



Accredited testing laboratory

CNAS Registration number: L0310

Report On SAR Test of 800MHz CDMA Mobile Phone M/N: HUAWEI C2830

Test report no. : SYBH(Z-SAR)014072010
Type identification: HUAWEI C2830
FCC-ID : QISC2830
Test specification : IEEE 1528-2003
: ANSI C95.1-1999
: OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C
: IEC 62209-2:Ed1.0(2010-3)

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1 General Information

1.1 Notes

The test results of this test report relate exclusively to the test item specified in 1.5. The HUAWEI does not assume responsibility for any conclusions and generalisations drawn from the test results with regard to other specimens or samples of the type of the equipment represented by the test item. The test report may only be reproduced or published in full. Reproduction or publication of extracts from the report requires the prior written approval of HUAWEI.

1.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The SAR values found for the HUAWEI C2830 are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1 g tissue according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C 95.1:1999, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Health Canada's Safety Code 6 and the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and that positions the handset a minimum of 15 mm from the body. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in chapter 2.3 of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 1.5.

Test engineer:

2010-07-30

Luo Yusheng

Handwritten signature of Luo Yusheng in black ink.

Date

Name

Signature

Reviewed by:

2010-07-30

Hu Zhongxun

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Date

Name

Signature

Approved by:

2010-07-30

Liu Chunlin

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Date

Name

Signature



1.2 Testing laboratory

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Country: P.R.China

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e-mail: huzhongxun@huawei.com
Internet: www.huawei.com

State of accreditation: The Test laboratory (area of testing) is accredited according to
ISO/IEC 17025.
CNAS Registration number: L0310

1.3 Details of applicant

Name: HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD
Street: Huawei Base, Bantian, Longgang District
Town: Shenzhen
Country: P.R.China
Contact: Mrs. Wang Yue
Telephone: +86-21-28944548

1.4 Application details

Date of receipt of application:	2010-07-22
Date of receipt of test item:	2010-07-20
Start/Date of test:	2010-07-26
End of test:	2010-07-28

1.5 Test item

Description of the test item: 800MHz CDMA Mobile Phone
 Type identification: HUAWEI C2830
 FCC-ID : QISC2830
 Serial number: 3G9MAB1070600183
 Manufacturer name: Huawei Technologies Co.,Ltd.
 Street: Huawei Base, Bantian,Longgang District
 Town: Shenzhen
 Country: P.R.China

additional information on the DUT:		
device type :	portable device	
IMEI No :	---	
exposure category:	uncontrolled environment / general population	
test device production information	production unit	
operating mode(s)	CDMA Cellular	
modulation	H-PSK	
operating frequency range(s)	transmitter frequency range	receiver frequency range
CDMA800 BC 0 (tested):	824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz	869.7 MHz ~ 893.31 MHz
Power class :	3, tested with power control all up bits (800 MHz band)	
measured peak output power (conducted):	800 MHz band: 24.4dBm	
test channels (low-mid-high) :	1013-384-777 (800 MHz band)	
hardware version :	Ver.B	
software version :	C02B101	
antenna type :	Integrated antenna	
accessories/body-worn configurations:	No accessories	
battery options :	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd Battery Model: HB6A2L Rated capacity: 1000mAh Nominal Voltage: --- +3.7V Charging Voltage: --- +4.2V S/N: GAGA422XC1742793	
charger options :	SHENZHEN HUNTKEY POWER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD Model: HS-050040U2 Input Voltage :~100-240V 50/60Hz, 0.2A Output voltage: --- +5.0V, 0.4A Rated Power: 2W S/N:XQH8A2718206	

1.5.1 EUT Description

Huawei CDMA Mobile Phone C2830 is subscriber equipment in the CDMA system. The frequency band is US Cellular.

The Mobile Phone implements such functions as RF signal receiving / Transmitting, CDMA protocol processing, voice etc.

1.6 Test specification(s)

Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01)

IEEE 1528-2003 (April 21, 2003): Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques

RSS-102: Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands (Issue 2 of November 2005)

Canada's Safety Code 6: Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz (99-EHD-237)

IEEE Std C95.3 – 1991, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave.

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

IEC 62209-2:Ed1.0(2010-3)Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)

FCC KDB 941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devices v02 ,Published on Nov 13 2009.

1.6.1 RF exposure limits

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

Table 1: RF exposure limits

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

Notes:

- * The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time
- ** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
- *** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).



2 Technical test

2.1 Summary of test results

No deviations from the technical specification(s) were ascertained in the course of the tests performed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The deviations as specified in 2.5 were ascertained in the course of the tests performed.	<input type="checkbox"/>

The maximum SAR of HUAWEI C2830 head position is 0.832 W/kg.
The maximum SAR of HUAWEI C2830 body position is 0.942W/kg.

2.2 Test environment

General Environment conditions in the test area are as follows:

Ambient temperature: 20°C – 24°C
Tissue simulating liquid: 20°C – 24°C
Humidity: 30% – 70%

Exact temperature values for each test are shown in the table(s) under 2.5. and/or on the measurement plots.

2.3 Measurement and test set-up

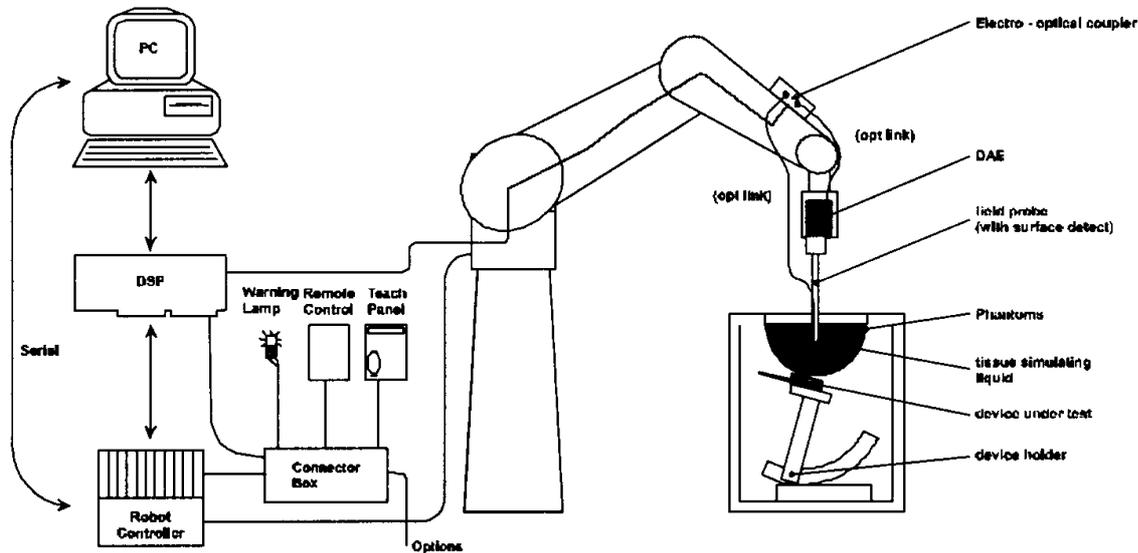
The measurement system is described in chapter 2.4.

The test setup for the system validation can be found in chapter 2.4.14.

A description of positioning and test signal control can be found in chapter 2.5 together with the test results.

2.4 Measurement system

2.4.1 System Description



The DASYS5 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 DASYS5 measurement server.
- The DASYS5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows XP.
- DASYS5 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.

2.4.2 Test environment

The DASY5 measurement system is placed at the head end of a room with dimensions: 4.5 x 4 x 3 m³, the SAM phantom is placed in a distance of 1.3 m from the side walls and 1.1m from the rear wall.

Picture 1 of the photo documentation shows a complete view of the test environment. The system allows the measurement of SAR values larger than 0.005 mW/g.

2.4.3 Probe description

Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV4 for Dosimetric Measurements

Technical data according to manufacturer information	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycoether)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In head tissue simulating liquid (HSL) at 900 (800-1000) MHz and 1.8 GHz (1700-1910 MHz) (accuracy $\pm 11\%$; k=2) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz (dosimetry); Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Optical Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces (EX3DV4 only)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm Tip length: 9 mm Body diameter: 10 mm Tip diameter: 2.5 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV4)

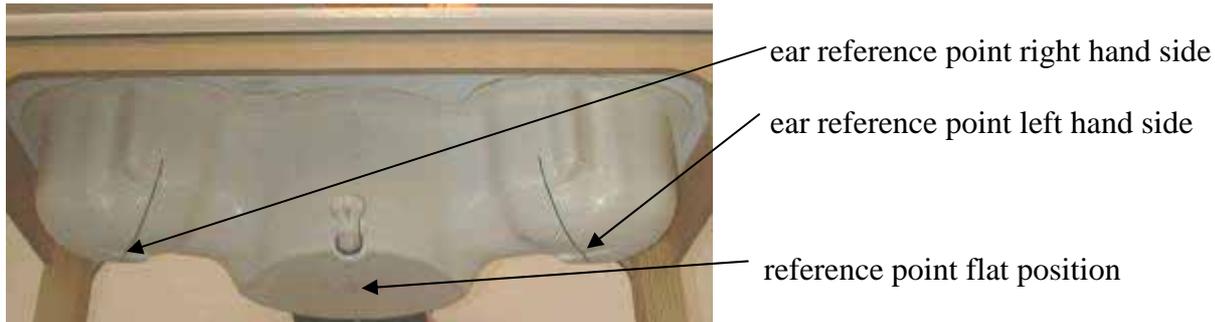
Isotropic E-Field Probe ES3DV3 for Dosimetric Measurements

Technical data according to manufacturer information	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

2.4.4 Phantom description

The used SAM Phantom meets the requirements specified in Edition 01-01 of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 for Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) measurements.

The phantom consists of a fibreglass shell integrated in a wooden table. It allows left-hand and right-hand head as well as body-worn measurements with a maximum liquid depth of 18 cm in head position and 22 cm in planar position (body measurements). The thickness of the Phantom shell is 2 mm +/- 0.1 mm.



2.4.5 Device holder description

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



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

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

2.4.6 Scanning procedure

The DASY5 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 DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- The „area scan“ measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y-dimension. If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation.
Results of this coarse scan are shown in annex 2.
- A „7x7x7 zoom scan“ measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous „coarse“ scan. This is a fine 7x7 grid where the robot additionally moves the probe in 7 steps along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. Grid spacing for the cube measurement is 5 mm in x and y-direction and 5 mm in z-direction. DASY5 is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in annex 2. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.6.) are shown in table form in chapter 2.5.
- 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 2mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth. A z-axis scan of the measurement with maximum SAR value is shown in annex 2.

2.4.7 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 7 x 7 x 7 points. The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

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

Extrapolation

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

Interpolation

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

Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

Advanced Extrapolation

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

2.4.8 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".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.

Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.9 Test equipment utilized

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment

Devices used during the test described in chapter 2.5. are marked ☒

	Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration)*
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3168	2009-12-18
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	835 MHz System Validation Dipole	D835V2	4d095	2009-05-25
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	900 MHz System Validation Dipole	D900V2	1d063	2009-05-26
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1800 MHz System Validation Dipole	D1800V2	2d157	2009-05-27
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1900 MHz System Validation Dipole	D1900V2	5d091	2009-05-28
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	2000 MHz System Validation Dipole	D2000V2	1036	2009-05-29
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	851	2010-06-30
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	852	2009-12-18
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Software	DASY 5 V5.0	N/A	N/A
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Twin Phantom	SAM1	TP-1475	N/A
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Twin Phantom	SAM2	TP-1474	N/A
☒	Rohde & Schwarz	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU 200	111379	2009-09-26
☒	Agilent)*	Network Analyser 300 kHz to 8.5 GHz	E5071B	MY42404956	2010-03-08
☒	Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	2484	N/A
☒	Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY47420989	2010-03-08
☒	MINI-CIRCUITS	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA0746001	N/A
☒	Agilent	Power Meter	E4417A	MY45101339	2010-05-19
☒	Agilent	Power Meter Sensor	E9321A	MY44420359	2010-05-19

Note: The calibration interval of validation dipoles is 3 years.

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

2.4.10 Tissue simulating liquids: dielectric properties

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

(liquids used for tests described in chapter 2.5. are marked with ☒) :

Ingredients (% of weight)	Frequency (MHz)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> 450	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 835	<input type="checkbox"/> 900	<input type="checkbox"/> 1800	<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> 2450
frequency band						
Tissue Type	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Water	38.56	41.45	40.92	52.64	54.9	62.7
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.45	1.48	0.36	0.18	0.5
Sugar	56.32	56.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	44.92	0.0

Table 2: Head tissue dielectric properties

Ingredients (% of weight)	Frequency (MHz)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> 450	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 835	<input type="checkbox"/> 900	<input type="checkbox"/> 1800	<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> 2450
frequency band						
Tissue Type	Body	Body	Body	Body	Body	Body
Water	51.16	52.4	56.0	69.91	69.91	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	1.49	1.40	0.76	0.13	0.13	0.04
Sugar	46.78	45.0	41.76	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.52	1.0	1.21	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.05	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.96	29.96	26.7

Table 3: Body tissue dielectric properties

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride

Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16MΩ+ resistivity

HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]

Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Note : Due to their availability body tissue simulating liquids as defined by FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C are generally used for body worn SAR testing according to European standards.

2.4.11 Tissue simulating liquids: parameters

Used Target Frequency	Target Head Tissue		Measured Head Tissue		Measured Date
	[MHz]	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	Permittivity	
835	41.5	0.90	41.5	0.882	2010-07-26

Table 4: Parameter of the head tissue simulating liquid

Used Target Frequency	Target Body Tissue		Measured Body Tissue		Measured Date
	[MHz]	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	Permittivity	
835	55.2	0.97	55.3	1.03	2010-07-27

Table 4: Parameter of the body tissue simulating liquid

Note: The dielectric properties have been measured using the contact probe method at 22°C.

2.4.12 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

The overall combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system is $\pm 10.7\%$ ($K=1$).

The expanded uncertainty ($k=2$) is assessed to be $\pm 21.4\%$

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE P1528 and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

Error Sources	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i 1g	c_i 10g	Standard Uncertainty 1g	Standard Uncertainty 10g	v_i^2 or v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	$\pm 5.9\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 5.9\%$	$\pm 5.9\%$	∞
Axial isotropy	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 1.9\%$	$\pm 1.9\%$	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	$\pm 9.6\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\pm 3.9\%$	∞
Spatial resolution	$\pm 0.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 0.0\%$	∞
Boundary effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Probe linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
System detection limits	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Readout electronics	$\pm 0.3\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 0.3\%$	$\pm 0.3\%$	∞
Response time	$\pm 0.8\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.5\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	∞
Integration time	$\pm 2.6\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.5\%$	∞
RF ambient conditions	$\pm 3.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Probe positioner	$\pm 0.4\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\pm 0.2\%$	∞
Probe positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Max. SAR evaluation	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	145
Device holder uncertainty	$\pm 3.6\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 3.6\%$	$\pm 3.6\%$	5
Power drift	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	∞
Phantom and Set-up								
Phantom uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 2.3\%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.6\%$	$\pm 1.1\%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Combined Uncertainty						$\pm 10.9\%$	$\pm 10.7\%$	387
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 21.9\%$	$\pm 21.4\%$	

Table 6: Measurement uncertainties

2.4.13 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system validation

The overall combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system is $\pm 9.2\%$ ($K=1$).
The expanded uncertainty ($k=2$) is assessed to be $\pm 18.4\%$

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE P1528 and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

Error Sources	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i 1g	c_i 10g	Standard Uncertainty y 1g	Standard Uncertainty y 10g	v_i^2 or v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	$\pm 5.9\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 5.9\%$	$\pm 5.9\%$	∞
Axial isotropy	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	$\pm 9.6\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 0.0\%$	∞
Boundary effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Probe linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
System detection limits	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Readout electronics	$\pm 0.3\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 0.3\%$	$\pm 0.3\%$	∞
Response time	$\pm 0.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 0.0\%$	∞
Integration time	$\pm 0.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 0.0\%$	∞
RF ambient conditions	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Probe positioner	$\pm 0.4\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\pm 0.2\%$	∞
Probe positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Max. SAR evaluation	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Dipole								
Deviation of experimental dipole	$\pm 5.5\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 3.2\%$	$\pm 3.2\%$	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	$\pm 2.0\%$	Rectangular	1	1	1	$\pm 1.2\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Power drift	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
Phantom and Set-up								
Phantom uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 2.3\%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.6\%$	$\pm 1.1\%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Combined Uncertainty						$\pm 9.5\%$	$\pm 9.2\%$	
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 18.9\%$	$\pm 18.4\%$	

Table 7: Measurement uncertainties

2.4.14 System validation

The system validation is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system validation is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows validation results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests of the test item described in chapter 1.5.

(graphic plot(s) see annex 1).

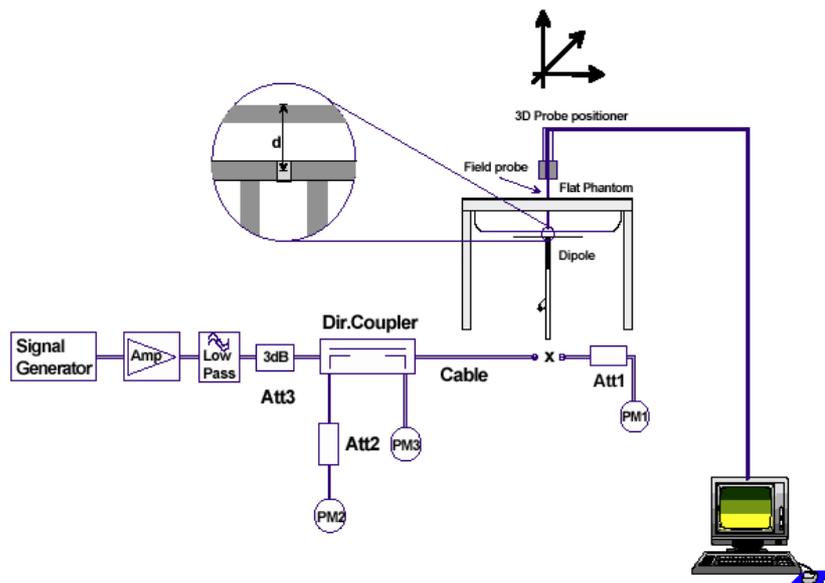
Validation Kit	Frequency	Target SAR _{1g} (250 mW) (+/- 10%)	Target SAR _{10g} (250 mW) (+/- 10%)	Measured SAR _{1g}	Measured SAR _{10g}	Measured date
D835V2 S/N: 4d095	835 MHz head	2.29mW/g	1.50mW/g	2.38mW/g	1.56W/g	2010-07-26
D835V2 S/N: 4d095	835 MHz body	2.49mW/g	1.62mW/g	2.63mW/g	1.71mW/g	2010-07-27

Table 8: Results system validation

2.4.15 Validation procedure

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

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



2.5 Test Results

2.5.1 Conducted power measurements

CDMA800MHz

CDMA Cellular (RC3)	Conducted Power		
	Channel 777 (848.31MHz)	Channel 384 (836.52MHz)	Channel 1013 (824.7MHz)
Before test (dBm)	24.2	24.4	24.3
After test (dBm)	24.4	24.3	24.3
CDMA Cellular (RC1)	Conducted Power		
	Channel 777 (848.31MHz)	Channel 384 (836.52MHz)	Channel 1013 (824.7MHz)
Before test (dBm)	24.2	24.4	24.4
After test (dBm)	24.3	24.2	24.4

Table 9: Test results conducted power measurement CDMA800MHz

To verify the output changes within tolerance before and after each SAR test please see the power drift of each test in chapter 2.6.

2.6 Test results (Head and Body SAR)

CDMA800

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g						
Channel / frequency	Position	Left hand position	Right hand position	Power Drift (dB)	Limit	Liquid temperature
C2830						
384 / 836.52 MHz	cheek	0.717 W/kg	0.732 W/kg	-0.187/0.005	1.6 W/kg	22.2/22.2 °C
384 / 836.52 MHz	tilted 15°	0.339 W/kg	0.347 W/kg	0.043/0.031	1.6 W/kg	22.2/22.2 °C
777 / 848.31 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.832 W/kg	---/0.104	1.6 W/kg	---/22.2 °C
1013 / 824.7 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.69 W/kg	---/0.019	1.6 W/kg	---/22.2 °C

Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR (CDMA800)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)		Conducted Power	1g Average		Tune-up procedures maximum Power(dBm)	1g Average	
			1.6			1.6	
Test Case of Body		Measurement Result(dBm)	Measurement Result(W/kg)		Extrapolated Result(W/kg)		
Different Test Position	Channel						
Test Position 3	High	24.2	0.832	25.5	1.122		

Table 10: Test results (Head SAR CDMA800MHz)

Note: 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 limit (< 0.8 W/kg), testing at the high and low channels is optional.



CDMA800

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g

Channel / frequency	Position	Body worn	Power Drift (dB)	Limit	Liquid temperature
C2830					
384 / 836.52 MHz	front	0.414 W/kg	0.032	1.6 W/kg	22.2 °C
384 / 836.52 MHz	rear	0.891 W/kg	-0.026	1.6 W/kg	22.2 °C
777 / 848.31 MHz	rear	0.942 W/kg	0.036	1.6 W/kg	22.2 °C
1013 / 824.7 MHz	rear	0.865 W/kg	-0.052	1.6 W/kg	22.2 °C

Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR (CDMA800)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)		Conducted Power	1g Average		Tune-up procedures maximum Power(dBm)	1g Average
			1.6			1.6
Test Case of Body		Measurement Result(dBm)	Measurement Result(W/kg)	Extrapolated Result(W/kg)		
Different Test Position	Channel					
Test Position 6	High	24.2	0.942	25.5	1.271	

Table 11: Test results (Body SAR CDMA800MHz)

Note: 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 limit (< 0.8 W/kg), testing at the high and low channels is optional.

2.6.1 General description of test procedures

The DUT is tested using a CMU 200 communications tester as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted peak power.

Test positions as described in the tables above are in accordance with the specified test standard.

Tests in body position are performed with the maximum number of timeslots in uplink.

Tests in head position are performed in voice mode with 1 timeslot unless GPRS/EGPRS function allows parallel voice and data traffic on 2 or more timeslots (see chapter 1.5 for details). Conducted output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable.

Annex 1 System performance verification

Date/Time: 2010-07-26 22:14:12

SystemPerformanceCheck-D835 head

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d059

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.882 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.39 mW/g

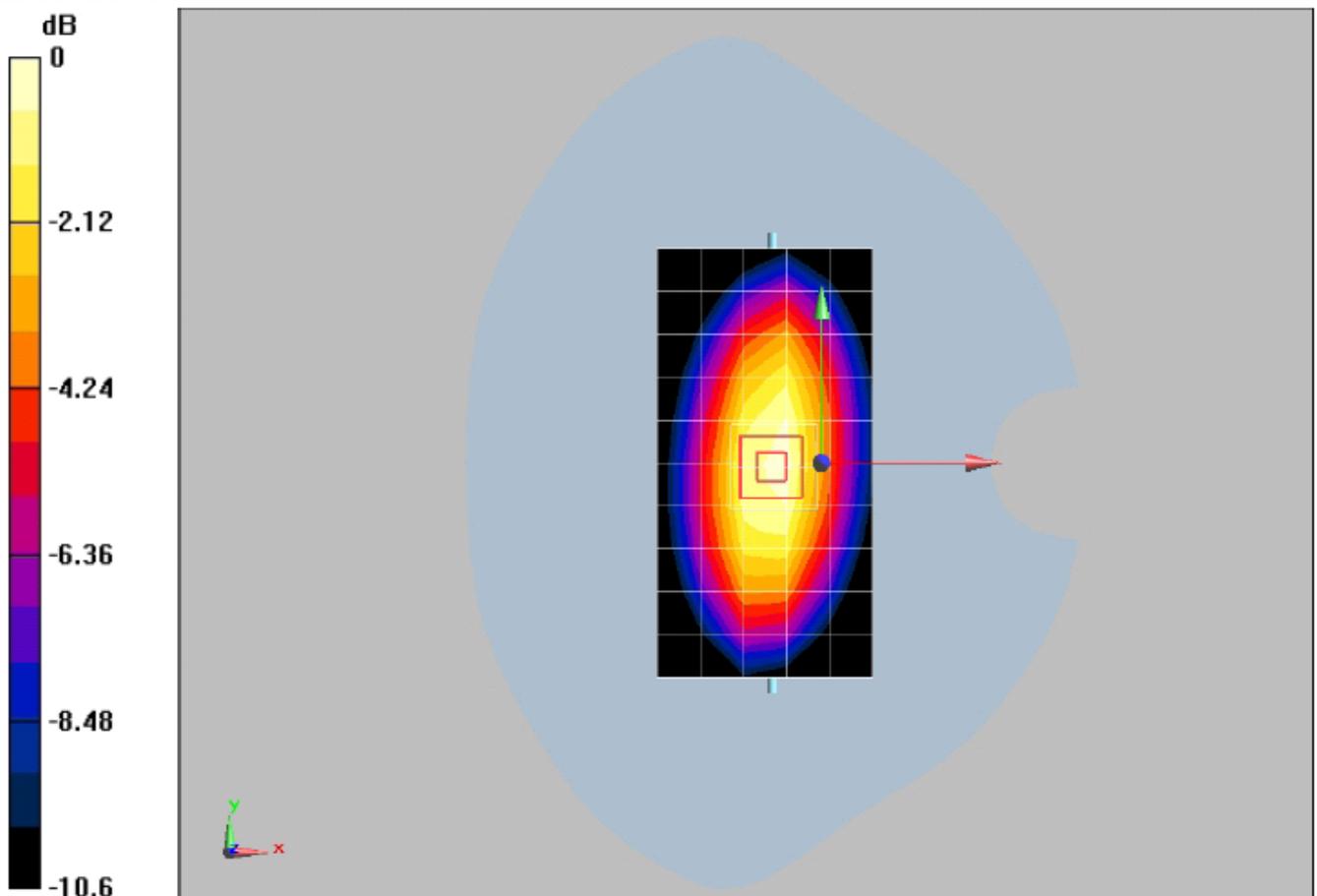
d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.57 mW/g



0 dB = 2.57mW/g

Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) :

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

SystemPerformanceCheck-D835 body

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d059

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 12/18/2009

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009

- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475

- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.59 mW/g

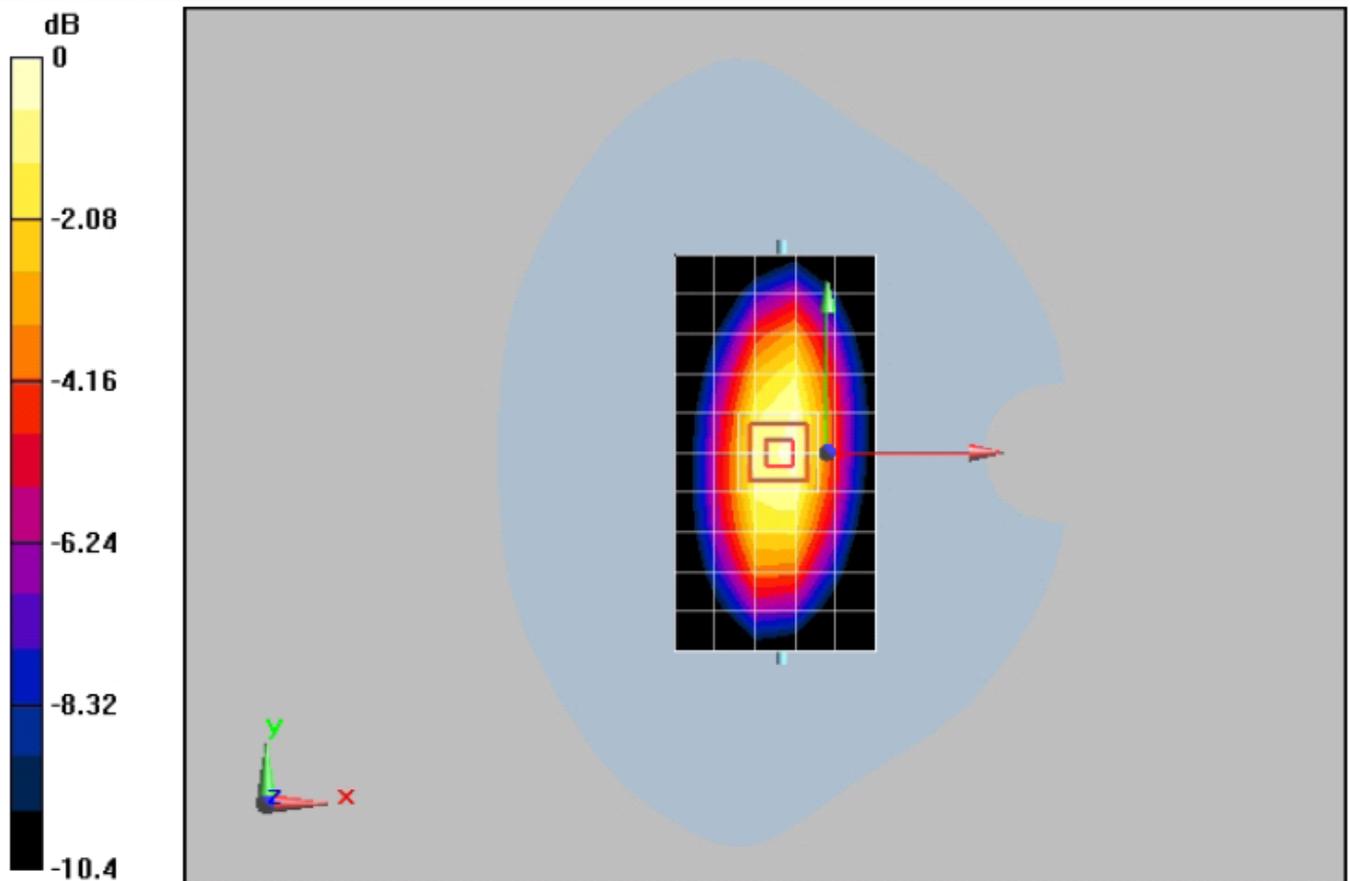
d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00643 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.83 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.63 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.71 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 mW/g



0 dB = 2.85mW/g

Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) :

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

Annex 2 Measurement results (printout from DASY TM)

Remark: results of conducted power measurements: see chapter 2.5/2.6 (if applicable)

Annex 2.1 CDMA800MHz head

Date/Time: 2010-07-26 22:55:52

P1528_OET65_EN62209-LeftHandSide touched – CDMA800

DUT: HUAWEI C2830

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.885$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

head/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.704 mW/g

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

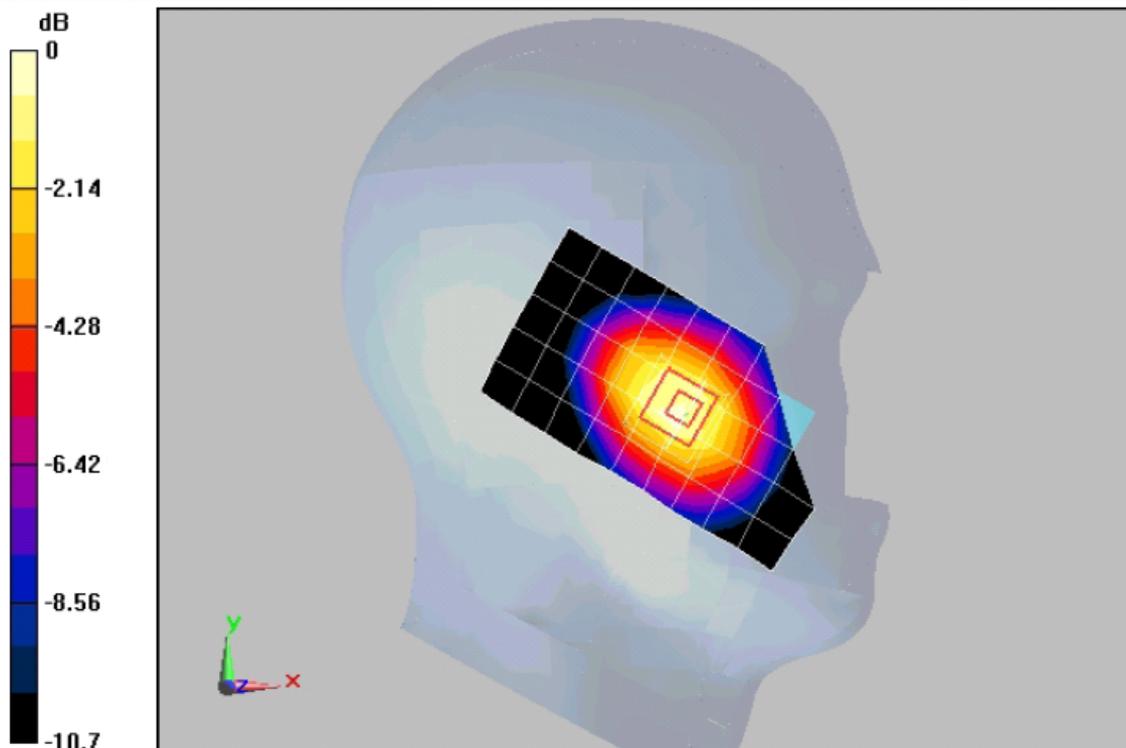
Reference Value = 7.99 V/m; Power Drift = -0.187 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.989 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.717 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.487 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.775 mW/g



0 dB = 0.775mW/g

Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) : 15 mm

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

P1528_OET65_EN62209-LeftHandSide tilted 15° - CDMA800**DUT: HUAWEI C2830**

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.885$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

head/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.342 mW/g

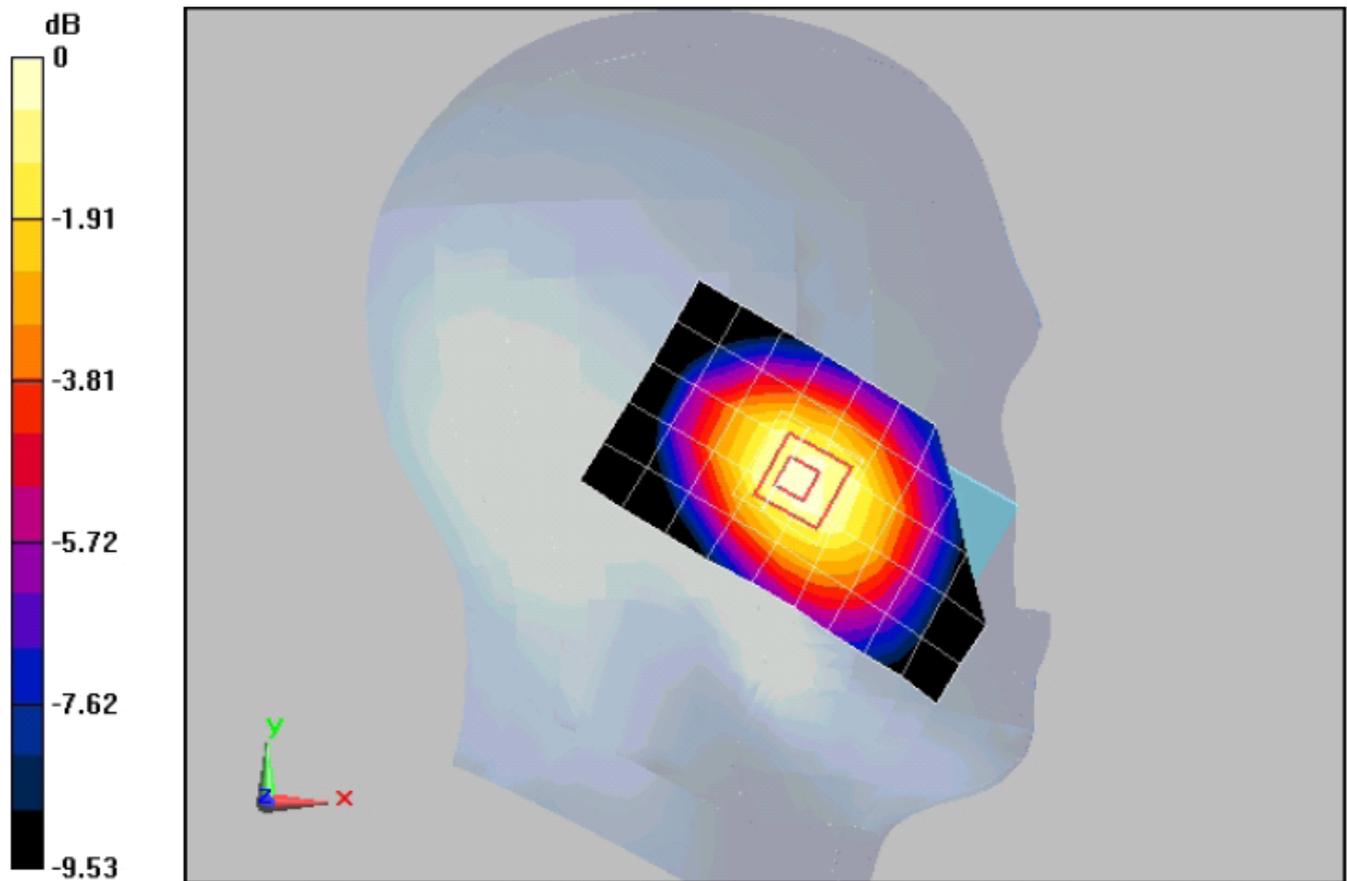
head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.043 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.443 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.339 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.240 mW/g[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.362 mW/g



0 dB = 0.362mW/g

Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) : 15 mm

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

P1528_OET65_EN62209-RightHandSide touched – CDMA800

DUT: HUAWEI C2830

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.885$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

head/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.728 mW/g

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

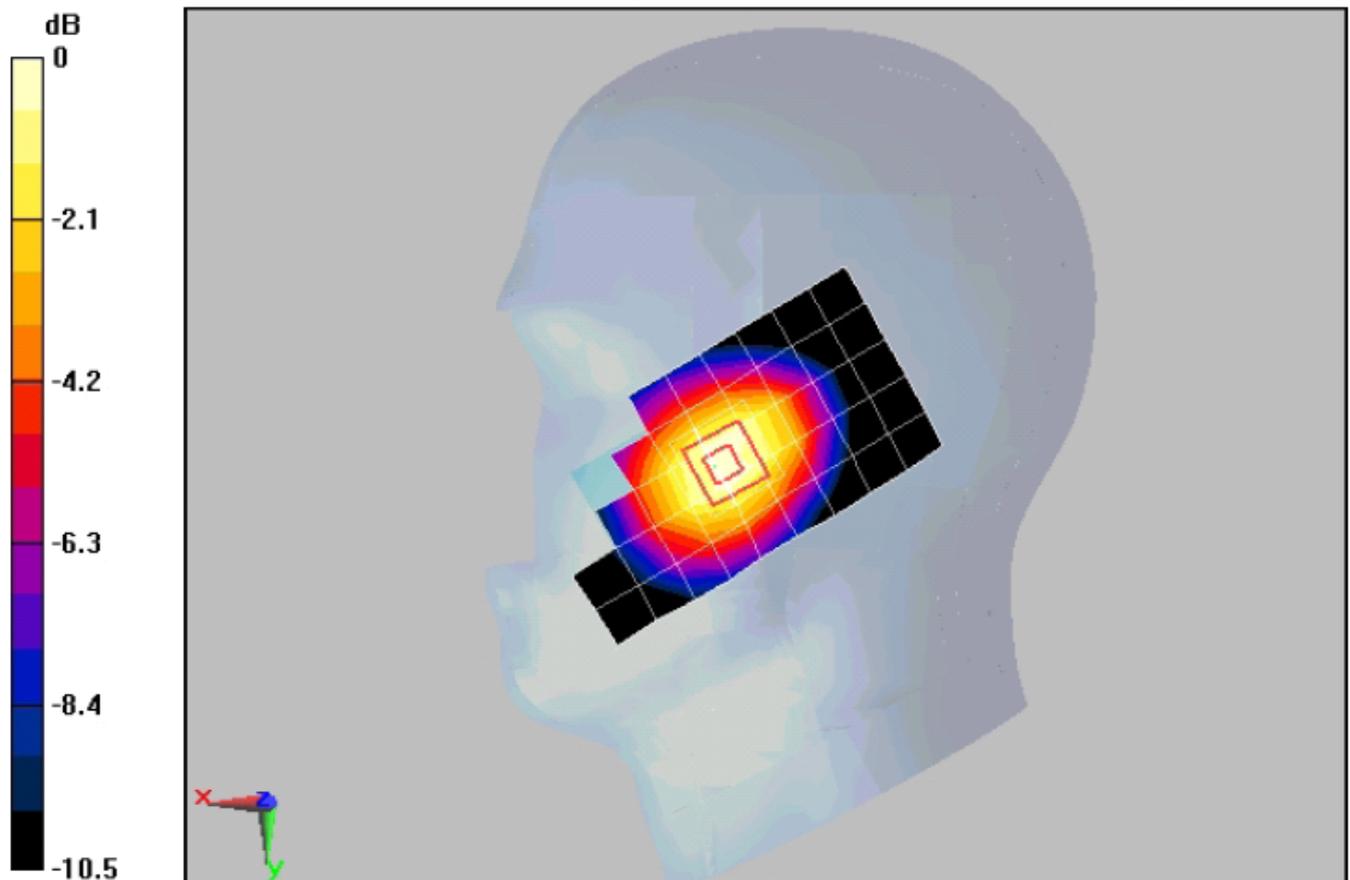
Reference Value = 7.66 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00471 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.982 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.732 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.501 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.785 mW/g



0 dB = 0.785mW/g

Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) : 15 mm

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

P1528_OET65_EN62209-RightHandSide tilted 15° - CDMA800**DUT: HUAWEI C2830**

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.885$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

head/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.344 mW/g

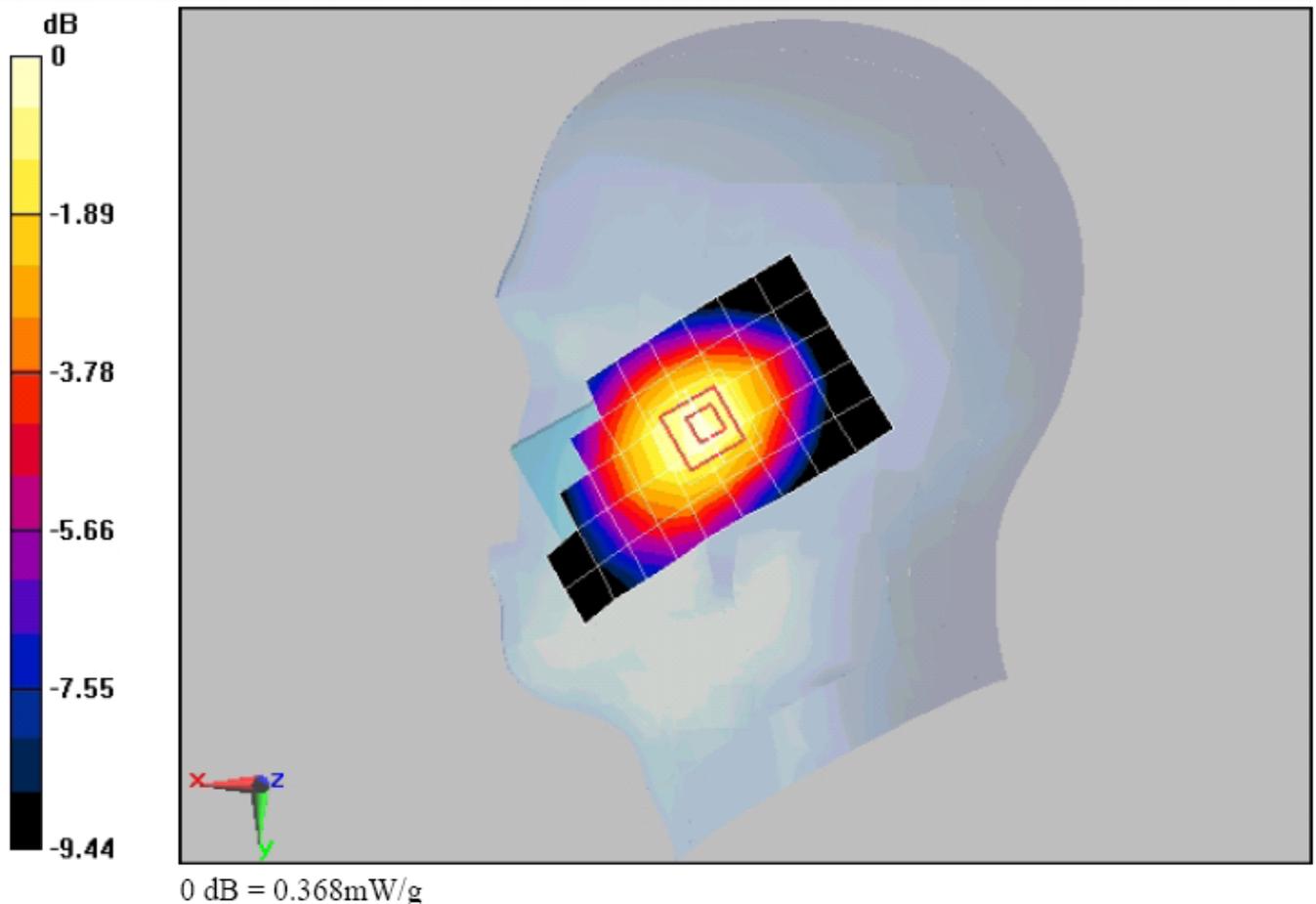
head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.457 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.347 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.246 mW/g[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.368 mW/g

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) :

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

P1528_OET65_EN62209-RightHandSide touched – CDMA800**DUT: HUAWEI C2830**

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.896$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

head/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.813 mW/g

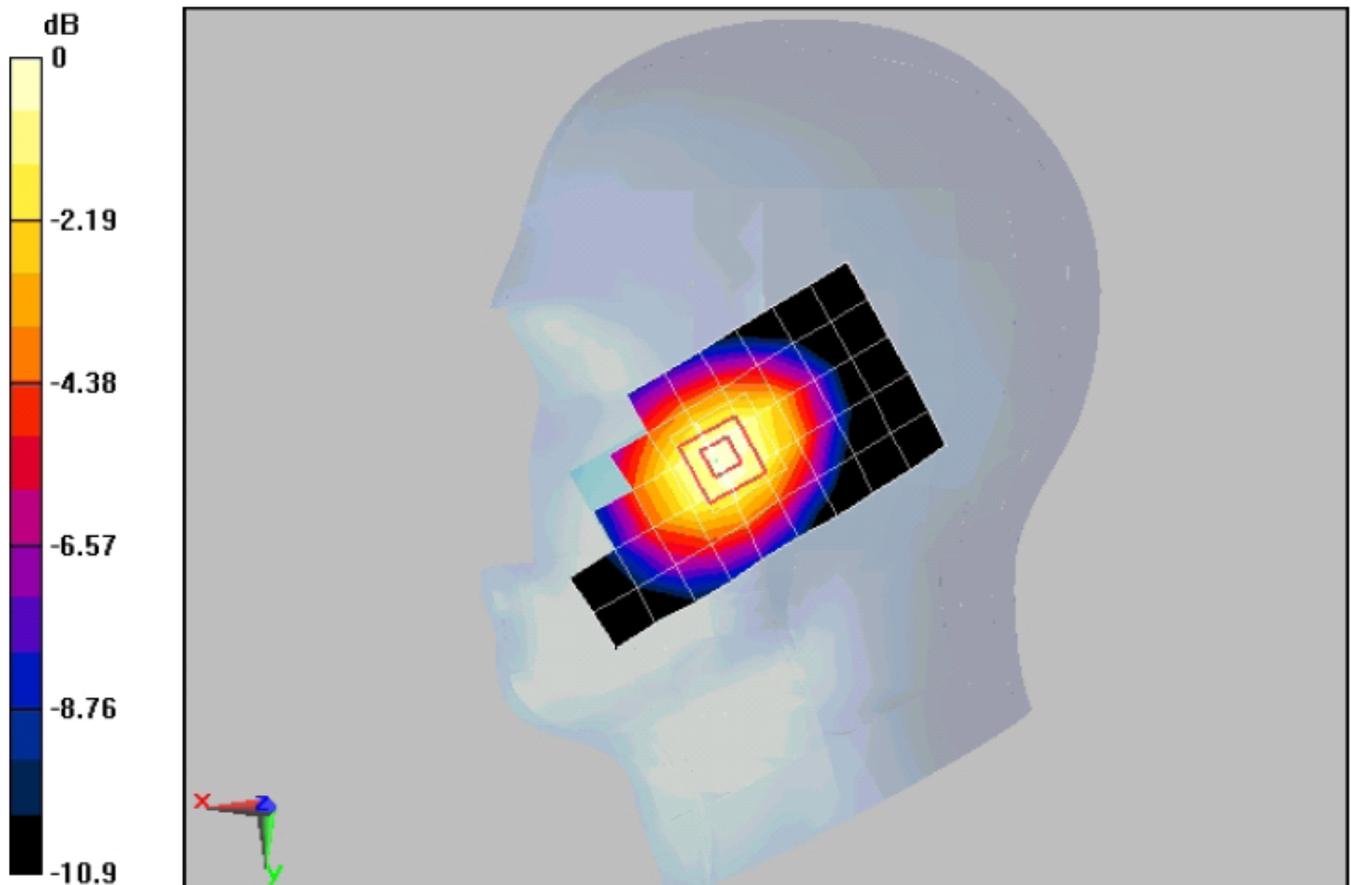
head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.11 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.832 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.566 mW/g[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.890 mW/g



0 dB = 0.890mW/g

Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) :

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

P1528_OET65_EN62209-RightHandSide touched – CDMA800

DUT: HUAWEI C2830

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.885$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

head/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.685 mW/g

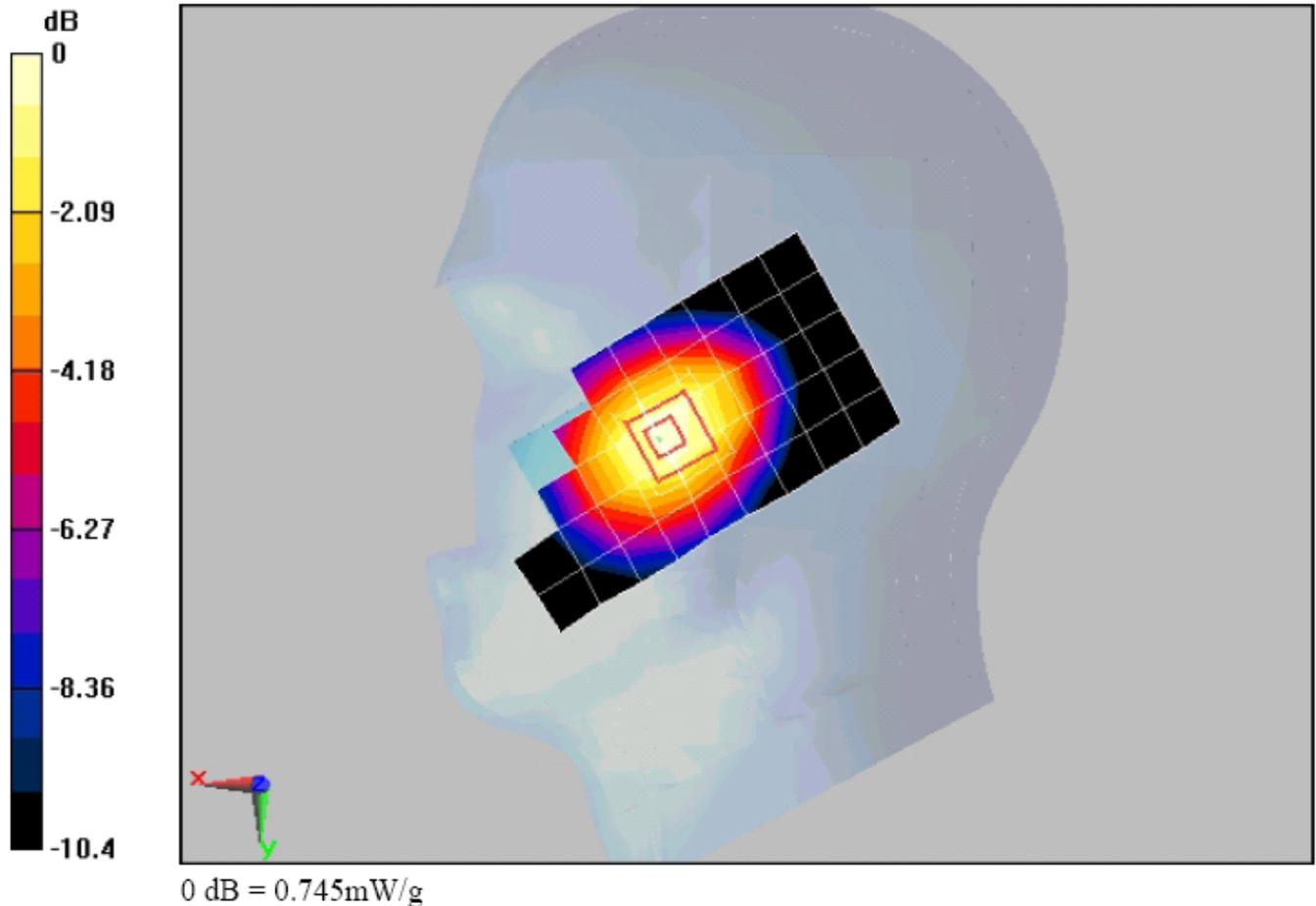
head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.11 V/m; Power Drift = 0.019 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.936 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.690 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.473 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.745 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) :

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

Annex 2.2 CDMA800MHz body

Date/Time: 2010-07-27 23:15:47

P1528_OET65_EN62209- CDMA800 towards phantom

DUT: HUAWEI C2830

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

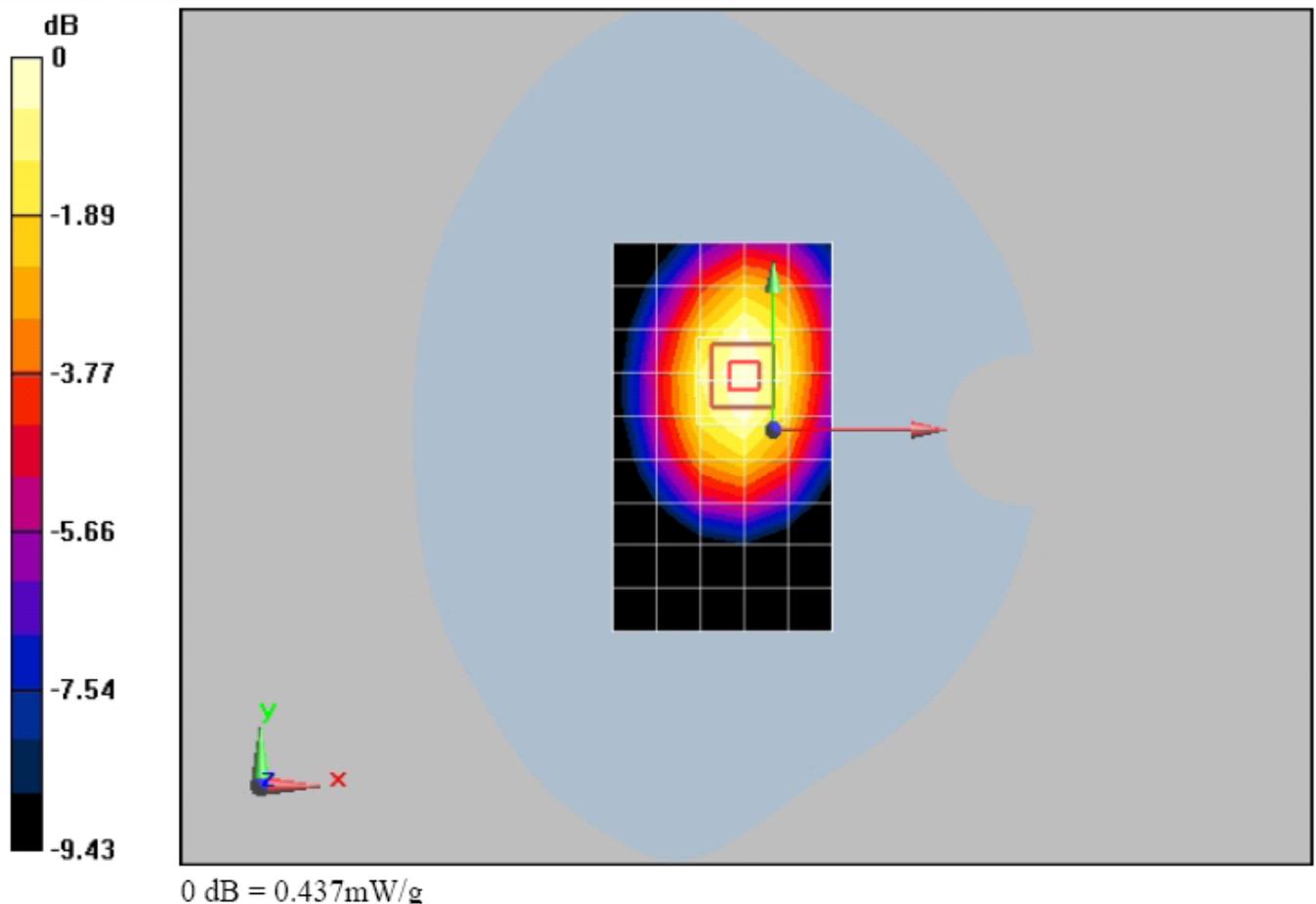
body/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mmInfo: [Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.437 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 18.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.540 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.414 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.292 mW/gInfo: [Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) : 15 mm

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

P1528_OET65_EN62209- CDMA800 towards ground

DUT: HUAWEI C2830

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.52$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

body/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.916 mW/g

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

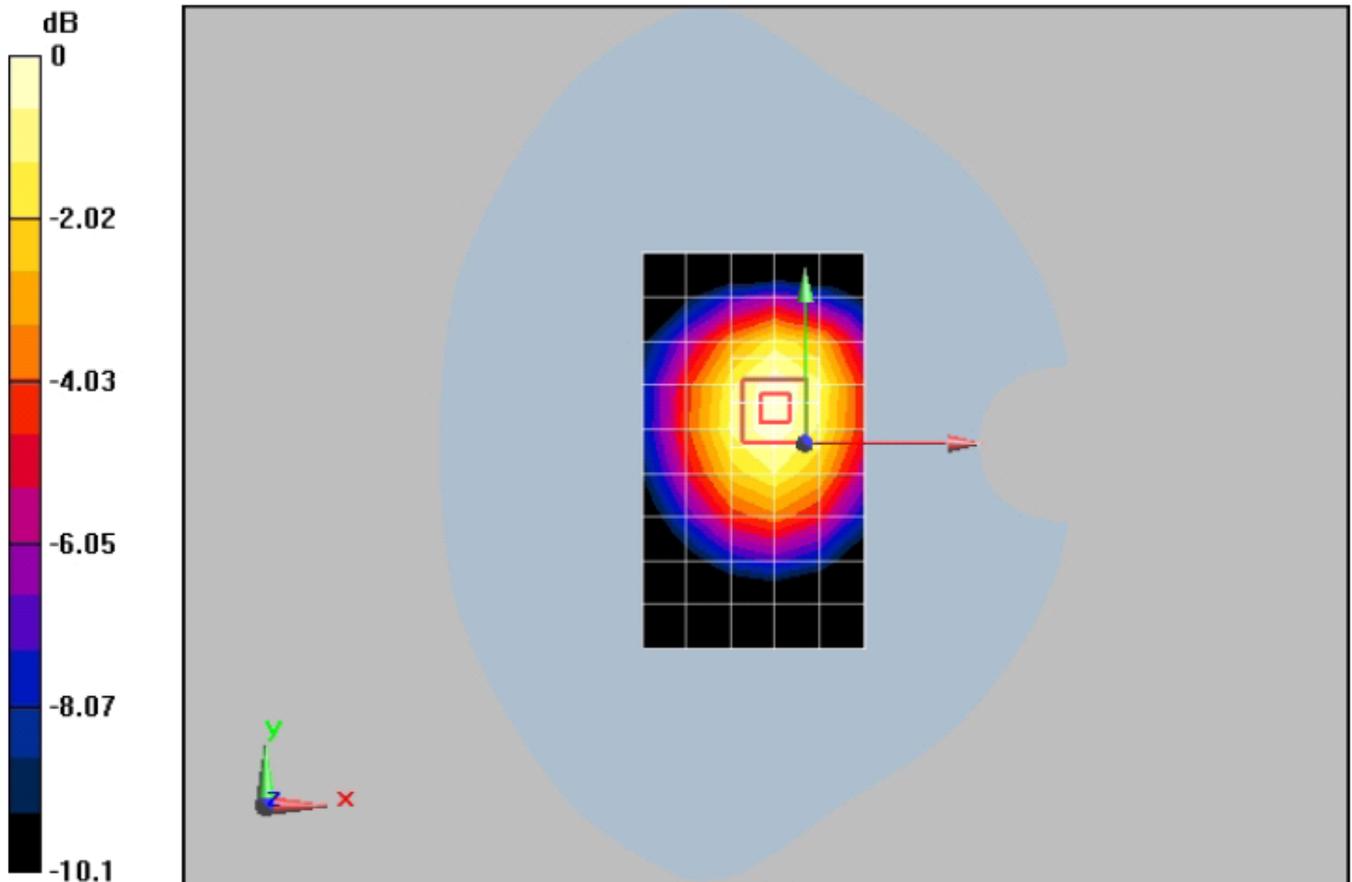
Reference Value = 29 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.19 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.891 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.632 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.945 mW/g



0 dB = 0.945mW/g

Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) : 15 mm

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

P1528_OET65_EN62209- CDMA800 towards ground

DUT: HUAWEI C2830

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.04$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

body/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.969 mW/g

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

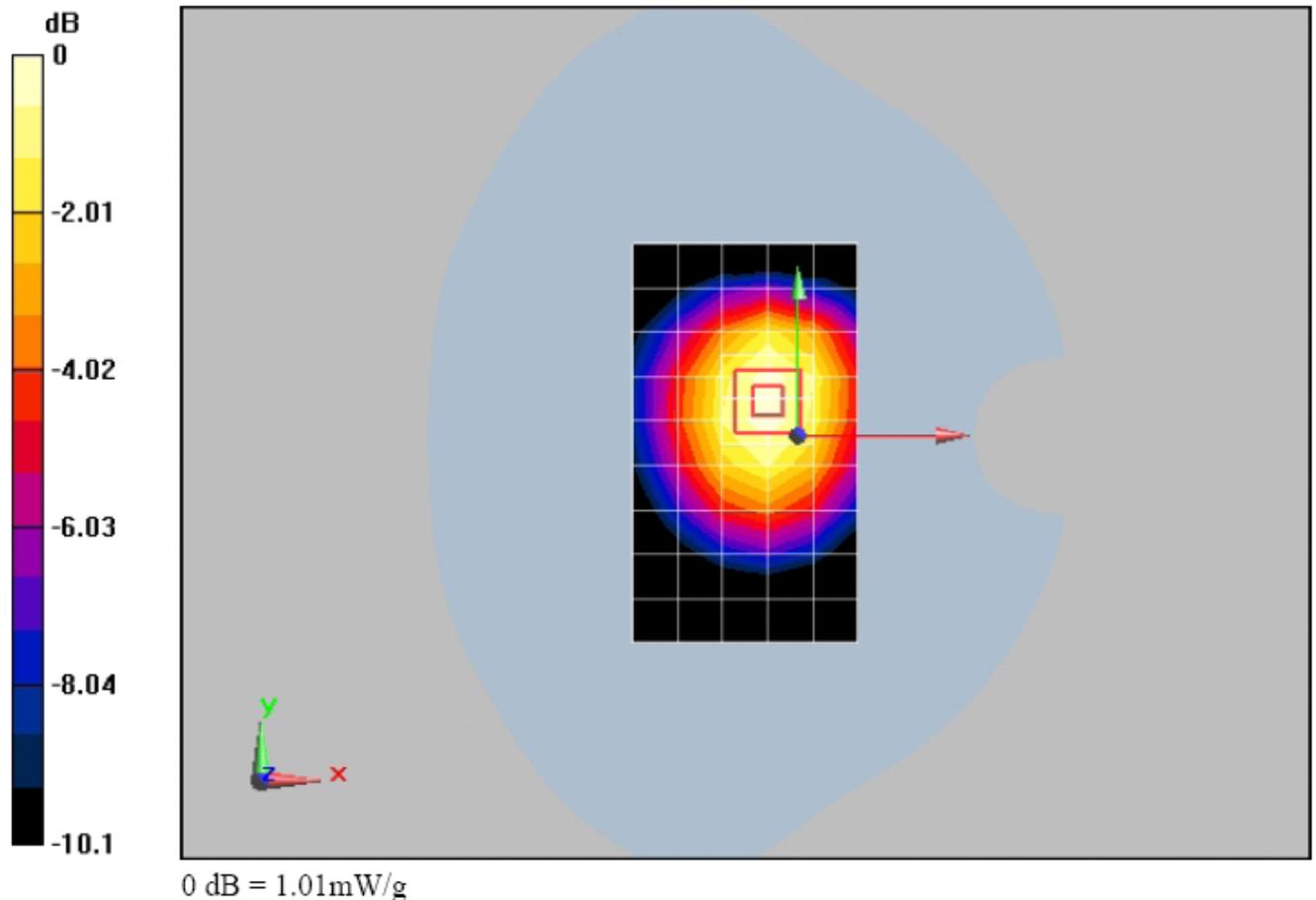
Reference Value = 29.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.036 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.942 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.663 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.01 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) : 15 mm

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

P1528_OET65_EN62209- CDMA800 towards ground

DUT: HUAWEI C2830

Communication System: CDMA 800M; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.02$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

body/Area Scan (6x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.887 mW/g

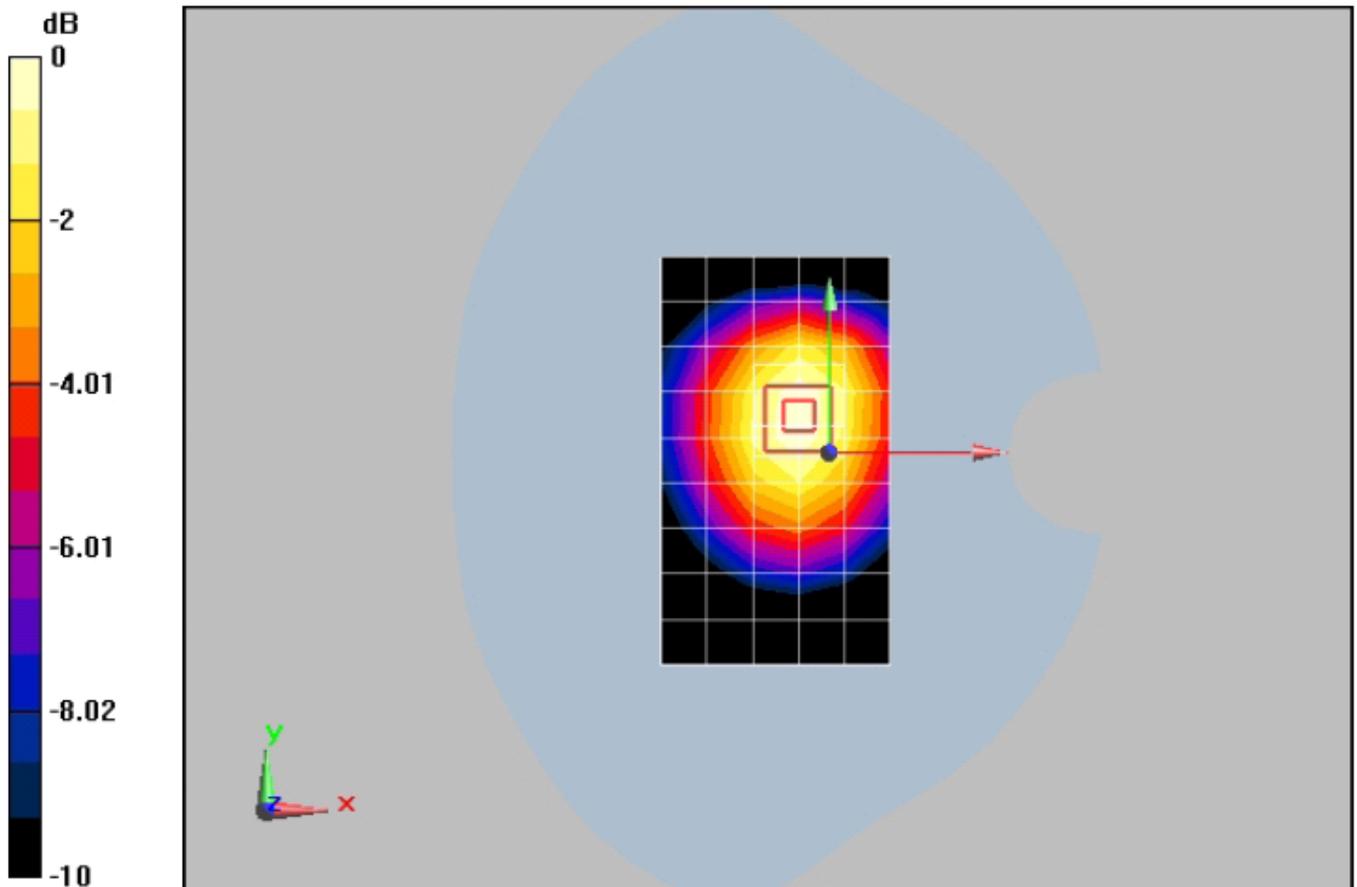
body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.052 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.14 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.865 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.616 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.920 mW/g



0 dB = 0.920mW/g

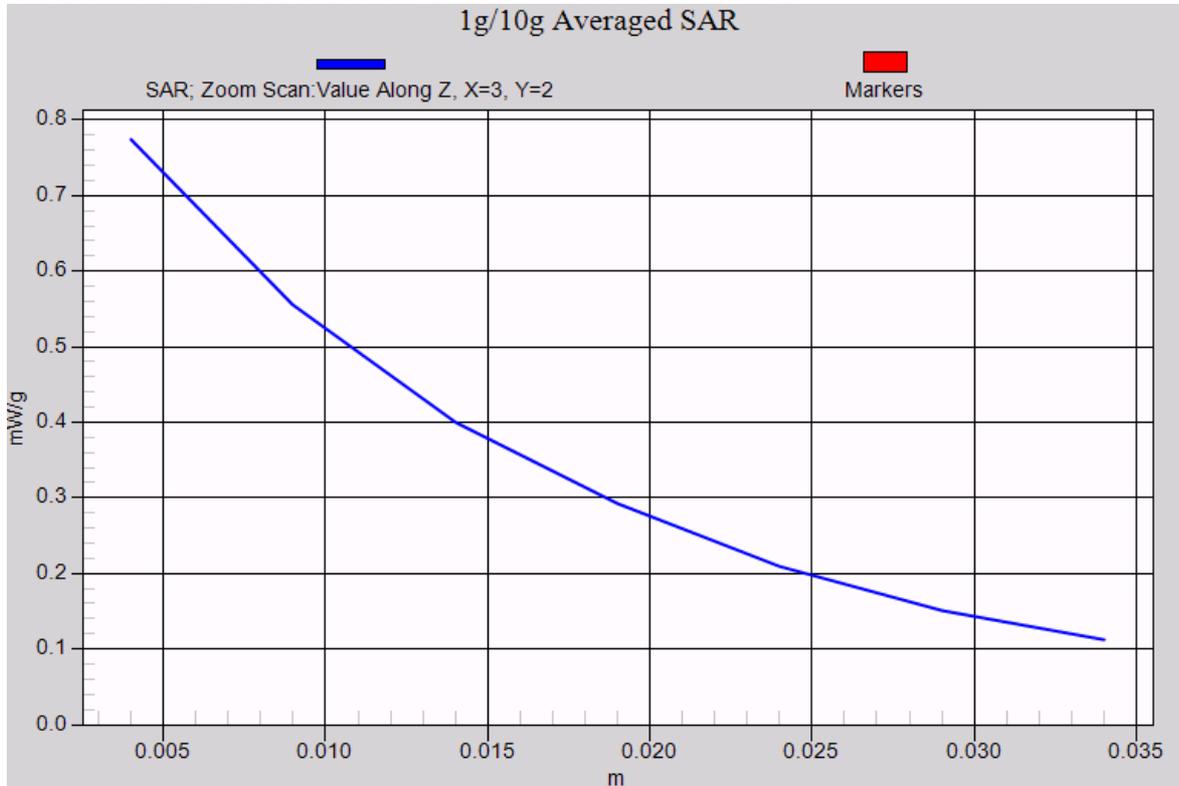
Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) : 15 mm

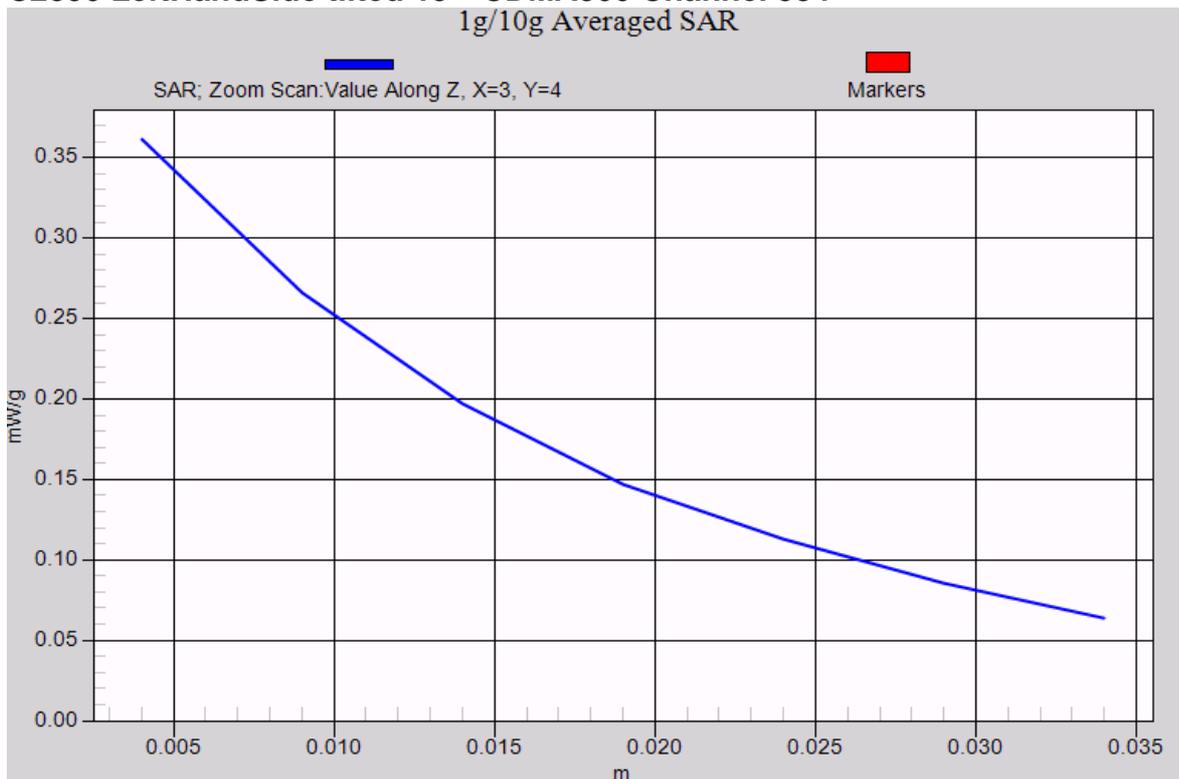
ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.2°C

Annex 2.3 Z-axis scans
CDMA800 head:

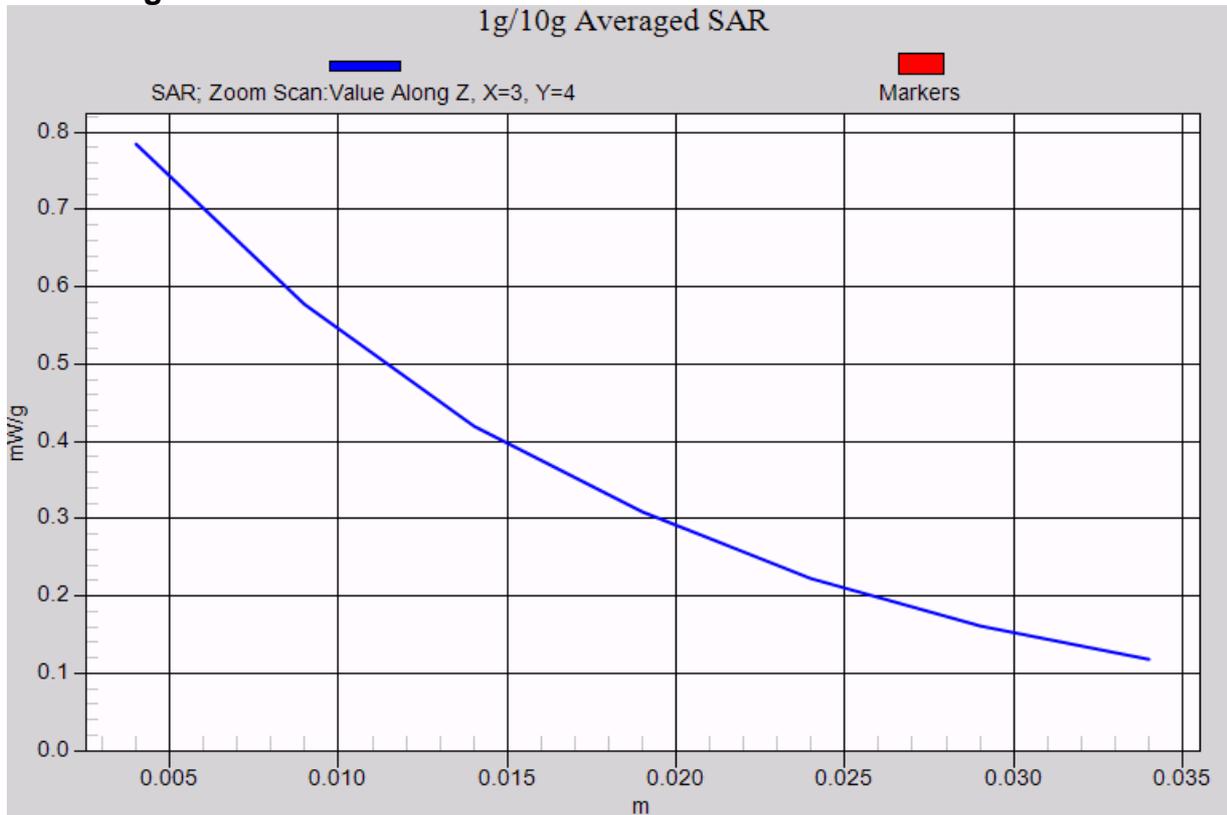
C2830 LeftHandSide touched- CDMA800 Channel 384



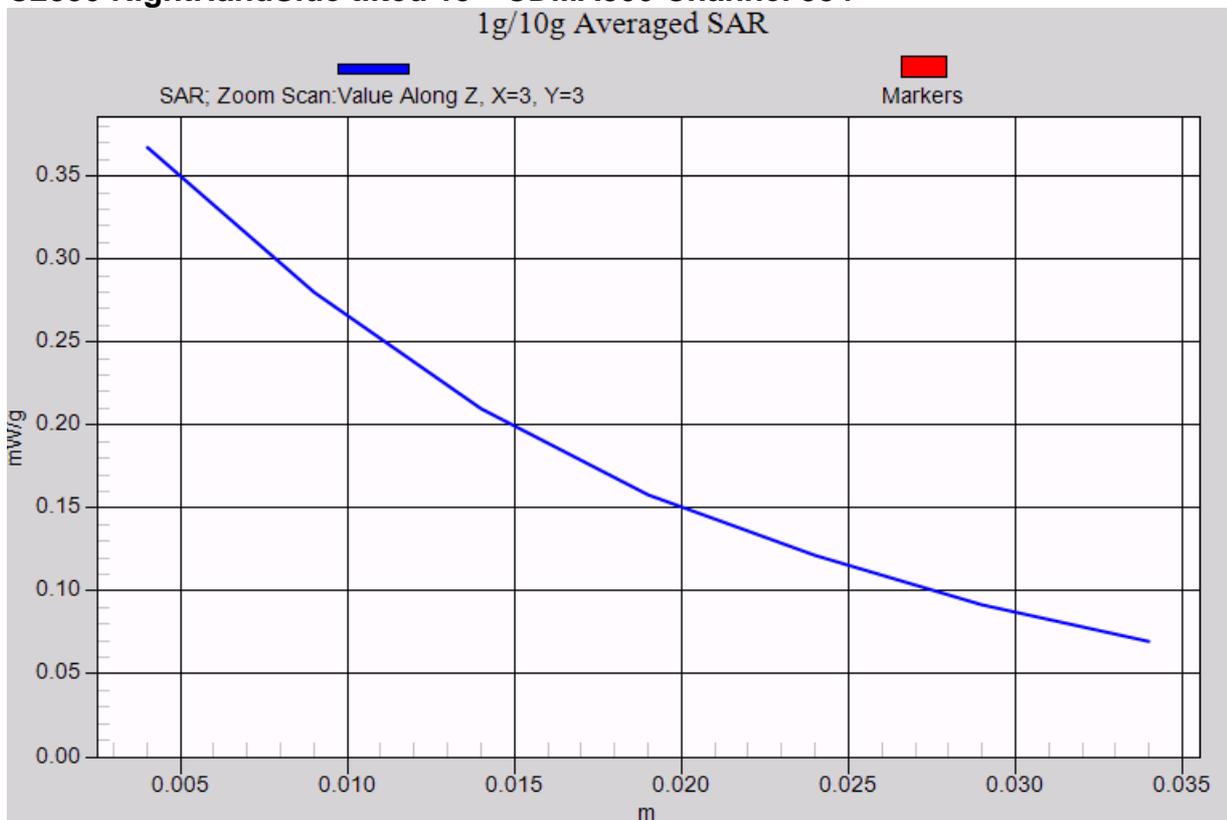
C2830 LeftHandSide tilted 15°- CDMA800 Channel 384



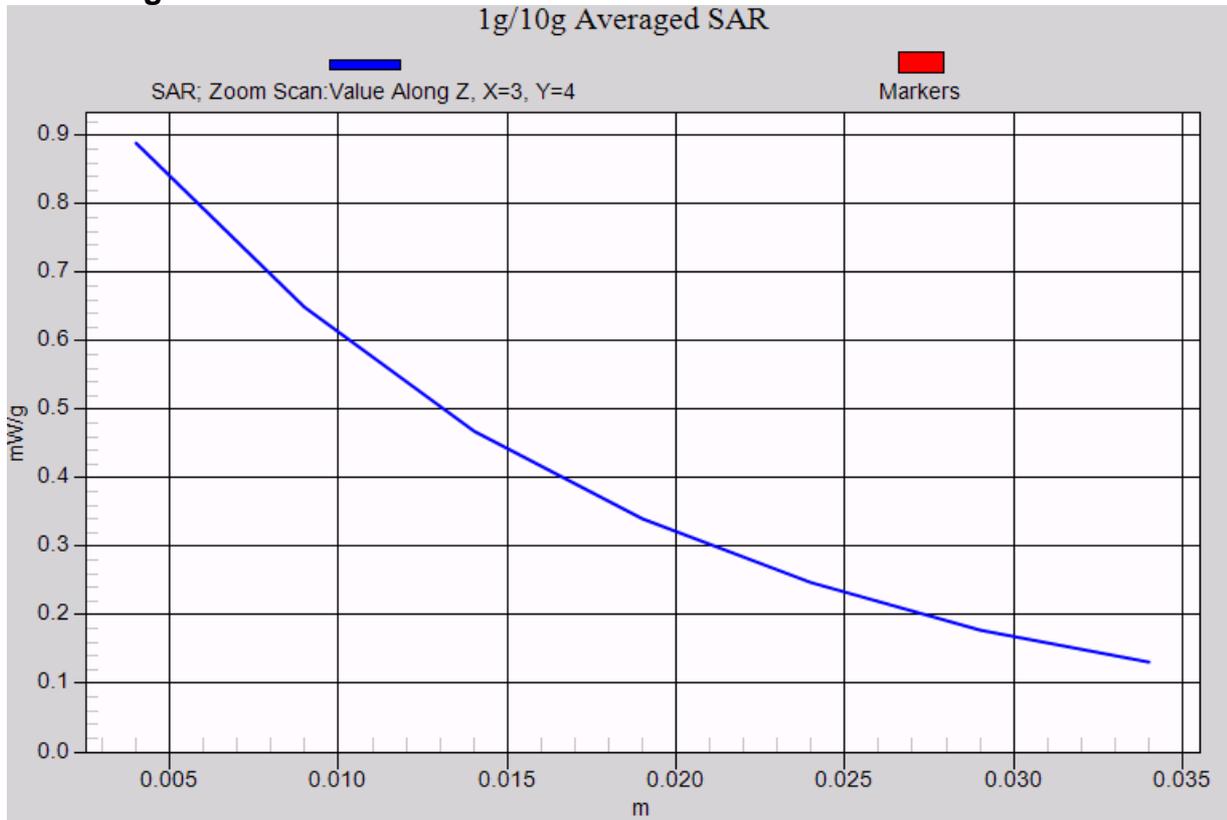
C2830 RightHandSide touched- CDMA800 Channel 384
1g/10g Averaged SAR



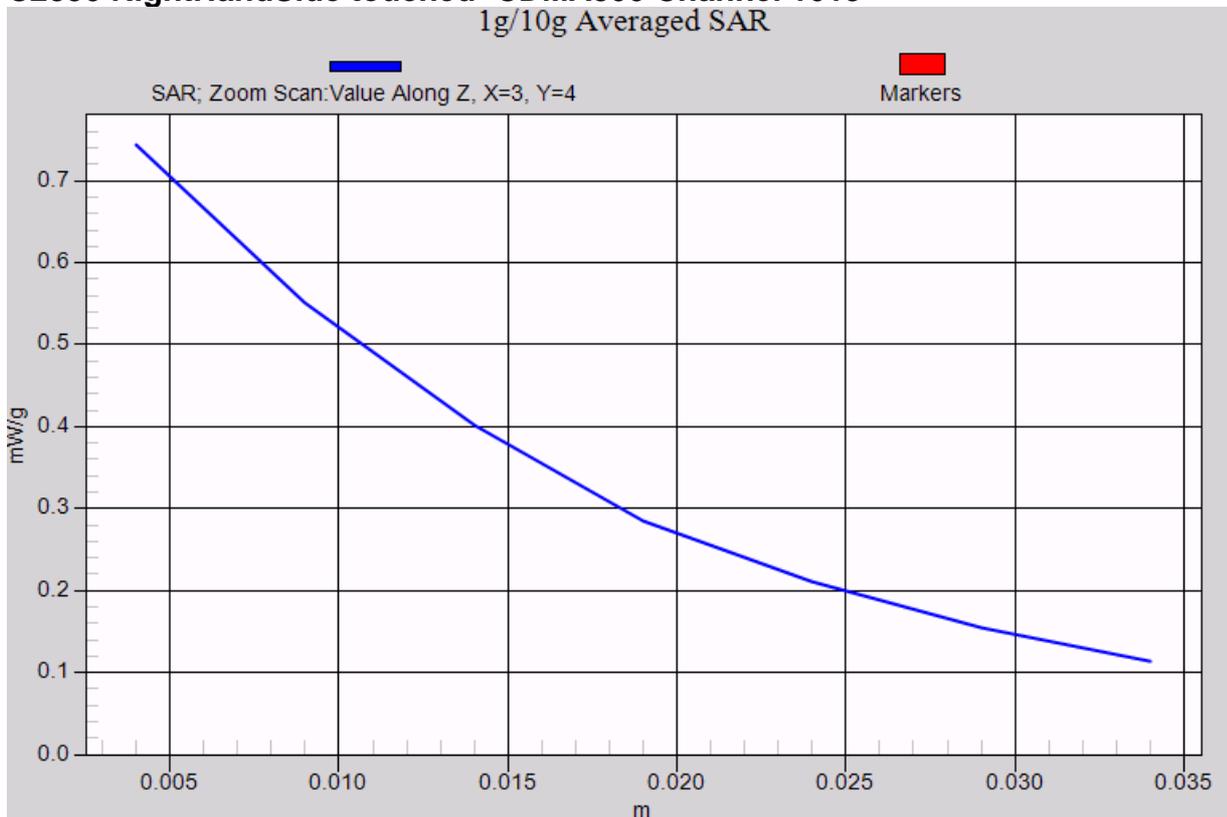
C2830 RightHandSide tilted 15°- CDMA800 Channel 384
1g/10g Averaged SAR



C2830 RightHandSide touched- CDMA800 Channel 777
1g/10g Averaged SAR

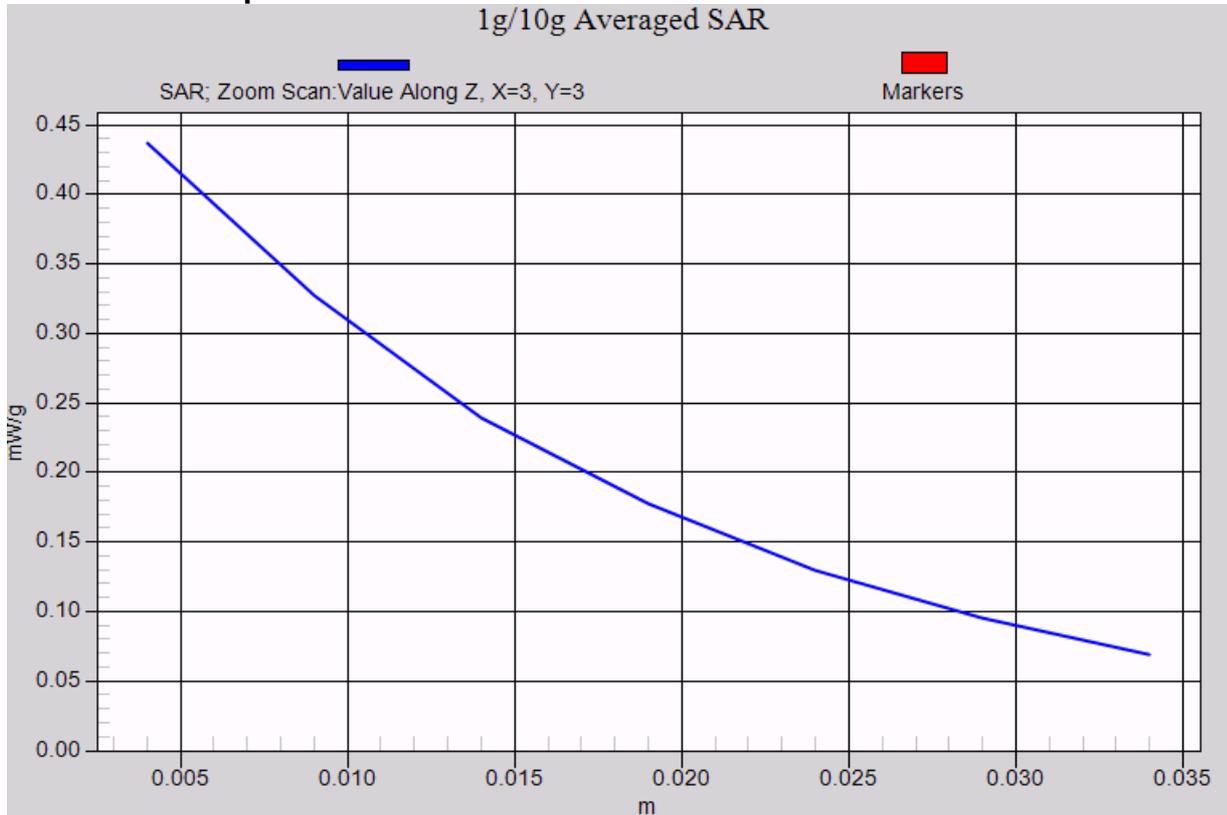


C2830 RightHandSide touched- CDMA800 Channel 1013
1g/10g Averaged SAR

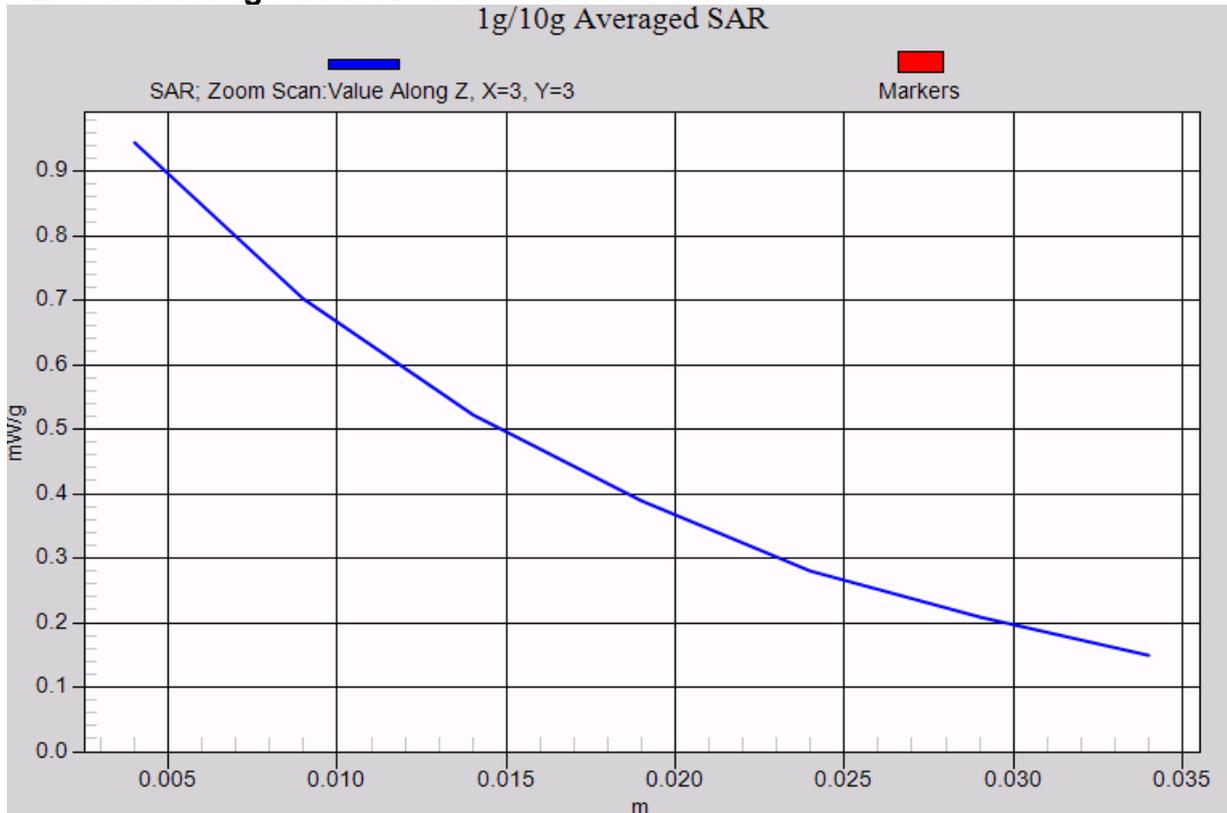


CDMA800 body:

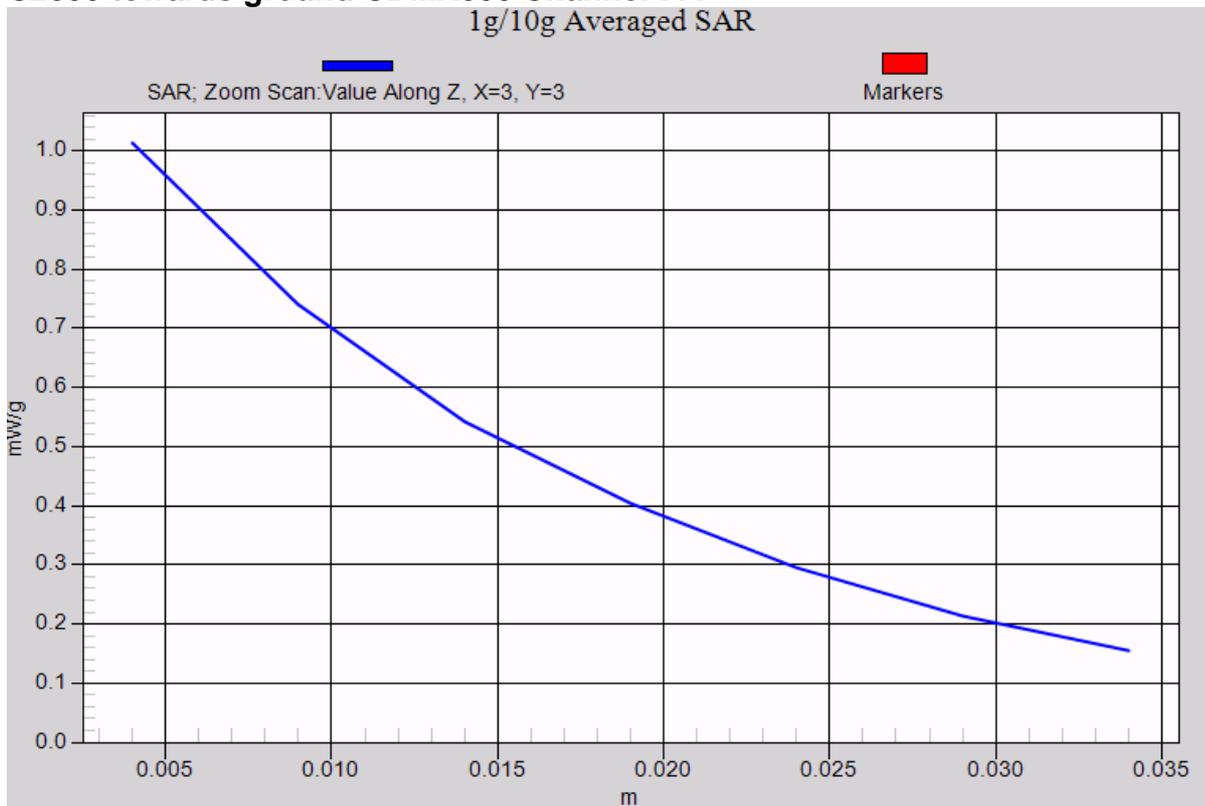
C2830 towards phantom CDMA800 Channel 384



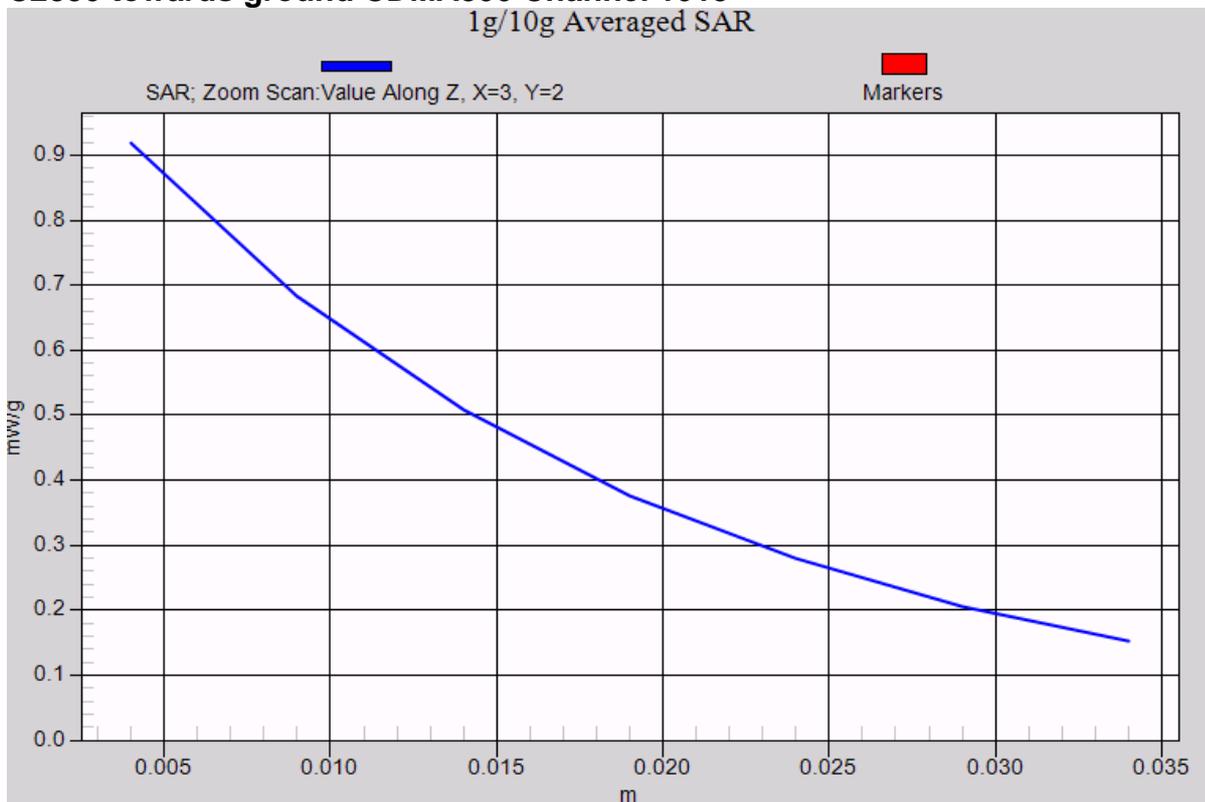
C2830 towards ground CDMA800 Channel 384



C2830 towards ground CDMA800 Channel 777



C2830 towards ground CDMA800 Channel 1013





Annex 3 Calibration parameters

Calibration parameters are described in the additional document:

**Appendix to test report no. SYBH(Z-SAR) 014072010
Calibration data, Phantom certificate
and detail information of the DASY5 System**

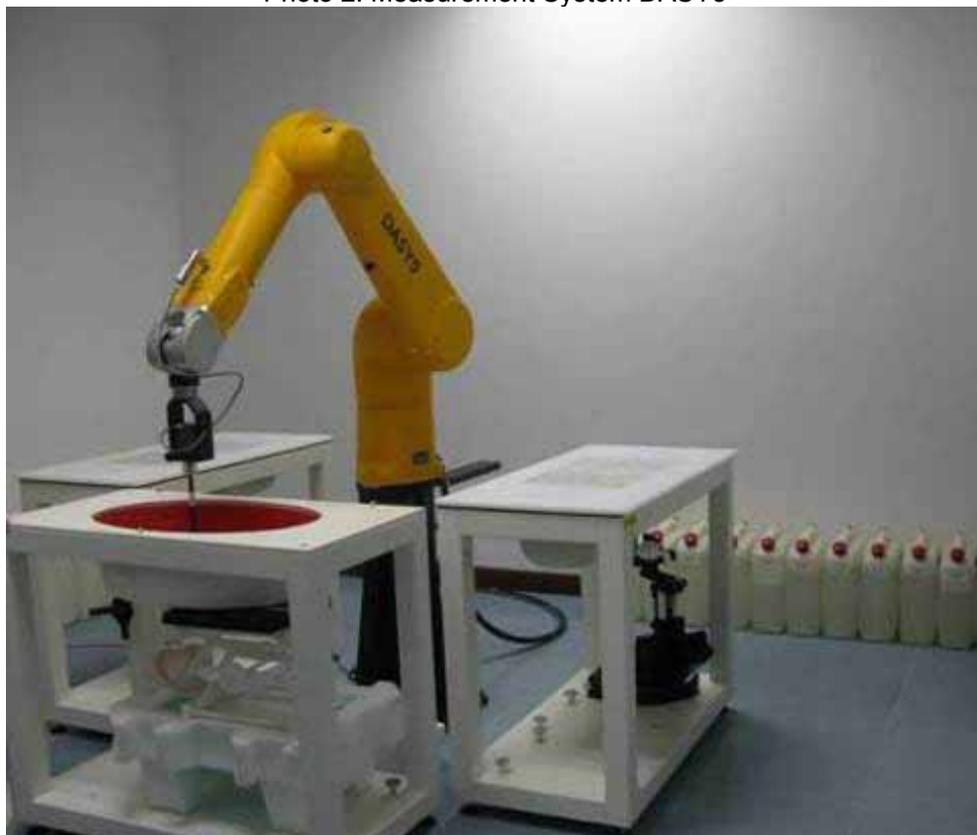
Annex 4 Photo documentation

Annex 4.1 Test Facility

Photo 1: Measurement System DASY5



Photo 2: Measurement System DASY5



Annex 4.2 Test Positions

Photo 3: C2830- front view



Photo 4: C2830 - rear view



Photo 5: C2830 Test position 1 left hand touched



Photo 6: C2830 Test position 2 left hand tilted 15°



Photo 7: C2830 Test position 3 right hand touched



Photo 8: C2830 Test position 4 right hand tilted 15°

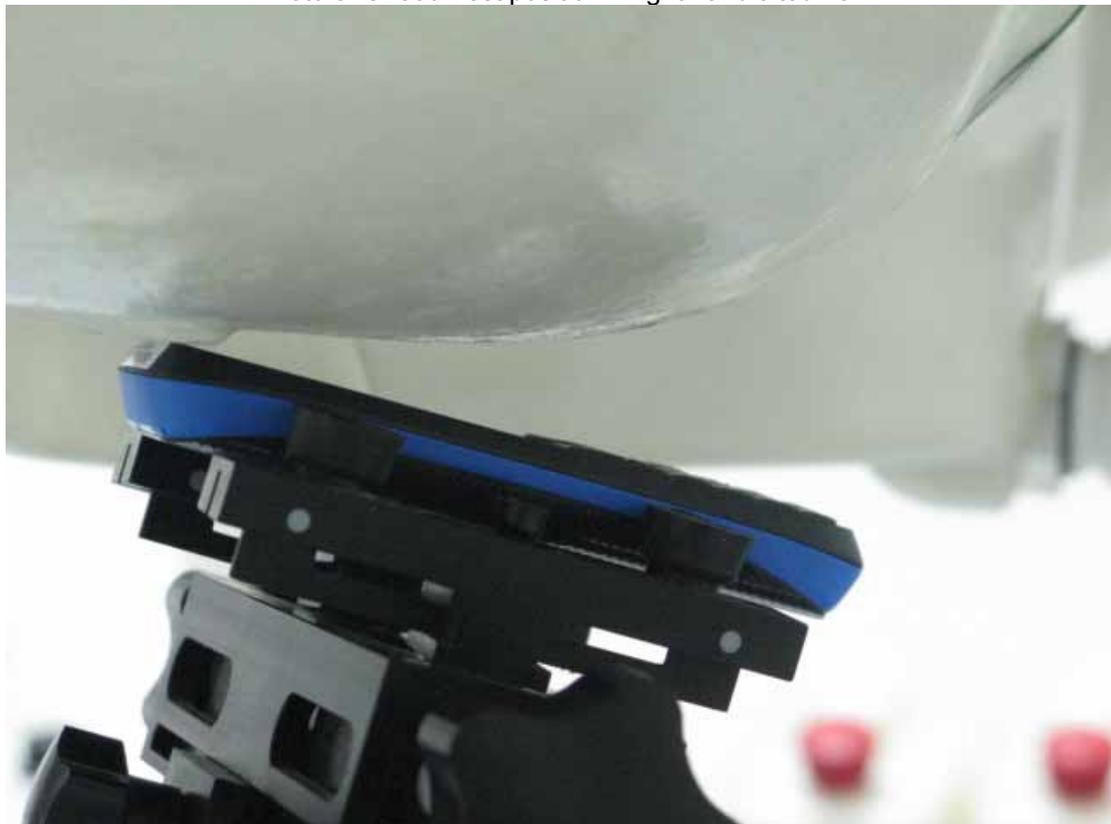


Photo 9: C2830 Test position 5 body worn front side (15mm distance)



Photo 10: C2830 Test position 6 body worn rear side (15mm distance)



Annex 4.3 Liquid depth

Photo 12: Liquid depth 900 MHz head simulating liquid



Photo 14: Liquid depth 900 MHz body simulating liquid

