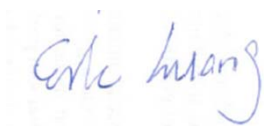


FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : ZTE CORPORATION
EQUIPMENT : 1X/EVDO Tablet
BRAND NAME : ZTE
MODEL NAME : V72C
FCC ID : SRQ-V72C
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003

The product was completely tested on Oct. 22, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (XI'AN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (XI'AN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (XI'AN) INC.

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA390201	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Nov. 04, 2013



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **ZTE CORPORATION 1X/EVDO Tablet, V72C** are as follows.

<Highest SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Body	CDMA2000 BC10	1.17	PCB	1.45
	CDMA2000 BC0	1.37		
	CDMA2000 BC1	1.45		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.60	DTS	0.60

<Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Equipment Class	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Body	CDMA2000 BC10	PCB	1.59
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	DTS	
Body	CDMA2000 BC0	PCB	1.59
	Bluetooth	DSS	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.

2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (XI'AN) INC.
Test Site Location	1F, Building A3, No. 39 Chuangye Rd., Xi'an Hi-tech Zone, Shanxi Province, P. R. C. TEL: +86-029-8860-8767 FAX: +86-029-8860-8791

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Oct. 13, 2013
Date of End during the Test	Oct. 22, 2013

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
EUT	1X/EVDO Tablet
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	V72C
FCC ID	SRQ-V72C
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	CDMA 2000 BC10: 817.9 MHz ~ 823.1 MHz CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	• CDMA2000: 1xRTT/1xEv-Do(Rel.0)/1xEv-Do(Rev.A) • 802.11b/g/n HT20 • Bluetooth v3.0+EDR, Bluetooth v4.0
Antenna Type	WWAN: PIFA Antenna WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna
HW Version	V72C.H01
SW Version	V72CV1.0.0B01
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: 1. The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description. 2. Voice call is not supported.	

3.2 Maximum RF output power among production units

Average Power (dBm)						
Mode / Band	CDMA2000 BC10		CDMA2000 BC0		CDMA2000 BC1	
Output Power Status	Full power mode	Reduced power mode	Full power mode	Reduced power mode	Full power mode	Reduced power mode
1xRTT RC1 SO55	24	20	24	20	24	18
1xRTT RC3 SO55	24	20	24	20	24	18
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+ F-SCH)	24	20	24	20	24	18
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+SCH)	24	20	24	20	24	18
1xEVDO RTAP 153.6Kbps	24	20	24	20	24	18
1xEVDO RETAP 4096Bits	24	20	24	20	24	18

Band	Average Power (dBm)		
	IEEE 802.11		
	11b	11g	11n-HT20
WLAN 2.4GHz Band	15	10	10

Average Power (dBm)				
Mode / Band	1Mbps (GFSK)	2Mbps ($\pi/4$ -DQPSK)	3Mbps (8-DPSK)	BT4.0-LE (GFSK)
Bluetooth	9.5	7.5	7	-1.5

3.3 Applied Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r01
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02
- FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02

3.4 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.

3.5 Test Conditions

3.5.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

3.5.2 Test Configuration

For WWAN SAR testing, the device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of EUT.

The EUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum WWAN output power during all tests. For Bottom-Face, Edge 1 and Curved surface of Edge1 testing at 0cm separation, the proximity sensor will activate the power reduction and the maximum power is limited at the pre-defined level implemented in this device.

During WLAN SAR testing EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool, and the transmission duty factor was monitored on the spectrum analyzer with zero-span setting

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

Target Power reduction applied for each wireless mode and orientation

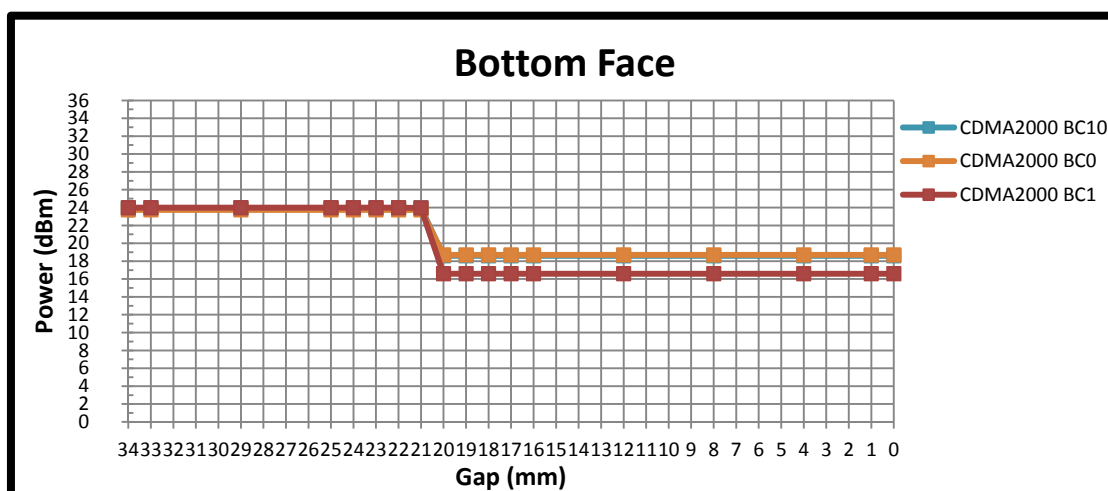
Exposure Position / wireless mode	Bottom Face ⁽¹⁾	Edge 1 ⁽¹⁾	Curved surface of Edge1 ⁽¹⁾	Edge 2	Edge 3	Edge 4
CDMA2000 BC10 RTAP 153.6Kbps	4 dB	4 dB	4 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
CDMA2000 BC0 RTAP 153.6Kbps	4 dB	4 dB	4 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
CDMA2000 BC1 RTAP 153.6Kbps	6 dB	6 dB	6 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB

Remark:

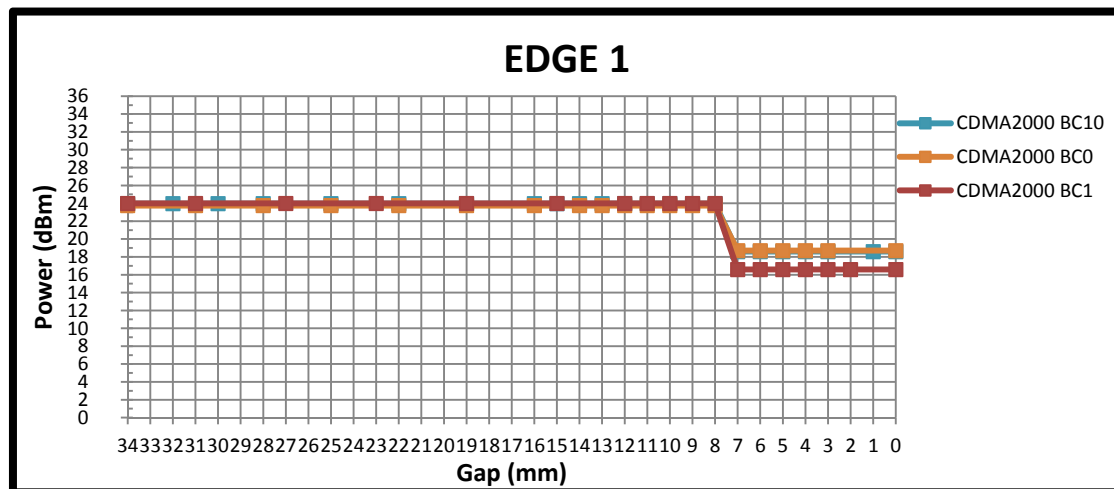
- ⁽¹⁾: Reduced maximum limit applied by activation of proximity sensor.
- Power reduction is not applicable for WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth.

Measurement on EUT:

Band/Mode	Ch #	Measured power reduction (dBm)		Reduction Levels
		w/o power back-off	w/ power back-off	(dB)
CDMA2000 BC10 RTAP 153.6Kbps	580	23.86	18.36	5.50
CDMA2000 BC0 RTAP 153.6Kbps	384	23.55	18.50	5.05
CDMA2000 BC1 RTAP 153.6Kbps	600	23.73	16.57	7.16

Proximity Sensor for Bottom Face detection


Proximity Sensor for Edge 1 detection



4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 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.

4.2 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:

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = C \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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.

5. SAR Measurement System

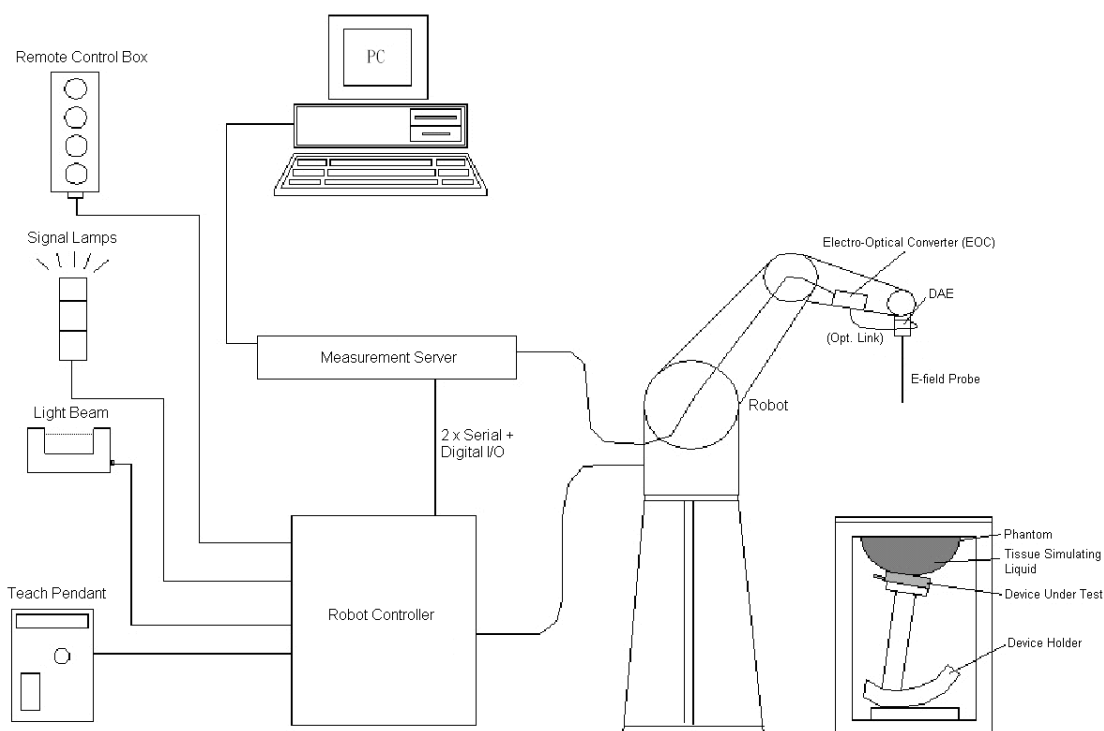


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Component details are described in in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
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: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm



Fig 5.2 Photo of EX3DV4

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the 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 input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.3 Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Fig 5.5 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<ELI5 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm

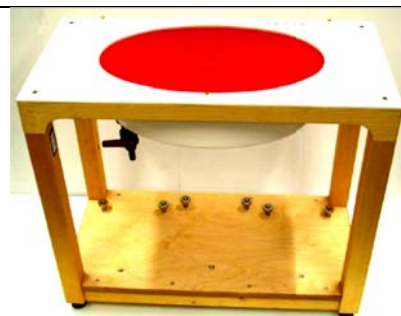


Fig 5.6 Photo of ELI5 Phantom

The ELI5 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.6 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig 5.7 Device Holder

5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing 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 erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

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

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) 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	dcp _i
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 DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter 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 :

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

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

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

$$\text{E-field Probes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-field Probes : } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ 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) :

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

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

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

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/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d151	Mar. 25, 2013	Mar. 24, 2014
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d170	Mar. 27, 2013	Mar. 26, 2014
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	908	Mar. 26, 2013	Mar. 25, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1358	Apr. 08, 2013	Apr. 07, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3911	Apr. 11, 2013	Apr. 10, 2014
SPEAG	ELI5 Phantom	QD OVA 002 AA	1201	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Base Station	E5515C	MY52102600	Nov. 17, 2012	Nov. 16, 2013
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46111157	Apr. 22, 2013	Apr. 21, 2014
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	MY44300751	NCR	NCR
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	342137	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Mar. 28, 2013	Mar. 27, 2014
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Mar. 28, 2013	Mar. 27, 2014
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 2	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 2	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 2	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 2	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	328767	Note 3	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP40	100319	Dec. 29, 2012	Dec. 28, 2013

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
3. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
4. Attenuator 1 insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1.



Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070E Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent E5071C Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Body	22.6	0.974	54.111	0.97	55.2	0.41	-1.97	±5	Oct. 13, 2013
835	Body	22.6	0.976	54.382	0.97	55.2	0.62	-1.48	±5	Oct. 18, 2013
1900	Body	22.6	1.528	54.867	1.52	53.3	0.53	2.94	±5	Oct. 15, 2013
1900	Body	22.5	1.512	53.903	1.52	53.3	-0.53	1.13	±5	Oct. 18, 2013
2450	Body	22.4	1.915	51.144	1.95	52.7	-1.79	-2.95	±5	Oct. 22, 2013

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. System Verification Procedures

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

7.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

7.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. 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. The equipment setup is shown below:

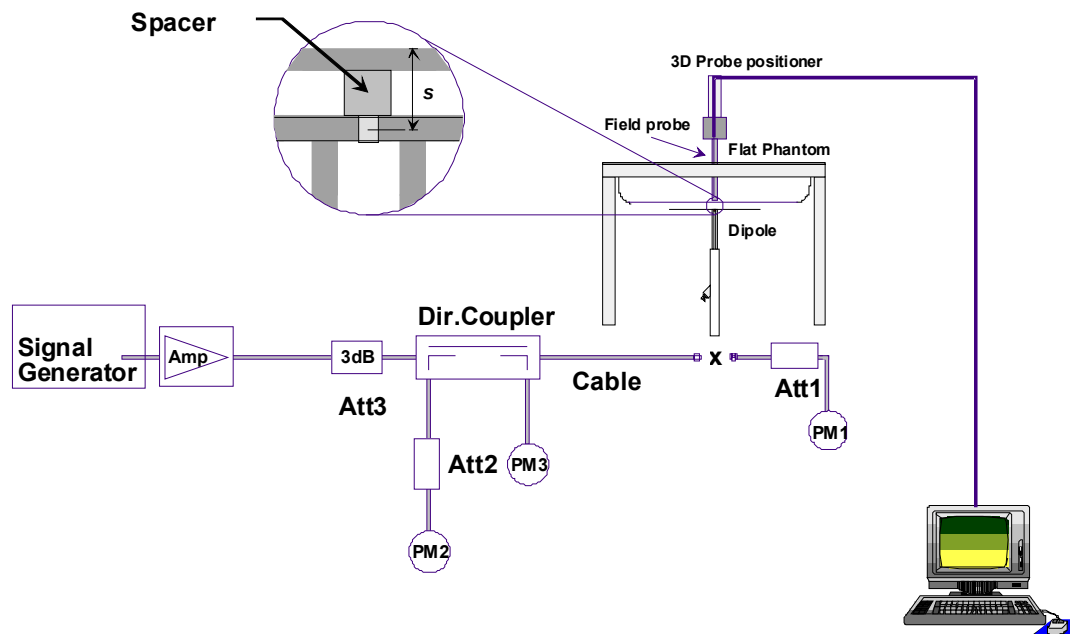


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole



Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

7.3 SAR System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 7.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Power fed onto reference dipole (mW)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Oct. 13, 2013	835	Body	250	9.43	2.42	9.68	2.65
Oct. 18, 2013	835	Body	250	9.43	2.45	9.8	3.92
Oct. 15, 2013	1900	Body	250	41.2	10.3	41.2	0.00
Oct. 18, 2013	1900	Body	250	41.2	9.95	39.8	-3.40
Oct. 22, 2013	2450	Body	250	50.4	11.8	47.2	-6.35

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

8. EUT Testing Position

This EUT was tested in six different positions. They are bottom-face of tablet PC, Edge1, Edge2, Edge3, Edge4 and Curved surface of Edge1. EUT has proximity sensor function, it would be on bottom-face, Edge1 and Curved surface of Edge1 active, the sensor trigger distance is 1 cm for bottom-face, 0.5 cm for Edge1 and 1 cm for Curved surface of Edge1, EUT transmitting full power in normal mode was performed. Additional the surface of EUT is touching with phantom 0 cm for bottom-face, Edge1 and Curved surface of Edge1 reduce power, and Edge2, Edge3 and Edge4 full power were performed. Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

9.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

9.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

9.4 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

9.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

9.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

10. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<CDMA2000 Conducted Power>

Note: Referring to KDB 941225 D01v02, the data device SAR is tested with Ev-Do Rev 0 (RTAP 153.6kbps). If 1xRTT and Ev-Do Rev A (RETAP 4096 bits) power is less than 1/4dB higher than Re v0, SAR tests with those settings are not necessary.

Maximum Average RF Power (Proximity Sensor Inactive)

Band	CDMA2000 BC10			CDMA2000 BC0			CDMA2000 BC1		
Tx Channel	476	580	684	1013	384	777	25	600	1175
Frequency (MHz)	817.9	820.5	823.1	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75
1xRTT RC1 SO55	23.88	23.82	23.88	23.63	23.51	23.51	23.71	23.73	23.94
1xRTT RC3 SO55	23.89	23.87	23.95	23.74	23.60	23.54	23.76	23.75	23.98
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+ F-SCH)	23.82	23.84	23.88	23.66	23.56	23.45	23.74	23.72	23.93
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+SCH)	23.87	23.85	23.88	23.65	23.58	23.46	23.73	23.74	23.94
1xEVDO RTAP 153.6Kbps	23.88	23.86	23.93	23.57	23.55	23.47	23.75	23.73	23.94
1xEVDO RETAP 4096Bits	23.87	23.92	23.94	23.60	23.52	23.46	23.70	23.71	23.91

Reduced Average RF Power (Proximity Sensor Active)

Band	CDMA2000 BC10			CDMA2000 BC0			CDMA2000 BC1		
Tx Channel	476	580	684	1013	384	777	25	600	1175
Frequency (MHz)	817.9	820.5	823.1	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75
1xRTT RC1 SO55	18.49	18.37	18.45	18.65	18.51	18.62	16.34	16.50	16.49
1xRTT RC3 SO55	18.46	18.35	18.46	18.69	18.49	18.59	16.35	16.51	16.48
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+ F-SCH)	18.49	18.31	18.53	18.59	18.47	18.49	16.31	16.54	16.53
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+SCH)	18.52	18.29	18.55	18.64	18.53	18.56	16.33	16.54	16.57
1xEVDO RTAP 153.6Kbps	18.51	18.36	18.59	18.69	18.50	18.61	16.33	16.55	16.58
1xEVDO RETAP 4096Bits	18.50	18.35	18.61	18.65	18.51	18.60	16.31	15.54	16.56

<WLAN 2.4GHz Band Conducted Power>
General Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
3. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11g and 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

802.11b Average Power (dBm)					
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (bps)			
		1M bps	2M bps	5.5M bps	11M bps
CH 01	2412	14.78	14.67	14.61	14.61
CH 06	2437	14.38	14.41	14.47	14.61
CH 11	2462	14.26	14.56	14.36	14.60

802.11g Average Power (dBm)									
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (bps)							
		6M bps	9M bps	12M bps	18M bps	24M bps	36M bps	48M bps	54M bps
CH 01	2412	9.38	9.22	9.24	9.35	9.15	8.97	9.32	9.27
CH 06	2437	8.69	8.74	8.79	8.81	8.70	8.90	9.22	9.16
CH 11	2462	8.98	8.89	8.95	8.89	8.81	9.21	8.88	8.90

WLAN 2.4GHz Band 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)									
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index							
		MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 01	2412	9.28	9.15	9.24	9.17	9.20	9.26	9.26	9.26
CH 06	2437	9.01	8.62	8.72	8.77	8.78	8.90	8.92	8.97
CH 11	2462	8.86	9.23	8.88	8.88	9.27	8.92	9.04	8.93

11. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)	
	Bluetooth v3.0+EDR	Bluetooth v4.0+LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	9.5	-1.5

Note:

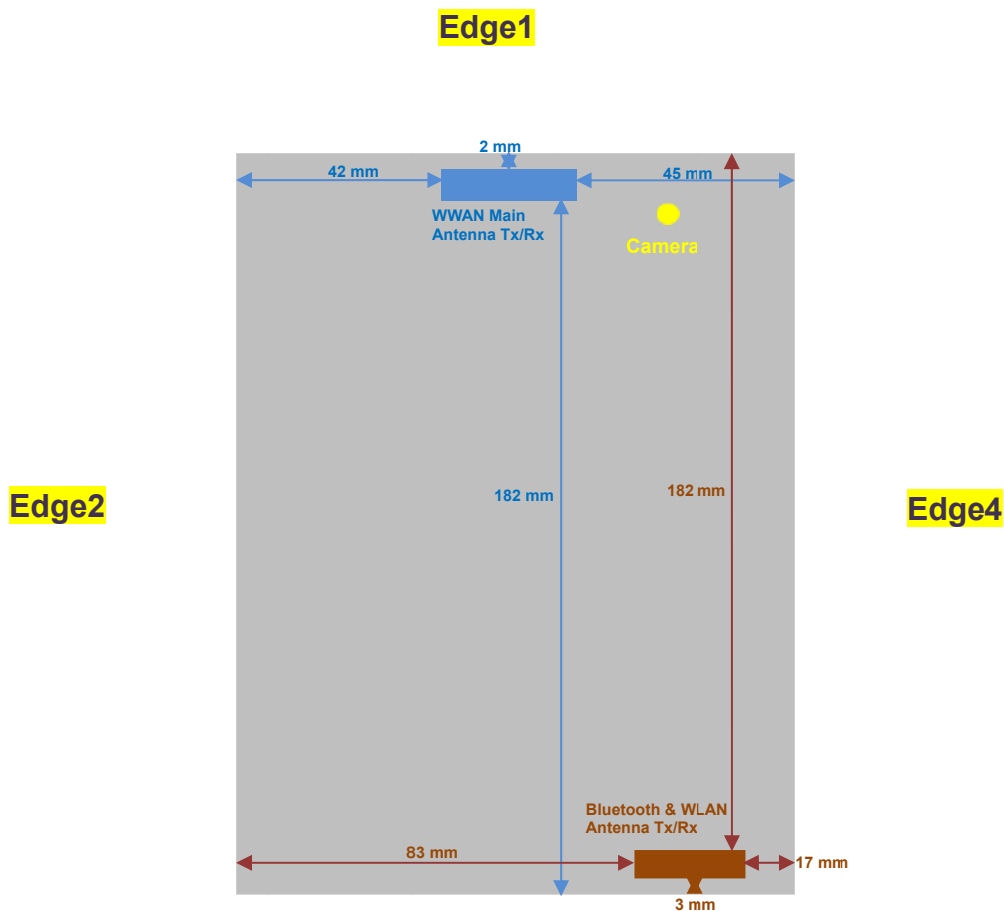
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR.
 - f(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.
 - If the test separation distance (antenna-user) is < 5 mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation.

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	mW	Test Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	Exclusion Thresholds
9.5	8.91	0	2.48	2.81

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01 exclusion thresholds is $2.81 < 3$, RF exposure evaluation is not required.

12. Antenna Location



Back View

Antennas	Wireless Interface
WWAN Antenna (Tx / Rx)	CDMA2000 BC10 CDMA2000 BC0 CDMA2000 BC1
Bluetooth & WLAN Antenna (Tx / Rx)	WLAN 2.4GHz Band Bluetooth

SAR test exclusion table distance is ≤ 50mm

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	CDMA 2000 BC10	CDMA 2000 BC0	CDMA 2000 BC1	802.11b
	Tune-up Maximum power (dBm)	24	24	24	15
Bottom Face	Antenna to user (mm)	5			5
	SAR exclusion threshold	46.21	46.26	69.38	9.92
	SAR testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edge 1	Antenna to user (mm)	5			
	SAR exclusion threshold	46.21	46.26	69.38	
	SAR testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Edge 2	Antenna to user (mm)	42			
	SAR exclusion threshold	5.5	5.51	8.26	
	SAR testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Edge 3	Antenna to user (mm)				5
	SAR exclusion threshold				9.92
	SAR testing required?				Yes
Edge 4	Antenna to user (mm)	45			17
	SAR exclusion threshold	5.13	5.14	7.71	2.92
	SAR testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO

SAR test exclusion table distance is > 50mm

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	CDMA 2000 BC10	CDMA 2000 BC0	CDMA 2000 BC1	802.11b
	Tune-up Maximum power (dBm)	24	24	24	15
	Tune-up Maximum rated power (mW)	251.19	251.19	251.19	31.62
Edge 1	Antenna to user (mm)				182
	SAR exclusion threshold (mW)				1415.6
	SAR testing required?				NO
Edge 2	Antenna to user (mm)				83
	SAR exclusion threshold (mW)				425.6
	SAR testing required?				NO
Edge 3	Antenna to user (mm)	182			
	SAR exclusion threshold (mW)	907.56	909.13	1428.62	
	SAR testing required?	No	No	No	

Note:

- Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the distance of the antenna to the user is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR}$$
 - f(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
 - For < 50 mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare.

This formula is $[3.0] / [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \cdot [(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] = \text{exclusion threshold of mW}$.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
 - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · (f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
 - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · 10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

13. SAR Test Results

General Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - For WWAN/WLAN: Reported SAR (W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel reported SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.
- For the exposure positions that proximity sensor power reduction is applied for SAR compliance, additional SAR testing with EUT transmitting full power in normal mode was performed; 1cm for bottom face, 0.5cm for edge1 and 1cm for Curved surface of Edge1.
- Per KDB 616217 D04v01r01, the additional separation introduced by the contour against a flat phantom is smaller than 5mm, only wireless interfaces which SAR level at standard bottom-face and edge positions >1.2 W/kg, are chosen to test SAR at the curved surface.
- For SAR testing of the curved region of the device, the device was placed directly against the phantom at the point where the distance between the antenna and device exterior is a minimum.

13.1 Body SAR

<CDMA2000 SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Back-off	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
#01	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	1	684	823.1	Off	23.93	24	1.016	0.08	1.010	1.026
#08	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	684	823.1	Off	23.93	24	1.016	-0.06	1.150	1.169
#10	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Edge 2	0	684	823.1	Off	23.93	24	1.016	-0.07	0.427	0.434
#11	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Edge 4	0	684	823.1	Off	23.93	24	1.016	-0.07	0.226	0.230
#12	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	0	684	823.1	On	18.59	20	1.384	0.06	0.716	0.991
#13	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0	684	823.1	On	18.59	20	1.384	-0.08	0.627	0.867
#09	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	1	684	823.1	Off	23.93	24	1.016	-0.07	0.746	0.758
#14	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	0	684	823.1	On	18.59	20	1.384	-0.02	0.694	0.960
#02	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	1	1013	824.7	Off	23.57	24	1.104	0.07	0.897	0.990
#03	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	1	384	836.52	Off	23.55	24	1.109	0.17	0.869	0.964
#04	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	1	777	848.31	Off	23.47	24	1.130	0.01	0.879	0.993
#15	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	1013	824.7	Off	23.57	24	1.104	-0.03	1.180	1.303
#16	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	384	836.52	Off	23.55	24	1.109	-0.01	1.160	1.287
#17	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	777	848.31	Off	23.47	24	1.130	-0.12	1.210	1.367
#21	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 2	0	1013	824.7	Off	23.57	24	1.104	-0.12	0.408	0.450
#22	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 4	0	1013	824.7	Off	23.57	24	1.104	-0.03	0.206	0.227
#23	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	0	1013	824.7	On	18.69	20	1.352	0.06	0.727	0.983
#26	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	0	384	836.52	On	18.50	20	1.413	0.05	0.792	1.119
#27	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	0	777	848.31	On	18.61	20	1.377	0.05	0.880	1.212
#24	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0	1013	824.7	On	18.69	20	1.352	-0.08	0.698	0.944
#28	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0	384	836.52	On	18.50	20	1.413	-0.04	0.674	0.952
#29	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0	777	848.31	On	18.61	20	1.377	-0.05	0.862	1.187
#18	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	1	1013	824.7	Off	23.57	24	1.104	-0.08	0.712	0.786
#25	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	0	1013	824.7	On	18.69	20	1.352	-0.01	0.812	1.098
#30	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	0	384	836.52	On	18.50	20	1.413	-0.03	0.814	1.150
#31	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	0	777	848.31	On	18.61	20	1.377	-0.09	0.955	1.315



Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Back-off	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
#05	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	1	1175	1908.75	Off	23.94	24	1.014	-0.05	0.721	0.731
#33	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	1175	1908.75	Off	23.94	24	1.014	-0.07	1.230	1.247
#34	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	25	1851.25	Off	23.75	24	1.059	0.04	1.280	1.356
#35	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	600	1880	Off	23.73	24	1.064	0.1	1.360	1.447
#39	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Edge 2	0	1175	1908.75	Off	23.94	24	1.014	-0.03	0.015	0.015
#40	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Edge 4	0	1175	1908.75	Off	23.94	24	1.014	-0.07	0.067	0.068
#41	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	0	1175	1908.75	On	16.58	18	1.387	-0.04	0.907	1.258
#44	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	0	25	1851.25	On	16.33	18	1.469	-0.02	0.774	1.137
#45	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Face	0	600	1880	On	16.55	18	1.396	-0.03	0.774	1.081
#42	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0	1175	1908.75	On	16.58	18	1.387	-0.14	0.563	0.781
#36	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	1	1175	1908.75	Off	23.94	24	1.014	-0.08	0.902	0.915
#37	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	1	25	1851.25	Off	23.75	24	1.059	-0.18	0.788	0.835
#38	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	1	600	1880	Off	23.73	24	1.064	-0.09	0.911	0.969
#43	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	0	1175	1908.75	On	16.58	18	1.387	-0.02	0.720	0.998
#46	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	0	25	1851.25	On	16.33	18	1.469	-0.06	0.812	1.193
#47	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Curved surface of Edge1	0	600	1880	On	16.55	18	1.396	-0.09	0.819	1.144

<WLAN 2.4GHz SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
#49	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	1	2412	14.78	15	1.052	-0.04	0.572	0.602
#50	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Edge3	0	1	2412	14.78	15	1.052	-0.07	0.337	0.355

13.2 Repeated SAR Measurement

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Back-off	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
#17	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	777	848.31	Off	23.47	24	1.130	-0.12	1.210	1	1.367
#32	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	777	848.31	Off	23.47	24	1.130	-0.07	1.200	1.008	1.356
#35	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	600	1880	Off	23.73	24	1.064	0.1	1.360	1	1.447
#48	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Edge 1	0.5	600	1880	Off	23.73	24	1.064	-0.04	1.300	1.046	1.383

Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r01, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the largest SAR to the smallest SAR among original and repeated measurement.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

13.3 Highest SAR Plot

TestLaboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC TestingLab

Date: 2013.10.18

#08 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.466$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.42 W/kg

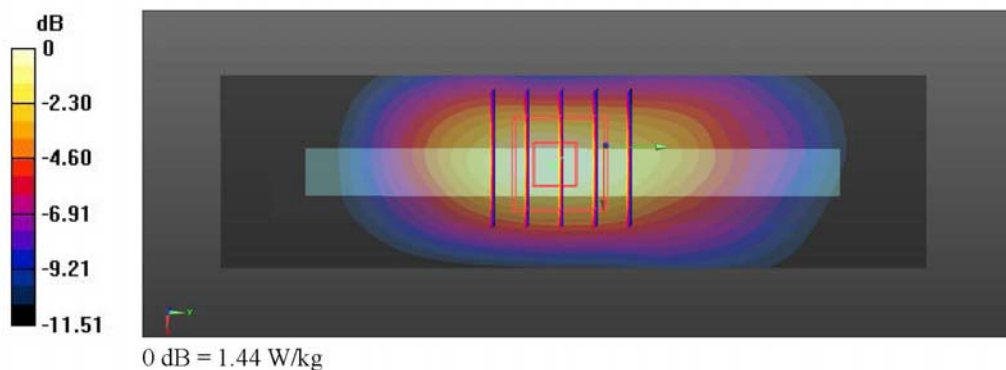
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.936 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.73 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.150 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.705 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.44 W/kg



TestLaboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC TestingLab

Date: 2013.10.18

#17 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch777

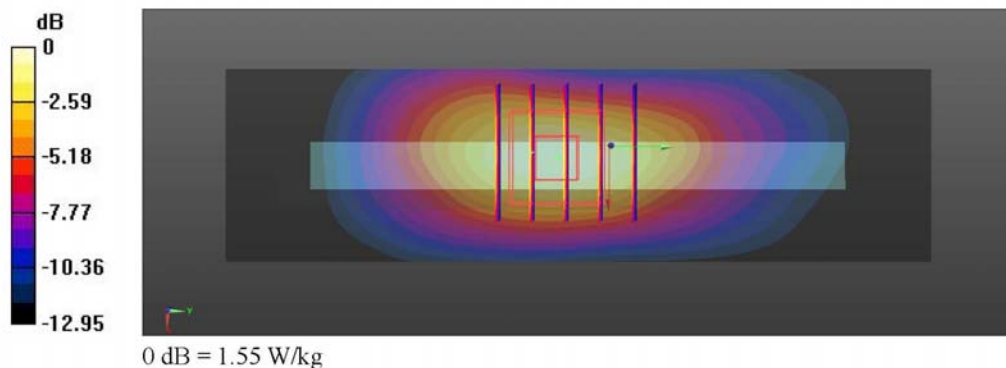
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.267$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch777/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.58 W/kg

Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 35.363 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.91 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.210 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.716 W/kg
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.55 W/kg



TestLaboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC TestingLab

Date: 2013.10.18

#35 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch600

Communication System: CDMA2000;Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.489$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.955$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch600/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.74 W/kg

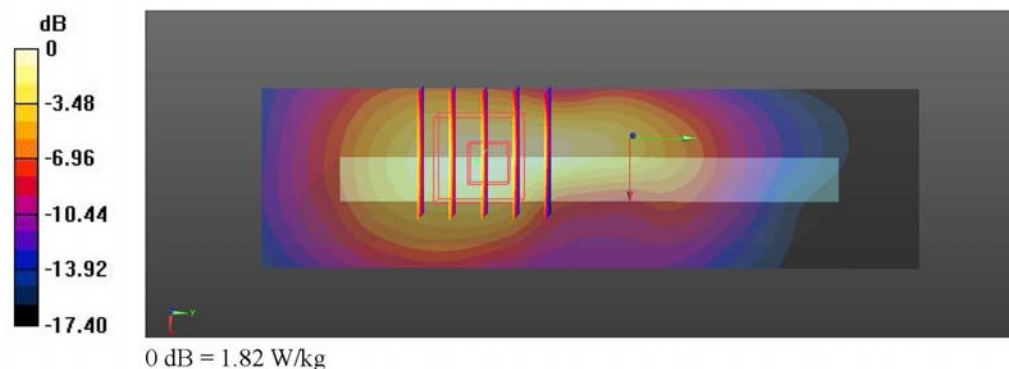
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.770 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.29 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.360 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.775 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.82 W/kg



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013.10.22

#49 WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch1

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

Medium: MSL_2450_131022 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.868$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.275$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1/Area Scan (121x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.985 W/kg

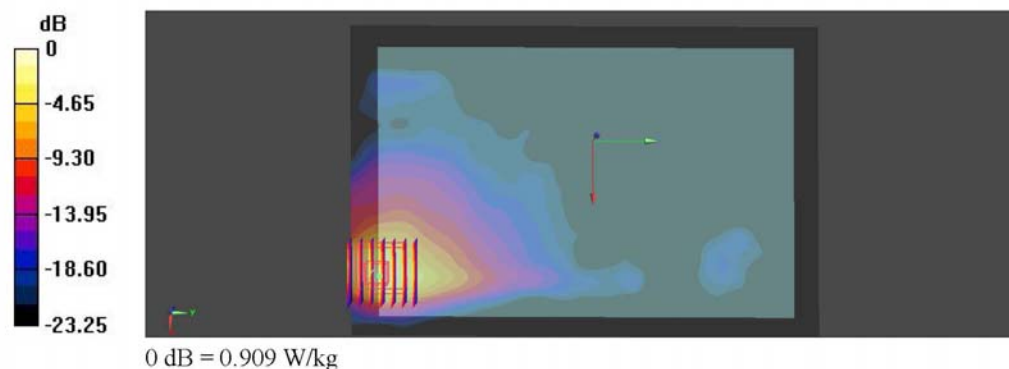
Ch1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.194 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.572 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.264 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.909 W/kg



14. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Body	Note
1.	CDMA2000(Data) + WLAN 2.4GHz	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
2.	CDMA2000(Data) + Bluetooth	Yes	

Note:

1. WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
2. For simultaneous transmission analysis for exposure position of bottom face 1cm, WLAN SAR tested at 0mm separation is worse and the test data is used for conservative SAR summation.
3. The Reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
4. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation $< 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$.
 - ii) $\text{SPLSR} = (\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan
If $\text{SPLSR} \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - iii) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR $< 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$.
5. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r01 based on the formula below.
 - i) $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - ii) When the minimum test separation distance is $< 5 \text{ mm}$, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
 - iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is $> 50 \text{ mm}$.
 - iv) If the test separation distance (antenna-user) is $< 5 \text{ mm}$, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation.
 - v) In this report, 50mm separation is applied to conservatively estimate SAR value for separation distance $> 50 \text{ mm}$.

Band	Tune-up Power dBm	Exposure Position	Bottom Face	Bottom Face	Edge 1	Edge 1	Curved surface of Edge1	Curved surface of Edge1	Edge 2	Edge 4
		Test separation (mm)	0	10	0	5	0	10	0	0
		Antenna to user distance (mm)	5	10	182	187	182	192	83	17
Bluetooth	9.5	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.374	0.187	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.110

14.1 Tablet Body Exposure Conditions

<WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz>

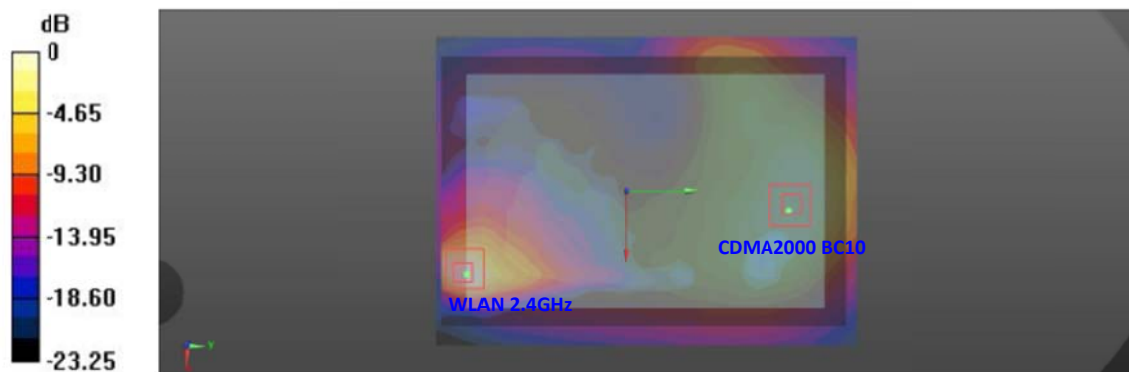
Position	WWAN (PCB)			WLAN 2.4GHz (DTS)		Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)			
Bottom Face at 1cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#01	1.026	#49	0.602	1.63	0.01	#1
	CDMA2000 BC0	#04	0.993	#49	0.602	1.60	0.01	#2
	CDMA2000 BC1	#05	0.731	#49	0.602	1.33		
Bottom Face at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#12	0.991	#49	0.602	1.59		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#27	1.212	#49	0.602	1.81	0.01	#3
	CDMA2000 BC1	#41	1.258	#49	0.602	1.86	0.01	#4
Edge1 at 0.5cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#08	1.169			1.17		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#17	1.367			1.37		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#35	1.447			1.45		
Edge1 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#13	0.867			0.87		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#29	1.187			1.19		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#42	0.781			0.78		
Edge2 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#10	0.434			0.43		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#21	0.450			0.45		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#39	0.015			0.02		
Edge3 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10			#50	0.355	0.36		
	CDMA2000 BC0			#50	0.355	0.36		
	CDMA2000 BC1			#50	0.355	0.36		
Edge4 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#11	0.230			0.23		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#22	0.227			0.23		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#40	0.068			0.07		
Curved surface of Edge1 at 1cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#09	0.758			0.76		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#18	0.786			0.79		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#38	0.969			0.97		
Curved surface of Edge1 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#14	0.960			0.96		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#31	1.315			1.32		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#46	1.193			1.19		



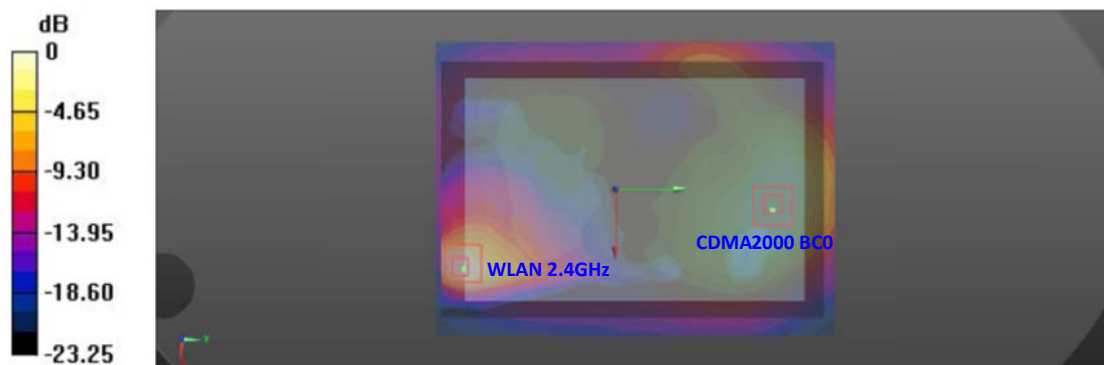
Position	WWAN (PCB)			Bluetooth (DSS)	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)			
Bottom Face at 1cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#01	1.026	0.187	1.21		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#04	0.993	0.187	1.18		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#05	0.731	0.187	0.92		
Bottom Face at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#12	0.991	0.374	1.37		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#27	1.212	0.374	1.59		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#41	1.258	0.374	1.63	0.01	#5
Edge1 at 0.5cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#08	1.169	0.037	1.21		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#17	1.367	0.037	1.40		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#35	1.447	0.037	1.48		
Edge1 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#13	0.867	0.037	0.90		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#29	1.187	0.037	1.22		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#42	0.781	0.037	0.82		
Edge2 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#10	0.434	0.037	0.47		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#21	0.450	0.037	0.49		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#39	0.015	0.037	0.05		
Edge4 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#11	0.230	0.110	0.34		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#22	0.227	0.110	0.34		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#40	0.068	0.110	0.18		
Curved surface of Edge1 at 1cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#09	0.758	0.037	0.80		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#18	0.786	0.037	0.82		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#38	0.969	0.037	1.01		
Curved surface of Edge1 at 0cm	CDMA2000 BC10	#14	0.960	0.037	1.00		
	CDMA2000 BC0	#31	1.315	0.037	1.35		
	CDMA2000 BC1	#46	1.193	0.037	1.23		

14.2 SPLSR Evaluation and Analysis

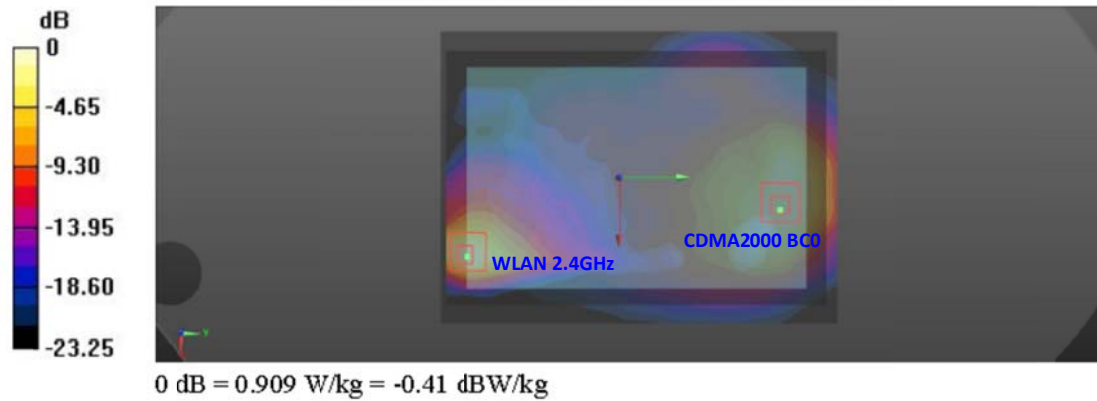
Case No #1	Position	Band	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
Plot No					X	Y	Z				
#01	Bottom Face	CDMA2000 BC10	1.026	1	0.0015	0.088	-0.181	183.9	1.63	0.01	Not required
#49		WLAN 2.4GHz	0.602	0	0.0444	-0.0908	-0.18				



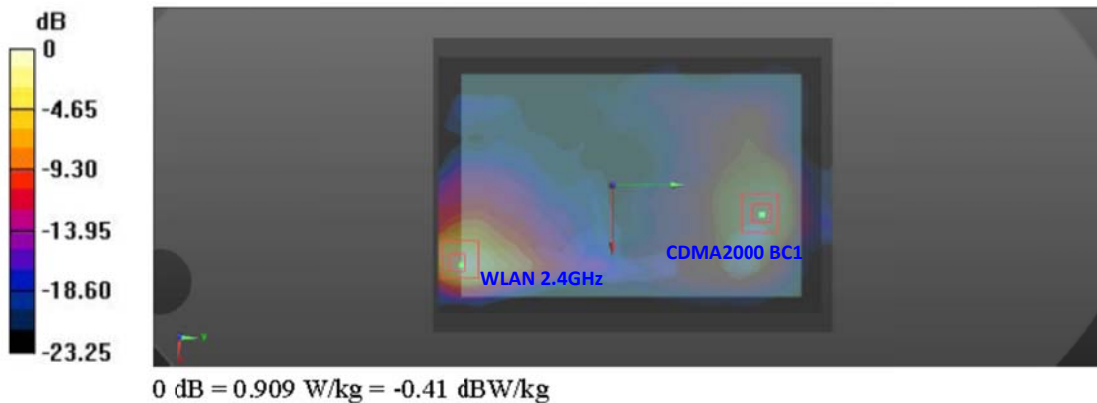
Case No #2	Position	Band	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
Plot No					X	Y	Z				
#04	Bottom Face	CDMA2000 BC0	0.993	1	0.003	0.0895	-0.181	185.0	1.60	0.01	Not required
#49		WLAN 2.4GHz	0.602	0	0.0444	-0.0908	-0.18				



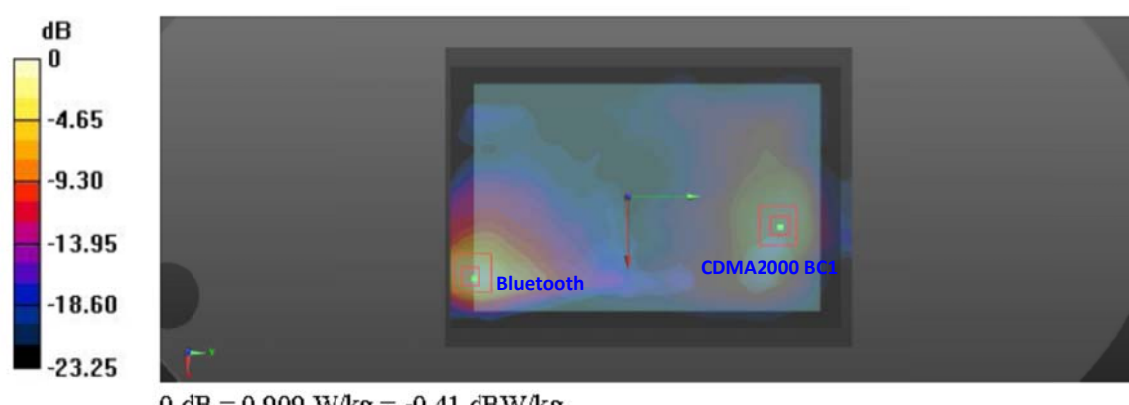
Case No #3	Position	Band	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
					X	Y	Z				
#27	Bottom Face	CDMA2000 BC0	1.212	0	0.017	0.0925	-0.18	185.3	1.81	0.01	Not required
#49		WLAN 2.4GHz	0.602	0	0.0444	-0.0908	-0.18				



Case No #4	Position	Band	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
					X	Y	Z				
#41	Bottom Face	CDMA2000 BC1	1.258	0	0.0155	0.085	-0.18	178.2	1.86	0.01	Not required
#49		WLAN 2.4GHz	0.602	0	0.0444	-0.0908	-0.18				



Case No #5	Position	Band	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
Plot No					X	Y	Z				
#41	Bottom Face	CDMA2000 BC1	1.258	0	0.0155	0.085	-0.18	178.2	1.63	0.01	Not required
-		Bluetooth	0.374	0	0.0444	-0.0908	-0.18				



0 dB = 0.909 W/kg = -0.41 dBW/kg

Remark:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio, SPLSR.
2. For SPLSR calculation Bluetooth SAR peak position is estimated using WLAN 2.4GHz peak location, due to the WLAN and Bluetooth shares the same RF trace to the same antenna, and the operational frequency range is the same.
3. If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR is not necessary.

Test Engineer : Kat Yin

15. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 14.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/ κ ^(b)	1/ $\sqrt{3}$	1/ $\sqrt{6}$	1/ $\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 15.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						± 22.0 %	± 21.5 %

Table 15.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

16. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] 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", December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters", May 2007
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", May 2013
- [7] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA", October 2007
- [8] FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r01, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers", May 2013
- [9] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r01, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", May 2013.
- [10] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations", May 2013



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Body_835MHz_131013**DUT: D835V2-SN: 4d151**

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

Medium: MSL_835_131013 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.974$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.111$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.03 W/kg

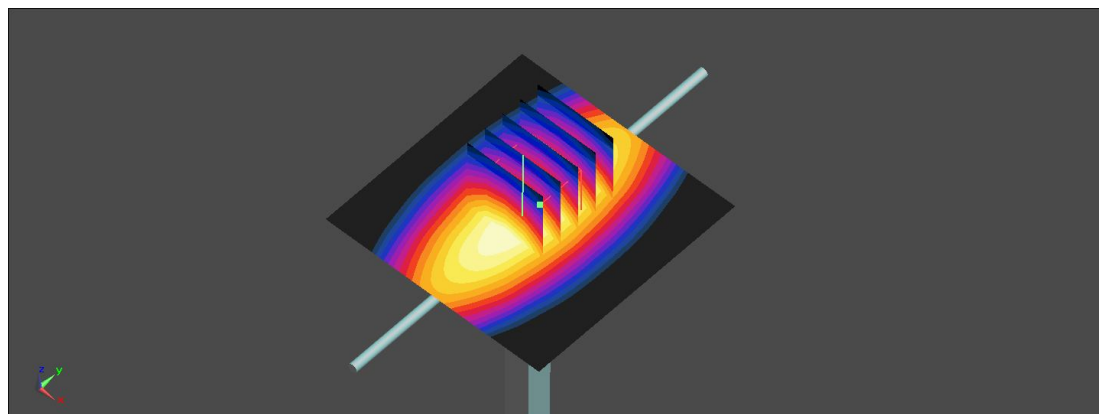
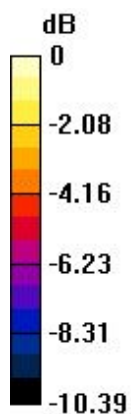
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.366 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.53 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.03 W/kg



0 dB = 3.03 W/kg

System Check_Body_835MHz_131018**DUT: D835V2-SN: 4d151**

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

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.976$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.382$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.10 W/kg

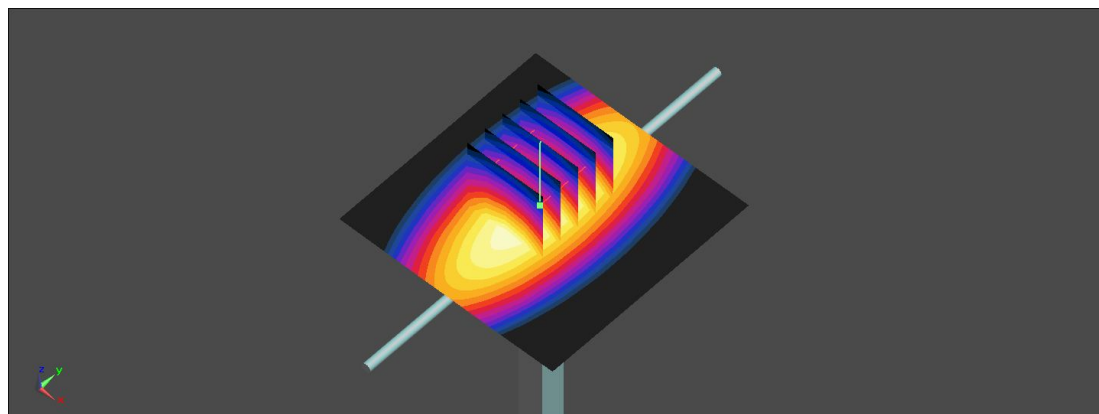
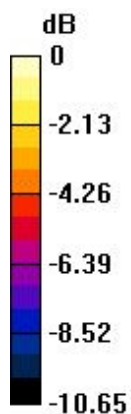
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.712 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.61 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.09 W/kg



0 dB = 3.09 W/kg

System Check_Body_1900MHz_131015**DUT: D1900V2-SN: 5d170**

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

Medium: MSL_1900_131015 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.528$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.867$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.8 W/kg

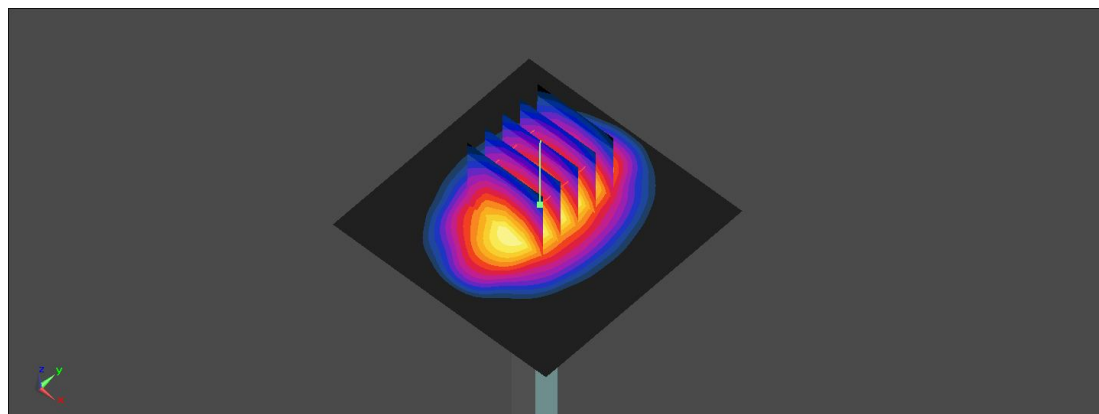
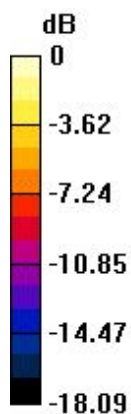
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.865 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.37 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.5 W/kg



0 dB = 14.5 W/kg

System Check_Body_1900MHz_131018**DUT: D1900V2-SN: 5d170**

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

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.512$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.903$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.0 W/kg

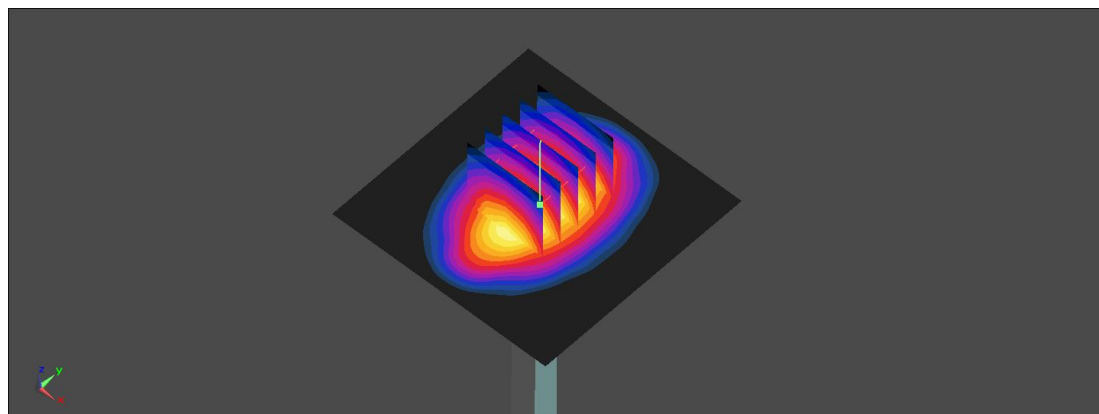
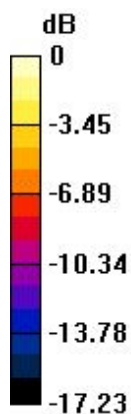
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.194 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.0 W/kg



0 dB = 14.0 W/kg

System Check_Body_2450MHz_131022**DUT: D2450V2-SN: 908**

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

Medium: MSL_2450_131022 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.915$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.144$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.1 W/kg

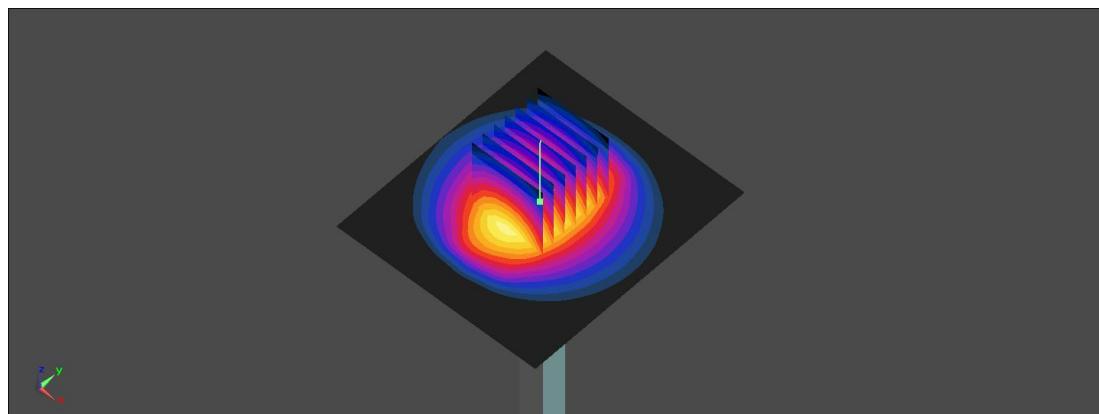
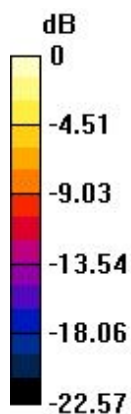
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.984 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 11.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.4 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg



0 dB = 18.0 W/kg



Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

#01 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131013 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.963$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.209$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.14 W/kg

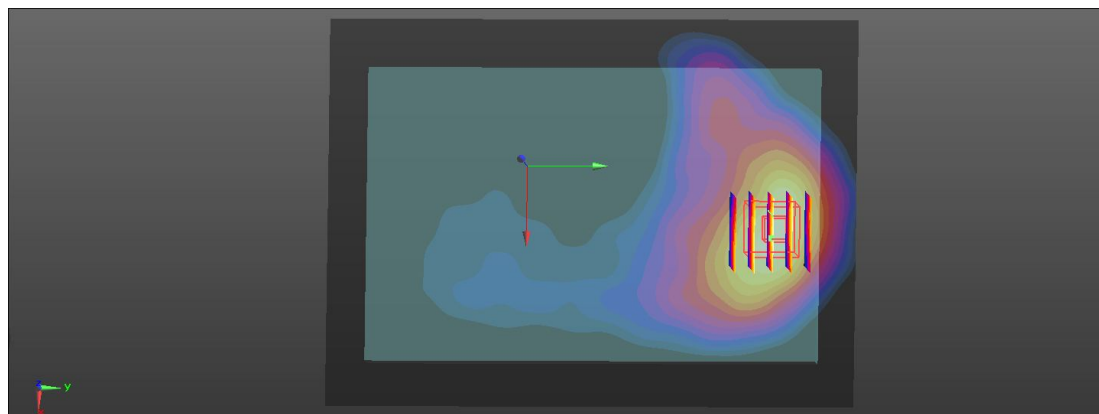
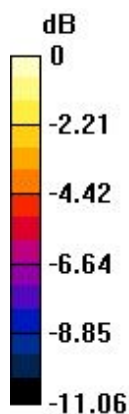
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.689 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.010 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.679 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.21 W/kg



0 dB = 1.21 W/kg

#08 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.466$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.42 W/kg

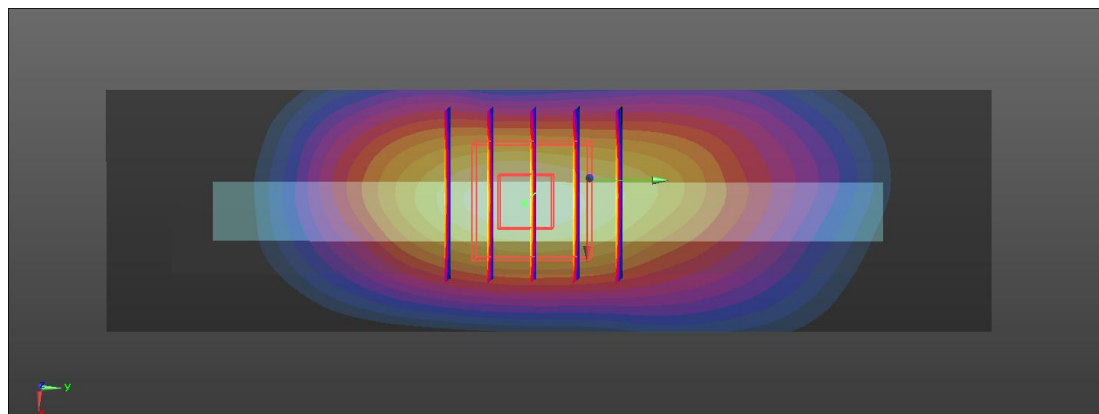
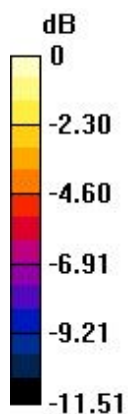
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.936 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.73 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.150 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.705 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.44 W/kg



0 dB = 1.44 W/kg

#10 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Edge 2_P-Sensor Off_0cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.466$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (31x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.684 W/kg

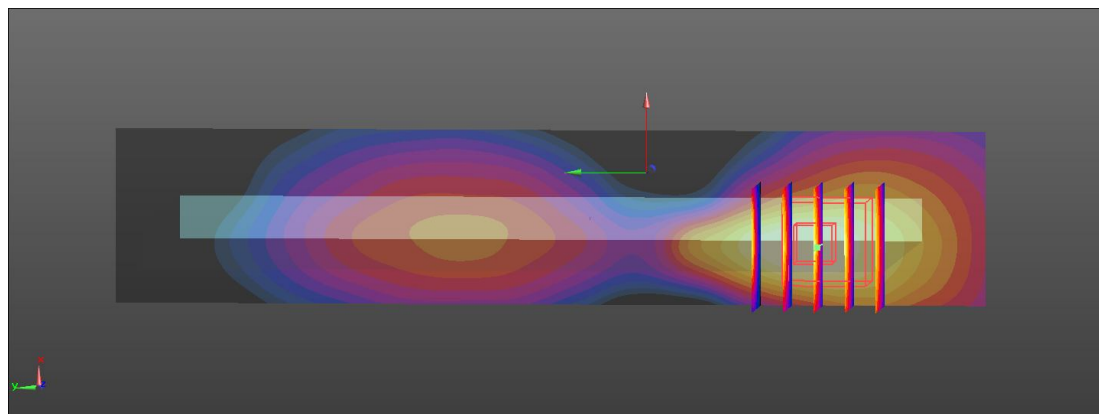
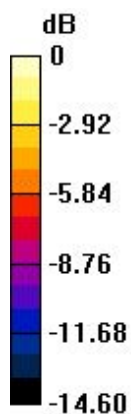
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.483 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.776 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.427 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.240 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.592 W/kg



0 dB = 0.592 W/kg

#11 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Edge 4_P-Sensor Off_0cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.466$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (31x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.272 W/kg

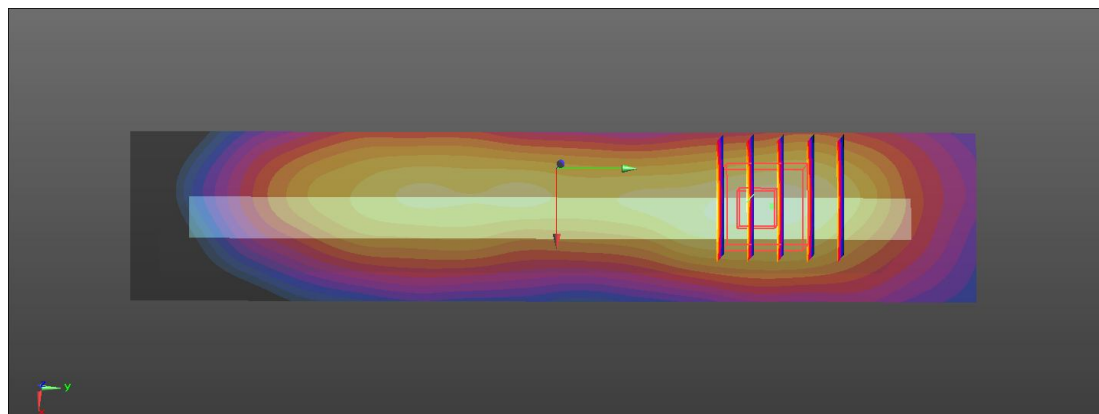
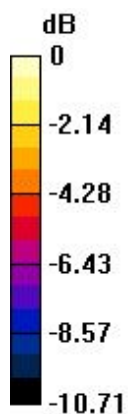
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.434 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.342 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.226 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.146 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.288 W/kg



0 dB = 0.288 W/kg

#12 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.466$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.866 W/kg

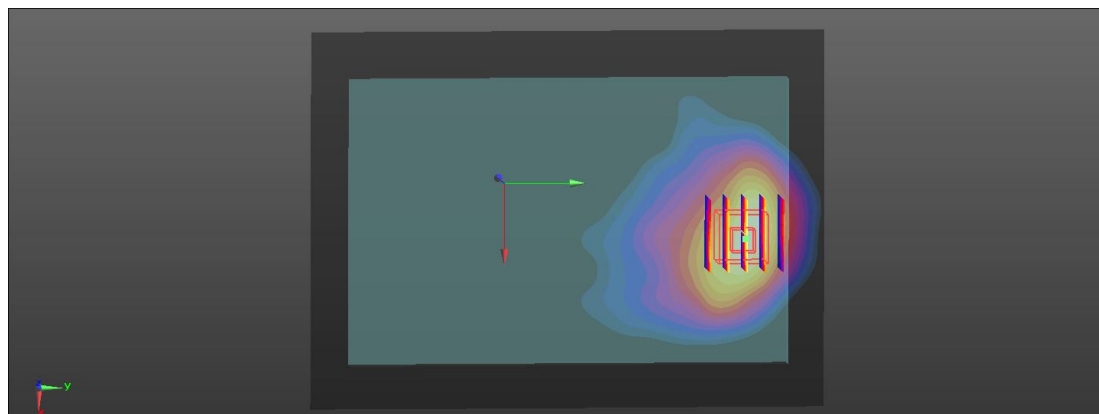
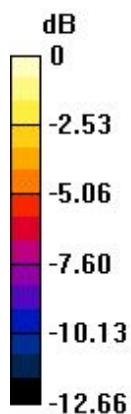
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.112 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.14 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.716 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.441 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.907 W/kg



0 dB = 0.907 W/kg

#13 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.466$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.827 W/kg

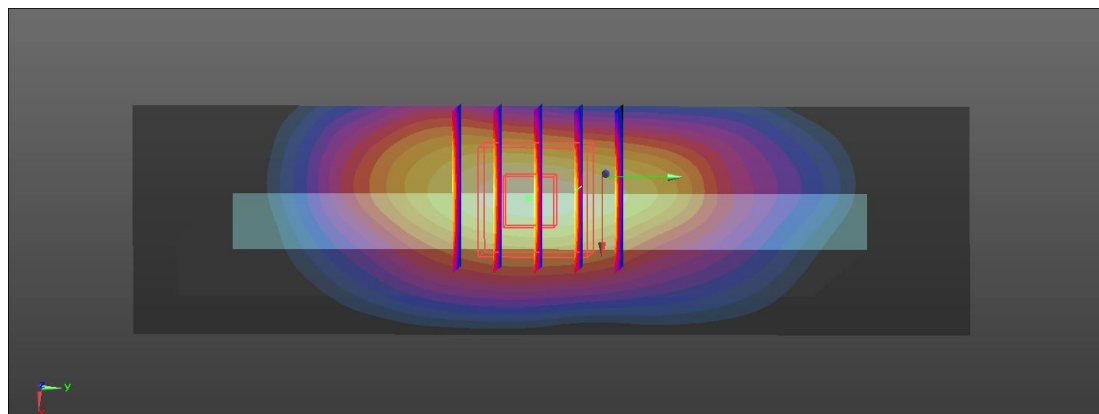
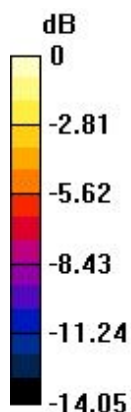
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 24.615 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.627 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.349 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.859 W/kg



0 dB = 0.859 W/kg

#09 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.466$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (101x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.869 W/kg

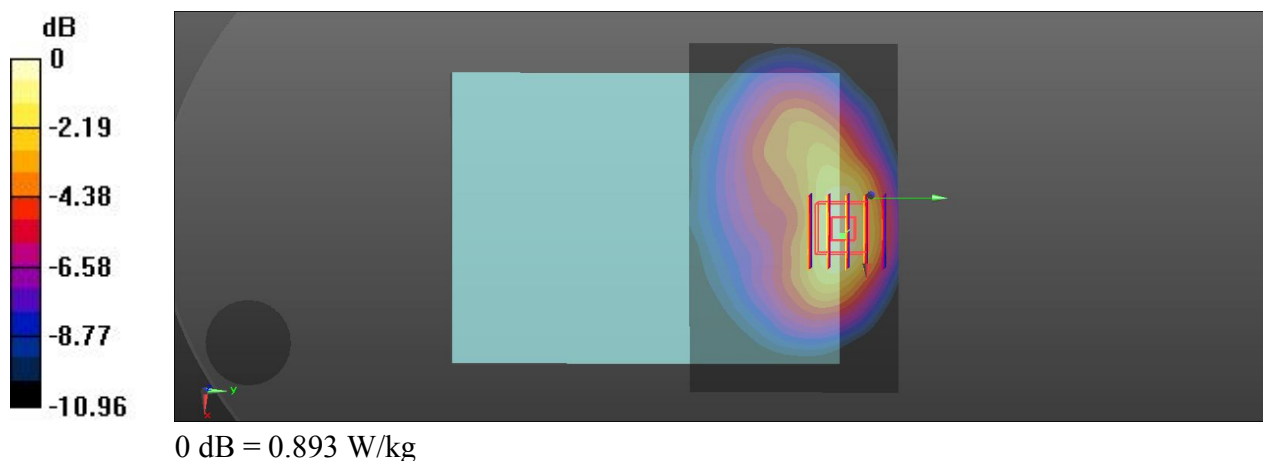
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.011 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.02 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.746 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.503 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.893 W/kg



#14 CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch684

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 823.1 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 823.1$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.466$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch684/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.816 W/kg

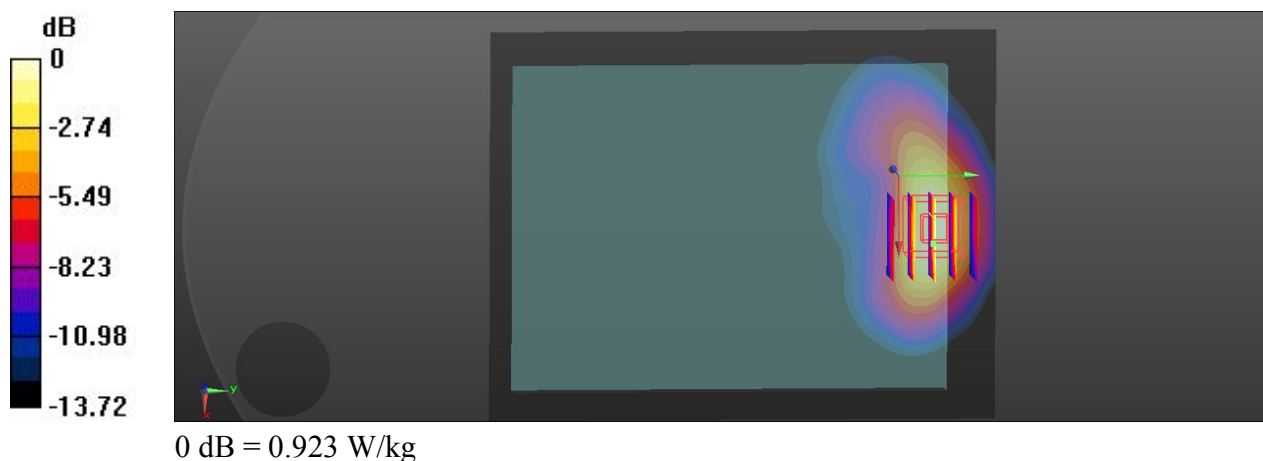
Ch684/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.600 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.694 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.408 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.923 W/kg



#02 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch1013

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131013 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.193$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1013/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 W/kg

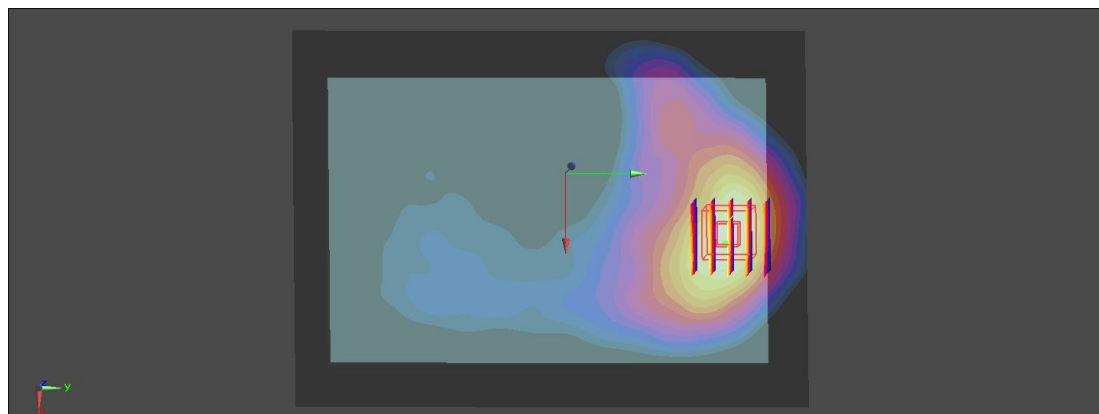
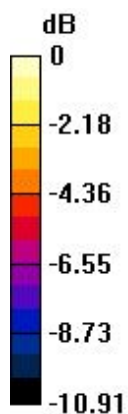
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.324 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.24 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.897 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.606 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 W/kg



0 dB = 1.08 W/kg

#03 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch384

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131013 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.976$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.092$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch384/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.05 W/kg

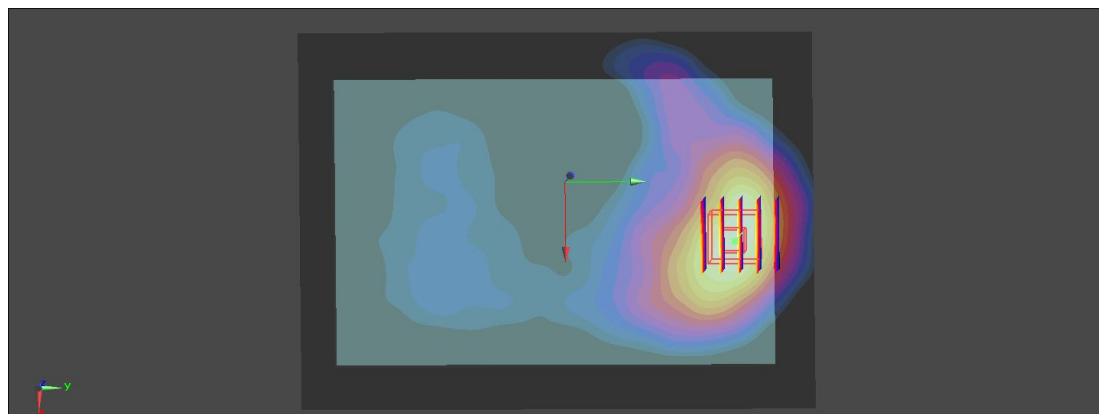
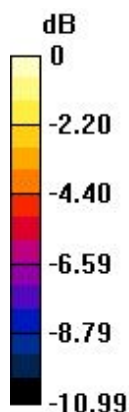
Ch384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.337 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.869 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.581 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.04 W/kg



0 dB = 1.04 W/kg

#04 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch777

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131013 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.986$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.989$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch777/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 W/kg

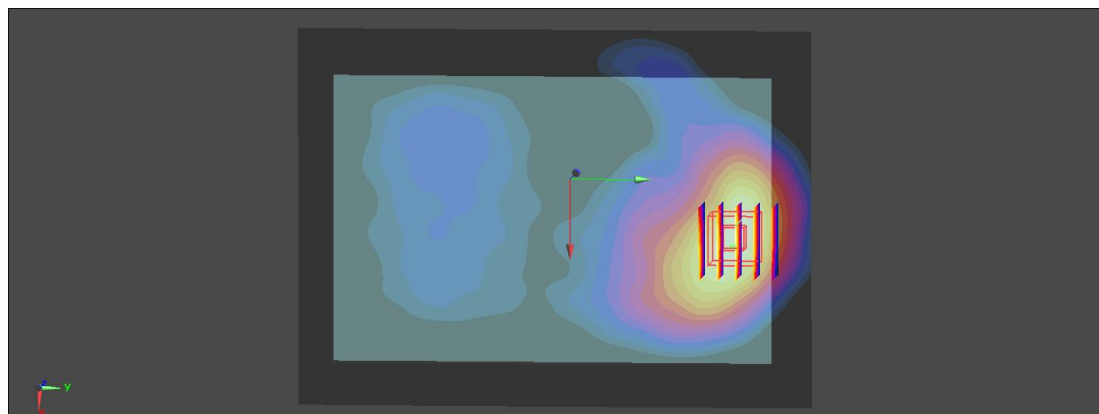
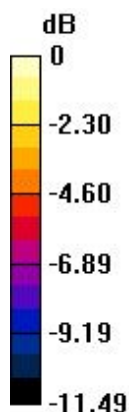
Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.575 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.24 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.879 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.579 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 W/kg



0 dB = 1.08 W/kg

#15 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch1013

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.451$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1013/Area Scan (31x11x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.46 W/kg

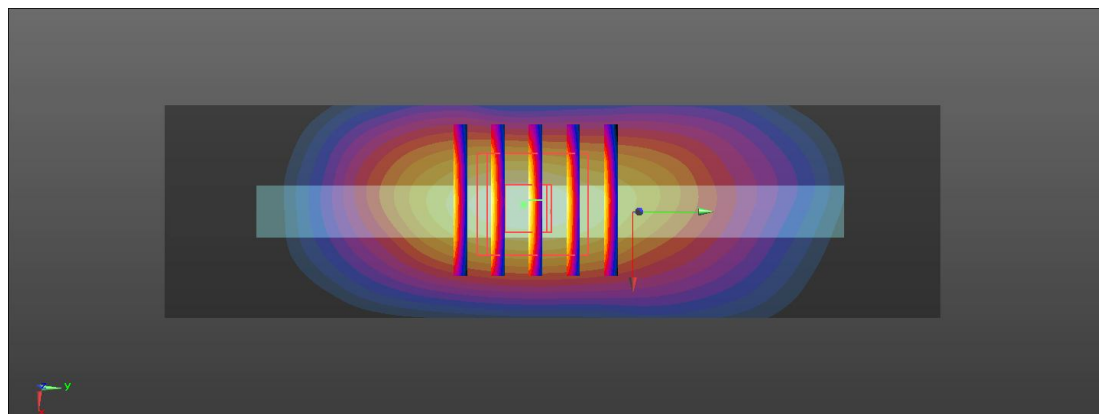
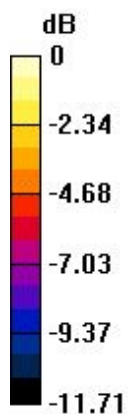
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 35.253 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.80 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.180 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.719 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.48 W/kg



0 dB = 1.48 W/kg

#16 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch384

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.978$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.365$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch384/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.47 W/kg

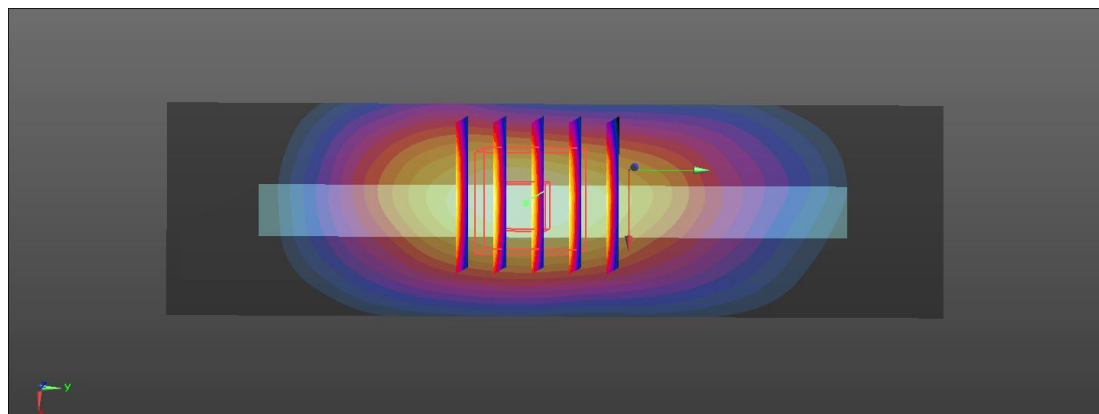
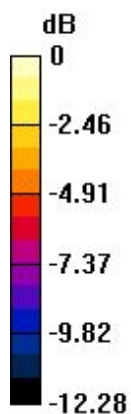
Ch384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.484 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.80 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.160 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.691 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.47 W/kg



0 dB = 1.47 W/kg

#17 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch777

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.267$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch777/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.58 W/kg

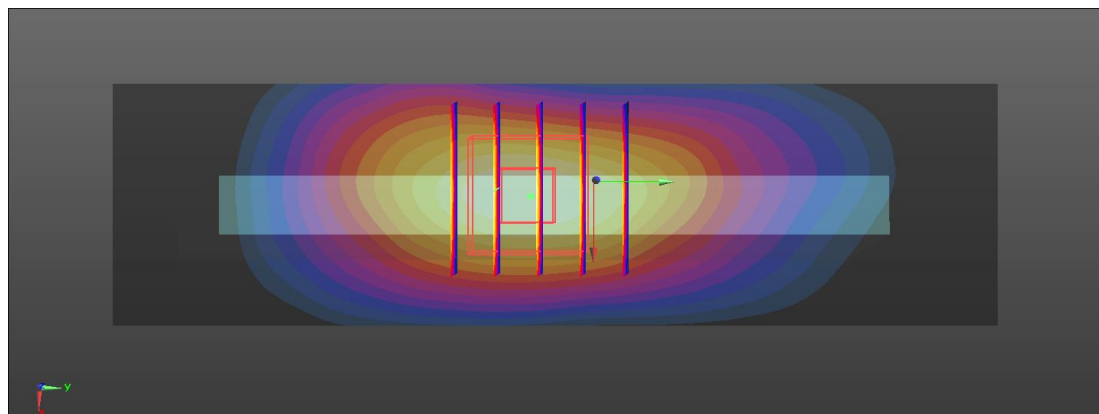
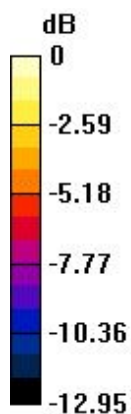
Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 35.363 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.91 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.210 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.716 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.55 W/kg



0 dB = 1.55 W/kg

#32 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch777_Repeat SAR

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.267$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch777/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.58 W/kg

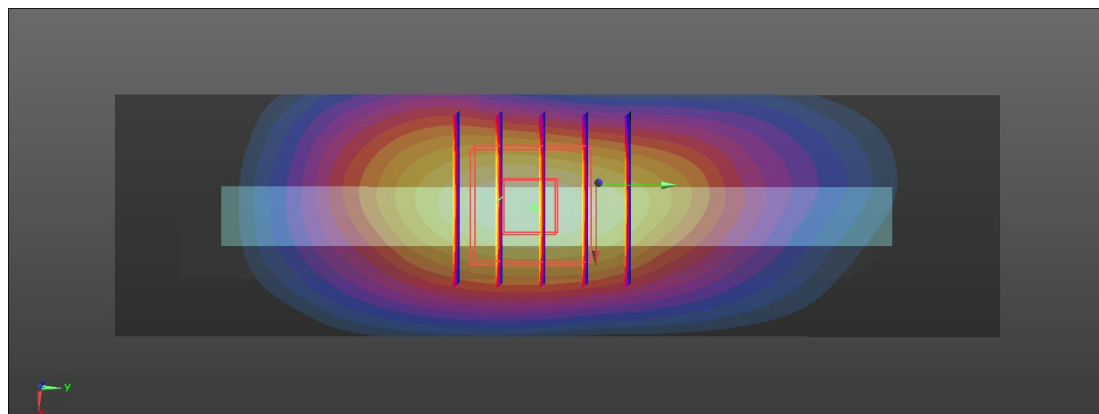
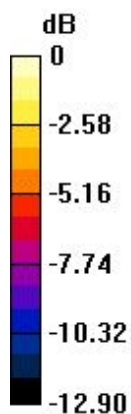
Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 35.174 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.90 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.200 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.711 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.54 W/kg



0 dB = 1.54 W/kg

#21 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 2_P-Sensor Off_0cm_Ch1013

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.451$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1013/Area Scan (31x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.675 W/kg

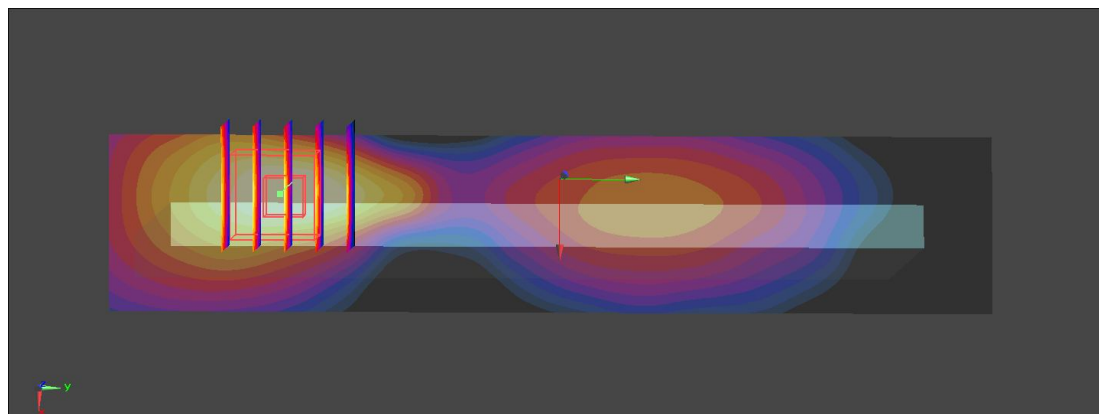
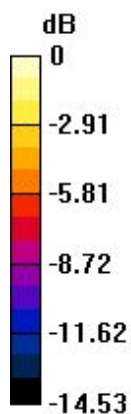
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.314 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.735 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.408 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.227 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.553 W/kg



0 dB = 0.553 W/kg

#22 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 4_P-Sensor Off_0cm_Ch1013

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.451$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1013/Area Scan (31x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.249 W/kg

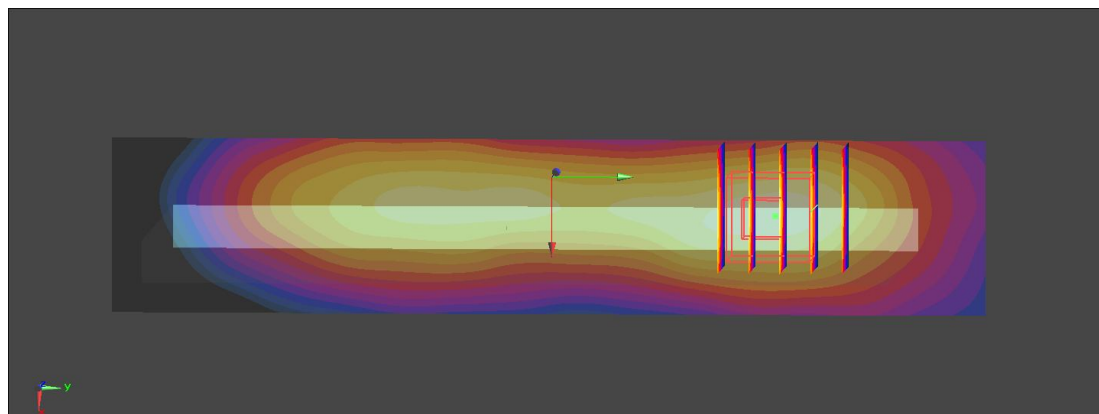
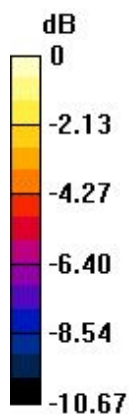
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.160 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.313 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.206 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.133 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.262 W/kg



0 dB = 0.262 W/kg

#23 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch1013

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.451$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1013/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.984 W/kg

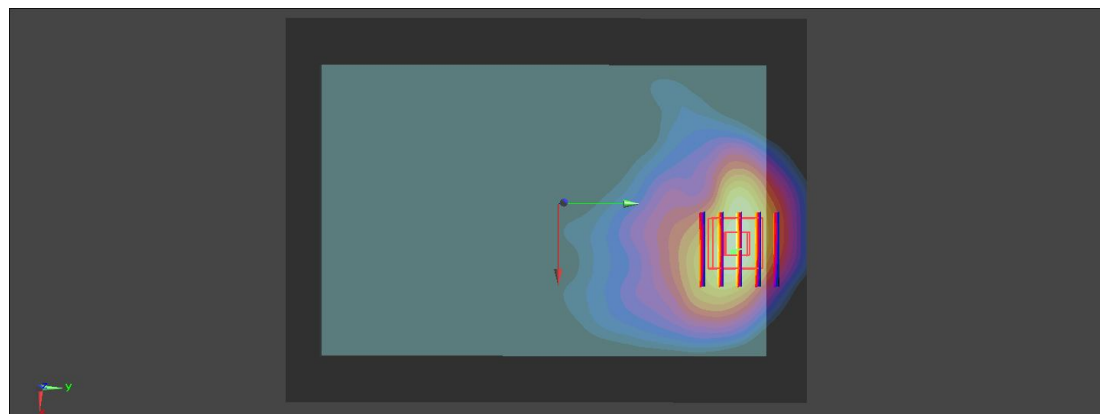
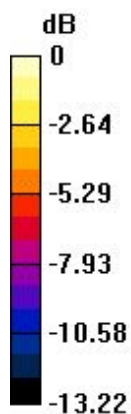
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.968 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.11 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.727 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.445 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.928 W/kg



0 dB = 0.928 W/kg

#26 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch384

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.978$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.365$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch384/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 W/kg

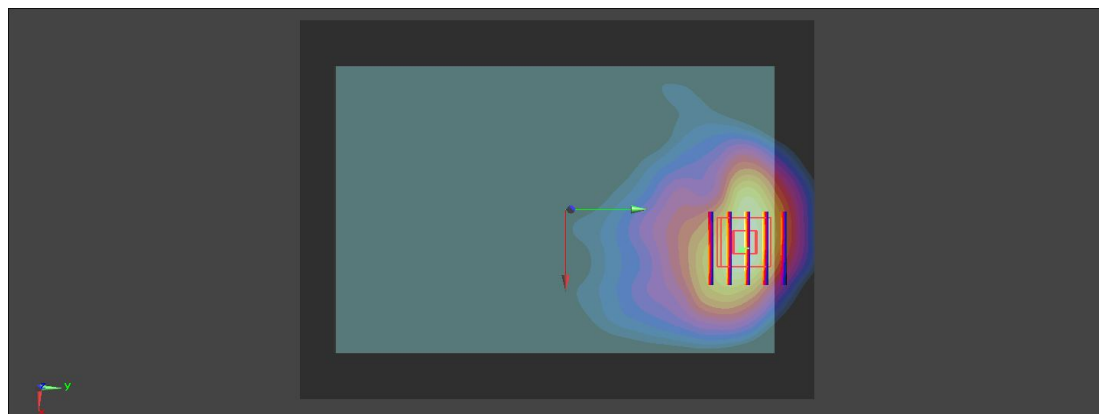
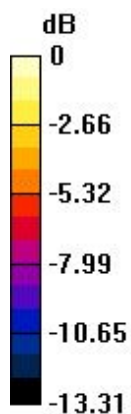
Ch384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.298 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.792 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.483 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.02 W/kg



0 dB = 1.02 W/kg

#27 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch777

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.267$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch777/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.20 W/kg

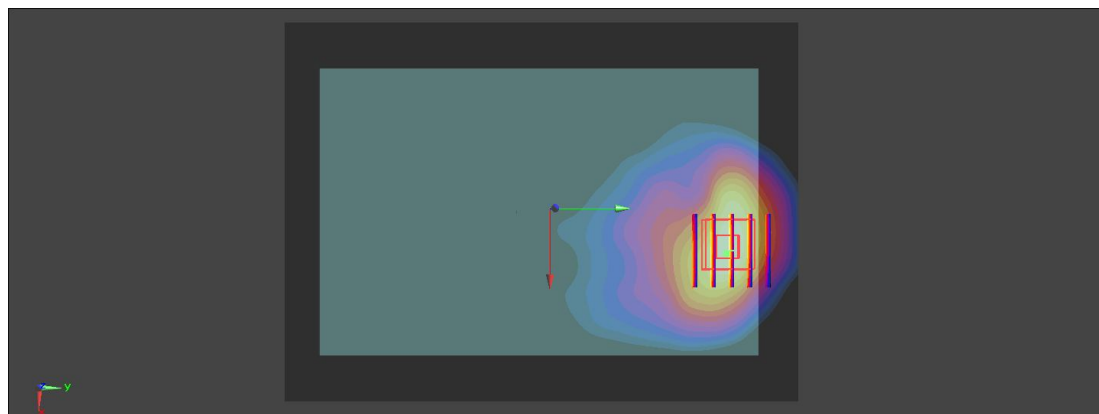
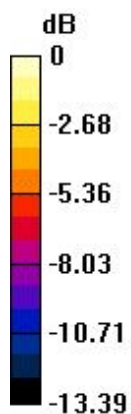
Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.658 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.880 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.533 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 W/kg



0 dB = 1.14 W/kg

#24 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch1013

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.451$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1013/Area Scan (31x11x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.904 W/kg

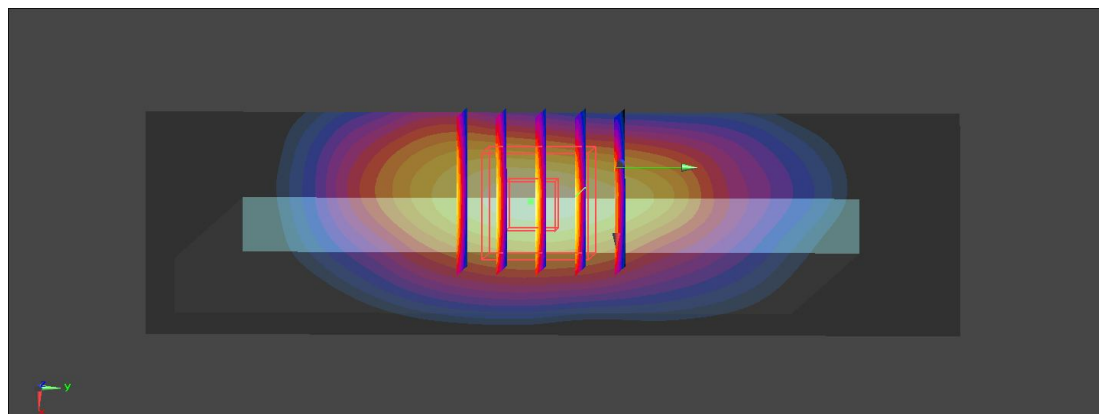
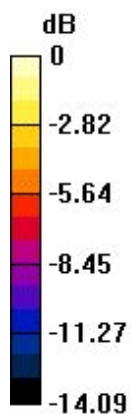
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.097 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.698 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.387 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.945 W/kg



0 dB = 0.945 W/kg

#28 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch384

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.978$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.365$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch384/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.784 W/kg

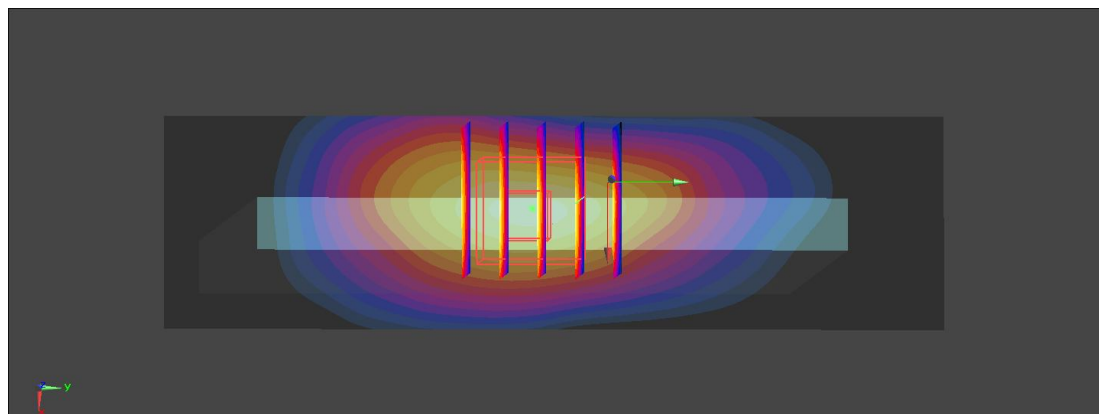
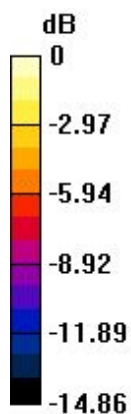
Ch384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.387 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.674 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.370 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.901 W/kg



0 dB = 0.901 W/kg

#29 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch777

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.267$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch777/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 W/kg

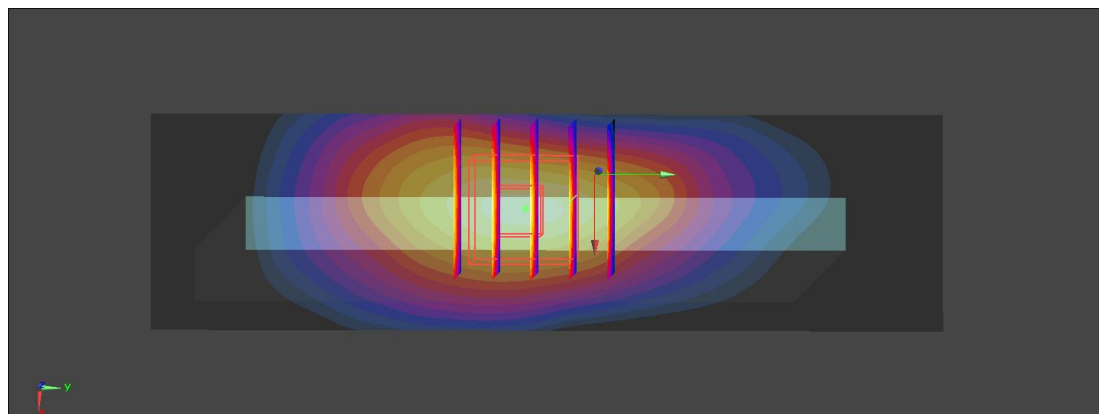
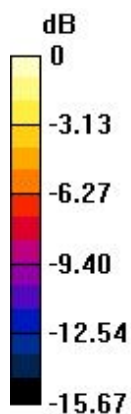
Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.695 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.53 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.862 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.462 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 W/kg



0 dB = 1.17 W/kg

#18 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch1013

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.451$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1013/Area Scan (101x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.867 W/kg

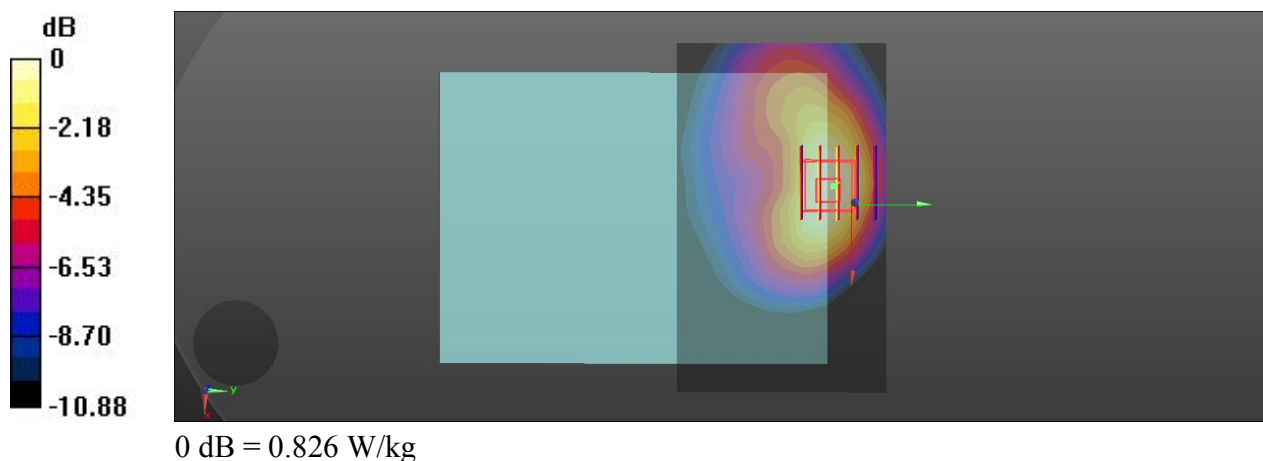
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.521 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.00 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.712 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.477 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.826 W/kg



#25 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch1013

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.451$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1013/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.970 W/kg

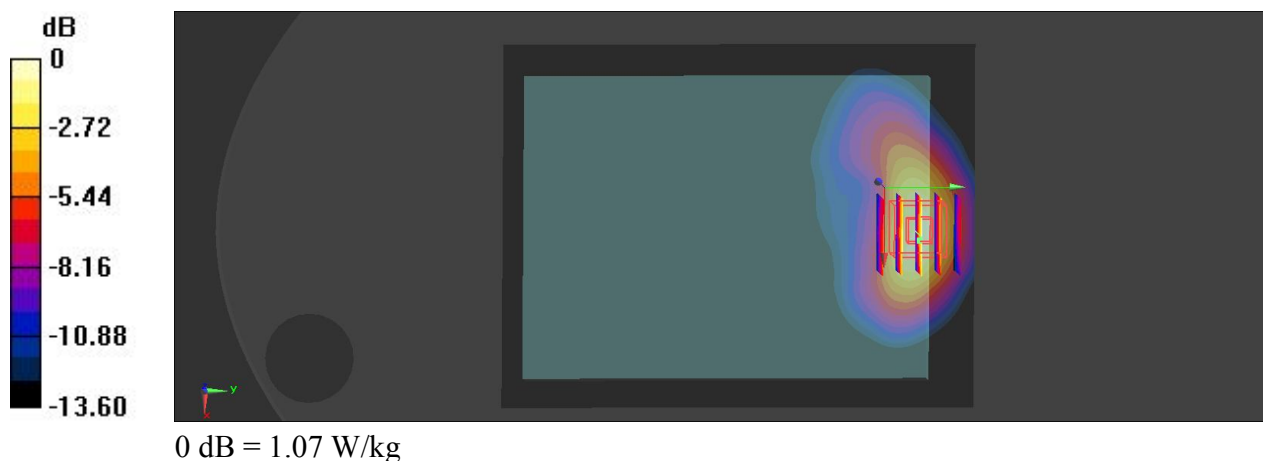
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.931 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.29 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.812 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.477 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 W/kg



#30 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch384

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.978$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.365$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch384/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.991 W/kg

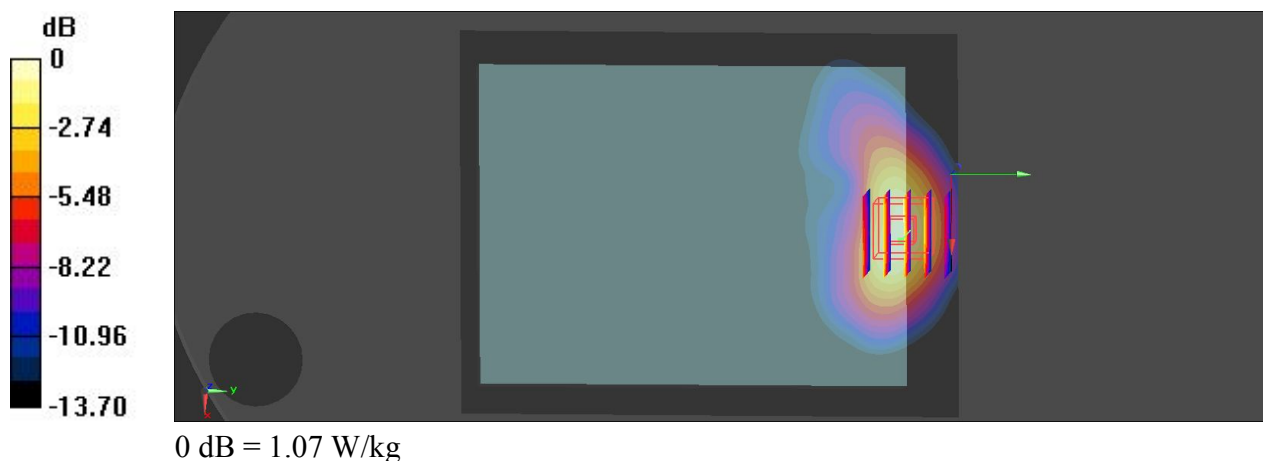
Ch384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.731 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.31 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.814 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.474 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 W/kg



#31 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch777

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.988$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.267$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch777/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.17 W/kg

Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31.115 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.56 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.955 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.548 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 W/kg



#05 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131015 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.536$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.852$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1175/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.984 W/kg

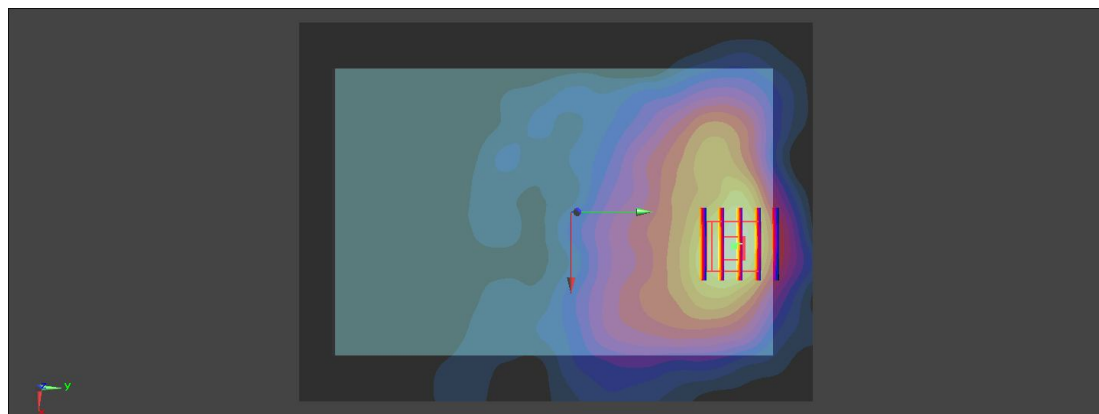
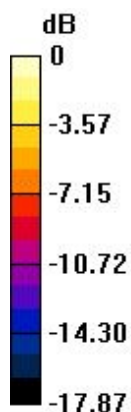
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.537 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.721 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.391 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.966 W/kg



0 dB = 0.966 W/kg

#33 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.523$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.879$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1175/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.66 W/kg

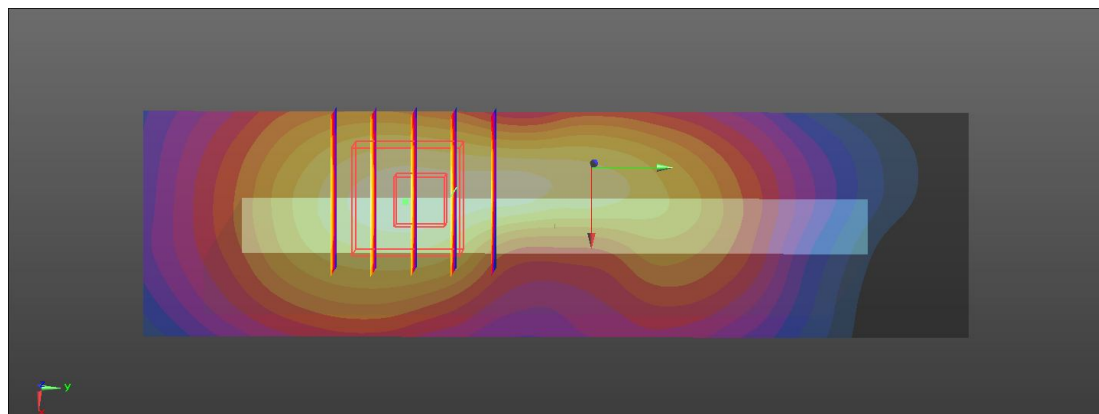
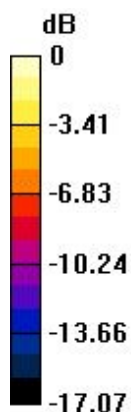
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.488 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.10 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.230 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.723 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.71 W/kg



0 dB = 1.71 W/kg

#34 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch25

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.25$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.457$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.029$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch25/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.68 W/kg

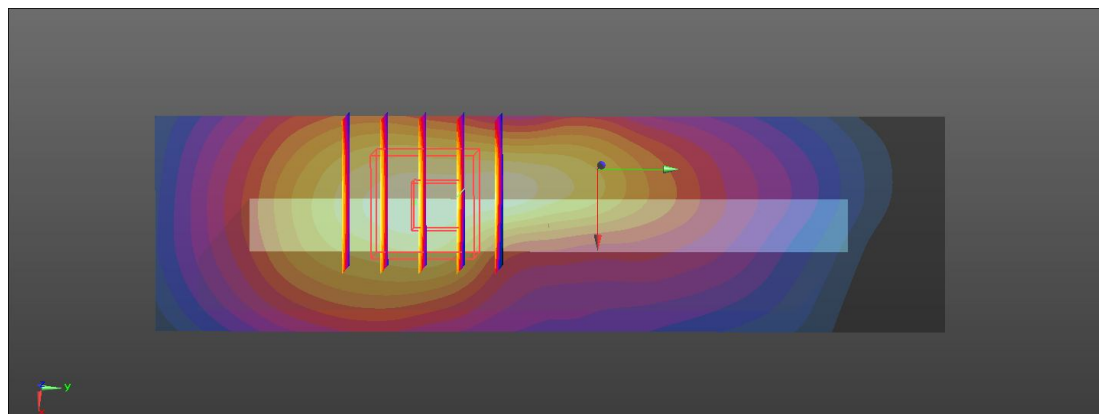
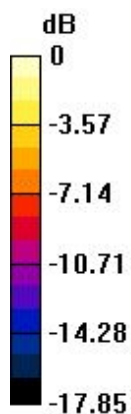
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.815 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.19 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.280 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.720 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.73 W/kg



0 dB = 1.73 W/kg

#35 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch600

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.489$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.955$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch600/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.74 W/kg

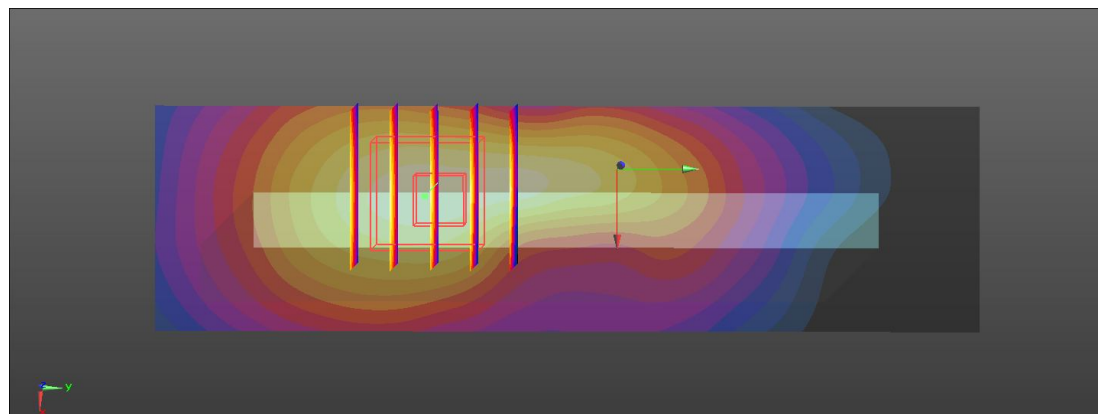
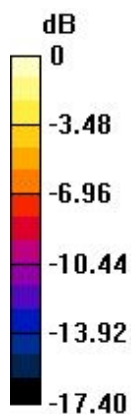
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.770 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.29 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.360 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.775 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.82 W/kg



0 dB = 1.82 W/kg

#48 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor Off_0.5cm_Ch600_Repeat SAR

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.489$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.955$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch600/Area Scan (31x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.75 W/kg

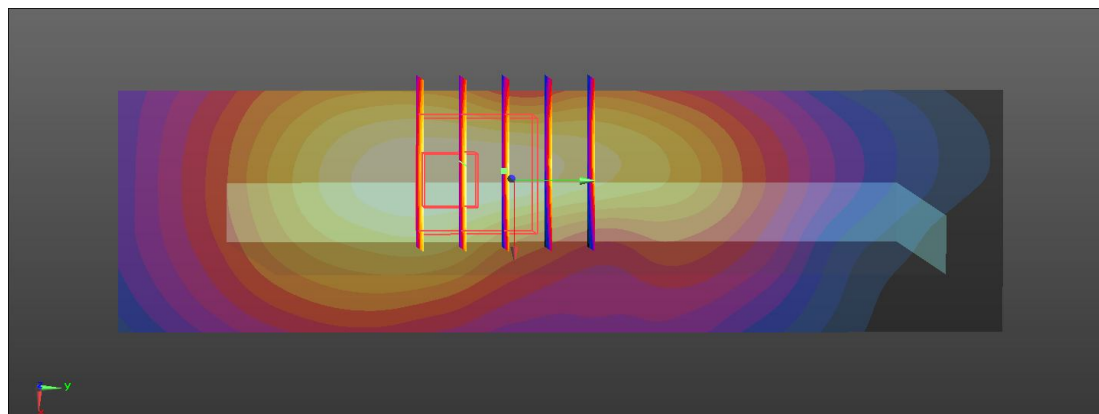
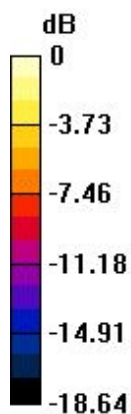
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.488 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.20 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.300 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.681 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.67 W/kg



0 dB = 1.67 W/kg

#39 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Edge 2_P-Sensor Off_0cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.523$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.879$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1175/Area Scan (31x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0302 W/kg

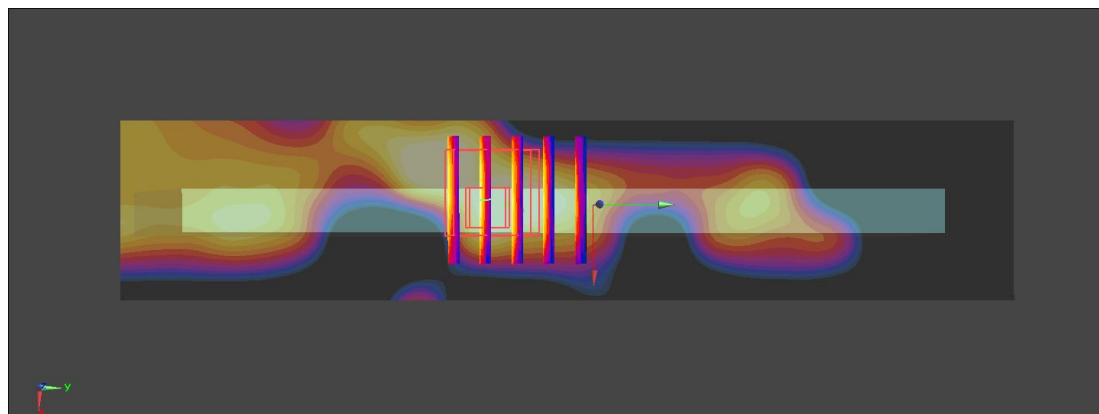
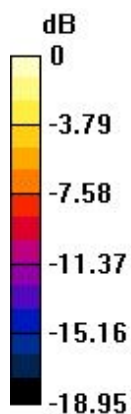
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.931 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0390 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.015 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00748 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0213 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0213 W/kg

#40 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Edge 4_P-Sensor Off_0cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.523$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.879$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1175/Area Scan (31x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0833 W/kg

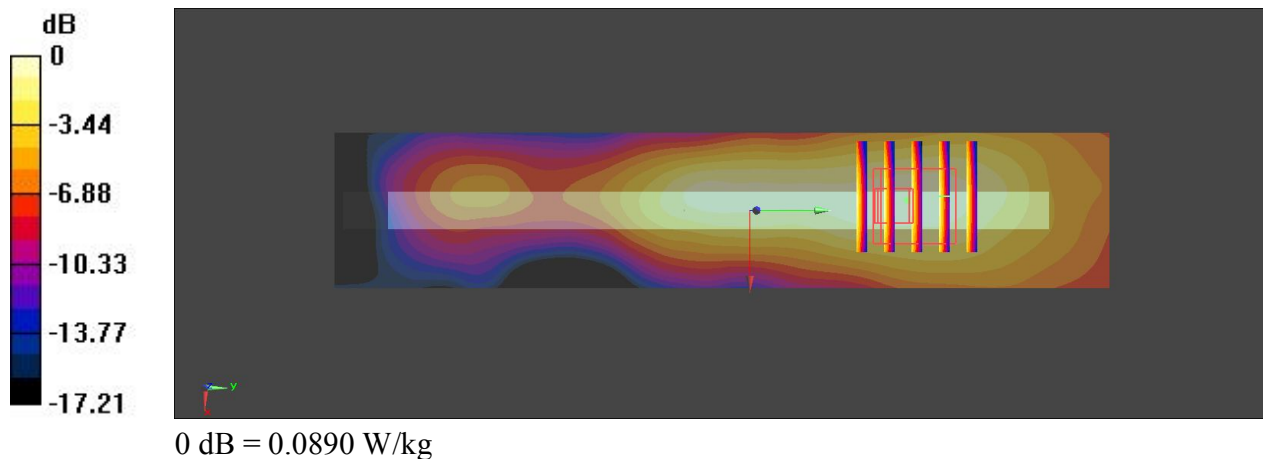
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.027 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.111 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.067 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.040 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0890 W/kg



#41 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.523$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.879$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1175/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.17 W/kg

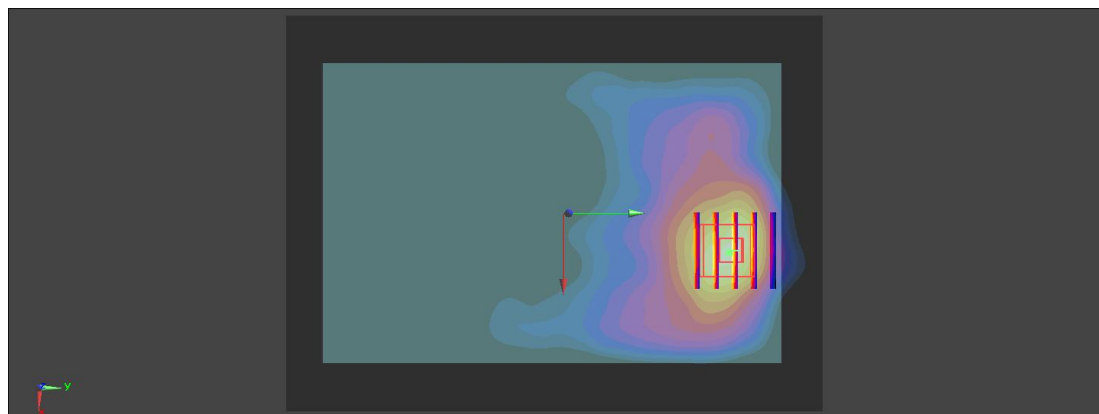
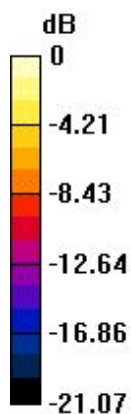
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.253 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.78 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.907 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.437 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.41 W/kg



0 dB = 1.41 W/kg

#44 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch25

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.25$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.457$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.029$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch25/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 W/kg

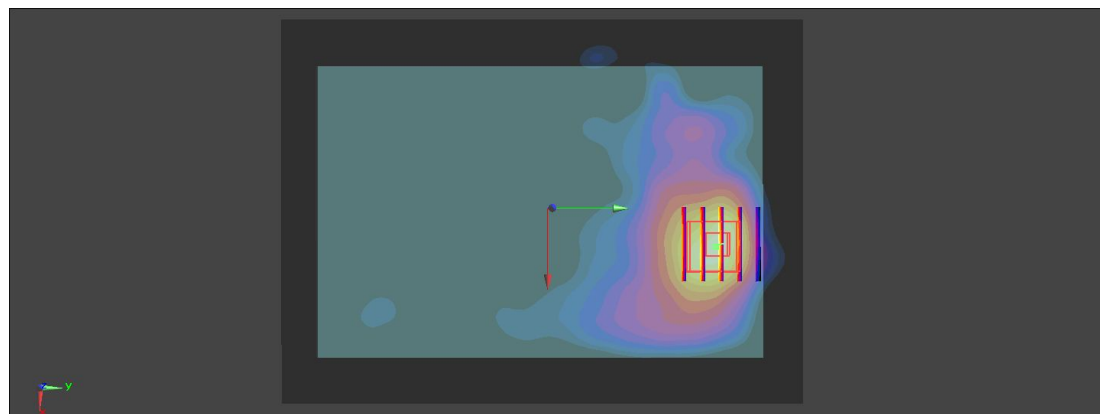
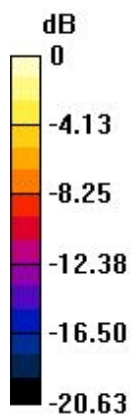
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.325 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.774 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.375 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 W/kg



0 dB = 1.16 W/kg

#45 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Face_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch600

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.489$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.955$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch600/Area Scan (111x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.03 W/kg

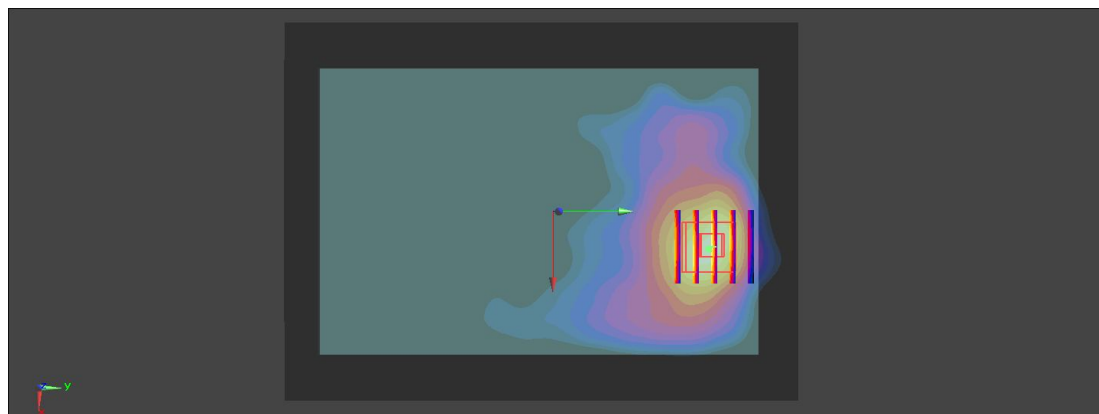
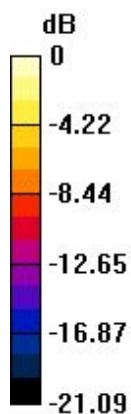
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.070 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.774 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.372 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 W/kg



0 dB = 1.13 W/kg

#42 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Edge 1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.523$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.879$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1175/Area Scan (31x11x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.907 W/kg

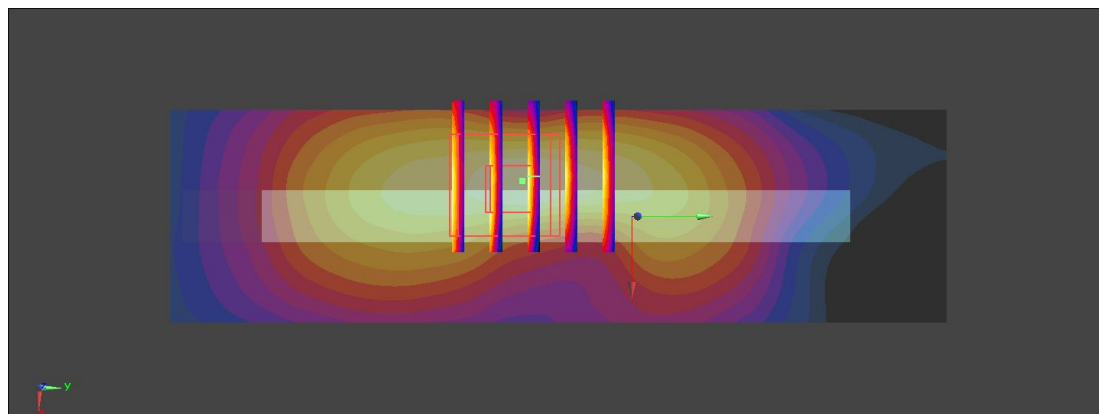
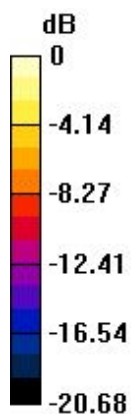
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.009 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.563 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.252 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.806 W/kg



0 dB = 0.806 W/kg

#36 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.523$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.879$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1175/Area Scan (101x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.18 W/kg

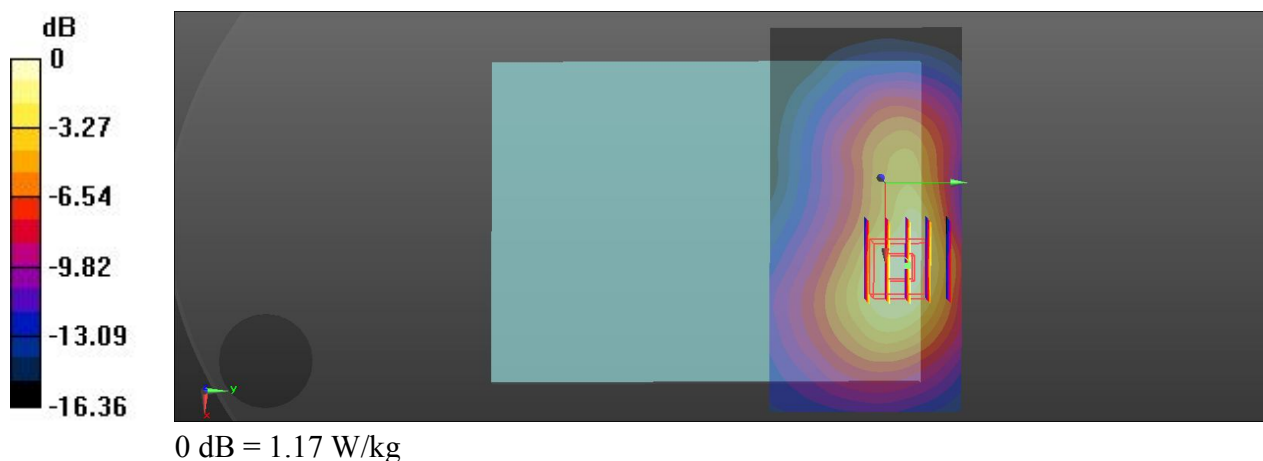
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.254 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.902 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.529 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 W/kg



#37 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch25

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.25$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.457$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.029$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch25/Area Scan (101x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.09 W/kg

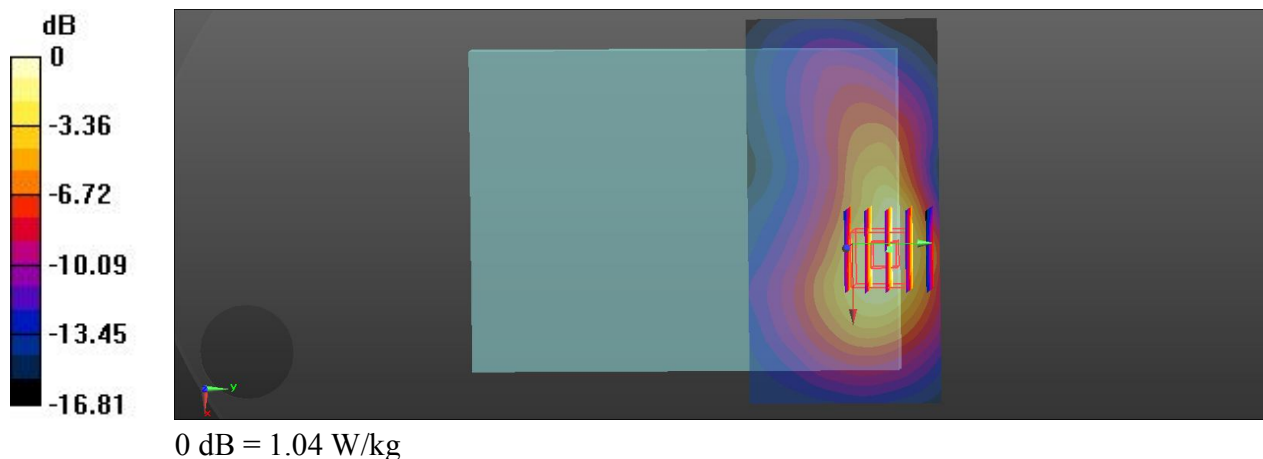
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.588 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.31 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.788 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.463 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.04 W/kg



#38 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor Off_1cm_Ch600

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.489$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.955$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch600/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.17 W/kg

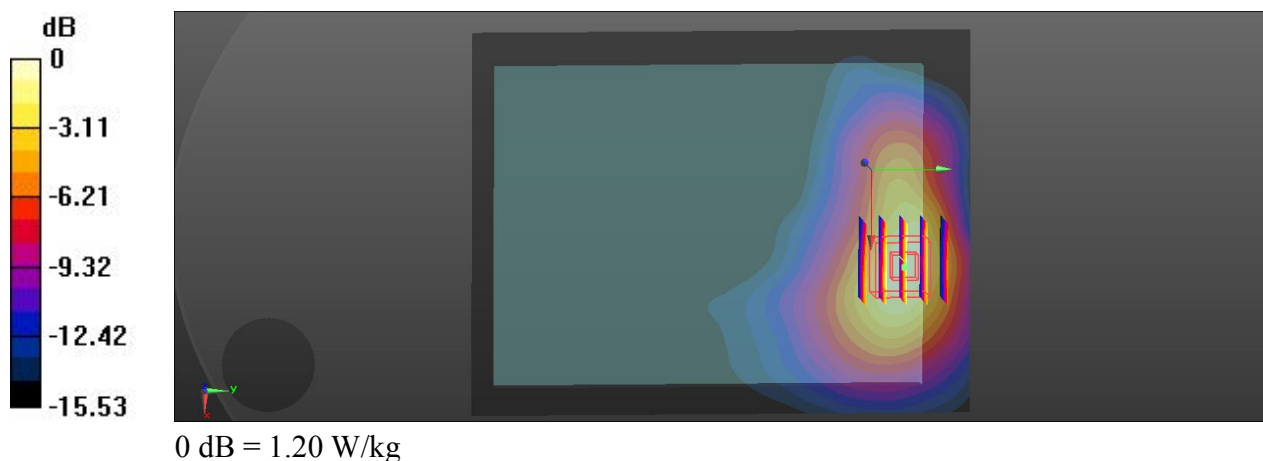
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.135 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.44 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.911 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.533 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.20 W/kg



#43 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.523$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.879$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1175/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.826 W/kg

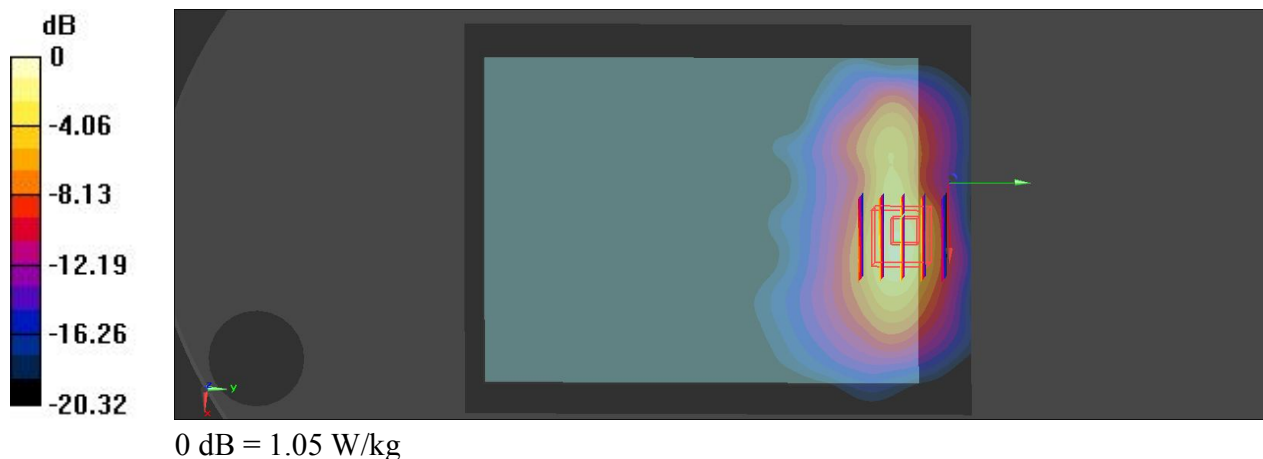
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.055 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.720 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.329 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg



#46 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch25

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.25$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.457$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.029$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch25/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.854 W/kg

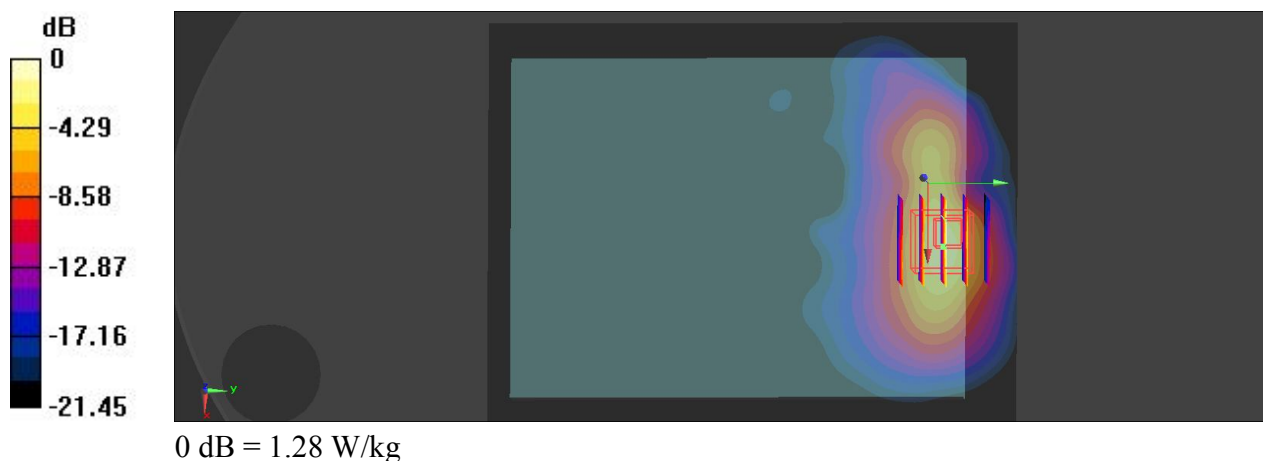
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.315 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.73 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.812 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.352 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.28 W/kg



#47 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Curved surface of Edge1_P-Sensor On_0cm_Ch600

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_131018 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.489$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.955$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch600/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.904 W/kg

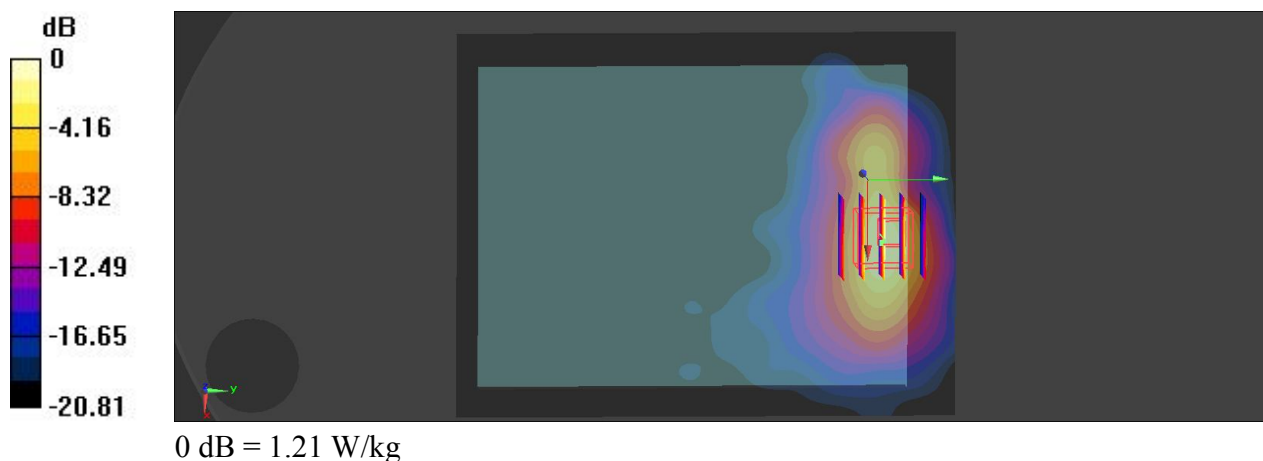
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.734 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.77 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.819 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.365 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.21 W/kg



#49 WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch1

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

Medium: MSL_2450_131022 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.868$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.275$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1/Area Scan (121x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.985 W/kg

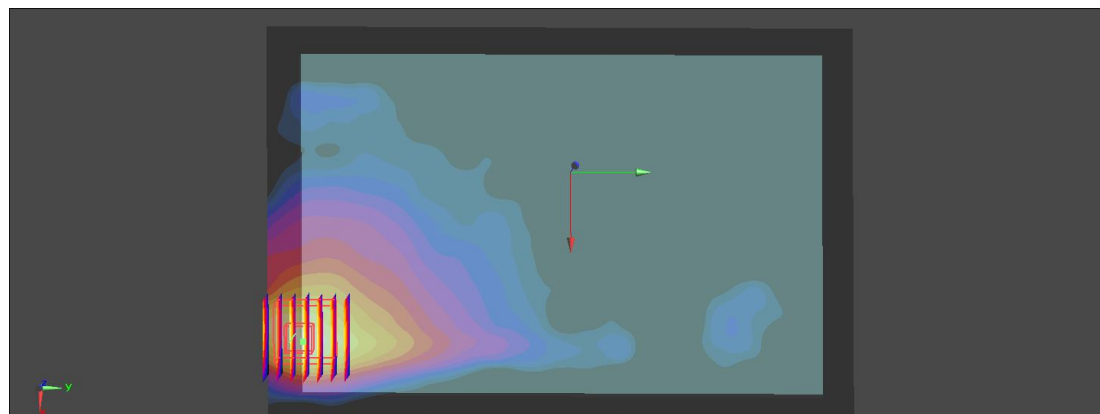
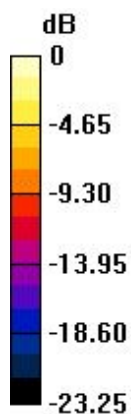
Ch1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.194 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.572 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.264 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.909 W/kg



0 dB = 0.909 W/kg

#50 WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b_Edge 3_0cm_Ch1

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

Medium: MSL_2450_131022 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.868$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.275$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34); Calibrated: 2013.04.11;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2013.04.08
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1201
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Ch1/Area Scan (31x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.434 W/kg

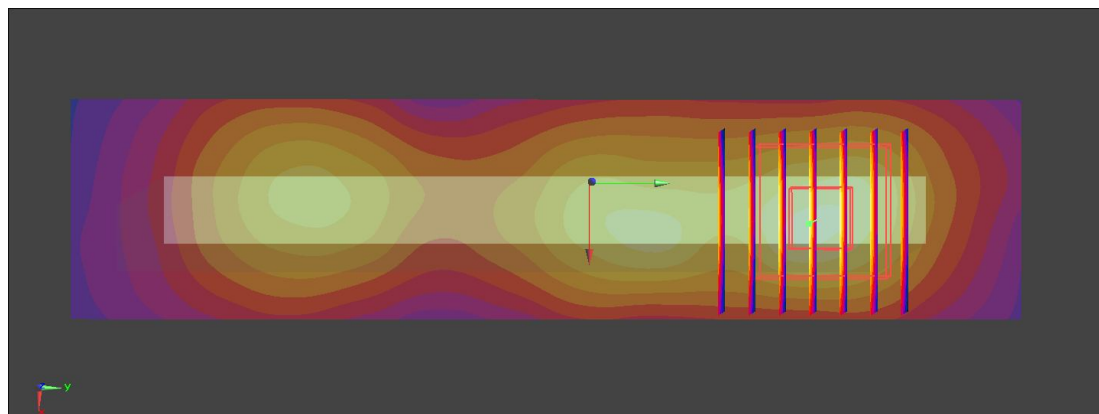
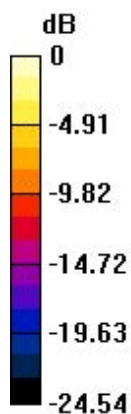
Ch1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.885 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.773 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.337 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.136 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.549 W/kg



0 dB = 0.549 W/kg