



## FCC SAR Compliance Test Report

Project Name: UMTS/GSM/GPRS Mobile Phone  
Model : HUAWEI U2800/U2800-5  
FCC ID : QISU2800-5  
Report No. : SYBH (Z-SAR) 036062011-2

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DATE	2011-06-28	2011-06-28	2011-06-28

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**Reliability Laboratory of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.**

## Table of Contents

1	General Information .....	4
1.1	Statement of Compliance .....	4
1.2	RF exposure limits .....	4
1.3	EUT Description .....	5
1.3.1	General Description .....	5
1.4	Test specification(s) .....	6
1.5	Testing laboratory .....	6
1.6	Applicant and Manufacturer .....	6
1.7	Application details .....	6
1.8	Ambient Condition .....	6
2	SAR Measurement System .....	7
2.1	SAR Measurement Set-up .....	7
2.2	Test environment .....	8
2.3	Data Acquisition Electronics description .....	8
2.4	Probe description .....	9
2.5	Phantom description .....	10
2.6	Device holder description .....	10
2.7	Test Equipment List .....	11
3	SAR Measurement Procedure .....	12
3.1	Scanning procedure .....	12
3.2	Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation .....	13
3.3	Data Storage and Evaluation .....	14
4	System Verification Procedure .....	16
4.1	Tissue Verification .....	16
4.2	System Check .....	17
4.3	Validation Procedure .....	17
5	Measurement Uncertainty Evaluation .....	18
5.1	Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test .....	18
5.2	Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system validation .....	19
6	SAR Test Configuration .....	20
6.1	GSM Test Configuration .....	20
6.2	WCDMA Test Configuration .....	21
7	SAR Measurement Results .....	21
7.1	Conducted power measurements .....	21
7.1.1	Conducted power measurements GSM 850 MHz .....	22
7.1.2	Conducted power measurements GSM 1900 MHz .....	22
7.1.3	Conducted power measurements WCDMA FDD V (850 MHz) .....	22
7.1.4	Conducted power measurements WCDMA FDD II (1900 MHz) .....	22
7.2	SAR measurement Result .....	23
7.2.1	SAR measurement Result of GSM 850 .....	23
7.2.2	SAR measurement Result of GSM 1900 .....	24
7.2.3	SAR measurement Result of WCDMA Band V .....	25
7.2.4	SAR measurement Result of WCDMA Band II .....	26
	Appendix A. System Check Plots .....	27
	Appendix B. SAR Measurement Plots .....	27
	Appendix C. Calibration Certificate .....	27
	Appendix D. Photo documentation .....	27



# 1 General Information

## 1.1 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for HUAWEI U2800-5 are as below Table 1.

Band	Position	Test Mode	Measured MAX SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	MAX Conducted Power (dBm)	Turn-up Power (dBm)	Extrapolated Result (W/kg)
GSM850	Head	GSM	1.05	32.88	33.80	1.30
	Body	GPRS 2TS	0.90	31.78	32.80	1.14
GSM1900	Head	GSM	0.82	29.93	30.80	1.00
	Body	GPRS 2TS	0.52	28.12	28.80	0.61
Band V	Head	RMC	0.97	23.12	23.50	1.06
	Body	RMC	0.73	22.97	23.50	0.83
Band II	Head	RMC	<b>1.28</b>	22.55	23.50	1.59
	Body	RMC	0.78	22.55	23.50	0.97

Table 1: Summary of test result

The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1 g tissue according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C 95.1:1999, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Health Canada's Safety Code 6 and the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement.

## 1.2 RF exposure limits

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

Table 2: RF exposure limits

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

### Notes:

- \* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time
  - \*\* The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
  - \*\*\* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
- Uncontrolled Environments** are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.
- Controlled Environments** are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

### 1.3 EUT Description

Device Information:			
DUT Name:	UMTS/GSM/GPRS Mobile Phone		
Type Identification:	HUAWEI U2800/U2800-5		
FCC ID :	QISU2800-5		
IMEI No:	354281040001321		
Device Type :	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Hardware Version :	Ver.A		
Software Version :	U2800C27B101		
Antenna Type :	Integrated antenna		
Battery Options :	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Rechargeable Li-ion Battery Model: HB5A2 Rated capacity:1000 mAh Nominal Voltage: $\text{---}$ 3.7 V Charging Voltage: $\text{---}$ 4.2 V S/N:GAGAC05XC4821976		
Others Accessories	Headset		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Mode(s)	GSM850/1900,WCDMA 850/1900, (Tested)		
Test Modulation	GSM(GMSK), WCDMA(QPSK)		
Device Class	B		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	GSM 1900	1850.2 ~1909.8	1930.2 ~1989.8
	GSM850	824.2 ~ 848.8	869.2 ~893.8
	WCDMA Band II	1852.4 ~1907.6	1932.4 ~1987.6
	WCDMA Band V	826.4 ~ 846.6	871.4 ~ 891.6
GPRS Multislot Class (10)	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink:	2	
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink:	4	
	Max Total Timeslot:	5	
Power Class :	1, tested with power level 0 (GSM 1900)		
	4, tested with power level 5 (GSM 850)		
	3, tested with power control all up bits(WCDMA Band II)		
	3, tested with power control all up bits(WCDMA Band V)		
Test Channels (low-mid-high) :	512-661-810 (GSM 1900)		
	128-190-251(GSM 850)		
	9262-9400-9538(WCDMA Band II)		
	4132-4182-4233(WCDMA Band V)		

Table 3: Device information and operating configuration

#### 1.3.1 General Description

UMTS/GSM/GPRS Mobile Phone HUAWEI U2800/U2800-5 is subscriber equipment in the WCDMA/GSM system. The UMTS frequency band is Band II and Band V, Band II and Band V test data included in this report. The GSM/GPRS frequency band includes GSM850 and PCS1900, GSM850MHz and PCS1900MHz band test data included in this report. The Mobile Phone implements such functions as RF signal receiving/transmitting, UMTS and GSM/GPRS protocol processing, voice, video, MMS service etc.

### 1.4 Test specification(s)

IEEE Std C95.1 – 1999	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2003	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
OET Bulletin No. 65, Supplement C– 2001	Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields---Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions
Canada’s Safety Code 6	Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz (99-EHD-237)
RSS-102	Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands (Issue 4 of March 2010)
KDB941225 D01	SAR test for 3G devices v02 ,Published on Nov 13 2009
KDB941225 D03	SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE vo1 ,Published on Nov 13 2009

### 1.5 Testing laboratory

Test Site	Reliability Laboratory of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. (Another name:Global Compliance and Testing Center (GCTC) of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.)
Test Location	Section K3,Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen, P.R.China
Telephone	+86-755-28785513
Fax	+86-755-36834474
State of accreditation	The Test laboratory (area of testing) is accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025. CNAS Registration number: L0310

### 1.6 Applicant and Manufacturer

Company Name	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD
Address	Huawei Base, Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen, P.R.China

### 1.7 Application details

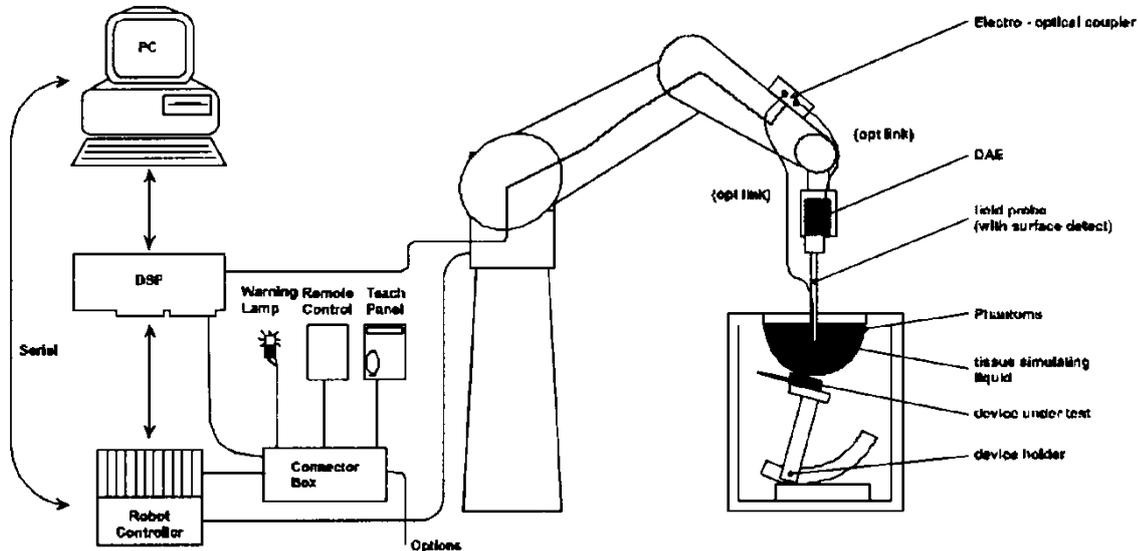
Start Date of test	2011-06-24
End Date of test	2011-06-28

### 1.8 Ambient Condition

Ambient temperature	20°C – 24°C
Relative Humidity	30% – 70%

## 2 SAR Measurement System

### 2.1 SAR Measurement Set-up



The DASY5 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 DASY5 measurement server.
- The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows XP.
- DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

## 2.2 Test environment

The DASY4 measurement system is placed at the head end of a room with dimensions: 5 x 2.5 x 3 m<sup>3</sup>, the SAM phantom is placed in a distance of 75 cm from the side walls and 1.1m from the rear wall. Above the test system a 1.5 x 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> array of pyramid absorbers is installed to reduce reflections from the ceiling.

Picture 1 of the photo documentation shows a complete view of the test environment.

The system allows the measurement of SAR values larger than 0.005 mW/g.

## 2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics description

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

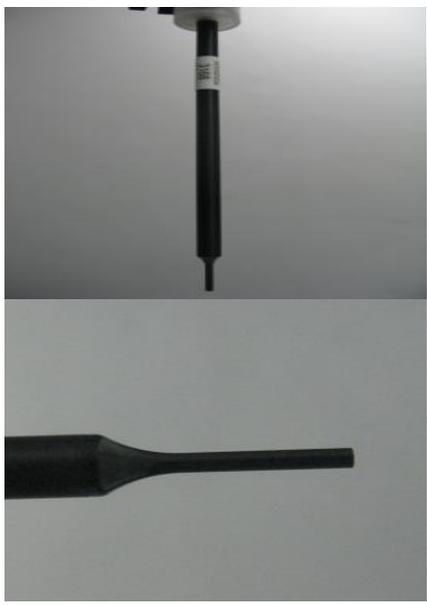
### DAE4

Input Impedance	200MOhm	
The Inputs	symmetrical and floating	
Common mode rejection	above 80 dB	

## 2.4 Probe description

These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor ( $\pm 2$  dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

### Isotropic E-Field Probe ES3DV3 for Dosimetric Measurements

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

### Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV4 for Dosimetric Measurements

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

## 2.5 Phantom description

### SAM Twin Phantom

Shell Thickness	2mm +/- 0.2 mm; The ear region: 6mm	
Filling Volume	Approximately 30 liters	
Dimensions	Length:1000mm; Width:500mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left hand Right hand Flat phantom	

The bottom plate contains three pairs of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on top of this phantom cover are possible. Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.

### ELI4 Phantom

Shell Thickness	2mm +/- 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approximately 30 liters	
Dimensions	Length:1000mm; Width:500mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Flat phantom	

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2 and all known tissue simulating liquids.

## 2.6 Device holder description

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



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

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

## 2.7 Test Equipment List

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment

Devices used during the test described are marked

	Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration )*
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3168	2010-12-23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3736	2010-11-16
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3744	2010-11-26
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	835 MHz Validation Dipole	D835V2	4d095	2011-02-23
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	900 MHz Validation Dipole	D900V2	1d063	2011-02-23
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	1800 MHz Validation Dipole	D1800V2	2d157	2011-02-23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	1900 MHz Validation Dipole	D1900V2	5d091	2011-02-23
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	2000 MHz Validation Dipole	D2000V2	1036	2011-02-23
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	2300 MHz Validation Dipole	D2300V2	1016	2011-04-13
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	2450 MHz Validation Dipole	D2450V2	860	2011-03-08
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	2600 MHz Validation Dipole	D2600V2	1021	2011-04-13
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	851	2010-06-30
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	852	2010-12-24
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	1236	2010-10-26
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Software	DASY 5	N/A	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM1	TP-1475	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM2	TP-1474	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM3	TP-1597	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM4	TP-1620	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Flat Phantom	ELI 4.0	TP-1038	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAG	Flat Phantom	ELI 4.0	TP-1111	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU 200	111379	2010-08-11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU 200	113989	2011-06-02
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent)*	Network Analyser	E5071B	MY42404956	2011-02-22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	2484	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY47420989	2011-02-22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MINI-CIRCUITS	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA0746001	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent	Power Meter	E4417A	MY45101339	2011-02-22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent	Power Meter Sensor	E9321A	MY44420359	2011-02-22

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

1) Per KDB 450824 D02 requirements for dipole calibration, GCTC SAR lab has adopted three years calibration interval. But each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval.

- a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- b) System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;
- d) Impedance is within  $5\Omega$  from the previous measurement.

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

## 3 SAR Measurement Procedure

### 3.1 Scanning procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

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

### 3.2 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

#### Extrapolation

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

#### Interpolation

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

#### Volume Averaging

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

#### Advanced Extrapolation

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

### 3.3 Data Storage and Evaluation

#### Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm<sup>2</sup>], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

#### Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm <sub>i</sub> , a <sub>0</sub> , a <sub>1</sub> , a <sub>2</sub>
	- Conversion factor	ConvF <sub>i</sub>
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

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

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

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

with	V <sub>i</sub>	= compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	U <sub>i</sub>	= input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	cf	= crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)	
	dcp <sub>i</sub>	= 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)<sup>2</sup>] for E-field Probes  
ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution  
 $a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes  
f = carrier frequency [GHz]  
 $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel i in V/m  
 $H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

- with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g  
 $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 $E_{tot}$  = total electric field strength in V/m  
 $H_{tot}$  = total magnetic field strength in A/m

## 4 System Verification Procedure

### 4.1 Tissue Verification

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values.

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

Ingredients (% of weight)	Head Tissue					
	450	835	900	1800	1950	2450
Frequency Band (MHz)	450	835	900	1800	1950	2450
Water	38.56	41.45	40.92	52.64	55.242	62.7
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.45	1.48	0.36	0.306	0.5
Sugar	56.32	56.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	44.542	0.0
Ingredients (% of weight)	Body Tissue					
	450	835	900	1800	1950	2450
Frequency Band (MHz)	450	835	900	1800	1950	2450
Water	51.16	52.4	56.0	69.91	69.91	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	1.49	1.40	0.76	0.13	0.13	0.04
Sugar	46.78	45.0	41.76	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.52	1.0	1.21	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.05	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.96	29.96	26.7

Table 4: Tissue Dielectric Properties

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M $\Omega$ + resistivity  
 HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose; DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]  
 Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Used Target Frequency	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	$\epsilon_r$ (+/-5%)	$\sigma$ (S/m) (+/-5%)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)		
835MHz Head	41.5 (39.43~43.58)	0.90 (0.86~0.95)	42.81	0.91	21.8°C	June 25.2011
1900MHz Head	40.0 (38.00~42.00)	1.40 (1.33~1.47)	41.18	1.36	21.8°C	June 27.2011
835MHz Body	55.2 (52.44~57.96)	0.97 (0.92~1.02)	52.97	0.96	21.8°C	June 24.2011
1900MHz Body	53.3 (50.64~55.97)	1.52 (1.44~1.60)	50.68	1.51	21.8°C	June 25.2011
1900MHz Body	53.3 (50.64~55.97)	1.52 (1.44~1.60)	50.87	1.50	21.8°C	June 27.2011
$\epsilon_r$ = Relative permittivity, $\sigma$ = Conductivity						

Table 5: Measured Tissue Parameter

The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

### 4.2 System Check

The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system validation is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows validation results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests (Graphic Plot(s) see Appendix A).

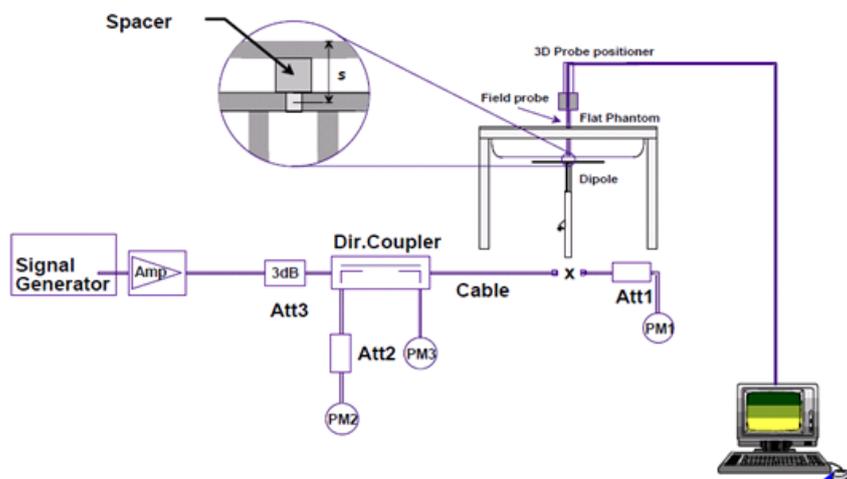
System Check	Target SAR (250 mW) (+/-10%)		Measured SAR(250mW)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)		
D835V2 Head	2.39 (2.15~2.63)	1.54 (1.39~1.69)	2.56	1.69	21.8°C	June 25.2011
D1900V2 Head	9.90 (8.91~10.89)	5.10 (4.59~5.61)	10.40	5.51	21.8°C	June 27.2011
D835V2 Body	2.47 (2.22~2.72)	1.61 (1.45~1.77)	2.40	1.59	21.8°C	June 24.2011
D1900V2 Body	10.20 (9.18~11.22)	5.24 (4.72~5.76)	10.30	5.41	21.8°C	June 25.2011
D1900V2 Body	10.20 (9.18~11.22)	5.24 (4.72~5.76)	10.50	5.51	21.8°C	June 27.2011

Table 6: System Check Results

### 4.3 Validation Procedure

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

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



## 5 Measurement Uncertainty Evaluation

### 5.1 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

The overall combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system is  $\pm 10.7\%$  ( $K=1$ ).  
The expanded uncertainty ( $k=2$ ) is assessed to be  $\pm 21.4\%$

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

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

Table 7: Measurement uncertainties

## 5.2 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system validation

The overall combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system is  $\pm 9.2\%$  ( $K=1$ ).

The expanded uncertainty ( $k=2$ ) is assessed to be  $\pm 18.4\%$

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

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

Table 8: Measurement uncertainties

## 6 SAR Test Configuration

### 6.1 GSM Test Configuration

SAR tests for GSM 850 and GSM 1900, a communication link is set up with a base station by air link. Using CMU200 the power lever is set to “5”and “0” in SAR of GSM 850 and GSM 1900. The tests in the band of GSM 850 and GSM 1900 are performed in the mode of GPRS/EGPRS function. Since the GPRS class is 10 for this EUT, it has at most 2 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5. The EGPRS class is 10 for this EUT, it has at most 2 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.

The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration is as following:

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment		Reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
Band	Time Slots	GPRS (GMSK)
GSM850	1 TX slot	0
	2 TX slots	1
GSM1900	1 TX slot	0
	2 TX slots	2

Table 9: The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration of GSM

## 6.2 WCDMA Test Configuration

### 1) RMC

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'.
- 2) Test loop Mode 1.

For the output power, the configurations for the DPCCH and DPDCH<sub>1</sub> are as followed (EUT do not support the DPDCH<sub>2-n</sub>)

	Channel Bit Rate (kbps)	Channel Symbol Rate (ksps)	Spreading Factor	Spreading Code Number	Bits/Slot
DPCCH	15	15	256	0	10
DPDCH <sub>1</sub>	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
DPDCH <sub>n</sub>	960	960	4	1	640
	960	960	4	1, 2, 3	640

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCH<sub>n</sub>, when supported by the EUT, are not required when the maximum average outputs of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCH<sub>n</sub> configuration, are less than ¼ dB higher than those measured in 12.2 kbps RMC.

## 7 SAR Measurement Results

### 7.1 Conducted power measurements

For the measurements a Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester CMU 200 was used. The output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable.

The conducted output power was also checked before and after each SAR measurement. The resulting power values were within a 0.2 dB tolerance of the values shown below.

Note: CMU200 measures GSM peak and average output power for active timeslots.

For SAR the timebased average power is relevant. The difference in between depends on the duty cycle of the TDMA signal :

No. of timeslots	1	2	3	4
Duty Cycle	1 : 8	1: 4	1 : 2.66	1 : 2
timebased avg. power compared to slotted avg. power	- 9 dB	- 6 dB	- 4.25 dB	- 3 dB

The signalling modes differ as follows:

mode	coding scheme	modulation
GPRS	CS1 to CS4	GMSK
EDGE	MCS1 to MCS4	GMSK
EDGE	MCS5 to MCS9	8PSK

Apart from modulation change (GMSK/8PSK) coding schemes differ in code rate without influence on the RF signal. Therefore one coding scheme per mode was selected for conducted power measurements.

### 7.1.1 Conducted power measurements GSM 850 MHz

GSM850		Conducted Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Average Power (dBm)		
		128CH	190CH	251CH		128CH	190CH	251CH
GSM (CS)		32.78	32.81	32.88	-9	23.78	23.81	23.88
GPRS (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	32.79	32.87	32.79	-9	23.79	23.87	23.79
	2 Tx Slot	32.38	31.65	31.78	-6	26.38	25.65	25.78

Table 10: Test results conducted power measurement GSM 850 MHz

### 7.1.2 Conducted power measurements GSM 1900 MHz

GSM1900		Conducted Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Average Power (dBm)		
		512CH	661CH	810CH		512CH	661CH	810CH
GSM (CS)		29.92	29.99	29.93	-9	20.92	20.99	20.93
GPRS (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	29.88	29.98	29.93	-9	20.88	20.98	20.93
	2 Tx Slot	27.86	27.96	28.12	-6	<b>21.86</b>	<b>21.96</b>	<b>22.12</b>

Table 11: Test results conducted power measurement GSM 1900 MHz

Remark : SAR measurements were performed in GPRS mode with 2 active timeslots because highest time based averaged output power was calculated for that configuration.

### 7.1.3 Conducted power measurements WCDMA FDD V (850 MHz)

UMTS850 (Band V)		Conducted Power (dBm)		
		4132CH	4183CH	4233CH
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	22.97	23.12	22.97
	64kbps RMC	22.96	23.12	22.94
	144kbps RMC	<b>22.92</b>	<b>23.19</b>	<b>22.96</b>
	384kbps RMC	22.92	23.18	22.93

Table 12: Test results conducted power measurement WCDMA 850

### 7.1.4 Conducted power measurements WCDMA FDD II (1900 MHz)

UMTS1900 (Band II)		Conducted Power (dBm)		
		9262CH	9400CH	9538CH
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.78</b>	<b>22.55</b>
	64kbps RMC	22.67	22.76	22.43
	144kbps RMC	22.62	22.73	22.45
	384kbps RMC	22.67	22.68	22.48

Table 13: Test results conducted power measurement WCDMA 1900

## 7.2 SAR measurement Result

### 7.2.1 SAR measurement Result of GSM 850

Test Position of Head	Test Mode	Test channel /Frequency	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g			
Left Hand Touched	GSM	190/836.6	1.03	0.73	0.09	1.60	21.6
Left Hand Tilted 15°	GSM	190/836.6	0.58	0.42	-0.06	1.60	21.6
Right Hand Touched	GSM	190/836.6	0.98	0.70	-0.14	1.60	21.6
Right Hand Tilted 15°	GSM	190/836.6	0.59	0.42	-0.14	1.60	21.6
Left Hand Touched	GSM	251/848.8	<b>1.05</b>	0.74	0.05	1.60	21.6
Left Hand Touched	GSM	128/824.2	0.84	0.60	-0.01	1.60	21.6
Right Hand Touched	GSM	251/848.8	0.99	0.70	-0.13	1.60	21.6
Right Hand Touched	GSM	128/824.2	0.79	0.56	0.01	1.60	21.6

Table 14: Test results head SAR GSM 850 MHz

Test Position of Body with 15mm	Test Mode	Test channel /Frequency	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g			
Towards Phantom	GPRS 1TS	190/836.6	0.59	0.43	0.08	1.60	21.8
Towards Phantom	GPRS 2TS	190/836.6	0.66	0.48	-0.05	1.60	21.8
Towards Ground	GPRS 2TS	190/836.6	0.83	0.59	-0.15	1.60	21.8
Towards Ground	GPRS 2TS	251/848.8	<b>0.90</b>	0.65	-0.01	1.60	21.8
Towards Ground	GPRS 2TS	128/824.2	0.79	0.57	0.02	1.60	21.8
Towards Ground with Headset	GPRS 2TS	251/848.8	0.60	0.43	-0.01	1.60	21.8

Table 15: Test results body SAR GSM 850 MHz

Note: 1) The value with bold colour is the maximum SAR value of each test band.

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

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

4) Tests in body position were performed with 15 mm air gap between DUT and SAM to simulate the use of a non-metallic belt-clip or holster.

### 7.2.2 SAR measurement Result of GSM 1900

Test Position of Head	Test Mode	Test channel /Frequency	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g			
Left Hand Touched	GSM	661/1880	0.62	0.38	0.07	1.60	21.8
Left Hand Tilted 15°	GSM	661/1880	0.20	0.13	-0.03	1.60	21.8
Right Hand Touched	GSM	661/1880	0.59	0.37	-0.10	1.60	21.8
Right Hand Tilted 15°	GSM	661/1880	0.18	0.11	-0.09	1.60	21.8
Left Hand Touched	GSM	810/1909.8	<b>0.82</b>	0.52	0.09	1.60	21.8
Left Hand Touched	GSM	512/1850.2	0.52	0.33	0.07	1.60	21.8

Table 16: Test results head SAR GSM 1900 MHz

Test Position of Body with 15mm	Test Mode	Test channel /Frequency	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g			
Towards Phantom	GPRS 1TS	661/1880	0.24	0.14	0.07	1.60	21.5
Towards Phantom	GPRS 2TS	661/1880	0.29	0.18	0.08	1.60	21.5
Towards Ground	GPRS 2TS	661/1880	0.38	0.22	0.02	1.60	21.5
Towards Ground	GPRS 2TS	810/1909.8	<b>0.52</b>	0.30	0.09	1.60	21.5
Towards Ground	GPRS 2TS	512/1850.2	0.31	0.18	0.01	1.60	21.5
Towards Ground with Headset	GPRS 2TS	810/1909.8	0.40	0.24	0.07	1.60	21.5

Table 17: Test results body SAR GSM 1900 MHz

Note: 1) The value with bold colour is the maximum SAR value of each test band.

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

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

4) Tests in body position were performed with 15 mm air gap between DUT and SAM to simulate the use of a non-metallic belt-clip or holster.

5) The addition body test was performed at worst case.

### 7.2.3 SAR measurement Result of WCDMA Band V

Test Position of Head	Test Mode	Test channel /Frequency	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g			
Left Hand Touched	RMC	4182/836.4	<b>0.97</b>	0.69	0.12	1.60	21.6
Left Hand Tilted 15°	RMC	4182/836.5	0.56	0.41	-0.02	1.60	21.6
Right Hand Touched	RMC	4182/836.6	0.95	0.68	0.06	1.60	21.6
Right Hand Tilted 15°	RMC	4182/836.7	0.53	0.38	-0.10	1.60	21.6
Left Hand Touched	RMC	4233/846.6	0.86	0.60	0.10	1.60	21.6
Left Hand Touched	RMC	4132/826.4	0.96	0.68	0.16	1.60	21.6
Right Hand Touched	RMC	4233/846.6	0.85	0.60	0.04	1.60	21.6
Right Hand Touched	RMC	4132/826.4	0.96	0.68	-0.06	1.60	21.6

Table 18: Test results head SAR UMTS FDD V 850 MHz

Test Position of Body with 15mm	Test Mode	Test channel /Frequency	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g			
Towards Phantom	RMC	4182/836.4	0.58	0.42	-0.17	1.60	21.6
Towards Ground	RMC	4182/836.4	0.68	0.49	0.02	1.60	21.6
Towards Ground	RMC	4233/846.6	0.60	0.43	0.09	1.60	21.6
Towards Ground	RMC	4132/826.4	<b>0.73</b>	0.52	0.09	1.60	21.6
Towards Ground with Headset	RMC	4132/826.4	0.46	0.33	0.05	1.60	21.6

Table 19: Test results body SAR UMTS FDD V 850 MHz

Note: 1) The value with bold colour is the maximum SAR value of each test band.

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

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

4) Tests in body position were performed with 15 mm air gap between DUT and SAM to simulate the use of a non-metallic belt-clip or holster.

5) The addition body test was performed at worst case.

#### 7.2.4 SAR measurement Result of WCDMA Band II

Test Position of Head	Test Mode	Test channel /Frequency	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g			
Left Hand Touched	RMC	9400/1880	0.96	0.59	-0.04	1.60	21.4
Left Hand Tilted 15°	RMC	9400/1880	0.31	0.20	0.08	1.60	21.4
Right Hand Touched	RMC	9400/1880	0.96	0.60	0.07	1.60	21.4
Right Hand Tilted 15°	RMC	9400/1880	0.27	0.17	0.05	1.60	21.4
Left Hand Touched	RMC	9538/1907.6	1.24	0.76	0.07	1.60	21.4
Left Hand Touched	RMC	9262/1852.4	1.05	0.65	0.01	1.60	21.4
Right Hand Touched	RMC	9538/1907.6	<b>1.28</b>	0.79	0.05	1.60	21.4
Right Hand Touched	RMC	9262/1852.4	0.94	0.60	0.09	1.60	21.4

Table 20: Test results head SAR UMTS FDD II 1900 MHz

Test Position of Body with 15mm	Test Mode	Test channel /Frequency	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g			
Towards Phantom	RMC	9400/1880	0.40	0.24	0.05	1.60	21.4
Towards Ground	RMC	9400/1880	0.49	0.29	-0.12	1.60	21.4
Towards Ground	RMC	9538/1907.6	<b>0.78</b>	0.45	0.10	1.60	21.4
Towards Ground	RMC	9262/1852.4	0.61	0.36	0.12	1.60	21.4
Towards Ground with Headset	RMC	9538/1907.6	0.62	0.37	-0.04	1.60	21.4

Table 21: Test results body SAR UMTS FDD II 1900 MHz

Note: 1) The value with bold colour is the maximum SAR value of each test band.

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

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

4) Tests in body position were performed with 15 mm air gap between DUT and SAM to simulate the use of a non-metallic belt-clip or holster.

5) The addition body test was performed at worst case.



**Appendix A. System Check Plots**

(Pls See Appendix A.)

**Appendix B. SAR Measurement Plots**

(Pls See Appendix B.)

**Appendix C. Calibration Certificate**

(Pls See Appendix C.)

**Appendix D. Photo documentation**

(Pls See Appendix D.)

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**End**