

**SAR EVALUATION REPORT****Applicant Name:**

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

Date of Testing:

03/12/12 - 03/17/12

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

0Y1203150304.A3L

FCC ID:**A3LSCHR760****APPLICANT:****SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.****DUT Type:**

Portable Handset

Application Type:

Class II Permissive Change

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model(s):

SCH-R760

Test Device Serial No.:

Pre-Production [S/N: 32]

Class II Permissive Changes:

See FCC Change Document

Date of Original Grant:

01/13/2012

Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	Conducted Power [dBm]	SAR		
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)
Cell. CDMA / EVDO	824.70 - 848.31 MHz	24.87	0.20	0.72	1.05
PCS CDMA / EVDO	1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz	24.99	0.17	0.97	0.96
2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	11.61	0.03	0.06	0.06
5.8 GHz WLAN	5745 - 5825 MHz	10.45	0.03	0.07	
5.2 GHz WLAN	5180 - 5240 MHz	10.63	0.00	0.02	
5.3 GHz WLAN	5260 - 5320 MHz	10.63	0.01	0.03	
5.5 GHz WLAN	5500 - 5700 MHz	10.65	0.04	0.11	
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	8.25	N/A		
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01:			0.24	1.08	1.11

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.

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

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

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


Randy Ortanez
President



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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Tx Frequency
Cell. CDMA / EVDO	824.70 - 848.31 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

1.2 DUT Antenna Locations

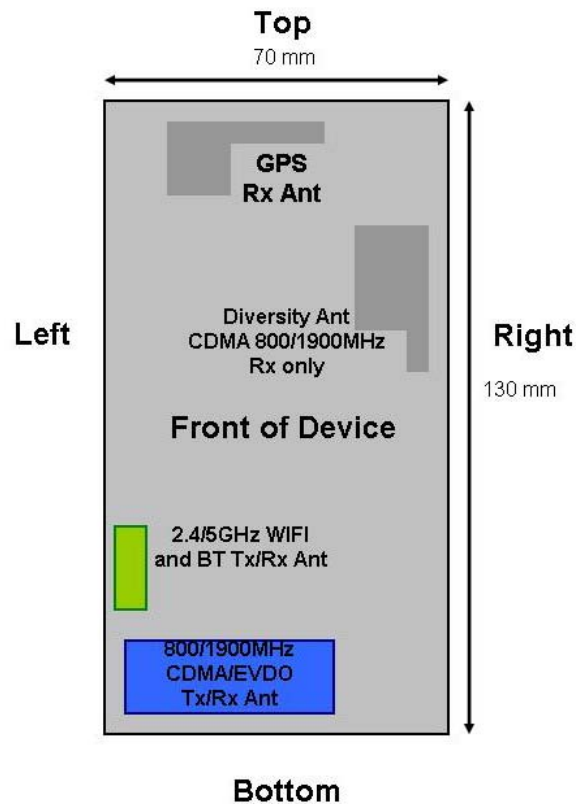


Figure 1-1
DUT Antenna Locations

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Table 1-1
Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing

Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing						
Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
Cell. EVDO	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
PCS EVDO	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

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.

1.3 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.

Per KDB Publication 648474, **2.4 and 5 GHz SAR is required** since:

The maximum average conducted power of 2.4 GHz WIFI is 14.49 mW.

The maximum average conducted power of 5 GHz WIFI is 12.19 mW.

The Bluetooth/WLAN to main antenna (Cellular/PCS CDMA/EVDO) separation distance is 12 mm.

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

Per April 2011 TCB Workshop Slides, Bluetooth SAR was not required based on the following:

1. The maximum peak RF conducted power for Bluetooth, 6.685 mW, is less than 60/f (please refer to the DSS EMC report filed for this EUT for a complete set of Bluetooth powers).
2. Bluetooth and 2.4 GHz WLAN share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
3. The maximum peak Bluetooth power is less than the respective peak and average output powers in all WLAN modes.
4. The measured WLAN SAR is < 0.4 W/kg for all applicable Bluetooth configurations (Body-Worn).
5. Simultaneous transmission SAR exclusion applies to all applicable configurations involving WLAN or Bluetooth since all simultaneous sums for WLAN are less than 1.6 W/kg.

1.4 Power Reduction for SAR

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

1.5 FCC 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)

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

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

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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)	835	835	1900	1900	2450	2450	5200-5800	5200-5800
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)								
Bactericide	0.1	0.1						
DGBE			44.92	29.44	7.99	26.7		
HEC	1	1						
NaCl	1.45	0.94	0.18	0.39	0.16	0.1		
Sucrose	57	44.9						
Triton X-100					19.97		17.24	
Diethylenglycol monohexylether							17.24	
Polysorbate (Tween) 80								20
Water	40.45	53.06	54.9	70.17	71.88	73.2	65.52	80

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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.

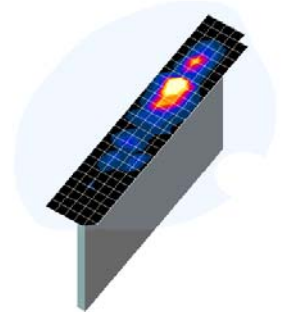


Figure 4-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

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DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

5.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 8-1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 8-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 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].

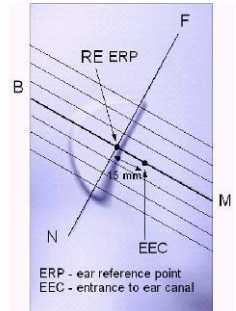


Figure 5-1
Close-Up Side view
of ERP

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

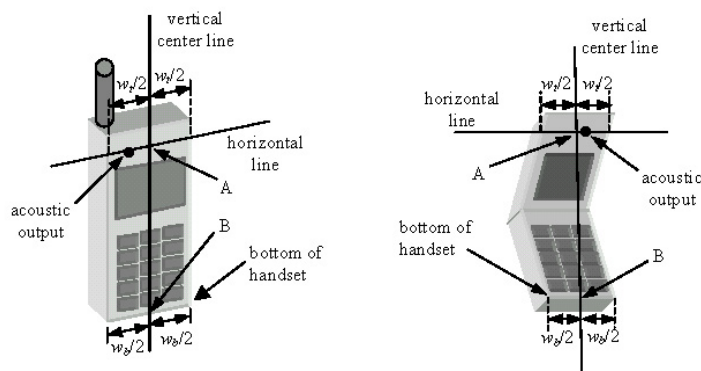


Figure 5-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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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.

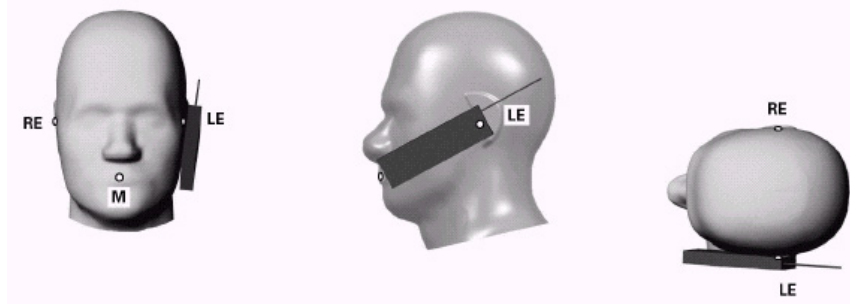


Figure 6-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

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).

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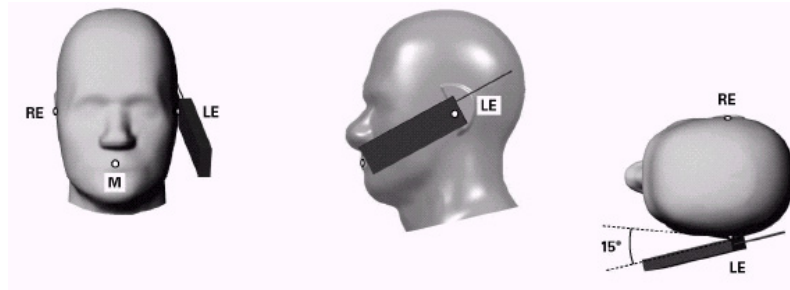


Figure 6-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

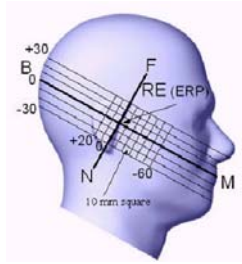


Figure 6-3
Side view w/ relevant markings



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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

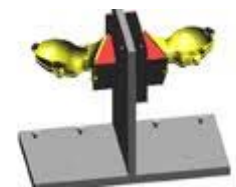


Figure 6-5 Twin SAM
Chin20

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 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.

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RF CONDUCTED POWERS

9.1 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)
Cellular	1013	824.7	24.80	24.81	24.82	24.84	24.87	24.71
	384	836.52	24.78	24.76	24.76	24.79	24.78	24.72
	777	848.31	24.61	24.60	24.55	24.60	24.60	24.54
PCS	25	1851.25	24.87	24.88	24.83	24.87	24.88	24.72
	600	1880	24.97	24.99	24.90	24.97	24.96	24.85
	1175	1908.75	24.79	24.78	24.78	24.81	24.79	24.68

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. 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.



Figure 9-1
Power Measurement Setup

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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	9.91	9.91	9.89	9.89
802.11b	2437	6	9.92	9.93	9.90	9.86
802.11b	2462	11	10.59	10.58	10.50	10.48

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	10.83	10.77	10.73	10.74	10.77	10.78	10.71	10.79
802.11g	2437	6	11.04	11.01	11.04	11.06	11.04	11.04	11.07	11.05
802.11g	2462	11	11.61	11.57	11.58	11.61	11.59	11.61	11.59	11.56

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	10.59	10.65	10.65	10.59	10.69	10.56	10.62	10.58
802.11n	2437	6	10.94	10.90	10.97	10.96	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.89
802.11n	2462	11	11.52	11.47	11.47	11.45	11.45	11.46	11.45	11.37

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*	10.63	10.67	10.66	10.73	10.79	10.73	10.86	10.76
802.11a	5200	40	10.63	10.59	10.64	10.68	10.68	10.72	10.67	10.65
802.11a	5220	44	10.56	10.56	10.58	10.62	10.61	10.59	10.69	10.69
802.11a	5240	48*	10.51	10.59	10.50	10.61	10.59	10.58	10.56	10.68
802.11a	5260	52*	10.63	10.51	10.60	10.55	10.60	10.65	10.71	10.65
802.11a	5280	56	10.53	10.56	10.52	10.51	10.58	10.60	10.60	10.60
802.11a	5300	60	10.53	10.47	10.50	10.53	10.58	10.63	10.59	10.63
802.11a	5320	64*	10.54	10.51	10.47	10.53	10.59	10.57	10.57	10.61
802.11a	5500	100	10.65	10.61	10.68	10.68	10.64	10.74	10.79	10.64
802.11a	5520	104*	10.65	10.69	10.59	10.67	10.66	10.64	10.63	10.66
802.11a	5540	108	10.61	10.53	10.59	10.63	10.61	10.67	10.63	10.65
802.11a	5560	112	10.57	10.59	10.55	10.55	10.56	10.56	10.54	10.55
802.11a	5580	116*	10.61	10.54	10.48	10.51	10.53	10.51	10.58	10.54
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	10.20	10.26	10.27	10.27	10.32	10.22	10.29	10.34
802.11a	5680	136*	10.11	10.08	10.12	10.15	10.12	10.14	10.30	10.22
802.11a	5700	140	10.00	9.88	10.01	10.20	10.18	10.24	10.14	10.25
802.11a	5745	149*	10.45	10.37	10.37	10.46	10.40	10.47	10.44	10.50
802.11a	5765	153	10.33	10.29	10.30	10.33	10.41	10.33	10.35	10.44
802.11a	5785	157*	10.30	10.26	10.32	10.24	10.17	10.26	10.35	10.28
802.11a	5805	161*	10.15	10.08	9.98	10.09	10.20	10.17	10.09	10.01
802.11a	5825	165	9.84	9.97	9.86	9.98	9.87	9.87	9.92	9.88

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.

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Table 9-5
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	5180	36*	10.44	10.42	10.34	10.54	10.50	10.48	10.59	10.48
802.11n	5200	40	10.51	10.40	10.67	10.45	10.48	10.55	10.51	10.63
802.11n	5220	44	10.39	10.40	10.48	10.49	10.48	10.50	10.54	10.57
802.11n	5240	48*	10.36	10.45	10.37	10.40	10.46	10.48	10.43	10.48
802.11n	5260	52*	10.31	10.36	10.38	10.40	10.33	10.44	10.44	10.48
802.11n	5280	56	10.24	10.33	10.32	10.44	10.46	10.39	10.44	10.57
802.11n	5300	60	10.40	10.39	10.32	10.29	10.38	10.41	10.42	10.47
802.11n	5320	64*	10.29	10.31	10.32	10.44	10.45	10.32	10.41	10.41
802.11n	5500	100	10.50	10.26	10.47	10.40	10.38	10.62	10.55	10.48
802.11n	5520	104*	10.46	10.47	10.45	10.53	10.57	10.55	10.55	10.43
802.11n	5540	108	10.56	10.57	10.61	10.56	10.54	10.68	10.70	10.73
802.11n	5560	112	10.59	10.60	10.57	10.58	10.64	10.56	10.72	10.54
802.11n	5580	116*	10.51	10.41	10.54	10.58	10.57	10.45	10.51	10.56
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	10.45	10.31	10.34	10.40	10.30	10.38	10.27	10.41
802.11n	5680	136*	10.30	10.22	10.29	10.23	10.30	10.30	10.29	10.34
802.11n	5700	140	10.01	9.97	10.03	10.04	9.95	10.12	10.16	10.19
802.11n	5745	149*	10.41	10.18	10.30	10.32	10.35	10.31	10.33	10.27
802.11n	5765	153	10.11	10.09	10.17	9.99	10.36	10.21	10.36	10.34
802.11n	5785	157*	10.00	9.89	9.68	9.79	9.77	9.73	9.80	9.81
802.11n	5805	161*	9.54	9.58	10.04	9.64	9.72	9.72	9.85	9.72
802.11n	5825	165	9.40	9.40	9.68	9.48	9.55	9.41	9.50	9.51

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 than the default channels, these “required channels” are considered instead of the default channels for SAR testing.

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

- For 2.4 GHz WLAN, IEEE 802.11b mode was not investigated since the highest average output power was less than the output power threshold for unlicensed transmitters in a device with simultaneous transmission capability. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were investigated since the average output powers were greater than the output power threshold and the antenna was less than 2.5 cm from other antennas in the device. Higher data rates were not investigated since the average output power 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 802.11g/n modes.
- 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) 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 rates and channels above were tested for SAR.



Figure 9-2
Power Measurement Setup

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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
3/13/2012	835H	23.2	820	0.866	40.55	0.898	41.571	-3.56%	-2.46%
			835	0.879	40.35	0.900	41.500	-2.33%	-2.77%
			850	0.890	40.06	0.916	41.500	-2.84%	-3.47%
03/14/2012	1900H	23.3	1850	1.400	39.18	1.400	40.000	0.00%	-2.05%
			1880	1.433	39.09	1.400	40.000	2.36%	-2.27%
			1910	1.460	38.95	1.400	40.000	4.29%	-2.62%
03/15/2012	2450H	23.9	2401	1.787	39.70	1.758	39.298	1.65%	1.02%
			2450	1.853	39.55	1.800	39.200	2.94%	0.89%
			2499	1.900	39.33	1.852	39.135	2.59%	0.50%
03/14/2012	5200H-5800H	24.6	5180	4.448	36.97	4.639	36.020	-4.12%	2.64%
			5200	4.450	36.88	4.660	36.000	-4.51%	2.44%
			5260	4.514	36.85	4.720	35.940	-4.36%	2.53%
			5500	4.728	36.48	4.965	35.650	-4.77%	2.33%
			5520	4.751	36.46	4.986	35.620	-4.71%	2.36%
			5745	4.961	36.23	5.215	35.355	-4.87%	2.47%
			5800	5.038	36.17	5.270	35.300	-4.40%	2.46%
3/17/2012	835B	24.6	820	0.991	53.57	0.969	55.284	2.27%	-3.10%
			835	1.006	53.42	0.970	55.200	3.71%	-3.22%
			850	1.020	53.29	0.988	55.154	3.24%	-3.38%
3/16/2012	1900B	23.6	1850	1.458	51.43	1.520	53.300	-4.08%	-3.51%
			1880	1.498	51.32	1.520	53.300	-1.45%	-3.71%
			1910	1.530	51.30	1.520	53.300	0.66%	-3.75%
3/15/2012	2450B	23.8	2401	1.953	50.37	1.903	52.765	2.63%	-4.54%
			2450	2.004	50.21	1.950	52.700	2.77%	-4.72%
			2499	2.070	50.05	2.019	52.638	2.53%	-4.92%
03/12/2012	5200B-5800B	24.2	5180	5.207	47.80	5.276	49.041	-1.31%	-2.53%
			5200	5.229	47.71	5.299	49.014	-1.32%	-2.66%
			5260	5.338	47.60	5.369	48.906	-0.58%	-2.67%
			5500	5.690	47.02	5.650	48.580	0.71%	-3.21%
			5520	5.726	46.98	5.673	48.553	0.93%	-3.24%
			5745	6.060	46.39	5.936	48.248	2.09%	-3.85%
			5800	6.169	46.28	6.000	48.200	2.82%	-3.98%

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.

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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
- 4) The complex relative permittivity , for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

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

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

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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 (%)	
835	Head	03/13/2012	23.4	22.4	0.100	4d026	3258	0.955	9.460	9.550	0.95%	
1900	Head	03/14/2012	23.8	22.7	0.040	5d141	3022	1.6	39.500	40.000	1.27%	
2450	Head	03/15/2012	23.6	22.9	0.100	797	3263	5.38	52.100	53.800	3.26%	
5200	Head	03/14/2012	23.7	22.6	0.100	1007	3589	7.31	79.800	73.100	-8.40%	
5500	Head	03/14/2012	23.8	22.8	0.100	1007	3589	8.14	86.300	81.400	-5.68%	
5800	Head	03/14/2012	24.0	22.9	0.100	1007	3589	7.99	79.400	79.900	0.63%	
835	Body	03/17/2012	24.5	23.0	0.100	4d026	3258	1.01	9.660	10.100	4.55%	
1900	Body	03/16/2012	23.0	22.0	0.100	5d141	3258	4.08	41.400	40.800	-1.45%	
2450	Body	03/15/2012	24.4	23.8	0.100	719	3022	5.31	51.300	53.100	3.51%	
5200	Body	03/12/2012	24.6	23.1	0.100	1007	3589	7.59	75.500	75.900	0.53%	
5500	Body	03/12/2012	24.4	23.0	0.100	1007	3589	8.15	81.300	81.500	0.25%	
5800	Body	03/12/2012	24.8	23.2	0.100	1007	3589	7.17	75.300	71.700	-4.78%	

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

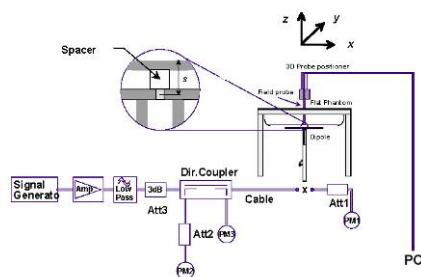


Figure 10-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 10-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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11 SAR DATA SUMMARY

11.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 11-1
Cell. CDMA Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS							
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.						(W/kg)
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	24.76	-0.01	Right	Touch	0.197
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	24.76	-0.03	Right	Tilt	0.150
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	24.76	-0.02	Left	Touch	0.199
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	24.76	-0.19	Left	Tilt	0.145
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
PCS CDMA Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS							
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.						(W/kg)
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.99	-0.20	Right	Touch	0.174
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.99	0.12	Right	Tilt	0.076
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.99	-0.14	Left	Touch	0.131
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.99	0.13	Left	Tilt	0.087
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

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Table 11-3
2.4 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	0.20	Right	Touch	6	0.008
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	0.16	Right	Tilt	6	0.007
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	-0.07	Left	Touch	6	0.027
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	0.11	Left	Tilt	6	0.005
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.15	Right	Touch	6.5	0.008
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.19	Right	Tilt	6.5	0.007
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.16	Left	Touch	6.5	0.027
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.13	Left	Tilt	6.5	0.005
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	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.45	-0.20	Right	Touch	6	0.000
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.45	0.00	Right	Tilt	6	0.001
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.45	0.20	Left	Touch	6	0.030
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.45	0.11	Left	Tilt	6	0.000
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

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Table 11-5
5.2 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
5180	36	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	0.20	Right	Touch	6	0.000
5180	36	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	-0.12	Right	Tilt	6	0.000
5180	36	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	0.16	Left	Touch	6	0.002
5180	36	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	0.17	Left	Tilt	6	0.000
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 11-6
5.3 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	-0.13	Right	Touch	6	0.000
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	0.00	Right	Tilt	6	0.000
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	-0.02	Left	Touch	6	0.005
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	-0.11	Left	Tilt	6	0.000
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	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
5520	104	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.65	0.13	Right	Touch	6	0.000
5520	104	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.65	0.11	Right	Tilt	6	0.000
5520	104	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.65	0.19	Left	Touch	6	0.043
5520	104	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.65	0.14	Left	Tilt	6	0.000
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

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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	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.							(W/kg)
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	TDSO / SO32	24.79	-0.03	1.0 cm	back	0.717
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	TDSO / SO32	24.87	0.03	1.0 cm	back	0.927
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	TDSO / SO32	24.97	-0.09	1.0 cm	back	0.927
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	TDSO / SO32	24.81	-0.02	1.0 cm	back	0.967
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

Table 11-9
WLAN Body-Worn SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	-0.07	1.0 cm	6	back	0.059
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.05	1.0 cm	6.5	back	0.056
5745	149	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.45	0.09	1.0 cm	6	back	0.067
5180	36	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	0.18	1.0 cm	6	back	0.021
5260	52	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.63	0.17	1.0 cm	6	back	0.028
5520	104	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.65	0.14	1.0 cm	6	back	0.108
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

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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	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.							(W/kg)
824.70	1013	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.87	-0.01	1.0 cm	back	1.030
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.78	-0.01	1.0 cm	back	1.000
848.31	777	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.60	0.05	1.0 cm	back	1.050
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.78	-0.04	1.0 cm	front	0.320
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.78	0.06	1.0 cm	bottom	0.135
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.78	-0.02	1.0 cm	right	0.464
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.78	-0.01	1.0 cm	left	0.510
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.88	0.00	1.0 cm	back	0.900
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.97	0.07	1.0 cm	back	0.917
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.81	0.03	1.0 cm	back	0.964
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.97	-0.04	1.0 cm	front	0.371
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.97	0.12	1.0 cm	bottom	0.574
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.97	-0.10	1.0 cm	right	0.093
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	24.97	0.04	1.0 cm	left	0.113
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Body		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						averaged over 1 gram		

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Table 11-11
WLAN Hotspot SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.								(W/kg)
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	-0.07	1.0 cm	6	back	0.059
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	0.05	1.0 cm	6	front	0.009
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	0.17	1.0 cm	6	bottom	0.006
2462	11	IEEE 802.11g	OFDM	11.61	0.06	1.0 cm	6	left	0.036
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.05	1.0 cm	6.5	back	0.056
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.14	1.0 cm	6.5	front	0.008
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.14	1.0 cm	6.5	bottom	0.005
2462	11	IEEE 802.11n	OFDM	11.52	0.17	1.0 cm	6.5	left	0.036
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. 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).
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was tested because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.

CDMA 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.
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.

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WLAN Notes:

1. For 2.4 GHz WLAN, IEEE 802.11b mode was not investigated since the highest average output power was less than the output power threshold for unlicensed transmitters in a device with simultaneous transmission capability. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were investigated since the average output powers were greater than the output power threshold and the antenna was less than 2.5 cm from other antennas in the device. Higher data rates were not investigated since the average output power 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 802.11g/n modes.
2. When Hotspot is enabled, all 5 GHz bands are disabled.
3. WLAN transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 elected for SAR evaluation in 802.11a. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n) 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.

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. Top and Right Edges 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.)

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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>	SAR not required: <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	SAR required: <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 Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply

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 were numerically summed using stand-alone SAR data and are shown in the following tables.

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12.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

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

Simult Tx	Configuration	Cell. CDMA SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	PCS CDMA SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.197	0.008	0.205	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.174	0.008	0.182
	Right Tilt	0.150	0.007	0.157		Right Tilt	0.076	0.007	0.083
	Left Cheek	0.199	0.027	0.226		Left Cheek	0.131	0.027	0.158
	Left Tilt	0.145	0.005	0.150		Left Tilt	0.087	0.005	0.092

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	Cell. CDMA SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	PCS CDMA SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.197	0.000	0.197	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.174	0.000	0.174
	Right Tilt	0.150	0.001	0.151		Right Tilt	0.076	0.001	0.077
	Left Cheek	0.199	0.043	0.242		Left Cheek	0.131	0.043	0.174
	Left Tilt	0.145	0.000	0.145		Left Tilt	0.087	0.000	0.087

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

12.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

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

Configuration	Mode	CDMA SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	Cell. CDMA	0.717	0.059	0.776
Back Side	PCS CDMA	0.967	0.059	1.026

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

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

Configuration	Mode	CDMA SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	Cell. CDMA	0.717	0.108	0.825
Back Side	PCS CDMA	0.967	0.108	1.075

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

12.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

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

Simult Tx	Configuration	Cell. EVDO SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	PCS EVDO SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	1.050	0.059	1.109	Body SAR	Back	0.964	0.059	1.023
	Front	0.320	0.009	0.329		Front	0.371	0.009	0.380
	Top	-	-	0.000		Top	-	-	0.000
	Bottom	0.135	0.006	0.141		Bottom	0.574	0.006	0.580
	Right	0.464	-	0.464		Right	0.093	-	0.093
	Left	0.510	0.036	0.546		Left	0.113	0.036	0.149

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.

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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	10/10/2011	Annual	10/10/2012	GB46110872
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
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/8/2011	Annual	4/8/2012	MY45470194
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
Index SAR	IXTL-010	Dielectric Measurement Kit	N/A		N/A	N/A
Index SAR	IXTL-030	30MM TEM line for 6 GHz	N/A		N/A	N/A
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	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	4/19/2011	Annual	4/19/2012	107826
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	4/8/2011	Biennial	4/8/2013	101695
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/19/2011	Annual	8/19/2012	719
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	1/24/2012	Annual	1/24/2013	797
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	7/26/2011	Annual	7/26/2012	1007
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	8/15/2011	Annual	8/15/2012	4d026
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/20/2011	Annual	4/20/2012	665
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/20/2012	Annual	2/20/2013	649
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	8/25/2011	Annual	8/25/2012	3022
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	1/27/2012	Annual	1/27/2013	3589
Tektronix	RSA-6114A	Real Time Spectrum Analyzer	4/7/2011	Annual	4/7/2012	B010177
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/19/2011	Annual	5/19/2012	859
Rohde & Schwarz	SMI003B	Signal Generator	4/6/2011	Annual	4/6/2012	DE27259
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
Agilent	8648D	Signal Generator	4/5/2011	Annual	4/5/2012	3629U00687
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	10/13/2011	Annual	10/13/2012	1070030
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2012	Annual	2/14/2013	5821
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
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Tester	4/21/2011	Annual	4/21/2012	US41140256
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	N/A		N/A	21910
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT		N/A	N/A
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/12/2012	Annual	2/12/2013	GB45360985
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	111286454
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/21/2012	Annual	2/21/2013	3258
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT		N/A	R8979500903
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT		N/A	120
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT		N/A	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT		N/A	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
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	1/18/2012	Annual	1/18/2013	1272
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	7/11/2011	Annual	7/11/2012	5d141
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Tester	11/11/2011	Annual	11/11/2012	6200901190
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT		N/A	N/A
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT		N/A	N/A
VWR	61220-416	Long Stem Thermometer	7/1/2011	Biennial	7/1/2013	111642834
VWR	36934-158	Wall Thermometer	9/30/2011	Biennial	9/30/2013	111859323
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/9/2012	Annual	2/9/2013	GB43460554
Speag	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	12/1/2011	Annual	12/1/2012	1031
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT		N/A	N/A

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a 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.

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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

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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
									299

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

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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]

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-13-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.01, 6.01, 6.01); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

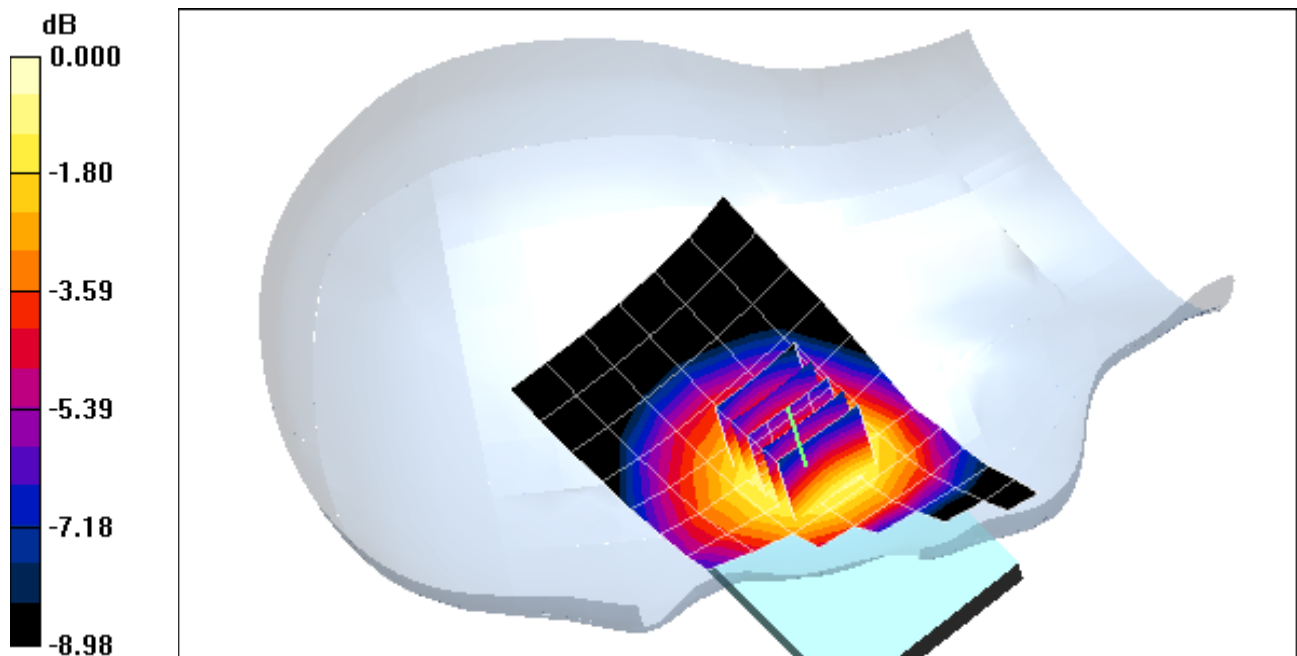
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 16.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.008 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.245 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.197 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 mW/g



0 dB = 0.208mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-13-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.01, 6.01, 6.01); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

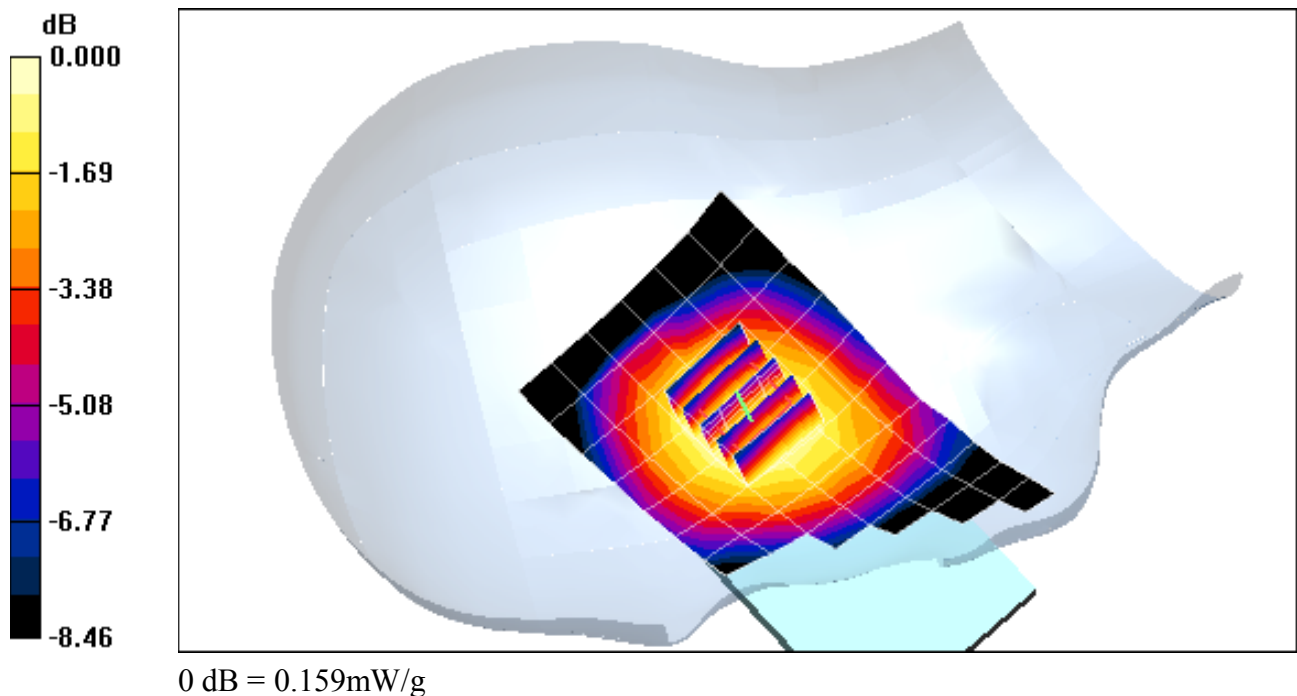
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 14.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.027 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.188 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.150 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.114 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-13-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.01, 6.01, 6.01); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

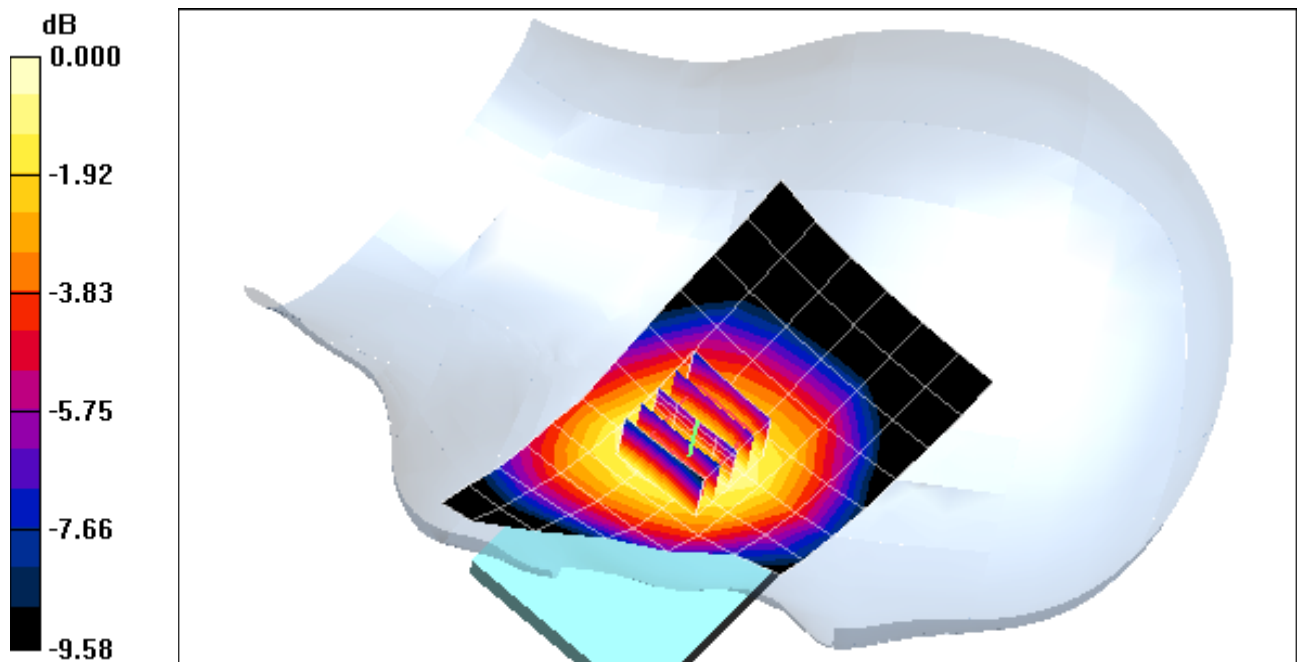
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 16.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.250 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.199 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.150 mW/g



0 dB = 0.212mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-13-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.01, 6.01, 6.01); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

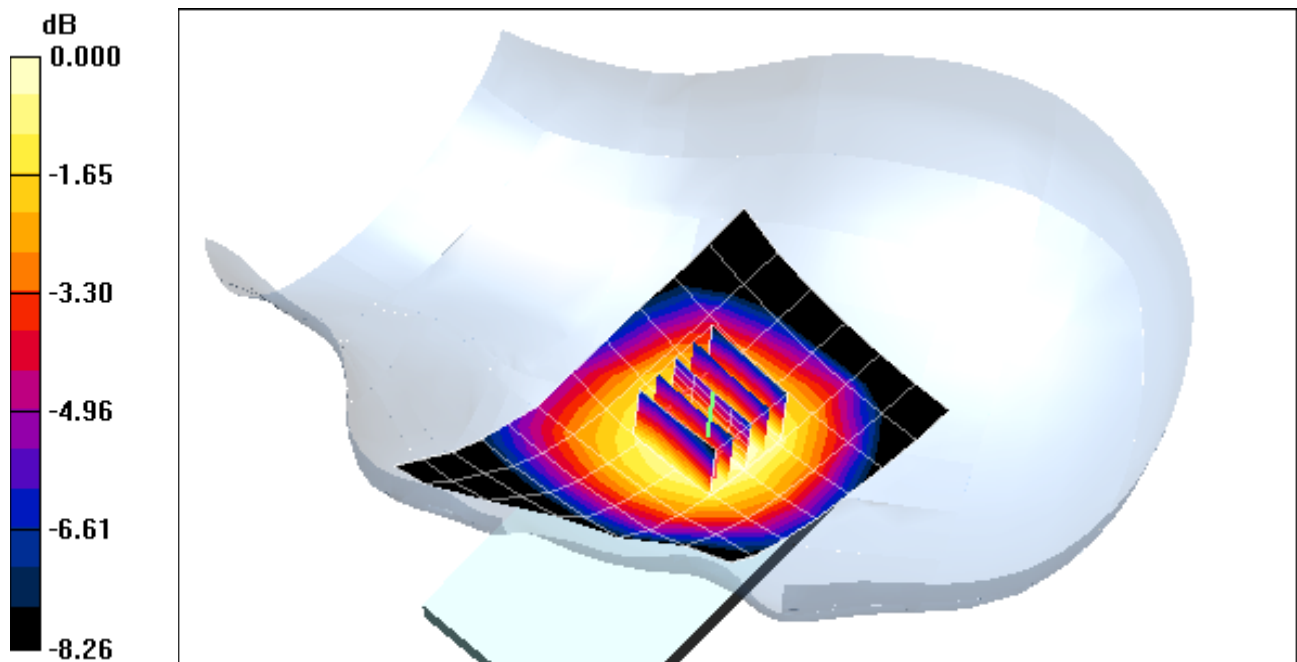
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 13.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.193 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.182 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.145 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.111 mW/g



0 dB = 0.152mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°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, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

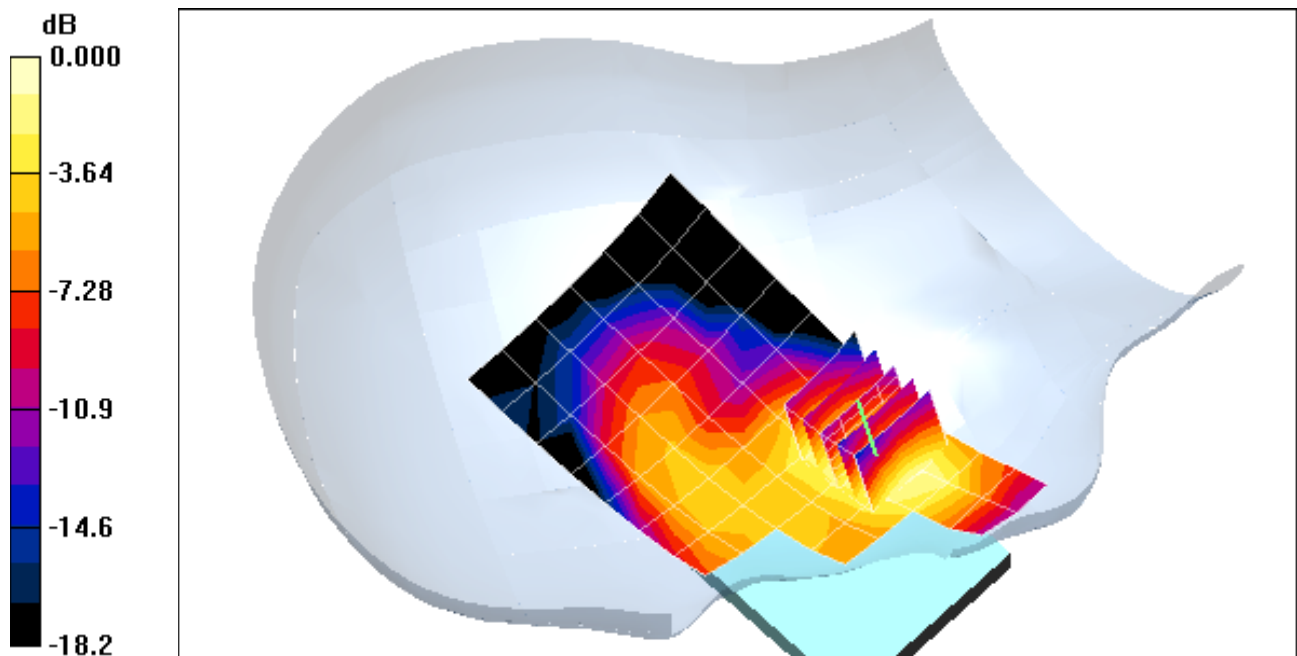
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 11.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.198 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.265 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.174 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.110 mW/g



0 dB = 0.190mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°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, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

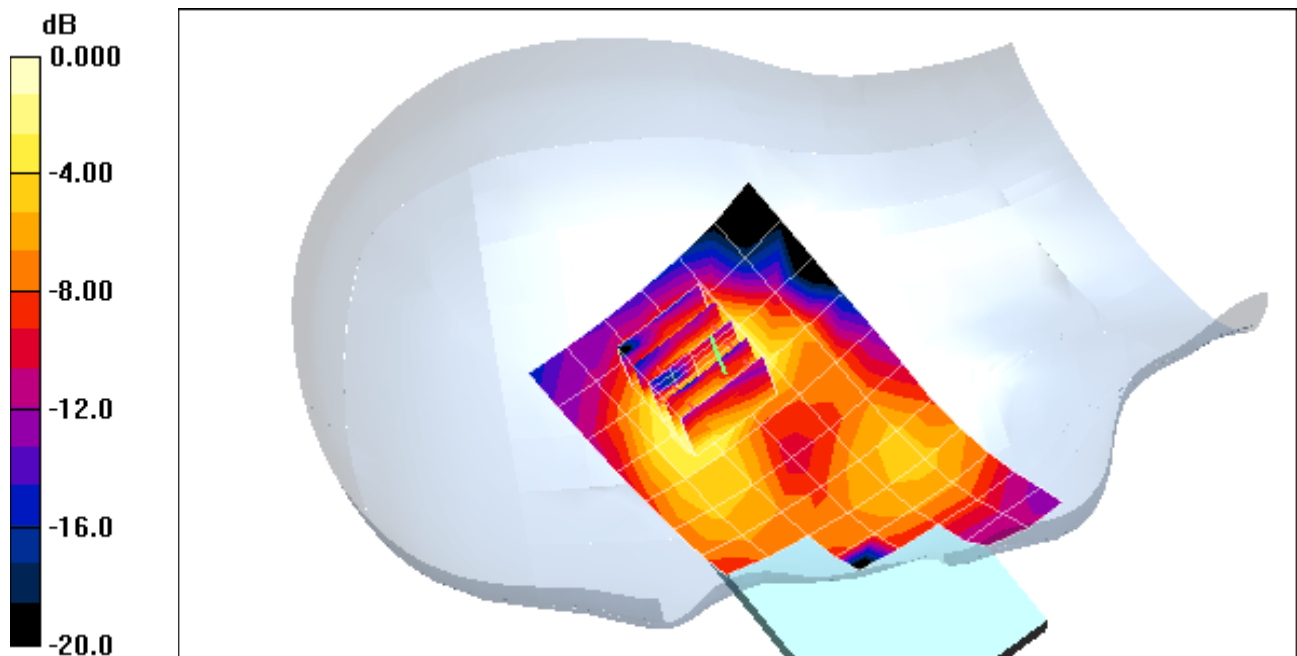
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 6.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.122 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.197 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.076 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 mW/g



0 dB = 0.088mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°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, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

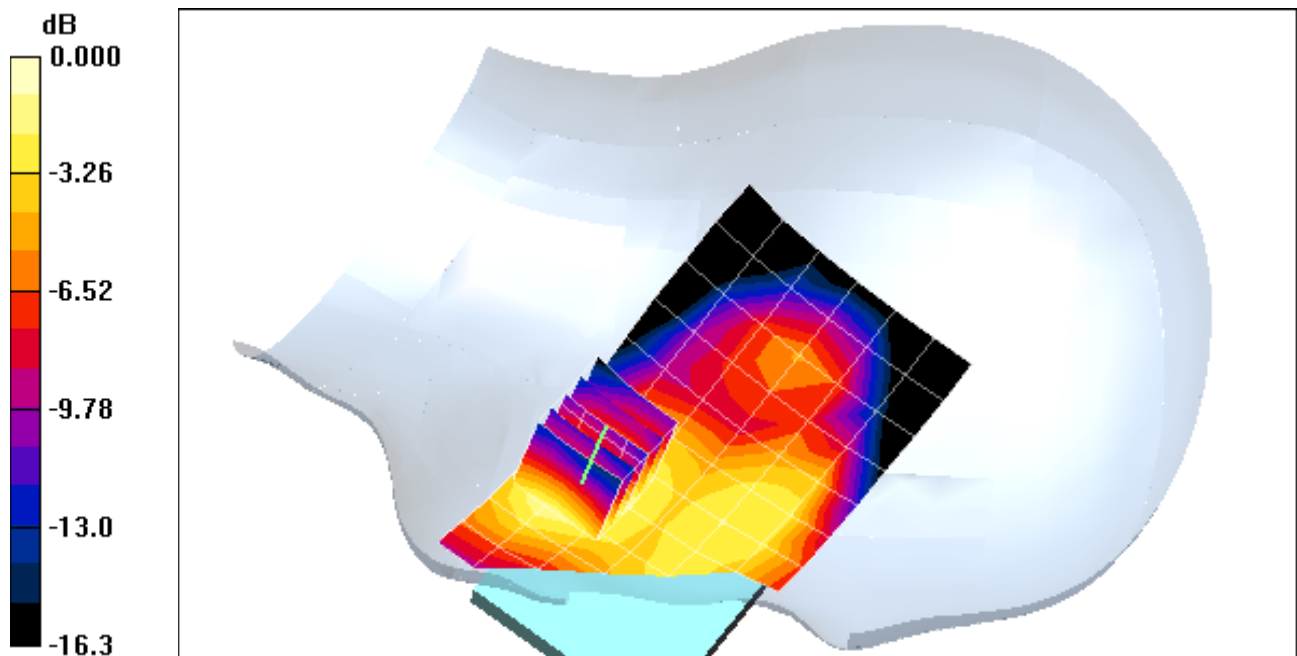
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 10.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.136 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.204 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.131 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.081 mW/g



0 dB = 0.143mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°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, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

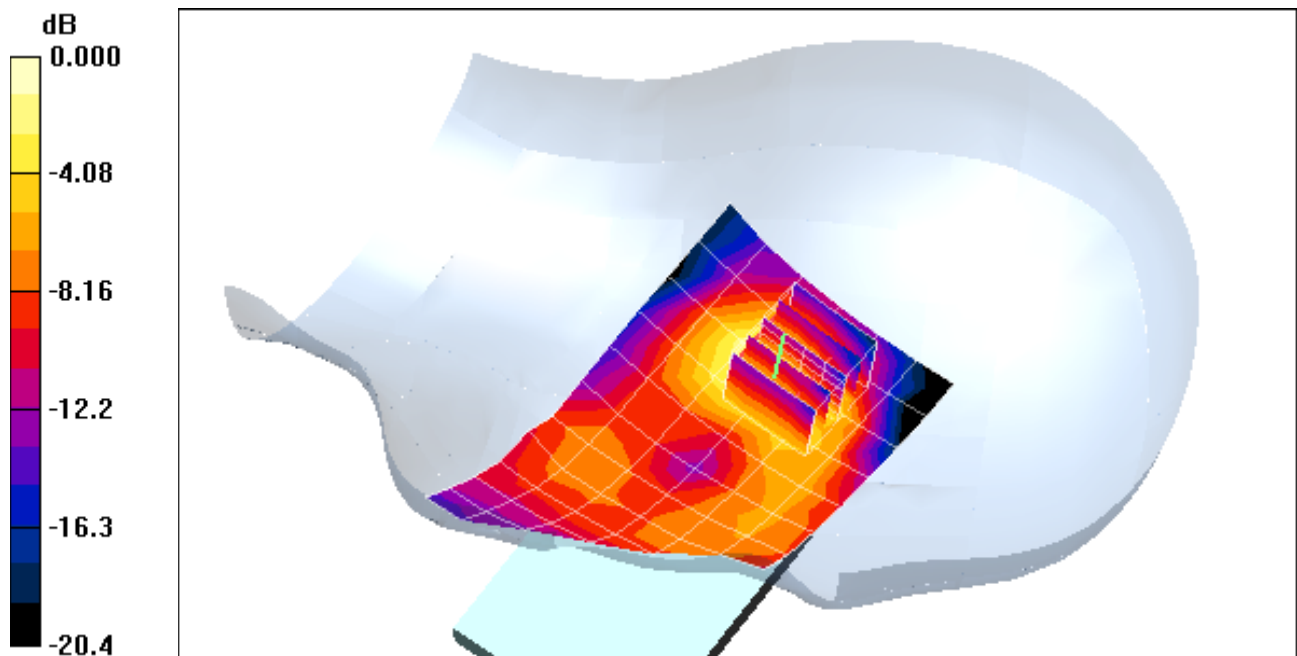
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 8.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.126 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.145 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.087 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.049 mW/g



0 dB = 0.096mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.865 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.496$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 14.4.5 (3634)

Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Right Head, Touch, Ch 11, 6 Mbps

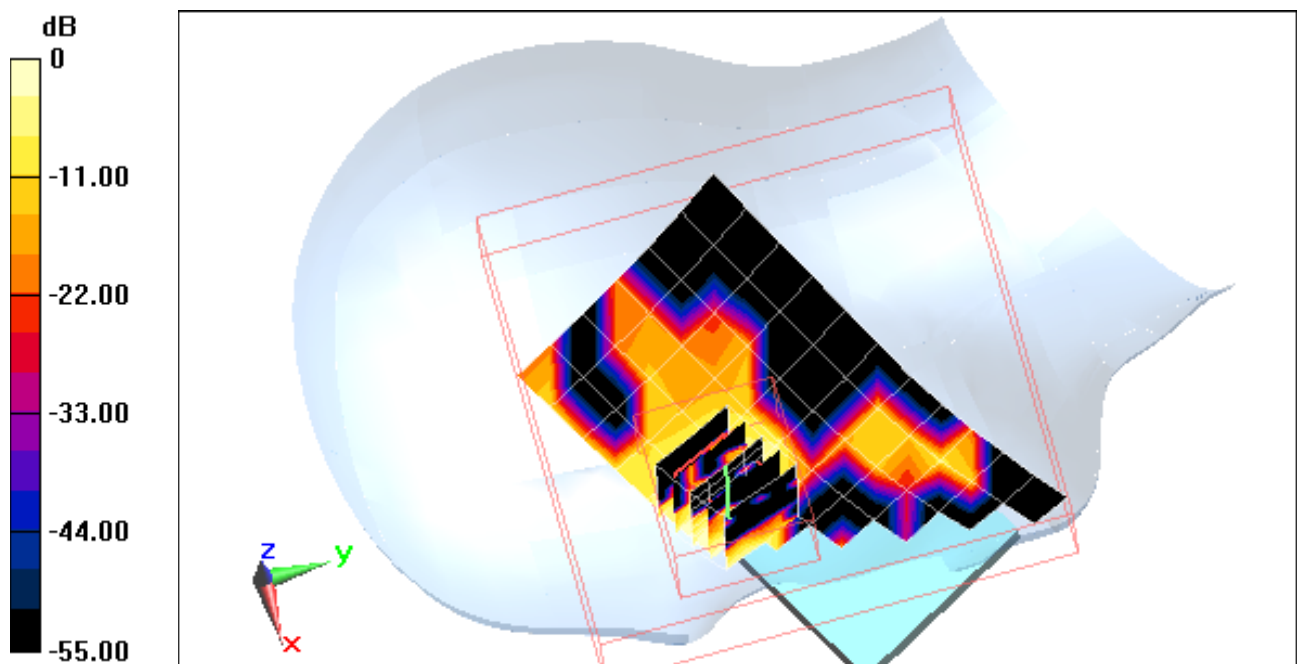
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 1.913 V/m; Power Drift = 0.198 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.022 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00804 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00316 mW/g



0 dB = 0.010mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.865 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.496$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 14.4.5 (3634)

Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 11, 6 Mbps

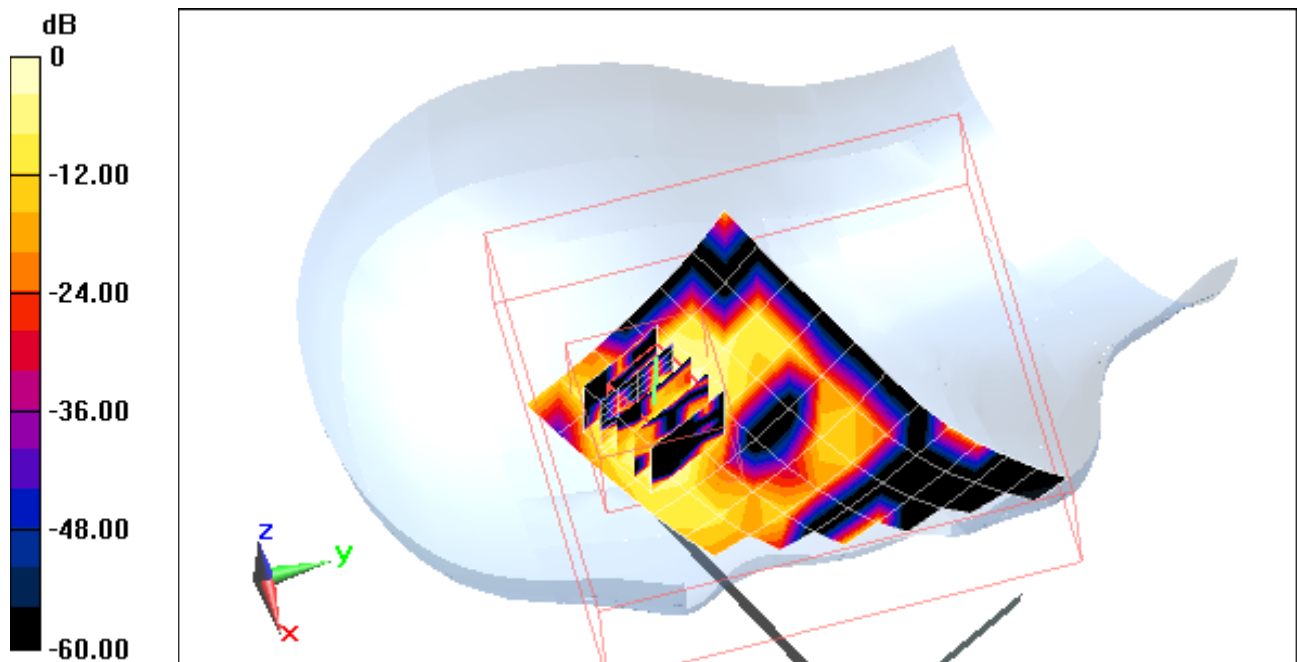
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 1.834 V/m; Power Drift = 0.159 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.016 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00699 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00273 mW/g



0 dB = 0.009mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.865 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.496$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 14.4.5 (3634)

Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Left Head, Touch, Ch 11, 6 Mbps

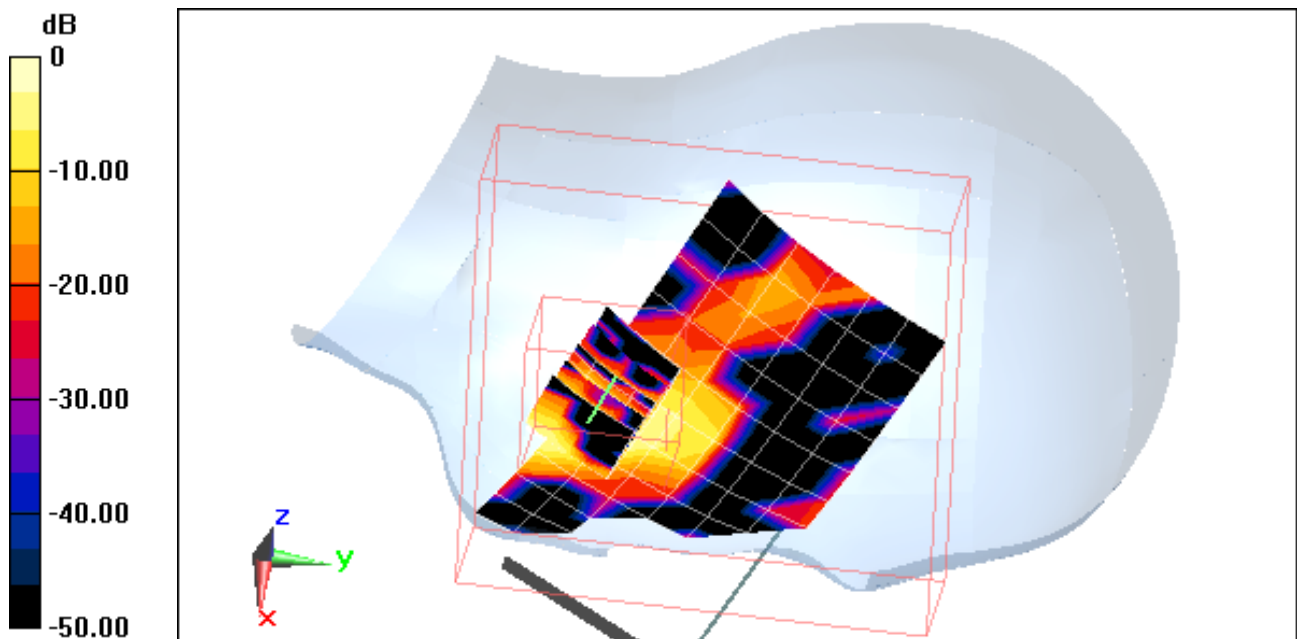
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 3.589 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.097 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.027 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g



0 dB = 0.030mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.865 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.496$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 14.4.5 (3634)

Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 11, 6 Mbps

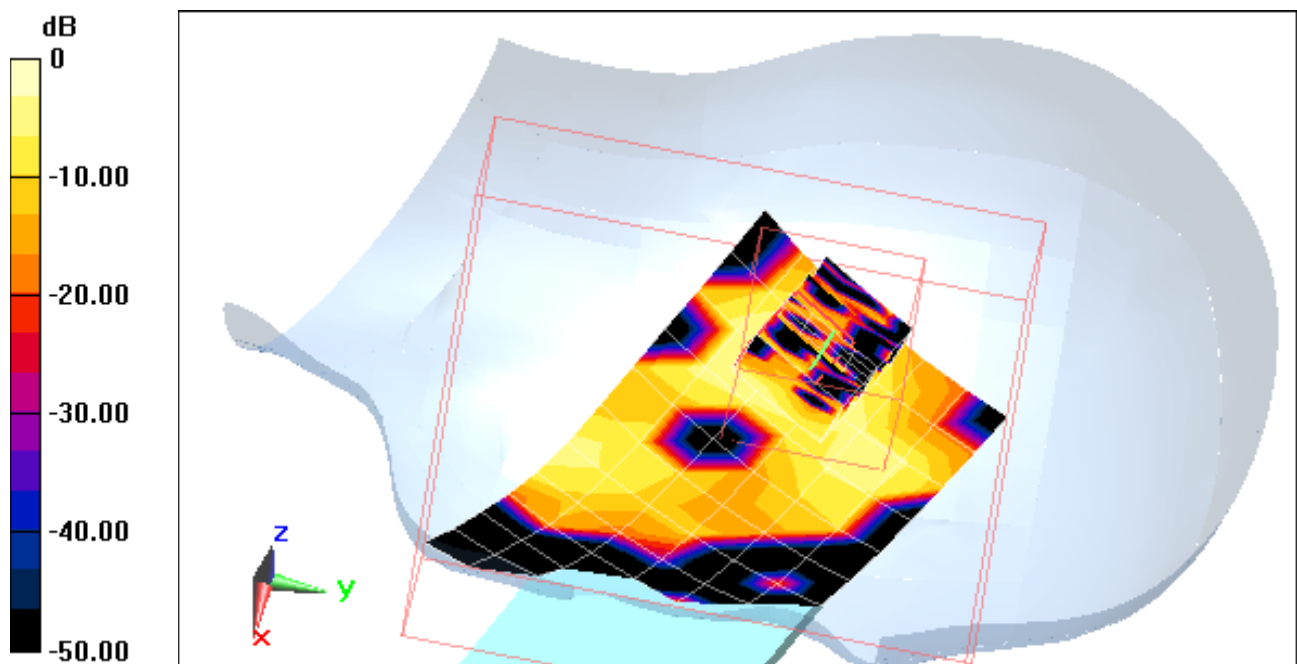
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 1.825 V/m; Power Drift = 0.111 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.012 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00514 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00207 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0076mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.865 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.496$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 14.4.5 (3634)

Mode: IEEE 802.11n, Right Head, Touch, Ch 11, 6.5 Mbps

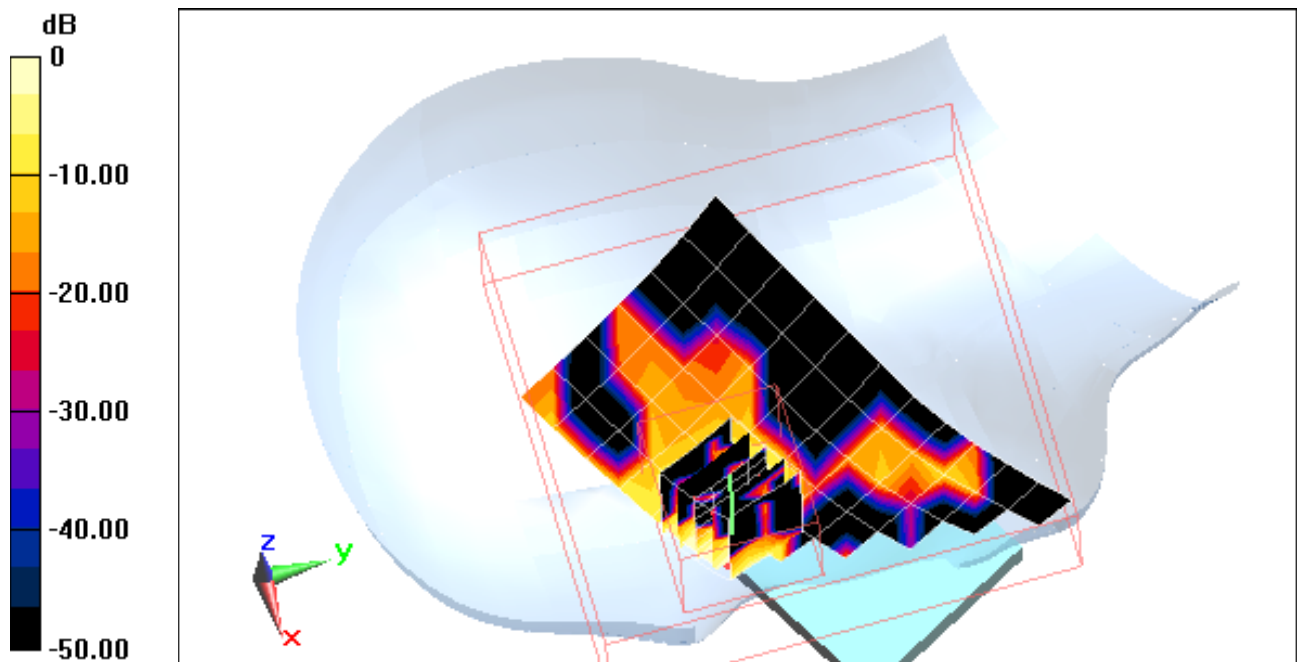
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 2.212 V/m; Power Drift = 0.146 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.023 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00769 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00289 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.865 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.496$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 14.4.5 (3634)

Mode: IEEE 802.11n, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 11, 6.5 Mbps

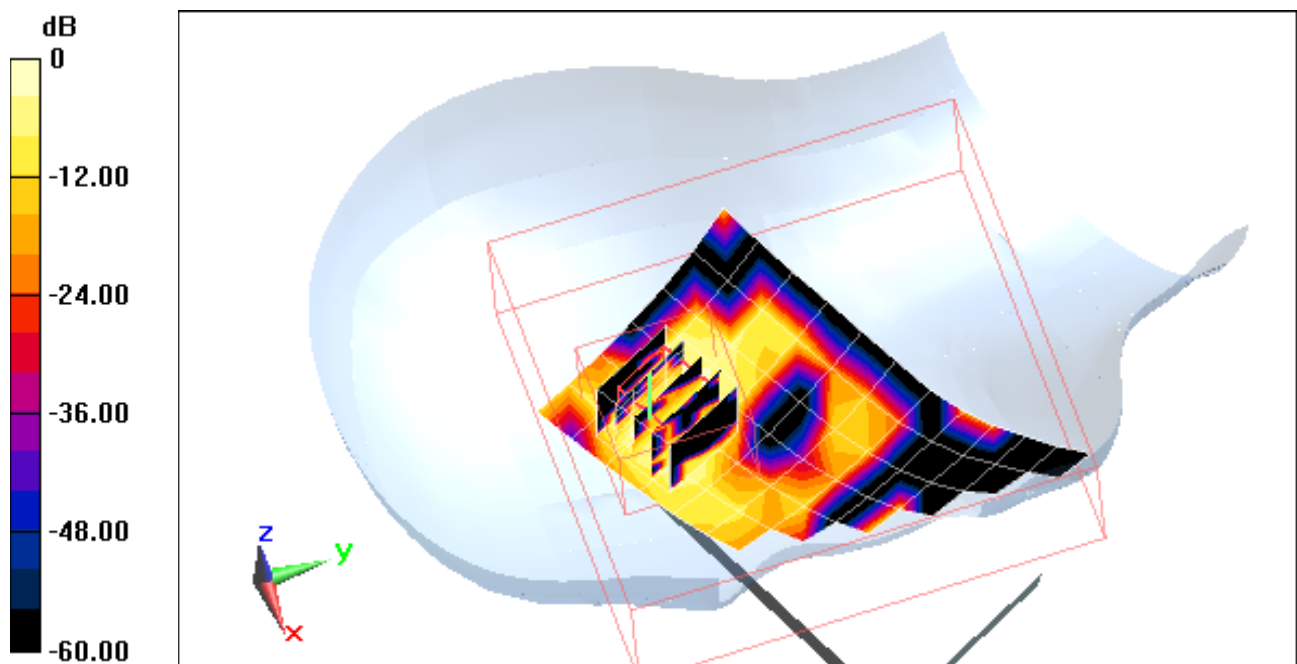
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 2.079 V/m; Power Drift = 0.188 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.017 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00709 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00269 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0092mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.865 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.496$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 14.4.5 (3634)

Mode: IEEE 802.11n, Left Head, Touch, Ch 11, 6.5 Mbps

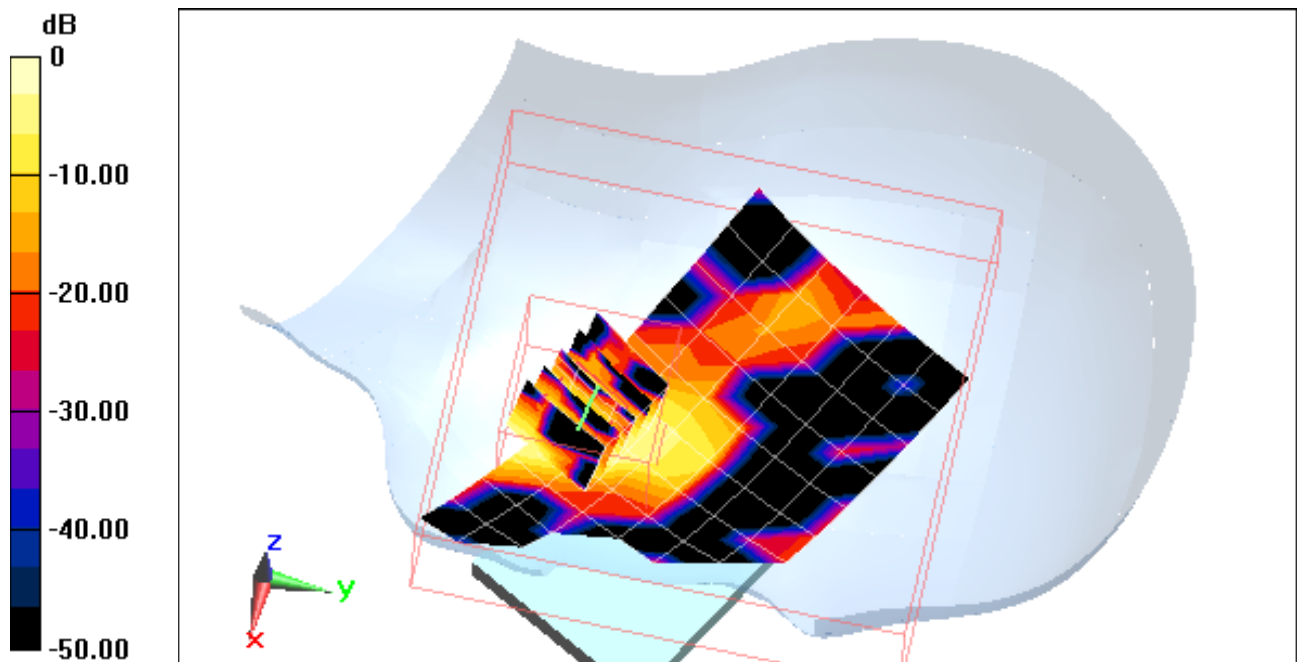
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 4.038 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.052 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.027 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g



0 dB = 0.030mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.865 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.496$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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 14.4.5 (3634)

Mode: IEEE 802.11n, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 11, 6.5 Mbps

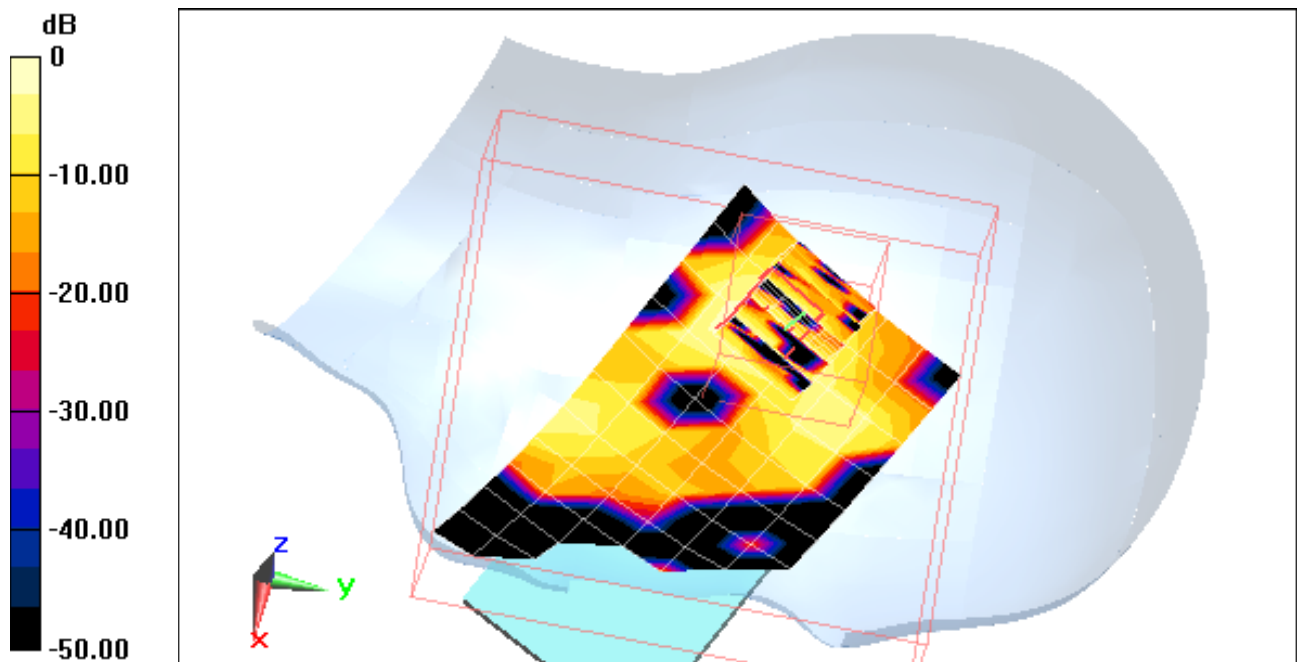
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 1.915 V/m; Power Drift = 0.132 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.011 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.0052 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00216 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0072mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5260 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.514 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.85$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.36, 4.36, 4.36); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

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

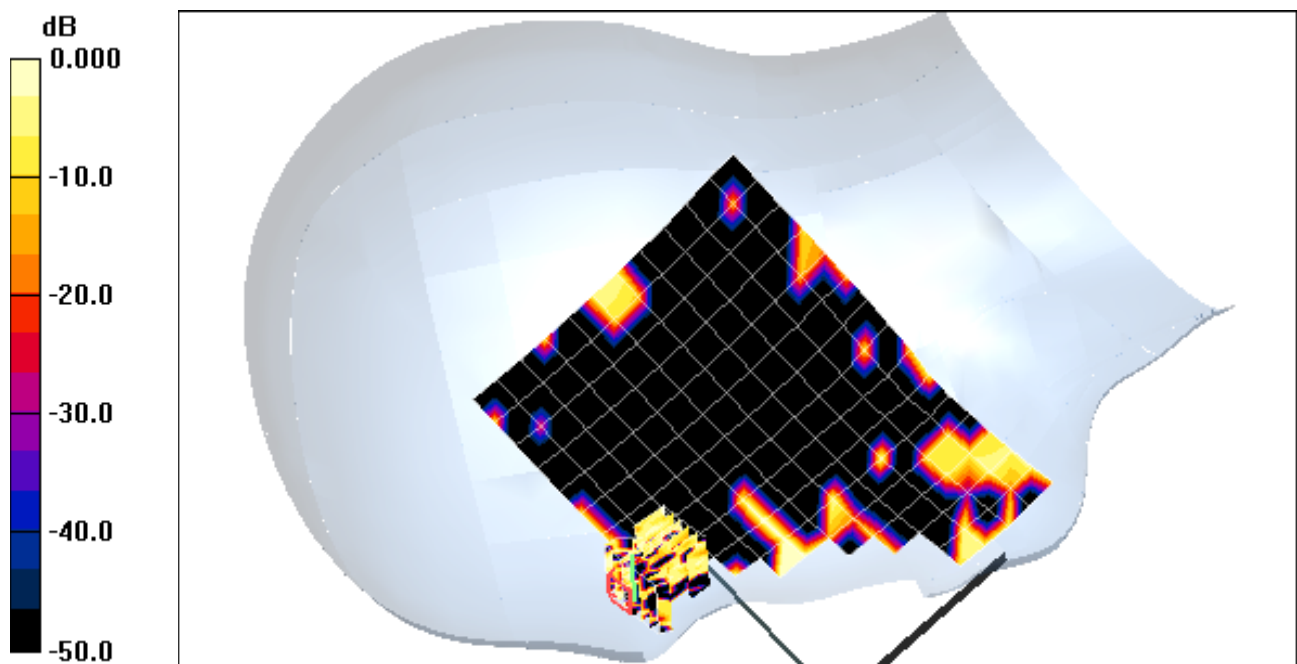
Area Scan (12x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 0.774 V/m; Power Drift = -0.126 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.007 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.02e-005 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0 mW/g



0 dB = 0.008mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.961 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.23$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

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

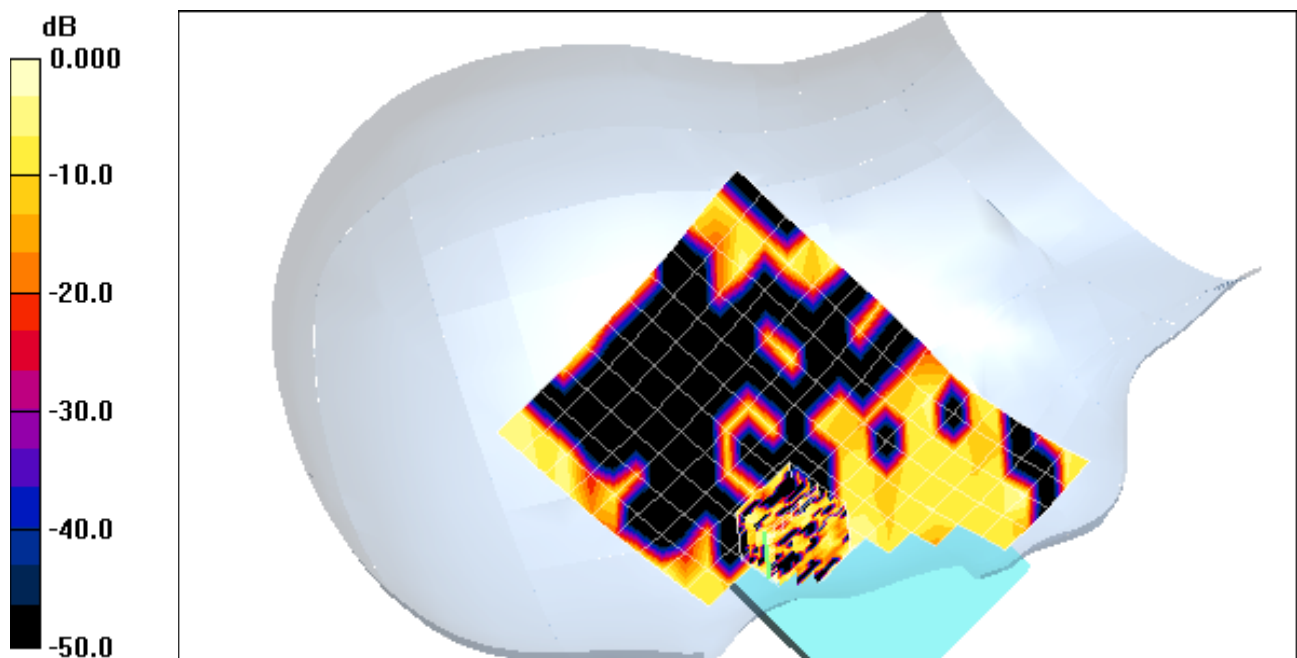
Area Scan (12x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Reference Value = 0.000 V/m; Power Drift = 0.000 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.026 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00124 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0 mW/g



0 dB = 0.016mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5520 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5520 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.751 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.46$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.5 GHz Left Head, Touch, Ch 104, 6 Mbps

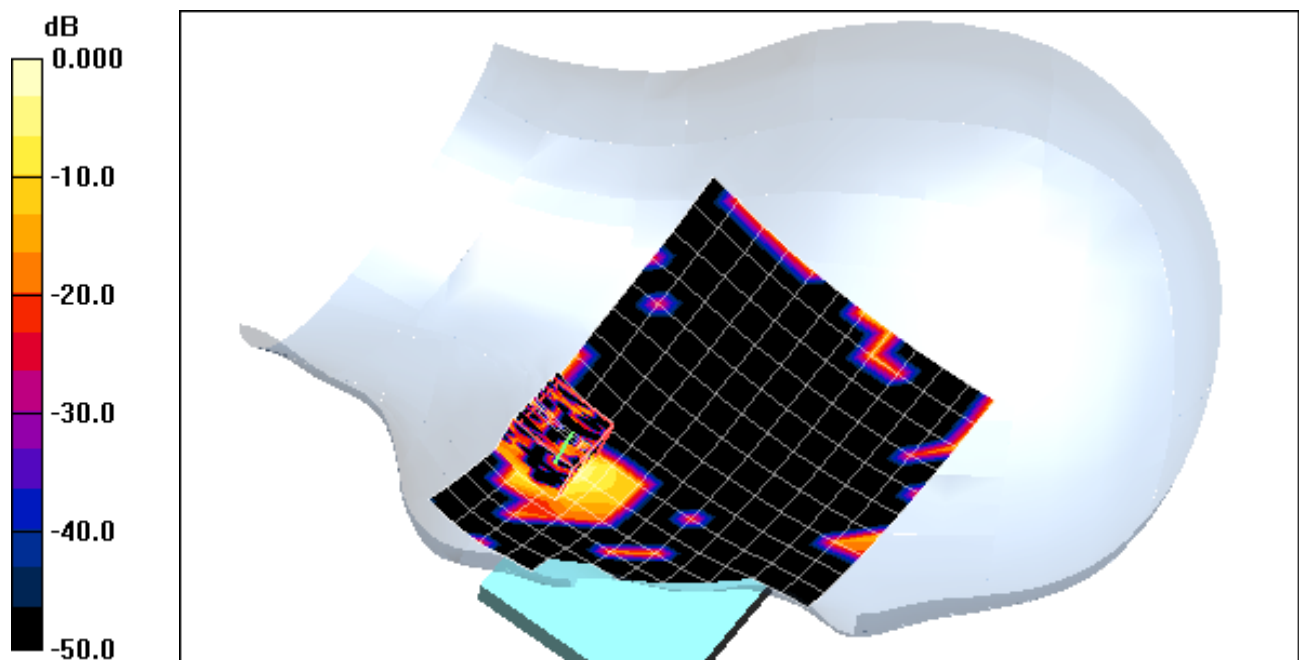
Area Scan (12x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 3.13 V/m; Power Drift = 0.189 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.183 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.043 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g



0 dB = 0.091mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5520 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5520 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.751 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.46$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.5 GHz Left Head, Tilt, Ch 104, 6 Mbps

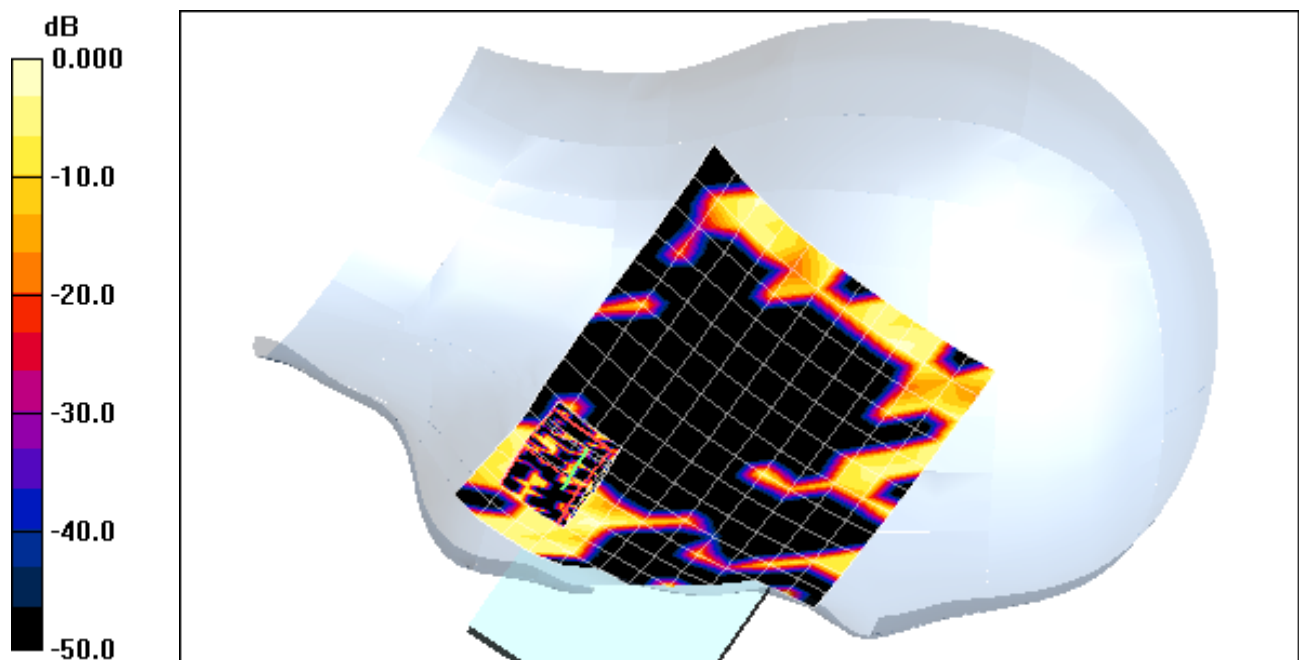
Area Scan (12x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 0.416 V/m; Power Drift = 0.135 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.018 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.000409 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.13e-005 mW/g



0 dB = 0.010mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

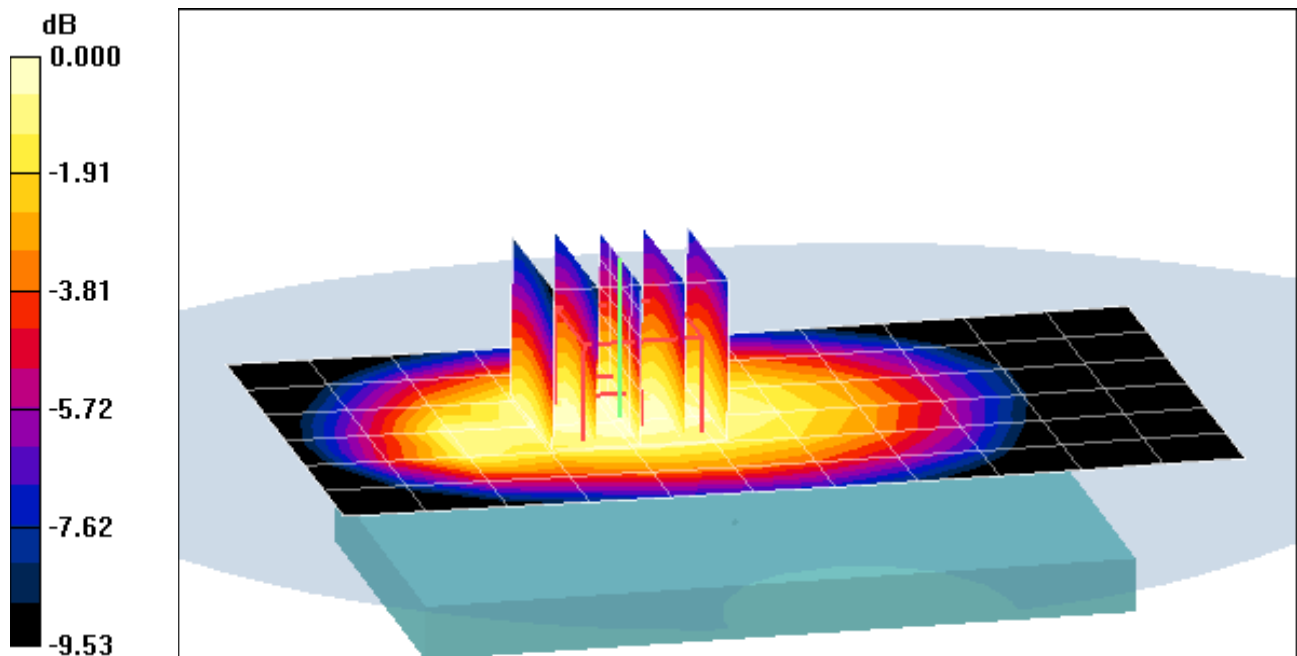
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 29.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.902 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.717 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.537 mW/g



0 dB = 0.754mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 848.31 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

Mode: Cellular EVDO, Body SAR, Back side, High.ch

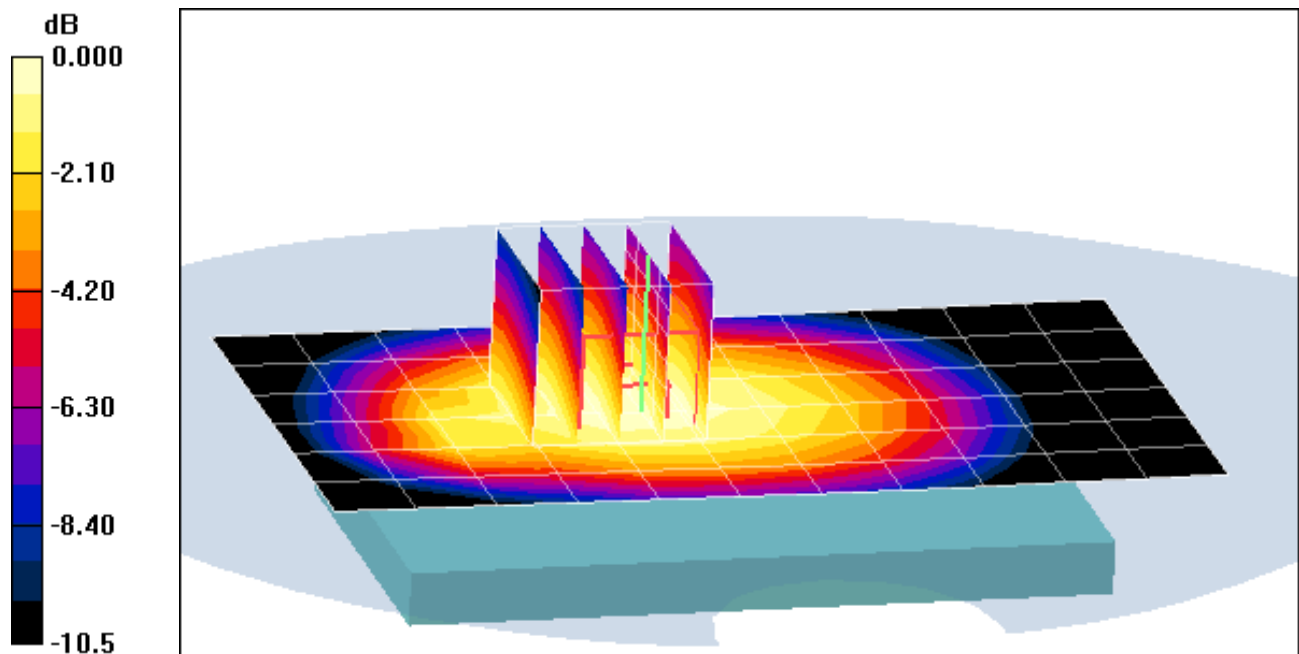
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 34.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.046 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.05 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.789 mW/g



0 dB = 1.10mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

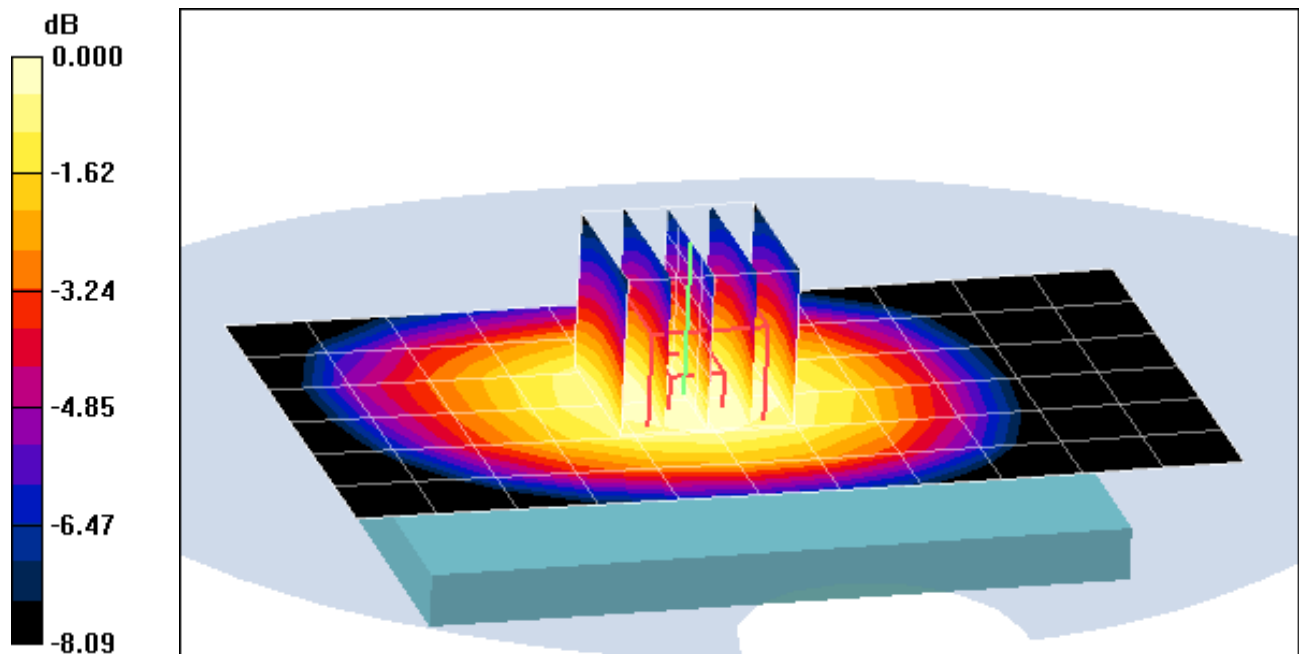
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 19.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.036 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.390 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.320 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.247 mW/g



0 dB = 0.335mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

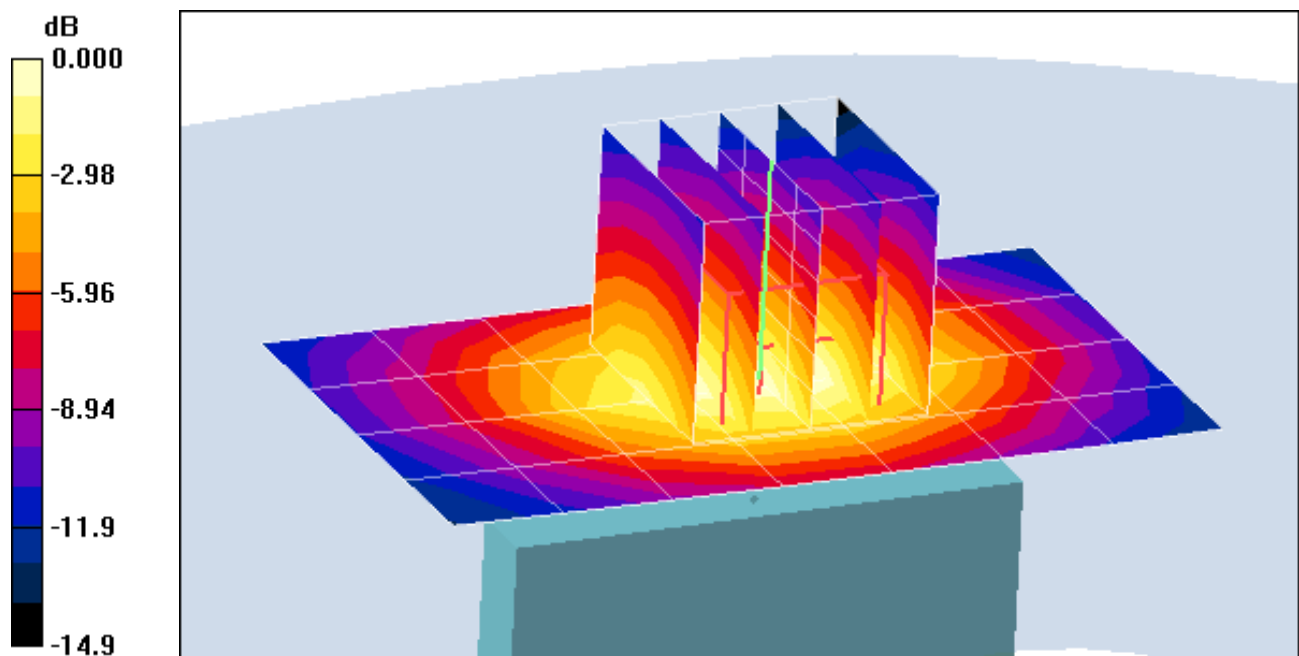
Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 13.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.064 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.233 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.135 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.081 mW/g



0 dB = 0.144mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

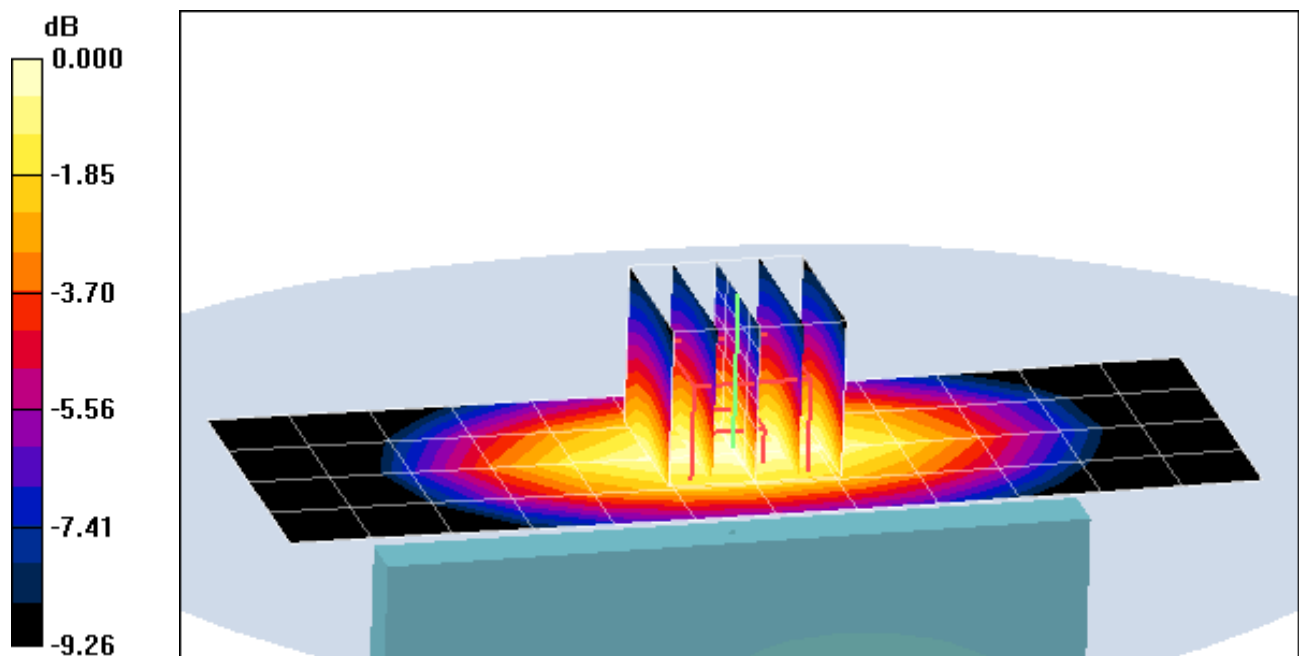
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 23.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.637 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.464 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.323 mW/g



0 dB = 0.498mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

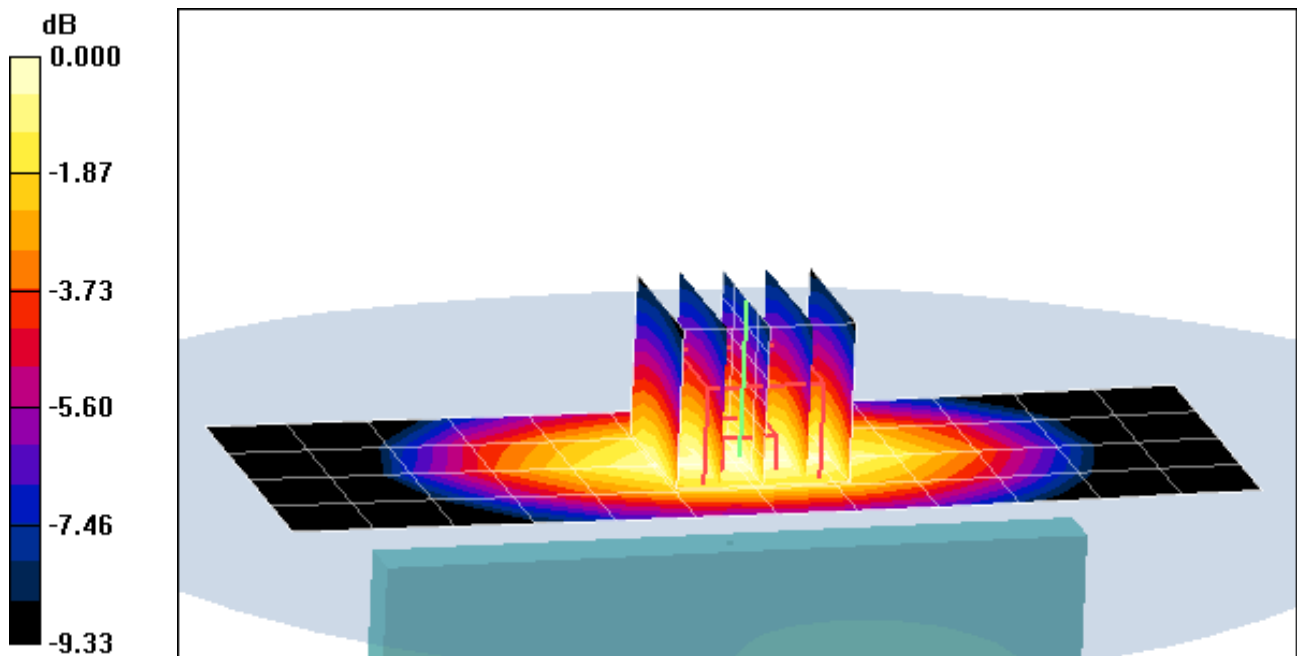
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 25.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.696 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.510 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.355 mW/g



0 dB = 0.547mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1908.75 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

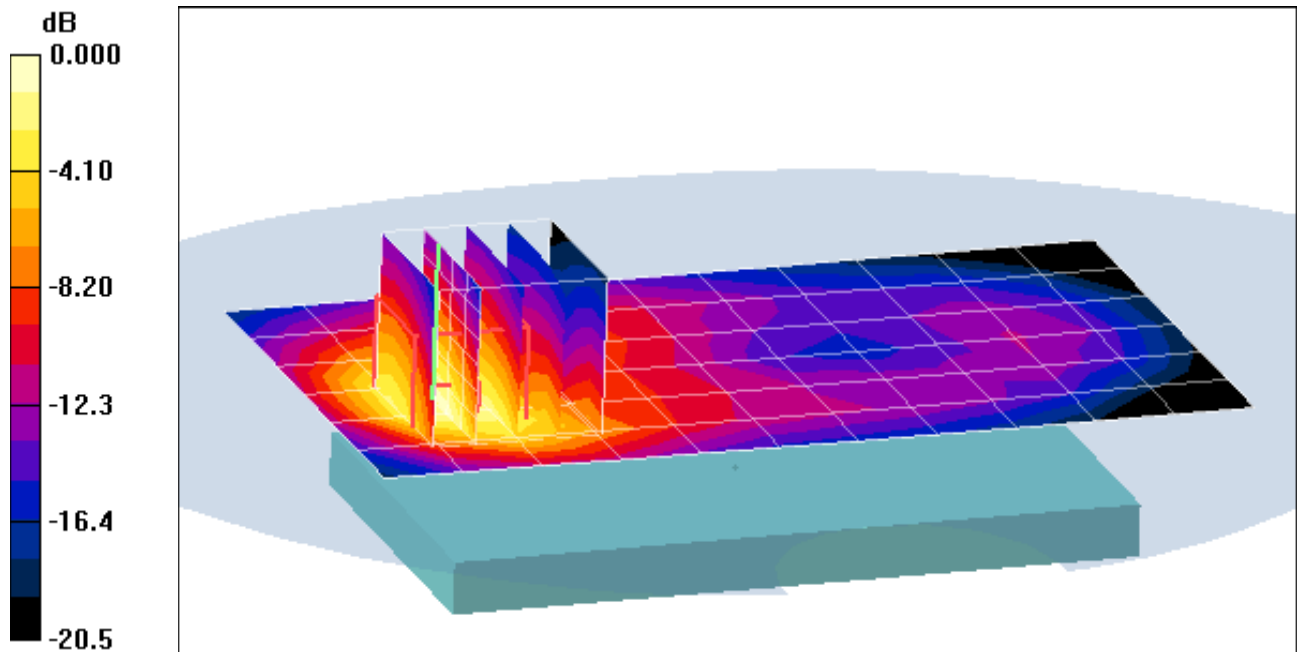
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 24.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.73 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.967 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.483 mW/g



0 dB = 1.09mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1908.75 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

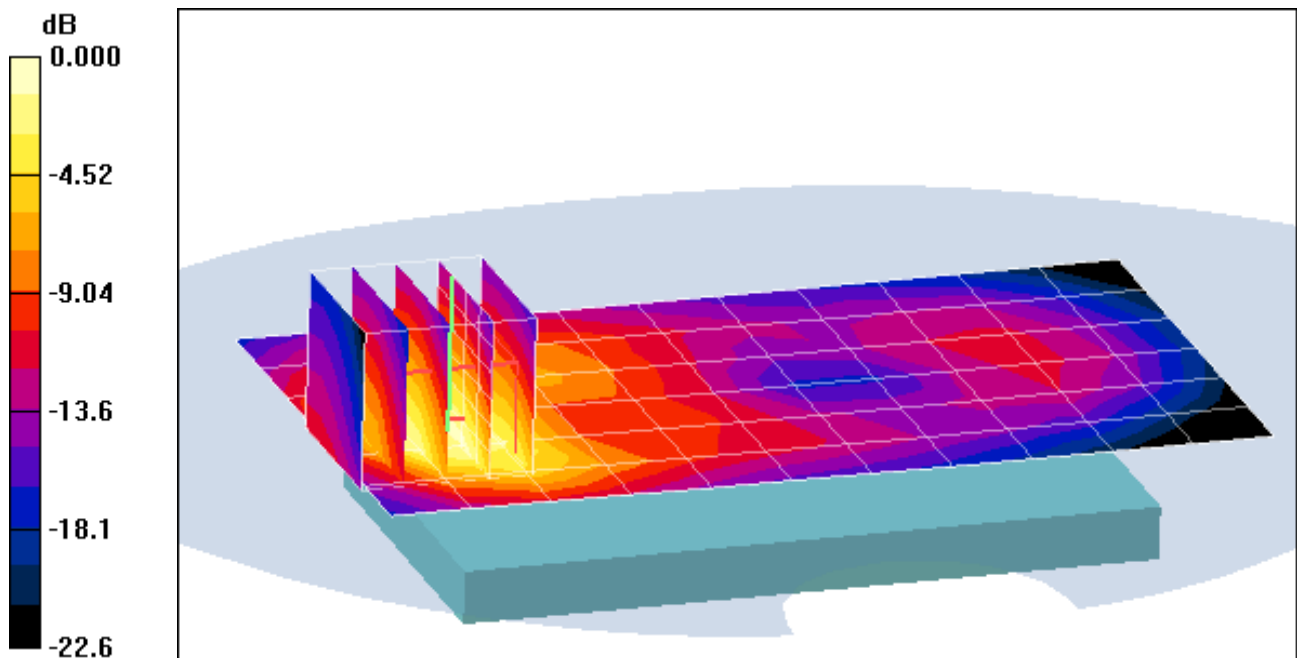
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 22.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.033 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.72 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.964 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.486 mW/g



0 dB = 1.07mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

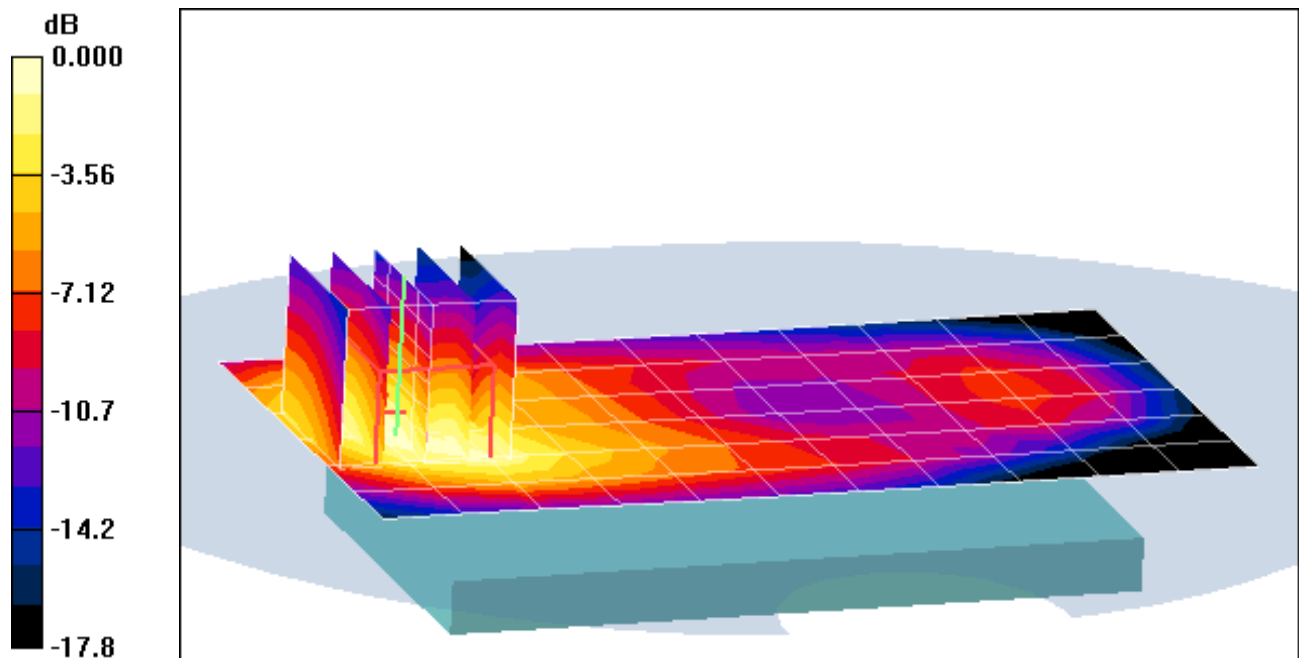
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 17.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.594 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.371 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.217 mW/g



0 dB = 0.417mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

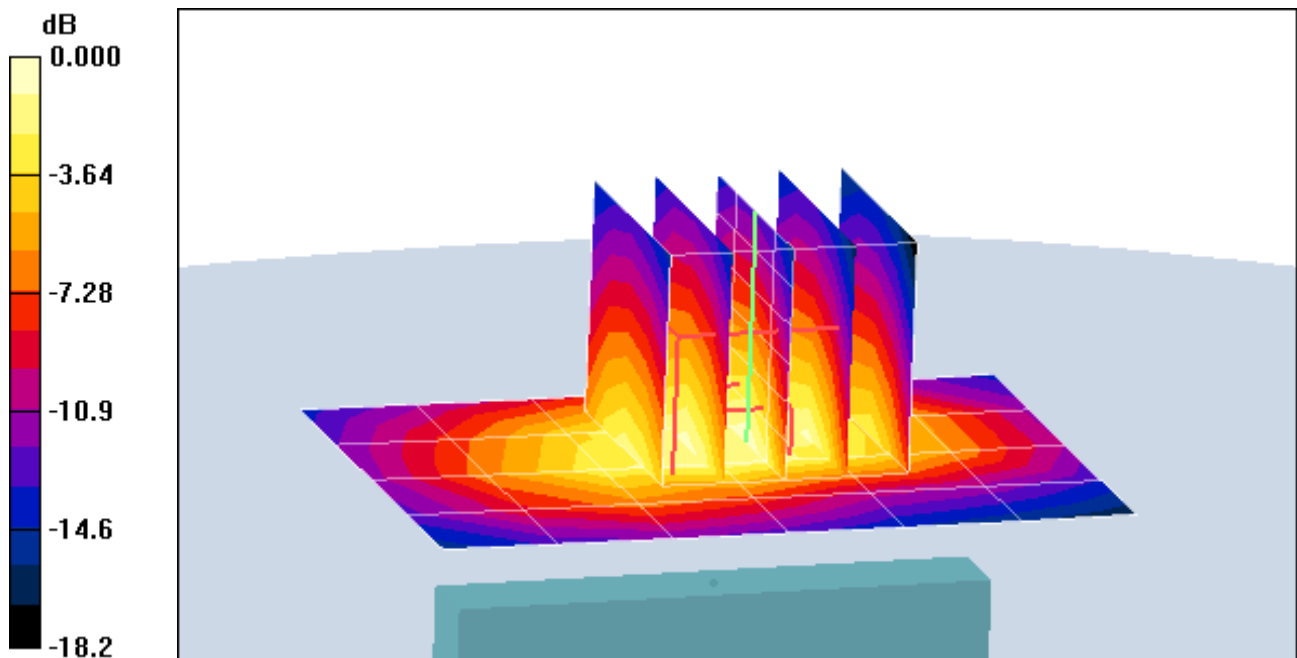
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 19.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.123 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.968 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.574 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.318 mW/g



0 dB = 0.648mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

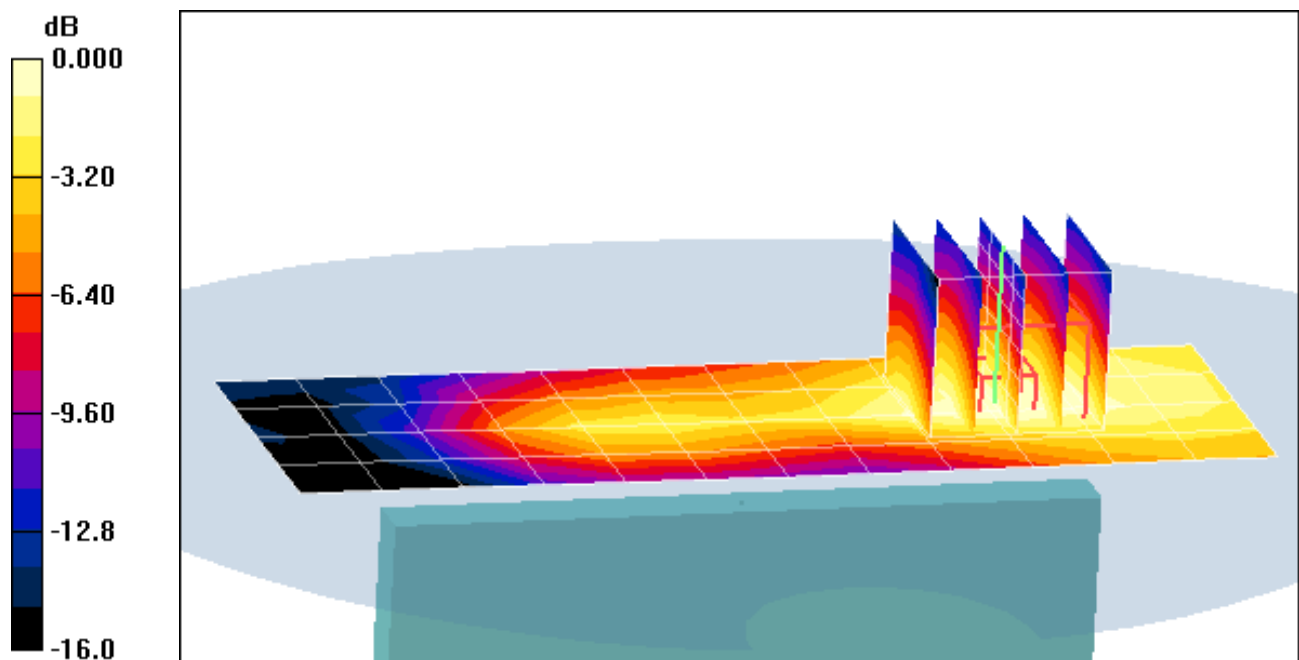
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 8.80 V/m; Power Drift = -0.102 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.148 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.093 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.057 mW/g



0 dB = 0.100mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

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

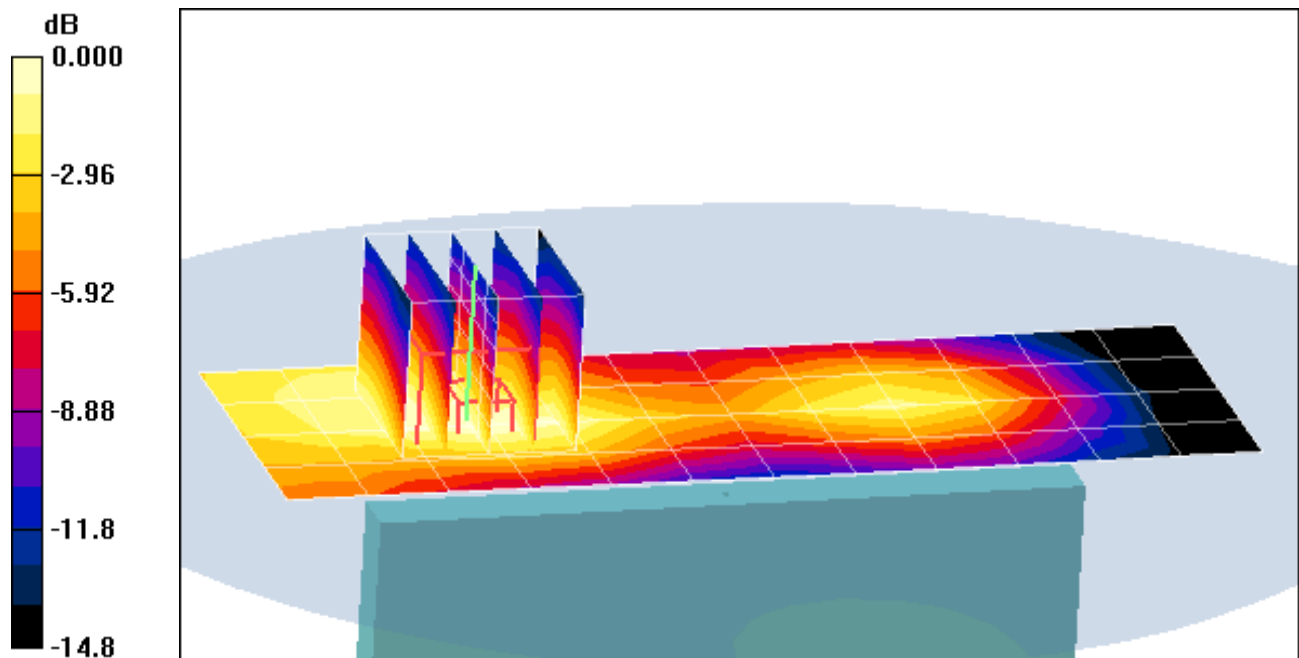
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.78 V/m; Power Drift = 0.037 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.177 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.113 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.069 mW/g



0 dB = 0.123mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Body SAR, Ch 11, 6 Mbps, Back Side

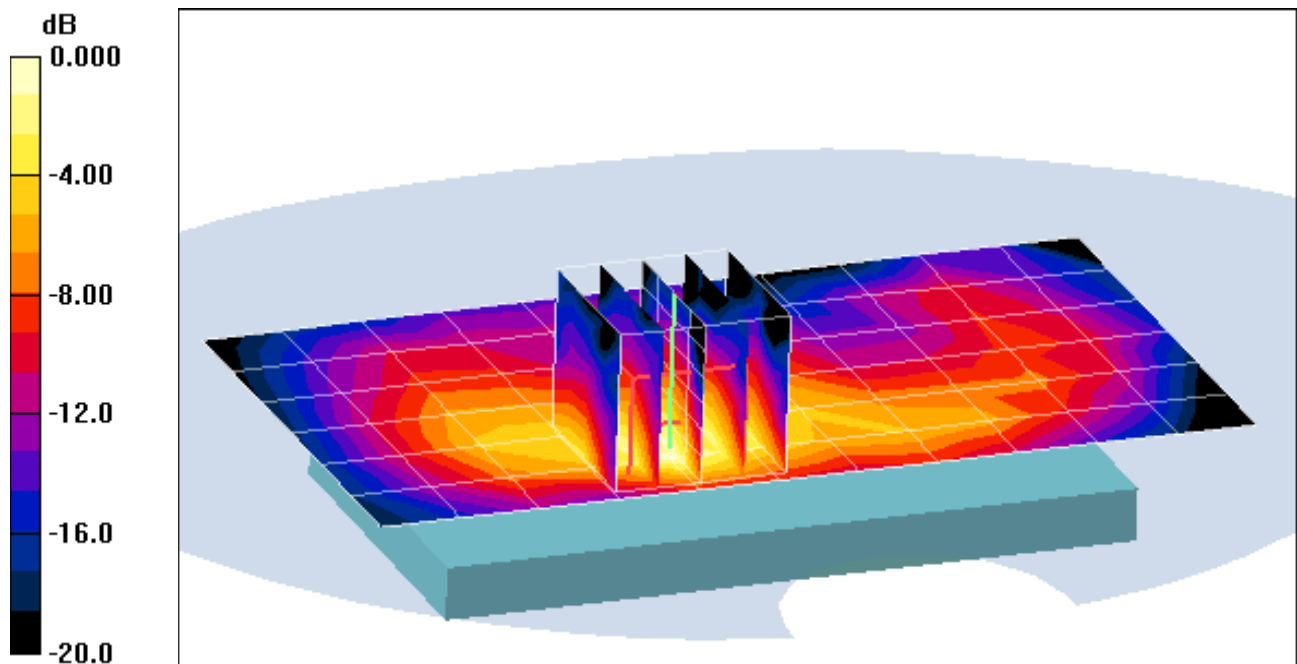
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 5.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.128 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.059 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.027 mW/g



0 dB = 0.078mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Body SAR, Ch 11, 6 Mbps, Front Side

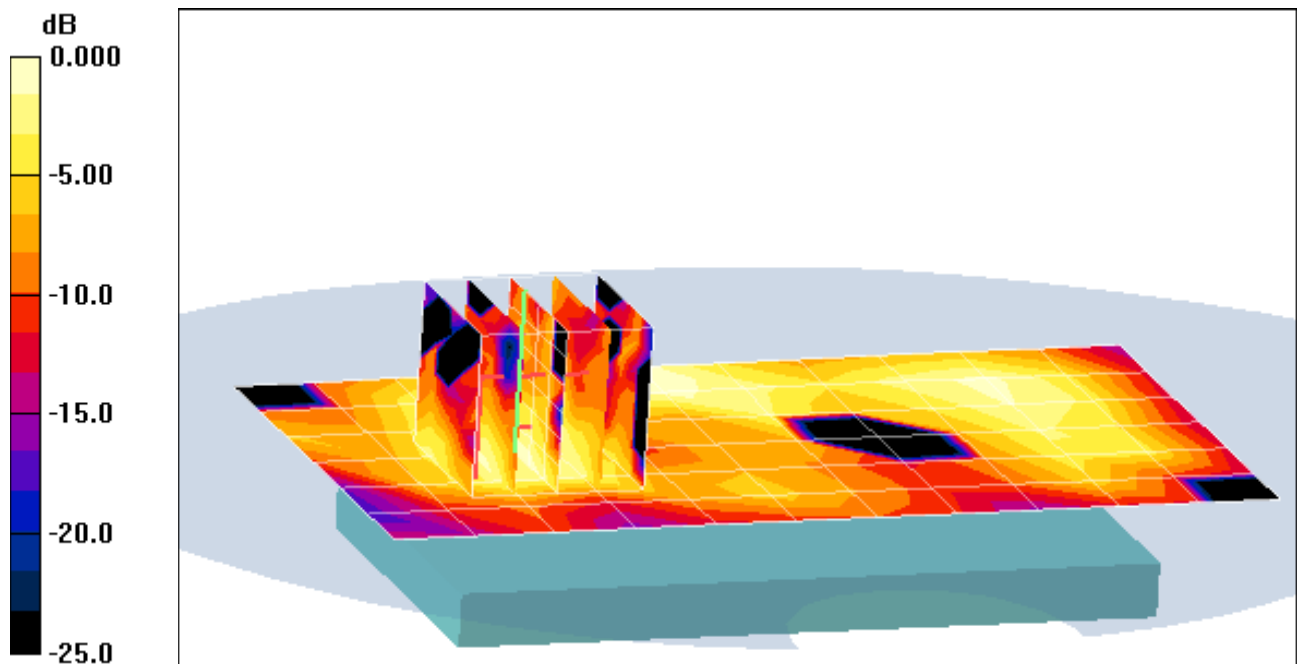
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 2.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0547 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.015 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00856 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00457 mW/g



0 dB = 0.011mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Body SAR, Ch 11, 6 Mbps, Bottom Edge

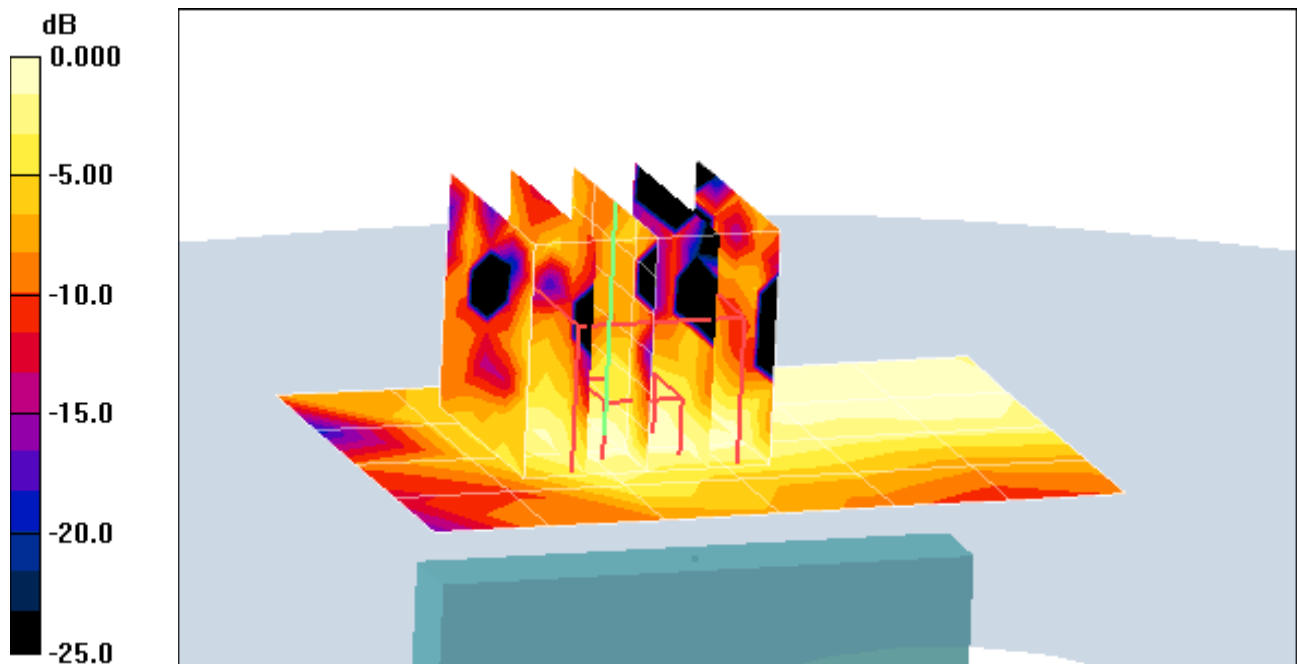
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 1.69 V/m; Power Drift = 0.172 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.018 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00556 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00263 mW/g



0 dB = 0.007mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Body SAR, Ch 11, 6 Mbps, Left Edge

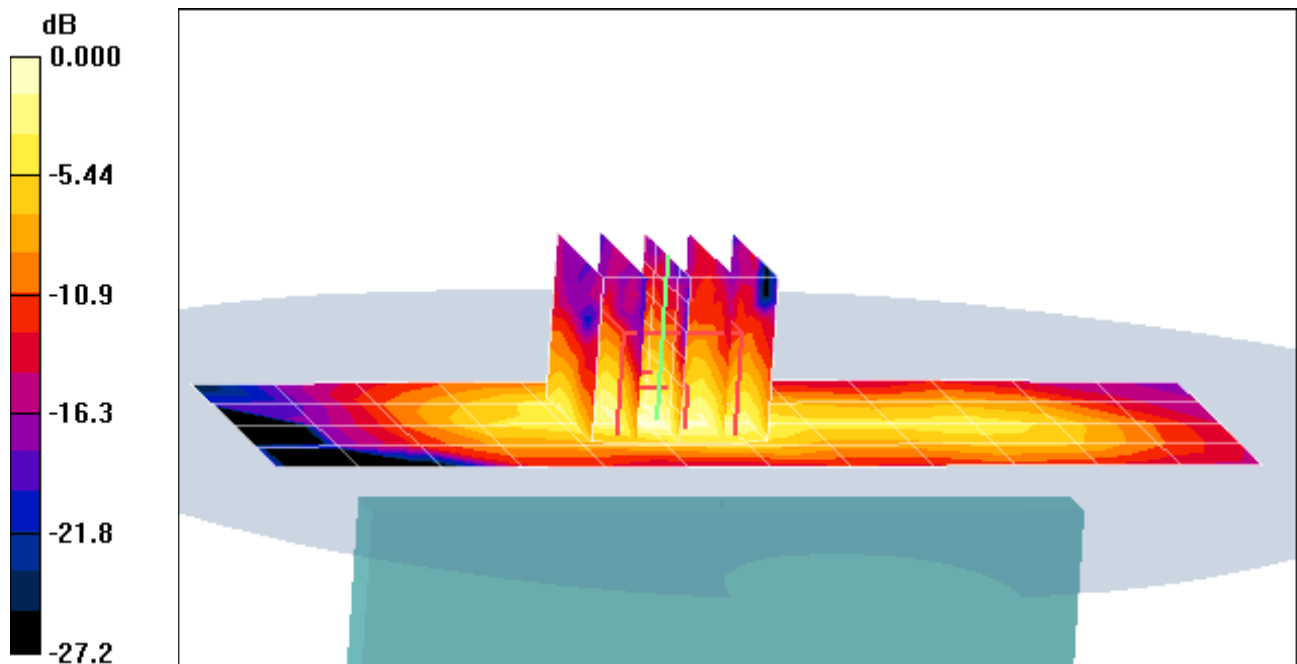
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 4.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.075 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.036 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g



0 dB = 0.047mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11n, Body SAR, Ch 11, 6.5 Mbps, Back Side

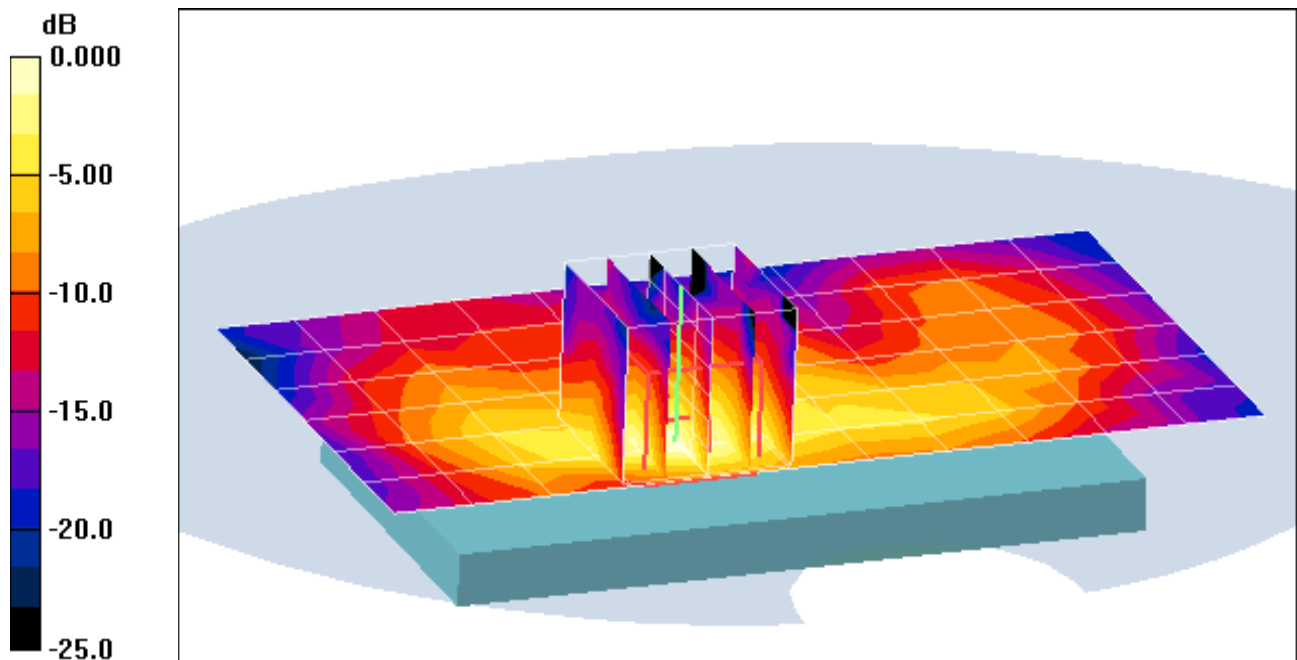
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 5.70 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.117 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.056 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 mW/g



0 dB = 0.074mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11n, Body SAR, Ch 11, 6.5 Mbps, Front Side

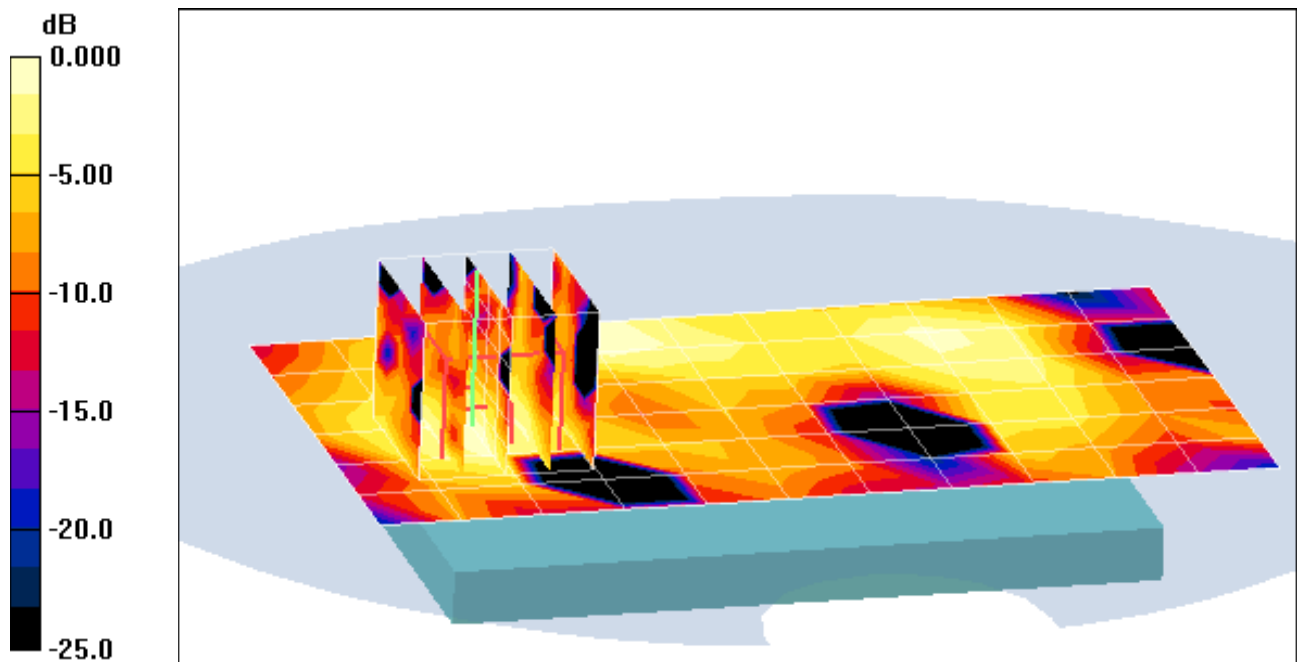
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 1.93 V/m; Power Drift = 0.142 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.014 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00778 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00414 mW/g



0 dB = 0.010mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11n, Body SAR, Ch 11, 6.5 Mbps, Bottom Edge

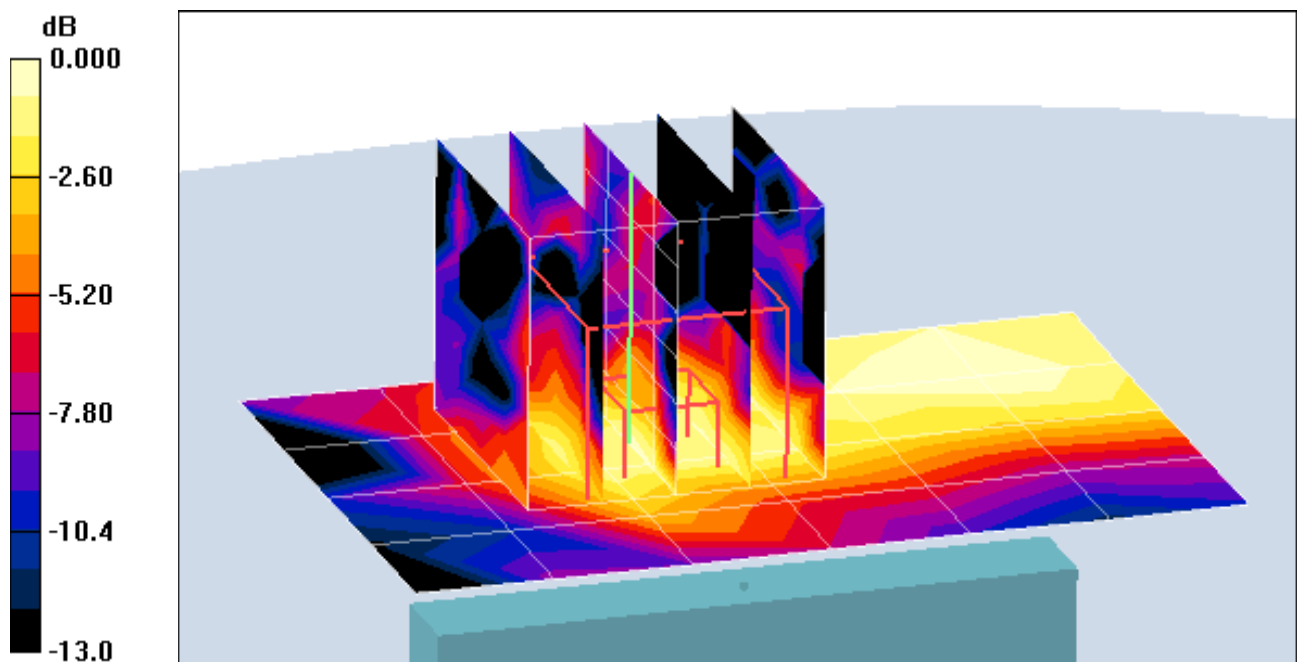
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 1.63 V/m; Power Drift = 0.141 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.016 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.0052 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.002 mW/g



0 dB = 0.007mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11n, Body SAR, Ch 11, 6.5 Mbps, Left Edge

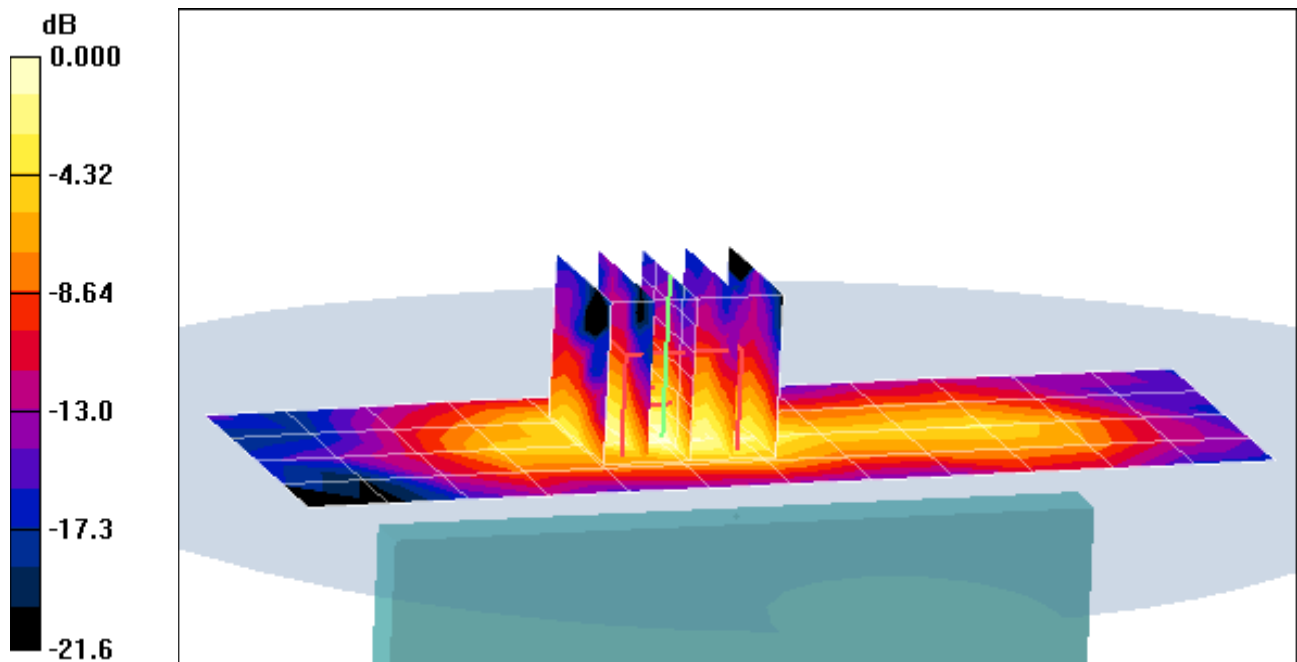
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 4.28 V/m; Power Drift = 0.168 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.075 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.036 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g



0 dB = 0.047mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSCHR760; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 32

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5520 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5520 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.726 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.98$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-12-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.4, 3.4, 3.4); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.5 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 104, 6 Mbps, Back Side

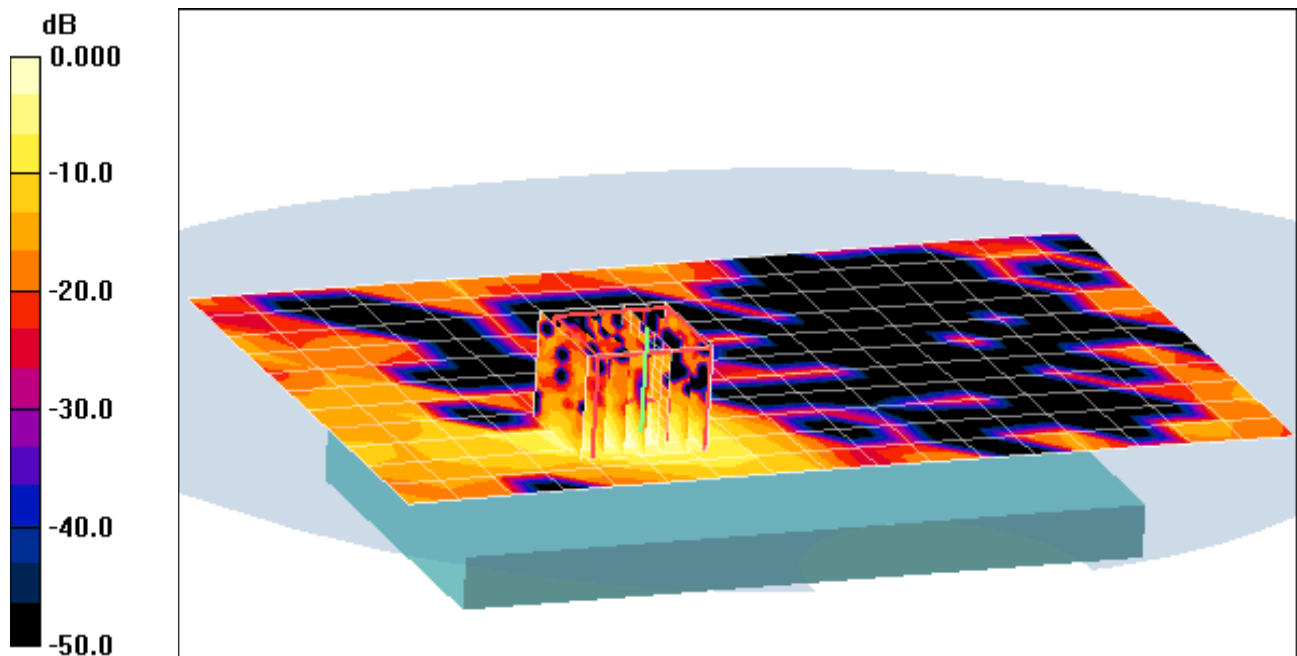
Area Scan (12x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 4.30 V/m; Power Drift = 0.140 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.415 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.108 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.029 mW/g



0 dB = 0.221mW/g

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d026

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.879 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 03-13-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.01, 6.01, 6.01); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

835MHz System Verification

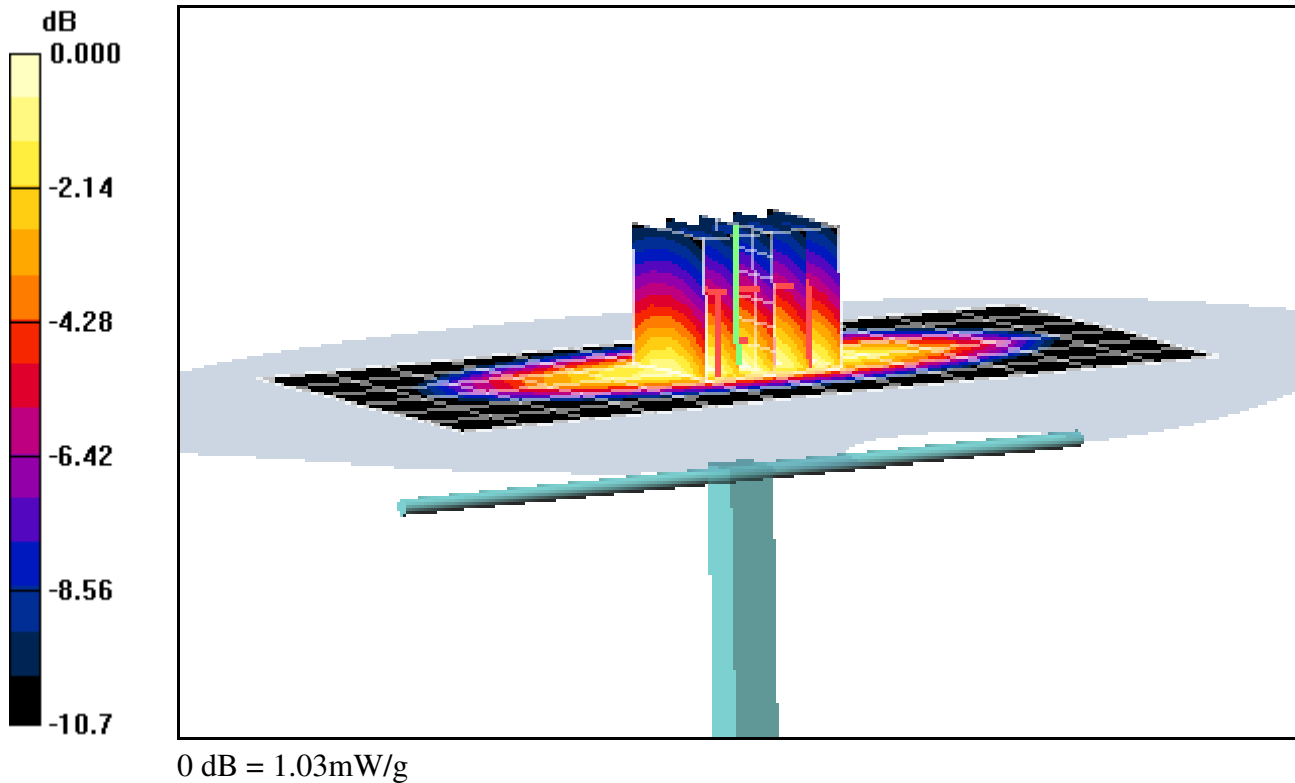
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.955 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.623 mW/g

Deviation = 0.95 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d026

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.879 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 03-13-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.4 ° C; Tissue Temp: 22.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.01, 6.01, 6.01); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

835MHz System Verification

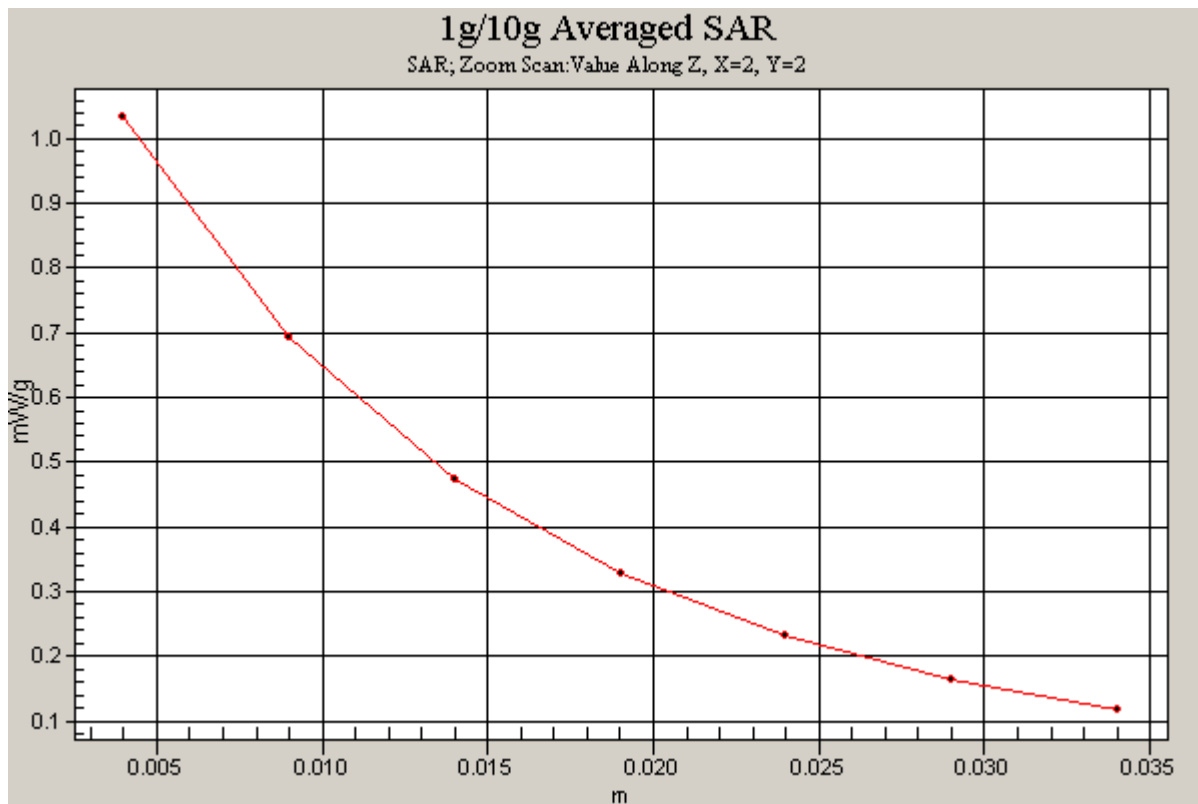
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.955 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.623 mW/g

Deviation = 0.95 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d141

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °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, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

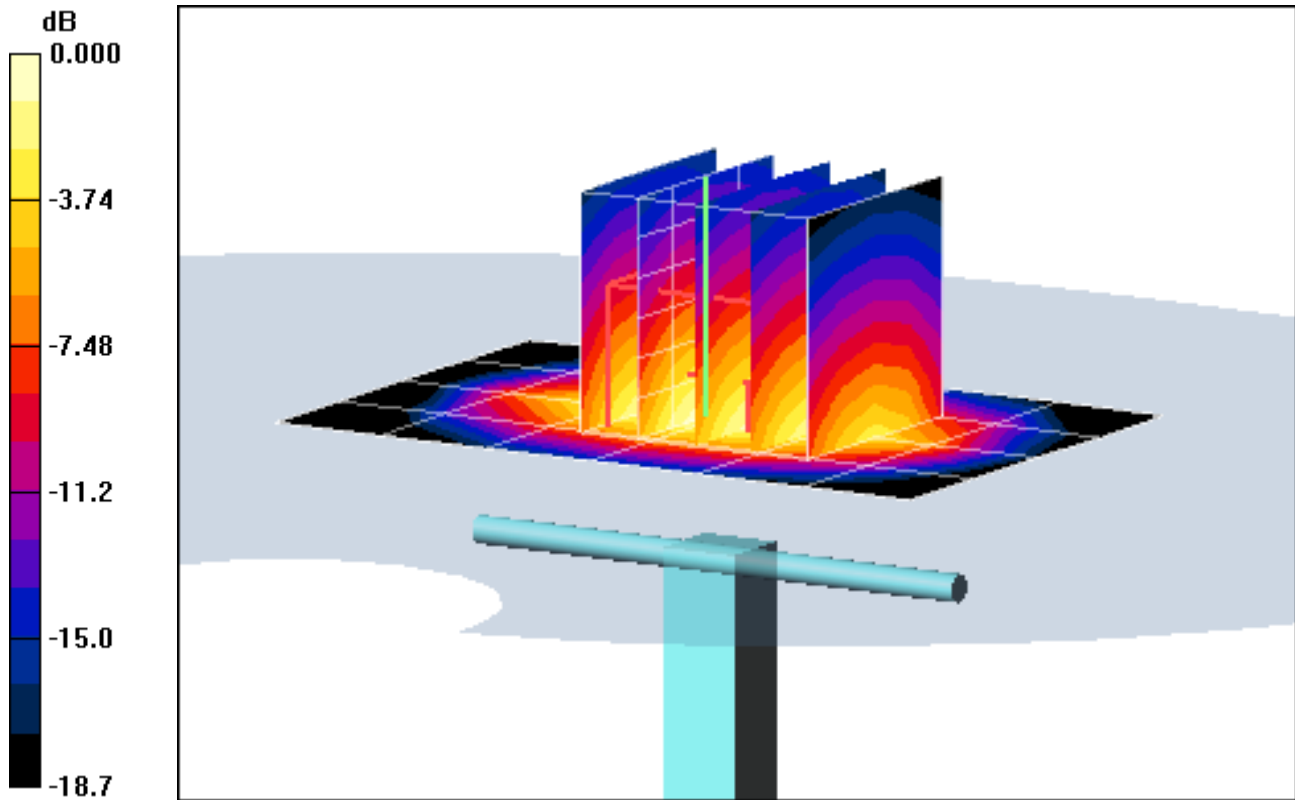
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 1.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.834 mW/g

Deviation = 1.27 %



0 dB = 1.77mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d141

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °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, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

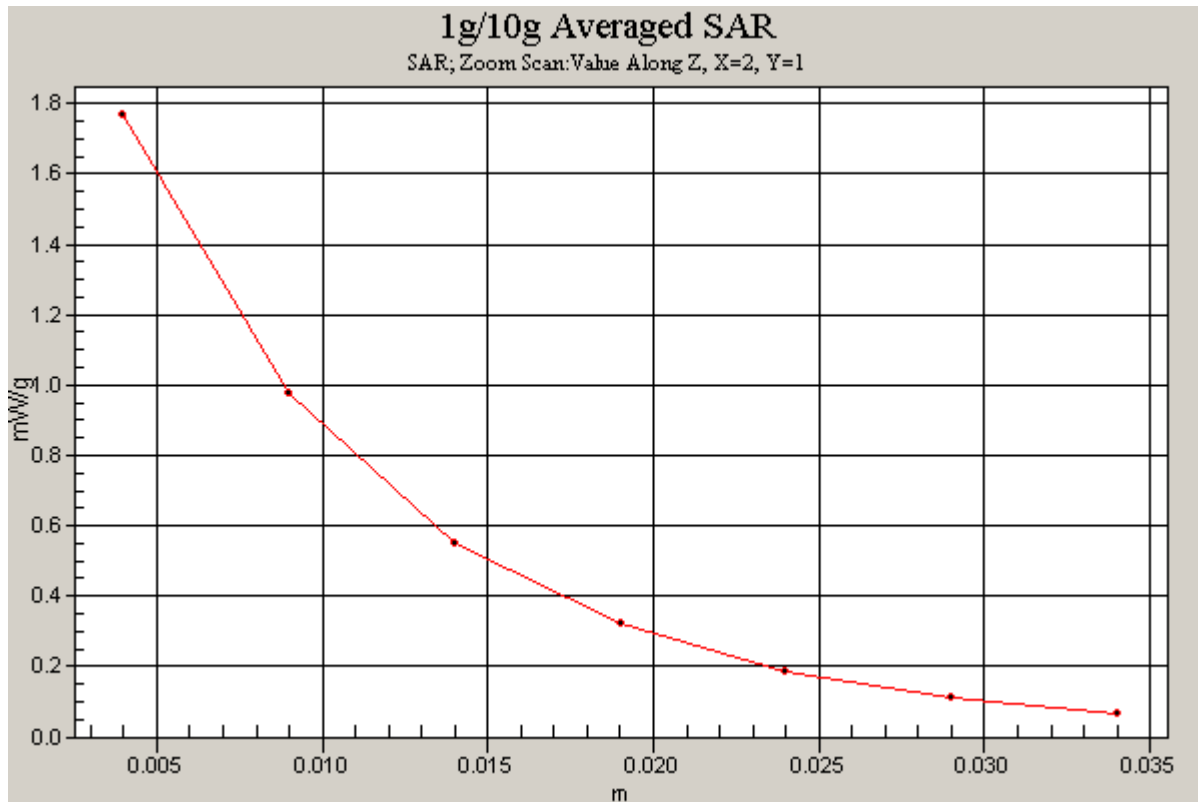
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 1.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.834 mW/g

Deviation = 1.27 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.853 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.55$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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)

2450 MHz System Verification

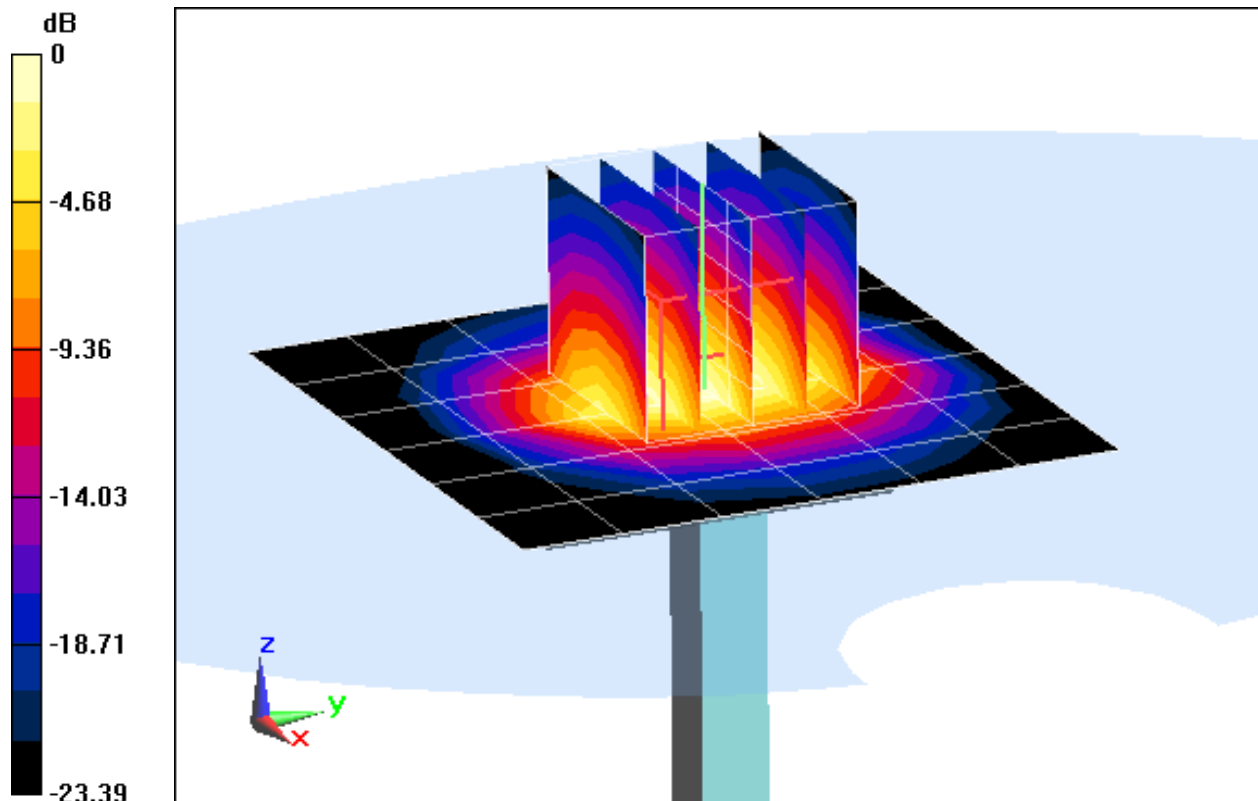
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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) = 5.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.46 mW/g

Deviation = 3.26 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Head; Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.853 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.55$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 11/18/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (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)

2450 MHz System Verification

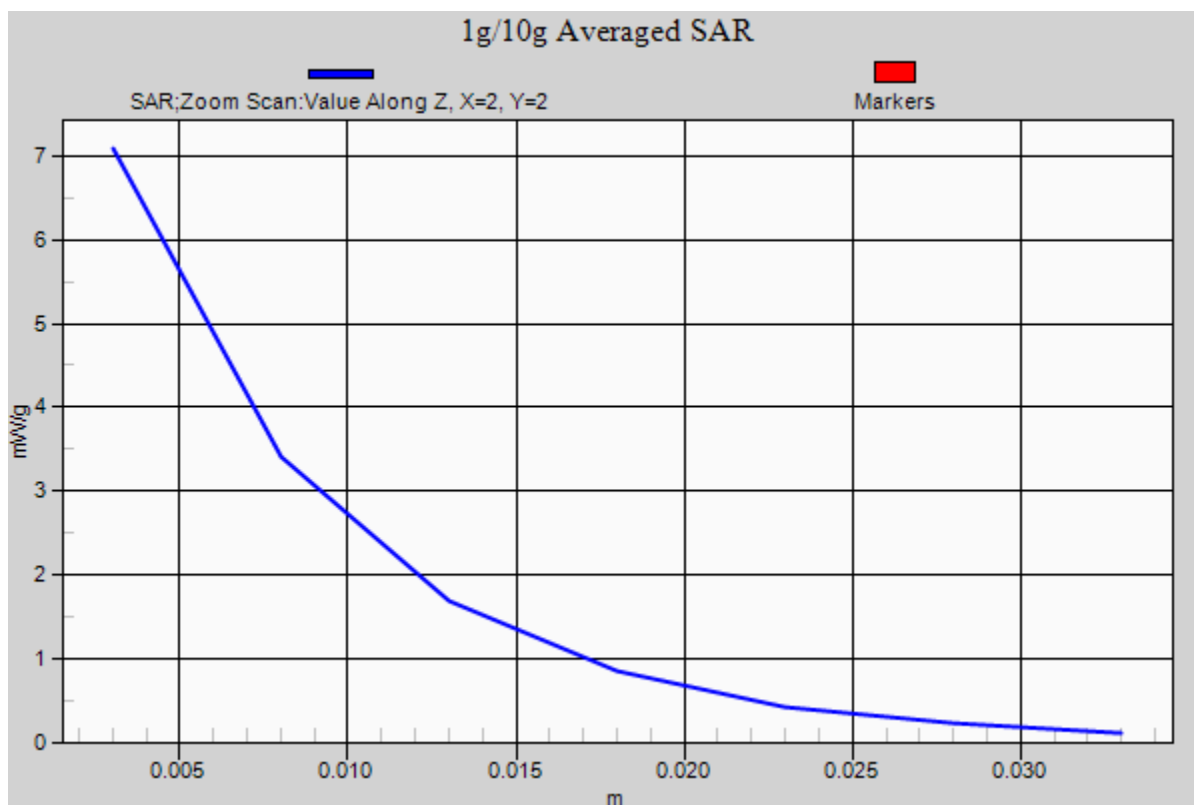
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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) = 5.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.46 mW/g

Deviation = 3.26 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.450 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.88$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5200MHz System Verification

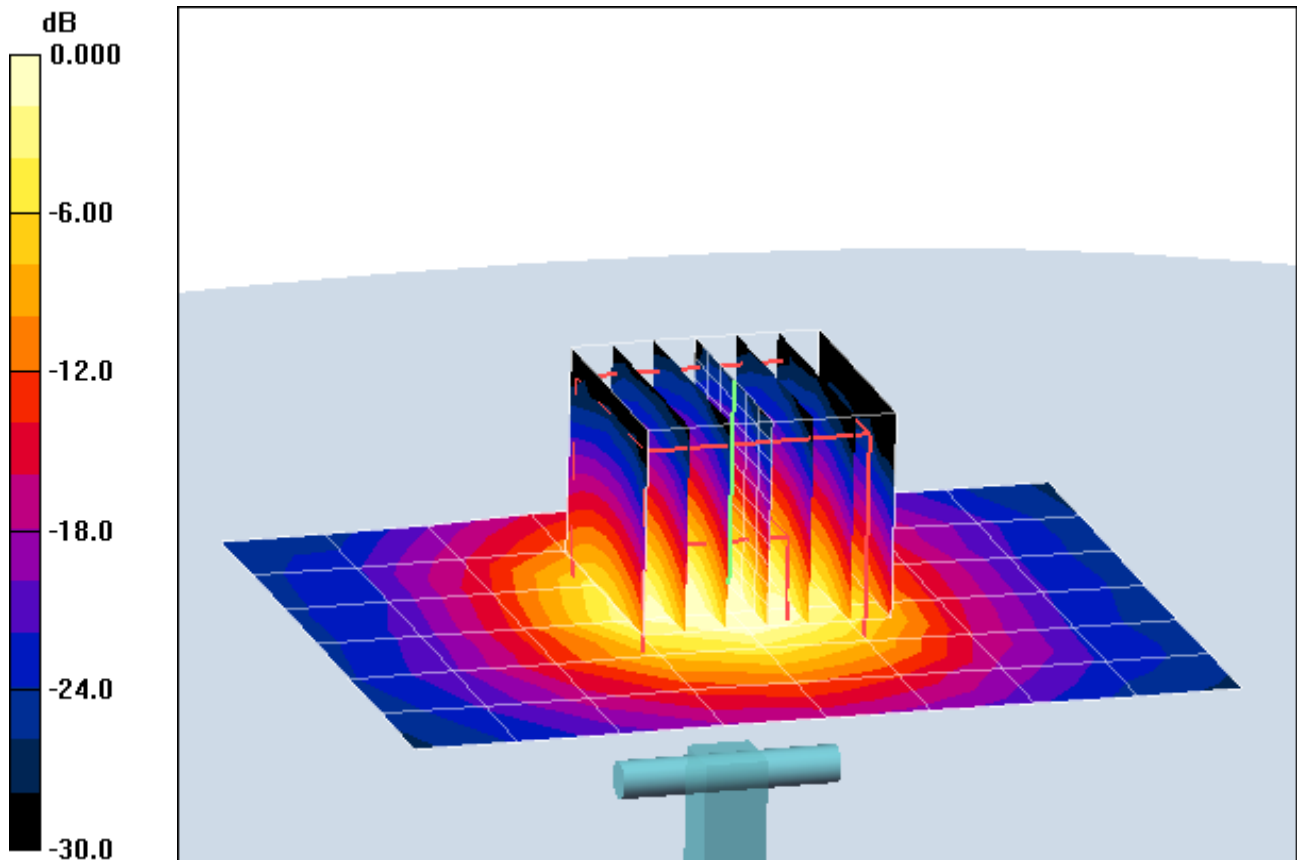
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.31 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g

Deviation = -8.40 %



0 dB = 9.18mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.450 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.88$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5200MHz System Verification

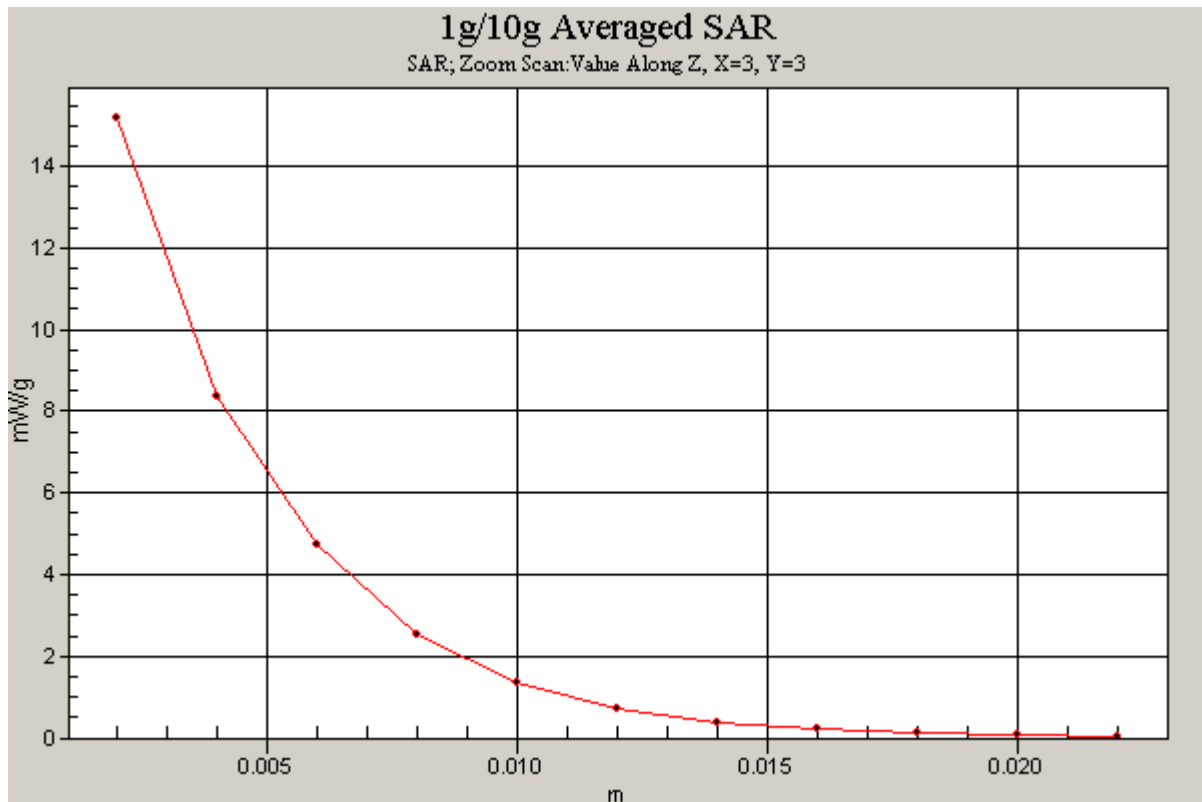
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.27 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 mW/g

Deviation = -8.40 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.728 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.48$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5500MHz System Verification

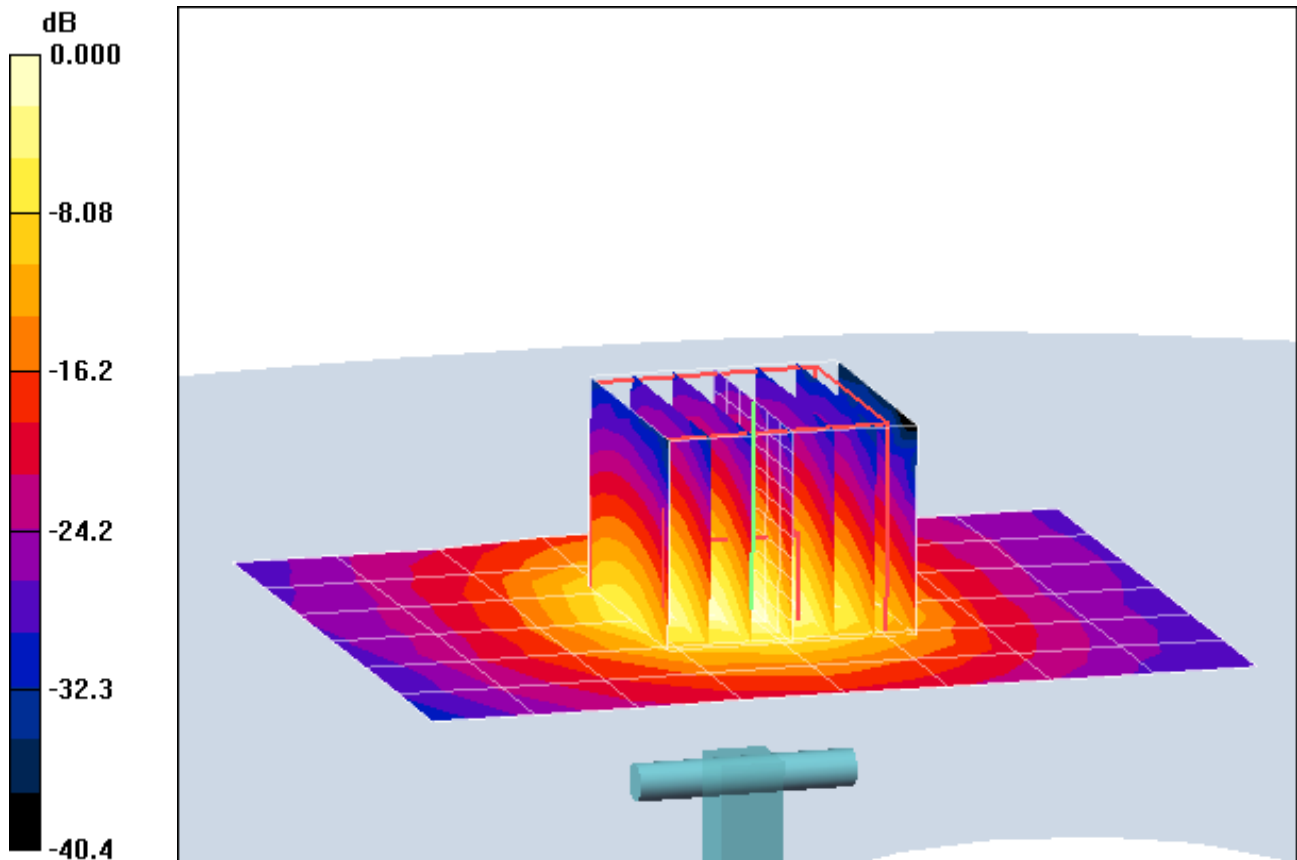
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 8.14 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 mW/g

Deviation = -5.68 %



0 dB = 15.9mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.728 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.48$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5500MHz System Verification

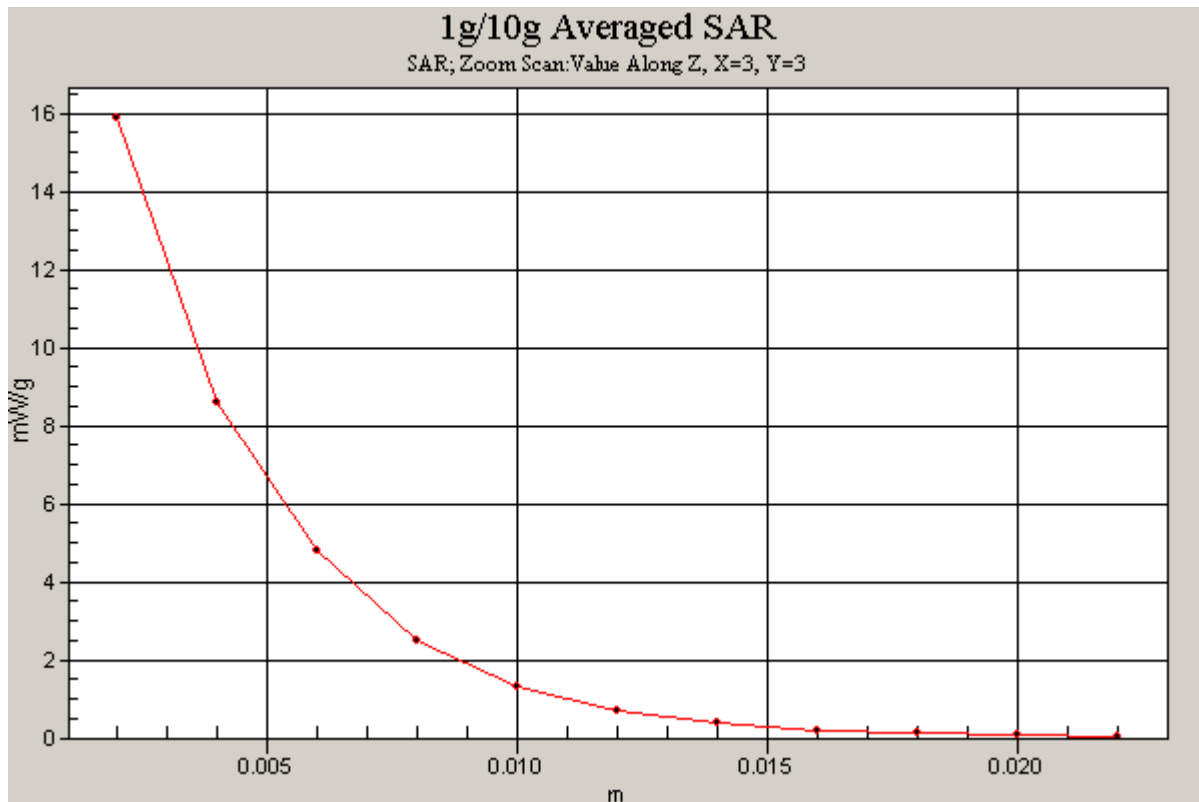
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 8.14 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 mW/g

Deviation = -5.68 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.038 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.17$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5800MHz System Verification

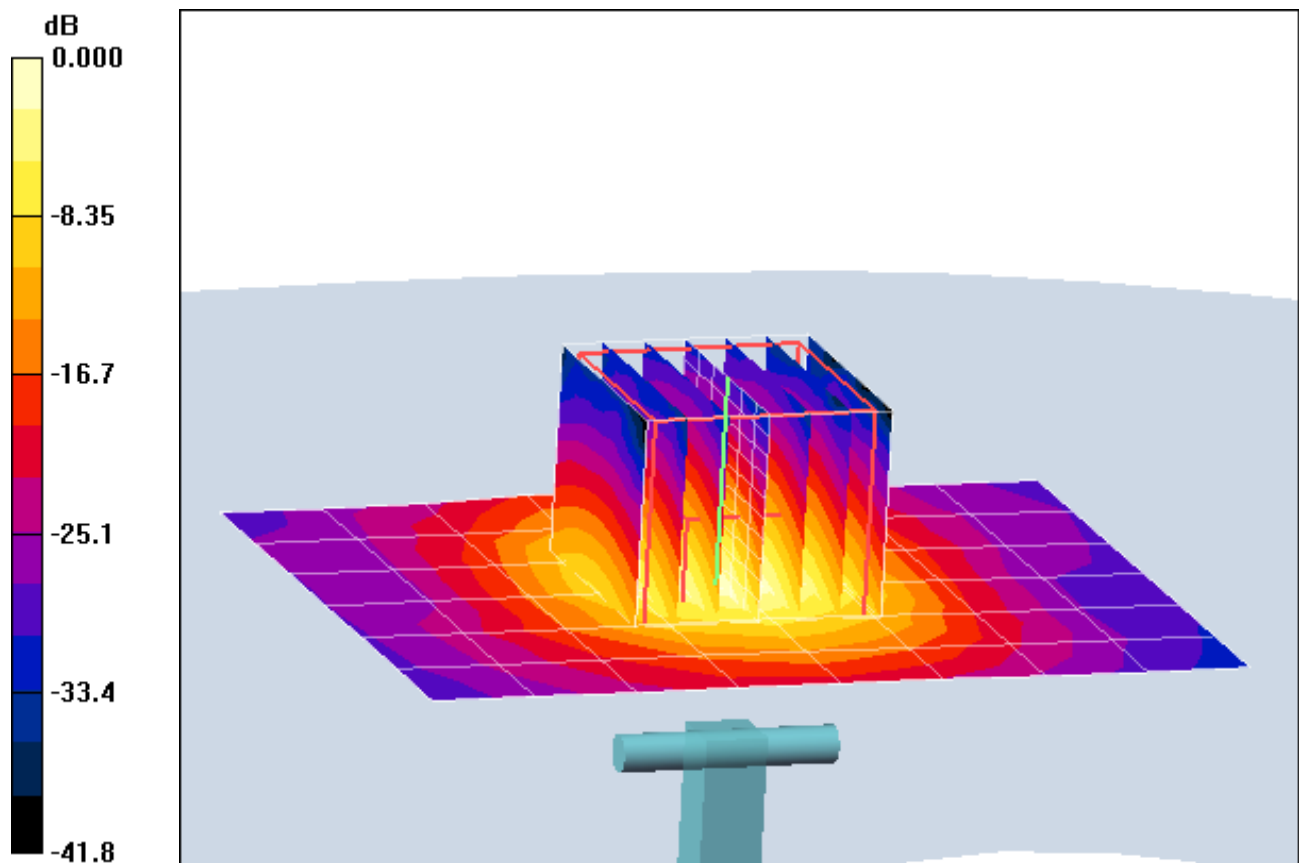
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.99 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 mW/g

Deviation = 0.63 %



0 dB = 17.0mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.038 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.17$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-14-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

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

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5800MHz System Verification

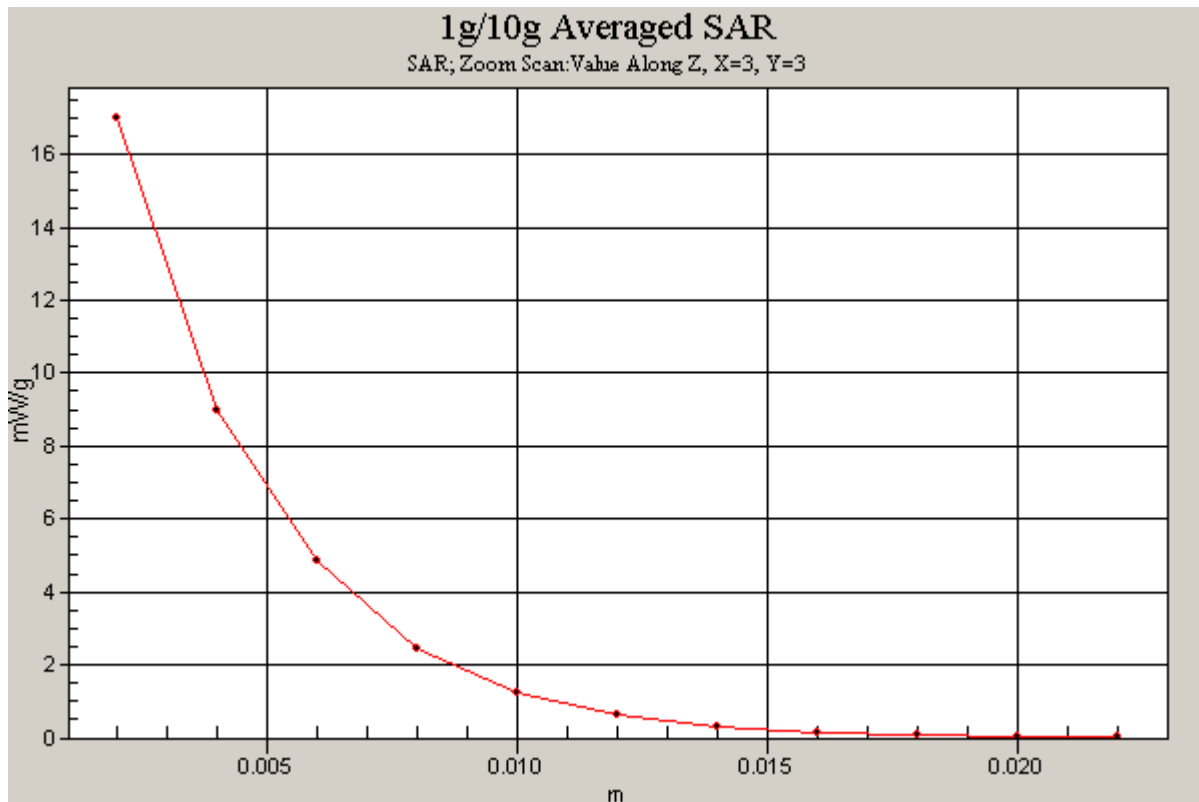
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.99 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 mW/g

Deviation = 0.63 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d026

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 03-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

835MHz System Verification

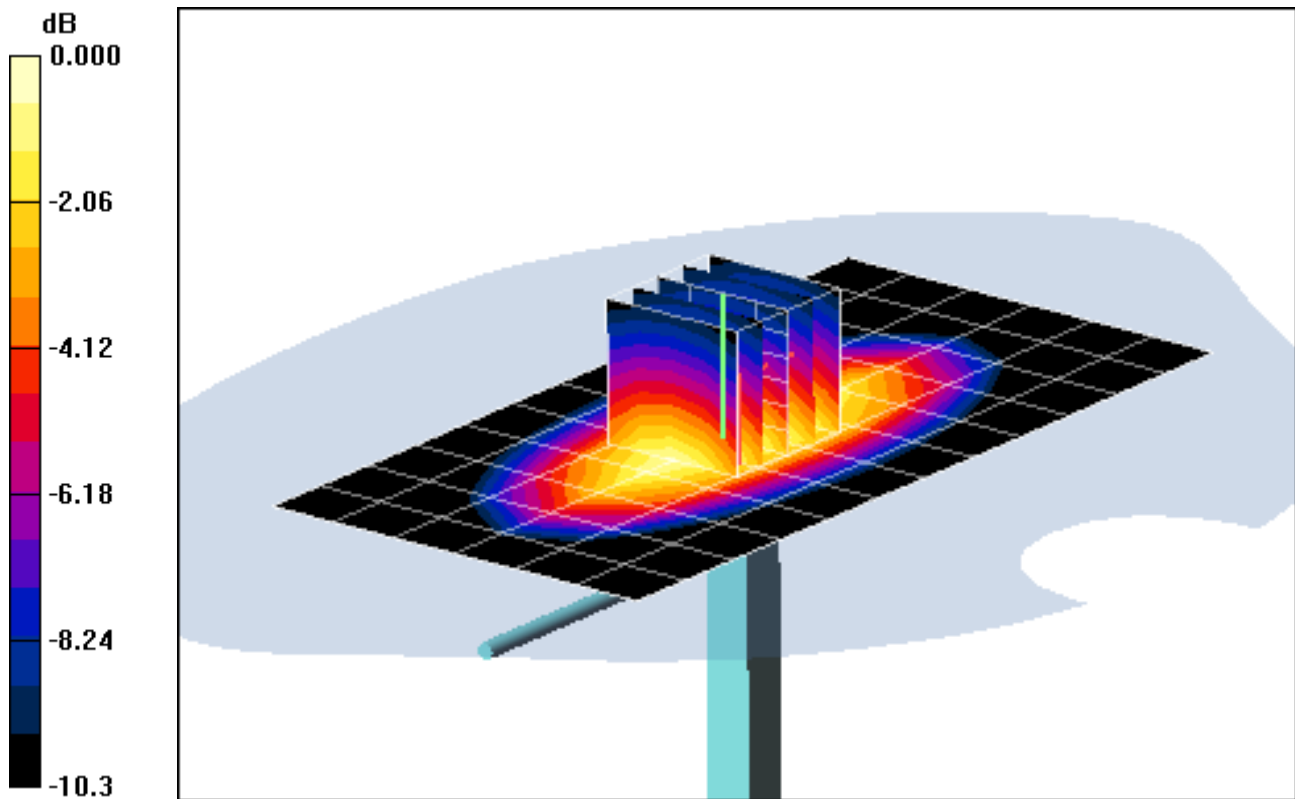
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power: 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 1.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.663 mW/g

Deviation: 4.55%



0 dB = 1.09mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d026

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 03-17-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

835MHz System Verification

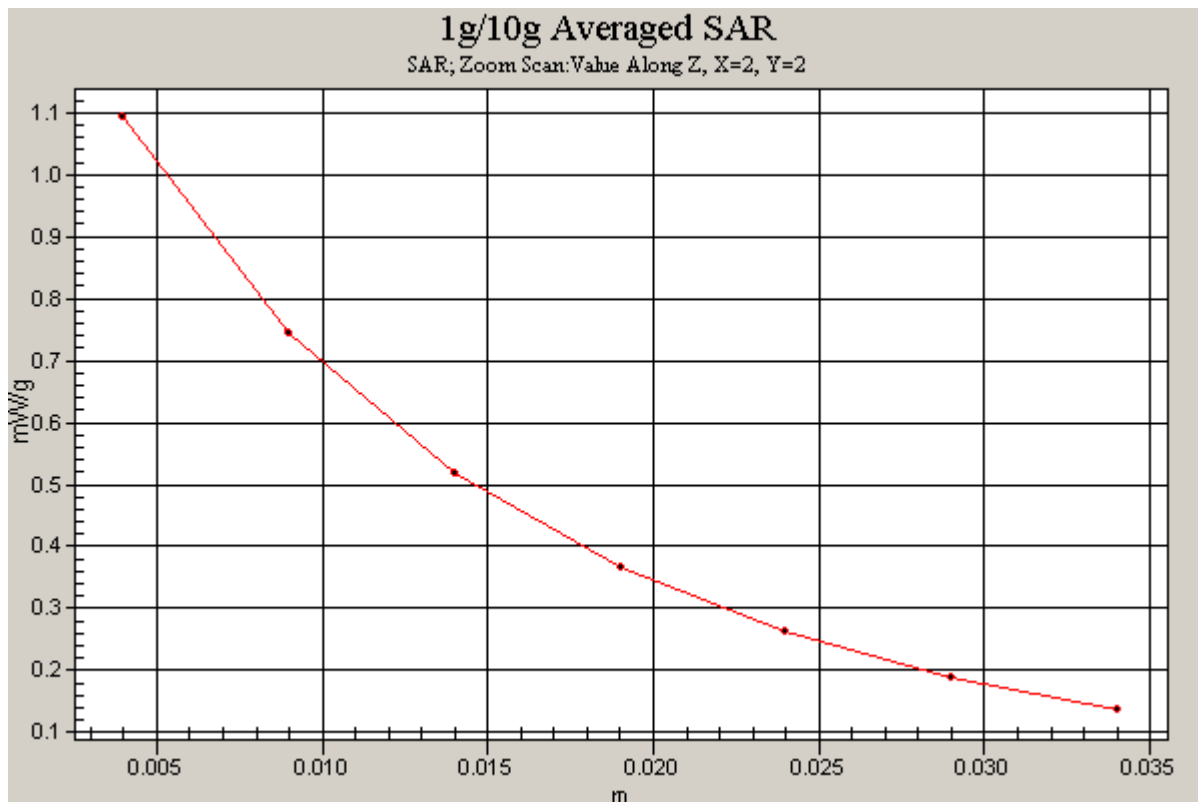
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Input Power: 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 1.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.663 mW/g

Deviation: 4.55%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d141

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.52 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

1900MHz System Verification

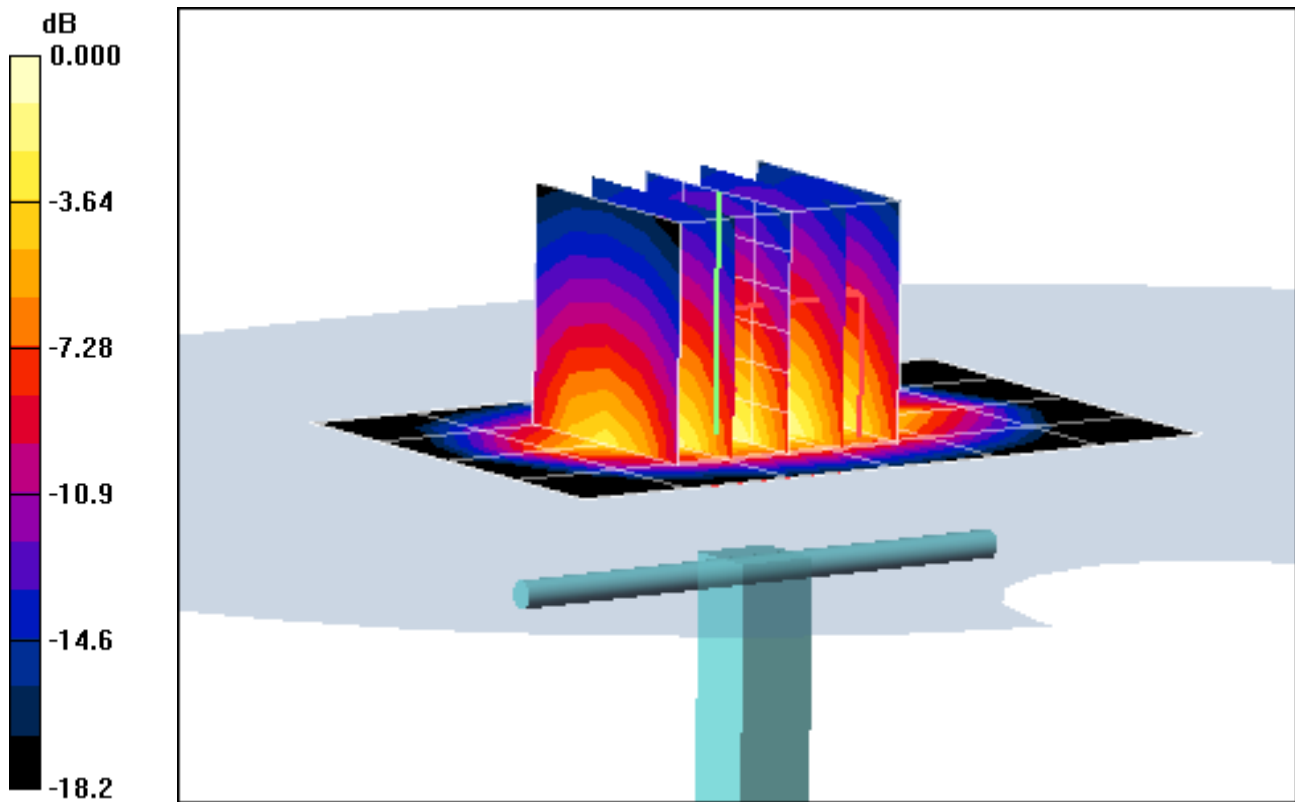
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 mW/g

Deviation = -1.45 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d141

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.52 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-16-2012; Ambient Temp: 23.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 2/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/18/2012

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

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

1900MHz System Verification

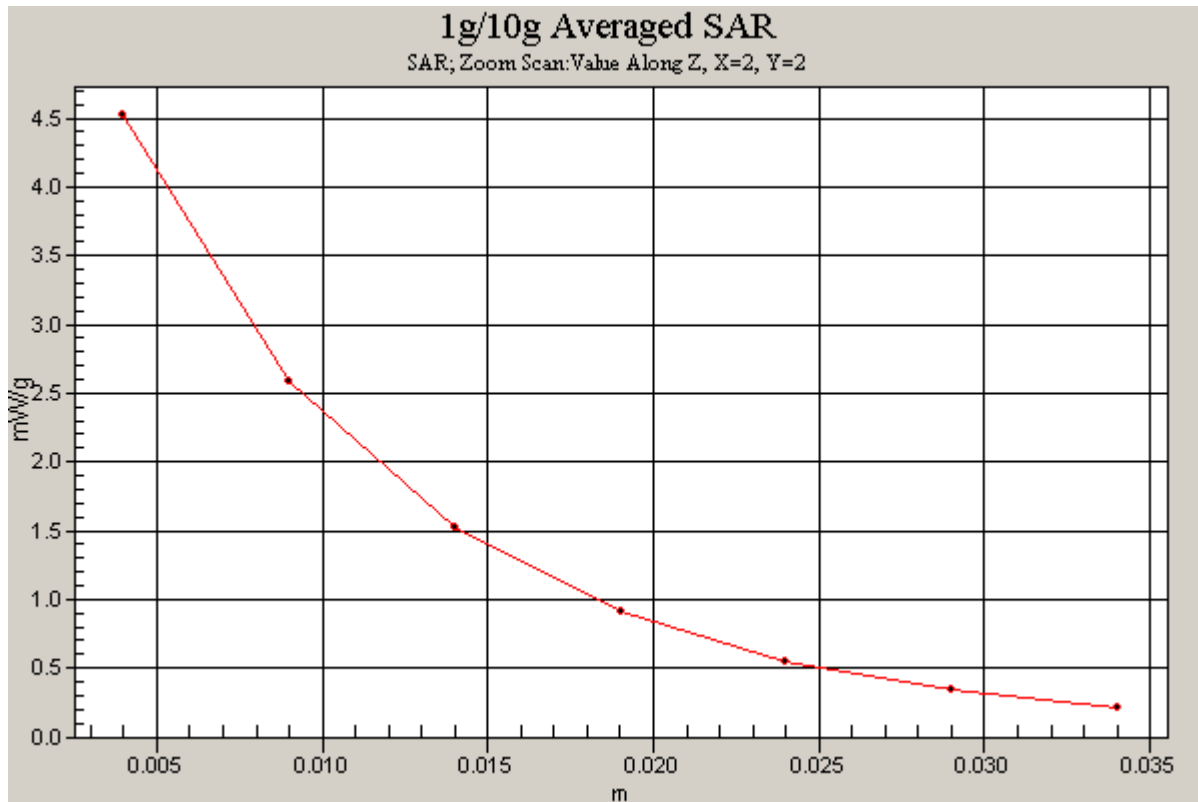
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 mW/g

Deviation = -1.45 %



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:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

2450MHz System Verification

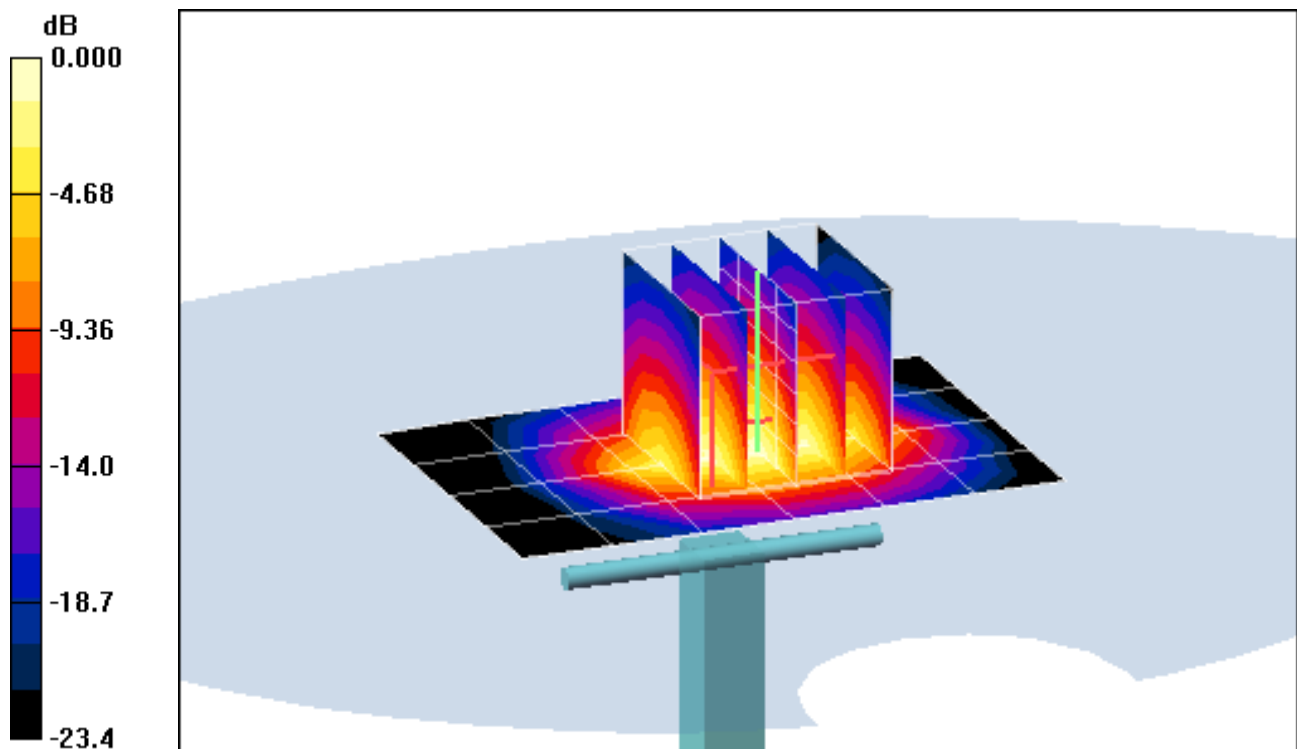
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mw)

SAR(1 g) = 5.31 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.43 mW/g

Deviation = 3.51 %



0 dB = 7.04mW/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:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-15-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/25/2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

2450MHz System Verification

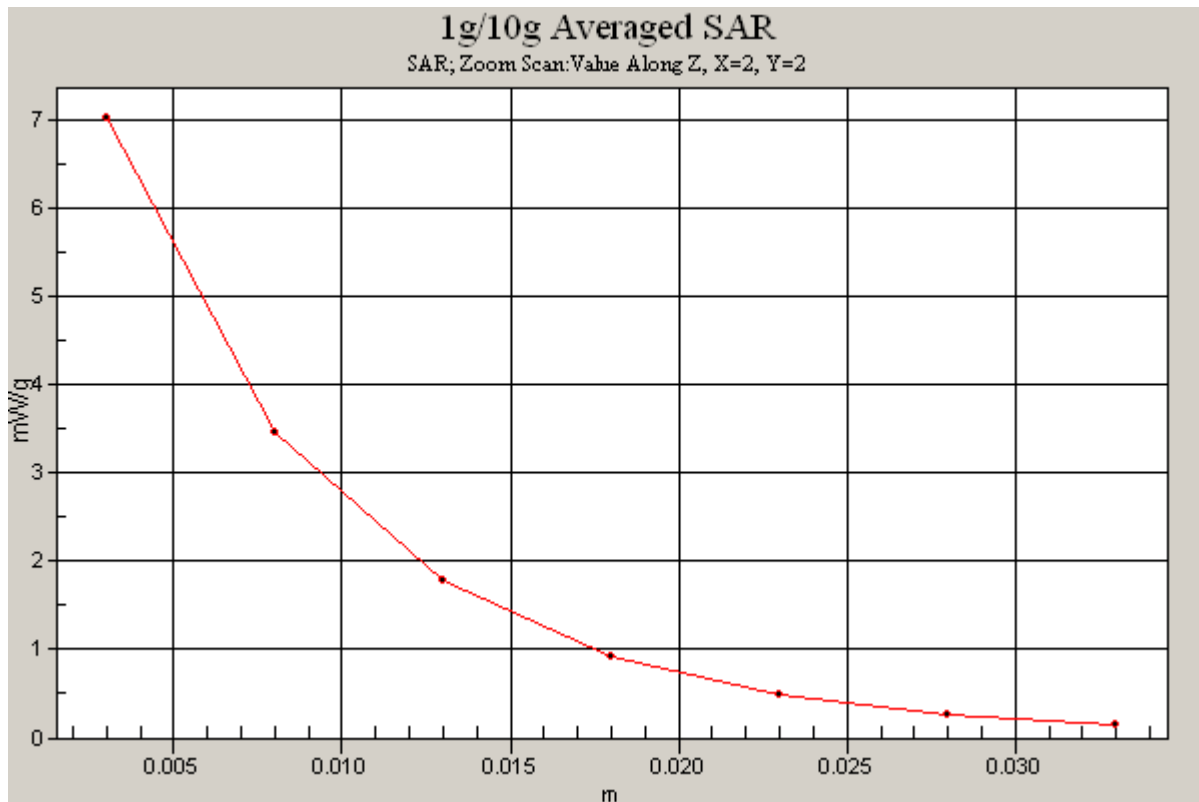
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mw)

SAR(1 g) = 5.31 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.43 mW/g

Deviation = 3.51 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.229 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.71$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-12-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.92, 3.92, 3.92); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5200MHz System Verification

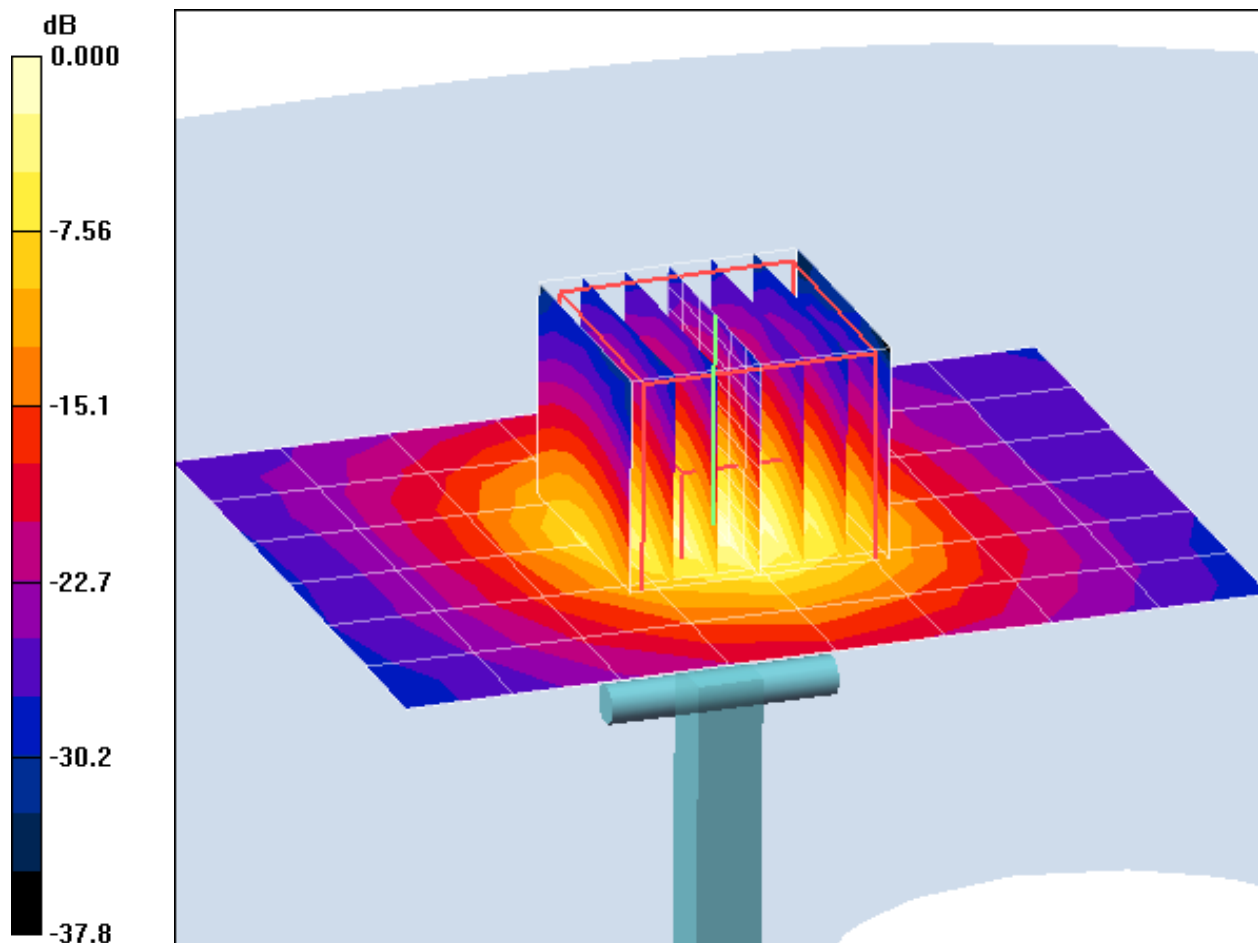
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.59 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 mW/g

Deviation = 0.53%



0 dB = 15.5mW/g

B19

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.229 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.71$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-12-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.92, 3.92, 3.92); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5200MHz System Verification

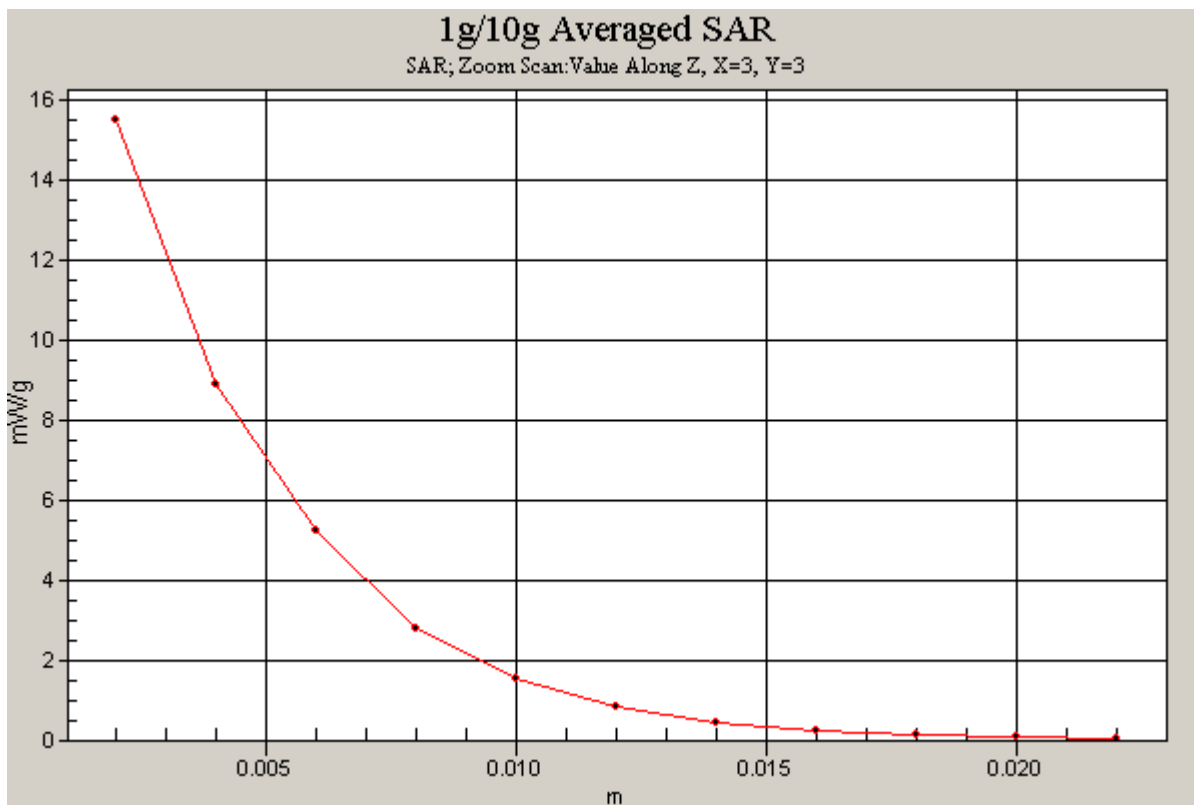
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.59 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 mW/g

Deviation = 0.53%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.69 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.02$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-12-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.4, 3.4, 3.4); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5500MHz System Verification

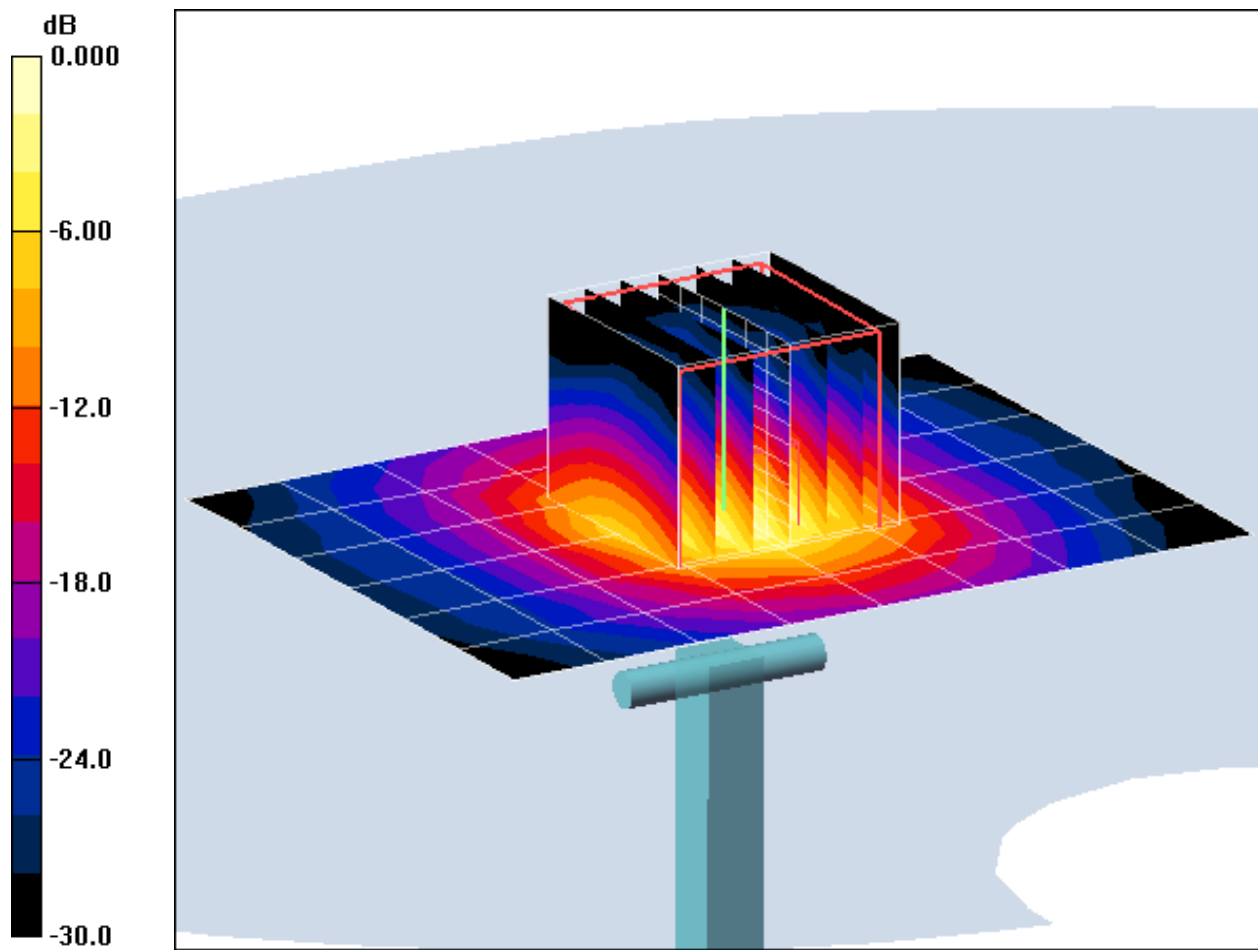
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 8.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 mW/g

Deviation = 0.25%



0 dB = 16.9mW/g

B21

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.69 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.02$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-12-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.4, 3.4, 3.4); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5500MHz System Verification

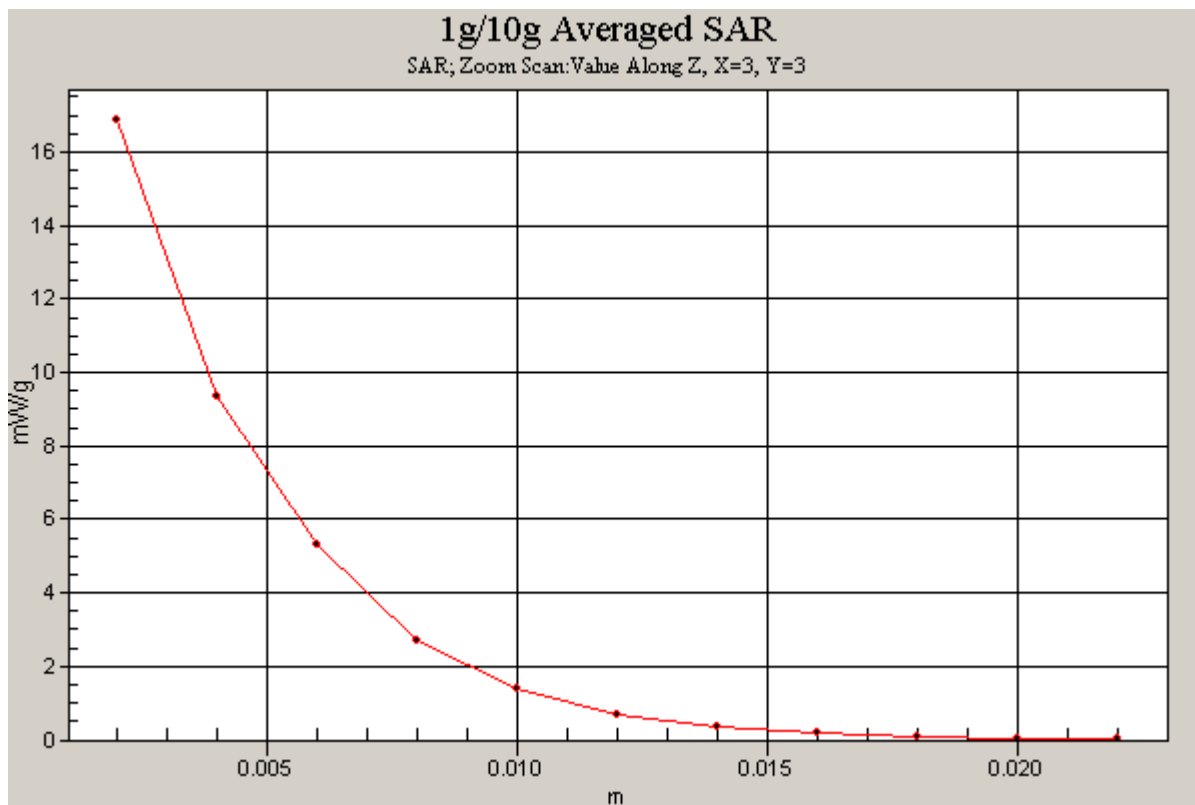
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 8.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 mW/g

Deviation = 0.25%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.169 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.28$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-12-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.59, 3.59, 3.59); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5800MHz System Verification

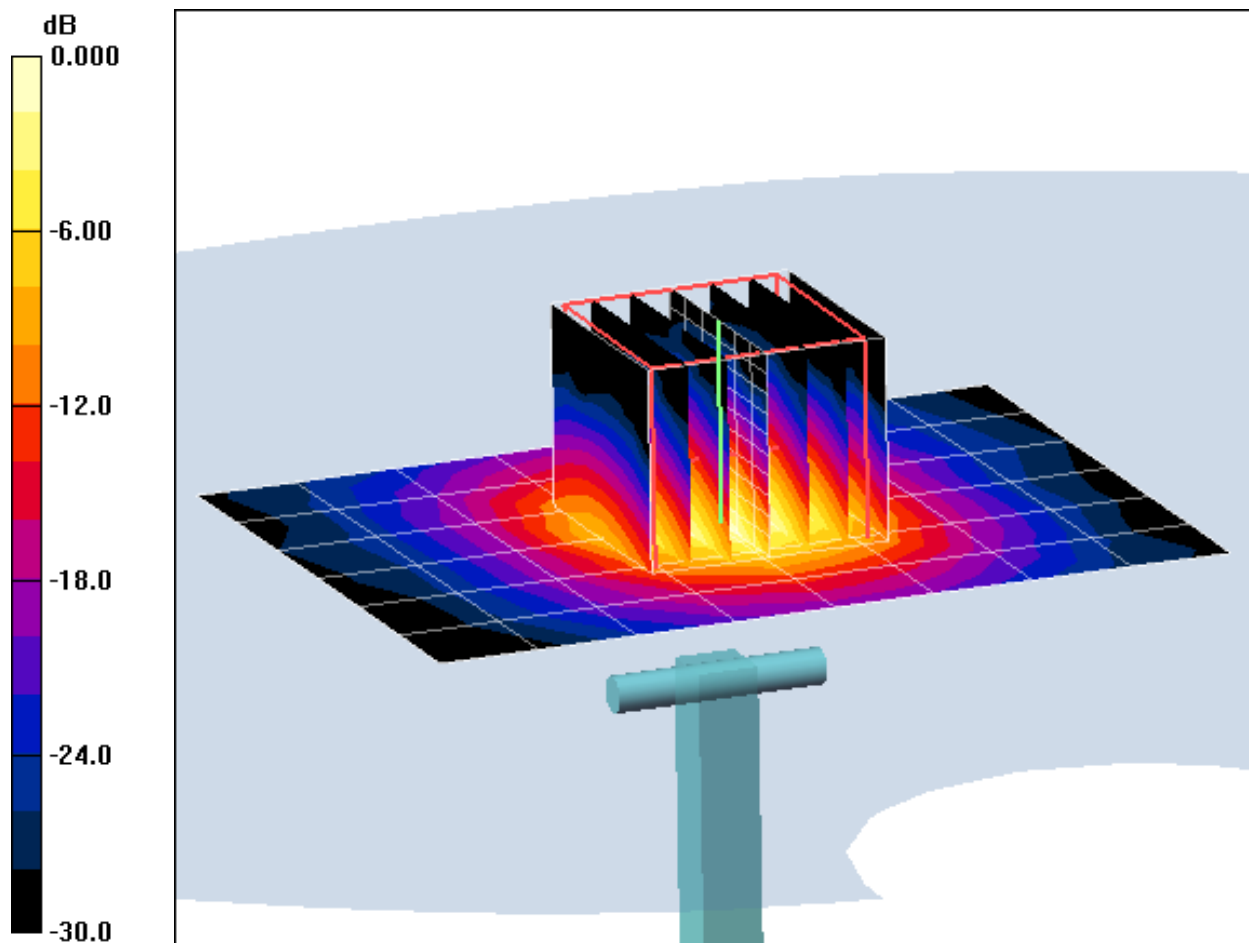
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.17 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.97 mW/g

Deviation = -4.78%



0 dB = 15.2mW/g

B23

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.169 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.28$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-12-2012; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.59, 3.59, 3.59); Calibrated: 1/27/2012

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

5800MHz System Verification

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

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 7.17 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.97 mW/g

Deviation = -4.78%

