	11.93	11.92	11.96	11.92	11.96	11.98	11.95

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 20 of 40

Table 9-4
IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	5180	36*	11.91	11.77	11.87	11.89	11.89	12.02	12.02	11.92
802.11a	5200	40	12.03	11.80	11.94	12.04	12.08	12.06	12.05	12.11
802.11a	5220	44	12.12	12.02	12.02	12.08	12.04	12.09	12.13	12.10
802.11a	5240	48*	12.05	12.11	12.02	12.12	12.00	12.15	12.12	12.14
802.11a	5260	52*	12.16	12.12	12.15	12.20	12.14	12.22	12.30	12.36
802.11a	5280	56	12.23	12.21	12.14	12.21	12.26	12.44	12.37	12.39
802.11a	5300	60	12.25	12.28	12.23	12.17	12.35	12.30	12.44	12.37
802.11a	5320	64*	12.28	12.47	12.40	12.33	12.41	12.43	12.43	12.41
802.11a	5500	100	11.87	11.87	11.88	11.93	11.91	11.96	11.98	12.02
802.11a	5520	104*	11.88	11.88	11.94	11.94	11.88	11.98	12.00	12.01
802.11a	5540	108	11.89	11.88	11.90	11.84	11.93	11.97	12.01	11.95
802.11a	5560	112	11.84	11.83	11.91	11.87	11.88	11.90	11.92	11.94
802.11a	5580	116*	11.84	11.80	11.80	11.89	11.85	11.85	11.90	11.90
802.11a	5600	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	5620	124	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	5640	128	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	5660	132	11.78	11.79	11.84	11.77	11.79	11.84	11.93	11.87
802.11a	5680	136*	11.78	11.78	11.77	11.76	11.70	11.82	11.90	11.81
802.11a	5700	140	11.67	11.67	11.72	11.78	11.82	11.83	11.81	11.83
802.11a	5745	149*	11.61	11.58	11.58	11.56	11.47	11.67	11.65	11.64
802.11a	5765	153	11.47	11.48	11.48	11.51	11.53	11.59	11.58	11.56
802.11a	5785	157*	11.41	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.46	11.47	11.46	11.55
802.11a	5805	161*	11.27	11.30	11.31	11.33	11.33	11.36	11.43	11.42
802.11a	5825	165	11.26	11.21	11.20	11.22	11.30	11.30	11.33	11.25

Per FCC KDB Publication 443999 and RSS-210 A9.2(3), transmission on channels which overlap the 5600-5650 MHz is prohibited as a client. This device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in 5.3 and 5.5 GHz Band. (*) – indicates default channels per KDB Publication 248227. When the adjacent channels are higher in power then the default channels, these “required channels” are considered instead of the default channels for SAR testing.

Table 9-5
IEEE 802.11n (20 MHz) Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	5180	36*	9.71	9.78	9.83	9.78	9.81	9.81	9.82	9.84
802.11n	5200	40	9.74	9.73	9.80	9.84	9.93	9.90	9.80	9.94
802.11n	5220	44	9.77	9.87	9.93	10.01	9.97	10.02	10.02	9.97
802.11n	5240	48*	9.89	9.87	10.08	10.02	10.06	10.05	10.09	10.15
802.11n	5260	52*	9.95	9.97	10.05	10.09	10.20	10.21	10.12	10.14
802.11n	5280	56	10.03	10.11	10.17	10.22	10.24	10.17	10.25	10.29
802.11n	5300	60	10.11	10.15	10.19	10.25	10.26	10.24	10.27	10.24
802.11n	5320	64*	10.17	10.18	10.32	10.31	10.38	10.34	10.32	10.32
802.11n	5500	100	9.75	9.77	9.80	9.80	9.83	9.80	9.86	9.77
802.11n	5520	104*	9.75	9.76	9.80	9.74	9.82	9.86	9.86	9.86
802.11n	5540	108	9.76	9.72	9.75	9.75	9.81	9.83	9.79	9.81
802.11n	5560	112	9.71	9.71	9.69	9.72	9.79	9.82	9.80	9.76
802.11n	5580	116*	9.67	9.73	9.73	9.74	9.81	9.83	9.86	9.90
802.11n	5600	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5620	124	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5640	128	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5660	132	9.66	9.68	9.67	9.75	9.73	9.76	9.73	9.76
802.11n	5680	136*	9.61	9.59	9.66	9.68	9.71	9.72	9.75	9.77
802.11n	5700	140	9.54	9.61	9.63	9.67	9.62	9.67	9.69	9.77
802.11n	5745	149*	9.40	9.42	9.55	9.44	9.49	9.52	9.57	9.53
802.11n	5765	153	9.35	9.39	9.40	9.43	9.43	9.52	9.39	9.55
802.11n	5785	157*	9.27	9.25	9.36	9.36	9.34	9.36	9.39	9.48
802.11n	5805	161*	9.30	9.18	9.28	9.20	9.22	9.31	9.32	9.28
802.11n	5825	165	9.10	9.19	9.20	9.14	9.16	9.16	9.19	9.24

Per FCC KDB Publication 443999 and RSS-210 A9.2(3), transmission on channels which overlap the 5600-5650 MHz is prohibited as a client. This device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in 5.3 and 5.5 GHz Bands. (*) – indicates default channels per KDB Publication 248227. When the adjacent channels are higher in power then the default channels, these “required channels” are considered instead of the default channels for SAR testing.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 21 of 40	

Table 9-6
IEEE 802.11n (40 MHz) Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11n (5GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			13.5/15	27/30	40.5/45	54/60	81/90	108/120	121.5/135	135/150
802.11n	5190	38	10.03	10.02	10.04	10.11	10.12	10.04	10.06	10.02
802.11n	5230	46	10.25	10.21	10.20	10.24	10.19	10.23	10.20	10.15
802.11n	5270	54	10.35	10.33	10.32	10.30	10.41	10.40	10.42	10.38
802.11n	5310	62	10.46	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.44	10.42	10.45	10.47
802.11n	5510	102	9.87	9.91	9.92	9.96	10.02	10.00	9.94	9.95
802.11n	5550	110	9.89	9.92	9.89	9.95	9.99	9.84	9.82	10.02
802.11n	5590	118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5630	126	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5670	134	9.81	9.85	9.90	9.91	9.85	9.92	9.94	9.91
802.11n	5755	151	9.86	9.82	9.88	9.80	9.82	9.95	9.98	9.95
802.11n	5795	159	9.65	9.68	9.64	9.71	9.65	9.66	9.60	9.77

Per FCC KDB Publication 443999 and RSS-210 A9.2(3), transmission on channels which overlap the 5600-5650 MHz is prohibited as a client. This device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in 5.3 and 5.5 GHz Bands.

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 for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
- For 5 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11a were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n 20 MHz Bandwidth and IEEE 802.11n 40 MHz Bandwidth) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11a mode.
- When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

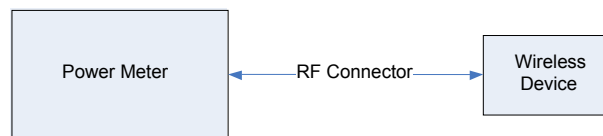


Figure 9-3
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 22 of 40	

10 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

10.1 Tissue Verification

Table 10-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C°)	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
4/17/2012	1900H	23.4	1850	1.347	39.15	1.400	40.000	-3.79%	-2.13%
			1880	1.377	39.02	1.400	40.000	-1.64%	-2.45%
			1910	1.406	38.90	1.400	40.000	0.43%	-2.75%
5/9/2012	1900H	22.0	1850	1.412	39.08	1.400	40.000	0.86%	-2.30%
			1880	1.440	38.94	1.400	40.000	2.86%	-2.65%
			1910	1.468	38.82	1.400	40.000	4.86%	-2.95%
4/18/2012	2450H	22.8	2401	1.828	38.05	1.758	39.298	3.98%	-3.18%
			2450	1.887	37.85	1.800	39.200	4.83%	-3.44%
			2499	1.942	37.64	1.852	39.135	4.86%	-3.82%
04/18/2012	5200H-5800H	23.0	5200	4.711	35.32	4.660	36.000	1.09%	-1.89%
			5220	4.631	35.42	4.680	35.980	-1.05%	-1.56%
			5320	4.750	35.46	4.780	35.880	-0.63%	-1.17%
			5500	4.872	35.20	4.965	35.650	-1.87%	-1.26%
			5540	4.912	35.18	5.007	35.590	-1.90%	-1.15%
			5745	5.078	34.70	5.215	35.355	-2.63%	-1.85%
			5800	5.195	34.49	5.270	35.300	-1.42%	-2.29%
4/16/2012	1900B	23.7	1850	1.447	53.72	1.520	53.300	-4.80%	0.79%
			1880	1.482	53.67	1.520	53.300	-2.50%	0.69%
			1910	1.515	53.56	1.520	53.300	-0.33%	0.49%
5/10/2012	1900B	23.7	1850	1.460	51.37	1.520	53.300	-3.95%	-3.62%
			1880	1.492	51.21	1.520	53.300	-1.84%	-3.92%
			1910	1.527	51.11	1.520	53.300	0.46%	-4.11%
4/19/2012	2450B	21.9	2401	1.989	50.94	1.903	52.765	4.52%	-3.46%
			2450	2.047	50.76	1.950	52.700	4.97%	-3.68%
			2499	2.119	50.59	2.019	52.638	4.95%	-3.89%
04/19/2012	5200B-5800B	23.8	5200	5.321	47.95	5.299	49.014	0.42%	-2.17%
			5220	5.357	47.88	5.323	48.987	0.64%	-2.26%
			5320	5.497	47.58	5.439	48.607	1.07%	-2.11%
			5500	5.762	47.21	5.650	48.580	1.98%	-2.82%
			5540	5.823	47.05	5.696	48.526	2.23%	-3.04%
			5745	6.134	46.57	5.936	48.248	3.34%	-3.48%
			5800	6.223	46.41	6.000	48.200	3.72%	-3.71%

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

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

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.

10.2 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

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 23 of 40

- 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 $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

10.3 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 10-2
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED											
Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
1900	Head	04/17/2012	24.1	22.2	0.100	5d149	3288	3.96	39.300	39.600	0.76%
1900	Head	05/09/2012	22.8	21.4	0.100	502	3022	4.08	39.200	40.800	4.08%
2450	Head	04/18/2012	23.7	22.4	0.100	719	3209	5.51	53.800	55.100	2.42%
5200	Head	04/18/2012	24.7	22.8	0.025	1057	3589	2.06	79.100	82.400	4.17%
5500	Head	04/18/2012	24.9	23.1	0.025	1057	3589	1.98	84.900	79.200	-6.71%
5800	Head	04/18/2012	24.5	22.7	0.025	1057	3589	1.84	79.500	73.600	-7.42%
1900	Body	04/16/2012	24.3	23.9	0.100	5d080	3263	3.98	40.900	39.800	-2.69%
1900	Body	05/10/2012	24.8	23.0	0.100	5d149	3561	4.15	39.300	41.500	5.60%
2450	Body	04/19/2012	23.4	22.3	0.100	719	3209	5.52	51.300	55.200	7.60%
5200	Body	04/19/2012	23.6	22.0	0.100	1057	3561	7.43	73.400	74.300	1.23%
5500	Body	04/19/2012	23.8	22.0	0.100	1057	3561	8.07	78.900	80.700	2.28%
5800	Body	04/19/2012	24.0	22.1	0.100	1057	3561	7.52	74.300	75.200	1.21%

Note: Per KDB Publication 865664, when a reference dipole is not defined within ± 100 MHz of the test frequency, the system verification may be conducted within ± 200 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.

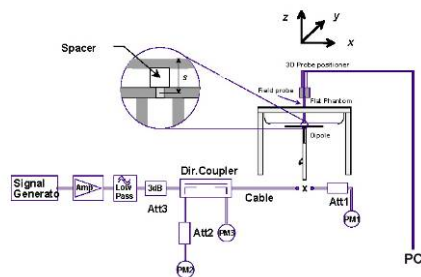


Figure 10-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 10-2
System Verification Setup Photo

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 24 of 40

11 SAR DATA SUMMARY

11.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 11-1
GSM 1900 Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.							(W/kg)
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.85	-0.01	Right	Touch	#1	0.131
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.85	-0.01	Right	Tilt	#1	0.079
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.85	-0.02	Left	Touch	#1	0.107
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.85	0.12	Left	Tilt	#1	0.078
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

Table 11-2
CDMA 1900 Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.							(W/kg)
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.41	0.12	Right	Touch	#3	0.268
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.41	0.19	Right	Tilt	#3	0.130
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.41	0.05	Left	Touch	#3	0.258
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.41	0.01	Left	Tilt	#3	0.151
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 25 of 40

Table 11-3
2.4 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	-0.05	Right	Touch	#2	1	0.410
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	-0.02	Right	Tilt	#2	1	0.415
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	13.81	0.11	Left	Touch	#2	1	0.702
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.00	0.19	Left	Touch	#2	1	0.701
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	0.11	Left	Touch	#2	1	0.663
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	0.04	Left	Tilt	#2	1	0.431
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Table 11-4
5.8 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.61	0.12	Right	Touch	#1	6	0.114
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.61	0.02	Right	Tilt	#1	6	0.130
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.61	0.20	Left	Touch	#1	6	0.303
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.61	0.17	Left	Tilt	#1	6	0.222
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Table 11-5
5.2 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.12	0.15	Right	Touch	#1	6	0.069
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.12	0.07	Right	Tilt	#1	6	0.077
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.12	0.04	Left	Touch	#1	6	0.128
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.12	0.13	Left	Tilt	#1	6	0.139
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT					Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset				Page 26 of 40	

Table 11-6
5.3 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.28	0.04	Right	Touch	#1	6	0.093
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.28	-0.09	Right	Tilt	#1	6	0.101
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.28	0.04	Left	Touch	#1	6	0.175
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.28	0.21	Left	Tilt	#1	6	0.166
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Table 11-7
5.5 - 5.7 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5540	108	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.89	0.03	Right	Touch	#1	6	0.134
5540	108	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.89	-0.11	Right	Tilt	#1	6	0.118
5540	108	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.89	0.07	Left	Touch	#1	6	0.312
5540	108	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.89	0.05	Left	Tilt	#1	6	0.217
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

11.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

Table 11-8
Licensed Transmitter Body-Worn SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.85	0.00	1.0 cm	#1	1	back	0.199
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.56	-0.08	1.0 cm	#1	2	back	0.355
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	TDSO / SO32	24.41	-0.14	1.0 cm	#3	N/A	back	0.480
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Note: For GPRS mode, hotspot back side SAR data was considered as body-worn SAR data at the same distance per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 27 of 40

Table 11-9
WLAN Body-Worn SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	-0.21	1.0 cm	#1	1	back	0.145
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.61	0.02	1.0 cm	#1	6	back	0.054
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.12	-0.15	1.0 cm	#1	6	back	0.048
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	12.28	0.15	1.0 cm	#1	6	back	0.052
5540	108	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.89	0.06	1.0 cm	#1	6	back	0.075
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Note: For 2.4 GHz WLAN Mode, hotspot back side SAR data was considered as body-worn SAR data at the same distance per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06.

11.3 Standalone Wireless Router SAR Data

Table 11-10
Licensed Transmitter Hotspot SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of GPRS Slots	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.56	-0.08	1.0 cm	#1	2	back	0.355
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.56	-0.04	1.0 cm	#1	2	front	0.290
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.56	-0.03	1.0 cm	#1	2	bottom	0.198
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.56	-0.11	1.0 cm	#1	2	right	0.126
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.56	-0.02	1.0 cm	#1	2	left	0.122
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.36	-0.14	1.0 cm	#3	N/A	back	0.415
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.36	0.10	1.0 cm	#3	N/A	front	0.250
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.36	0.04	1.0 cm	#3	N/A	bottom	0.209
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.36	0.09	1.0 cm	#3	N/A	right	0.147
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.36	0.07	1.0 cm	#3	N/A	left	0.138
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT				Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset				Page 28 of 40

**Table 11-11
WLAN Hotspot SAR Data**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	-0.21	1.0 cm	#1	1	back	0.145
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	0.16	1.0 cm	#1	1	front	0.107
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	0.01	1.0 cm	#1	1	top	0.106
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.03	0.07	1.0 cm	#1	1	right	0.057
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Body				
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)				
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						averaged over 1 gram				

11.4 SAR Test Notes

General 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. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. The standard battery was used.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid, probe and DAE as the SAR tests in the same time period.
5. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.
6. Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
7. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.

GSM Test Notes:

1. Body-Worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR using headphones.
2. Per FCC guidance, GPRS Data Mode is additionally required for body-worn configuration. Per KDB 941225 D06, When the same wireless modes and device transmission configurations are required for body-worn accessories and hotspot mode, it is not necessary to additionally test body-worn accessory SAR for the same device orientation. Therefore, the hotspot data for the back side configurations additionally shows body-worn compliance at the same distance.
3. 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 for data mode.

CDMA/EVDO Notes:

1. Head SAR for CDMA2000 mode was tested under RC3/SO55 per KDB Publication 941225 D01.
2. Body-Worn SAR was tested with 1x RTT with TDSO / SO32 FCH Only. Ev-Do and TDSO / SO32 FCH+SCH SAR tests were not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the TDSO / SO32 FCH only powers.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 29 of 40

3. CDMA Wireless Router SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0 according to KDB 941225 D01 procedures for data devices. If the average output power of Subtype 2 for Rev. A is less than the Rev. 0 power levels, then Rev. A SAR is not required. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in Rev. 0. SAR is not required for 1x RTT for Ev-Do hotspot devices when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0.

WLAN Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
2. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 5 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11a. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n 20 MHz Bandwidth and 802.11n 40 MHz Bandwidth) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11a mode.
3. When Hotspot is enabled, all 5 GHz bands are disabled.
4. WLAN transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
5. When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
6. Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06, when the same wireless modes and device transmission configurations are required for body-worn accessories and hotspot mode, it is not necessary to additionally test body-worn accessory SAR for the same device orientation. Therefore, the hotspot data for the back side configuration additionally shows body-worn compliance at the same distance.

Hotspot Notes:

1. Top Edge for the licensed transmitter was not tested since the antenna distance from the edge was greater than 2.5 cm per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 guidance (see Section 1.2).
2. Bottom Edge and Left Edge for the WLAN transmitter was not tested since the antenna distance from the edge was greater than 2.5 cm per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 (see Section 1.2).
3. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per KDB 941225 D06, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 6.6.)

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 30 of 40

12 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

12.1 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/n and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

12.2 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 12-1
Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	Individual Transmitter	Simultaneous Transmission
Licensed Transmitters	<u>Routine evaluation required</u>	<u>SAR not required:</u> <u>Unlicensed only</u> - when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is ≥ 5 cm from other antennas <u>Licensed & Unlicensed</u> - 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
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	<u>SAR required:</u> <u>Licensed & Unlicensed</u> 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 <u>Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply</u>

Figure 12-2
SAR Evaluation Requirements for Multiple Transmitter Handsets

According to Figure 12-1 and Figure 12-2, simultaneous transmission analysis of SAR may be required for this device for the licensed and unlicensed transmitters. Possible simultaneous transmissions for this device listed in Table 1-2 were numerically summed using stand-alone SAR data and are shown in the following tables.

Per KDB Publication 648474, standalone Bluetooth SAR tests were not required. Standalone SAR tests for 2.4 GHz WLAN and 5 GHz WLAN were required. See Section 1.5(A) for more information.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 31 of 40

12.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 12-1
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.131	0.410	0.541
	Right Tilt	0.079	0.415	0.494
	Left Cheek	0.107	0.702	0.809
	Left Tilt	0.078	0.431	0.509
Simult Tx	Configuration	PCS CDMA SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.268	0.410	0.678
	Right Tilt	0.130	0.415	0.545
	Left Cheek	0.258	0.702	0.960
	Left Tilt	0.151	0.431	0.582

The above tables represent a held to ear voice call potentially simultaneously operating with 2.4 GHz WLAN.

Table 12-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.131	0.134	0.265
	Right Tilt	0.079	0.130	0.209
	Left Cheek	0.107	0.312	0.419
	Left Tilt	0.078	0.222	0.300
Simult Tx	Configuration	PCS CDMA SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.268	0.134	0.402
	Right Tilt	0.130	0.130	0.260
	Left Cheek	0.258	0.312	0.570
	Left Tilt	0.151	0.222	0.373

The above tables represent a held to ear voice call potentially simultaneously operating with 5 GHz WLAN.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 32 of 40

12.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 12-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.199	0.145	0.344
Back Side	PCS CDMA	0.480	0.145	0.625

The above tables represent a body-worn voice call potentially simultaneously operating with 2.4 GHz WLAN.

Table 12-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.199	0.075	0.274
Back Side	PCS CDMA	0.480	0.075	0.555

The above tables represent a body-worn voice call potentially simultaneously operating with 5 GHz WLAN.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 33 of 40

12.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 12-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.355	0.145	0.500
	Front	0.290	0.107	0.397
	Top	-	0.106	0.106
	Bottom	0.198	-	0.198
	Right	0.126	0.057	0.183
	Left	0.122	-	0.122
Simult Tx	Configuration	PCS EVDO SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.415	0.145	0.560
	Front	0.250	0.107	0.357
	Top	-	0.106	0.106
	Bottom	0.209	-	0.209
	Right	0.147	0.057	0.204
	Left	0.138	-	0.138

Note: Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06, the edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm are not required to be evaluated for SAR (""). The above tables represent a portable hotspot condition.

12.6 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

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

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 34 of 40

13 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A		N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	10/10/2011	Annual	10/10/2012	3613A00315
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/21/2011	Annual	4/21/2012	JP38020182
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/20/2011	Annual	10/20/2012	GB46310798
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/14/2011	Annual	10/14/2012	GB41450275
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/12/2011	Annual	10/12/2012	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/12/2011	Annual	10/12/2012	8650319
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	6/3/2011	Annual	6/3/2012	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	6/3/2011	Annual	6/3/2012	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/1/2011	Annual	6/1/2012	833855/0010
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	4/8/2011	Biennial	4/8/2013	101695
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	7/22/2011	Annual	7/22/2012	5d080
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/19/2011	Annual	8/19/2012	719
SPEAG	D5GHZV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	1/19/2012	Annual	1/19/2013	1057
SPEAG	DAE3	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/9/2011	Annual	11/9/2012	455
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/20/2012	Annual	2/20/2013	649
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	1/27/2012	Annual	1/27/2013	3589
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	7/27/2011	Annual	7/27/2012	3561
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	3/16/2012	Annual	3/16/2013	3209
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	5318
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	5442
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	1190013
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	98150041
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	8013
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	2400
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	GB43304447
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Sensor	10/13/2011	Annual	10/13/2012	1027293
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/13/2011	Annual	10/13/2012	1039008
Amplifier Research	5S1G4	5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz	CBT		CBT	21910
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT		CBT	N/A
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/12/2012	Annual	2/12/2013	GB45360985
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331322
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	3/16/2011	Biennial	3/16/2013	111391601
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/21/2011	Biennial	1/21/2013	111286445
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT		CBT	R8979500903
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT		CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT		CBT	120
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT		CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT		CBT	N/A
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	GB43163447
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	11/18/2011	Annual	11/18/2012	3263
Agilent	85070E	Dielectric Probe Kit	3/8/2012	Annual	3/8/2013	MY44300633
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Tester	11/11/2011	Annual	11/11/2012	6200901190
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT		CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT		CBT	N/A
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	7/1/2011	Biennial	7/1/2013	111642834
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/22/2012	Annual	2/22/2013	5d149
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/7/2012	Annual	2/7/2013	3288
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/15/2012	Annual	2/15/2013	1323
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	9/30/2011	Biennial	9/30/2013	111859323
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/22/2012	Annual	2/22/2013	502
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	8/25/2011	Annual	8/25/2012	3022
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	9/30/2011	Biennial	9/30/2013	111859332

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing an amplifier, cable, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 35 of 40

14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for frequencies less than 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

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 36 of 40

Applicable for frequencies up to 6 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

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 37 of 40

15 CONCLUSION

15.1 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]

FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 38 of 40

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FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 39 of 40

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FCC ID: A3LSCHI939		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1204170499-R2.A3L	Test Dates: 04/16/12 - 05/10/12	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 40 of 40

APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.377 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.02$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.16, 5.16, 5.16); Calibrated: 2/7/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

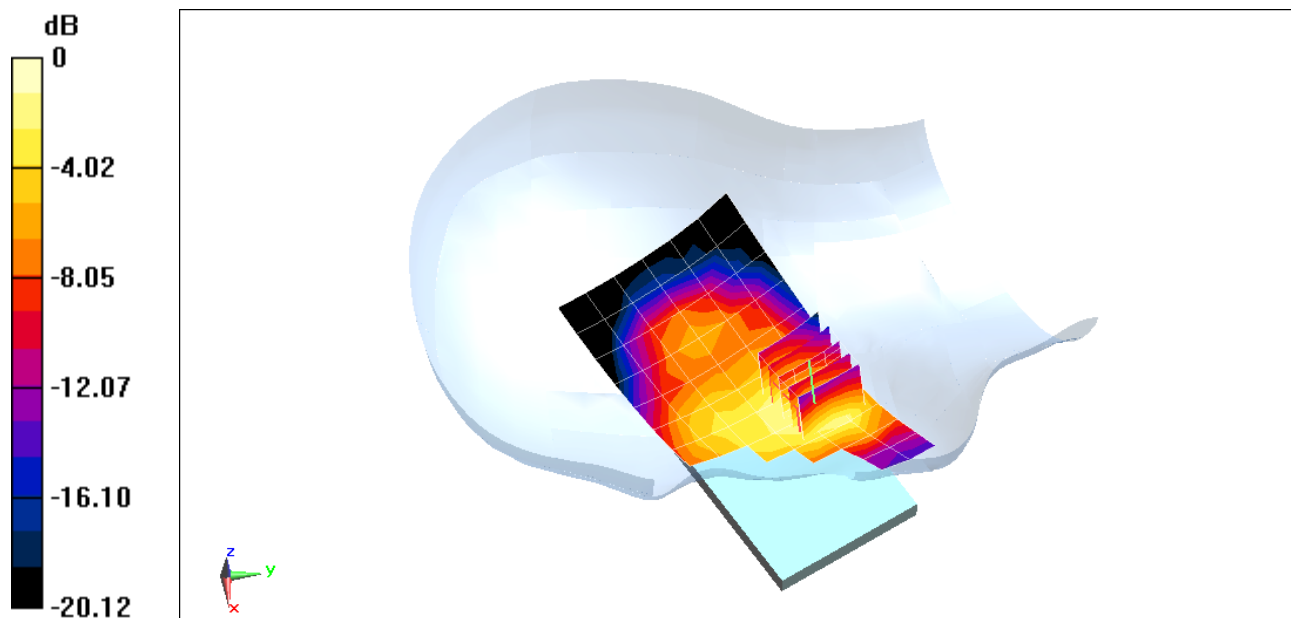
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.651 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0088 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.1940

SAR(1 g) = 0.131 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.083 mW/g



0 dB = 0.140mW/g = -17.08 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.377 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.02$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.16, 5.16, 5.16); Calibrated: 2/7/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

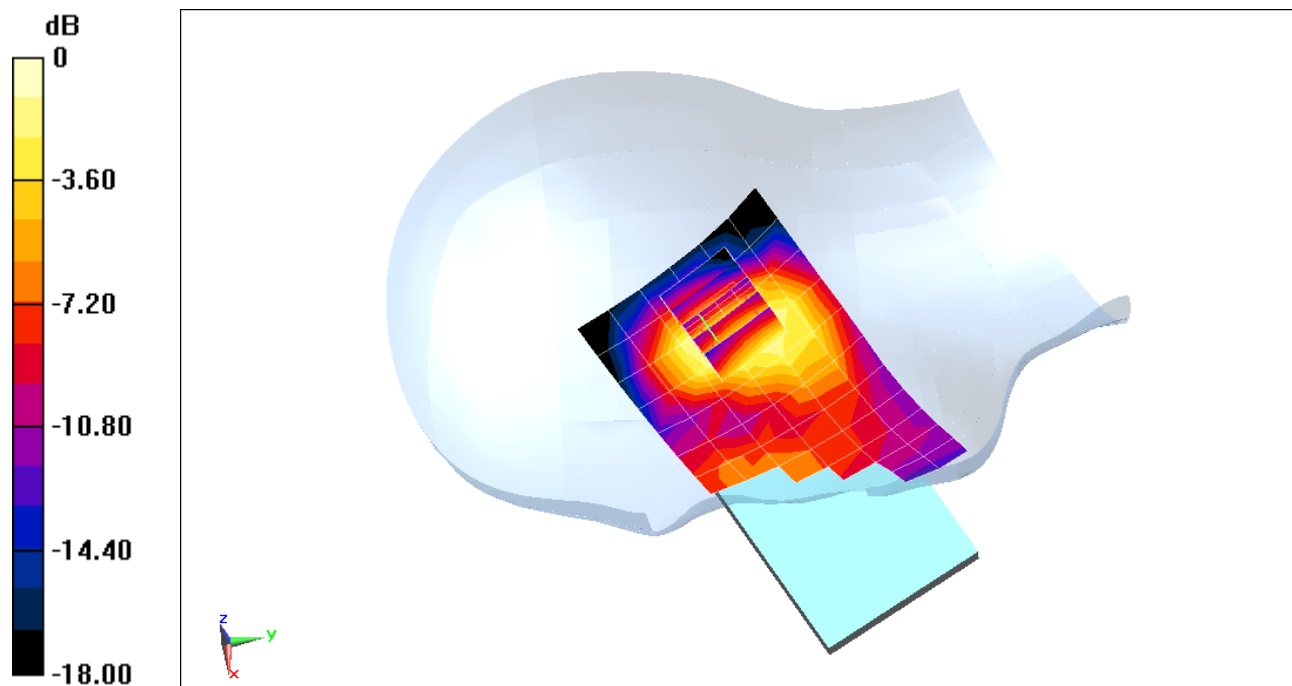
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 7.278 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0097 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.1230

SAR(1 g) = 0.079 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.048 mW/g



0 dB = 0.080mW/g = -21.94 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.377 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.02$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.16, 5.16, 5.16); Calibrated: 2/7/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

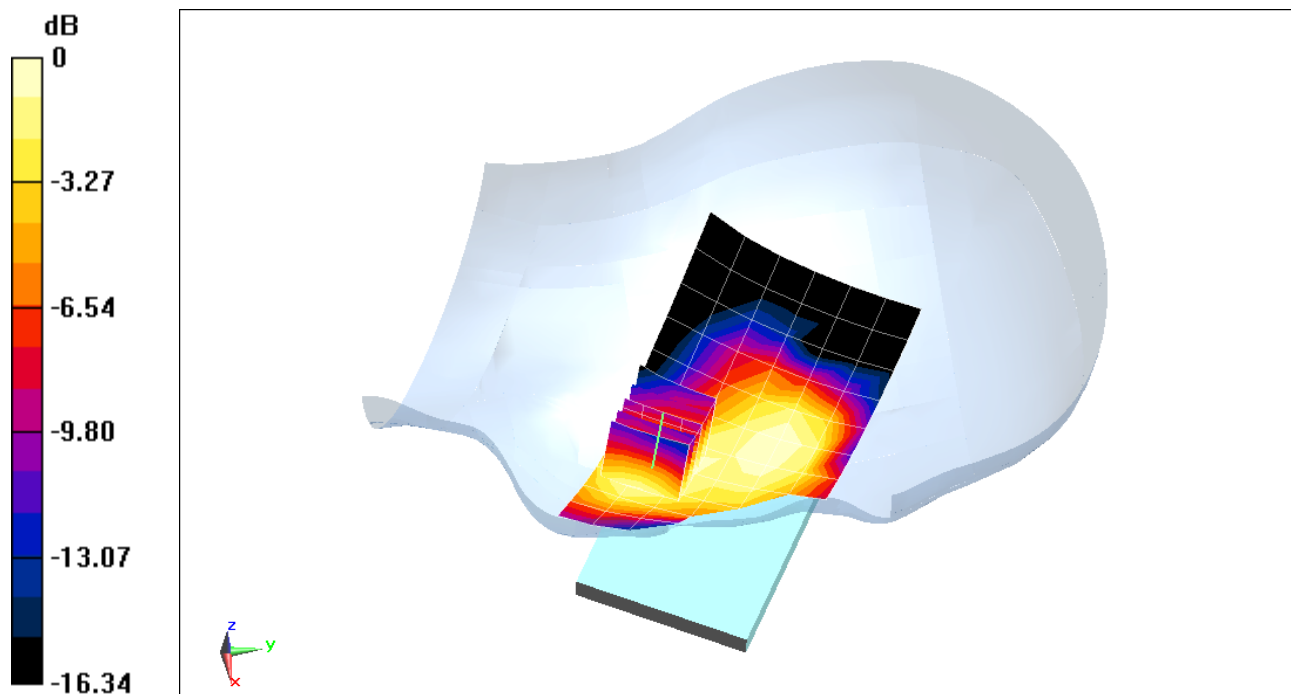
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.219 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.1600

SAR(1 g) = 0.107 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.070 mW/g



0 dB = 0.110mW/g = -19.17 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.377 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.02$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.16, 5.16, 5.16); Calibrated: 2/7/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

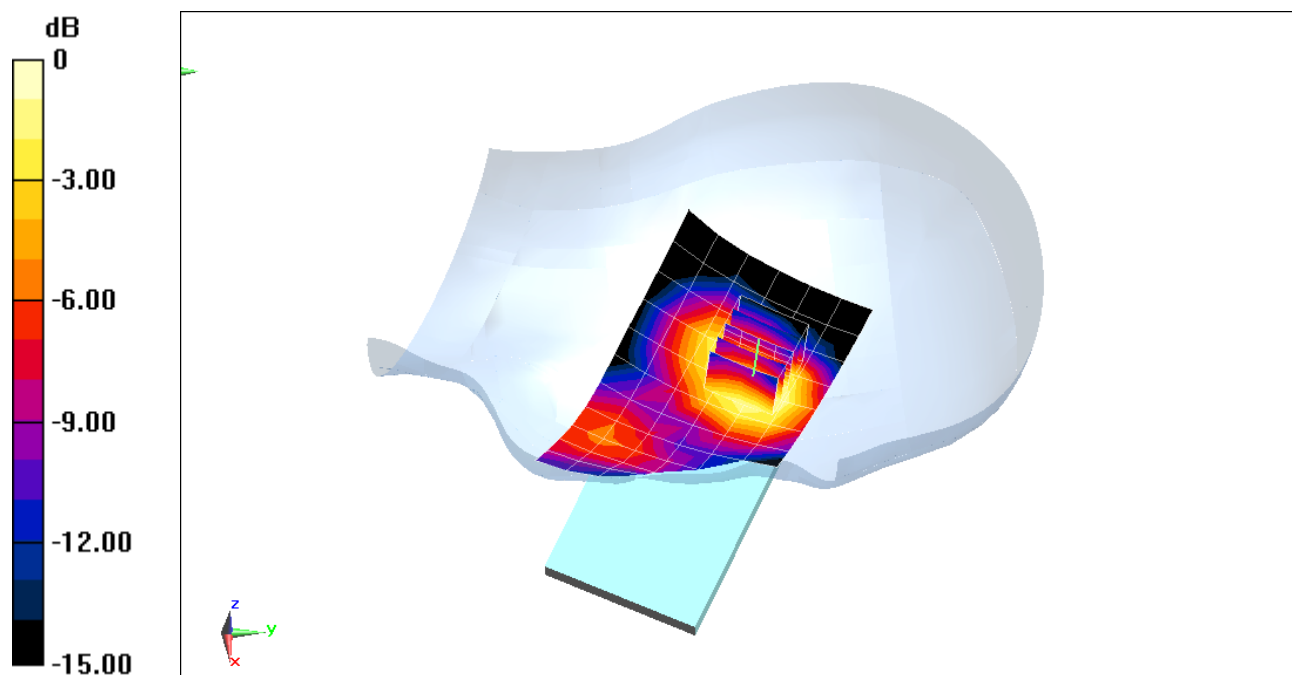
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 7.746 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.1100

SAR(1 g) = 0.078 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.051 mW/g



0 dB = 0.080 mW/g = -21.94 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.94$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-09-2012; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS CDMA, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

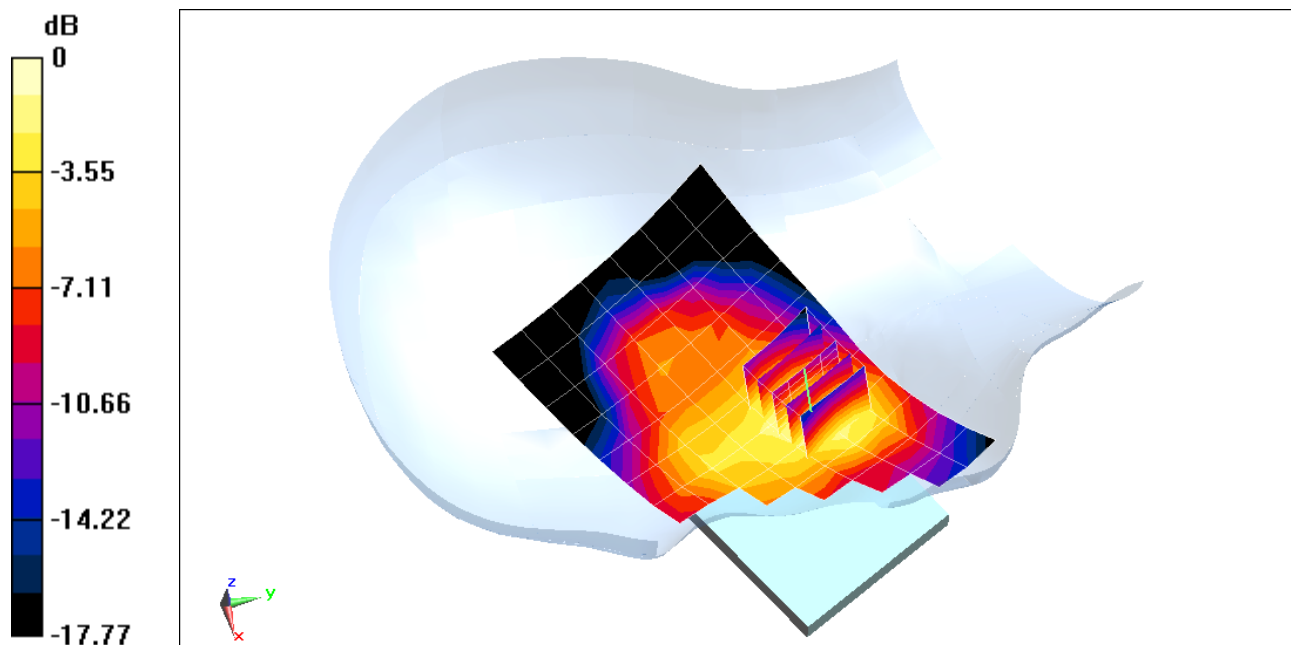
Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 14.566 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.4070

SAR(1 g) = 0.268 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.167 mW/g



0 dB = 0.290mW/g = -10.75 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.94$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-09-2012; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS CDMA, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

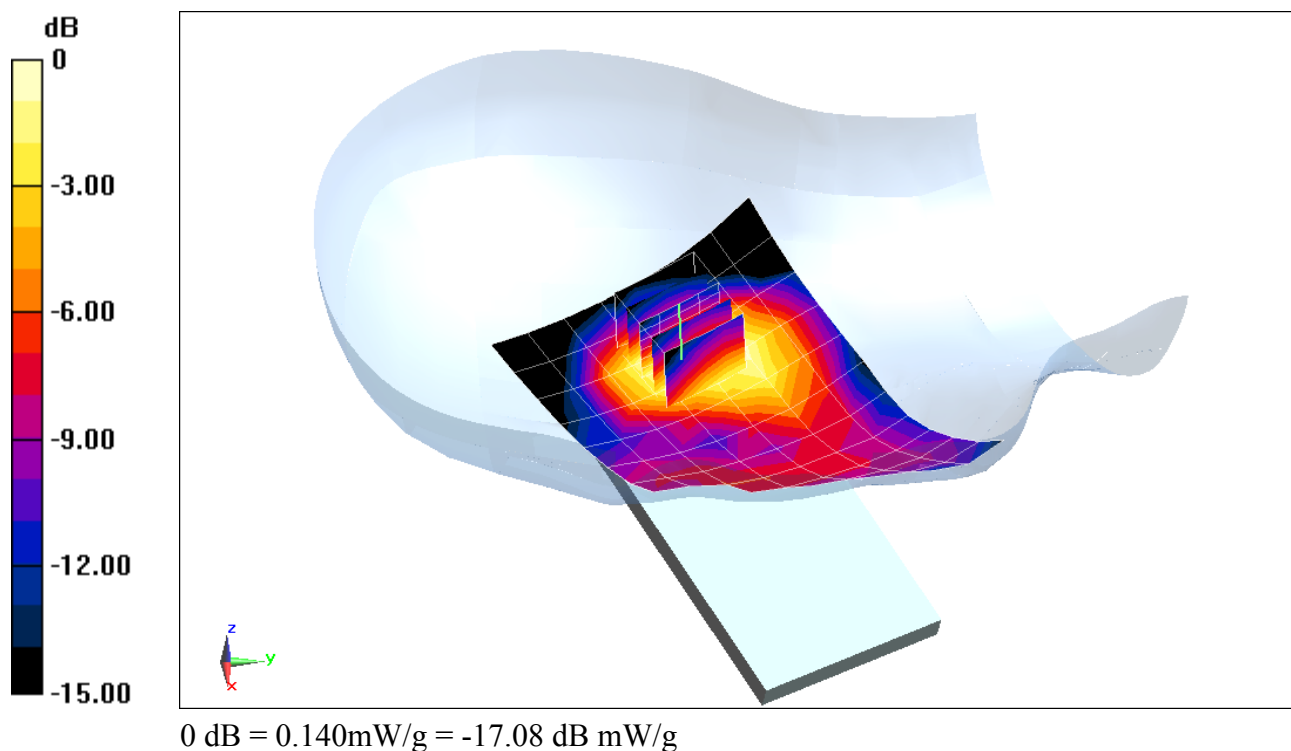
Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.350 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.2060

SAR(1 g) = 0.130 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.078 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.94$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 05-09-2010; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS CDMA, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

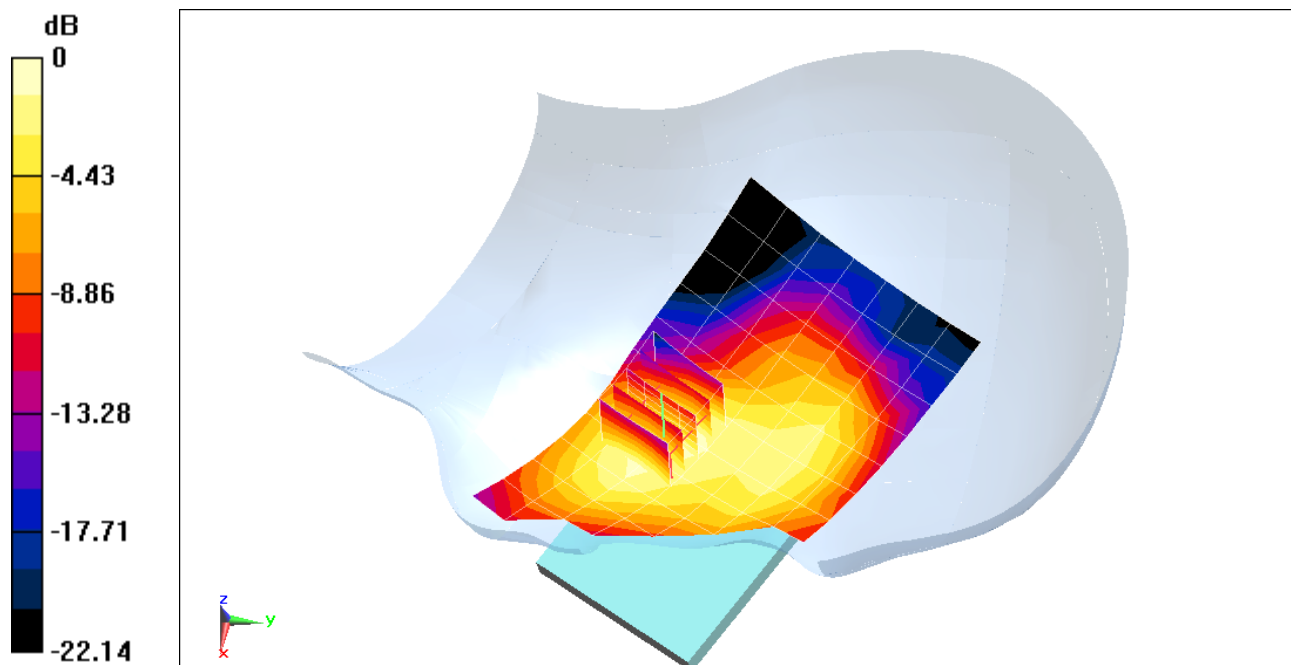
Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 13.619 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.3980

SAR(1 g) = 0.258 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.161 mW/g



0 dB = 0.280mW/g = -11.06 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.94$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 05-09-2012; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS CDMA, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

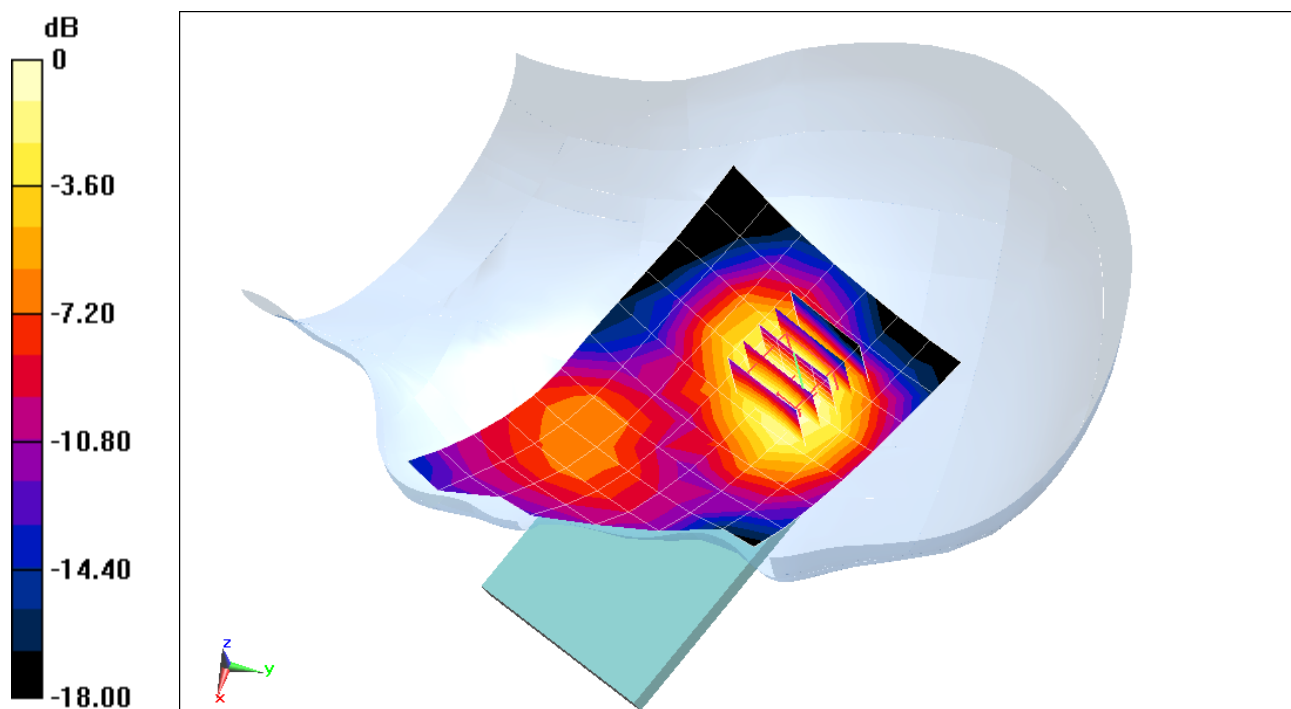
Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 11.004 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0083 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.2190

SAR(1 g) = 0.151 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.096 mW/g



0 dB = 0.160mW/g = -15.92 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #2

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.9 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 37.799$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

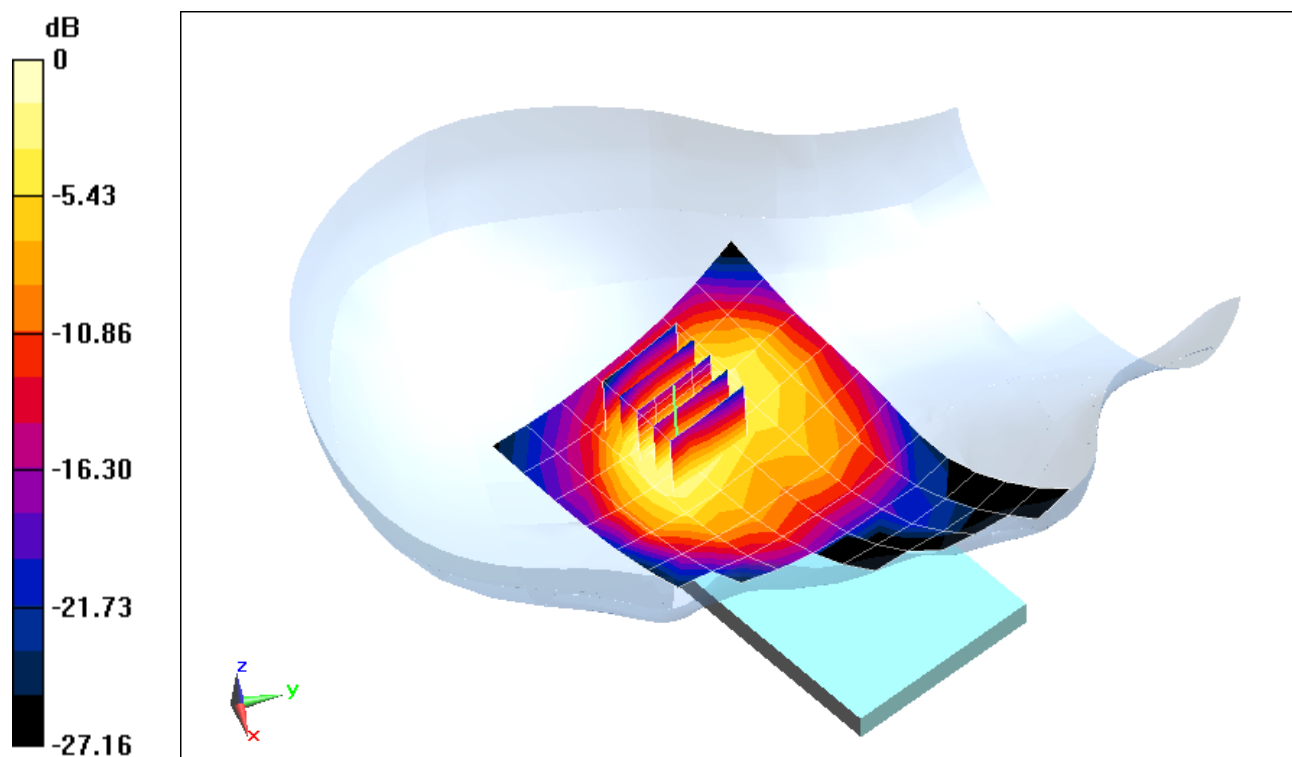
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.120 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.7530

SAR(1 g) = 0.410 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.217 mW/g



0 dB = 0.500mW/g = -6.02 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #2

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.9 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 37.799$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

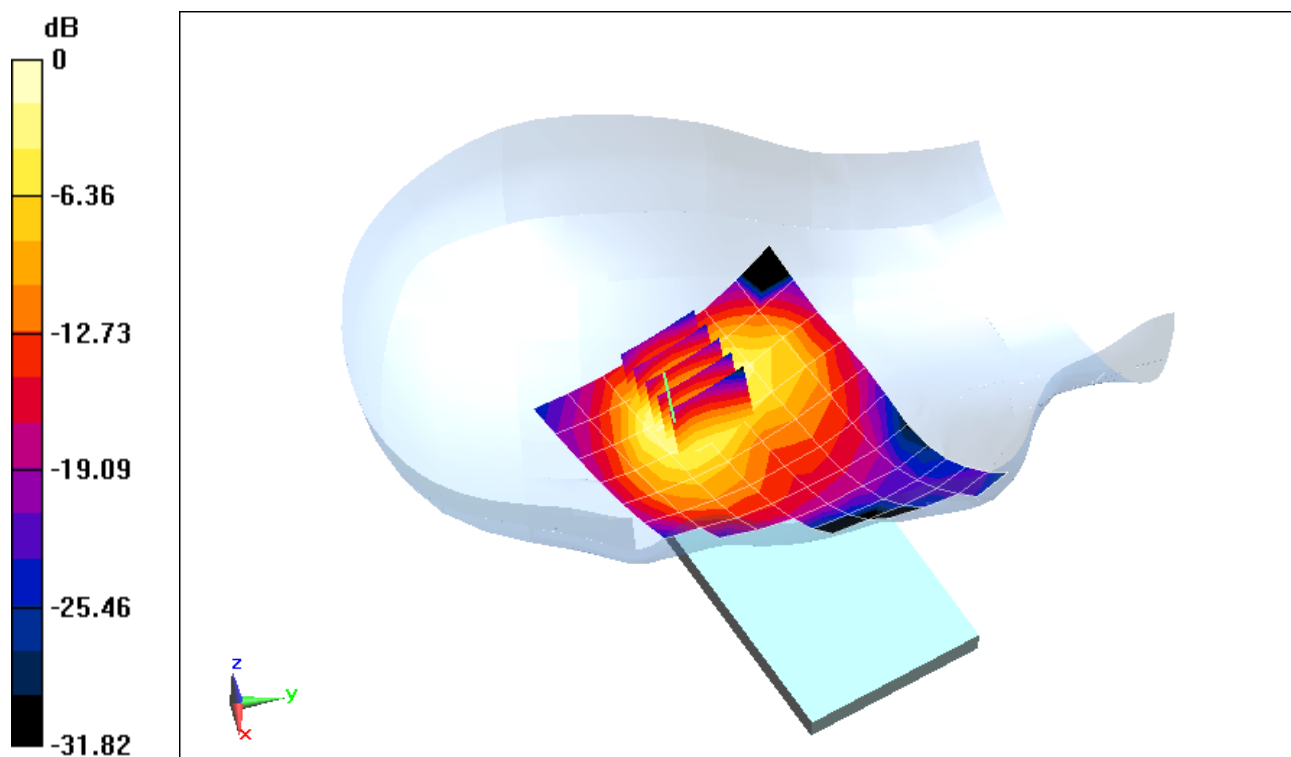
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.724 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.7800

SAR(1 g) = 0.415 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.211 mW/g



0 dB = 0.510mW/g = -5.85 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #2

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.841 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.005$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Touch, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

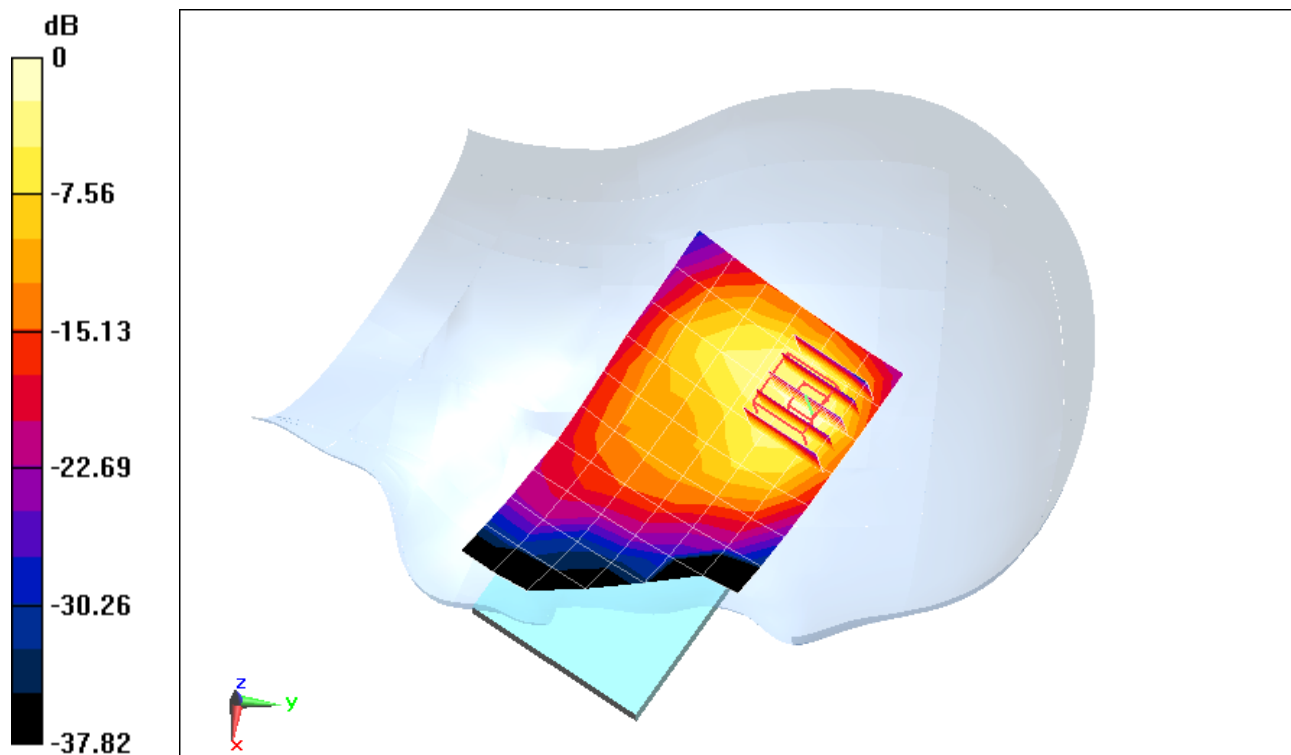
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 17.679 V/m; Power Drift = 0.110 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.7610

SAR(1 g) = 0.702 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.323 mW/g



0 dB = 0.950mW/g = -0.45 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #2

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.9 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 37.799$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

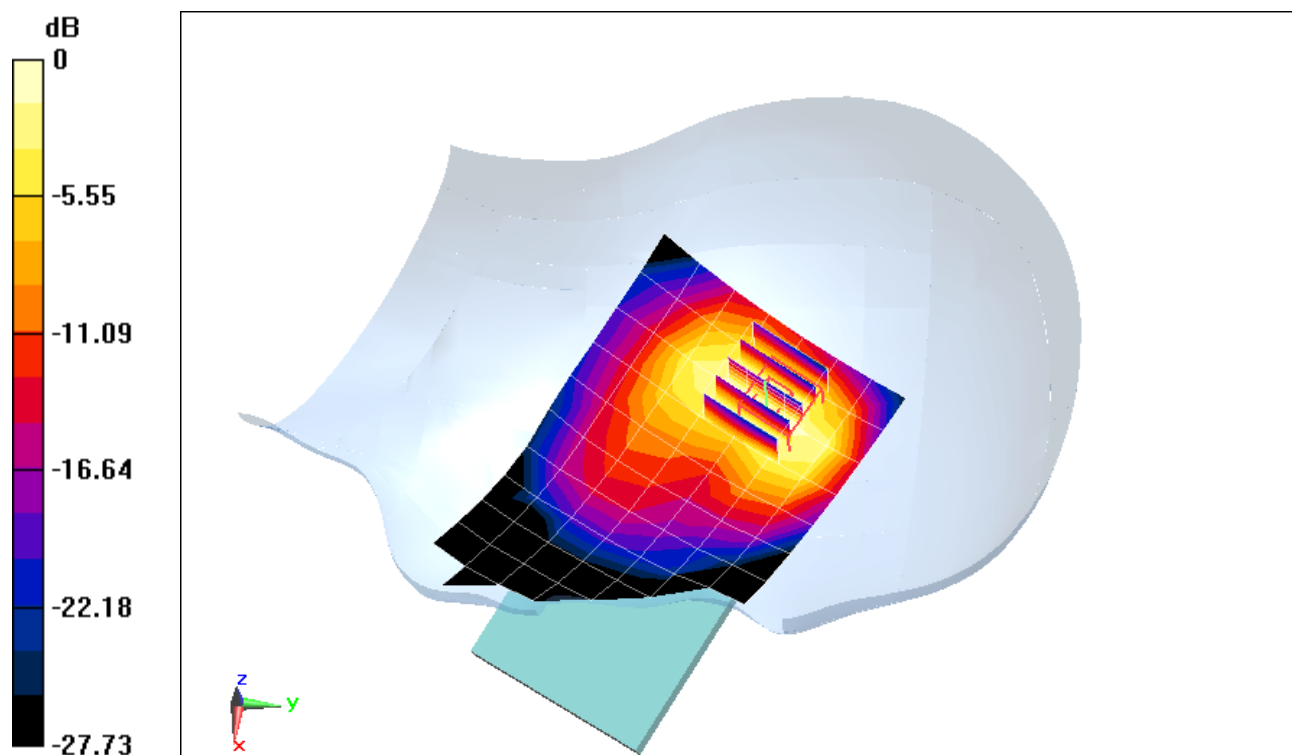
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.040 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.9920

SAR(1 g) = 0.431 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.209 mW/g



0 dB = 0.550mW/g = -5.19 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5540 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5540 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.912 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.18$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.5 GHz, Right Head, Touch, Ch 108, 6 Mbps

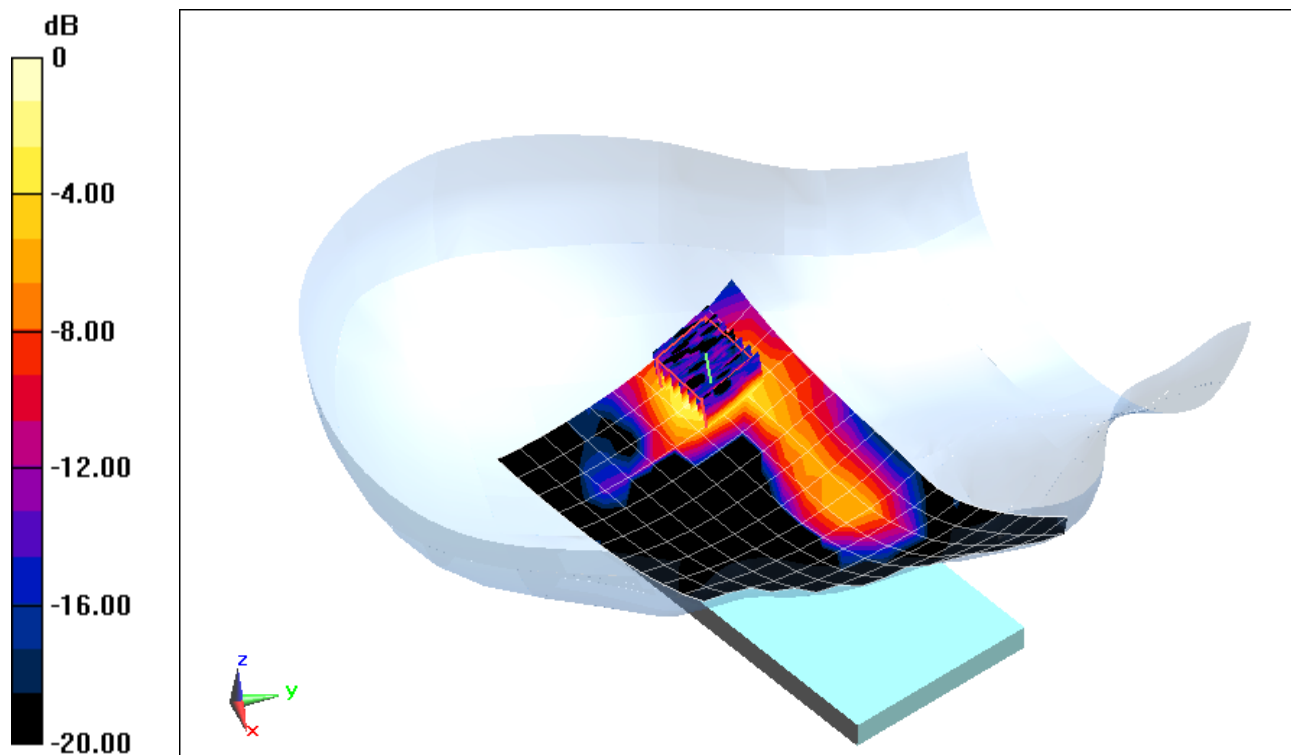
Area Scan (11x21x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 5.180 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.5670

SAR(1 g) = 0.134 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.045 mW/g



0 dB = 0.270mW/g = -11.37 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.078 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

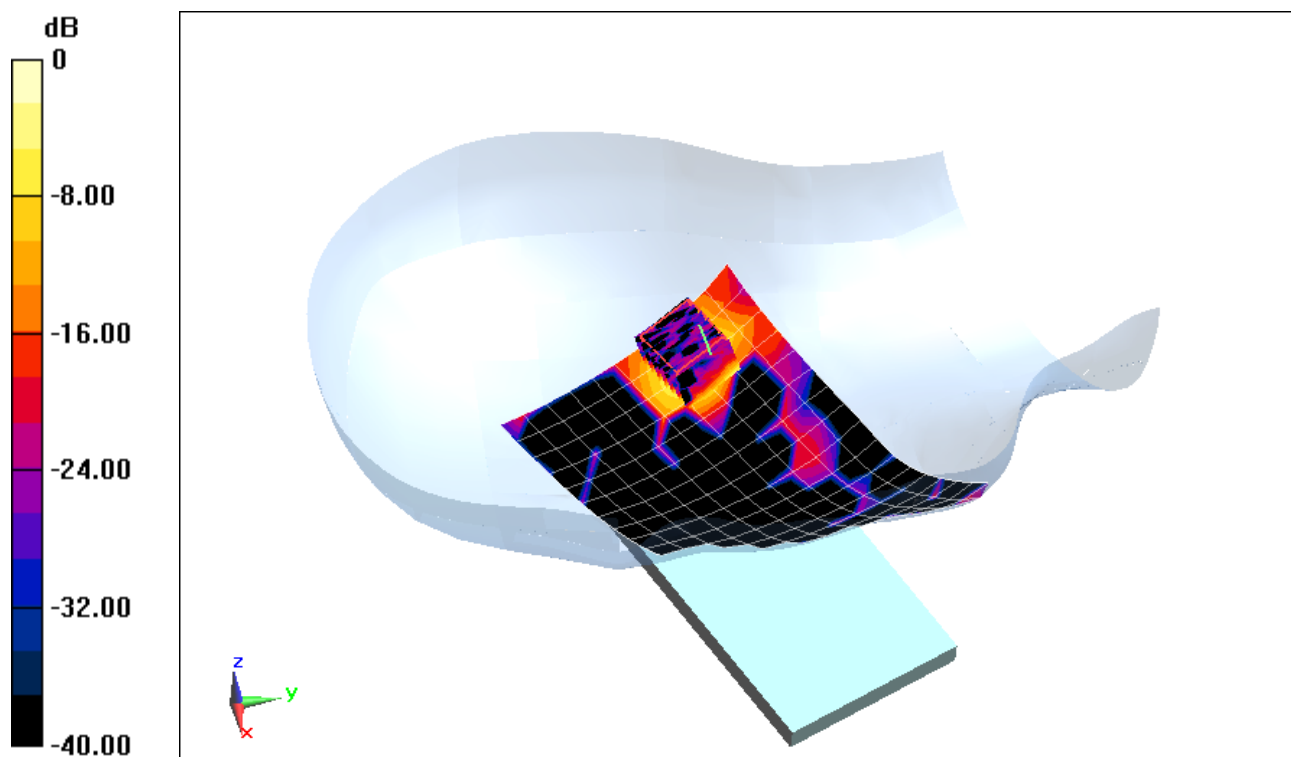
Area Scan (11x21x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 4.442 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.4780

SAR(1 g) = 0.130 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5540 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5540 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.912 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.18$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.5 GHz, Left Head, Touch, Ch 108, 6 Mbps

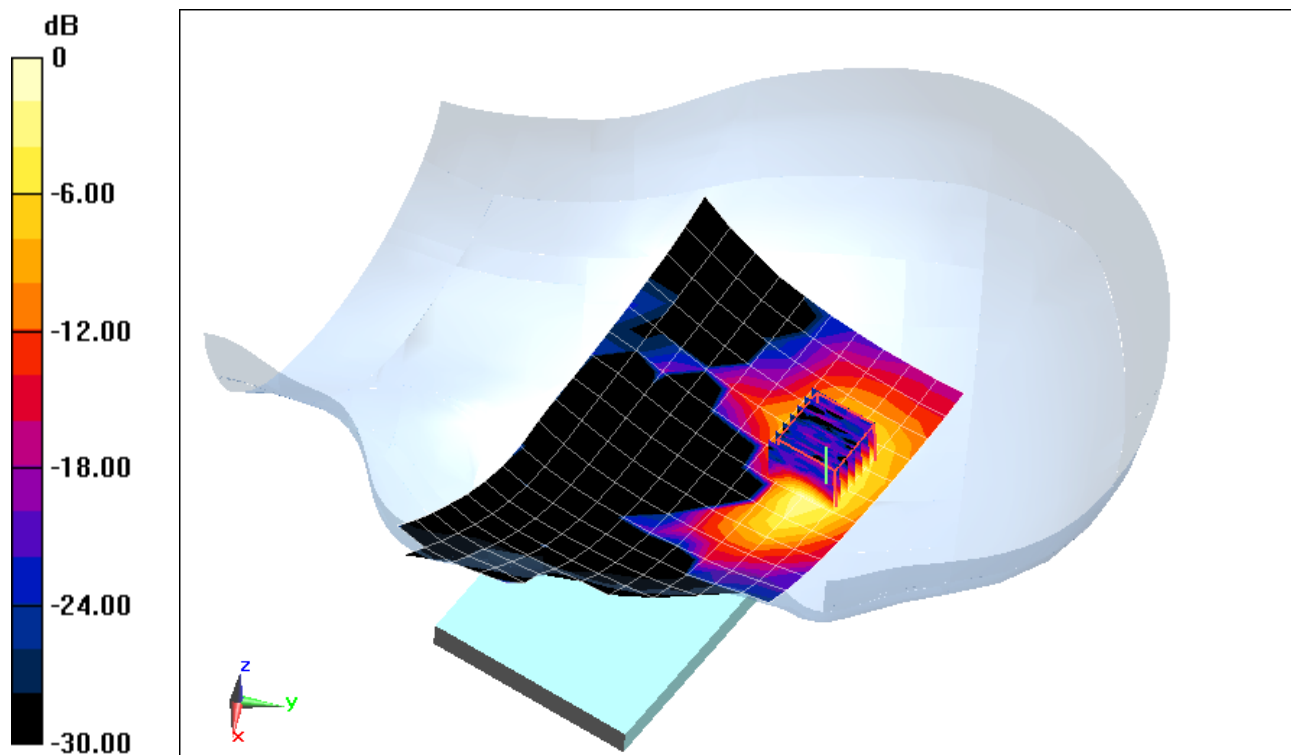
Area Scan (11x21x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 8.419 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.4370

SAR(1 g) = 0.312 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.104 mW/g



0 dB = 0.610mW/g = -4.29 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.078 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

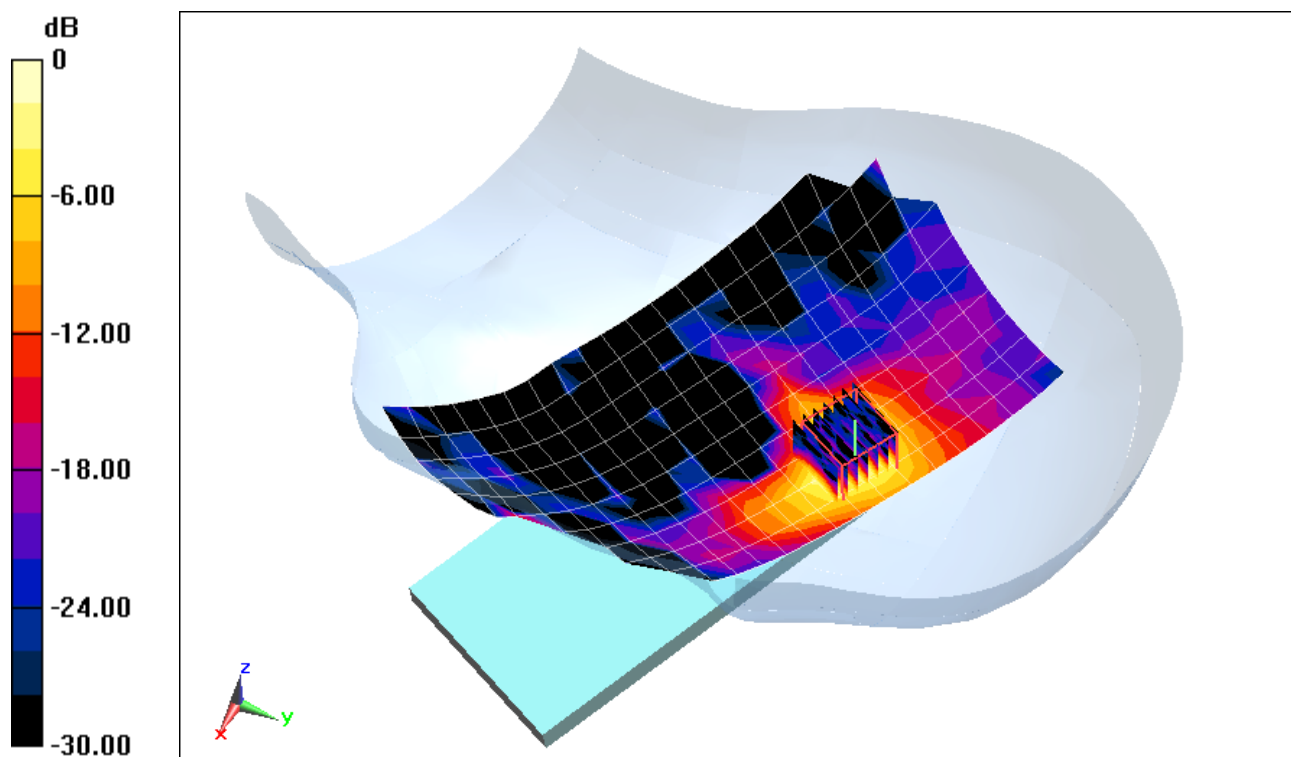
Area Scan (11x21x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 6.447 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.9510

SAR(1 g) = 0.222 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.071 mW/g



0 dB = 0.450mW/g = -6.94 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.482 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.67$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

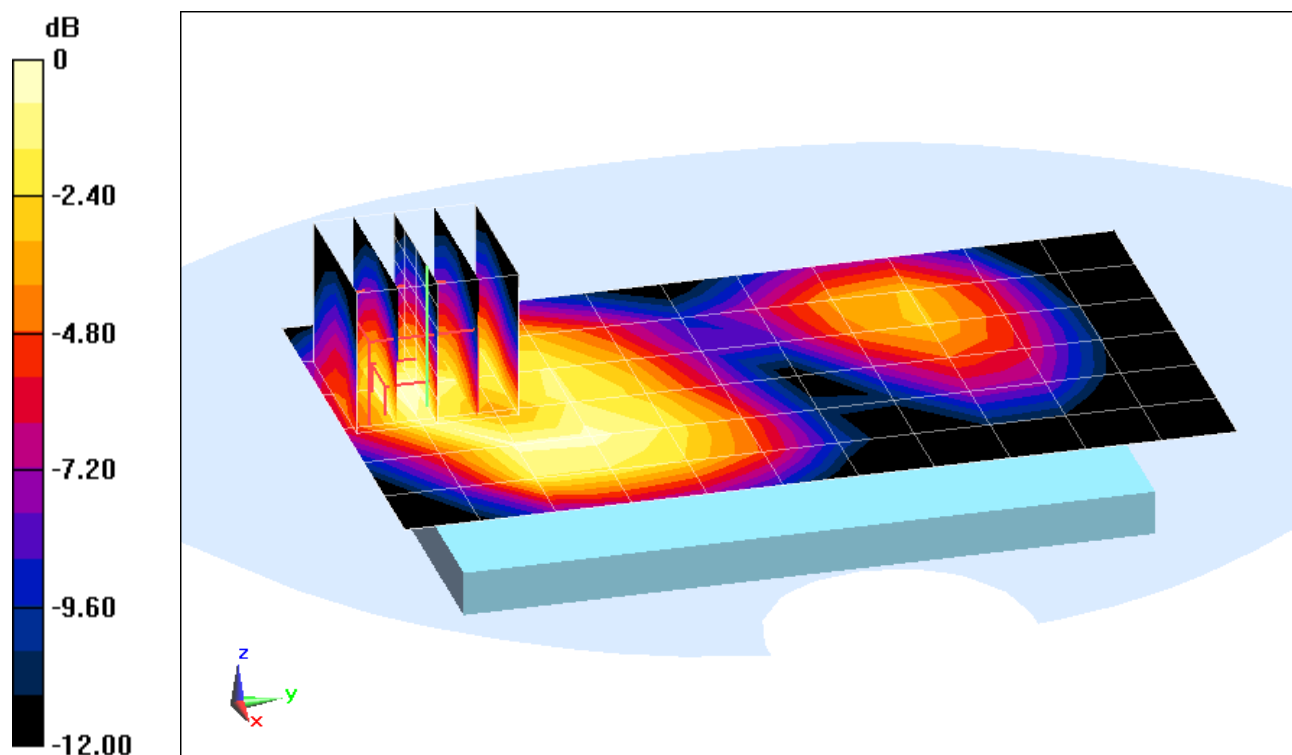
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.961 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.5880

SAR(1 g) = 0.355 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.190 mW/g



0 dB = 0.360mW/g = -8.87 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.482 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.67$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

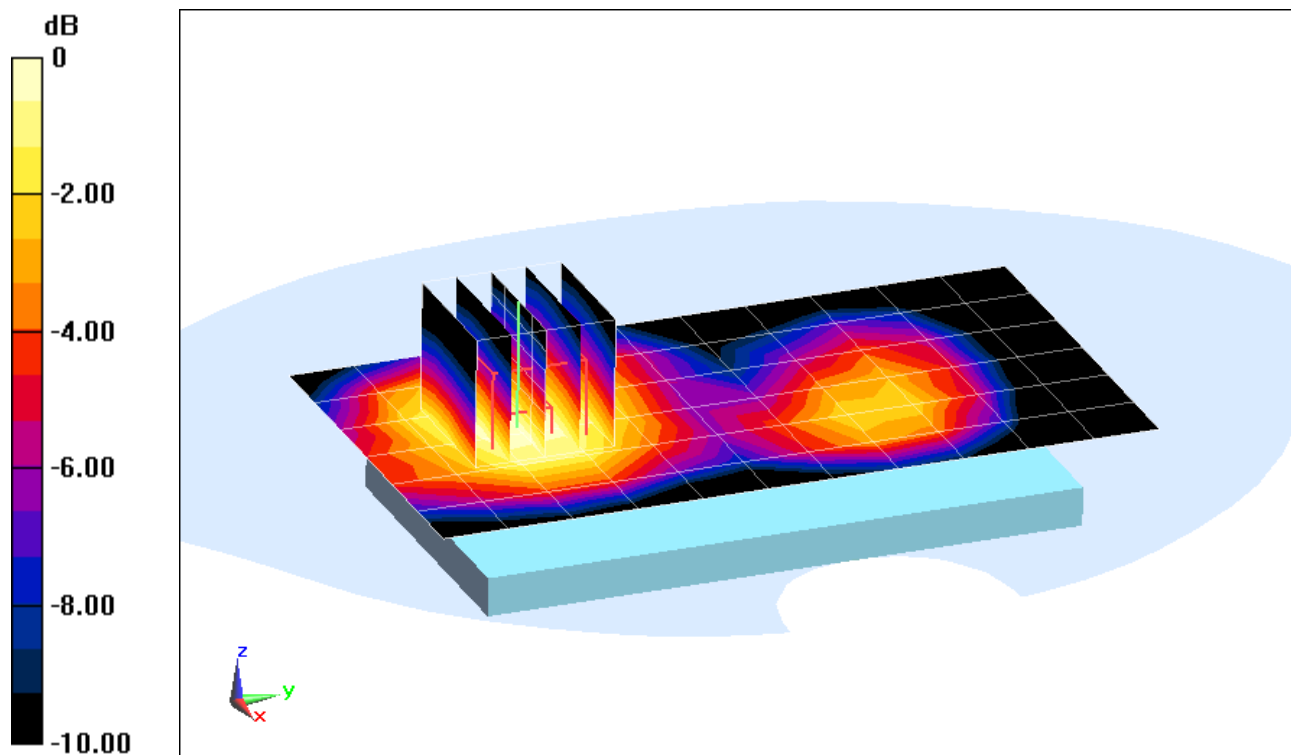
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 14.403 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.4200

SAR(1 g) = 0.290 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.195 mW/g



0 dB = 0.310mW/g = -10.17 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.482 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.67$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

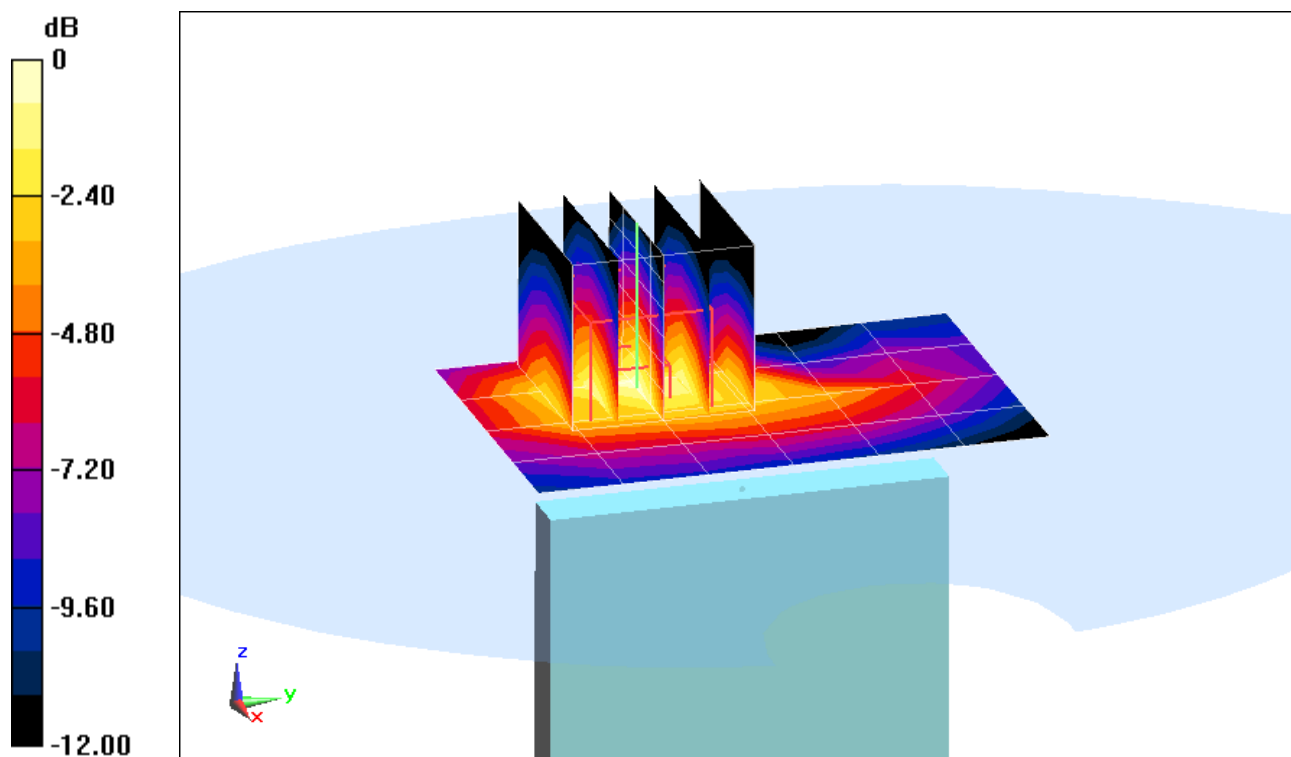
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 11.957 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.3080

SAR(1 g) = 0.198 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.113 mW/g



0 dB = 0.220mW/g = -13.15 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.482 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.67$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

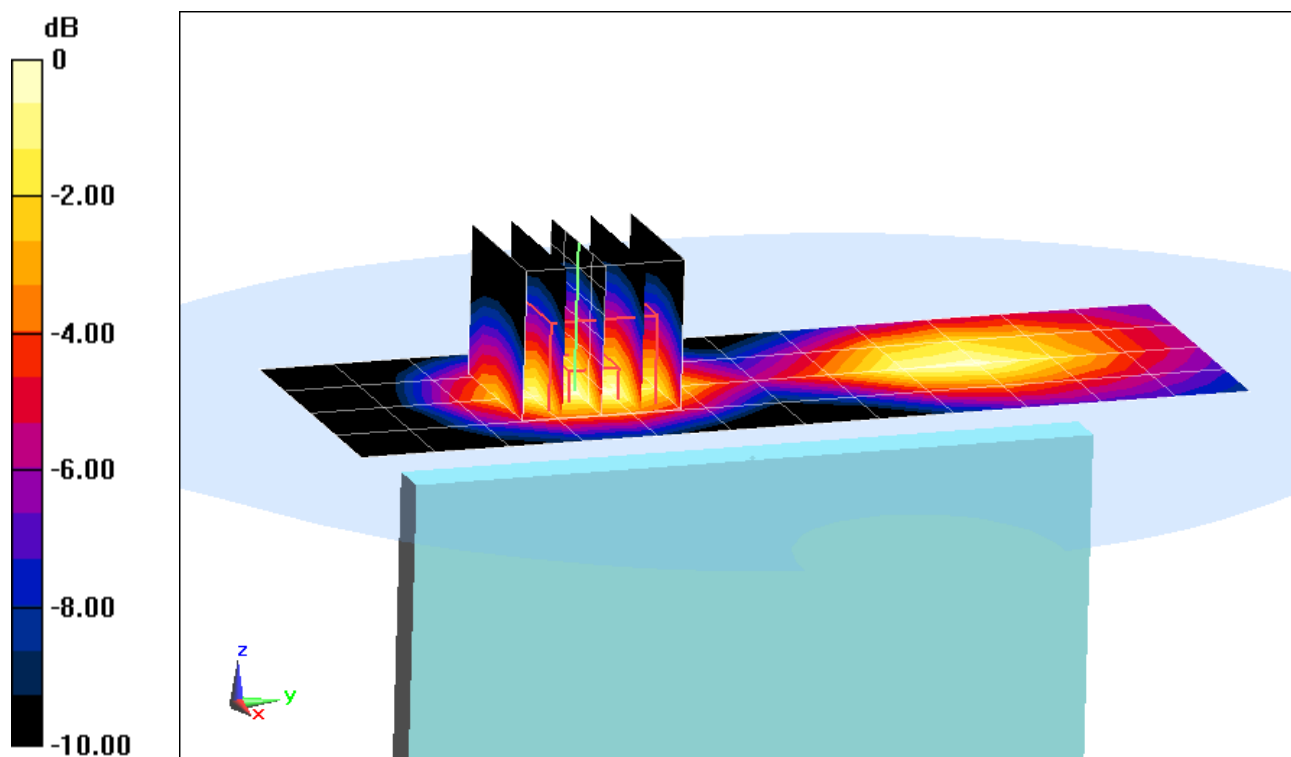
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.850 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.1970

SAR(1 g) = 0.126 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.075 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.482 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.67$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

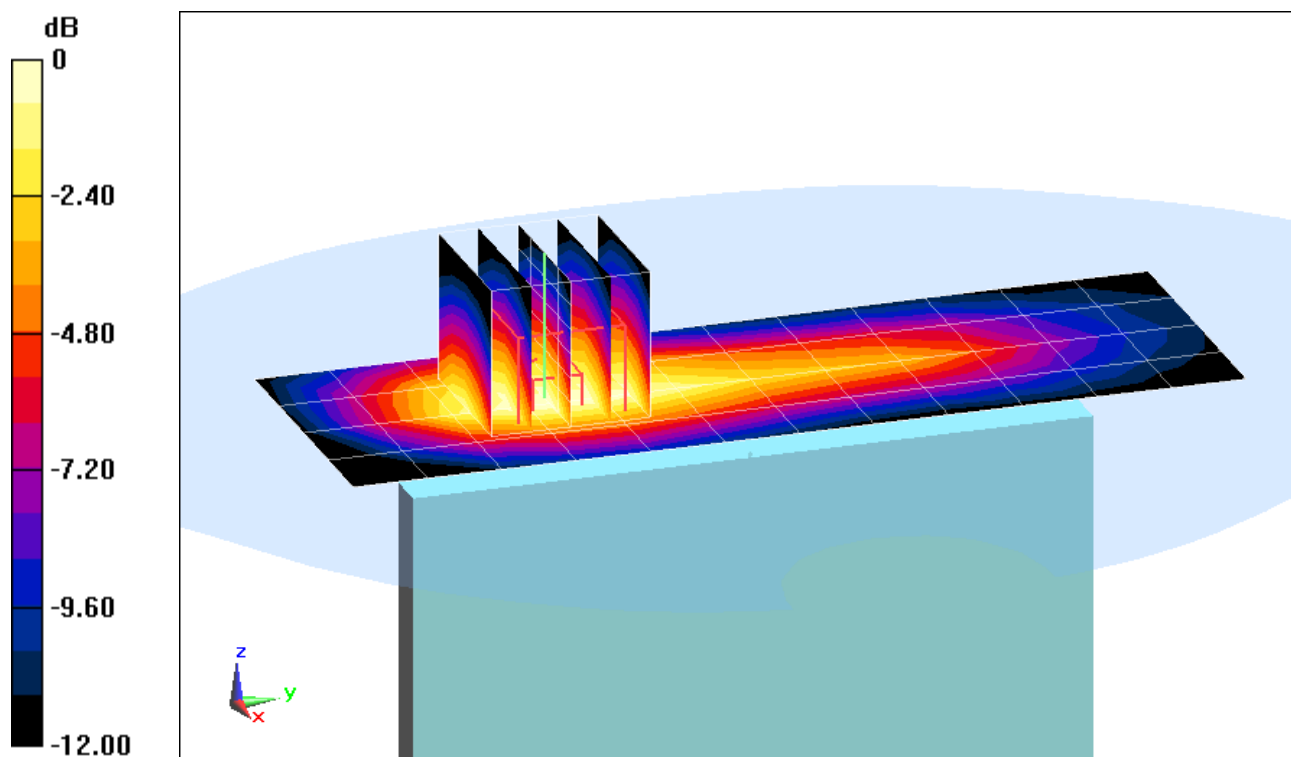
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.434 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.1900

SAR(1 g) = 0.122 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.075 mW/g



0 dB = 0.130mW/g = -17.72 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

Communication System: CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.492 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-10-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS CDMA, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

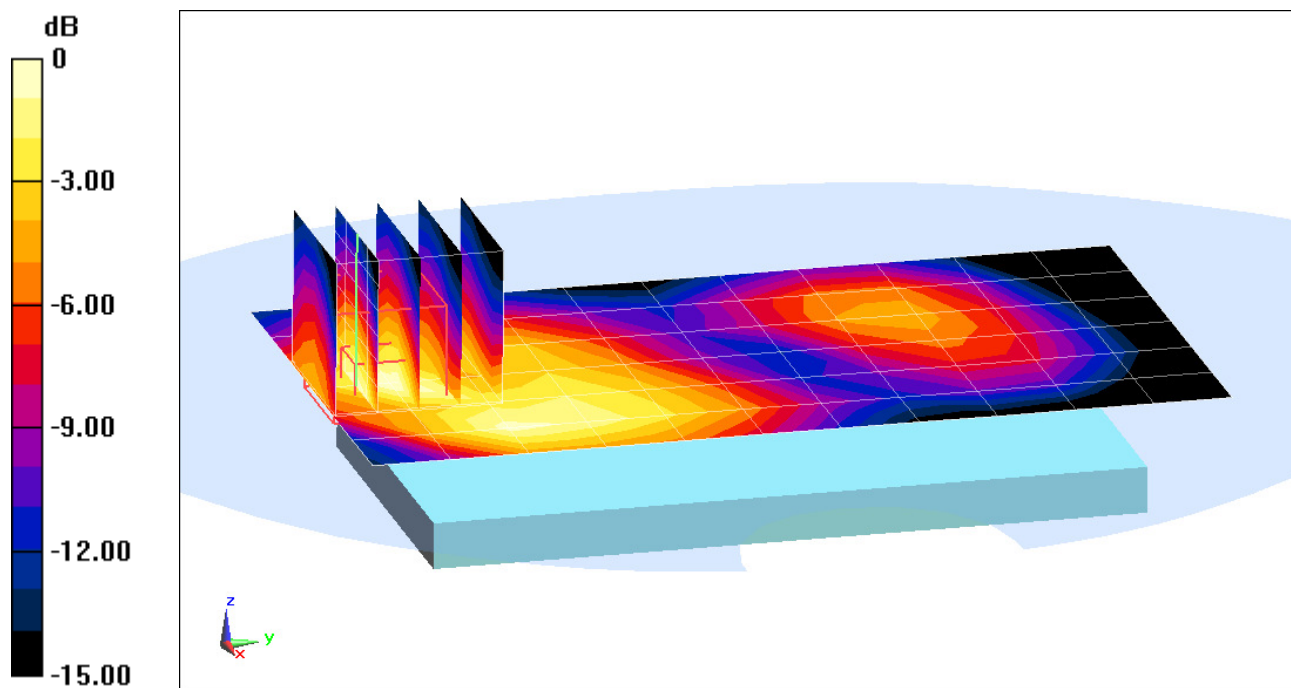
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 19.037 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.8420

SAR(1 g) = 0.480 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.241 mW/g



0 dB = 0.510mW/g = -5.85 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

Communication System: CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.492 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-10-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS EVDO, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

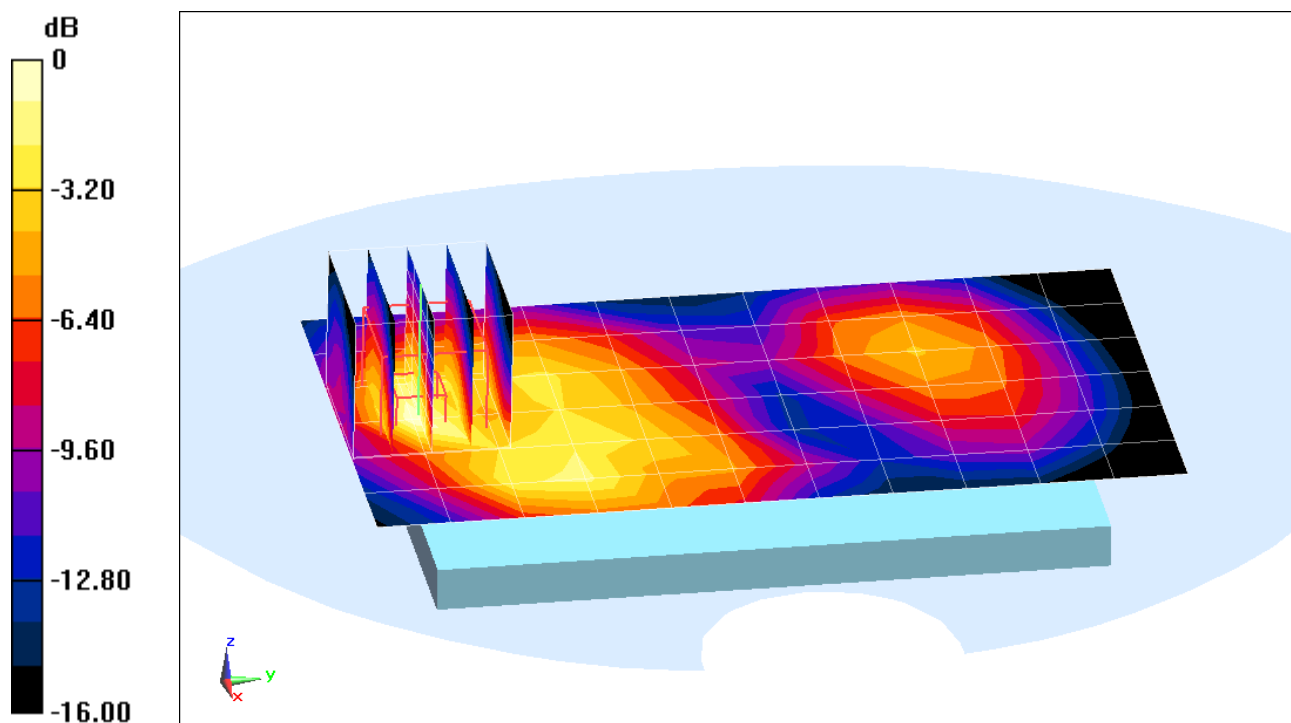
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 17.911 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.7150

SAR(1 g) = 0.415 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.212 mW/g



0 dB = 0.500mW/g = -6.02 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.492 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-10-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS EVDO, Body SAR, Front side, Mid.ch

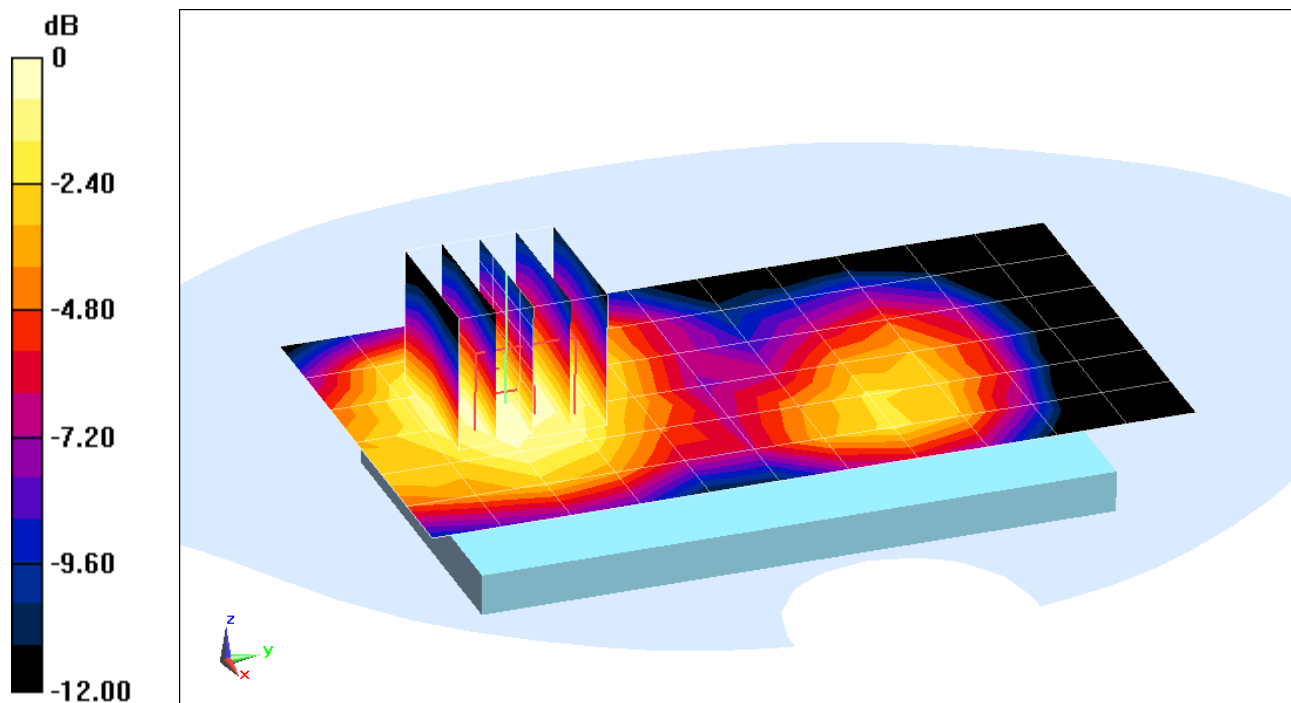
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 13.197 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.3670

SAR(1 g) = 0.250 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.168 mW/g



0 dB = 0.270mW/g = -11.37 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.492 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-10-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS EVDO, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

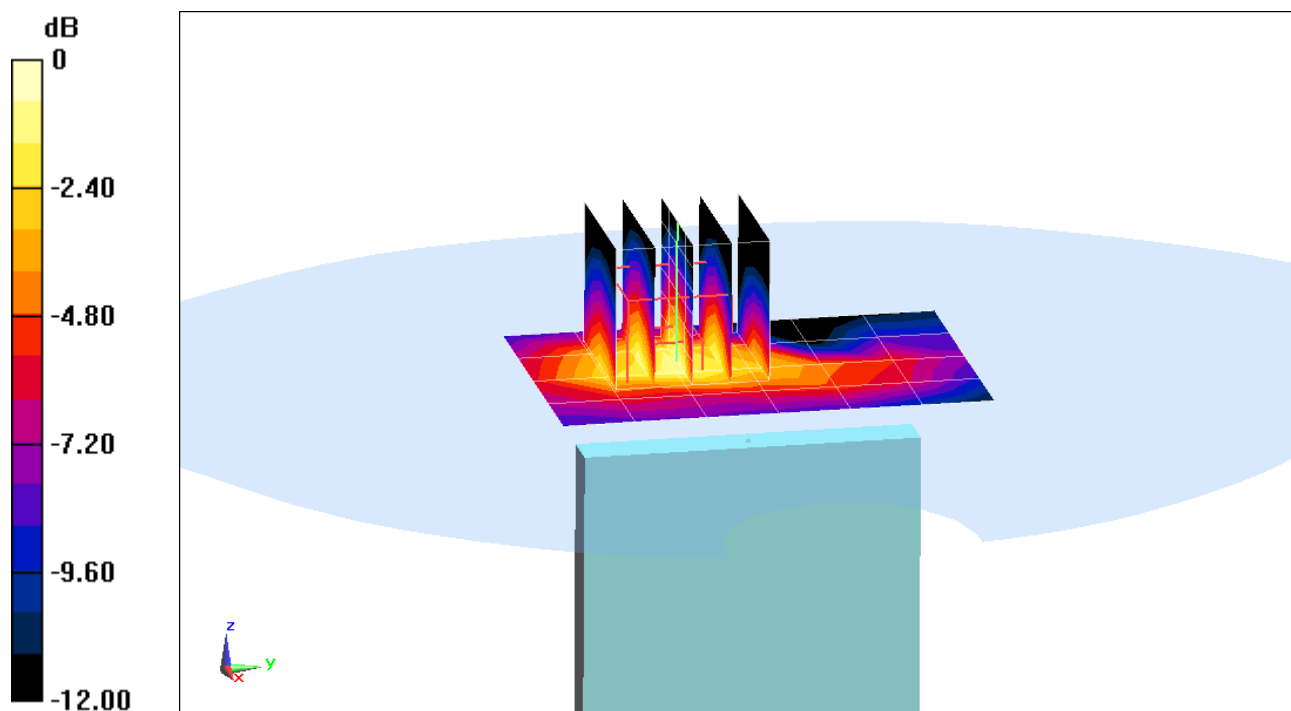
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 11.212 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.3410

SAR(1 g) = 0.209 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.117 mW/g



0 dB = 0.240mW/g = -12.40 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.492 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-10-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS EVDO, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch

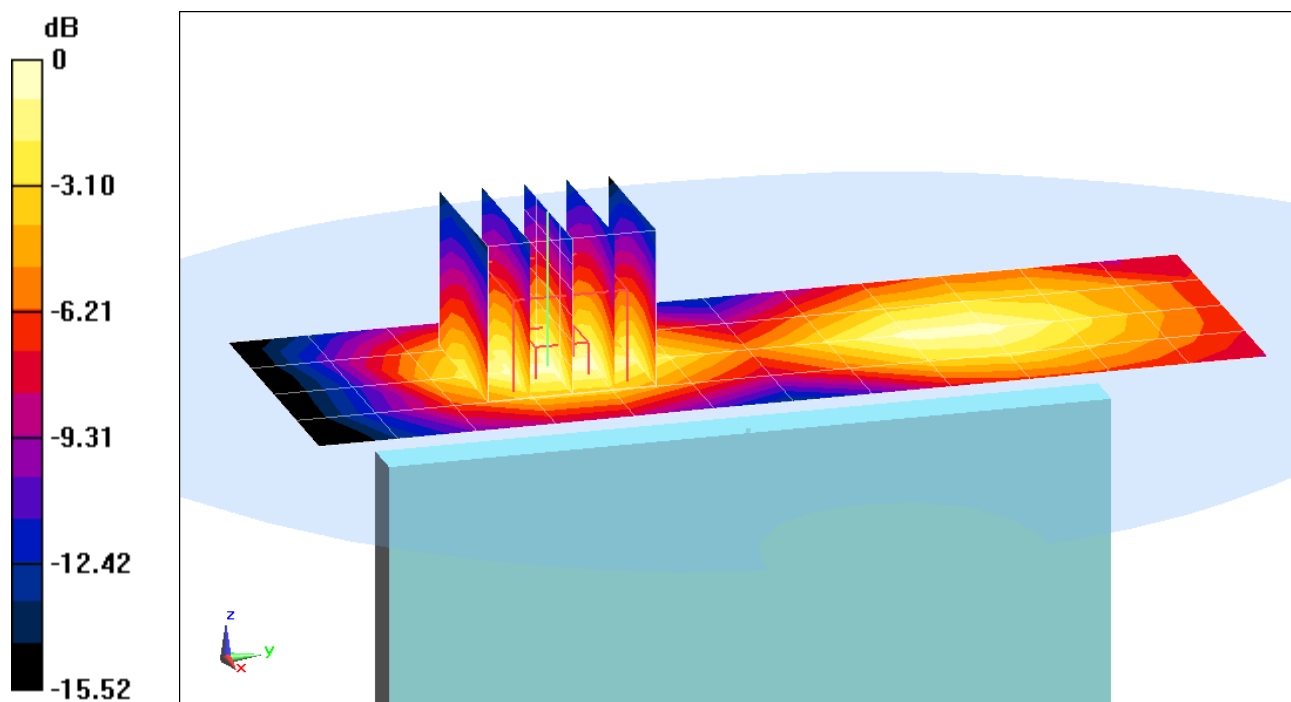
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 10.191 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.2370

SAR(1 g) = 0.147 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.086 mW/g



0 dB = 0.160mW/g = -15.92 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.492 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-10-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: PCS EVDO, Body SAR, Left Edge, Mid.ch

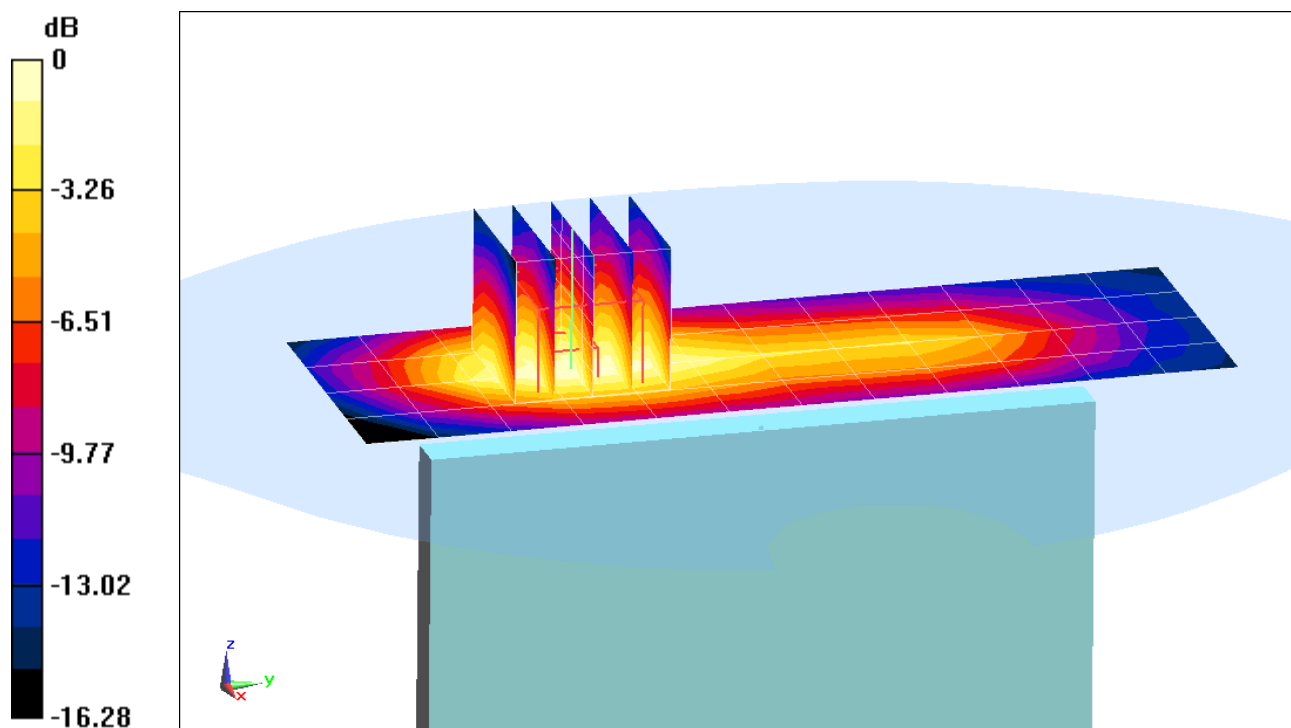
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.948 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.2170

SAR(1 g) = 0.138 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.082 mW/g



0 dB = 0.150mW/g = -16.48 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.065 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.718$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

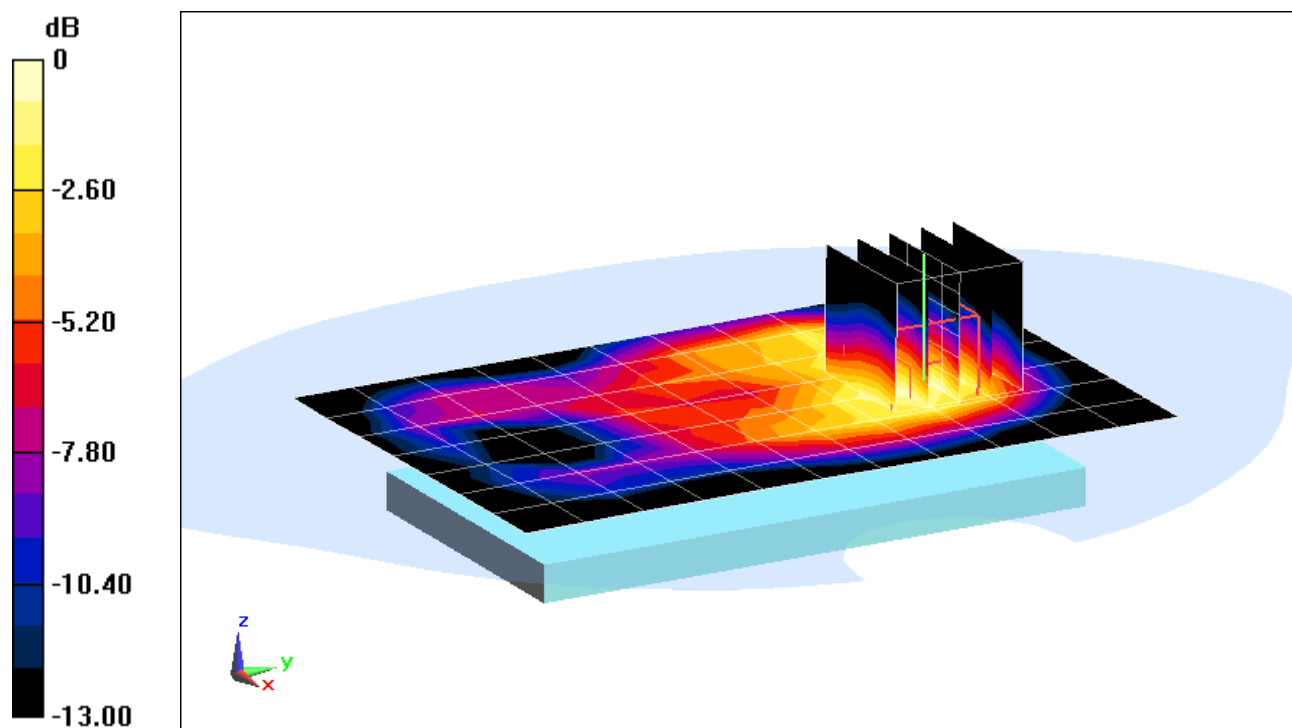
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 8.683 V/m; Power Drift = -0.21 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.2770

SAR(1 g) = 0.145 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.080 mW/g



0 dB = 0.180mW/g = -14.89 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.065 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.718$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

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

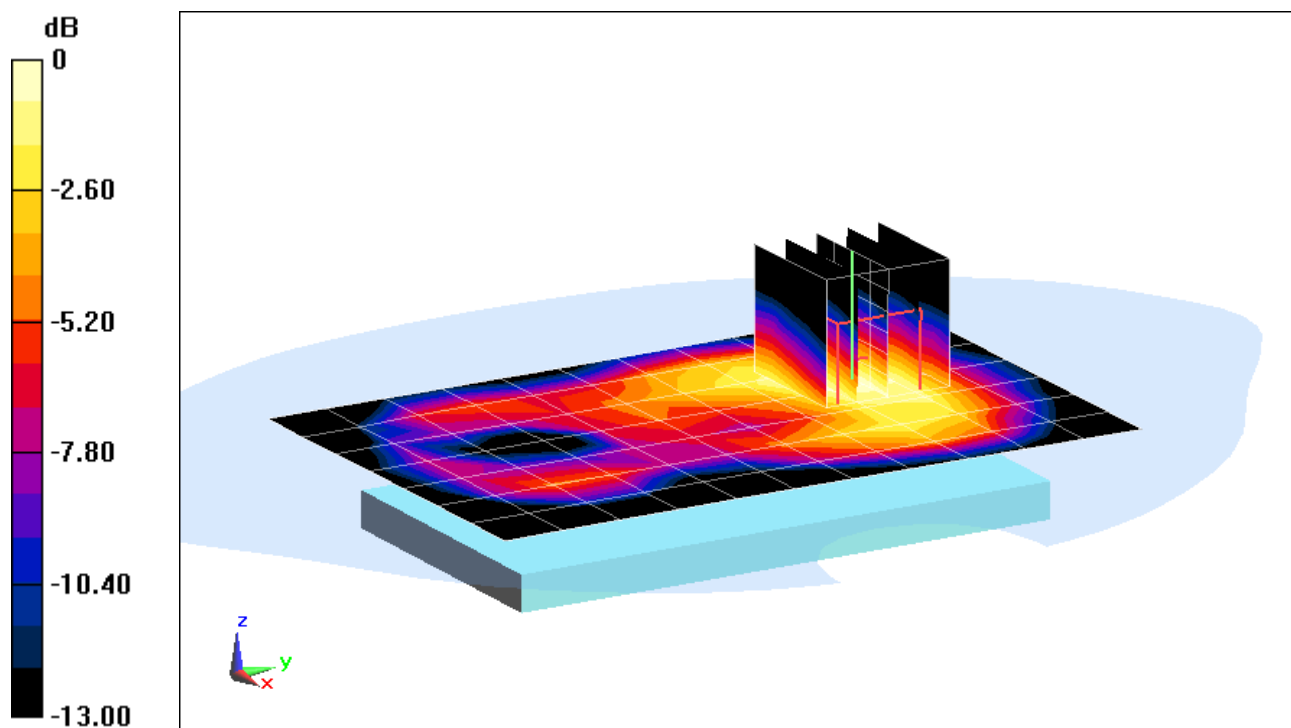
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 7.016 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.2070

SAR(1 g) = 0.107 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.058 mW/g



0 dB = 0.130mW/g = -17.72 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.065 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.718$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 11, 1 Mbps, Top Edge

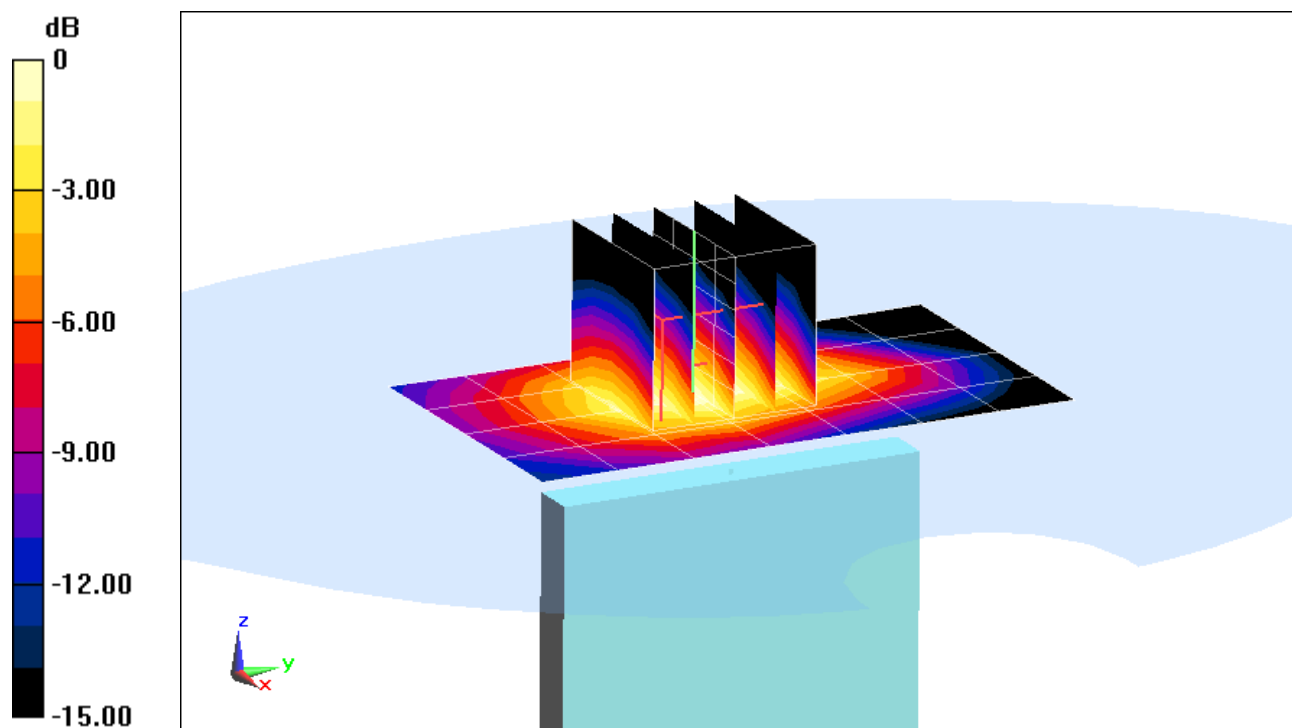
Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 7.454 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.2030

SAR(1 g) = 0.106 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.057 mW/g



0 dB = 0.130mW/g = -17.72 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.065 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.718$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 11, 1 Mbps, Right Edge

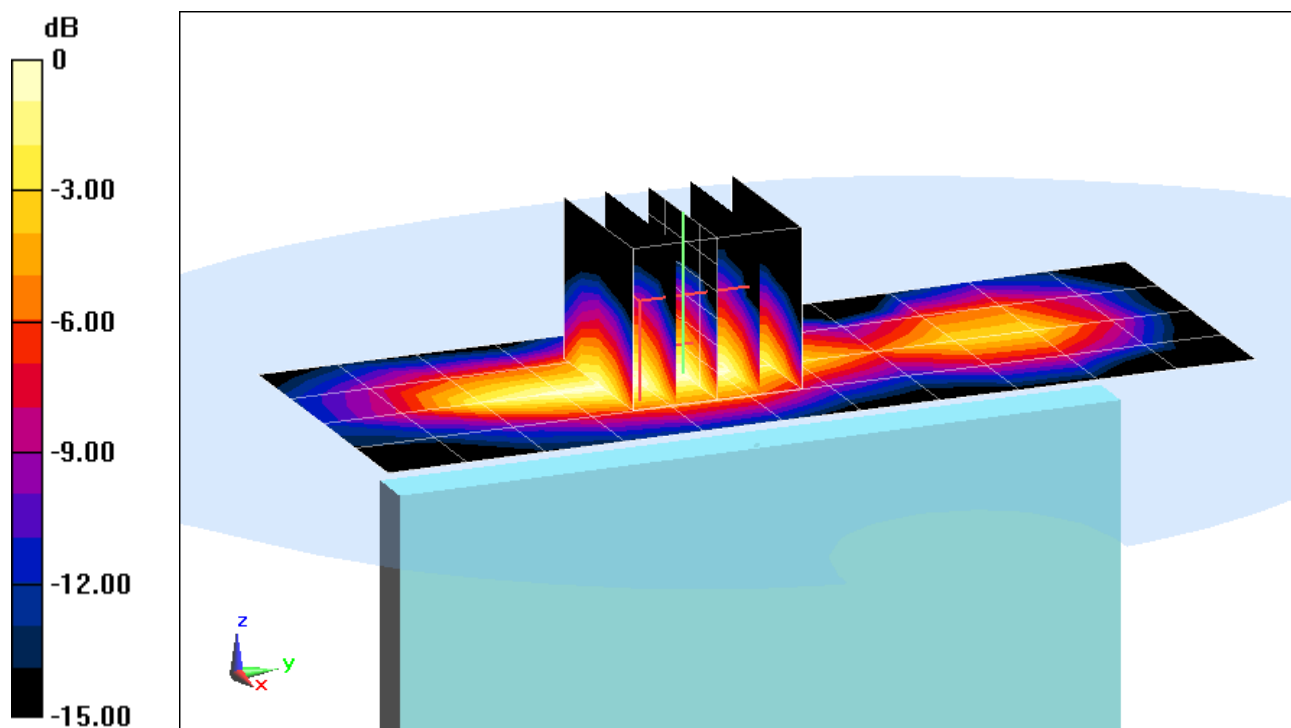
Area Scan (5x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 5.377 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.1130

SAR(1 g) = 0.057 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g



0 dB = 0.070mW/g = -23.10 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHI939; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5540 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5540 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.823 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.05$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(3.28, 3.28, 3.28); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.5 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 108, 6 Mbps, Back Side

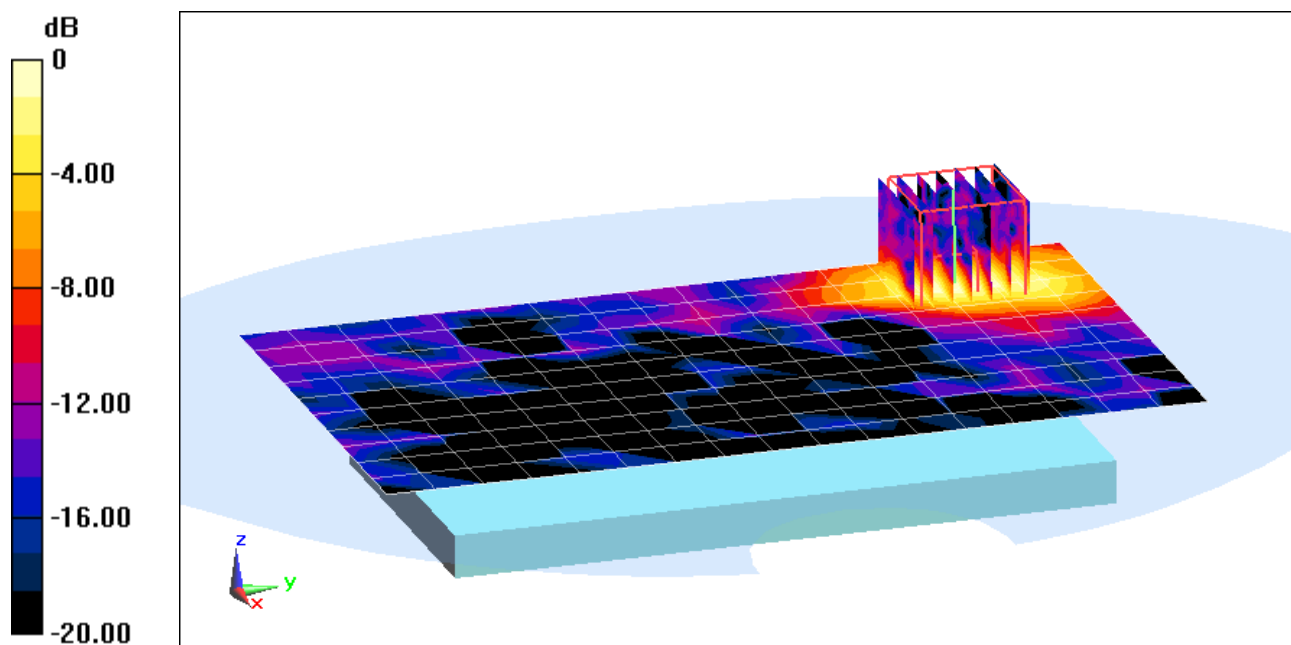
Area Scan (11x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 3.817 V/m; Power Drift = 0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.2570

SAR(1 g) = 0.075 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.029 mW/g



0 dB = 0.150mW/g = -16.48 dB mW/g

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.396 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.94$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.16, 5.16, 5.16); Calibrated: 2/7/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

1900 MHz System Verification

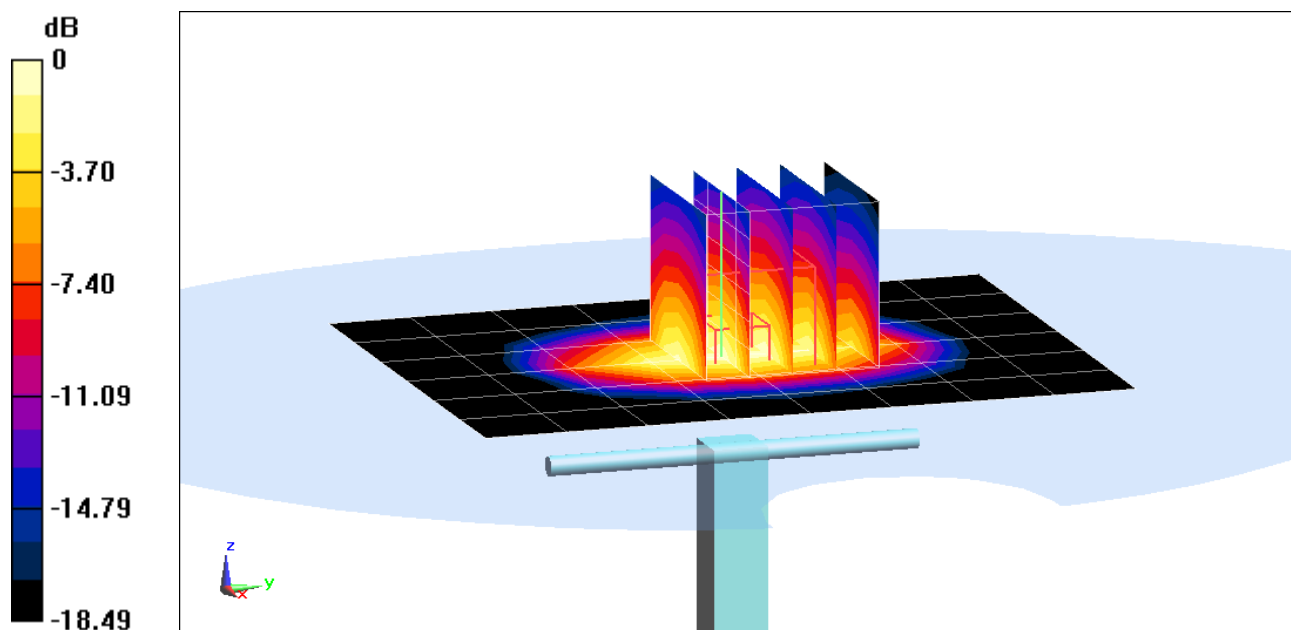
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 3.96 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 mW/g

Deviation = 0.76 %



0 dB = 4.390mW/g = 12.85 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.396 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.94$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(5.16, 5.16, 5.16); Calibrated: 2/7/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

1900 MHz System Verification

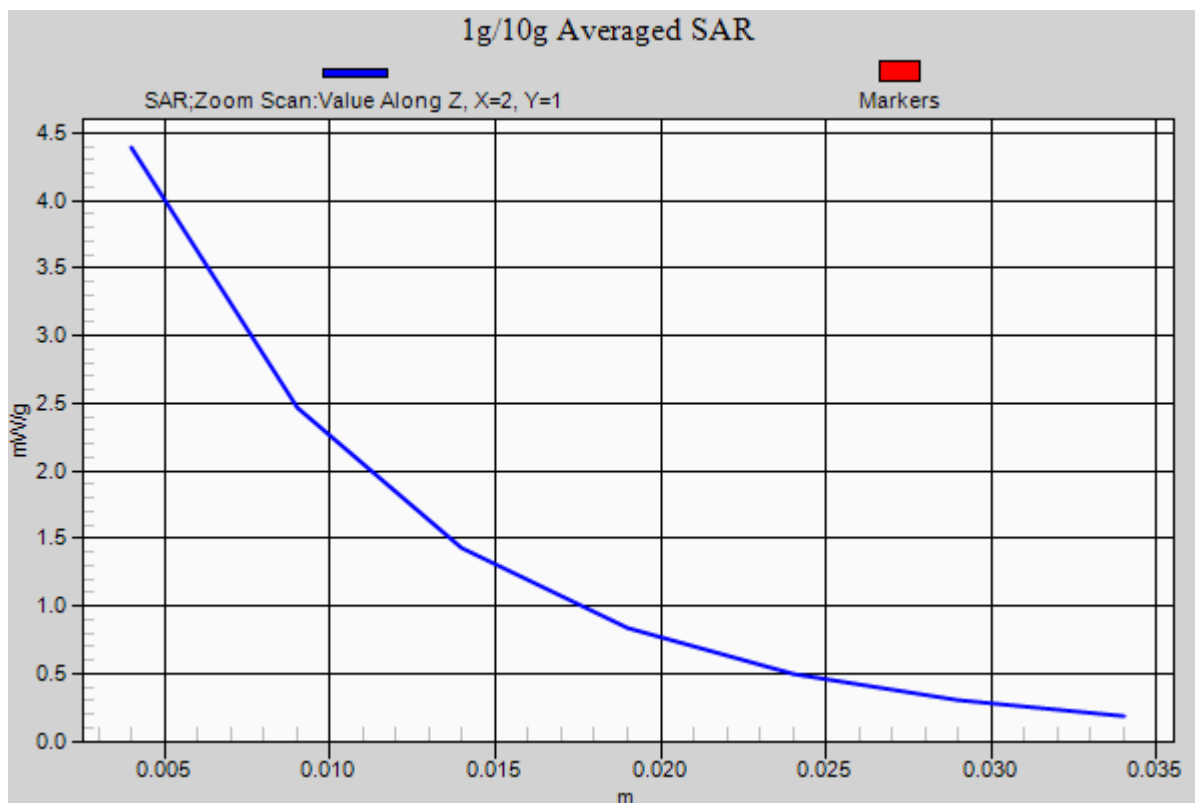
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 3.96 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 mW/g

Deviation = 0.76 %



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):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.459 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.86$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-09-2012; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

1900MHz System Verification

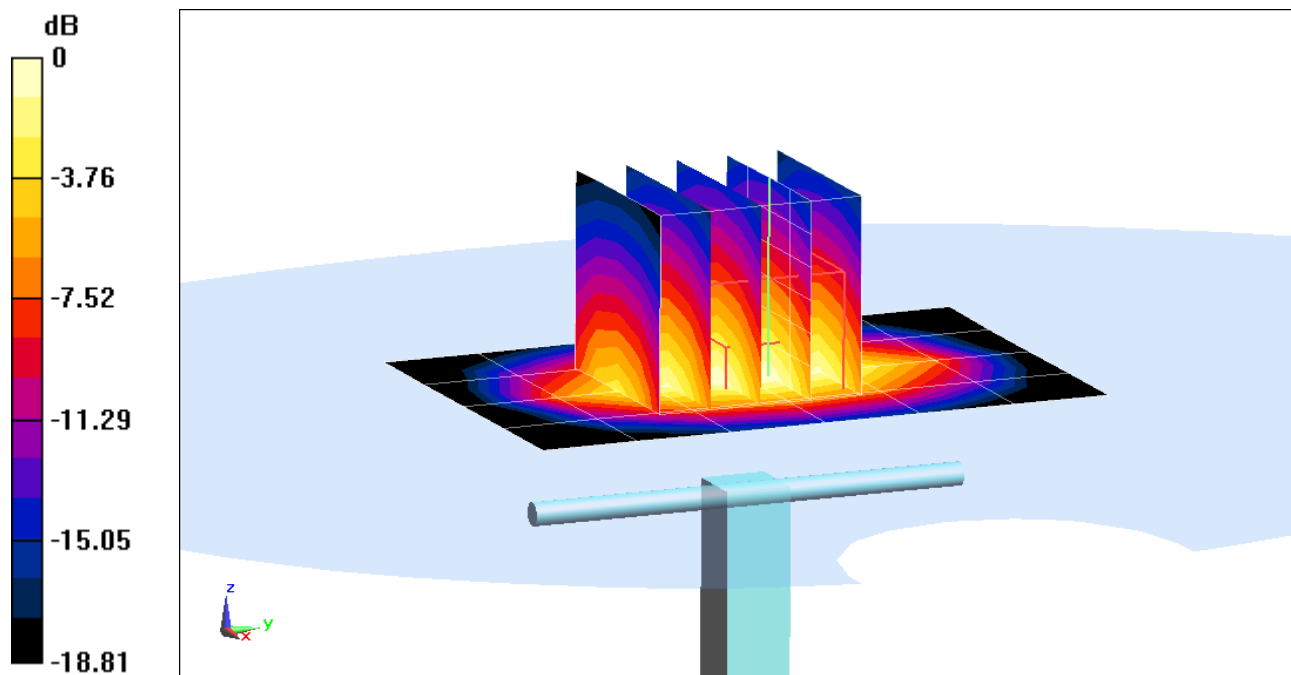
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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) = 4.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 mW/g

Deviation = 4.08 %



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):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.459 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.86$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-09-2012; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011

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

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

1900MHz System Verification

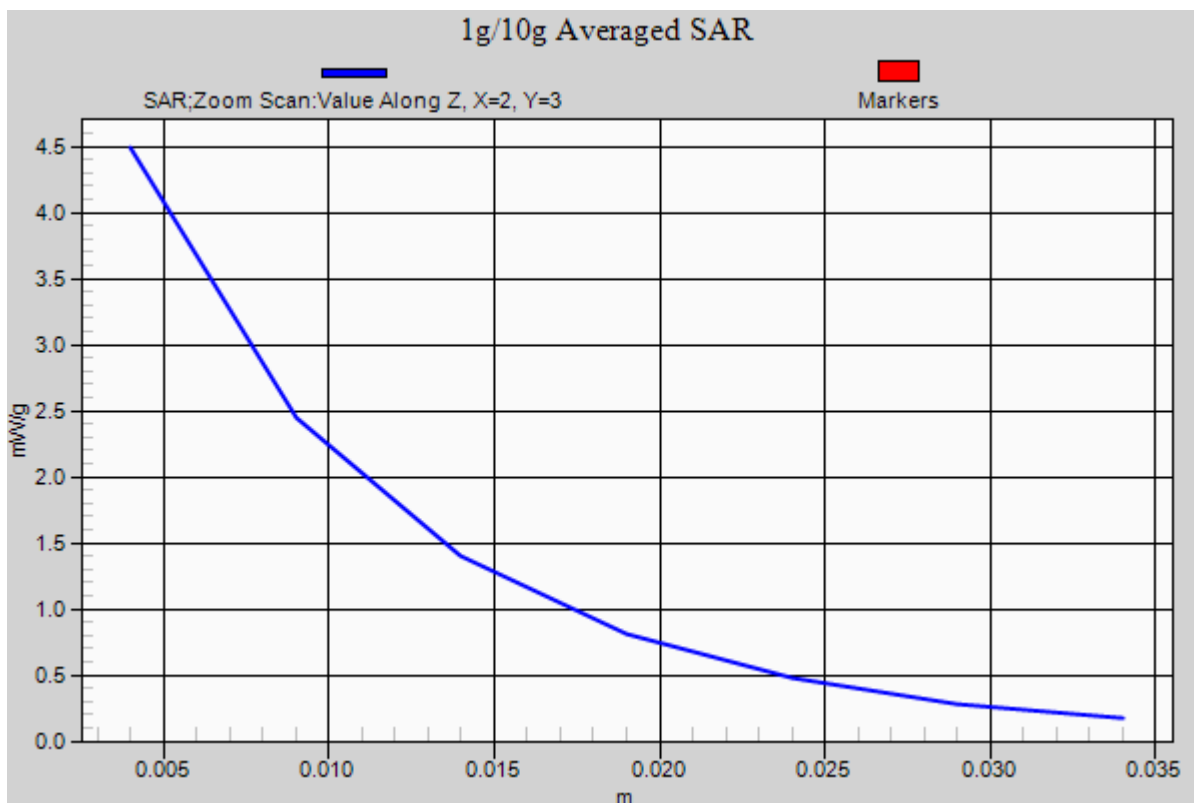
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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) = 4.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 mW/g

Deviation = 4.08 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.89 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 37.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

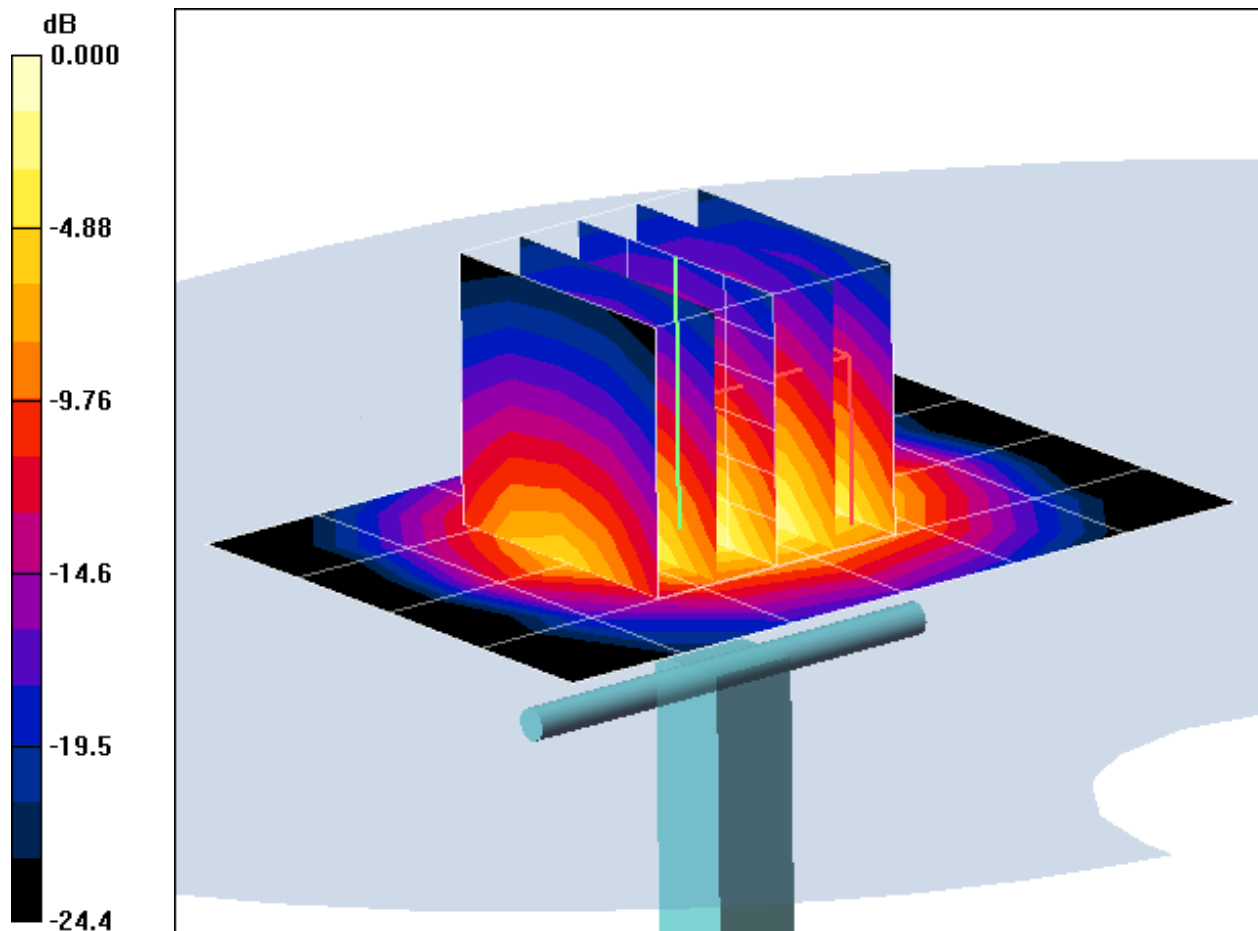
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 5.51 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.52 mW/g

Deviation = 2.42 %



0 dB = 7.15mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.89 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 37.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

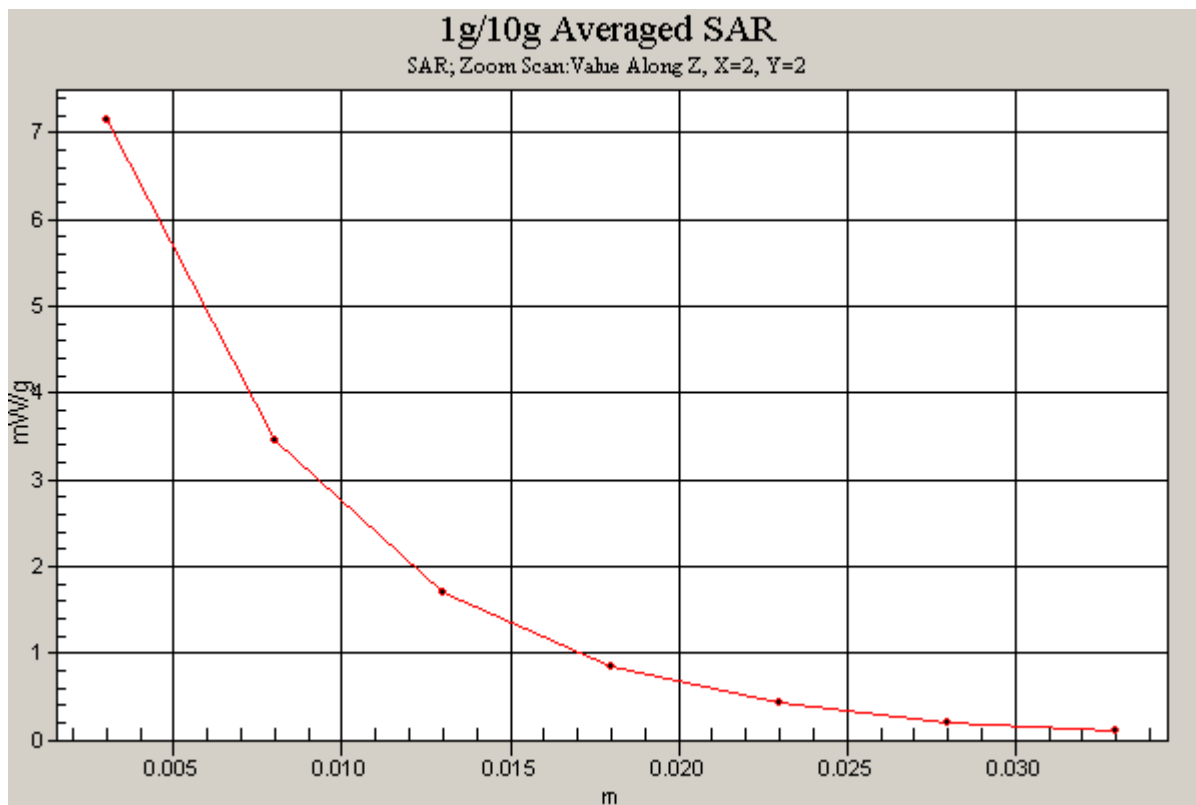
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 5.51 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.52 mW/g

Deviation = 2.42 %



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:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.711 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.32$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5200 MHz System Verification

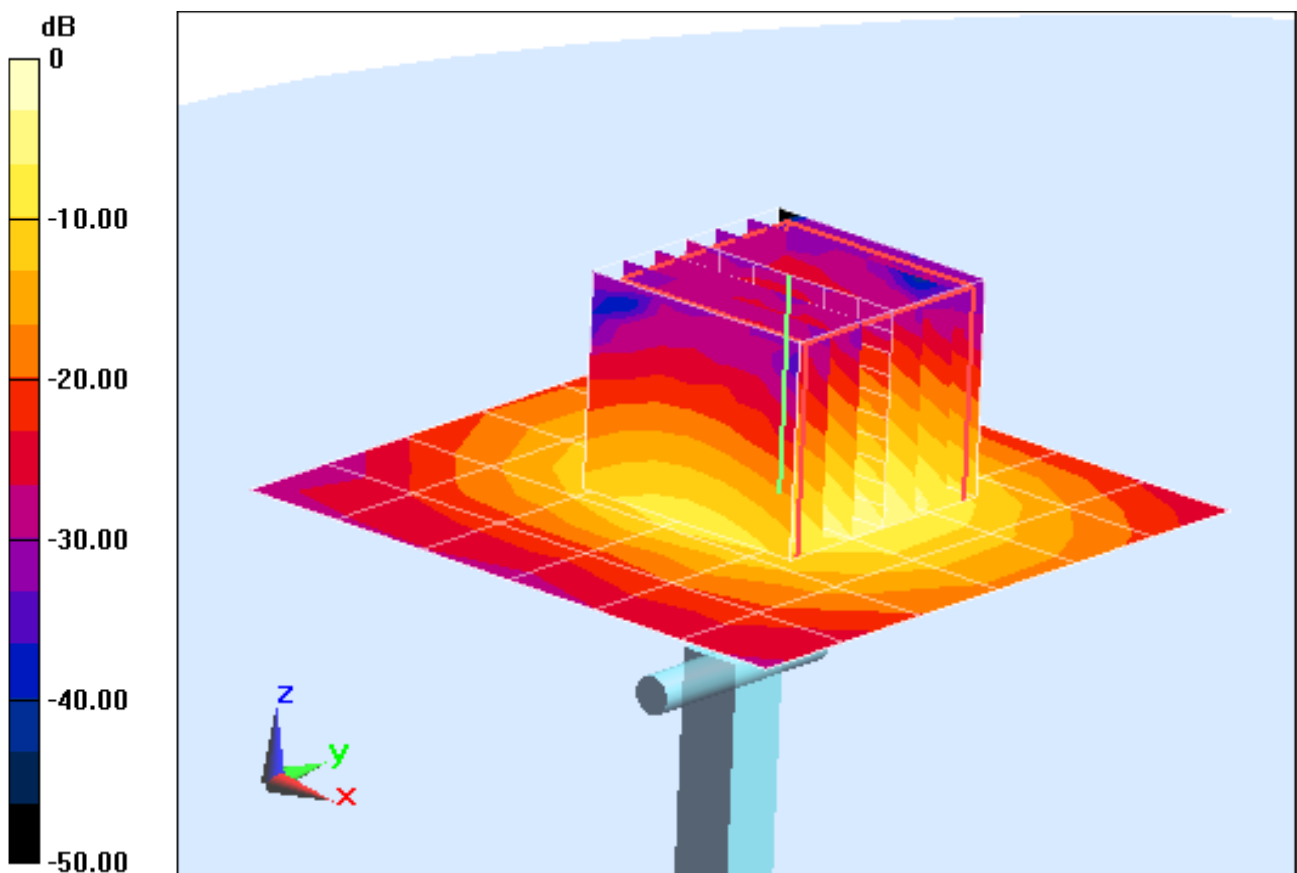
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Input Power = 14.0 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.06 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.598 mW/g

Deviation = 4.17 %



0 dB = 4.220mW/g = 12.51 dB mW/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:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.711 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.32$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5200 MHz System Verification

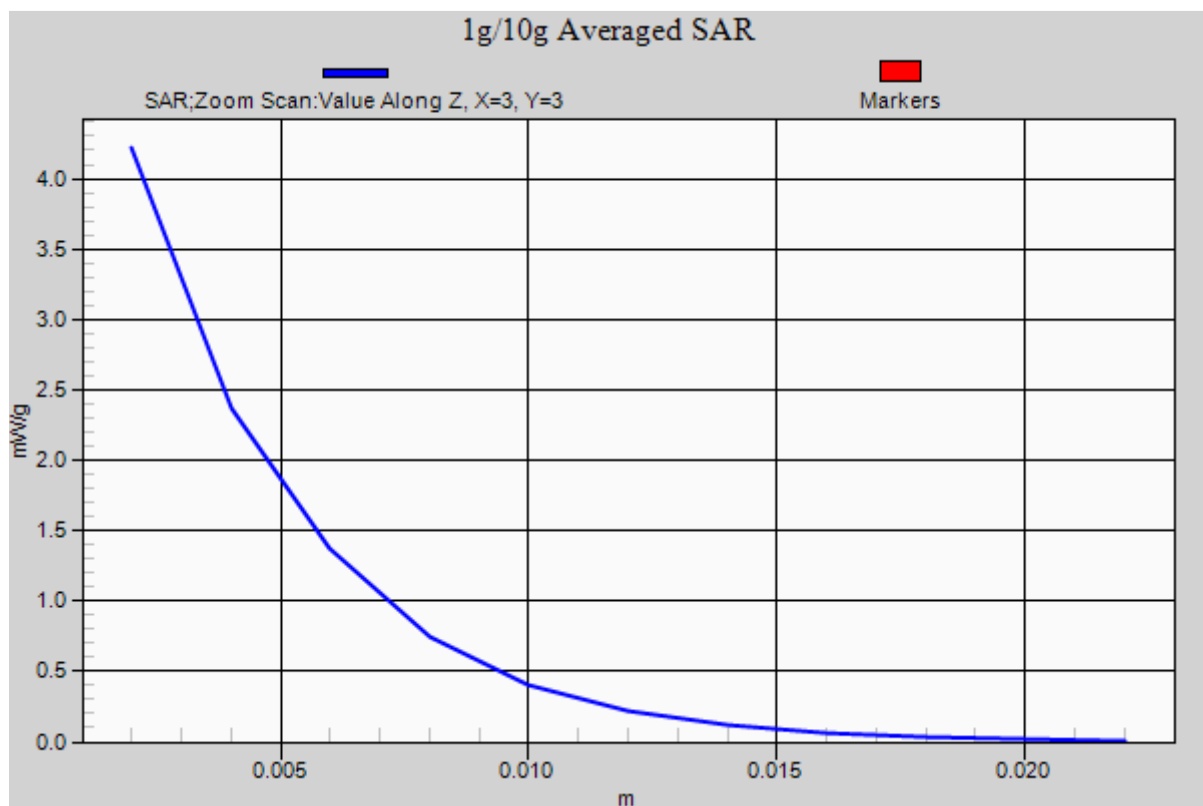
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 2.06 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.598 mW/g

Deviation = 4.17 %



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:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.872 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5500 MHz System Verification

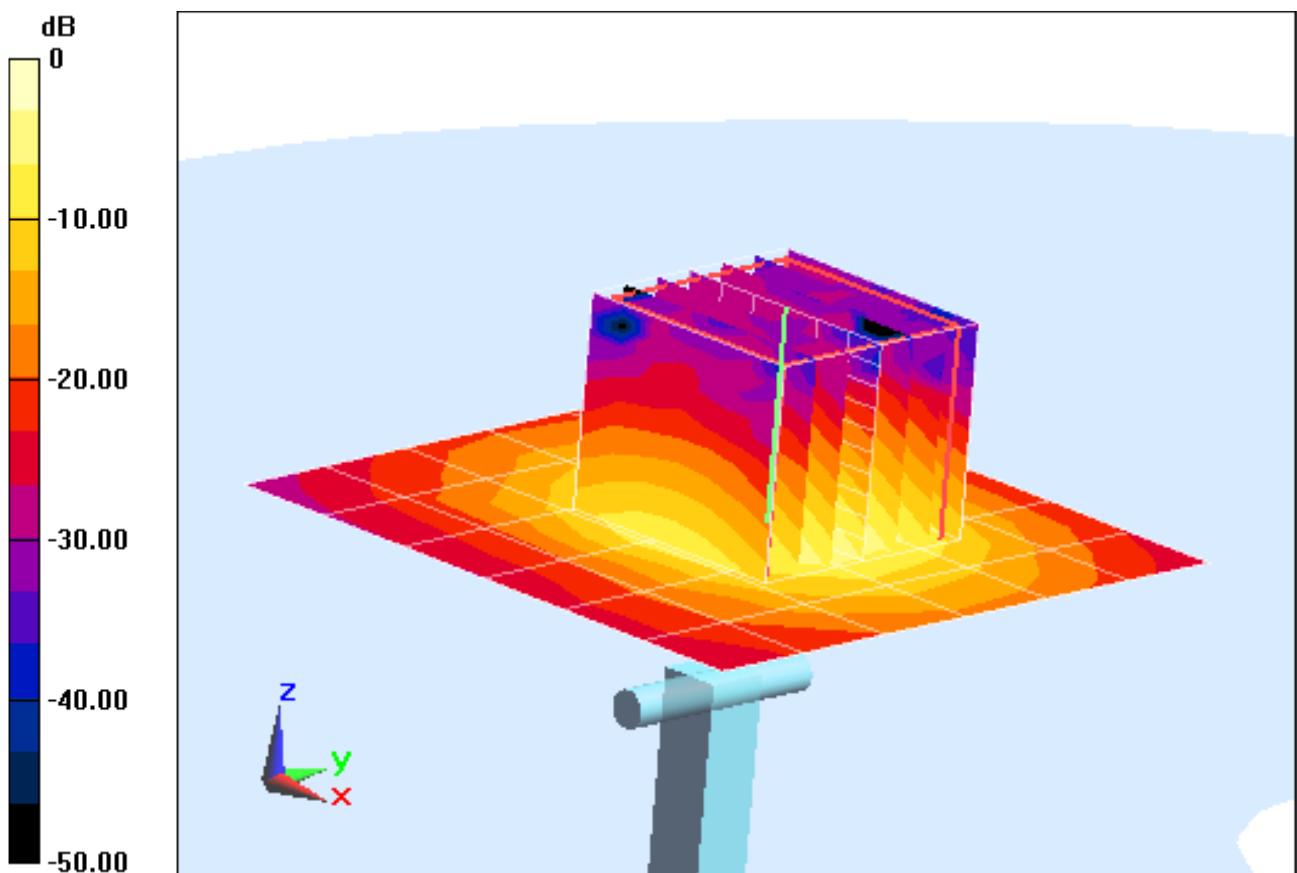
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 1.98 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.565 mW/g

Deviation = -6.71 %



0 dB = 4.110mW/g = 12.28 dB mW/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:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.872 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 35.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5500 MHz System Verification

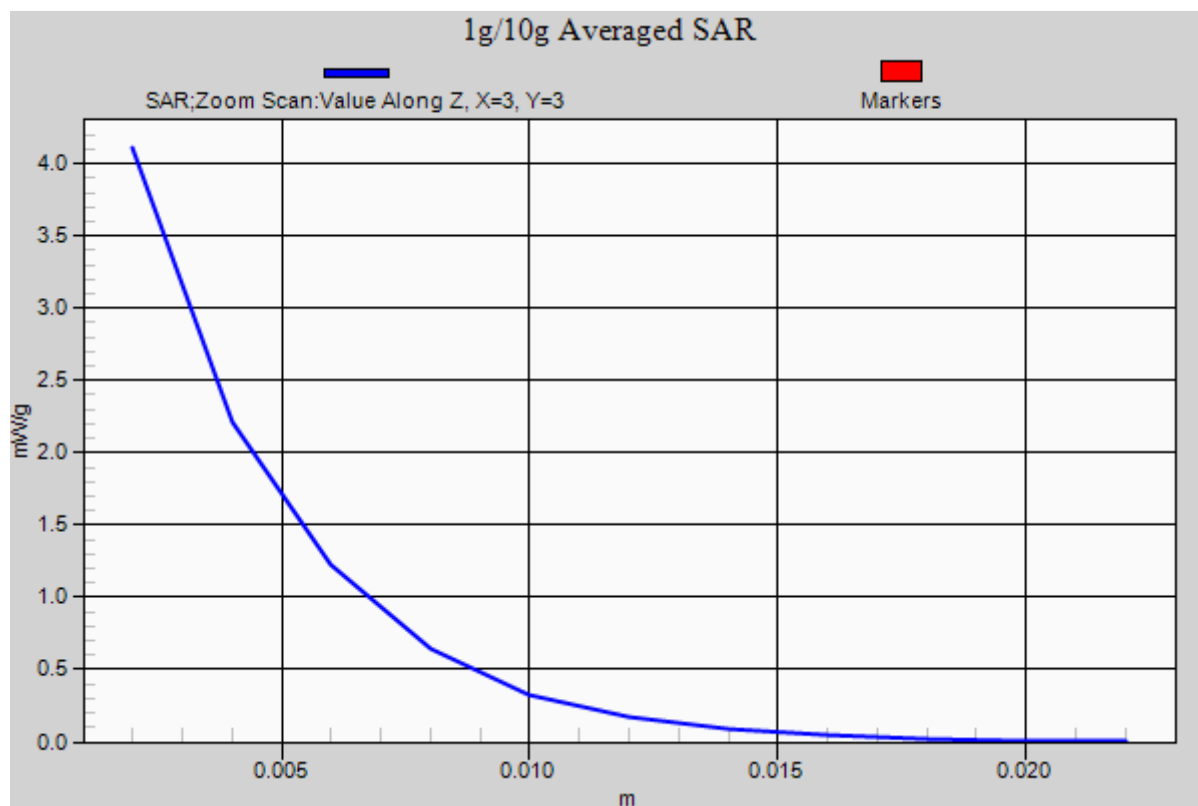
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Input Power = 14.0 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 1.98 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.565 mW/g

Deviation = -6.71 %



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:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.195 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.49$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5800 MHz System Verification

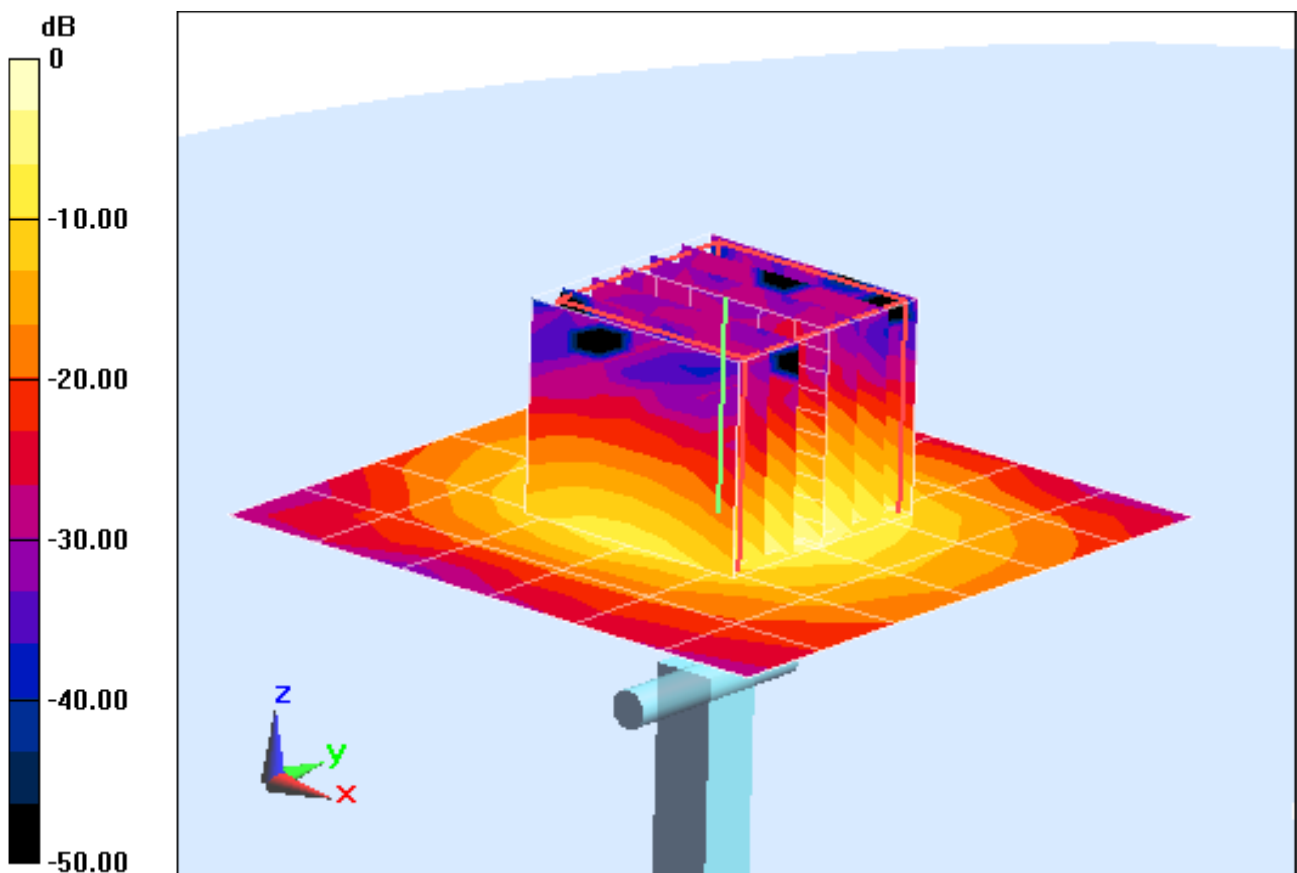
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 1.84 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.525 mW/g

Deviation = -7.42 %



0 dB = 3.860mW/g = 11.73 dB 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:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.195 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.49$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-18-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5800 MHz System Verification

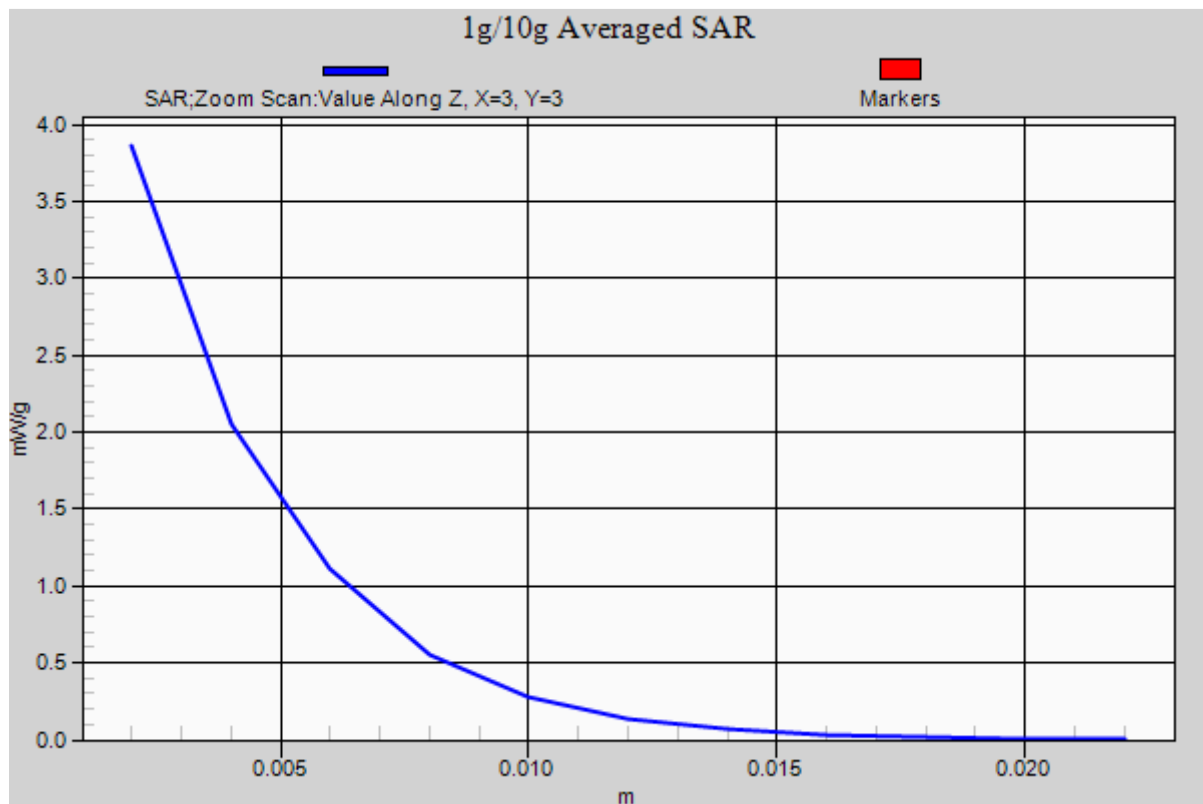
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 1.84 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.525 mW/g

Deviation = -7.42 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 1900 Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.504 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.597$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: SAM v5.0; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

1900 MHz System Verification

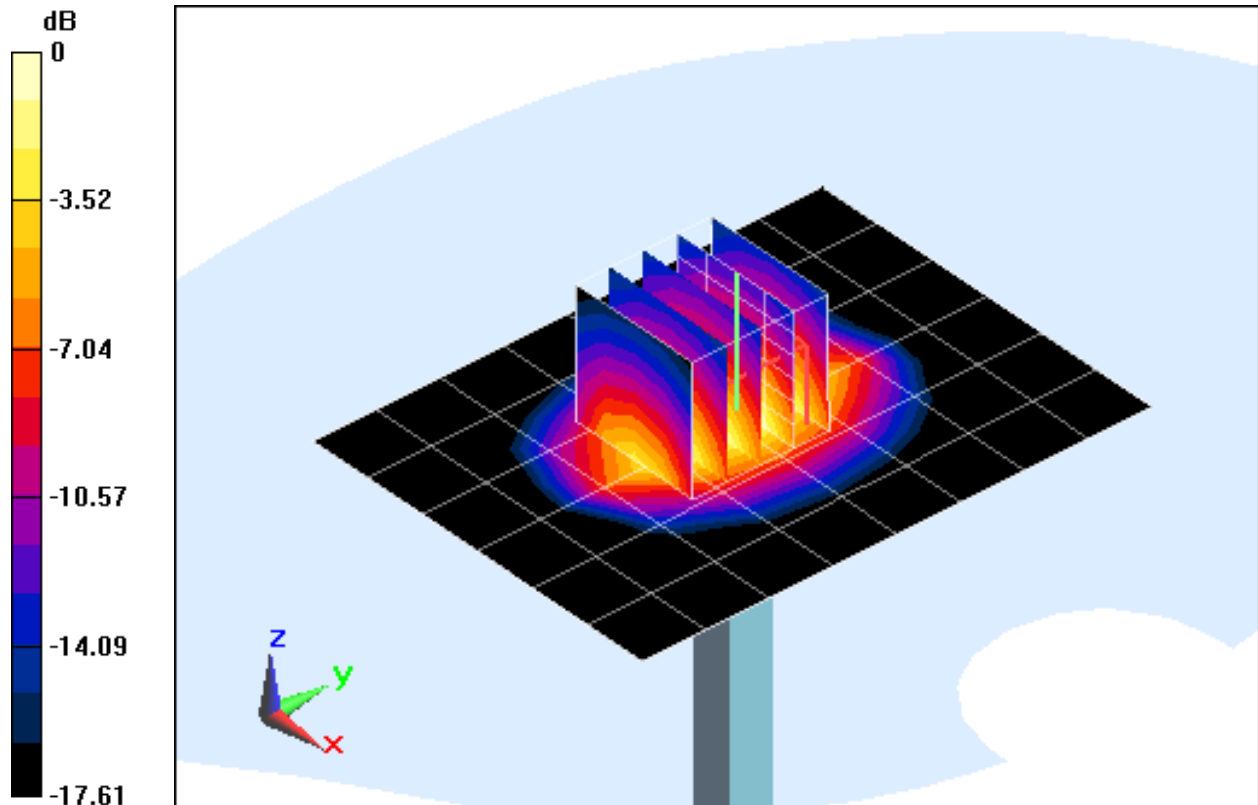
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 3.98 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g

Deviation = -2.69%



0 dB = 4.360mW/g = 12.79 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 1900 Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.504 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.597$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: SAM v5.0; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

1900 MHz System Verification

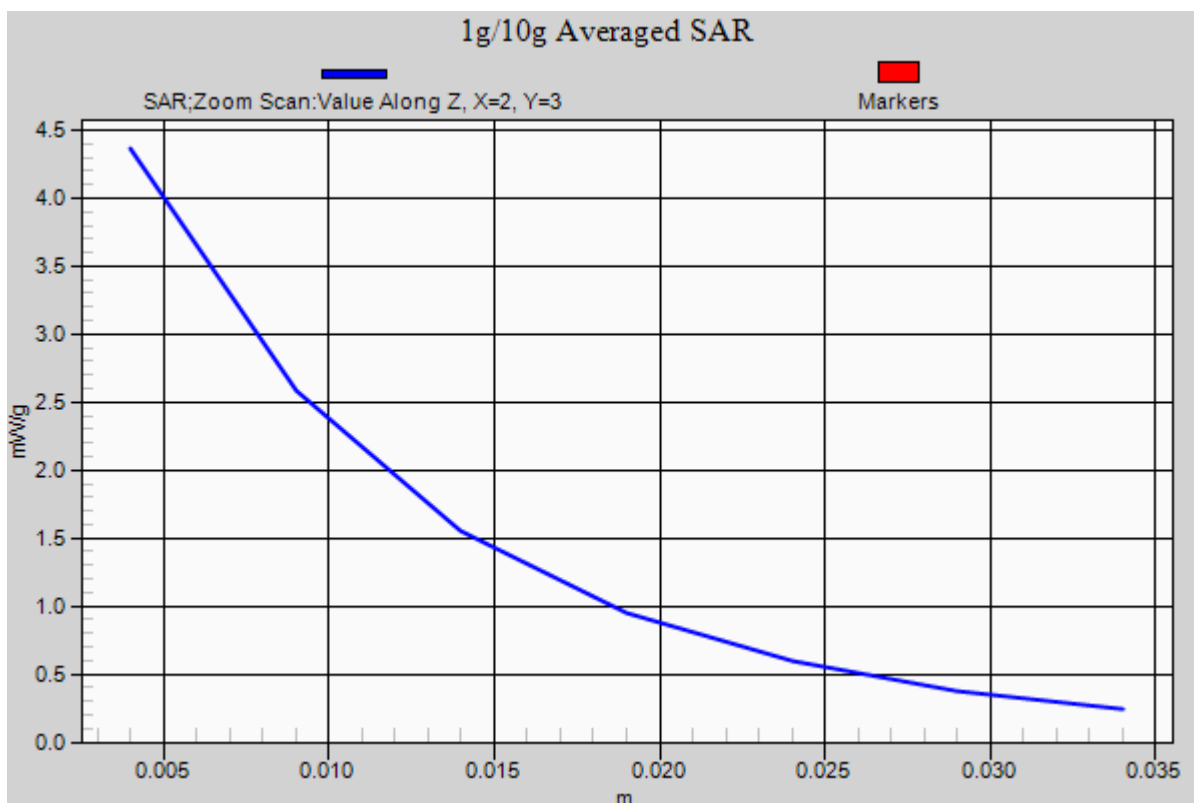
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 3.98 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g

Deviation = -2.69%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.515 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.143$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-10-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

1900 MHz System Verification

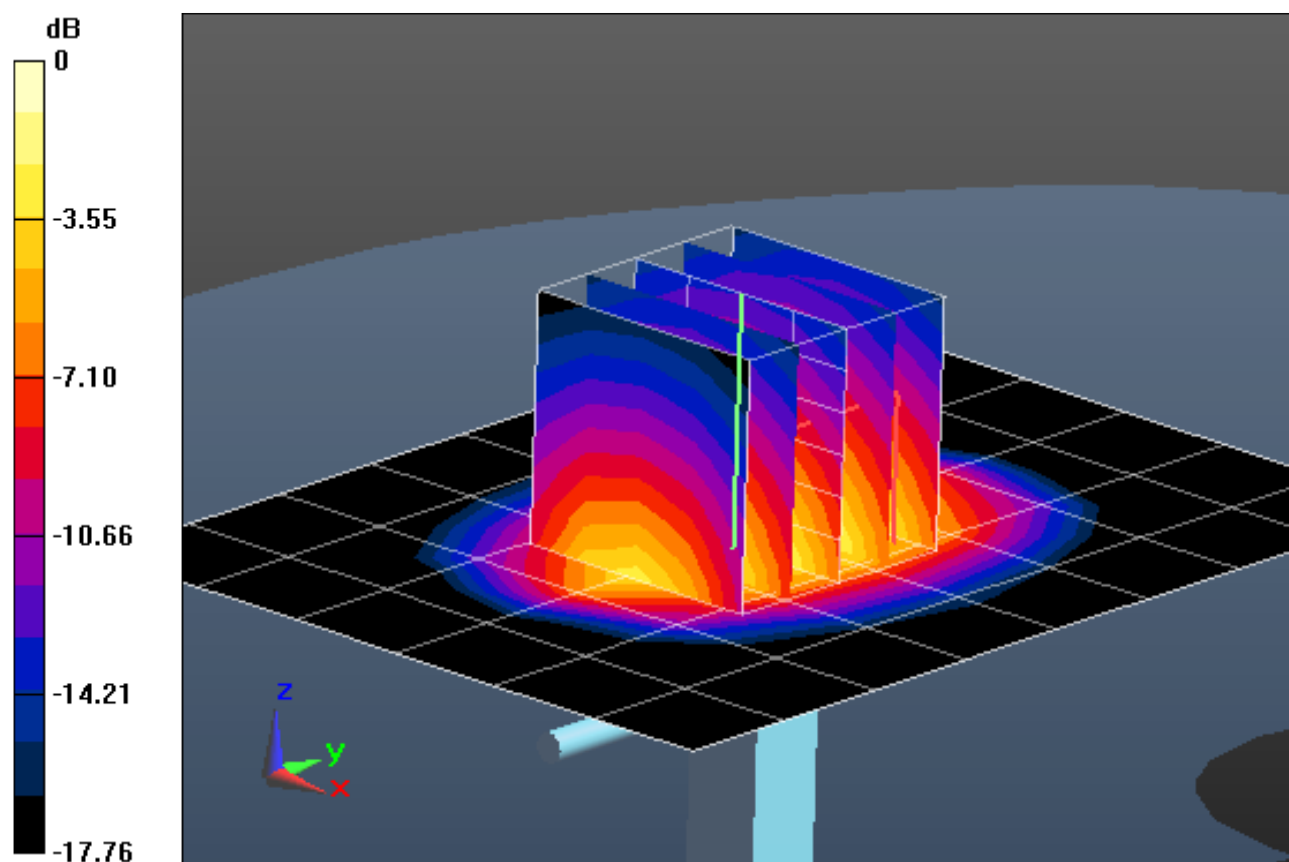
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

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

Deviation = 5.60 %



0 dB = 4.580mW/g = 13.22 dB mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.515 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.143$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-10-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 11/9/2011

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

1900 MHz System Verification

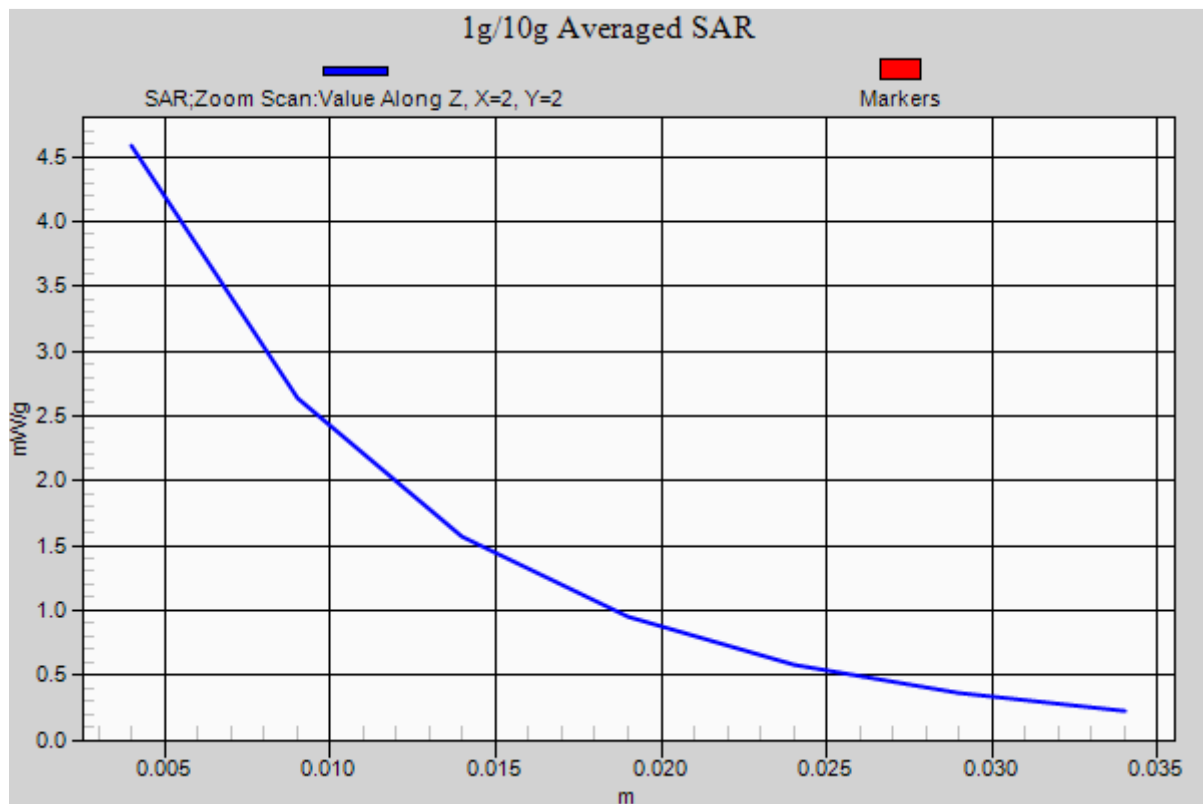
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

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

Deviation = 5.60 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Body; Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.05 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

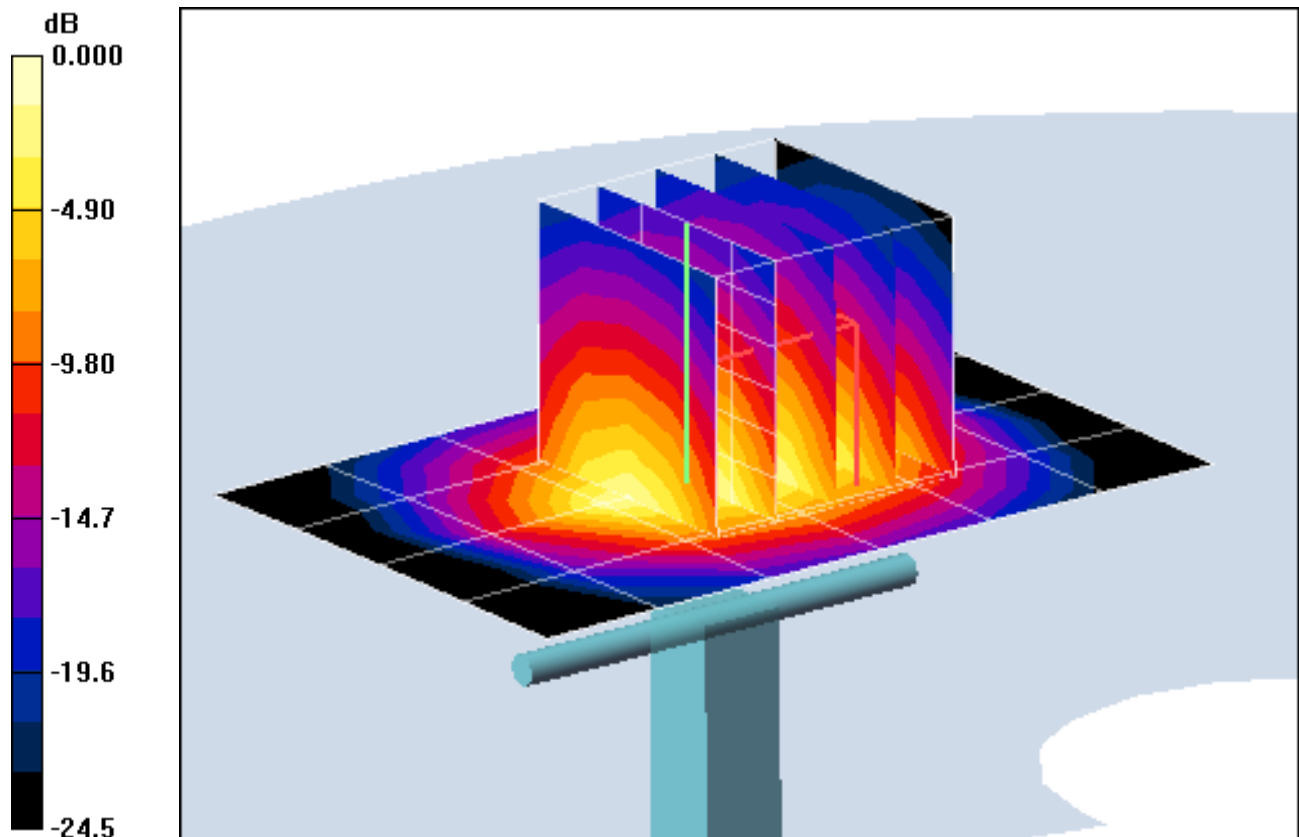
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 5.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.51 mW/g

Deviation = 7.60 %



0 dB = 7.15mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Body; Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.05 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 3/16/2012

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 2/15/2012

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

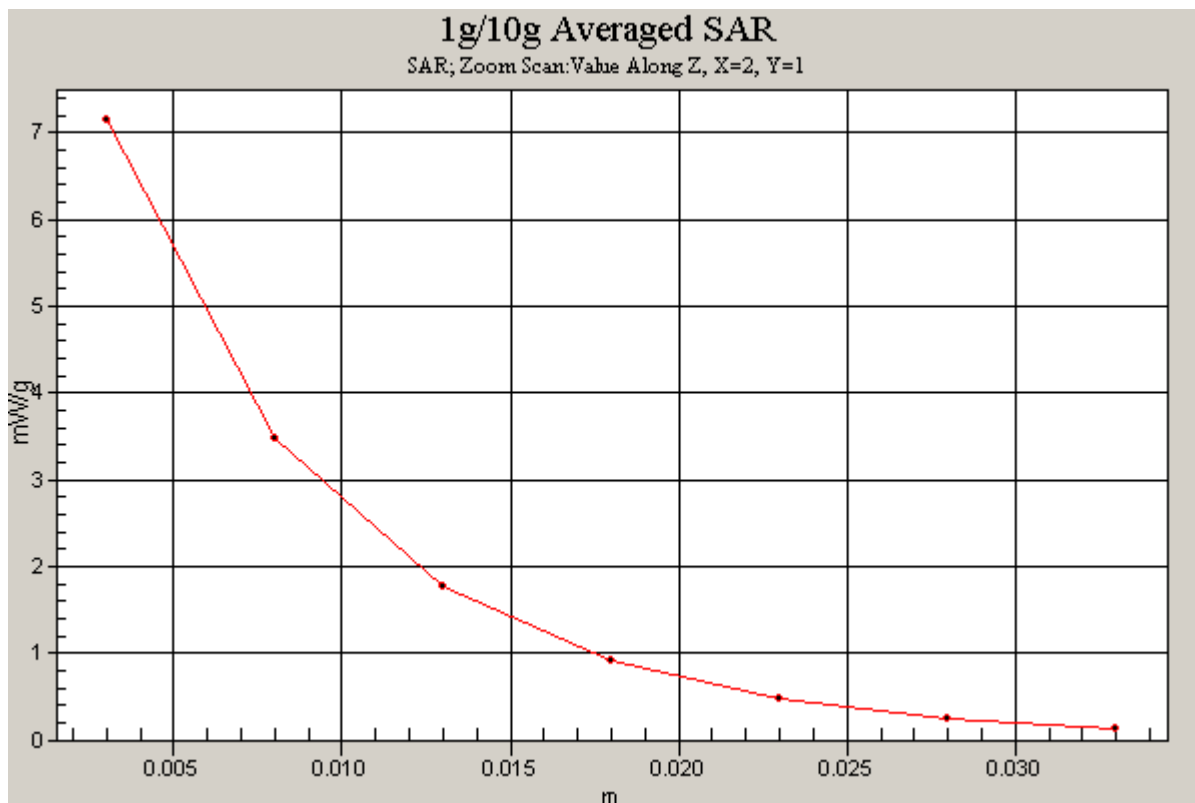
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 5.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.51 mW/g

Deviation = 7.60 %



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:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.321 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.95$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(3.7, 3.7, 3.7); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5200 MHz System Verification

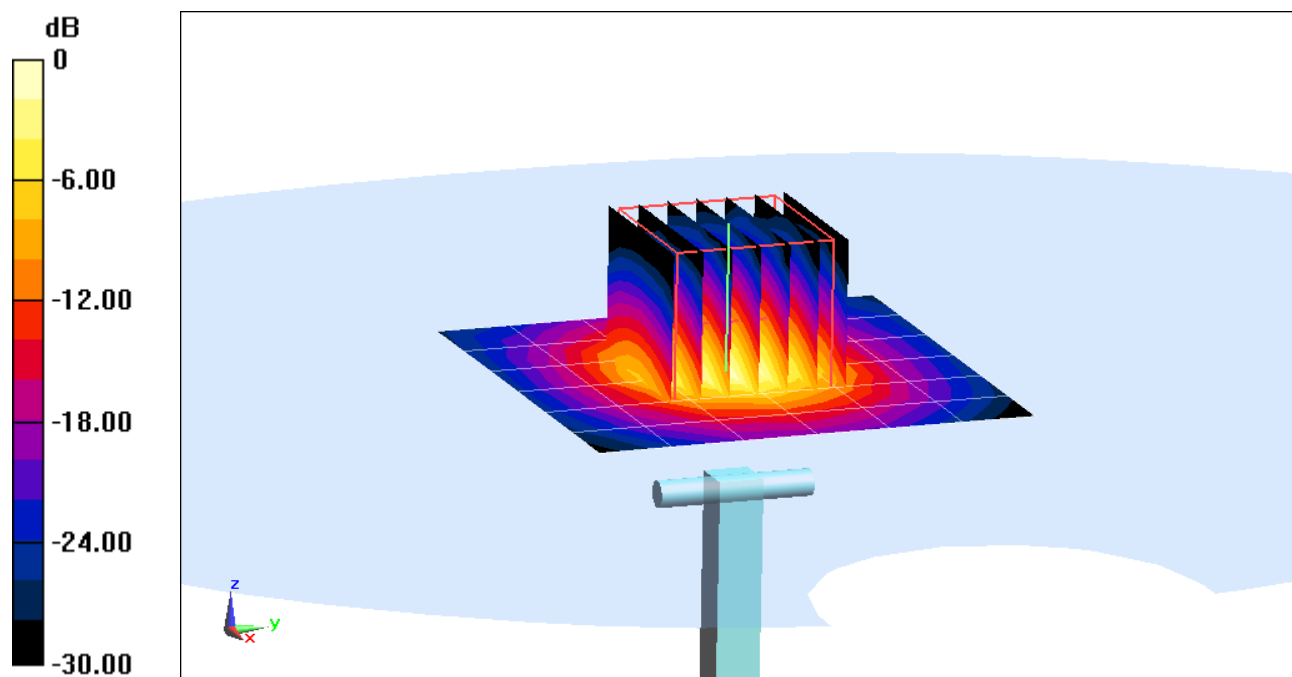
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 7.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 mW/g

Deviation = 1.23 %



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:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.321 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.95$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(3.7, 3.7, 3.7); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5200 MHz System Verification

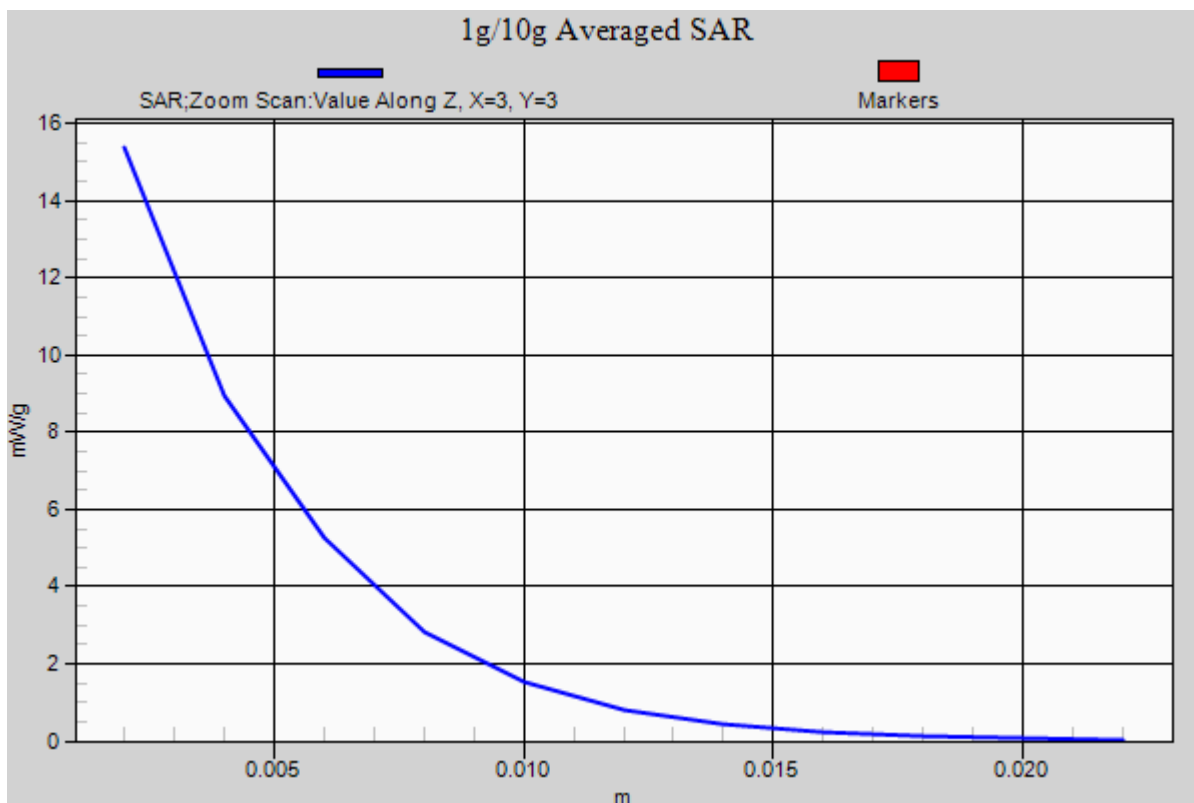
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 7.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 mW/g

Deviation = 1.23 %



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:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.762 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(3.28, 3.28, 3.28); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5500 MHz System Verification

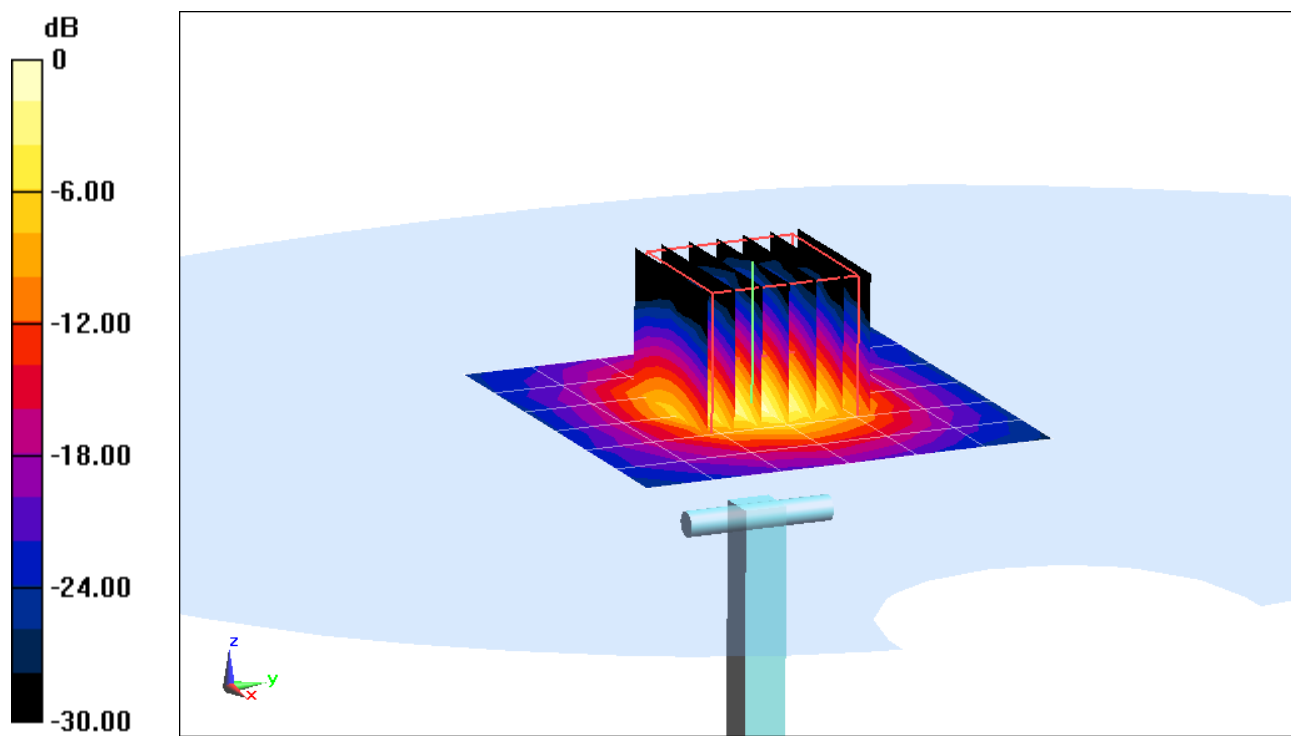
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 8.07 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 mW/g

Deviation = 2.28 %



0 dB = 16.940mW/g = 24.58 dB mW/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 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.762 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.21$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(3.28, 3.28, 3.28); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5500 MHz System Verification

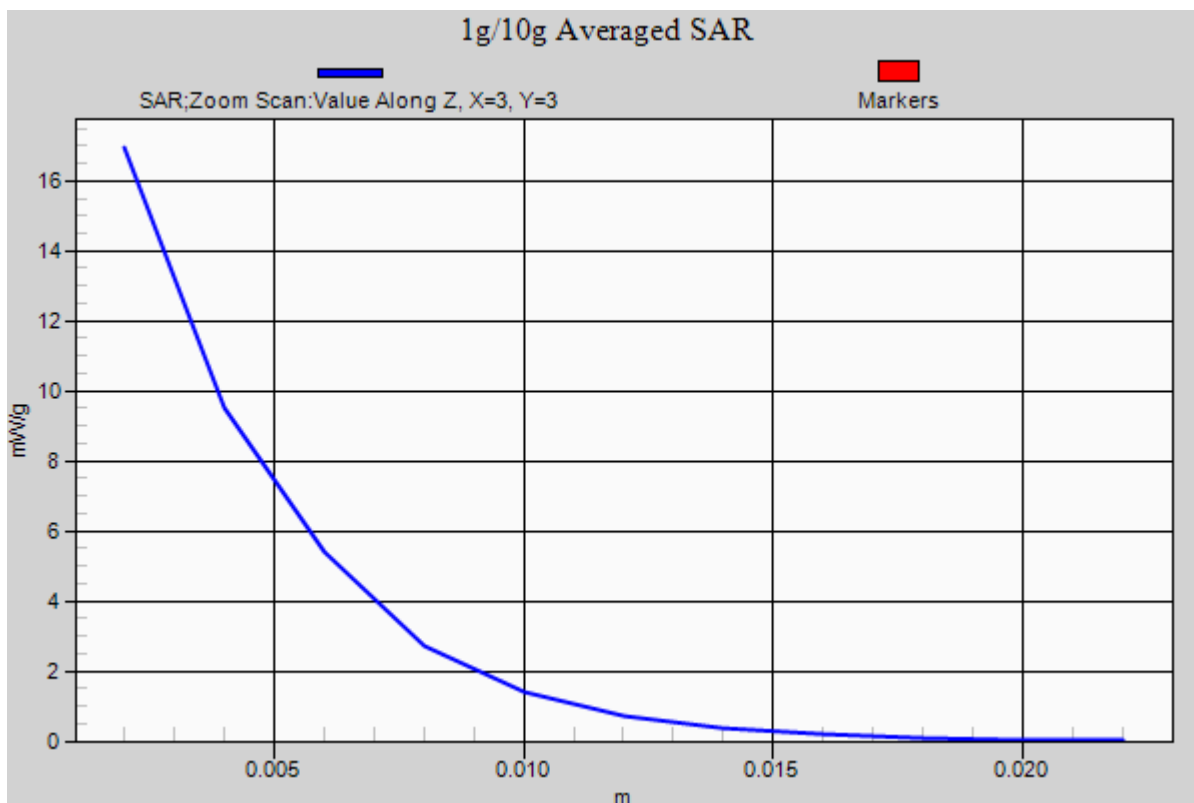
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 8.07 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 mW/g

Deviation = 2.28 %



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:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.223 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.41$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(3.34, 3.34, 3.34); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5800 MHz System Verification

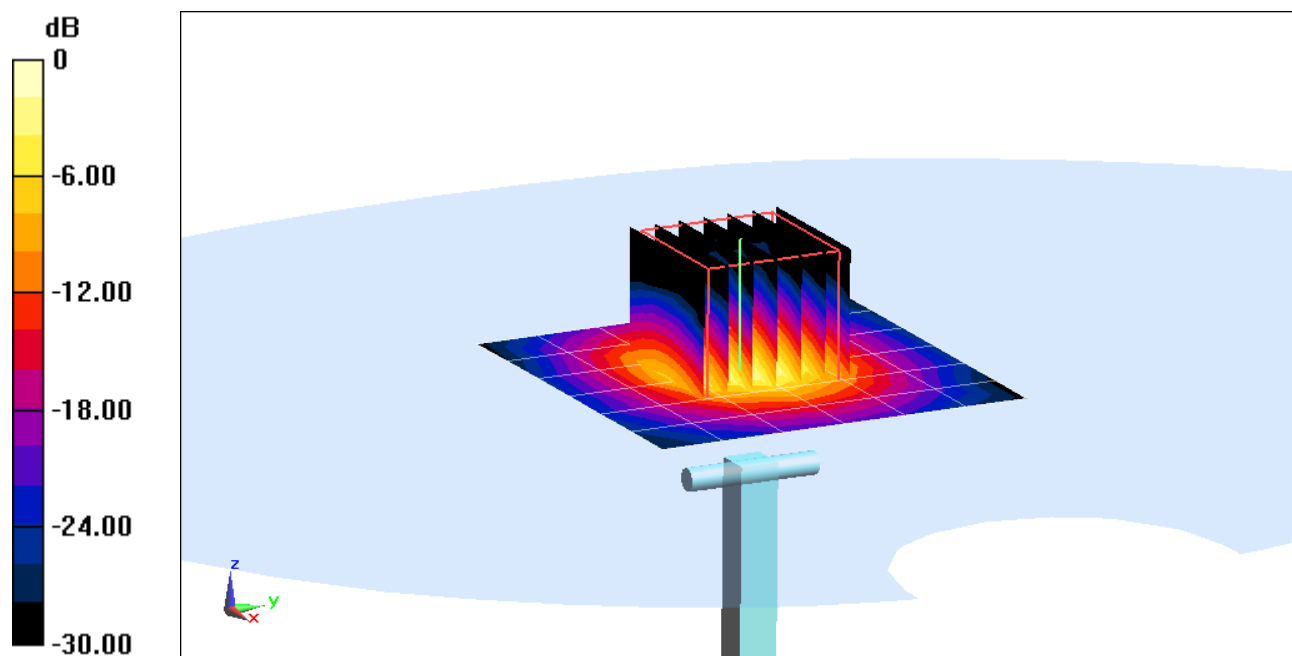
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 7.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 mW/g

Deviation = 1.21 %



0 dB = 16.110mW/g = 24.14 dB 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:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.223 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.41$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(3.34, 3.34, 3.34); Calibrated: 7/27/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/20/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.4 (4989)

5800 MHz System Verification

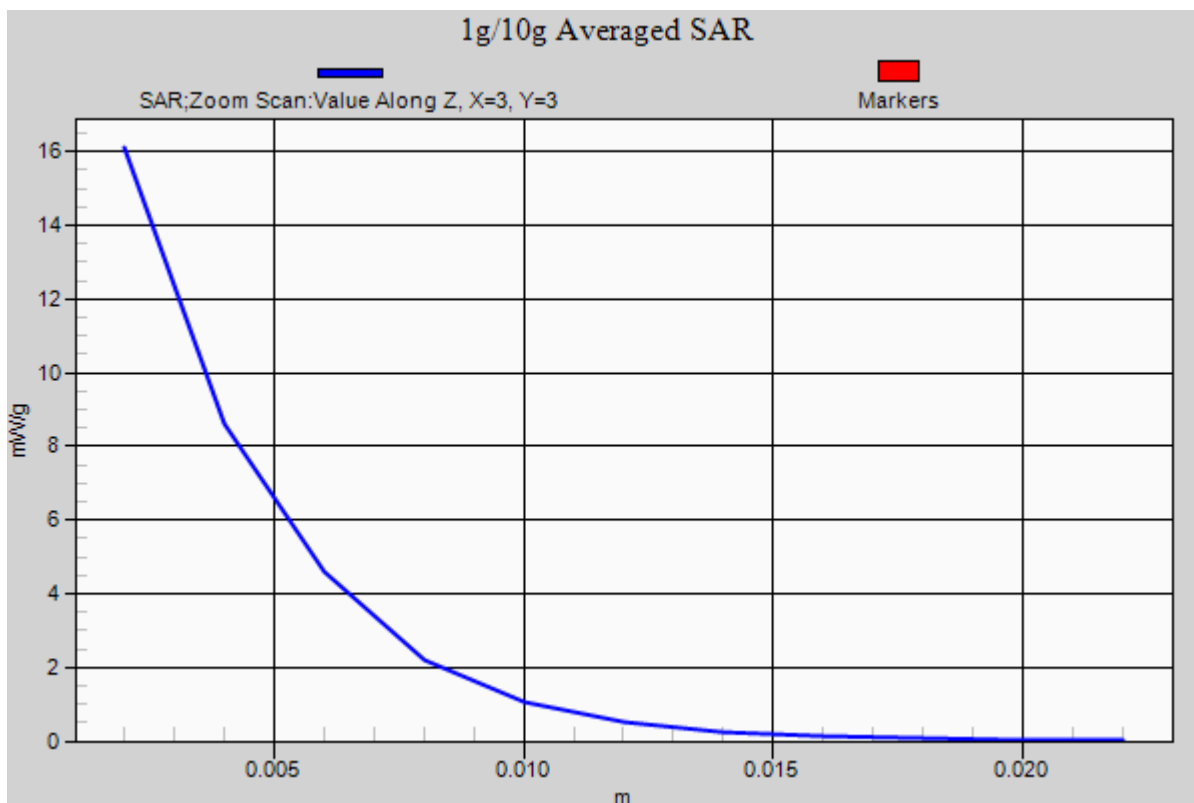
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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) = 7.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 mW/g

Deviation = 1.21 %



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: **D1900V2-5d149_Feb12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d149**

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

Calibration date: **February 22, 2012**

✓ KOK
 4/11/12

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	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name Israe El-Naouq	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 23, 2012

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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.40 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.80 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.3 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	5.18 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 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	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.0 $\pm$ 6 %	1.56 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.99 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.3 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.23 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.4 \Omega + 5.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.0 \Omega + 6.7 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 11, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 22.02.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d149

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

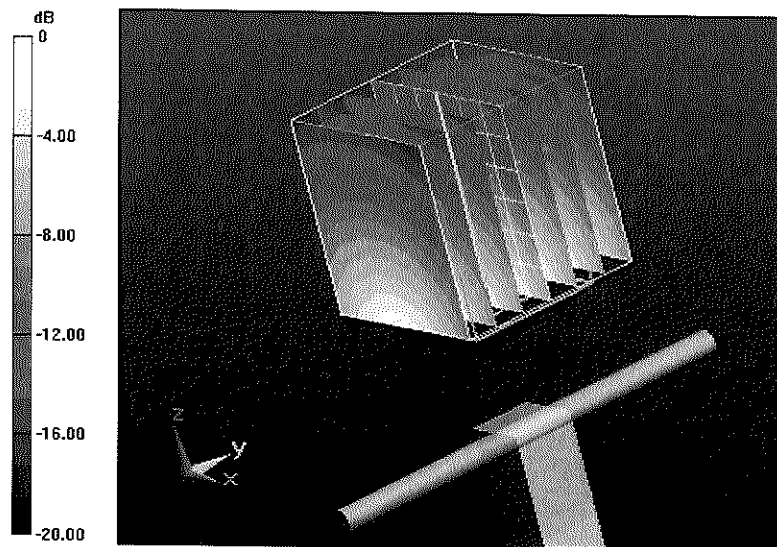
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.685 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.4710

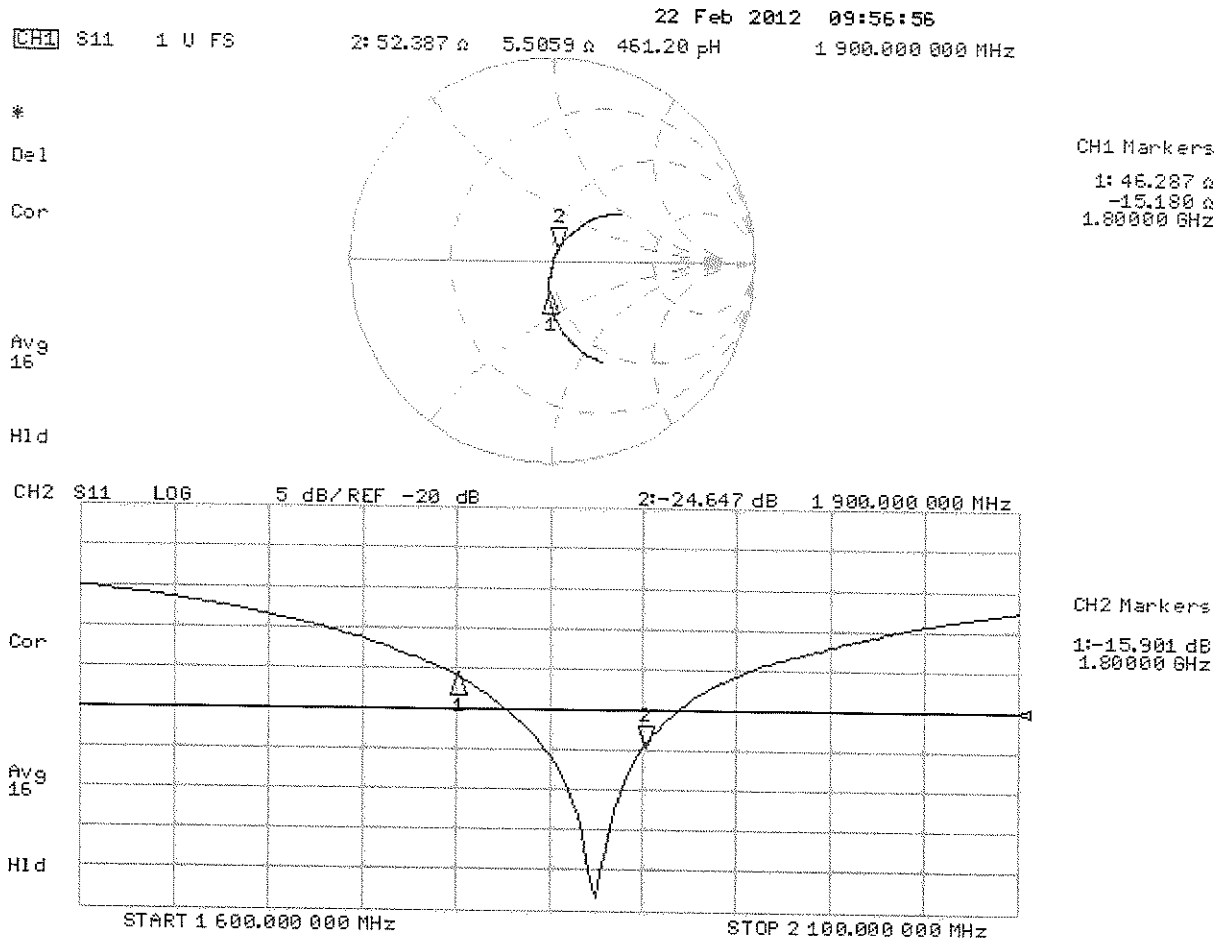
SAR(1 g) = 9.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.18 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.114 mW/g



0 dB = 12.110mW/g = 21.66 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 06.02.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d149

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

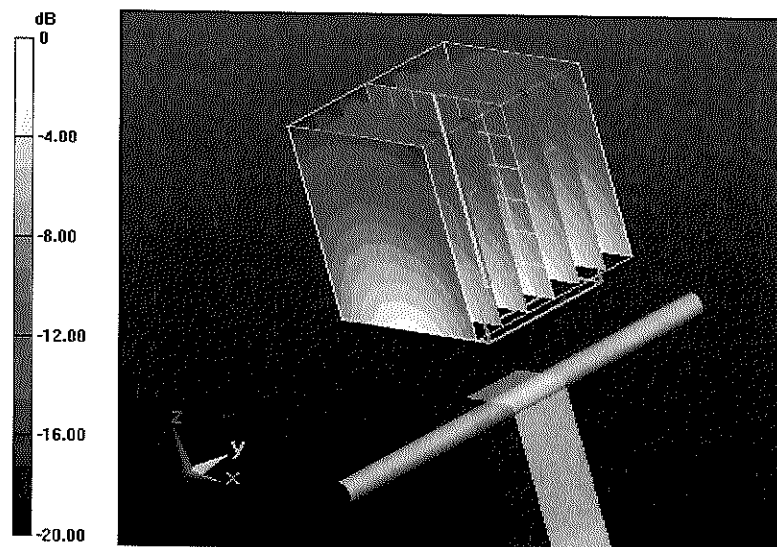
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.047 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.1310

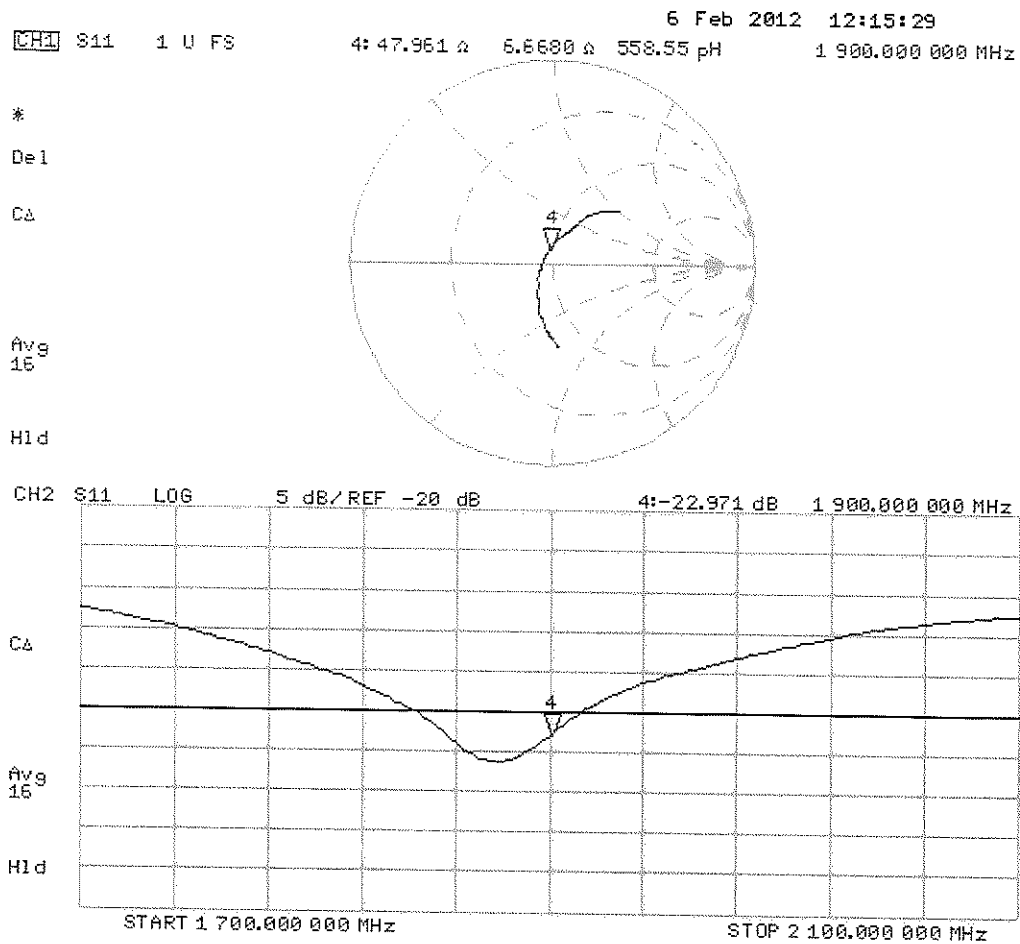
SAR(1 g) = 9.99 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.23 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.672 mW/g



0 dB = 12.670mW/g = 22.06 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d080_Jul11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d080**

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

Calibration date: **July 22, 2011**

✓ KOK
 9/6/11

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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

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

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

Issued: July 22, 2011

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



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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	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 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	39.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.42 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.9 mW / g $\pm$ 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 for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.3 $\pm$ 6 %	1.53 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

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

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.38 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.4 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.5 \Omega + 8.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$46.7 \Omega + 7.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.192 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	June 28, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 20.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

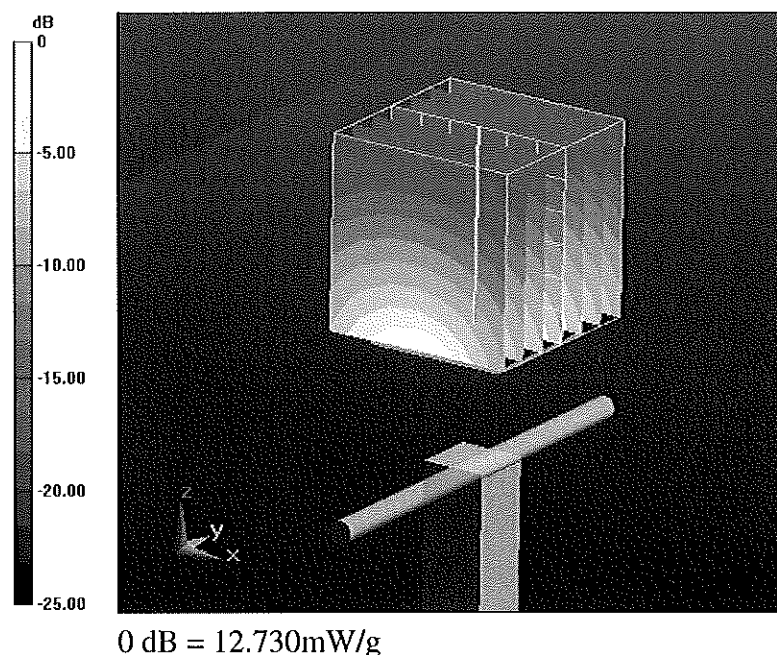
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.443 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.442 W/kg

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.731 mW/g

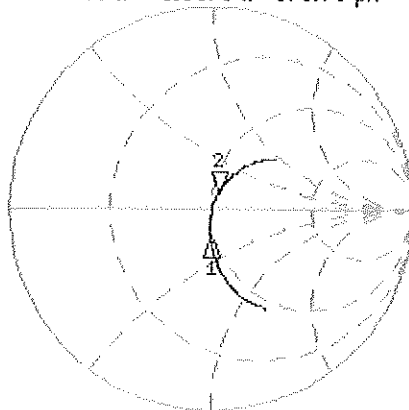


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

20 Jul 2011 09:48:19

CH1 S11 1 U FS 2152.539 n 0.0078 n 670.78 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

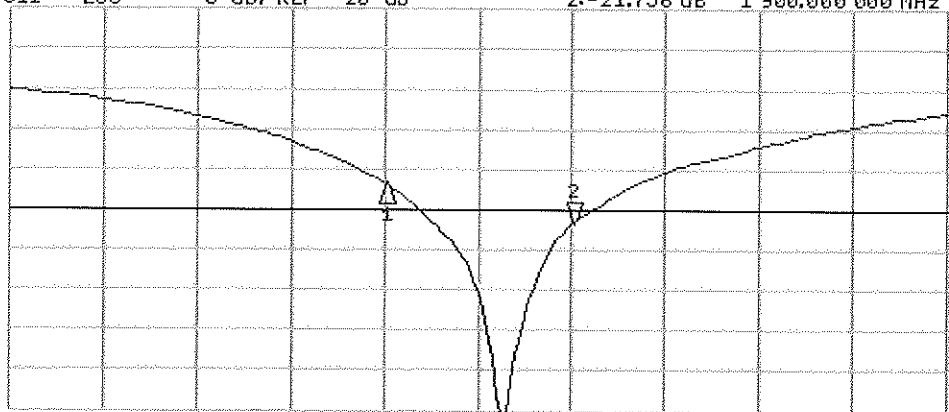
*
De1
Cor
Avg
16
H1d



CH1 Markers
1: 47.551 n
-14.164 n
1.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-21.756 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg
16
H1d



CH2 Markers
1:-16.725 dB
1.80000 GHz

START 1 600.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 22.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

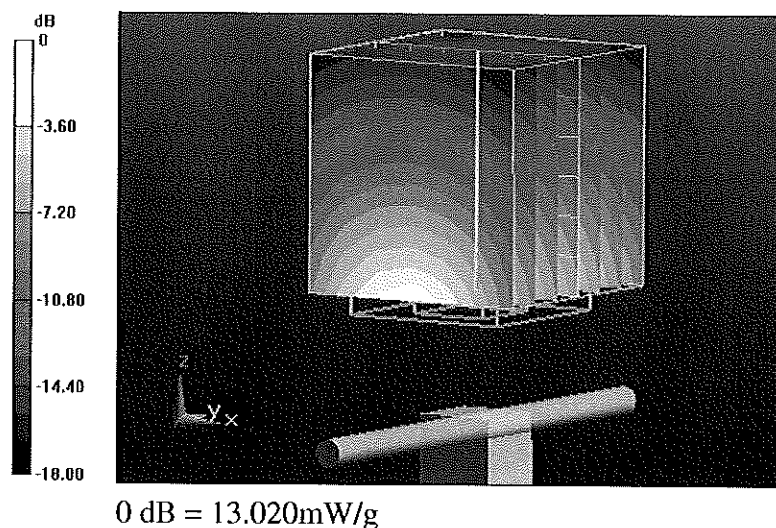
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.049 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.160 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.38 mW/g

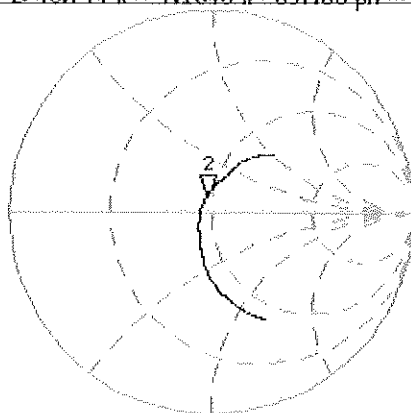
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.017 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

22 Jul 2011 09:44:35
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 2:46.744 Ω 7.1348 Ω 597.65 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

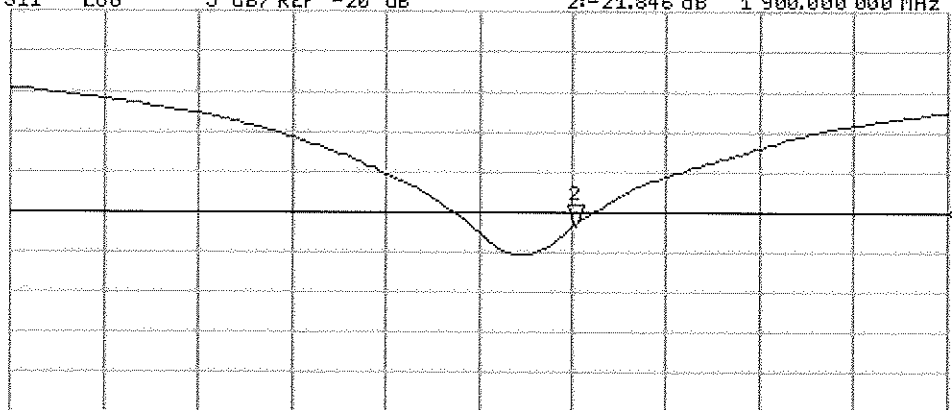
*
De1
Cor



Avg
16
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-21.846 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg
16
H1d



START 1 600.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz



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Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-719_Aug11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 719**

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

Calibration date: **August 19, 2011**

✓ KOK
9/6/11

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: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

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

Signature

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

Issued: August 22, 2011

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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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	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	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	38.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.85 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.8 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	6.35 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.2 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.8 $\pm$ 6 %	2.02 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.3 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.07 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.2 \Omega + 3.6 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.6 \Omega + 4.3 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.149 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 10, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 18.08.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.85$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

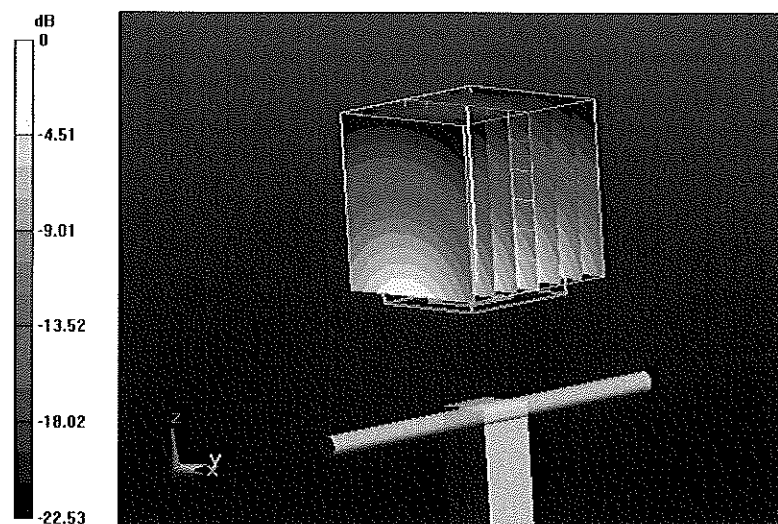
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.234 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.35 mW/g

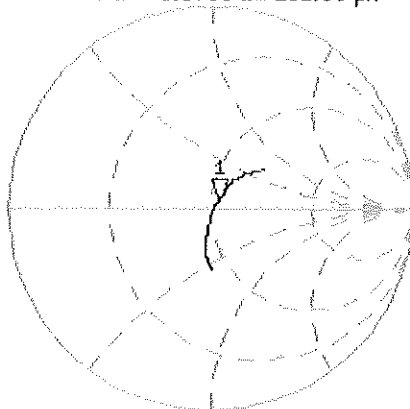
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.657 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

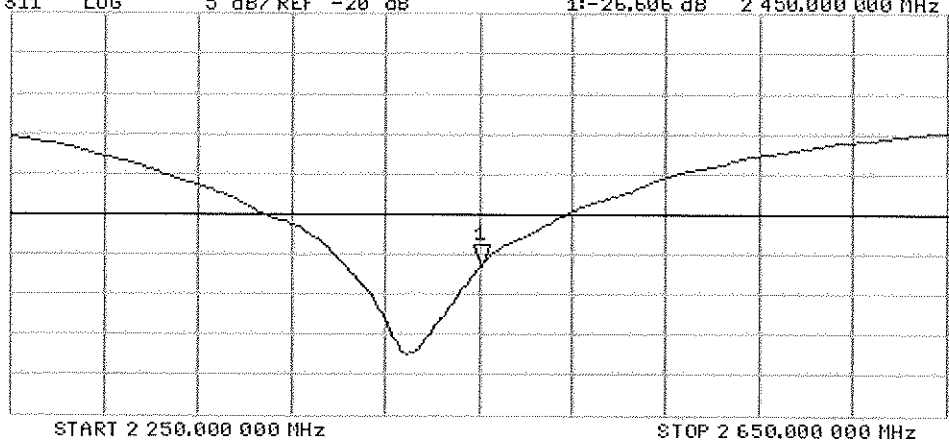
18 Aug 2011 10:43:30
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1:53.248 n 3.5703 n 231.93 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
 Del
 CA
 Avg
 16
 H1 d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-26.606 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA
 Avg
 16
 H1 d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.08.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

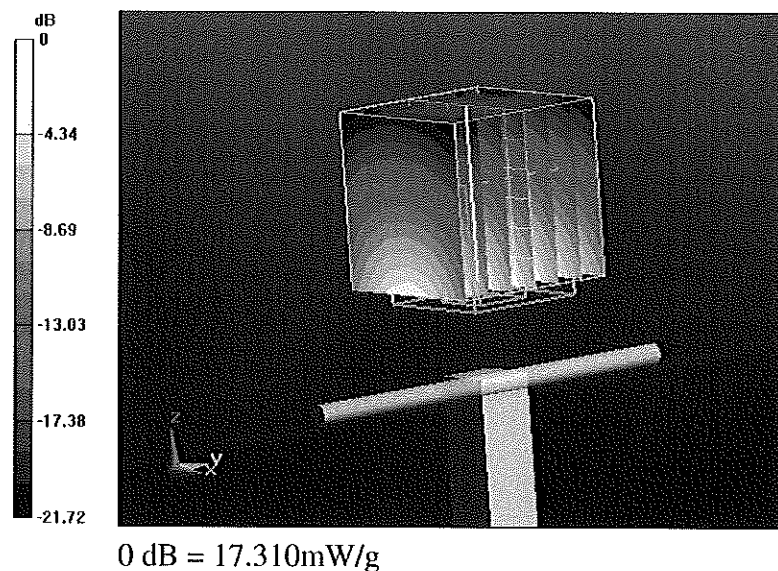
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.948 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.876 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.07 mW/g

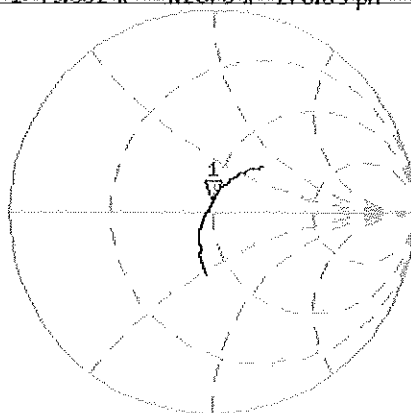
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.309 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

18 Aug 2011 10:49:46
 [CH1] S11 1 U FS 1:49.582 Ω 4.2578 Ω 276.59 μH 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
 Del
 CA



Avg
 16
 H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-27.342 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA
 Avg
 16
 H1d

