



Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1



OET 65

TEST REPORT

Product Name	HSDPA/UMTS/GPRS/GSM/EDGE Mobile Phone with Bluetooth
Model	HUAWEI U8500/U8500/HUAWEI U8500-9/U8500-9
FCC ID	QISU8500-9
IC	6369A-U85009
Client	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.



GENERAL SUMMARY

Product Name	HSDPA/UMTS/GPRS/GSM/EDGE Mobile Phone with Bluetooth	Model	HUAWEI U8500/U8500/HUAWEI U8500-9/U8500-9
FCC ID	QISU8500-9		
Report No.	RZA1101-0129SAR-R1		
Client	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.		
Manufacturer	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.		
Reference Standard(s)	<p>IEEE Std C95.1, 1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.</p> <p>IEEE Std 1528™-2003: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.</p> <p>SUPPLEMENT C Edition 01-01 to OET BULLETIN 65 Edition 97-01 June 2001 including DA 02-1438, published June 2002: Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields Additional Information for Evaluation Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Emissions.</p> <p>RSS-102 Issue 4 March 2010: Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radio communication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)</p>		
Conclusion	<p>This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 7 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards.</p> <p>General Judgment: Pass</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Stamp) Date of issue: January 31st, 2011</p>		
Comment	The test result only responds to the measured sample.		

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TABLE OF CONTENT

1. General Information	5
1.1. Notes of the Test Report.....	5
1.2. Testing Laboratory	5
1.3. Applicant Information	6
1.4. Manufacturer Information.....	6
1.5. Information of EUT.....	7
1.6. The Maximum SAR _{1g} Values and Conducted Power of each tested Mode.....	8
1.7. Test Date	9
2. Operational Conditions during Test	10
2.1. General Description of Test Procedures	10
2.2. GSM Test Configuration	10
2.3. WCDMA Test Configuration	12
2.3.1. Output power Verification	12
2.3.2. Head SAR Measurements	12
2.3.3. Body SAR Measurements	12
2.4. HSDPA Test Configuration	12
2.5. Test Positions.....	15
2.5.1. Against Phantom Head.....	15
2.5.2. Body Worn Configuration.....	15
3. SAR Measurements System Configuration	16
3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up	16
3.2. DASY4 E-field Probe System	17
3.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification	17
3.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration	18
3.3. Other Test Equipment	18
3.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters	18
3.3.2. Phantom	19
3.4. Scanning Procedure	19
3.5. Data Storage and Evaluation	21
3.5.1. Data Storage.....	21
3.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD	21
3.6. System Check.....	24
3.7. Equivalent Tissues	25
4. Laboratory Environment.....	26
5. Characteristics of the Test.....	27
5.1. Applicable Limit Regulations	27
5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards	27
6. Conducted Output Power Measurement.....	28
6.1. Summary	28
6.2. Conducted Power Results	28

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

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 4 of 149

7.	Test Results	30
7.1.	Dielectric Performance.....	30
7.2.	System Check Results.....	31
7.3.	Summary of Measurement Results.....	32
7.3.1.	GSM 850.....	32
7.3.2.	GSM 1900.....	34
7.3.3.	WCDMA Band IV (WCDMA/HSDPA)	36
7.3.4.	Bluetooth/WIFI Function	38
8.	Measurement Uncertainty	41
9.	Main Test Instruments	43
	ANNEX A: Test Layout	44
	ANNEX B: System Check Results	48
	ANNEX C: Graph Results	54
	ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate	100
	ANNEX E: D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate	111
	ANNEX F: D1750V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate	120
	ANNEX G: D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate.....	129
	ANNEX H: DAE4 Calibration Certificate.....	138
	ANNEX I: The EUT Appearances and Test Configuration	143
	ANNEX J: Schematic Diagram of Antenna.....	149

1. General Information

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this test report, which is the results of measurements and tests performed for the items under test on the date and under the conditions stated in this test report and is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. at the time of execution of the test.

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

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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 7 of 149

1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type:	Portable Device		
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment / General Population		
Product Name:	HSDPA/UMTS/GPRS/GSM/EDGE Mobile Phone with Bluetooth		
IMEI:	356068040002609		
Hardware Version:	HD1U850M		
Software Version:	U8500V100R001C258B703		
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Mode(s):	GSM 850/GSM 1900; (tested) GSM 900/GSM 1800; WCDMA Band IV; (tested) WCDMA Band I; BT/WIFI;		
Test Modulation:	(GSM)GMSK; (WCDMA)QPSK		
Device Class:	B		
HSDPA UE Category:	8		
GPRS Multislot Class(10):	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink	2	
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink	4	
	Max Total Timeslot	5	
EGPRS Multislot Class(10):	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink	2	
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink	4	
	Max Total Timeslot	5	
Operating Frequency Range(s):	Mode	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	GSM 850	824.2 ~ 848.8	869.2 ~ 893.8
	GSM 1900	1850.2 ~ 1909.8	1930.2 ~ 1989.8
	WCDMA Band IV	1712.4 ~ 1752.6	2112.4 ~ 2152.2
Power Class:	GSM 850: 4, tested with power level 5		
	GSM 1900: 1, tested with power level 0		
	WCDMA Band IV: 3, tested with power control all up bits		
Test Channel: (Low - Middle - High)	128 - 190 - 251	(GSM 850)	(tested)
	512 - 661 - 810	(GSM 1900)	(tested)
	1312 - 1413 - 1513	(WCDMA Band IV)	(tested)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Auxiliary Equipment Details

AE1:Battery

Model: HB5A2H
 Manufacturer: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
 S/N: YACA415HI1637517

Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a model of HSDPA/UMTS/GPRS/GSM/EDGE Mobile Phone with Bluetooth. The device has an internal antenna for GSM/WCDMA Tx/Rx. The detail about Mobile phone and Lithium Battery is in chapter 1.5 in this report. SAR is tested for GSM 850,GSM 1900 and WCDMA Band IV.

The sample under test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

1.6. The Maximum SAR_{1g} Values and Conducted Power of each tested Mode

Head Configuration

Mode	Channel	Position	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
GSM 850	High/251	Left, Cheek	1.100
GSM 1900	High/810	Left, Cheek	0.527
WCDMA Band IV	High/1513	Left, Cheek	0.889

Body Worn Configuration

Mode	Channel	Separation distance	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
GPRS 850,2 slots	Middle /190	15mm	1.320
EGPRS 1900,2 slots	High/810	15mm	0.682
WCDMA Band IV	High/1513	15mm	0.563

Maximum Power

Mode		Max Conducted Power (dBm)	Max Average Power (dBm)
GSM 850	GSM	32.81	23.78
	GPRS,2 time-slots	31.48	25.46
	EGPRS,2 time-slots	31.20	25.18
GSM 1900	GSM	30.14	21.11
	GPRS,2 time-slots	30.08	24.06
	EGPRS,2 time-slots	30.08	24.06
WCDMA Band IV		23.03	/

Note: The detail Power refer to Table 8 (Power Measurement Results).

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

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 9 of 149

1.7. Test Date

The test is performed from January 28, 2011 to January 29, 2011.

2. Operational Conditions during Test

2.1. General Description of Test Procedures

A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 128, 190 and 251 in the case of GSM 850, to 512, 661 and 810 in the case of GSM 1900, to 1312, 1413 and 1513 in the case of WCDMA Band IV. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

Connection to the EUT is established via air interface with E5515C, and the EUT is set to maximum output power by E5515C. Using E5515C the power lever is set to “5” in SAR of GSM 850, set to “0” in SAR of GSM 1900, power control is set “All Up Bits” of WCDMA. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. The antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the EUT. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the EUT by at least 30 dB.

2.2. GSM Test Configuration

SAR tests for GSM 850 and GSM 1900, a communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link. Using E5515C the power lever is set to “5” in SAR of GSM 850, set to “0” in SAR of GSM 1900. The test in the band of GSM 850 and GSM 1900 are performed in the mode of speech transfer function and 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 timeslots 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 timeslots 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:

Output power of reductions:

GSM 850

GPRS (GMSK) :

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
1	0
2	1.5

EGPRS(8PSK):

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

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 11 of 149

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

EGPRS(GMSK):

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	reduction of maximum output power, (dB)
1	0
2	1.5

GSM 1900

GPRS (GMSK) :

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

EGPRS(8PSK):

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

EGPRS(GMSK):

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

2.3. WCDMA Test Configuration

2.3.1. Output power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channel according to the procedures described in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34. 121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC(transmit power control) set to all "1's" for WCDMA/HSDPA or applying the required inner loop power control procedures to the maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configuration (DPCCH, DPDCH_n and spreading codes, HSDPA, HSPA) should be tabulated in the SAR report. All configuration that are not supported by the DUT or can not be measured due to technical or equipment limitations should be clearly identified.

2.3.2. Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations in voice mode is measured using a 12.2kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's". SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2kbps AMR is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2kbps AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB(Signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR in 12.2kbps RMC for that RF channel.

2.3.3. Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations in voice and data modes is measured using 12.2kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's". SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCH_n, when supported by the DUT, are not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCH_n configuration, are less than 1/4 dB higher than those measured in 12.2kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel with an applicable RMC configuration for the corresponding spreading code or DPDCH_n using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR with 12.2 kbps RMC. When more than 2 DPDCH_n are supported by the DUT, it may be necessary to configure additional DPDCH_n for a DUT using FTM (Factory Test Mode) or other chipset based test approaches with parameters similar to those used in 384 kbps and 768 kbps RMC.

2.4. HSDPA Test Configuration

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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/HS-PDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set f. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission condition, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors (β_c, β_d), and HS-DPCCH power offset parameters ($\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}, \Delta_{CQI}$) should be set according to values indicated in the Table below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set.

Table 1: Subtests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA

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

Note1: $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$ and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$

Note2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1.A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and $\Delta_{NACK} = 8$ ($A_{hs} = 30/15$) with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta_{CQI} = 7$ ($A_{hs} = 24/15$) with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note3: CM=1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15, \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TFC1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Table 2: Settings of required H-Set 1 QPSK in HSDPA mode

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

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Test Report

Table 3: HSDPA UE category

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

Table 4: UE maximum output powers with HS-DPCCH (Release 5 Only)

Ratio of β_c to β_d for all values of β_{hs}	Power Class 3		Power Class 4	
	Power (dBm)	Tolerance (dB)	Power (dBm)	Tolerance (dB)
$1/15 \leq \beta_c/\beta_d \leq 12/15$	+24	+1/-3	+21	+2/-2
$13/15 \leq \beta_c/\beta_d \leq 15/8$	+23	+2/-3	+20	+3/-2
$15/7 \leq \beta_c/\beta_d \leq 15/0$	+22	+3/-3	+19	+4/-2

2.5. Test Positions

2.5.1. Against Phantom Head

Measurements were made in “cheek” and “tilt” positions on both the left hand and right hand sides of the phantom.

The positions used in the measurements were according to IEEE 1528 - 2003 "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques".

2.5.2. Body Worn Configuration

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. The distance between the device and the phantom was kept 15mm.

3. SAR Measurements System Configuration

3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY4 measurement server.
- The DASY4 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003
- DASY4 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

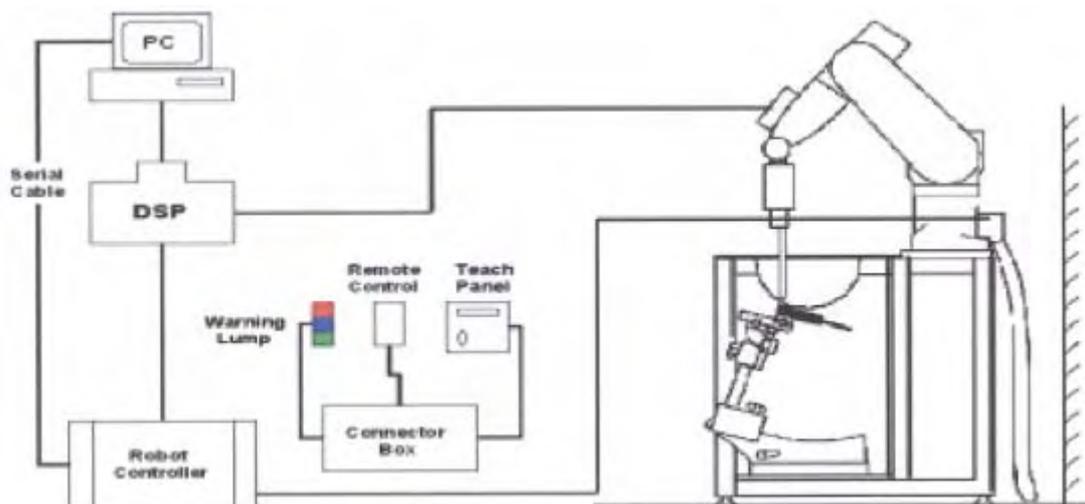


Figure 1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

3.2. DASY4 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

3.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



Figure 2. EX3DV4 E-field Probe



Figure 3. EX3DV4 E-field probe

3.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3. Other Test Equipment

3.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard.

It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Figure 4 Device Holder

3.3.2. Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden Figure. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions	810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
	Available Special



Figure 5 Generic Twin Phantom

3.4. Scanning Procedure

The DASY4 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.
- The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY4 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). 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 ± 30°.)

- **Area Scan**

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid

spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged.

After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

- Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

- Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY4 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

3.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

3.5.1. Data Storage

The DASY4 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “.DA4”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

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

3.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

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

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY4 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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

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

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

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

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

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

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 23 of 149

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

3.6. System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulates were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulates, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table 11 and table 12.

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

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

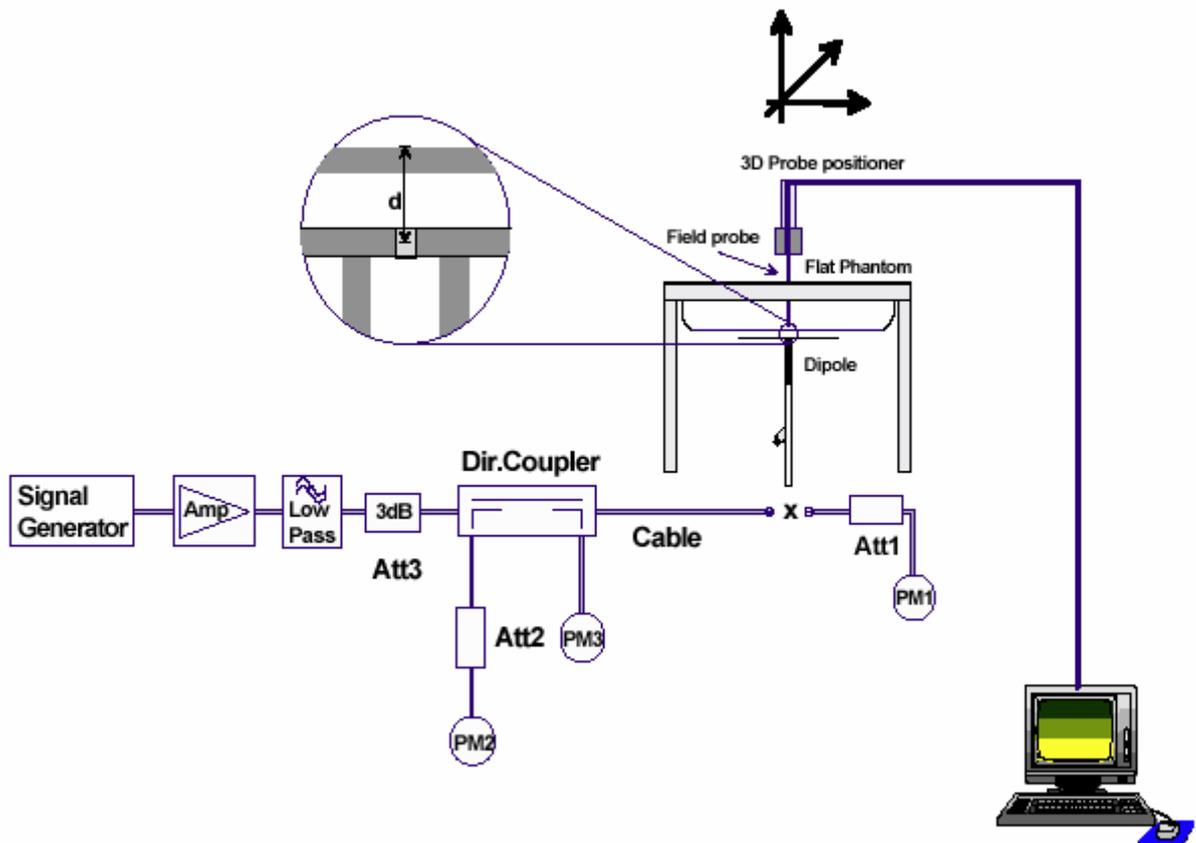


Figure 6 System Check Set-up

3.7. Equivalent Tissues

The liquid is consisted of water, salt, Glycol, Sugar, Preventol and Cellulose. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The table 5 and table 6 show the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the OET 65.

Table 5: Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 835MHz
Water	41.45
Sugar	56
Salt	1.45
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz $\epsilon=41.5$ $\sigma=0.9$

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 1750MHz
Water	55.24
Glycol	44.45
Salt	0.31
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1750MHz $\epsilon=40.1$ $\sigma=1.37$

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 1900MHz
Water	55.242
Glycol monobutyl	44.452
Salt	0.306
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz $\epsilon=40.0$ $\sigma=1.40$

Table 6: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 835MHz
Water	52.5
Sugar	45
Salt	1.4
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz $\epsilon=55.2$ $\sigma=0.97$

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

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 26 of 149

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 1750MHz
Water	69.91
Glycol	29.97
Salt	0.12
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1750MHz $\epsilon=53.4$ $\sigma=1.49$

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

4. Laboratory Environment

Table 7: The Ambient Conditions during Test

Temperature	Min. = 20°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards.	
Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

5. Characteristics of the Test

5.1. Applicable Limit Regulations

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

5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards

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

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

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

6. Conducted Output Power Measurement

6.1. Summary

The DUT is tested using an E5515C communications tester as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted power.

Conducted output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable. This result contains conducted output power for the EUT.

6.2. Conducted Power Results

Table 8: Conducted Power Measurement Results

WCDMA Band IV		Conducted Power (dBm)		
		Channel 1312	Channel 1413	Channel 1513
12.2kbps RMC	Before	22.72	22.90	22.83
	After	22.70	22.89	22.81
64kbps RMC	Before	22.75	23.03	22.86
144kbps RMC	Before	22.68	22.93	22.88
384kbps RMC	Before	22.72	22.97	22.89
WCDMA Band IV HSDPA		Conducted Power (dBm)		
		Channel 1312	Channel 1413	Channel 1513
Sub - Test 1	Before	22.68	22.84	22.82
	After	22.65	22.82	22.80
Sub - Test 2	Before	22.03	22.21	22.13
Sub - Test 3	Before	21.97	22.19	22.09
Sub - Test 4	Before	21.89	22.19	22.01

GSM 850			Conducted Power(dBm)				Average power(dBm)		
			Channel 128	Channel 190	Channel 251		Channel 128	Channel 190	Channel 251
GSM	Before		32.59	32.76	32.81	-9.03dB	23.56	23.73	23.78
	After		32.55	32.74	32.79	-9.03dB	23.52	23.71	23.76
GPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	Before	32.61	32.74	32.81	-9.03dB	23.58	23.71	23.78
		After	32.57	32.72	32.78	-9.03dB	23.54	23.69	23.75
	2TXslots	Before	31.27	31.48	31.34	-6.02dB	25.25	25.46	25.32
		After	31.25	31.47	31.31	-6.02dB	25.23	25.45	25.29
EGPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	Before	32.58	32.70	32.79	-9.03dB	23.55	23.67	23.76
	2TXslots	Before	31.05	31.15	31.20	-6.02dB	25.03	25.13	25.18

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 29 of 149

		After	31.03	31.12	31.18	-6.02dB	25.01	25.1	25.16
EGPRS (8PSK)	1TXslot	Before	27.03	27.03	27.04	-9.03dB	18	18	18.01
	2TXslots	Before	26.99	26.89	26.95	-6.02dB	20.97	20.87	20.93
GSM 1900			Conducted Power(dBm)				Average power(dBm)		
			Channel 512	Channel 661	Channel 810		Channel 512	Channel 661	Channel 810
GSM	Before		30.09	30.14	30.02	-9.03dB	21.06	21.11	20.99
	After		30.07	30.12	30.01	-9.03dB	21.04	21.09	20.98
GPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	Before	30.07	30.13	29.99	-9.03dB	21.04	21.1	20.96
		After	30.04	30.09	29.97	-9.03dB	21.01	21.06	20.94
	2TXslots	Before	30.03	30.08	29.97	-6.02dB	24.01	24.06	23.95
		After	30.01	30.07	29.95	-6.02dB	23.99	24.05	23.93
EGPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	Before	30.09	30.13	30.03	-9.03dB	21.06	21.1	21
	2TXslots	Before	30.04	30.08	29.98	-6.02dB	24.02	24.06	23.96
		After	30.02	30.07	29.95	-6.02dB	24	24.05	23.93
EGPRS (8PSK)	1TXslot	Before	26.59	26.69	26.52	-9.03dB	17.56	17.66	17.49
	2TXslots	Before	26.54	26.63	26.48	-6.02dB	20.52	20.61	20.46

Note:

1) Division Factors

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

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

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

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

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

2) Average power numbers

The maximum power numbers are marks in bold.

7. Test Results

7.1. Dielectric Performance

Table 9: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp °C
		ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	
835MHz (head)	Target value ± 5% window	41.50 39.43 — 43.58	0.90 0.86 — 0.95	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-29	41.72	0.89	21.8
1750MHz (head)	Target value ±5% window	40.1 38.10 — 42.11	1.37 1.30 — 1.44	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-29	40.09	1.38	21.8
1900MHz (head)	Target value ±5% window	40.00 38.00 — 42.00	1.40 1.33 — 1.47	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-28	39.98	1.41	21.9

Table 10: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp °C
		ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	
835MHz (body)	Target value ±5% window	55.20 52.44 — 57.96	0.97 0.92 — 1.02	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-28	56.25	0.99	21.9
1750MHz (body)	Target value ±5% window	53.4 50.73 — 56.07	1.49 1.42 — 1.56	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-28	52.83	1.48	21.7
1900MHz (body)	Target value ±5% window	53.30 50.64 — 55.97	1.52 1.44 — 1.60	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-28	52.46	1.52	21.7

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

7.2. System Check Results

Table 11: System Check for Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Dielectric Parameters		Temp
		10g	1g	ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	°C
835MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	1.56 1.40 — 1.72	2.39 2.15 — 2.63	41.2	0.89	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-29	1.6	2.42	41.72	0.89	21.8
1750 MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	4.74 4.27 — 5.21	8.86 7.97 — 9.75	39.8	1.33	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-29	4.58	8.77	40.09	1.38	21.8
1900MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	5.22 4.70 — 5.74	10 9.00 — 11.00	39.5	1.44	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-28	5.34	10.3	39.98	1.41	21.9

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.

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

Table 12: System Check for Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Dielectric Parameters		Temp
		10g	1g	ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	°C
835MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	1.63 1.47 — 1.79	2.49 2.24 — 2.74	54.6	0.98	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-28	1.65	2.52	56.25	0.99	21.9
1750MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	5.11 4.60 — 5.62	9.37 8.43 — 10.31	54.1	1.43	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-28	4.99	9.32	52.83	1.48	21.7
1900 MHz	Recommended result ±10% window	5.52 4.97 — 6.07	10.3 9.27 — 11.33	53.5	1.54	/
	Measurement value 2011-1-28	5.34	10.18	52.46	1.52	21.7

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.

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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

7.3. Summary of Measurement Results

7.3.1. GSM 850

Table 13: SAR Values [GSM 850(GPRS/EGPRS)]

Limit of SAR		10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
		2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Different Test Position	Channel	Measurement Result(W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	
		10 g Average	1 g Average		
Test Position of Head					
Left hand, Touch cheek	High/251	0.818	1.100	-0.165	Figure 13
	Middle/190	0.650	0.872	0.097	Figure 14
	Low/128	0.537	0.717	0.139	Figure 15
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree	Middle/190	0.378	0.500	-0.027	Figure 16
Right hand, Touch cheek	Middle/190	0.538	0.734	-0.065	Figure 17
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree	Middle/190	0.381	0.507	-0.031	Figure 18
Test Position of Body (Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground(GSM)	High/251	0.672	0.919	0.061	Figure 19
	Middle/190	0.748	1.02	-0.012	Figure 20
	Low/128	0.645	0.87	-0.068	Figure 21
Towards Ground(2Up)	High/251	0.885	1.250	0.013	Figure 22
	Middle/190	0.962	1.320	-0.152	Figure 23
	Low/128	0.830	1.130	0.016	Figure 24
Towards Phantom(2Up)	Middle/190	0.701	0.935	-0.003	Figure 25
Worst Case Position of Body with Earphone (Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground(GSM)	Middle/190	0.551	0.757	-0.106	Figure 26
Worst Case Position of Body with EGPRS (GMSK, Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground (2Up)	Middle/190	0.959	1.310	-0.013	Figure 27

Note: 1. The value with blue color 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 (< 0.8W/kg), testing at the high and low channels is optional.
4. When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

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Test Report

Table 14: Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR [GSM 850(GPRS/EGPRS)]

Limit of SAR		Conducted Power	1g Average	Tune-up procedures	1g Average
			1.6 W/kg		1.6 W/kg
Test Case		Measurement Result (dBm)	Measurement Result (W/kg)	MAX Power(dBm)	Extrapolated Result (W/kg)
Test Position	Channel				
TowardsGround (GPRS,2Up)	Middle/190	31.48	1.320	32	1.488

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

7.3.2. GSM 1900

Table 15: SAR Values [GSM 1900(GPRS/EGPRS)]

Limit of SAR		10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
		2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Different Test Position	Channel	Measurement Result(W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	
		10 g Average	1 g Average		
Test Position of Head					
Left hand, Touch cheek	High/810	0.321	0.527	0.029	Figure 28
	Middle/661	0.276	0.455	0.098	Figure 29
	Low/512	0.245	0.400	0.062	Figure 30
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree	Middle/661	0.130	0.216	-0.025	Figure 31
Right hand, Touch cheek	Middle/661	0.227	0.381	-0.015	Figure 32
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree	Middle/661	0.136	0.215	0.030	Figure 33
Test Position of Body (Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground(GSM)	Middle/661	0.184	0.310	-0.159	Figure 34
Towards Ground(2Up)	High/810	0.388	0.658	0.007	Figure 35
	Middle/661	0.345	0.579	-0.034	Figure 36
	Low/512	0.277	0.468	-0.012	Figure 37
Towards Phantom(2Up)	Middle/661	0.249(max.cube)	0.410(max.cube)	-0.153	Figure 38
Worst Case Position of Body with Earphone (Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground(GSM)	High/810	0.217	0.364	0.004	Figure 39
Worst Case Position of Body with EGPRS (GMSK, Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground (2Up)	High/810	0.407	0.682	-0.053	Figure 40

Note: 1. The value with blue color 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 (< 0.8W/kg), testing at the high and low channels is optional.
4. When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.
5. The (max.cube) labeling indicates that during the grid scanning an additional peak was found which was within 2.0dB of the highest peak. The value of the highest cube is given in the table above.

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

Table 16: Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR [GSM 1900(GPRS/EGPRS)]

Limit of SAR		Conducted Power	1g Average	Tune-up procedures	1g Average
			1.6 W/kg		1.6 W/kg
Test Case		Measurement Result (dBm)	Measurement Result (W/kg)	MAX Power(dBm)	Extrapolated Result (W/kg)
Test Position	Channel				
Towards Ground (EGPRS,2Up)	High/810	29.98	0.682	30.5	0.769

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 36 of 149

7.3.3. WCDMA Band IV (WCDMA/HSDPA)

Table 17: SAR Values [WCDMA Band IV (WCDMA/HSDPA)]

Limit of SAR		10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift	Graph Results
		2.0 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	± 0.21 dB	
Test Case		Measurement Result(W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	
Different Test Position	Channel	10 g Average	1 g Average		
Test Position of Head					
Left Hand, Touch Cheek	High/1513	0.549	0.889	0.122	Figure 41
	Middle/1413	0.381	0.614	0.020	Figure 42
	Low/1312	0.519	0.837	0.098	Figure 43
Left Hand, Tilt 15 Degree	Middle/1413	0.171	0.273	0.140	Figure 44
Right Hand, Touch Cheek	Middle/1413	0.325 (max.cube)	0.556 (max.cube)	-0.005	Figure 45
Right Hand, Tilt 15 Degree	Middle/1413	0.191	0.295	-0.045	Figure 46
Test Position of Body (Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground	High/1513	0.328	0.551	0.037	Figure 47
	Middle/1413	0.233	0.392	-0.178	Figure 48
	Low/1312	0.297	0.497	-0.025	Figure 49
Towards Phantom	Middle/1413	0.163 (max.cube)	0.260 (max.cube)	-0.017	Figure 50
Worst Case Position of Body with Earphone					
Towards Ground	High/1513	0.334	0.563	-0.058	Figure 51
Worst Case Position of Body with HSDPA (Distance 15mm)					
Towards Ground	High/1513	0.328	0.554	0.068	Figure 52

Note: 1. The value with blue color 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 (< 0.8W/kg), testing at the high and low channels is optional.
4. The (max.cube) labeling indicates that during the grid scanning an additional peak was found which was within 2.0dB of the highest peak. The value of the highest cube is given in the table above.

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Test Report

Table 18: Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR [WCDMA Band IV (WCDMA/HSDPA)]

Limit of SAR		Conducted Power	1g Average	Tune-up procedures Power(dBm)	1g Average
			1.6 W/kg		1.6
Test Case		Measurement Result (dBm)	Measurement Result (W/kg)		Extrapolated Result (W/kg)
Different Test Position	Channel				
Left Hand, Touch Cheek	High/1513	22.89	0.889	24	1.148

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Test Report

7.3.4. Bluetooth/WIFI Function

The distance between BT/WIFI antenna and GSM/WCDMA antenna is >5cm. The location of the antennas inside mobile phone refer to ANNEX J.

The output power of BT antenna is as following:

Channel	Ch 0	Ch 39	Ch 78
Bluetooth (dBm)	6.65	8.21	8.68

The output power of WIFI antenna is as following:

Mode	Data rate (Mbps)	Channel	AV Power (dBm)	PK Power (dBm)
11b	1	1	13.45	15.01
	2	1	13.46	14.87
	5.5	1	13.44	15.02
	13	1	13.48	14.89
11g	7	1	9.18	16.42
	9	1	9.19	16.57
	12	1	9.15	16.76
	18	1	9.14	16.75
	24	1	9.16	16.86
	37	1	9.19	16.18
	48	1	9.18	16.64
	54	1	9.12	16.38
11n HT20	7.5	1	6.19	15.87
	13	1	6.15	15.89
	19.5	1	6.12	15.84
	27	1	6.18	15.98
	39	1	6.15	15.91
	52	1	6.21	15.50
	58.5	1	6.14	15.69
	75	1	6.18	15.76
11b	1	6	12.85	16.56
	2	6	12.84	16.62
	5.5	6	12.83	16.81
	13	6	12.81	16.85
11g	7	6	7.28	19.86
	9	6	7.21	19.59
	12	6	7.24	19.53
	18	6	7.23	19.78
	24	6	7.21	19.81
	37	6	7.19	19.92

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

	48	6	7.23	19.49
	54	6	7.24	19.86
11n HT20	7.5	6	7.25	18.57
	13	6	7.36	18.65
	19.5	6	7.39	18.54
	27	6	7.38	18.59
	39	6	7.35	18.64
	52	6	7.37	18.54
	58.5	6	7.35	18.84
	75	6	7.36	18.62
11b	1	11	13.35	16.32
	2	11	13.39	16.23
	5.5	11	13.43	16.58
	13	11	13.51	16.73
11g	7	11	9.21	19.51
	9	11	9.26	19.27
	12	11	9.27	19.74
	18	11	9.24	19.75
		11	9.29	19.73
	24	11	9.31	19.59
	37	11	9.25	19.83
	48	11	9.32	19.76
	54	11	9.27	19.92
11n HT20	7.5	11	8.19	17.85
	13	11	8.23	17.53
	19.5	11	8.19	17.83
	27	11	8.14	17.64
	39	11	8.13	17.81
	52	11	8.14	17.57
	58.5	11	8.20	17.44
	75	11	8.21	17.59

Stand-alone SAR

According to the output power measurement result and the distance between BT/WiFi antenna and GSM/WCDMA antenna we can draw the conclusion that:

stand-alone SAR are not required for BT, because the output power of BT transmitter is $\leq 2P_{Ref}$ ($2P_{Ref}=13.8\text{dBm}$) and its antenna is $\geq 5\text{cm}$ from other antenna.

stand-alone SAR are not required for WiFi, because the output power of WiFi transmitter is $\leq 2P_{Ref}$ ($2P_{Ref}=13.8\text{dBm}$) and its antenna is $\geq 5\text{cm}$ from other antenna.

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

Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	2.45	5.15 - 5.35	5.47 - 5.85	GHz
P_{Ref}	12	6	5	mW
Device output power should be rounded to the nearest mW to compare with values specified in this table.				

Simultaneous SAR

About BT and GSM/WCDMA antenna, stand-alone SAR are not required for BT and its antenna is \geq 5cm from other antenna, so Simultaneous SAR are not required for BT and GSM/WCDMA antenna.

About WiFi and GSM/WCDMA antenna, stand-alone SAR are not required for WiFi and its antenna is \geq 5cm from other antenna, so Simultaneous SAR are not required for WiFi and GSM/WCDMA antenna.

About BT and WiFi can't simultaneous transmit.

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

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 41 of 149

8. Measurement Uncertainty

No.	source	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	c _i	Standard uncertainty u _i (%)	Degree of freedom V _{eff} or v _i
1	System repetivity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
Measurement system								
2	probe calibration	B	5.9	N	1	1	5.9	∞
3	axial isotropy of the probe	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	∞
4	Hemispherical isotropy of the probe	B	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	∞
6	boundary effect	B	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.1	∞
7	probe linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
8	System detection limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
9	readout Electronics	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
10	response time	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
11	integration time	B	4.32	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.5	∞
12	noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
13	RF Ambient Conditions	B	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
14	Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
15	Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
16	Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Test sample Related								
17	-Test Sample Positioning	A	2.9	N	1	1	2.9	5
18	-Device Holder Uncertainty	A	4.1	N	1	1	4.1	5
19	-Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
Physical parameter								

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

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 42 of 149

20	-phantom	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞	
21	-liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{0.6}{4}$	1.8	∞	
22	-liquid conductivity (measurement uncertainty)	B	5.0	N	1	$\frac{0.6}{4}$	3.2	∞	
23	-liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞	
24	-liquid permittivity (measurement uncertainty)	B	5.0	N	1	0.6	3.0	∞	
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						12.0	
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		N	k=2		24.0		

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

Report No.: RZA1101-0129SAR-R1

Page 43 of 149

9. Main Test Instruments

Table 19: List of Main Instruments

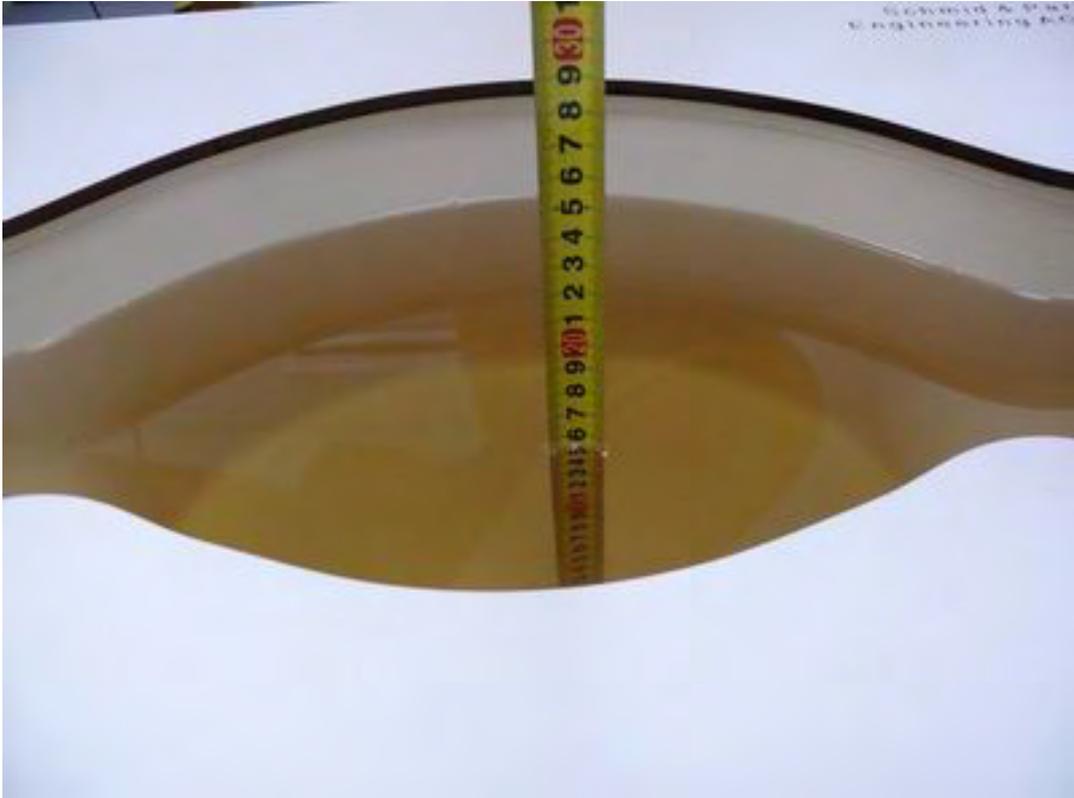
No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US37390326	September 13, 2010	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	March 13, 2010	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent N8481H	MY50350004	September 26, 2010	One year
05	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	September 13, 2010	One year
06	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested	
07	BTS	E5515C	MY48360988	December 3, 2010	One year
08	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3677	November 24, 2010	One year
09	DAE	DAE4	871	November 18, 2010	One year
10	Validation Kit 835MHz	D835V2	4d092	January 14, 2010	Two years
11	Validation Kit 1750MHz	D1750V2	1033	May 17, 2010	Two years
12	Validation Kit 1900MHz	D1900V2	5d018	June 15, 2010	Two years

*****END OF REPORT BODY*****

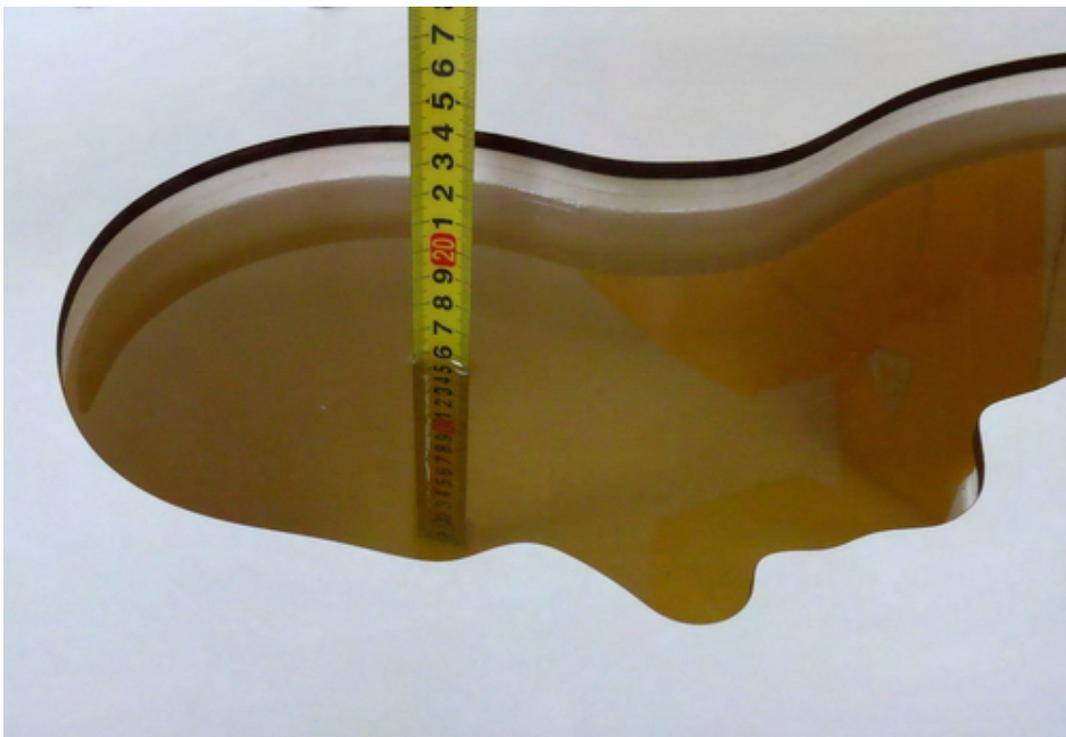
ANNEX A: Test Layout



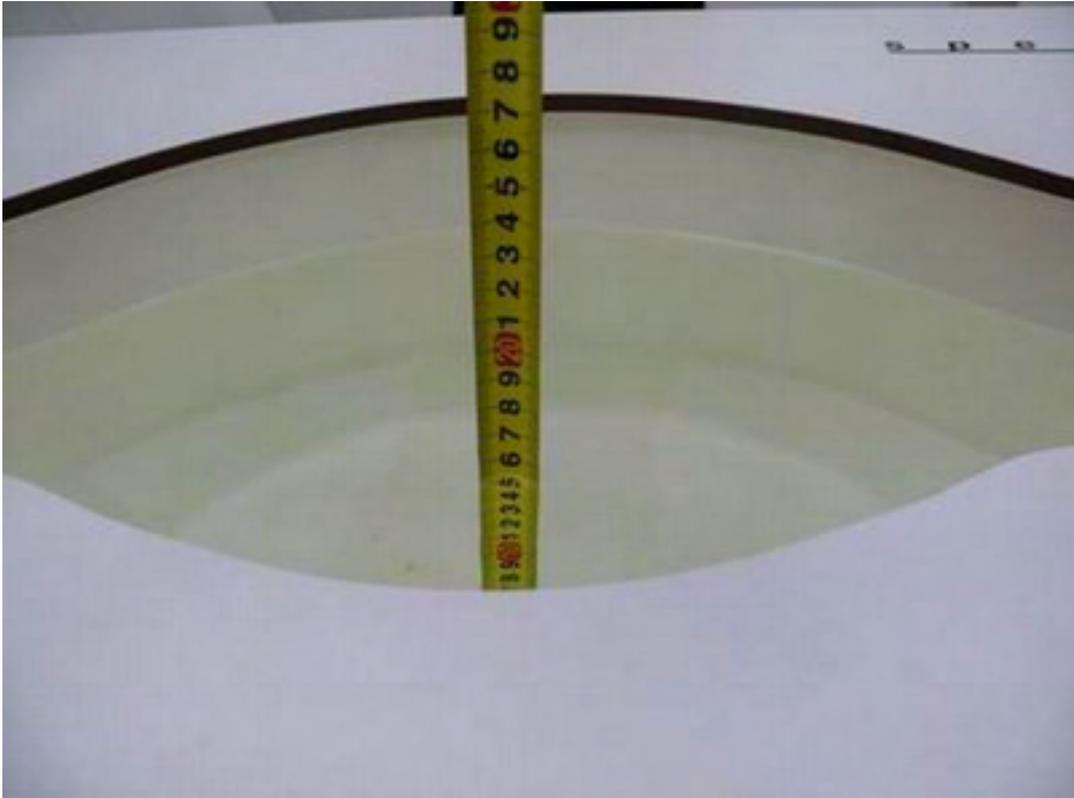
Picture 1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture 2: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (835MHz, 15.4cm depth)



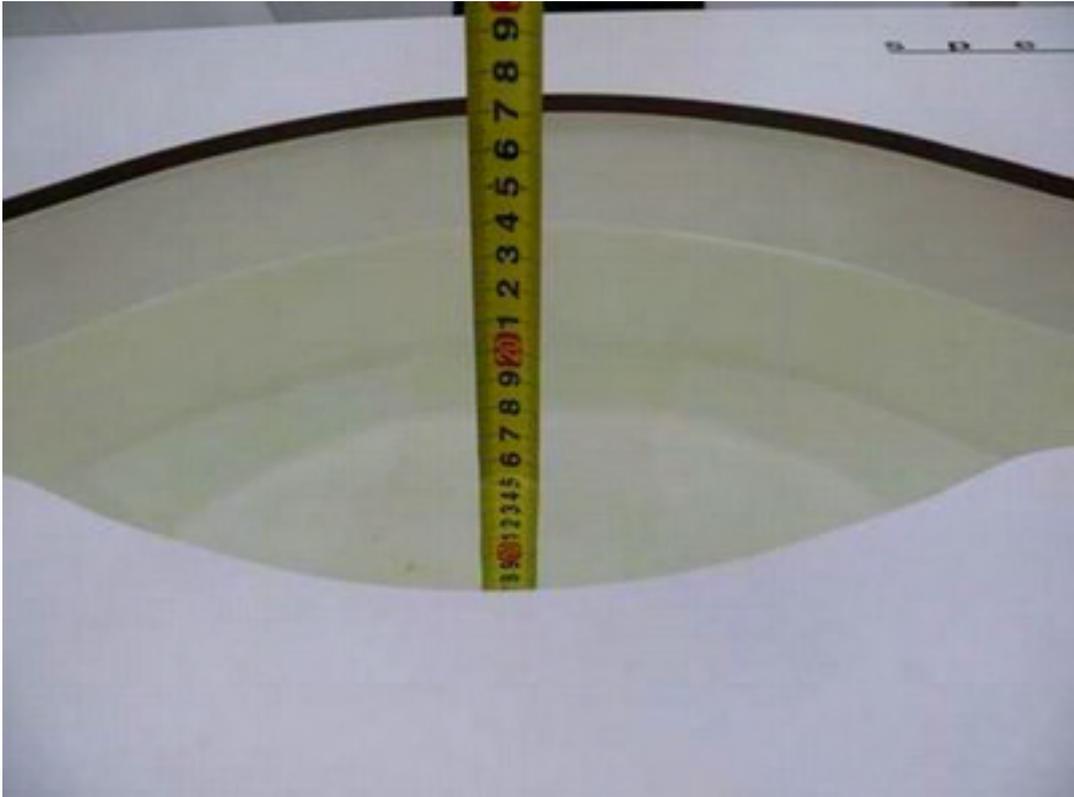
Picture 3: Liquid depth in the head Phantom (835MHz, 15.3cm depth)



Picture 4: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1750 MHz, 15.2cm depth)



Picture 5: liquid depth in the head Phantom (1750 MHz, 15.1cm depth)



Picture 6: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (1900 MHz, 15.2cm depth)



Picture 7: liquid depth in the head Phantom (1900 MHz, 15.3cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 835 MHz Head TSL

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

Date/Time: 1/29/2011 1:00:13 PM

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.72$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.8 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.50, 9.50, 9.50); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (101x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.56 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 51.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.037 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.54 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g

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

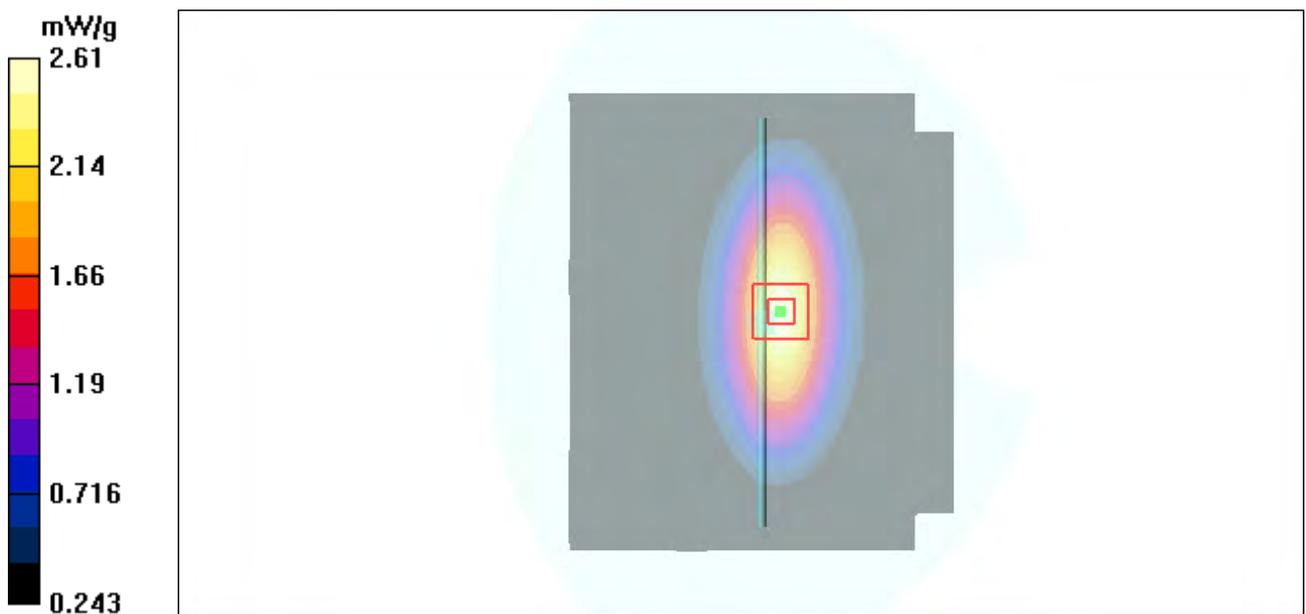


Figure 7 System Performance Check 835MHz 250mW

System Performance Check at 835 MHz Body TSL

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

Date/Time: 1/28/2011 7:46:20 PM

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.99 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.25$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: $22.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ Liquid Temperature: $21.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY4 Configuration:

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

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

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

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

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.72 mW/g

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.63 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.73 mW/g

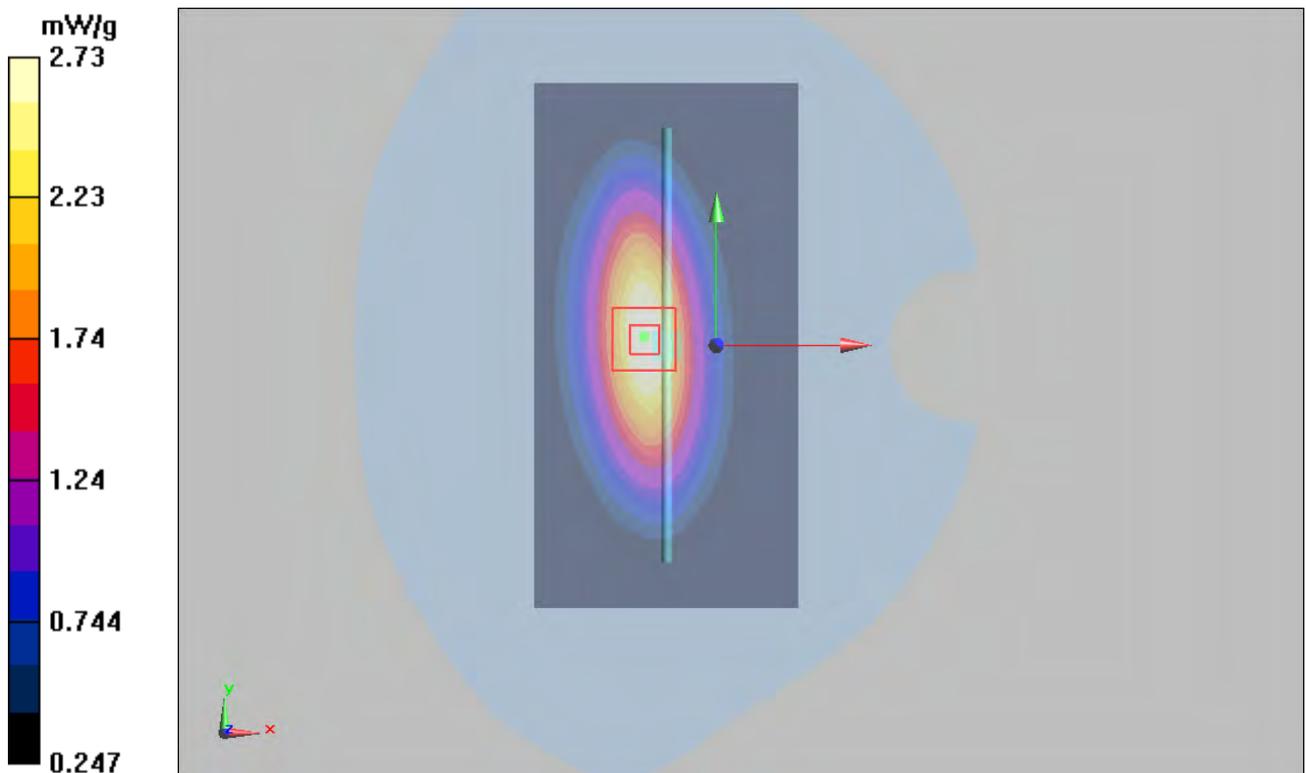


Figure 8 System Performance Check 835MHz 250mW

System Performance Check at 1750 MHz Head TSL

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1033

Date/Time: 1/29/2011 4:02:30 PM

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.09$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.8 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(8.22, 8.22, 8.22); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 9.96 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 78.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.086 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.77 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.58 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.83 mW/g

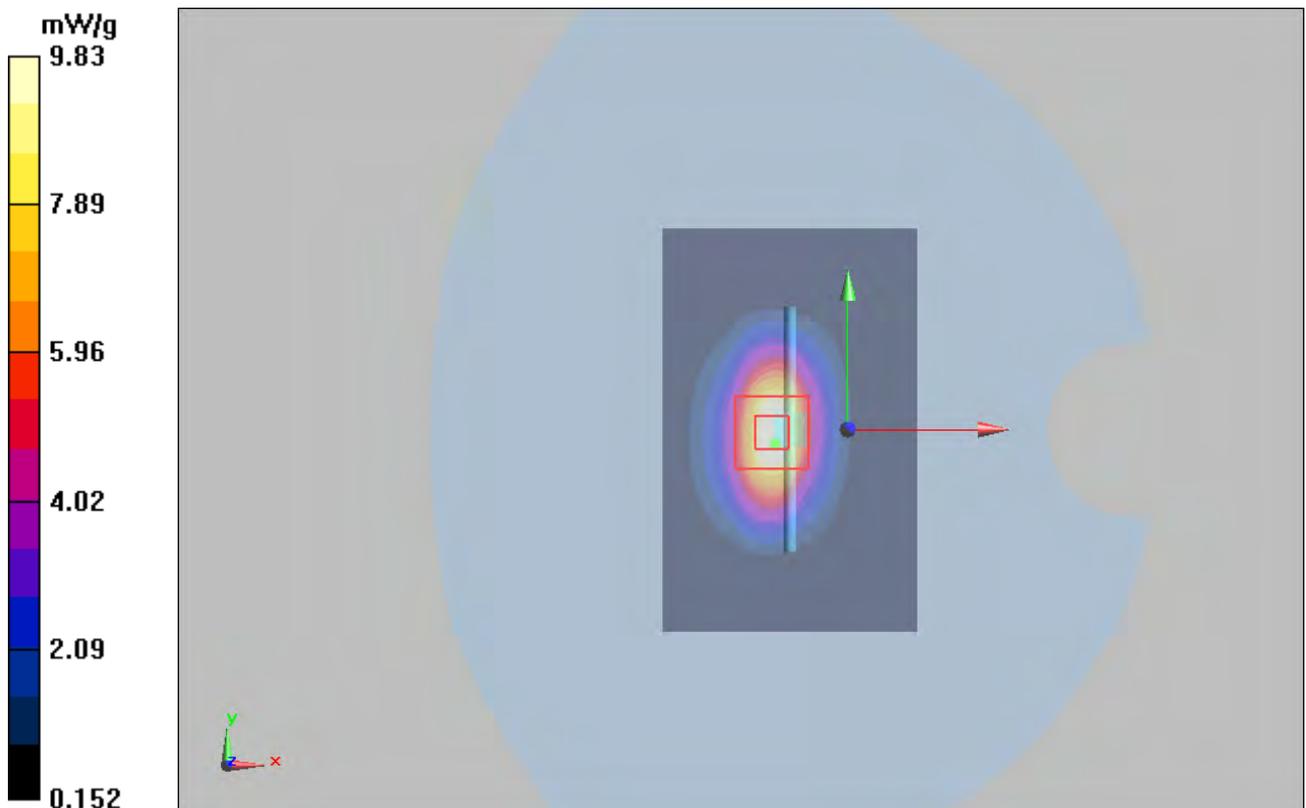


Figure 9 System Performance Check 1750MHz 250mW

System Performance Check at 1750 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1033

Date/Time: 1/28/2011 9:53:41 AM

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.83$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.7 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(8.02, 8.02, 8.02); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.8 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 76.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.102 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.32 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.99 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.5 mW/g

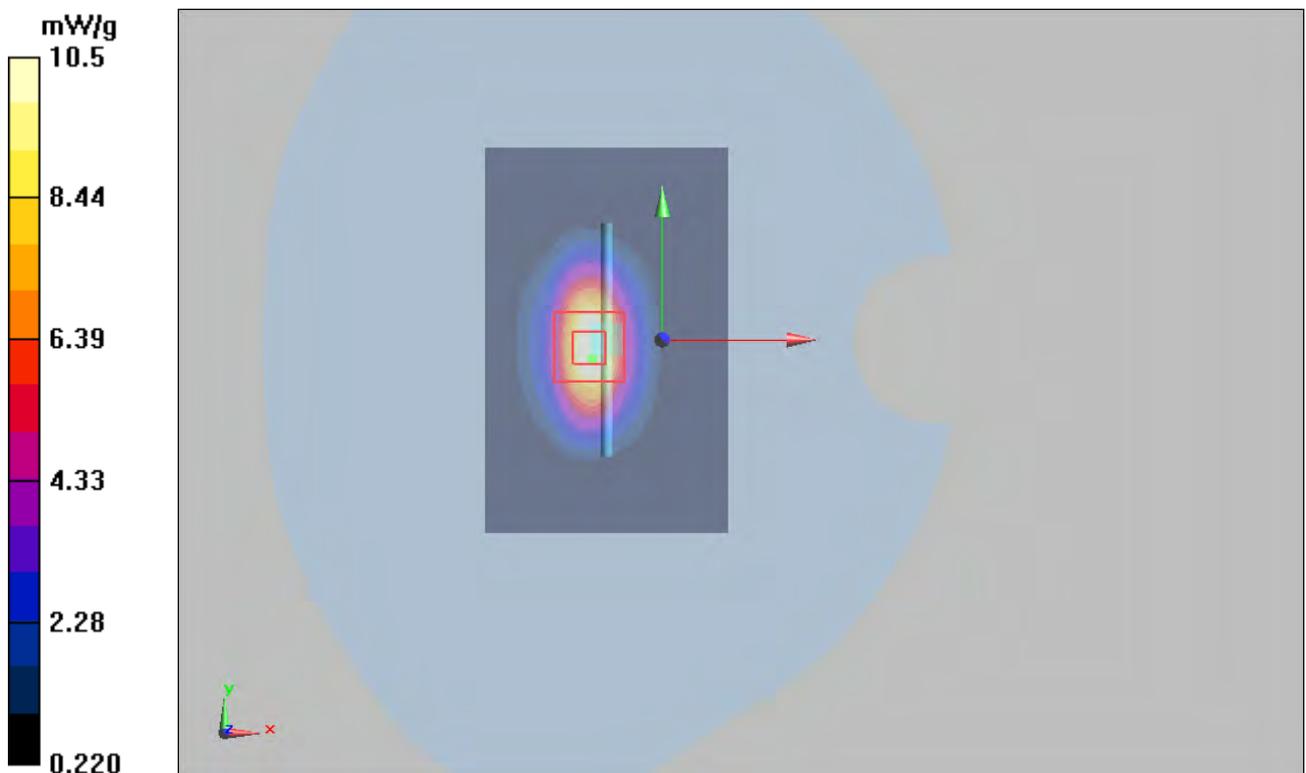


Figure 10 System Performance Check 1750MHz 250mW

System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Head TSL

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

Date/Time: 1/28/2011 11:00:34 AM

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.98$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.9 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.94, 7.94, 7.94); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.7 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 81.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.068 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.34 mW/g

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

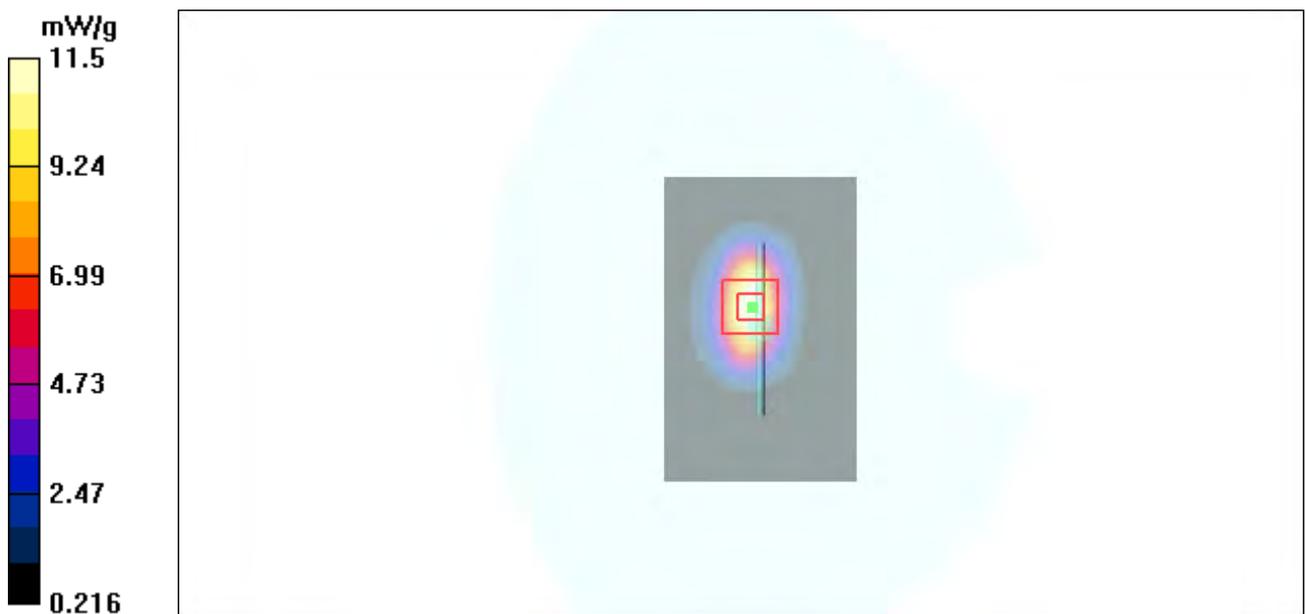


Figure 11 System Performance Check 1900MHz 250mW

System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Body TSL

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

Date/Time: 1/28/2011 3:50:19 PM

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.46$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.7 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.9 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 80.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.063 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.18 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.34 mW/g

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

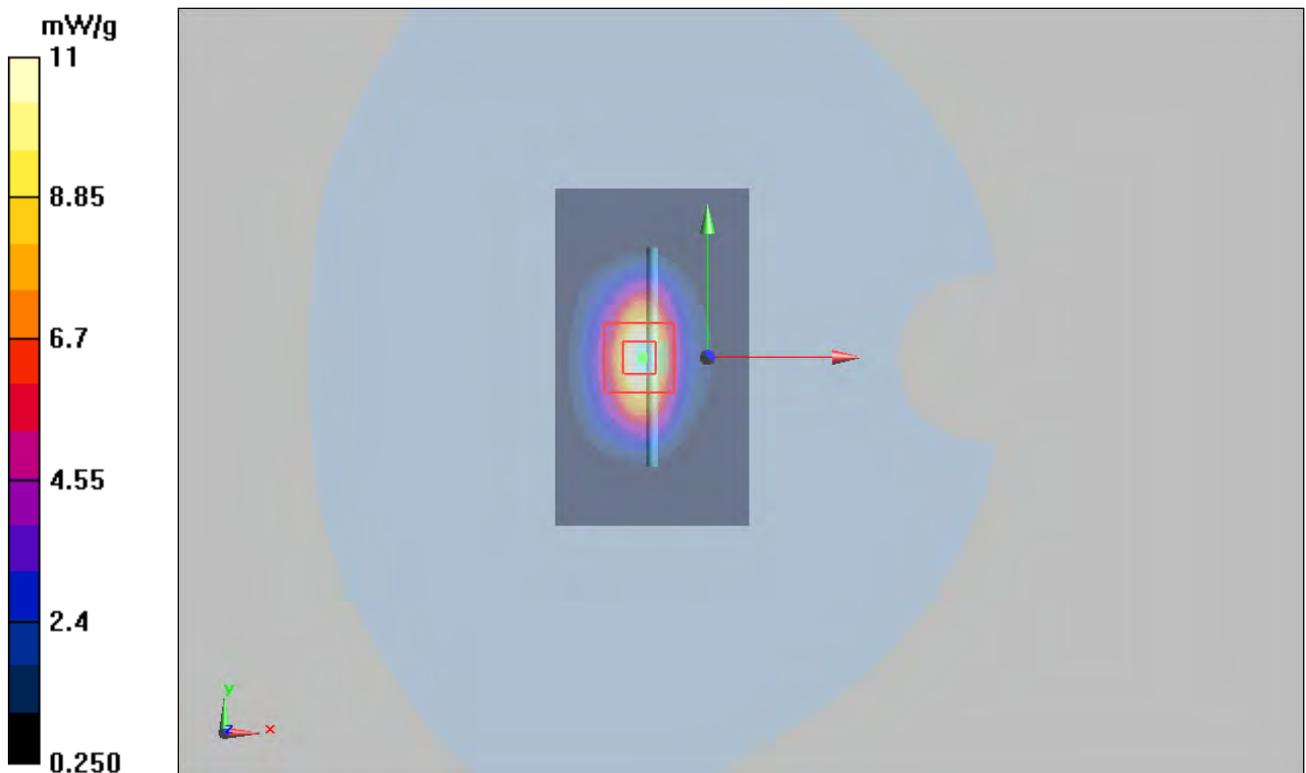


Figure 12 System Performance Check 1900MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Graph Results

GSM 850 Left Cheek High

Date/Time: 1/29/2011 2:59:03 PM

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.912$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.50, 9.50, 9.50); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

Cheek High/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.18 mW/g

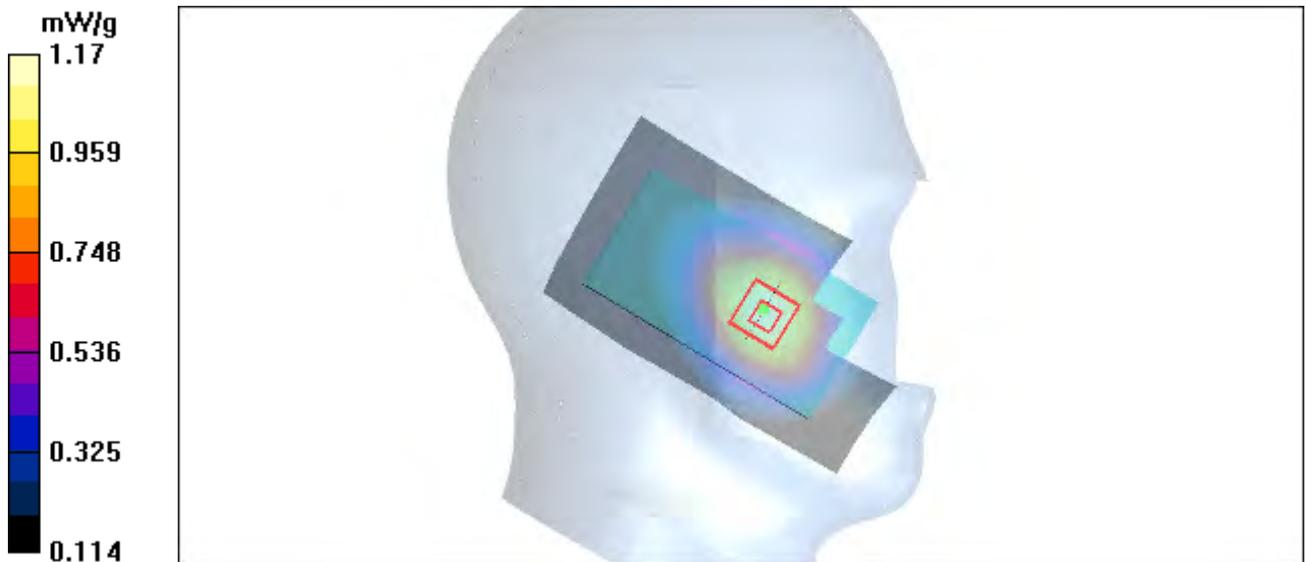
Cheek High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.165 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.33 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.818 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 mW/g



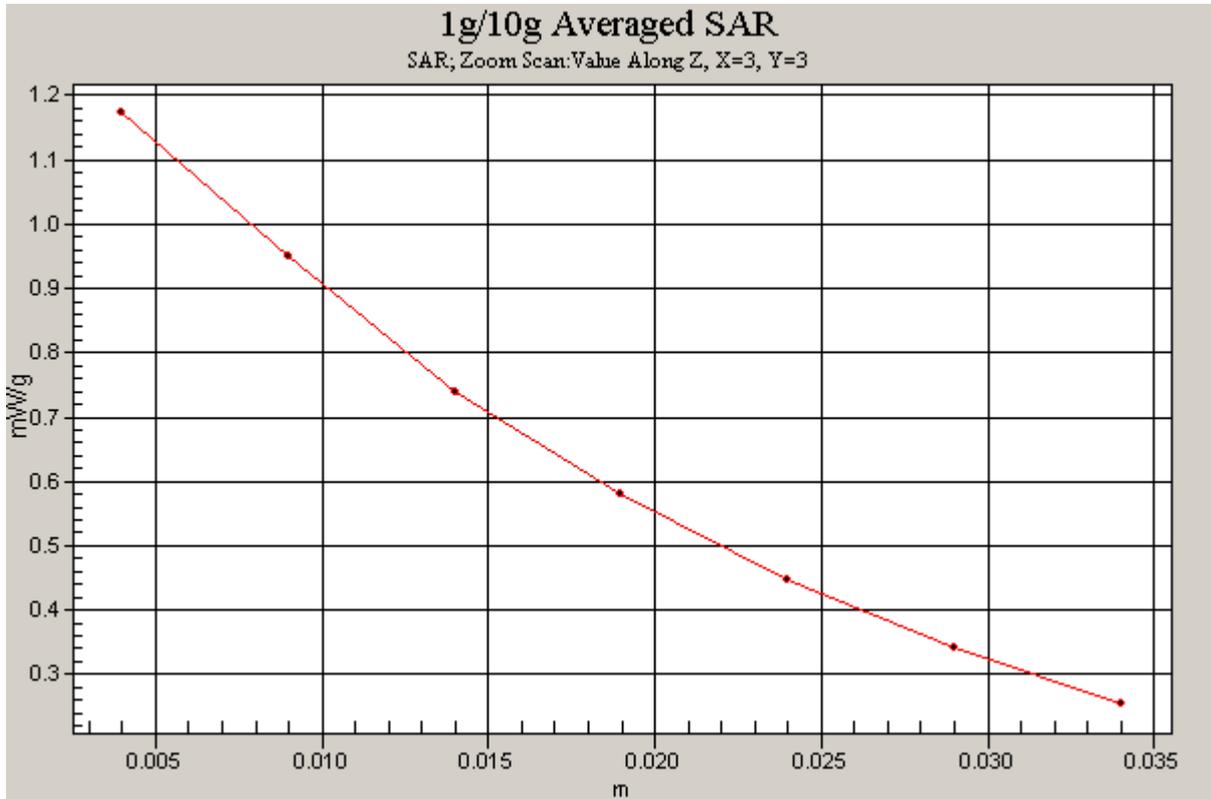


Figure 13 Left Hand Touch Cheek GSM 850 Channel 251

GSM 850 Left Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 1/29/2011 2:38:23 PM

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.50, 9.50, 9.50); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.937 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 9.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.097 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.872 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.650 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.923 mW/g

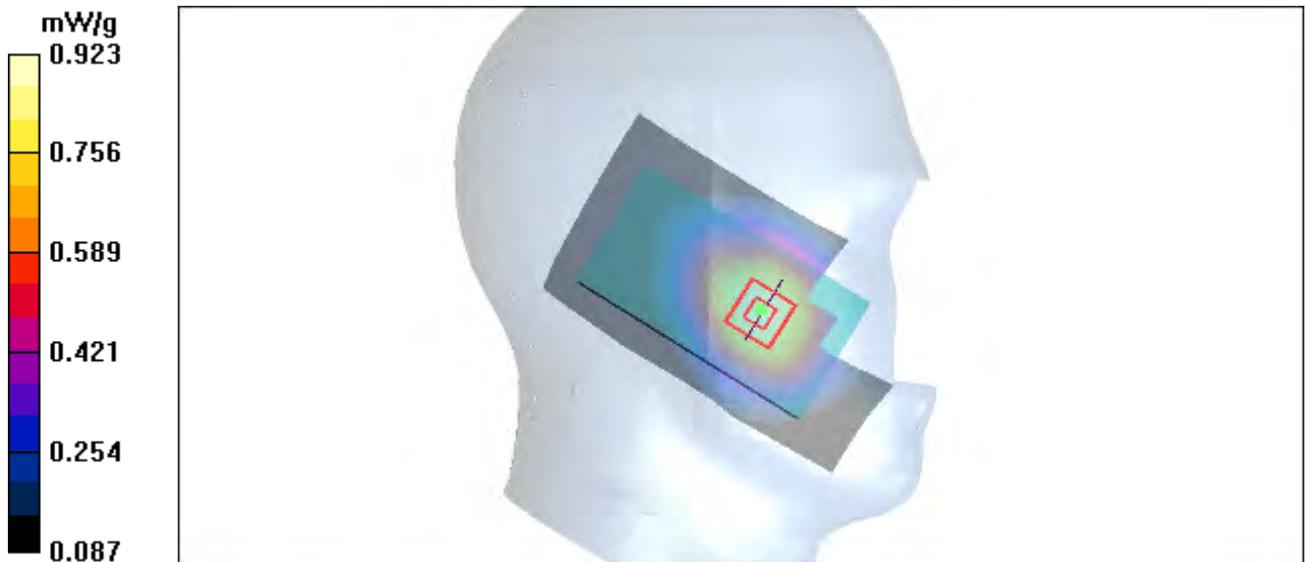


Figure 14 Left Hand Touch Cheek GSM 850 Channel 190

GSM 850 Left Cheek Low

Date/Time: 1/29/2011 3:19:24 PM

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.888$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.50, 9.50, 9.50); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

Cheek Low/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.773 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 8.42 V/m; Power Drift = 0.139 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.872 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.717 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.537 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.762 mW/g

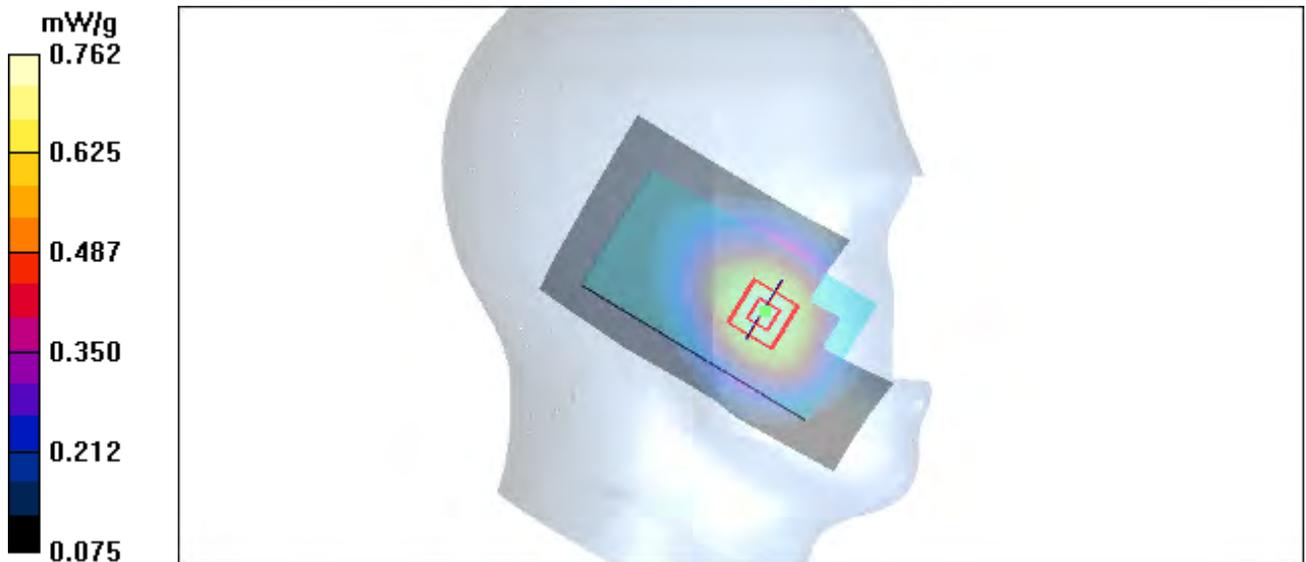


Figure 15 Left Hand Touch Cheek GSM 850 Channel 128

GSM 850 Left Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 1/29/2011 3:47:32 PM

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.50, 9.50, 9.50); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

Tilt Middle/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.537 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 16.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.027 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.613 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.500 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.378 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.532 mW/g

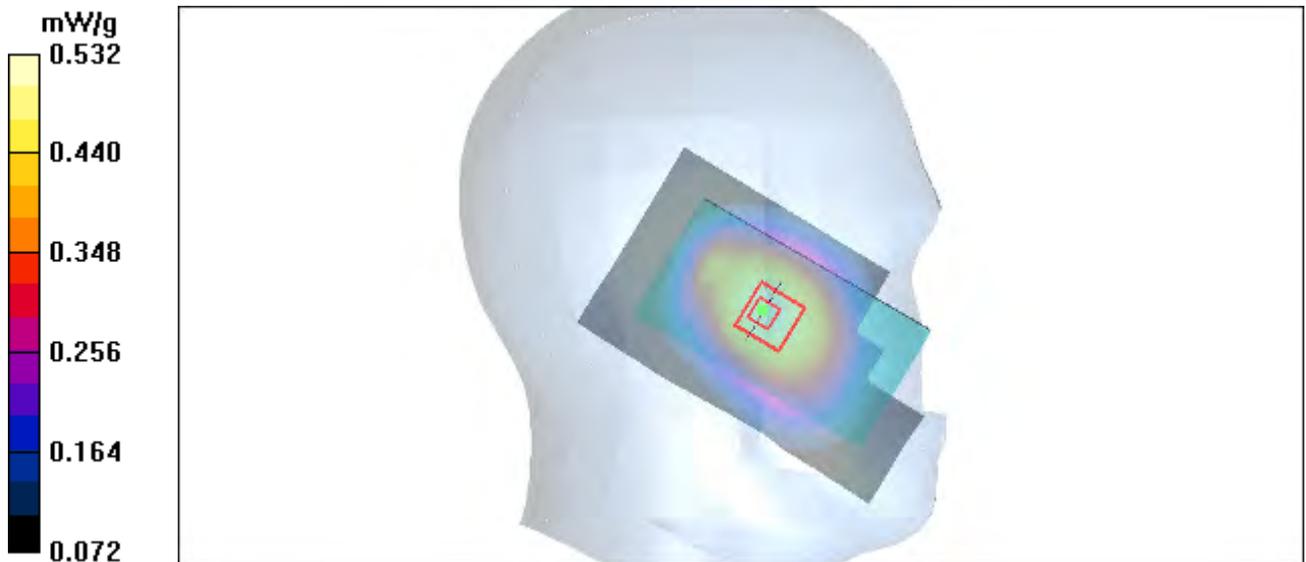


Figure 16 Left Hand Tilt 15° GSM 850 Channel 190

GSM 850 Right Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 1/29/2011 4:15:24 PM

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.50, 9.50, 9.50); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.783 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 10.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.065 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.960 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.734 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.538 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.782 mW/g

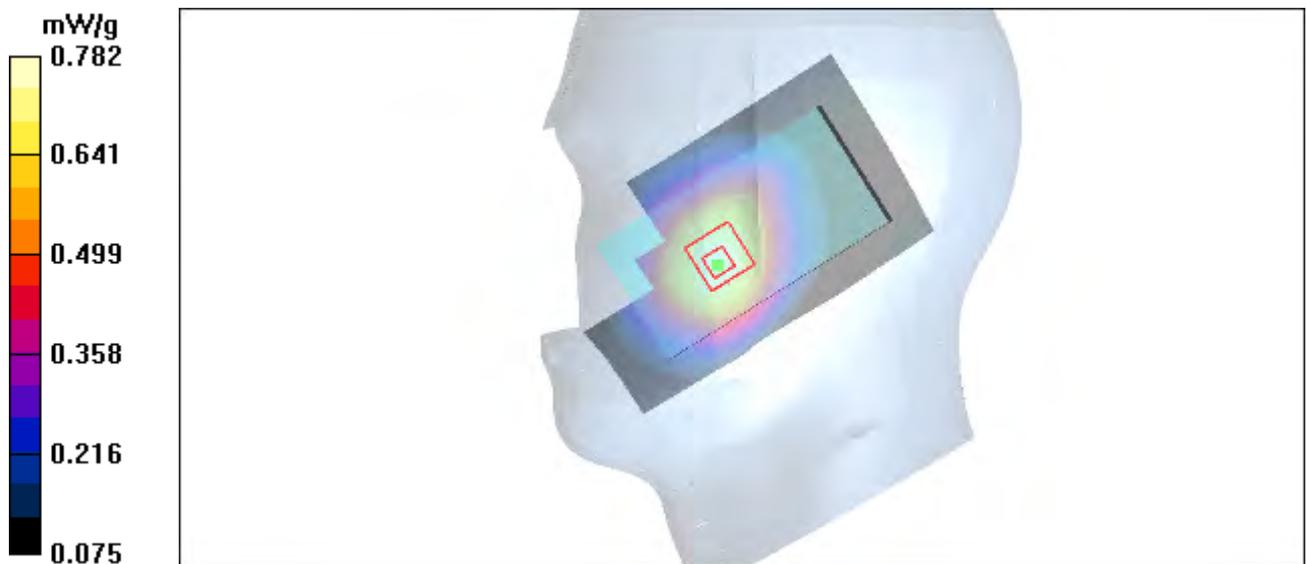


Figure 17 Right Hand Touch Cheek GSM 850 Channel 190

GSM 850 Right Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 1/29/2011 4:36:11 PM

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.50, 9.50, 9.50); Calibrated: 11/24/2010

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

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

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

Tilt Middle/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.531 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 16.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.624 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.507 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.381 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.538 mW/g

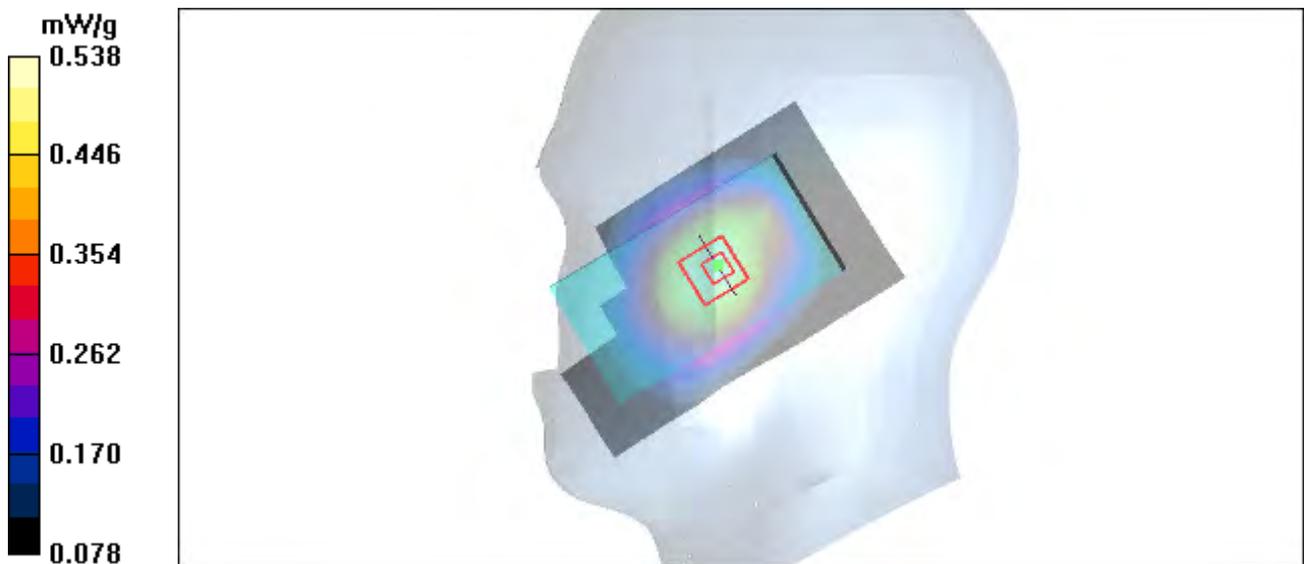


Figure 18 Right Hand Tilt 15° GSM 850 Channel 190