



Report No.: RZA1101-0151SAR02



OET 65

TEST REPORT

Product Name	HSPA+ USB Stick
Model	K4511
FCC ID	QISK4511
Client	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.



GENERAL SUMMARY

Product Name	HSPA+ USB Stick	Model	K4511
FCC ID	QISK4511		
Report No.	RZA1101-0151SAR02		
Client	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.		
Manufacturer	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.		
Reference Standard(s)	<p>RSS-102 Issue 4 March 2010:Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)</p> <p>IEEE Std C95.1, 1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.</p> <p>SUPPLEMENT C Edition 01-01 to OET BULLETIN 65 Edition 97-01 June 2001 including DA 02-1438, published June 2002: Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields Additional Information for Evaluation Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Emissions.</p> <p>KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02: SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters.</p>		
Conclusion	<p>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.</p> <p>General Judgment: Pass</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Stamp) Date of issue: February 14th, 2011</p>		
Comment	The test result only responds to the measured sample.		

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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 does 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.

If the electrical report is inconsistent with the printed one, it should be subject to the latter.

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1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type:	Portable Device		
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment / General Population		
Name of EUT:	HSPA+ USB Stick		
IMEI:	356615040000148		
Hardware Version:	CP1K4510M		
Software Version:	11.809.07.01.11		
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Mode(s):	GSM 850/GSM 1900; (tested) WCDMA Band II/ WCDMA Band V; (tested) GSM 900/GSM 1800; WCDMA Band I/ WCDMA Band VIII;		
Test Modulation:	(GSM)GMSK; (WCDMA) QPSK		
Device Class:	B		
GPRS Multislot Class(12):	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink	4	
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink	4	
	Max Total Timeslot	5	
EGPRS Multislot Class(12):	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink	4	
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink	4	
	Max Total Timeslot	5	
HSDPA UE Category:	18		
HSUPA UE Category:	6		
Power Class:	GSM 850: 4, tested with power level 5		
	GSM 1900: 1, tested with power level 0		
	WCDMA Band II: 3, tested with power control all up bits		
	WCDMA Band V: 3, tested with power control all up bits		
Test Channel: (Low - Middle - High)	128 - 190 - 251	(GSM 850) (tested)	
	512 - 661 - 810	(GSM 1900) (tested)	
	9262 - 9400 - 9538	(WCDMA Band II) (tested)	
	4132 - 4183 - 4233	(WCDMA Band V) (tested)	
Operating Frequency Range(s):	Mode	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	GSM 850	824.2 ~ 848.8	869.2 ~ 893.8
	GSM 1900	1850.2 ~ 1909.8	1930.2 ~ 1989.8
	WCDMA Band II	1852.4 ~ 1907.6	1932.4 ~ 1987.6
	WCDMA Band V	826.4 ~ 846.6	871.4 ~ 891.6
Used Host Products:	IBM T61 BenQ Joybook R55V Lenovo Y-450		

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Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a HSPA+ USB Stick. The EUT has a GSM/WCDMA antenna that is used for Tx/Rx. During SAR test of the EUT, it was connected to a portable computer. SAR is tested for the EUT respectively for GSM 850, GSM 1900, WCDMA Band II and WCDMA Band V in this report.

The sample undergoing test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

1.6. The Maximum SAR_{1g} Values and Conducted Power of Each Tested Mode

Mode	Channel	Position	Distance	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
GPRS 850, 2 slots	Middle/190	Back side	5mm	0.980
EGPRS 1900, 4 slots	Middle/661	Front side	5mm	0.761
WCDMA Band II	Middle/9400	Front side	5mm	0.909
WCDMA Band V	Low/4132	Back side	5mm	0.829

The Maximum Power

Mode		Max Conducted Power (dBm)	Max Average Power (dBm)
GSM 850	GPRS(GMSK), 2 time-slots	29.63	23.61
	EGPRS(GMSK), 2 time-slots	29.63	23.61
GSM 1900	GPRS(GMSK), 2 time-slots	26.07	20.05
	EGPRS(GMSK), 2 time-slots	26.08	20.06
WCDMA Band II		21.25	/
WCDMA Band V		22.37	/

1.7. Test Date

The test is performed from February 10, 2011 to February 12, 2011.

2. Operational Conditions during Test

2.1. General Description of Test Procedures

Connection to the EUT is established via air interface with E5515C, and the EUT is set to maximum output power by E5515C. Using E5515C the power level is set to “5” in SAR of GSM 850, set to “0” in SAR of GSM 1900, power control is set “All Up Bits” of WCDMA. 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.

The tests in the band of GSM 850 and GSM 1900 are performed in the mode of GPRS and EGPRS, The tests in the band of WCDMA Band II and WCDMA Band V are performed in the mode of WCDMA, HSDPA and HSUPA. The measurements were performed in combination with three host products (IBM T61, BenQ Joybook R55V and Lenovo Y-450). IBM T61 and BenQ Joybook R55V laptop use horizontal USB slot, Lenovo Y-450 laptop uses vertical USB slot.

2.2. GSM Test Configuration

For the body SAR tests for GSM 850 and GSM 1900, a communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power. The tests in the band of GSM 850 and GSM 1900 are performed in the mode of GPRS and EGPRS. Since the GPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5. Since the EGPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5.

When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

According to specification 3GPP TS 51.010, the maximum power of the GSM can do the power reduction for the multi-slot.

GSM 850 GPRS (GMSK):

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
1	0
2	3
3	4
4	6

GSM 850 EGPRS (8PSK):

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
1	0
2	2
3	4
4	5

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GSM 850 EGPRS (GMSK):

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
1	0
2	3
3	4
4	6

GSM 1900 GPRS (GMSK):

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
1	0
2	3
3	4
4	6

GSM 1900 EGPRS (8PSK):

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
1	0
2	3
3	4
4	6

GSM 1900 EGPRS (GMSK):

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
1	0
2	3
3	4
4	6

2.3. WCDMA Test Configuration

As the SAR body tests for WCDMA Band II and WCDMA Band V, we established the radio link through call processing. The maximum output power were verified on high, middle and low channels for each test band according to 3GPP TS 34.121 with the following configuration:

- 1) 12.2kbps RMC, 64,144,384 kbps RMC with TPC set to all "1's"
- 2) Test loop Mode 1

For the output power, the configurations for the DPCCH and DPDCH₁ are as followed (EUT do not support the DPDCH_{2-n})

Table 1: The configurations for the DPCCH and DPDCH₁

	Channel Bit Rate(kbps)	Channel Symbol Rate(kcps)	Spreading Factor	Spreading Code Number	Bits/Slot
DPCCH	15	15	256	0	10
DPDCH ₁	15	15	256	64	10
	30	30	128	32	20
	60	60	64	16	40
	120	120	32	8	80
	240	240	16	4	160
	480	480	8	2	320
	960	960	4	1	640

SAR is tested with 12.2kps RMC and not required for other spreading codes (64,144, and 384 kbps RMC) and multiple DPDCH_n, because the maximum output power for each of these other configurations<0.25dB higher than 12.2kbps RMC and the multiple DPDCH_n is not applicable for the EUT.

2.4. HSDPA Test Configuration

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured according to the "Body SAR Measurements" procedures of 3G device. In addition, body SAR is also measured for HSDPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is at least 1/4 dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC or the maximum SAR 12.2kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSDPA is measured using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA.

HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/HS-PDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission condition, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be

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configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors(β_c, β_d), and HS-DPCCH power offset parameters($\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}, \Delta_{CQI}$) should be set according to values indicated in the Table below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set.

Table 2: Subtests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA

Sub-set	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (note 1, note 2)	CM(dB) (note 3)	MPR(dB)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (note 4)	15/15 (note 4)	64	12/15 (note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note1: $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$ and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$
 Note2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1.A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and $\Delta_{NACK} = 8$ ($A_{hs} = 30/15$) with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta_{CQI} = 7$ ($A_{hs} = 24/15$) with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.
 Note3: CM=1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15, \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.
 Note 4: For subtest 2 the $\beta_c \beta_d$ ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TFC1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Table 3: Settings of required H-Set 1 QPSK in HSDPA mode

Parameter	Unit	Value
Nominal Avg. Inf. Bit Rate	kbps	534
Inter-TTI Distance	TTI's	3
Number of HARQ Processes	Processes	2
Information Bit Payload (N_{INF})	Bits	3202
Number Code Blocks	Blocks	1
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	Bits	4800
Total Available SML's in UE	SML's	19200
Number of SML's per HARQ Proc.	SML's	9600
Coding Rate	/	0.67
Number of Physical Channel Codes	Codes	5
Modulation	/	QPSK

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Table 4: HSDPA UE category

HS-DSCH Category	Maximum HS-DSCH Codes Received	Minimum Inter-TTI Interval	Maximum Transport Bits/HS-DSCH	Total Channel
1	5	3	7298	19200
2	5	3	7298	28800
3	5	2	7298	28800
4	5	2	7298	38400
5	5	1	7298	57600
6	5	1	7298	67200
7	10	1	14411	115200
8	10	1	14411	134400
9	15	1	25251	172800
10	15	1	27952	172800
11	5	2	3630	14400
12	5	1	3630	28800
13	15	1	34800	259200
14	15	1	42196	259200
15	15	1	23370	345600
16	15	1	27952	345600

2.5. HSUPA Test Configuration

Body SAR is also measured for HSPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA active is at least ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSPA using 12.2 kbps RMC or the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 with power control algorithm 2, according to the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA.⁴⁰

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a commercial communication test set should be used for the output power and SAR tests.⁴¹ The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E-DCH configurations for HSPA should be configured according to the β values indicated below as well as other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices' sections of 3 G device.

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Table 5: Sub-Test 5 Setup for Release 6 HSUPA

Sub-set	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM ⁽²⁾ (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG ⁽⁴⁾ Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	11/15 ⁽³⁾	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed1} : 47/15 β_{ed2} : 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	64	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-

DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the

signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the

signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Figure 5.1g.

Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Table 6: HSUPA UE category

UE E-DCH Category	Maximum E-DCH Codes Transmitted	Number of HARQ Processes	E-DCH TTI (ms)	Minimum Spreading Factor	Maximum E-DCH Transport Block Bits	Max Rate (Mbps)
1	1	4	10	4	7110	0.7296
2	2	8	2	4	2798	1.4592
	2	4	10	4	14484	
3	2	4	10	4	14484	1.4592
4	2	8	2	2	5772	2.9185
	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
5	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
6 (No DPDCH)	4	8	2	2 SF2 & 2 SF4	11484	5.76
	4	4	10		20000	2.00
7 (No DPDCH)	4	8	2	2 SF2 & 2 SF4	22996	?
	4	4	10		20000	?

NOTE: When 4 codes are transmitted in parallel, two codes shall be transmitted with SF2 and two with SF4.

UE Categories 1 to 6 supports QPSK only. UE Category 7 supports QPSK and 16QAM. (TS25.306-7.3.0)

2.6. Position of Module in Portable Devices

The measurements were performed in combination with three host products (IBM T61, BenQ Joybook R55V and Lenovo Y-450). IBM T61 and BenQ Joybook R55V laptop use horizontal USB slot, Lenovo Y-450 laptop uses vertical USB slot.

A test distance of 5mm or less, according to KDB 447498 D02, should be considered for the orientation that can satisfy such requirements.

For each channel, the EUT is tested at the following 5 test positions:

- Test Position 1: The EUT is connected to the portable computer with horizontal USB slot. The back side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from back side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX H Picture 6)
- Test Position 2: The EUT is connected to the portable computer with horizontal USB slot. The front side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from front side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX H Picture 7)
- Test Position 3: The EUT is connected to the portable computer with vertical USB slot. The top side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from front side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX H Picture 8)
- Test Position 4: The EUT is connected to the portable computer through a 19 cm USB cable. The left side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from left side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX H Picture 9)
- Test Position 5: The EUT is connected to the portable computer with vertical USB slot. The right side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from right side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX H Picture 10)

2.7. Picture of Host Product

During the test, IBM T61, BenQ Joybook R55V and Lenovo Y-450 laptop were used as an assistant to help to setup communication. (See Picture 1)



Picture 1-a: IBM T61 Close



Picture 1-b: IBM T61 Open



Picture 1-c: BenQ Joybook R55V Close



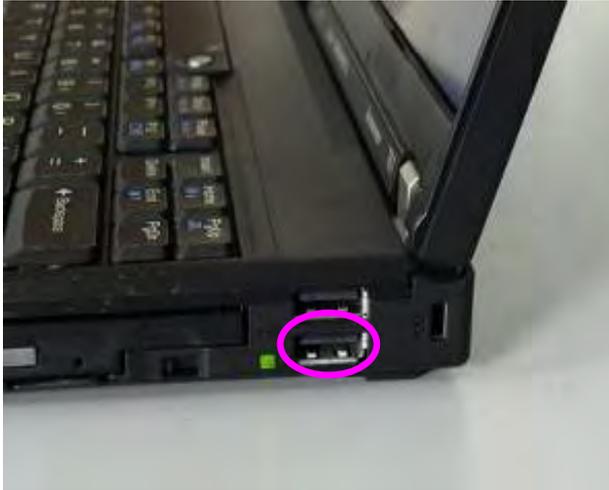
Picture 1-d: BenQ Joybook R55V Open



Picture 1-e: Lenovo Y-450 Close



Picture 1-f: Lenovo Y-450 Open



Picture 1-g: IBM T61 with horizontal USB slot



Picture 1-h: Lenovo Y-450 with Vertical USB slot



Picture 1-i: BenQ Joybook R55V with horizontal
USB slot



Picture 1-j: a 19 cm USB cable

Picture 1: Computer as a test assistant

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.

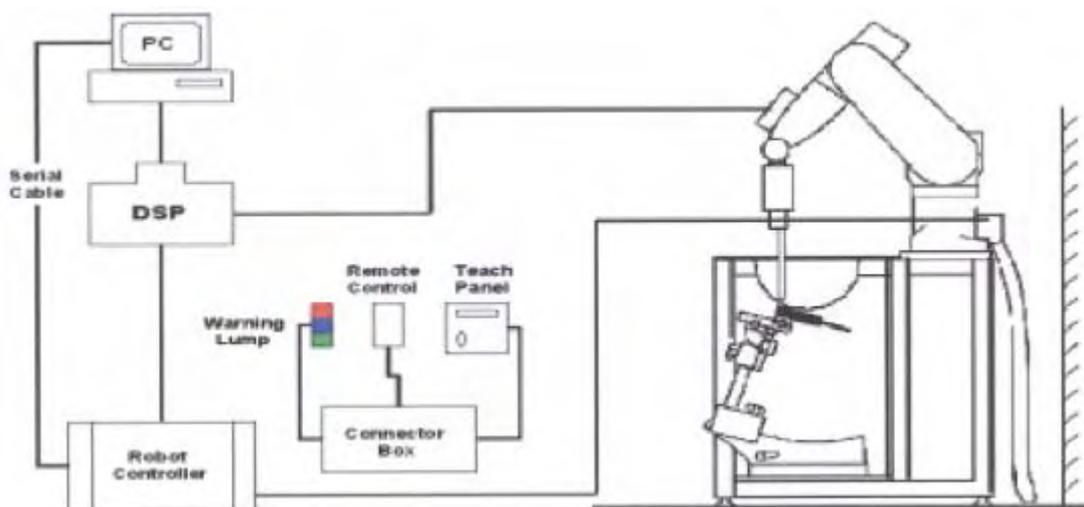


Figure 1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

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)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
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 2. EX3DV4 E-field Probe



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3. Other Test Equipment

3.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI4 and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

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 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available	Special



Figure 4. 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. $\pm 5\%$.
- 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 $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). 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 $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- 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 10 mm x 10 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.

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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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c f / d c p_i$$

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.

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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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

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 analyzer. 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 11.

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

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

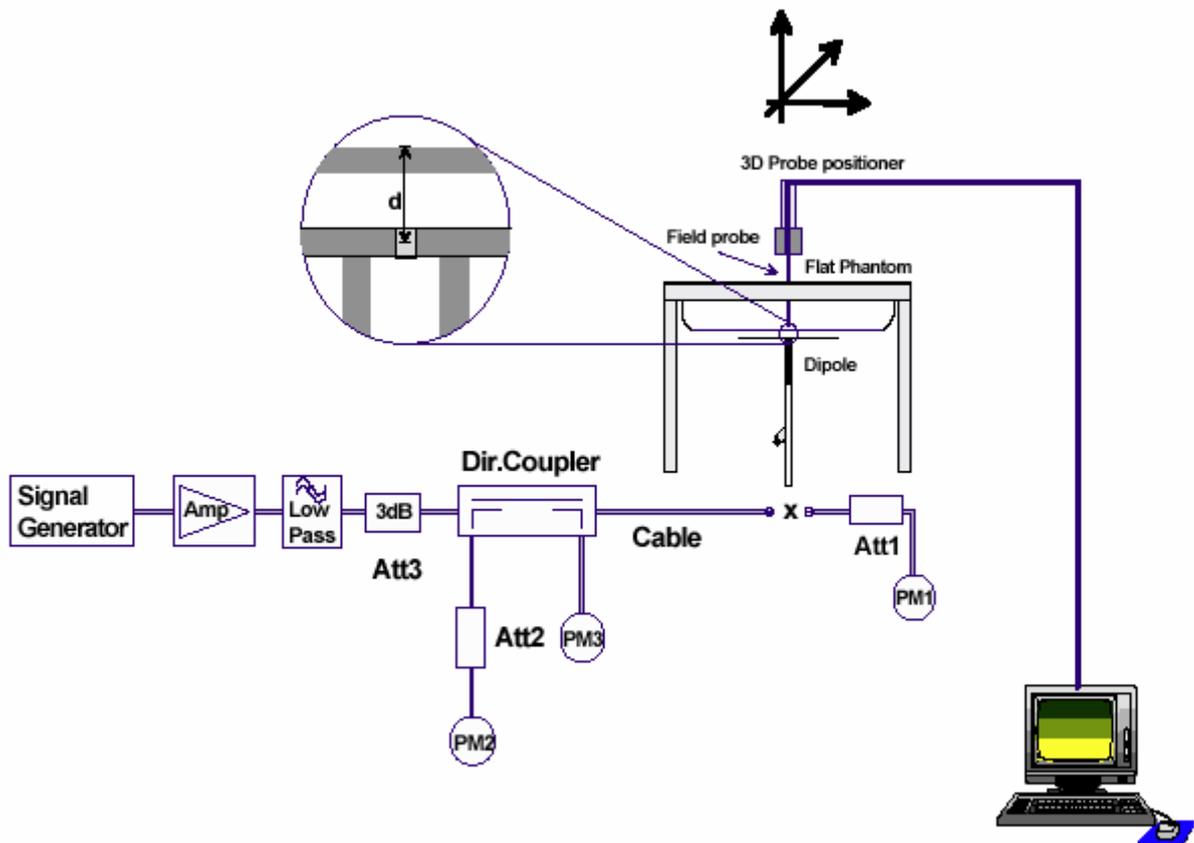


Figure 5. System Check Set-up

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3.7. Equivalent Tissues

The liquid is consisted of water, sugar, salt, Glycol monobutyl, Preventol and Cellulose. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 7 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by OET 65.

Table 7: 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	$\epsilon=55.2$	$\sigma=0.97$

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY (Body) 1900MHz		
Water	69.91		
Glycol monobutyl	29.96		
Salt	0.13		
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz	$\epsilon=53.3$	$\sigma=1.52$

4. Laboratory Environment

Table 8: 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

RSS-102 Issue 4 March 2010: Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)

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

5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards

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

KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02: SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters.

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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 9: Conducted Power Measurement Results

GSM 850			Conducted Power(dBm)				Average power(dBm)		
			Channel 128	Channel 190	Channel 251		Channel 128	Channel 190	Channel 251
GPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	Before	31.73	31.68	31.52	-9.03dB	22.70	22.65	22.49
		After	31.72	31.67	31.51	-9.03dB	22.69	22.64	22.48
	2TXslots	Before	29.60	29.63	29.52	-6.02dB	23.58	23.61	23.50
		After	29.59	29.61	29.50	-6.02dB	23.57	23.59	23.48
	3TXslots	Before	27.43	27.61	27.53	-4.26dB	23.17	23.35	23.27
		After	27.44	27.62	27.52	-4.26dB	23.18	23.36	23.26
	4TXslots	Before	25.98	26.03	25.95	-3.01dB	22.97	23.02	22.94
		After	25.97	26.01	25.93	-3.01dB	22.96	23.00	22.92
EGPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	Before	31.71	31.68	31.49	-9.03dB	22.68	22.65	22.46
	2TXslots	Before	29.59	29.63	29.53	-6.02dB	23.57	23.61	23.51
		After	29.58	29.62	29.51	-6.02dB	23.56	23.60	23.49
	3TXslots	Before	27.43	27.58	27.52	-4.26dB	23.17	23.32	23.26
	4TXslots	Before	26.01	26.07	25.89	-3.01dB	23.00	23.06	22.88
EGPRS (8PSK)	1TXslot	Before	25.98	25.97	25.88	-9.03dB	16.95	16.94	16.85
	2TXslots	Before	23.86	23.93	23.68	-6.02dB	17.84	17.91	17.66
	3TXslots	Before	21.83	21.87	21.79	-4.26dB	17.57	17.61	17.53
	4TXslots	Before	20.95	20.97	20.79	-3.01dB	17.94	17.96	17.78
GSM 1900			Conducted Power(dBm)				Average power(dBm)		
			Channel 512	Channel 661	Channel 810		Channel 512	Channel 661	Channel 810
GPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	Before	28.67	28.57	28.61	-9.03dB	19.64	19.54	19.58
		After	28.66	28.55	28.60	-9.03dB	19.63	19.52	19.57
	2TXslots	Before	26.02	26.07	25.99	-6.02dB	20.00	20.05	19.97
		After	26.01	26.06	25.97	-6.02dB	19.99	20.04	19.95
	3TXslots	Before	23.96	24.03	24.02	-4.26dB	19.70	19.77	19.76
		After	23.95	24.02	24.01	-4.26dB	19.69	19.76	19.75
	4TXslots	Before	22.47	22.53	22.47	-3.01dB	19.46	19.52	19.46

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		After	22.46	22.51	22.46	-3.01dB	19.45	19.50	19.45
EGPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	Before	28.66	28.65	28.54	-9.03dB	19.63	19.62	19.51
	2TXslots	Before	26.02	26.08	26.05	-6.02dB	20.00	20.06	20.03
	3TXslots	Before	24.05	24.08	24.03	-4.26dB	19.79	19.82	19.77
	4TXslots	Before	22.48	22.55	22.45	-3.01dB	19.47	19.54	19.44
		After	22.47	22.53	22.43	-3.01dB	19.46	19.52	19.42
EGPRS (8PSK)	1TXslot	Before	24.71	24.57	24.53	-9.03dB	15.68	15.54	15.50
	2TXslots	Before	22.25	22.31	22.25	-6.02dB	16.23	16.29	16.23
	3TXslots	Before	20.67	20.78	20.73	-4.26dB	16.41	16.52	16.47
	4TXslots	Before	19.64	19.73	19.65	-3.01dB	16.63	16.72	16.64

Note:

1) Division Factors

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

1 TX- slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots

=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03 dB

2 TX- slot = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots

=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02 dB

3TX- slot = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots

=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26 dB

4 TX- slot = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots

=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01 dB

2) Average power numbers

The maximum power numbers are marks in bold.

WCDMA Band II			Conducted Power(dBm)		
			Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
RMC	12.2kbps	Before	20.84	20.90	20.95
		After	20.82	20.89	20.94
	64kbps	Before	21.09	21.07	20.84
	144kbps	Before	21.25	21.15	21.12
	384kbps	Before	21.12	21.04	21.19
HSDPA	Sub-Test 1	Before	20.13	20.15	20.05
		After	20.12	20.14	20.03
	Sub-Test 2	Before	20.45	20.42	20.31
	Sub-Test 3	Before	19.74	19.98	19.89
	Sub-Test 4	Before	19.88	19.93	19.94
HSUPA	Sub-Test 1	Before	19.69	19.21	20.08
	Sub-Test 2	Before	18.76	18.95	18.88
	Sub-Test 3	Before	19.32	19.23	19.24
	Sub-Test 4	Before	19.23	18.85	19.18
	Sub-Test 5	Before	19.89	19.34	19.65
		After	19.87	19.35	19.64

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WCDMA Band V			Conducted Power(dBm)		
			Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
RMC	12.2kbps	Before	22.15	21.92	22.35
		After	22.13	21.92	22.33
	64kbps	Before	22.13	21.88	22.34
	144kbps	Before	22.20	21.90	22.36
	384kbps	Before	22.13	21.85	22.37
HSDPA	Sub-Test 1	Before	21.65	21.52	21.91
		After	21.63	21.51	21.90
	Sub-Test 2	Before	20.84	20.86	21.15
	Sub-Test 3	Before	21.17	21.16	21.09
	Sub-Test 4	Before	20.84	20.90	21.14
HSUPA	Sub-Test 1	Before	21.00	21.03	20.91
	Sub-Test 2	Before	19.93	19.68	19.99
	Sub-Test 3	Before	20.15	20.08	20.72
	Sub-Test 4	Before	19.94	21.18	19.91
	Sub-Test 5	Before	21.05	20.43	21.01
		After	21.06	20.42	21.00

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7. Test Results

7.1. Dielectric Performance

Table 10: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp °C
		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 2011-2-10	53.84	0.95	21.5
1900MHz (body)	Target value ±5% window	53.30 50.64 — 55.97	1.52 1.44 — 1.60	/
	Measurement value 2011-2-12	52.64	1.55	21.6

7.2. System Check

Table 11: System Check for Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Dielectric Parameters		Temp °C
		10g	1g	ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	
835MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	1.63 1.47 — 1.79	2.49 2.24 — 2.74	54.6	0.98	/
	Measurement value 2011-2-10	1.67	2.55	53.84	0.95	21.5
1900 MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	5.52 4.97 — 6.07	10.3 9.27 — 11.33	53.5	1.54	/
	Measurement value 2011-2-12	5.51	10.29	52.64	1.55	21.6

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.

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

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7.3. Summary of Measurement Results

7.3.1. GSM 850 (GPRS/EGPRS)

Table 12: SAR Values [GSM 850 (GPRS/EGPRS)]

Limit of SAR			10 g Average	1g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
			2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Test Case Of Body			Measurement Result (W/kg)		Power Drift	
Test Position	Timeslots	Channel	10 g Average	1 g Average	(dB)	
IBM T61						
Test Position 1	1 timeslot	Middle/190	0.485	0.788	-0.142	Figure 8
	2 timeslots	High/251	0.463	0.733	0.128	Figure 9
		Middle/190	0.597	0.980	-0.034	Figure 10
		Low/128	0.519	0.842	0.160	Figure 11
	3 timeslots	High/251	0.412	0.653	0.104	Figure 12
		Middle/190	0.528	0.860	-0.066	Figure 13
		Low/128	0.467	0.763	-0.091	Figure 14
	4 timeslots	High/251	0.381	0.603	0.062	Figure 15
		Middle/190	0.482	0.807	-0.008	Figure 16
		Low/128	0.421	0.686	-0.061	Figure 17
BenQ Joybook R55V						
Test Position 2	2 timeslots	Middle/190	0.377(max.cube)	0.550(max.cube)	-0.086	Figure 18
Lenovo Y-450						
Test Position 3	2 timeslots	Middle/190	0.035	0.079	-0.078	Figure 19
Test Position 4	2 timeslots	Middle/190	0.229	0.381	-0.073	Figure 20
Test Position 5	2 timeslots	Middle/190	0.235	0.348	-0.088	Figure 21
Worst Case Position of GPRS with EGPRS (GMSK)						
Test Position 1	2 timeslots	Middle/190	0.597	0.972	0.141	Figure 22

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

2. 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 (< 0.8W/kg) lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional.
3. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst case.
4. The (max.cube) labeling indicates that during the grid scanning an additional peak was found which was within 2.0dB of the highest peak. The value of the highest cube is given in the table above.
5. When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

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Table 13: Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR [GSM 850 (GPRS/EGPRS)]

Test Case Of Body			Conducted Power(dBm)	1g Average (W/kg)	Tune-up procedures MAX Power(dBm)	1g Average Limit 1.6 W/kg Extrapolated Result (W/kg)
Test Position	Timeslots	Channel	Measurement Result			
GPRS						
Test Position 1	2 timeslots	Middle/190	29.63	0.980	29.7	0.996
EGPRS (GMSK)						
Test Position 1	2 timeslots	Middle/190	29.63	0.972	29.7	0.988

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7.3.2. GSM 1900 (GPRS/EGPRS)

Table 14: SAR Values [GSM 1900 (GPRS/EGPRS)]

Limit of SAR			10 g Average	1g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
			2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Test Case Of Body			Measurement Result (W/kg)		Power Drift	
Test Position	Timeslots	Channel	10 g Average	1 g Average	(dB)	
IBM T61						
Test Position 1	1 timeslot	Middle/661	0.292	0.560	0.149	Figure 23
	2 timeslots	Middle/661	0.288	0.558	0.040	Figure 24
	3 timeslots	Middle/661	0.298	0.581	-0.068	Figure 25
	4 timeslots	Middle/661	0.308	0.593	0.007	Figure 26
BenQ Joybook R55V						
Test Position 2	4 timeslots	High/810	0.416	0.753	-0.014	Figure 27
		Middle/661	0.422	0.756	-0.094	Figure 28
		Low/512	0.414	0.746	-0.053	Figure 29
Lenovo Y-450						
Test Position 3	4 timeslots	Middle/661	0.034	0.056	-0.136	Figure 30
Test Position 4	4 timeslots	Middle/661	0.183	0.311	-0.003	Figure 31
Test Position 5	4 timeslots	Middle/661	0.243	0.446	-0.030	Figure 32
Worst Case Position of GPRS with EGPRS (GMSK)						
Test Position 2	4 timeslots	Middle/661	0.418	0.761	0.094	Figure 33

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

2. 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 (< 0.8W/kg) lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional.
3. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst case.
4. When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

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Table 15: Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR [GSM 1900 (GPRS/EGPRS)]

Test Case Of Body			Conducted Power(dBm)	1g Average (W/kg)	Tune-up procedures	1g Average Limit 1.6 W/kg
Test Position	Timeslots	Channel	Measurement Result		MAX Power(dBm)	Extrapolated Result (W/kg)
GPRS						
Test Position 2	4 timeslots	Middle/661	22.53	0.756	24.2	1.111
EGPRS (GMSK)						
Test Position 2	4 timeslots	Middle/661	22.55	0.761	24.2	1.113

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7.3.3. WCDMA Band II (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)

Table 16: SAR Values [WCDMA Band II (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)]

Limit of SAR		10 g Average	1g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
		2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Test Case Of Body		Measurement Result (W/kg)		Power Drift	
Test Position	Channel	10 g Average	1 g Average	(dB)	
IBM T61					
Test Position 1	Middle/9400	0.406	0.779	-0.003	Figure 34
BenQ Joybook R55V					
Test Position 2	High/9538	0.460	0.837	-0.019	Figure 35
	Middle/9400	0.499	0.907	-0.073	Figure 36
	Low/9262	0.471	0.852	0.106	Figure 37
Lenovo Y-450					
Test Position 3	Middle/9400	0.040	0.066	-0.015	Figure 38
Test Position 4	Middle/9400	0.236	0.405	0.061	Figure 39
Test Position 5	Middle/9400	0.289	0.533	-0.100	Figure 40
Worst Case Position of RMC with HSDPA					
Test Position 2	Middle/9400	0.504	0.909	0.075	Figure 41
Worst Case Position of RMC with HSUPA					
Test Position 2	Middle/9400	0.403	0.715	-0.004	Figure 42

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

2. 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 (< 0.8W/kg) lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional.
3. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst case.
4. The (max.cube) labeling indicates that during the grid scanning an additional peak was found which was within 2.0dB of the highest peak. The value of the highest cube is given in the table above.

Table 17: Extrapolated SAR Values of Highest Measured SAR [WCDMA Band II (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)]

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 Position	Channel	Measurement Result			Extrapolated Result
Test Position 2	Middle/9400	20.15	0.909	21.3	1.185

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7.3.4. WCDMA Band V (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)

Table 18: SAR Values [WCDMA Band V (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)]

Limit of SAR		10 g Average	1g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
		2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Test Case Of Body		Measurement Result (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	
Test Position	Channel	10 g Average	1 g Average		
IBM T61					
Test Position 1	High/4233	0.465	0.732	-0.012	Figure 43
	Middle/4183	0.403	0.652	-0.091	Figure 44
	Low/4132	0.483	0.781	-0.159	Figure 45
BenQ Joybook R55V					
Test Position 2	Middle/4183	0.328	0.476	0.071	Figure 46
Lenovo Y-450					
Test Position 3	Middle/4183	0.035	0.079	-0.026	Figure 47
Test Position 4	Middle/4183	0.193	0.322	-0.080	Figure 48
Test Position 5	Middle/4183	0.203	0.302	-0.134	Figure 49
Worst Case Position of RMC with HSDPA					
Test Position 1	Low/4132	0.497	0.829	0.004	Figure 50
Worst Case Position of RMC with HSUPA					
Test Position 1	Low/4132	0.442	0.744	-0.016	Figure 51

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

2. 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 (< 0.8W/kg) lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional.
3. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst case.
4. The (max.cube) labeling indicates that during the grid scanning an additional peak was found which was within 2.0dB of the highest peak. The value of the highest cube is given in the table above.

Table 19: Extrapolated SAR Values of Highest Measured SAR [WCDMA Band V (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)]

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 Position	Channel	Measurement Result			Extrapolated Result
Test Position 1	Low/4132	21.65	0.829		22.1

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8. Measurement Uncertainty

No.	source	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	c_i	Standard uncertainty u_i (%)	Degree of freedom V_{eff} or ν_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								

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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 20: List of Main Instruments

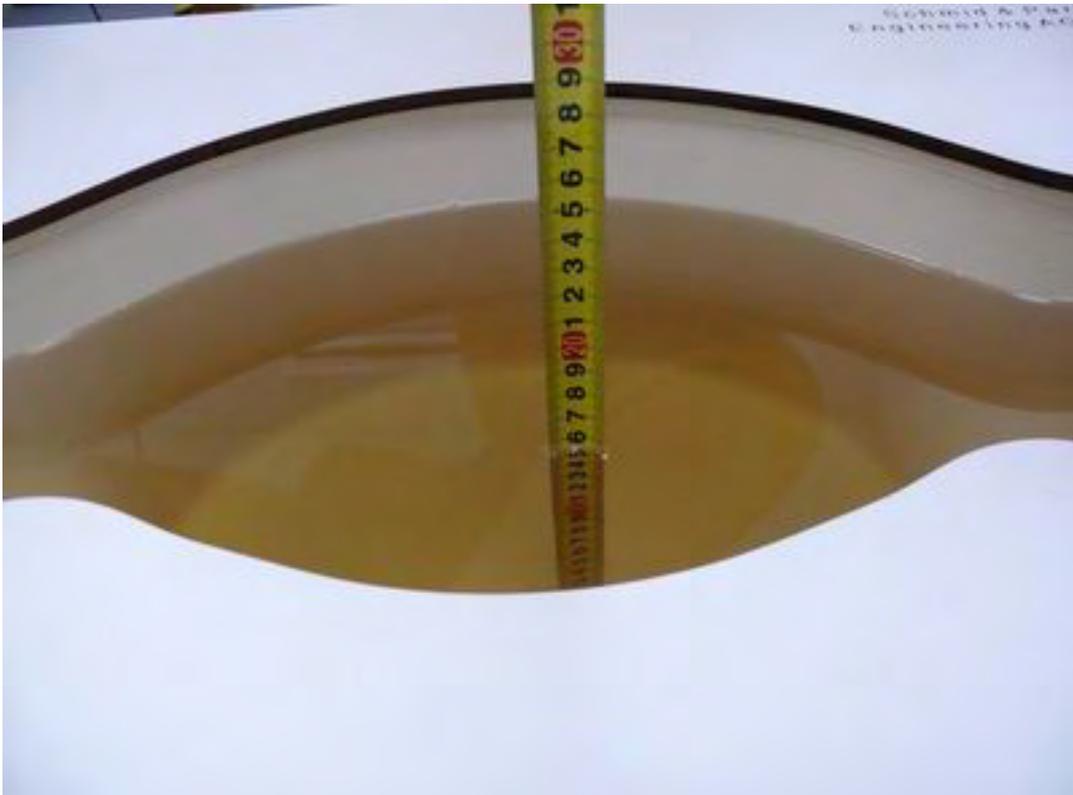
No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US37390326	September 13, 2010	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	March 13, 2010	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent N8481H	MY50350004	September 26, 2010	One year
05	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	September 13, 2010	One year
06	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested	
07	Validation Kit 835MHz	D835V2	4d092	January 14, 2010	Two years
08	Validation Kit 1900MHz	D1900V2	5d018	June 15, 2010	Two years
09	BTS	E5515C	MY48360988	December 3, 2010	One year
10	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3677	November 24, 2010	One year
11	DAE	DAE4	871	November 18, 2010	One year

END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A: Test Layout



Picture 2: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



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



Picture 4: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900 MHz, 15.2cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 835 MHz

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

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 1:50:20 PM

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.84$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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 (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.77 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 50.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.68 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.55 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.67 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.77 mW/g

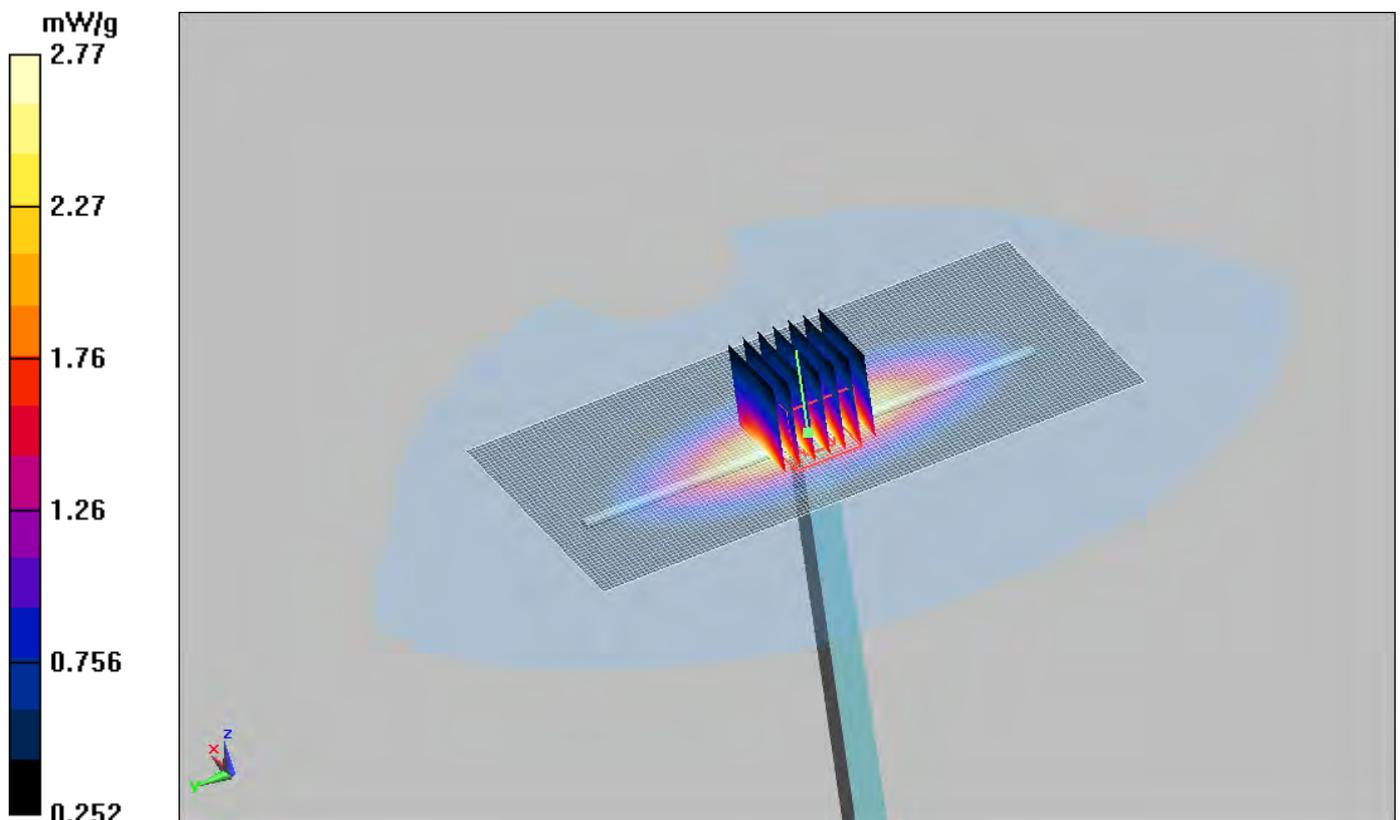


Figure 6 System Performance Check 835MHz 250mW

System Performance Check at 1900 MHz

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d018

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 10:32:19 AM

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.55$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.64$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.6 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.5 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 75.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.29 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.51 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11 mW/g

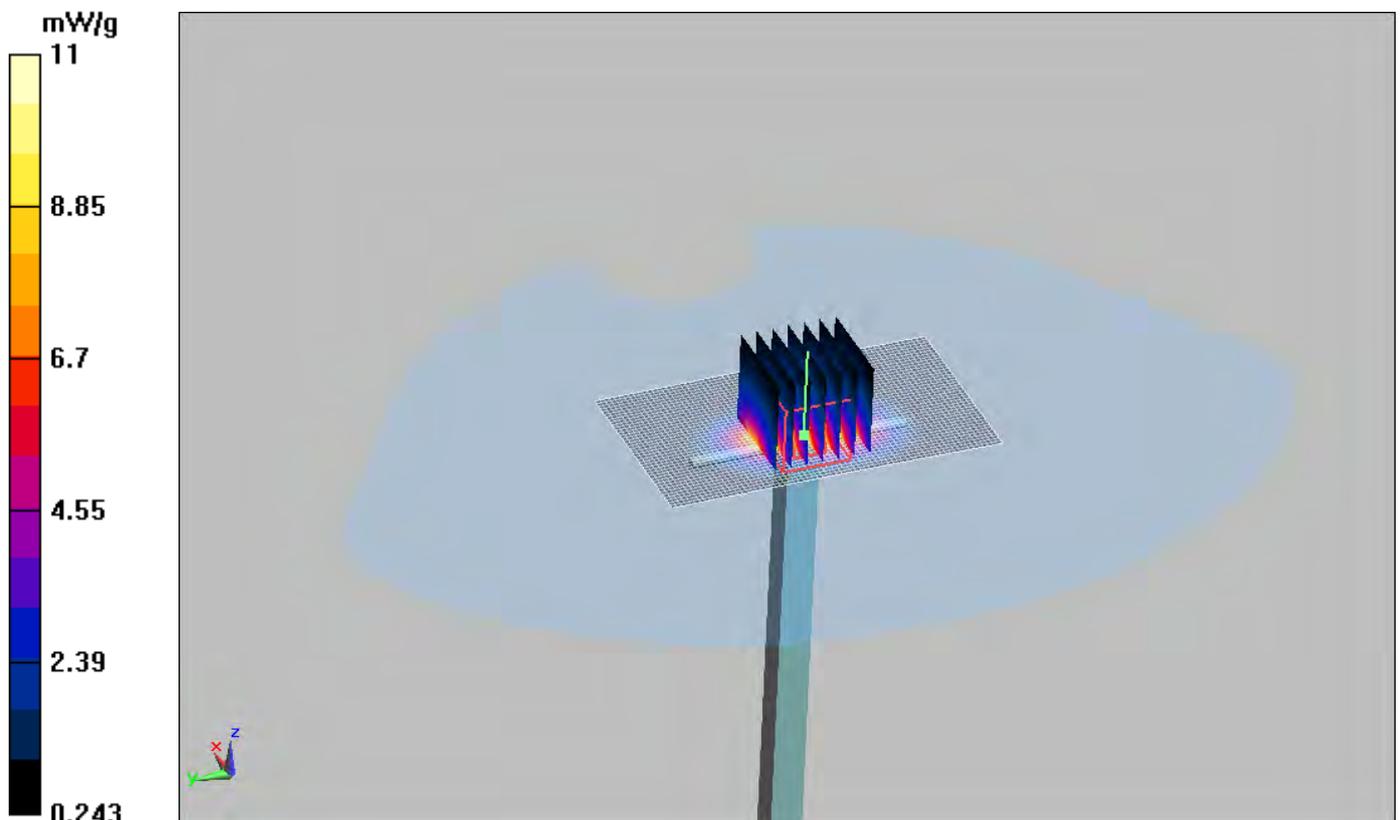


Figure 7 System Performance Check 1900MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Graph Results

GSM 850 GPRS (1TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 3:15:35 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(1Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.882 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 30.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.142 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.25 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.788 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.485 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.861 mW/g

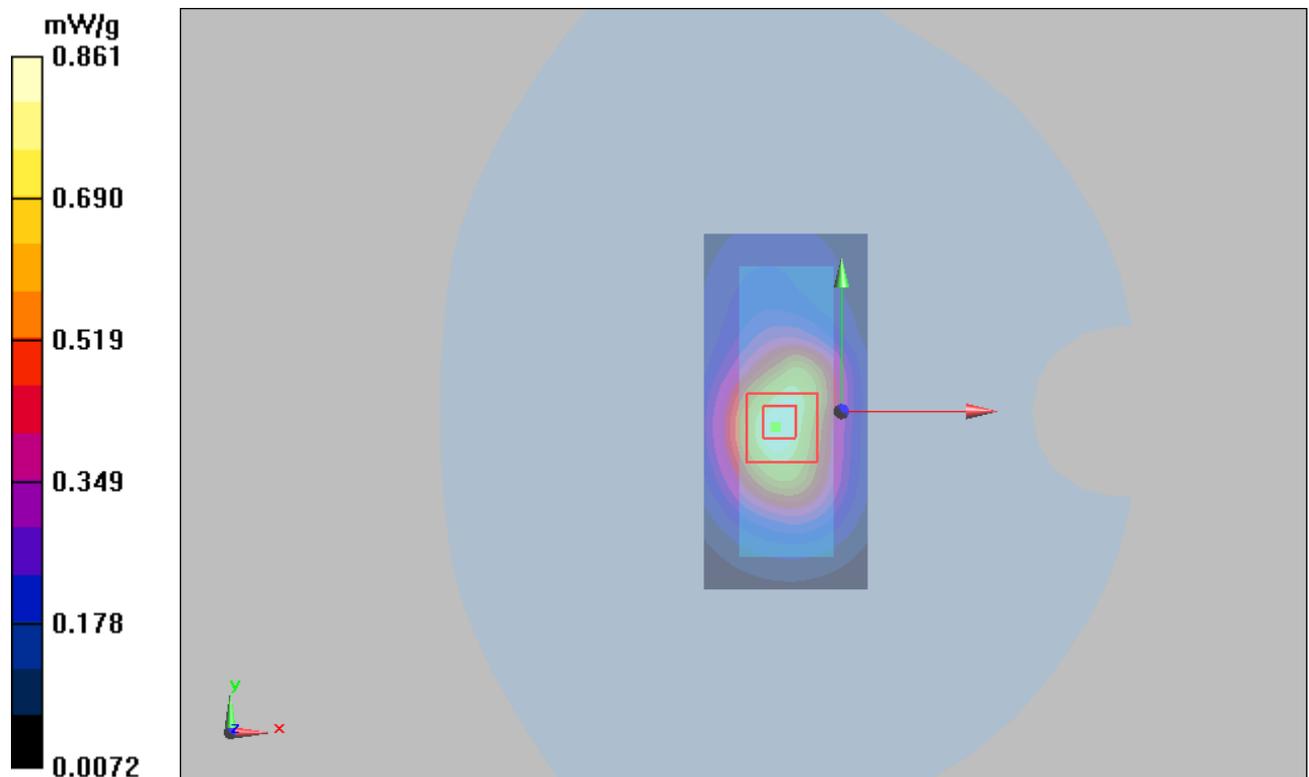


Figure 8 GSM 850 GPRS (1TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 190

GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 4:07:26 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(2Up); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.964$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.805 mW/g

Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.128 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.11 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.733 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.463 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.807 mW/g

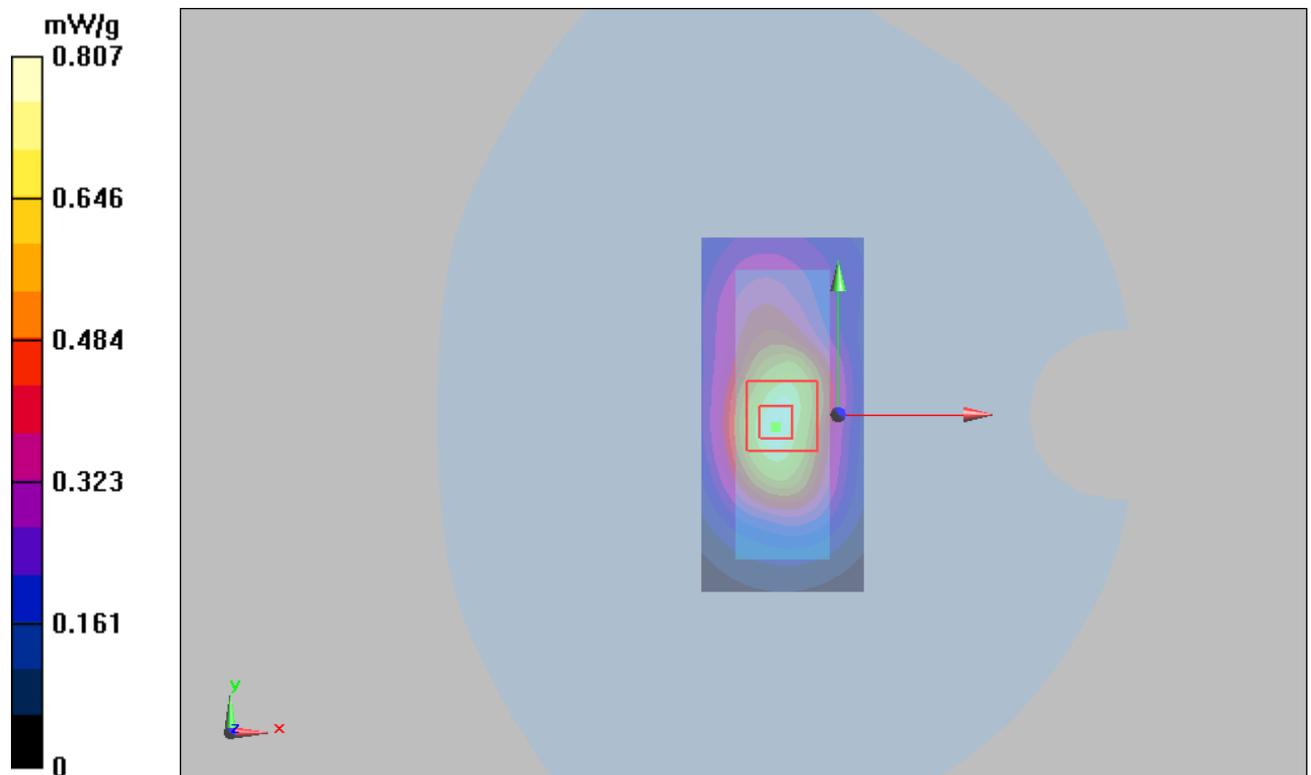


Figure 9 GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 251

GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 3:43:30 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(2Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.09 mW/g

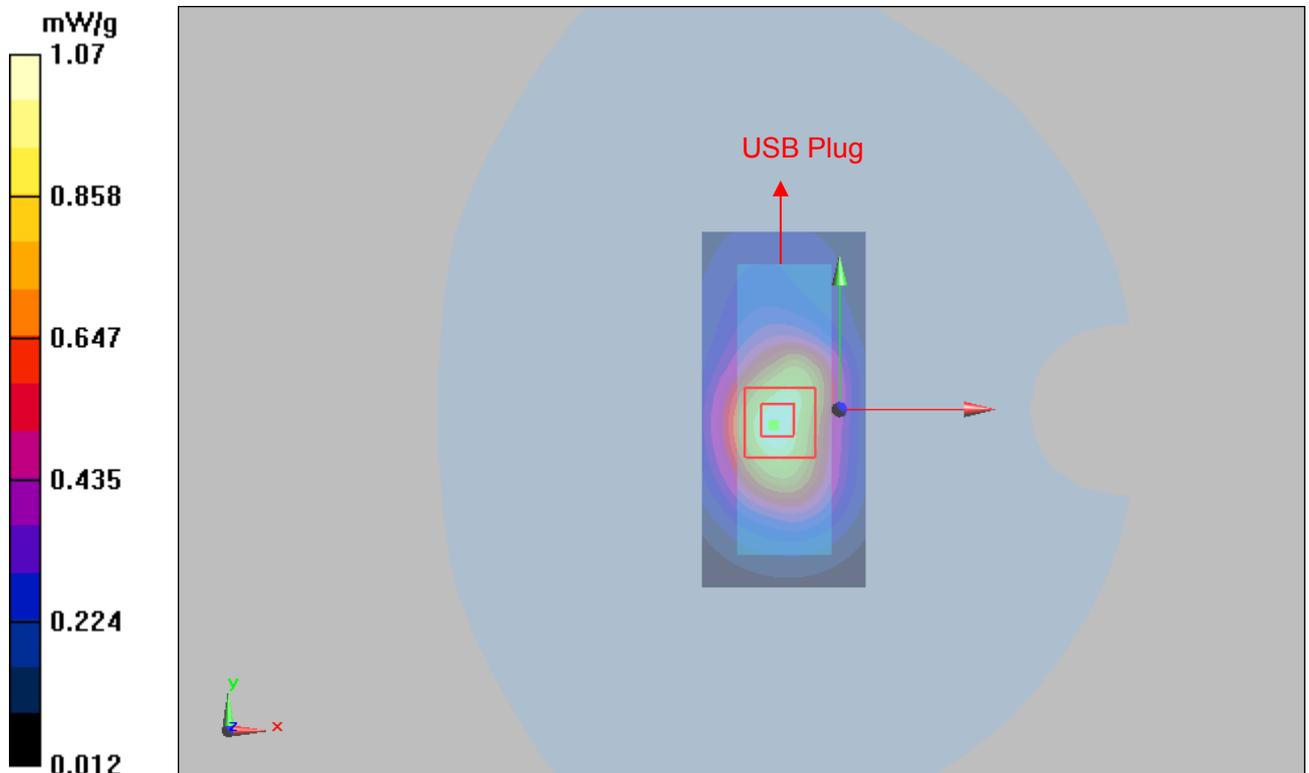
Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.62 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.980 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.597 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 mW/g



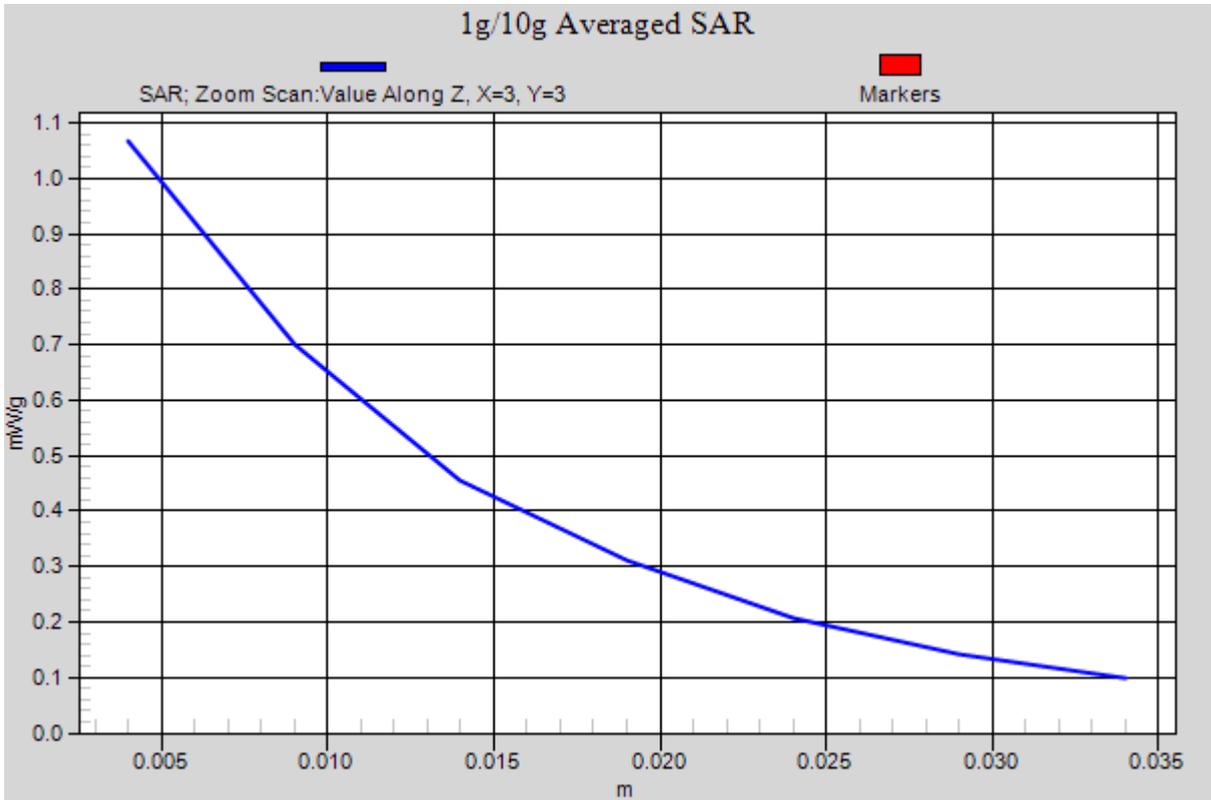


Figure 10 GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 190

GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Low

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 4:56:01 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(2Up); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.942$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Low/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.160 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.36 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.842 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.519 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.922 mW/g

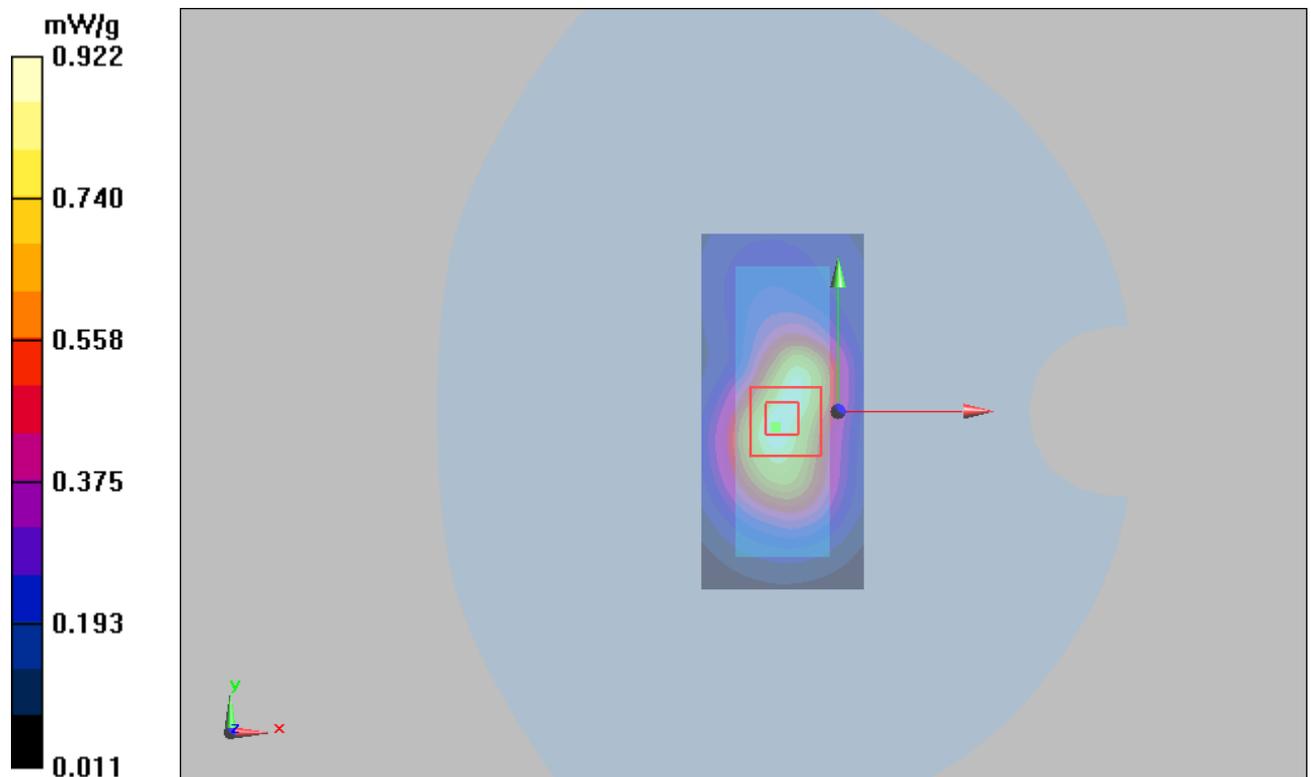


Figure 11 GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 128

GSM 850 GPRS (3TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 5:44:14 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(3Up); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.767

Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.964$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.977 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.653 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.412 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.721 mW/g

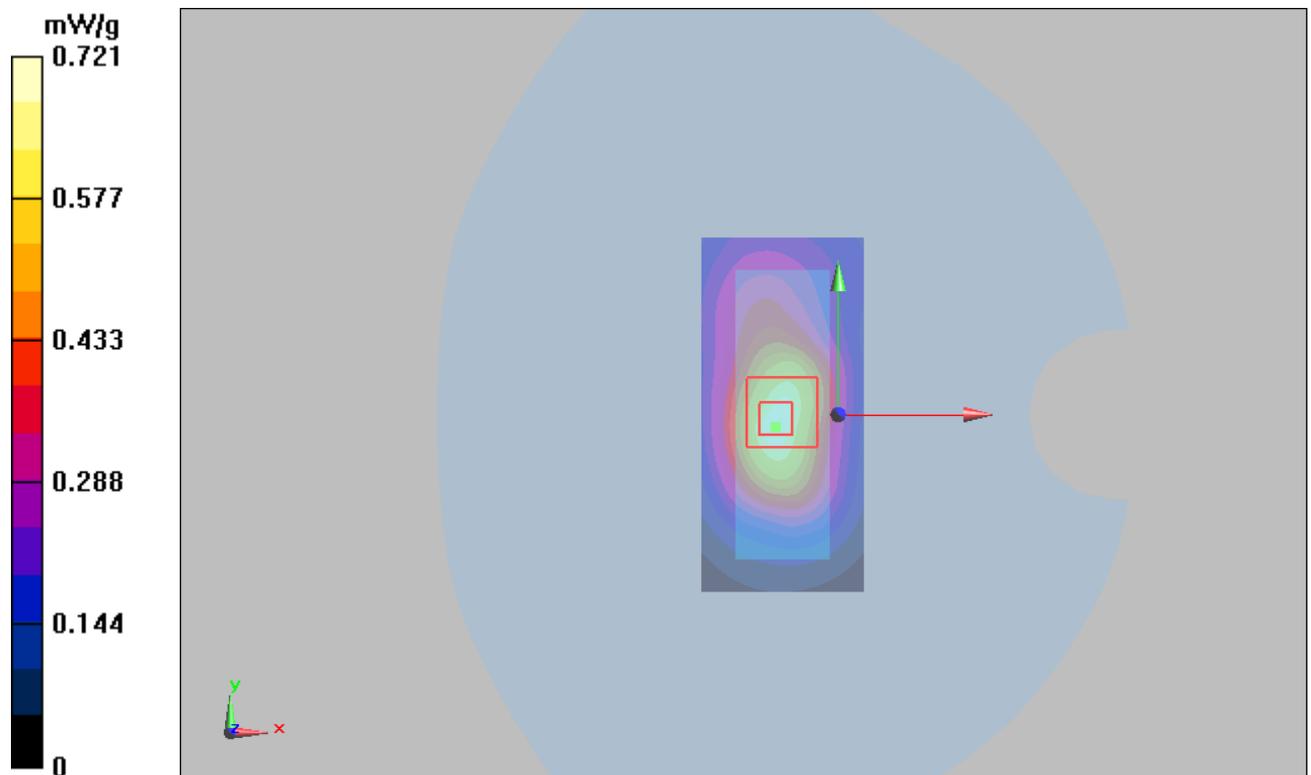


Figure 12 GSM 850 GPRS (3TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 251

GSM 850 GPRS (3TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 5:20:43 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(3Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.767

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.970 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 32.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.066 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.31 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.860 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.528 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.967 mW/g

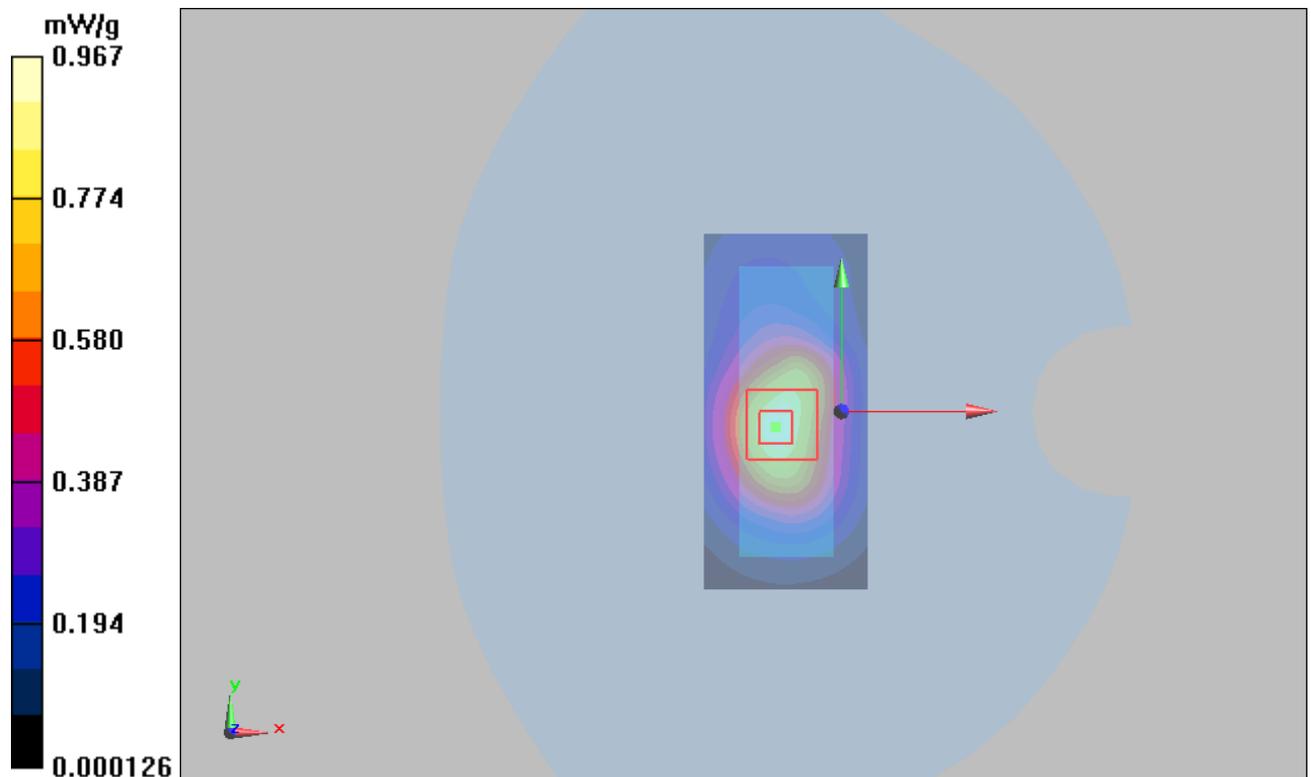


Figure 13 GSM 850 GPRS (3TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 190

GSM 850 GPRS (3TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Low

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 6:07:51 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(3Up); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.767

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.942$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Low/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.840 mW/g

Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 30.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.091 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.763 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.467 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.830 mW/g

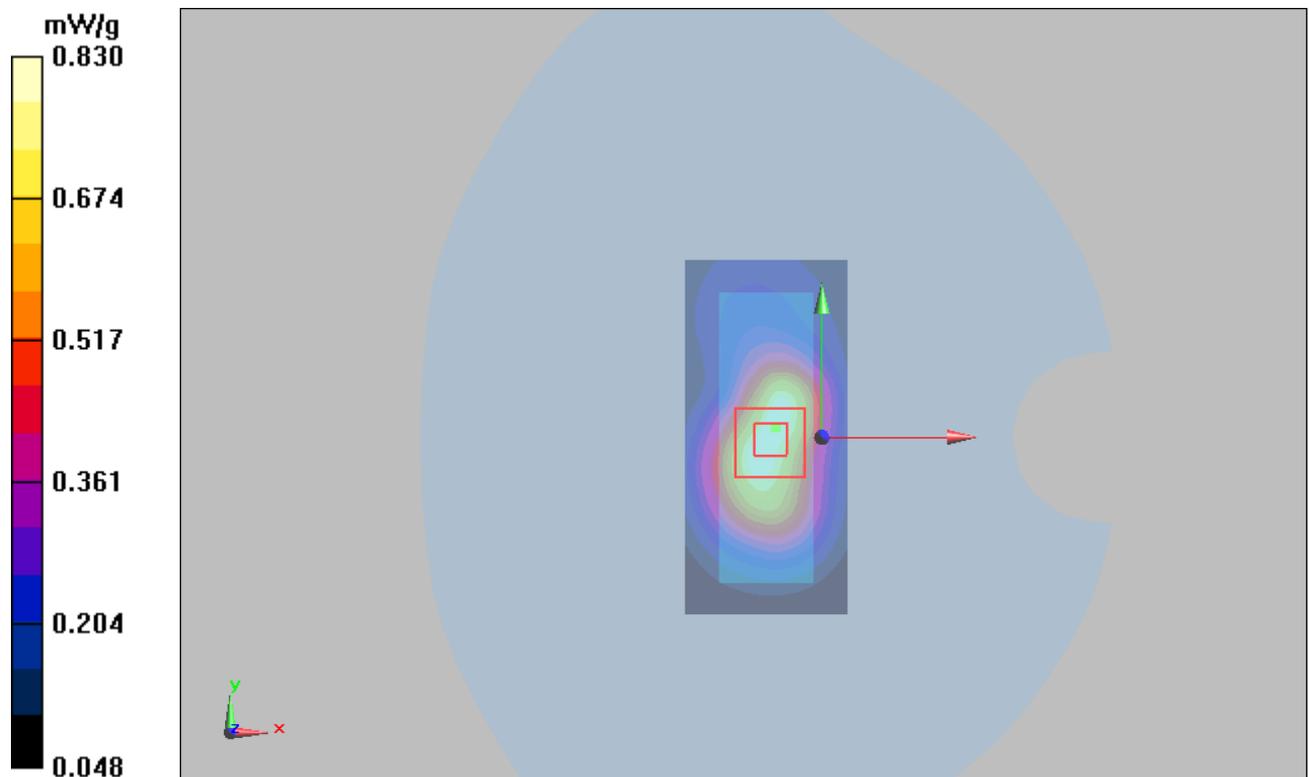


Figure 14 GSM 850 GPRS (3TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 128

GSM 850 GPRS (4TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 6:56:01 PM

Communication System: GSM 850+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.964$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.650 mW/g

Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.062 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.930 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.603 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.381 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.666 mW/g

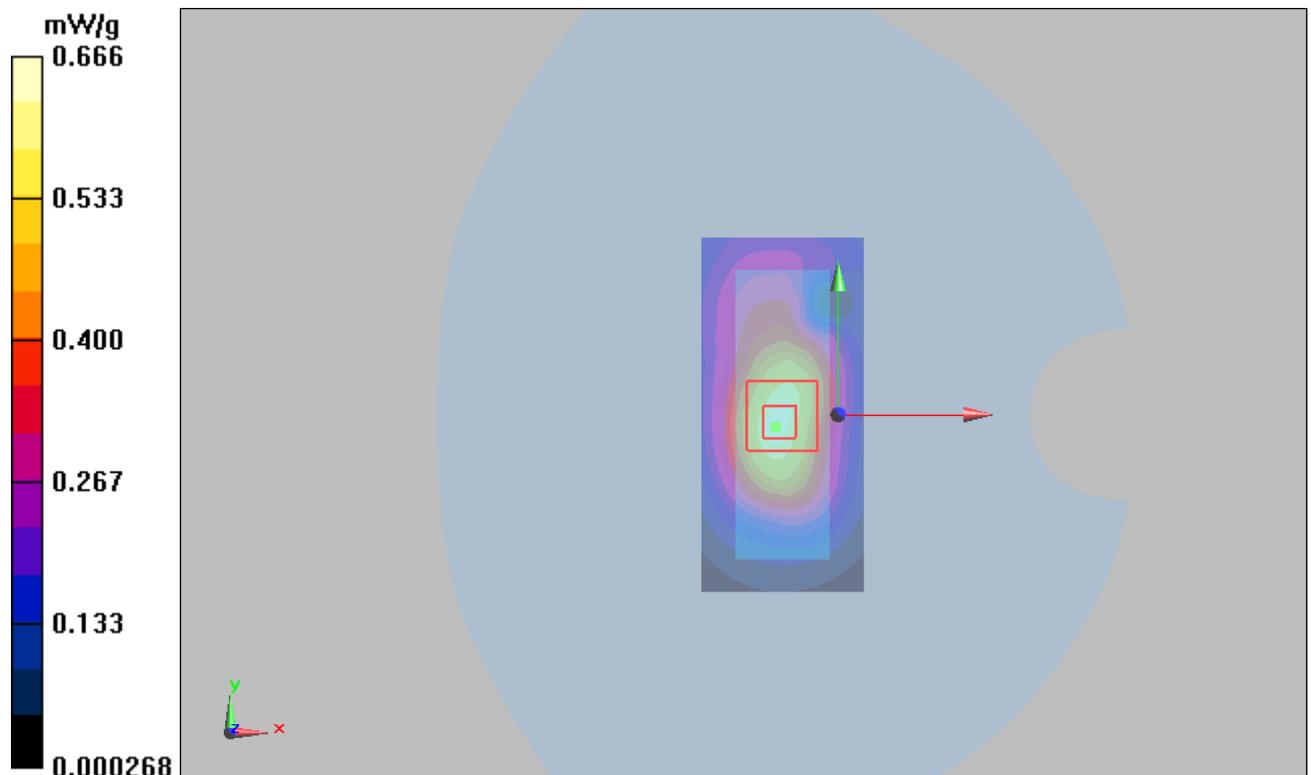


Figure 15 GSM 850 GPRS (4TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 251

GSM 850 GPRS (4TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 4:32:01 PM

Communication System: GSM 850+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.008 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.37 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.807 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.482 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.874 mW/g

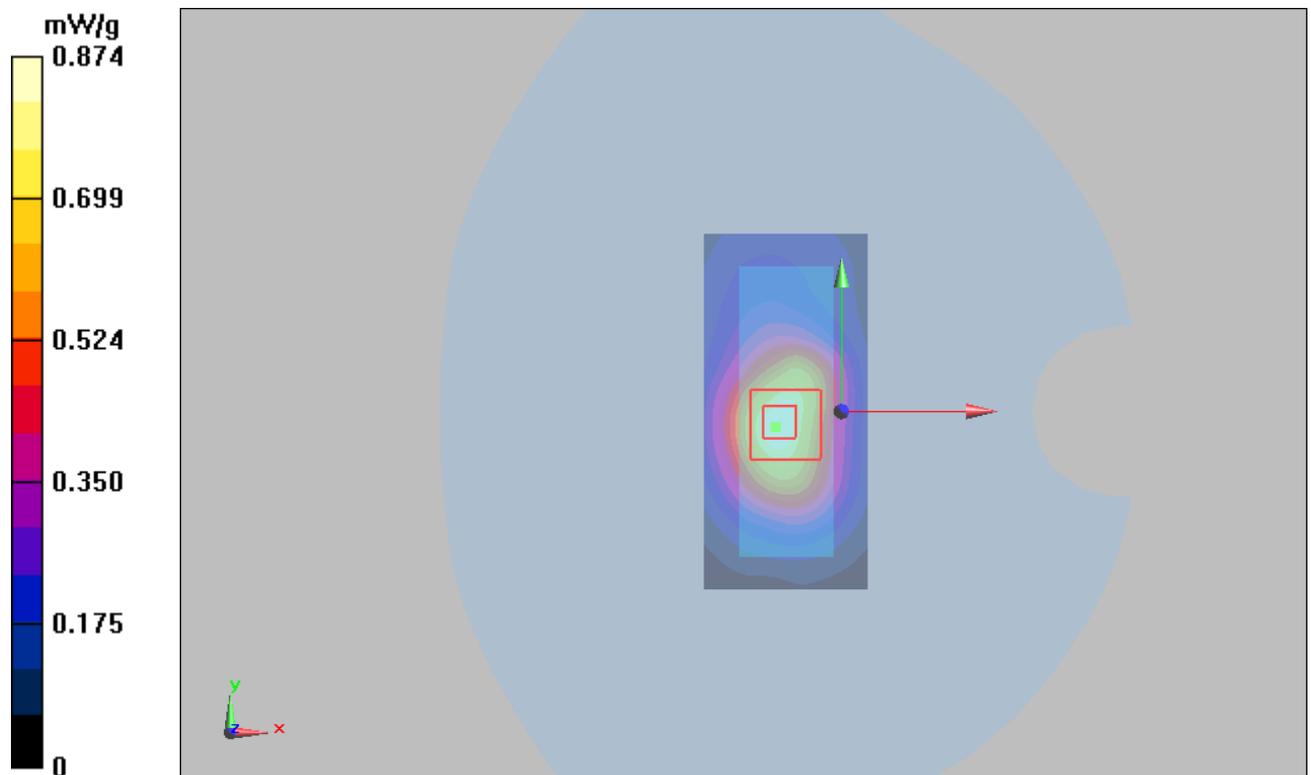


Figure 16 GSM 850 GPRS (4TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 190

GSM 850 GPRS (4TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Low

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 6:32:04 PM

Communication System: GSM 850+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.942$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Low/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.756 mW/g

Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.061 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.11 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.686 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.421 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.743 mW/g

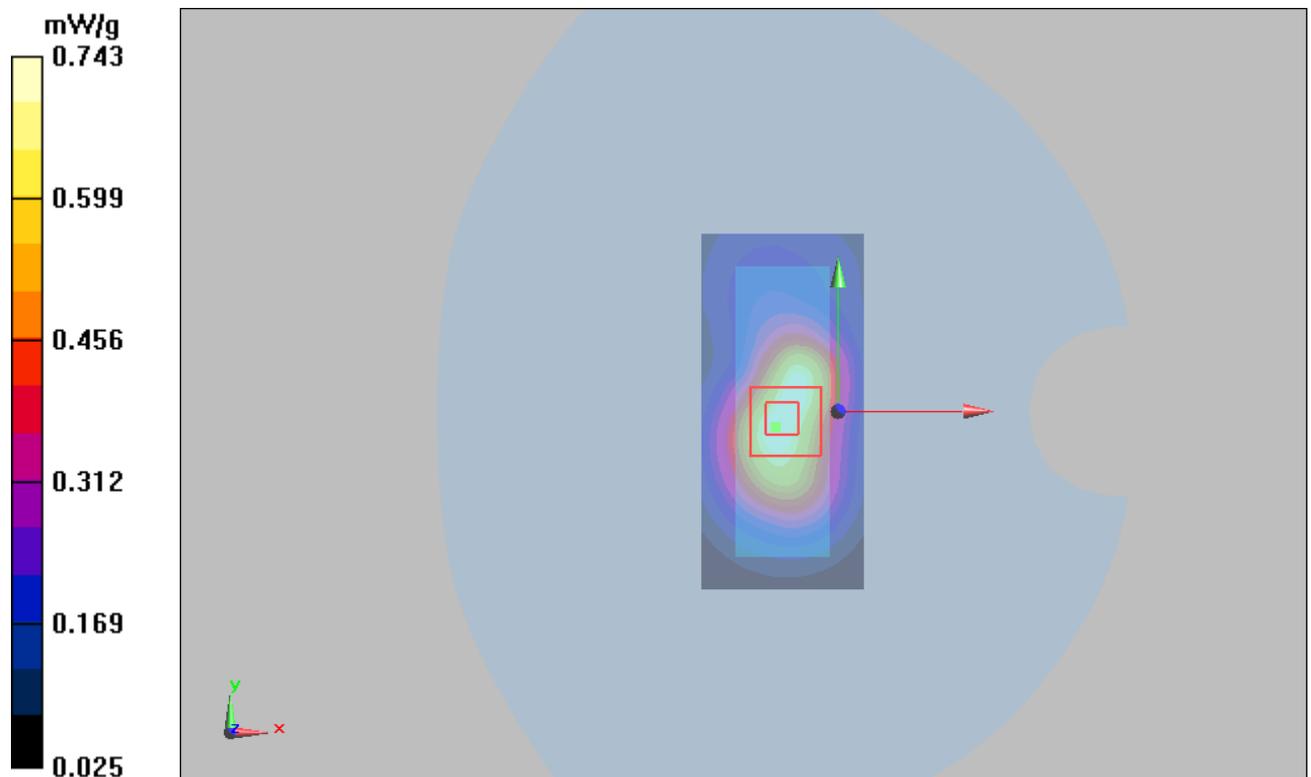


Figure 17 GSM 850 GPRS (4TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 128

GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 7:18:40 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(2Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.589 mW/g

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23 V/m; Power Drift = -0.086 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.786 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.550 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.377 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.591 mW/g

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23 V/m; Power Drift = -0.086 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.828 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.472 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.288 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.516 mW/g

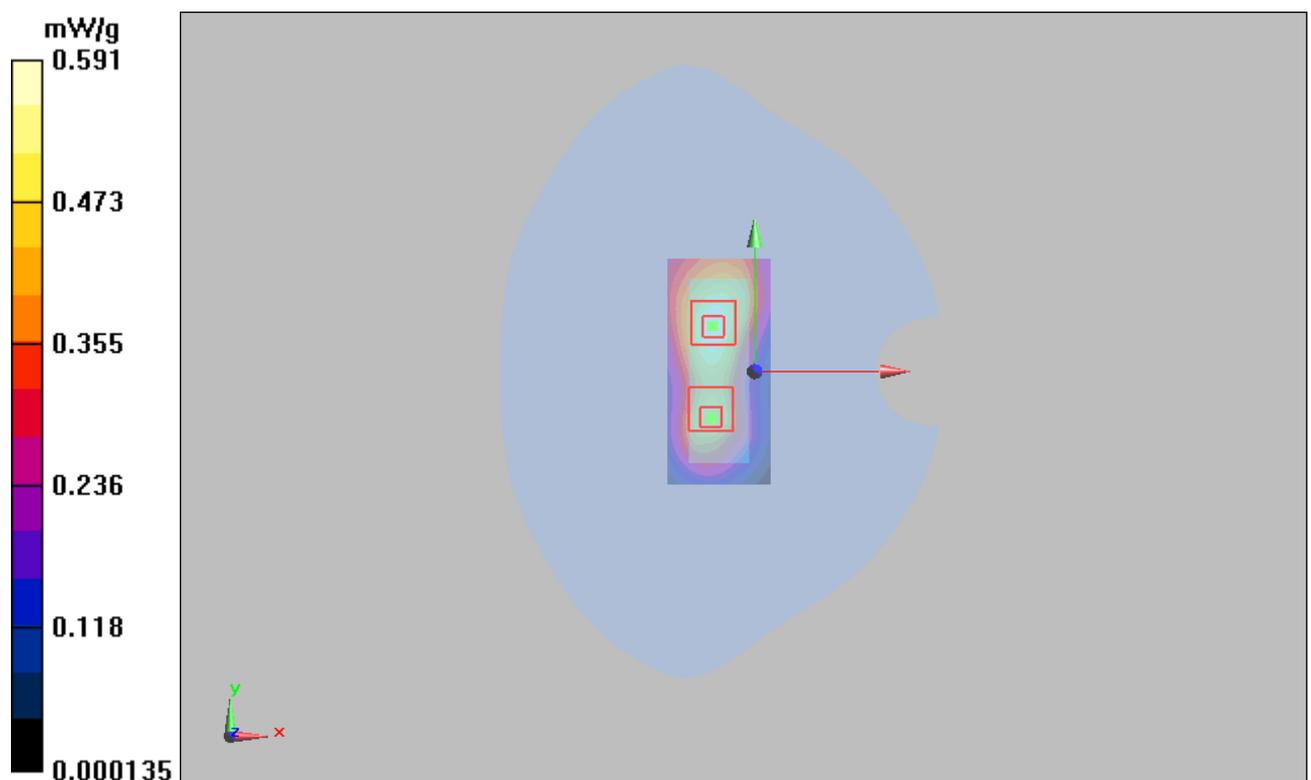


Figure 18 GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 190

GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 3 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 7:40:36 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(2Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 3 Middle /Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.092 mW/g

Test Position 3 Middle /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.078 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.191 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.079 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.093 mW/g

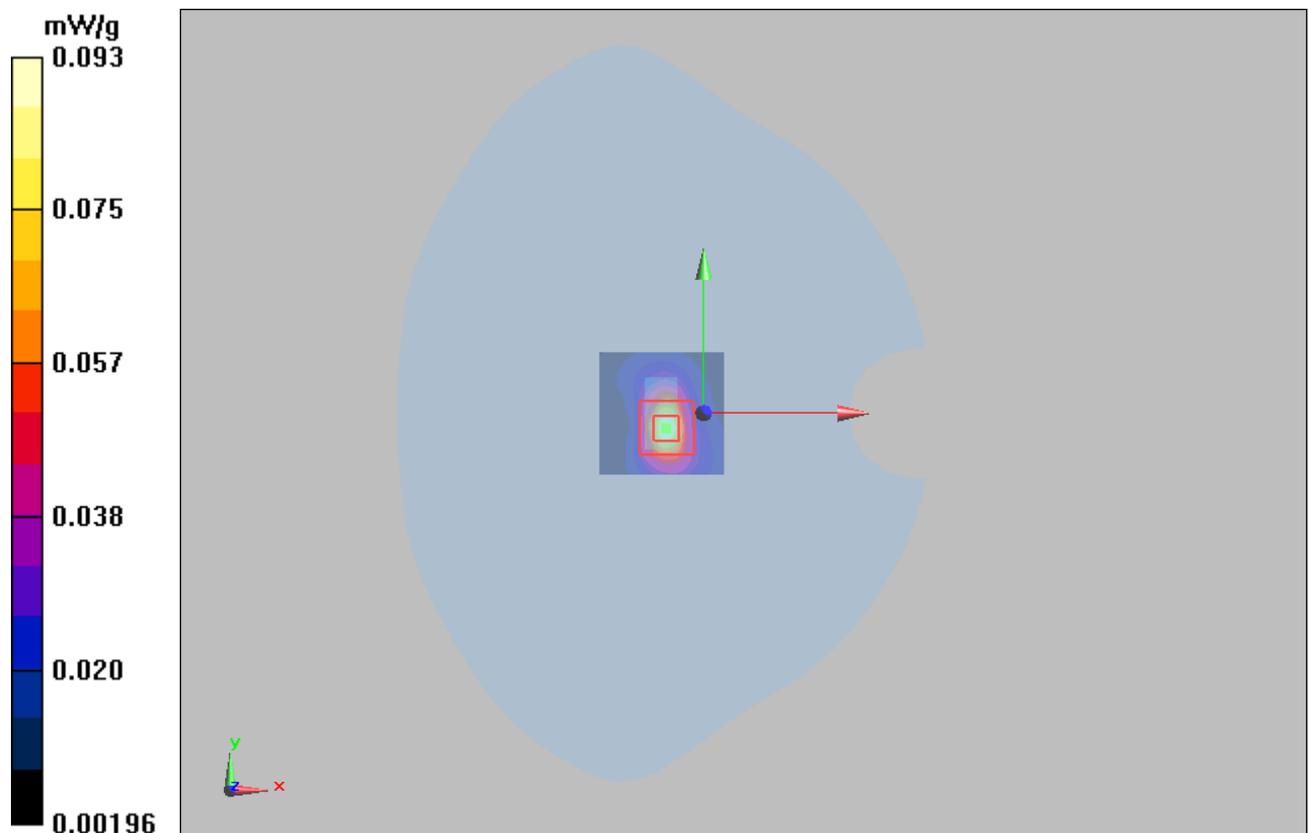


Figure 19 GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 3 Channel 190

GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 4 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 7:59:41 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(2Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 4 Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.415 mW/g

Test Position 4 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.636 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.381 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.229 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.417 mW/g

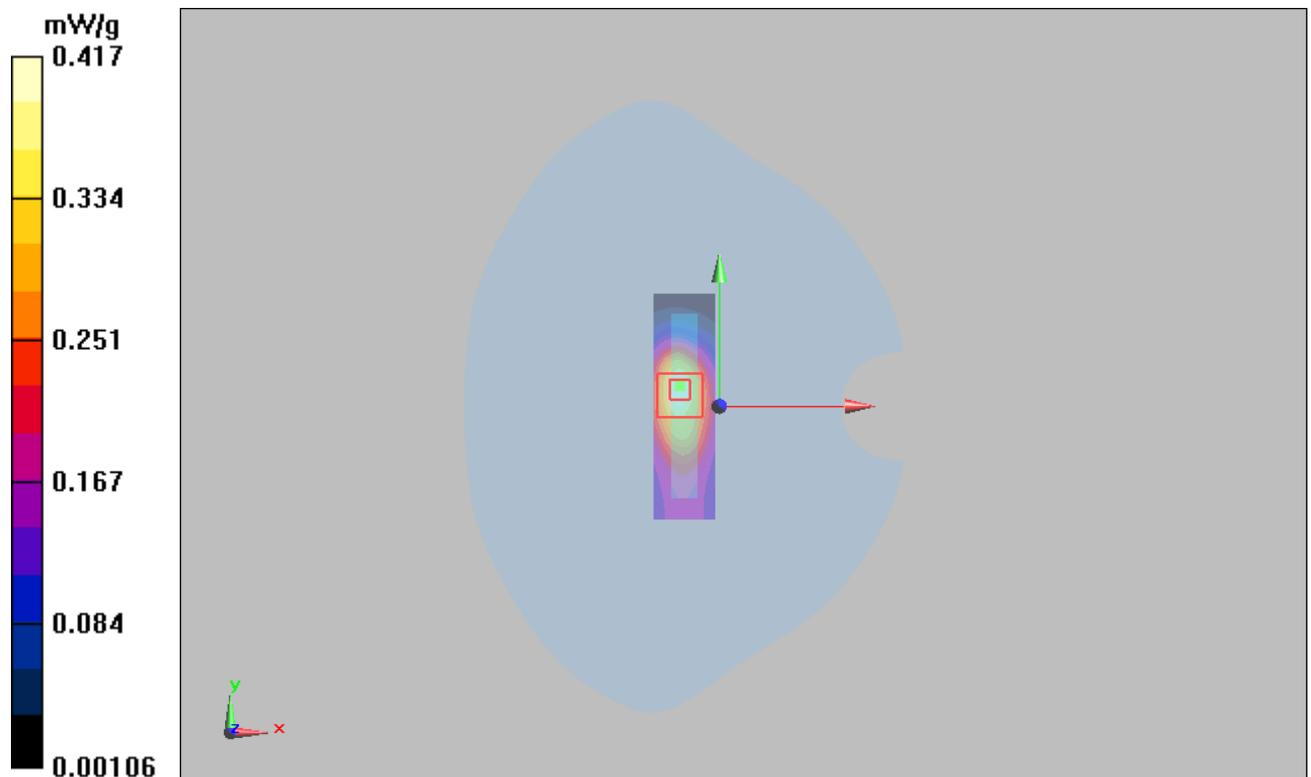


Figure 20 GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 4 Channel 190

GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 5 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 8:19:36 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + GPRS(2Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 5 Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.382 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 17.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.088 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.504 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.348 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.235 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.377 mW/g

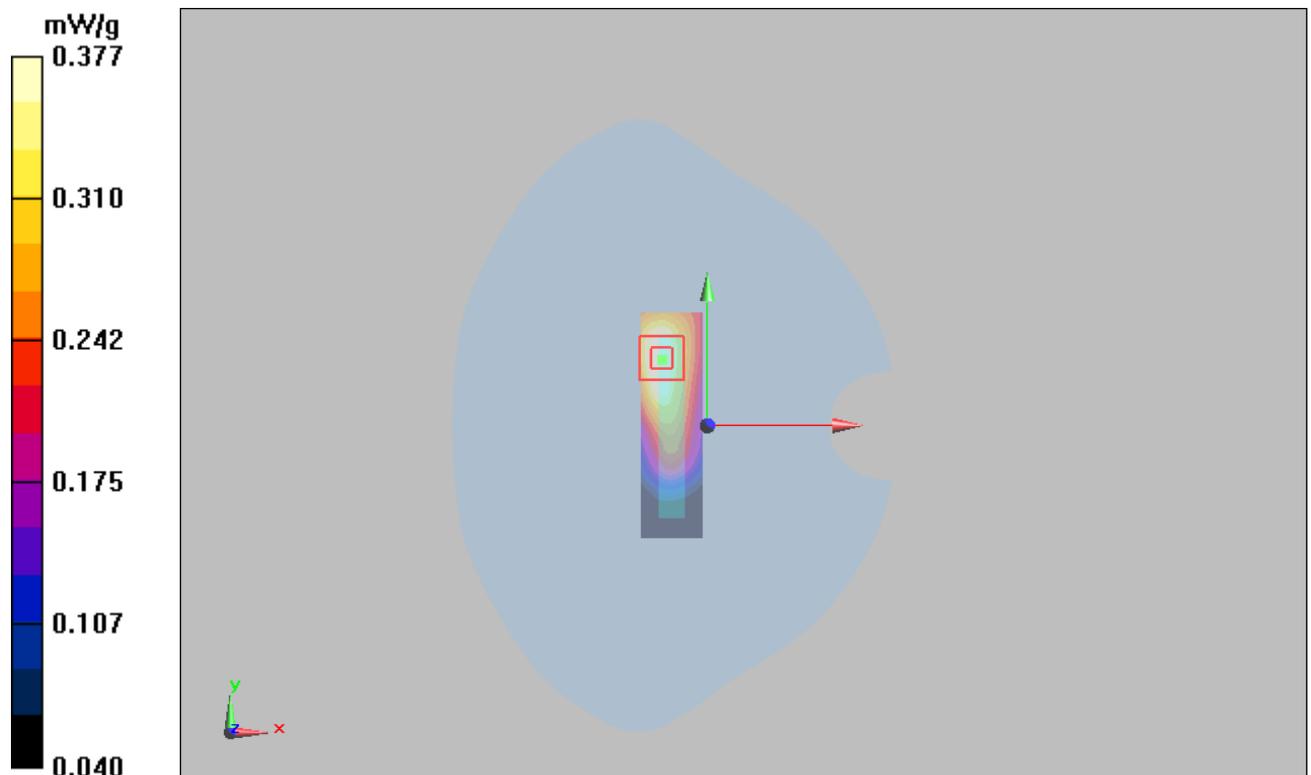


Figure 21 GSM 850 GPRS (2TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 5 Channel 190

GSM 850 EGPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/10/2011 8:38:36 PM

Communication System: GSM850 + EGPRS(2Up); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 33.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.141 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.53 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.972 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.597 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 mW/g

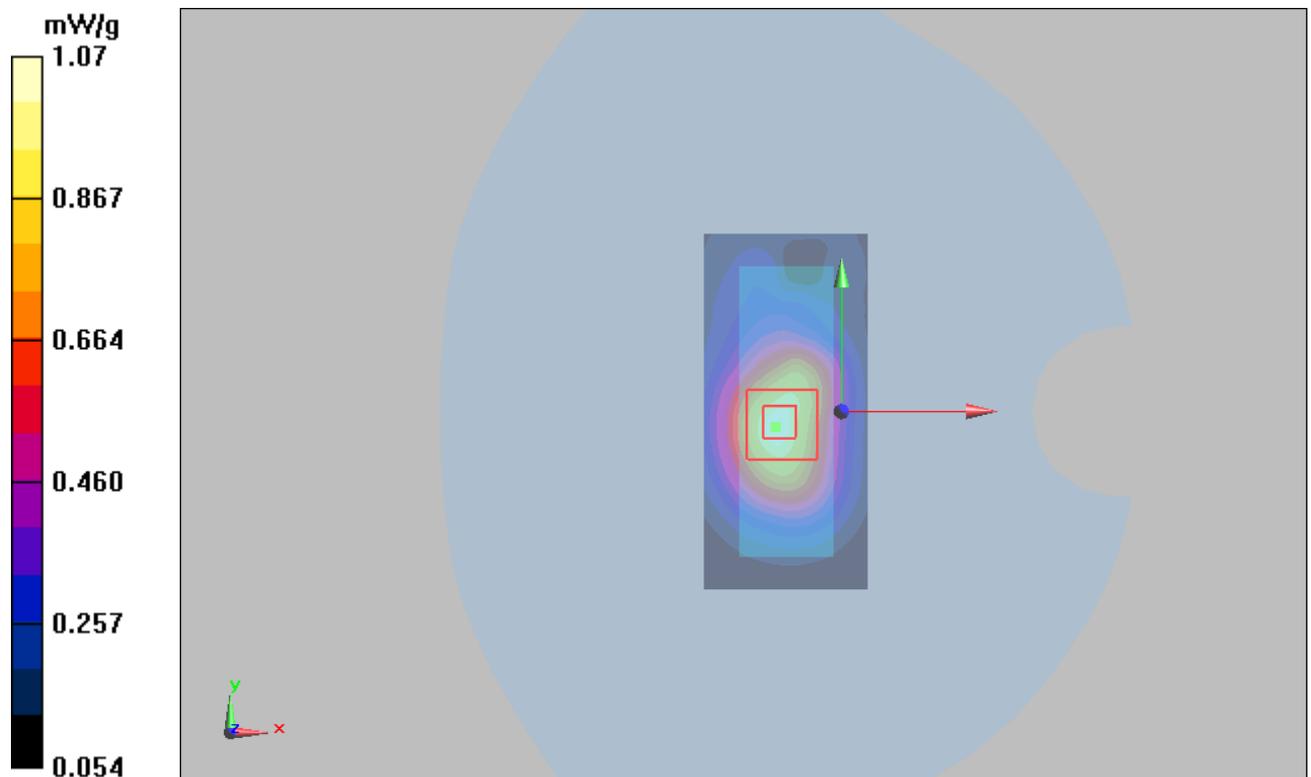


Figure 22 GSM 850 EGPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 190

GSM 1900 GPRS (1TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 11:56:32 AM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(1Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.648 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.149 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.560 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.292 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.623 mW/g

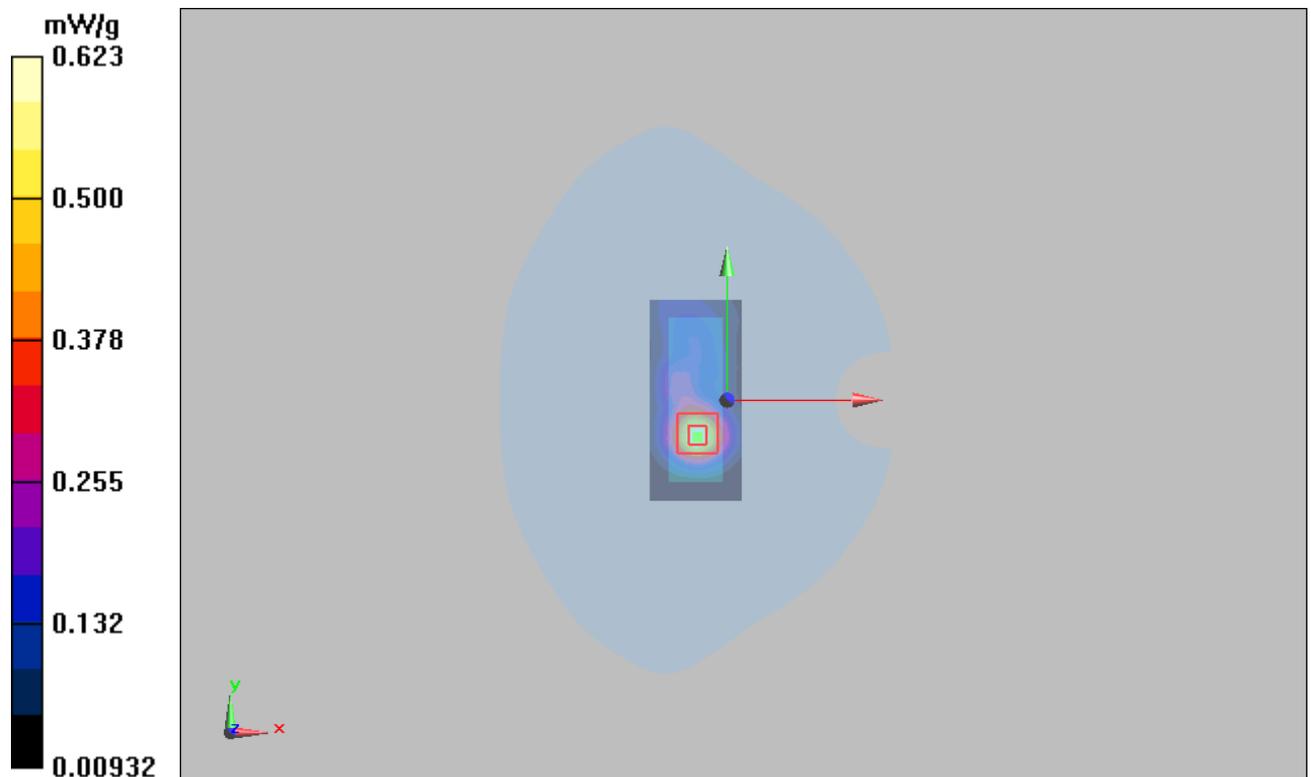


Figure 23 GSM 1900 GPRS (1TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 661

GSM 1900 GPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 12:44:47 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(2Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.652 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.03 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.558 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.288 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.621 mW/g

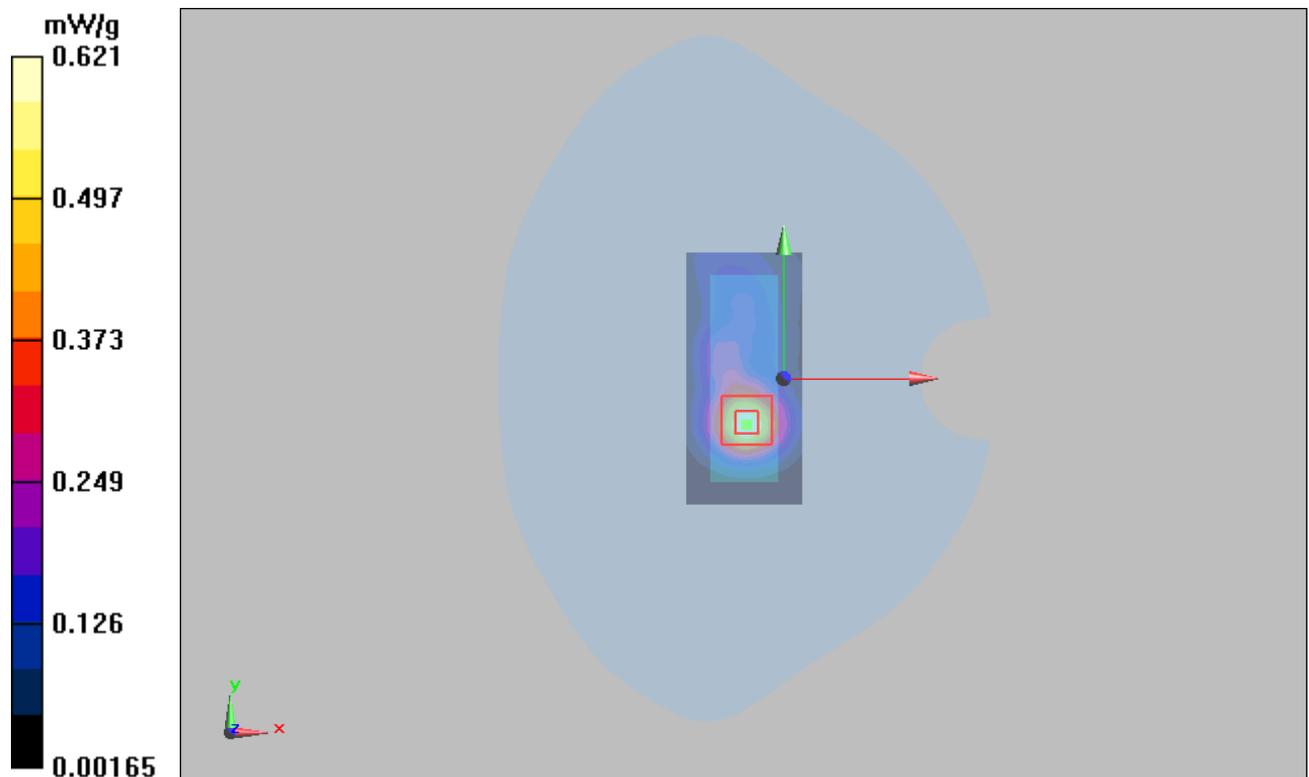


Figure 24 GSM 1900 GPRS (2TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 661

GSM 1900 GPRS (3TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 1:09:15 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(3Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.767

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.672 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.068 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.581 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.298 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.631 mW/g

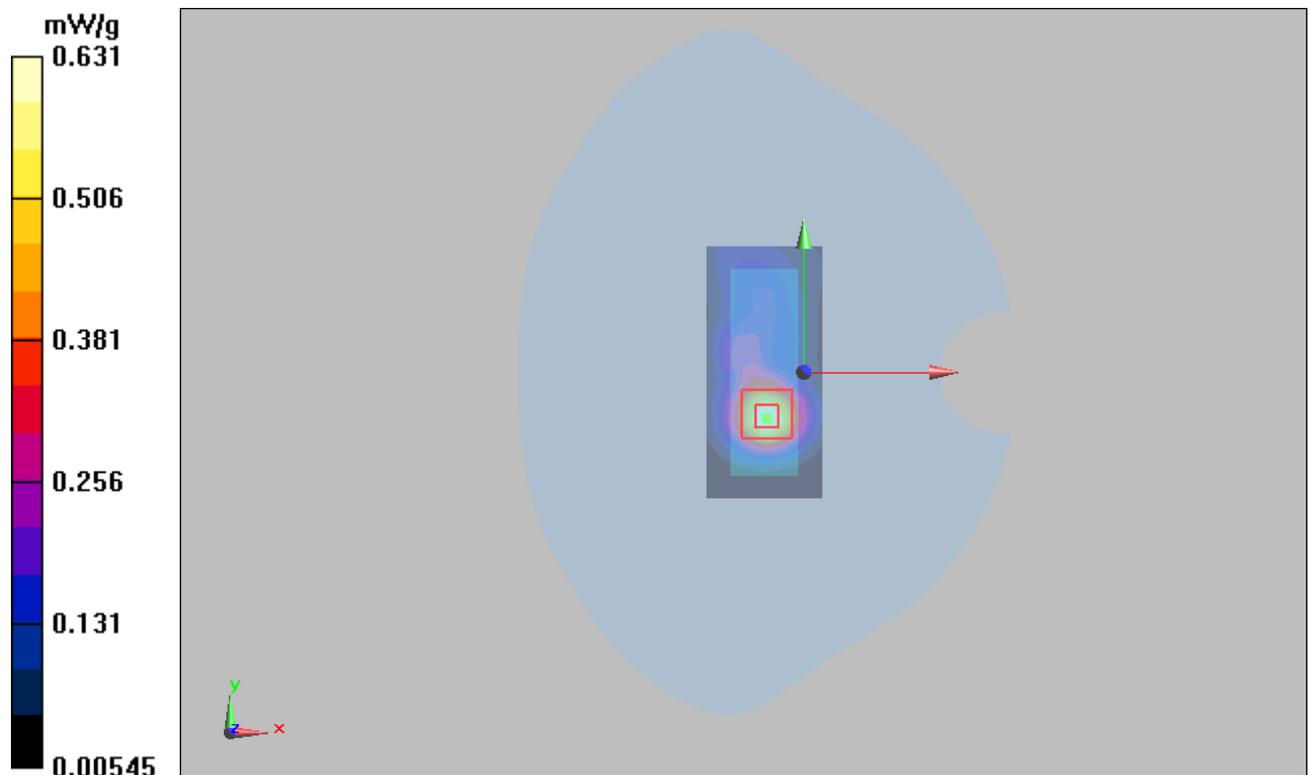


Figure 25 GSM 1900 GPRS (3TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 661

GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 1:31:39 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.691 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.593 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.308 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.661 mW/g

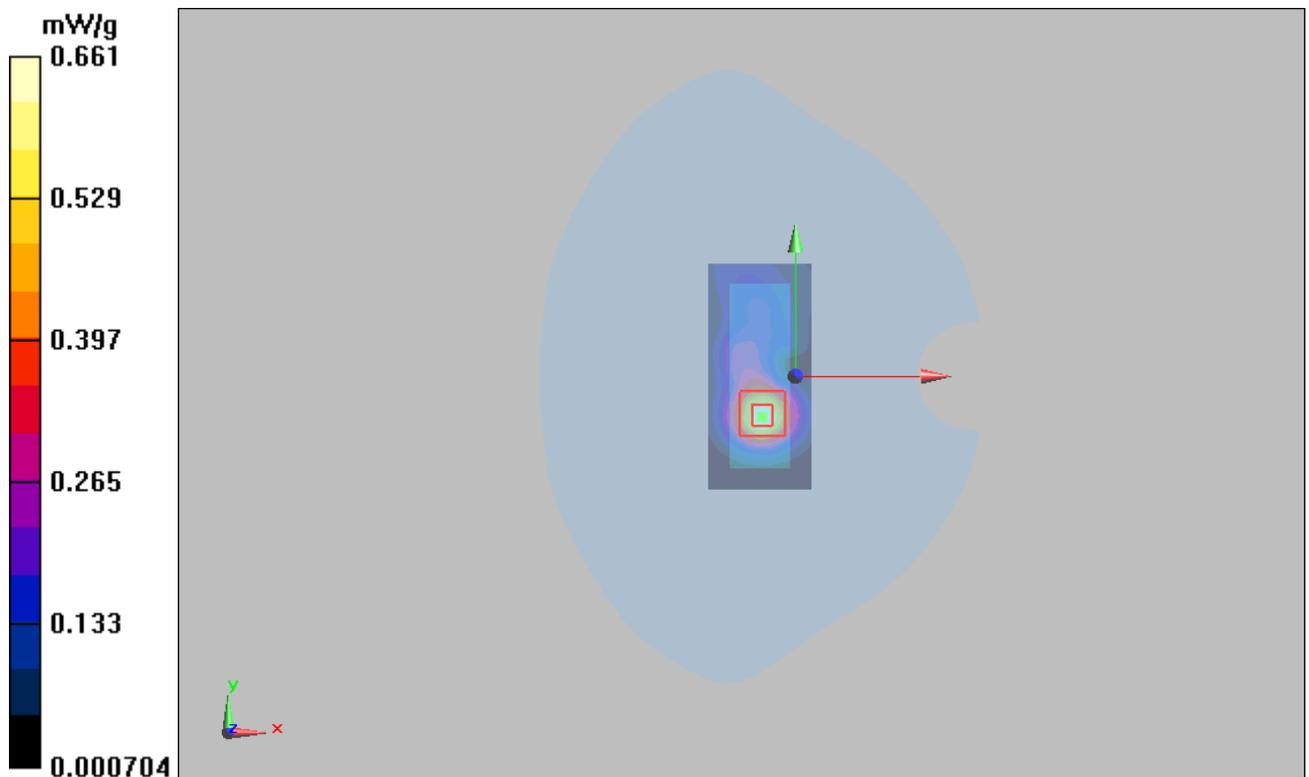


Figure 26 GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 661

GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 High

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 2:35:04 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 High/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.845 mW/g

Test Position 2 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.31 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.753 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.416 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.818 mW/g

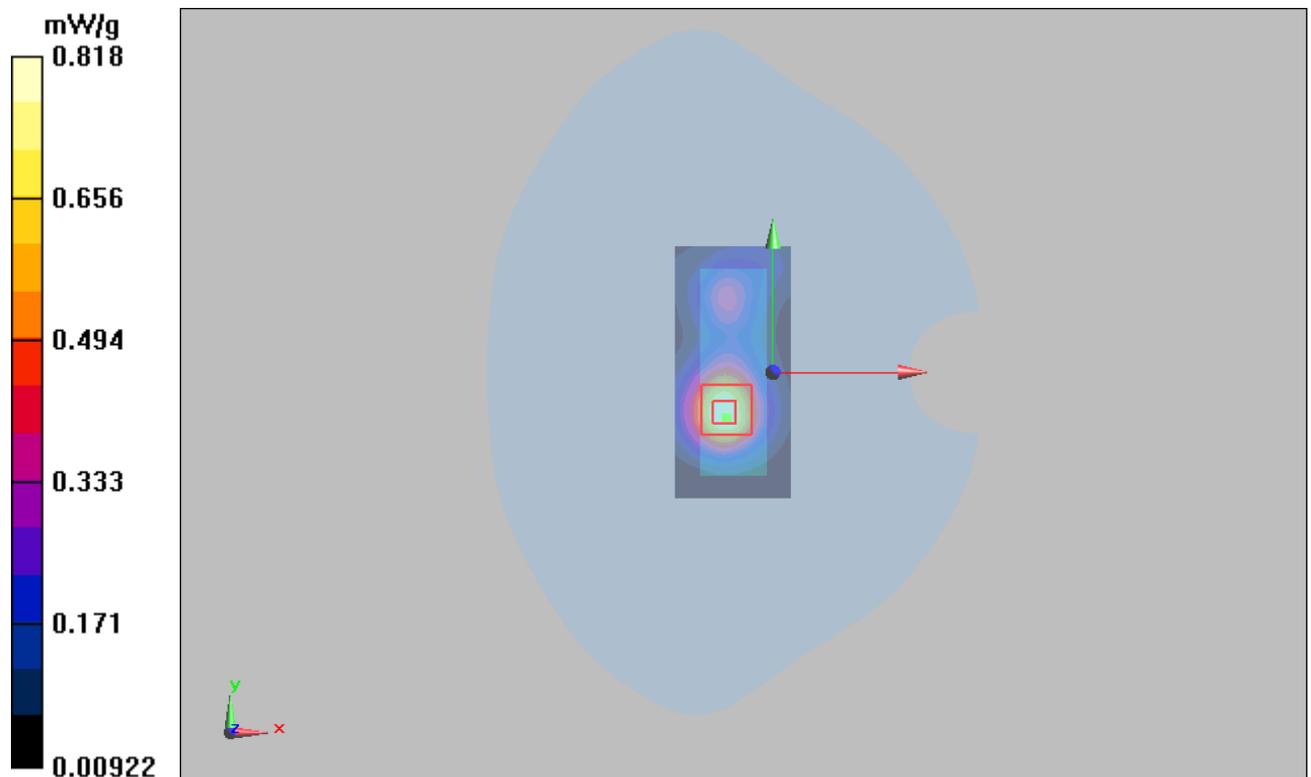


Figure 27 GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 810

GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 1:53:42 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.877 mW/g

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.094 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.25 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.756 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.422 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.820 mW/g

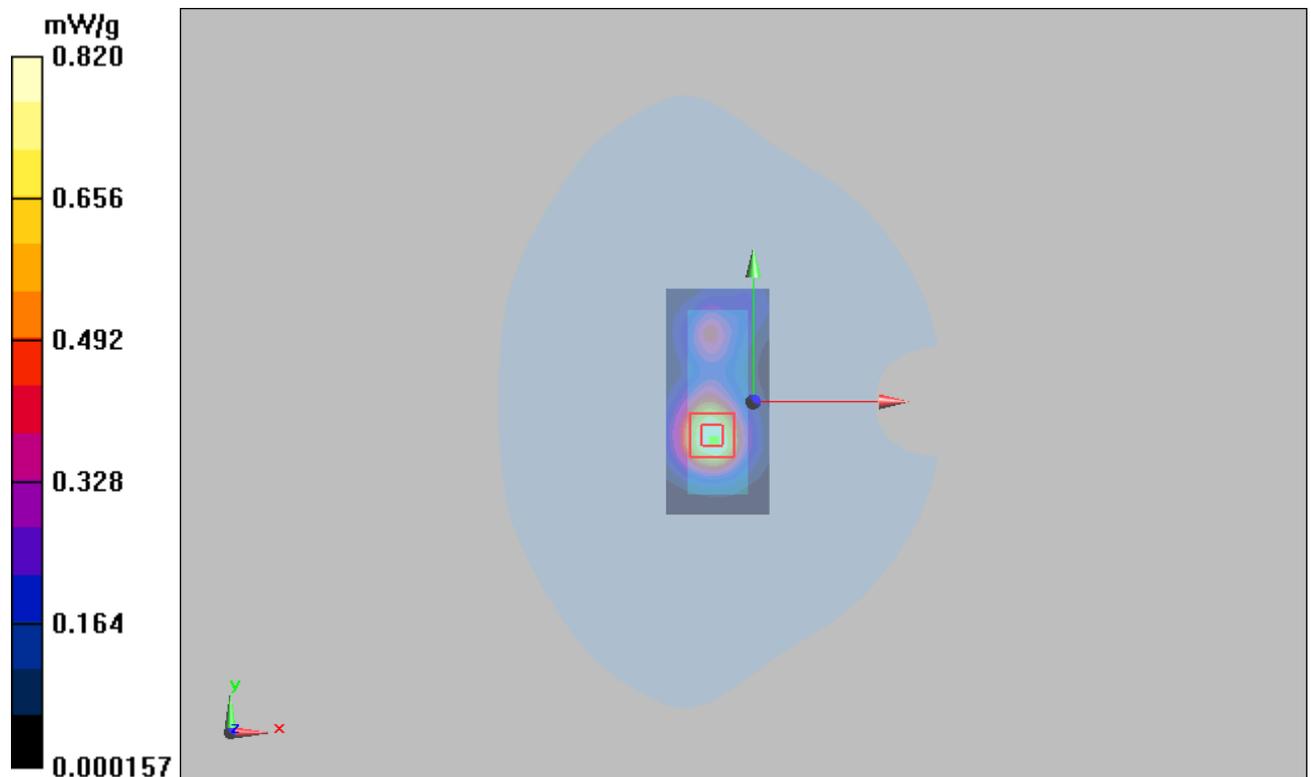


Figure 28 GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 661

GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Low

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 2:59:09 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 Low/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.845 mW/g

Test Position 2 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17 V/m; Power Drift = -0.053 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.746 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.414 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.814 mW/g

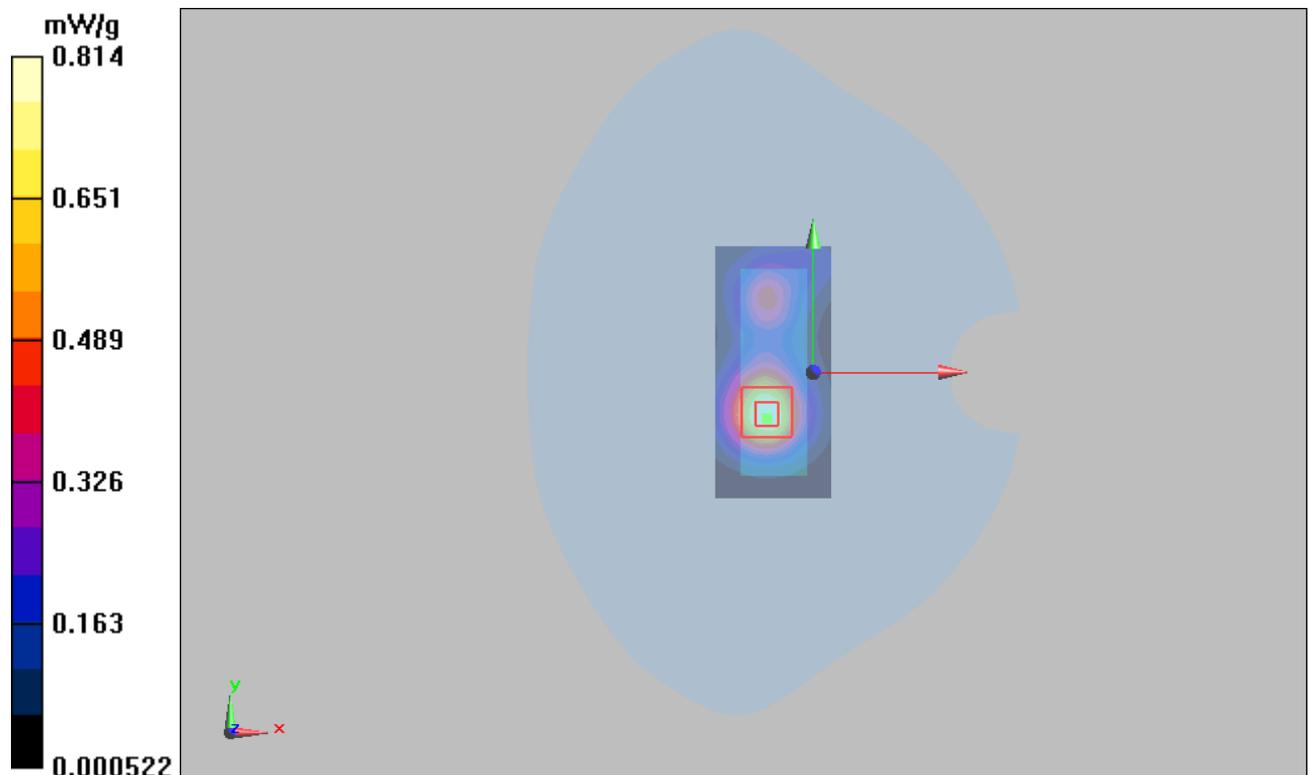


Figure 29 GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 512

GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 3 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 6:29:30 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.3 °C Liqid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 3 Middle/Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.063 mW/g

Test Position 3 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.96 V/m; Power Drift = -0.136 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.092 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.056 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.034 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.061 mW/g

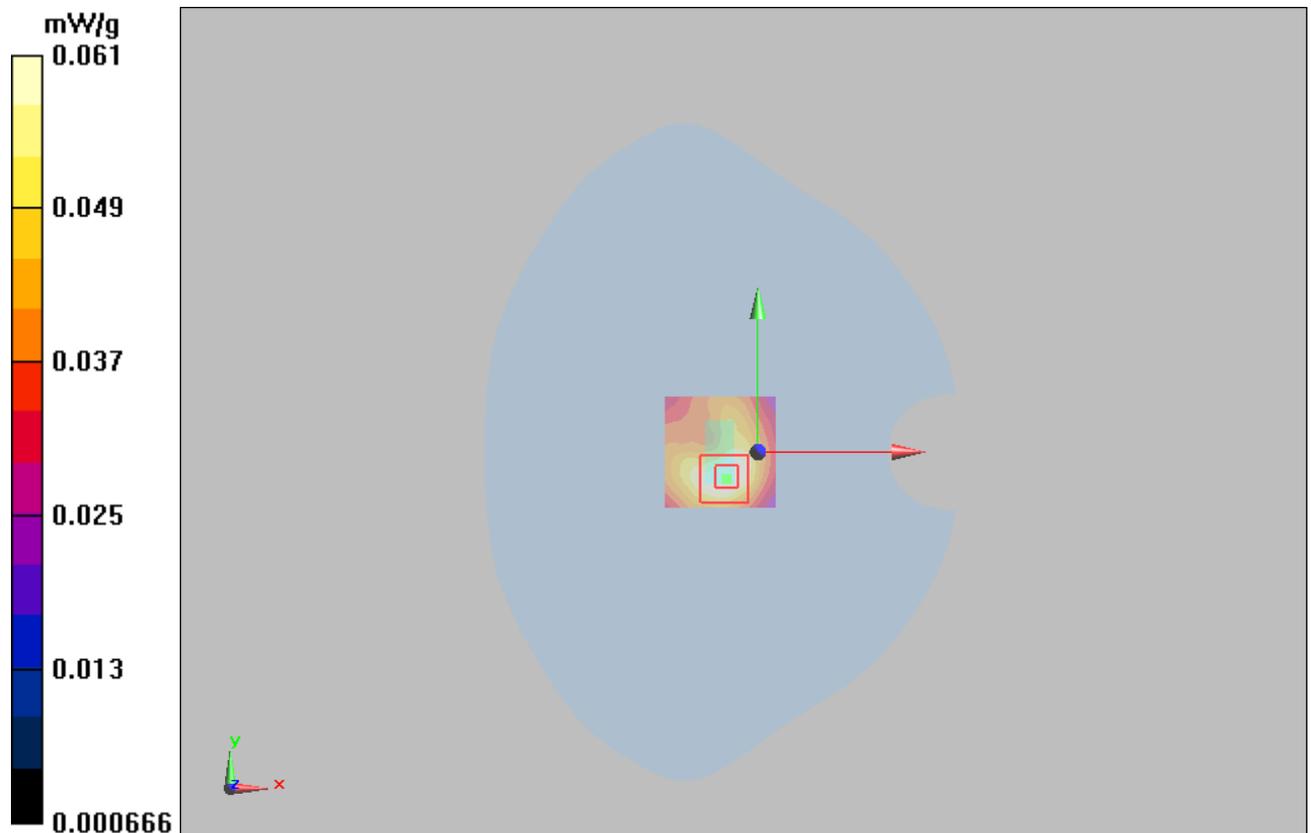


Figure 30 GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 3 Channel 661

GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 4 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 7:37:57 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 4 Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.357 mW/g

Test Position 4 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.799 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.311 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.183 mW/g

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

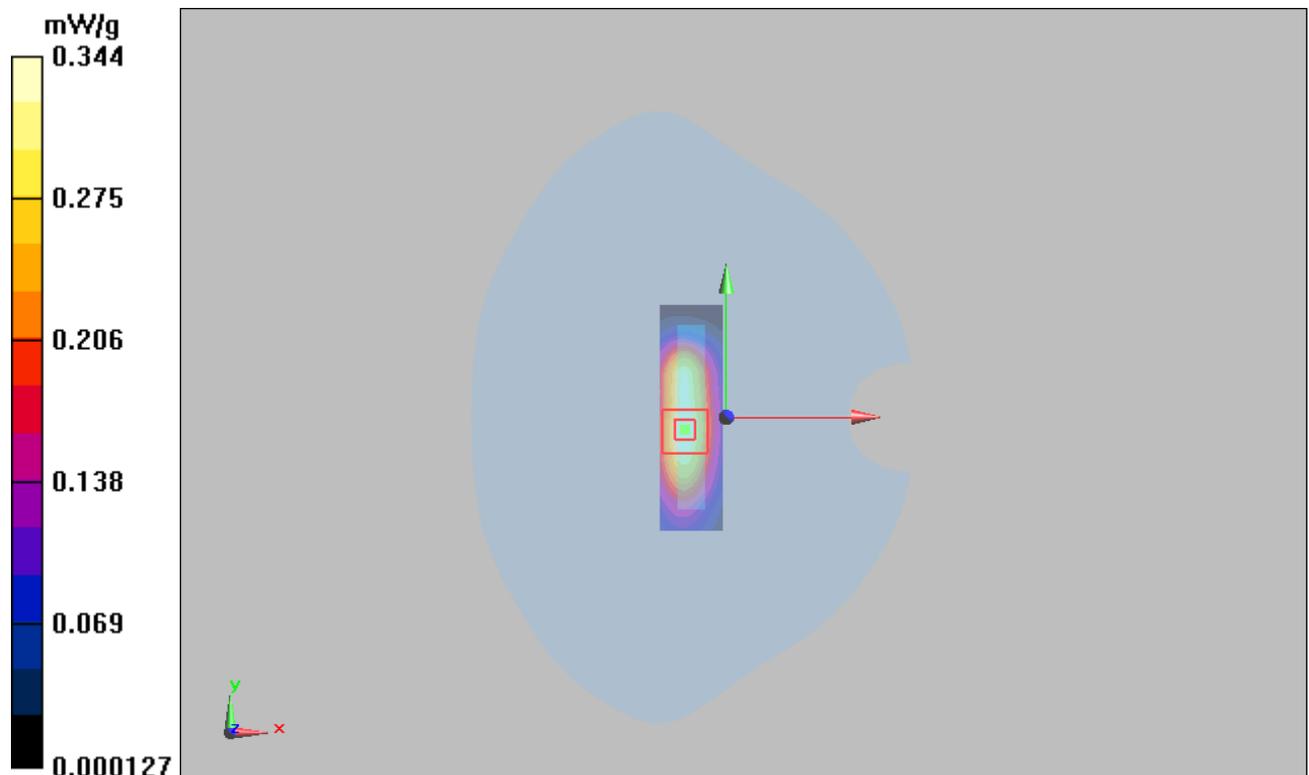


Figure 31 GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 4 Channel 661

GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 5 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 7:55:11 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+GPRS(4Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 5 Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

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

Reference Value = 15.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.774 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.446 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.243 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.500 mW/g

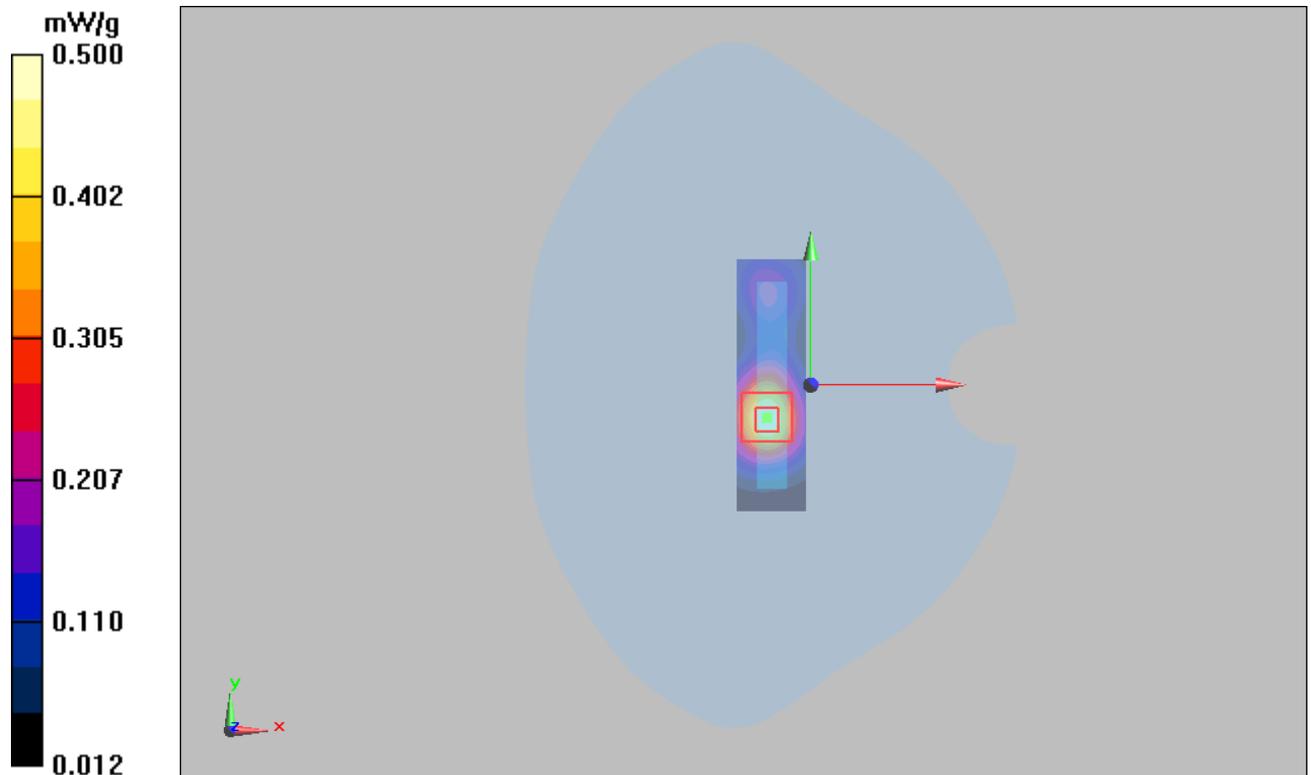


Figure 32 GSM 1900 GPRS (4TXslots) with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 5 Channel 661

GSM 1900 EGPRS (4TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 3:23:36 PM

Communication System: PCS 1900+EGPRS(4Up); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.075

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.861 mW/g

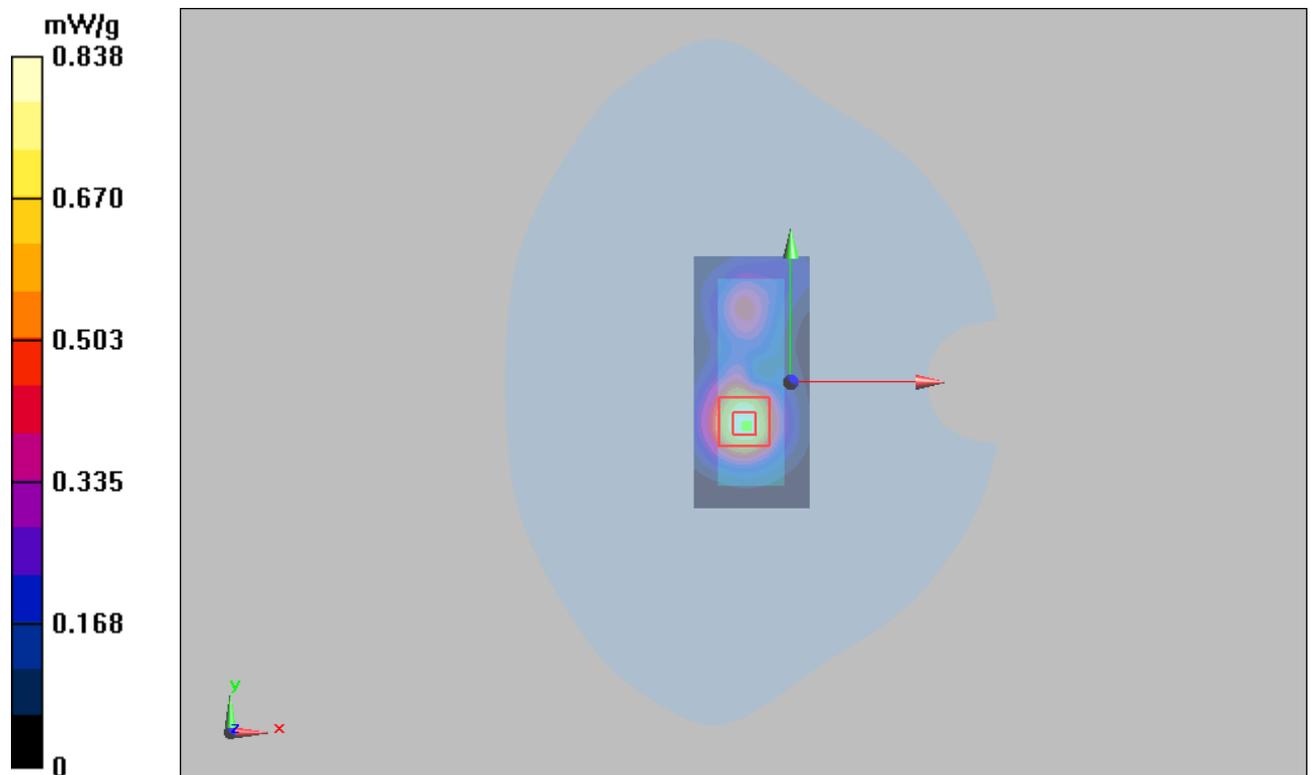
Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.094 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.761 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.418 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.838 mW/g



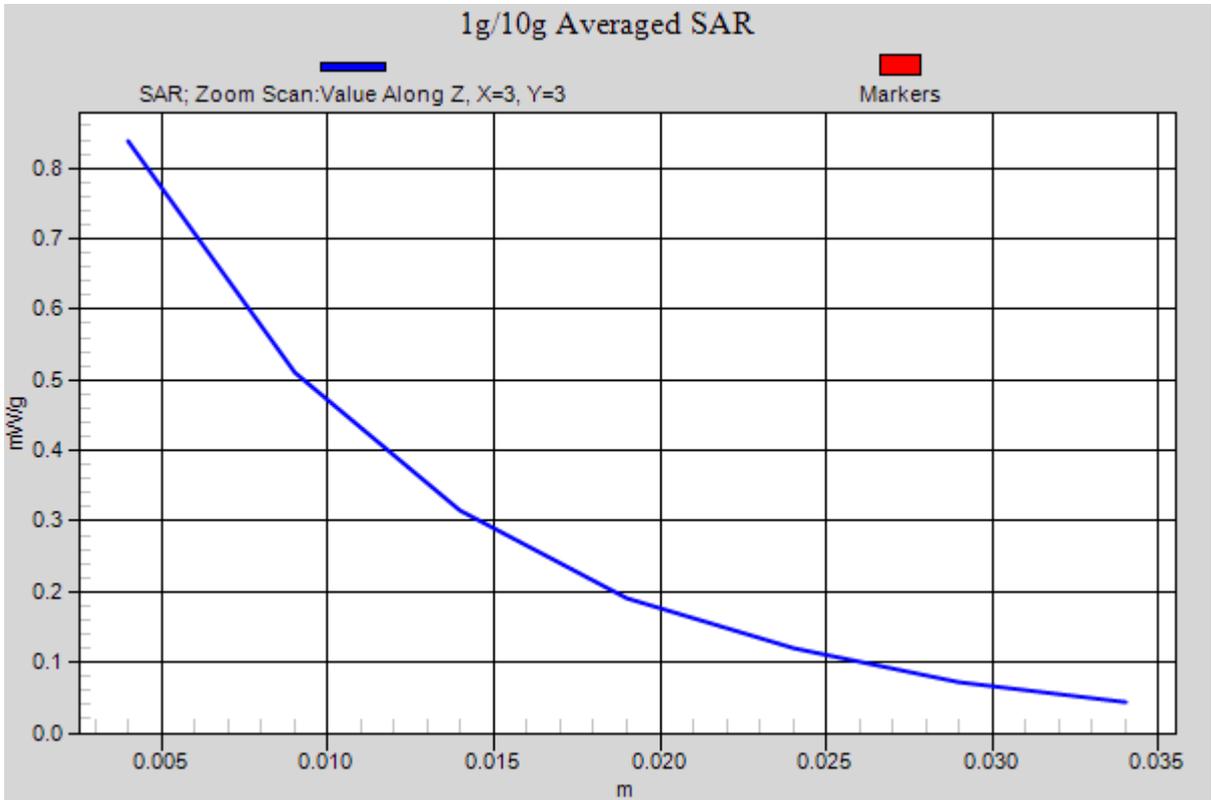


Figure 33 GSM 1900 EGPRS (4TXslots) with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 661

WCDMA Band II with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 5:22:23 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.919 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.779 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.406 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.867 mW/g

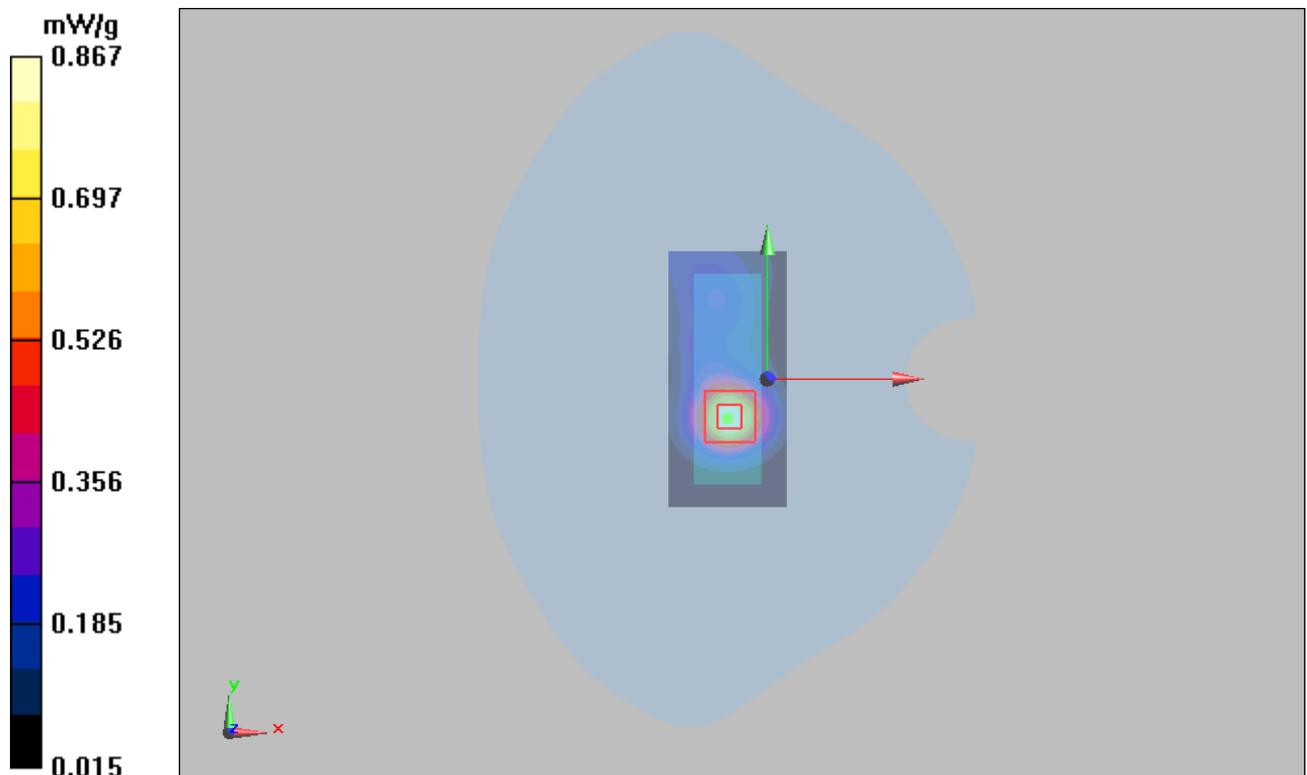


Figure 34 WCDMA Band II with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 9400

WCDMA Band II with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 High

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 4:15:11 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1908$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 High/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.933 mW/g

Test Position 2 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.019 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.43 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.837 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.460 mW/g

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

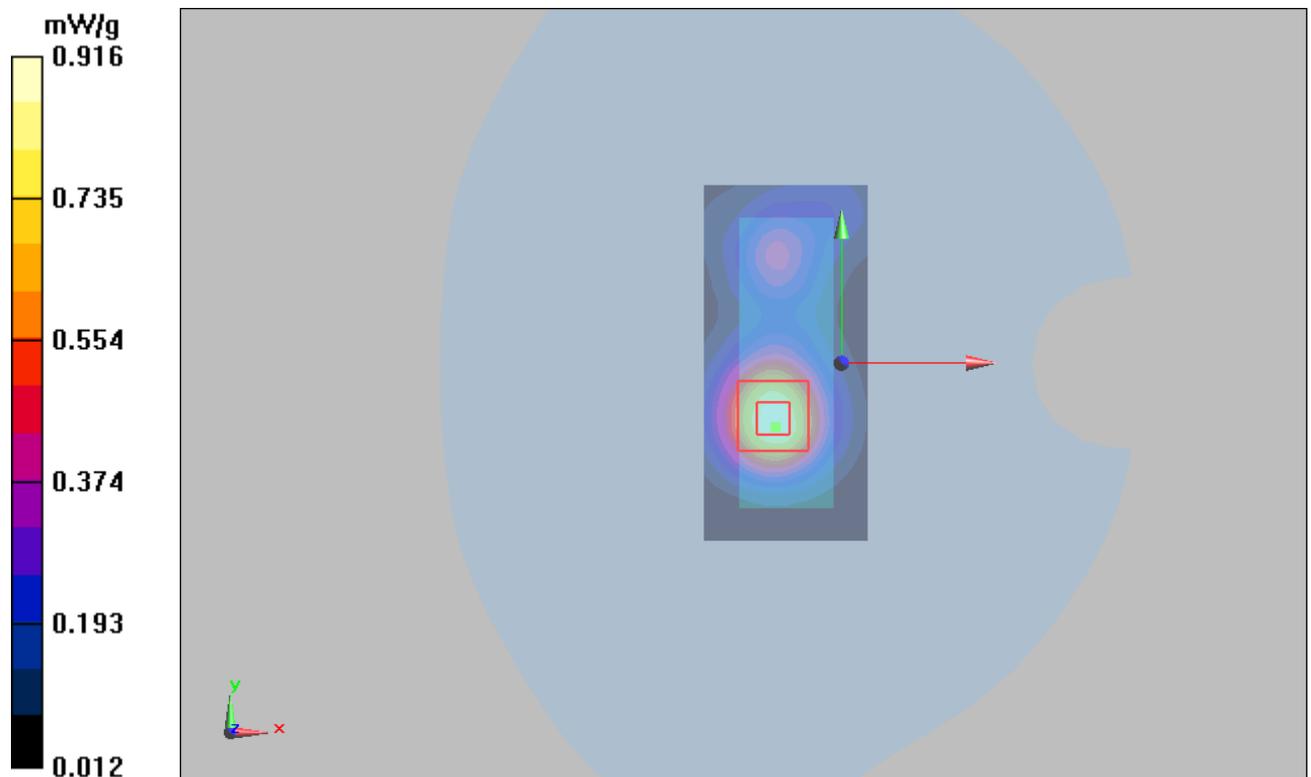


Figure 35 WCDMA Band II with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 9538

WCDMA Band II with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 3:50:54 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.907 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.499 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.999 mW/g

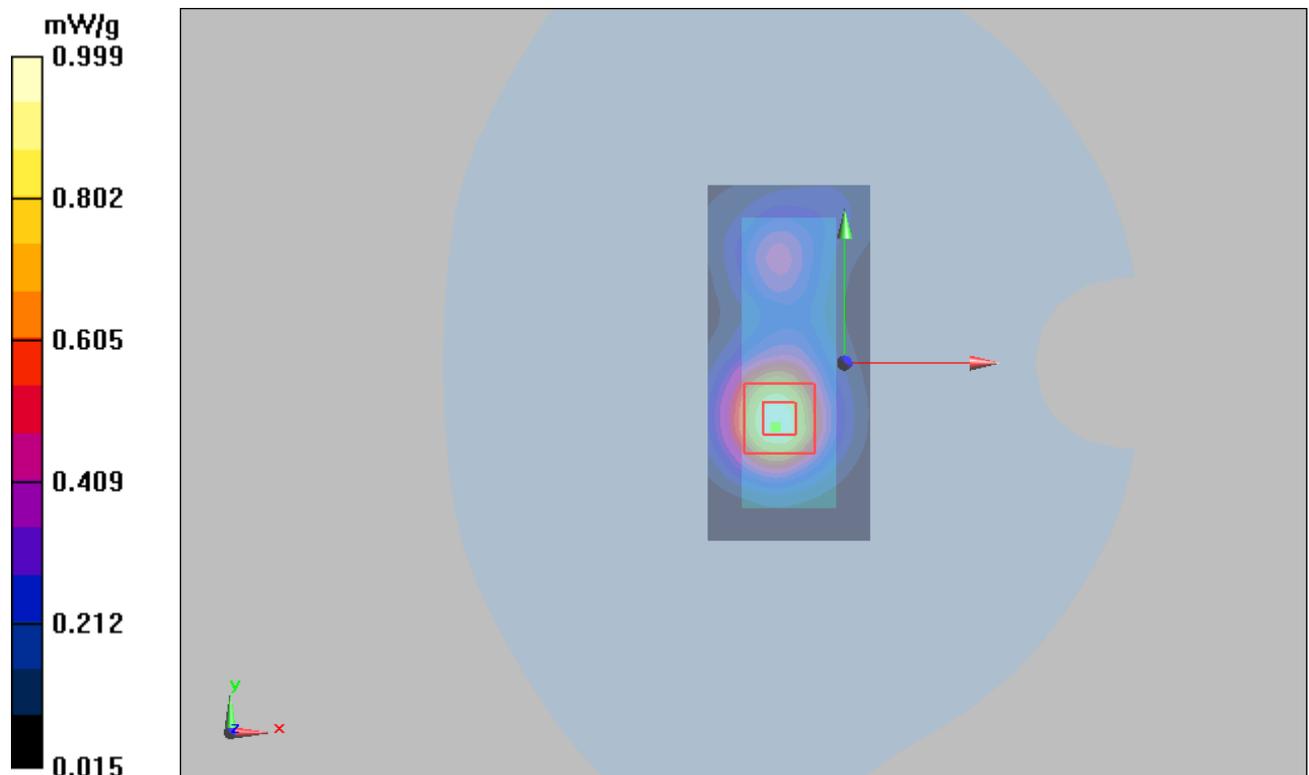


Figure 36 WCDMA Band II with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 9400

WCDMA Band II with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Low

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 4:38:58 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1852.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 Low/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.973 mW/g

Test Position 2 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.106 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.852 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.471 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.943 mW/g

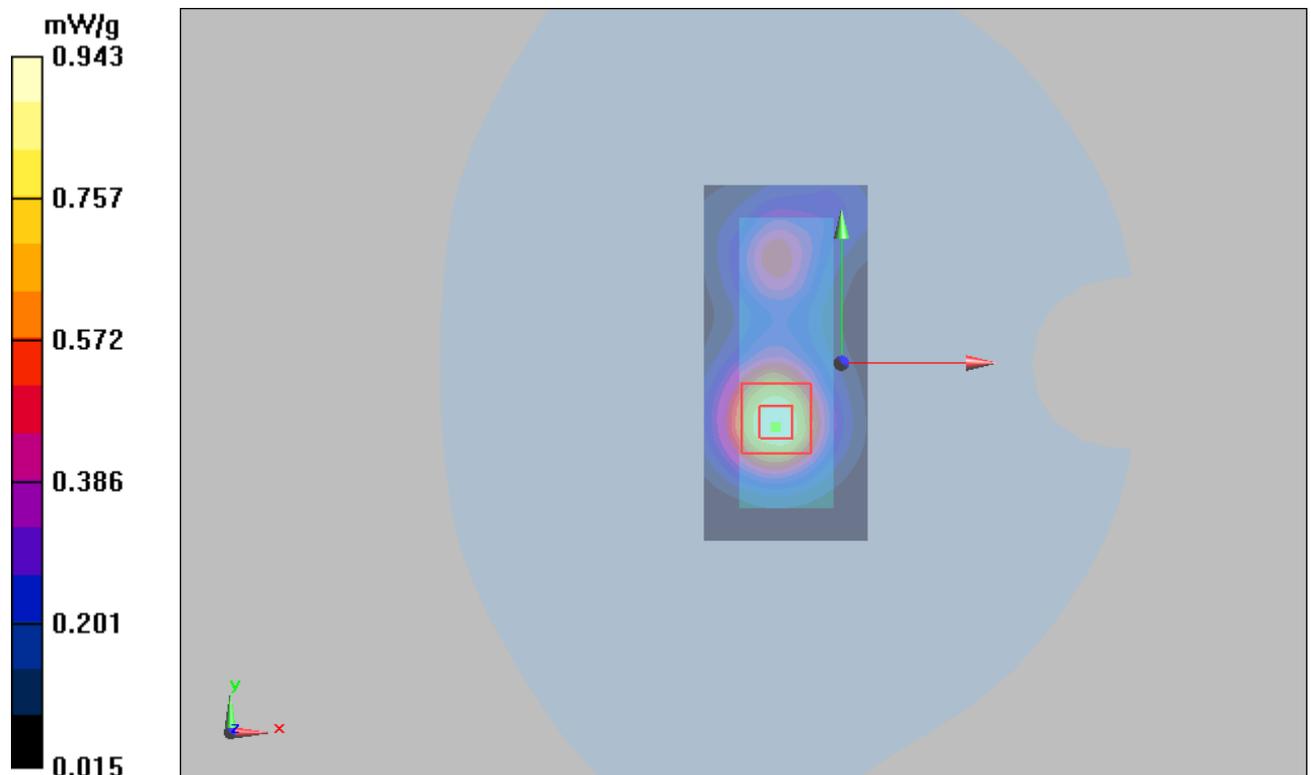


Figure 37 WCDMA Band II with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 9262

WCDMA Band II with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 3 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 6:06:24 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 3 Middle/Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.073 mW/g

Test Position 3 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.111 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.066 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.040 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.072 mW/g

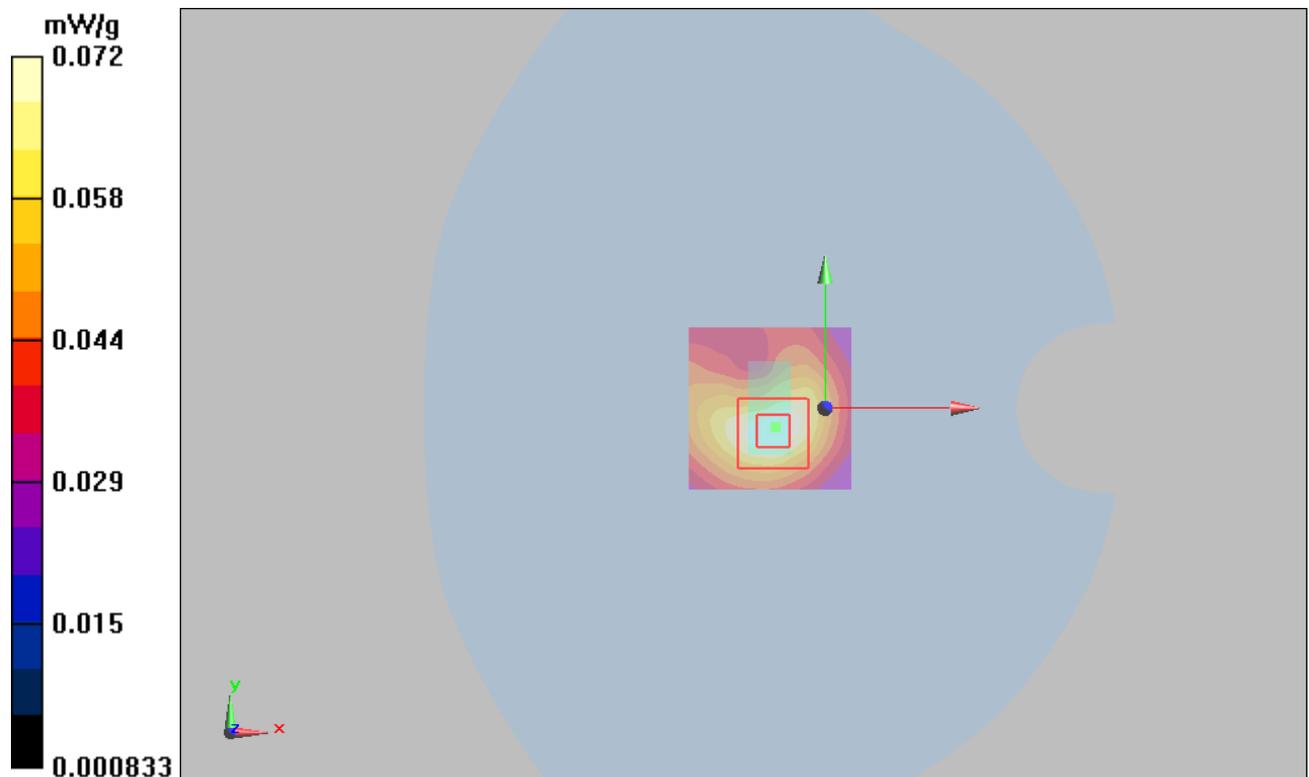


Figure 38 WCDMA Band II with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 3 Channel 9400

WCDMA Band II with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 4 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 6:52:28 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 4 Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.450 mW/g

Test Position 4 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.061 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.666 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.405 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.236 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.447 mW/g

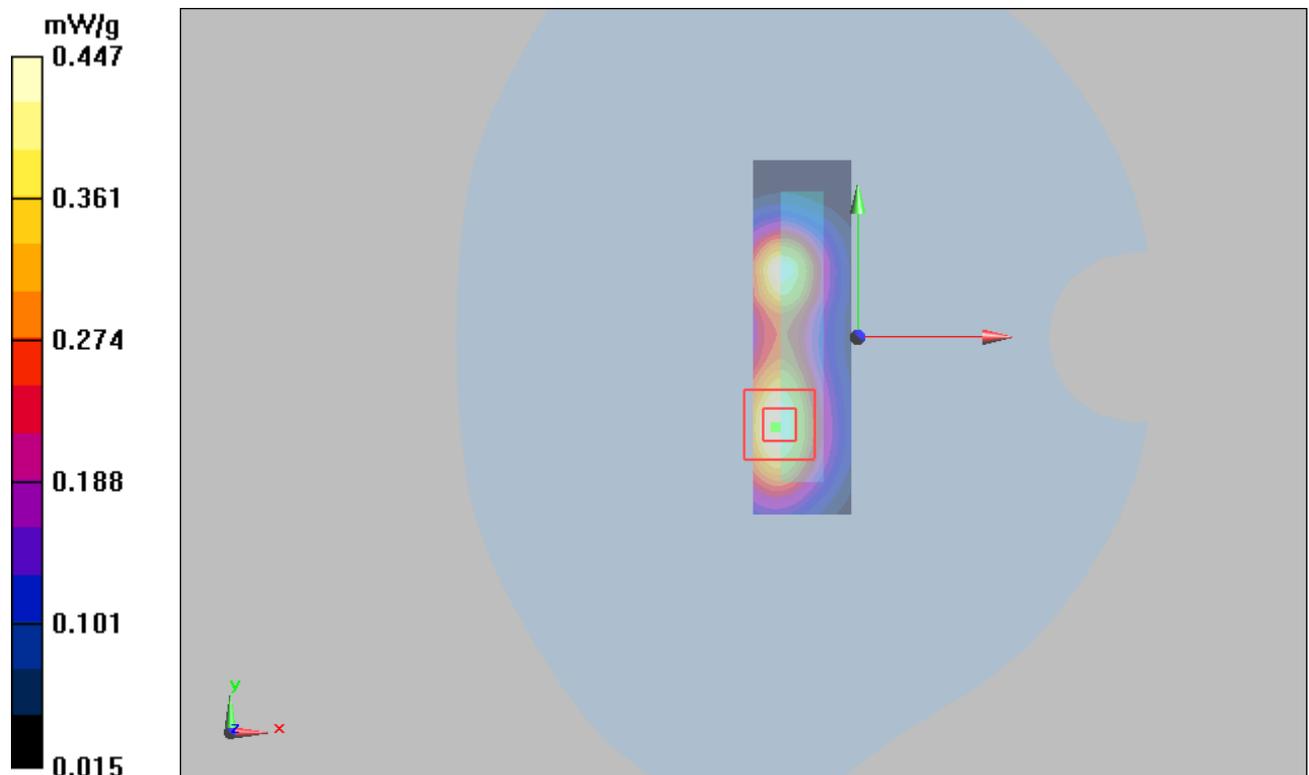


Figure 39 WCDMA Band II with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 4 Channel 9400

WCDMA Band II with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 5 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 5:43:30 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 5 Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.612 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 16.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.100 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.940 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.533 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.289 mW/g

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

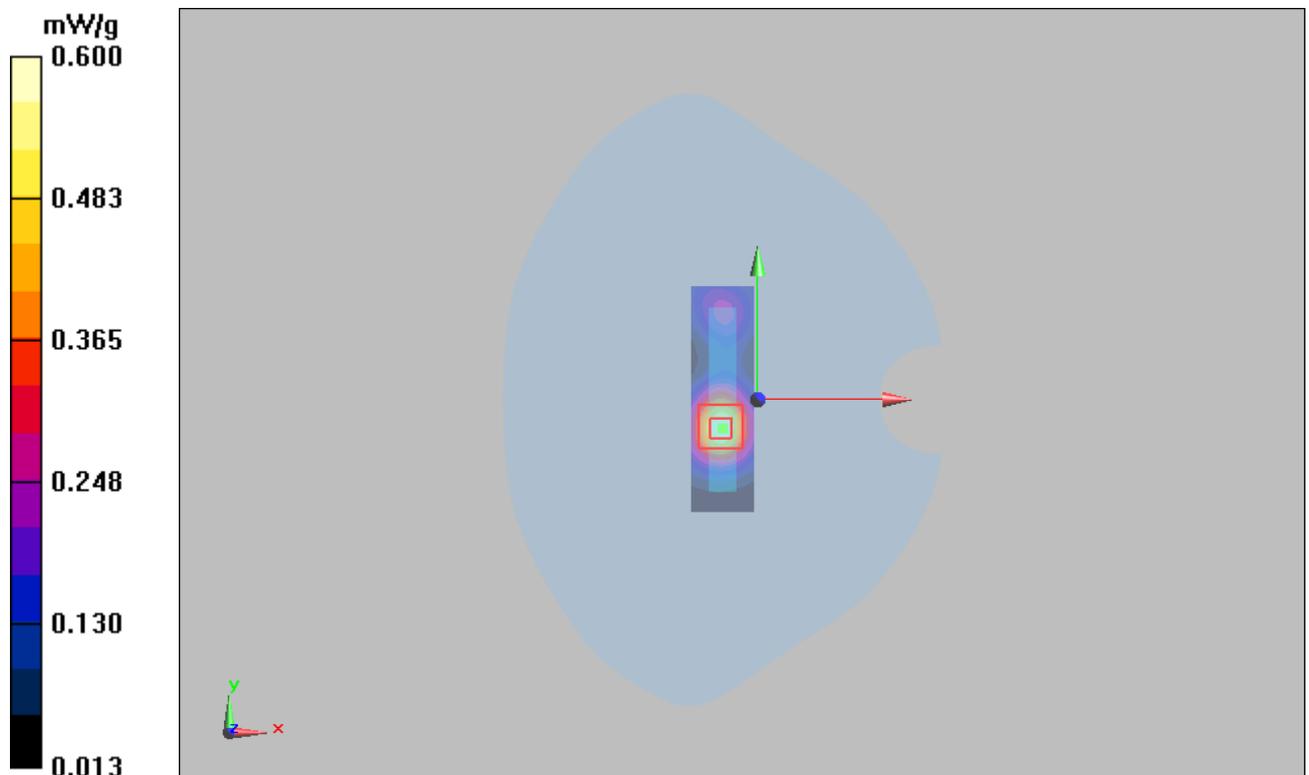


Figure 40 WCDMA Band II with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 5 Channel 9400

WCDMA Band II HSDPA with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 5:03:16 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II+HSDPA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

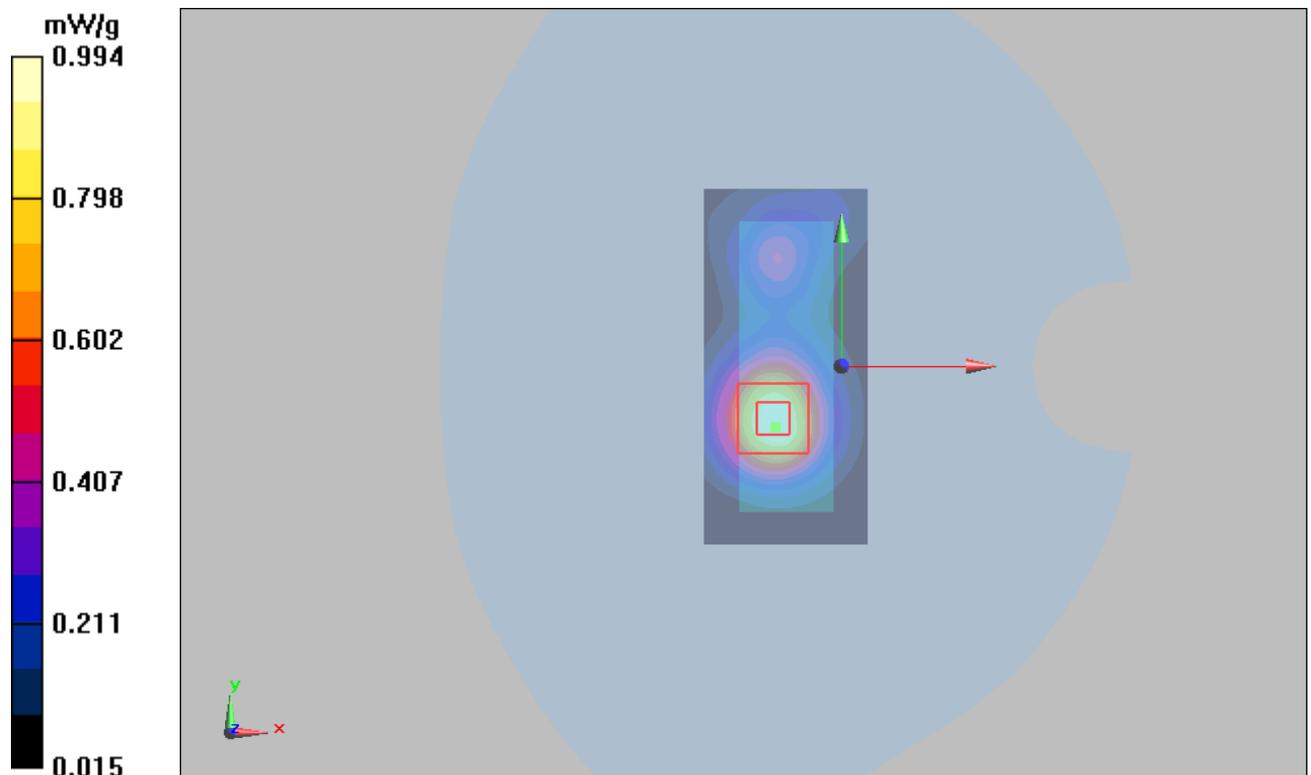
Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.075 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.52 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.909 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.504 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.994 mW/g



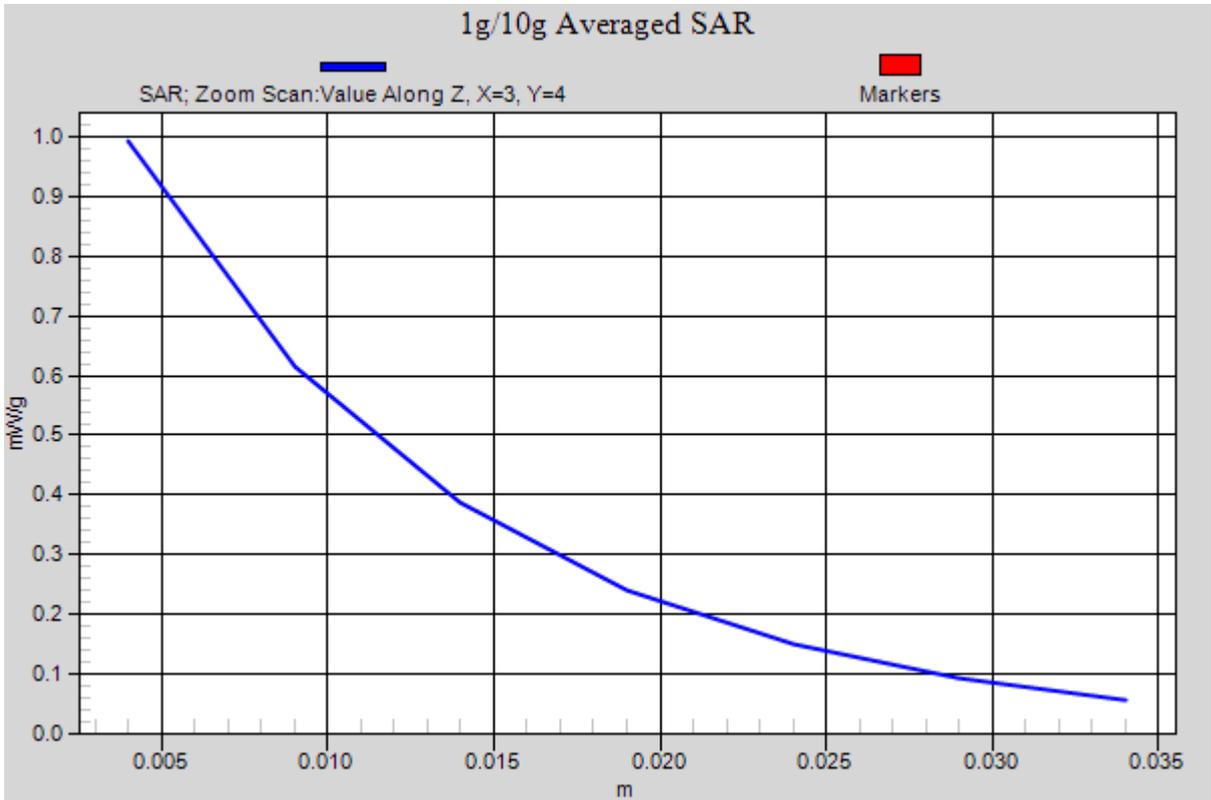


Figure 41 WCDMA Band II HSDPA with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 9400

WCDMA Band II HSUPA with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 2/12/2011 7:16:01 PM

Communication System: WCDMA Band II+HSUPA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.77, 7.77, 7.77); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

Phantom: SAM000 T01; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.796 mW/g

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.19 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.715 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.403 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.786 mW/g

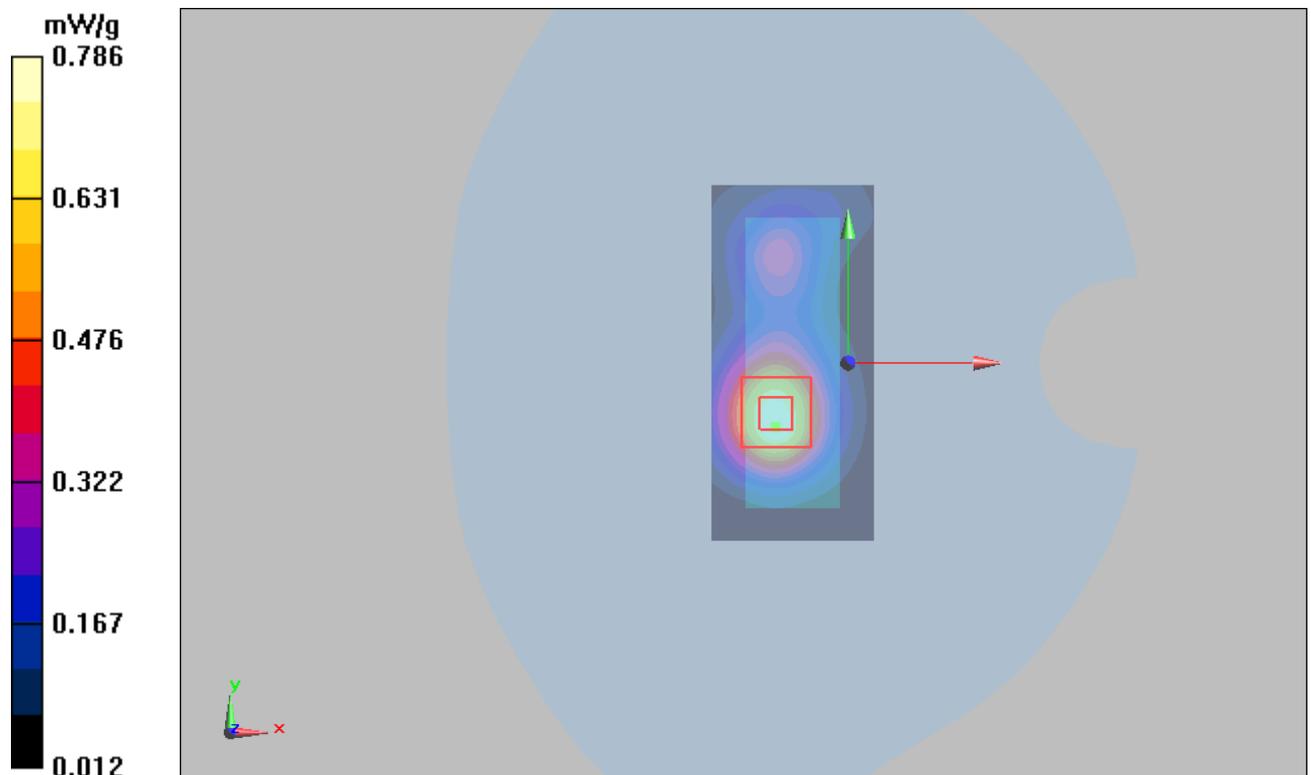


Figure 42 WCDMA Band II HSUPA with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 9400

WCDMA Band V with IBM T61 Test Position 1 High

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 9:10:36 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 847$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.961$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 High/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.841 mW/g

Test Position 1 High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31 V/m; Power Drift = -0.012 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.732 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.465 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.792 mW/g

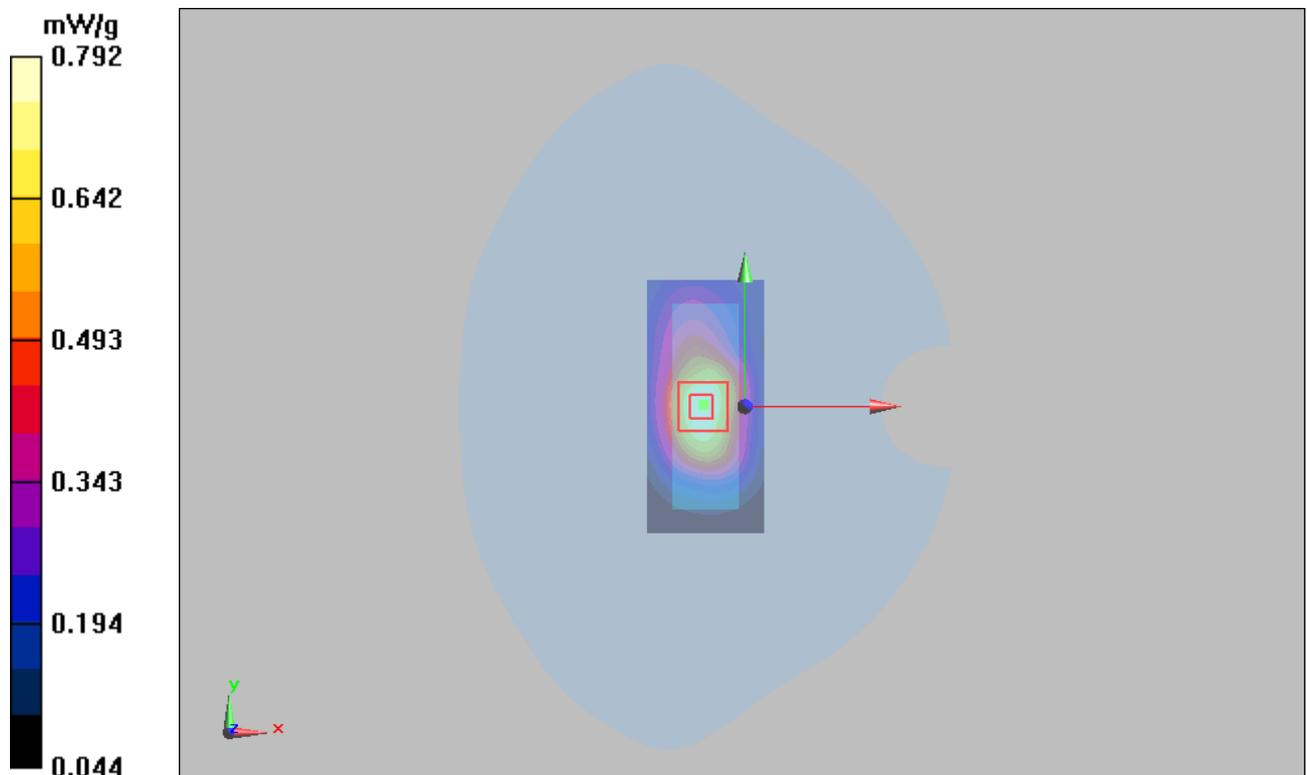


Figure 43 WCDMA Band V with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 4233

WCDMA Band V with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 4:50:24 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.717 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.091 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.652 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.403 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.716 mW/g

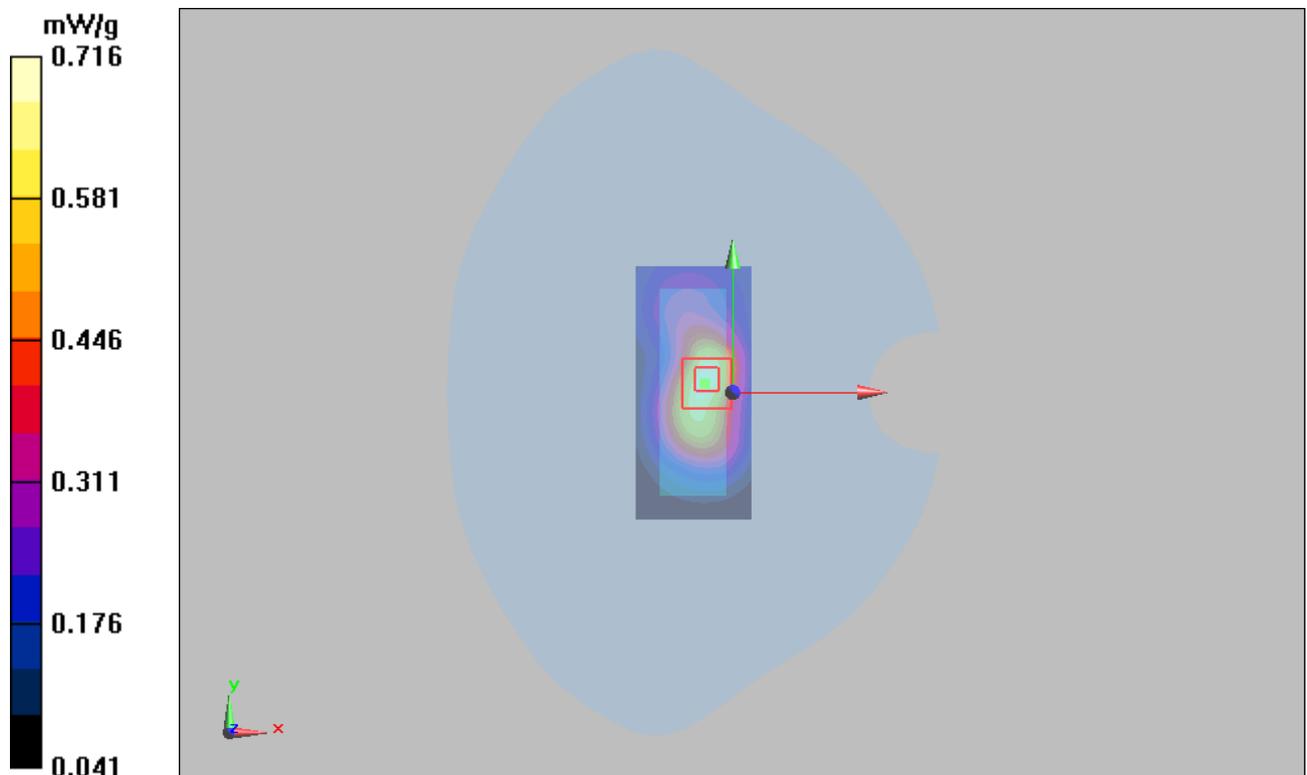


Figure 44 WCDMA Band V with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 4183

WCDMA Band V with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Low

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 5:16:13 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.944$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Low/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.863 mW/g

Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.159 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.781 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.483 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.859 mW/g

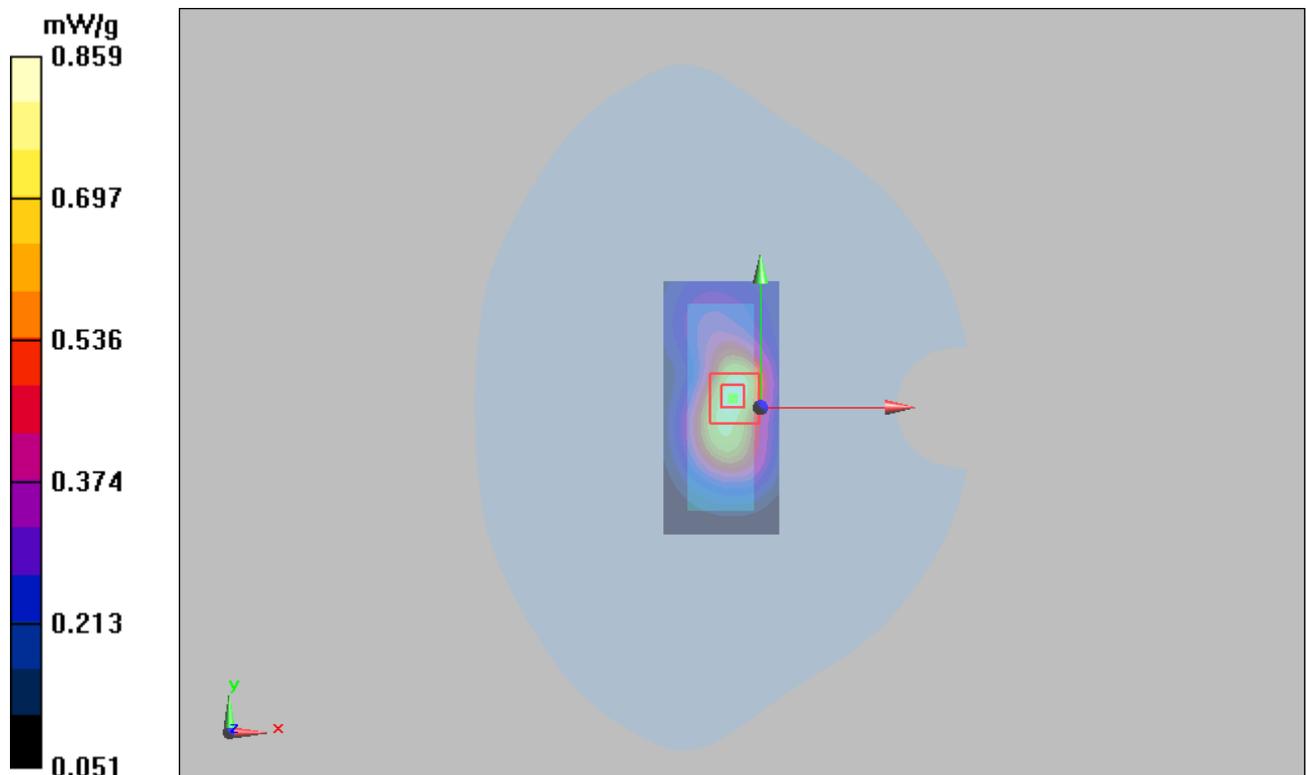


Figure 45 WCDMA Band V with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Channel 4132

WCDMA Band V with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 4:20:17 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.509 mW/g

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.071 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.679 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.476 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.328 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.510 mW/g

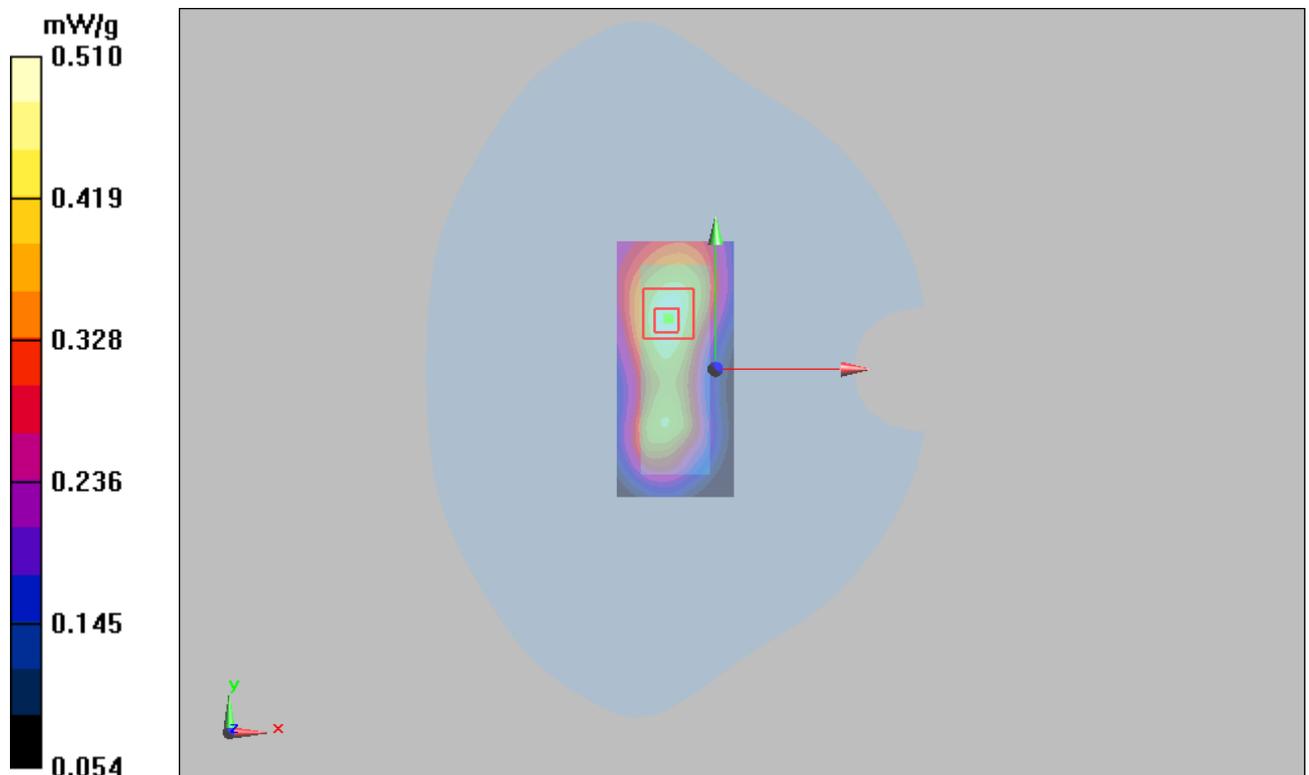


Figure 46 WCDMA Band V with BenQ Joybook R55V Test Position 2 Channel 4183

WCDMA Band V with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 3 Middle

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 7:21:13 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 3 Middle/Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.091 mW/g

Test Position 3 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.03 V/m; Power Drift = -0.026 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.196 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.079 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.092 mW/g

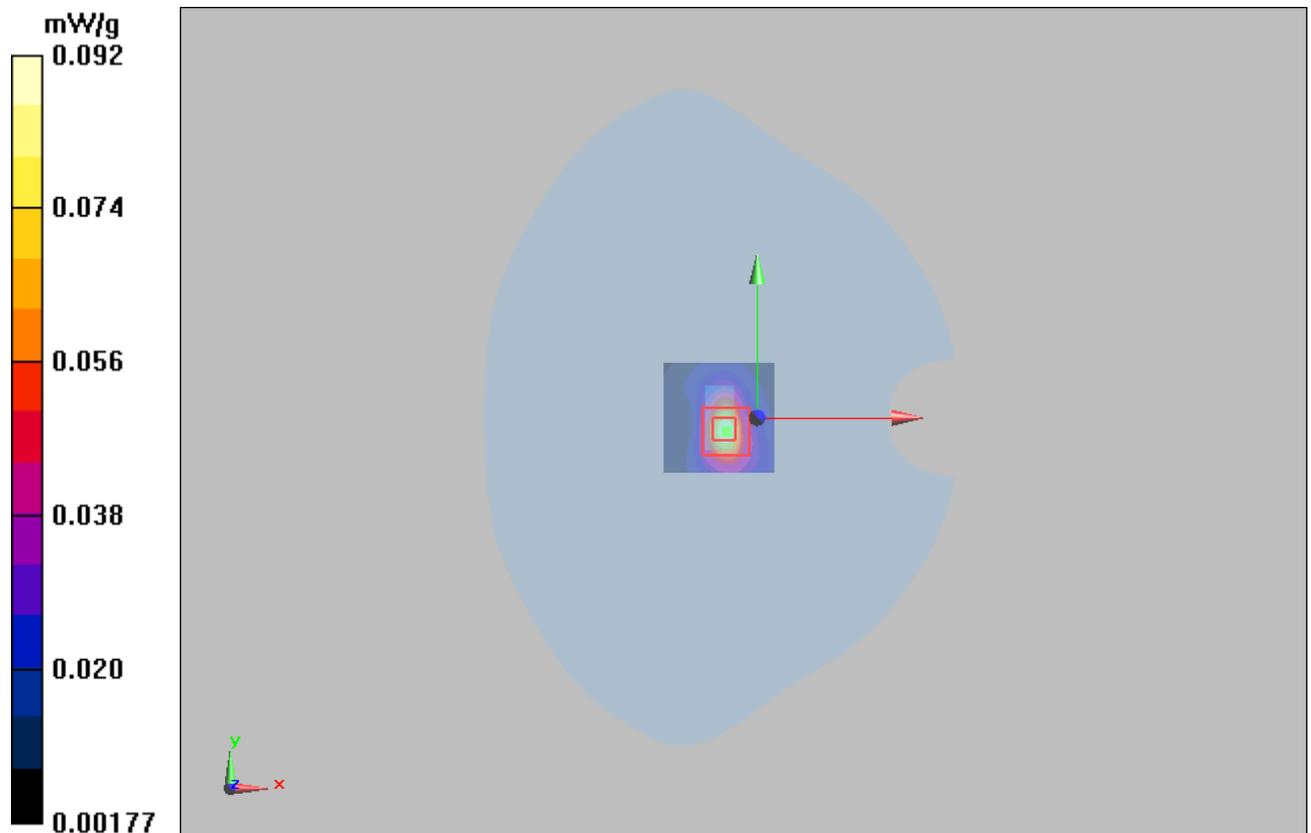


Figure 47 WCDMA Band V with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 3 Channel 4183

WCDMA Band V with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 4 Middle

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 10:47:15 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 4 Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.353 mW/g

Test Position 4 Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.080 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.518 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.322 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.193 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.354 mW/g

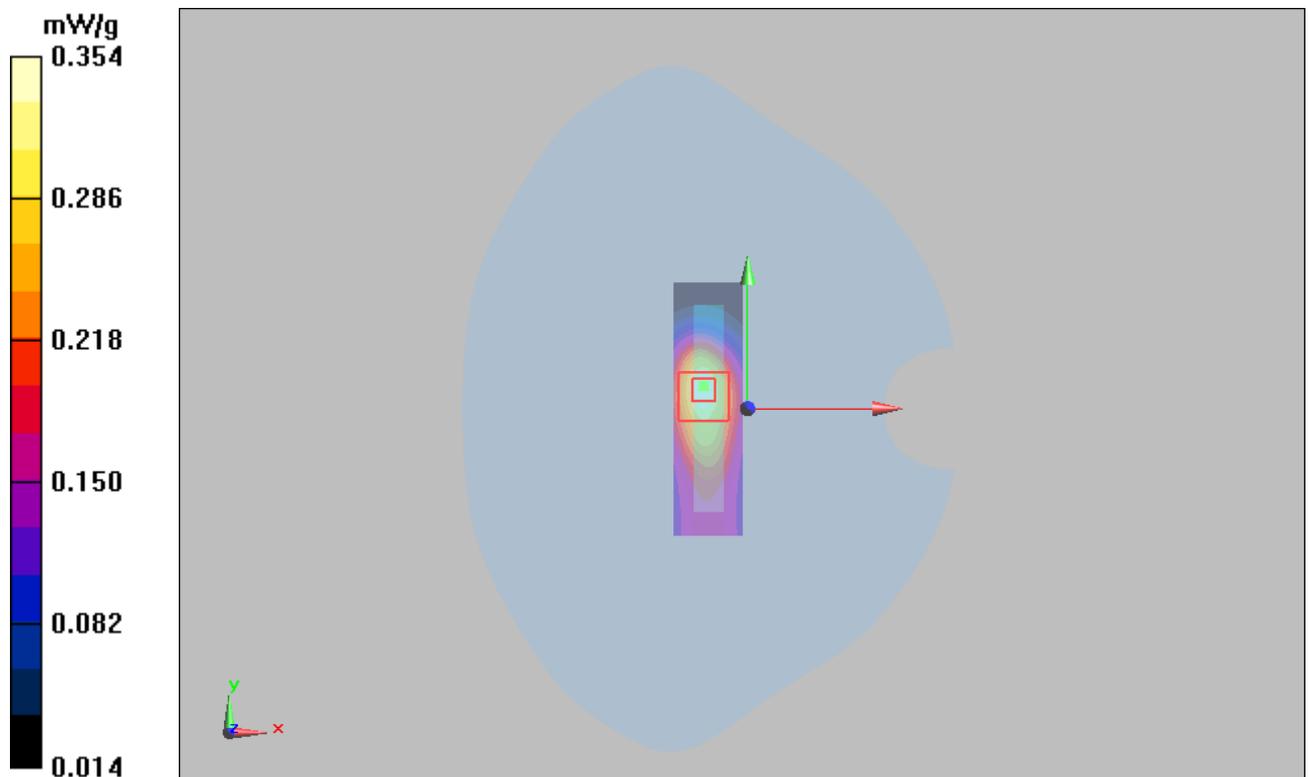


Figure 48 WCDMA Band V with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 4 Channel 4183

WCDMA Band V with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 5 Middle

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 10:21:35 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 5 Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.324 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 15.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.134 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.437 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.302 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.203 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.324 mW/g

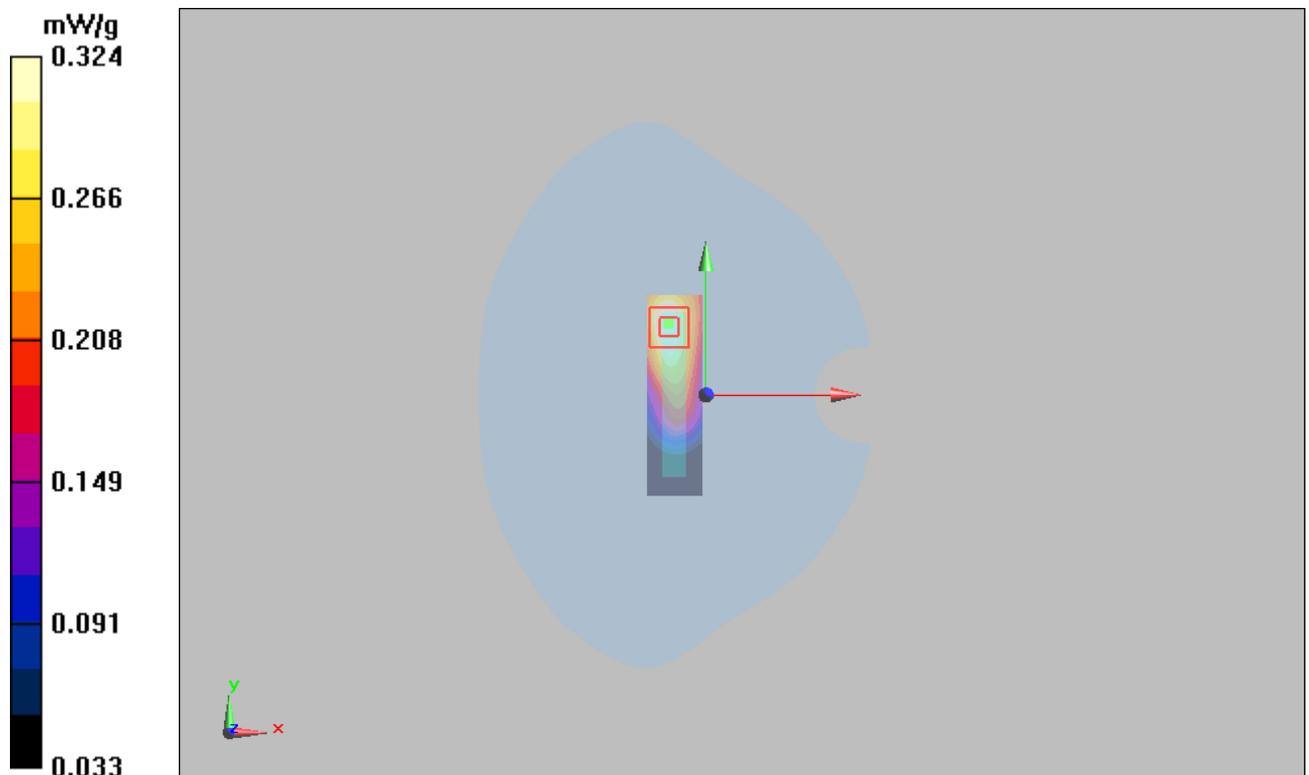


Figure 49 WCDMA Band V with Lenovo Y-450 Test Position 5 Channel 4183

WCDMA Band V HSDPA with IBM T-61 Test Position 1 Low

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 11:09:15 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V+HSDPA; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.944$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Low/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.950 mW/g

Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.37 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.829 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.497 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.912 mW/g

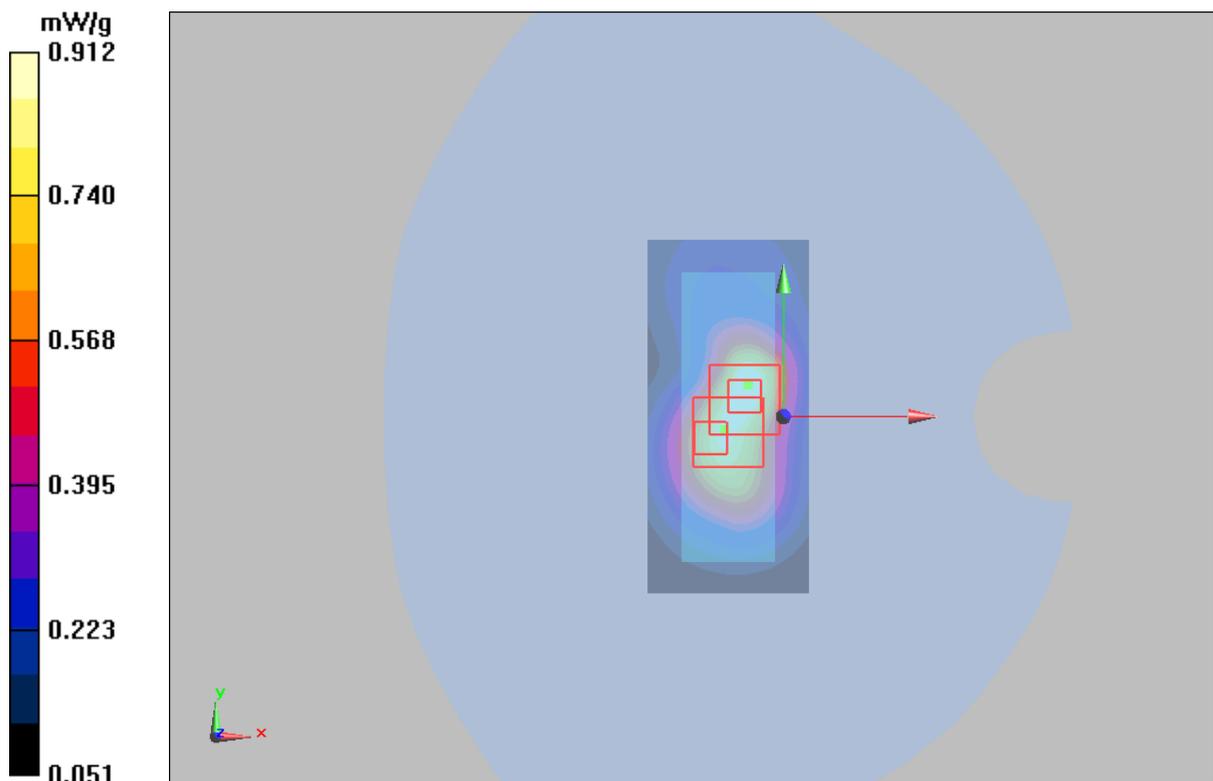
Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.67 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.827 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.518 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.897 mW/g



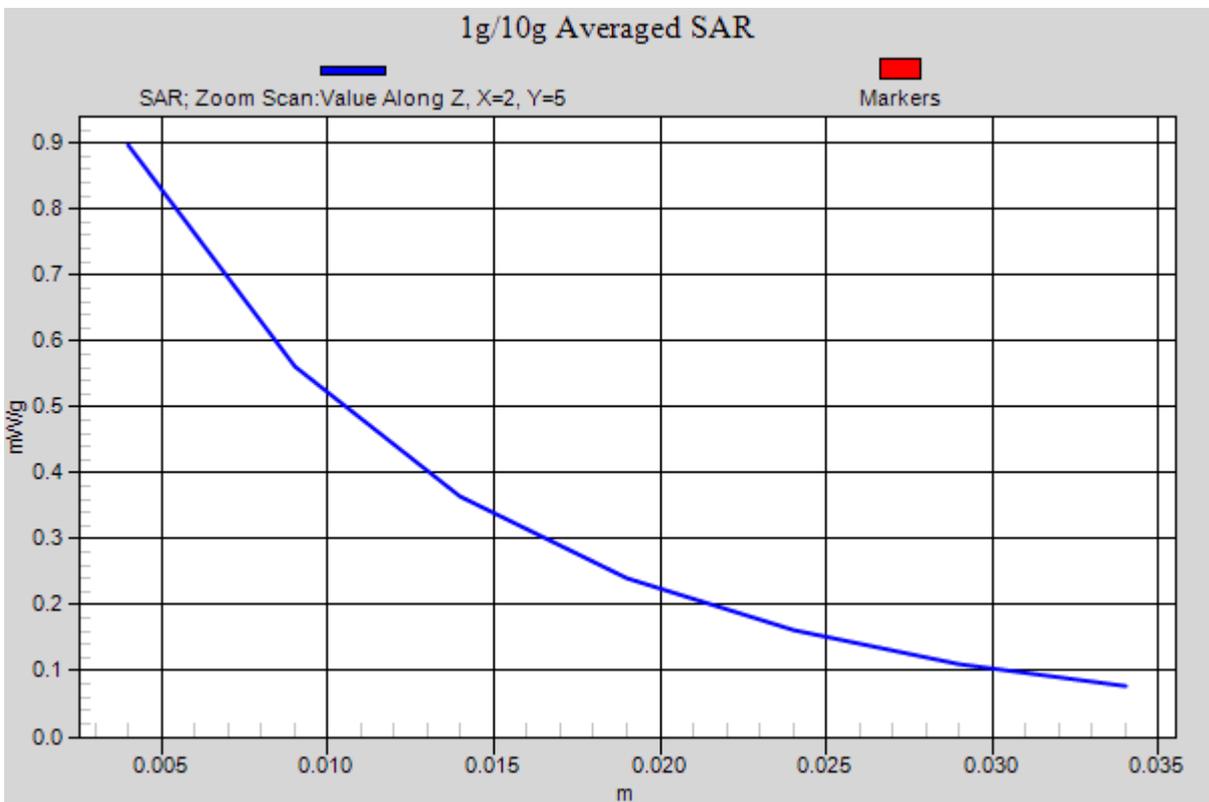
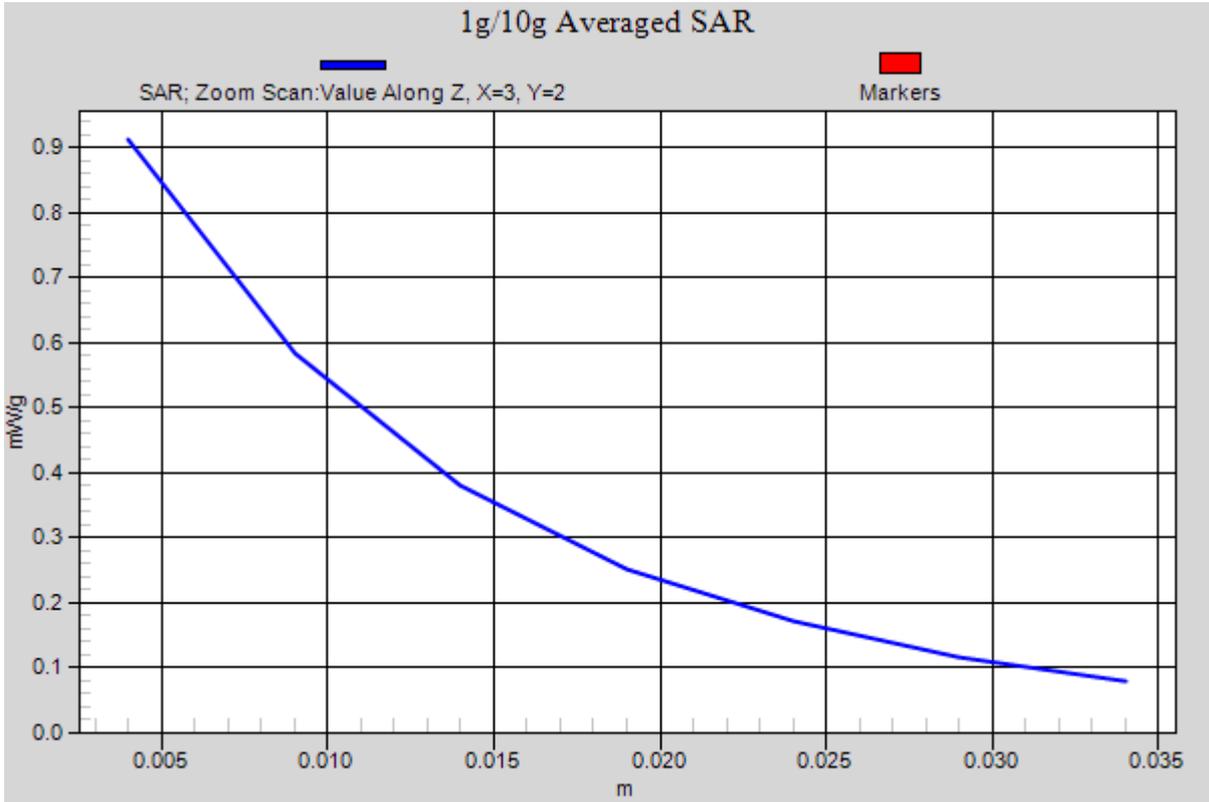


Figure 50 WCDMA Band V HSDPA with IBM T-61 Test Position 1 Channel 4132

WCDMA Band V HSUPA with IBM T-61 Test Position 1 Low

Date/Time: 2/11/2011 11:28:19 AM

Communication System: WCDMA Band V+HSUPA; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.944$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(10.33, 10.33, 10.33); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

Electronics: DAE4 Sn871; Calibrated: 11/18/2010

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

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

Test Position 1 Low/Area Scan (51x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.855 mW/g

Test Position 1 Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 30.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.016 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.744 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.442 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.823 mW/g

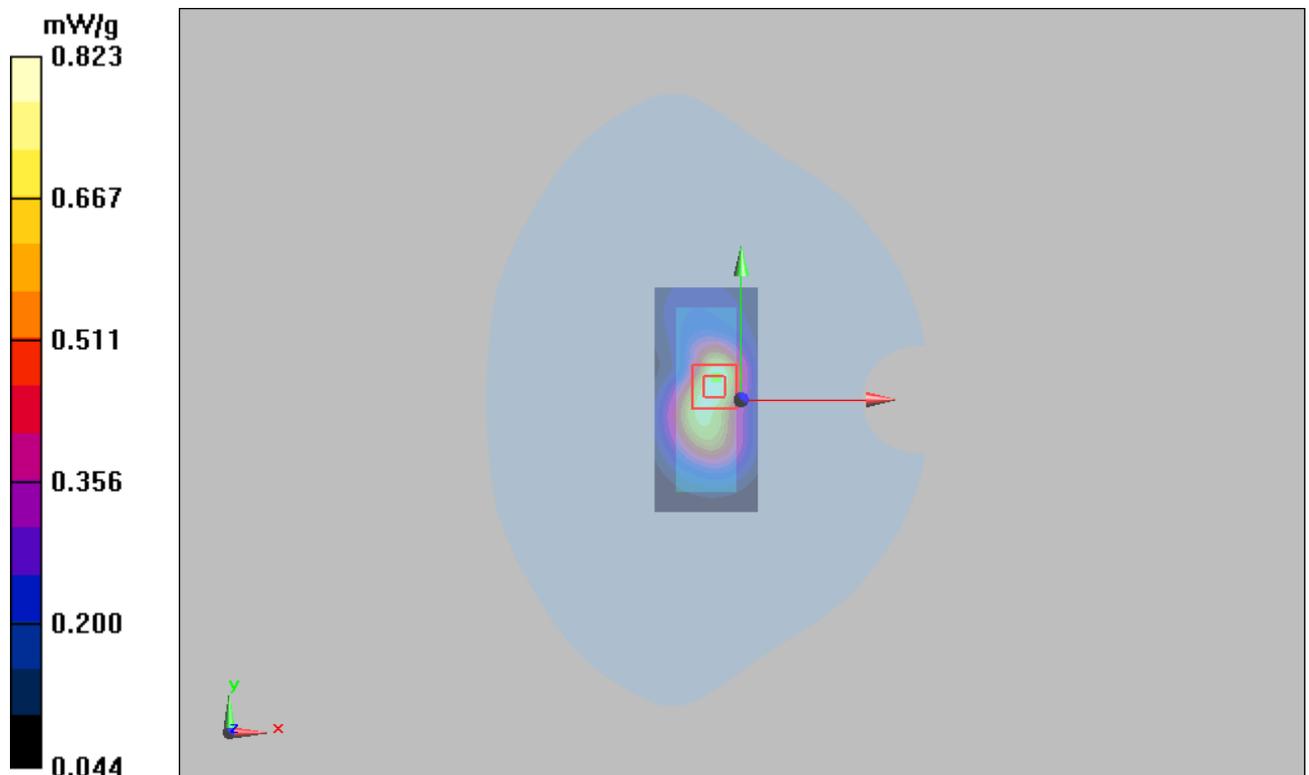


Figure 51 WCDMA Band V HSUPA with IBM T-61 Test Position 1 Channel 4132

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

Report No. RZA1101-0151SAR02

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ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
S Service suisse d'étalonnage
C 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 **TA-SH (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3677_Nov10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3677**

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: **November 24, 2010**

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-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 860	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-860_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8848C	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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

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

Issued: November 25, 2010

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

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S 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**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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:

- **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 with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- **A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,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 $f \leq 800$ 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.

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3677

Manufactured:	September 9, 2008
Last calibrated:	September 23, 2009
Recalibrated:	November 24, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3677

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.41	0.47	0.39	± 10.1%
DCP (mV) ^B	96.8	98.9	98.8	

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	143.2	± 2.4 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	140.9	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	135.8	

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 E²-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.

EX3DV4 SN:3677

November 24, 2010

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3677

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)
450	± 50 / ± 100	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	10.04	10.04	10.04	0.09	1.00 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.72	0.64 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	8.22	8.22	8.22	0.72	0.59 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.81	0.57 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.47	0.75 ± 11.0%

^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.