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CNAS
TESTING
No. L2264

OET 65

TEST REPORT

Product Name	CDMA 1X Digital Mobile Telephone
Model	HUAWEI C2828
FCC ID	QISC2828B
Client	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Product Name	CDMA 1X Digital Mobile Telephone	Model	HUAWEI C2828
FCC ID	QISC2828B	Report No.	RZA1011 -1834SAR01R1
Client	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.		
Manufacturer	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.		
Standard(s)	**IEEE Std C95.1, 1999:** IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. **IEEE Std 1528™-2003:** IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques. **SUPPLEMENT C Edition 01-01 to OET BULLETIN 65 Edition 97-01 June 2001 including DA 02-1438 June 19, 2002:** Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields Additional Information for Evaluation Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions.		
Conclusion	This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 7 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards. General Judgment: **Pass** (Stamp) **Date of issue: November 26th, 2010**		
Comment	The test result only responds to the measured sample.		

Approved by _Yang Weizhong_   **Revised by** _Ling Minbao_   **Performed by** _Liu Jun_

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1.   General Information

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

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.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. is liable to the client for the maintenance by its personnel of the confidentiality of all information related to the items under test and the results of the test. This report only refers to the item that has undergone the test.

This report standalone dose not constitute or imply by its own an approval of the product by the certification Bodies or competent Authorities. This report cannot be used partially or in full for publicity and/or promotional purposes without previous written approval of **TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.** and the Accreditation Bodies, if it applies.

1.2. Testing Laboratory

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1.4. Manufacturer Information

Company: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Address: Bantian, Longgang District

City: Shenzhen

Postal Code: 518129

Country: P.R. China

Telephone: 0755-28780808

Fax: 0755-28780808

1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type:	Portable Device
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment / General Population
Product Name:	CDMA 1X Digital Mobile Telephone
MEID:	A000001348039F
Hardware Version:	Ver.C
Software Version:	C2828C16B101
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna
Device Operating Configurations:	
Supporting Mode(s):	CDMA Cellular; (tested)
Test Modulation:	QPSK
Operating Frequency Range(s):	Band / Tx (MHz) / Rx (MHz) — CDMA Cellular / 824.7 ~ 848.31 / 869.7 ~ 893.31
Test Channel: (Low - Middle - High)	1013 - 384 - 777 (CDMA Cellular) (tested)
Power Class:	CDMA Cellular: Tested with Power Control All up bits

Auxiliary Equipment Details

AE1:Battery

Model: HBL6A

Manufacturer: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

SN: HGY8C1536551

Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a model of CDMA 1X Digital Mobile Telephone. The device has a internal antennas for CDMA Tx/Rx. The detail about Mobile phone and Lithium Battery is in chapter 1.5 in this report. SAR is tested for CDMA Cellular.

The sample under test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

1.6. The Maximum SAR_{1g} Vaules and Power of each tested band

Head Configuration

Band	Channel	Position	SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
CDMA Cellular	High/777	Left, Cheek	**0.882**

Body Worn Configuration

Band	Channel	Separation distance	SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
CDMA Cellular	High/777	15mm	**1.060**

The Maximum Power

Band	Maximum Conducted Power (dBm)
CDMA Cellular	**24.40**

Note: The detail Power refers to Table 4 (Power Measurement Results).

1.7. Test Date

The test is performed from November 24, 2010 to November 25, 2010.

2. Operational Conditions during Test

2.1. General Description of Test Procedures

A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. The Absolute Radiofrequency 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.

Connection to the EUT is established via air interface with E5515C, and the EUT is set to maximum output power by E5515C. Using the E5515C Power control is set "All Up Bits" in SAR of CDMA. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. The antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the EUT. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the EUT by at least 30 dB.

2.2. Information for the Measurement of CDMA 1x Devices

2.2.1. Output Power Verification

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
PilotE c /I or	dB	-7
TrafficE 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, SO55) as the worst case for SAR test.

2.2.2. Head SAR Measurement

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.Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

2.2.3. Body SAR Measurement

SAR is measured in RC3 with the EUT configured to transmit at full rate using TDSO/SO32, transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH+SCHn) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than 0.25dB higher than measured with FCH only.

Body SAR in RC1 is not required because the maximum average output of each channel is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

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	SO32 （test data service mode）
Multiplex Options	The mobile station does not support this service.

2.3. Test Positions

2.3.1. Against Phantom Head
Measurements were made in "cheek" and "tilt" positions on both the left hand and right hand sides of the phantom.
The positions used in the measurements were according to IEEE 1528 - 2003 "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques".

2.3.2. Body Worn Configuration
Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. The distance between the device and the phantom was kept 15mm.

3. SAR Measurements System Configuration

3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY4 measurement server.
- The DASY4 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003
- DASY4 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.
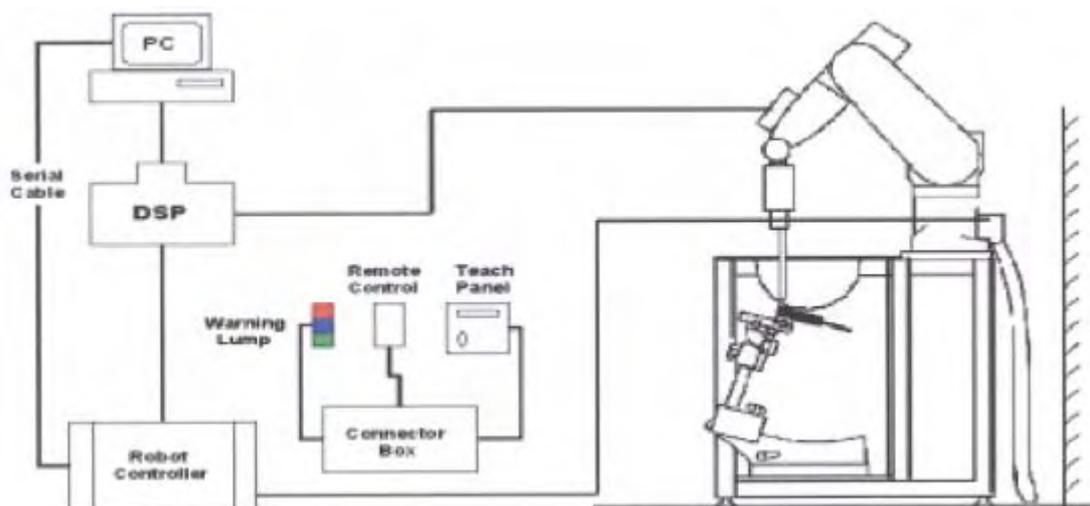
Figure 1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

3.2. DASY4 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

3.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Figure 2.EX3DV4 E-field Probe

Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/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
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

Figure 3. EX3DV4 E-field probe

3.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ± 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than ± 0.25dB. 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 bellow 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.

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

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),
C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.
Or

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

Where:
σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,
ρ = Tissue density (kg/m3).

3.3. Other Test Equipment

3.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the die rent positions given in the standard.
It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the

Figure 4.Device Holder

inference of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

3.3.2. Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden Figure. 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 l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Aailable	Special

Figure 5.Generic Twin Phantom

3.4. Scanning Procedure

The DASY4 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The "reference" and "drift" measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.

- The "surface check" measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY4 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

- Area Scan
  The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot.Before starting the area scan a grid

spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged.

After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

- Zoom Scan

  Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

- Spatial Peak Detection

  The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses.The DASY4 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

  • maximum search

  • extrapolation

  • boundary correction

  • peak search for averaged SAR

  During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

  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. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

3.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

3.5.1. Data Storage

The DASY4 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

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

3.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters: - Sensitivity   Normi, 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
                    - Density

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 DASY4 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i   (i = x, y, z)

      U_i = input signal of channel i   (i = x, y, z)

      cf = crest factor of exciting field   (DASY parameter)

      dcp_i = diode compression point   (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$

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

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i   (i = x, y, z)

      $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i   (i = x, y, z)

          $[mV/(V/m)^2]$ for E-field Probes

      $ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

      a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

      f = carrier frequency [GHz]

      E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

      H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_Y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \;) / (\quad \cdot 1000)$$

with **SAR**   = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

$\quad$ **E_{tot}**   = total field strength in V/m

$\quad\quad$▪ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

$\quad\quad$▪ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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

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

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm^2

$\quad$ **E_{tot}** = total electric field strength in V/m

$\quad$ **H_{tot}** = total magnetic field strength in A/m

3.6. System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulants were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyser. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulant, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table 7 and table 8.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY4 system.

Figure 6. **System Check Set-up**

3.7. Equivalent Tissues

The liquid is consisted of water, sugar, salt, Preventol,Glycol and Cellulose. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 1 and Table 2 show the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the OET 65.

Table 1: 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
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz ε=41.5 σ=0.9

Table 2: 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
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz ε=55.2 σ=0.97

4. Laboratory Environment

Table 3: The Ambient Conditions during Test

Temperature	Min. = 20°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
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.	

5. Characteristics of the Test

5.1. Applicable Limit Regulations

IEEE Std C95.1, 1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz.

5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards

IEEE Std 1528™-2003: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

SUPPLEMENT C Edition 01-01 to OET BULLETIN 65 Edition 97-01 June 2001 including DA 02-1438 June 19, 2002: Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields Additional Information for Evaluation Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions.

6. Conducted Output Power Measurement

6.1. Summary

The DUT is tested using an E5515C communications tester as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted power. Conducted output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable. This result contains conducted output power for the EUT.

6.2. Conducted Power Results

Table 4: Conducted Power Measurement Results

CDMA Cellular (RC3)	Conducted Power(dBm)		
	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Before test	24.2	24.4	24.3
After test	24.3	24.3	24.2
CDMA Cellular (RC1)	**Conducted Power(dBm)**		
	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Before test	24.2	24.3	24.2
After test	24.3	24.3	24.4

7. Test Results

7.1. Dielectric Performance

Table 5: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp
		ε_r	σ(s/m)	℃
835MHz (head)	Target value ±5% window	41.5 39.43 — 43.58	0.90 0.86 — 0.95	/
	Measurement value 2010-11-24	41.72	0.90	22.5

Table 6: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp
		ε_r	σ(s/m)	℃
835MHz (body)	Target value ±5% window	55.20 52.44 — 57.96	0.97 0.92 — 1.02	/
	Measurement value 2010-11-25	56.25	0.99	22.5

7.2. System Check

Table 7: System Checking for Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Dielectric Parameters		Temp
		10g	**1g**	**ε_r**	**σ(s/m)**	**℃**
835MHz	Recommended value ±10% window	1.56 1.40 — 1.72	2.39 2.15 — 2.63	41.2	0.89	/
	Measurement value 2010-11-24	1.50	2.30	41.72	0.90	22.5

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.

    2. Recommended Values used derive from the calibration certificate and 250 mW is used as feeding power to the calibrated dipole.

Table 8: System Check for Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Dielectric Parameters		Temp
		10g	**1g**	**ε_r**	**σ(s/m)**	**℃**
835MHz	Recommended value ±10% window	1.63 1.47 — 1.79	2.49 2.24 — 2.74	54.6	0.98	/
	Measurement value 2010-11-25	1.58	2.40	56.25	0.99	22.5

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.

    2. Recommended Values used derive from the calibration certificate and 250 mW is used as feeding power to the calibrated dipole.

7.3. Summary of Measurement Results

7.3.1. CDMA Cellular (CDMA)

Table 9: SAR Values [CDMA Cellular (CDMA)]

Limit of SAR		10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
		2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	$\pm$ 0.21 dB	
Different Test Position	Channel	Measurement Result(W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	
		10 g Average	1 g Average		
Test Position of Head					
Left hand, Touch cheek	High/777	0.599	0.882	-0.059	Figure 9
	Middle/384	0.524	0.773	-0.062	Figure 10
	Low/1013	0.340	0.508	0.152	Figure 11
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree	Middle/384	0.265	0.375	-0.137	Figure 12
Right hand, Touch cheek	Middle/384	0.464	0.671	0.001	Figure 13
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree	Middle/384	0.219	0.309	0.073	Figure 14
Test Position of Body (Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground	High/777	0.756	1.060	0.040	Figure 15
	Middle/384	0.651	0.898	-0.027	Figure 16
	Low/1013	0.481	0.672	0.021	Figure 17
Towards Phantom	Middle/384	0.318	0.450	-0.158	Figure 18
Worst Case Position of Body with Earphone (Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground	High/777	0.514	0.721	0.193	Figure 19

Note: 1.The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

    2. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst position.

    3. The SAR test shall be performed at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode. If the SAR measured at mid-band channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR_{1g} limit (< 0.8W/kg), testing at the high and low channels is optional.

Table 10: Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR [CDMA Cellular (CDMA)]

Limit of SAR		Conducted Power (dBm)	1g Average	Tune-up procedures MAX Power(dBm)	1g Average
			1.6 W/kg		1.6 W/kg
Test Case		Measurement Result			Extrapolated Result (W/kg)
Different Test Position	Channel				
Towards Ground	High/777	24.30	1.060	25.50	1.397

8. Measurement Uncertainty

No.	source	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	c_i	Standard ncertainty $u_i^{'}$ (%)	Degree of freedom V_{eff} or v_i
1	System repetivity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
Measurement system								
2	probe calibration	B	5.9	N	1	1	5.9	∞
3	axial isotropy of the probe	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	∞
4	Hemispherical isotropy of the probe	B	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	∞
6	boundary effect	B	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.1	∞
7	probe linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
8	System detection limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
9	readout Electronics	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
10	response time	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
11	integration time	B	4.32	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.5	∞
12	noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
13	RF Ambient Conditions	B	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
14	Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
15	Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
16	Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Test sample Related								
17	-Test Sample Positioning	A	2.9	N	1	1	2.9	5
18	-Device Holder Uncertainty	A	4.1	N	1	1	4.1	5
19	-Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
Physical parameter								

20	-phantom	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
21	-liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	1.8	∞
22	-liquid conductivity (measurement uncertainty)	B	5.0	N	1	0.64	3.2	∞
23	-liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
24	-liquid permittivity (measurement uncertainty)	B	5.0	N	1	0.6	3.0	∞
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c^{'} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$					12.0	
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		N		k=2	24.0	

9. Main Test Instruments

Table 11: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US37390326	September 13, 2010	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	March 13, 2010	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent 8481H	MY41091316	March 26, 2010	One year
05	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	September 13, 2010	One year
06	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested	
07	BTS	E5515C	MY48360988	December 4, 2009	One year
08	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3661	December 30, 2009	One year
09	DAE	DAE4	679	June 18, 2010	One year
10	Validation Kit 835MHz	D835V2	4d092	January 14, 2010	One year

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

ANNEX A: Test Layout

Picture 1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout
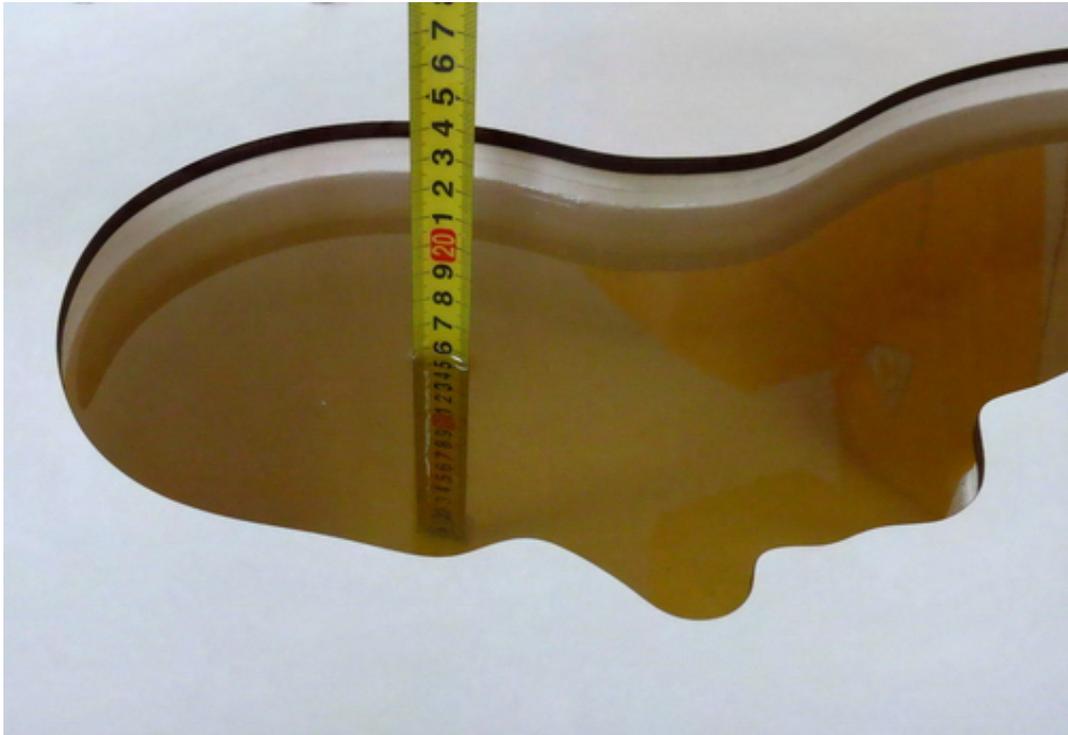
Picture 2: Liquid depth in the head Phantom (835MHz, 15.3cm depth)

Picture 3: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz, 15.4cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 835 MHz Head TSL
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d092

Date/Time: 11/24/2010 11:50 AM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.90 mho/m; $ε_r$ = 41.72; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3℃   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5℃

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.34, 9.34, 9.34); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.81 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.50 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.5 mW/g

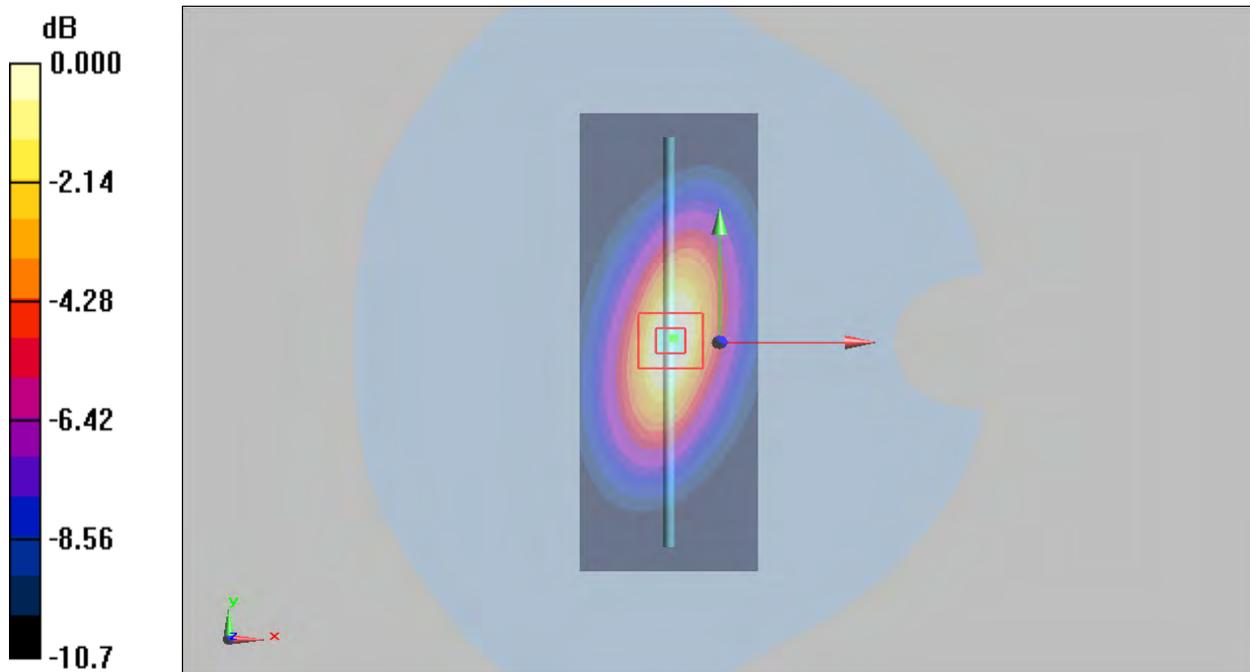Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 mW/g

Figure 7 System Performance Check 835MHz 250mW

System Performance Check at 835 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d092

Date/Time: 11/25/2010 8:38:49 AM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.99 mho/m; ε_r = 56.25; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3℃   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5℃

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.24, 9.24, 9.24); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.93 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.59 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g
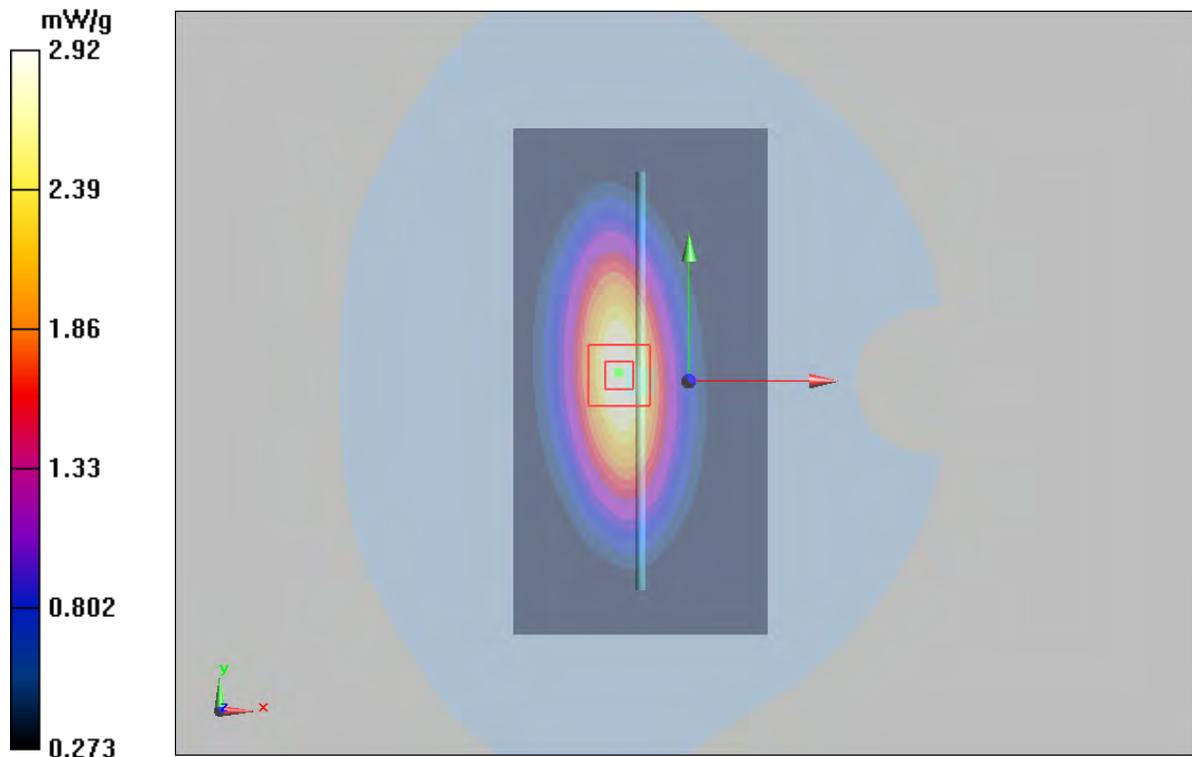
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.92 mW/g

Figure 8 System Performance Check 835MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Graph Results

CDMA Cellular Left Cheek High

Date/Time: 11/24/2010 7:33:43 PM

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.91 mho/m; ε_r = 41.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.34, 9.34, 9.34); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

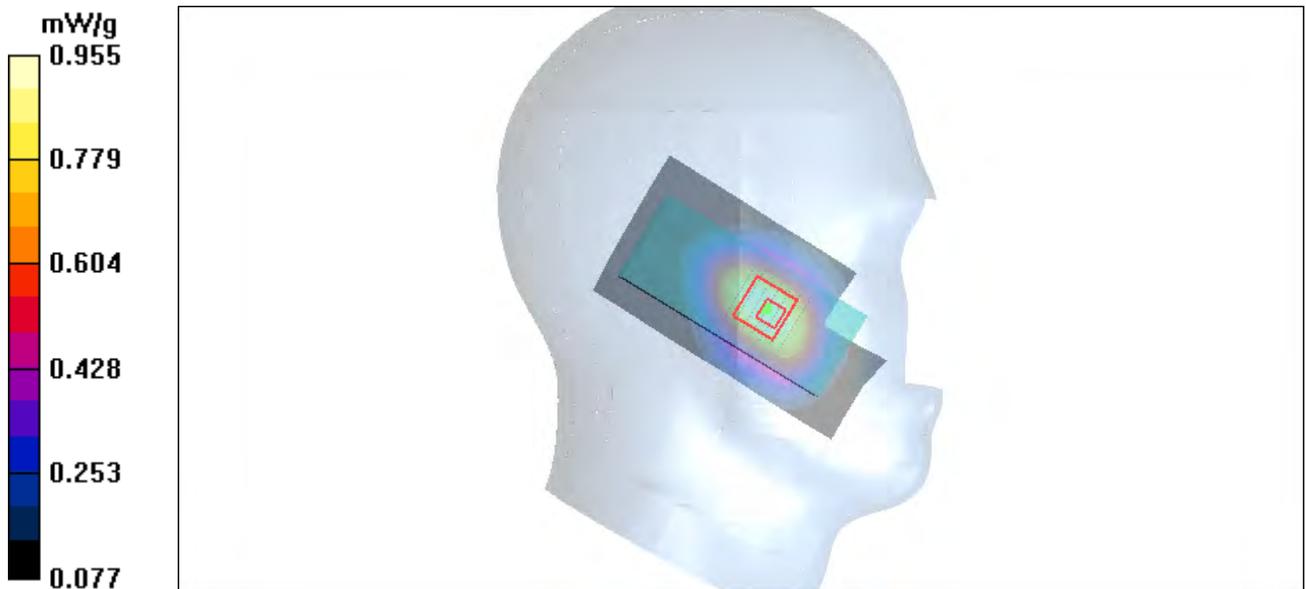Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.997 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 10.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.059 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.882 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.599 mW/g

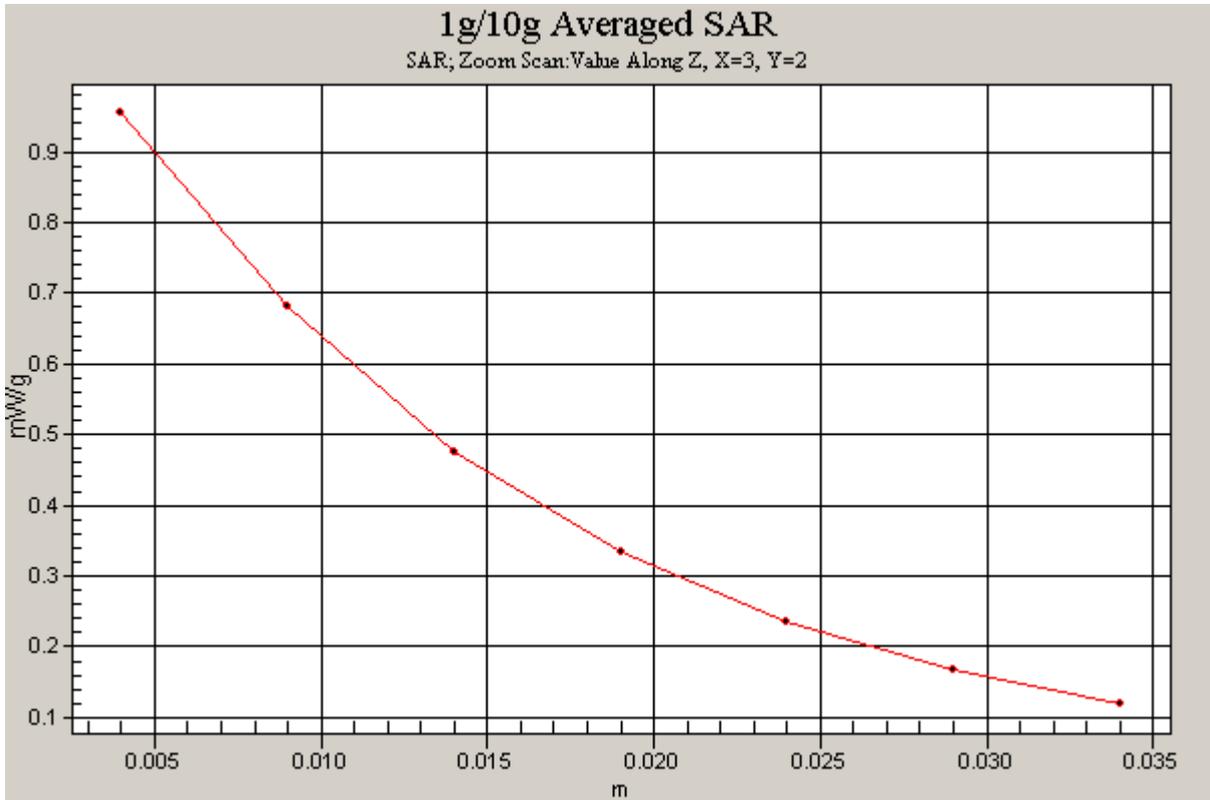Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.955 mW/g

Figure 9 CDMA Cellular Left Hand Touch Cheek Channel 777

CDMA Cellular Left Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 11/24/2010 10:02:22 PM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.899 mho/m; ε_r = 41.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.34, 9.34, 9.34); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.835 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 10.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.062 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.773 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.524 mW/g
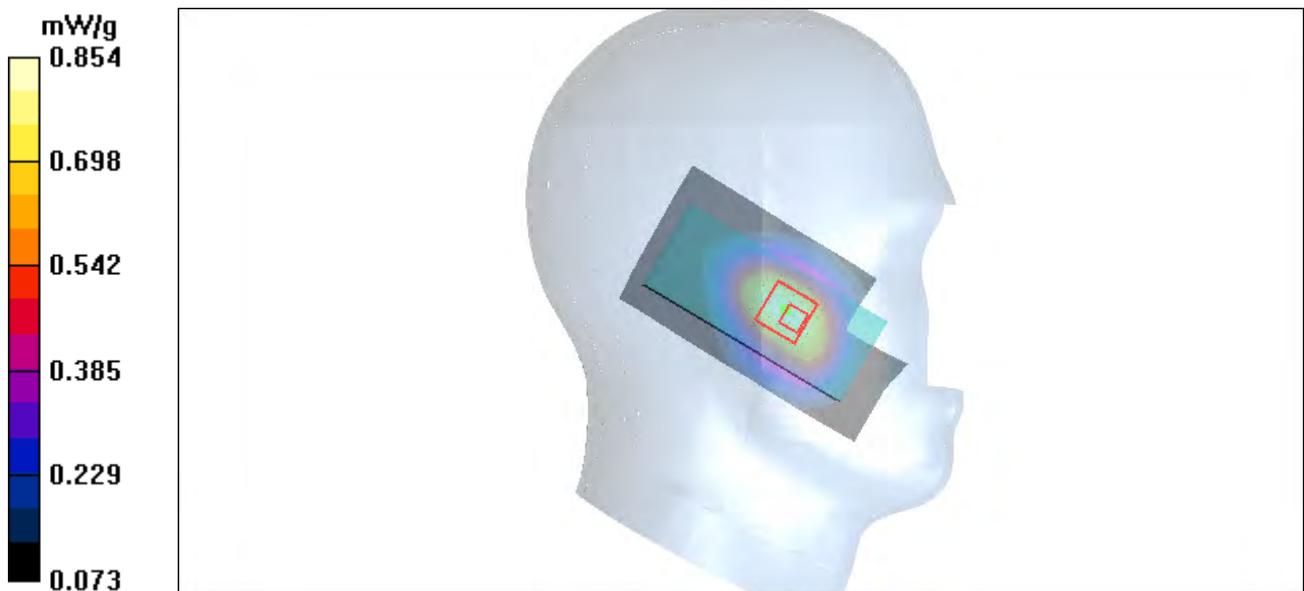
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.854 mW/g

Figure 10 CDMA Cellular Left Hand Touch Cheek Channel 384

CDMA Cellular Left Cheek Low

Date/Time: 11/24/2010 1:09:41 PM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.889 mho/m; ε_r = 41.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.34, 9.34, 9.34); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.512 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 7.64 V/m; Power Drift = 0.152 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.692 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.508 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.340 mW/g
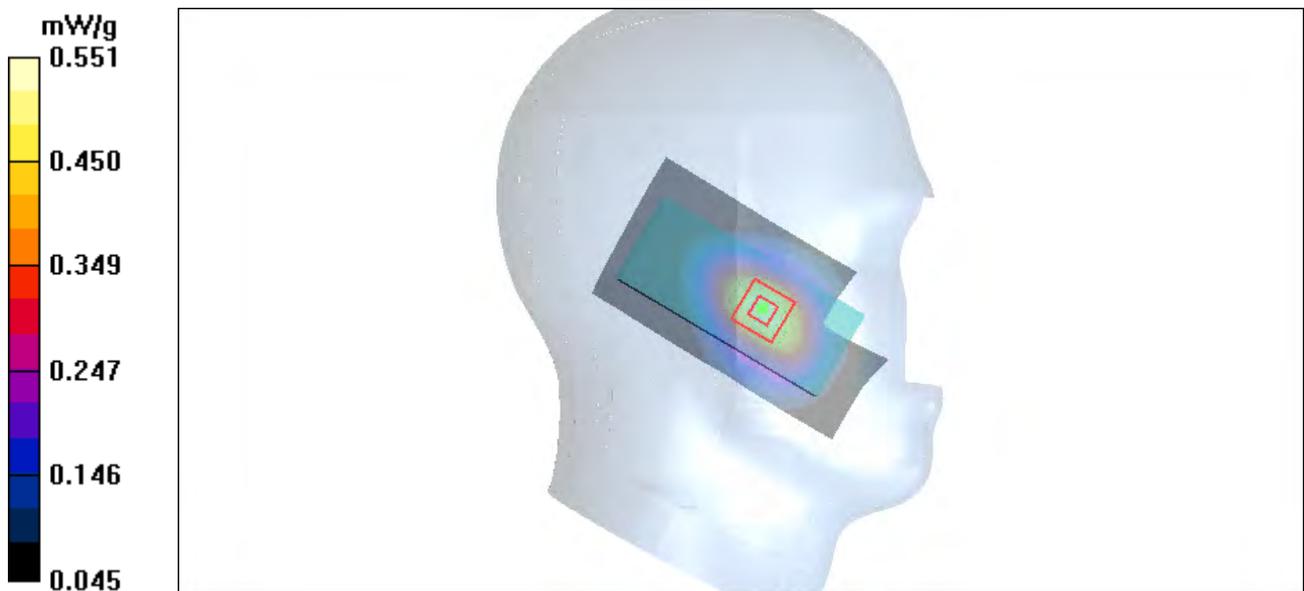
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.551 mW/g

Figure 11 CDMA Cellular Left Hand Touch Cheek Channel 1013

CDMA Cellular Left Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 11/24/2010 7:06:36 PM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.899 mho/m; ε_r = 41.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.34, 9.34, 9.34); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.402 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 14.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.137 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.511 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.375 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.265 mW/g
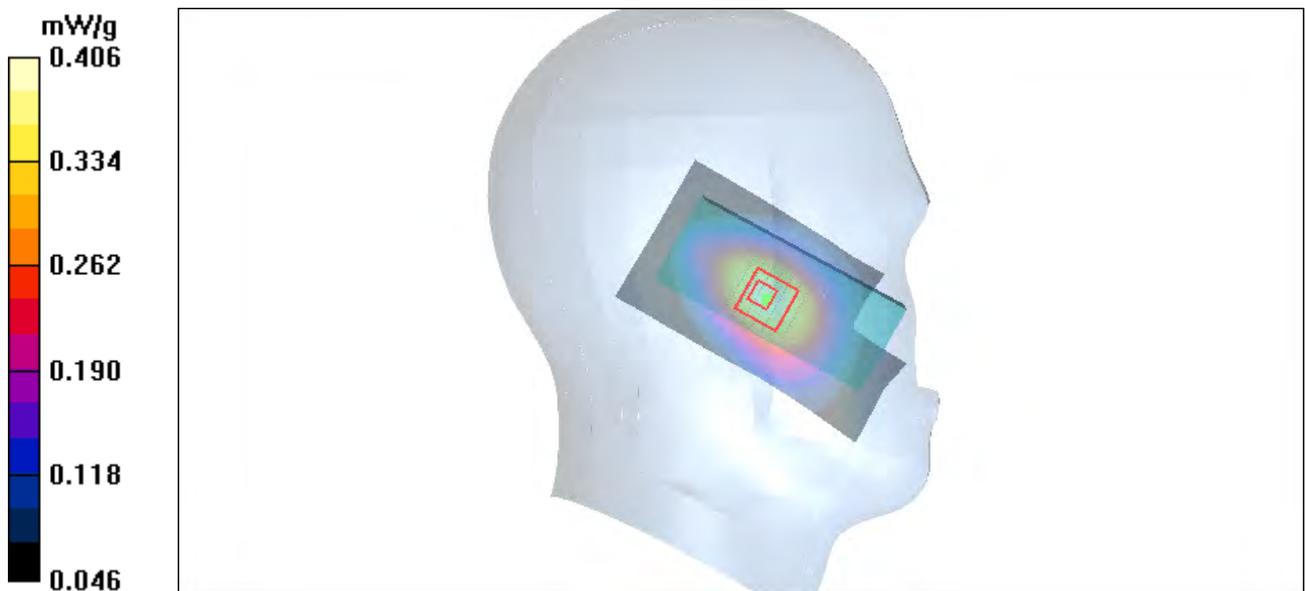
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.406 mW/g

Figure 12 CDMA Cellular Left Hand Tilt 15° Channel 384

CDMA Cellular Right Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 11/24/2010 8:03:51 PM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.899 mho/m; ε_r = 41.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.34, 9.34, 9.34); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.764 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 8.18 V/m; Power Drift = 0.001 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.903 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.671 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.464 mW/g

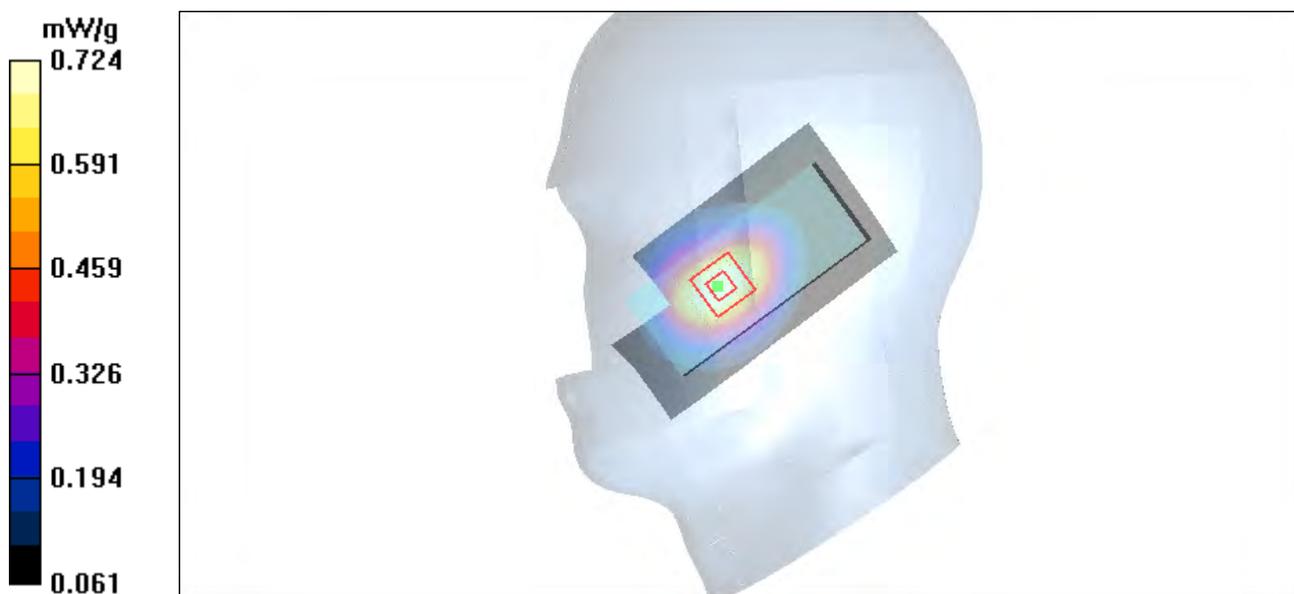Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.724 mW/g

Figure 13 CDMA Cellular Right Hand Touch Cheek Channel 384

CDMA Cellular Right Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 11/24/2010 8:27:26 PM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.899 mho/m; ε_r = 41.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.34, 9.34, 9.34); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.336 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 12.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.398 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.309 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.219 mW/g

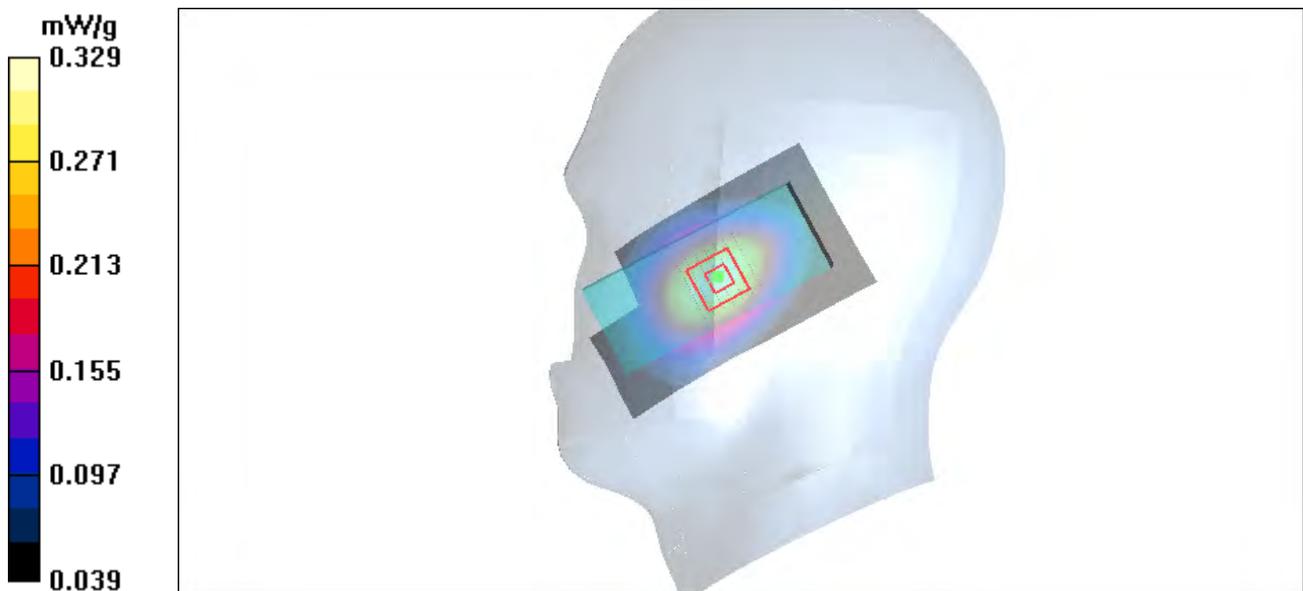Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.329 mW/g

Figure 14 CDMA Cellular Right Hand Tilt 15° Channel 384

CDMA Cellular Towards Ground High

Date/Time: 11/25/2010 10:12:34 AM

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 1.01 mho/m; ε_r = 56.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.24, 9.24, 9.24); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.13 mW/g

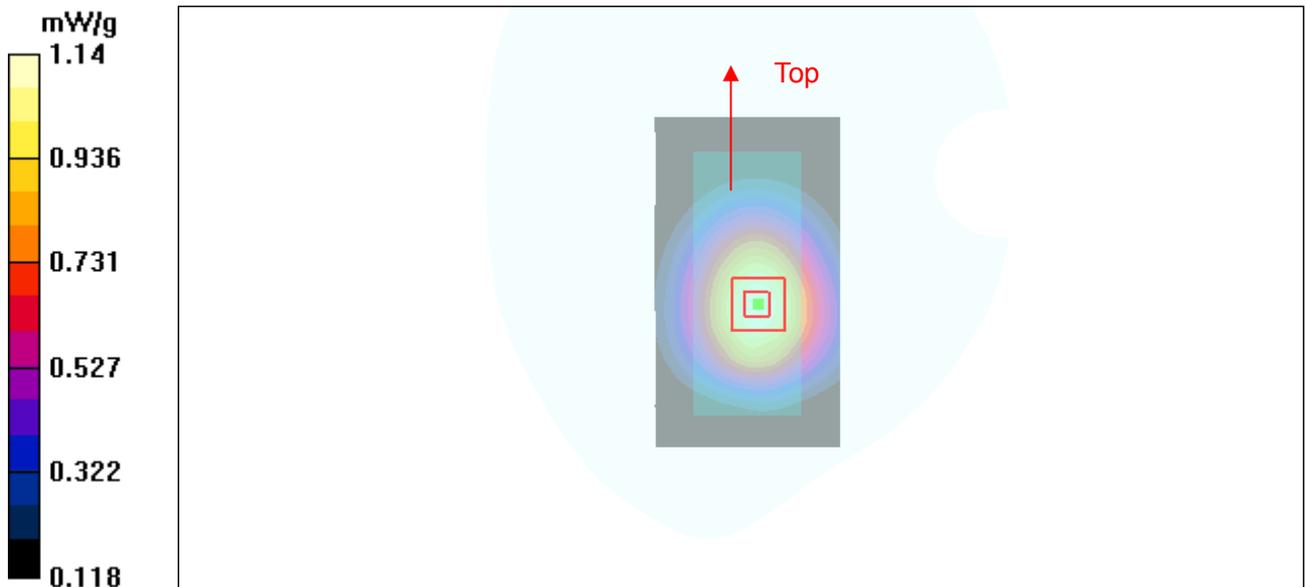**Towards Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.06 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.756 mW/g

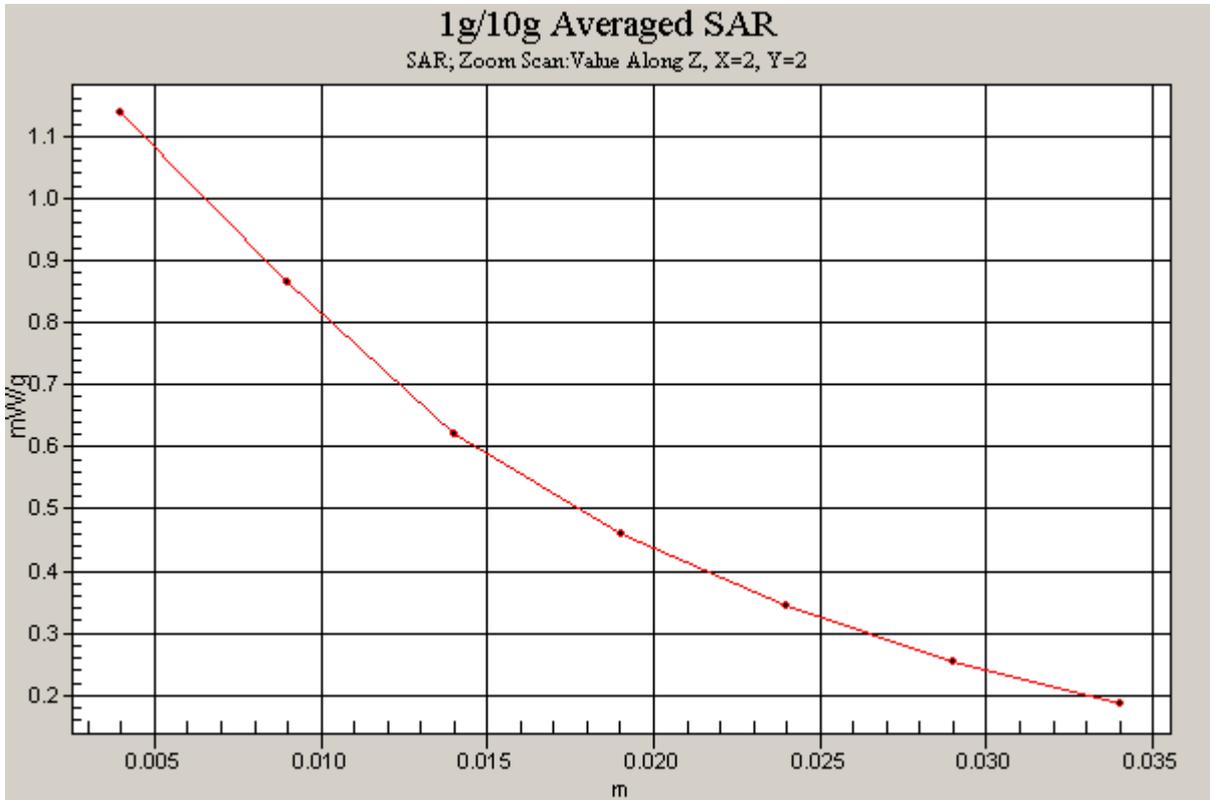Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 mW/g

Figure 15 Body, CDMA Cellular Towards Ground Channel 777

CDMA Cellular Towards Ground Middle

Date/Time: 11/25/2010 9:58:11 AM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.996 mho/m; ε_r = 56.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.24, 9.24, 9.24); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.12 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 13.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.027 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.898 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.651 mW/g

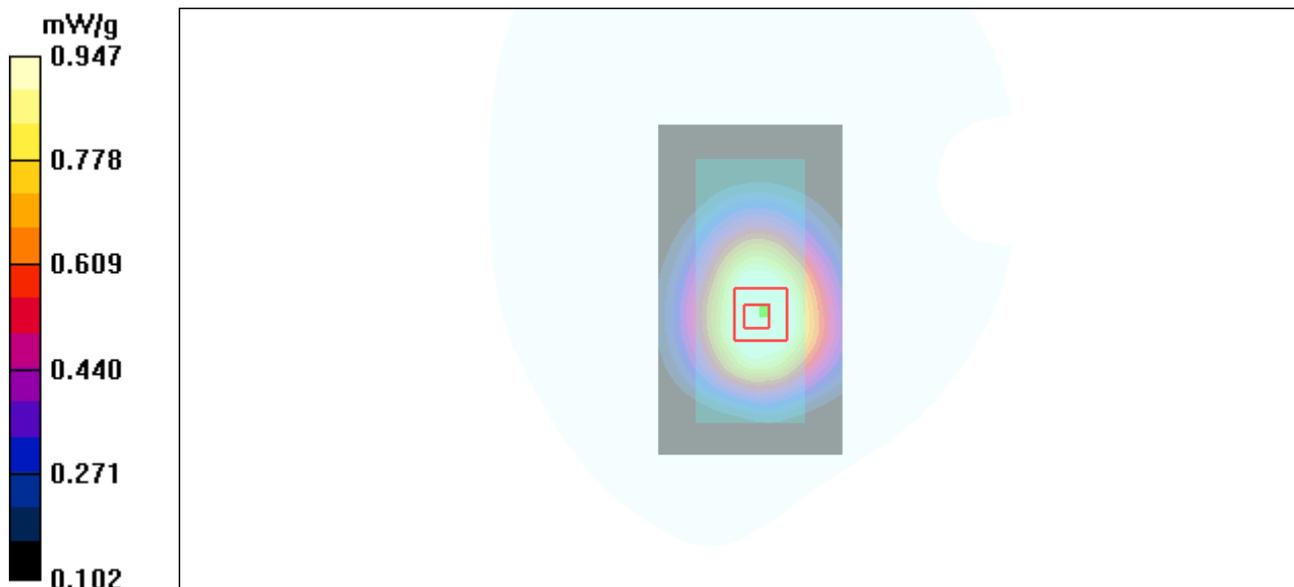Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.947 mW/g

Figure 16 Body, CDMA Cellular Towards Ground Channel 384

CDMA Cellular Towards Ground Low

Date/Time: 11/25/2010 10:31:02 AM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.985 mho/m; ε_r = 56.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃　　　　Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.24, 9.24, 9.24); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.751 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 10.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.861 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.672 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.481 mW/g

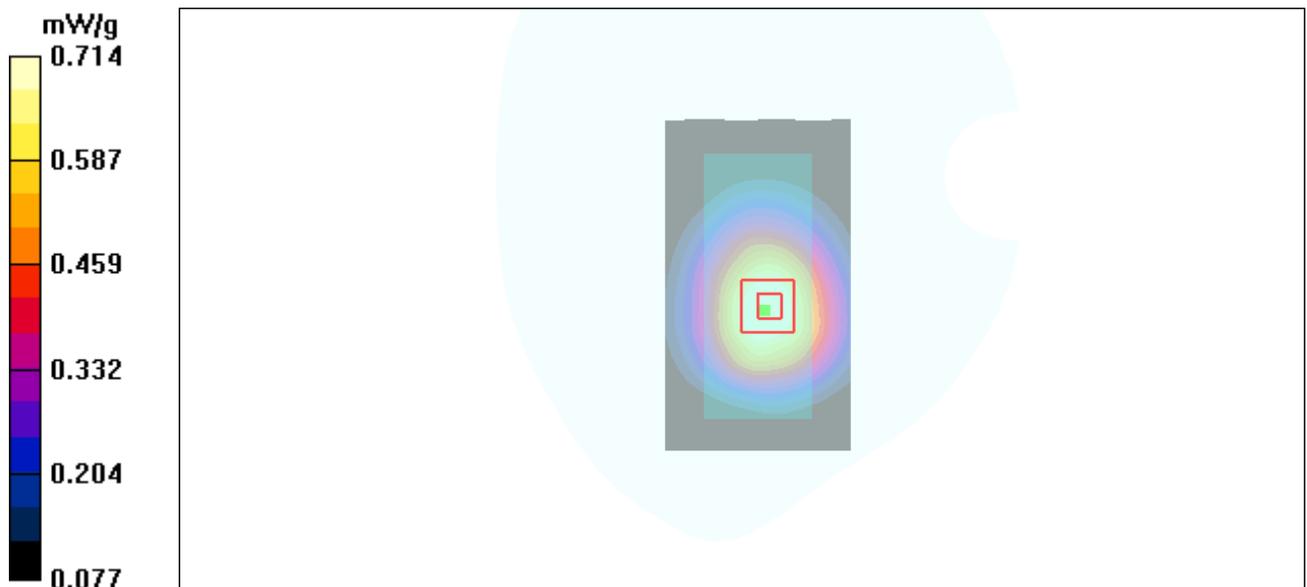Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.714 mW/g

Figure 17 Body, CDMA Cellular Towards Ground Channel 1013

CDMA Cellular Towards Phantom Middle

Date/Time: 11/25/2010 10:52:18 AM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.996 mho/m; ε_r = 56.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃   Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.24, 9.24, 9.24); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.482 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 8.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.158 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.577 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.450 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.318 mW/g

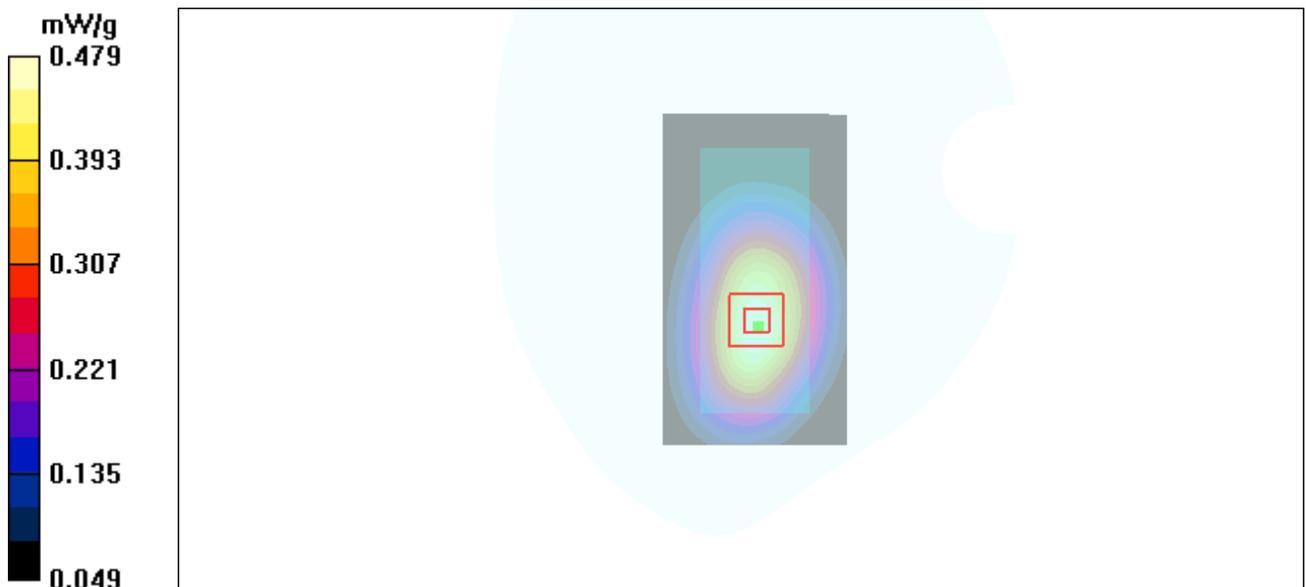Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.479 mW/g

Figure 18 Body, CDMA Cellular Towards Phantom Channel 384

CDMA Cellular with Earphone Towards Ground High

Date/Time: 11/25/2010 12:09:42 PM

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 1.01 mho/m; ε_r = 56.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃　　　Liqiud Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(9.24, 9.24, 9.24); Calibrated: 12/30/2009

Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 6/18/2010

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.781 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 12.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.193 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.908 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.721 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.514 mW/g
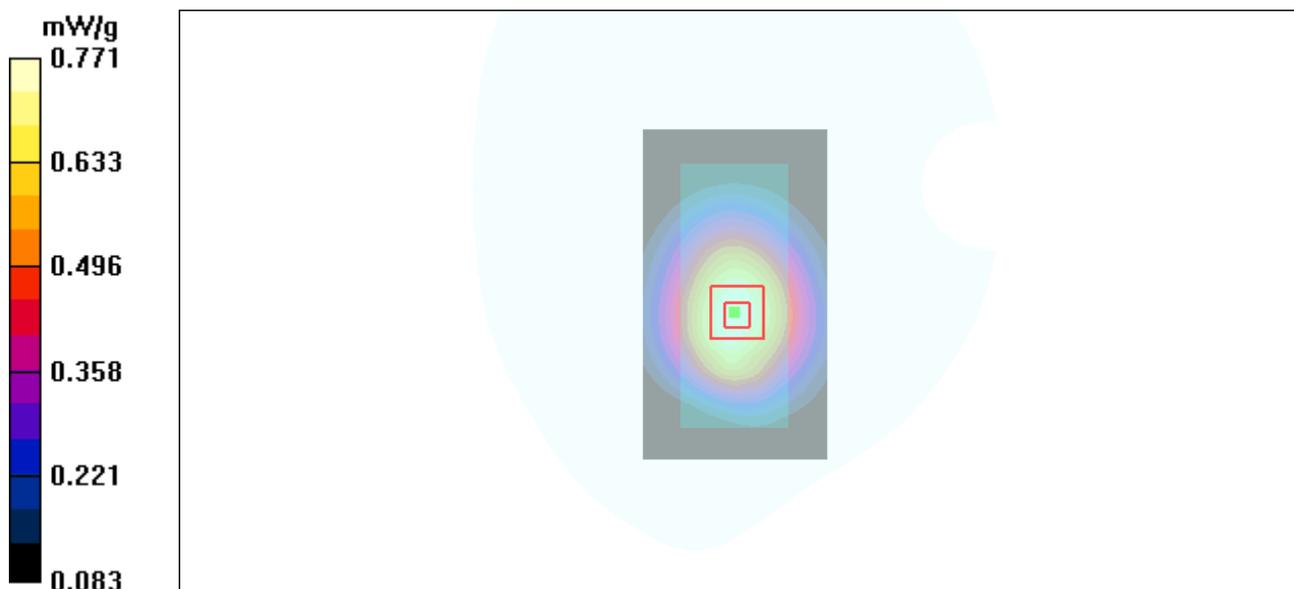
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.771 mW/g

Figure 19 Body with Earphone, CDMA Cellular Towards Ground Channel 777

ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate

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

ilac-MRA

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client   **Auden**   Certificate No: **EX3-3661_Dec09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3661
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	December 30, 2009

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10
DAE4	SN: 680	29-Sep-09 (No. DAE4-680_Sep09)	Sep-10

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: December 30, 2009

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

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

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z*: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).

- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.

- *DCPx,y,z*: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.

- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; VRx,y,z*: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.

- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.

- *Spherical Isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.

- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

EX3DV4 SN:3661   December 30, 2009

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3661

Manufactured: October 20, 2008
Calibrated: December 30, 2009

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

EX3DV4 SN:3661   December 30, 2009

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3661

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.46	0.52	0.48	± 10.1%
DCP $(mV)^B$	89.4	91.4	90.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	± 1.5%
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	

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

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

^{B} Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^{E} Uncertainty is determined using the maximum deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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EX3DV4 SN:3661   December 30, 2009

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3661

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz]^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	9.34	9.34	9.34	0.69	0.64 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	9.06	9.06	9.06	0.72	0.64 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.59	0.63 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	7.77	7.77	7.77	0.83	0.56 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.60 ± 5%	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.35	0.83 ± 11.0%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.45	1.75 ± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	35.6 ± 5%	4.96 ± 5%	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.48	1.75 ± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.45	1.75 ± 13.1%

^{c} The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency

and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

EX3DV4 SN:3661   December 30, 2009

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3661

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz]^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	9.24	9.24	9.24	0.54	0.73 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	8.97	8.97	8.97	0.53	0.72 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	7.93	7.93	7.93	0.67	0.65 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.60	0.69 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	7.34	7.34	7.34	0.26	1.12 ± 11.0%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.46	1.75 ± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	48.6 ± 5%	5.65 ± 5%	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.46	1.75 ± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	4.12	4.12	4.12	0.48	1.75 ± 13.1%

^{c} The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency

and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.