SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC		
FCC ID:	APYHR000140		
Model:	CDMA SHI05	Trade Name	SHARP CORPORATION
Date of Issue:	Feb.25, 2011		
Test report No.:	HCTA1101FS05		
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Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992 IEEE 1528-2003		
Test result:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.		
Signature	Report prepared by : Young-Soo Jang Test Engineer of SAR Part	Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part	

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 4
2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE 5
3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT 6
4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE 13
5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION 14
   5.1 HEAD POSITION 14
   5.2 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations 15
6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY 16
7. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS 17
8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION 18
   8.1 Tissue Verification 18
   8.2 System Validation 18
9. TEST CONFIGURATIONS 19
10. RF CONDUCTED POWER 20
   10.1 Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal 20
   10.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000 1x 20
11. SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas 23
12. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY 25
   12.1 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Head SAR Touch) 25
   12.2 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Head SAR Tilt) 26
   12.3 Measurement Results (802.11b/g Module Head SAR Touch) 27
   12.4 Measurement Results (802.11b/g Module Head SAR Tilt) 28
   12.5 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Body SAR) 29
   12.6 Measurement Results (802.11b/g Module Body SAR) 30
13. CONCLUSION 31
14. REFERENCES 32
Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots 33
Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots 54
Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data 63
Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data 77
Attachment 5. – DAE Calibration Data 96

Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCTA1101FS05	January 20, 2011	First Approval Report
HCTA1101FS05	February 23, 2011	Body SAR evaluation with 1.5 cm spacing
HCTA1101FS05	February 25, 2011	Adding the DAE Calibration Report and CDMA version

1. INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency 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.

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 C95.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring 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 National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. 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.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental electromagnetic energy (d*W*) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (d*m*) contained in a volume element (d*V*) of a given density (*r*). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body.

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

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m^3)

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

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

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

EUT Type	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC (cdmaOne™(IS-95), CDMA2000®(1X))		
FCC ID:	APYHR000140		
Model:	CDMA SHI05		
Trade Name	SHARP CORPORATION	Serial Number(s)	#1
Application Type	Certification		
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA835/802.11b/g		
Tx Frequency	824.70 - 848.31 MHz (CDMA) 2 412- 2 462 MHz (DSSS/ OFDM)		
Rx Frequency	869.70 - 893.31 MHz (CDMA) 2 412- 2 462 MHz (DSSS/ OFDM)		
FCC Classification	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)		
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype		
Max SAR	1.03 W/kg CDMA835 Head SAR / 0.976 W/kg CDMA835 Body SAR 0.204 W/kg Wi-Fi 802.11b Head SAR/ 0.073 W/kg Wi-Fi 802.11b Body SAR		
Date(s) of Tests	Jan. 18, 2011 / Feb. 23, 2011		
Antenna Type	Intenna		

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure.3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Pentium IV 3.0 GHz computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

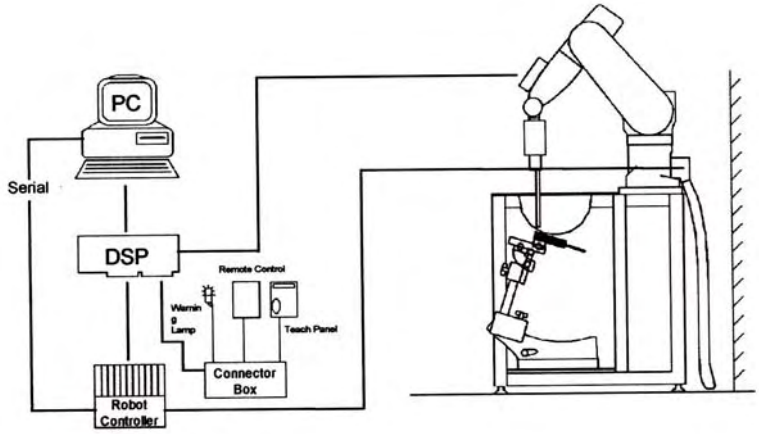

Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in.

3.2 DASY4 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

3.2.1 ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and 1.8 GHz (accuracy: 8 %)
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic	5 μW/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range Linearity:	± 0.2 dB
Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces.
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application	General dissymmetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

Figure 3.2 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom

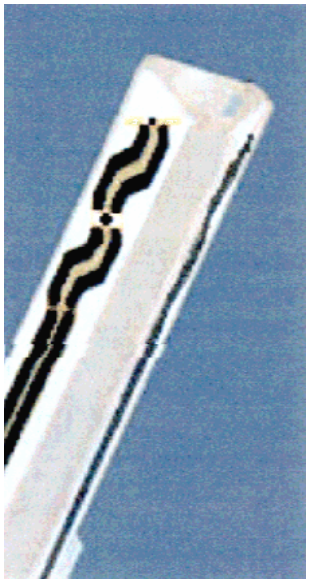

Figure 3.3 ET3DV6 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with an accuracy better than ± 10 %. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the proper procedure and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

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

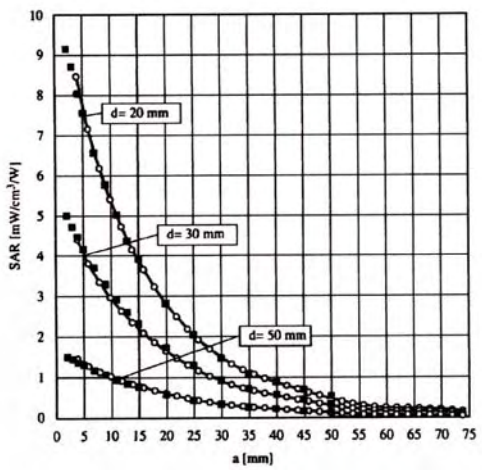

Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

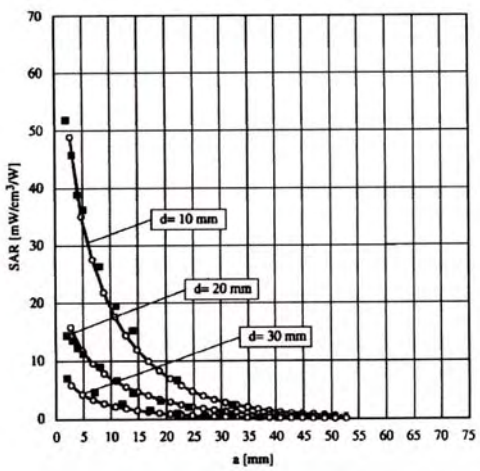

Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

The DASY4 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with
V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with
V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z) $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
ConvF = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermetian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with
SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with
P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.4 SAM Phantom

The SAM Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90 % of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

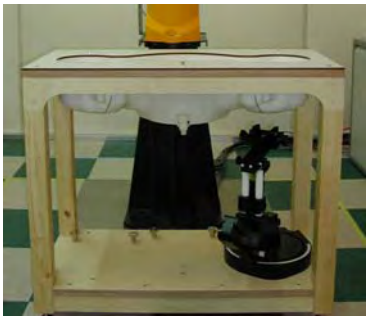

Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm
Filling Volume	about 30 L
Dimensions	810 mm x 1 000 mm x 500 mm (H x L x W)

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Phantom V 4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatable positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

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

Figure 3.7 Device Holder

3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethyl cellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bacteriacide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1 900		2 450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]		
Triton X-100(ultra pure):	Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether		

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	446	Sep. 21, 2010	Annual	Sep. 21, 2011
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1630	May 25, 2010	Annual	May 25, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D835V2	441	May 21, 2010	Annual	May 21, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 16, 2010	Annual	July 16, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D2450V2	743	Aug. 25, 2010	Biennial	Aug. 25, 2012
\Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
R&S	Base Station CMU200	110740	July 26, 2010	Annual	July 26, 2011
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2010	Annual	Feb. 10, 2011
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2011	Annual	Feb. 10, 2012
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Nov. 11,2010	Annual	Nov. 11, 2011
HP	Network Analyzer 8753ES	MY4000025	Sep. 02, 2010	Annual	Sep. 02, 2011

NOTE:

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by the waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by HCT Lab. before each test. The brain simulating material is calibrated by HCT using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.

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

3. Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

   a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
   b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

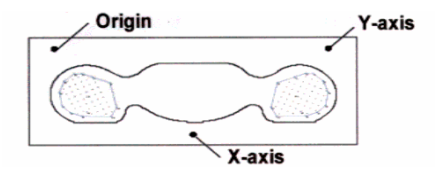

Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 HEAD POSITION

The device was placed in a normal operating position with the Point A on the device, as illustrated in following drawing, aligned with the location of the RE(ERP) on the phantom. With the ear-piece pressed against the head, the vertical center line of the body of the handset was aligned with an imaginary plane consisting of the RE, LE and M. While maintaining these alignments, the body of the handset was gradually moved towards the cheek until any point on the mouth-piece or keypad contacted the cheek. This is a cheek/touch position. For ear/tilt position, while maintain the device aligned with the BM and FN lines, the device was pivot against ERP back for 15º or until the device antenna touch the phantom. Please refer to IEEE 1528-2003 illustration below.

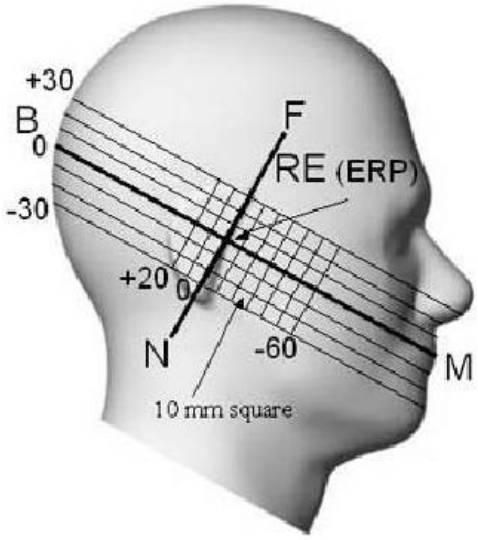

Figure 5.1 Side view of the phantom

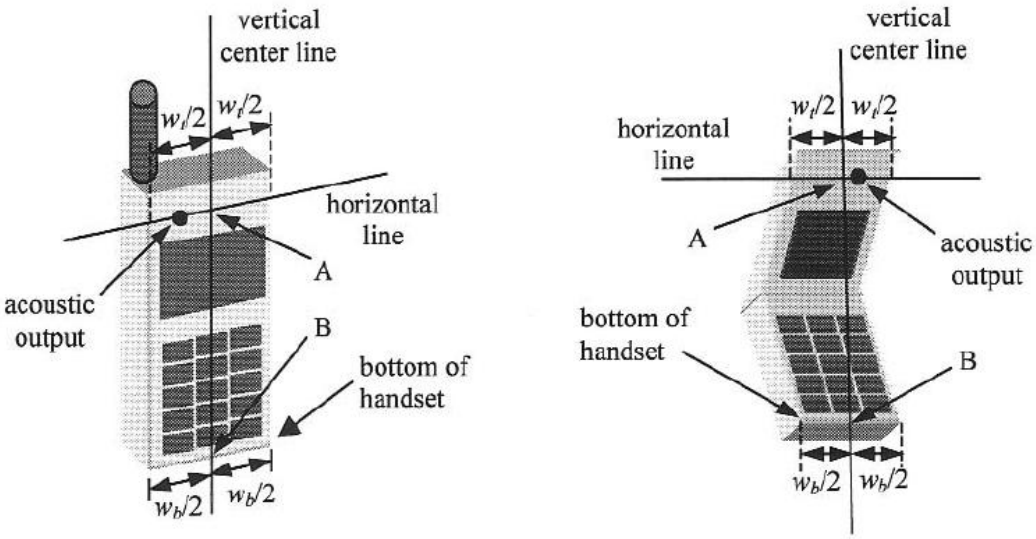

Figure 5.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

5.2 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

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

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 1.5 cm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

"See the Test SET-UP Photo"

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), Including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worstcase positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Error Description	Tol (± %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	c_i	Standard Uncertainty (± %)	v_{eff}
1. Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	5.50	N	1	1	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.73	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.73	0.7	3.88	∞
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	R	1.73	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1.00	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Reflection	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.73	1	1.67	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
2.Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	1.80	N	1.00	1	1.80	9
Device Holder	3.60	N	1.00	1	3.60	5
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	∞
3.Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.73	1	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	2.07	N	1	0.64	1.32	9
Liquid Permitivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid Permitivity(meas.)	5.02	N	1	0.6	3.01	9
Combind Standard Uncertainty					10.76	
Coverage Factor for 95 %					k=2	
Expanded STD Uncertainty					21.53	

Table 6.1 Uncertainty (800 MHz- 2450 MHz)

7. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 7.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole-body.

******* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

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).

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

8.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Jan.18 2011	Head	21.1	ε r	41.5	41.8	+ 0.72	± 5
				σ	0.90	0.868	- 3.56	± 5
835	Feb.23 2011	Body	21.1	ε r	55.2	56.8	+ 2.90	± 5
				σ	0.97	0.982	+ 1.24	± 5
2450	Jan.18 2011	Head	21.1	ε r	39.2	38.5	- 1.79	± 5
				σ	1.80	1.88	+ 4.44	± 5
2 450	Feb.23 2011	Body	21.1	ε r	52.7	51.6	- 2.09	± 5
				σ	1.95	1.97	+ 1.03	± 5

8.2 System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at 835 MHz / 2 450 MHz by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

* Input Power: 100 m W

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	*Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Jan.18 2011	Head	21.1	1 g	9.66	1.05	+ 8.70	± 10
2 450	Jan.18 2011	Head	21.1	1 g	54	5.36	- 0.74	± 10
835	Feb.23 2011	Body	21.1	1 g	9.92	0.995	+ 0.30	± 10
2 450	Feb.23 2011	Body	21.1	1 g	54	5.38	- 0.37	± 10

9. TEST CONFIGURATIONS

SAR Testing with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

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

9.1 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.

9.2 Frequency Channel Configurations

80.11 a/b/g and 4.9 GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 80.211 b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11.802.11a is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; Channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band; and channels 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz § 15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested instead of the UNII channels. 4.9 GHz is tested on channels 1, 10 and 5 or 6, whichever has the higher output power, for 5 MHz channels; channels 11,15 and 19 for 10 MHz channels; and channels 21 and 25 for 20 MHz channels.

These are referred to as the “default test channels”. 802.11g mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode.

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

802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

10. RF CONDUCTED POWER

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

10.1 Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR. SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted power deviations of more then 5% occurred, the tests were repeated.

10.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000 1x

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006.

10.2.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures defined in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in “All Up” condition.

1. If the mobile station supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9 600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1 (Table 9.1) 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 9 600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9 600 bps SCH0 data rate Channel and 9 600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2(Table 9.2) was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with “All Up” power control bits.

Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

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

Table. 9.1

Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

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

Table. 9.2

10.2.2 Head SAR Measurement

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.

10.2.3 Body SAR Measurement

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 + SCHn) 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 + SCHn) with FCH at full rate and SCH0 enabled at 9 600 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 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.

Band	Channel	SO2	SO2	SO55	SO55	TDSO SO32
		RC1/1	RC3/3	RC1/1	RC3/3	RC3/3
CDMA	1013	23.78	23.76	23.79	23.77	23.76
	384	23.75	23.72	23.77	23.74	23.70
	777	23.91	23.87	23.75	23.86	23.87

Table 1. Average Conducted output powers

Band	**Channel**	**Mbps**			
		1	**2**	**5.5**	**11**
IEEE 802.11b	1	12.01	11.82	11.94	11.85
	6	12.92	12.70	12.82	12.87
	11	12.91	12.87	12.63	12.91

Table 10.2 Average IEEE 802.11b Conducted output power

Band	**Channel**	**Mbps**							
		6	**9**	**12**	**18**	**24**	**36**	**48**	**54**
IEEE 802.11g	1	8.99	8.88	8.81	8.79	8.14	6.57	5.73	5.24
	6	9.80	9.83	9.60	9.65	9.01	7.65	6.46	6.05
	11	9.73	9.69	9.82	9.90	9.13	7.85	6.73	6.15

Table 10.3 Average IEEE 802.11g Conducted output power

11. SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas

11.1 SAR Evaluation Considerations

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", May 2008. The procedures are applicable to phones with built-in unlicensed transmitters, such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices.

	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. 11.1 Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	Individual Transmitter	Simultaneous Transmission
Licensed Transmitters	Routine evaluation required	SAR not required: Unlicensed only ○ when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is ≥ 5 cm from other antennas Licensed & Unlicensed ○ when the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas ○ when SAR to peak location separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3 SAR required: Licensed & Unlicensed antenna pairs with SAR to peak location separation ratio ≥ 0.3; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in stand-alone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply
Unlicensed Transmitters	When there is no simultaneous transmission – ○ output ≤ 60/f: SAR not required ○ output > 60/f: stand-alone SAR required When there is simultaneous transmission – Stand-alone SAR not required when ○ output ≤ $2 \cdot P_{Ref}$ and antenna is ≥ 5.0 cm from other antennas ○ output ≤ P_{Ref} and antenna is ≥ 2.5 cm from other antennas ○ output ≤ P_{Ref} and antenna is < 2.5 cm from other antennas, each with either output power ≤ P_{Ref} or 1-g SAR < 1.2 W/kg Otherwise stand-alone SAR is required When stand-alone SAR is required ○ 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	
Jaw, Mouth and Nose	Flat phantom SAR required ○ when measurement is required in tight regions of SAM and it is not feasible or the results can be questionable due to probe tilt, calibration, positioning and orientation issues ○ position rectangular and clam-shell phones according to flat phantom procedures and conduct SAR measurements for these specific locations	When simultaneous transmission SAR testing is required, contact the FCC Laboratory for interim guidance.

Table. 11.2 SAR Evaluation Requirements for Cellphones with Multiple Transmitters

FCC ID: APYHR000140 / BT Max. RF output power: 0.80 dBm(1.20 mW)

Antenna separation distance between Main and BT/ WLAN: 9.96 cm

WLAN Max. RF output power: Wi-Fi 802.11b(12.92 dBm) / Wi-Fi 802.11g (9.90 dBm)

11.2 Simultaneous Transmission

- Main antenna can transmit simultaneously with BT antenna.
- Main antenna can transmit simultaneously with WLAN antenna
- WiFi can not transmit simultaneously with BT.

Test Position	Highest 1g SAR (W/*kg*)		∑SAR(W/*kg*)
	2G	WiFi	
Head	1.03	0.204	1.234
Body	0.976	0.073	1.049

11.3 Conclusion

Because the conducted output power level of the BT transmitter is less than 2*P_{ref}, and the BT antenna is more than 5 cm from the Main antenna, neither simultaneous SAR nor stand-alone BT SAR are required for the EUT. Based on the output power and antenna separation distance, a stand-slone WLAN SAR test is required.

Antenna Pair	Justification	Simultaneous SAR required
Wifi / BT	WiFi can not transmit simultaneously with BT	No
Wifi / WWAN	The sum of WLAN and 2G SAR is less than 1.6 mW/g	No
BT / WWAN	Antenna separation is > 5 cm, BT transmitter is less than 2*P_{ref}	No

12. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

12.1 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Head SAR Touch)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
824.70	1013 (Low)	CDMA835	23.77	23.71	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	0.670
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.74	23.63	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	0.994
848.31	777 (High)	CDMA835	23.87	23.79	Standard	Left Ear	Intenna	1.03
824.70	1013 (Low)	CDMA835	23.77	23.79	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.605
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.74	23.57	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.816
848.31	777 (High)	CDMA835	23.87	23.91	Standard	Right Ear	Intenna	0.921
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Battery Type ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator

12.2 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Head SAR Tilt)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.74	23.72	Standard	Left Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.501
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.74	23.78	Standard	Right Tilt 15°	Intenna	0.538
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Battery Type ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator
7 Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

12.3 Measurement Results (802.11b/g Module Head SAR Touch)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Data Rate	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
2 437	6 (Mid)	802.11b	12.92	12.91	Standard	Left Ear	1 Mbps	0.204
2 437	6 (Mid)	802.11b	12.92	12.91	Standard	Right Ear	1 Mbps	0.157
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Battery Type ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manual Test cord ☐ Base Station Simulator
7 IEEE 802.11g SAR testing is required when the conducted powers are equal to or greater than 0.25 dB than the conducted powers in IEEE 802.11b.

12.4 Measurement Results (802.11b/g Module Head SAR Tilt)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Phantom Position	Data Rate	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
2 437	6 (Mid)	802.11b	12.92	12.91	Standard	Left Tilt 15°	1 Mbps	0.144
2 437	6 (Mid)	802.11b	12.92	12.90	Standard	Right Tilt 15°	1 Mbps	0.118
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Battery Type ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manual Test cord ☐ Base Station Simulator
7 IEEE 802.11g SAR testing is required when the conducted powers are equal to or greater than 0.25 dB than the conducted powers in IEEE 802.11b.

12.5 Measurement Results (CDMA835 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Phantom Position	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
824.7	1013(Low)	CDMA835	23.76	23.72	Rear	1.5 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.668
836.52	384 (Mid)	CDMA835	23.70	23.53	Rear	1.5 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.976
848.31	777(High)	CDMA835	23.87	23.83	Rear	1.5 cm without Holster	Intenna	0.679
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Battery Type ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator
7 Both side of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
8 Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
9 HEADSET was connected.

12.6 Measurement Results (802.11b/g Module Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Separation Distance	Data Rate	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
2 437	6 (Mid)	802.11b	12.92	12.96	Rear	1.5 cm	1 Mbps	0.073
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Battery Type ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manual Test code ☐ Base Station Simulator
7 IEEE 802.11g SAR testing is required when the conducted powers are equal to or greater than 0.25 dB than the conducted powers in IEEE 802.11b.

13. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992.

These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests.

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Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Test Date:	Jan. 18, 2011

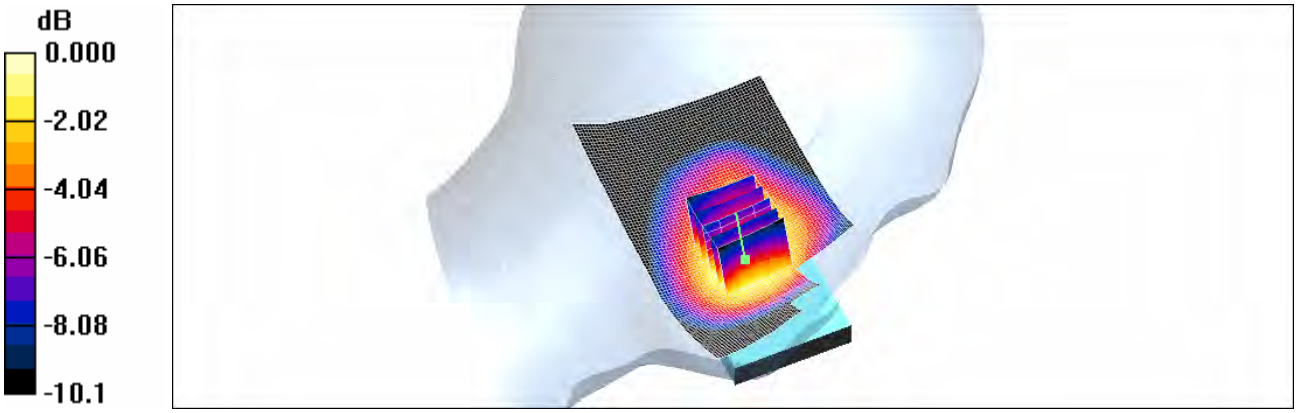
DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.862 mho/m; ε_r = 41.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Left touch 1013/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.718 mW/g

Left touch 1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.062 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.893 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.670 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.478 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.713 mW/g



0 dB = 0.713mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.87 mho/m; ε_r = 41.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

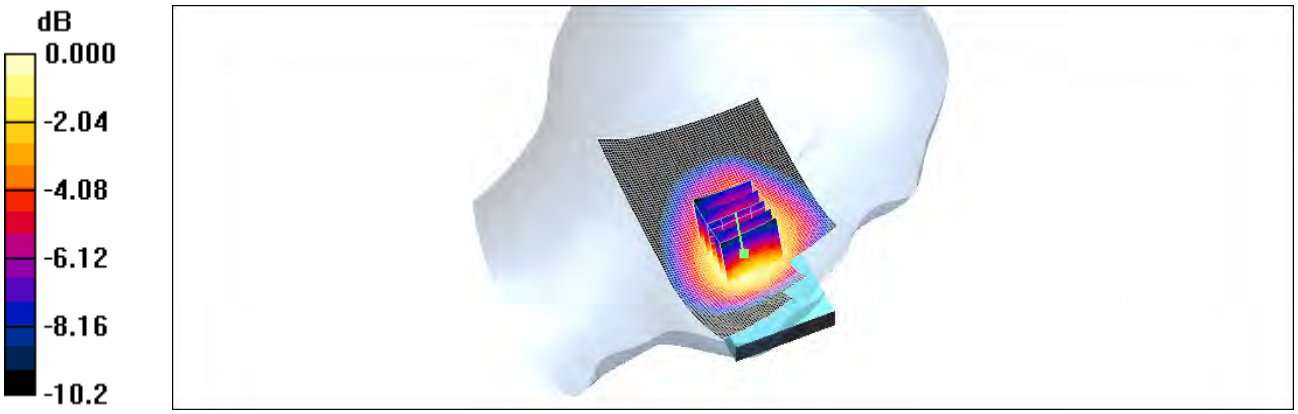
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Left touch 384/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.01 mW/g

Left touch 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 34.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.108 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.944 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.668 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.00 mW/g



0 dB = 1.00mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.881 mho/m; ε_r = 41.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

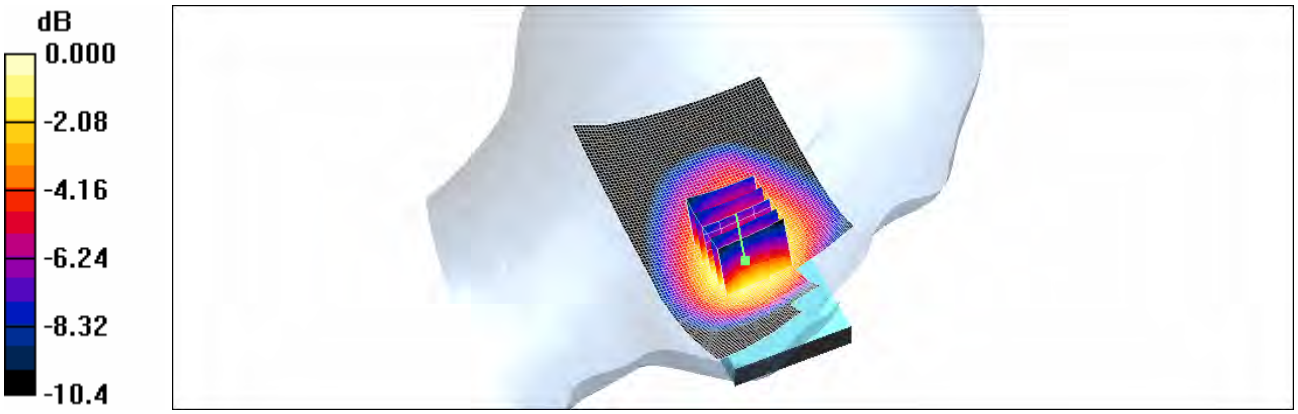
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Left touch 777/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 mW/g

Left touch 777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 35.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.077 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.03 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.728 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.10 mW/g



0 dB = 1.10mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Test Date:	Jan. 18, 2011

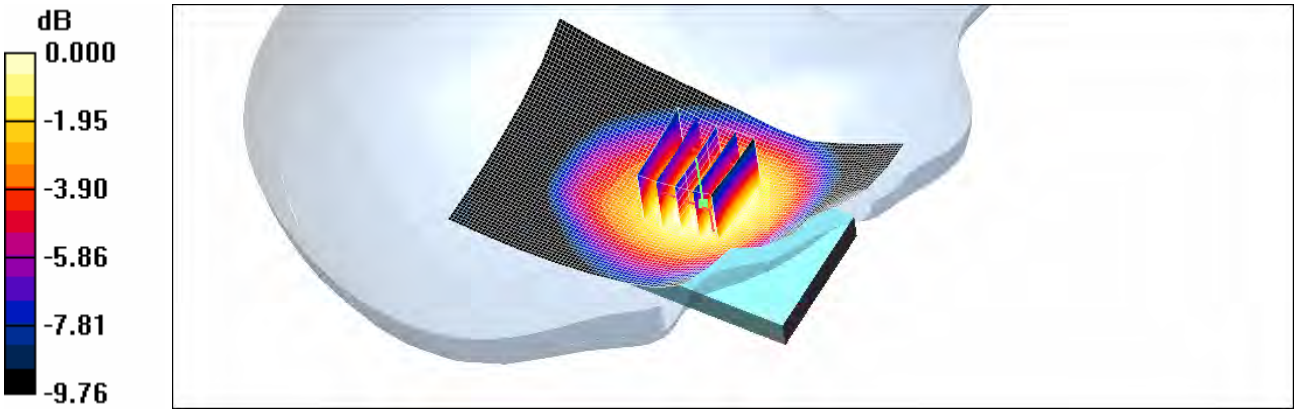
DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.862 mho/m; ε_r = 41.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Right touch 1013/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.641 mW/g

Right touch 1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.016 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.754 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.605 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.439 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.649 mW/g



0 dB = 0.649mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.87 mho/m; ε_r = 41.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

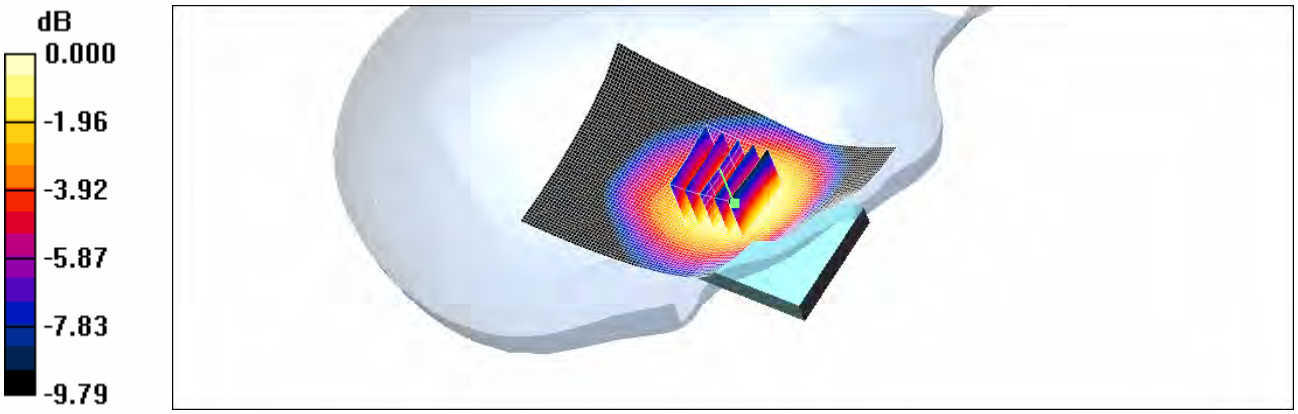
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Right touch 384/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.859 mW/g

Right touch 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 30.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.171 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.816 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.590 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.869 mW/g



0 dB = 0.869mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.881 mho/m; ε_r = 41.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

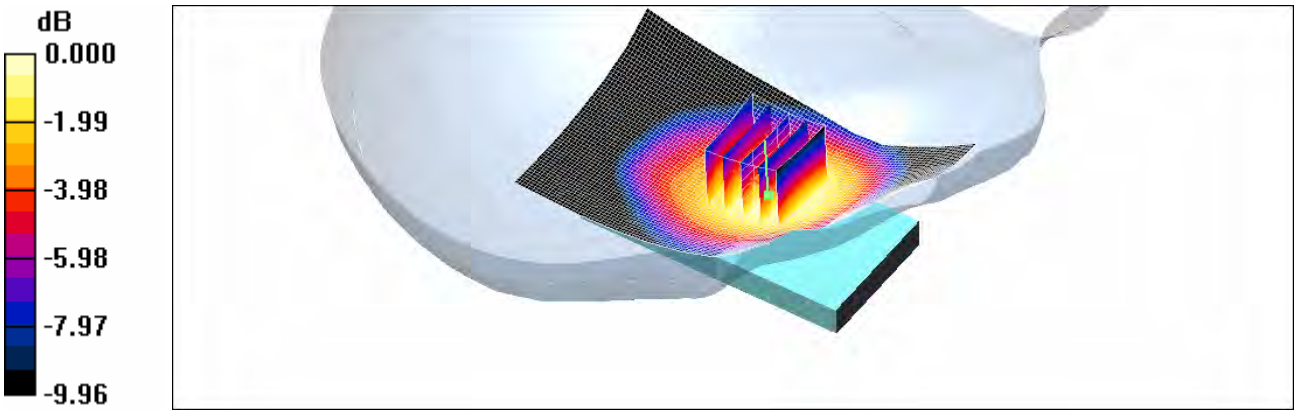
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Right touch 777/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.968 mW/g

Right touch 777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.038 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.921 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.663 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.987 mW/g



0 dB = 0.987mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.87 mho/m; ε_r = 41.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

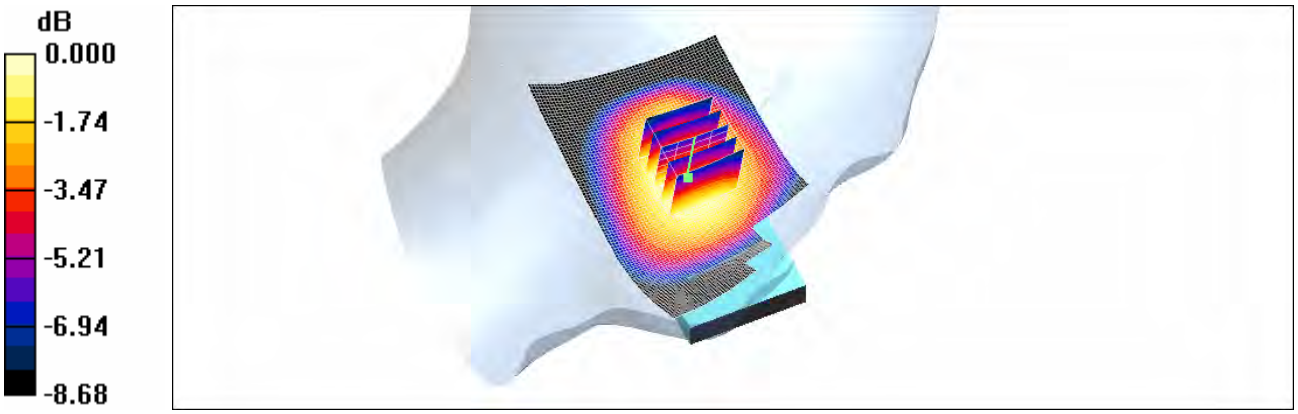
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Left tilt 384/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.533 mW/g

Left tilt 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.024 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.593 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.501 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.382 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.528 mW/g



0 dB = 0.528mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Test Date:	Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.87 mho/m; ε_r = 41.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

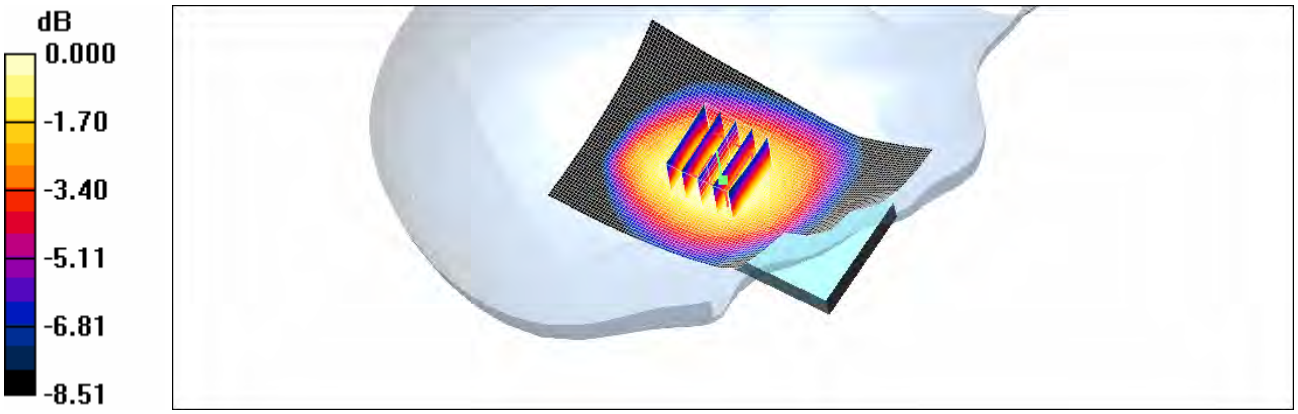
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Right tilt 384/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.566 mW/g

Right tilt 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.039 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.654 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.538 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.406 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.567 mW/g



0 dB = 0.567mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.87 mho/m; ε_r = 38.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

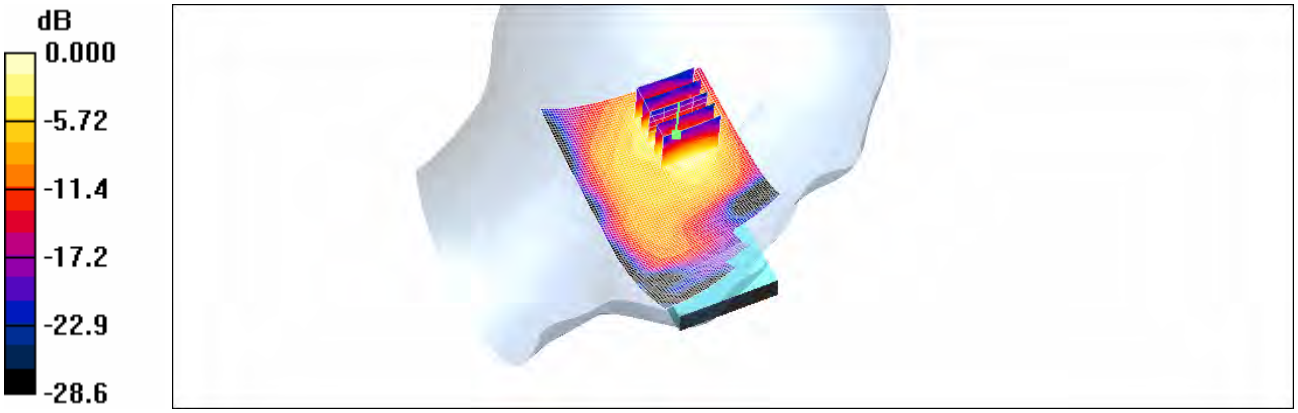
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Left touch 6/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.230 mW/g

Left touch 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.001 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.510 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.204 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.093 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.225 mW/g



0 dB = 0.225mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

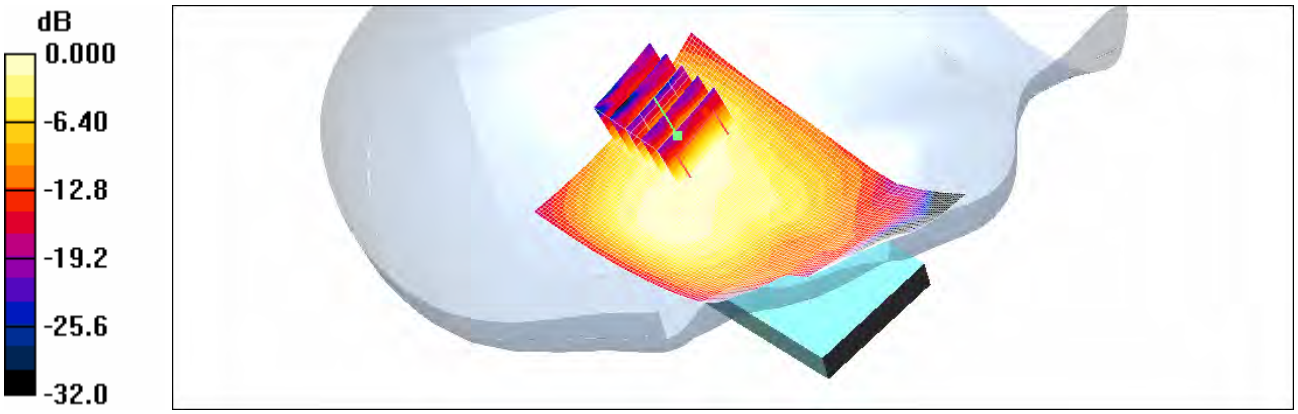
Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.87 mho/m; ε_r = 38.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Right touch 6/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.163 mW/g

Right touch 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.92 V/m; Power Drift = 0.015 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.368 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.157 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.075 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.162 mW/g



0 dB = 0.162mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.87 mho/m; ε_r = 38.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

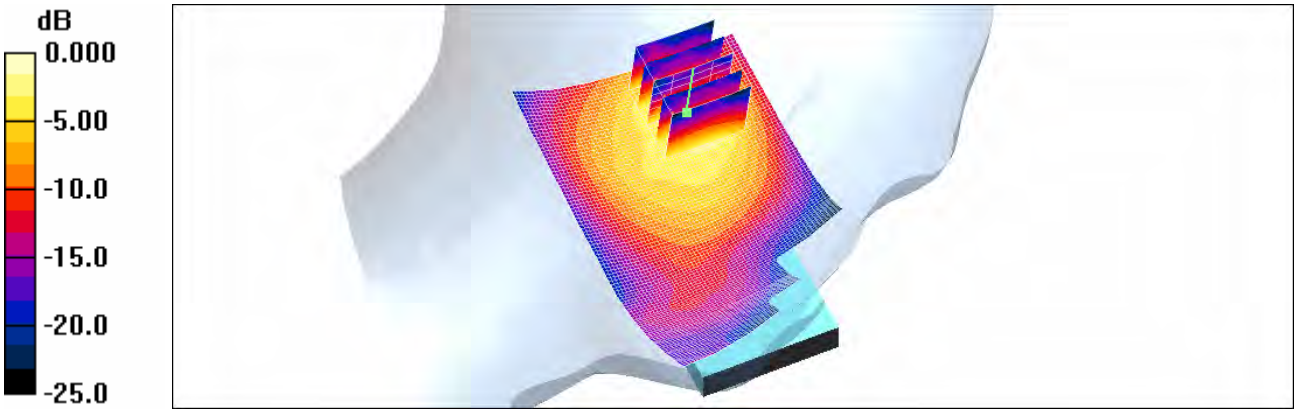
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Left tilt 6/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.151 mW/g

Left tilt 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.90 V/m; Power Drift = -0.018 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.348 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.144 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.065 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.164 mW/g



0 dB = 0.164mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.87 mho/m; ε_r = 38.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

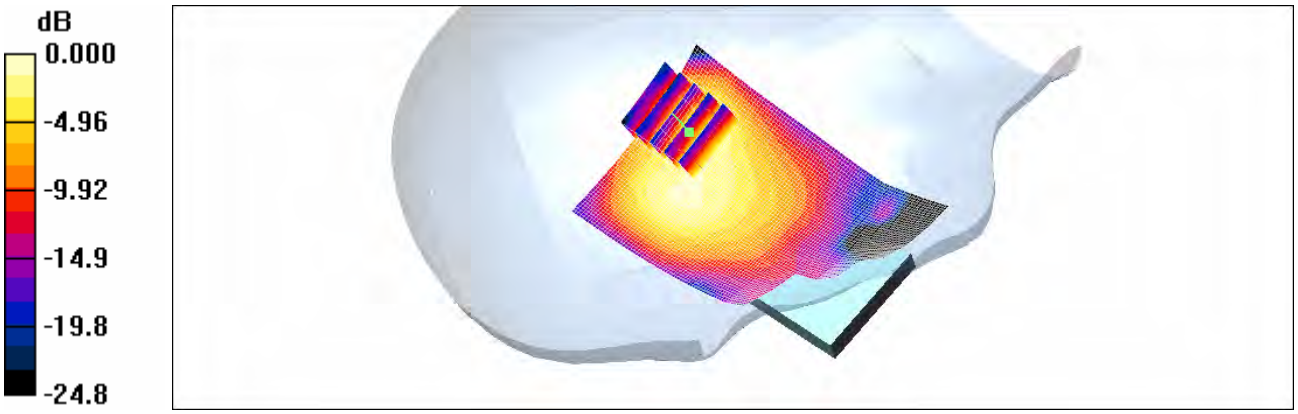
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Right tilt 6/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.130 mW/g

Right tilt 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.87 V/m; Power Drift = -0.024 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.270 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.118 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.055 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.126 mW/g



0 dB = 0.126mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Test Date:	Feb. 23, 2011

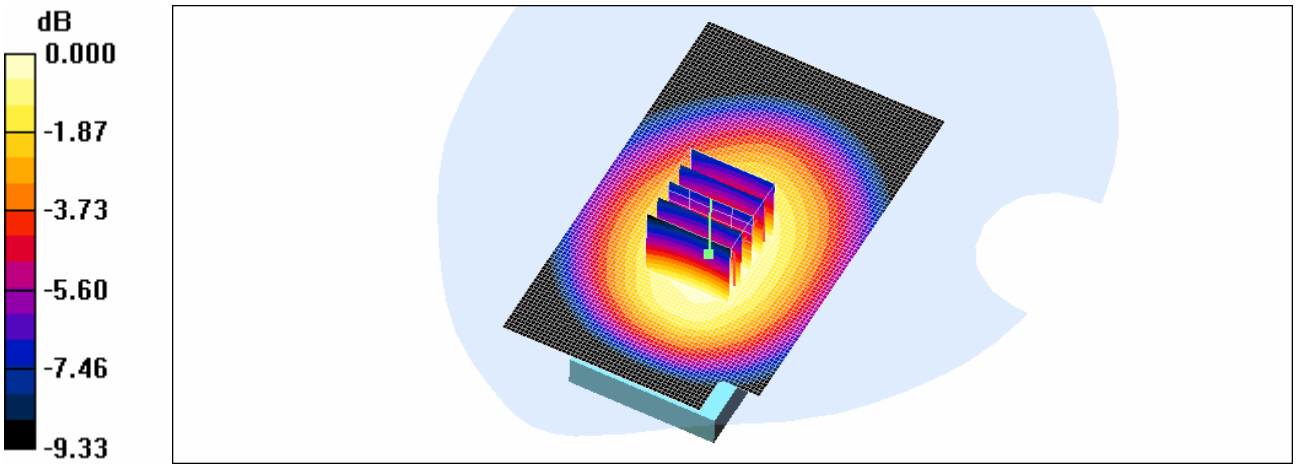
DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.97 mho/m; ε_r = 56.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 1013/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.725 mW/g

Body 1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.041 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.849 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.668 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.492 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.709 mW/g



0 dB = 0.709mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Test Date:	Feb. 23, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.983 mho/m; ε_r = 56.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

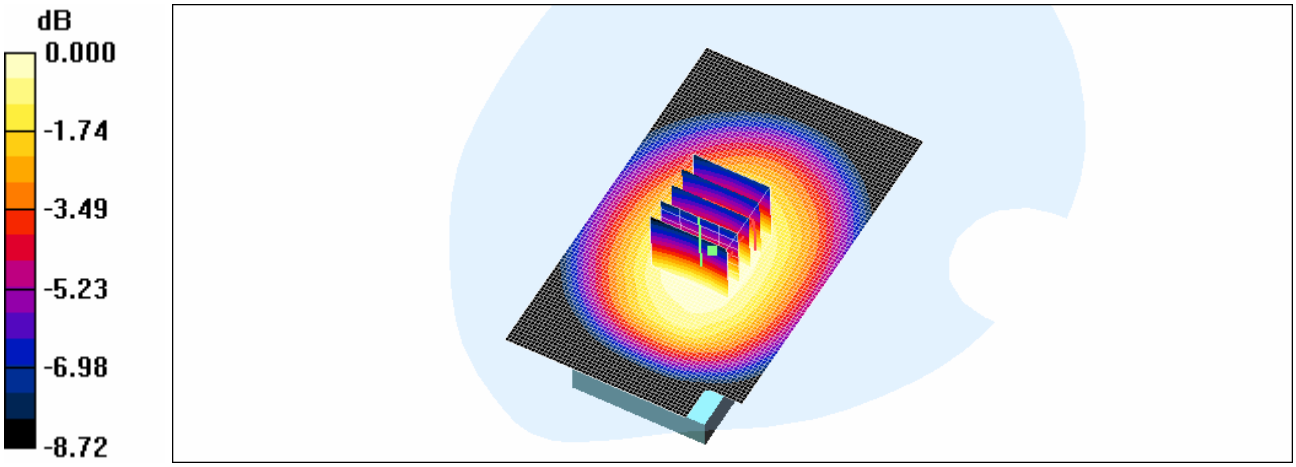
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 384/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 mW/g

Body 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.166 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.976 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.725 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.02 mW/g



0 dB = 1.02mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Test Date:	Feb. 23, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.991 mho/m; ε_r = 56.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

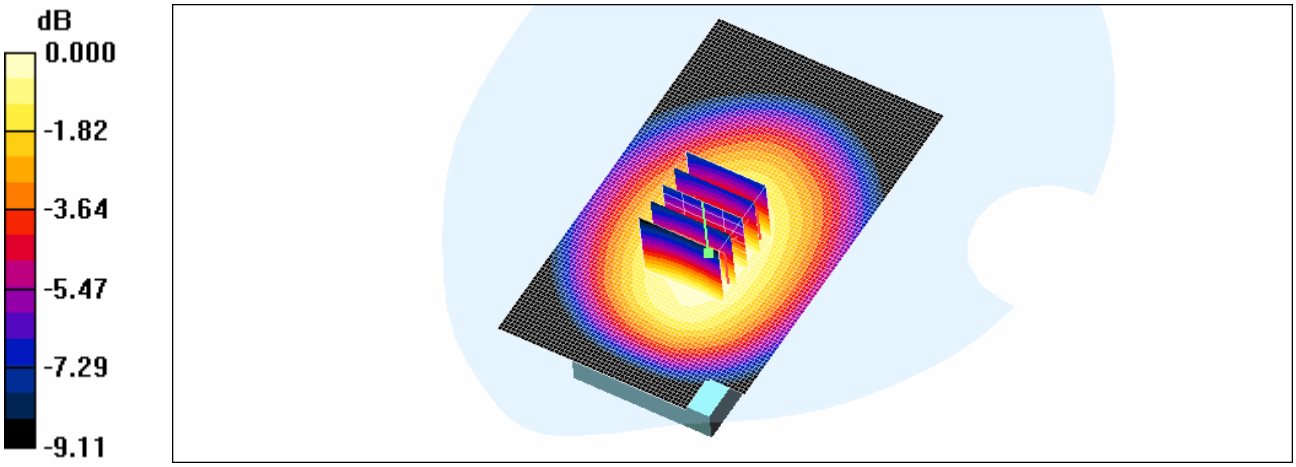
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 777/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.730 mW/g

Body 777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.038 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.850 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.679 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.500 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.716 mW/g



0 dB = 0.716mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Test Date:	Feb. 23, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.9 mho/m; ε_r = 51.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

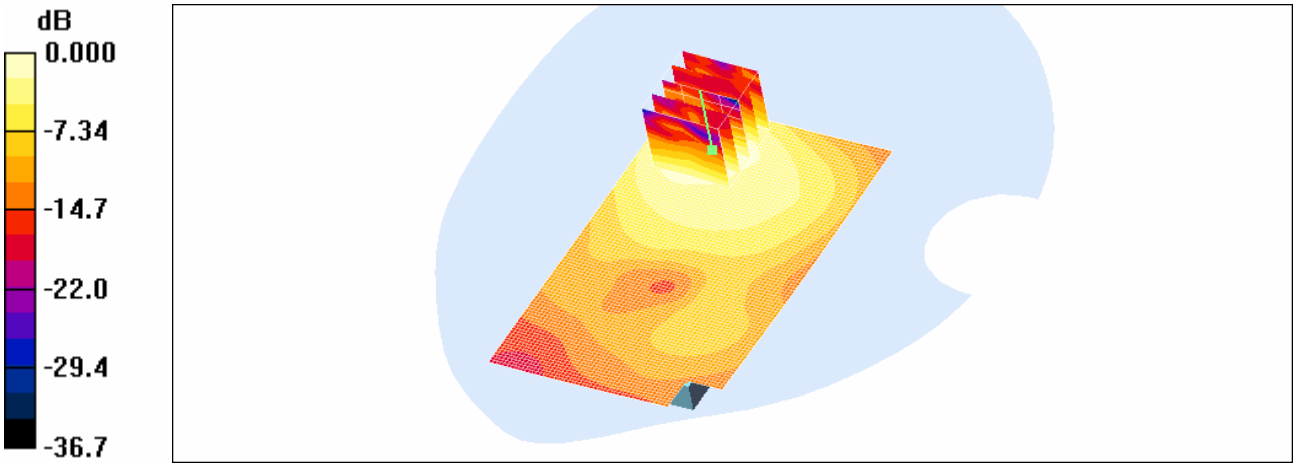
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.15, 4.15, 4.15); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

body 6/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.079 mW/g

body 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.62 V/m; Power Drift = 0.071 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.167 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.073 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.079 mW/g



0 dB = 0.079mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.881 mho/m; ε_r = 41.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Left touch 777/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 mW/g

Left touch 777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 35.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.077 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.03 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.728 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.10 mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.3 ℃
Test Date:	Feb. 23, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: CDMA 835MHz FCC; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.983 mho/m; ε_r = 56.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 384/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 mW/g

Body 384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.166 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.976 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.725 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.02 mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC

Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃

Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃

Test Date: Jan. 18, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.87 mho/m; ε_r = 38.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Left touch 6/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.230 mW/g

Left touch 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.001 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.510 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.204 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.093 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.225 mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: CDMA Phone with BT/WLAN & NFC
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 ℃
Test Date: Feb. 23, 2011

DUT: CDMA SHI05; Type: bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.9 mho/m; ε_r = 51.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.15, 4.15, 4.15); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

body 6/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.079 mW/g

body 6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.62 V/m; Power Drift = 0.071 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.167 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.073 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.079 mW/g

Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

■ Validation Data (835 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 ℃

Test Date: Jan.18, 2011

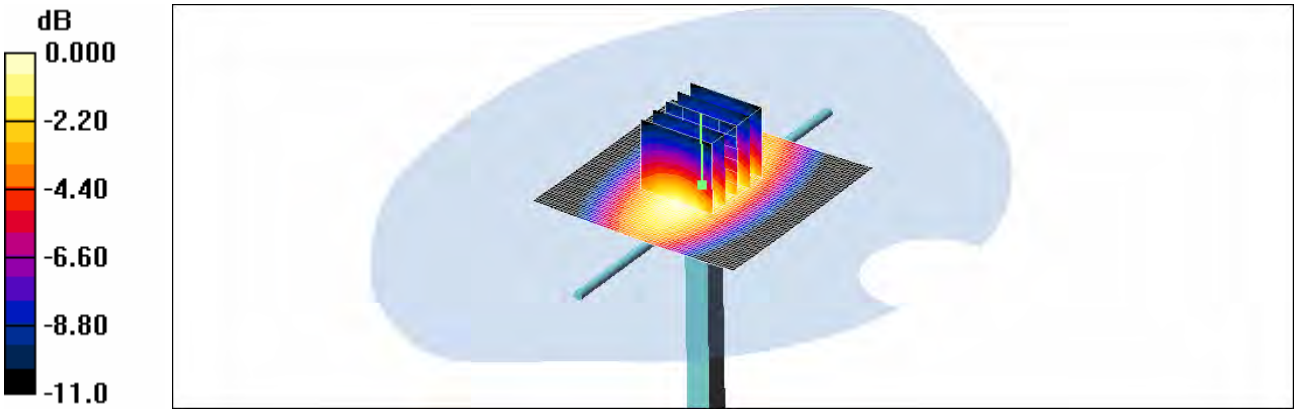
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 – SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.868 mho/m; ε_r = 41.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 835MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.15 mW/g

Validation 835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 37.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.009 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.57 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.05 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.677 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.15 mW/g



0 dB = 1.15mW/g

■ Validation Data (2450 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 ℃

Test Date: Jan.18, 2011

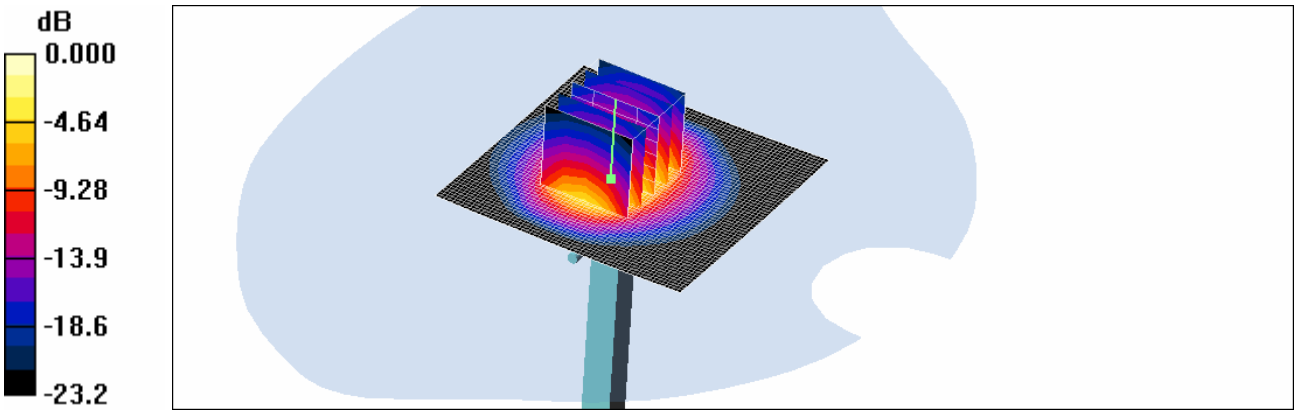
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 – SN:743

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.88 mho/m; ε_r = 38.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 – SN1630; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.49 mW/g

Validation 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 58.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.036 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.36 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.44 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.86 mW/g



0 dB = 5.86mW/g

■ Validation Data (835 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 ℃

Test Date: Feb.23, 2011

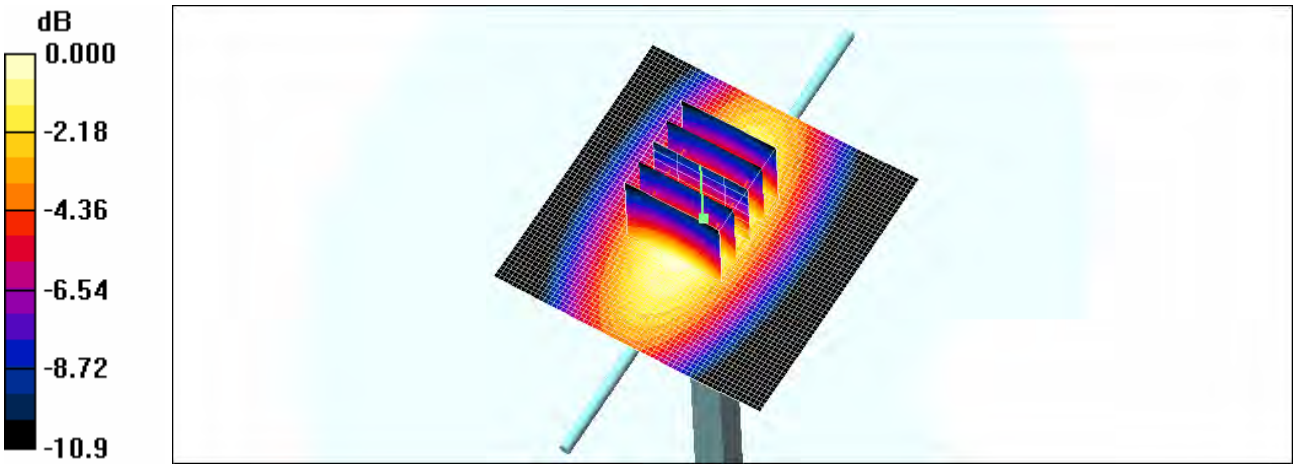
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.982 mho/m; ε_r = 56.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 835MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 mW/g

Validation 835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 34.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.995 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.640 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 mW/g



0 dB = 1.09mW/g

■ Validation Data (2450 MHz Body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 ℃

Test Date: Feb.23, 2011

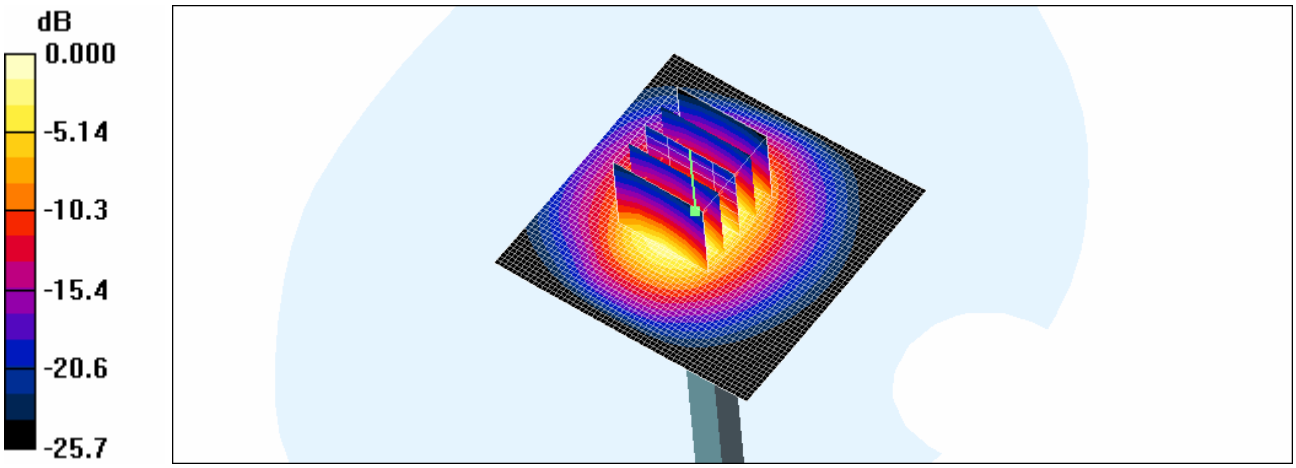
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:743

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.97 mho/m; ε_r = 51.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1630; ConvF(4.15, 4.15, 4.15); Calibrated: 2010-05-25
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.47 mW/g

Validation 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 55.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.004 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.39 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.93 mW/g



0 dB = 5.93mW/g

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Head)

Title	CDMA SHI05
SubTitle	CDMA 835 MHz (Head)
Test Date	Jan. 18, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000.0000	42.1882	18.8677
805000000.0000	42.1204	18.8101
810000000.0000	42.0499	18.7594
815000000.0000	42.0035	18.8310
820000000.0000	41.9228	18.7360
825000000.0000	41.8716	18.7822
830000000.0000	41.8513	18.7087
835000000.0000	41.8160	18.6925
840000000.0000	41.7214	18.6672
845000000.0000	41.6858	18.6620
850000000.0000	41.6597	18.6697
855000000.0000	41.5914	18.6534
860000000.0000	41.5701	18.6188
865000000.0000	41.4950	18.6256
870000000.0000	41.4564	18.6320
875000000.0000	41.4832	18.6344
880000000.0000	41.4165	18.6087
885000000.0000	41.3093	18.5955
890000000.0000	41.3199	18.6224
895000000.0000	41.2804	18.6292
900000000.0000	41.2339	18.6430

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Body)

Title CDMA SHI05
SubTitle CDMA 835 MHz (Body)
Test Date Feb. 23, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000	57.0207	21.3157
805000000	56.9675	21.298
810000000	56.959	21.2749
815000000	56.9247	21.2107
820000000	56.929	21.1398
825000000	56.872	21.1392
830000000	56.8281	21.118
835000000	56.7873	21.1409
840000000	56.7929	21.0656
845000000	56.7012	21.0406
850000000	56.7179	20.9822
855000000	56.5912	20.9382
860000000	56.4913	20.9069
865000000	56.4398	20.9109
870000000	56.3447	20.8519
875000000	56.3101	20.834
880000000	56.217	20.8195
885000000	56.1563	20.7826
890000000	56.0921	20.7526
895000000	56.0445	20.7485
900000000	56.0186	20.7492

■ Dielectric Parameter (2450 MHz Head)

Title	CDMA SHI05
SubTitle	2450 MHz (Head)
Test Date	Jan. 18, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
2400000000	52.0363	13.886
2405000000	52.0525	13.8725
2410000000	51.9929	13.9206
2415000000	51.942	13.9128
2420000000	51.9382	13.936
2425000000	51.8923	13.9376
2430000000	51.83	13.979
2435000000	51.8137	14.0034
2440000000	51.7931	14.0299
2445000000	51.7448	14.0844
2450000000	51.7568	14.1034
2455000000	51.7465	14.14
2460000000	51.7498	14.178
2465000000	51.7496	14.1981
2470000000	51.6971	14.233
2475000000	51.708	14.2465
2480000000	51.7169	14.2931
2485000000	51.6719	14.2775
2490000000	51.7018	14.3045
2495000000	51.6866	14.2997
2500000000	51.6828	14.3293

■ Dielectric Parameter (2450 MHz Body)

Title CDMA SHI05
SubTitle 2450 MHz (Body)
Test Date Feb. 23, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
2400000000.0000	51.9194	14.1764
2405000000.0000	51.8992	14.1901
2410000000.0000	51.8617	14.2106
2415000000.0000	51.8011	14.2302
2420000000.0000	51.7846	14.2549
2425000000.0000	51.7501	14.2649
2430000000.0000	51.7149	14.3247
2435000000.0000	51.6726	14.3487
2440000000.0000	51.6552	14.3566
2445000000.0000	51.6133	14.4218
2450000000.0000	51.6227	14.4413
2455000000.0000	51.5966	14.4946
2460000000.0000	51.5930	14.5121
2465000000.0000	51.5687	14.5335
2470000000.0000	51.5613	14.5562
2475000000.0000	51.5371	14.5477
2480000000.0000	51.5468	14.6241
2485000000.0000	51.5086	14.6189
2490000000.0000	51.5265	14.6247
2495000000.0000	51.5043	14.6372
2500000000.0000	51.5054	14.6762

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client HCT (Dymstec)

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1630
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-12.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	May 25, 2010

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10

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

Issued: May 25, 2010

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

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 1 of 11

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1630

Manufactured:	October 12, 2001
Last calibrated:	August 25, 2008
Recalibrated:	May 25, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1630 May 25, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1630

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m)^2)^A	1.65	1.63	1.63	± 10.1%
DCP (mV)^B	93.1	92.2	92.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

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

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

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

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 4 of 11

ET3DV6 SN:1630 May 25, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1630

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth	Unc (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.21	2.26	± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.9 ± 5%	0.89 ± 5%	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.50	2.09	± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.52	2.09	± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	5.38	5.38	5.38	0.51	2.57	± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	5.12	5.12	5.12	0.72	2.10	± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.76	2.02	± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.58	4.58	4.58	0.99	1.63	± 11.0%

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

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 5 of 11

ET3DV6 SN:1630 May 25, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1630

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth	Unc (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.15	2.30	± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	6.17	6.17	6.17	0.42	2.43	± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.66	2.88	± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.55	4.55	4.55	0.87	2.41	± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.94	2.32	± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	4.15	4.15	4.15	0.99	1.47	± 11.0%

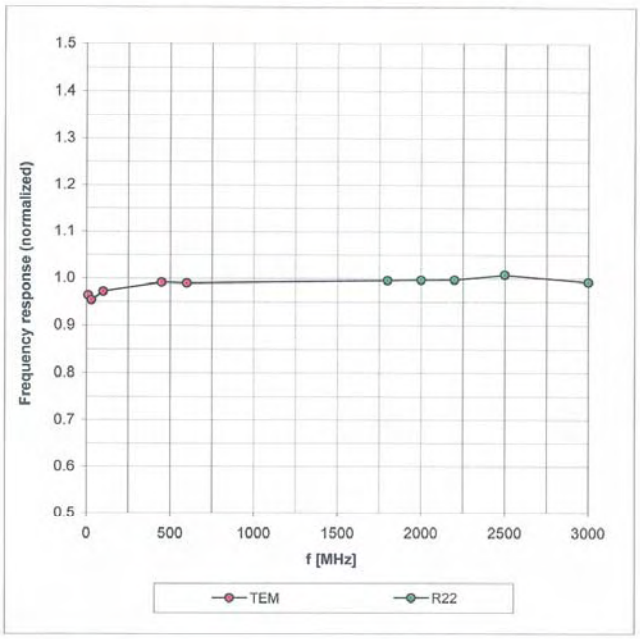
[C] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 6 of 11

ET3DV6 SN:1630 May 25, 2010

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

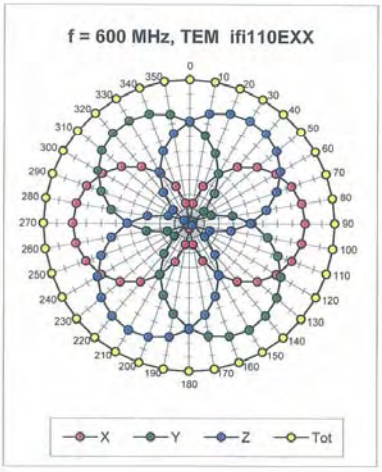


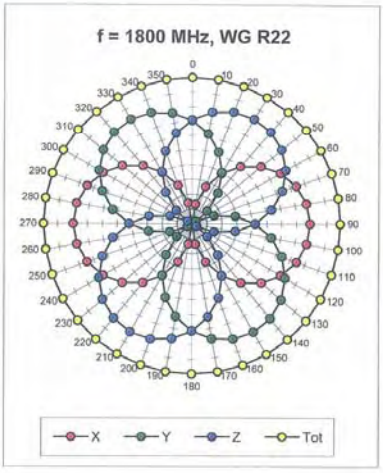
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

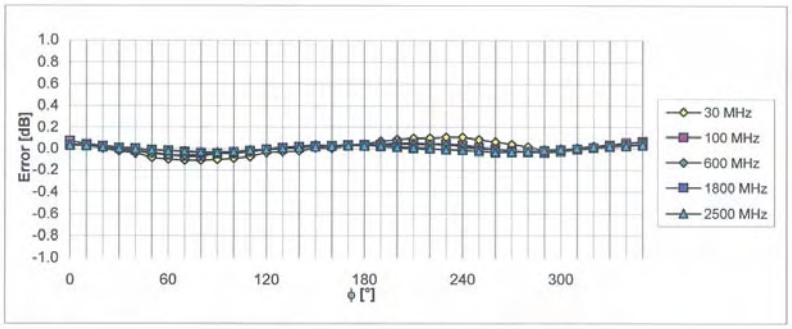
Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 7 of 11

ET3DV6 SN:1630 May 25, 2010

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°







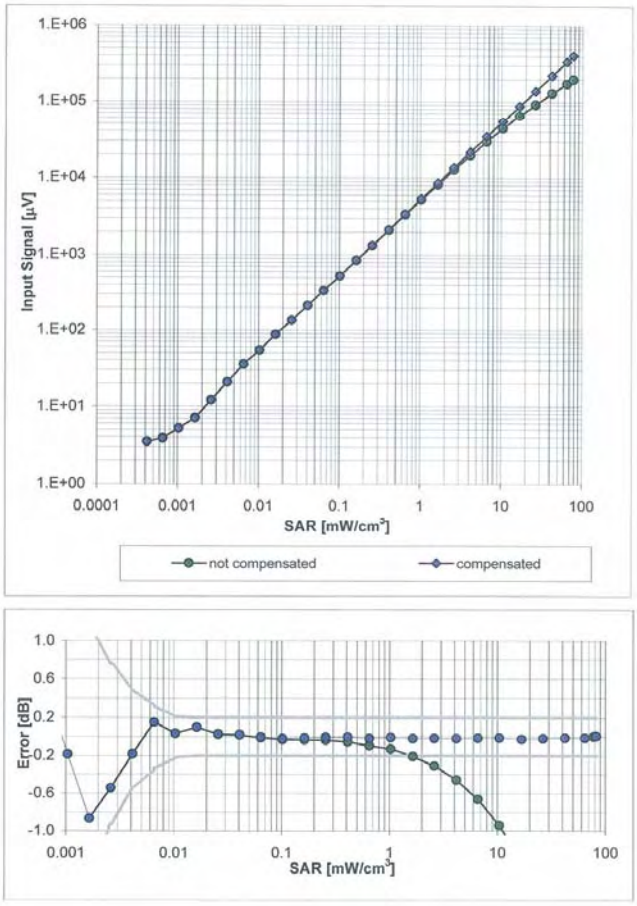
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 8 of 11

ET3DV6 SN:1630 May 25, 2010

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

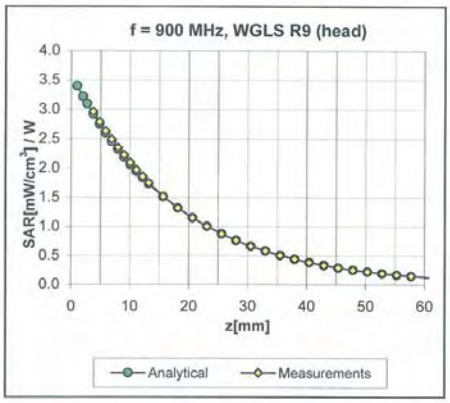


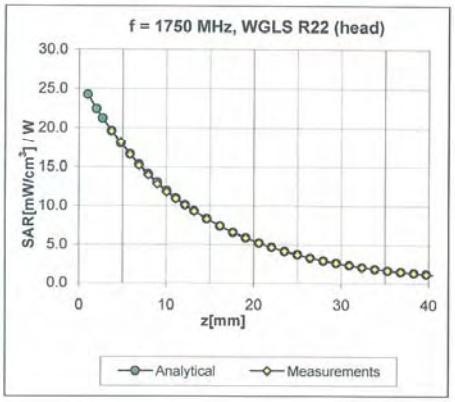
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 9 of 11

ET3DV6 SN:1630 May 25, 2010

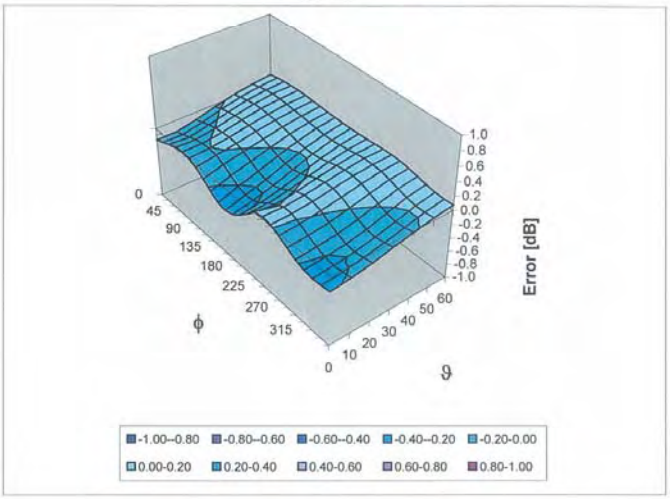
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 10 of 11

ET3DV6 SN:1630 May 25, 2010

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	4 mm

Certificate No: ET3-1630_May10 Page 11 of 11

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ET3DV6**
Serial Number:	**1630**
Place of Assessment:	**Zurich**
Date of Assessment:	**July 9, 2010**
Probe Calibration Date:	**May 25, 2010**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1750 MHz.

Assessed by:

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 - SN:1630

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

750 ± 50 MHz	*ConvF*	6.44 ± 7%	ε_r = 41.9 ± 5% σ = 0.89 ± 5% mho/m (head tissue)
750 ± 50 MHz	*ConvF*	6.30 ± 7%	ε_r = 55.5 ± 5% σ = 0.96 ± 5% mho/m (body tissue)

Important Note:

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also DASY Manual.

Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-441_May10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 441
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	May 21, 2010

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11

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

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

Issued: May 21, 2010

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Certificate No: D835V2-441_May10 Page 1 of 9

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.7 ± 6 %	0.91 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.66 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.29 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	0.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.51 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.92 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.64 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.56 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.51 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.2 Ω - 8.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 20.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.3 Ω - 9.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 19.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.375 ns

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 09, 2001

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 21.05.2010 09:55:07

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

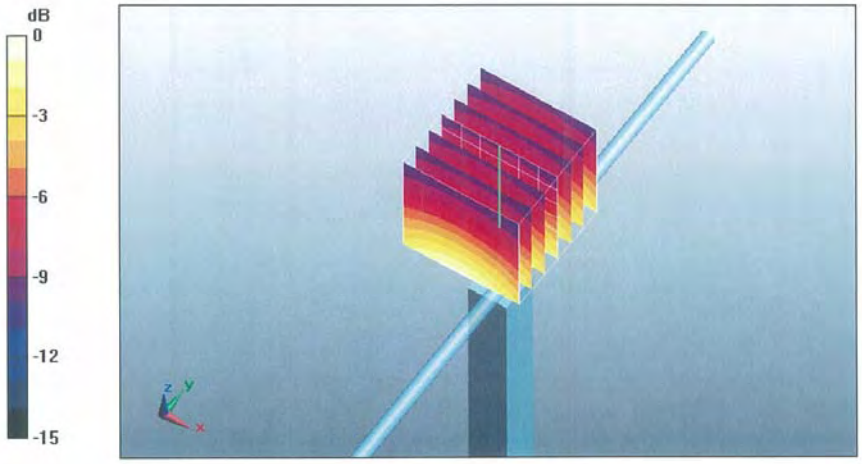
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL900
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.91 mho/m; ε_r = 41.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

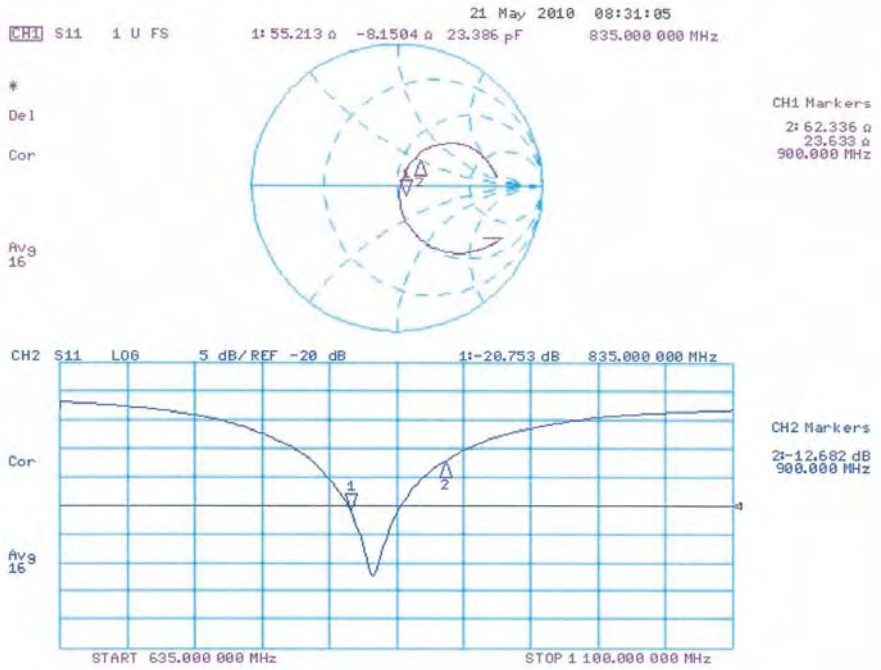
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 61

Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 57.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.023 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.63 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 mW/g



0 dB = 2.83mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D835V2-441_May10 Page 7 of 9

DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 20.05.2010 09:50:16

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

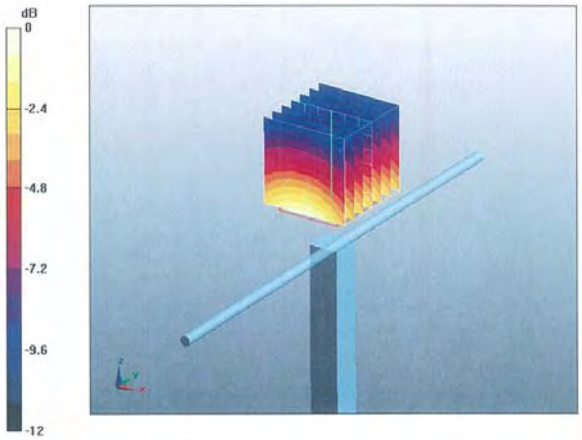
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL900
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.98 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

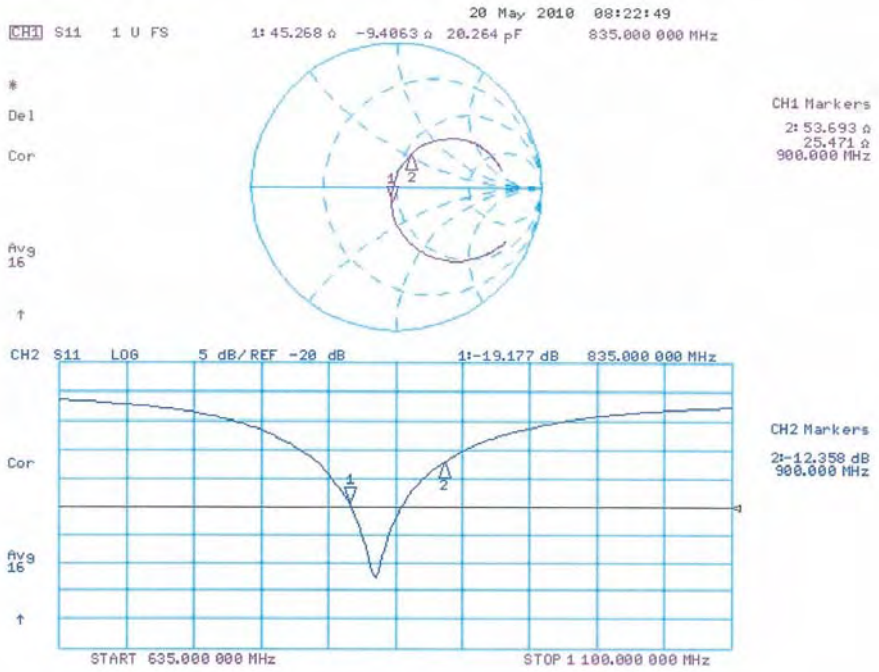
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 61

Pin250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 56.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.000719 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.69 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.51 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.93 mW/g



0 dB = 2.93mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D835V2-441_May10 Page 9 of 9

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-743_Aug10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 743
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	August 25, 2010

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11

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

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

Issued: August 25, 2010

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Certificate No: D2450V2-743_Aug10 Page 1 of 9

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.2 ± 6 %	1.77 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	53.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**54.0 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.28 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**25.2 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.4 ± 6 %	1.95 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	54.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**54.0 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.46 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**25.8 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.3 Ω + 4.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.4 Ω + 5.5 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.161 ns

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	December 01, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 25.08.2010 10:29:57

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

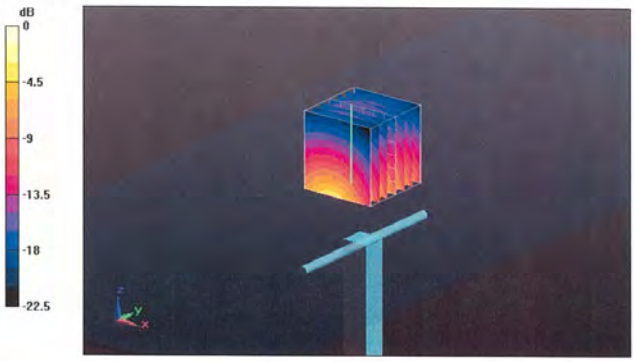
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:743

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL U12 BB
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.77 mho/m; ε_r = 39.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

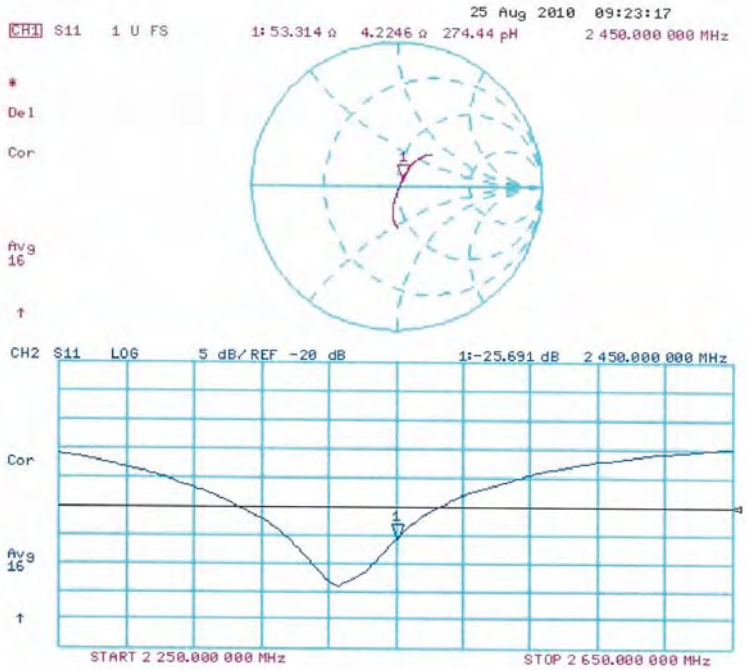
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

Head/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 98.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.070 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.28 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17 mW/g



0 dB = 17mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 19.08.2010 11:22:15

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:743

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL U11 BB
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.94 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

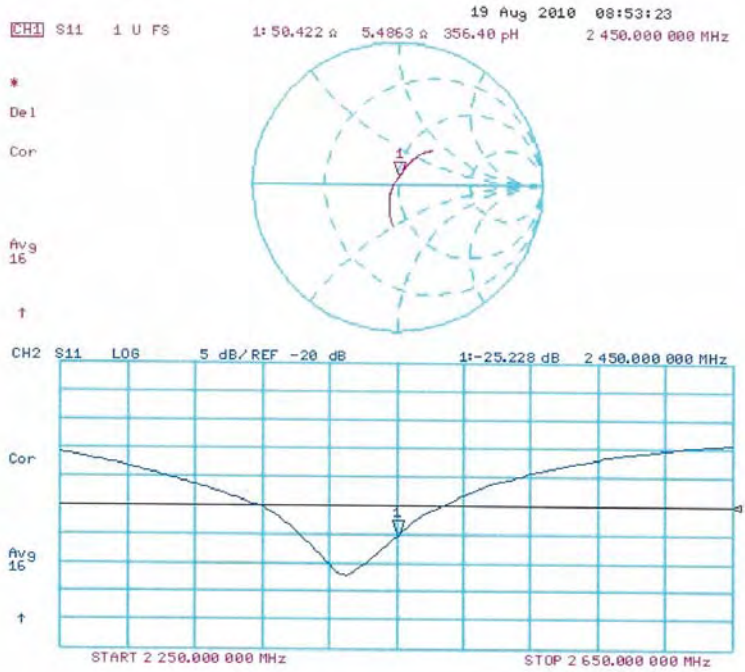
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

Body/d=10mm, Pin250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 98 V/m; Power Drift = 0.015 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.46 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 mW/g

0 dB = 17.5mW/g

Certificate No: D2450V2-743_Aug10 Page 8 of 9

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D2450V2-743_Aug10 Page 9 of 9

Attachment 5. – DAE Calibration Data

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 3

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE3 unit is connected to a fragile 3-pin battery connector. Customer is responsible to apply outmost caution not to bend or damage the connector when changing batteries.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration the customer shall remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, Customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:
Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:
Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:
To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.

Schmid & Partner Engineering

TN_BR03091211BD DAE3.doc 11.12.2009

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-446_Sep10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 446
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v22 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	September 21, 2010

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	1-Oct-09 (No: 9055)	Oct-10
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	07-Jun-10 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	i.V.

Issued: September 21, 2010

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Certificate No: DAE3-446_Sep10 Page 1 of 5

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.260 ± 0.1% (k=2)	403.694 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.145 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.96254 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.93981 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.95623 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	164.5 ° ± 1 °

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199997.4	-3.08	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.35	3.65	0.02
Channel X	- Input	-20000.68	-1.38	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200006.5	-2.92	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20002.52	2.82	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20000.34	-1.14	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200006.4	-2.23	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19998.79	-0.71	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20006.08	-5.58	0.03

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.3	0.26	0.01
Channel X	+ Input	199.86	-0.14	-0.07
Channel X	- Input	-200.27	-0.27	0.14
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.0	0.03	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	199.38	-0.82	-0.41
Channel Y	- Input	-200.70	-0.80	0.40
Channel Z	+ Input	1999.6	-0.50	-0.03
Channel Z	+ Input	198.68	-1.32	-0.66
Channel Z	- Input	-201.43	-1.43	0.72

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	1.24	0.13
	- 200	1.03	-0.40
Channel Y	200	0.55	1.20
	- 200	-2.59	-2.48
Channel Z	200	12.30	12.33
	- 200	-13.81	-14.40

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	0.55	-1.18
Channel Y	200	0.64	-	2.54
Channel Z	200	1.47	-2.59	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16294	16100
Channel Y	16174	14940
Channel Z	16420	15871

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	-0.91	-1.64	-0.36	0.22
Channel Y	0.02	-1.35	0.68	0.27
Channel Z	-2.23	-2.85	-0.76	0.29

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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