

NO.: RZA2007-0986

# TEST REPORT

<b>Test name</b>	Electromagnetic Field (Specific Absorption Rate)
<b>Product</b>	CDMA 1X Digital Mobile Telephone
<b>Model</b>	HUAWEI C2801+
<b>FCC ID</b>	QISC2801P
<b>Client</b>	HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.

**TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.**



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**Address:** Room4,No.399,Cailun Rd,Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Pudong Shanghai,China

**Post code:** 201203

**Telephone:** +86-021-50791141/2/3

**Fax:** +86-021-50791147

**Website:** <http://www.ta-shanghai.com>

**E-mail:** [service@ta-shanghai.com](mailto:service@ta-shanghai.com)



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## 1 COMPETENCE AND WARRANTIES

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**TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.** guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this test report, which is the results of measurements and tests performed for the items under test on the date and under the conditions stated in this test report and is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. at the time of execution of the test.

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## 3 DESCRIPTION OF EUT

### 3.1 Addressing Information Related to EUT

**Table 1: Applicant (The Client)**

Name or Company	HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.
Address/Post	Bantian, Longgang District
City	Shenzhen
Postal Code	518129
Country	P.R. China
Telephone	0755-28780808
Fax	0755-28780808

**Table 2: Manufacturer**

Name or Company	HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.
Address/Post	Bantian, Longgang District
City	Shenzhen
Postal Code	518129
Country	P.R. China
Telephone	0755-28780808
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### 3.2 Constituents of EUT

**Table 3: Constituents of Samples**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>
Handset	C2801+	OF7AD41A	HUAWEI Technologies Co., Ltd.
Lithium Battery	HBL3A	HGY731100806	Shenzhen BYD Co., Ltd.
AC/DC Adapter	NTPCA-053065C	TP1731501396	TECH-POWER Electronics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

### 3.3 General Description

Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a model of CDMA 1X portable Mobile Station (MS) with internal antenna. It consists of Mobile phone, Lithium Battery and AC/DC Adapter. The detail about Mobile phone, Lithium Battery and AC/DC Adapter is in Table 3. SAR is tested for CDMA Cellular only.

The sample undergoing test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

The EUT appearances see ANNEX G.

## 4 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

### 4.1 Schematic Test Configurations

A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 1013, 384 and 777 respectively in the case of CDMA Cellular. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

SAR is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 is not required because the maximum average output of each channel is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in RC3.

The EUT shall use its internal transmitter. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the manufacturer. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. If a wireless link is used, the antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the handset. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the handset by at least 30 dB.

Test communication setup meet as followings:

Communication standard between mobile station and base station simulator	3GPP2 C.S0011-B
Radio configuration	RC3 (Supporting CDMA 1X)
Spreading Rate	SR1
Data Rate	9600bps
Service Options	SO55 (loop back mode)
Service Options	SO3 (voice mode)
Multiplex Options	The mobile station does not support this service.

Test Parameter setup for maximum RF output power according to section 4.4.5 of 3GPP2

Parameter	Units	Value
I or	dBm/1.23MHz	-104
Pilot E c /I or	dB	-7
Traffic E c /I or	dB	-7.4

For SAR test, the maximum power output is very important and essential; it is identical under the measurement uncertainty. It is proper to use typical Test Mode 3 (FW RC3, RVS RC3, and SO55) as the worst case for SAR test.

Under the loop back mode between mobile station and E5515C, the transmitter continuously emits with maximum power more strong than voice mode, so the SAR test was done with loop back mode. To make the mobile emits maximum power; the output power of E5515C would be adjusted to minimum power with the sensitivity of the mobile station to build steady connection with mobile station. The power level control parameter "all up" and it means that requires mobile station to emit with maximum power.

## 4.2 SAR Measurement Set-up

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m) which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than  $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$ . Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines (length = 300mm) to the data acquisition unit.

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teaches pendant (Joystick) and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Micron Pentium III 800 MHz computer with Windows 2000 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

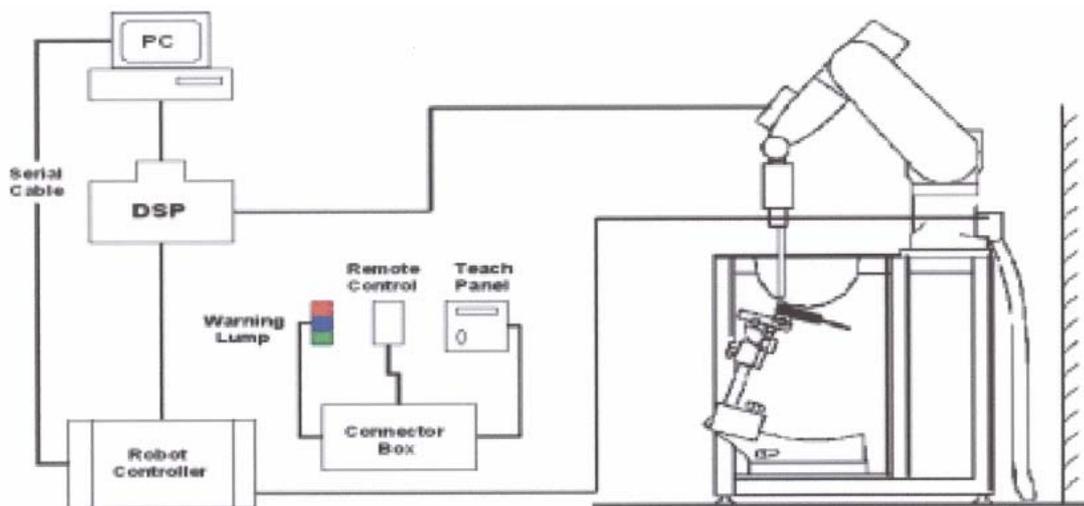


Figure1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

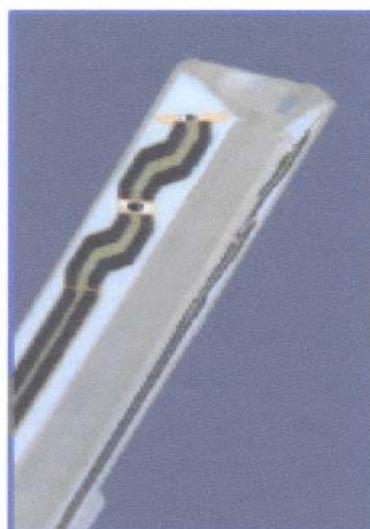
The DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.

### 4.3 Dasy4 E-field Probe System

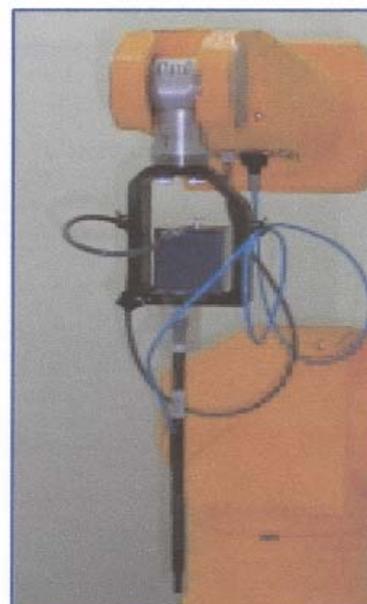
The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the standard procedure with an accuracy of better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than  $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$ .

#### ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System(ET3DV6 only) Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material(resistant to organic solvents, e.q., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies of 450MHz, 900MHz and 1.8GHz (accuracy $\pm 8\%$ ) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.2$ dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.4$ dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5u W/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$
Surface Detection	$\pm 0.2$ mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surface(ET3DV6 only)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330mm Tip length: 16mm Body diameter: 12mm Tip diameter: 6.8mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms



**Figure2. ET3DV6 E-field Probe**



**Figure3. ET3DV6 E-field probe**

#### 4.4 E-field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

Where:  $\Delta t$  = Exposure time (30 seconds),  
C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),  
 $\Delta T$  = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where:  
 $\sigma$  = Simulated tissue conductivity,  
 $\rho$  = Tissue density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>).

#### 4.5 Other Test Equipment

##### 4.5.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom V3.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).



**Figure4. Device Holder**

#### 4.5.2 Phantom

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

Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions	810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available	Special



Figure5. Generic Twin Phantom

## 4.6 Equivalent Tissues

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-2000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt, and, Preventol, Cellulose. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 4 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528.

**Table 4: Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter**

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 835MHz
Water	41.45
Sugar	56
Salt	1.45
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
<b>Dielectric Parameters Target Value</b>	<b>f=835MHz    <math>\epsilon=41.5</math>    <math>\sigma=0.9</math></b>

**Table 5: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter**

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body)835MHz
Water	52.5
Sugar	45
Salt	1.4
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
<b>Dielectric Parameters Target Value</b>	<b>f=835MHz    <math>\epsilon=55.2</math>    <math>\sigma=0.97</math></b>

## 4.7 System Specifications

### 4.7.1 Robotic System Specifications

#### Specifications

**Positioner:** Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90L

**Repeatability:**  $\pm 0.02$  mm

**No. of Axis:** 6

#### Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

##### Cell Controller

**Processor:** Pentium III

**Clock Speed:** 800 MHz

**Operating System:** Windows 2000

##### Data Converter

**Features:** Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, and control logic

**Software:** DASY4 software

**Connecting Lines:** Optical downlink for data and status info.    Optical uplink for commands and clock.

## **5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEST**

### **5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations**

**EN 50360–2001:** Product standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **2.0 W/kg** as averaged over any 10 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

**ANSI C95.1–1999:** IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

### **5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards**

**EN 50361–2001:** Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.

It specifies the measurement method for demonstration of compliance with the SAR limits for such equipments.

**IEEE 1528–2003:** Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

**OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C (Edition 01-01):** Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits.

**IEC 62209-1:** Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1: Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

## **6 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT**

**Table 6: The Ambient Conditions during Test**

Temperature	Min. = 18 °C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 $\Omega$
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

## 7 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

### 7.1 Summary

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Digital Radio Communication tester to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. This result contains conducted output power and ERP for the EUT. In all cases, the measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

### 7.2 Conducted Power

#### 7.2.1 Measurement Methods

The EUT was set up for the maximum output power. The channel power was measured. These measurements were done at 3 channels 1013, 384 and 777 before SAR test and after SAR test.

#### 7.2.2 Measurement result

**Table 7: Conducted Power Measurement Results**

CDMA2000 1X (RC3)	Conducted Power		
	Channel 1013 (824.7MHz)	Channel 384 (836.52MHz)	Channel 777 (848.31MHz)
Before Test (dBm)	24.2	24.1	24.2
After Test (dBm)	24.1	24.1	24.1
CDMA2000 1X (RC1)	Conducted Power		
	Channel 1013 (824.7MHz)	Channel 384 (836.52MHz)	Channel 777 (848.31MHz)
Before Test (dBm)	24.2	24.1	24.2
After Test (dBm)	24.1	24.1	24.1

#### 7.2.3 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 11 to Table 12 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

## 8 TEST RESULTS

### 8.1 Dielectric Performance

**Table 8: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Measurement is made at temperature 22.5 °C and relative humidity 51%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C			
/	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Permittivity <math>\epsilon</math></b>	<b>Conductivity <math>\sigma</math> (S/m)</b>
<b>Target value</b>	835 MHz	41.50	0.90
<b>Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)</b>	835 MHz	42.76	0.92

**Table 9: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Measurement is made at temperature 22.5 °C and relative humidity 51%. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C			
/	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Permittivity <math>\epsilon</math></b>	<b>Conductivity <math>\sigma</math> (S/m)</b>
<b>Target value</b>	835 MHz	55.20	0.97
<b>Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)</b>	835 MHz	56.21	0.99

### 8.2 System Validation

**Table 10: System Validation**

Measurement is made at temperature 23.2 °C, relative humidity 50%, input power 250 mW. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C							
<b>Liquid parameters</b>		<b>Frequency</b>		<b>Permittivity <math>\epsilon</math></b>		<b>Conductivity <math>\sigma</math> (S/m)</b>	
		835 MHz		42.8		0.89	
<b>Verification results</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Target value (W/kg)</b>		<b>Measurement value (W/kg)</b>			
		<b>10 g Average</b>	<b>1 g Average</b>	<b>10 g Average</b>	<b>1 g Average</b>		
	835 MHz	1.60	2.48	1.53	2.34		

Note: Target Values used derive from the SPEAG calibration certificate and 250 mW is used as feeding power to the validation dipole (SPEAG using).

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### 8.3 Summary of Measurement Results

**Table 11: SAR Values (Head, CDMA Cellular)**

Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C			
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case Of Head	Measurement Result (W/kg)		
	10 g Average	1 g Average	
Left hand, Touch cheek, High frequency (See Figure 7)	0.732	1.090	0.031
Left hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Figure 9)	0.597	0.882	-0.172
Left hand, Touch cheek, Low frequency (See Figure 11)	0.759	1.120	-0.060
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, High frequency(See Figure 13)	0.447	0.661	0.011
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Figure 15)	0.324	0.481	0.167
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Low frequency(See Figure 17)	0.405	0.595	-0.003
Right hand, Touch cheek, High frequency(See Figure19)	0.724	1.070	-0.030
Right hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Figure 21)	0.560	0.828	-0.121
Right hand, Touch cheek, Low frequency(See Figure 23)	0.648	0.958	-0.176
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, High frequency(See Figure25)	0.384	0.561	-0.182
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Figure 27)	0.287	0.419	-0.095
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Low frequency(See Figure 29)	0.398	0.587	-0.034

**Table 12: SAR Values (Body, CDMA Cellular, Distance 15mm)**

Liquid Temperature: 22.4°C			
Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case Of Body	Measurement Result (W/kg)		
	10 g Average	1 g Average	
Body, Towards Phantom, High frequency(See Figure 31)	0.259	0.363	-0.083
Body, Towards Phantom, Mid frequency(See Figure 33)	0.223	0.308	-0.005
Body, Towards Phantom, Low frequency(See Figure35)	0.263	0.368	0.089
Body, Towards Ground, High frequency(See Figure 37)	0.680	0.974	-0.158
Body, Towards Ground, Mid frequency(See Figure 39)	0.831	1.190	-0.132
Body, Towards Ground, Low frequency(See Figure 41)	0.808	1.160	-0.147

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### 8.4 Conclusion

Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this portable wireless device has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.2 of this report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.1 of this test report.

### 9 Measurement Uncertainty

SN	a	Type	c	d	$e = f(d,k)$	f	$h = c \times f / e$	k
	Uncertainty Component		Tol. ( $\pm \%$ )	Prob. Dist.	Div.	$c_1$ (1 g)	$1 g u_i$ ( $\pm \%$ )	$v_i$
1	System repetivity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
Measurement System								
2	Probe Calibration	B	5	N	2	1	2.5	$\infty$
3	Axial Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	4.3	$\infty$
4	Hemispherical Isotropy	B	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{c_p}$		$\infty$
5	Boundary Effect	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.23	$\infty$
6	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	$\infty$
7	System Detection Limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	$\infty$
8	Readout Electronics	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	$\infty$
9	RF Ambient Conditions	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	$\infty$
10	Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	$\infty$
11	Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	$\infty$
12	Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	$\infty$
Test sample Related								
13	Test Sample Positioning	A	4.9	N	1	1	4.9	N-1
14	Device Holder Uncertainty	A	6.1	N	1	1	6.1	N-1
15	Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	$\infty$
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
16	Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	$\infty$
17	Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	1.7	$\infty$
18	Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	B	5.0	N	1	0.64	1.7	M
19	Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	$\infty$
20	Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	B	5.0	N	1	0.6	1.7	M

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	Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS			11.25	
	Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)			K=2			22.5	

## 10 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

**Table 13: List of Main Instruments**

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US37390326	September 15, 2007	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	January 25, 2007	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent 8481H	MY41091316	January 25, 2007	
05	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	September 15 2007	One year
06	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested	
07	Validation Kit 835MHz	SPEAG D835V2	443	February 19, 2007	Two years
08	BTS	E5515C	GB46490218	December 16,2006	One year
09	E-field Probe	ET3DV6	1737	February 20, 2007	One year
10	DAE	DAE3	452	September 06, 2007	One year

## 11 TEST PERIOD

The test is performed from Oct. 19<sup>th</sup>, 2007 to Oct.21<sup>st</sup>, 2007.

## 12 TEST LOCATION

The test is performed at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

\*\*\*END OF REPORT BODY\*\*\*

## ANNEX A: MEASUREMENT PROCESS

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

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

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

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 34 mm was assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x ~ y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

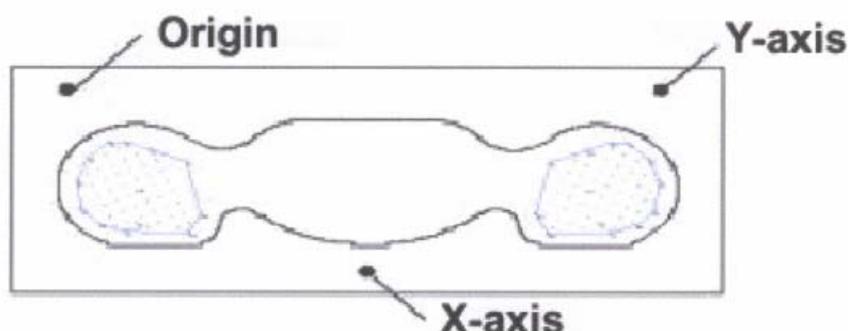
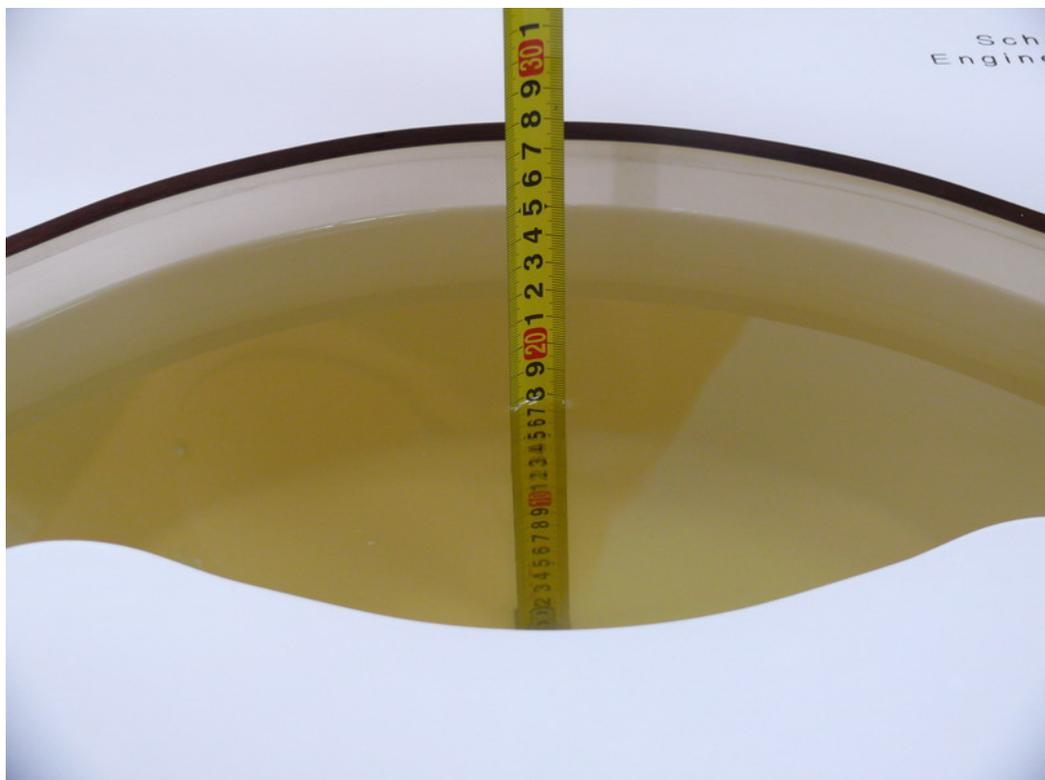


Figure 6 SAR Measurement Points in Area Scan

## ANNEX B: TEST LAYOUT



Picture 1 Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture 2 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz)

## ANNEX C: GRAPH RESULTS

### CDMA Cellular Left Cheek High

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

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 848.31$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.936$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Cheek High/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.20 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 28.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.50 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.09 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.732 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 mW/g

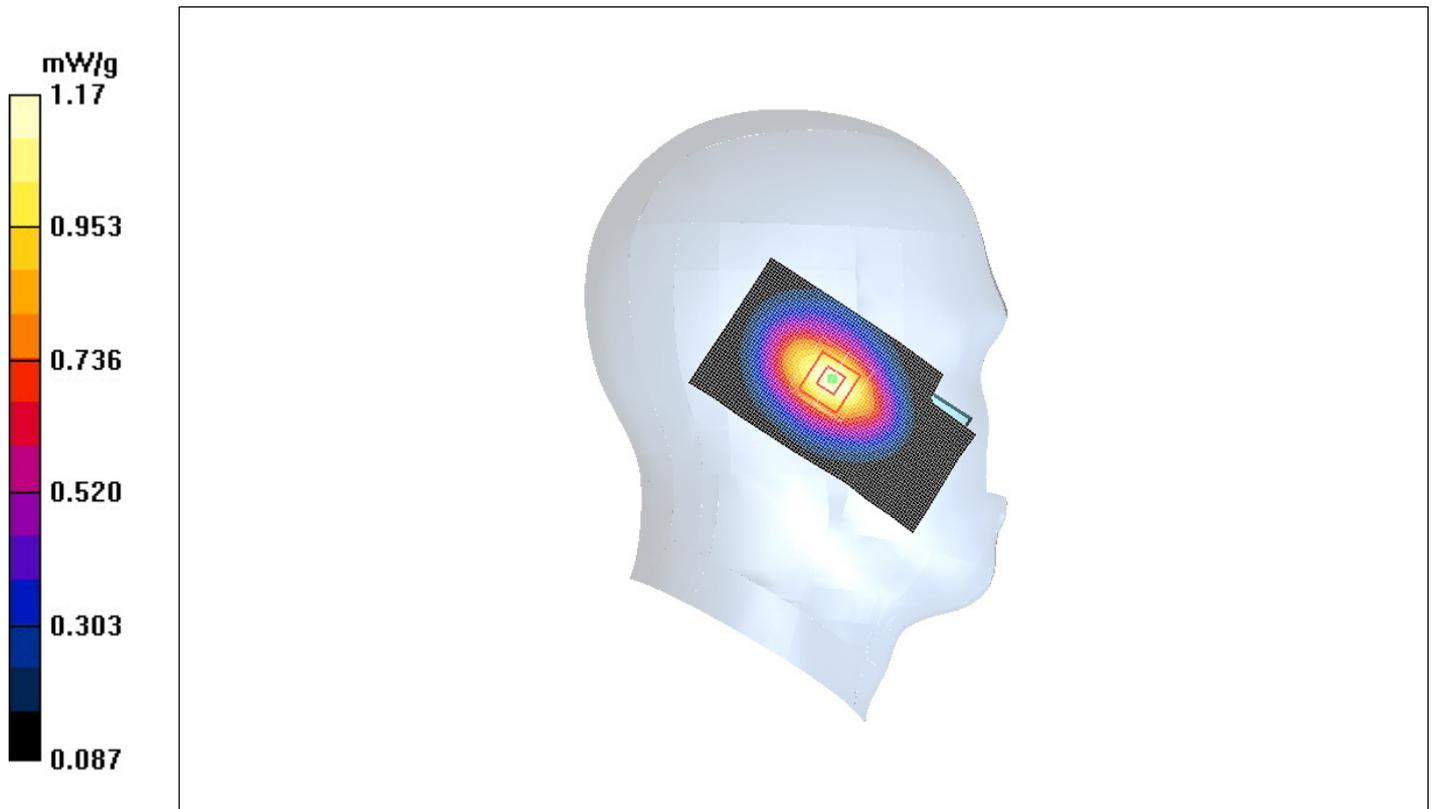


Figure7. Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 777

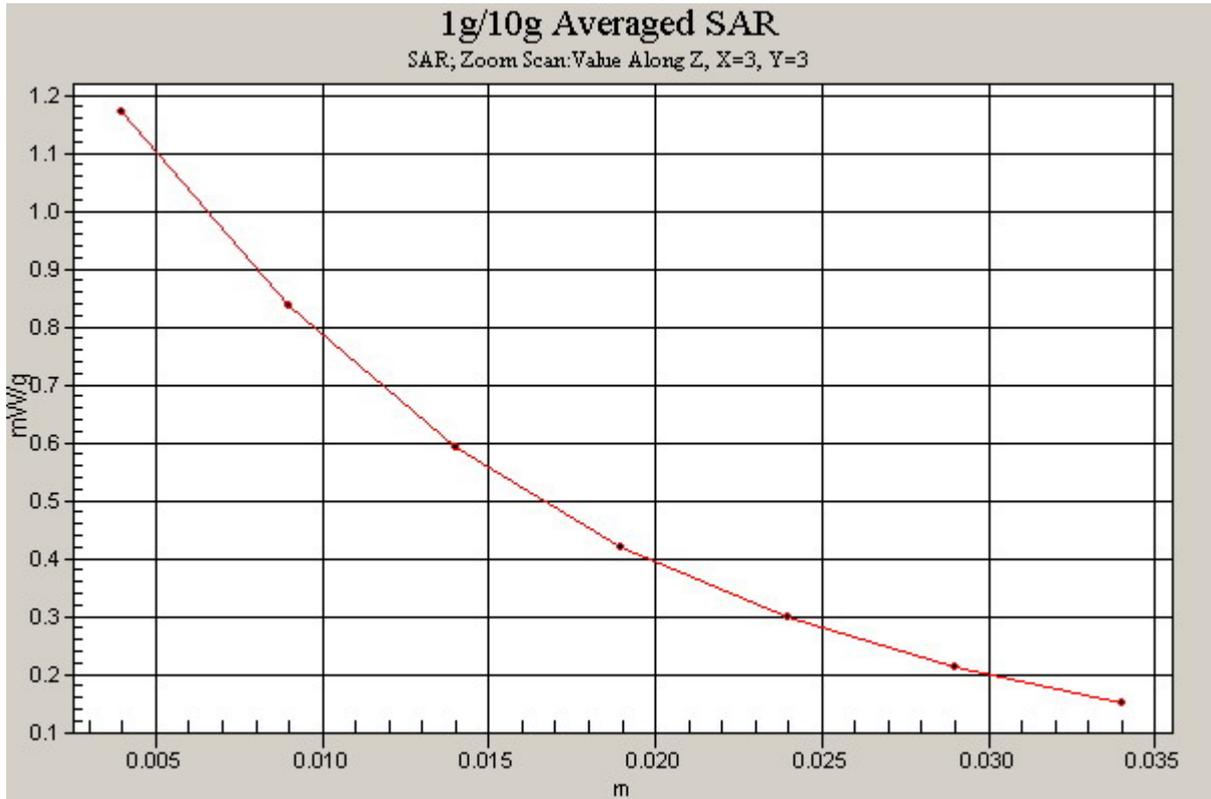


Figure8. Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 777)

**CDMA Cellular Left Cheek Middle**

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

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 837$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.925$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 26.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.172 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.882 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.597 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.937 mW/g



Figure9. Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 384

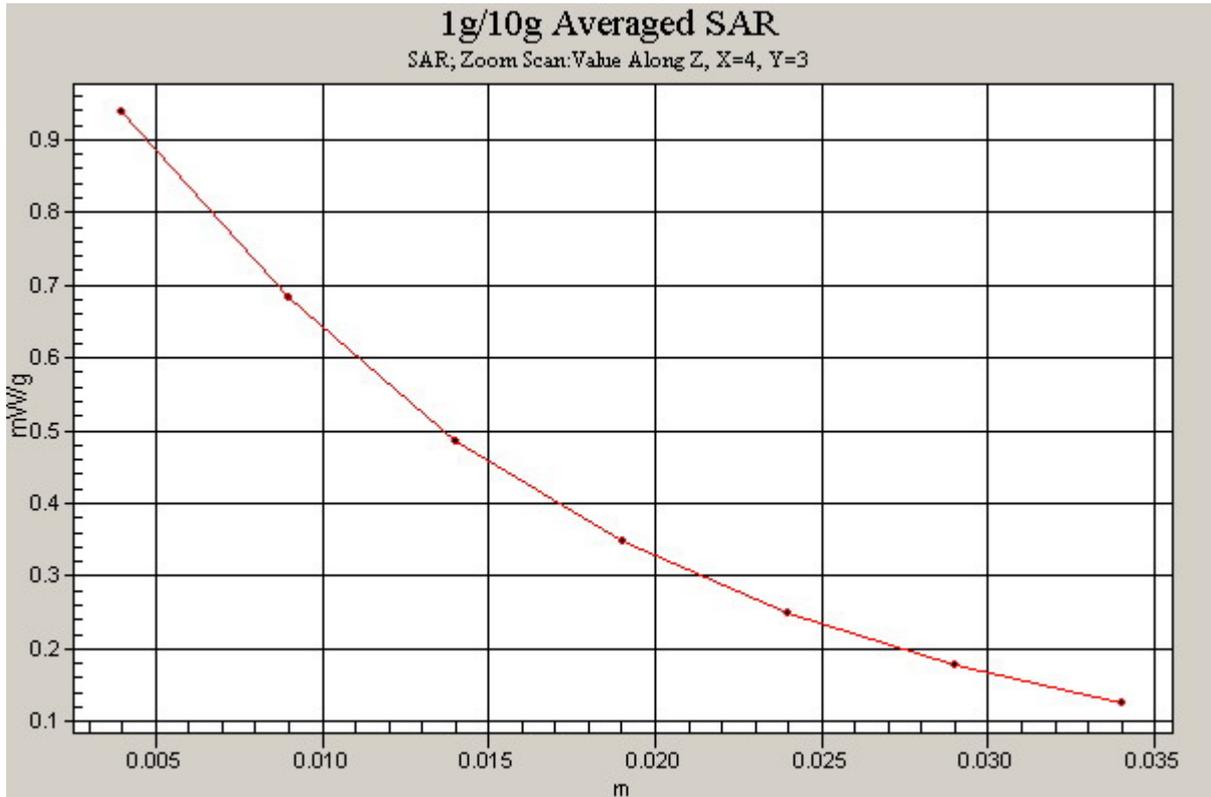


Figure10. Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 384)

**CDMA Cellular Left Cheek Low**

Communication System: CDMA Cellular; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 825$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.917$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.32 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 31.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.759 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.21 mW/g

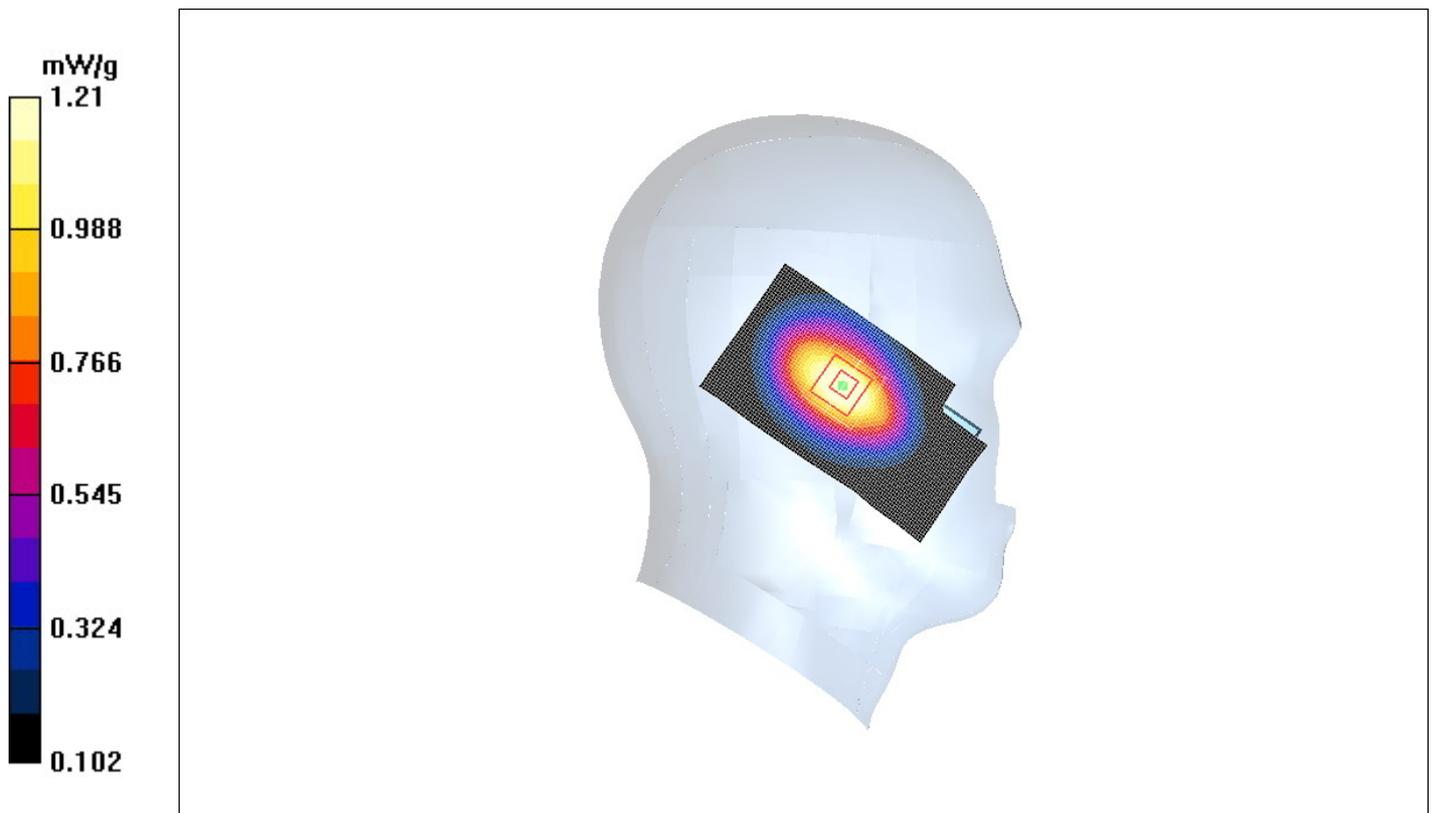


Figure11. Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 1013

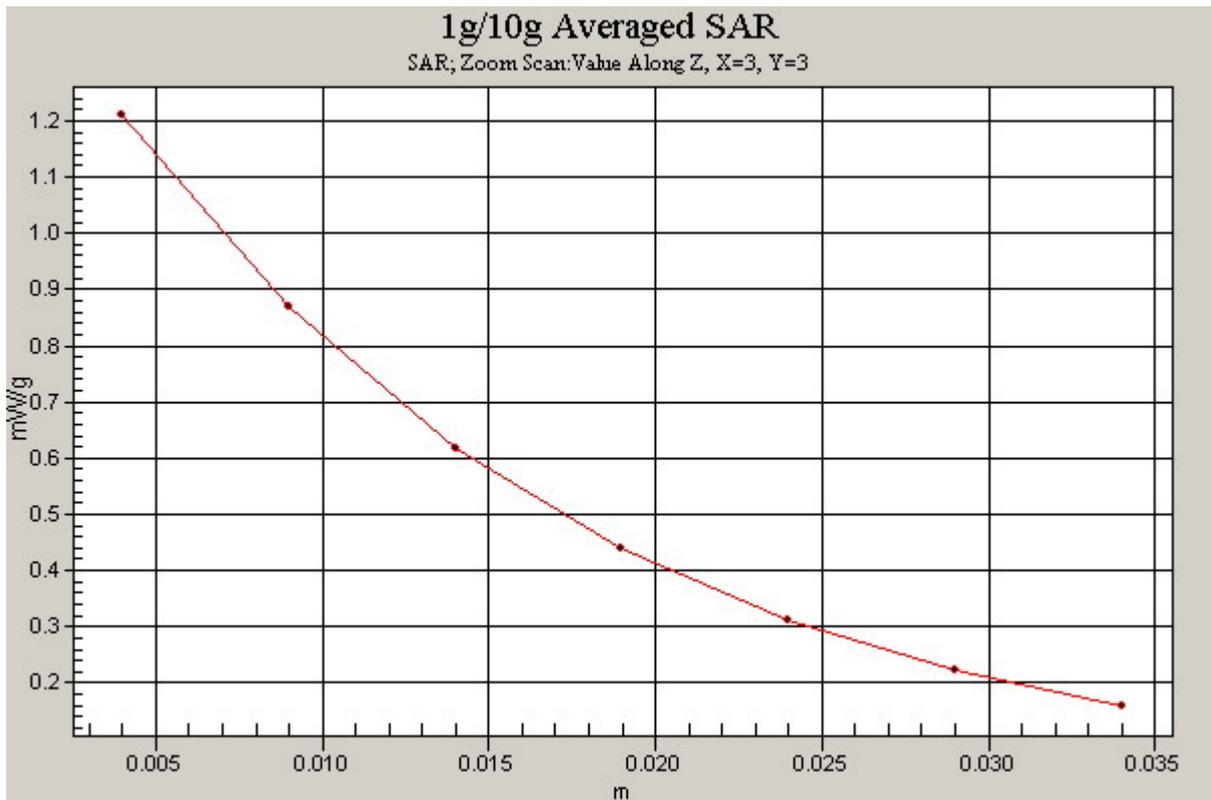


Figure12. Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 1013)

**CDMA Cellular Left Tilt High**

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

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 848.31$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.936$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Tilt High/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.766 mW/g

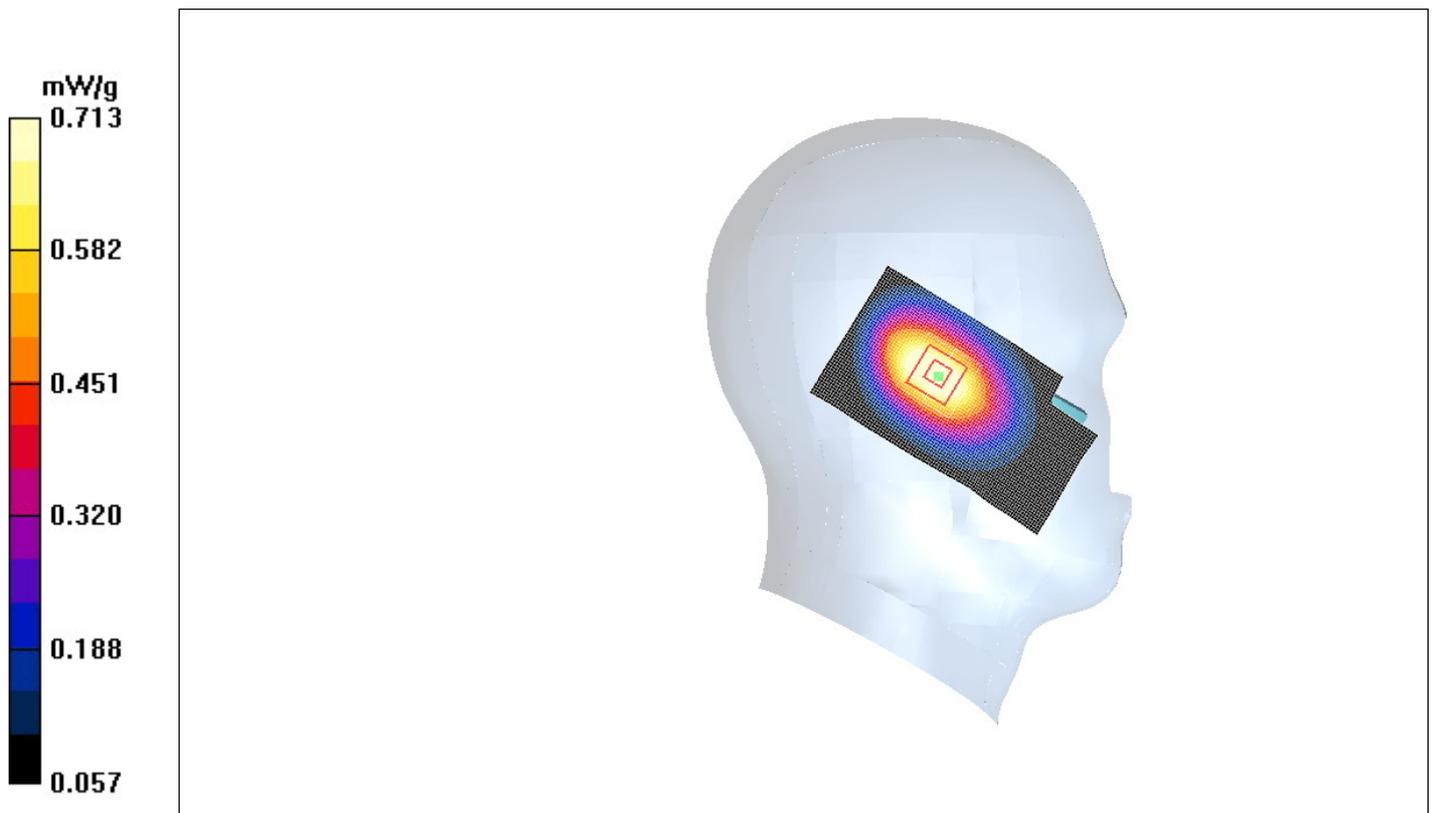
**Tilt High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.921 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.661 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.447 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.713 mW/g



0 dB = 0.713mW/g

Figure13. Left Hand Tilt CDMA Cellular Channel 777

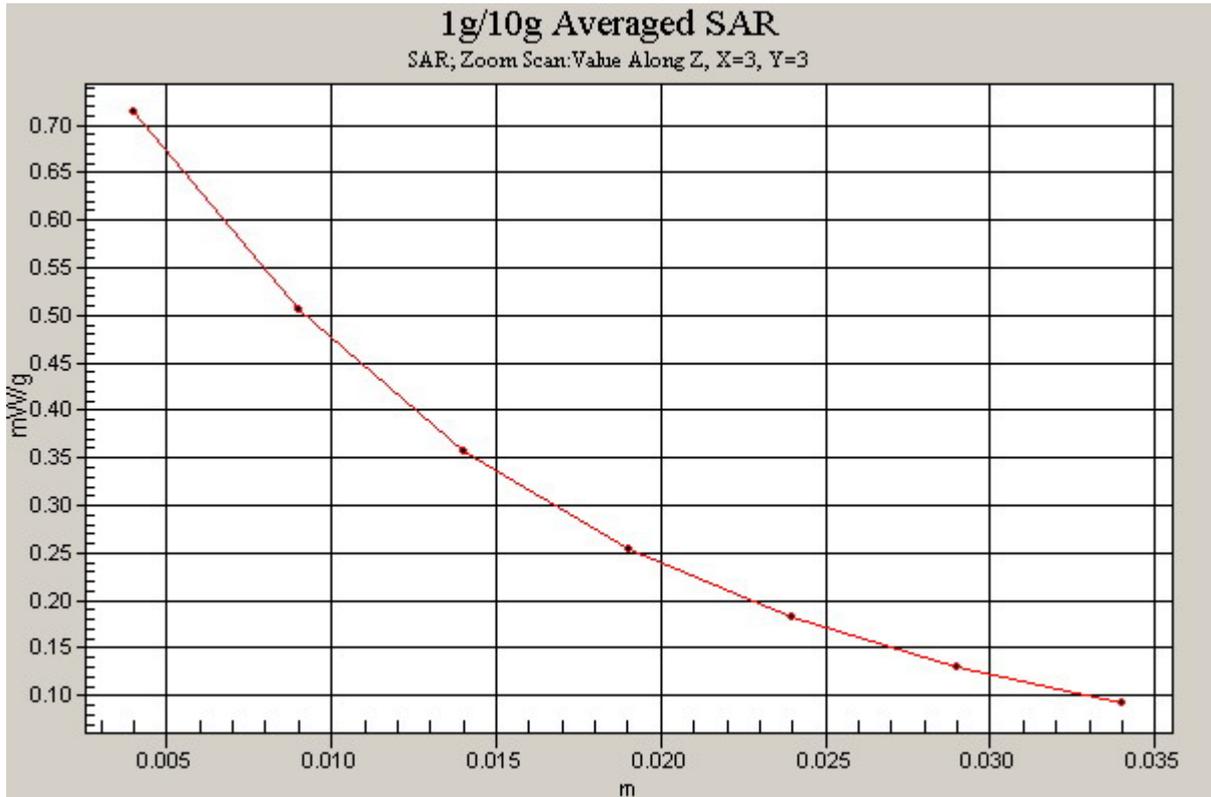


Figure14. Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Tilt CDMA Cellular Channel 777)

**CDMA Cellular Left Tilt Middle**

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

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 837$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.925$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Tilt Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.553 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 22.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.167 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.672 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.481 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.324 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.518 mW/g

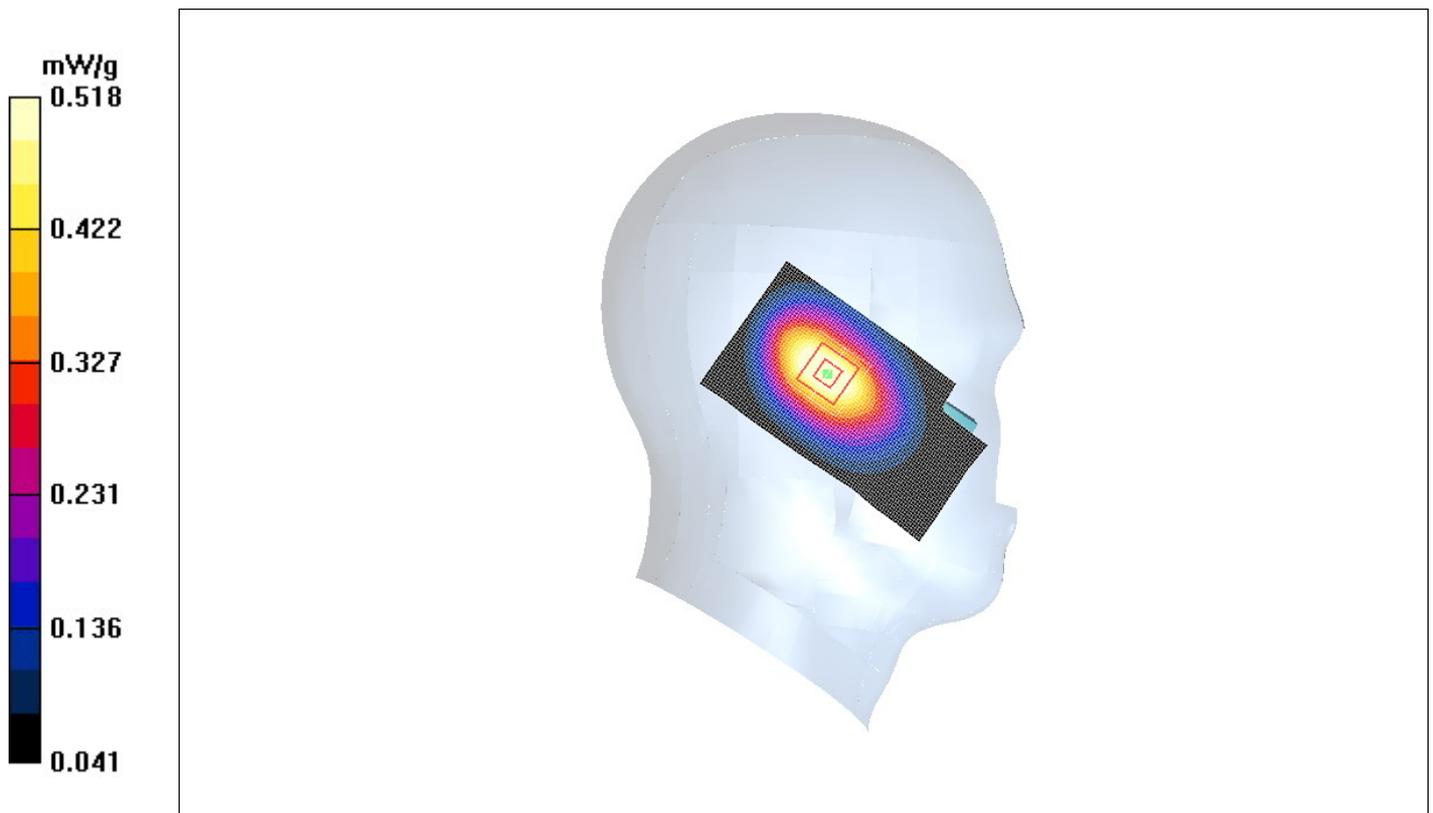


Figure15. Left Hand Tilt CDMA Cellular Channel 384

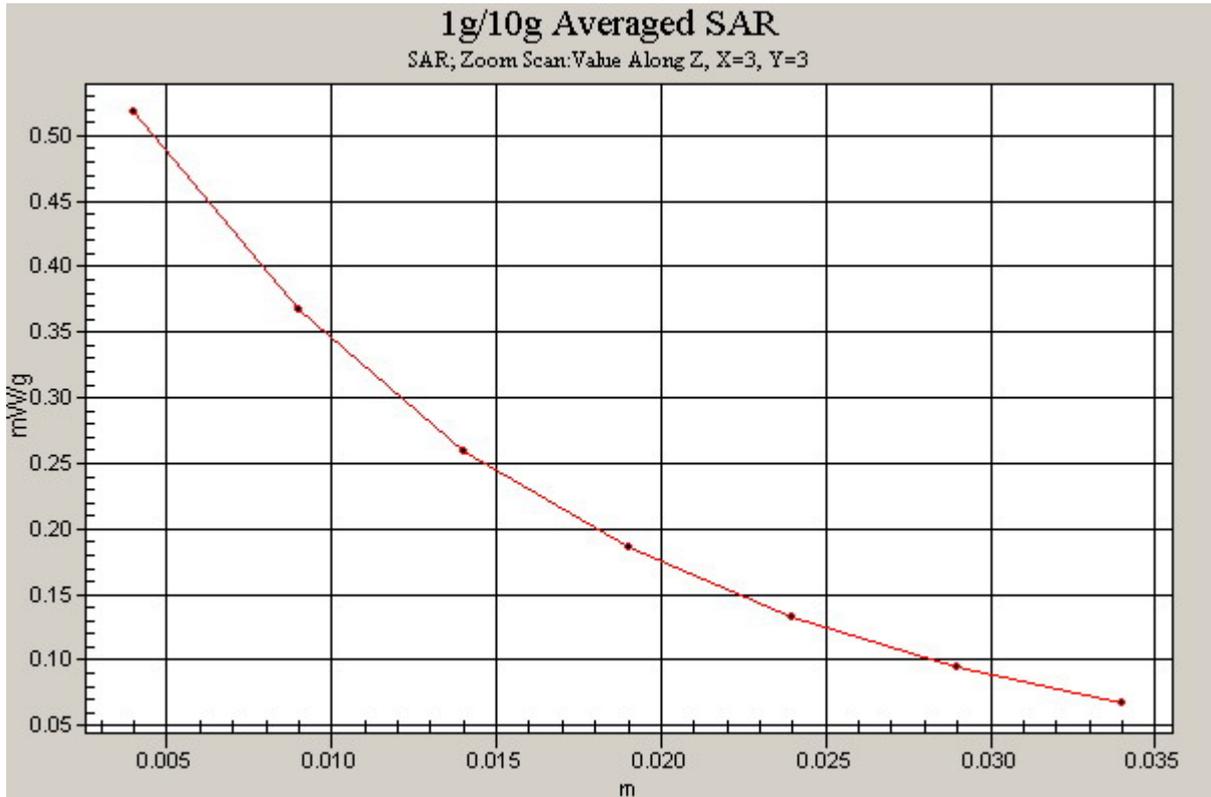


Figure16. Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Tilt CDMA Cellular Channel 384)

**CDMA Cellular Left Tilt low**

Communication System: CDMA Cellular; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 825$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.917$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Tilt Low/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.653 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 25.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.821 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.595 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.405 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.643 mW/g

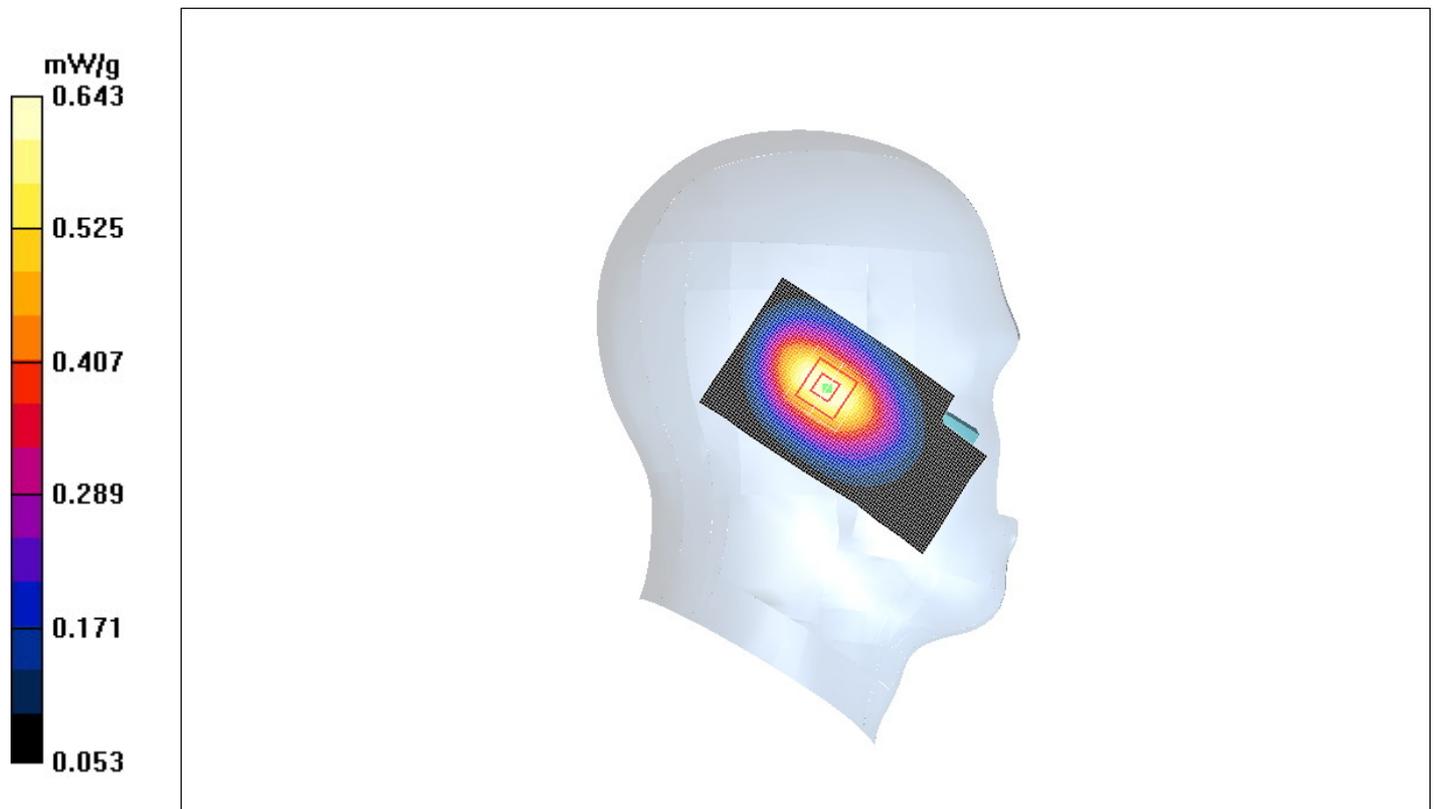


Figure17. Left Hand Tilt CDMA Cellular Channel 1013

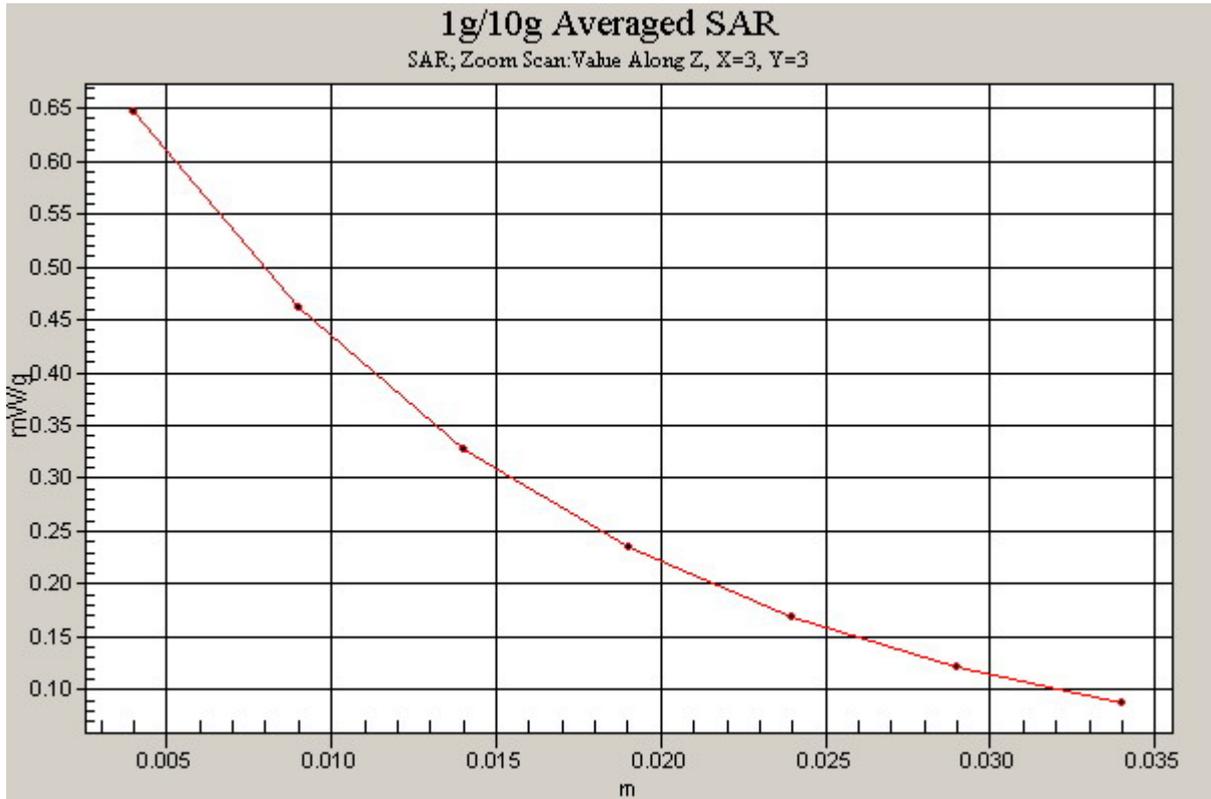


Figure18. Z-Scan at power reference point (Left Hand Tilt CDMA Cellular Channel 1013)

**CDMA Cellular Right Cheek High**

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

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used :  $f = 848.31$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.936$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Cheek High/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.14 mW/g

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.07 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.724 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 mW/g

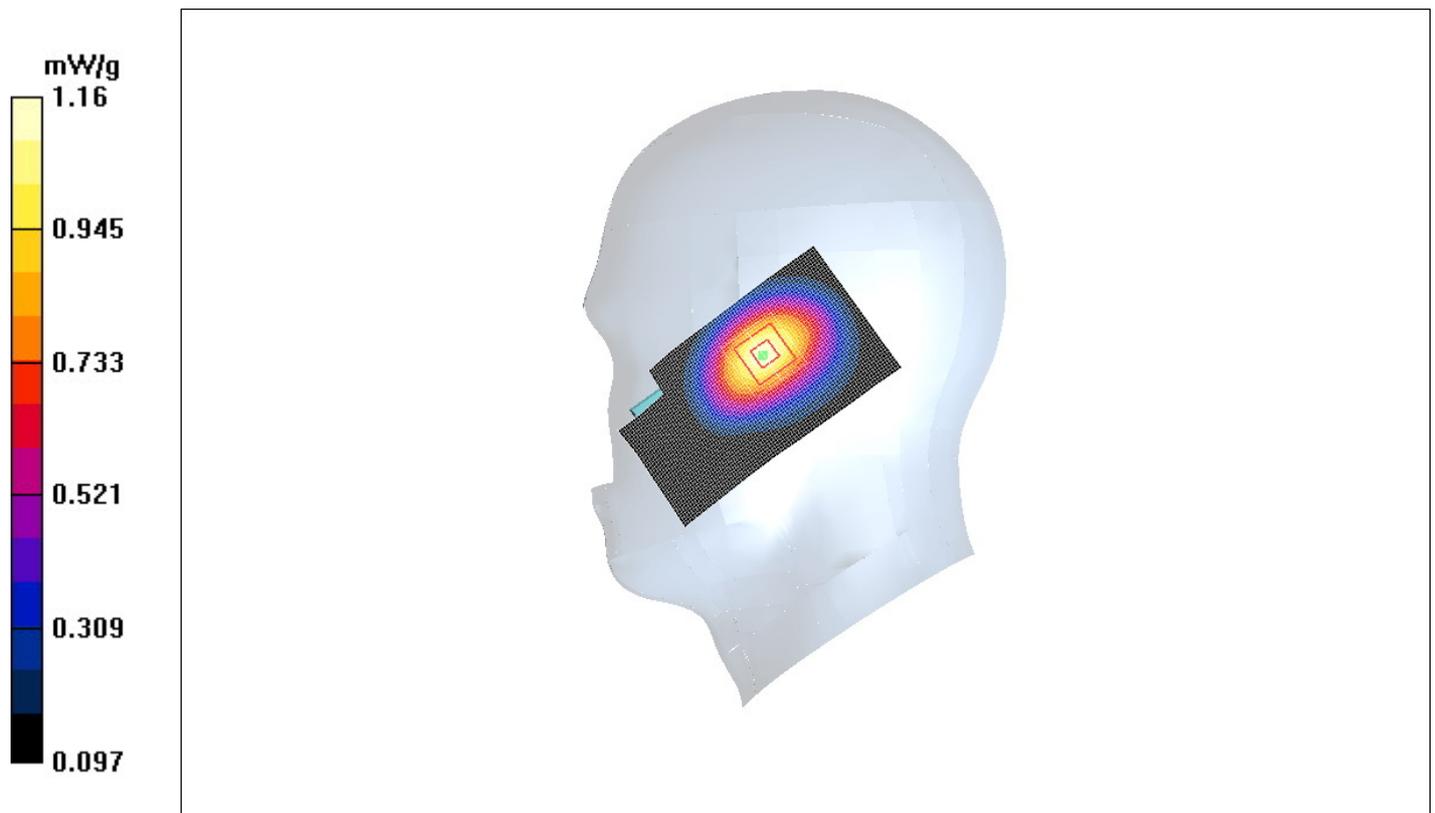


Figure19. Right Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 777

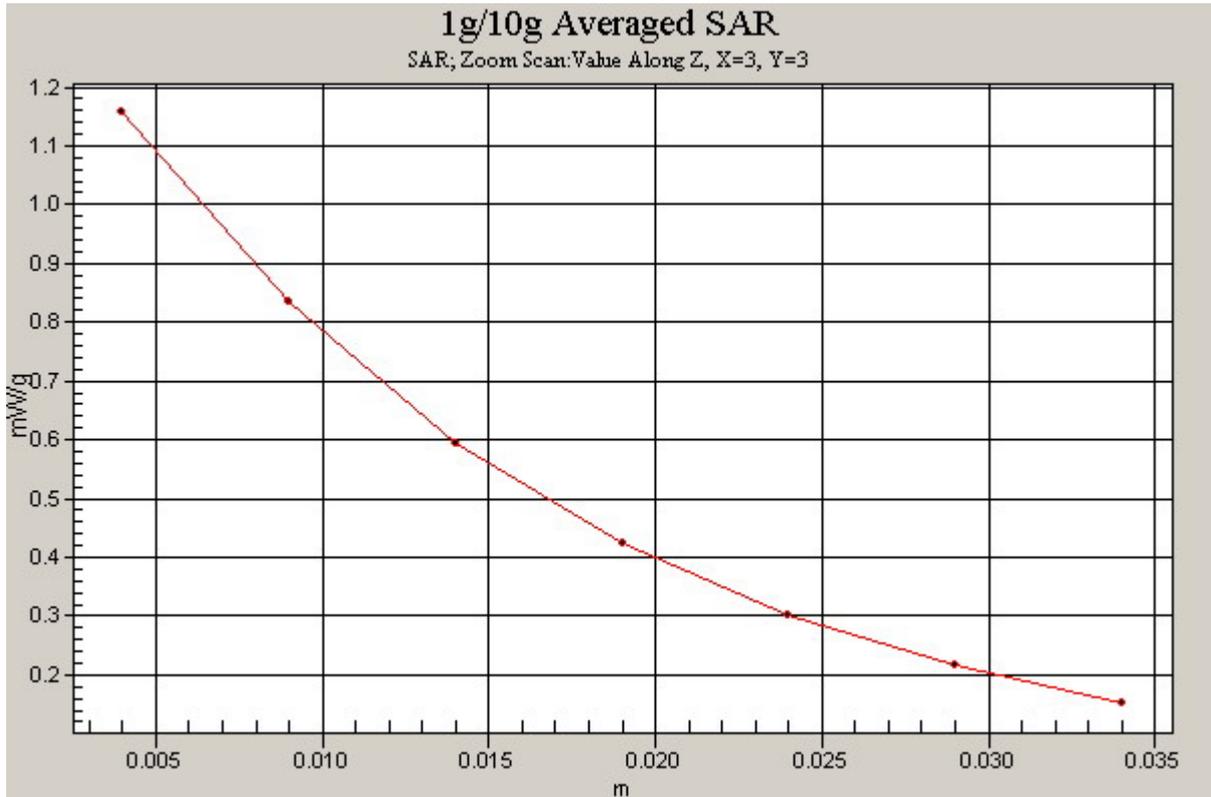


Figure20. Z-Scan at power reference point (Right Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 777)

**CDMA Cellular Right Cheek Middle**

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

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 837$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.925$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.954 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 25.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.121 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.828 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.560 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.881 mW/g

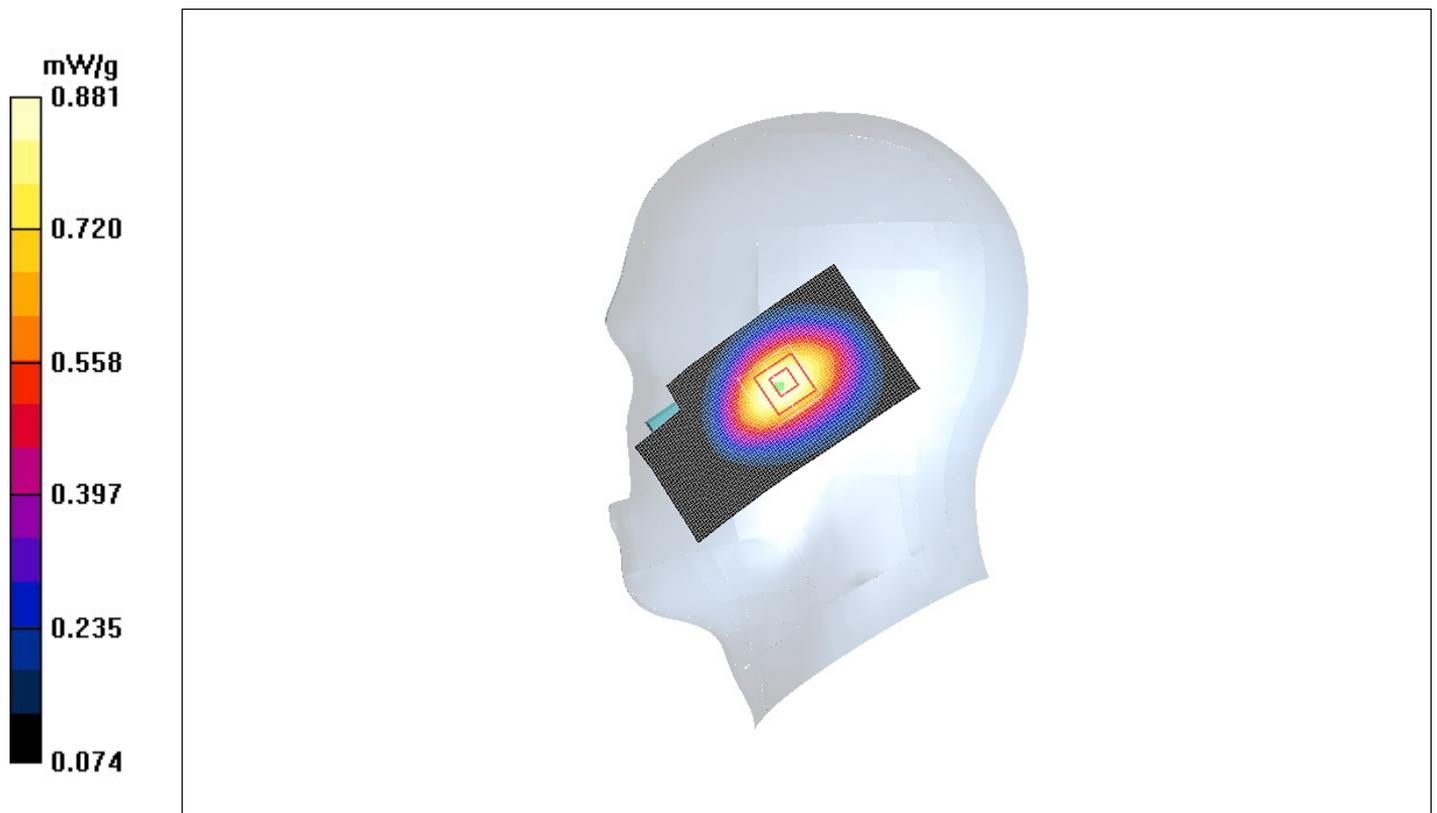


Figure21. Right Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 384



Figure22. Z-Scan at power reference point (Right Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 384)

**CDMA Cellular Right Cheek Low**

Communication System: CDMA Cellular; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 825$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.917$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 27.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.176 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.958 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.648 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 mW/g



Figure23. Right Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 1013



Figure24. Z-Scan at power reference point (Right Hand Touch Cheek CDMA Cellular Channel 1013)

**CDMA Cellular Right Tilt High**

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

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 848.31$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.936$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.85, 6.85, 6.85);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

**Tilt High/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.592 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 24.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.182 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.758 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.561 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.384 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.598 mW/g

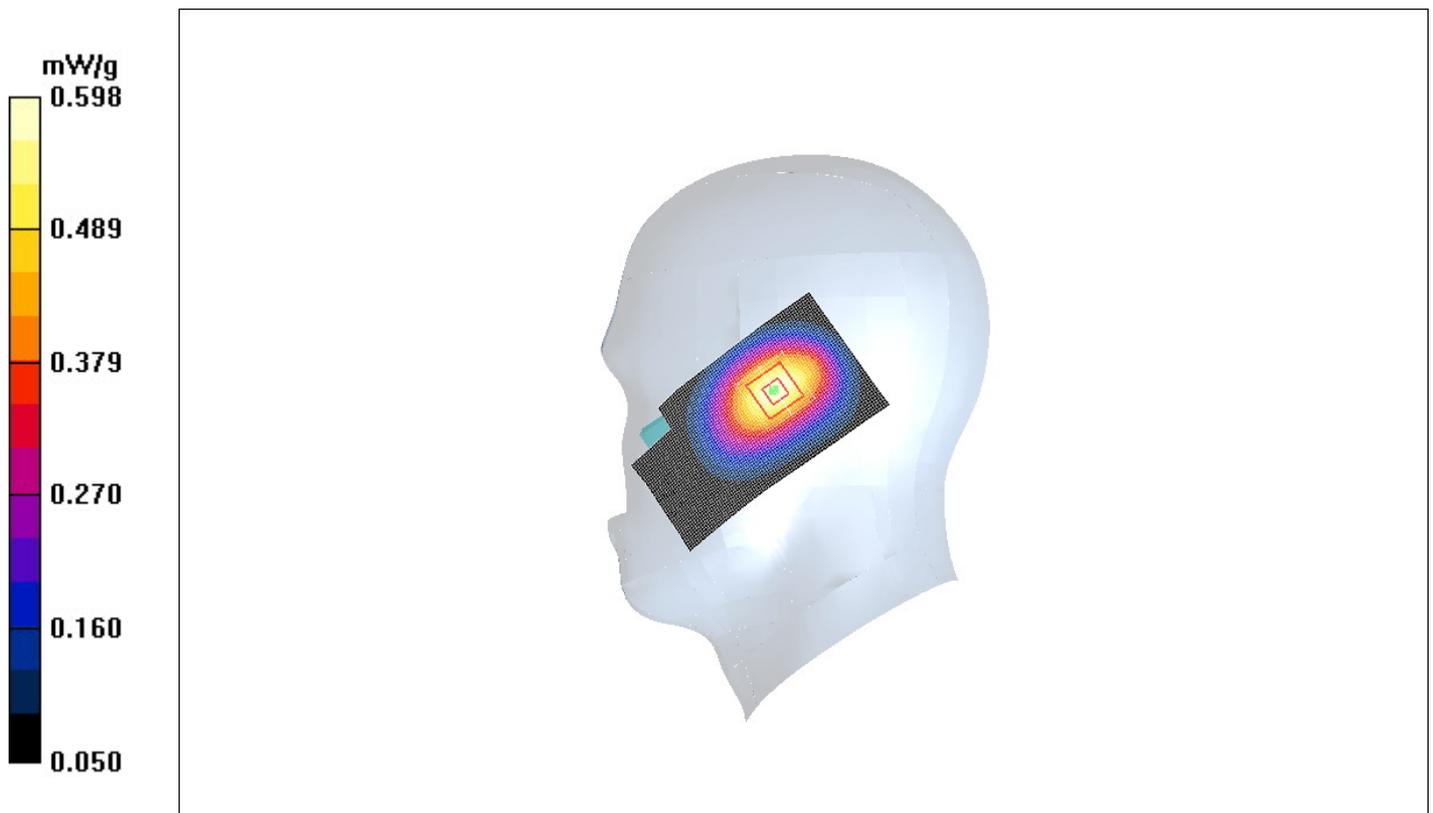


Figure25. Right Hand Tilt CDMA Cellular Channel 777

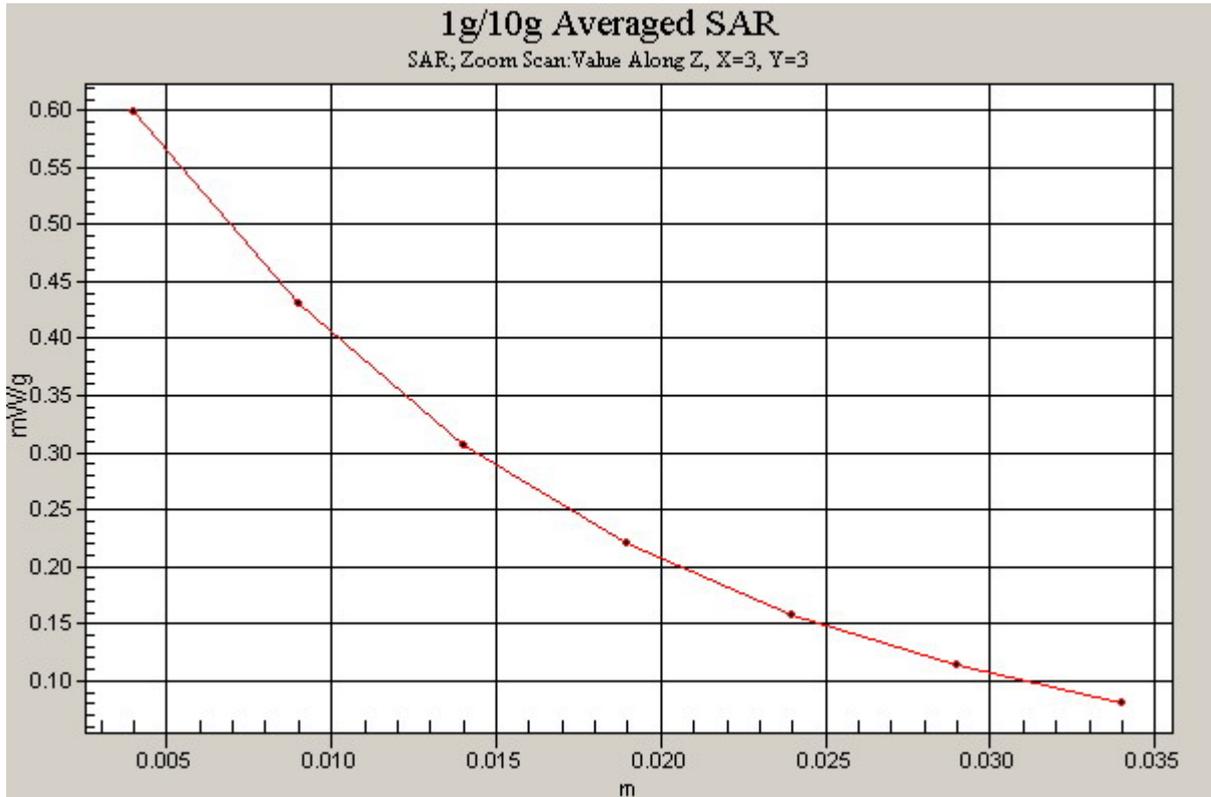


Figure26. Z-Scan at power reference point (Right Hand Tilt CDMA Cellular Channel 777)