

CDMA Cellular Towards Phantom Middle

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.996$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.52, 6.52, 6.52);

Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Towards phantom, Middle frequency/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.615 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 16.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.558 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.416 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.600 mW/g

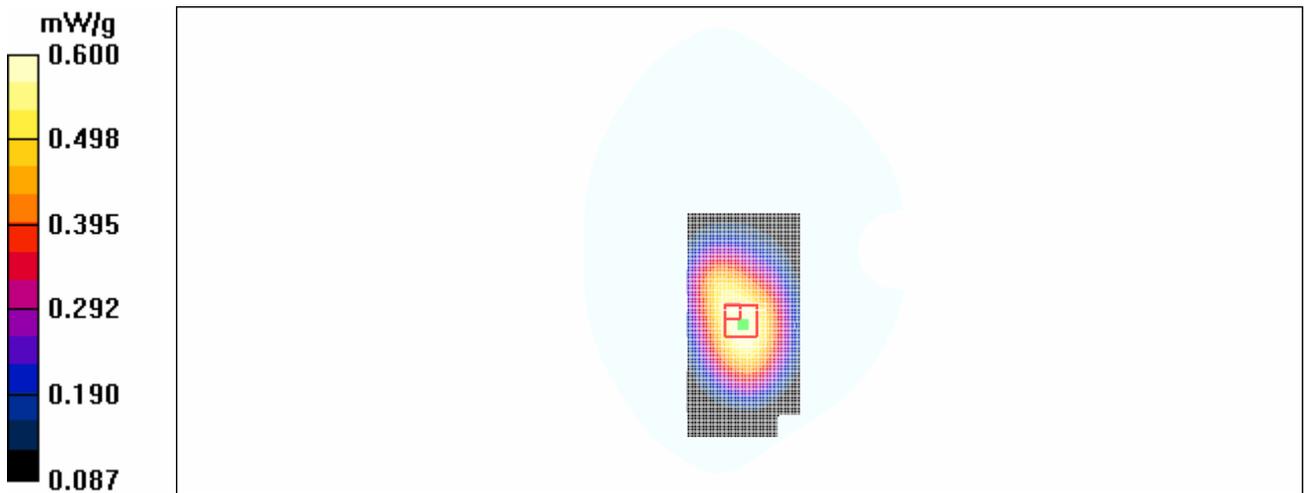


Figure 33 Body, Towards Phantom, CDMA Cellular Cannel 384

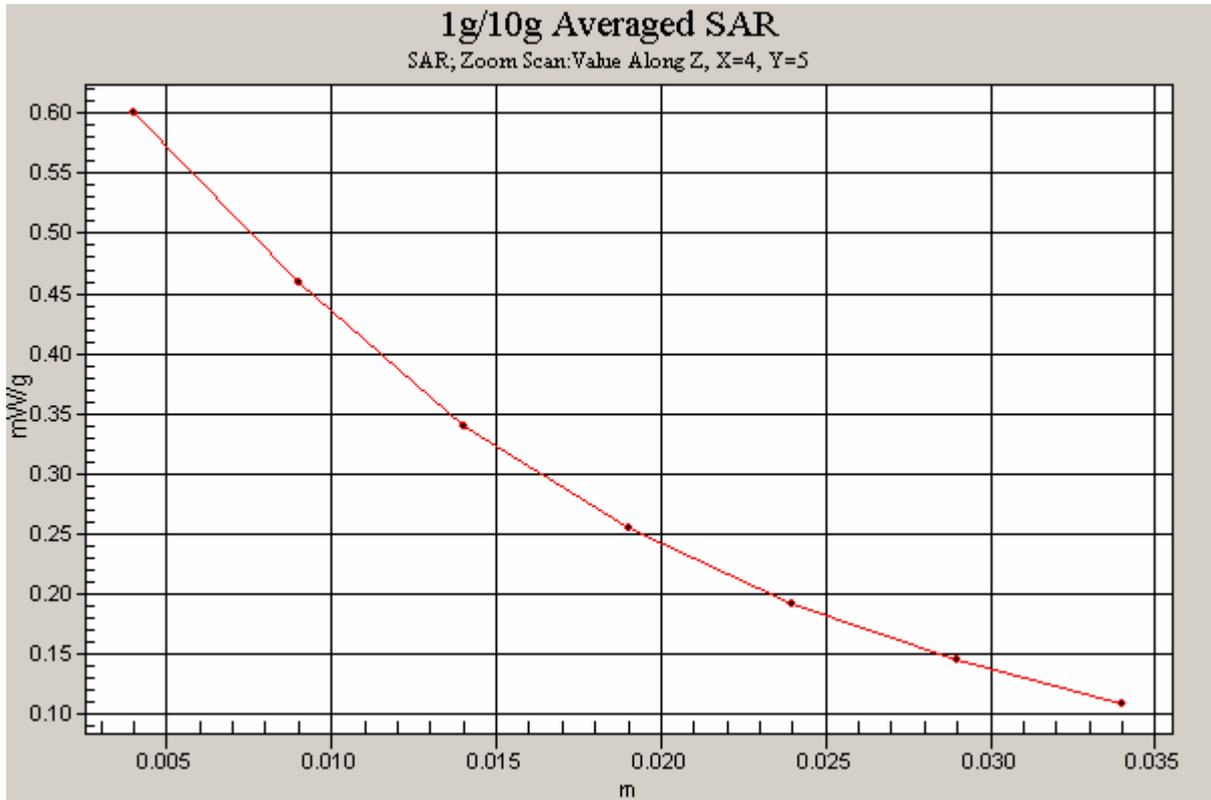


Figure 34 Z-Scan at power reference point (Body, Towards Phantom, CDMA Cellular Channel 384)

CDMA Cellular Towards Phantom Low

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.973$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.52, 6.52, 6.52);

Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Towards phantom, Low frequency/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.717 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 18.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.107 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.839 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.665 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.485 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.703 mW/g

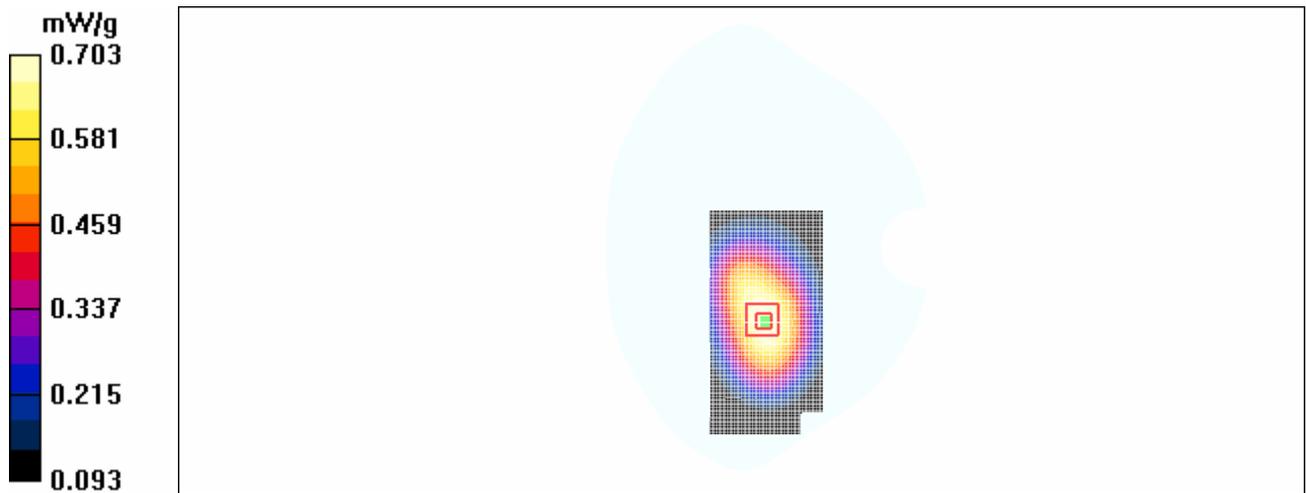


Figure 35 Body, Towards Phantom, CDMA Cellular Channel 1013

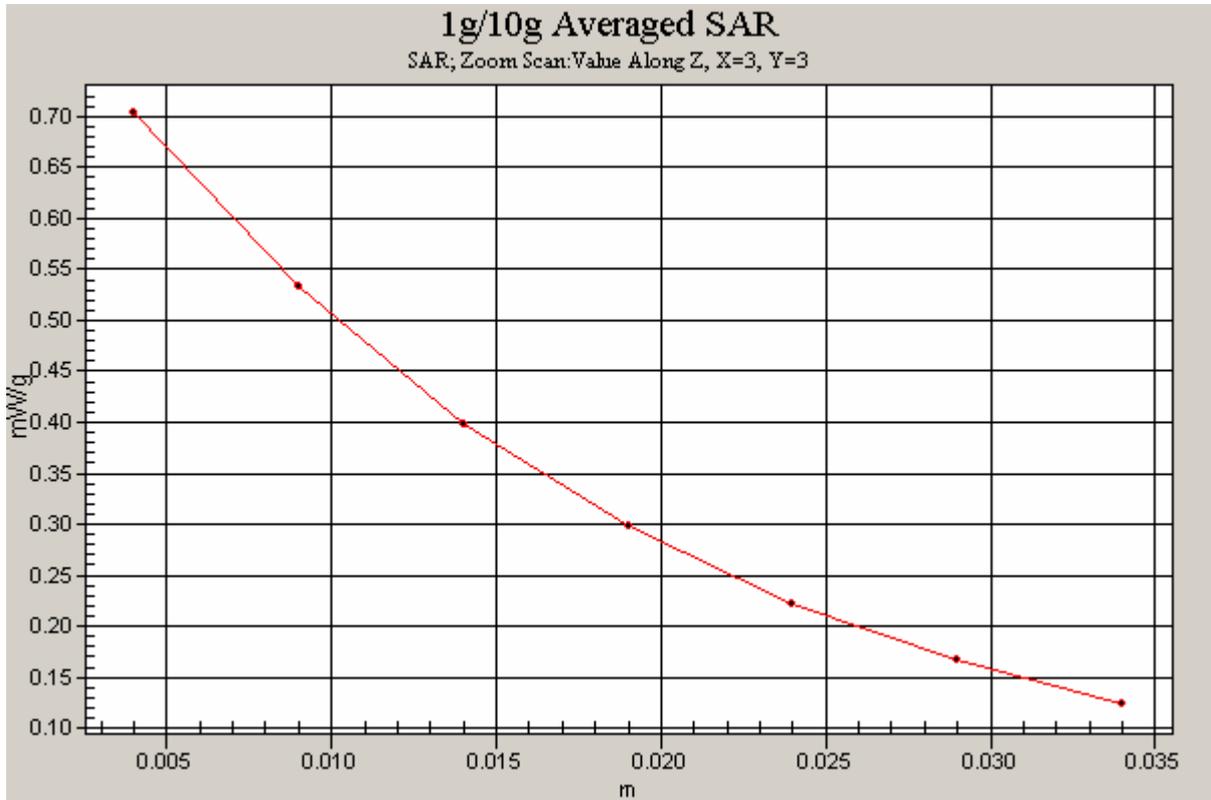


Figure 36 Z-Scan at power reference point (Body, Towards Phantom, CDMA Cellular Channel 1013)

CDMA Cellular Towards Ground High

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.52, 6.52, 6.52);

Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Towards ground, High frequency/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.729 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 21.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.833 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.659 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.474 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.700 mW/g

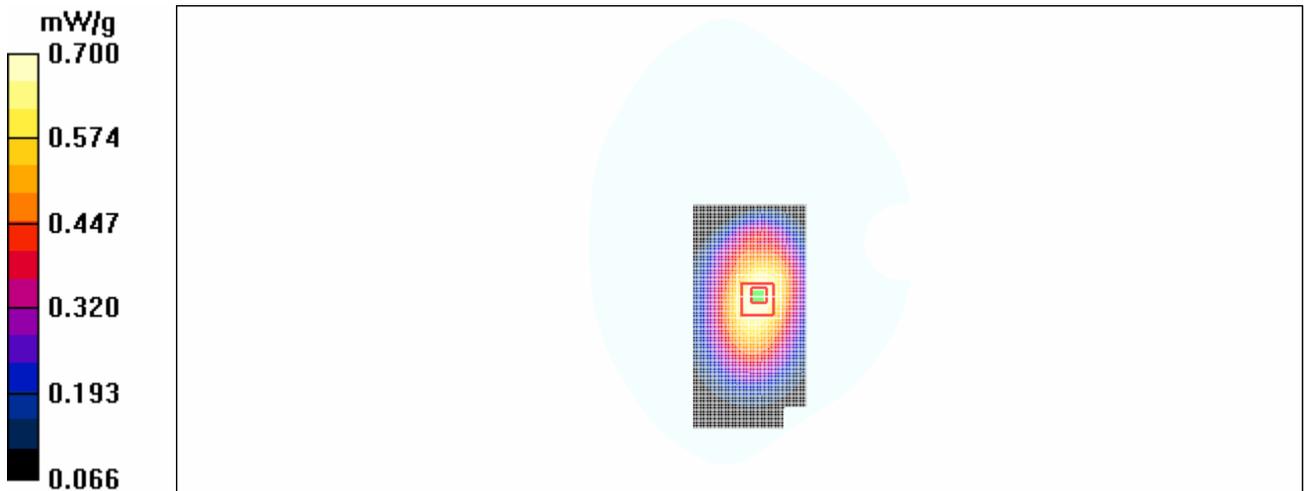


Figure 37 Body, Towards Ground, CDMA Cellular Channel 777

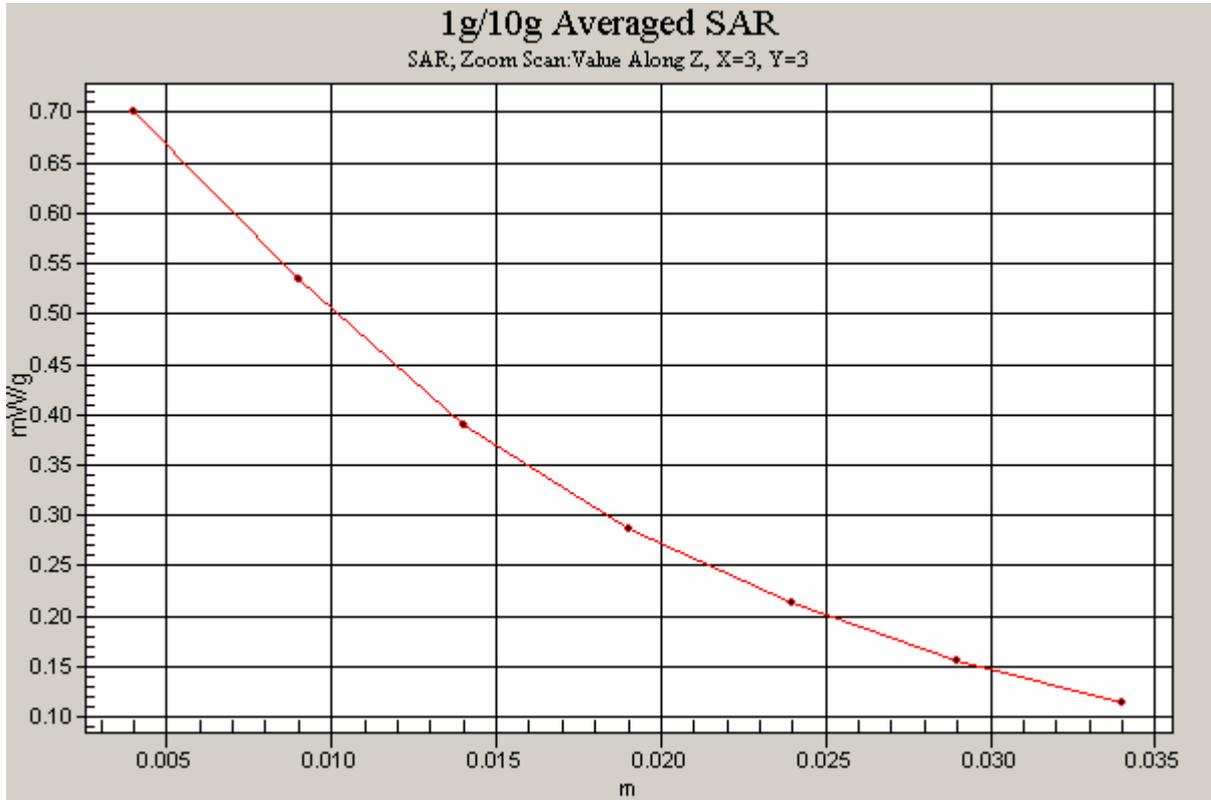


Figure 38 Z-Scan at power reference point (Body, Towards Ground, CDMA Cellular Channel 777)

CDMA Cellular Towards Ground Middle

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.996$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.52, 6.52, 6.52);

Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Towards ground, Middle frequency/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.464 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 16.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.010 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.550 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.432 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.312 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.458 mW/g

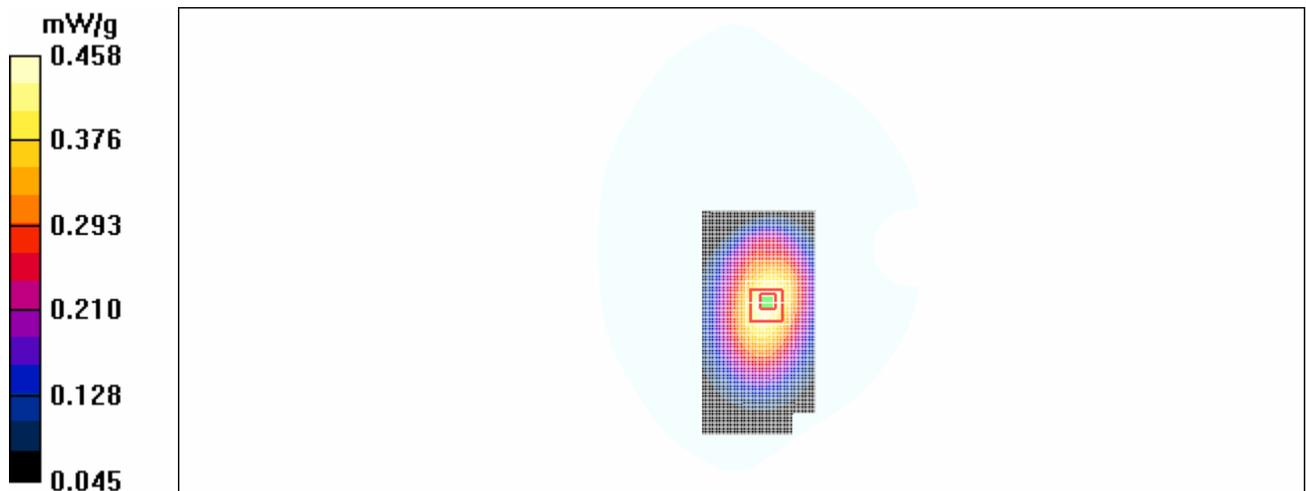


Figure 39 Body, Towards Ground, CDMA Cellular Channel 384

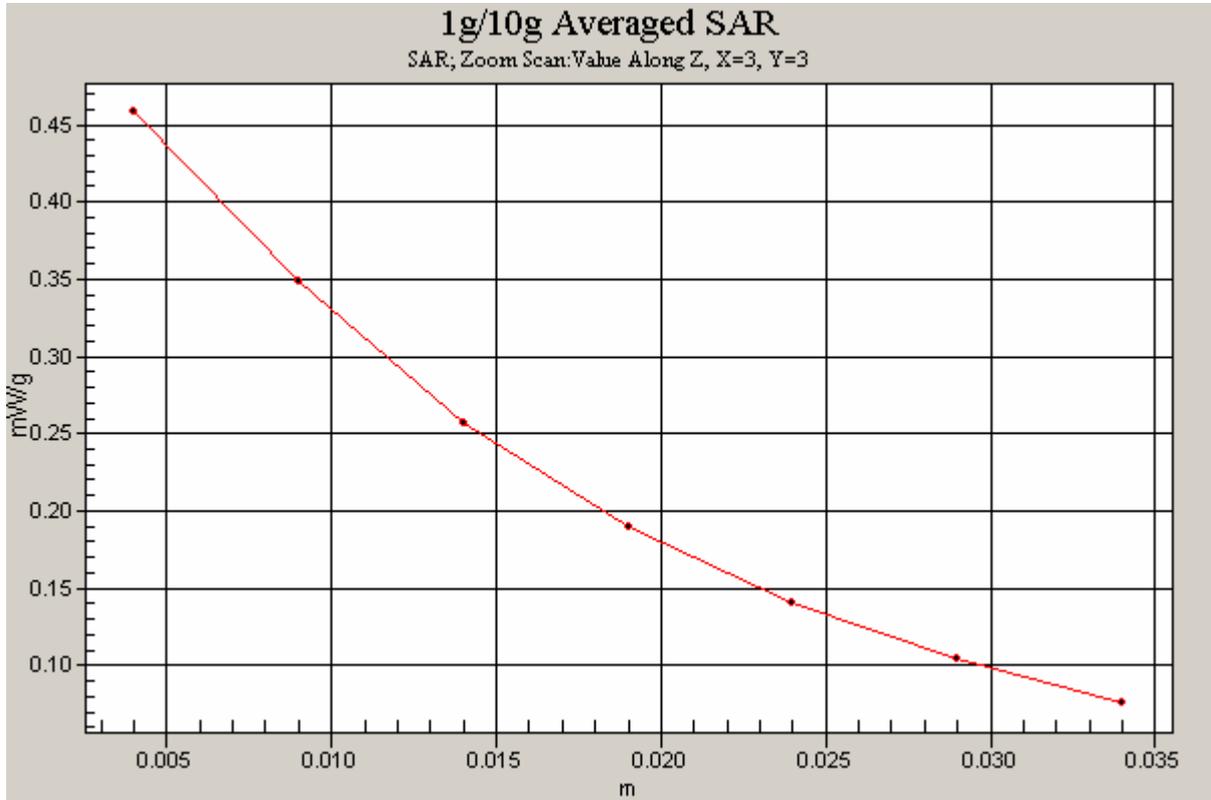


Figure 40 Z-Scan at power reference point (Body, Towards Ground, CDMA Cellular Channel 384)

CDMA Cellular Towards Ground Low

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 825 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.973 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.52, 6.52, 6.52);

Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

Towards ground, Low frequency/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.965 mW/g

Towards ground, Low frequency/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 25.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.095 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.15 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.910 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.659 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.963 mW/g

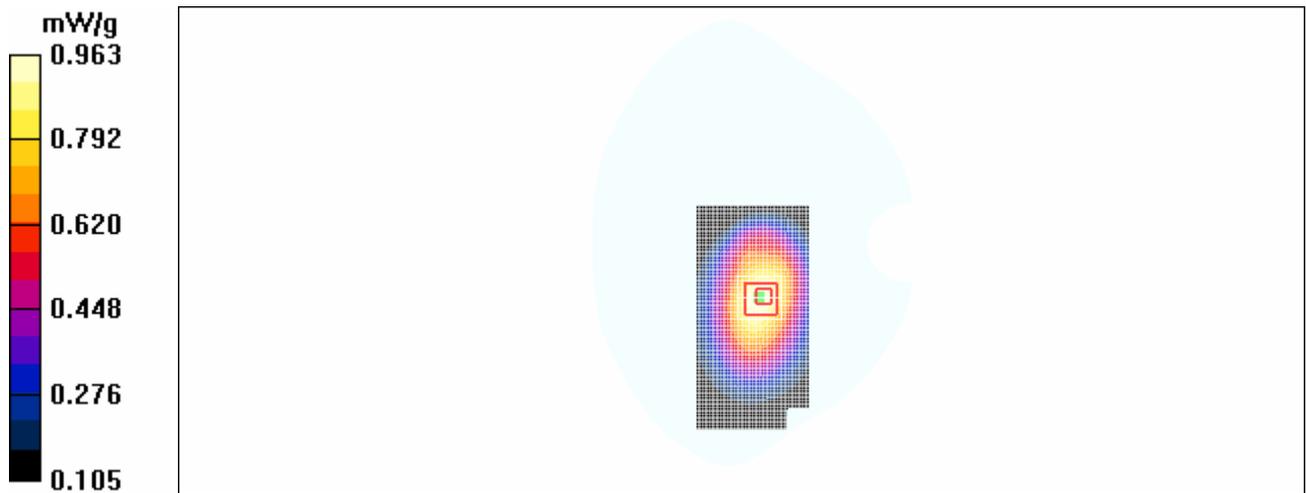


Figure 41 Body, Towards Ground, CDMA Cellular Channel 1013

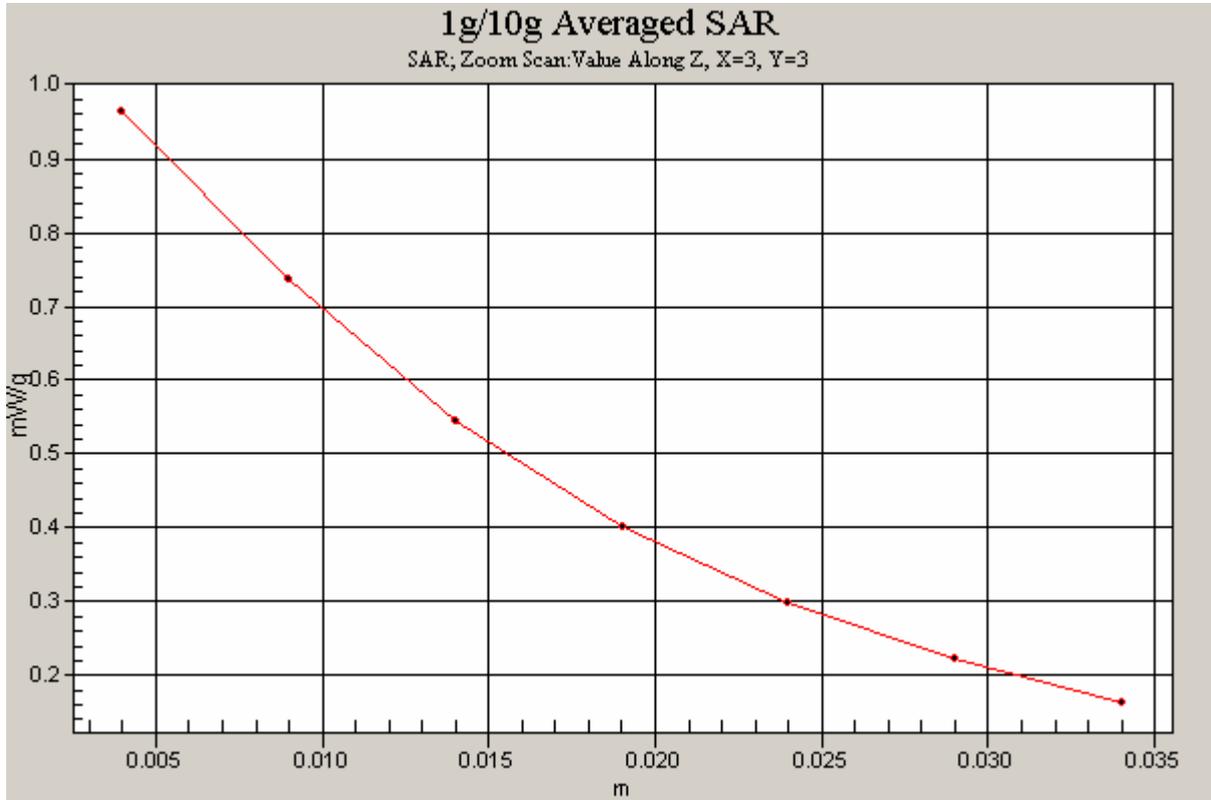


Figure 42 Z-Scan at power reference point (Body, Towards Ground, CDMA Cellular Channel 1013)

ANNEX D: SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

System Performance Check at 835 MHz

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:443

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

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1737; ConvF(6.52, 6.52, 6.52);

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn452;

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.54 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 55.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.061 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.44 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.34 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.52 mW/g

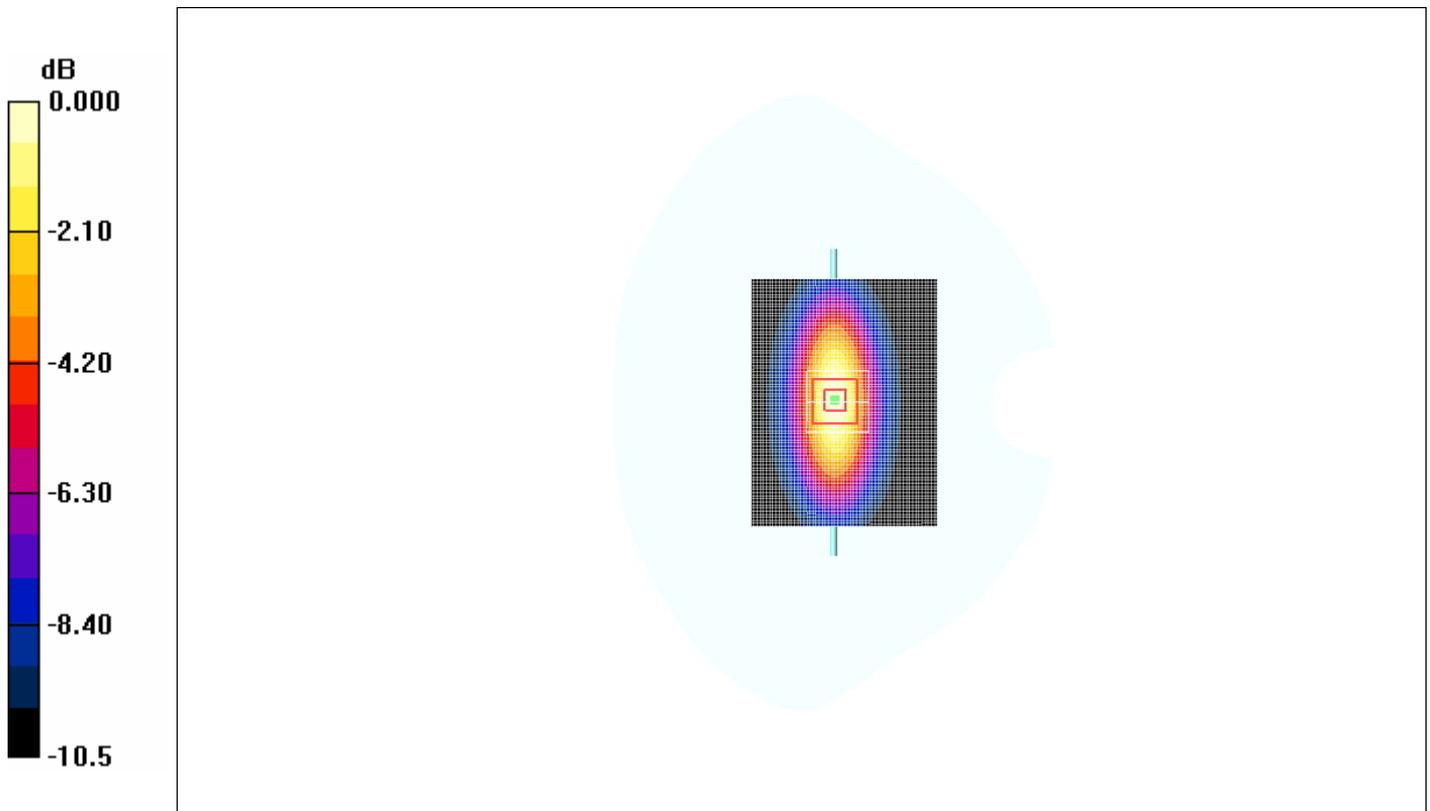


Figure 43 System Performance Check 835MHz 250mW

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

No. RZA2008-0145FCC

Page 62of 80

ANNEX E: PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

**Calibration Laboratory of
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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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S Swiss Calibration Service

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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 **TMC-Auden**

Certificate No: **ET3-1737_Feb07**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1737
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	February 19, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00592)	Aug-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	4-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00558)	Apr-07
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00593)	Aug-07
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	4-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan07)	Jan-08
DAE4	SN: 654	21-Jun-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Jun06)	Jun-07
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

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

Issued: February 19, 2007

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

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S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
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:

- 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
- CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(*f*)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,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*.
- DCP_{x,y,z}:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ 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 NORM_{x,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.

ET3DV6 SN:1737

February 19, 2007

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1737

Manufactured:	September 27, 2002
Last calibrated:	February 23, 2005
Recalibrated:	February 19, 2007

Calibrated for DASY Systems

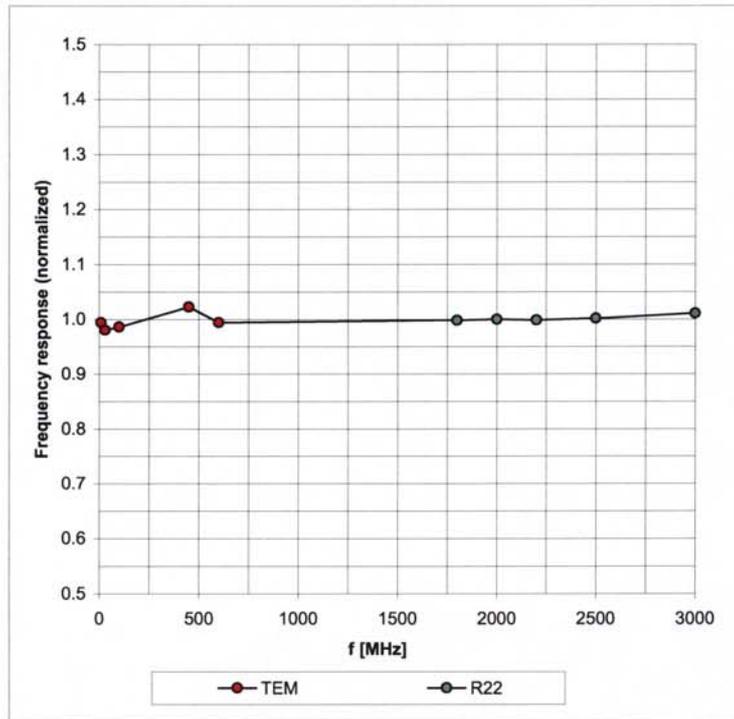
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1737

February 19, 2007

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

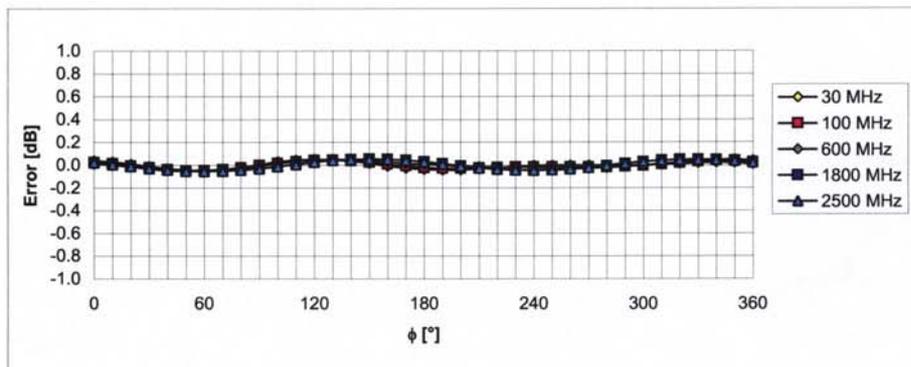
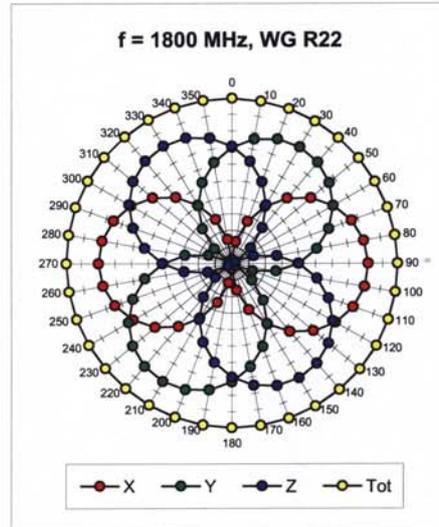
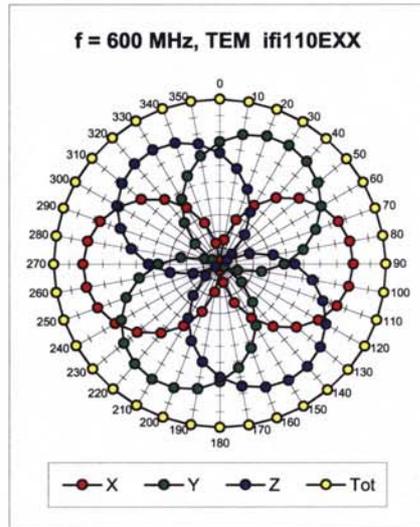


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1737

February 19, 2007

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

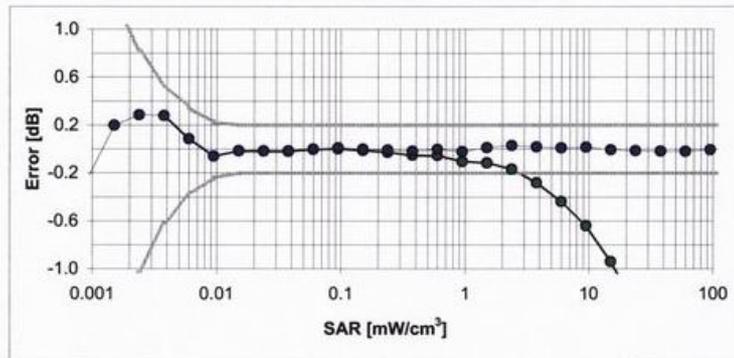
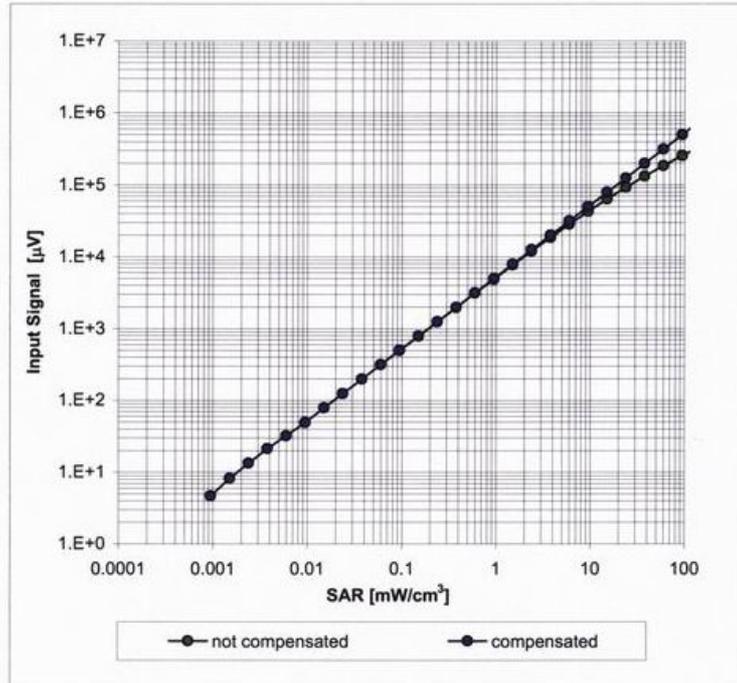


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1737

February 19, 2007

Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$
(Waveguide R22, $f = 1800$ MHz)

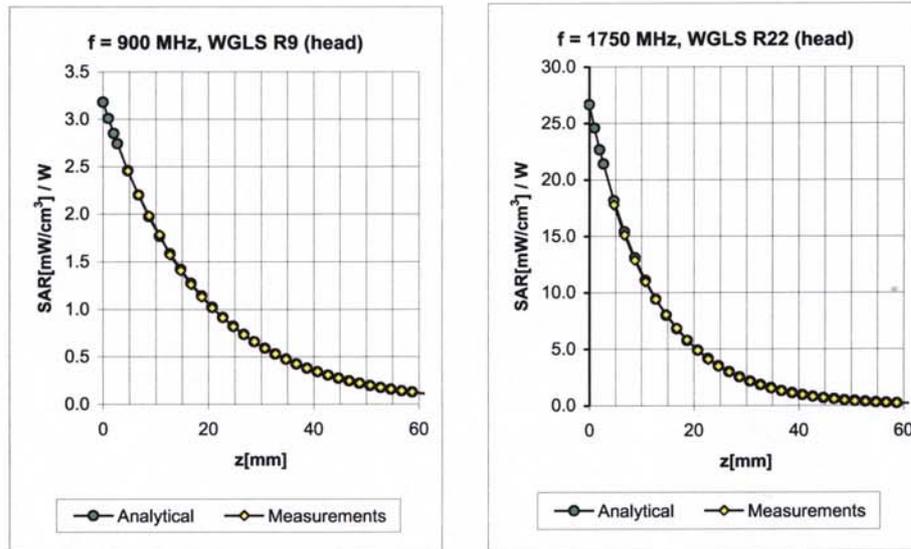


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

ET3DV6 SN:1737

February 19, 2007

Conversion Factor Assessment



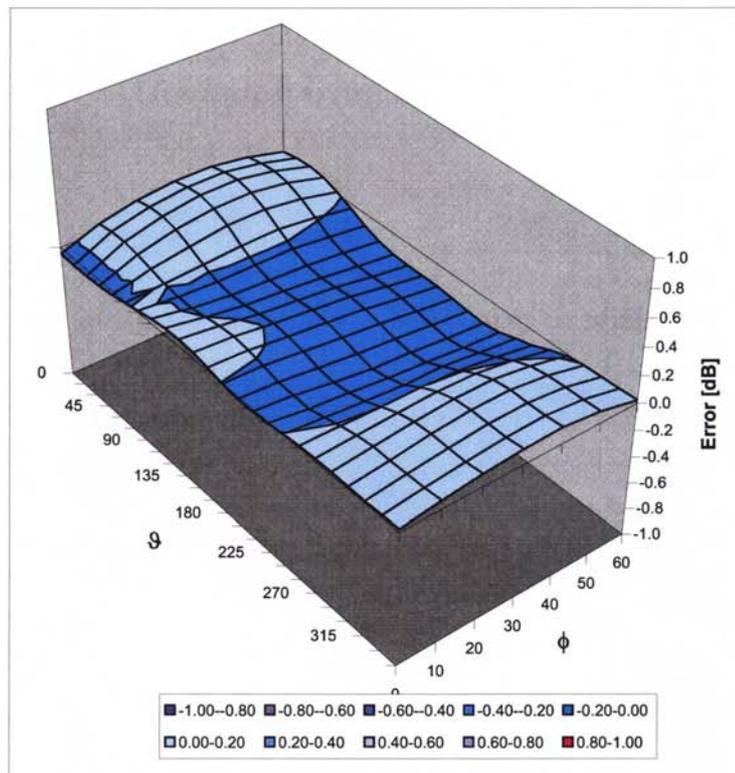
f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.27	2.89	6.85 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.52	2.56	5.42 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.49	2.89	5.15 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.35	2.82	6.52 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.56	2.68	4.97 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.88	2.07	4.64 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.66	2.16	4.10 ± 11.8% (k=2)

^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.

ET3DV6 SN:1737

February 19, 2007

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL
Error (ϕ , ϑ), $f = 900$ MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ ($k=2$)

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No. RZA2008-0145FCC

Page 71 of 80

ANNEX F: DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

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Client TMC China

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: D835V2-443_Feb07

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2-SN: 443
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	February 19, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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 at an environment temperature $(22\pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity < 70%

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Data (Calibrated by, Certification NO.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	03-Oct-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Power sensor 8481A	US37292783	03-Oct-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN:5086 (20g)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN:5047_2 (10r)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00591)	Aug-07
DAE4	SN:601	30-Jan-07 (SPEAG, NO.DAE4-601_Jan07)	Jan-08
Reference Probe ET3DV6 (HF)	SN: 1507	19-Oct-06 (SPEAG, NO. ET3-1507_Oct06)	Oct-07
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Data (In house)	Scheduled Calibration
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02(SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)	In house check: Oct-07
RF generator Agilent E4421B	MY41006675	11-May-05(SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov -07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585S4206	18-Oct-01(SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct -07

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Marcel Fehr	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Director	

Issued: February 21, 2007

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

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A not applicable or not measured

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) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.9 \pm 6 %	0.88 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.2 \pm 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.48 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.90 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	9.70 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.40 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	6.31 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.5Ω - 6.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.402 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 3, 2001

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 19.02.2007 10:04:15

Test laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; serial: D835V2-SN: 443

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

Medium: HSL 835 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f=835$ MHz; $\sigma=0.88$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=39.9$; $\rho=1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6-SN1507(HF); ConvF(6.01,6.01,6.01); Calibrated: 19.10.2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.1_2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA;
- Measurement SW: DASY, V4.7 Build 53; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

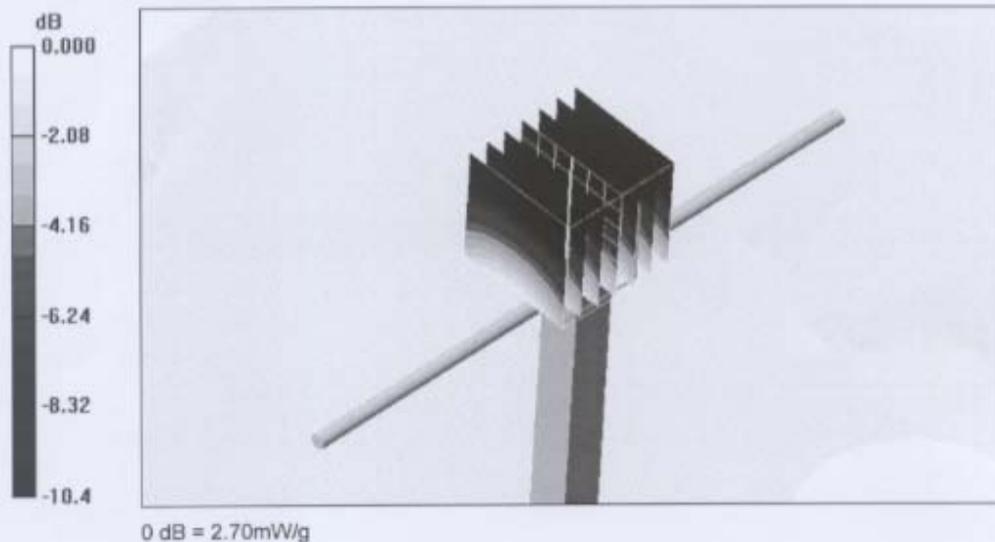
P_{in} = 250 mW; d = 15 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB

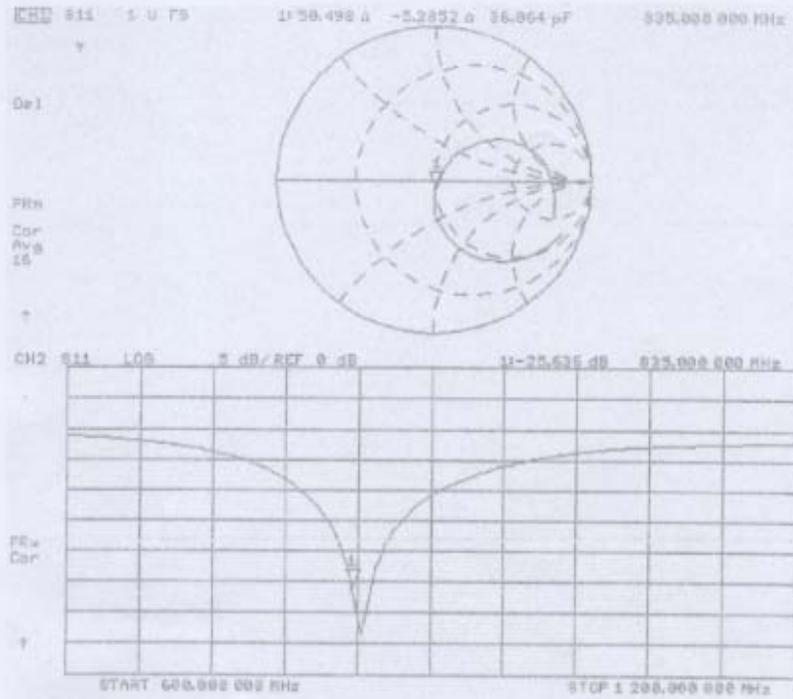
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.72 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.48 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.60 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.70 mW/g



Impedance measurement Plot for Head TSL



ANNEX G: THE EUT APPEARANCES AND TEST CONFIGUNATION



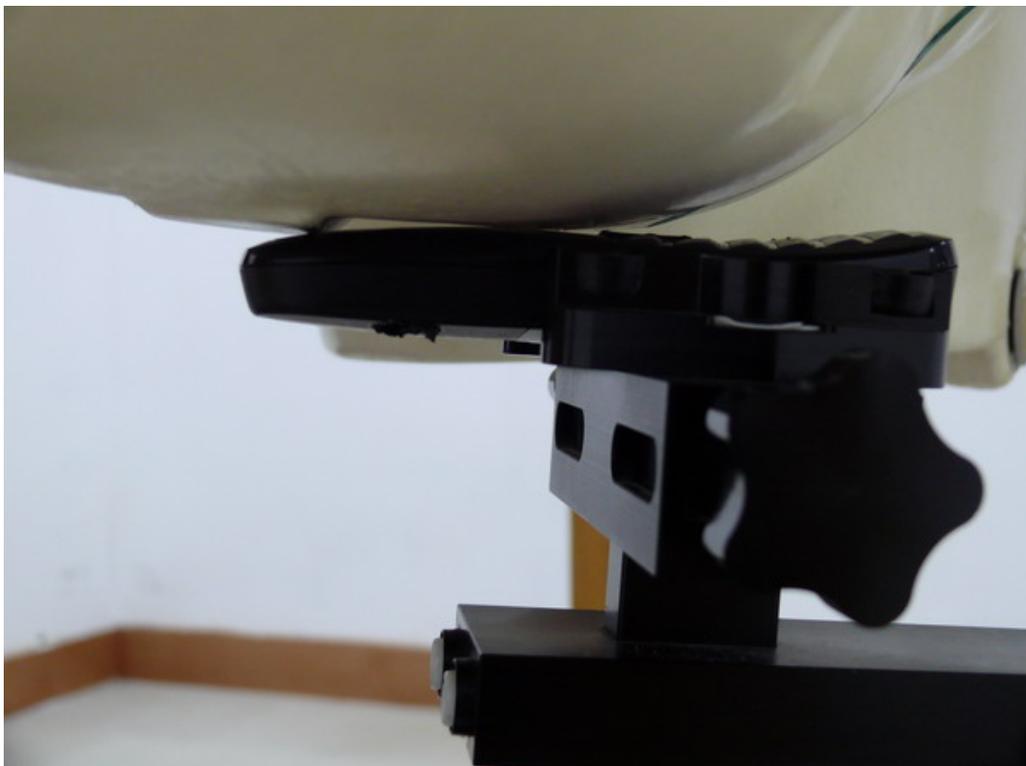
Picture 3: Constituents of the sample (Lithium Battery is in the Handset)



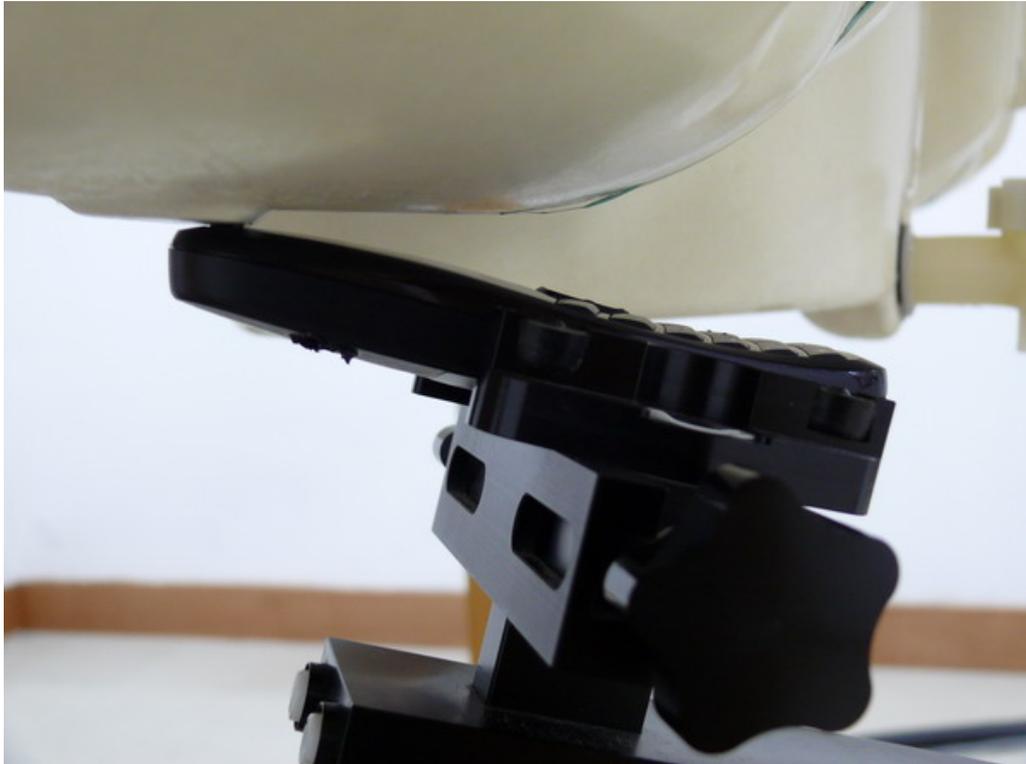
Picture 4 Left Hand Touch Cheek Position



Picture 5 Left Hand Tilt 15° Degree Position



Picture 6 Right Hand Touch Cheek Position



Picture 7 Right Hand Tilt 15° Degree Position



Picture 8 Body, towards the ground, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 15mm)



Picture 9 Body, towards the Phantom, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 15mm)