



Accredited testing laboratory

CNAS Registration number: L0310

**Report On SAR Test of
WCDMA/GPRS/GSM Mobile Phone with Bluetooth**

M/N: HUAWEI U3100-7/U3100-7

Test report no. : SYBH(Z-SAR)214012010
Type identification : HUAWEI U3100-7/U3100-7
FCC-ID : QISU3100-7
Test specification : IEEE 1528-2003
: ANSI C95.1-1999
: RSS-102 issue 2 (2005)
: OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C
: IEC 62209-2:2008(106/162/CDV)

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1 General Information

1.1 Notes

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

1.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The SAR values found for the HUAWEI U3100-7/U3100-7 are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1 g tissue according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C 95.1:1999, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Health Canada's Safety Code 6 and the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure.

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

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

Test engineer:

2010-01-29

Pan Lifang

Date

Name

Signature

Reviewed by:

2010-01-29

Hu Zhongxun

Date

Name

Signature

Approved by:

2010-01-29

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1.2 Testing laboratory

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Internet: www.huawei.com

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

1.3 Details of applicant

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Street: Huawei Base, Bantian
Town: Longgang District, Shenzhen
Country: China

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1.4 Application details

Date of receipt of application: 2010-01-08
Date of receipt of test item: 2010-01-23
Start/Date of test: 2010-01-23
End/Date of test: 2010-01-28

Person(s) present during the test: ---

1.5 Test item

Description of the test item: WCDMA/GPRS/GSM Mobile Phone with Bluetooth
Type identification: HUAWEI U3100-7/U3100-7
FCC-ID : QISU3100-7
Serial number: SO2AA11020200105
Manufacturer: Huawei Technologies Co.,Ltd.
Name: Huawei Technologies Co.,Ltd.
Street: Huawei Base, Bantian
Town: Longgang District, Shenzhen
Country: P.R.China

additional information on the DUT:		
device type :	portable device	
IMEI No :	359594030000581	
exposure category:	uncontrolled environment / general population	
test device production information	production unit	
operating mode(s)	GSM, PCS,UMTS/WCDMA ,Bluetooth	
modulation	GMSK,QPSK	
GPRS mobile station class :	B	
GPRS multislot class :	10	voice mode : ---
maximum no. of timeslots in uplink:	2	
operating frequency range(s)	transmitter frequency range	receiver frequency range
GSM850 (tested):	824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz	869.2 MHz ~ 893.8 MHz
PCS 1900 (tested):	1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz	1930.2 MHz ~ 1989.8 MHz
UMTS/WCDMA FDD V (tested):	826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz	871.4 MHz ~ 891.6 MHz
Power class :	4, tested with power level 5 (850 MHz band)	
	1, tested with power level 0 (1900 MHz band)	
	3, tested with maximum output power (850 MHz band)	
measured peak output power (conducted):	850 MHz band:32.57dBm (GMSK)	
	1900 MHz band: 29.62dBm (GMSK)	
	850 MHz band:22.63dBm (QPSK)	
test channels (low-mid-high) :	128-190-251 (850 MHz band)	
	512-661-810 (1900 MHz band)	
	4132-4183-4233 (850 MHz band)	
hardware version :	HD1U310M Ver.A	
software version :	U3100V100R001ENGC01B007	
antenna type :	Integrated antenna	
accessories/body-worn configurations:	Stereo headset	
battery options :	Huawei Battery HB5A2 Li-Polymer 3.7V,1000mAh S/N: GAG9B13XC4614301	
charger options :	Huawei AC/DC Adapter Model: HS-050040U6 , S/N: HKA9B1451072	

1.5.1 EUT Description

WCDMA/GPRS/GSM Mobile Phone with Bluetooth-HUAWEI U3100-7/U3100-7 is subscriber equipment in the WCDMA/GSM system. The WCDMA frequency band is Band I and Band V, but only Band V test data can be used in this report. The GSM/GPRS frequency band includes GSM850 and GSM900 and DCS1800 and PCS1900, but only GSM850 and PCS1900MHz band test data included in this report. The Mobile Phone implements such functions as RF signal receiving/Transmitting, WCDMA and GSM/GPRS protocol processing, voice, video and MMS service etc. Externally it provides micro SD card interface, earphone port(to provide voice service) and USIM card interface .It also provides Bluetooth module to synchronize data between a PC and the phone, or to use the built-in modem of the phone to access the Internet with a PC, or to exchange data with other Bluetooth devices.

HUAWEI U3100-7/ U3100-7 is a WCDMA/GPRS/GSM mobile phone with Bluetooth, which supports GSM850/900/1800/1900 and WCDMA 850/2100.

The mobile phone HUAWEI U3100-5/U3100-5with Bluetooth supports GMS850/900/1800/1900 and WCDMA 850/1900.

The PCB and appearance of them are the same.

The differences between HUAWEI U3100-7/U3100-7and HUAWEI U3100-5/U3100-5are showed in the following table.

Differences	HUAWEI U3100-7/U3100-7	HUAWEI U3100-5/ U3100-5
GSM 850	support	support
GSM 900	support	support
GSM 1800	support	support
GSM 1900	support	support
WCDMA 850	support	support
WCDMA 900	No	No
WCDMA 1900	No	Support
WCDMA 2100	support	No
FLASH	Support 512M	Support 512M
PCB	the same	the same
ID	Common ID	Common ID
Main antenna	the same	the same
Bluetooth	the same	the same
Bluetooth antenna	the same	the same

We have performed all necessary tests on U3100-5, the test report number is: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010. Now we test U3100-7 at the worst case of U3100-5.

1.6 Test specification(s)

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

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

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

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

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

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

IEC 62209-2:2008(106/162/CDV), Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices – Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for mobile wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)

1.6.1 RF exposure limits

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

Table 1: RF exposure limits

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

Notes:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.



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

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

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

2 Technical test

2.1 Summary of test results

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

The maximum SAR of HUAWEI U3100-7 head position is 0.803W/kg.

The maximum SAR of HUAWEI U3100-7 body position is 0.87W/kg.

2.2 Test environment

General Environment conditions in the test area are as follows:

Ambient temperature: 20°C – 24°C

Tissue simulating liquid: 20°C – 24°C

Humidity: 30% – 70%

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

2.3 Measurement and test set-up

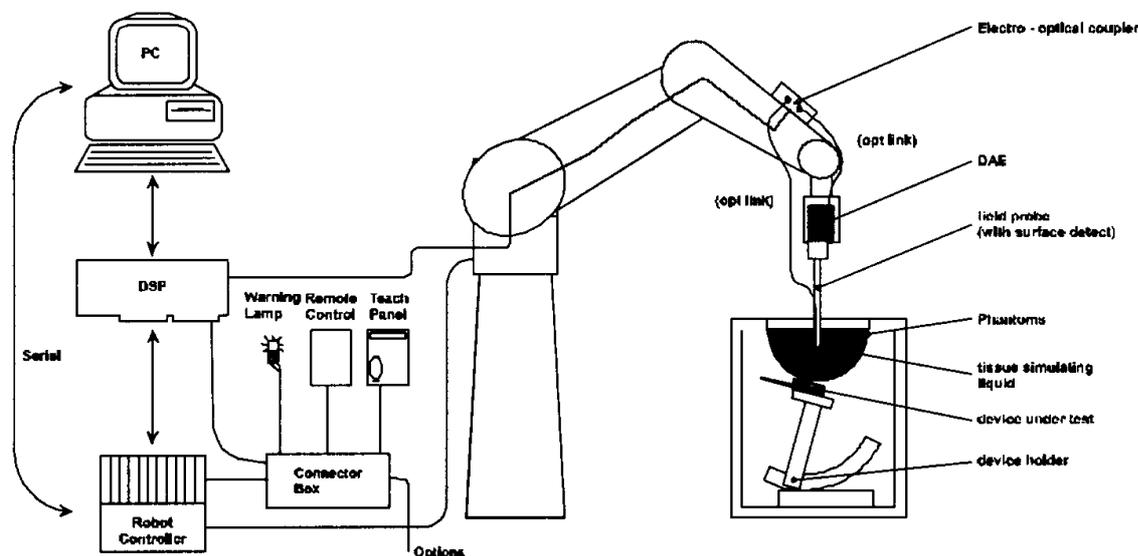
The measurement system is described in chapter 2.4.

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

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

2.4 Measurement system

2.4.1 System Description



The DASYS5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASYS5 measurement server.
- The DASYS5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows XP.
- DASYS5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

2.4.2 Test environment

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

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

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

2.4.3 Probe description

Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV4 for Dosimetric Measurements

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



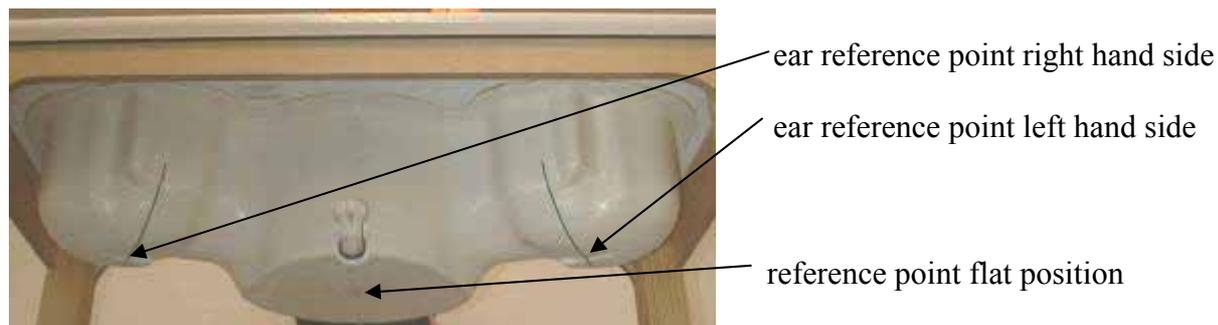
Isotropic E-Field Probe ES3DV3 for Dosimetric Measurements

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

2.4.4 Phantom description

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

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



2.4.5 Device holder description

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



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

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

2.4.6 Scanning procedure

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

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

2.4.7 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

Extrapolation

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

Interpolation

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

Volume Averaging

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

Advanced Extrapolation

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

2.4.8 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

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

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

Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

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

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

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

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

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 [mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes
 $ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.9 Test equipment utilized

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment

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

	Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3168	2009-12-18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	835 MHz System Validation Dipole	D835V2	4d095	2009-05-25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	900 MHz System Validation Dipole	D900V2	1d063	2009-05-26
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1800 MHz System Validation Dipole	D1800V2	2d157	2009-05-27
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1900 MHz System Validation Dipole	D1900V2	5d091	2009-05-28
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	2000 MHz System Validation Dipole	D2000V2	1036	2009-05-29
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	851	2009-05-14
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	852	2009-12-18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Software	DASY 5 V5.0	N/A	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Twin Phantom	SAM1	TP-1475	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Twin Phantom	SAM2	TP-1474	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rohde & Schwarz	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU 200	111379	2009-09-26
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent)*	Network Analyser 300 kHz to 8.5 GHz	E5071B	MY42404956	2009-03-27
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	2484	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY47420989	2009-03-25
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MINI-CIRCUITS	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA0746001	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent	Power Meter	E4417A	MY45101339	2009-05-24
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agilent	Power Meter Sensor	E9321A	MY44420359	2009-05-24

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

2.4.10 Tissue simulating liquids: dielectric properties

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

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

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

Table 2: Head tissue dielectric properties

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

Table 3: Body tissue dielectric properties

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride

Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16MΩ+ resistivity

HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

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

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

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

2.4.11 Tissue simulating liquids: parameters

Used Target Frequency [MHz]	Target Head Tissue		Measured Head Tissue		Measured Date
	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	
835	41.5	0.90	43	0.913	2010-01-23
835	41.5	0.90	43	0.913	2010-01-23
1900	40.0	1.40	40.6	1.4	2010-01-25

Table 4: Parameter of the head tissue simulating liquid

Used Target Frequency [MHz]	Target Body Tissue		Measured Body Tissue		Measured Date
	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	
835	55.2	0.97	54.2	0.99	2010-01-25
835	55.2	0.97	53.9	0.984	2010-01-26
1900	53.3	1.52	53.2	1.49	2010-01-27

Table 5: Parameter of the body tissue simulating liquid

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

2.4.12 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Measurement uncertainties

2.4.13 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system validation

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

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

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

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

Table 7: Measurement uncertainties

2.4.14 System validation

The system validation is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system validation is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows validation results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests of the test item described in chapter 1.5. (graphic plot(s) see annex 1).

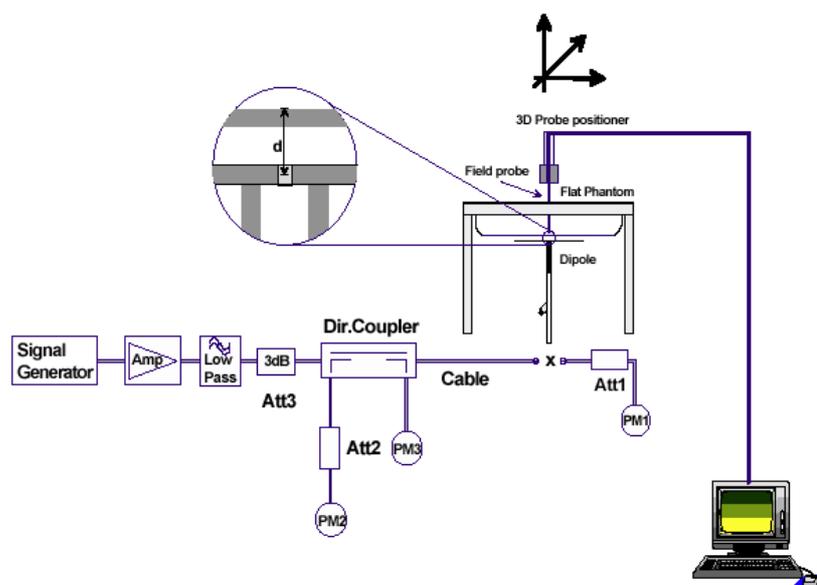
Validation Kit	Frequency	Target SAR _{1g} (250 mW) (+/- 10%)	Target SAR _{10g} (250 mW) (+/- 10%)	Measured SAR _{1g}	Measured SAR _{10g}	Measured date
D835V2 S/N: 4d095	835 MHz head	2.29mW/g	1.5mW/g	2.4mW/g	1.57mW/g	2010-01-23
D835V2 S/N: 4d095	835 MHz body	2.49mW/g	1.62mW/g	2.6mW/g	1.7mW/g	2010-01-25
D835V2 S/N: 4d095	835 MHz head	2.29mW/g	1.5mW/g	2.42mW/g	1.58mW/g	2010-01-23
D835V2 S/N: 4d095	835 MHz body	2.49mW/g	1.62mW/g	2.58mW/g	1.69mW/g	2010-01-26
D1900V2 S/N: 5d091	1900 MHz head	9.6mW/g	5.1mW/g	10.1mW/g	5.15mW/g	2010-01-25
D1900V2 S/N: 5d091	1900 MHz body	10.1mW/g	5.27mW/g	10.2mW/g	5.28mW/g	2010-01-27

Table 8: Results system validation

2.4.15 Validation procedure

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

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



2.5 Test Results

2.5.1 Conducted power measurements

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

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.

2.5.2 Conducted power measurements

Channel / frequency	modulation	timeslots	slotted avg. power(before test)	timebased avg. power (calculated)	slotted avg. power(after test)
128/ 824.2 MHz	GMSK	1	32.57dBm	23.57dBm	32.56dBm
190/ 836.6MHz	GMSK	1	32.56dBm	23.56dBm	32.56dBm
251/ 848.8 MHz	GMSK	1	32.52dBm	23.52dBm	32.51dBm
128/ 824.2 MHz	GMSK	2	31.57dBm	25.57dBm	31.56dBm
190/ 836.6MHz	GMSK	2	31.55dBm	25.55dBm	31.53dBm
251/ 848.8 MHz	GMSK	2	31.50dBm	25.50dBm	31.49dBm

Table 9: Test results conducted power measurement GSM 850 MHz

Max. RMS output power, WCDMA FDD V / dBm				
mode		Channel / frequency		
		4132/ 826.4 MHz	4183 / 836.4MHz	4233/ 846.6MHz
RMC 12.2 kbit/s	Before Test	22.61	22.32	22.33
	After Test	22.63	22.34	22.34
RMC 64 kbit/s	Before Test	22.53	22.31	22.25
	After Test	22.54	22.32	22.23
RMC 144 kbit/s	Before Test	22.48	22.35	22.20
	After Test	22.47	22.36	22.21
RMC 384 kbit/s	Before Test	22.55	22.36	22.25
	After Test	22.57	22.38	22.24

Table 10: Test results conducted power measurement UMTS (WCDMA) FDD V 850MHz

Channel / frequency	modulation	timeslots	slotted avg. power(before test)	timebased avg. power (calculated)	slotted avg. power(after test)
512 / 1850.2 MHz	GMSK	1	29.60dBm	20.60dBm	29.61dBm
661 / 1880.0 MHz	GMSK	1	29.51dBm	20.51dBm	29.49dBm
810 / 1909.8 MHz	GMSK	1	29.60dBm	20.60dBm	29.62dBm
512 / 1850.2 MHz	GMSK	2	29.51dBm	23.51dBm	29.54dBm
661 / 1880.0 MHz	GMSK	2	29.42dBm	23.42dBm	29.44dBm
810 / 1909.8 MHz	GMSK	2	29.48dBm	23.48dBm	29.46dBm

Table 11: Test results conducted power measurement PCS 1900 MHz

2.5.3 Justification of SAR measurements in GSM mode

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

For comparison an additional delta measurement was performed with 1 timeslot in speech mode.

2.5.4 Multiple Transmitter Information

The following tables list information which is relevant for the decision if a simultaneous transmit evaluation is necessary according to KDB 648474.

important abbreviations :

SPLSR : Antenna pair SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio $(SAR_x + SAR_y)/d_{xy}$

P_{ref} : 12 mW at 2.4 GHz

a) head position

Tx No.	Communcation system and frequency band	P_{avg} (mW)	single SAR (W/kg) (see ch. 2.6)	remarks
1a	GSM850	250	0.78	
1b	WCDMA FDD V	250	0.689	routine evaluation
1c	GSM1900	125	0.803	
2	Bluetooth 2450 MHz	5	:=0	$P_2 < P_{ref}$
Sum of all 1g-SAR values			n/a	

Table 12: Communication systems and SAR values in head position

antenna pair (x,y)	antenna distance d_{xy} (cm)	L_{xy} (cm)	SPLSR _{xy}	sim.-Tx SAR	remarks
(1a,2)	5.5 cm	n/a	0.14	N	$SPLSR_{xy} < 0.3$
(1b,2)	5.5 cm	n/a	0.13	N	$SPLSR_{xy} < 0.3$
(1c,2)	5.5 cm	n/a	0.15	N	$SPLSR_{xy} < 0.3$

Table 13: Antenna distances and SPLSR evaluation in head position

a) body position

Tx No.	Communcation system and frequency band	P_{avg} (mW)	single SAR (W/kg) (see ch. 2.6)	remarks
1a	GSM850	250	0.87	
1b	WCDMA FDD V	250	0.535	routine evaluation
1c	GSM1900	125	0.686	
2	Bluetooth 2450 MHz	5	:=0	$P_2 < P_{ref}$



Sum of all 1g-SAR values	n/a	
--------------------------	-----	--

Table 14: Communication systems and SAR values in body position

antenna pair (x,y)	antenna distance d_{xy} (cm)	L_{xy} (cm)	SPLSR _{xy}	sim.-Tx SAR	remarks
(1a,2)	5.5 cm	n/a	0.16	N	SPLSR _{xy} < 0.3
(1b,2)	5.5 cm	n/a	0.10	N	SPLSR _{xy} < 0.3
(1c,2)	5.5 cm	n/a	0.12	N	SPLSR _{xy} < 0.3

Table 15: Antenna distances and SPLSR evaluation in body position

In simple word:

The distance of the GSM antenna at the bottom end of the DUT to the Bluetooth antenna at the middle of the DUT is about 5.5 cm and the sum of the SAR values is < 1.6 W/kg.

No simultaneous transmission SAR evaluation is necessary with GSM.

The Bluetooth output power is below P_{ref} . So standalone SAR for BT is not necessary.

2.6 Test results (Head and Body SAR)

GSM850

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g					
Channel / frequency	Position	Left hand position	Right hand position	Limit	Liquid temperature
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010)					
190 / 836.6 MHz	cheek	0.631 W/kg	0.671 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5/21.5 °C
190 / 836.6 MHz	tilted 15°	0.385 W/kg	0.425 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5/21.5 °C
251/ 848.8 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.637 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C
128 / 824.2 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.732 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C
U3100-7					
128 / 824.2 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.78 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C

Table 16: Test results (Head SAR GSM850 MHz)

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g					
Channel / frequency	Position	Body worn		Limit	Liquid temperature
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010) GPRS, 2 Time Slots					
190 / 836.6 MHz	front	0.602 W/kg		1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
190 / 836.6 MHz	rear	0.747 W/kg		1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
251/ 848.8 MHz	rear	0.719 W/kg		1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
128 / 824.2 MHz	rear	0.813 W/kg		1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010), with Headset					
128 / 824.2 MHz	rear	0.362 W/kg		1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010) ,with Bluetooth Headset					
128 / 824.2 MHz	rear	0.571 W/kg		1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-7 GPRS, 2 Time Slots					
128 / 824.2 MHz	rear	0.87 W/kg		1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C

Table 17: Test results (Body SAR GSM850 MHz)

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

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.

The addition body test was performed at worst case with 1 time slot in uplink.

UMTS (WCDAM) FDD V

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g					
Channel / frequency	Position	Left hand position	Right hand position	Limit	Liquid temperature
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010)					
4183 / 836.6 MHz	cheek	0.55 W/kg	0.645 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5/21.5 °C
4183 / 836.6 MHz	tilted 15°	0.335 W/kg	0.357 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5/21.5 °C
4233 / 846.6 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.66 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C
4132 / 826.4 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.735 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C
U3100-7					
4132 / 826.4 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.689 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C

Table 18: Test results (Head SAR UMTS (WCDMA) FDD V 850MHz)

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g				
Channel / frequency	Position	Body worn	Limit	Liquid temperature
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010)				
4183 / 836.6 MHz	front	0.383 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
4183 / 836.6 MHz	rear	0.502 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
4233 / 846.6 MHz	rear	0.45 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
4132 / 826.4 MHz	rear	0.516 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010), with Headset				
4132 / 826.4 MHz	rear	0.341 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010) ,with Bluetooth Headset				
4132 / 826.4 MHz	rear	0.514 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-7				
4132 / 826.4 MHz	rear	0.535 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C

Table 19: Test results (Body SAR UMTS (WCDMA) FDD V 850MHz)

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

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.

PCS 1900

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g					
Channel / frequency	Position	Left hand position	Right hand position	Limit	Liquid temperature
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010)					
661 / 1880.0 MHz	cheek	0.594 W/kg	0.657 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5/21.5 °C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	tilted 15°	0.266 W/kg	0.202 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5/21.5 °C
810 / 1909.8 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.564 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C
512 / 1850.2 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.718 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C
U3100-7					
512 / 1850.2 MHz	cheek	--- W/kg	0.803 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	---/21.5 °C

Table 20: Test results (Head SAR PCS 1900 MHz)

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g				
Channel / frequency	Position	Body worn	Limit	Liquid temperature
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010) GPRS, 2 Time Slots				
661 / 1880.0 MHz	front 2TS	0.362 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	rear 2TS	0.441 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
810 / 1909.8 MHz	rear 2TS	0.375 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
512 / 1850.2 MHz	rear 2TS	0.583 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010) Speech mode, with Headset				
512 / 1850.2 MHz	rear	0.273 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-5(report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)212012010) Speech mode, with Bluetooth Headset				
512 / 1850.2 MHz	rear 2TS	0.301 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C
U3100-7 GPRS, 2 Time Slots				
512 / 1850.2 MHz	rear 2TS	0.686 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.5 °C

Table 21: Test results (Body SAR PCS 1900 MHz)

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

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.

The addition body test was performed at worst case with 1 time slot in uplink.



2.6.1 General description of test procedures

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

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

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

Tests in head position are performed in voice mode with 1 timeslot unless GPRS/EGPRS function allows parallel voice and data traffic on 2 or more timeslots (see chapter 1.5 for details).

Conducted output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable.

Annex 1 System performance verification

Date/Time: 2010-01-23 03:02:26

SystemPerformanceCheck-D835 head

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.913$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009

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

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1474

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

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.5 mW/g

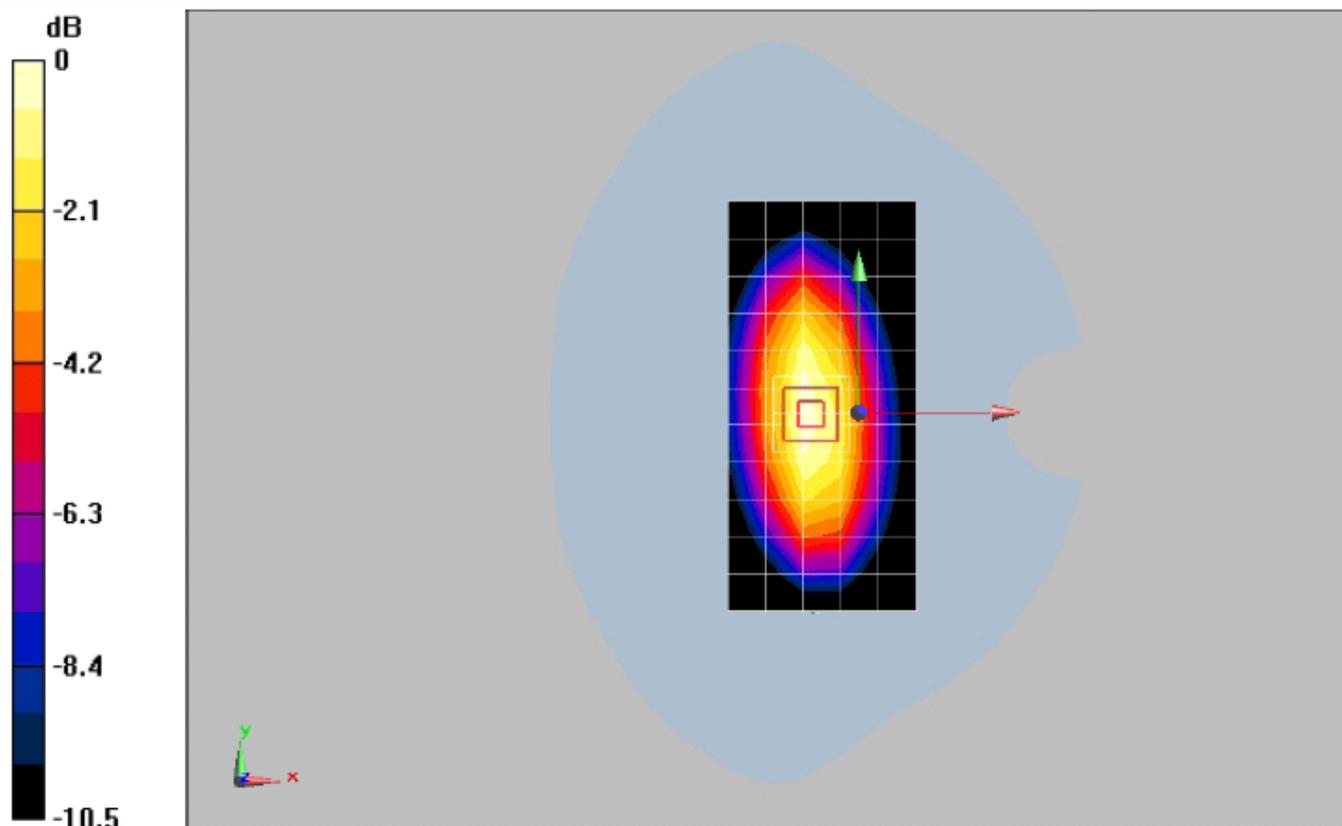
d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.048 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.49 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.6 mW/g



0 dB = 2.6mW/g

Additional information:

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

System Performance Check-D835 body

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

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

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

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

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

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

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.61 mW/g

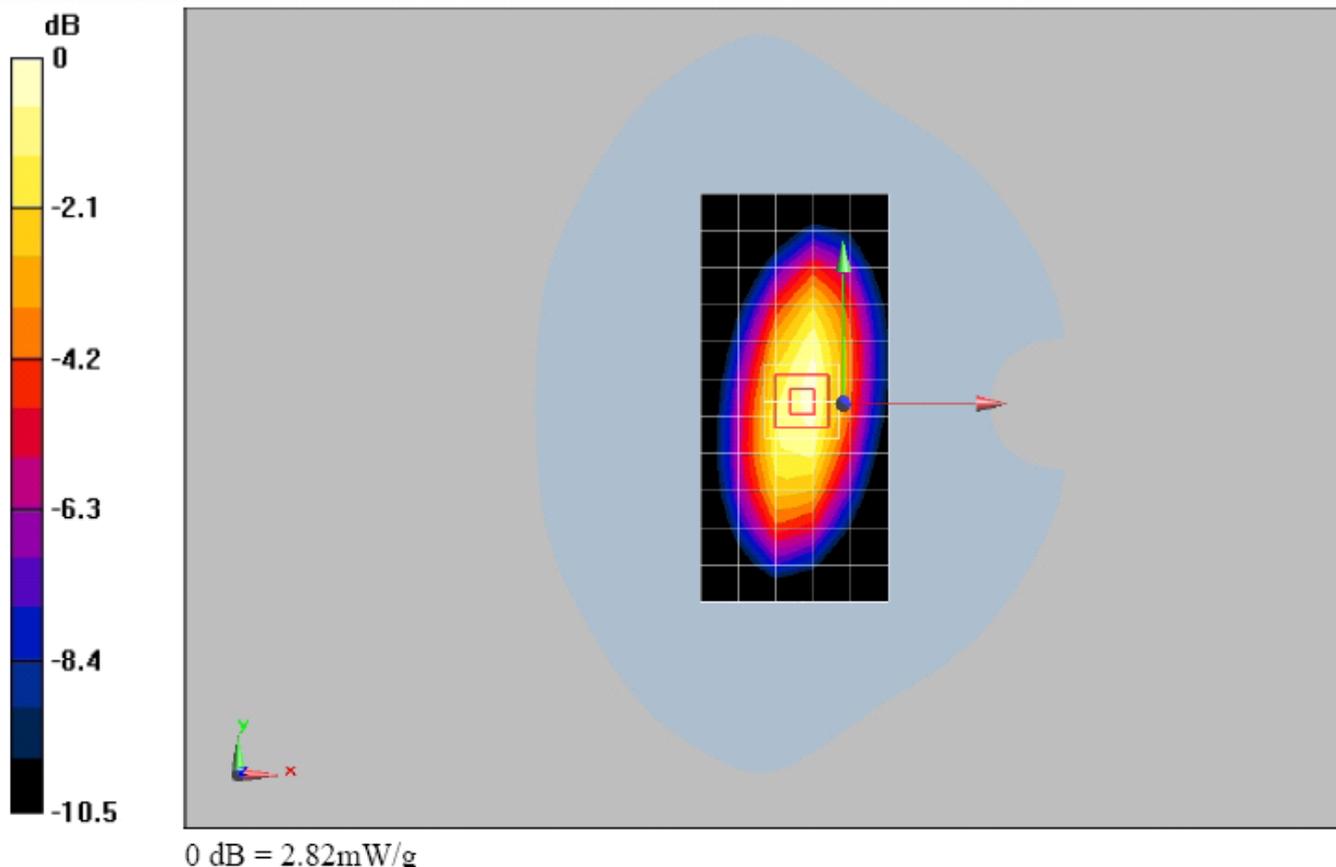
d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.077 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.7 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.82 mW/g



Additional information:

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

SystemPerformanceCheck-D835 head

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.913$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009

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

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1474

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

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.51 mW/g

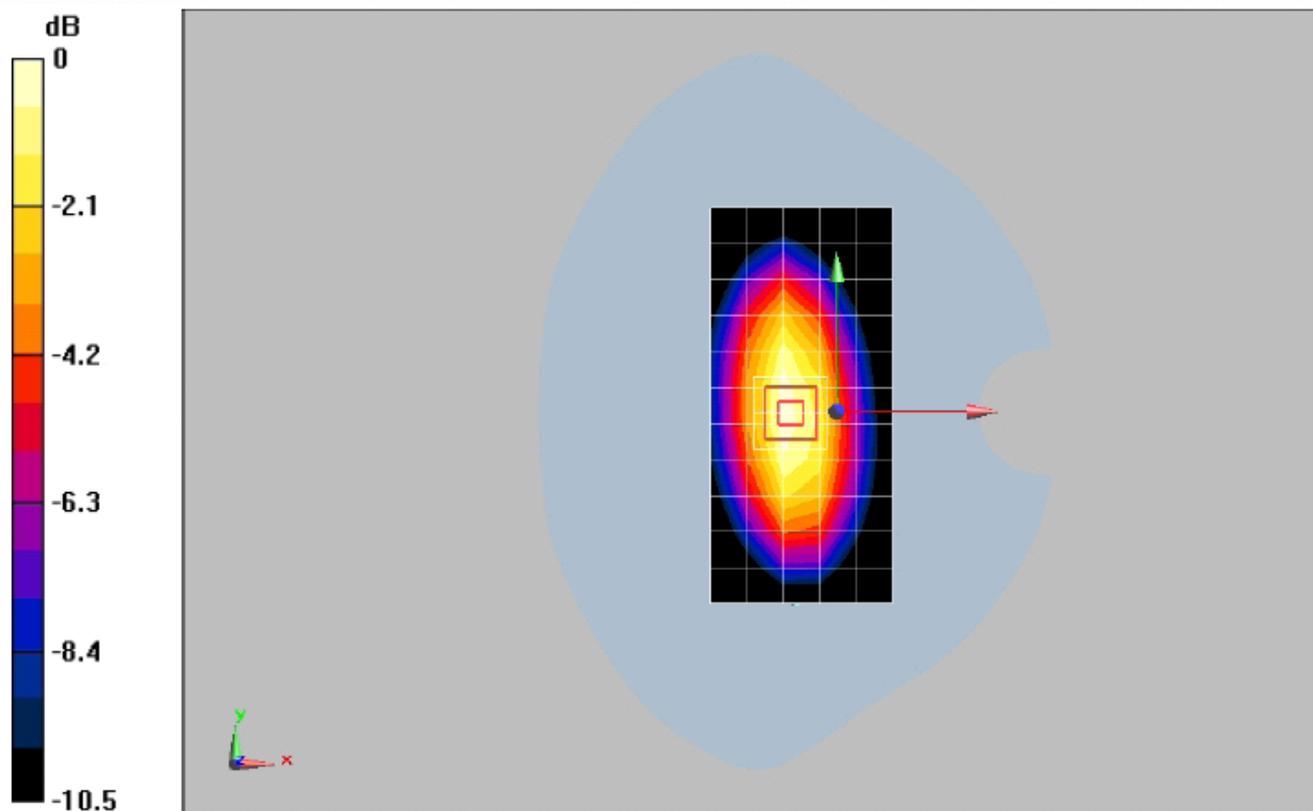
d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.097 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.52 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.62 mW/g



0 dB = 2.62mW/g

Additional information:

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

SystemPerformanceCheck-D835 body

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.984$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

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

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

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

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

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

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.63 mW/g

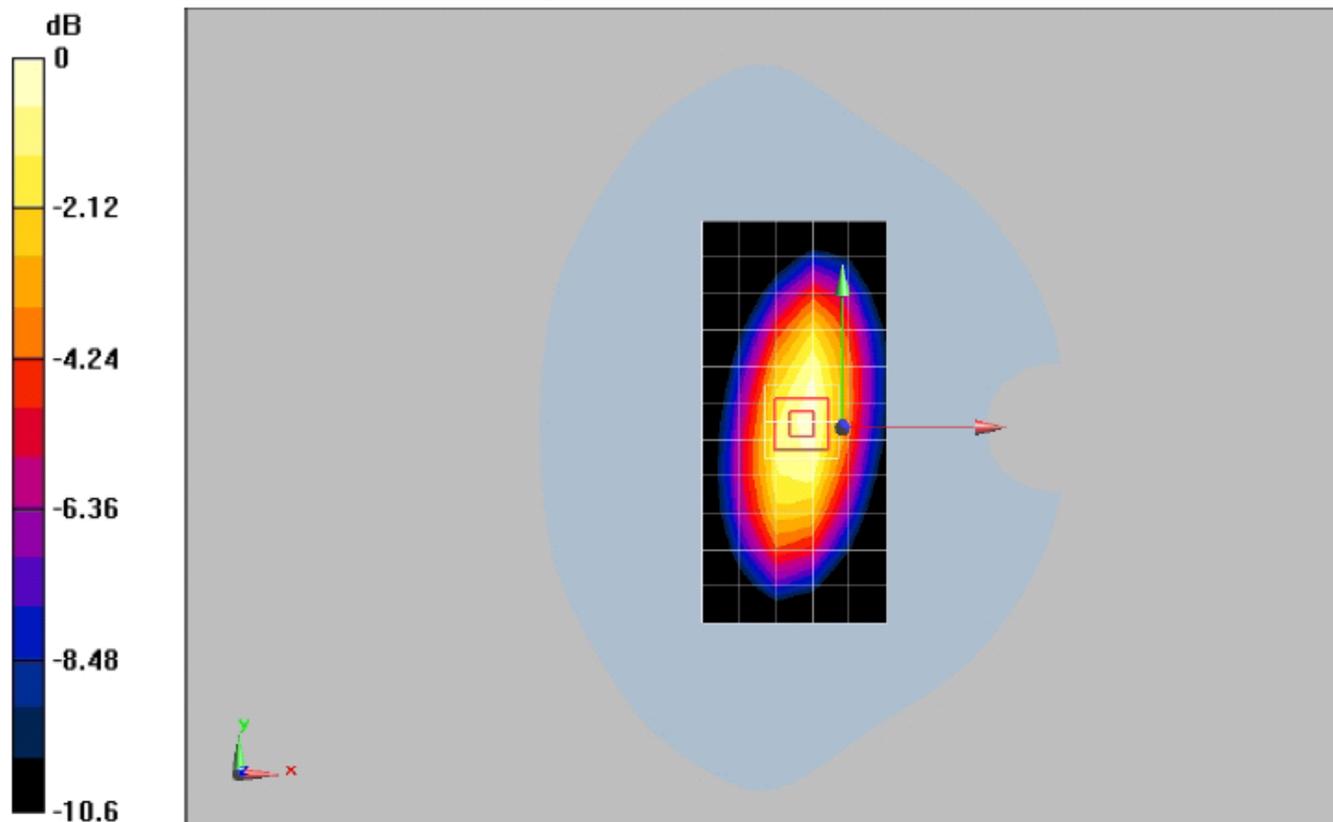
d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.024 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.77 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.58 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.69 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.79 mW/g



0 dB = 2.79mW/g

Additional information:

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900 head

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d091

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(4.99, 4.99, 4.99); Calibrated: 12/18/2009

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

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1474

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

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

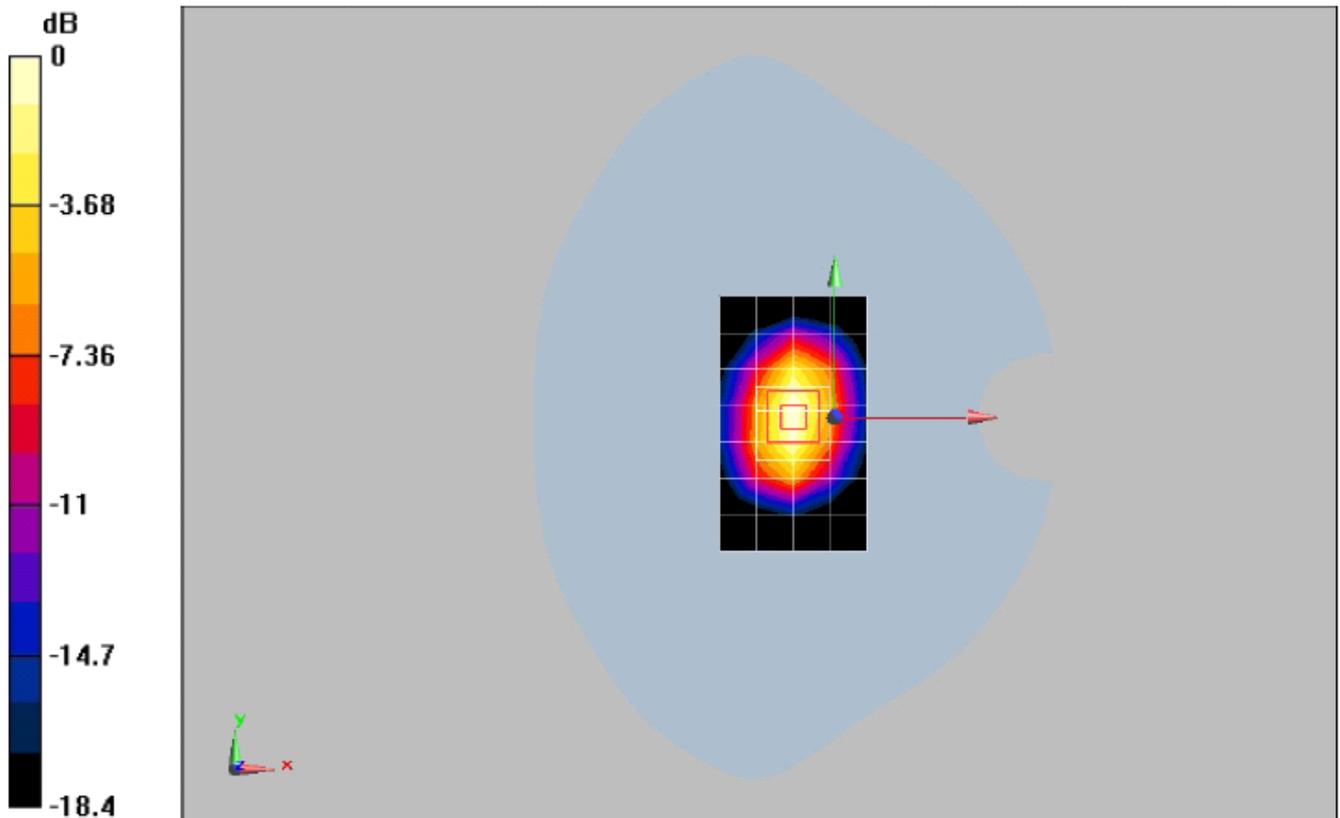
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 92.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00873 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.15 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g



0 dB = 11.3mW/g

Additional information:

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900 body

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d091

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 12/18/2009

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

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

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

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

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

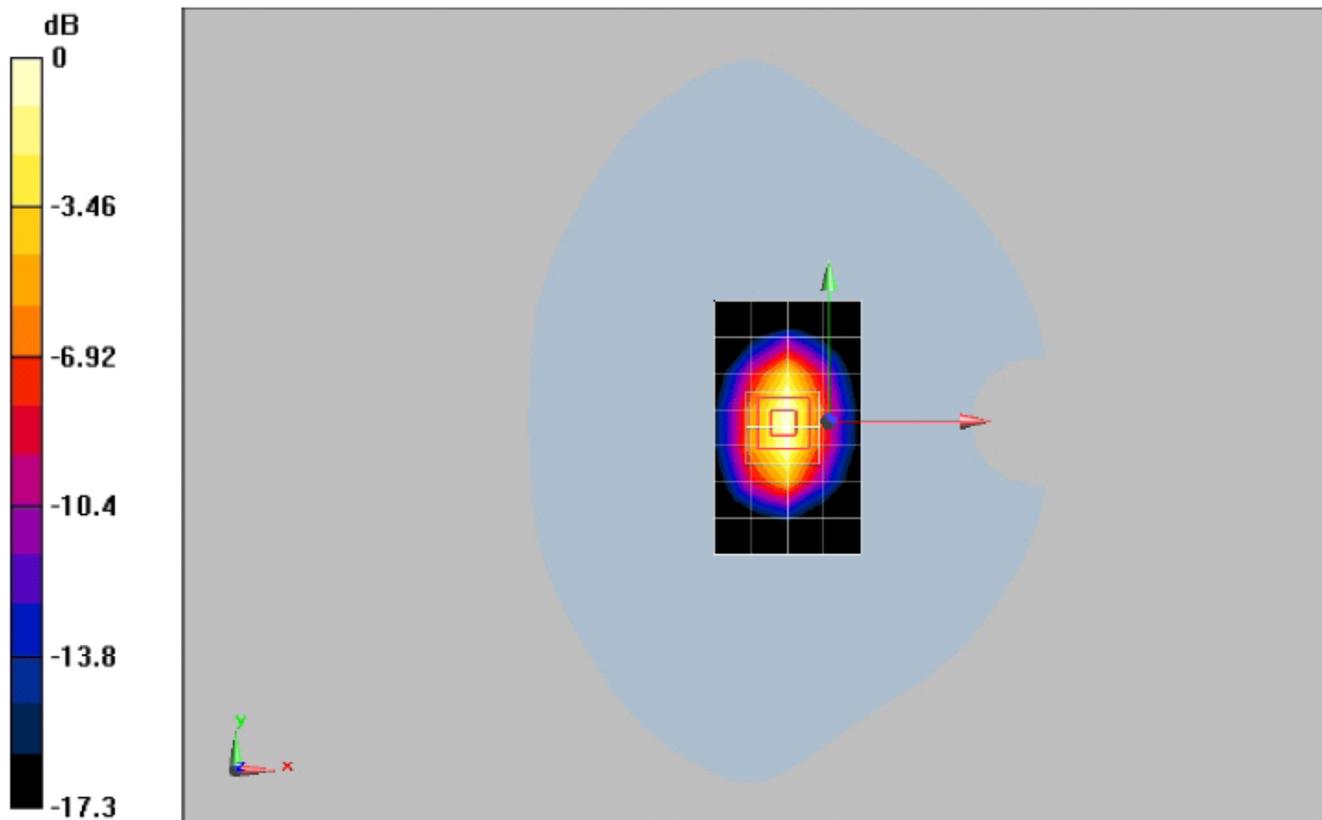
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.044 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.28 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.5 mW/g



0 dB = 11.5mW/g

Additional information:

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

Annex 2 Measurement results (printout from DASY TM)**Remark: results of conducted power measurements: see chapter 2.5/2.6 (if applicable)****Annex 2.1 GSM 850 MHz head**

Date/Time: 2010-01-23 07:16:20

P1528_OET65_EN62209- RightHandSide touched –GSM850**DUT: U3100-7**

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.906$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: DAE not calibrated
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1474
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

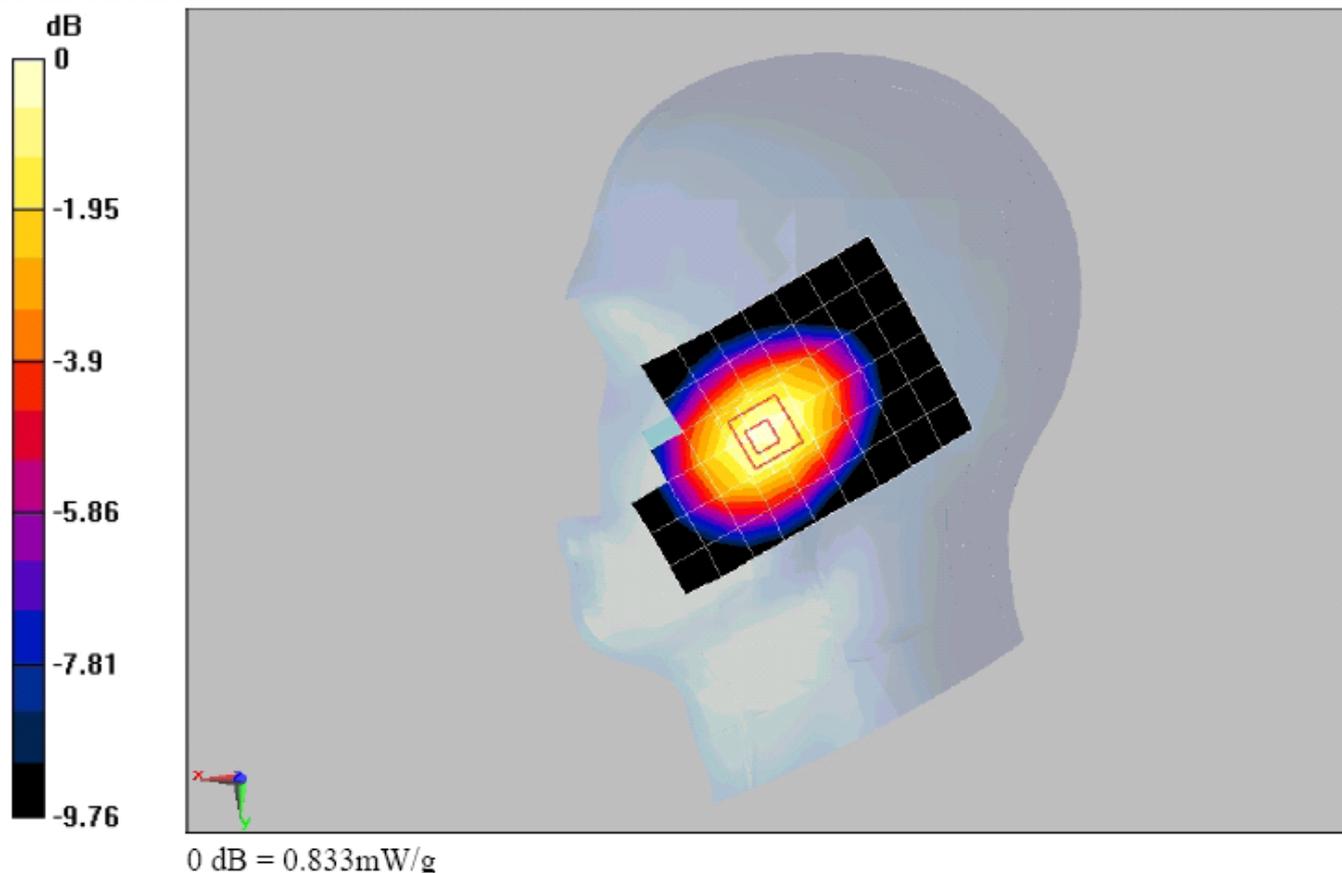
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.033 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.780 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.559 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.833 mW/g

**Additional information:**

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

Annex 2.2 GSM 850 MHz body

Date/Time: 2010-01-26 05:08:45

P1528_OET65_EN62209- GSM850 GPRS 2TS towards ground

DUT: U3100-7

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.1

Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.981$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: DAE not calibrated
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.904 mW/g

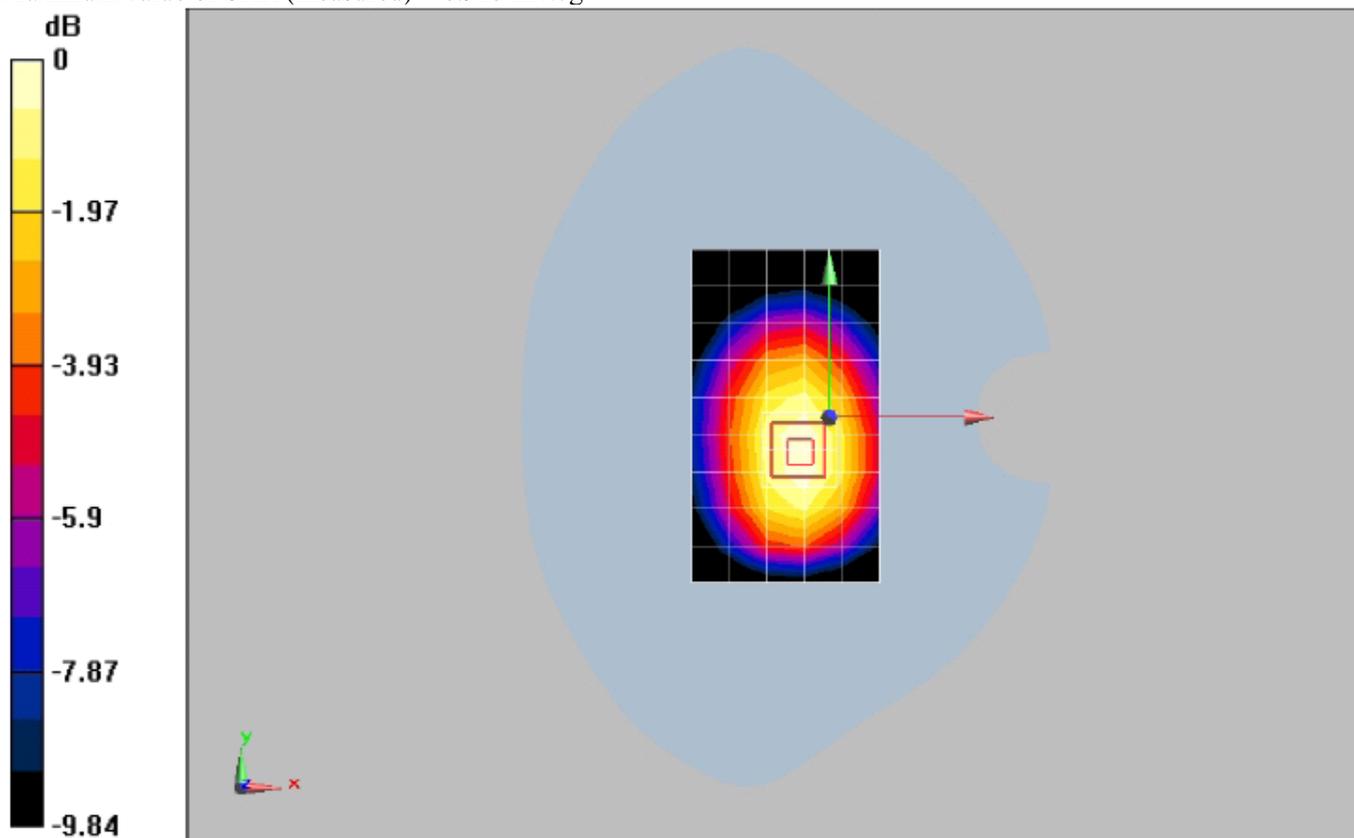
body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.16 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.870 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.617 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.925 mW/g



0 dB = 0.925mW/g

Additional information:

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

 Test report no.: SYBH(Z-SAR)214012010

Annex 2.3 UMTS (WCDMA) FDD V 850MHz head

Date/Time: 2010-01-24 05:41:42

P1528_OET65_EN62209-RightHandSide touched -WCDMA FDD V**DUT: U3100-7**

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.907$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: DAE not calibrated
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1474
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.720 mW/g

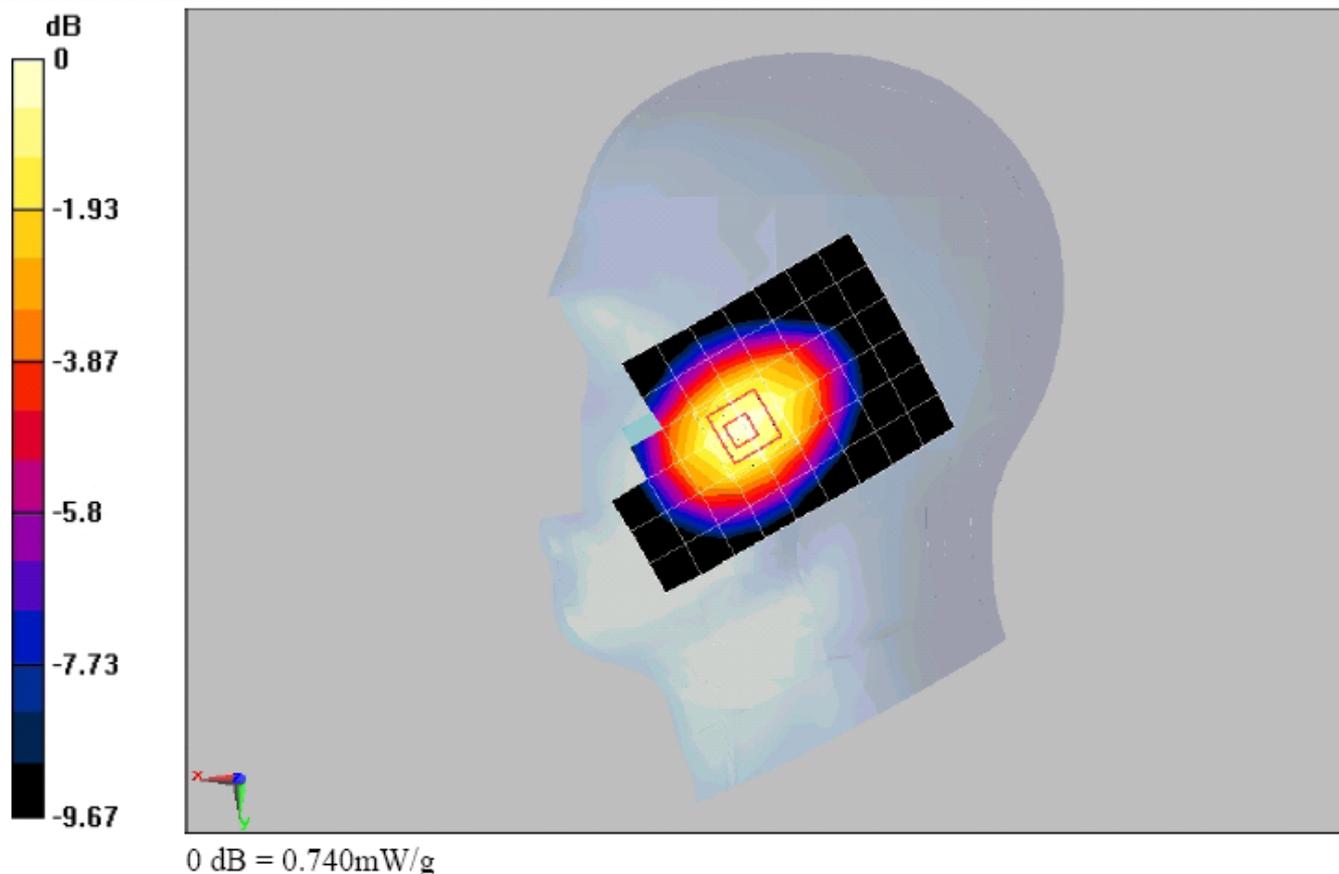
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.894 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.689 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.496 mW/g[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.740 mW/g

**Additional information:**

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

Annex 2.4 UMTS (WCDMA) FDD V 850MHz body

Date/Time: 2010-01-27 05:43:31

P1528_OET65_EN62209- WCDMA FDD V towards ground

DUT: U3100-7

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.907$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: DAE not calibrated
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

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

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.548 mW/g

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

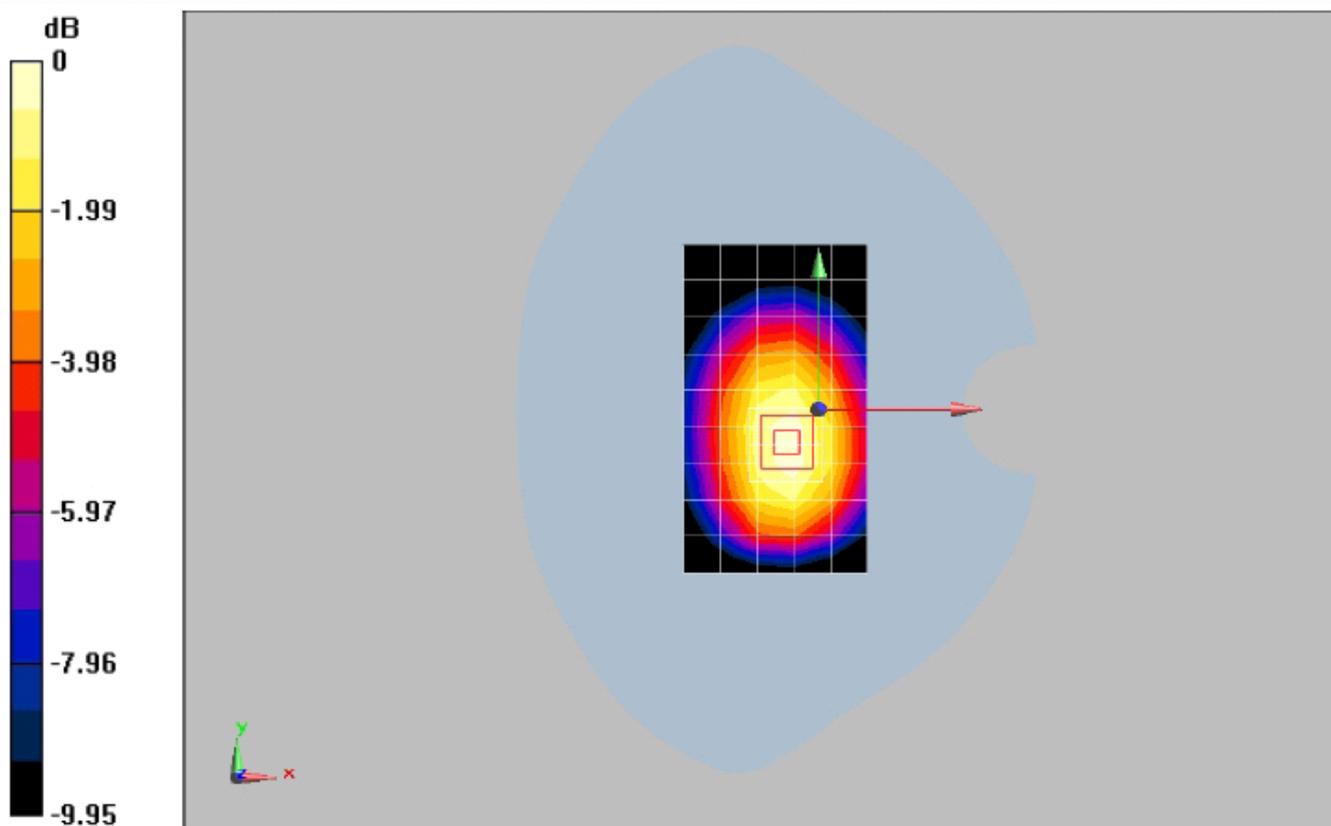
Reference Value = 24.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.027 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.707 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.535 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.379 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.574 mW/g



0 dB = 0.574mW/g

Additional information:

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

Annex 2.5 PCS 1900 MHz head

Date/Time: 2010-01-25 12:51:48

P1528_OET65_EN62209- RightHandSide touched –GSM1900

DUT: U3100-7

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.35$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(4.99, 4.99, 4.99); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: DAE not calibrated
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1474
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mmInfo: [Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

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

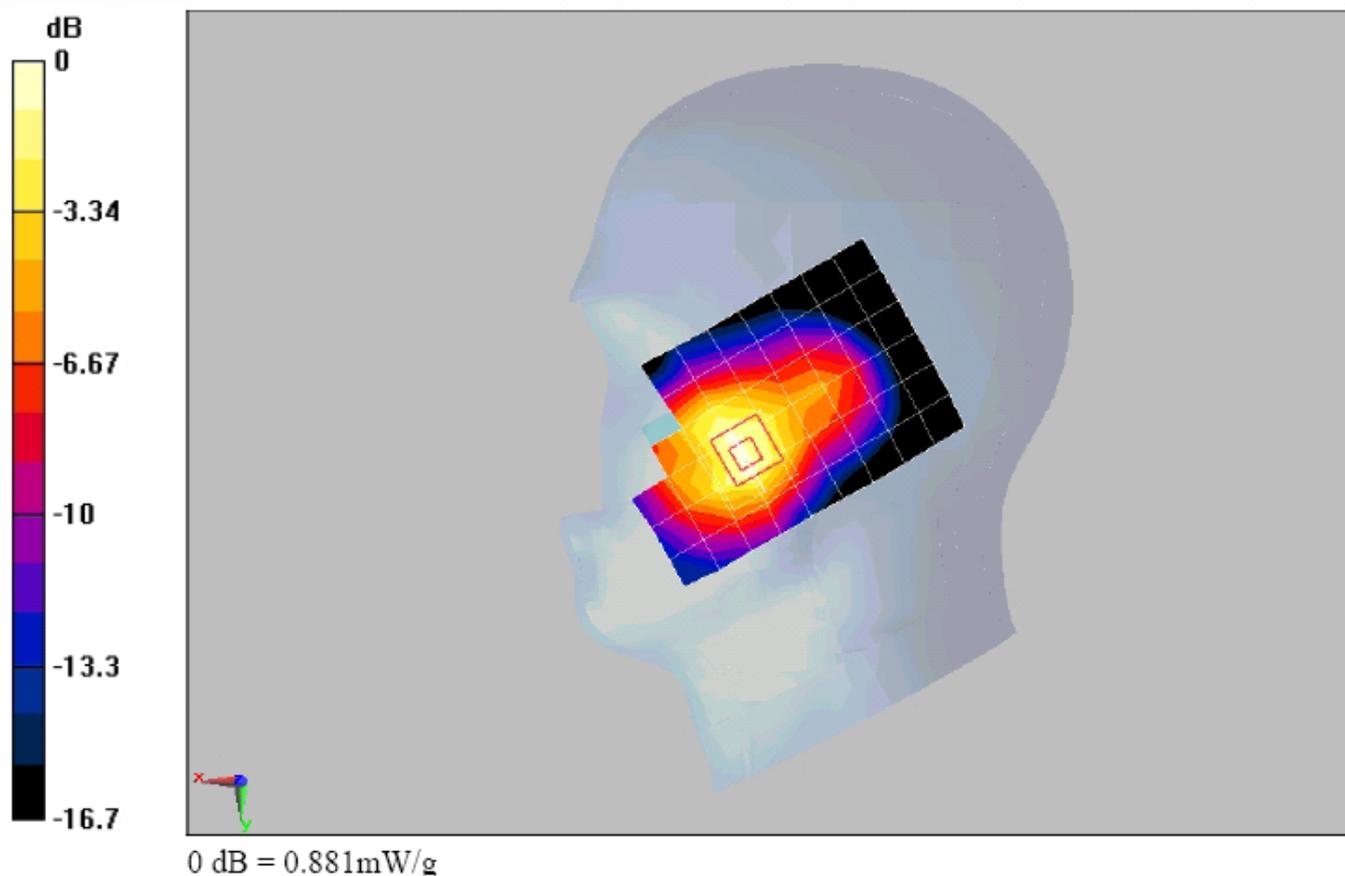
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.14 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.16 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.803 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.472 mW/gInfo: [Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.881 mW/g

**Additional information:**

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

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

Annex 2.6 PCS 1900 MHz body

Date/Time: 2010-01-28 05:23:27

P1528_OET65_EN62209- GSM1900 GPRS 2TS towards ground

DUT: U3100-7

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 12/18/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: DAE not calibrated
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

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

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.719 mW/g

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

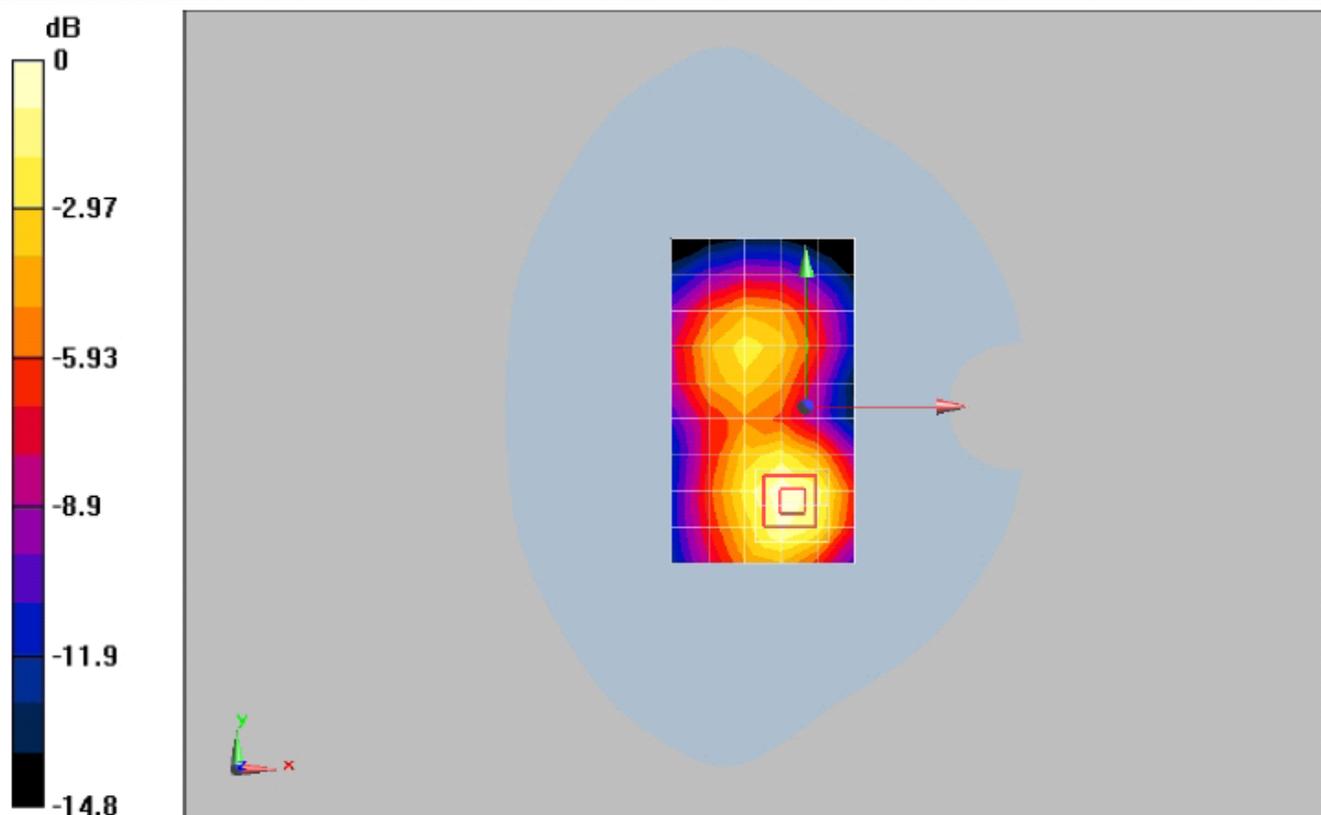
Reference Value = 12.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.686 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.408 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.744 mW/g



0 dB = 0.744mW/g

Additional information:

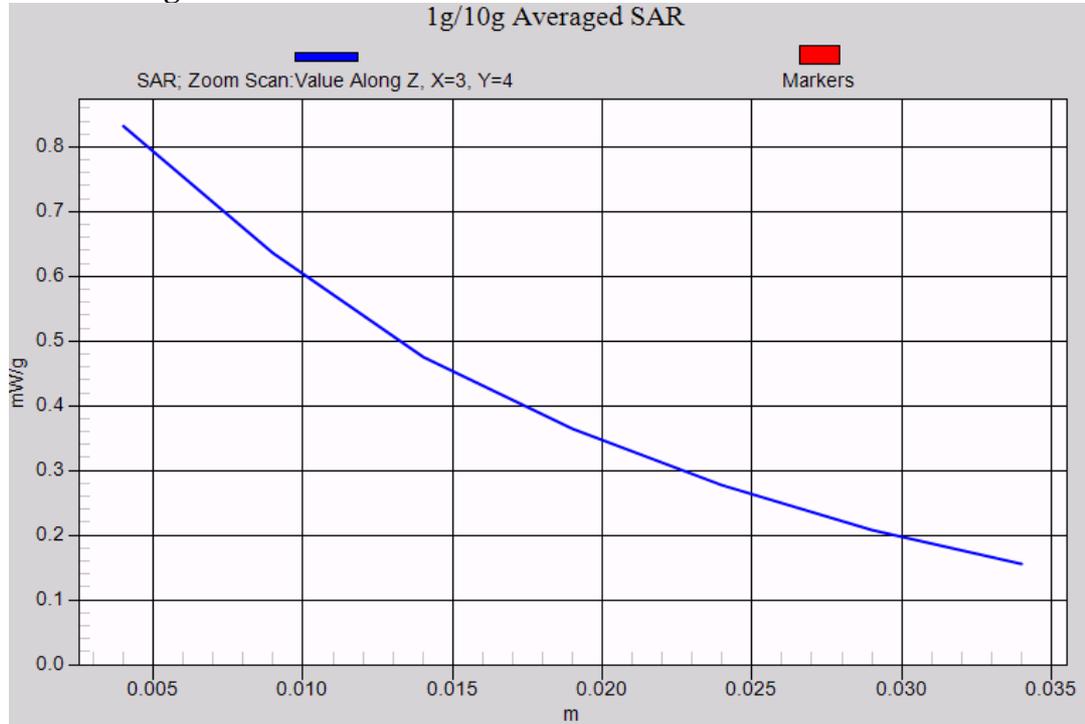
position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) : 15 mm

ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.5°C

Annex 2.7 Z-axis scans

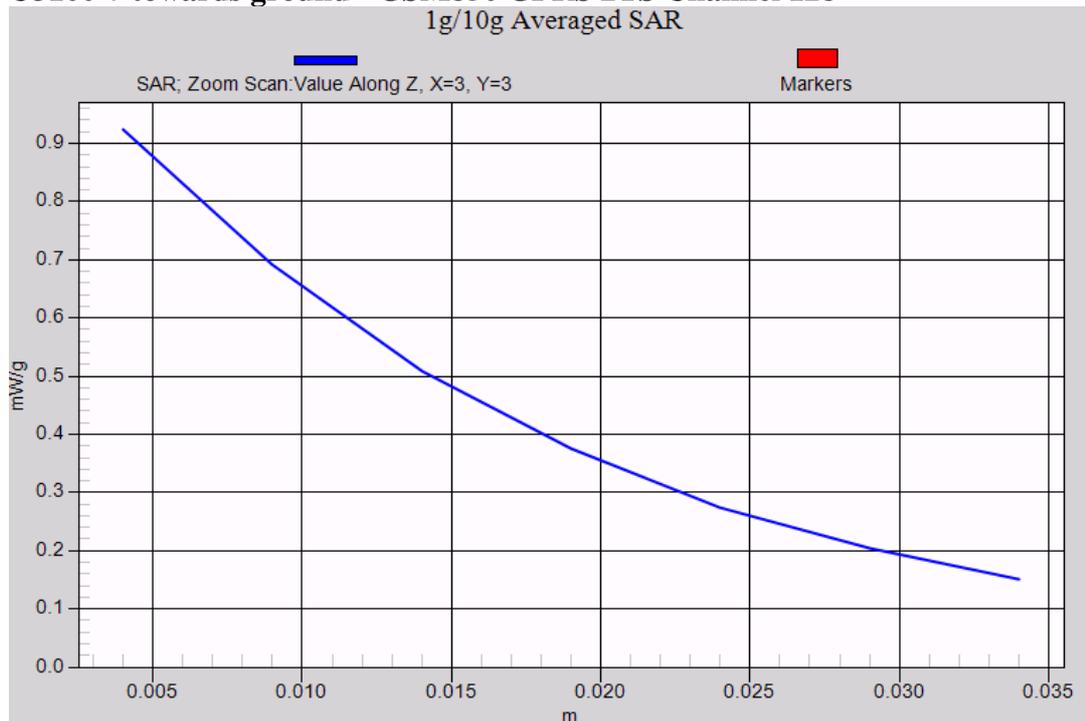
GSM850 head:

U3100-7 RightHandSide touched –GSM850 Channel 128



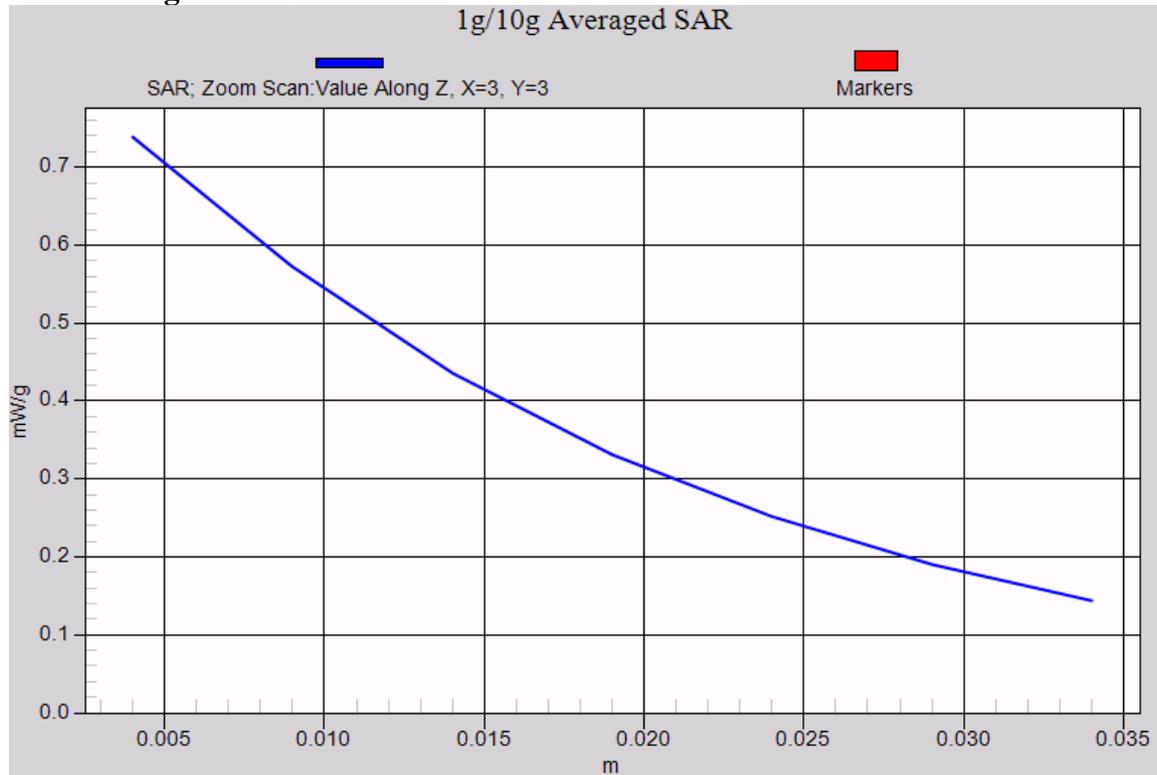
GSM850 body:

U3100-7 towards ground - GSM850 GPRS 2TS Channel 128



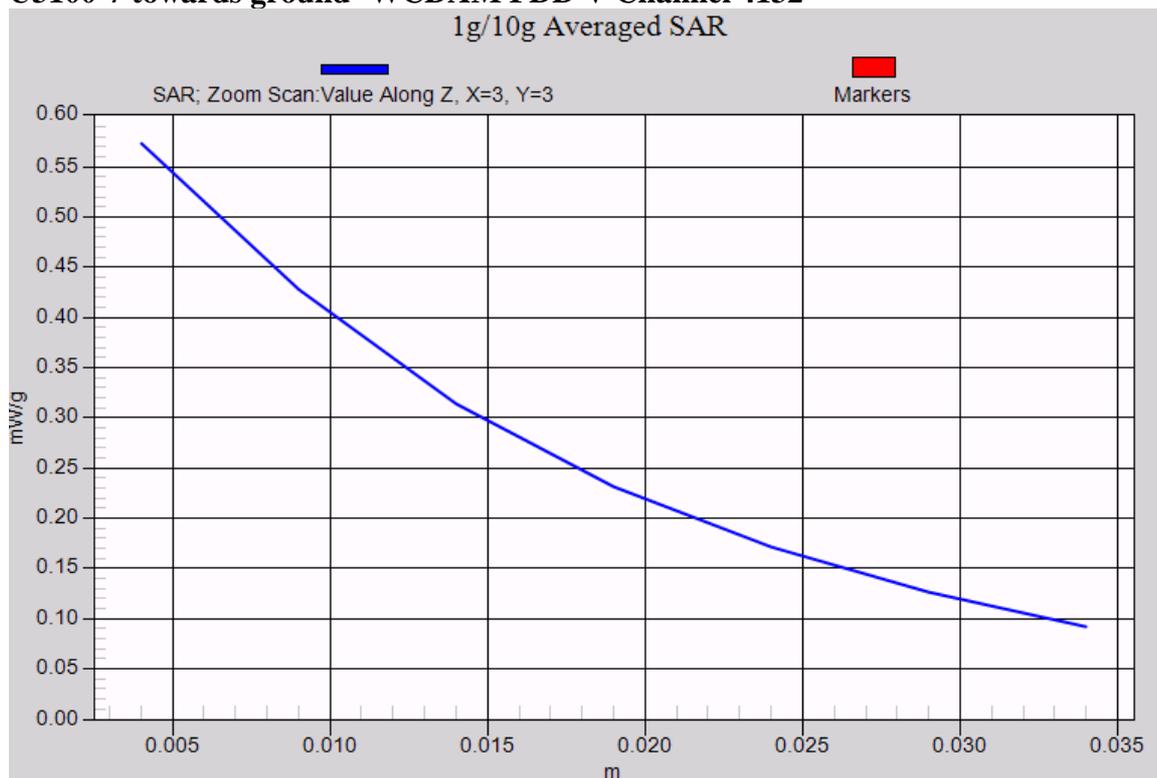
WCDAM FDD V head:

U3100-7 RightHandSide touched- WCDAM FDD V Channel 4132



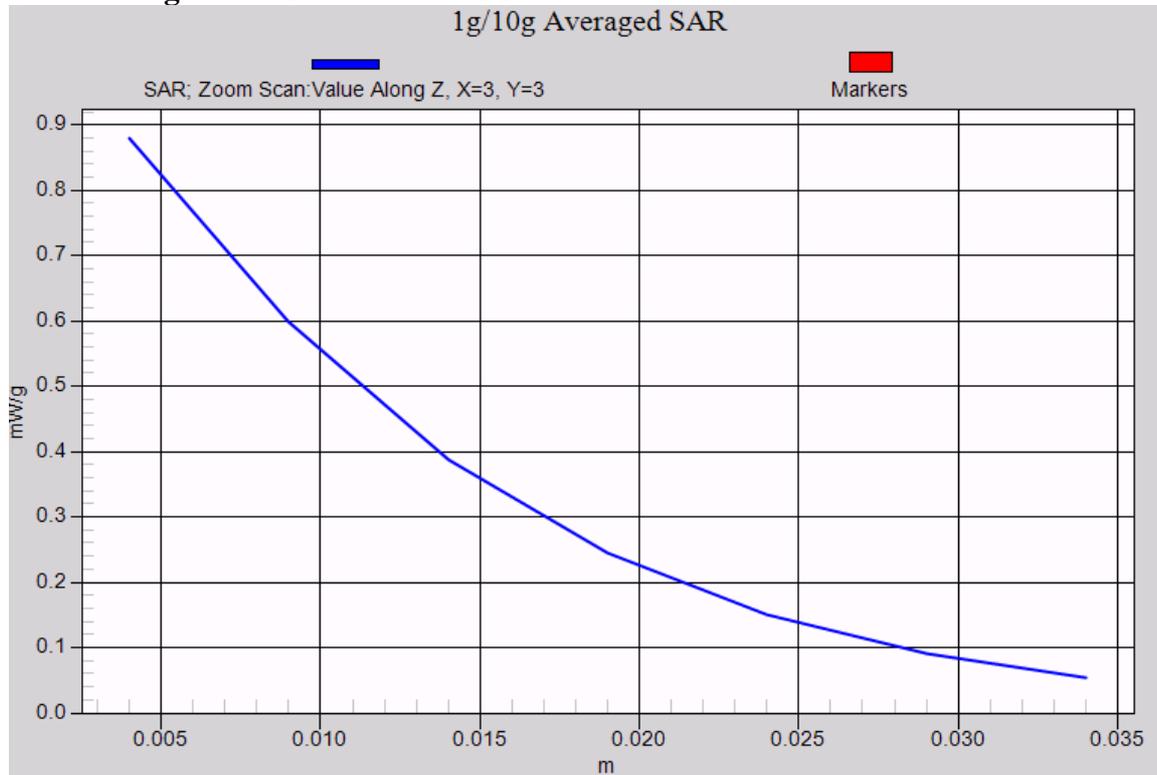
WCDAM FDD V body:

U3100-7 towards ground- WCDAM FDD V Channel 4132



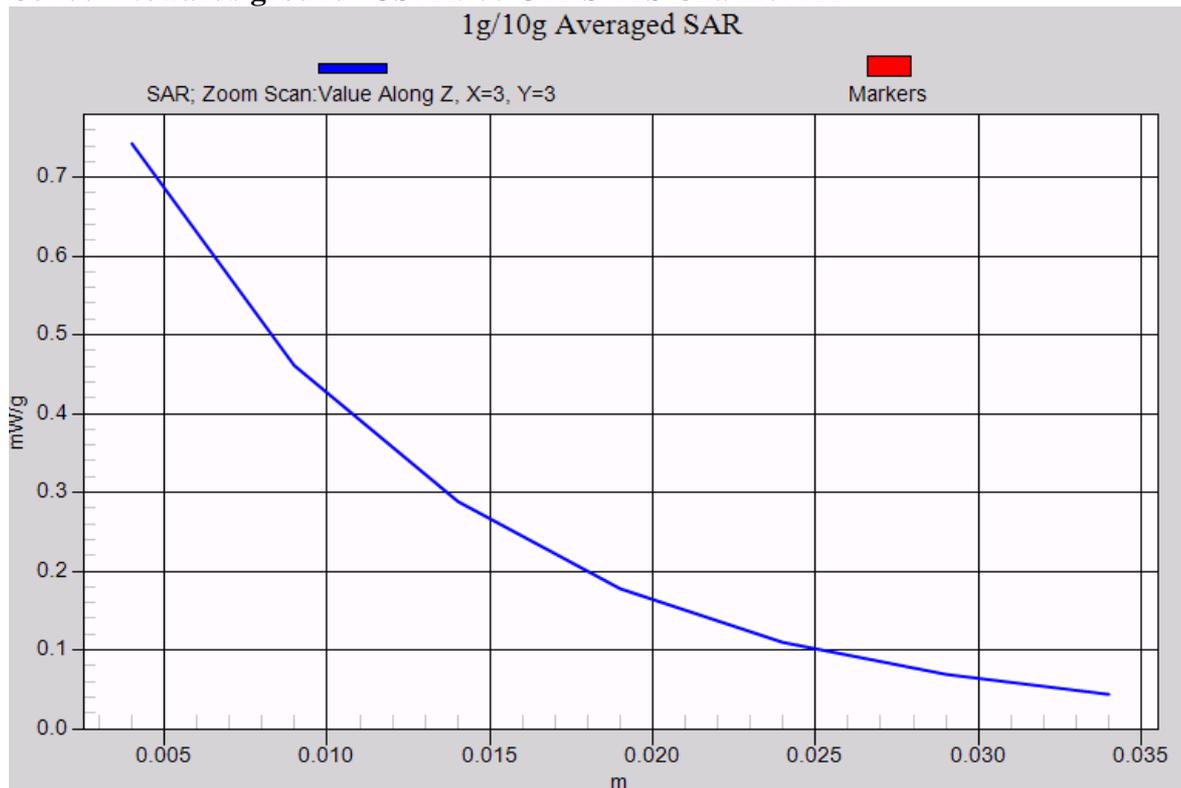
GSM1900 head:

U3100-7 RightHandSide touched-GSM1900 Channel 512



GSM1900 body:

U3100-7 towards ground- GSM1900 GPRS 2TS Channel 512



Annex 3 Calibration parameters

Calibration parameters are described in the additional document:

**Appendix to test report no. SYBH(Z-SAR)214012010
Calibration data, Phantom certificate
and detail information of the DASY5 System**

Annex 4 Photo documentation

Annex 4.1 Test Facility

Photo 1: Measurement System DASY5



Photo 2: Measurement System DASY5



Annex 4.2 Test Positions

Photo 3: U3100-7- front view



Photo 4: U3100-7 - rear view

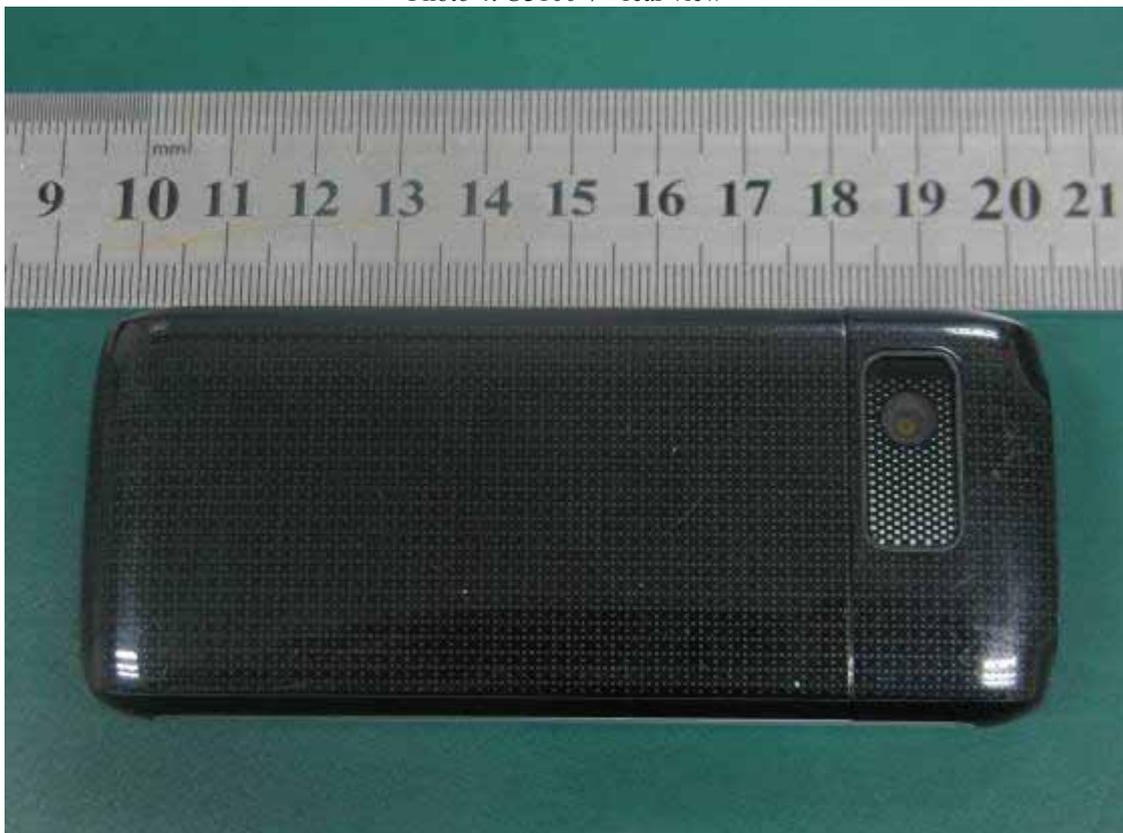


Photo 5: U3100-7 Test position right hand touched



Photo 6: U3100-7 Test position body worn rear side with 15 mm distance



Annex 4.3 Liquid depth

Photo 7: Liquid depth 900 MHz head simulating liquid

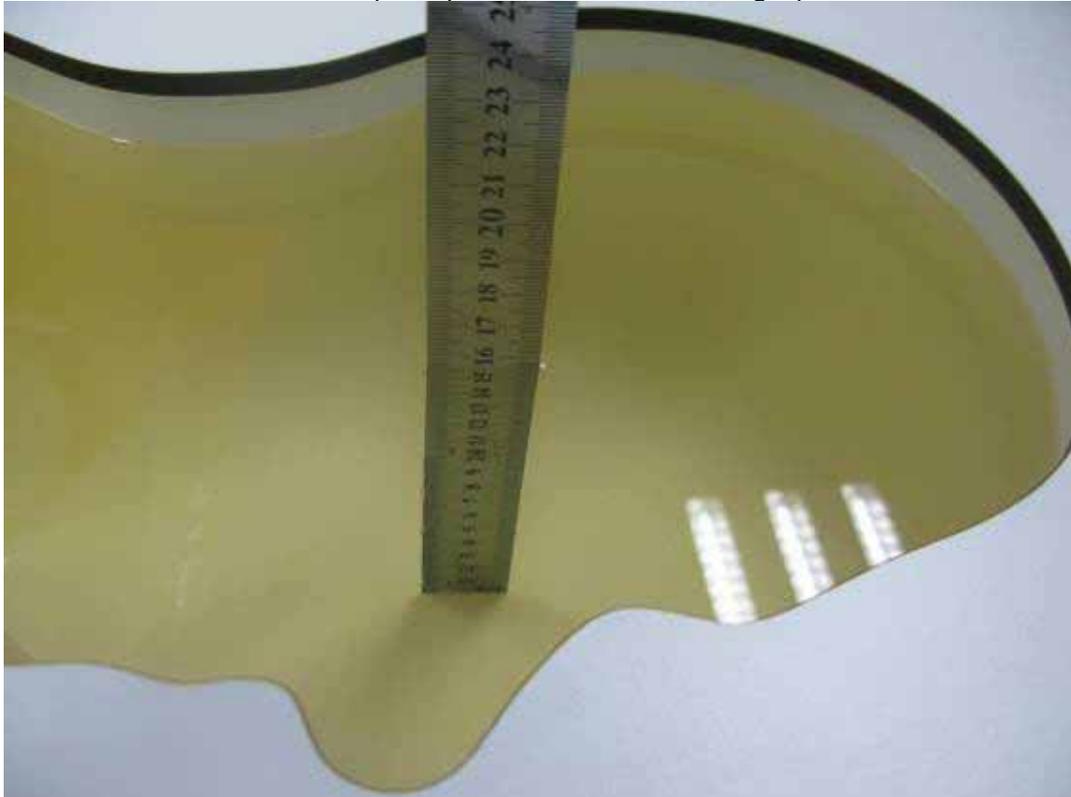


Photo 8: Liquid depth 900 MHz body simulating liquid



Photo 9: Liquid depth 1950 MHz head simulating liquid



Photo 10: Liquid depth 1950 MHz body simulating liquid

