



FCC SAR Compliance Test Report

Project Name: Fixed Wireless Terminal
Model : F615-51
FCC ID : QISF615-51
Report No. : SYBH(Z-SAR) 013102013-2

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DATE	2013-12-11	2013-12-11

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Reliability Laboratory of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

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※ ※ **Modified History** ※ ※

REV.	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE	REMARK
Rev.1.0	Initial Test Report Release	2013-12-04	Qin Guohui
Rev.1.1	1) Delete the KDB tracking number on Page 7; 2) Update the standard edition on page 4& page 8; 3) Delete the z-axis plots in appendix B; 4) Deleted the SAR measurement uncertainty analysis and add the relevant note on page 21.	2013-12-11	Qin Guohui

1 General Information

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for F615-51 is as below Table 1.

Band	Position	MAX Reported 1-g SAR (W/kg)
GSM850	Body 25mm	1.294
GSM1900	Body 25mm	0.431
UMTS Band V	Body 25mm	1.104
UMTS Band II	Body 25mm	0.607

Table 1: Summary of test result

The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1 g tissue according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C95.1:1992, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2003 & IEEE Std 1528a-2005.

1.2 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain/Body/Arms/Legs)	1.60 mW/g	8.00 mW/g
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 mW/g	20.00 mW/g

Table 2: RF exposure limits

The limit applied in this test report is shown in **bold** letters

Notes:

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

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

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

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.

1.3 EUT Description

Device Information:			
DUT Name:	Fixed Wireless Terminal		
Type Identification:	F615-51		
FCC ID:	QISF615-51		
SN No.:	R5Q01A93A1500023		
Device Type :	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Hardware Version :	WL2F615I		
Software Version :	V100R001		
Antenna Type :	External antenna		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Mode(s)	GSM850/1900, UMTS Band V/II (tested)		
Test Modulation	GSM(GMSK/8PSK), UMTS(QPSK)		
Device Class	B		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	GSM850	824.2-848.8	869.2-893.8
	GSM1900	1850.2-1909.8	1930.2-1989.8
	UMTS Band V	826.4 -846.6	871.4 -891.6
	UMTS Band II	1852.4-1907.6	1932.4 -1987.6
GPRS Multislot Class(10)	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink:		2
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink:		4
	Max Total Timeslot:		5
EGPRS Multislot Class(10)	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink:		2
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink:		4
	Max Total Timeslot:		5
Power Class:	4,tested with power level 5(GSM850)		
	1,tested with power level 0(GSM1900)		
	3, tested with power control “all 1”(UMTS Band V)		
	3, tested with power control “all 1”(UMTS Band II)		
Test Channels (low-mid-high):	128-190-251 (GSM850)		
	512-661-810 (GSM1900)		
	4132-4182-4233 (UMTS Band V)		
	9262-9400-9538 (UMTS Band II)		

Table 3: Device information and operating configuration

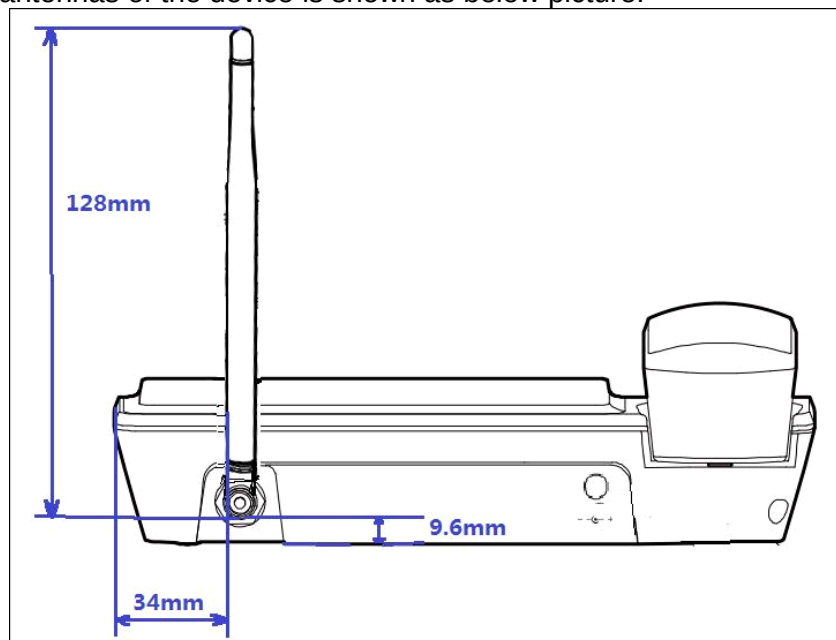
1.3.1 General Description

HUAWEI WCDMA/GSM/GPRS/EDGE Fixed Wireless Terminal – F615-51 is subscriber equipment in the WCDMA/GSM system. The WCDMA frequency band is Band II and Band V. The GSM frequency band includes GSM850 and PCS1900. For the GSM850M the TX frequency is 824.2MHz-848.8MHz and RX frequency is 869.2MHz -893.8MHz; For PCS 1900, the TX frequency is 1850.2MHz -1909.8MHz and the RX frequency is 1930.2MHz -1989.8MHz. For the WCDMA Band V the TX frequency is 826.4MHz - 846.6MHz and RX frequency is 871.4 -891.6MHz; For WCDMA Band II, the TX frequency is 1852.4MHz -1907.6MHz and the RX frequency is 1932.4MHz -1987.6MHz. F615-51 implements such functions as RF signal receiving/sending, WCDMA and GSM/GPRS/EDGE protocol processing, voice and data service etc. Externally it provides USB port interface, Headset interface and USIM card interface.

Battery

Name	Manufacture	model	Serials number	Description
Rechargeable Li-ion	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	HGB-2A10×3	1#: HGYD60302618 2#: GRPD91511129 3#: BYDC92023809	Rated capacity: 1000mAh Nominal Voltage: --- +3.6V Charging Voltage: --- +4.2V

The location of the antennas of the device is shown as below picture:



Per the KDB inquiry conclusion, SAR test is required for the following positions with a transmitting antenna located at a distance 25mm from the Flat phantom (Pls See Appendix D photo and the KDB inquiry attachment):

- 1) Top side with antenna horizontal (25mm);
- 2) Top side with antenna vertical (25mm)
- 3) Back side with antenna horizontal (25mm)
- 4) Back side with antenna vertical (25mm)

For the other sides, as the distance from the external antenna to the other sides is far more than 25mm, so testing the other sides is not required.

1.4 Test specification(s)

ANSI Std C95.1-1992	Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991)
IEEE Std 1528-2003	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
IEEE Std 1528a-2005	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques Amendment 1: CAD File for Human Head Model (SAM Phantom)
RSS-102	Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands (Issue 4 of March 2010)
KDB941225 D01	SAR test for 3G devices v02
KDB941225 D03	SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01
KDB447498 D01	General RF Exposure Guidance v05r01
KDB865664 D01	SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r02
KDB865664 D02	SAR Reporting v01r01

1.5 Testing laboratory

Test Site	The Reliability Laboratory of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Test Location	Zone K3,Huawei Industrial Base, Bantian Industry Area, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Telephone	+86 755 28780808
Fax	+86 755 89652518
State of accreditation	The Test laboratory (area of testing) is accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025. CNAS Registration number: L0310 A2LA TESTING CERT #2174.01

1.6 Applicant and Manufacturer

Company Name	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD
Address	Administration Building, Headquarters of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen, 518129, P.R.C

1.7 Application details

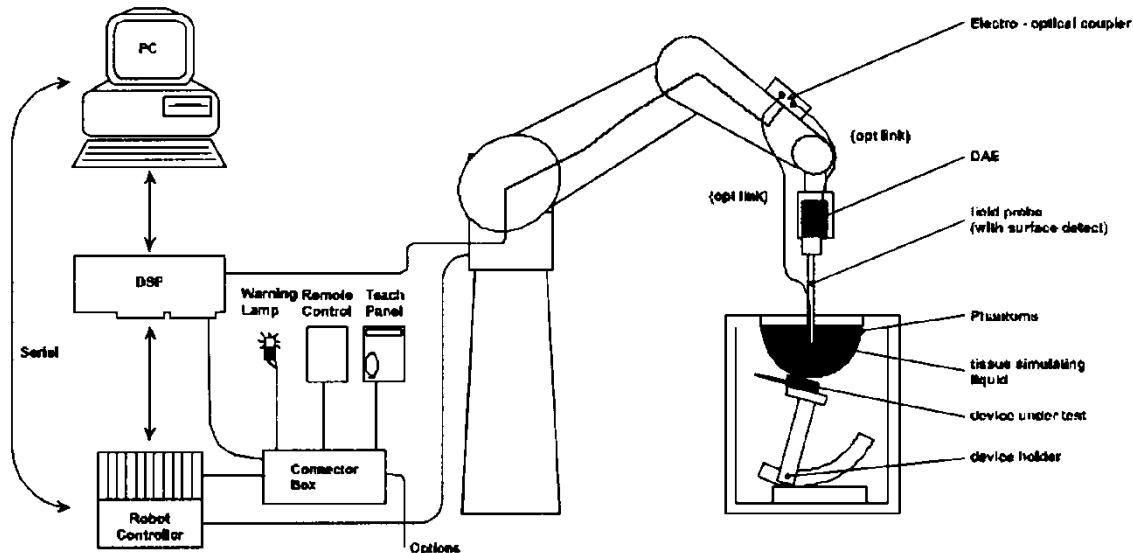
Start Date of test	2013-11-19
End Date of test	2013-11-26

1.8 Ambient Condition

Ambient temperature	20°C – 24°C
Relative Humidity	30% – 70%

2 SAR Measurement System

2.1 SAR Measurement Set-up



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
- The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows XP.
- DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System check dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

2.2 Test environment

The DASY5 measurement system is placed at the head end of a room with dimensions: 5 x 2.5 x 3 m³, the SAM phantom is placed in a distance of 75 cm from the side walls and 1.1m from the rear wall. Above the test system a 1.5 x 1.5 m² array of pyramid absorbers is installed to reduce reflections from the ceiling.

Picture 1 of the photo documentation shows a complete view of the test environment.

The system allows the measurement of SAR values larger than 0.005 mW/g.

2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics description

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

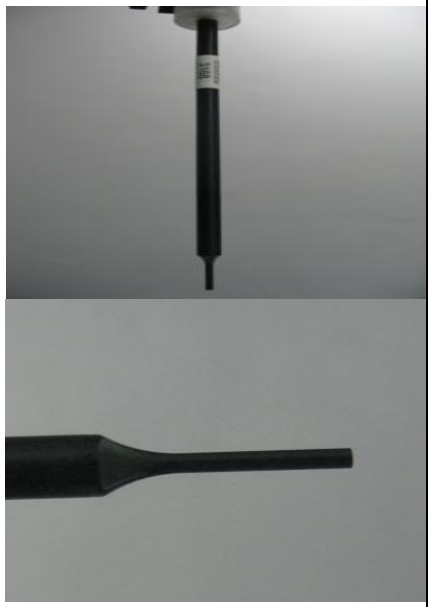
DAE4

Input Impedance	200MOhm	
The Inputs	symmetrical and floating	
Common mode rejection	above 80 dB	

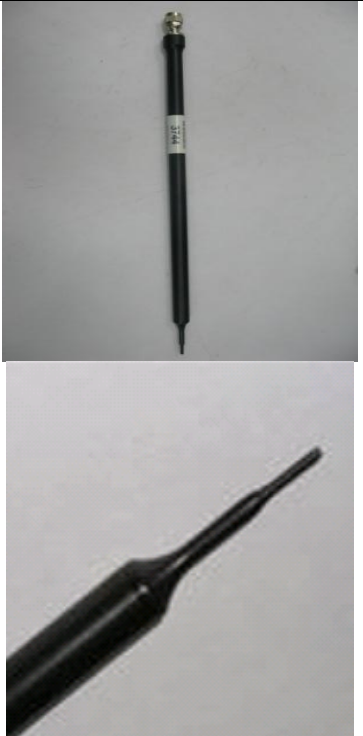
2.4 Probe description

These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor (± 2 dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

Isotropic E-Field Probe ES3DV3 for Dosimetric Measurements

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.	
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones	

Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV4 for Dosimetric Measurements

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.	
Frequency	10 MHz to >6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%	

2.5 Phantom description

SAM Twin Phantom

Shell Thickness	2mm +/- 0.2 mm; The ear region: 6mm	
Filling Volume	Approximately 30 liters	
Dimensions	Length:1000mm; Width:500mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left hand Right hand Flat phantom	

The bottom plate contains three pairs of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on top of this phantom cover are possible. Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.

ELI4 Phantom

Shell Thickness	2mm +/- 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approximately 30 liters	
Dimensions	Length:1000mm; Width:500mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Flat phantom	

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2 and all known tissue simulating liquids.

2.6 Device holder description

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65°. The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA's only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used.



Larger DUT's (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values.

Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

2.7 Test Equipment List

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment
Devices used during the test described are marked ☒

	Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration)*	Valid period
☒	SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3168	2013-09-30	One year
☒	SPEAG	835 MHz Dipole	D835V2	4d059	2013-05-02	Three years
☐	SPEAG	1800 MHz Dipole	D1800V2	2d184	2011-03-08	Three years
☒	SPEAG	1900 MHz Dipole	D1900V2	5d143	2011-09-26	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2000 MHz Dipole	D2000V2	1052	2011-03-10	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2300 MHz Dipole	D2300V2	1016	2011-11-22	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2450 MHz Dipole	D2450V2	761	2013-09-12	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2600 MHz Dipole	D2600V2	1021	2011-11-22	Three years
☒	SPEAG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	1305	2013-01-08	One year
☒	SPEAG	Software	DASY 5	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM1	TP-1475	N/A	N/A
☒	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM2	TP-1474	N/A	N/A
☐	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM3	TP-1597	N/A	N/A
☐	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM4	TP-1620	N/A	N/A
☐	SPEAG	Flat Phantom	ELI 4.0	TP-1038	N/A	N/A
☐	SPEAG	Flat Phantom	ELI 4.0	TP-1111	N/A	N/A
☒	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU 200	113989	2013-06-08	One year
☐	R & S	WideBand Radio Communication Tester	CMW 500	126855	2013-08-10	Two years
☒	Agilent)*	Network Analyser	E5071B	MY42404956	2013-02-27	One year
☒	Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	2484	N/A	N/A
☒	Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY47420989	2013-02-27	One year
☒	MINI-CIRCUITS	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA0746001	N/A	N/A
☒	AR	Directional Coupler	DC7144M1	311190	2013-05-13	One year
☒	R & S	Power Meter	NRP	MY44420359	2013-08-28	One year
☒	R & S	Power Meter Sensor	NRP-Z11	100740	2013-08-28	One year
☒	Agilent	Power Meter	E4417A	MY45101339	2013-02-26	One year
☒	Agilent	Power Meter Sensor	E9321A	MY44420359	2013-02-26	One year

Note: All the test equipments are calibrated once a year, except the dipoles, which are calibrated every three years. Moreover, we have self-calibration every year to the dipoles.

1) Per KDB865664 requirements for dipole calibration, Huawei SAR lab has adopted three years calibration interval. But each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.

- There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;
- Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

3 SAR Measurement Procedure

3.1 Scanning procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and system check. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. +/- 5 %.
- The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- The “area scan” measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension ($\leq 2\text{GHz}$), 12 mm in x- and y- dimension (2-4 GHz) and 10mm in x- and y- dimension (4-6GHz). If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation. Results of this coarse scan are shown in Appendix B.
- A “zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous “coarse” scan. This is a fine grid with maximum scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}} \leq 2\text{GHz} \leq 8\text{ mm}$, 2-4GHz - $\leq 5\text{ mm}$ and 4-6 GHz- $\leq 4\text{ mm}$; $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}} \leq 3\text{GHz} - \leq 5\text{ mm}$, 3-4 GHz- $\leq 4\text{ mm}$ and 4-6GHz- $\leq 2\text{mm}$ where the robot additionally moves the probe along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. DASY is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in Appendix B. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.4.) are shown in table form in chapter 7.2.
- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2 mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth. A z-axis scan of the measurement with maximum SAR value is shown in Appendix B.

3.2 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of $5 \times 5 \times 7$ points (with 8mm horizontal resolution) or $7 \times 7 \times 7$ points (with 5mm horizontal resolution). The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting 'Graph Evaluated'.
- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.
- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

Extrapolation

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

Interpolation

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff].

Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points ($20 \times 20 \times 20$) are interpolated to calculate the average.

Advanced Extrapolation

DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensate boundary effects on E-field probes.

3.3 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension "DAE4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	$Norm_i, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}$
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	$Dcpi$
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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 as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf/dcpi$$

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:

$$E_i = (V_i / \text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF})^{1/2}$$

$$H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2)/f$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes
ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{\text{tot}} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$\text{SAR} = (E_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{\text{pwe}} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{\text{pwe}} = H_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m
 H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

4 System Verification Procedure

4.1 Tissue Verification

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameter are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values.

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

Ingredients (% of weight)	Body Tissue					
Frequency Band (MHz)	450	835	1800	1900	2450	2600
Water	51.16	52.4	69.91	69.91	73.2	64.493
Salt (NaCl)	1.49	1.40	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.024
Sugar	46.78	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.52	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.05	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	29.96	29.96	26.7	32.252

Table 4: Tissue Dielectric Properties

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M Ω + 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

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
		ϵ_r (+/-5%)	σ (S/m) (+/-5%)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)		
835B	825	55.20 (52.44~57.96)	0.97 (0.92~1.02)	54.53	0.934	21.4°C	2013-11-19
	835	55.20 (52.44~57.96)	0.97 (0.92~1.02)	54.79	0.945		
	850	55.20 (52.44~57.96)	0.99 (0.94~1.04)	54.11	0.956		
835B	825	55.20 (52.44~57.96)	0.97 (0.92~1.02)	54.85	0.958	21.4°C	2013-11-26
	835	55.20 (52.44~57.96)	0.97 (0.92~1.02)	54.66	0.975		
	850	55.20 (52.44~57.96)	0.99 (0.94~1.04)	54.41	0.981		
1900B	1850	53.30 (50.64~55.97)	1.52 (1.44~1.60)	51.32	1.527	21.4°C	2013-11-20
	1880	53.30 (50.64~55.97)	1.52 (1.44~1.60)	51.48	1.553		
	1900	53.30 (50.64~55.97)	1.52 (1.44~1.60)	51.34	1.565		
	1910	53.30 (50.64~55.97)	1.52 (1.44~1.60)	51.32	1.591		

ϵ_r = Relative permittivity, σ = Conductivity

Table 5: Measured Tissue Parameter

Note: 1) The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

2) KDB865664 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50MHz of the EUT frequencies.

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

4.2 System Check

The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests (Graphic Plot(s) see Appendix A).

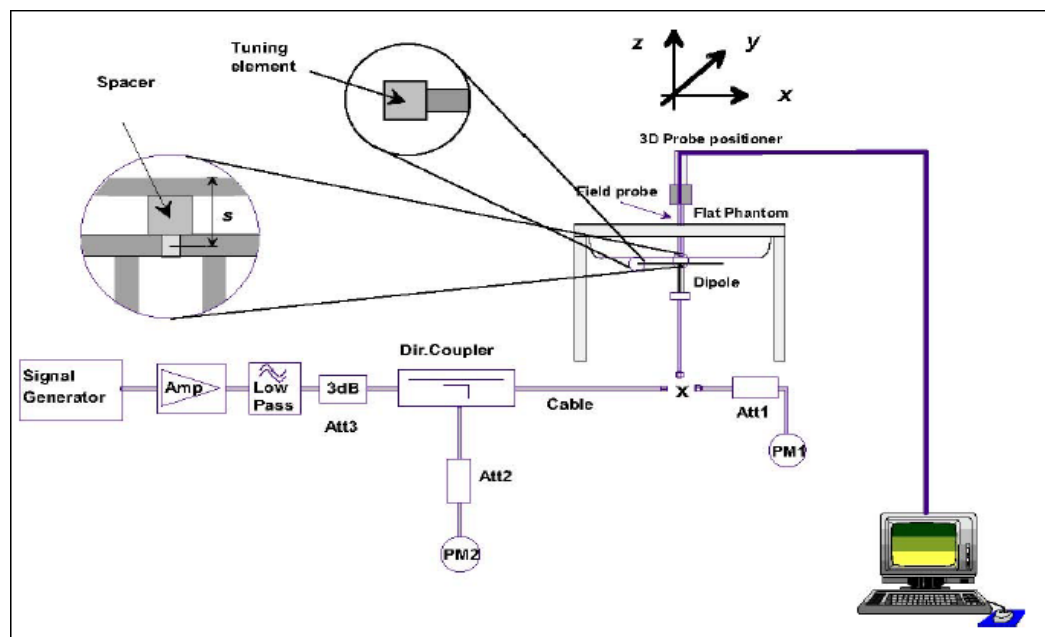
System Check	Target SAR (1W) (+/-10%)		Measured SAR (Normalized to 1W)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)		
D835V2 Body	9.42 (8.48~10.36)	6.19 (5.57~6.80)	10.08	6.64	21.4°C	2013-11-19
D835V2 Body	9.42 (8.48~10.36)	6.19 (5.57~6.80)	9.92	6.52	21.4°C	2013-11-26
D1900V2 Body	41.40 (37.26~45.54)	21.80 (19.62~23.98)	42.00	21.84	21.4°C	2013-11-20

Table 6: System Check Results

4.3 System check Procedure

The system check is performed by using a system check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250 mW(below 5GHz) or 100mW(above 5GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system check to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.



5 Measurement Uncertainty Evaluation

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664D01, the SAR measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528 was not required

6 SAR Test Configuration

6.1 GSM Test Configuration

SAR tests for GSM850 and GSM1900, a communication link is set up with a base station by air link. Using CMU200 the power lever is set to “5” and “0” in SAR of GSM850 and GSM1900. The tests in the band of GSM850 and GSM1900 are performed in the mode of GPRS/EGPRS function. Since the GPRS class is 10 for this EUT, it has at most 2 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5. The EGPRS class is 10 for this EUT, it has at most 2 timeslots in uplink, and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5.

When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

According to specification 3GPP TS 51.010, the maximum power of the GSM can do the power reduction for the multi-slot.

The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration is as following:

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment		Reduction of maximum output power (dB)		
Band	Time Slots	GPRS (GMSK)	EGPRS (GMSK)	EGPRS (8PSK)
GSM850	1 TX slot	0	0	0
	2 TX slots	2.5	2.5	0
GSM1900	1 TX slot	0	0	0
	2 TX slots	2.5	2.5	0

Table 7: The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration of GSM

6.2 UMTS Test Configuration

1) RMC

As the SAR body tests for UMTS Band V/II, we established the radio link through call processing. The maximum output power were verified on high, middle and low channels for each test band according to 3GPP TS 34.121 with the following configuration:

- 1) 12.2kbps RMC, 64,144,384 kbps RMC with TPC set to 'all 1'.
- 2) Test loop Mode 1.

For the output power, the configurations for the DPCCH and DPDCH₁ are as followed (EUT do not support the DPDCH_{2-n})

	Channel Bit Rate (kbps)	Channel Symbol Rate (ksps)	Spreading Factor	Spreading Code Number	Bits/Slot
DPCCH	15	15	256	0	10
DPDCH ₁	15	15	256	64	10
	30	30	128	32	20
	60	60	64	16	40
	120	120	32	8	80
	240	240	16	4	160
	480	480	8	2	320
	960	960	4	1	640
DPDCH _n	960	960	4	1, 2, 3	640

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCH_n, when supported by the EUT, are not required when the maximum average outputs of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCH_n configuration, are less than ¼ dB higher than those measured in 12.2 kbps RMC.

7 SAR Measurement Results

7.1 Conducted power measurements

For the measurements a Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester CMU 200 was used.

SAR drift measured at the same position in liquid before and after each SAR test as below 7.2 chapter.

Note: CMU200 measures GSM peak and average output power for active timeslots. For SAR the timebased average power is relevant. The difference in between depends on the duty cycle of the TDMA signal :

No. of timeslots	1	2	3	4
Duty Cycle	1:8.3	1:4.1	1:2.77	1:2.08
timebased avg. power compared to slotted avg. power	-9.19dB	-6.13dB	-4.42dB	-3.18dB

The signalling modes differ as follows:

mode	coding scheme	modulation
GPRS	CS1 to CS4	GMSK
EDGE	MCS1 to MCS4	GMSK
EDGE	MCS5 to MCS9	8PSK

Apart from modulation change (GMSK/8PSK) coding schemes differ in code rate without influence on the RF signal. Therefore one coding scheme per mode was selected for conducted power measurements.

7.1.1 Conducted power measurements GSM850

GSM850		Conducted Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Conducted Power (dBm)		
		128CH	190CH	251CH		128CH	190CH	251CH
GSM (CS)		32.67	32.38	32.17	-9.19	23.48	23.19	22.98
GPRS (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	32.69	32.37	32.16	-9.19	23.50	23.18	22.97
	2 Tx Slot	31.48	31.16	30.97	-6.13	25.35	25.03	24.84
EDGE (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	32.61	32.32	32.13	-9.19	23.42	23.13	22.94
	2 Tx Slot	31.43	31.14	30.93	-6.13	25.30	25.01	24.80
EDGE (8PSK)	1 Tx Slot	26.41	26.17	25.93	-9.19	17.22	16.98	16.74
	2 Tx Slot	26.40	26.11	25.86	-6.13	20.27	19.98	19.73

Table 8: Test results conducted power measurement GSM850

Note: 1) The conducted power of GSM850 is measured with RMS detector.

2) Frame-averaged output power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged output power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.

3) Per KDB 941225 D03v01, the bolded GPRS 2Tx slots mode was selected for SAR testing according to the highest frame –averaged output power table.

7.1.2 Conducted power measurements GSM1900

GSM1900		Conducted Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Conducted Power (dBm)		
		512CH	661CH	810CH		512CH	661CH	810CH
GSM (CS)		29.38	29.42	29.10	-9.19	20.19	20.23	19.91
GPRS (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	29.37	29.39	29.07	-9.19	20.18	20.20	19.88
	2 Tx Slot	27.86	27.89	27.57	-6.13	21.73	21.76	21.44
EDGE (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	29.33	29.34	29.04	-9.19	20.14	20.15	19.85
	2 Tx Slot	27.83	27.85	27.54	-6.13	21.70	21.72	21.41
EDGE (8PSK)	1 Tx Slot	24.56	24.62	24.28	-9.19	15.37	15.43	15.09
	2 Tx Slot	24.58	24.57	24.24	-6.13	18.45	18.44	18.11

Table 9:Test results conducted power measurement GSM1900

Note: 1) The conducted power of GSM1900 is measured with RMS detector.

2) Frame-averaged output power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged output power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.

3) Per KDB 941225 D03v01,the bolded GPRS 2Tx slots mode was selected for SAR testing according to the highest frame –averaged output power table.

7.1.3 Conducted power measurements UMTS Band V

UMTS Band V		Conducted Power (dBm)		
		4132CH	4182CH	4233CH
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	23.04	22.99	22.95
	64kbps RMC	23.01	22.97	22.94
	144kbps RMC	23.01	22.96	22.95
	384kbps RMC	22.99	22.94	22.91

Table 10: Test results conducted power measurement UMTS Band V

Note:

- 1) The conducted power of UMTS Band V is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The bolded 12.2kbps RMC mode was selected for SAR testing.

7.1.4 Conducted power measurements UMTS Band II

UMTS Band II		Conducted Power (dBm)		
		9262CH	9400CH	9538CH
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	22.43	22.45	22.35
	64kbps RMC	22.41	22.43	22.31
	144kbps RMC	22.42	22.43	22.34
	384kbps RMC	22.40	22.41	22.33

Table 11: Test results conducted power measurement UMTS Band II

Note:

- 1) The conducted power of UMTS Band II is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The bolded 12.2kbps RMC mode was selected for SAR testing.

7.2 SAR measurement Result

- 1) Per KDB447498 D01v05, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported(Scaled) SAR for the middle channel or highest output power channels is $\leq 0.8\text{W/kg}$. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
- 2) Per KDB865664 D01v01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8\text{W/Kg}$; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is $\leq 20\%$, and the measured SAR $< 1.45\text{W/Kg}$, only one repeated measurement is required.
- 3) All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance is compliant

7.2.1 SAR measurement Result of GSM850

Test Position of Body With 25 mm	Channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Scaled SAR _{1-g} (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618									
Top Side-antenna horizontal	190/836.6	GSM	0.601	0.427	-0.060	32.38	34.00	0.873	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna horizontal	128/824.2	GSM	0.683	0.487	-0.060	32.67	34.00	0.928	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna horizontal	251/848.8	GSM	0.452	0.321	0.010	32.17	34.00	0.689	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	190/836.6	GSM	0.800	0.565	-0.090	32.38	34.00	1.162	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	128/824.2	GSM	0.936	0.662	-0.080	32.67	34.00	1.271	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical-repeated*	128/824.2	GSM	0.896	0.634	-0.050	32.67	34.00	1.217	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	251/848.8	GSM	0.561	0.395	-0.040	32.17	34.00	0.855	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	190/836.6	GSM	0.691	0.489	-0.020	32.38	34.00	1.003	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	128/824.2	GSM	0.792	0.559	0.020	32.67	34.00	1.076	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	251/848.8	GSM	0.471	0.333	0.000	32.17	34.00	0.718	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna vertical	190/836.6	GSM	0.019	0.014	-0.020	32.38	34.00	0.027	21.4°C

with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618 and adapter									
Top Side- antenna vertical	128/824.2	GSM	0.847	0.602	-0.150	32.67	34.00	1.150	21.4°C
with battery 2# S/N GRPD91511129									
Top Side- antenna vertical	128/824.2	GSM	0.853	0.606	-0.130	32.67	34.00	1.159	21.4°C
with battery 3#S/N BYDC92023809									
Top Side- antenna vertical	128/824.2	GSM	0.874	0.623	-0.030	32.67	34.00	1.187	21.4°C
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618									
Top Side- antenna horizontal	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.900	0.639	-0.090	31.16	31.70	1.019	21.4°C
Top Side- antenna horizontal	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	1.070	0.759	-0.130	31.48	31.70	1.126	21.4°C
Top Side- antenna horizontal	251/848.8	GPRS 2TS	0.727	0.515	0.030	30.97	31.70	0.860	21.4°C
Top Side- antenna vertical	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.870	0.619	0.030	31.16	31.70	0.985	21.4°C
Top Side- antenna vertical	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	1.180	0.810	-0.010	31.48	31.70	1.241	21.4°C
Top Side- antenna vertical	251/848.8	GPRS 2TS	0.726	0.517	-0.070	30.97	31.70	0.859	21.4°C
Back Side- antenna horizontal	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.950	0.676	0.030	31.16	31.70	1.076	21.4°C
Back Side- antenna horizontal	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	1.100	0.785	0.000	31.48	31.70	1.157	21.4°C
Back Side- antenna horizontal	251/848.8	GPRS 2TS	0.667	0.474	0.060	30.97	31.70	0.789	21.4°C
Back Side- antenna vertical	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.032	0.024	0.070	31.16	31.70	0.036	21.4°C
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618 and adapter									
Top Side- antenna vertical	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	1.130	0.809	-0.110	31.48	31.70	1.189	21.4°C

with battery 2# S/N GRPD91511129									
Top Side- antenna vertical	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	1.230	0.878	-0.090	31.48	31.70	1.294	21.4°C
Top Side- antenna vertical- repeated*	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	1.220	0.875	0.030	31.48	31.70	1.283	21.4°C
with battery 3#S/N BYDC92023809									
Top Side- antenna vertical	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	1.180	0.846	-0.100	31.48	31.70	1.241	21.4°C

Table 12:Test results Body SAR GSM850

Note:

1) * - repeated at the highest SAR measurement according to the FCC KDB 865664

7.2.2 SAR measurement Result of GSM1900

Test Position of Body With 25 mm	Channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Scaled SAR _{1-g} (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618									
Top Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GSM	0.078	0.049	0.010	29.42	31.00	0.112	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	661/1880	GSM	0.122	0.077	0.060	29.42	31.00	0.176	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GSM	0.255	0.151	-0.050	29.42	31.00	0.367	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna vertical	661/1880	GSM	0.159	0.094	-0.050	29.42	31.00	0.229	21.4°C
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618 and adapter									
Back Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GSM	0.264	0.155	-0.070	29.42	31.00	0.380	21.4°C
with battery 2# S/N GRPD91511129									
Back Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GSM	0.271	0.160	-0.090	29.42	31.00	0.390	21.4°C
with battery 3#S/N BYDC92023809									
Back Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GSM	0.270	0.159	-0.120	29.42	31.00	0.388	21.4°C
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618									
Top Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.109	0.069	0.030	27.89	29.00	0.141	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.157	0.099	-0.050	27.89	29.00	0.203	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.333	0.197	-0.190	27.89	29.00	0.430	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna vertical	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.231	0.138	0.000	27.89	29.00	0.298	21.4°C
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618 and adapter									
Back Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.248	0.151	0.000	27.89	29.00	0.320	21.4°C
with battery 2# S/N GRPD91511129									
Back Side-antenna horizontal	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.334	0.200	0.100	27.89	29.00	0.431	21.4°C

with battery 3#S/N BYDC92023809									
Back Side- antenna horizontal	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.320	0.193	0.000	27.89	29.00	0.413	21.4°C

Table 13:Test results Body SAR GSM1900

7.2.3 SAR measurement Result of UMTS Band V

Test Position of Body With 25 mm	Channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Scaled SAR _{1-g} (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618									
Top Side-antenna horizontal	4182/836.4	RMC	0.539	0.383	-0.090	22.99	24.50	0.763	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	4182/836.4	RMC	0.780	0.547	-0.190	22.99	24.50	1.104	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	4132/826.4	RMC	0.642	0.458	-0.040	23.04	24.50	0.899	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	4233/846.6	RMC	0.641	0.456	-0.040	22.95	24.50	0.916	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	4182/836.4	RMC	0.579	0.412	-0.110	22.99	24.50	0.820	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	4132/826.4	RMC	0.509	0.363	0.010	23.04	24.50	0.712	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	4233/846.6	RMC	0.487	0.348	-0.010	22.95	24.50	0.696	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna vertical	4182/836.4	RMC	0.026	0.019	-0.160	22.99	24.50	0.036	21.4°C
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618 and adapter									
Top Side-antenna vertical	4182/836.4	RMC	0.663	0.473	-0.090	22.99	24.50	0.939	21.4°C
with battery 2# S/N GRPD91511129									
Top Side-antenna vertical	4182/836.4	RMC	0.679	0.484	-0.060	22.99	24.50	0.961	21.4°C
with battery 3#S/N BYDC92023809									
Top Side-antenna vertical	4182/836.4	RMC	0.677	0.483	-0.020	22.99	24.50	0.958	21.4°C

Table 14:Test results Body SAR UMTS Band V

7.2.4 SAR measurement Result of UMTS Band II

Test Position of Body With 25 mm	Channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Scaled SAR _{1-g} (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618									
Top Side-antenna horizontal	9400/1880	RMC	0.185	0.119	-0.080	22.45	24.00	0.264	21.4°C
Top Side-antenna vertical	9400/1880	RMC	0.275	0.174	-0.010	22.45	24.00	0.393	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna horizontal	9400/1880	RMC	0.425	0.259	0.010	22.45	24.00	0.607	21.4°C
Back Side-antenna vertical	9400/1880	RMC	0.042	0.031	0.060	22.45	24.00	0.060	21.4°C
with battery 1# S/N HGYD60302618 and adapter									
Back Side-antenna horizontal	9400/1880	RMC	0.383	0.234	0.040	22.45	24.00	0.547	21.4°C
with battery 2# S/N GRPD91511129									
Back Side-antenna horizontal	9400/1880	RMC	0.307	0.191	-0.050	22.45	24.00	0.439	21.4°C
with battery 3#S/N BYDC92023809									
Back Side-antenna horizontal	9400/1880	RMC	0.319	0.198	-0.030	22.45	24.00	0.456	21.4°C

Table 15:Test results Body SAR UMTS Band II

7.3 Stand-alone SAR test exclusion

The 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR, where:

- $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Body position

Mode	P_{max} (dBm)*	P_{max} (mW)	Distance (mm)	f (GHz)	Calculation Result	Exclusion threshold	SAR test exclusion
GSM850	34.00	2511.89	25	0.850	92.63	3.00	No
GSM1900	31.00	1258.93	25	1.900	69.41	3.00	No
UMTS Band V	24.50	281.84	25	0.850	10.39	3.00	No
UMTS Band II	24.00	251.19	25	1.900	13.85	3.00	No

Table 16: Standalone SAR test exclusion in Body position

Note: * - maximum possible output power declared by manufacturer

Appendix A. System Check Plots
(Pls See Appendix A.)

Appendix B. SAR Measurement Plots
(Pls See Appendix B.)

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate
(Pls See Appendix C.)

Appendix D. Photo documentation
(Pls See Appendix D.)

End