Report No.: SZ12060127S01

TESTING
CNAS L3572

SAR TEST REPORT

Issued to

ZTE Corporation

For

cdma2000 Digital Mobile Phone

Model Name	:	ZTE V6700
Trade Name	:	ZTE 中兴
Brand Name	:	ZTE 中兴
FCC ID	:	Q78-V6700
Standard	:	FCC Oet65 Supplement C Jun.2001 47CFR 2.1093 ANSI C95.1-1999 IEEE 1528-2003
MAX SAR	:	Head: 0.707 W/kg Body: 0.673 W/kg
Test date	:	2012-7-4
Issue date	:	2012-7-24

MORLAB Certification

Shenzhen MORLAB Communication Technology Co., Ltd.

Tested by	Approved by	Review by
Zhu Zhan	Wei Yanquan	Samuel. Peng
Date 2012.7.24	Date 2012.7.24	Date 2012.7.24

CTIA Authorized Test Lab LAB CODE 20081223-00 IEEE 1725 OTA OFTA 電訊管理局 ilac-MRA TAF GCF Bluetooth BQTF FCC Reg. No. 741109

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Change History		
Issue	Date	Reason for change
1.0	Jun. 24, 2012	First edition

Testing Laboratory

1.1. Identification of the Responsible Testing Laboratory

Company Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Department:	Morlab Laboratory
Address:	3/F, Electronic Testing Building, Shahe Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, 518055 P. R. China
Responsible Test Lab Manager:	Mr. Shu Luan
Telephone:	+86 755 86130268
Facsimile:	+86 755 86130218

1.2. Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Morlab Laboratory
Address:	3/F, Electronic Testing Building, Shahe Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, 518055 P. R. China

1.3. Accreditation Certificate

Accredited Testing Laboratory: No. CNAS L3572

1.4. List of Test Equipments

No.	Instrument	Type	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
1	PC	Dell (Pentium IV 2.4GHz, SN:X10-23533)	(n.a)	(n.a)
2	Network Emulator	Rohde&Schwarz (CMU200, SN:105894)	2011-9-26	1year
3	Voltmeter	Keithley (2000, SN:1000572)	2011-9-24	1year
4	Synthetizer	Rohde&Schwarz (SML_03, SN:101868)	2011-9-24	1year
5	Amplifier	Nucl udes (ALB216, SN:10800)	2011-9-24	1year
6	Power Meter	Rohde&Schwarz (NRVD, SN:101066)	2011-9-24	1year
7	Probe	Satimo (SN:SN_3708_EP80)	2011-9-24	1year
8	Phantom	Satimo (SN:SN_36_08_SAM62)	2011-9-24	1year
9	Liquid	Satimo (Last Calibration: 2012-7-4)	N/A	N.A
10	Dipole 835MHz	Satimo (SN 36/08 DIPC 99)	2011-9-24	1year

2. Technical Information

Note: the following data is based on the information by the applicant.

2.1. Identification of Applicant

Company Name:	ZTE Corporation
Address:	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park,Nanshan District,Shenzhen,Guangdong,P.R.China

2.2. Identification of Manufacturer

Company Name:	ZTE Corporation
Address:	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park,Nanshan District,Shenzhen,Guangdong,P.R.China

2.3. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Model Name:	ZTE V6700
Trade Name:	ZTE 中兴
Brand Name:	ZTE 中兴
Hardware Version:	QB7625_02A_V1AMB_B
Software Version:	V6700_Z46_EN_PS3CF143
Frequency Bands:	CDMA800 WIFI802.11 B/G; Bluetooth
Modulation Mode:	CDMA: CDMA; WIFI802.11B: DSSS; WIFI802.11G: OFDM;
Antenna type:	Fixed Internal Antenna
Development Stage:	Identical prototype
Battery Model:	Li3714T42P3h504857-H
Battery specification:	1400mAh3.7V

2.3.1. Photographs of the EUT

Please see for photographs of the EUT.

2.3.2. Identification of all used EUT

The EUT identity consists of numerical and letter characters, the letter character indicates the test sample, and the following two numerical characters indicate the software version of the test sample.

EUT Identity	Hardware Version	Software Version
1#	QB7625_02A_V1AMB_B	V6700_Z46_EN_PS3CF143

2.4. Applied Reference Documents

Leading reference documents for testing:

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	**47 CFR§2.1O93**	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
2	**FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01)**	Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields
3	**ANSI C95.1-1999**	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3kHz to 300 GHz
4	**IEEE 1528-2003**	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.
5	**KDB 648474 D1**	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas
6	**KDB941225D1 v02**	SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices
7	**KDB 941225 D6**	SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

2.5. Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

2.6. Test Environment/Conditions

Normal Temperature (NT):	20 ... 25 °C
Relative Humidity:	30 ... 75 %
Air Pressure:	980 ... 1020 hPa
Test frequency:	CDMA800
Operation mode:	Call established
Power Level:	CDMA 800 Maximum output power

During SAR test, EUT is in Traffic Mode (Channel Allocated) at Normal Voltage Condition. A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established.
The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 1013, 384 and 777 respectively in the case of CDMA 800 MHz. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.
The EUT shall use its internal transmitter. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the manufacturer. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. If a wireless link is used, the antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the handset.
The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the handset by at least 35 dB.

3. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

3.1. Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

3.2. SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density. ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)
SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\text{SAR} = C\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}$$

, where C is the specific head capacity, δ T is the temperature rise and δ t the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

, where σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the rms electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

4. SAR Measurement Setup

4.1. The Measurement System

Comosar is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The Comosar system consists of the following items:

- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Phone holder
- Head simulating tissue

The following figure shows the system.

The EUT under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The OpenSAR software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10g mass.

4.2. Probe

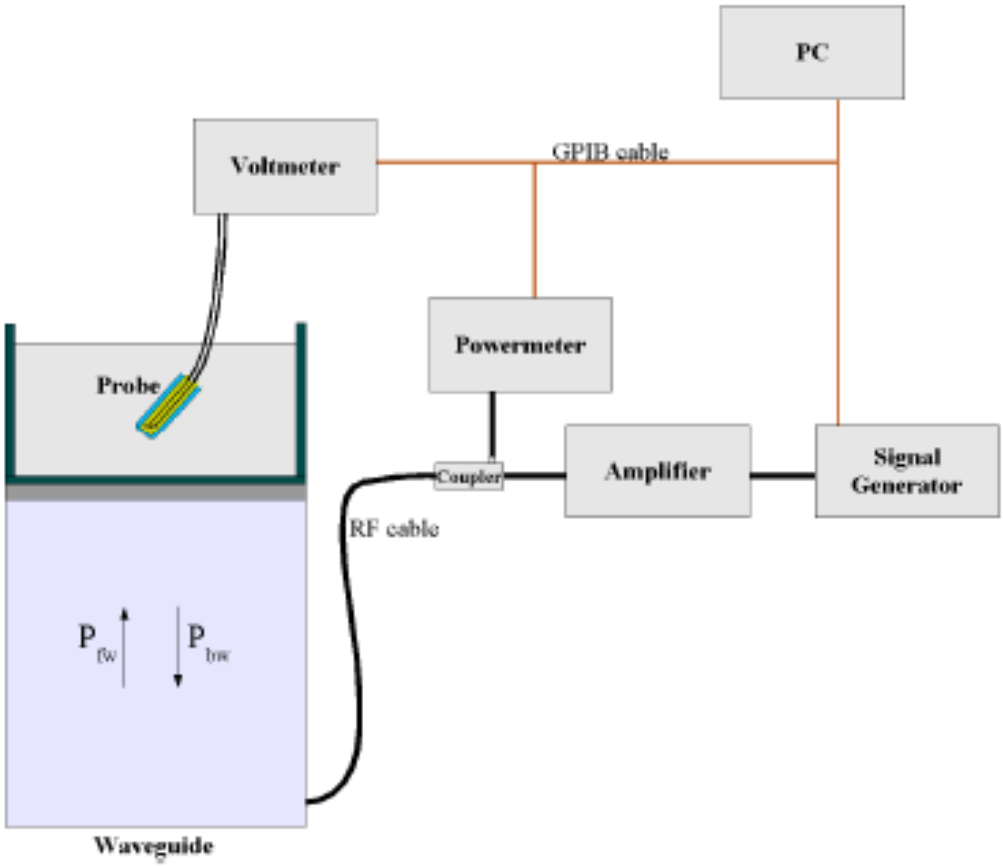
For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 37/08 EP80 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter : 6.5 mm
- Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 2.5mm
- Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 4 mm
  (repeatability better than +/- 1mm)

- Probe linearity: ＜0.25 dB
- Axial Isotropy: ＜0.25 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: ＜0.25 dB
- Calibration range: 835to 2500MHz for head & body simulating liquid.

Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and suface normal line:1ess than 30°

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the EN 622091 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.



$$SAR = \frac{4\left(P_{fw} - P_{bw}\right)}{ab\delta} \cos^2\left(\pi \frac{y}{a}\right) e^{-(2z/\delta)}$$

Where :
Pfw = Forward Power
Pbw = Backward Power
a and b = Waveguide dimensions
ı = Skin depth
Keithley configuration:

Rate = Medium; Filter =ON; RDGS=10; FILTER TYPE =MOVING AVERAGE; RANGE AUTO
After each calibration, a SAR measurement is performed on a validation dipole and compared with a NPL calibrated probe, to verify it.

The calibration factors, CF(N), for the 3 sensors corresponding to dipole 1, dipole 2 and dipole 3 are:

CF(N)=SAR(N)/Vlin(N) (N=1,2,3)

The linearised output voltage Vlin(N) is obtained from the displayed output voltage V(N) using

Vlin(N)=V(N)*(1+V(N)/DCP(N)) (N=1,2,3)

where DCP is the diode compression point in mV.

4.3. Probe Calibration Process

4.3.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. SATIMO Probe calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm2) using an with CALISAR, Antenna proprietary calibration system.

4.3.2 Free Space Assessment Procedure

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

4.3.2 Temperature Assessment Procedure

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

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

Where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

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

Where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

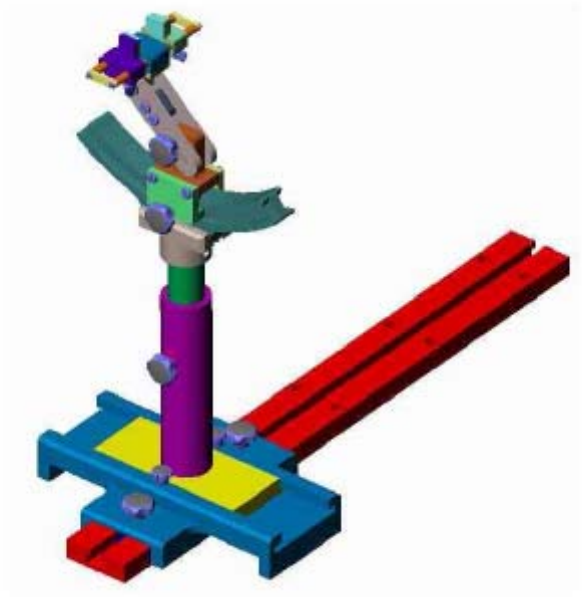
ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm3 for brain tissue)

4.4. Phantom

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

4.5. Device Holder

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. In compliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1°.



Device holder

System Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
Delrin	3.7	0.005

5. Tissue Simulating Liquids

Simulant liquid used for testing at frequencies of 850MHz are made mainly of sugar, salt and water solutions may be left in the phantoms. Approximately 20litres are needed for an upright head compared to about 25 litres for a horizontal bath phantom. The liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is (head SAR) or from the flat phantom to the liquid top surface (body SAR) is 15cm.
Following are the recipes for one liter of head and body tissue simulating liquid for frequency band 835 MHz.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency Band 835MHz	
Tissue Type	Head	Body
Water	41.45	52.4
Salt(NaCl)	1.45	1.4
Sugar	56.0	45.0
HEC	1.0	1.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.1
Triton	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0
Acticide SPX	0.0	0.0
Dielectric Constant	42.45	56.1
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91	0.95

Recipes for Tissue Simulating Liquid

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85033E Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

Table 1: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Temperature: 23.0~23.8°C, humidity: 54~60%.			
/	**Frequency**	**Permittivity ε**	**Conductivity σ (S/m)**
Target value	835 MHZ	41.5	0.90
Validation value (Jun. 4)	835 MHZ	41.790001	0.879566

For body-worn measurements, the device was tested against flat phantom representing the user body. Under measurement phone was put on in the phone holder.

Table 2: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Temperature: 23.0~23.8°C, humidity: 54~60%.			
/	**Frequency**	**Permittivity ε**	**Conductivity σ (S/m)**
Target value	835 MHz	55.2	0.97
Validation value (Jun. 4)	835 MHz	55.709999	0.9809033

6. Uncertainty Assessment

The following table includes the uncertainty table of the IEEE 1528. The values are determined by Antennessa.

6.1. UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION FOR HANDSET SAR TEST

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h= c*f/e	i= c*g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+-%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	4.76	N	1	1	1	4.76	4.76	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.01	1.01	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.62	1.62	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
System detection limits	E.2.5	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.02	N	1	1	1	0.02	0.02	∞
Reponse Time	E.2.7	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
RF ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E.6.3	0.05	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Test sample Related									
Test sample positioning	E.4.2.1	0.03	N	1	1	1	0.03	0.03	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1.1	5.00	N	1	1	1	5.00	5.00	N-1
Output power Power drift - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	4.04	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.33	2.33	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	0.05	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	∞

Liquid conductivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	4.57	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.69	1.13	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	5.00	N	1	0.64	0.43	3.20	2.15	M
Liquid permittivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	3.69	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.28	1.04	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	10.00	N	1	0.6	0.49	6.00	4.90	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				11.55	10.67	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				23.11	21.33	

6.2. UNCERTAINTY FOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h= c*f/e	i= c*g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+-%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	4.76	N	1	1	1	4.76	4.76	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.01	1.01	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.62	1.62	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
System detection limits	E.2.5	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.02	N	1	1	1	0.02	0.02	∞
Reponse Time	E.2.7	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
RF ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E.6.3	0.05	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Dipole									
Dipole axis to liquid Distance	8,E.4.2	1.00	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞

Input power and SAR drift measurement	8,6.6.2	4.04	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.33	2.33	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	0.05	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	∞
Liquid conductivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	4.57	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.69	1.13	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	5.00	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	M
Liquid permittivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	3.69	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.28	1.04	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	10.00	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	3.46	2.83	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				8.83	8.37	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				17.66	16.73	

7. SAR Measurement Evaluation

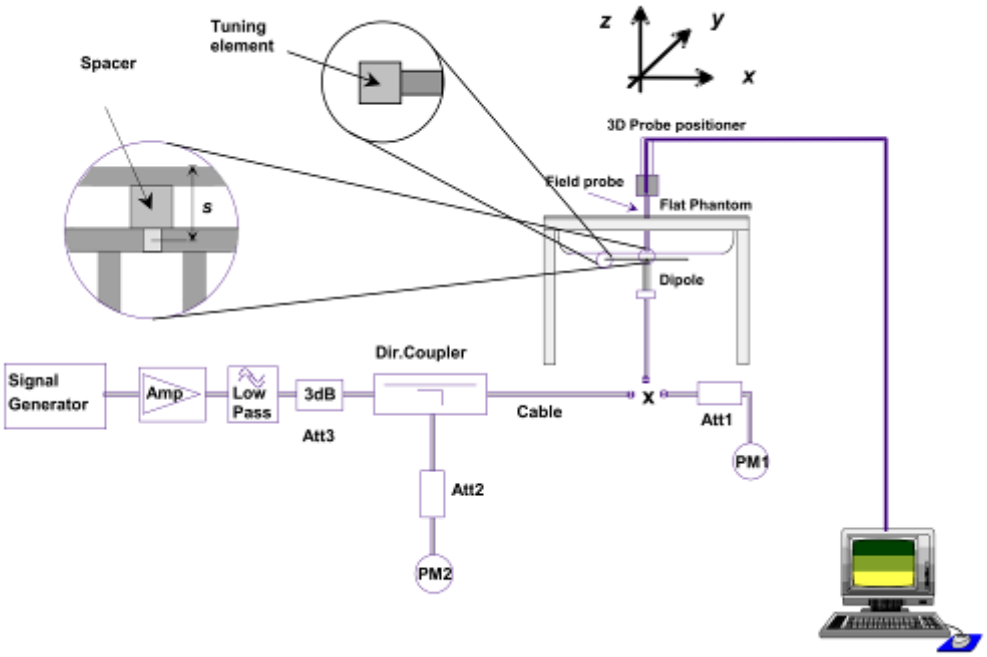
7.1. System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which comes from a signal generator at frequency 835 MHz. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom.

Equipments:

name	Type and specification
Signal generator	E4433B
Directional coupler	450MHz-3GHz
Amplifier	3W 502(10-2500MHz)
Reference dipole	835MHz:SN 36/08 DIPC 99

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



7.2. Validation Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

Cal. On Jun. 4, 2012

Frequency	835MHz(Head)	835MHz(Body)
Target value（1g）	9.714 W/Kg	9.714 W/Kg
250 mW input power	2.478 W/Kg	2.386 W/Kg
Test value（1g）	9.912 W/Kg	9.544W/Kg

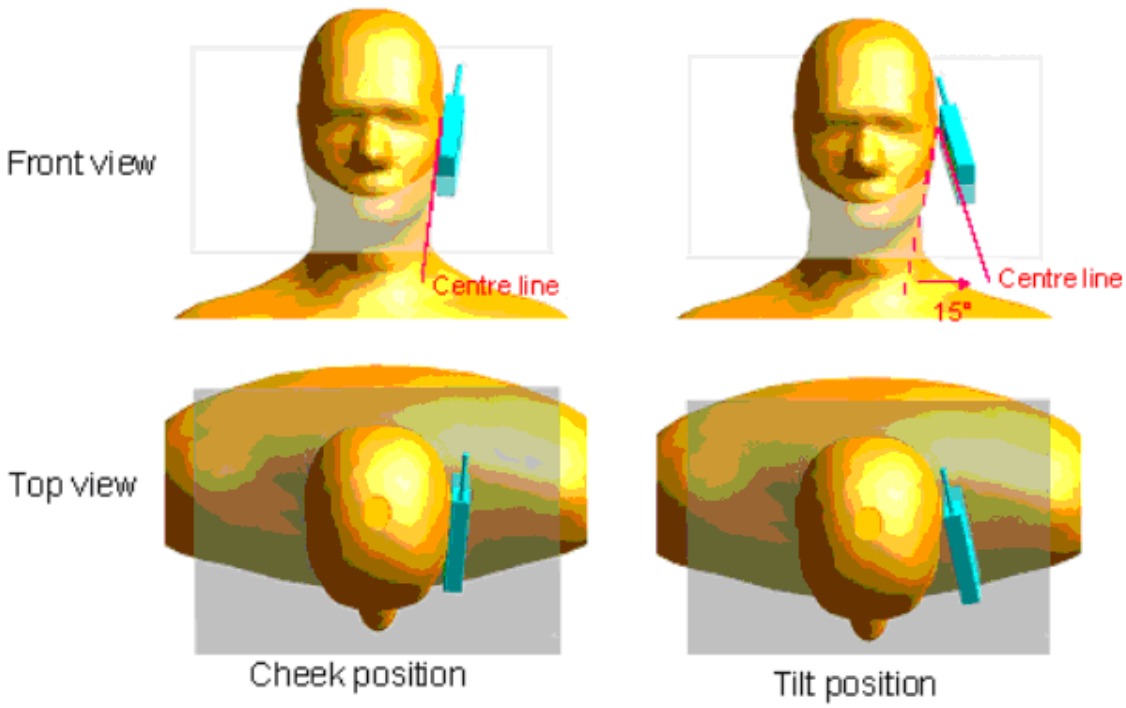
Note: System checks the specific test data please see page 54~55

8. Operational Conditions During Test

8.1. Informations on the testing

The mobile phone antenna and battery are those specified by the manufacturer. The battery is fully charged before each measurement. The output power and frequency are controlled using a base station simulator. The mobile phone is set to transmit at its highest output peak power level.

The mobile phone is test in the "cheek" and "tilted" positions on the left and right sides of the phantom. The mobile phone is placed with the vertical centre line of the body of the mobile phone and the horizontal line crossing the centre of the earpiece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.



Description of the "cheek" position:
The mobile phone is well placed in the reference plane and the earpiece is in contact with the ear. Then the mobile phone is moved until any point on the front side get in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.

Description of the "tilted" position:
The mobile phone is well placed in the "cheek" position as described above. Then the mobile phone is moved outward away from the month by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear lost.

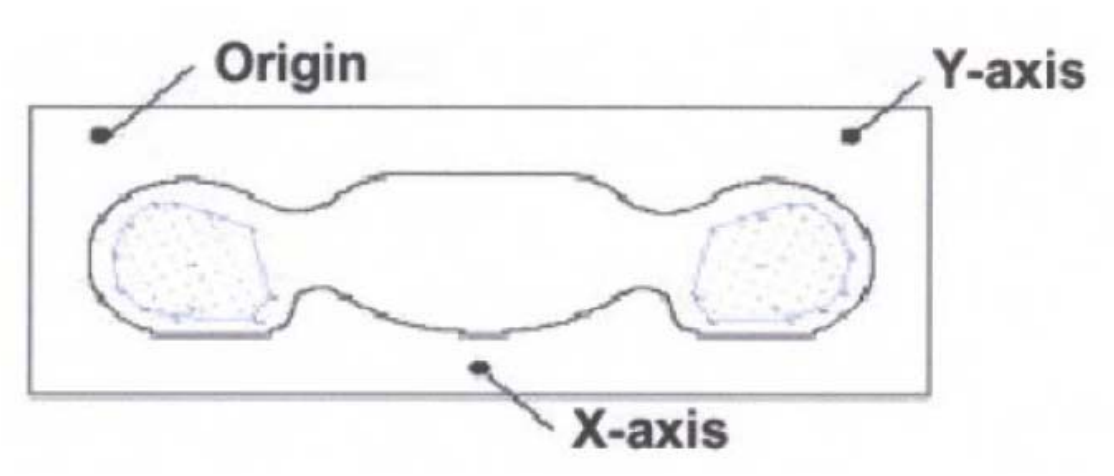
Remark: Please refer to Appendix B for the test setup photos.

8.2. Body-worn Configurations

The body-worn configurations shall be tested with the supplied accessories (belt-clips, holsters, etc.) attached to the device in normal use configuration.

The depth of the body tissue was 15.1cm. The distance between the back of the device and the bottom of the flat phantom is 1.5cm(taking into account of the IEEE 1528 and the place of the antenna)

For body-worn and other configurations a flat phantom shall be used which is comprised of material with electrical properties similar to the corresponding tissues.



SAR Measurement Points in Area Scan

8.3. Measurement procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors can not directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

8.4. Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimize measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.

An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1mm step.

The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10 grams and 1 gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

9. MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

9.1. 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.

9.2. SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", October 2007 (Revised).

9.3. Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", October 2007 (Revised).
Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 3.1.2.3.4 of 3GPP2 C.S0033-0/TIA-866 for Rev. 0 and section 4.3.4 of 3GPP2 C.S0033-A for Rev. A. For Rev. A, maximum output power for both Subtype 0/1 and Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations should be measured. The device operating configurations under TAP/ETAP should be documented in the test report; including power control, code channel and RF channel output power levels. The measurement results should be tabulated in the SAR report with any measurement difficulties and equipment limitations clearly identified.

9.4. SAR Measurement

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

Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. SAR for Subtype 2 Physical layer configurations is not required for Rev. A when the maximum average output of each RF channels is less than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical layer configurations. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channels in Rev. 0.17 Head SAR is required for Ev-Do devices that support operations next to the ear; for example, with VOIP, using Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations according to the required handset configurations.

4.4.2.3 1x RTT Support

For Ev-Do devices that also support 1x RTT voice and/or data operations, SAR is not required for 1x RTT when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. Otherwise, the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'CDMA 2000 1x Handsets' section should be applied.

4.4.2.4 Output Power Verification 1x RTT

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle, and Low channels according to procedures in Section 4.4.5.2 of 3 GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. Results for at least steps 3,4 and 10 of the power measurement procedures should be tabulated in the SAR report. Steps 3 and 4 should be measured using SO55 with power control bits in "All Up" condition. TDSO/SO32 may be used instead of SO55 for step 4.Step 10 should be measured using TDSO/SO32 with power control bits in the "Bits Hold"

1xRTT Power Measurements

Band	Channel	Radio Configuration aud conducted Power (dBm)			
		RC1	RC1	RC3	RC3
CDMA 800	1013	26.02	25.94	26.01	26.02
	384	24.71	24.74	24.72	24.85
	777	25.10	25.19	25.21	25.06
	SO	SO2	SO55	SO2	SO55

EvDo Rev A Power Measurements

1x EvDo Rev.A Type 0 [dBm] – FTAP rate = 2 Slot Version 307.2kbps						
	RTAP Rate	9.6kbps	19.2 kbps	38.2 kbps	76.8 kbps	153.6 kbps
Band	Channel					
CDMA 800	1013	25.85	25.81	25.72	25.81	25.82
	384	24.66	24.52	24.32	24.48	24.45
	777	24.88	24.73	24.41	24.30	24.72

Note: 1. Because CDMA voice mode peak output power is large than EVDO, we select CDMA voice mode for SAR testing.

2. SAR test Power Control was set in 'All Bits Up" for all measurements.

9.5. WIFI & BT measurement power

1. Wifi peak output power

Band	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)	
			802.11B (DSSS)	802.11G (OFDM)
WiFi	1	2412	11.22	9.75
	6	2437	11.75	9.76
	11	2462	10.65	9.25

2. Bluetooth peak output power

Band	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)		
			GFSK	Π/4-DQPSK	8-DPSK
BT	0	2402	6.015	6.027	5.882
	38	2441	5.453	6.112	6.015
	79	2480	5.323	5.791	5.891

10. Wireless Hot Spot SAR Evaluation Procedures

This Portable Devices with Wireless Router function. And the SAR evaluation procedures accord with KDB 941225 D06 Hot Spot SAR v01.

1. SAR must be tested for all surfaces and edges (side) with a transmitting antenna with in 2.5 cm from that surface or edge, at a test separation distance of 10 mm, in the wireless modes that support wireless routing.
2. Edge configurations:

3. CDMA antenna is located at edge C, the distance between CDMA antenna and edge D is 9.5cm larger than 2.5cm. according to KDB941225 D06, the SAR measurement of edge C of CDMA and is not required.

4. Wifi antenna is located at edge A, the distance between wifi antenna and edge B&C&D is larger than 2.5cm. according with KDB941225 D06, the SAR measurement of edge B&C&D, is not required.

11. Test Results List

Summary of Measurement Results (CDMA 800MHz Band)

Temperature: 21.0~23.8°C, humidity: 54~60%.					
Phantom Configurations	Device Test Positions	Device Test channel	SAR(W/Kg), 1g Peak	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR
Right Side Of Head	Cheek/Touch	1013	0.707	1.117	0.790
	Ear/Tilt		0.250		0.279
Left Side Of Head	Cheek/Touch		0.699		0.781
	Ear/Tilt		0.307		0.343
Body (10mm Separation)	Back upward		0.673		0.752
	Face Upward		0.485		0.542
	Edge A		0.317		0.354
	Edge B		0.353		0.394
	Edge C		0.195		0.218

2.Scaling factor SAR calculation

Band	Tune-up power tolerance (dBm)	SAR test channel Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor
CDMA 850	Max output power =25.5 (+1/-1)	26.02	1.117

9. Multiple Transmitters Evaluation

The are three transmitters build in EUT, As follwing :

Stand-alone SAR

The output power of Wifi transmitter is 15mW(11.75dBm) ≤ 2*Pref (24mW),and the distance between Wifi antenna and main antenna is 5.7cm > 5cm ,standalone SAR evaluation is not required for Wifi antenna.

The BT Max. Peak output power is 4mW(6.112dBm) ≤ 2*Pref (24mW), and the distance between BT antenna and main antenna is 5.7 cm > 5 cm, standalone SAR evaluation is not required for Bluetooth antenna .

Simultaneous SAR

The BT and Wifi can't simultaneous transmitting.

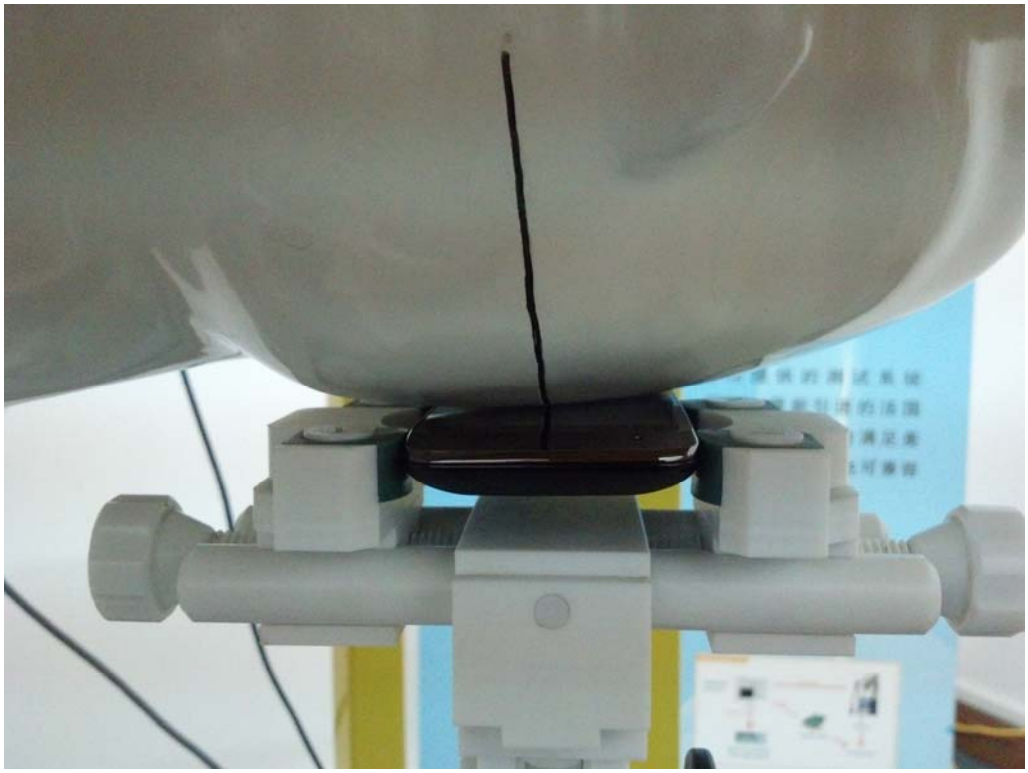
Test Position	CDMA SAR_{Max}(W/Kg)	Bluetooth SAR(W/Kg)	WiFi SAR(W/Kg)	∑1-g SAR_{Max}(W/Kg)	
				BT&Main Ant	WiFi&Main Ant
Head SAR	0.707	0	0	0.707	0.707
Body SAR	0.673	0	0	0.673	0.673

Simultaneous Transmission SAR evaluation is not required for BT and CDMA, because the sum of 1g SAR_{Max} is 0.707W/Kg < 1.6W/Kg for BT and CDMA.

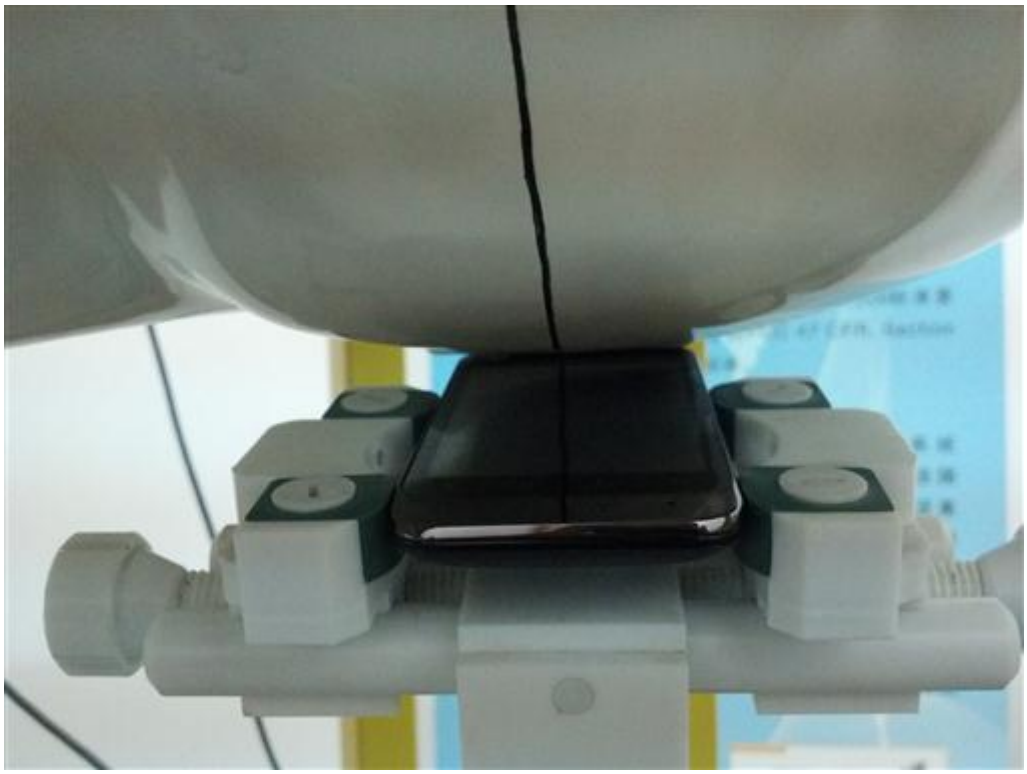
Simultaneous Transmission SAR evaluation is not required for WiFi and CDMA, because the sum of 1g SAR_{Max} is 0.707W/Kg < 1.6W/Kg for Wifi and CDMA.

Annex A EUT Setup Photos

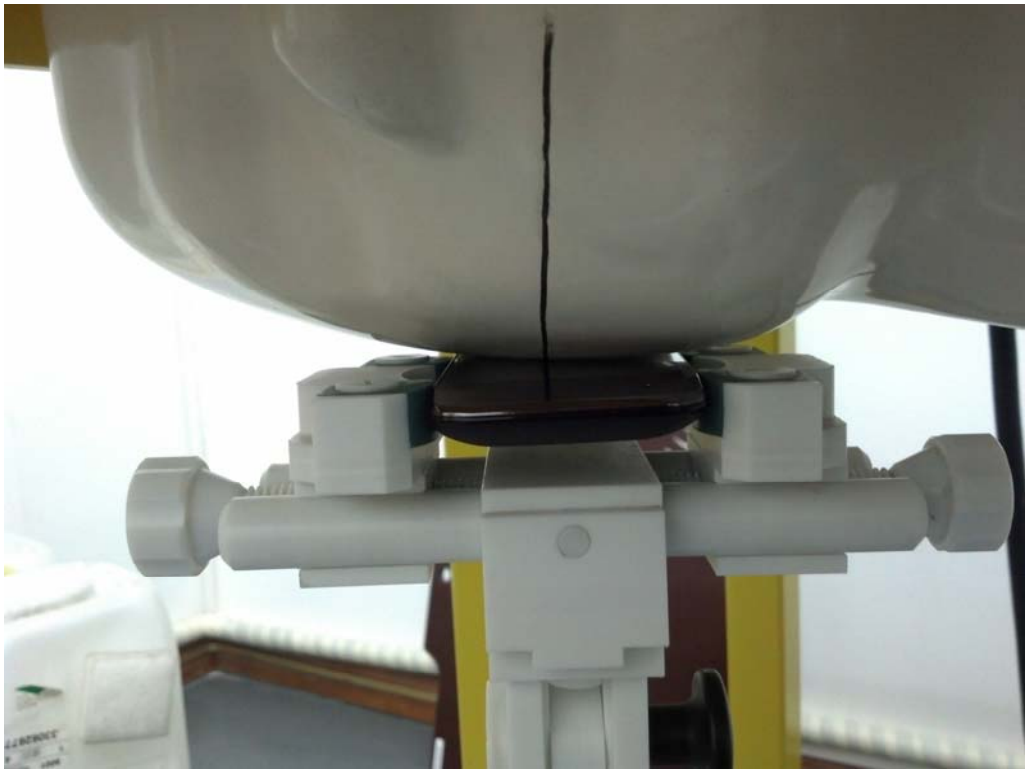
1 EUT Left Head Touch Cheek Position



2 EUT Left Head Tilt15 Position



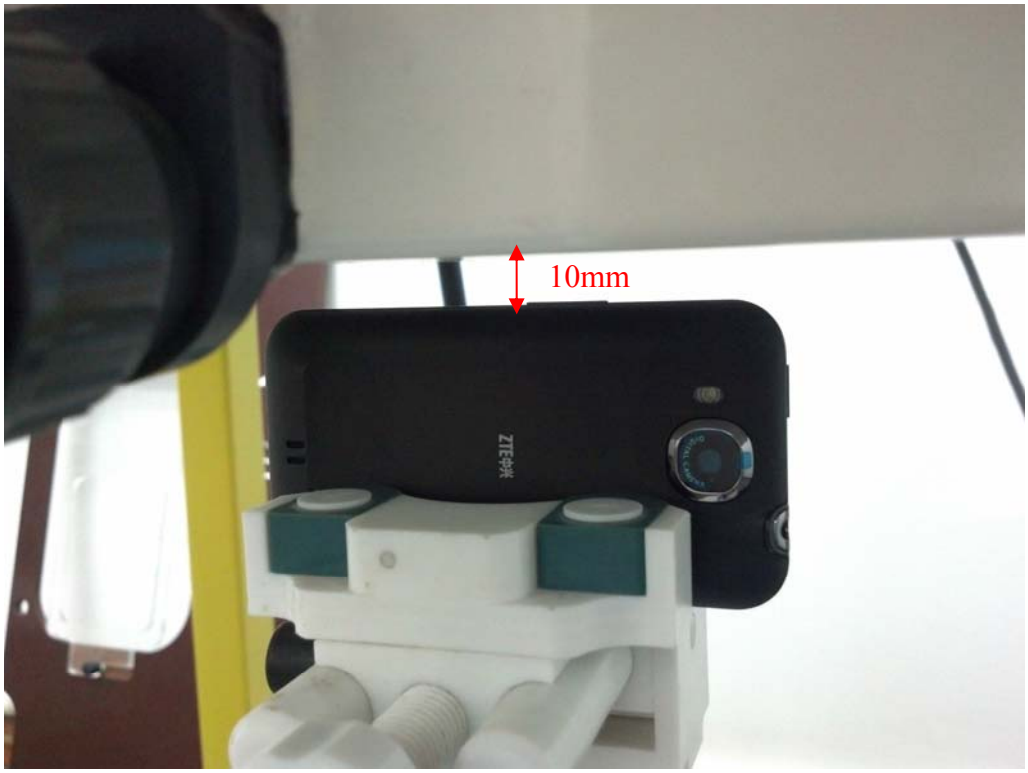
3 EUT Right Head Touch Cheek Position



4 EUT Right Head Tilt15 Position

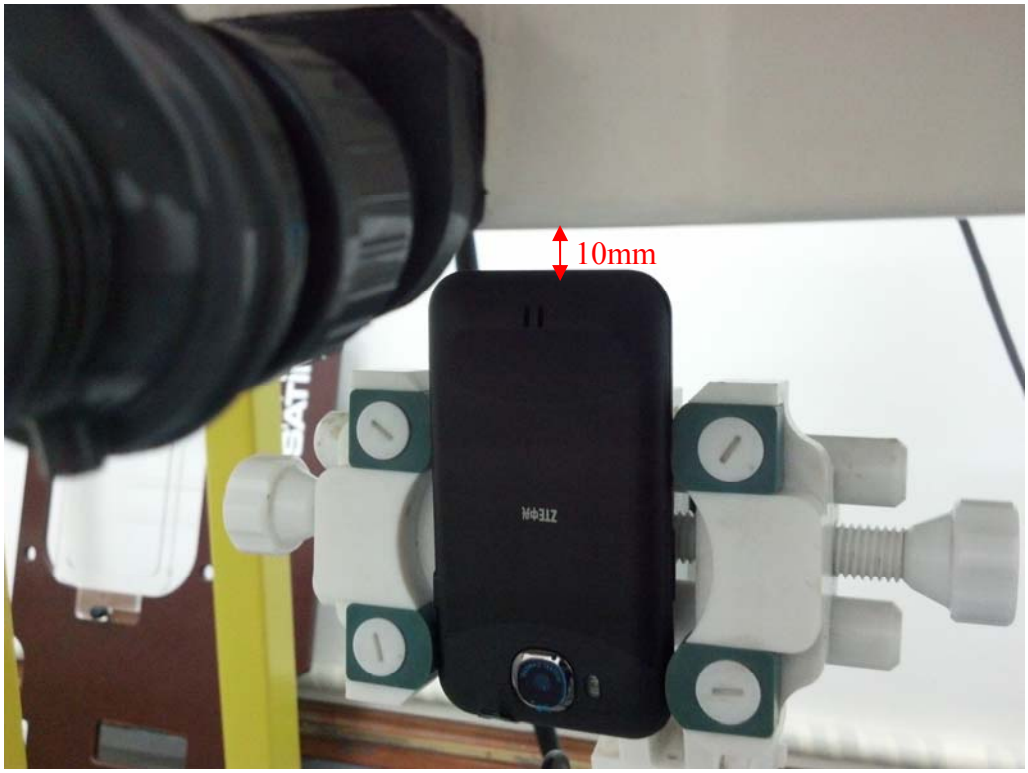
5 Side Position

6 Edge A



7 Edge B

8 Edge C



Liquid Level Photo

Annex B Graph Test Results

BAND	PARAMETERS
CDMA 850	Measurement 1: Right Head with Cheek device position on Low Channel in CDMA mode Measurement 2: Right Head with Tilt device position on Low Channel in CDMA mode Measurement 3: Left Head with Cheek device position on Low Channel in CDMA mode Measurement 4: Left Head with Tilt device position on Low Channel in CDMA mode Measurement 5: Body position on Low Channel in CDMA mode Measurement 6: Body position on Low Channel in CDMA mode Measurement 7: Body position on Low Channel in CDMA mode Measurement 8: Body position on Low Channel in CDMA mode Measurement 9: Body position on Low Channel in CDMA mode

MEASUREMENT 1

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 7 minutes 32 seconds

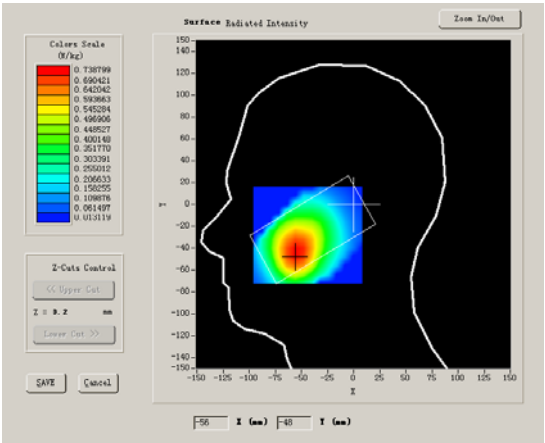
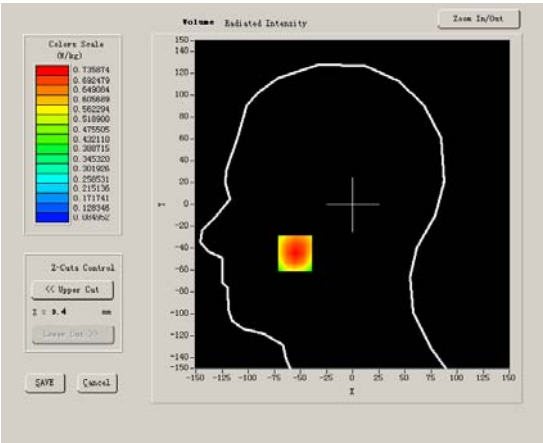
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.790001
Relative permittivity	18.926250
Conductivity (S/m)	0.879566
Power drift (%)	1.120000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.479,25.214,27.196
Crest factor:	1:1

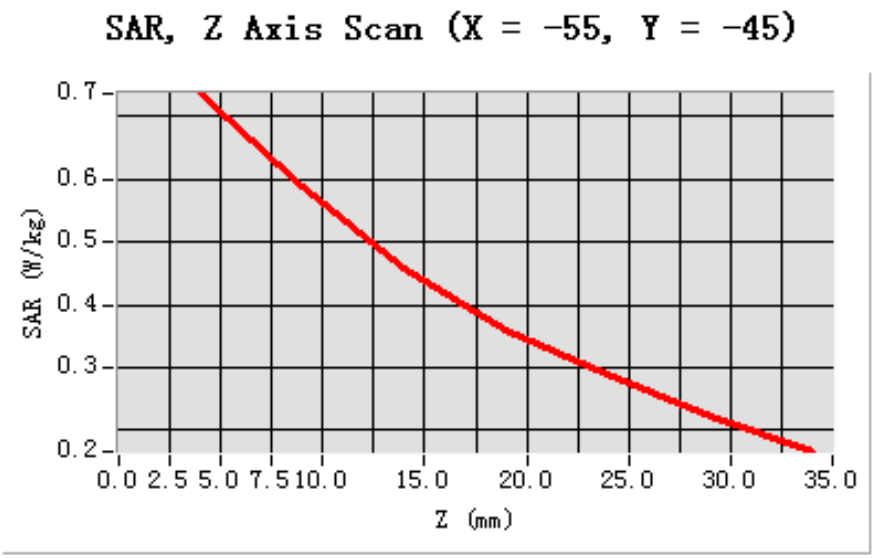
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

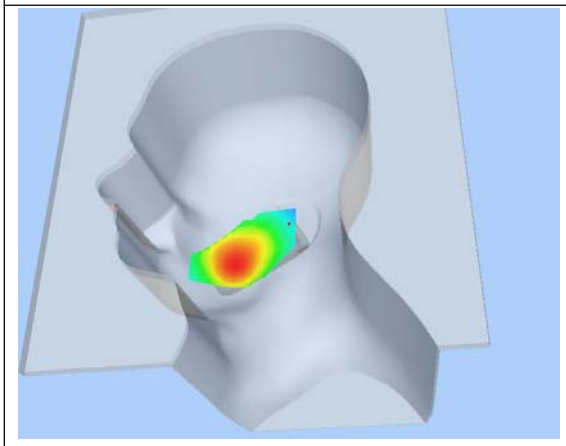
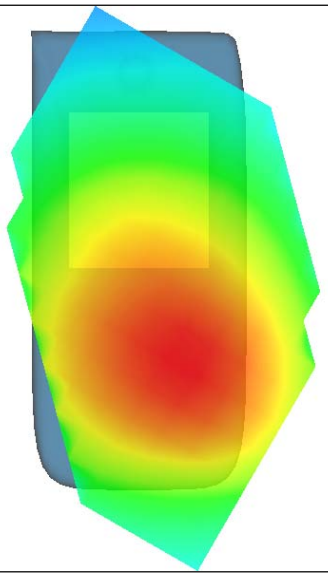
Maximum location: X=-55.00, Y=-45.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.527825
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.706685

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.7359	0.5882	0.4593	0.3586	0.2882	0.2215



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 2

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 7 minutes 32 seconds

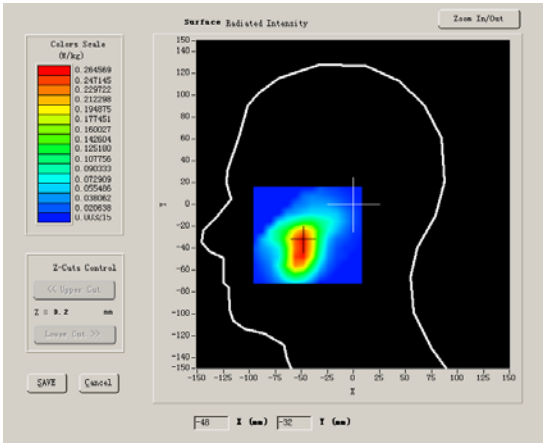
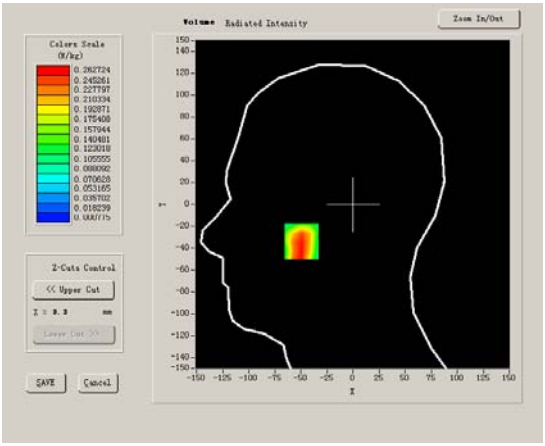
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.675999
Relative permittivity	15.070000
Conductivity (S/m)	0.894409
Power drift (%)	-0.350000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.479,25.214,27.196
Crest factor:	1:1

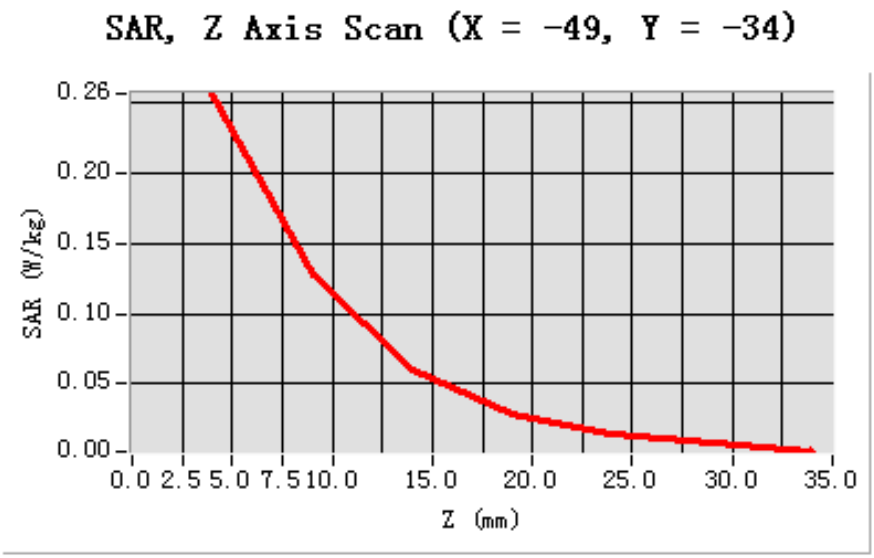
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

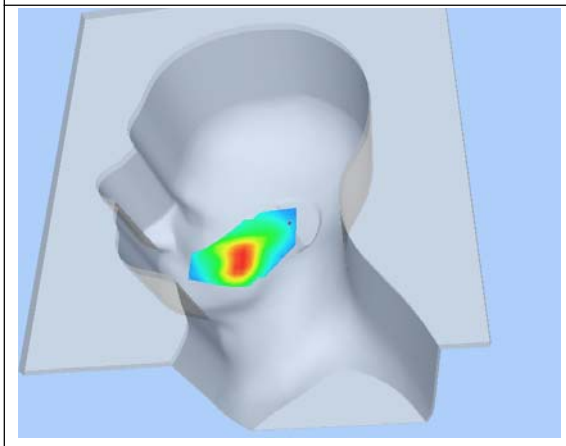
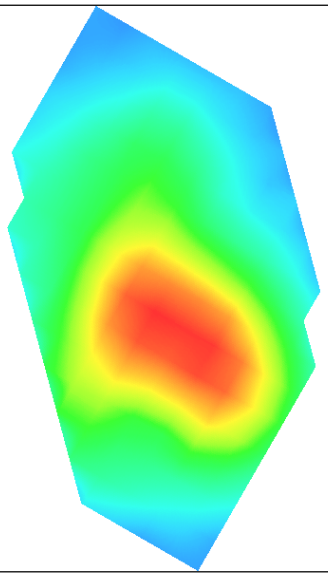
Maximum location: X=-49.00, Y=-34.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.130327
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.249887

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.2570	0.1287	0.0604	0.0285	0.0138	0.0077



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 3

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 7 minutes 33 seconds

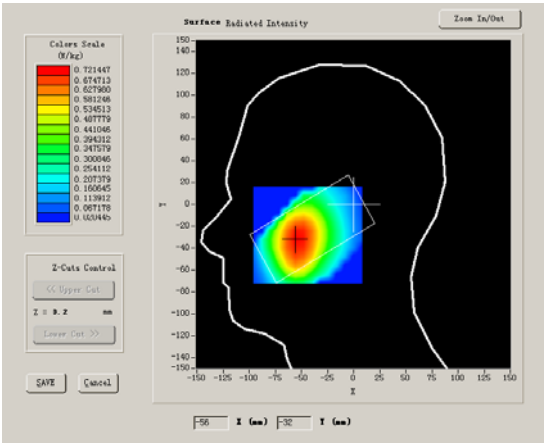
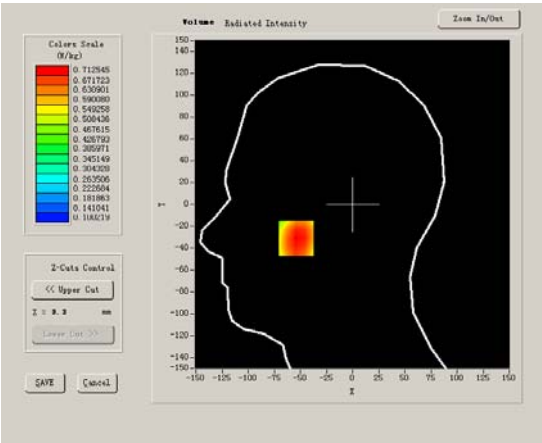
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.675999
Relative permittivity	15.070000
Conductivity (S/m)	0.894409
Power drift (%)	-1.200000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.479,25.214,27.196
Crest factor:	1:1

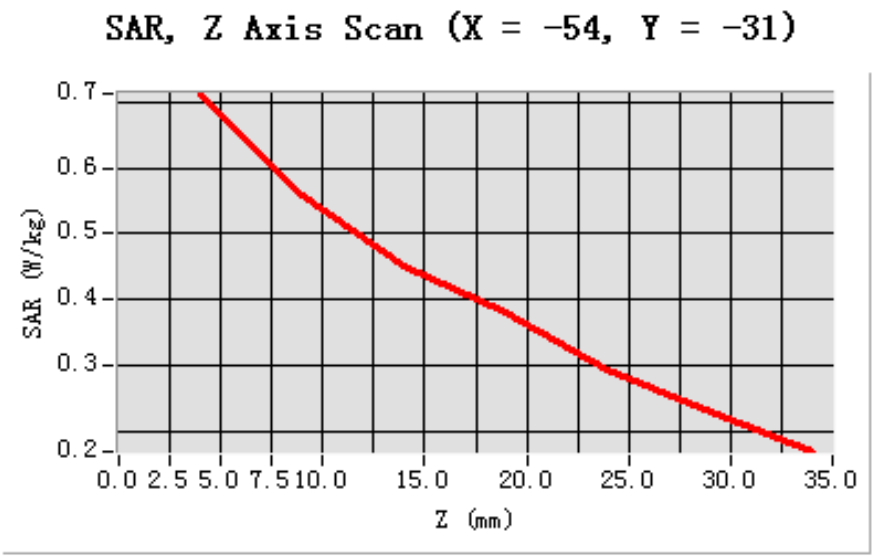
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

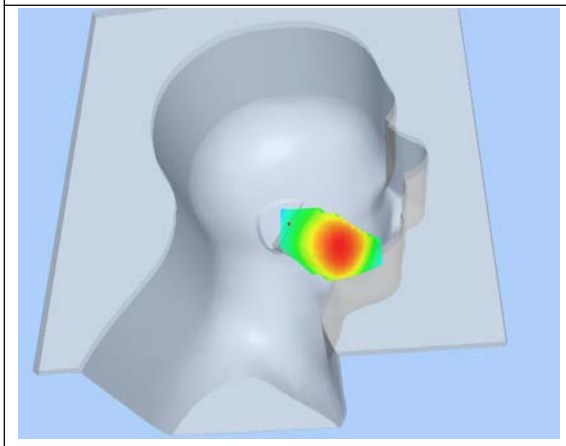
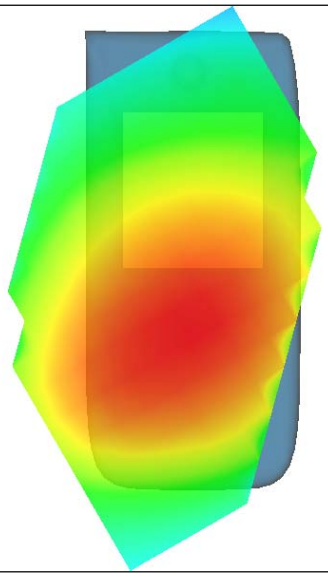
Maximum location: X=-54.00, Y=-31.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.531054
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.698698

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.7125	0.5572	0.4517	0.3789	0.2934	0.2292



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 4

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 7 minutes 50 seconds

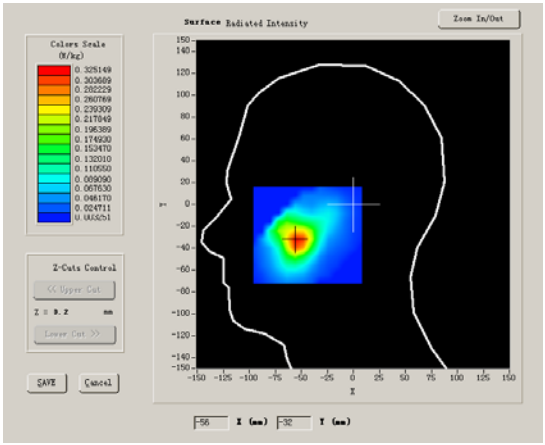
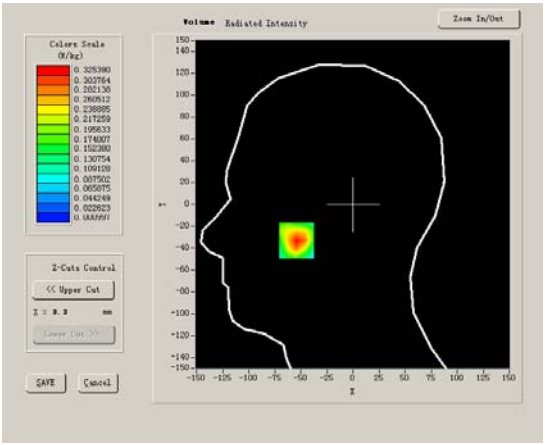
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.675999
Relative permittivity	15.070000
Conductivity (S/m)	0.894409
Power drift (%)	-0.280000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.479,25.214,27.196
Crest factor:	1:1

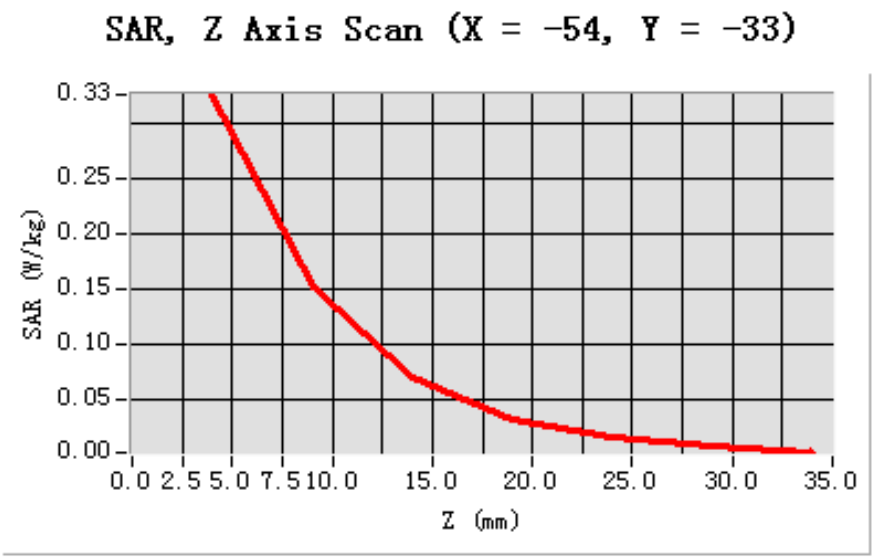
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

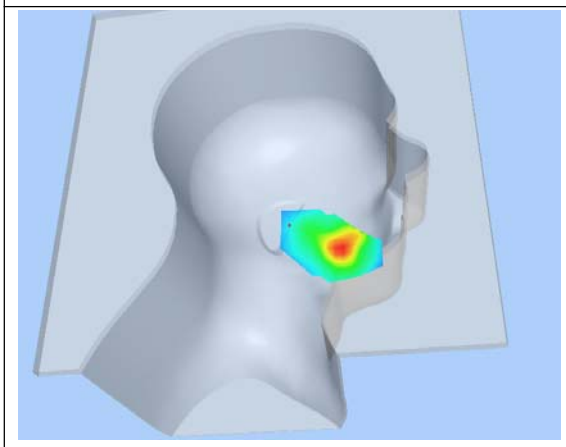
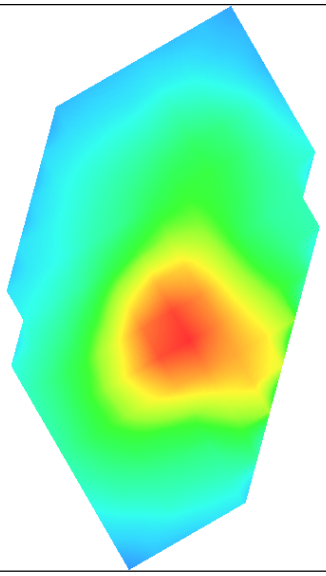
Maximum location: X=-54.00, Y=-33.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.148538
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.307296

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.3254	0.1526	0.0703	0.0314	0.0153	0.0083



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 5

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 9 minutes 9 seconds

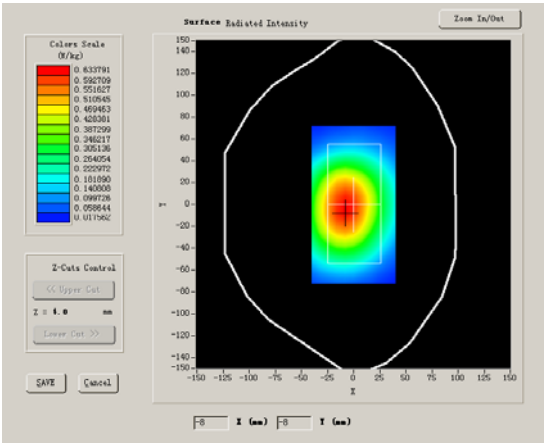
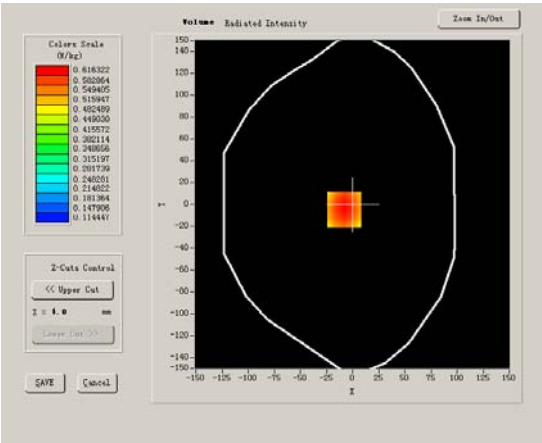
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.709999
Relative permittivity	21.709999
Conductivity (S/m)	0.980903
Power drift (%)	-1.100000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.559,25.681,27.588
Crest factor:	1:1

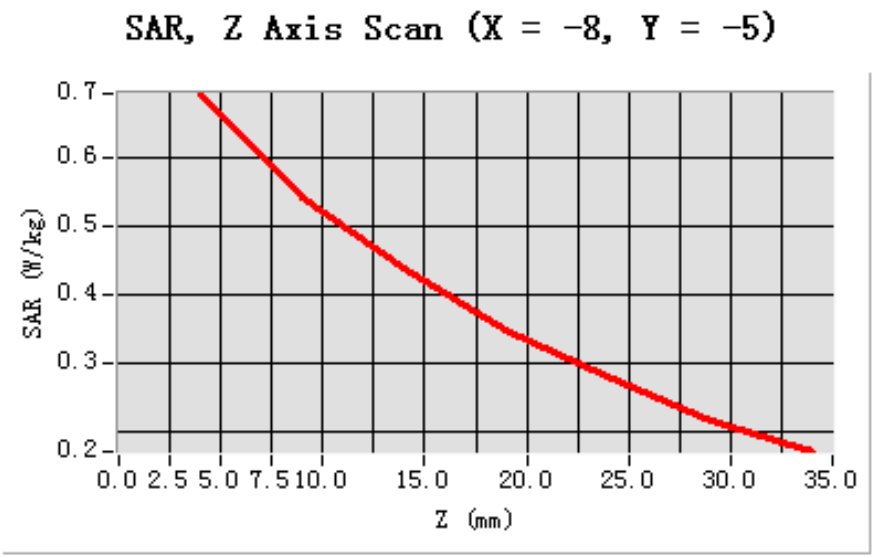
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

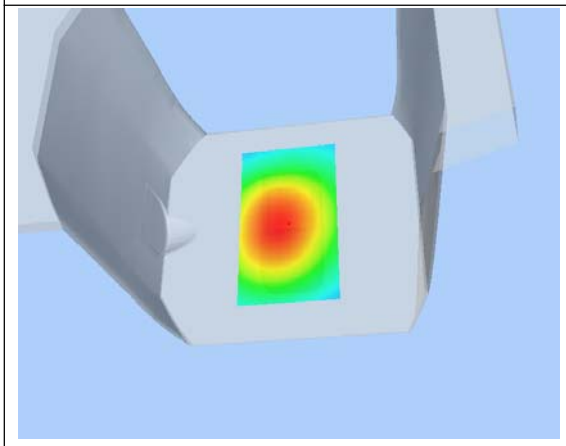
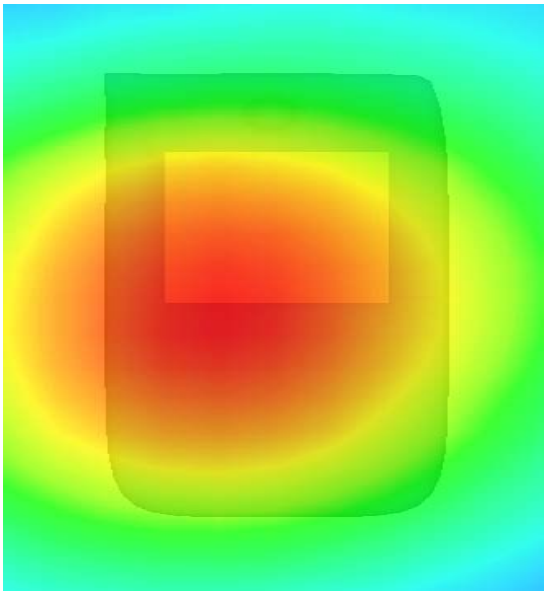
Maximum location: X=-8.00, Y=-5.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.510509
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.672889

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.6931	0.5426	0.4392	0.3487	0.2781	0.2159



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 6

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 9 minutes 8 seconds

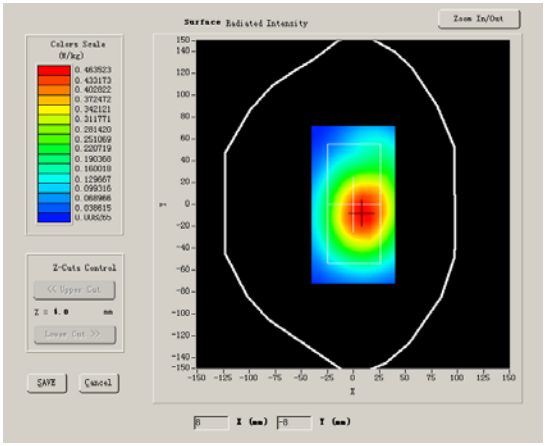
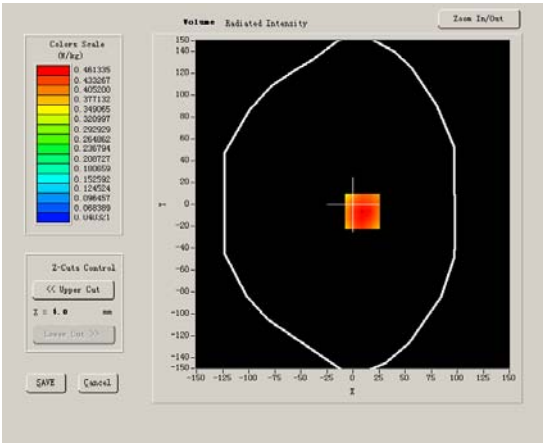
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.709999
Relative permittivity	21.709999
Conductivity (S/m)	0.980903
Power drift (%)	-2.320000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.559,25.681,27.588
Crest factor:	1:1

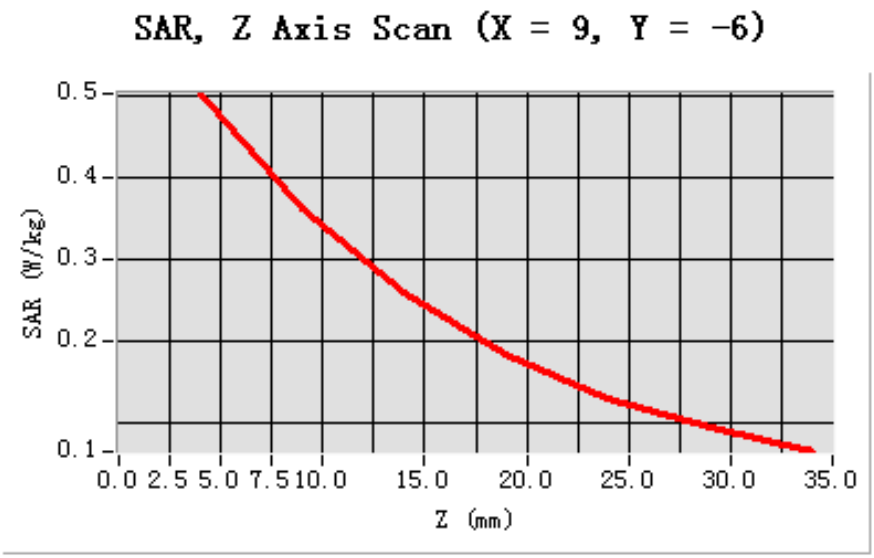
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

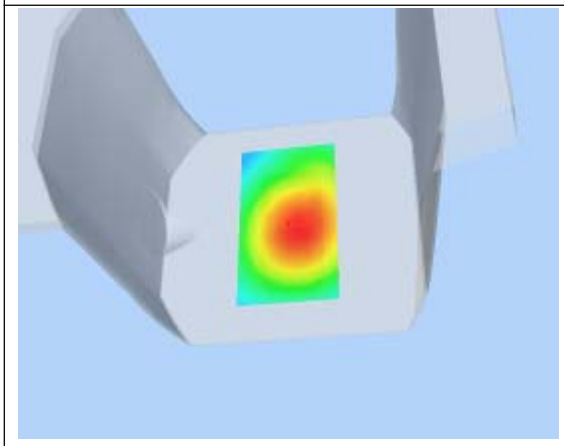
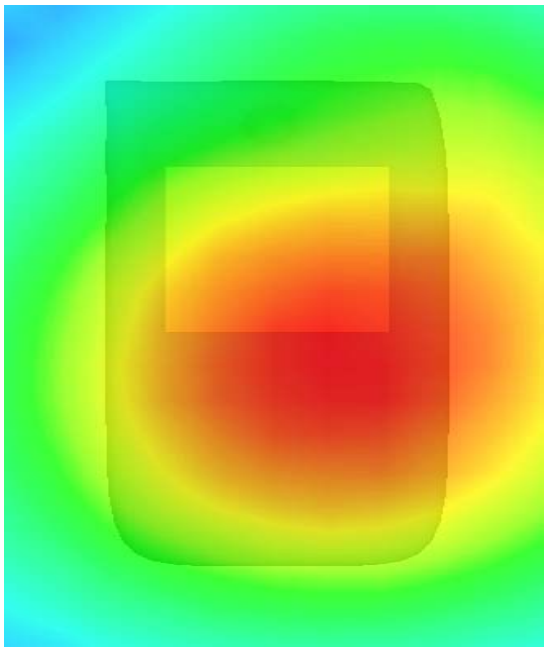
Maximum location: X=9.00, Y=-6.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.337030
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.484602

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.5023	0.3614	0.2586	0.1833	0.1280	0.0926



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 7

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 9 minutes 8 seconds

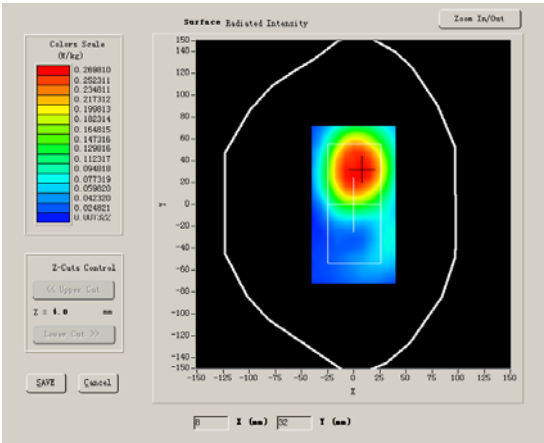
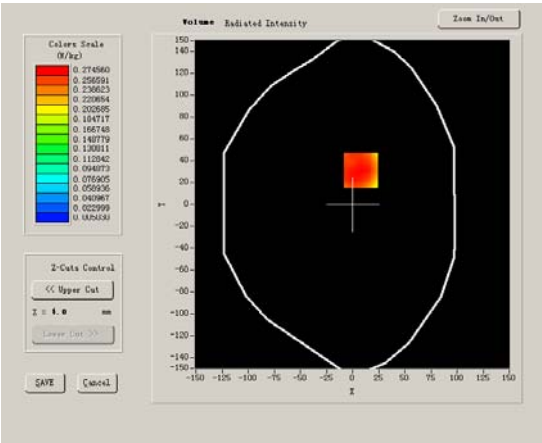
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.709999
Relative permittivity	21.709999
Conductivity (S/m)	0.980903
Power drift (%)	-0.400000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.559,25.681,27.588
Crest factor:	1:1

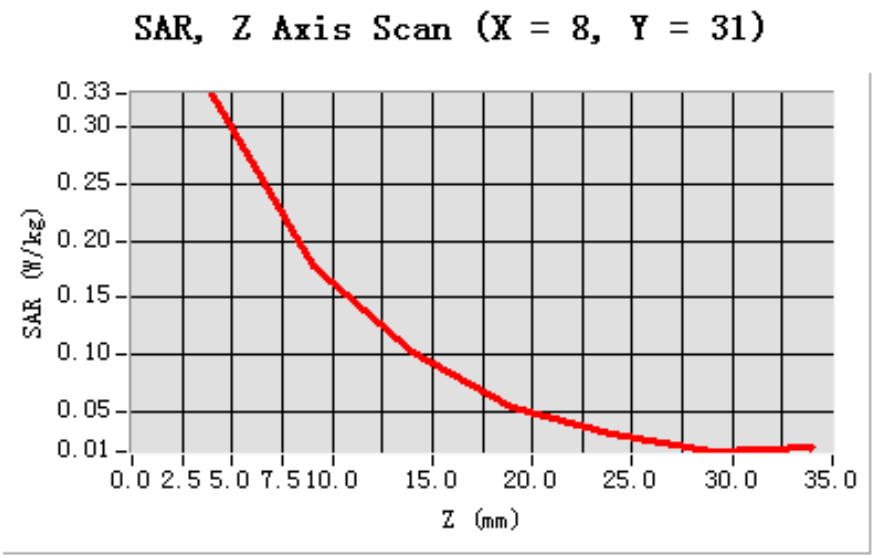
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

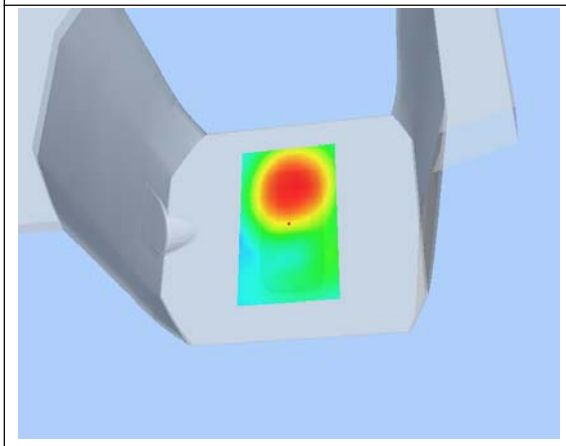
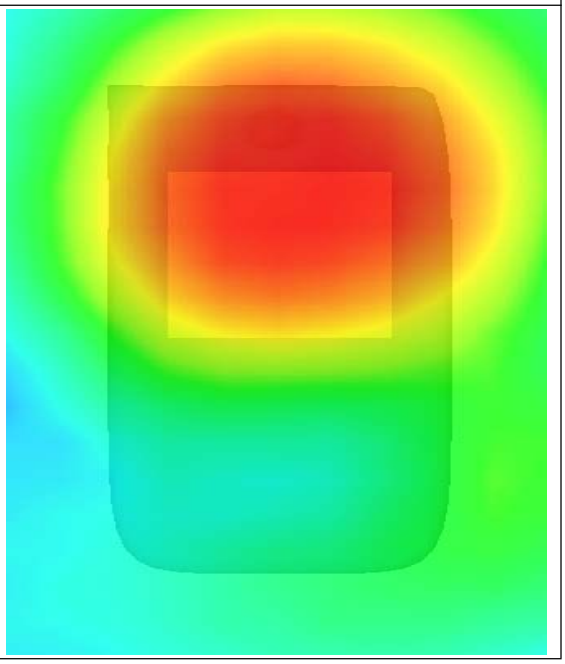
Maximum location: X=8.00, Y=31.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.186238
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.317047

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.3295	0.1776	0.1013	0.0530	0.0300	0.0143



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 8

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 9 minutes 8 seconds

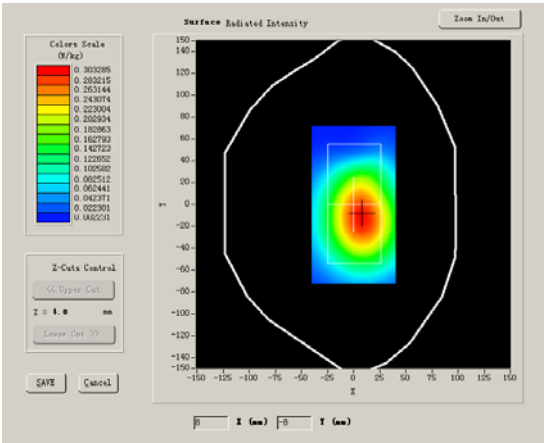
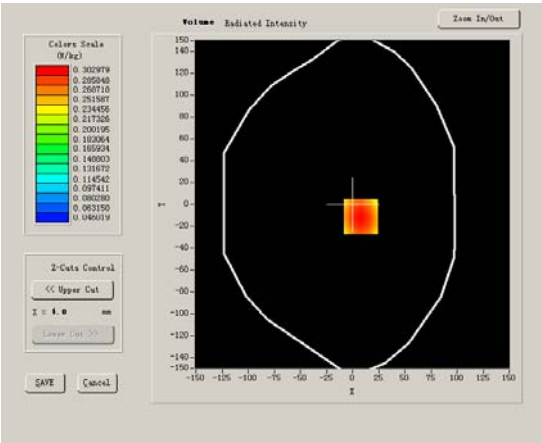
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.709999
Relative permittivity	21.709999
Conductivity (S/m)	0.980903
Power drift (%)	-1.300000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.559,25.681,27.588
Crest factor:	1:1

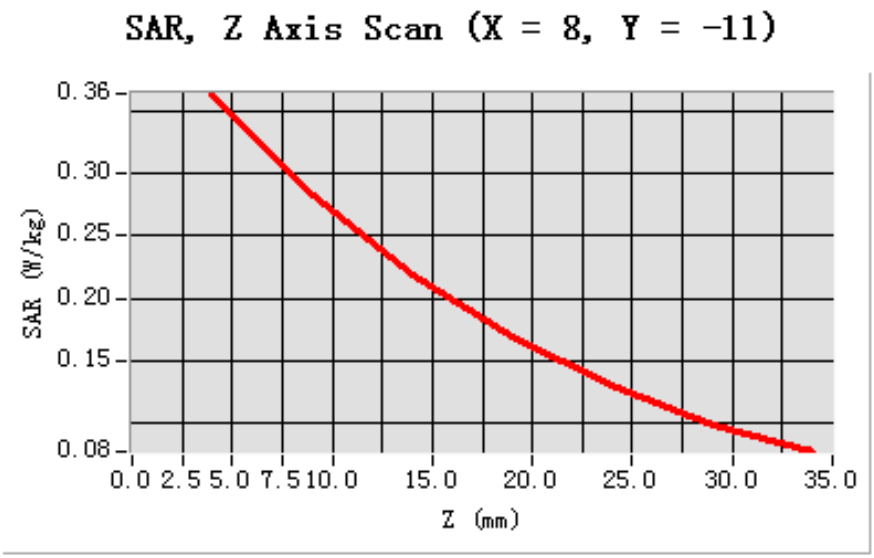
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

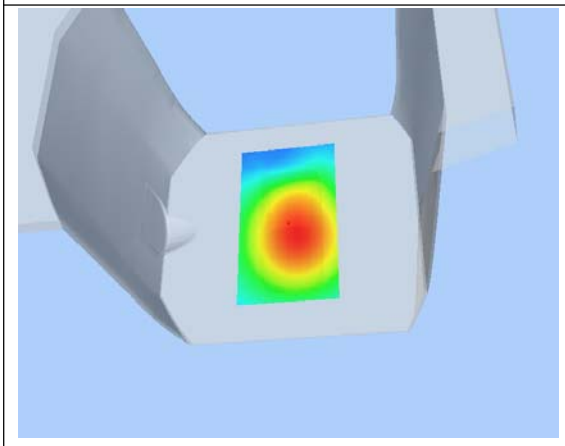
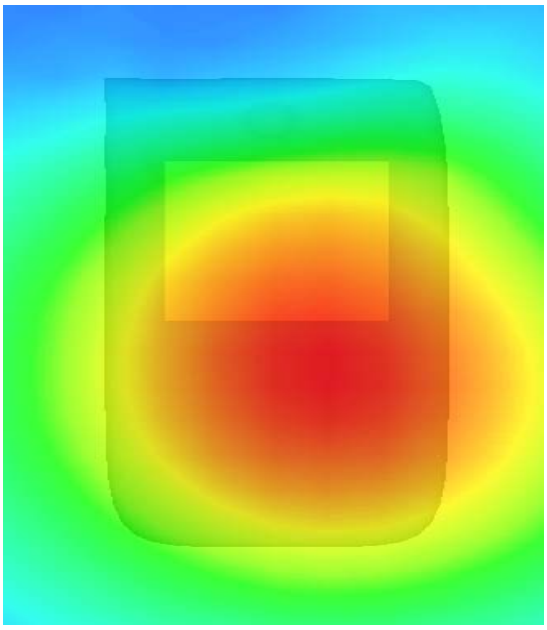
Maximum location: X=8.00, Y=-11.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.261584
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.352535

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.3636	0.2825	0.2197	0.1699	0.1304	0.0994



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 9

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 9 minutes 8 seconds

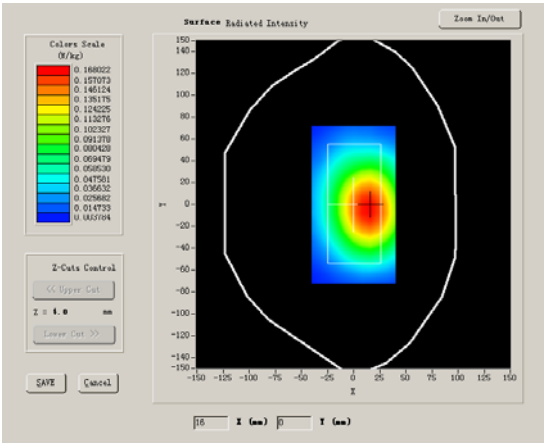
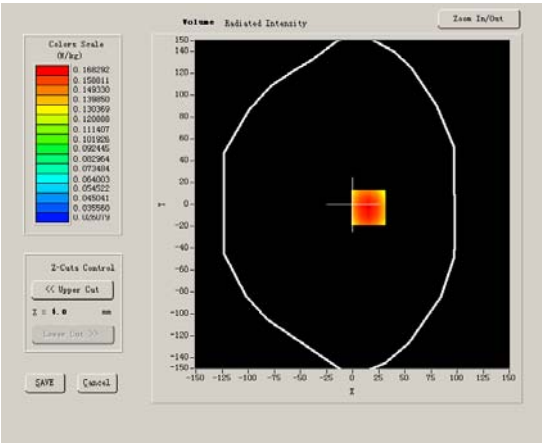
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	CDMA850
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 1013):

Frequency (MHz)	824.700000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.709999
Relative permittivity	21.709999
Conductivity (S/m)	0.980903
Power drift (%)	0.740000
Ambient Temperature:	22.9°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	28.559,25.681,27.588
Crest factor:	1:1

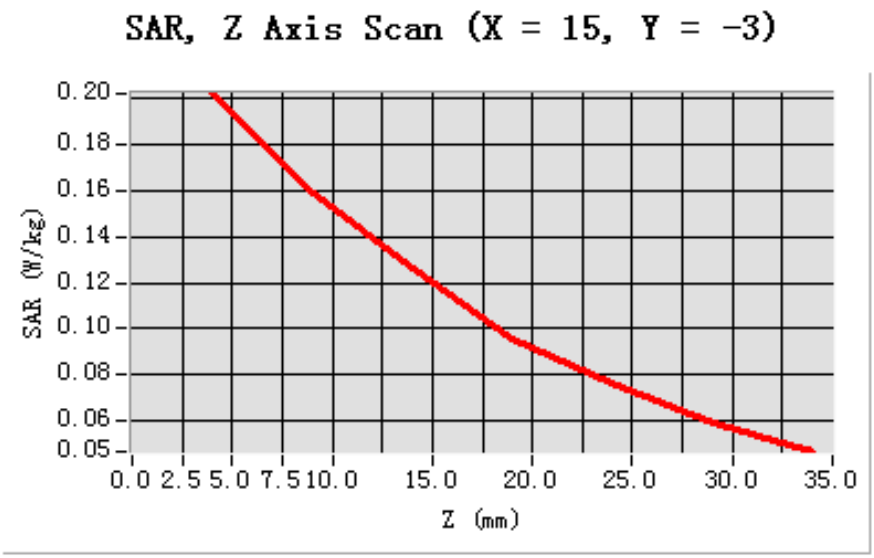
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

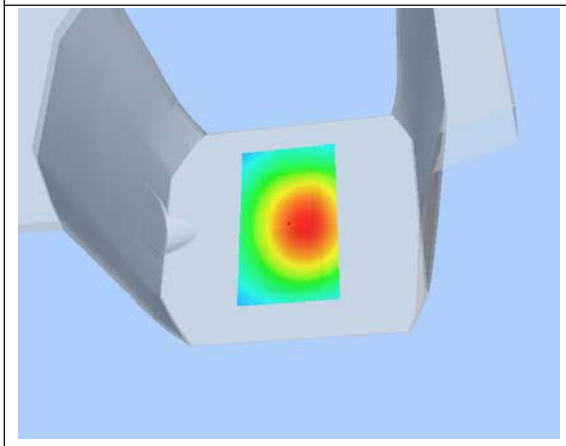
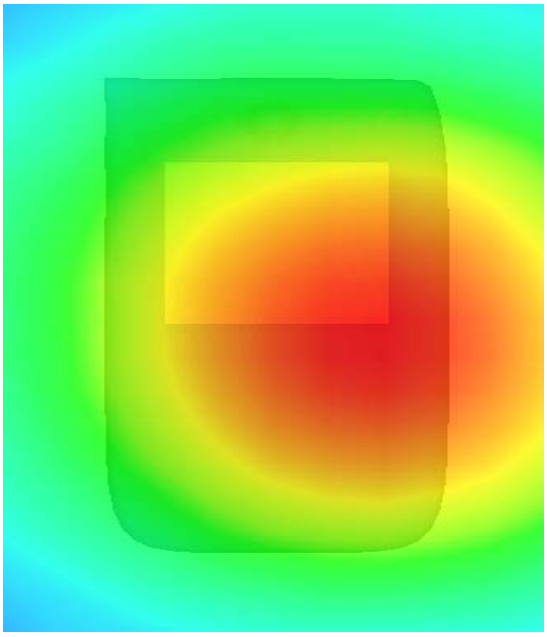
Maximum location: X=15.00, Y=-3.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.146417
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.195085

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.2020	0.1592	0.1260	0.0956	0.0769	0.0591



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

System Performance Check Data(Head)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 13 minutes 27 seconds

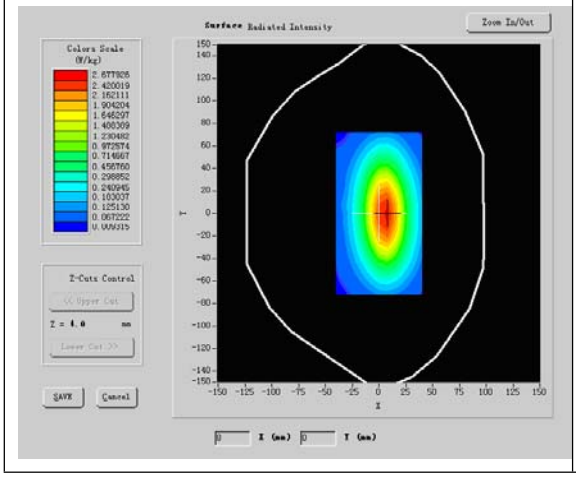
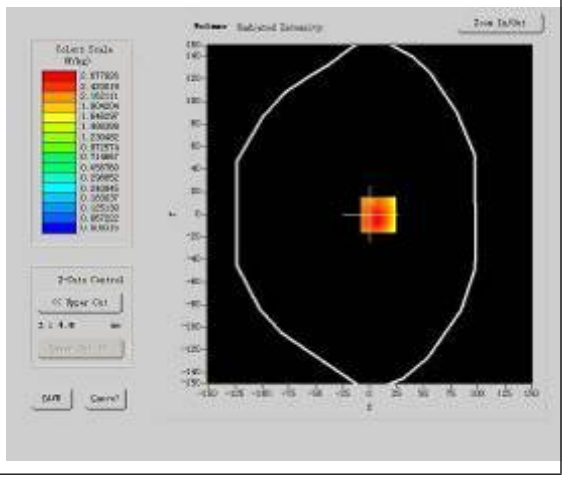
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	
Band	835MHz
Channels	
Signal	CW

B. SAR Measurement Results

Band SAR

Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.790001
Relative permittivity	15.070000
Conductivity (S/m)	0.879566
Power drift (%)	-0.050000
Ambient Temperature:	22.4°C
Liquid Temperature:	21.5°C
ConvF:	28.479,25.214,27.196
Crest factor:	1:1

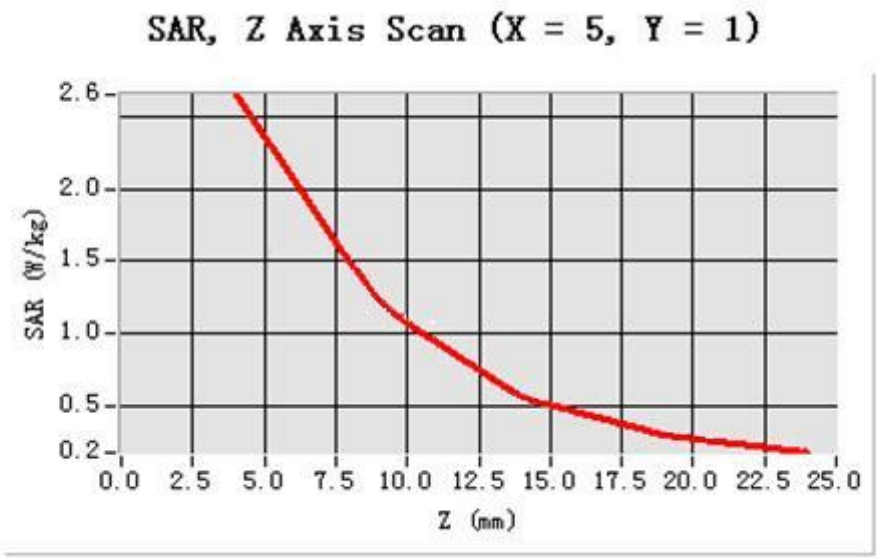
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

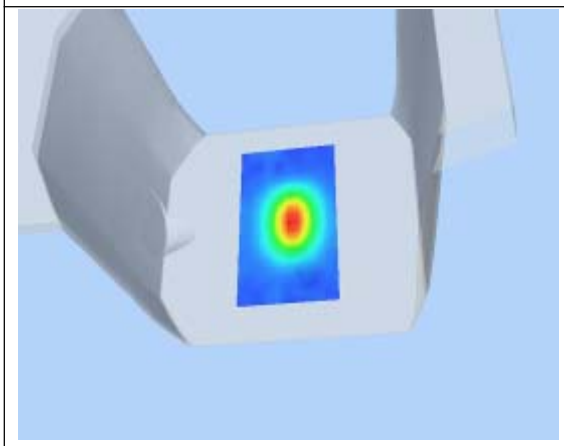
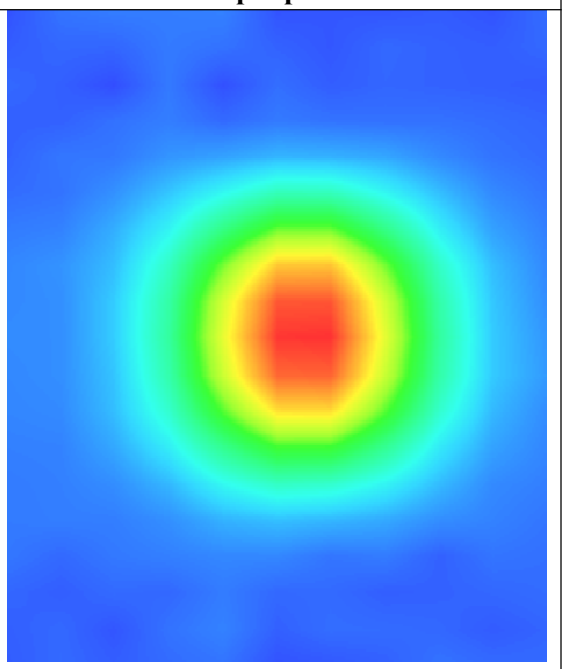
Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=1.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.685732
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	2.478462

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	2.4754	1.2251	0.5257	0.2114



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

System Performance Check Data(Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 4/7/2012
Measurement duration: 13 minutes 27 seconds

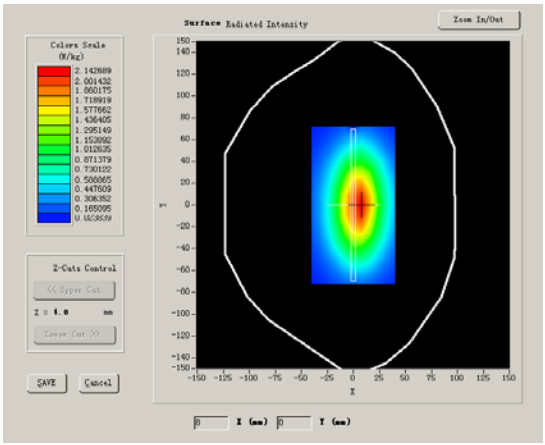
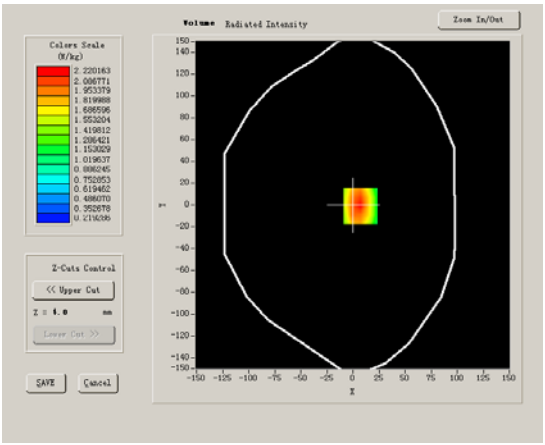
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	
Band	835MHz
Channels	
Signal	CW

B. SAR Measurement Results

Band SAR

Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.709999
Relative permittivity	21.709999
Conductivity (S/m)	0.980903
Power drift (%)	-0.170000
Ambient Temperature:	22.4°C
Liquid Temperature:	21.5°C
ConvF:	28.559,25.681,27.588
Crest factor:	1:1

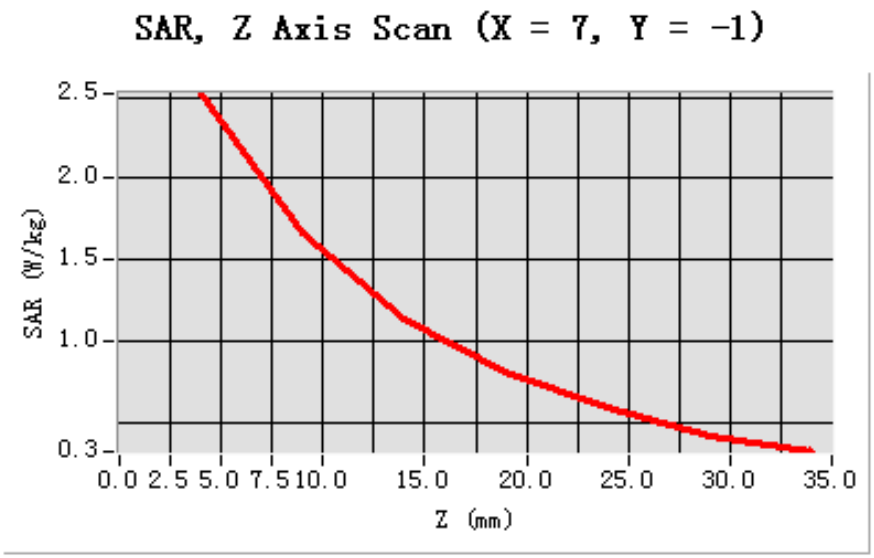
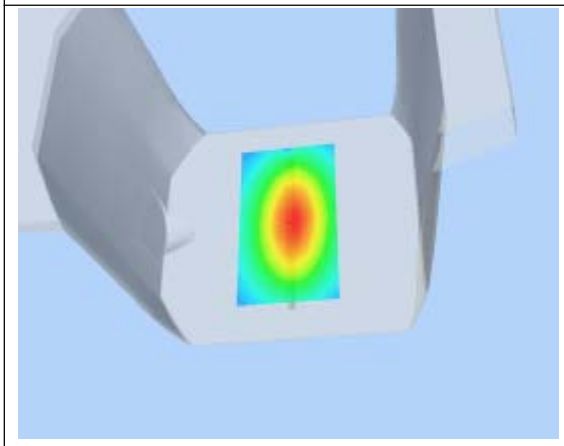
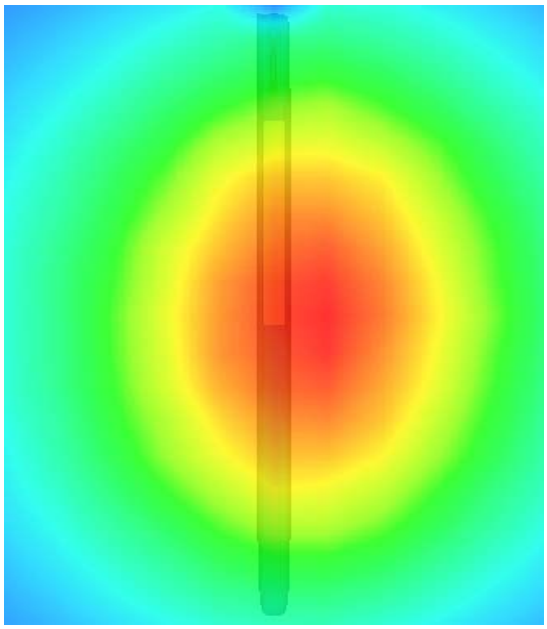
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=-1.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.539476
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	2.385979

Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	2.5209	1.6629	1.1437	0.8075	0.5889	0.4143



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position