Full

SAR TEST REPORT

No. ECIT-2013-0072-SAR

For

Client : ZTE Corporation

Production : GSM Dual-Mode Digital Mobile

Model Name : ZTE S521

Hardware Version: WC1M11B1-2

Software Version: ZTE_S521_01

FCC ID: SRQ-ZTES521

Issued date: 2013-6-7

Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of ECIT Shanghai.

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Revision Version

Report Number	Revision	Date	Memo
ECIT-2013-0072-SAR	00	2013/6/7	Initial creation of test report

CONTENTS

1 Test Laboratory 5
1.1 Testing Location 5
1.2 Testing Environment 5
1.3 Project Data 5
1.4 Signature 5
2 Statement of Compliance 6
3 Client Information 7
3.1 Applicant Information 7
3.2 Manufacturer Information 7
4 Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE) 8
4.1 About EUT 8
4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test 9
4.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test 9
5 TEST METHODOLOGY 10
5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations 10
5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards 10
6 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) 11
6.1 Introduction 11
6.2 SAR Definition 11
7 Tissue Simulating Liquids 12
7.1 Targets for tissue simulating liquid 12
7.2 Dielectric Performance 12
8 System verification 15
8.1 System Setup 15
8.2 System Verification 16
9 Measurement Procedures 17
9.1 Tests to be performed 17
9.2 General Measurement Procedure 18
9.3 WCDMA Measurement Procedures for SAR 19
9.4 Bluetooth & Wi-Fi Measurement Procedures for SAR 20
9.5 Power Drift 21
10 Conducted Output Power 22

10.1 Manufacturing tolerance 22
10.2 GSM Measurement result 22
11 SAR Test Result 23
12 SAR Measurement Variability 25
13 Measurement Uncertainty 27
14 Main Test Instrument 29
ANNEX A GRAPH RESULTS 30
ANNEX B SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS 70
ANNEX C SAR Measurement Setup 74
C.1 Measurement Set-up 74
C.2 DASY5 E-field Probe System 75
C.3 E-field Probe Calibration 75
C.4 Other Test Equipment 76
C.4.1 Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE) 76
C.4.2 Robot 77
C.4.3 Measurement Server 78
C.4.4 Device Holder for Phantom 78
C.4.5 Phantom 79
ANNEX D Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom 80
D.1 General considerations 80
D.2 Body-worn device 81
D.3 Desktop device 81
D.4 DUT Setup Photos 83
ANNEX E Equivalent Media Recipes 84
ANNEX F System Validation 85
ANNEX G Probe and DAE Calibration Certificate 86
ANNEX H Dipole Calibration Certificate 102

1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	ECIT Shanghai, East China Institute of Telecommunications
Address:	7F, G Area,No. 668, Beijing East Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, P. R. China
Postal Code:	200001
Telephone:	00862163843300
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1.2 Testing Environment

Normal Temperature:	15-35℃
Relative Humidity:	20-75%
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Liu Jianquan
Testing Start Date:	May 16, 2013
Testing End Date:	May 23, 2013

1.4 Signature

Hu Jiajing

Hu Jiajing

(Testing engineer)

Yu Naiping

Yu Naiping

(Reviewed this test report)

Zheng Zhongbin

Zheng Zhongbin

Director of the laboratory

(Approved this test report)

2 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for ZTE S521 are as follows (with expanded uncertainty 22.4%)

Table 2.1: Max. Reported SAR (1g)

Band	Position	Reported SAR 1g (W/Kg)
GSM 850	Head	1.154
	Body	1.491
GSM 1900	Head	0.980
	Body	0.798

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1992.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal. 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 7 of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 3 of this test report. The maximum reported SAR value is obtained at the case of **(Table 2.1),** and the values are**: 1.491 W/kg (1g).**

3 Client Information

3.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	ZTE Corporation
Address /Post:	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park, Nanshan District,Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China
City:	Shenzhen
Country:	China
Telephone:	+86-13918703840
Contact:	Chen Xiaocan

3.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	ZTE Corporation
Address /Post:	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park, Nanshan District,Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China
City:	Shenzhen
Country:	China
Telephone:	+86-13918703840
Contact:	Chen Xiaocan

4 Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

4.1 About EUT

Description:	GSM Dual-Mode Digital Mobile Phone
Model name:	ZTE S521
Operation Model(s):	GSM850/1900
Tx Frequency:	824.2-848.8, 1850.2-1909.8MHz （GSM）
Device type:	Portable device
Antenna type:	Inner antenna
Accessories/Body-worn configurations:	Headset
Form factor:	10.9cm×4.7cm
FCC ID:	SRQ-ZTES521

4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version:
N01	IMEI:004401782608893	WC1M11B1-2	ZTE_S521_01

*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

4.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
B01	Battery	Li3704T42P3h463548	30211302012964013	ZTE Corporation
A06	Headset	NLD-EM127E-035S	N/A	ZTE Corporation

*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

5 TEST METHODOLOGY

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

ANSI C95.1–1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

IEEE 1528–2003: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C(Edition 01-01): Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits.

KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB865664 D01: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

KDB941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devides v02: Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM/GPRS/EDGE.

KDB941225 D03 SAR test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01: Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM/GPRS/EDGE.

6 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

6.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ) . The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv}\right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c\left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}\right)$$

Where: C is the specific head capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

7.1 Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Table 7.1: Targets for tissue simulating liquid

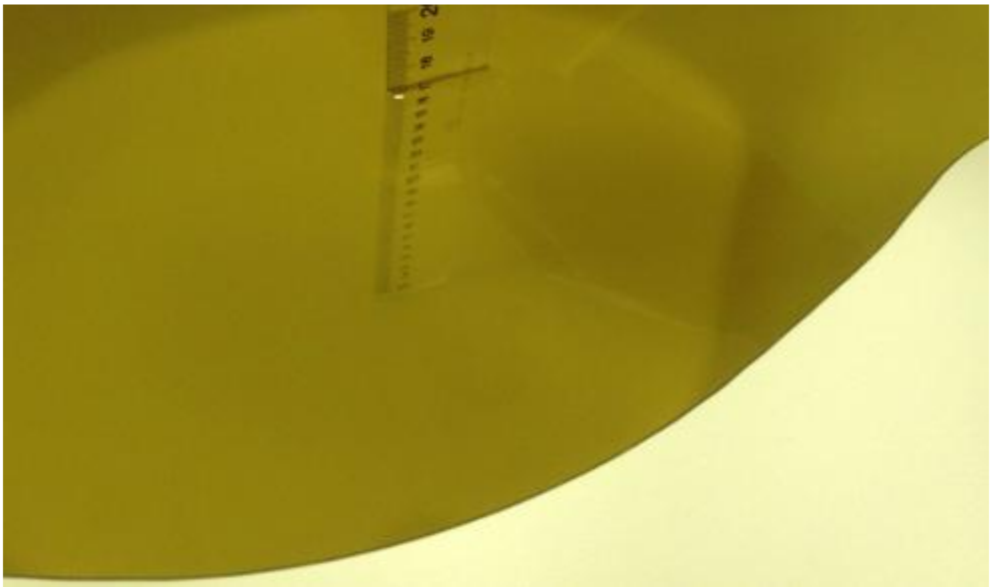
Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	± 5% Range	Permittivity (ε)	± 5% Range
835	Head	0.90	0.86～0.95	41.5	39.4～43.6
835	Body	0.97	0.92～1.02	55.2	52.4～58.0
1900	Head	1.40	1.33～1.47	40.0	38.0～42.0
1900	Body	1.52	1.44～1.60	53.3	50.6～56.0

7.2 Dielectric Performance

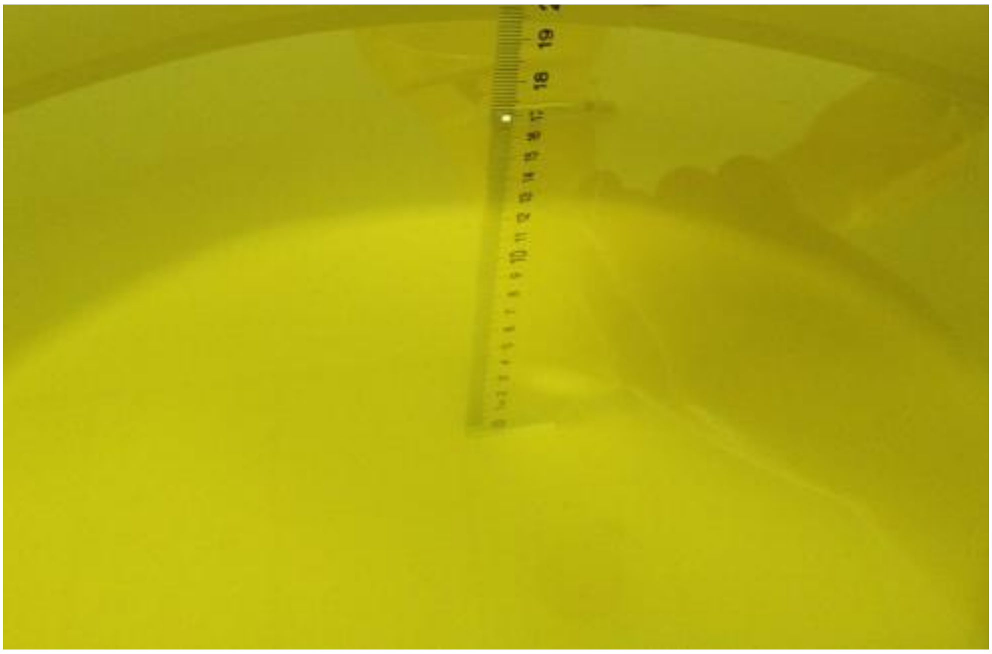
Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Date : 835 MHz Head **May 17, 2013** 1900 MHz Head **May 22, 2013**
835 MHz Body **May 16, 2013** 1900 MHz Body **May 23, 2013**

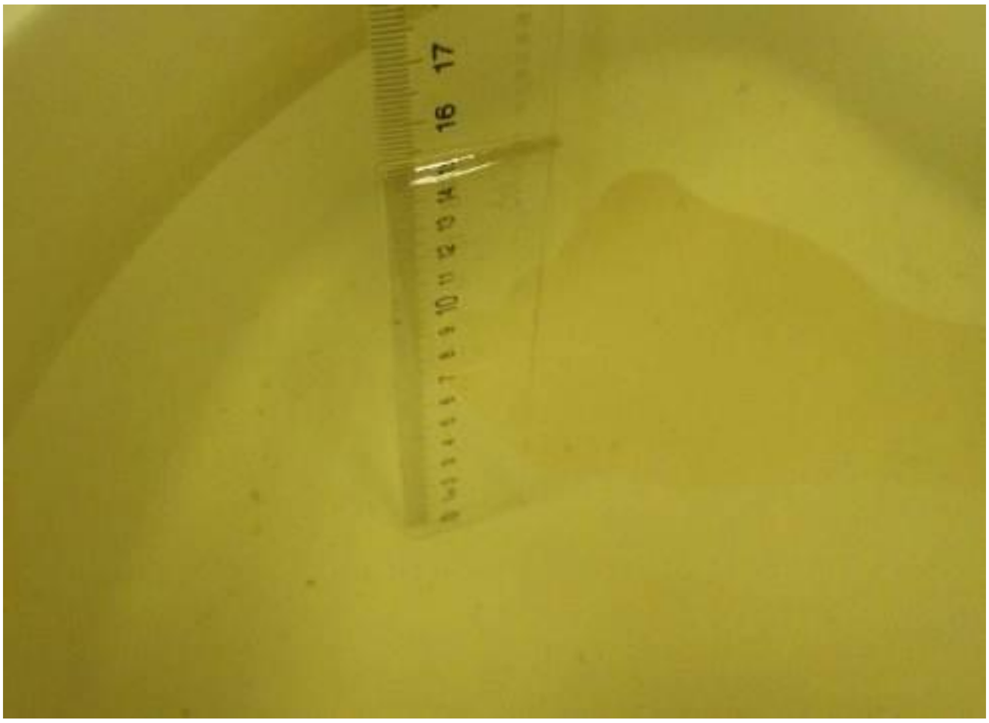
/	Type	Frequency	Permittivity ε	Drift (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Drift (%)
Measurement value	Head	835 MHz	41.04	-1.11%	0.917	1.89%
	Body	835 MHz	55.15	-0.09%	0.9989	2.97%
	Head	1900 MHz	39.64	-0.90%	1.385	-1.07%
	Body	1900 MHz	53.24	-0.11%	1.524	0.26%



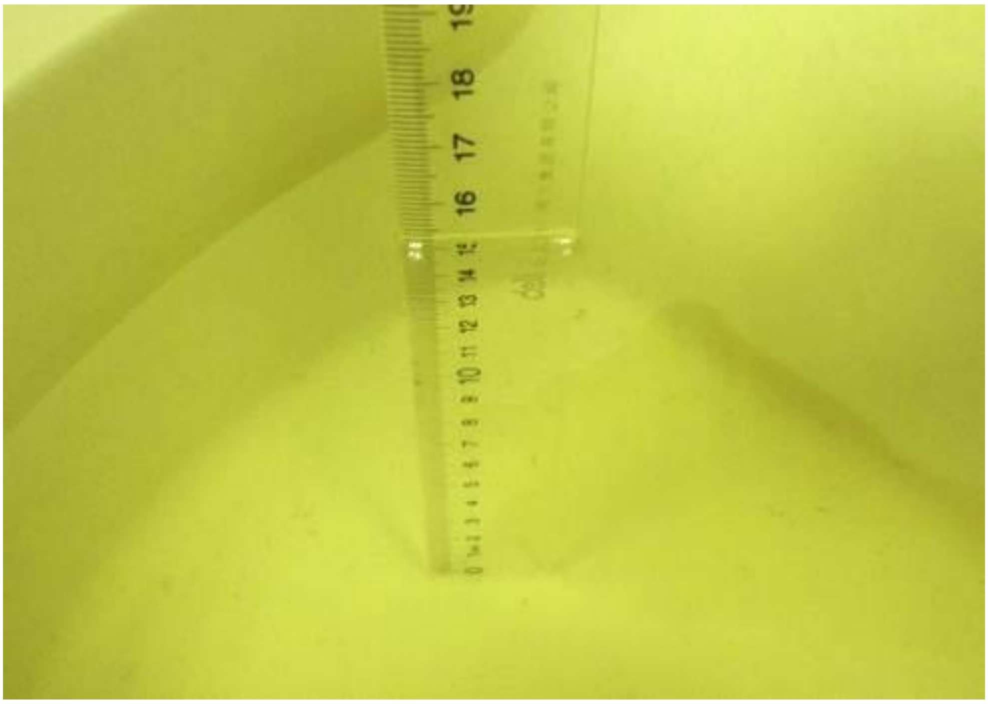
Picture 7-1: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz Head)



Picture 7-2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900 MHz Head)



Picture 7-3: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz Body)

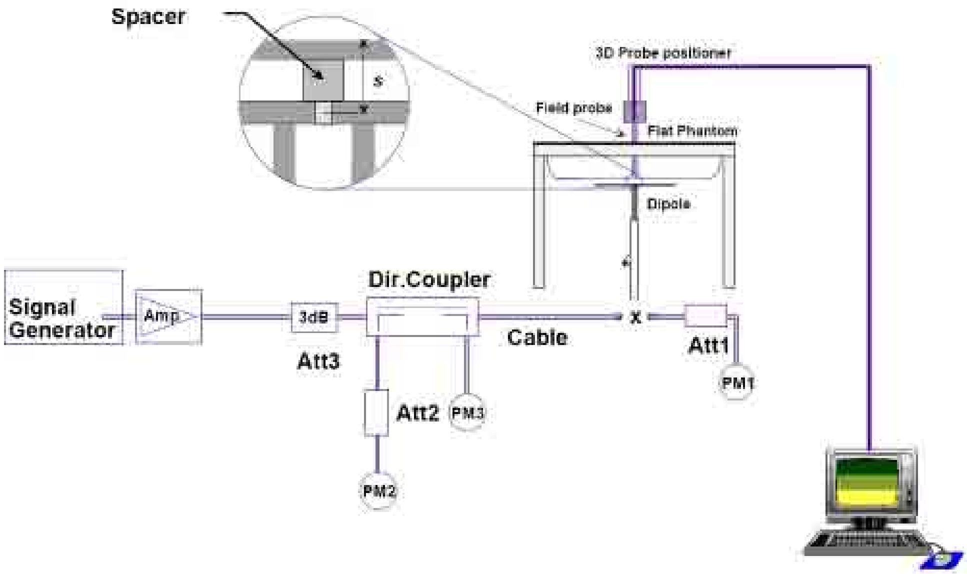


Picture 7-4: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900 MHz Body)

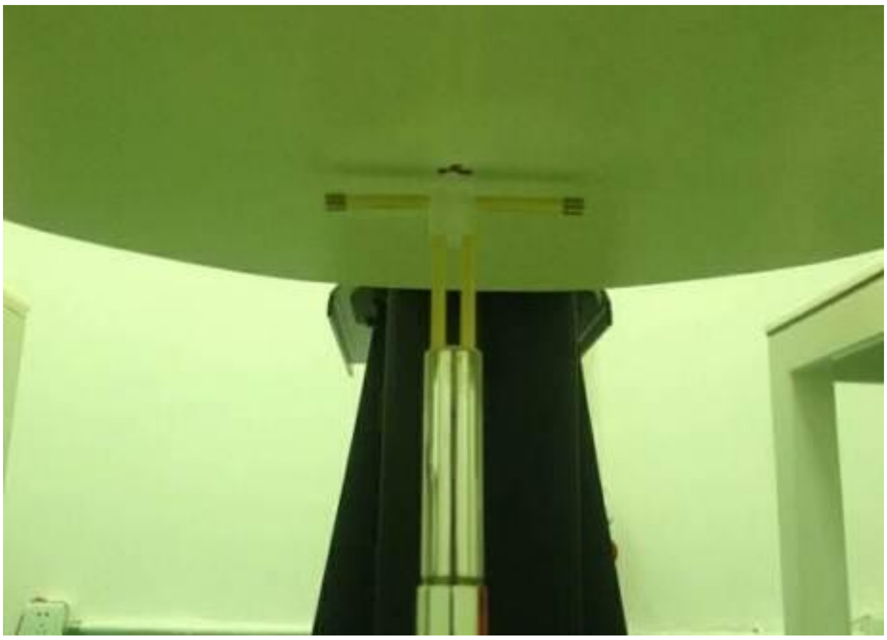
8 System verification

8.1 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



Picture 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation



Picture 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.2 System Verification

SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device.

Table 8.1: System Verification of Head

Measurement Date : 835 MHz **May 17, 2013** 1900 MHz **May 22, 2013**							
Input power level: 250mW							
Verification results	**Frequency**	**Target value (W/kg)**		**Measured value (W/kg)**		**Deviation**	
		10 g Average	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**
	835 MHz	6.10	9.35	6.20	9.40	1.63%	0.53%
	1900 MHz	20.6	39.2	19.48	38.08	-5.43%	-2.85%

Table 8.2: System Verification of Body

Measurement Date : 835 MHz **May 16, 2013** 1900 MHz **May 23, 2013**							
Input power level: 250mW							
Verification results	**Frequency**	**Target value (W/kg)**		**Measured value (W/kg)**		**Deviation**	
		10 g Average	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**
	835 MHz	6.29	9.50	6.60	10.12	4.93%	6.53%
	1900 MHz	21.2	40.3	21.88	41.6	3.20%	3.22%

9 Measurement Procedures

9.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in Picture 11.1.

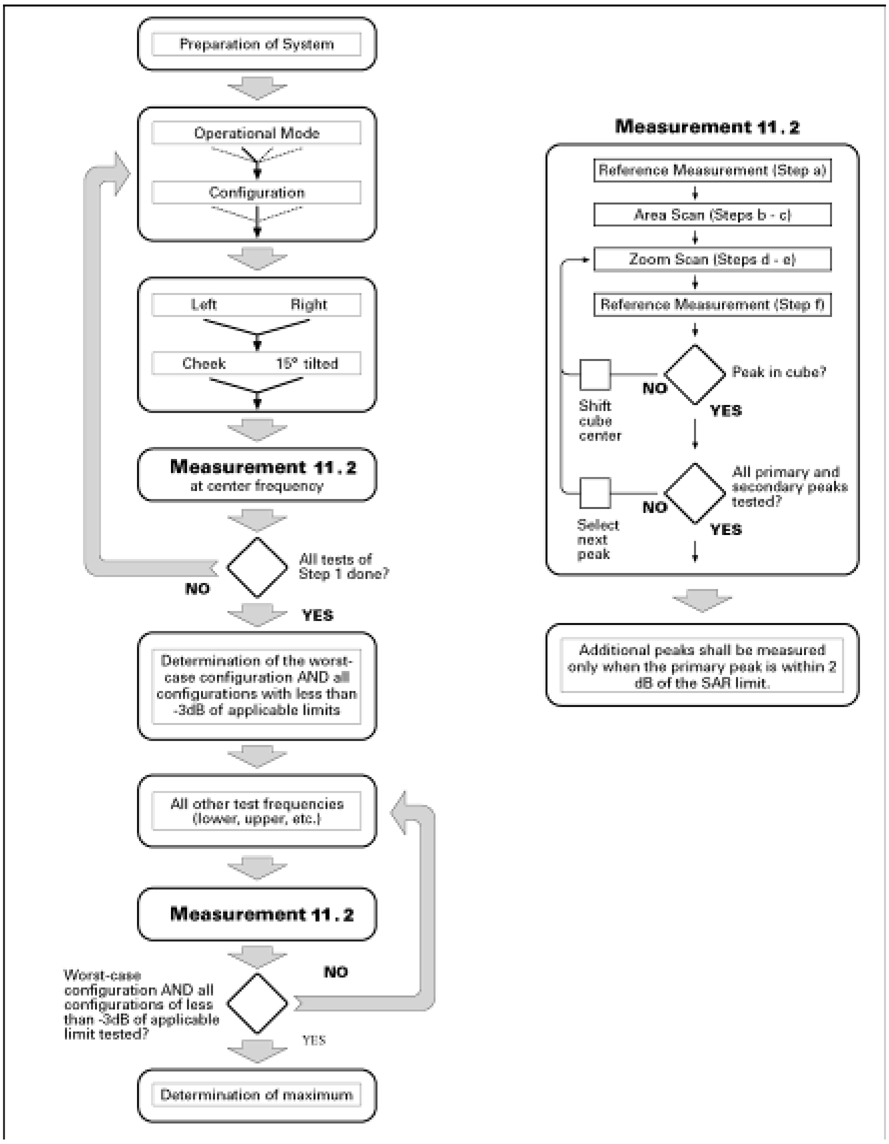
Step 1: The tests described in 11.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in Chapter 8),
b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., N_c > 3), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 11.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.



Picture 9.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

9.2 General Measurement Procedure

The following procedure shall be performed for each of the test conditions (see Picture 11.1) described in 11.1:

a) Measure the local SAR at a test point within 8 mm or less in the normal direction from the inner surface of the phantom.

b) Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall not be closer than 20 mm from the phantom side walls. The distance between the measurement points should enable the detection of the location of local maximum with an accuracy of better than half the linear dimension of the tissue cube after interpolation. A maximum grip spacing of 20 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and (60/f [GHz]) mm for frequencies of 3GHz and greater is recommended. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and δ ln(2)/2 mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where δ is the plane wave skin depth and ln(x) is the natural logarithm. The maximum variation of the sensor-phantom surface shall be ±1 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and ±0.5 mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater. At all measurement points the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface should be less than 5°. If this cannot be achieved for a measurement distance to the phantom inner surface shorter than the probe diameter, additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

c) From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that are not within the zoom-scan volume; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit. This is consistent with the 2 dB threshold already stated;

d) Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at the local maxima locations identified in step c). The horizontal grid step shall be (24/f[GHz]) mm or less but not more than 8 mm. The minimum zoom size of 30 mm by 30 mm and 30 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz. For higher frequencies, the minimum zoom size of 22 mm by 22 mm and 22 mm. The grip step in the vertical direction shall be (8-f[GHz]) mm or less but not more than 5 mm, if uniform spacing is used. If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction, the maximum spacing between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell shall be (12 / f[GHz]) mm or less but not more than 4 mm, and the spacing between father points shall increase by an incremental factor not exceeding 1.5. When variable spacing is used, extrapolation routines shall be tested with the same spacing as used in measurements. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and δ ln(2)/2 mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where δ is the plane wave skin depth and ln(x) is the natural logarithm. Separate grids shall be centered on each of the local SAR maxima found in step c). Uncertainties due to field distortion between the media boundary and the dielectric enclosure of the probe should also be minimized, which is achieved is the distance between the phantom surface and physical tip of the probe is larger than probe tip diameter. Other methods may utilize correction procedures for these boundary effects that enable high precision measurements closer than half the probe diameter. For all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the flat phantom surface shall be less than 5°. If this cannot be achieved an additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

e) Use post processing(e.g. interpolation and extrapolation) procedures to determine the local SAR values at the spatial resolution needed for mass averaging.

9.3 WCDMA Measurement Procedures for SAR

The following procedures are applicable to WCDMA handsets operating under 3GPP Release99, Release 5 and Release 6. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio link between the DUT and a communication test set using a 12.2kbps RMC (reference measurement channel) configured in Test Loop Mode 1. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations (DPCCH & $DPDCH_n$), HSDPA and HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA) modes according to output power, exposure conditions and device operating capabilities. Both uplink and downlink should be configured with the same RMC or AMR, when required. SAR for

Release 5 HSDPA and Release 6 HSPA are measured using the applicable FRC (fixed reference channel) and E-DCH reference channel configurations. Maximum output power is verified according to applicable versions of 3GPP TS 34.121 and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions. When Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) is not implemented according to Cubic Metric (CM) requirements for Release 6 HSPA, the following procedures do not apply.

For Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices:

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs}	CM/dB
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15	15/15	64	12/15	24/25	1.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5

For Release 6 HSDPA Data Devices

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

9.4 Bluetooth & Wi-Fi Measurement Procedures for SAR

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 transmitters in general. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure that the results are consistent and reliable.

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in a test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.5 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 14.2 to Table 14.11 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

10 Conducted Output Power

10.1 Manufacturing tolerance

Table 10.1: GSM Speech

GSM 835			
Channel	**Channel 251**	**Channel 190**	**Channel 128**
Target (dBm)	**31.5**	**31.5**	**31.5**
Tolerance ±(dB)	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**
GSM 1900			
Channel	**Channel 810**	**Channel 661**	**Channel 512**
Target (dBm)	**28.0**	**28.0**	**28.0**
Tolerance ±(dB)	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**

10.2 GSM Measurement result

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Agilent Digital Radio Communication tester (E5515C) to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. This result contains conducted output power for the EUT. In all cases, the measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Table 10.2: The conducted power measurement results for GSM850/1900

GSM 850MHZ	Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Channel 251(848.8MHz)	Channel 190(836.6MHz)	Channel 128(824.2MHz)
	31.33	**31.31**	**31.14**
GSM 1900MHZ	Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Channel 810(1909.8MHz)	Channel 661(1880MHz)	Channel 512(1850.2MHz)
	27.54	**27.74**	**27.62**

11 SAR Test Result

Table 11.1: Duty Cycle

	Duty Cycle
Speech for GSM835/1900	1:8.3

Table 11.2: SAR Values (GSM 835 MHz Band - Head)

Frequency		Side	Test Position	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.								
836.6	190	Left	Touch	32.5	31.31	1.315	0.854	1.123	0.15
836.6	190	Left	Tilt	32.5	31.31	1.315	0.374	0.492	0.03
836.6	190	Right	Touch	32.5	31.31	1.315	0.851	1.119	-0.13
836.6	190	Right	Tilt	32.5	31.31	1.315	0.340	0.447	0.17
824.2	128	Left	Touch	32.5	31.14	1.368	0.844	1.154	0.14
848.8	251	Left	Touch	32.5	31.33	1.309	0.683	0.894	0.03
824.2	128	Right	Touch	32.5	31.31	1.315	0.742	0.976	0.11
848.8	251	Right	Touch	32.5	31.33	1.309	0.672	0.890	0.01

Table 11.3: SAR Values (GSM 835 MHz Band - Body)

Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.								
836.6	190	Speech	Phantom	32.5	31.31	1.315	0.601	0.790	-0.02
836.6	190	Speech	Ground	32.5	31.31	1.315	0.803	1.056	-0.10
848.8	251	Speech	Ground	32.5	31.33	1.309	1.07	1.401	-0.02
824.2	128	Speech	Ground	32.5	31.14	1.368	1.09	1.491	0.02
824.2	128	Speech	Ground (Headset)	32.5	31.14	1.368	1.00	1.368	-0.06

Note:

1. The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.

Table 11.4: SAR Values (GSM 1900 MHz Band - Head)

Frequency		Side	Test Position	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.								
1880	661	Right	Touch	29.0	27.74	1.337	0.590	0.789	-0.05
1880	661	Right	Tilt	29.0	27.74	1.337	0.287	0.384	0.03
1880	661	Left	Touch	29.0	27.74	1.337	0.706	0.944	0.17
1880	661	Left	Tilt	29.0	27.74	1.337	0.352	0.470	0.07
1909.8	810	Left	Touch	29.0	27.54	1.400	0.540	0.756	0.16
1850.2	512	Left	Touch	29.0	27.62	1.374	0.713	0.980	0.13

Table 11.5: SAR Values (GSM 1900 MHz Band - Body)

Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.								
1880	661	Speech	Phantom	29.0	27.74	1.337	0.508	0.679	-0.06
1880	661	Speech	Ground	29.0	27.74	1.337	0.569	0.761	0.09
1909.8	810	Speech	Ground	29.0	27.54	1.400	0.487	0.682	0.13
1850.2	512	Speech	Ground	29.0	27.62	1.374	0.581	0.798	0.05
1850.2	512	Speech	Ground (Headset)	29.0	27.62	1.374	0.519	0.713	0.09

Note:

2. The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.

12 SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

Table 12.1: SAR Measurement Variability for Head Value (1g)

Frequency		Side	Test Position	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.					
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 12.2: SAR Measurement Variability for Head Value (1g)

Frequency		Side	Test Position	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.					
836.6	190	Left	Touch	0.854	0.847	1.01
824.2	128	Left	Touch	0.844	0.842	1.00
848.8	251	Left	Touch	0.683	0.675	1.01
836.6	190	Right	Touch	0.851	0.822	1.04
824.2	128	Right	Touch	0.742	0.718	1.03
848.8	251	Right	Touch	0.672	0.625	1.08
1880	661	Left	Touch	0.706	0.702	1.01
1850.2	512	Left	Touch	0.713	0.712	1.00

Table 12.3: SAR Measurement Variability for Body Value (1g)

Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.						
836.6	190	Speech	Ground	10	0.803	0.799	1.01
824.2	128	Speech	Ground	10	1.09	1.07	1.02
848.8	251	Speech	Ground	10	1.07	0.986	1.09
824.2	128	Speech	Ground (Headset)	10	1.00	0.987	1.01

13 Measurement Uncertainty

Error Description	Unc. value, ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i 1g	c_i 10g	Std.Unc. ±%,1g	Std.Unc. ±%,10g	V_i v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	∞
Boundary Effects	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Linearity	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	0.7	N	1	1	1	0.7	0.7	∞
Response Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.9	0.9	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Diople								
Power Drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Dipole Positioning	2.0	N	1	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Dipole Input Power	5.0	N	1	1	1	5.0	5.0	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞

(meas.)								
Combined Std Uncertainty						±11.2%	±10.9%	387
Expanded Std Uncertainty						**±22.4%**	**±21.8%**	

14 Main Test Instrument

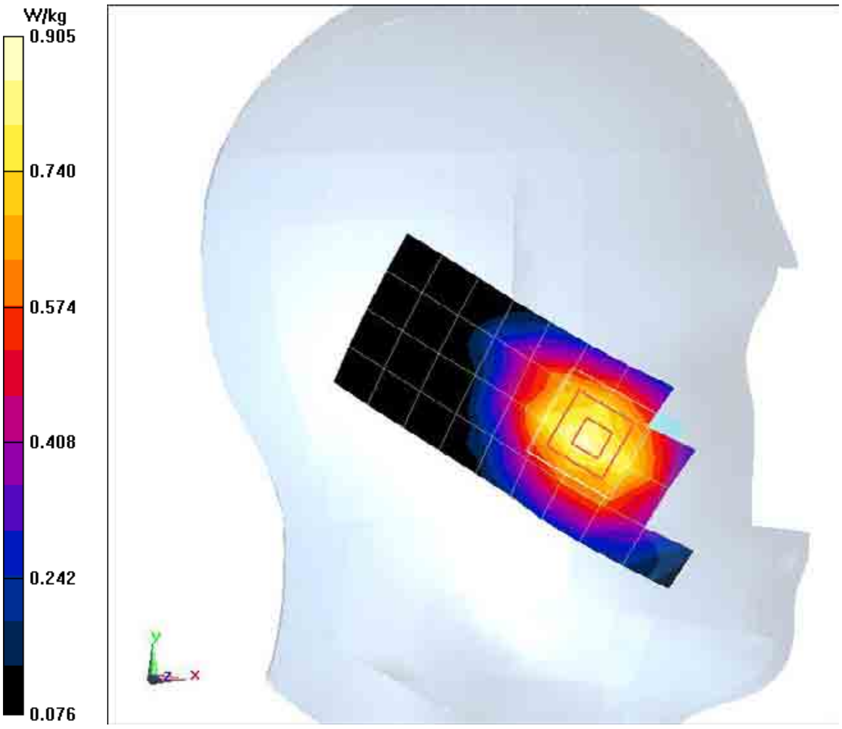
Table 16.1: List of Main Instruments

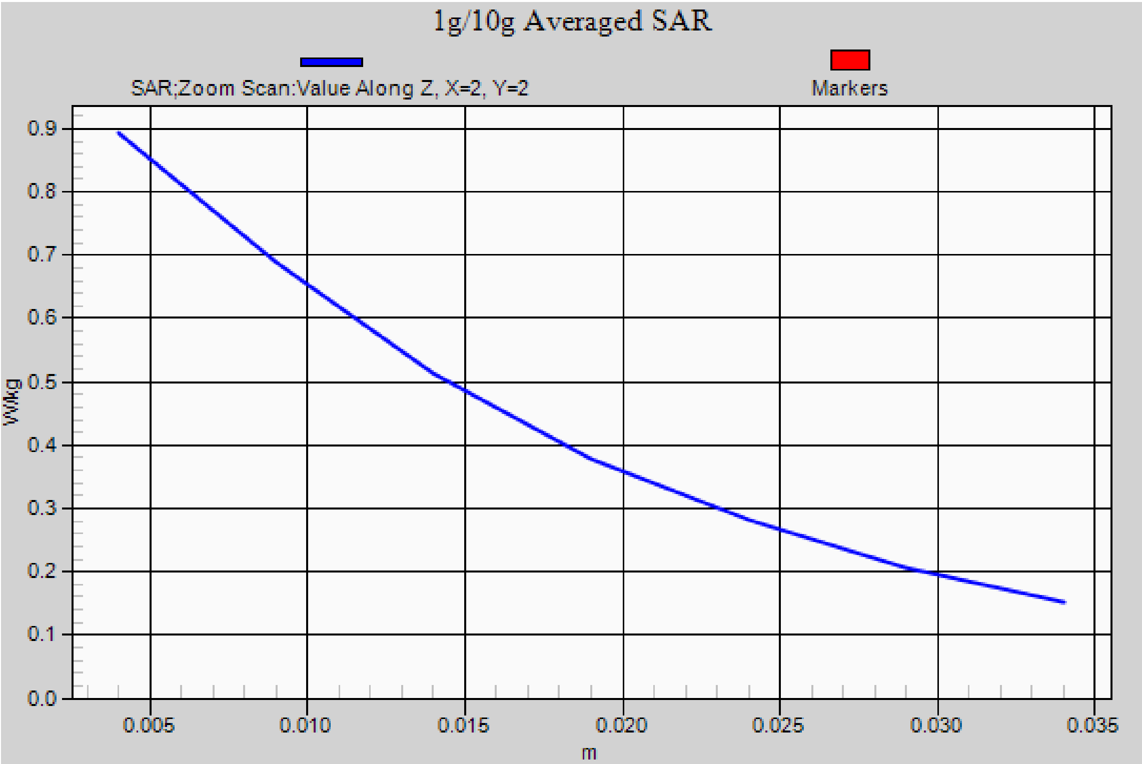
No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	N5242A	MY51221755	Aug 07, 2012	One year
02	Power meter	NRVD	102257	Aug 20, 2012	One year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100644,100241		
04	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49072044	Aug 07, 2012	One Year
05	Amplifier	NTWPA-0086010F	12023024	No Calibration Requested	
06	Coupler	778D	MY48220551	Aug 06, 2012	One year
07	BTS	E5515C	MY50266468	Aug 04, 2012	One year
08	E-field Probe	ES3DV3	3252	Jul 24, 2012	One year
09	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	1244	Jul 20, 2012	One year
10	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D835V2	4d112	Jul 25, 2012	One year
11	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D1900V2	5d134	Jul 20, 2012	One year

ANNEX A GRAPH RESULTS

GSM835MHz Left Cheek Middle

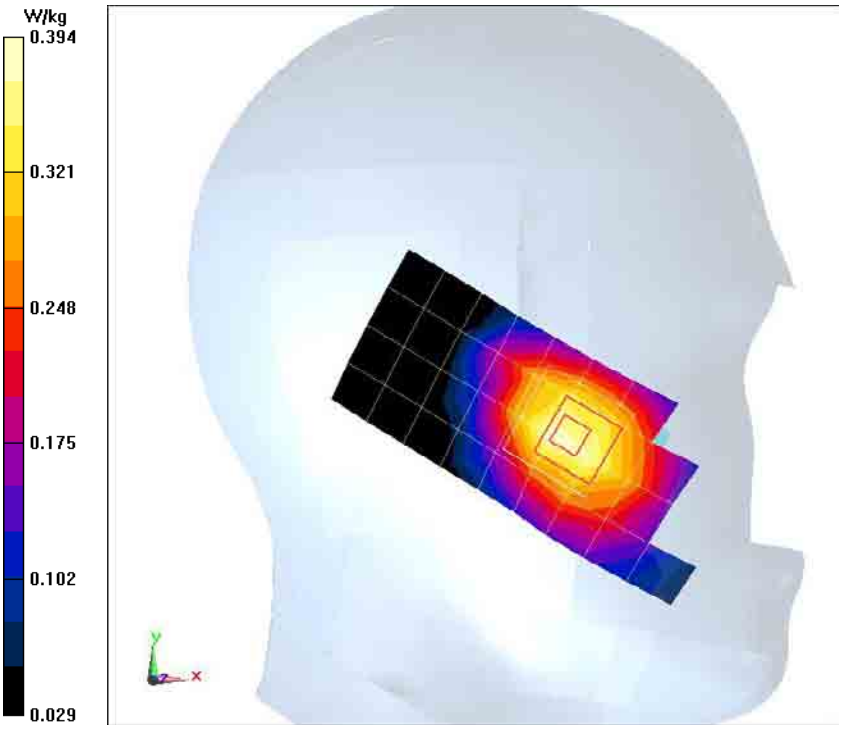
Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.919 S/m; ε_r = 40.986; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Cheek Left GSM835MHz/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.881 W/kg
Middle Cheek Left GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.794 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.854 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.608 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.905 W/kg




1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR;Zoom Scan:Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2
Markers
W/kg
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
0.005
0.010
0.015
0.020
0.025
0.030
0.035
m

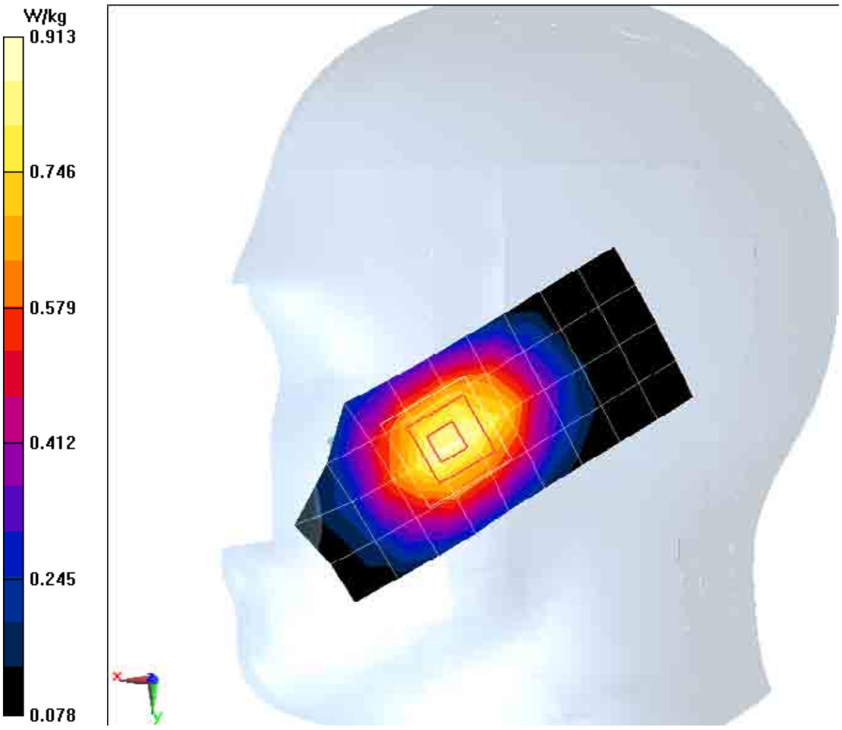
GSM835MHz Left Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.919 S/m; ε_r = 40.986; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Tilt Left GSM835MHz/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.389 W/kg
Middle Tilt Left GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.137 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.485 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.374 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.271 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.394 W/kg



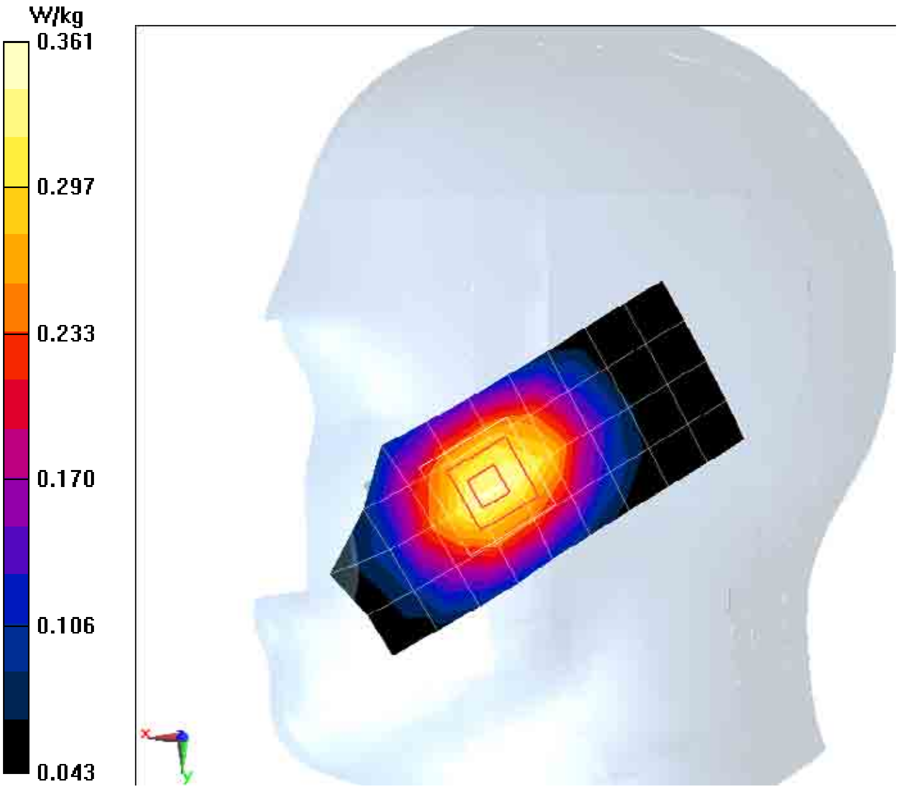
GSM835MHz Right Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; $\sigma = 0.919$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 40.986$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Cheek Right GSM835MHz/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.875 W/kg
Middle Cheek Right GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.320 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.851 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.606 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.913 W/kg



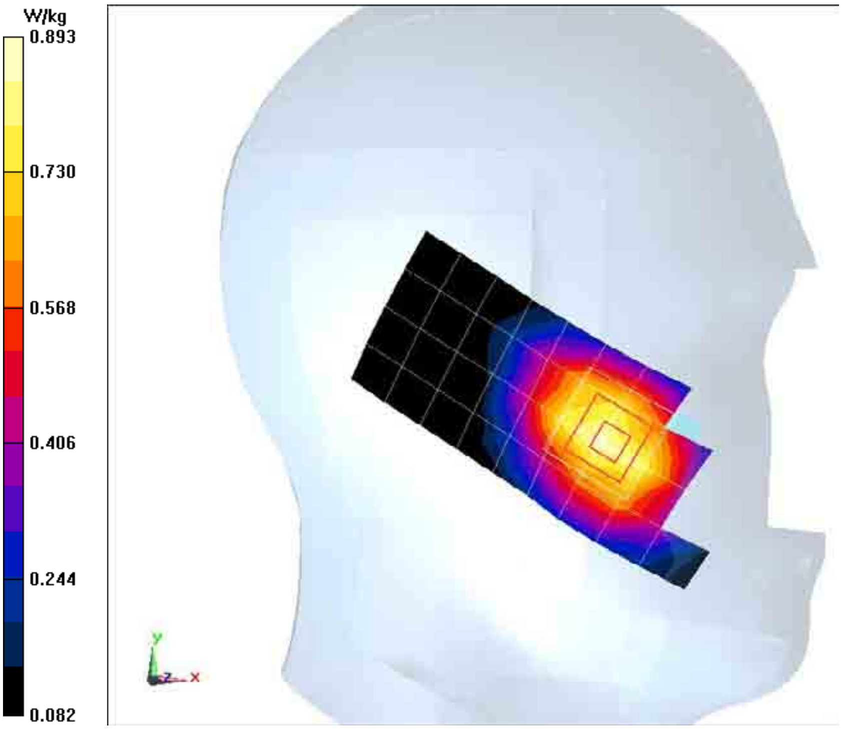
GSM835MHz Right Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.919 S/m; ε_r = 40.986; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Tilt Right GSM835MHz/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.351 W/kg
Middle Tilt Right GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 14.850 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.423 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.340 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.253 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.361 W/kg



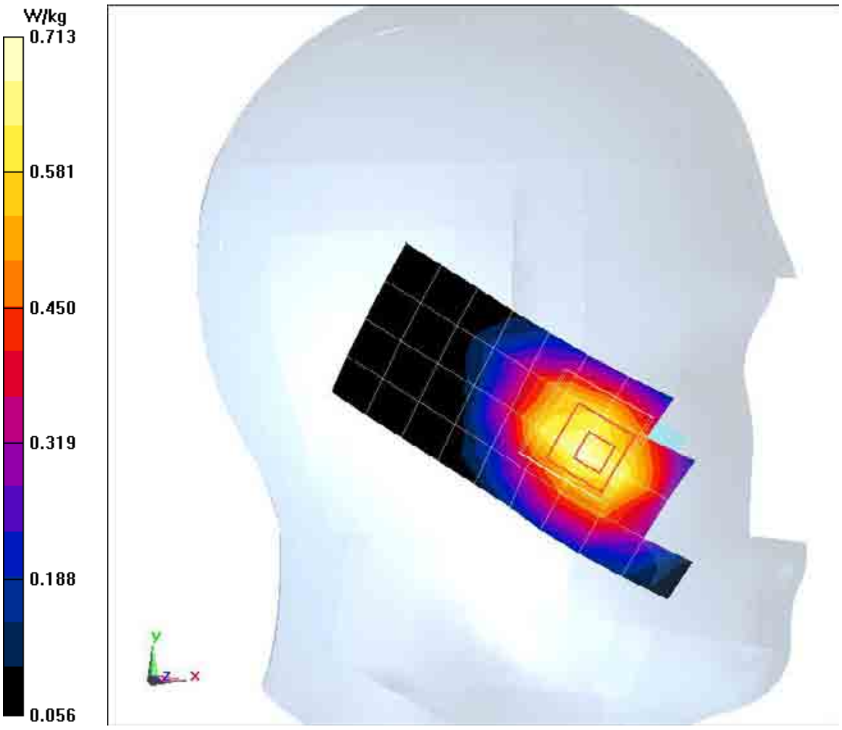
GSM835MHz Left Cheek Low

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.91 S/m; ε_r = 41.32; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Cheek Left GSM835MHz/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.877 W/kg
Low Cheek Left GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.451 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.844 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.601 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.893 W/kg



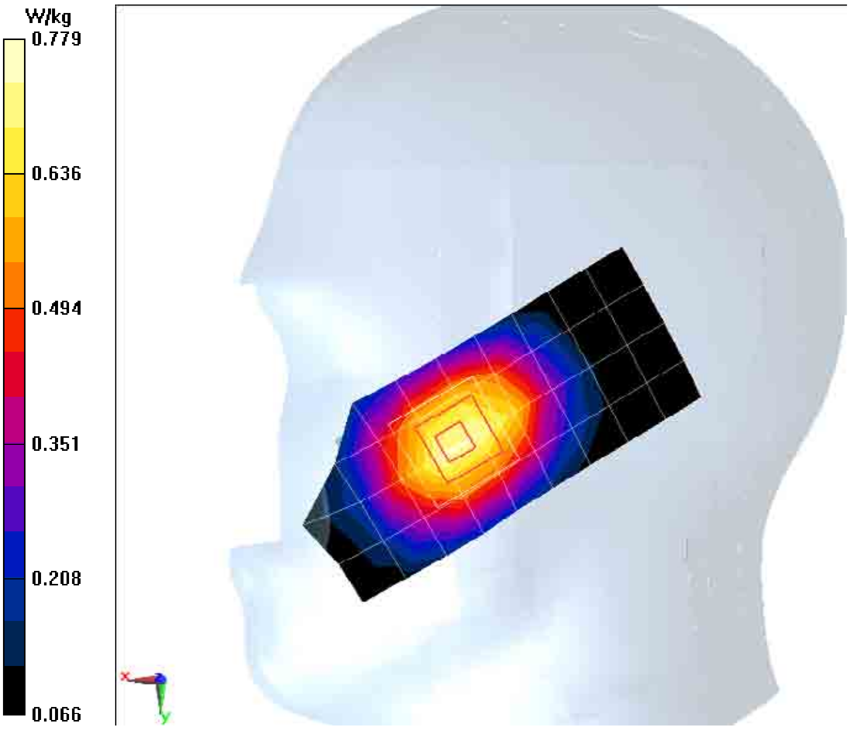
GSM835MHz Left Cheek High

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 0.929 S/m; ε_r = 40.788; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
High Cheek Left GSM835MHz/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.699 W/kg
High Cheek Left GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.171 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.895 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.683 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.483 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.713 W/kg



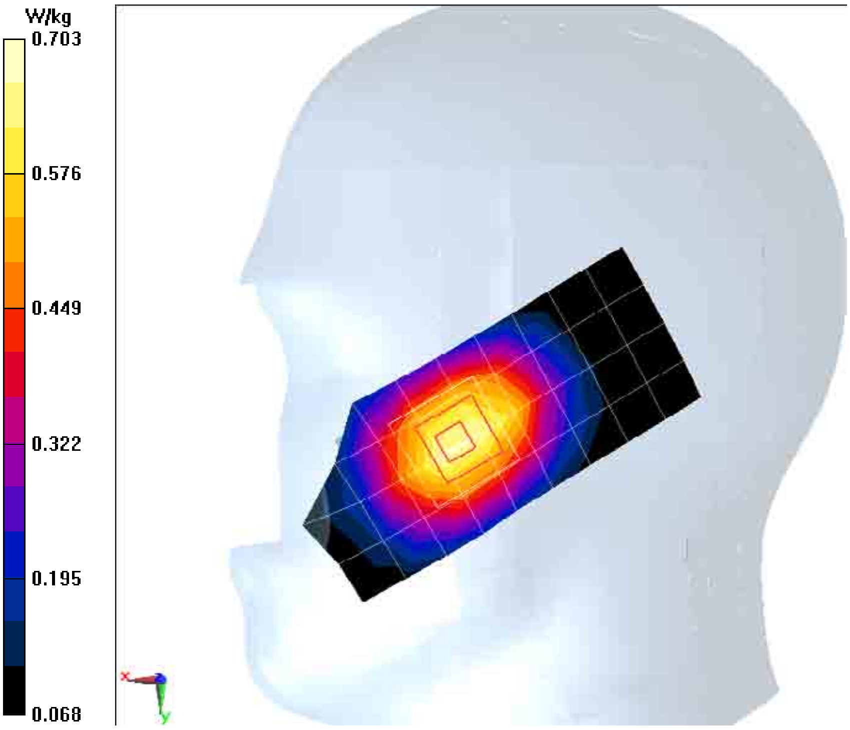
GSM835MHz Right Cheek Low

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.91 S/m; ε_r = 41.32; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Cheek Right GSM835MHz/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.716 W/kg
Low Cheek Right GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.794 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.909 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.742 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.543 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.779 W/kg



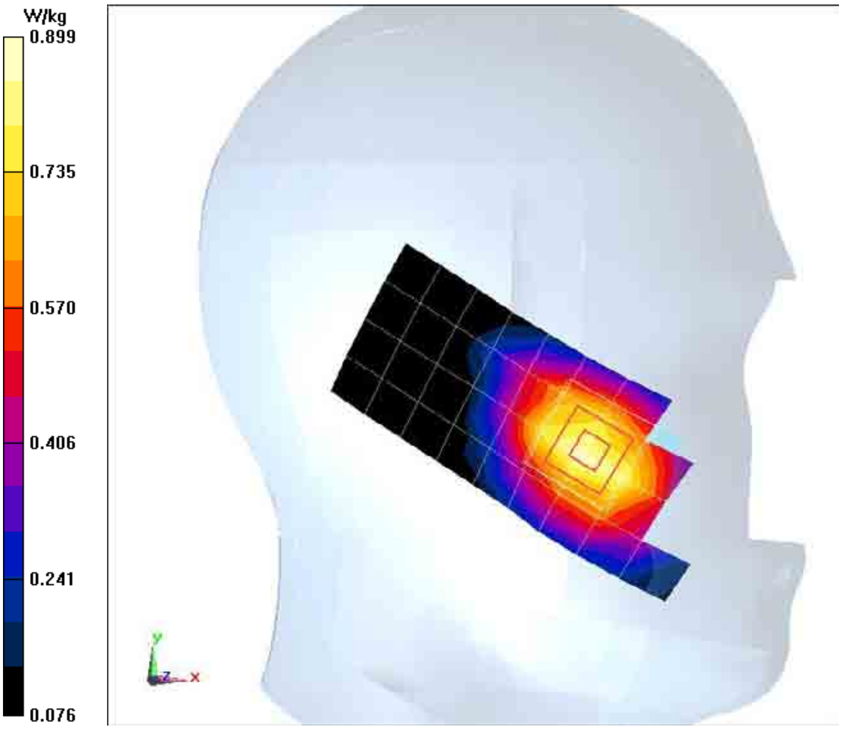
GSM835MHz Right Cheek High

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 0.929 S/m; ε_r = 40.788; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
High Cheek Right GSM835MHz/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.685 W/kg
High Cheek Right GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.241 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.823 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.672 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.507 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.703 W/kg



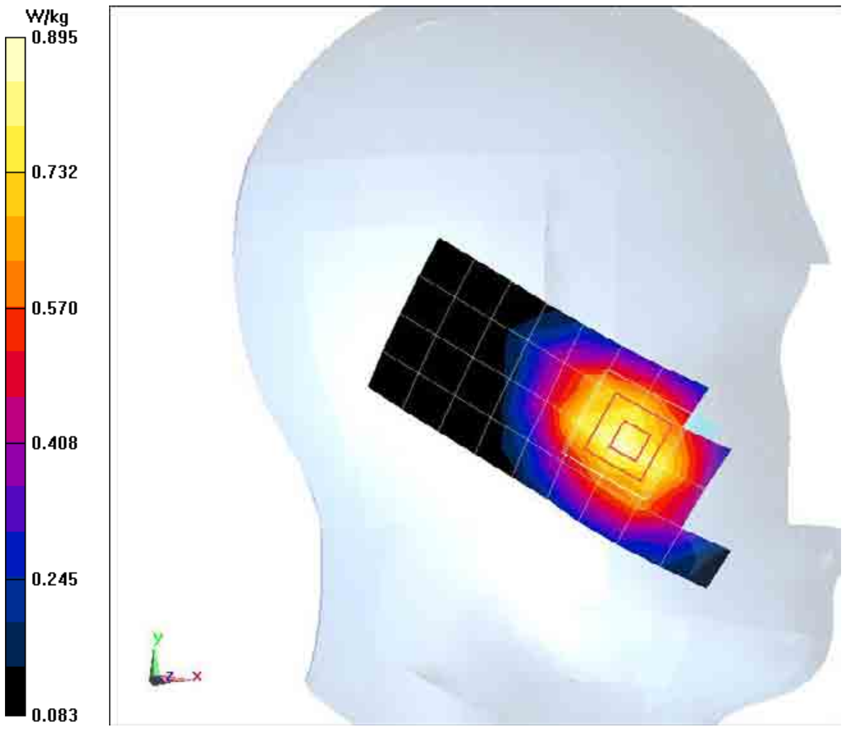
GSM835MHz 2 Left Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.919 S/m; ε_r = 40.986; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Cheek Left GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.881 W/kg
Middle Cheek Left GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.619 V/m; Power Drift = 0.59 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.847 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.603 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.899 W/kg



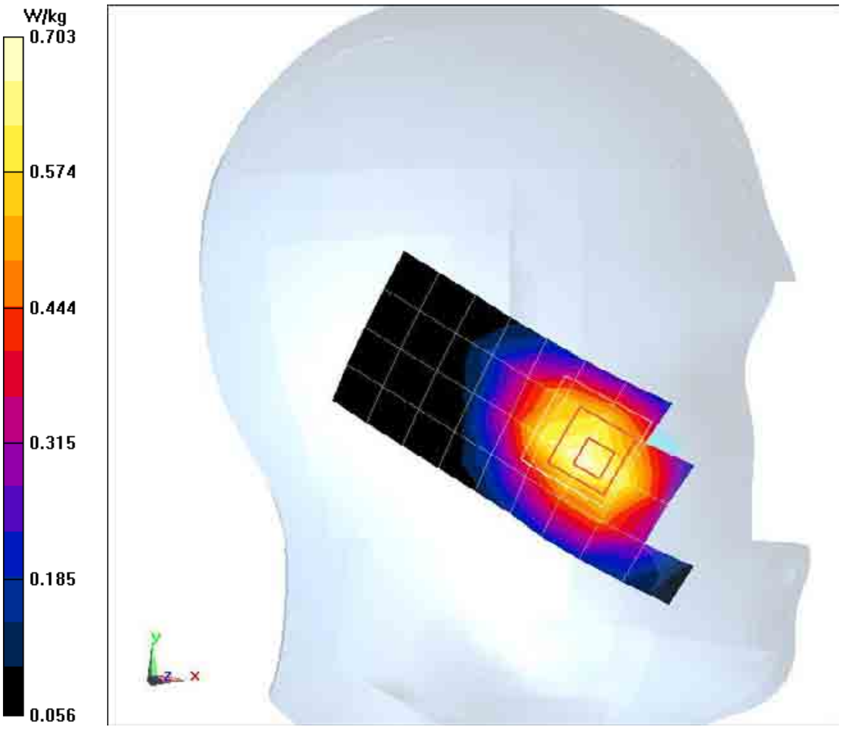
GSM835MHz 2 Left Cheek Low

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.91 S/m; ε_r = 41.32; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Cheek Left GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.875 W/kg
Low Cheek Left GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.654 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.842 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.599 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.895 W/kg



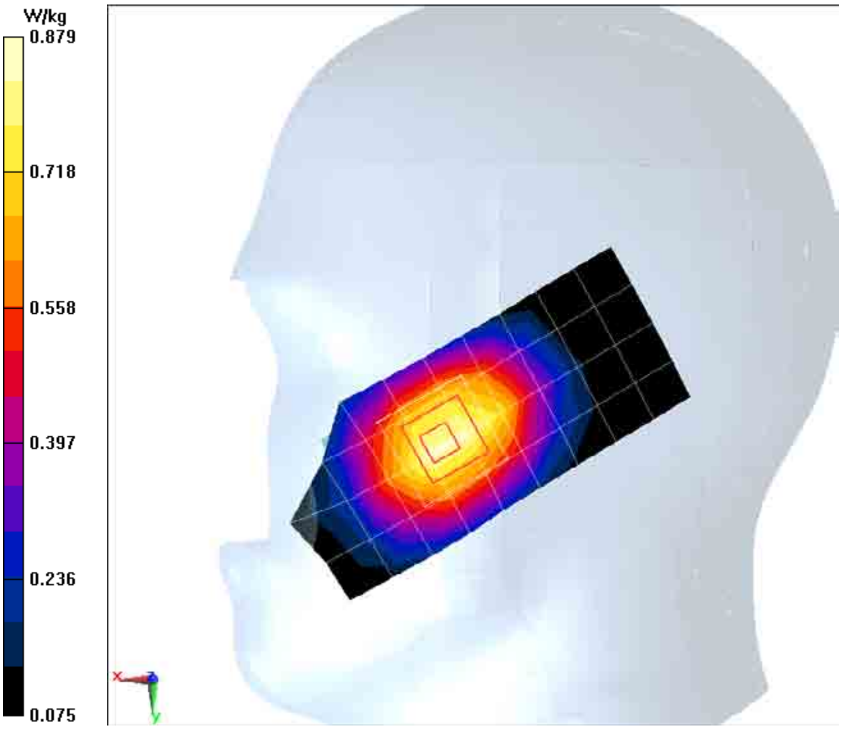
GSM835MHz 2 Left Cheek High

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 0.929 S/m; ε_r = 40.788; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
High Cheek Left GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.699 W/kg
High Cheek Left GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.218 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.894 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.675 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.477 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.703 W/kg



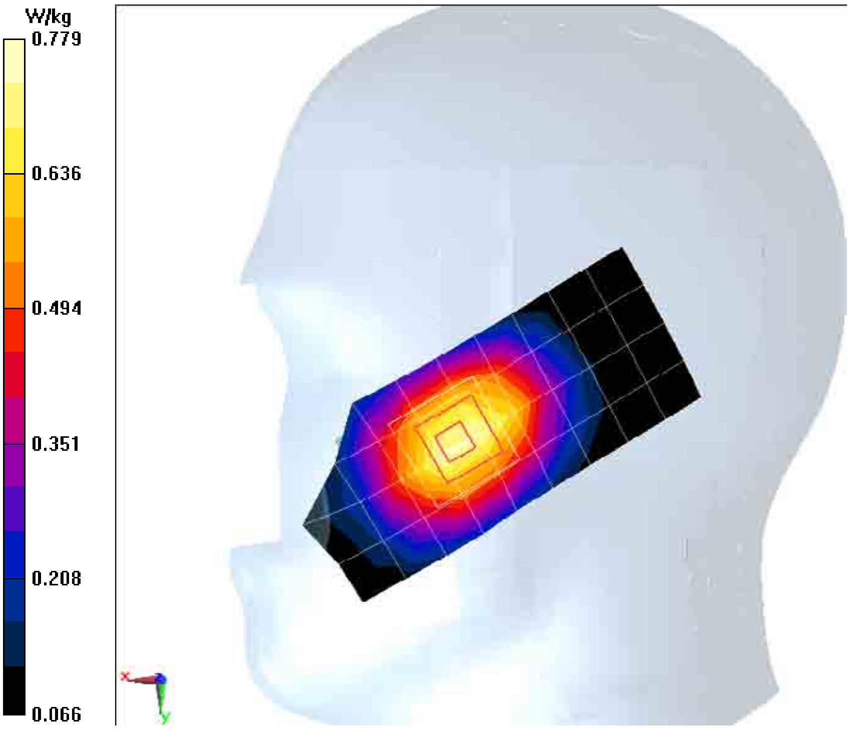
GSM835MHz 2 Right Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.919 S/m; ε_r = 40.986; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Cheek Right GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.850 W/kg
Middle Cheek Right GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.289 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.07 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.822 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.582 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.879 W/kg



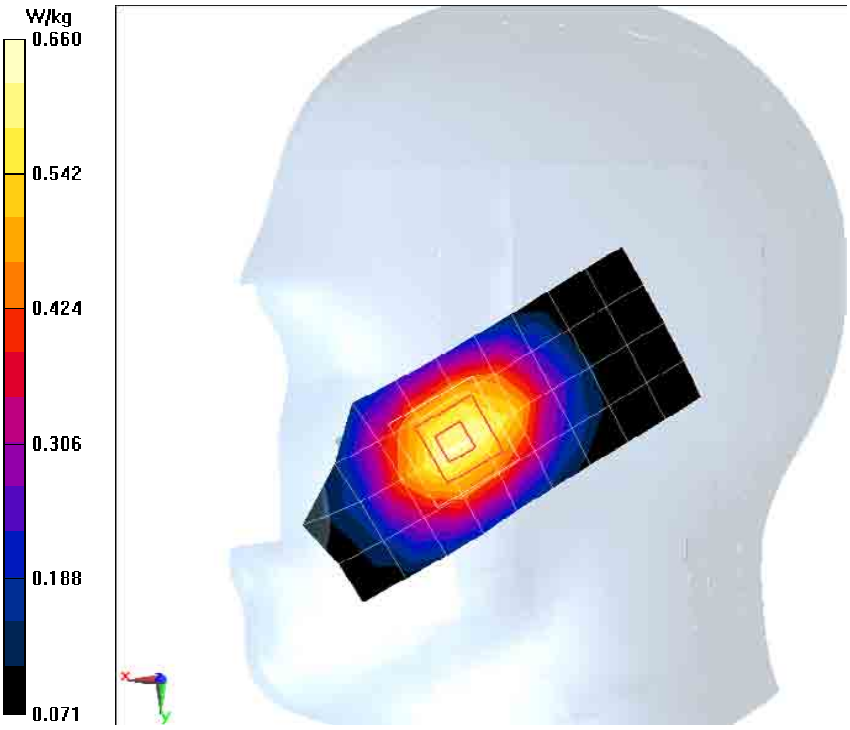
GSM835MHz 2 Right Cheek Low

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.91 S/m; ε_r = 41.32; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Cheek Right GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.709 W/kg
Low Cheek Right GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.152 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.879 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.718 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.541 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.752 W/Kg



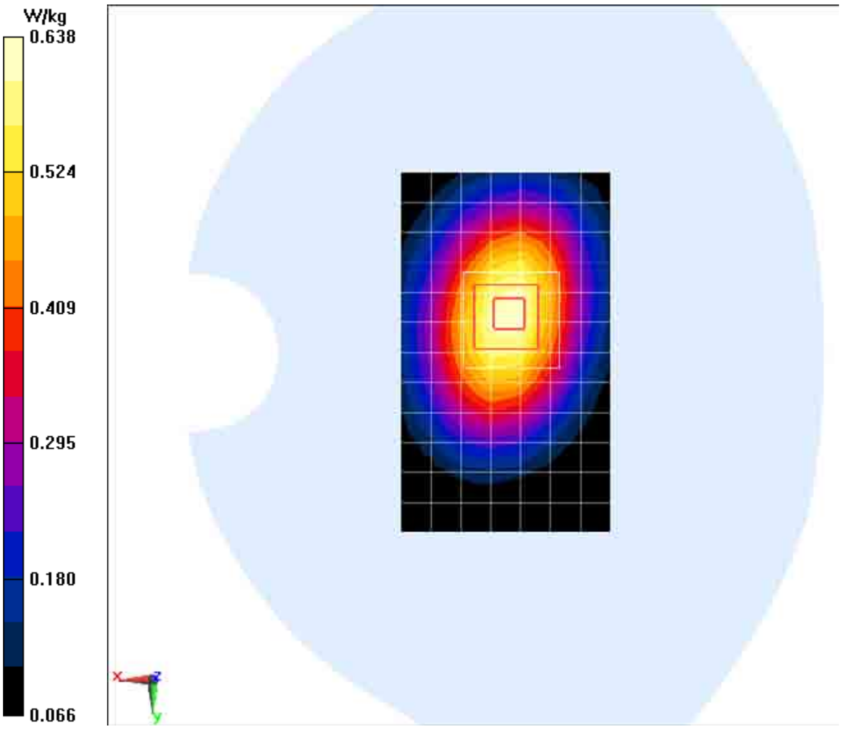
GSM835MHz 2 Right Cheek High

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 0.929 S/m; ε_r = 40.788; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
High Cheek Right GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (10x5x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.645 W/kg
High Cheek Right GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.241 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.777 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.625 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.468 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.660 W/kg



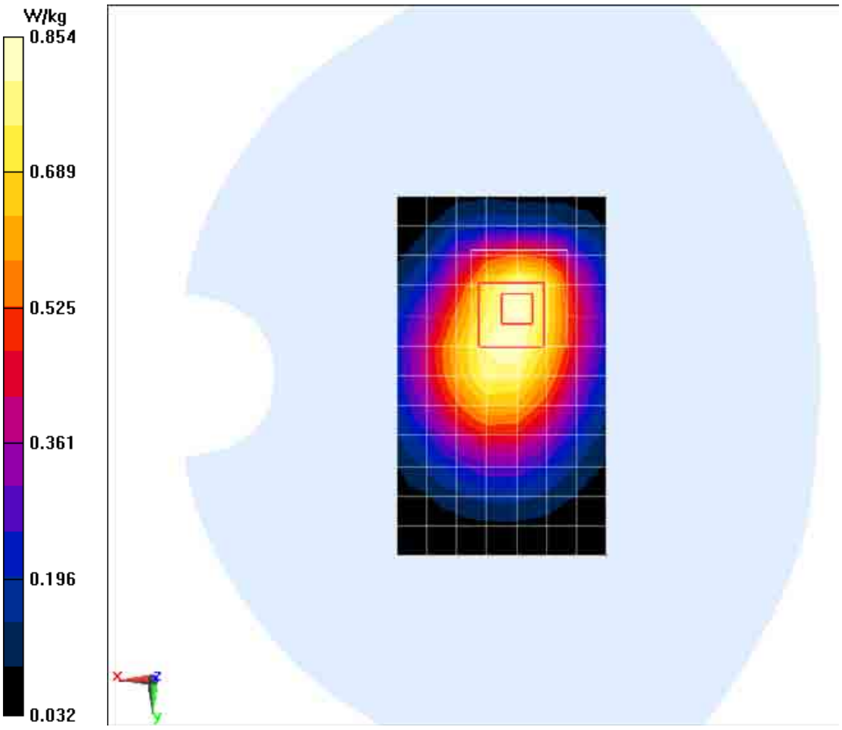
GSM835MHz Body Toward Phantom Middle

Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Toward Phantom GSM835MHz/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.620 W/kg
Middle Toward Phantom GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.755 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.785 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.601 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.430 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.638 W/kg



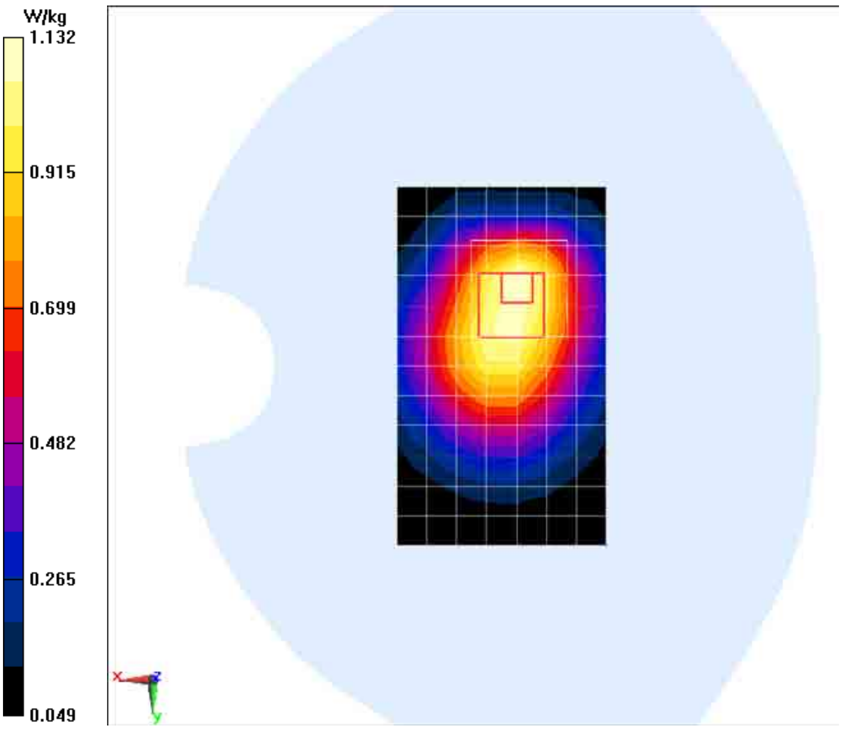
GSM835MHz Body Toward Ground Middle

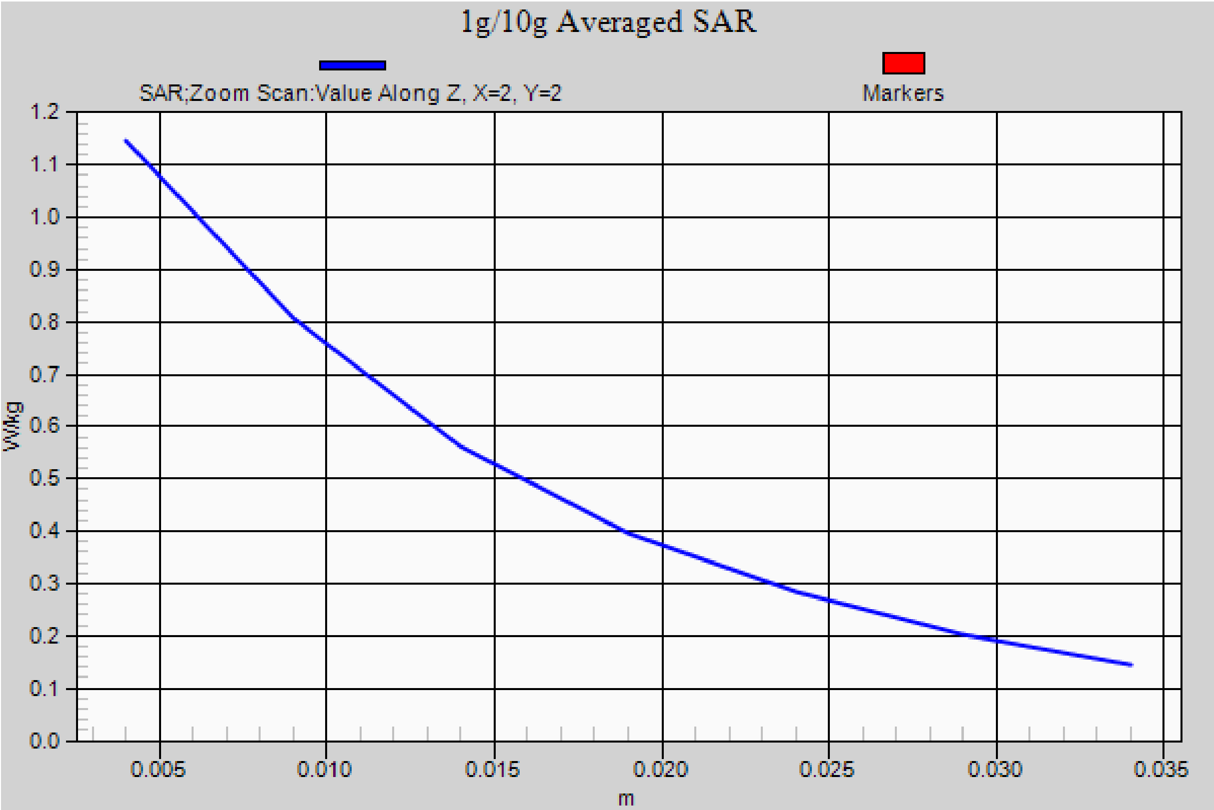
Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Toward Ground GSM835MHz/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.854 W/kg
Middle Toward Ground GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.695 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.16 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.803 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.571 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.854 W/kg



GSM835MHz Body Toward Ground Low

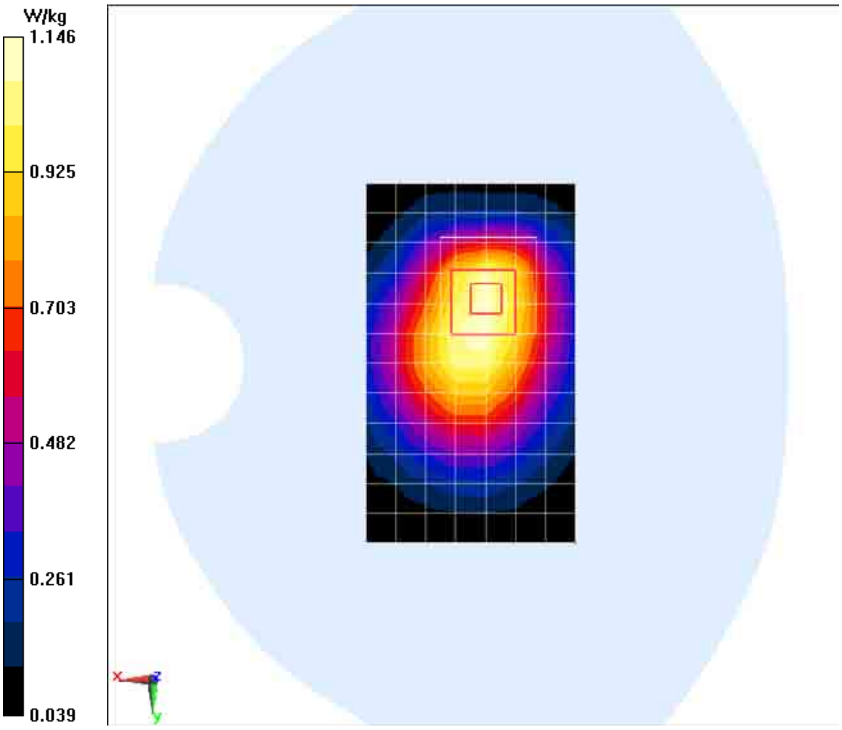
Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.993 S/m; ε_r = 55.149; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Toward Ground GSM835MHz/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 W/kg
Low Toward Ground GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.139 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.760 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 W/kg




1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR;Zoom Scan:Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2
Markers
W/kg
1.2
1.1
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
0.005
0.010
0.015
0.020
0.025
0.030
0.035
m

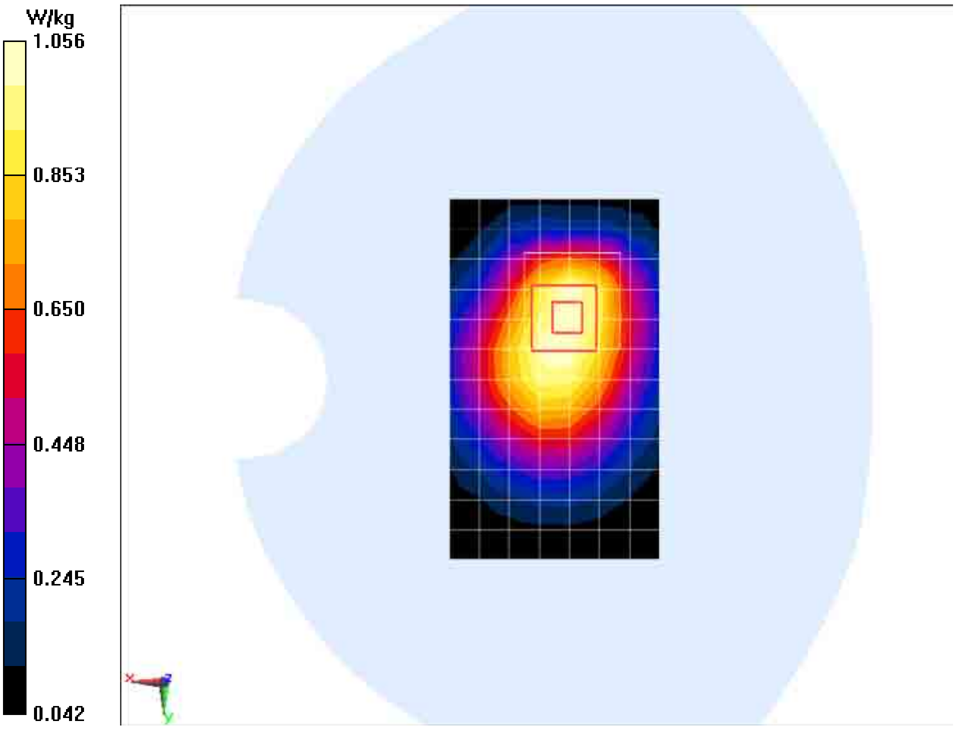
GSM835MHz Body Toward Ground High

Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 1.015 S/m; ε_r = 55.205; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
High Toward Ground GSM835MHz/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.12 W/kg
High Toward Ground GSM835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 33.117 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.56 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.757 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.15 W/kg



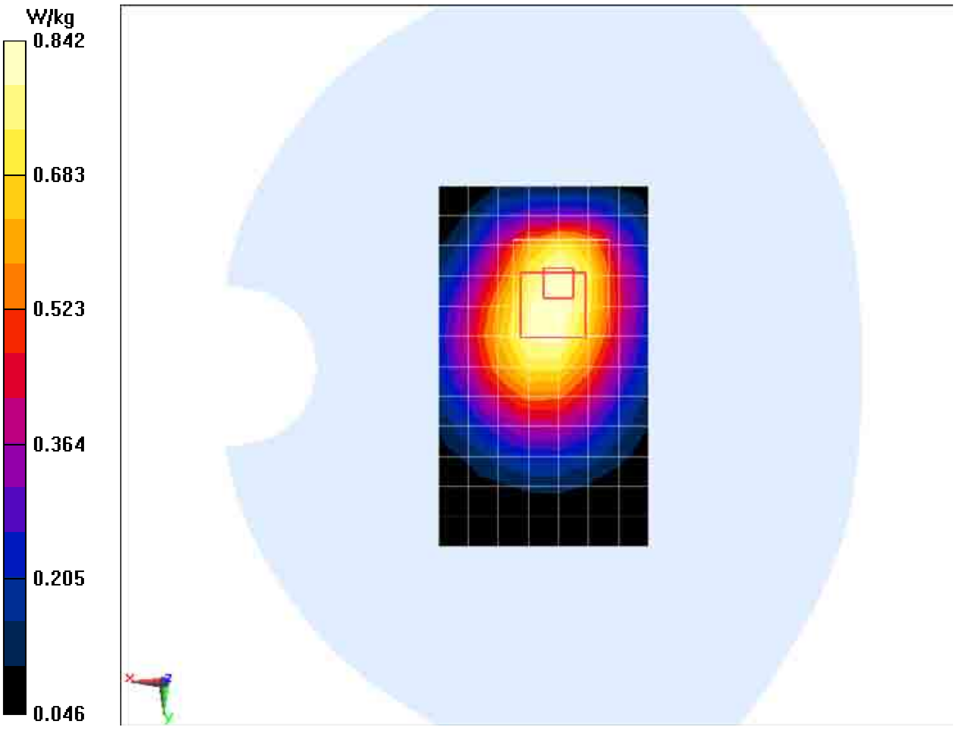
GSM835MHz With Headset Body Toward Ground Low

Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.993 S/m; ε_r = 55.149; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Toward Ground GSM835MHz With Headset/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.06 W/kg
Low Toward Ground GSM835MHz With Headset/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.144 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.44 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.717 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.056 W/kg



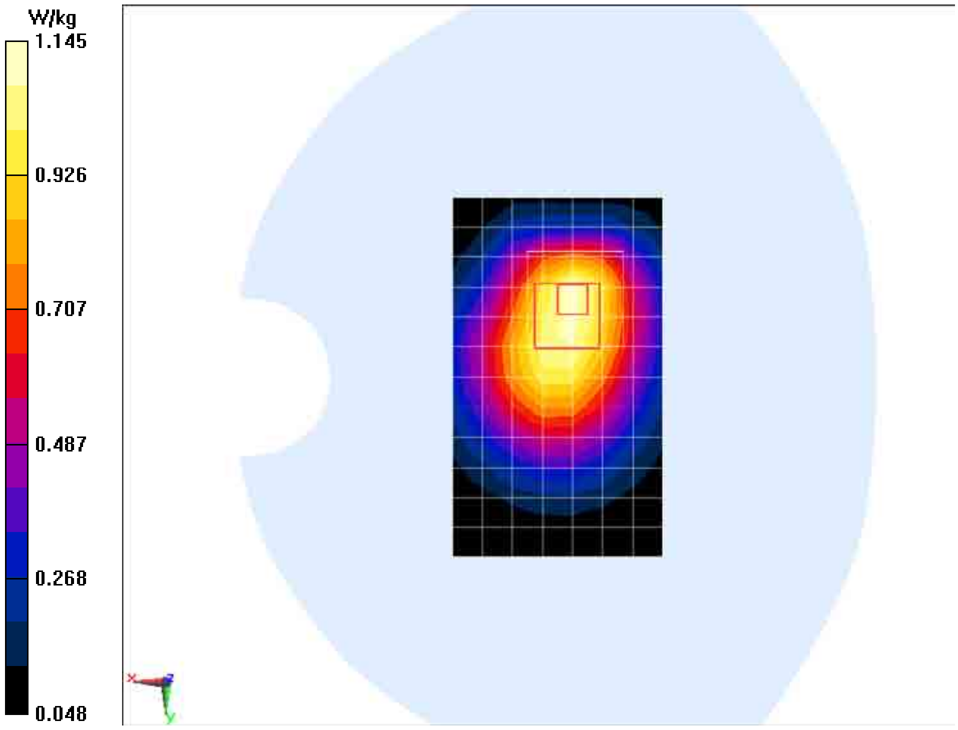
GSM835MHz 2 Body Toward Ground Middle

Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Toward Ground GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.855 W/kg
Middle Toward Ground GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.570 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.799 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.579 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.842 W/kg



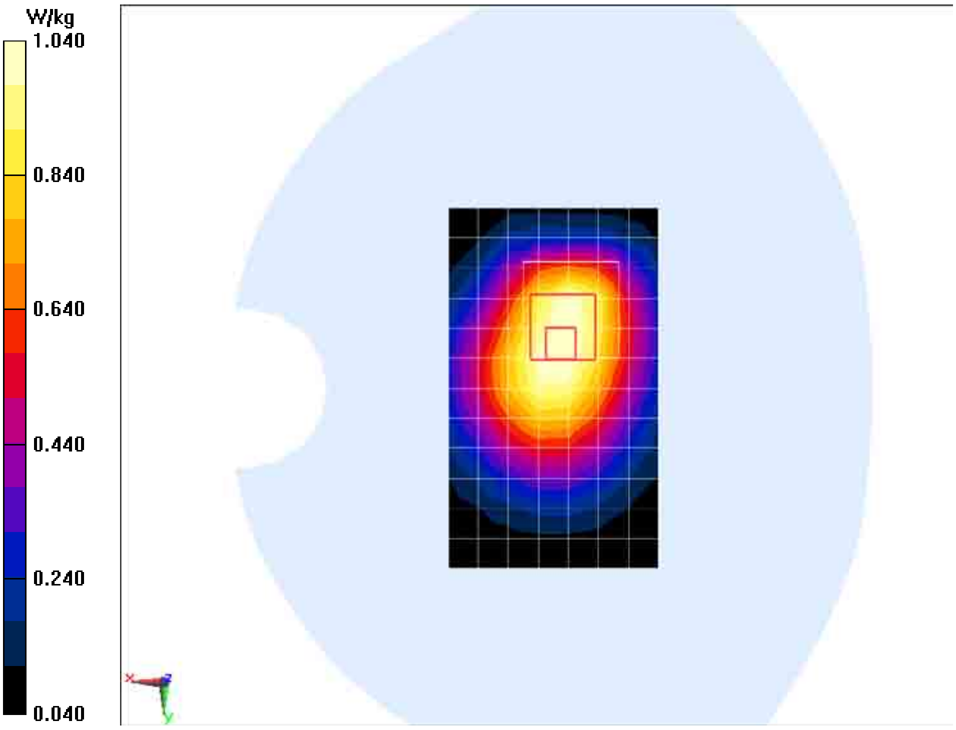
GSM835MHz 2 Body Toward Ground Low

Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.993 S/m; ε_r = 55.149; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Toward Ground GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 W/kg
Low Toward Ground GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.280 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.56 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.758 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.15 W/kg



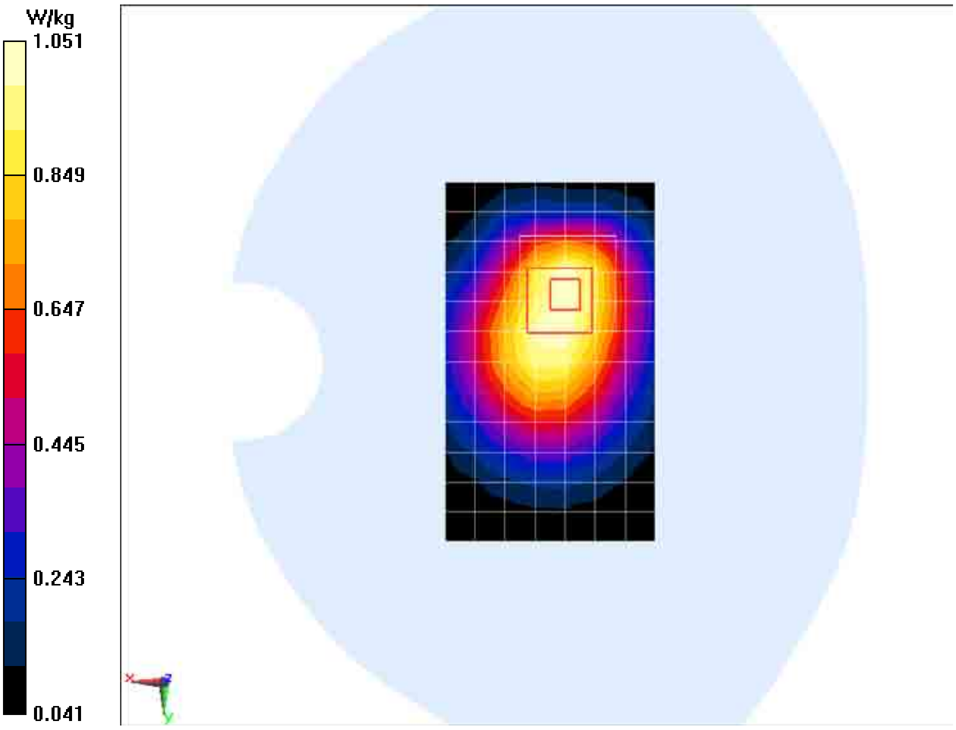
GSM835MHz 2 Body Toward Ground High

Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 1.015 S/m; ε_r = 55.205; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
High Toward Ground GSM835MHz 2/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg
High Toward Ground GSM835MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 31.865 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.40 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.986 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.706 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.04 W/kg



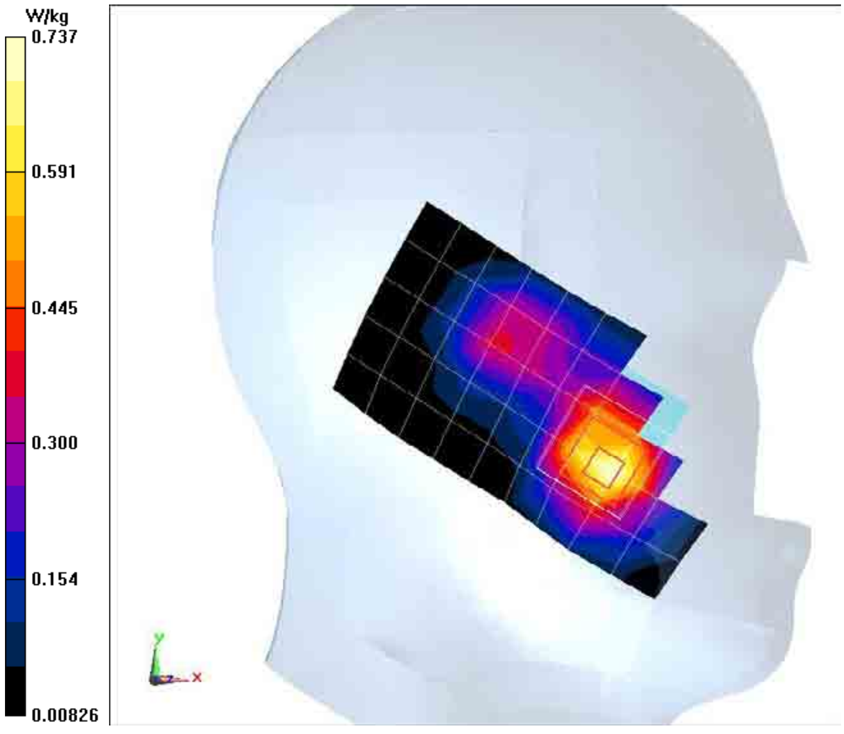
GSM835MHz With Headset 2 Body Toward Ground Low

Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 835MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.993 S/m; ε_r = 55.149; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 835MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Toward Ground GSM835MHz With Headset 2/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg
Low Toward Ground GSM835MHz With Headset 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 31.991 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.40 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.987 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.705 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.051 W/kg



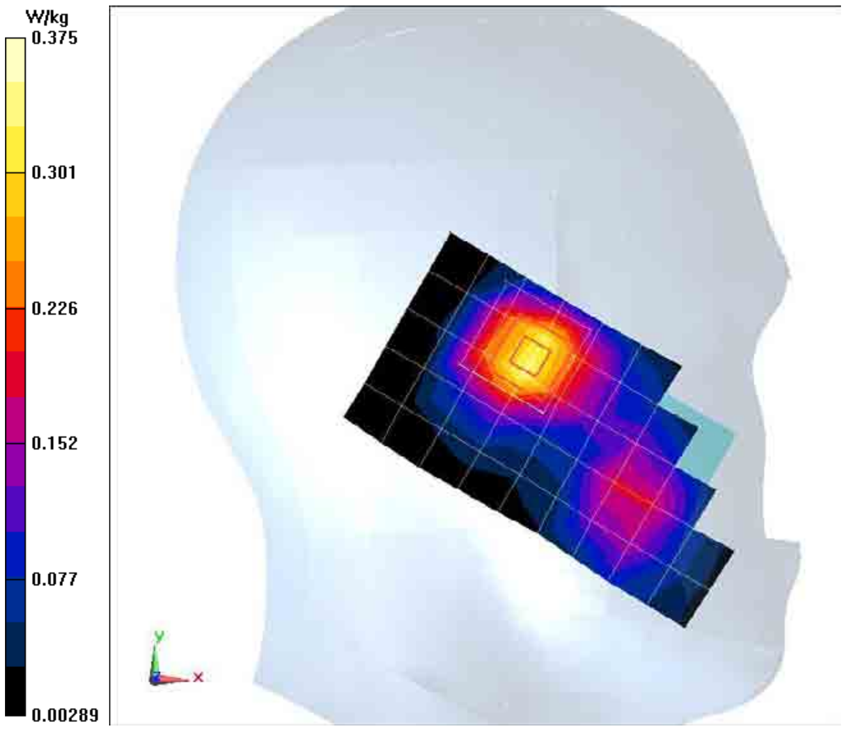
GSM1900MHz Left Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.379 S/m; ε_r = 39.867; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Cheek Left GSM1900MHz/Area Scan (10x6x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.764 W/kg
Middle Cheek Left GSM1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.337 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.15 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.706 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.411 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.737 W/kg



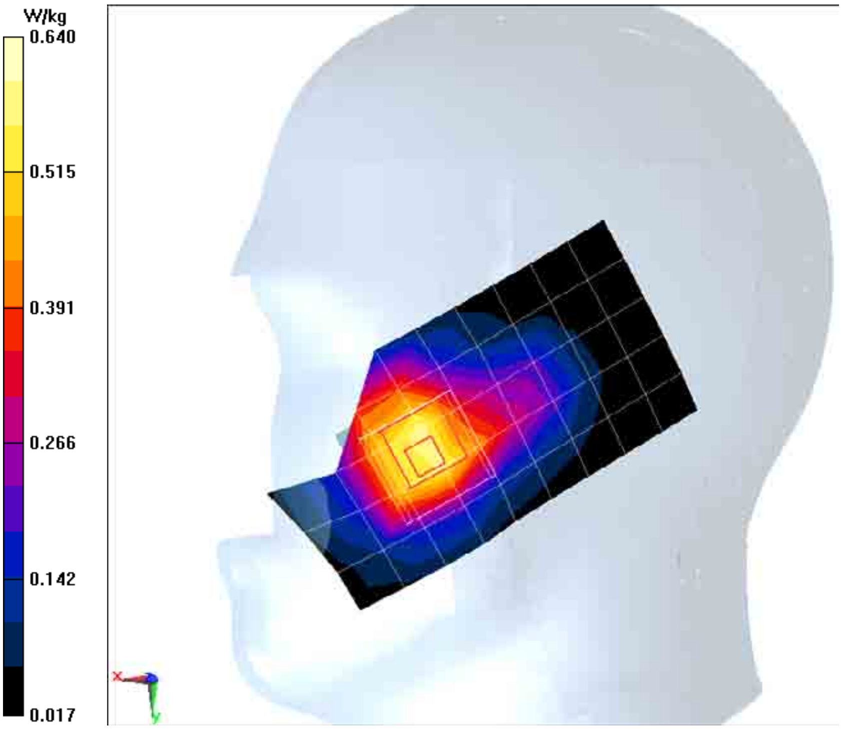
GSM1900MHz Left Tilt Middle

Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.379 S/m; ε_r = 39.867; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Tilt Left GSM1900MHz/Area Scan (10x6x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.337 W/kg
Middle Tilt Left GSM1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.460 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.564 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.352 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.203 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.375 W/kg



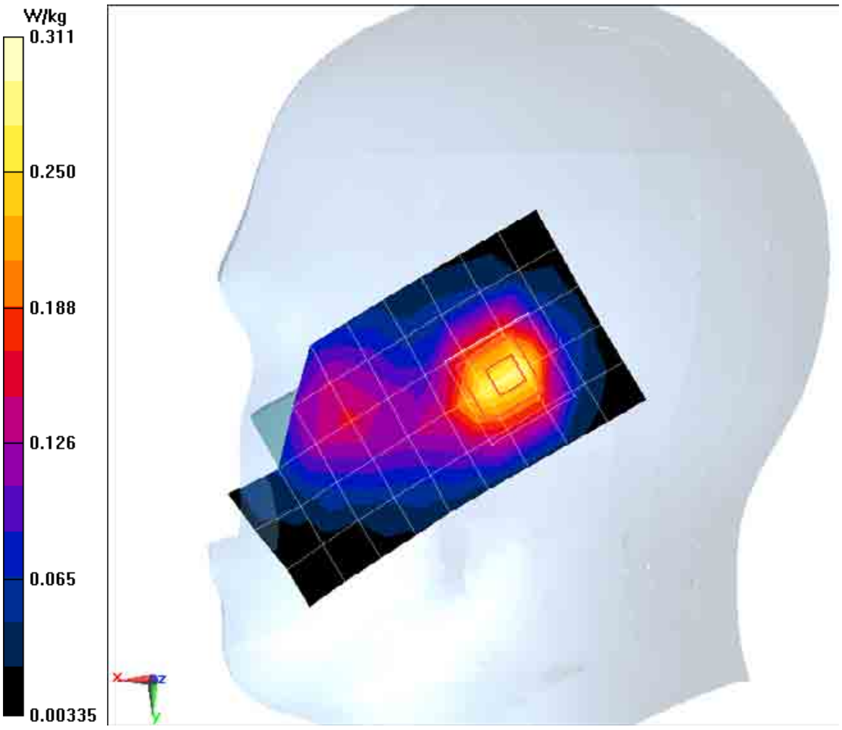
GSM1900MHz Right Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.379 S/m; ε_r = 39.867; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Cheek Right GSM1900MHz/Area Scan (10x6x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.586 W/kg
Middle Cheek Right GSM1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.960 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.846 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.590 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.374 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.640 W/kg



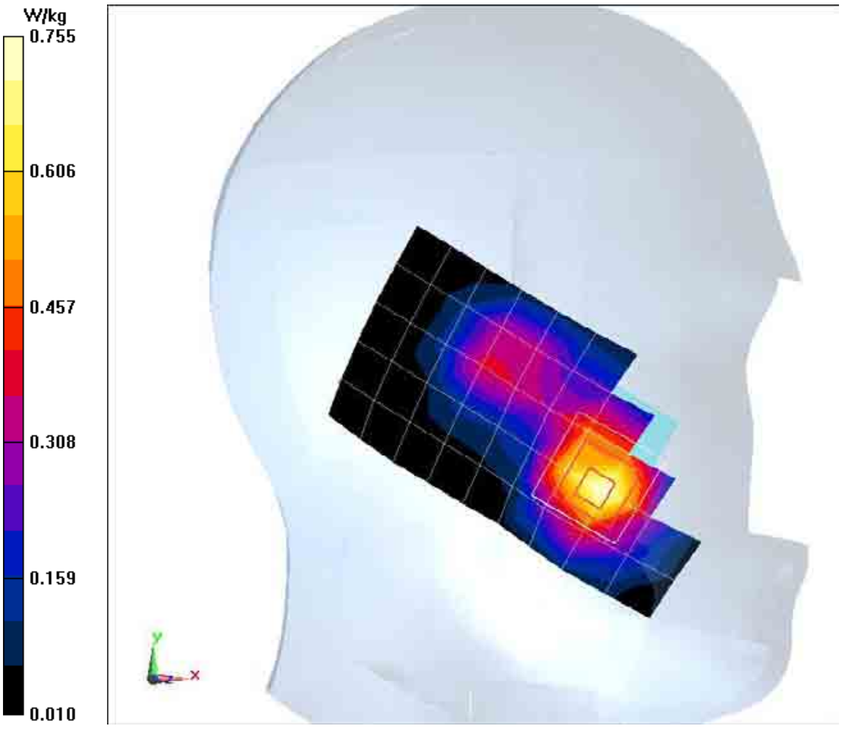
GSM1900MHz Right Tilt Middle

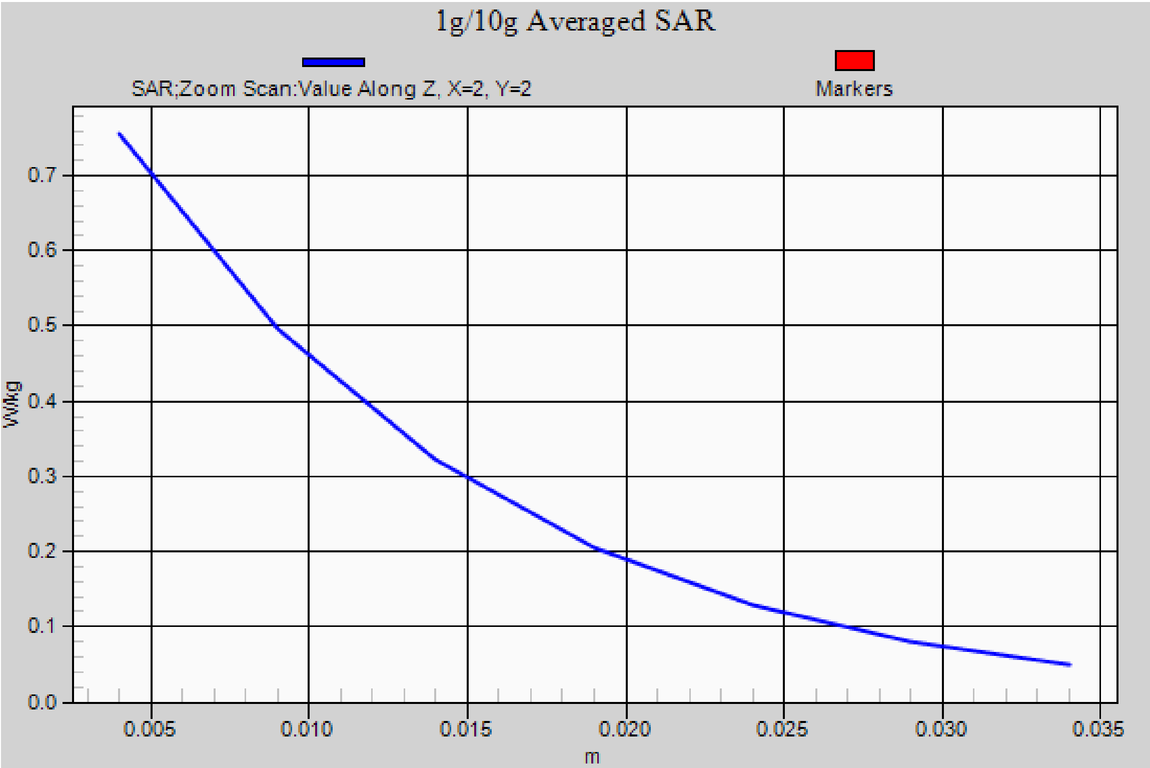
Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.379 S/m; ε_r = 39.867; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃   Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Tilt Right GSM1900MHz/Area Scan (10x6x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.284 W/kg
Middle Tilt Right GSM1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.382 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.453 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.287 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.169 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.311 W/kg



GSM1900MHz Left Cheek Low

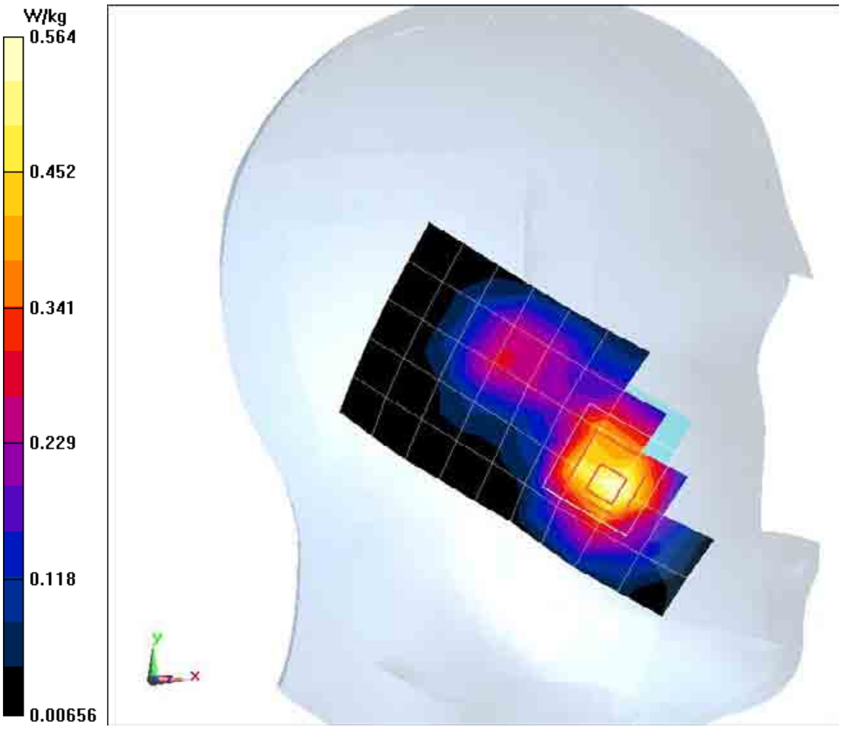
Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.372 S/m; ε_r = 40.172; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Cheek Left GSM1900MHz/Area Scan (10x6x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.783 W/kg
Low Cheek Left GSM1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.195 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.14 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.713 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.416 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.755 W/kg




1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR;Zoom Scan:Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2
Markers
W/kg
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.005
0.010
0.015
0.020
0.025
0.030
0.035
m

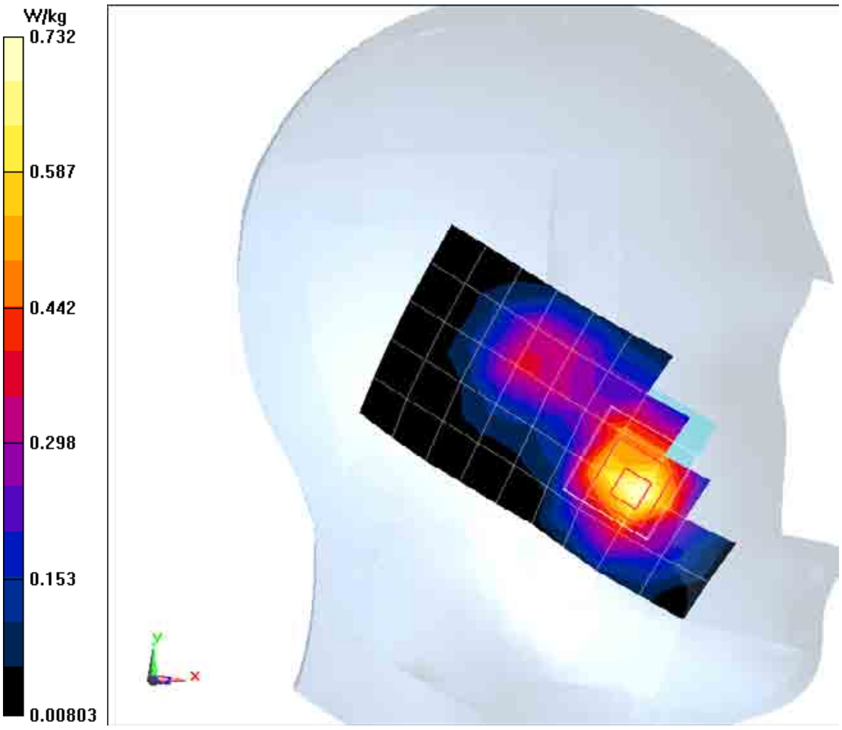
GSM1900MHz Left Cheek High

Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.393 S/m; ε_r = 39.622; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
High Cheek Left GSM1900MHz/Area Scan (10x6x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.581 W/kg
High Cheek Left GSM1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.840 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.875 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.540 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.316 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.564 W/kg



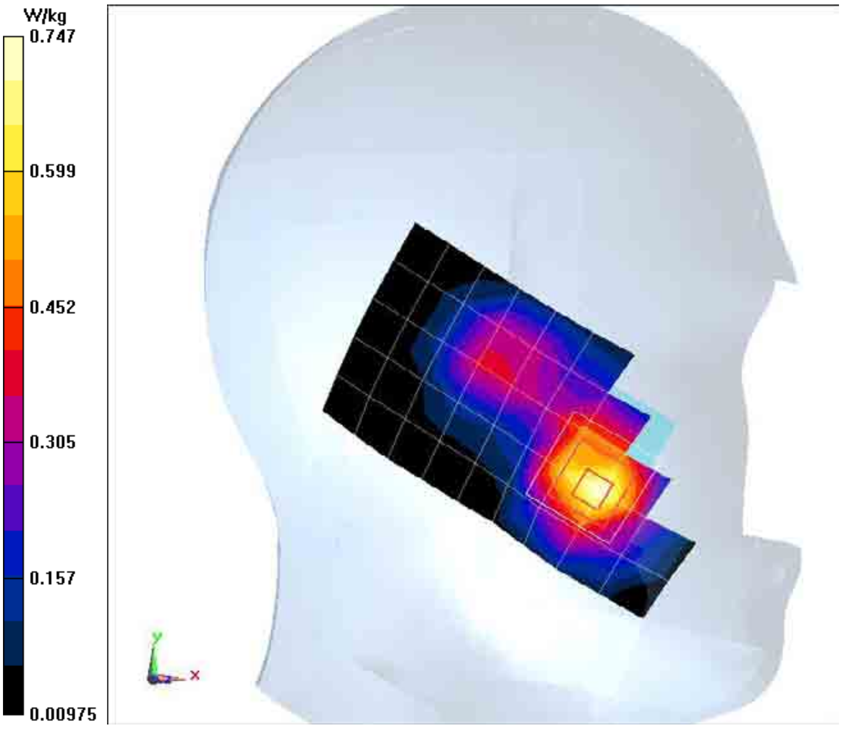
GSM1900MHz 2 Left Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.379 S/m; ε_r = 39.867; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Cheek Left GSM1900MHz 2/Area Scan (10x6x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.763 W/kg
Middle Cheek Left GSM1900MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.156 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.702 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.409 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.732 W/kg



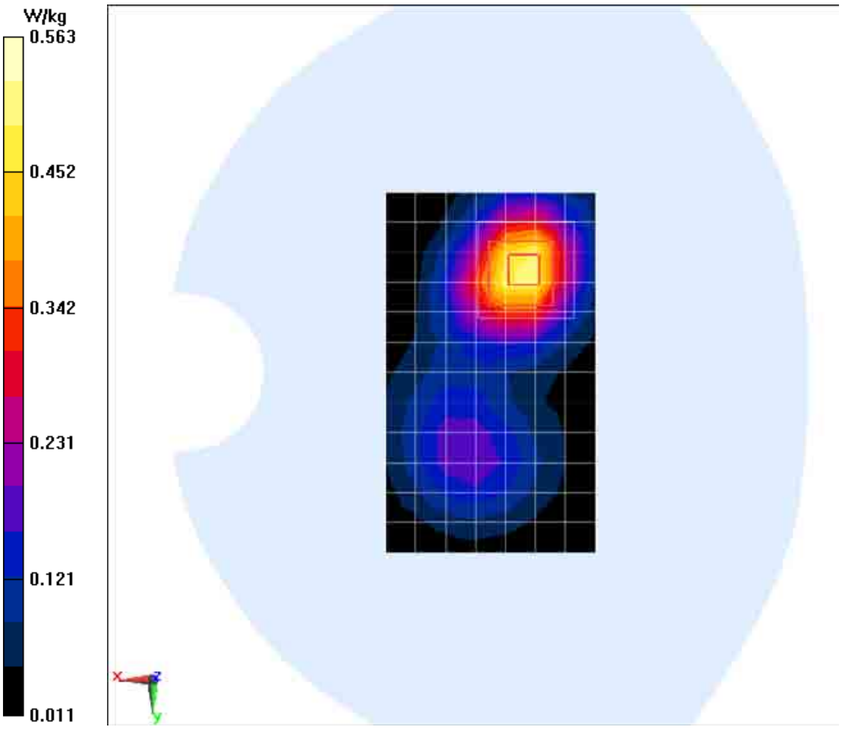
GSM1900MHz 2 Left Cheek Low

Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.372 S/m; ε_r = 40.172; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Cheek Left GSM1900MHz 2/Area Scan (10x6x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.781 W/kg
Low Cheek Left GSM1900MHz 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.277 V/m; Power Drift = 0.27 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.15 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.712 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.417 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.747 W/kg



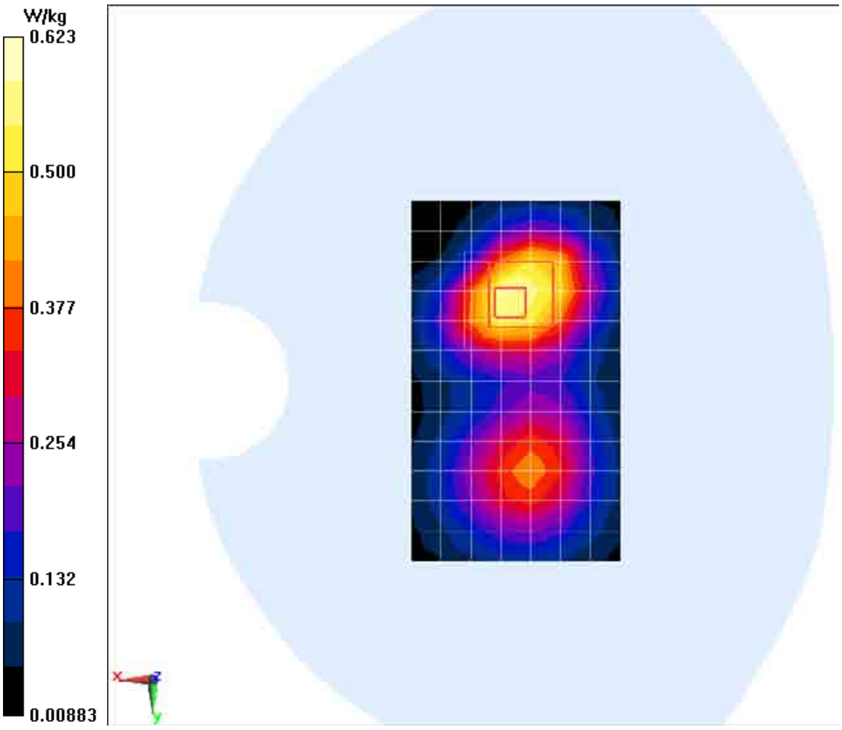
GSM 1900MHz Body Toward Phantom Middle

Date/Time: 5/23/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.504 S/m; ε_r = 53.319; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃   Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Toward Phantom GSM 1900MHz/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.495 W/kg
Middle Toward Phantom GSM 1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.291 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.868 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.508 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.284 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.563 W/kg



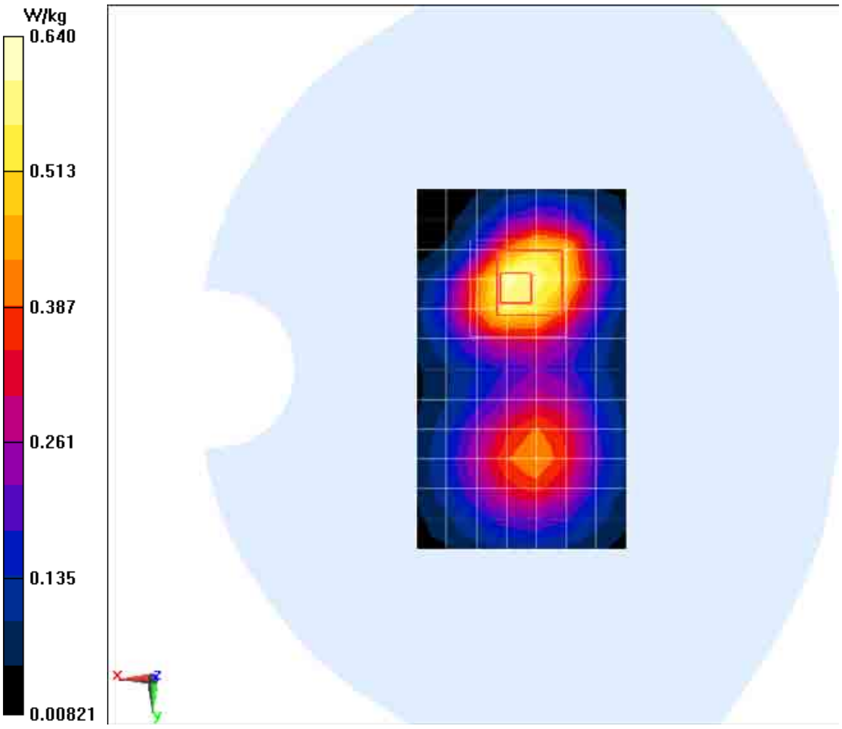
GSM 1900MHz Body Toward Ground Middle

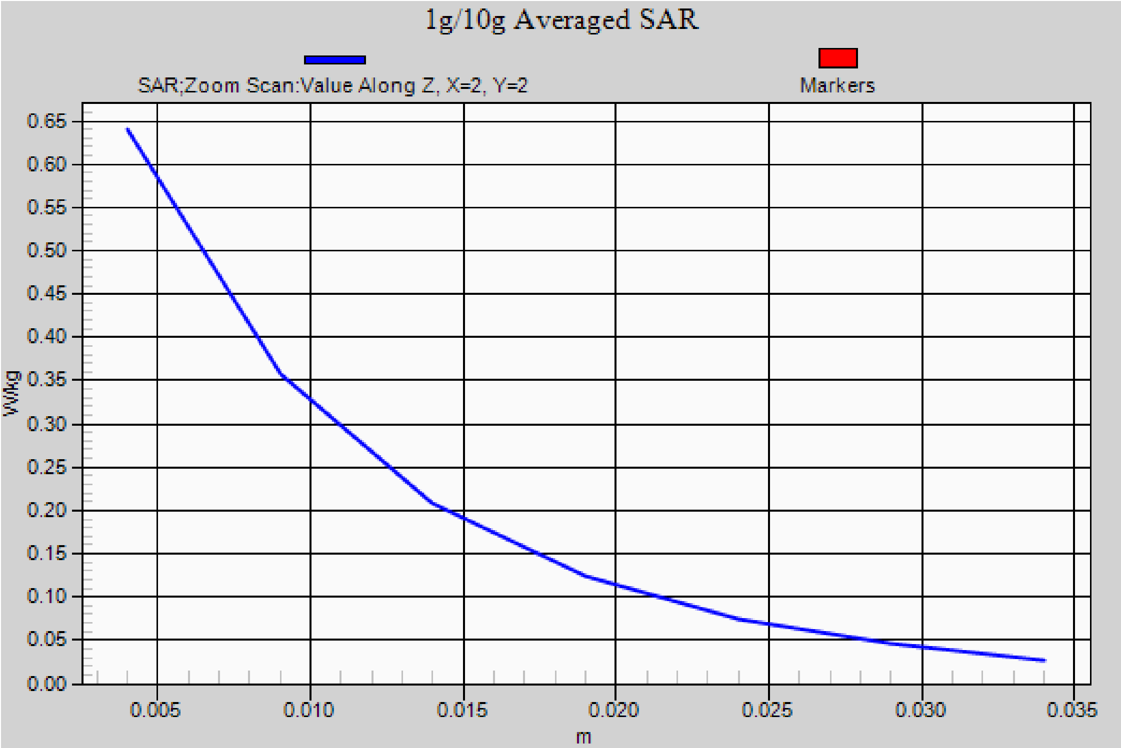
Date/Time: 5/23/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.504 S/m; ε_r = 53.319; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Middle Toward Ground GSM 1900MHz/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.590 W/kg
Middle Toward Ground GSM 1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.336 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.00 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.569 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.331 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.623 W/kg



GSM 1900MHz Body Toward Ground Low

Date/Time: 5/23/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.475 S/m; ε_r = 53.44; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Toward Ground GSM 1900MHz/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.609 W/kg
Low Toward Ground GSM 1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.169 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.03 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.581 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.340 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.640 W/kg



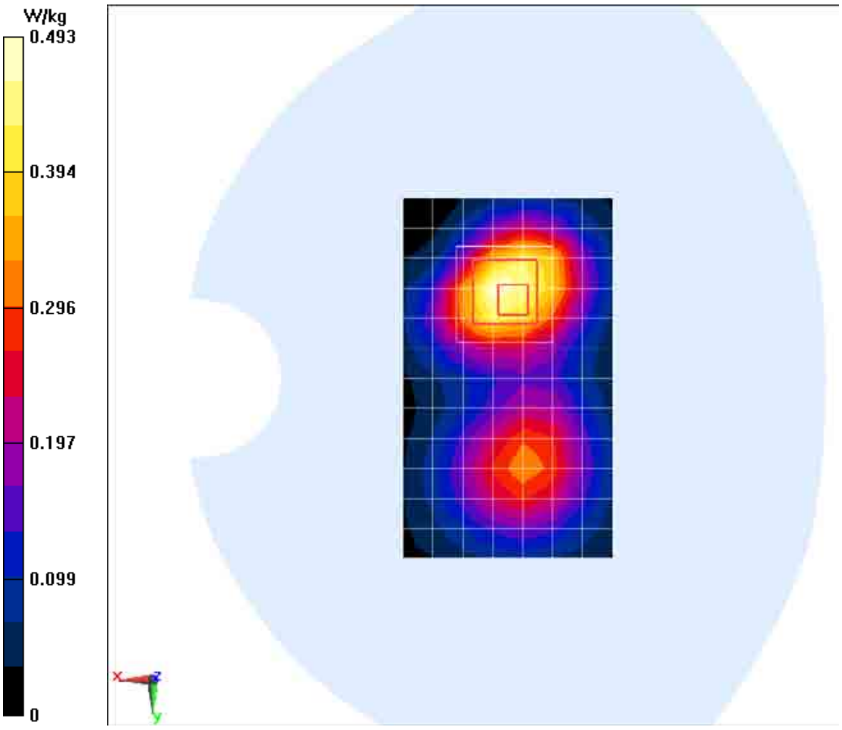

1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR;Zoom Scan:Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2
Markers
W/kg
0.65
0.60
0.55
0.50
0.45
0.40
0.35
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
0.005
0.010
0.015
0.020
0.025
0.030
0.035
m

GSM 1900MHz Body Toward Ground High

Date/Time: 5/23/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.534 S/m; ε_r = 53.187; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 7/24/2012

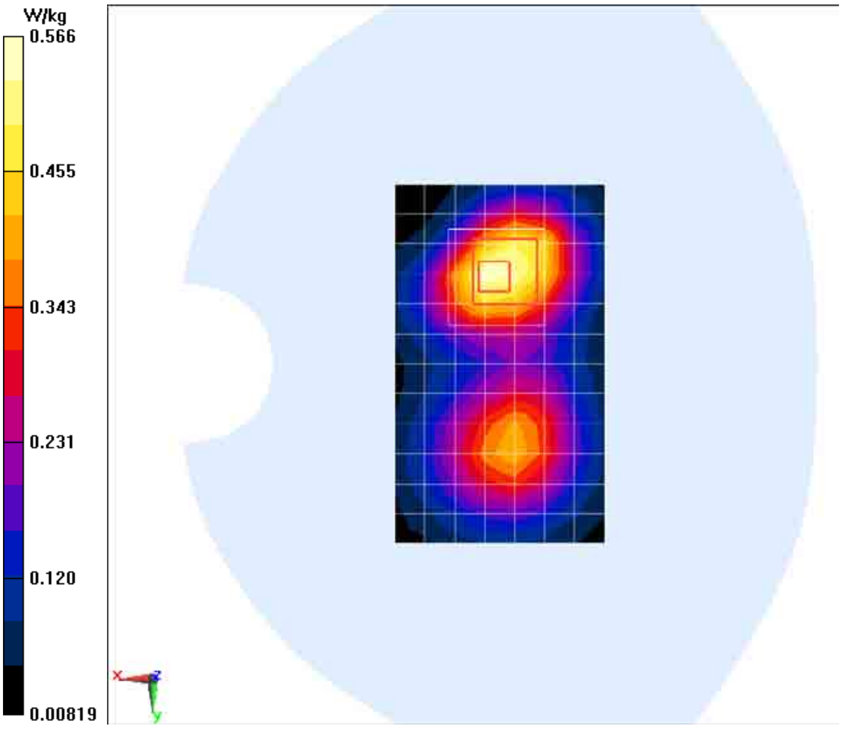
High Toward Ground GSM 1900MHz/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.486 W/kg

High Toward Ground GSM 1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.959 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.943 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.487 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.268 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.493 W/kg



GSM1900MHz With Headset Body Toward Ground Low

Date/Time: 5/23/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.475 S/m; ε_r = 53.44; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 7/24/2012
Low Toward Ground GSM1900MHz With Headset/Area Scan (8x13x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.563 W/kg
Low Toward Ground GSM1900MHz With Headset/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.429 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.911 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.519 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.304 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.566 W/kg



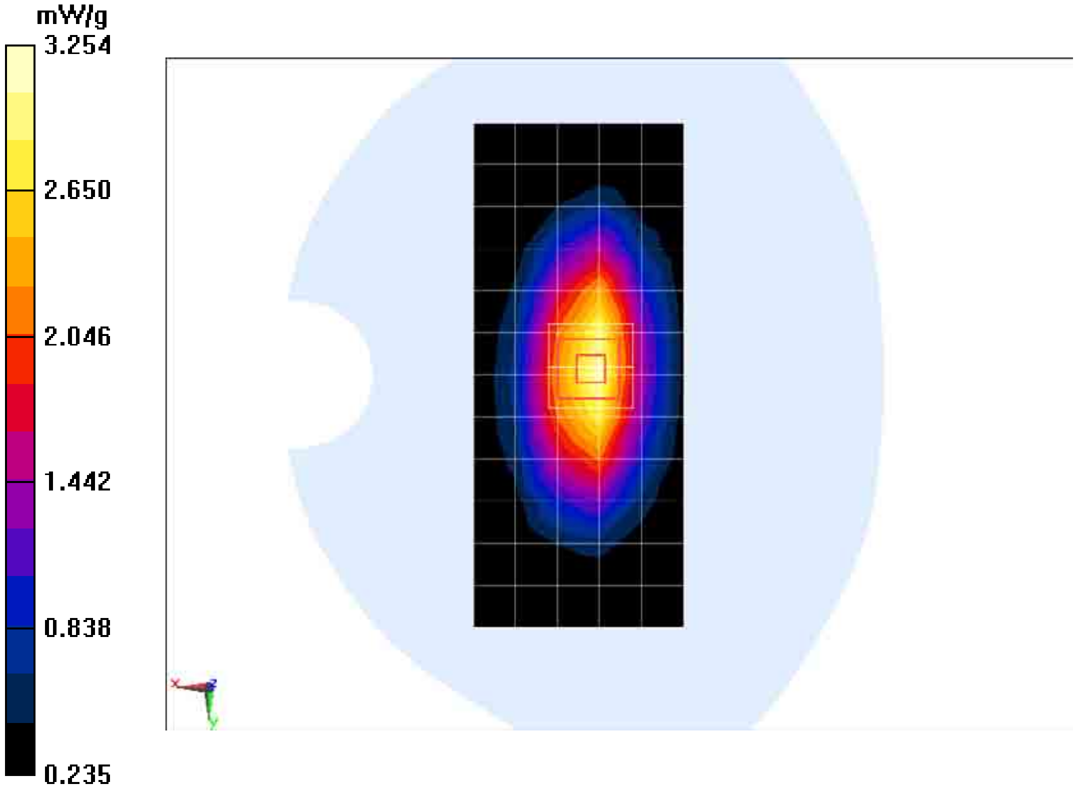
ANNEX B SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

835MHz-Head

Date/Time: 5/17/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.917 mho/m; εr = 41.04; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature:22.5° C Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09)

System Validation/Area Scan(101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.153 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 50.235 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.857 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 2.35 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.254 mW/g

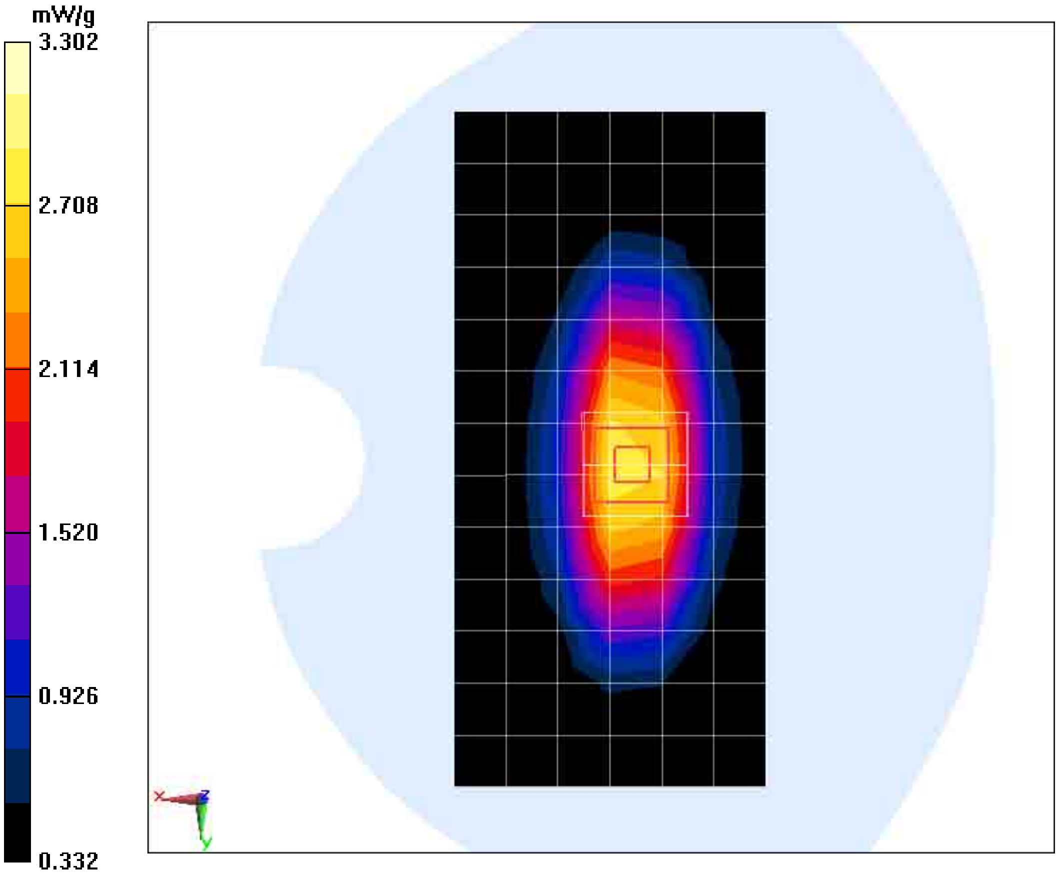


835MHz-Body

Date/Time: 5/16/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.999 mho/m; εr = 55.15; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature:22.5° C   Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.06, 6.06, 6.06)

System Validation/Area Scan(101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.849 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 58.728 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.871 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 2.53 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.302 mW/g

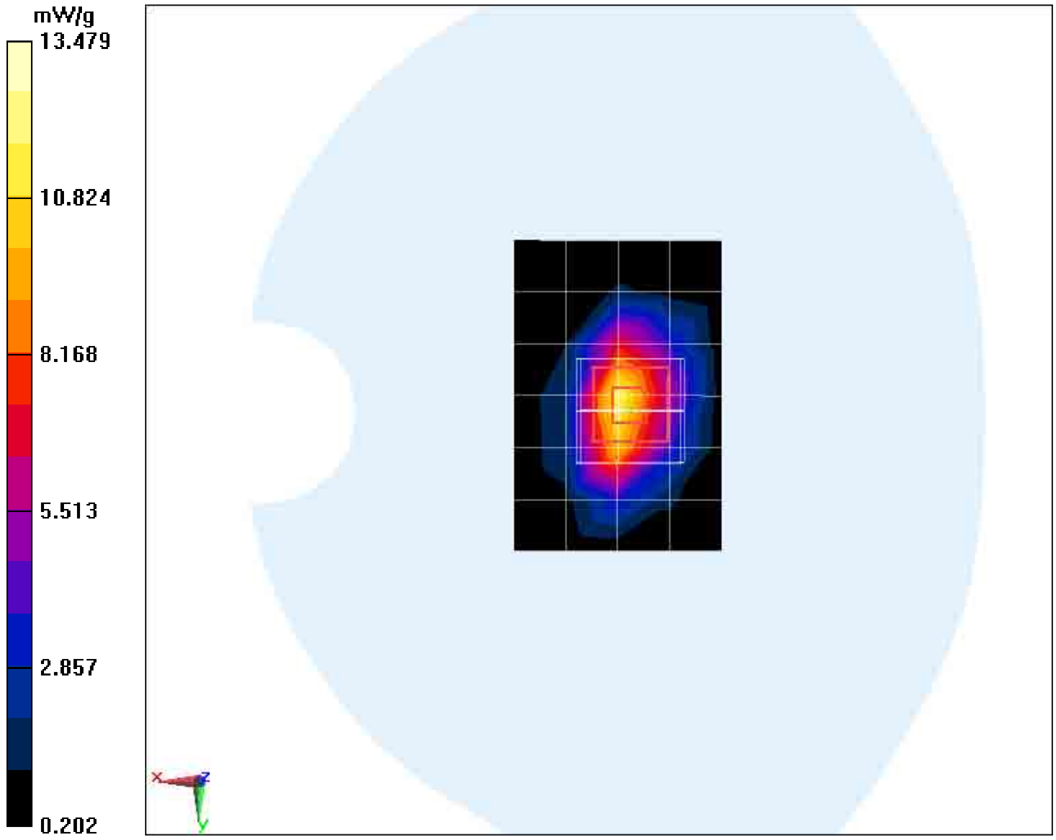


1900MHz-Head

Date/Time: 5/22/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Head 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.385 mho/m; εr = 39.64; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature:22.5° C   Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1)

System Validation/Area Scan(101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.141 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 93.766 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.602 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 9.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.87 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.479 mW/g

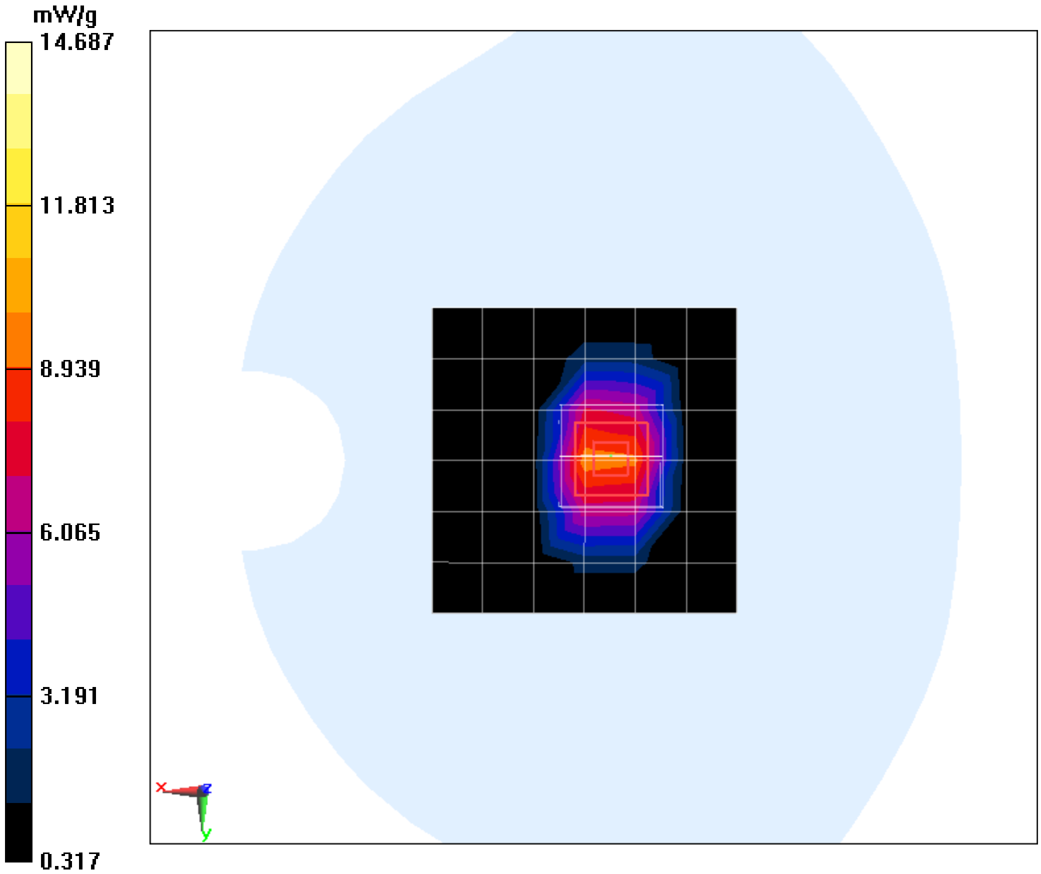


1900MHz-Body

Date/Time: 5/23/2013
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.524 mho/m; εr = 53.237; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature:22.5° C Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64)

System Validation/Area Scan(101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.585 mW/g

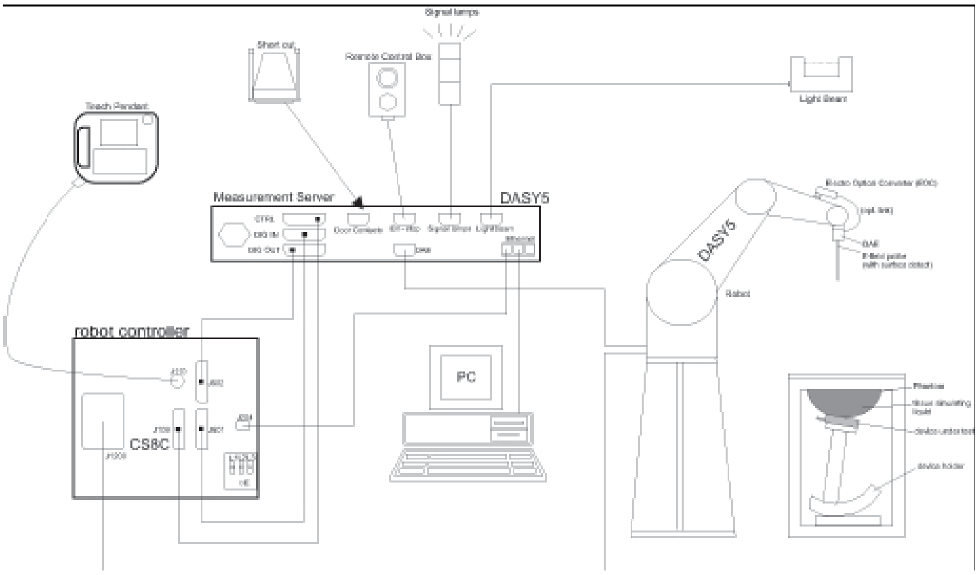
System Validation/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 99.021 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.419 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.47 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.687 mW/g



ANNEX C SAR Measurement Setup

C.1 Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



Picture C.1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (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.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as
- warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

C.2 DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection durning a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2nd ord curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications:

Model: ES3DV3
Frequency 2.0GHz — 3.0GHz(EX3DV4)
Calibration: In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 2450MHz
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB(2.0GHz — 3.0GHz) for EX3DV4

Picture C.2 Near-field Probe

± 0.2 dB(700MHz — 2.0GHz) for ES3DV3
Dynamic Range: 10 mW/kg — 100W/kg
Probe Length: 330 mm
Probe Tip Length: 20 mm
Body Diameter: 12 mm
Tip Diameter: 2.5 mm (3.9 mm for ES3DV3)
Tip-Center: 1 mm (2.0mm for ES3DV3)
Application: SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones
Dosimetry in strong gradient fields

Picture C.3 E-field Probe

C.3 E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm^2) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and inn a waveguide or other methodologies 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 until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/ cm^2.

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

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

Where:

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

C.4 Other Test Equipment

C.4.1 Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE)

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

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

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

PictureC.4: DAE

C.4.2 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: RX90L) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

Picture C.5 DASY 5

C.4.3 Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU broad with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O broad, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU broad.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Picture C.6 Server for DASY 5

C.4.4 Device Holder for Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ±0.5mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ±20%. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

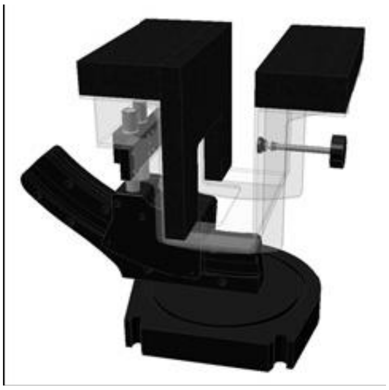
The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference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

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε =3 and loss tangent δ =0.02. 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.

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.

Picture C.7: Device Holder



Picture C.8: Laptop Extension Kit

C.4.5 Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to
Represent the 90^{th} percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. 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. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

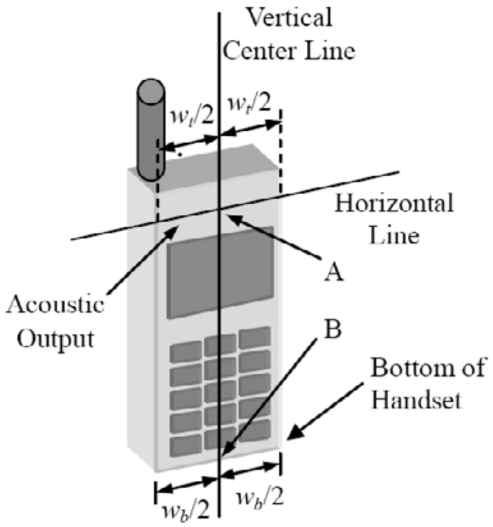
Shell Thickness: 2 ± 0. 2 mm
Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions: 810 x l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available: Special

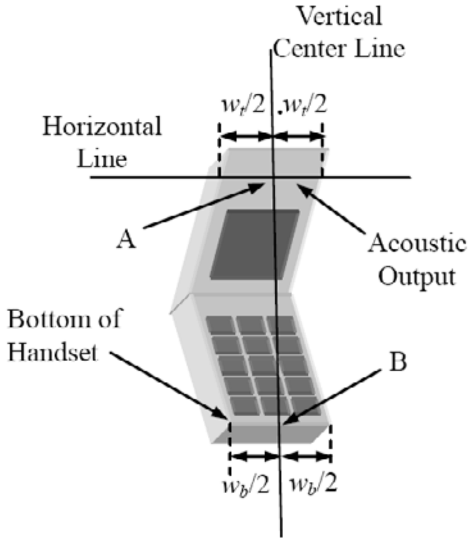
Picture C.9: SAM Twin Phantom

ANNEX D Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

D.1 General considerations

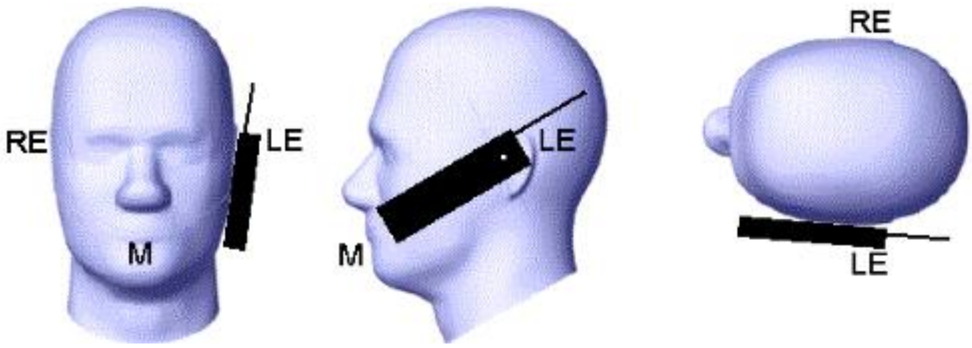
This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.



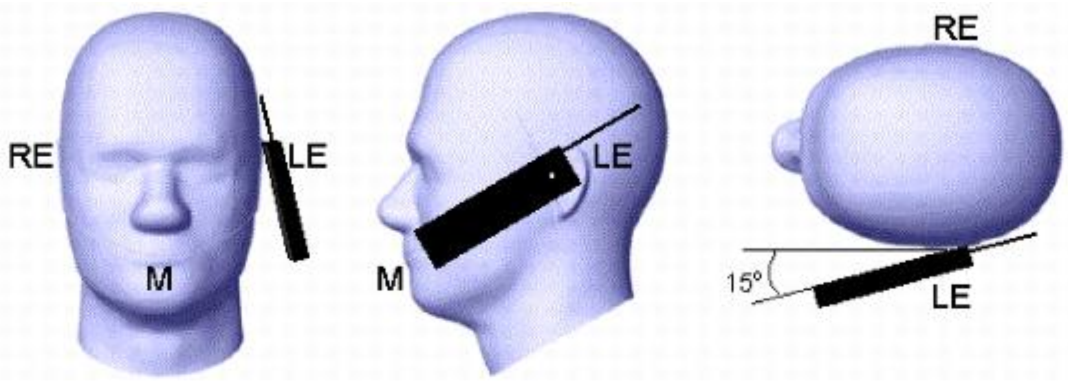


w_t	Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
w_b	Width of the bottom of the handset
A	Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
B	Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture D.1-a Typical “fixed” case handset Picture D.1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset



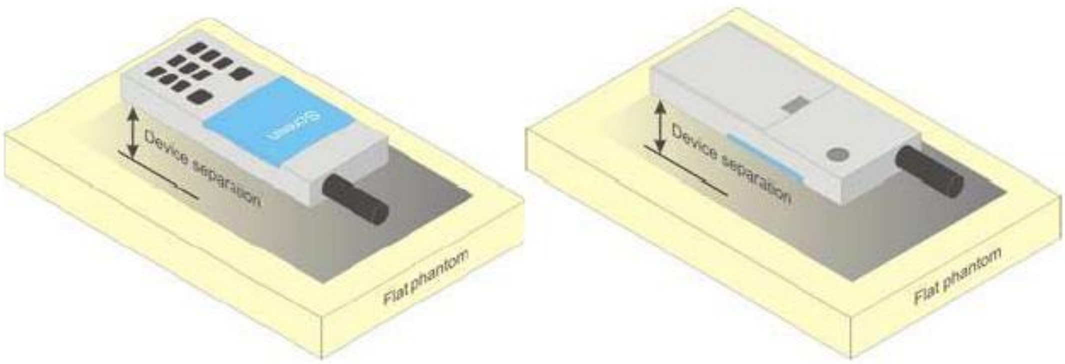
Picture D.2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture D.3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

D.2 Body-worn device

A typical example of a body-worn device is a mobile phone, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.

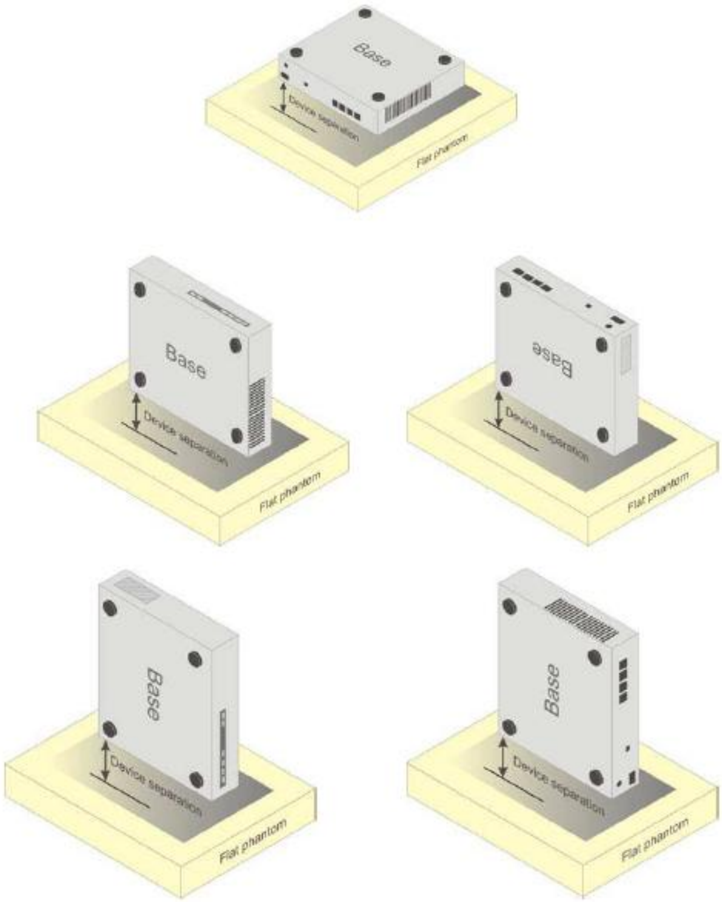


Picture D.4 Test positions for body-worn devices

D.3 Desktop device

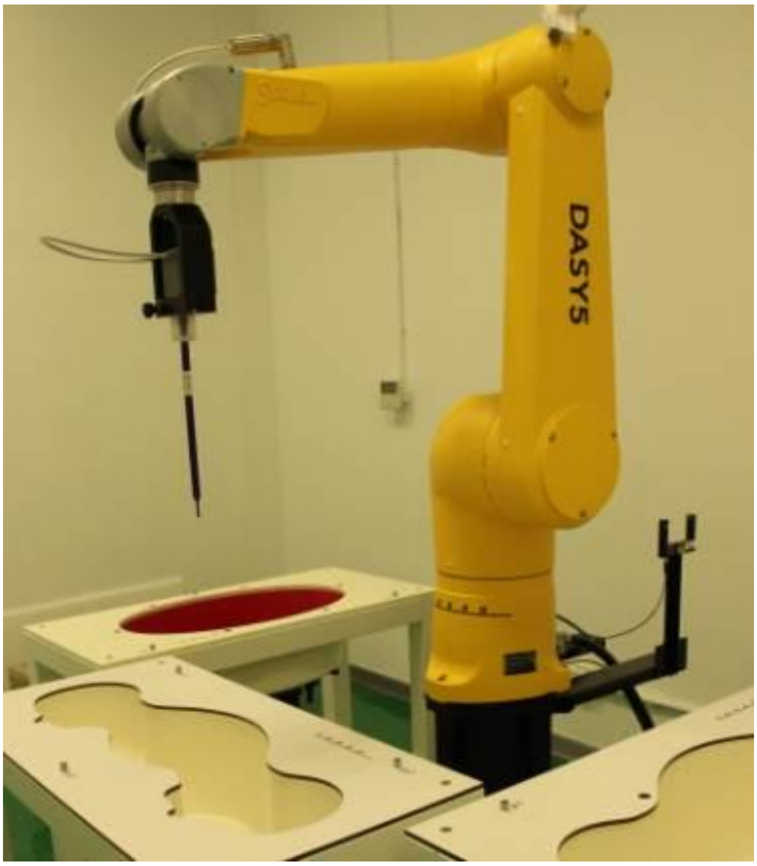
A typical example of a desktop device is a wireless enabled desktop computer placed on a table or desk when used.

The DUT shall be positioned at the distance and in the orientation to the phantom that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. For devices that employ an external antenna with variable positions, tests shall be performed for all antenna positions specified. Picture 8.5 show positions for desktop device SAR tests. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.



Picture D.5 Test positions for desktop devices

D.4 DUT Setup Photos



Picture D.6 DSY5 system Set-up

NOTE:
The Photos of test sample and test positions show in additional document.

ANNEX E Equivalent Media Recipes

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt, preventol, glycol monobutyl and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table E.1 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.

Table E.1: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835 Head	835 Body	1900 Head	1900 Body
Ingredients (% by weight)				
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91
Sugar	56.0	45.0	\	\
Salt	1.45	1.4	0.306	0.13
Preventol	0.1	0.1	\	\
Cellulose	1.0	1.0	\	\
Glycol Monobutyl	\	\	44.452	29.96
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	ε=41.5 σ=0.90	ε=55.2 σ=0.97	ε=40.0 σ=1.40	ε=53.3 σ=1.52

ANNEX F System Validation

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table F.1: System Validation

System No.	Probe SN.	Liquid name	Validation date	Frequency point	Status (OK or Not)
	3252	Head 835MHz	Jan 18,2013	835MHz	OK
	3252	Head 1900MHz	Jan 18,2013	1900MHz	OK
	3252	Body 835MHz	Jan 21,2013	835MHz	OK
	3252	Body 1900MHz	Jan 22,2013	1900MHz	OK

NOTE: The parameters of tissue simulating liquids can be found in chapter 7 of this test report.

ANNEX G Probe and DAE Calibration Certificate

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client: TMC-SH (Auden)

Certificate No: DAE4-1244_Jul12

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 1244
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v24 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	July 20, 2012

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-11 (No:11450)	Sep-12
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	R.Mayoraz	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: July 20, 2012

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Certificate No: DAE4-1244_Jul12 Page 1 of 5

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1µV , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.......+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.841 ± 0.1% (k=2)	405.603 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.505 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95892 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.97050 ± 0.7% (k=2)	4.01239 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	45.5 ° ± 1 °

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199997.08	0.00	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20002.35	2.58	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19997.06	4.35	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199996.68	-0.29	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.86	0.07	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19998.39	3.03	-0.02
Channel Z	+ Input	199996.50	-0.35	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19998.20	-1.56	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20002.03	-0.50	0.00

Low Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.29	0.25	0.01
Channel X	+ Input	201.01	0.46	0.23
Channel X	- Input	-199.00	-0.47	0.23
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.71	0.66	0.03
Channel Y	+ Input	198.89	-1.70	-0.85
Channel Y	- Input	-200.66	-1.36	0.68
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.11	0.07	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199.67	-0.86	-0.43
Channel Z	- Input	-199.89	-0.57	0.29

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (µV)	Low Range Average Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	-4.41	-5.40
	- 200	7.56	6.87
Channel Y	200	-4.78	-5.08
	- 200	2.80	2.66
Channel Z	200	-8.32	-7.96
	- 200	6.93	6.70

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (µV)	Channel Y (µV)	Channel Z (µV)
Channel X	200	-	0.17	-3.06
Channel Y	200	5.29	-	2.00
Channel Z	200	9.82	3.54	-

4. **AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**
DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16888	16969
Channel Y	16436	16195
Channel Z	15834	15572

5. **Input Offset Measurement**
DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input: 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.95	-0.58	2.65	0.60
Channel Y	-0.87	-2.92	0.70	0.66
Channel Z	-0.36	-2.83	1.72	0.73

6. **Input Offset Current**
Nominal input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. **Input Resistance** (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. **Low Battery Alarm Voltage** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. **Power Consumption** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client: **TMC-SH (Auden)**

Certificate No: ES3-3252_Jul12

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3252
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date	July 24, 2012

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 24, 2012

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Certificate No: ES3-3252_Jul12 Page 1 of 11

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., θ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization θ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,y,z: A, B, C* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):* in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Certificate No: ES3-3252_Jul12 Page 2 of 11

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3252

Manufactured: June 29, 2009
Calibrated: July 24, 2012

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3252

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.28	1.35	1.40	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	98.1	100.6	100.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	156.5	±4.1 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	164.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	155.1	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3252

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.56	1.36	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.04	6.04	6.04	0.30	1.89	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.34	5.34	5.34	0.73	1.28	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.66	1.38	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3252

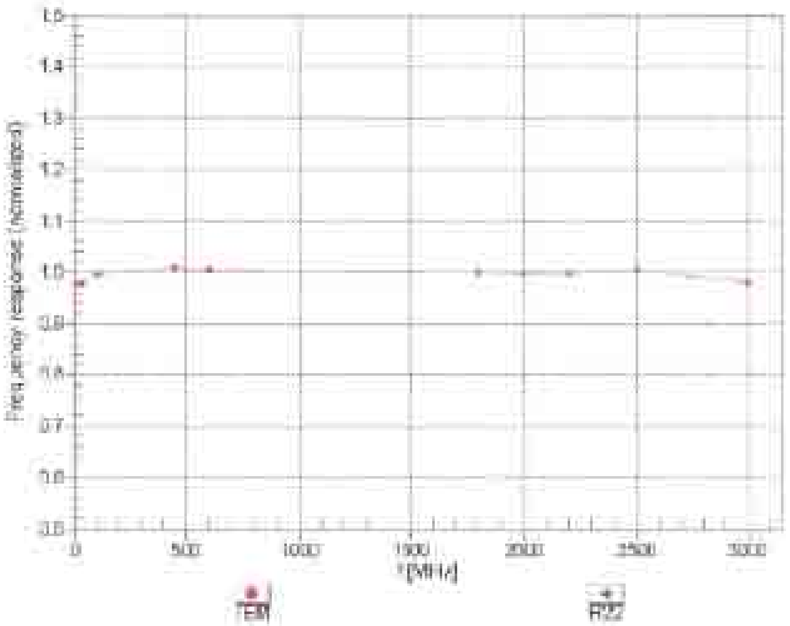
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	6.06	6.06	6.06	0.49	1.48	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.06	6.06	6.06	0.46	1.51	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.93	4.93	4.93	0.49	1.67	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.58	1.48	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

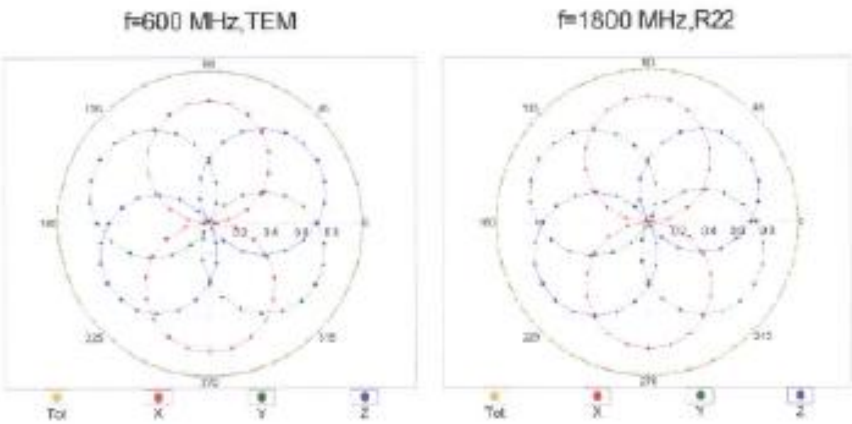
Frequency Response of E-Field

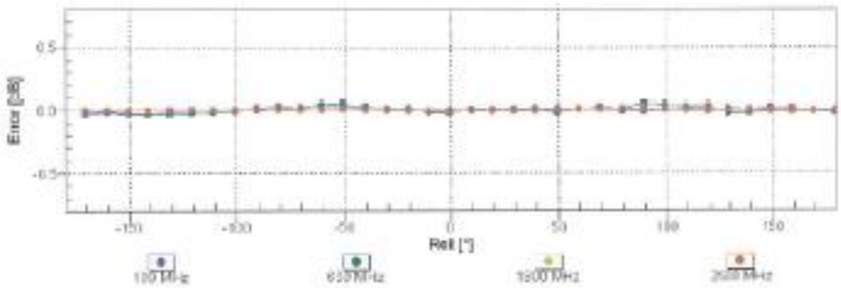
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

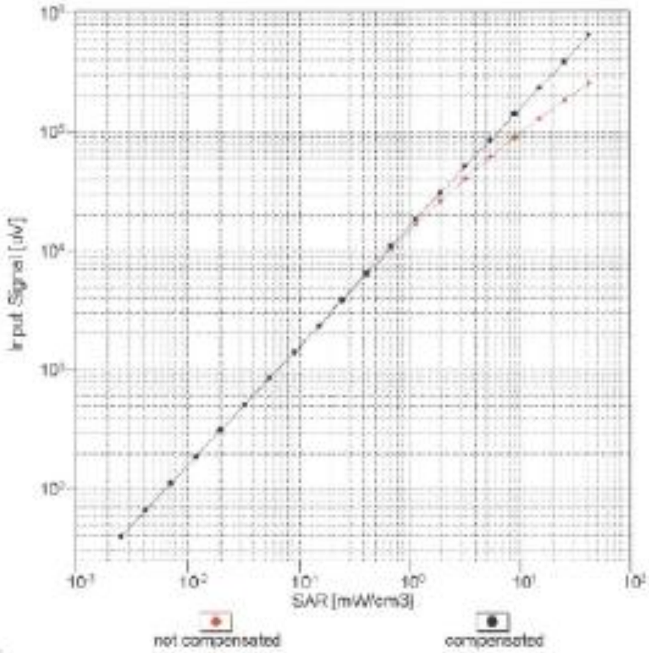


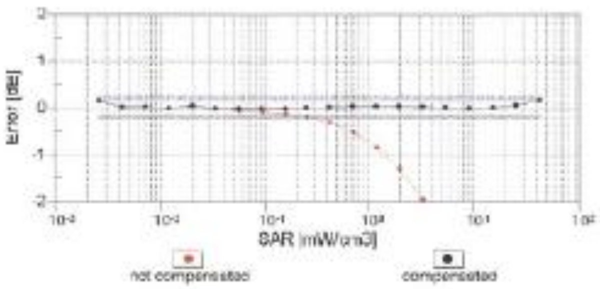


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)

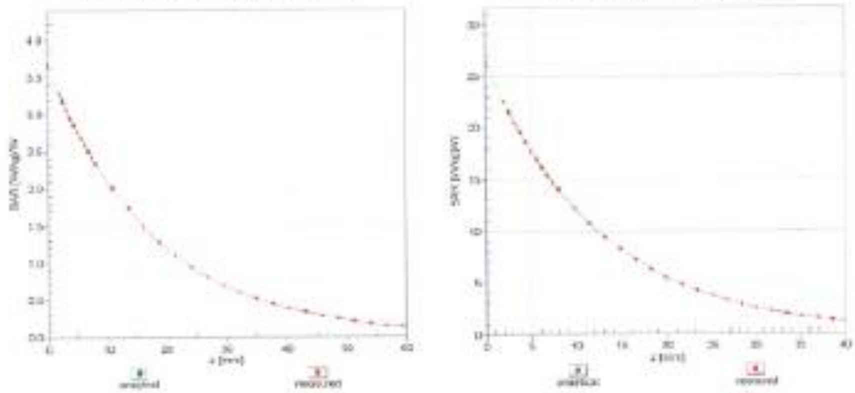
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)





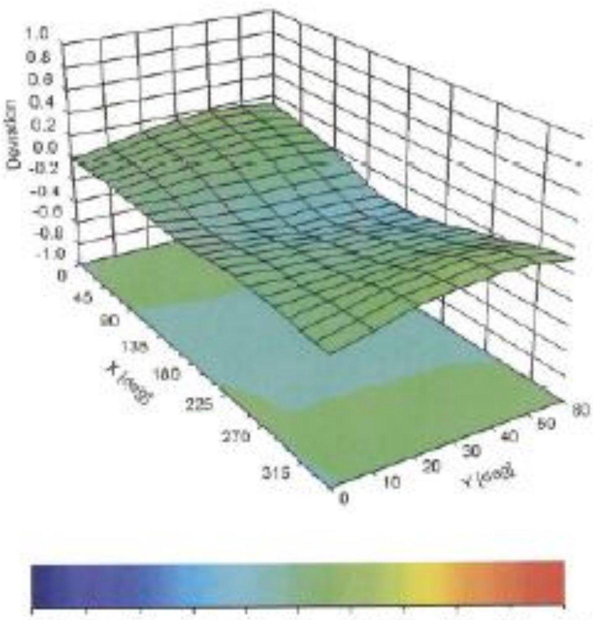
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (φ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3252

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	129.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

ANNEX H Dipole Calibration Certificate

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **TMC-SH (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d112_Jul12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 4d112
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v8 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	July 25, 2012

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Israe El-Naouq	Laboratory Technician	Israe El-Naouq
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	[signature]

Issued: July 25, 2012

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Certificate No: D835V2-4d112_Jul12 Page 1 of 8

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.1
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.5 ± 6 %	0.89 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.33 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.35 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.10 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.3 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.50 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.29 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.9 Ω - 3.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.0 Ω - 5.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.397 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	May 26, 2010

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 25.07.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

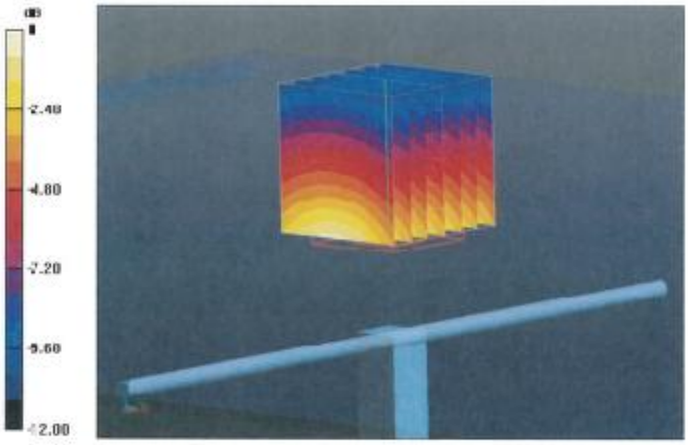
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d112

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.89 mho/m; ε_r = 40.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

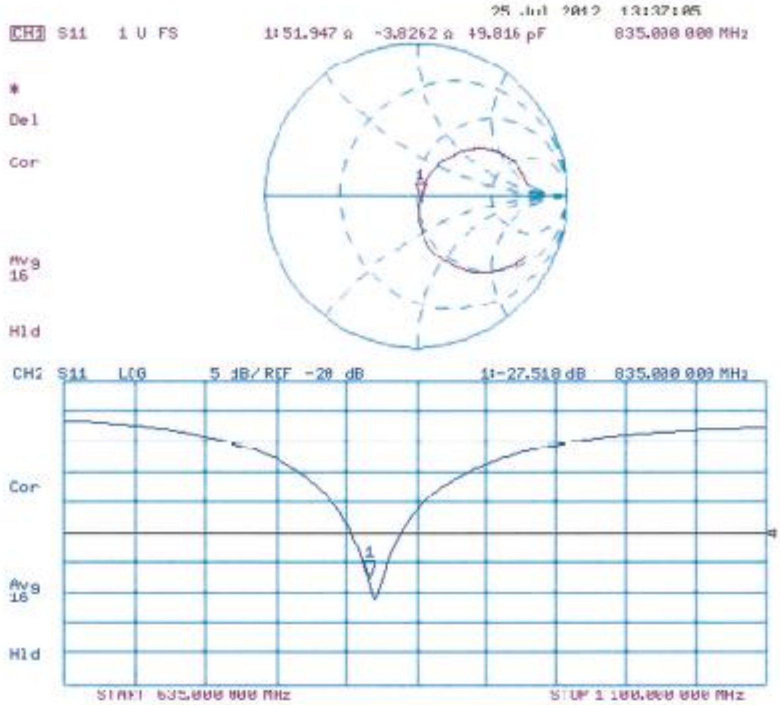
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 56.910 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.441 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 2.33 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.70 mW/g



0 dB = 2.70 mW/g = 8.63 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 25.07.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

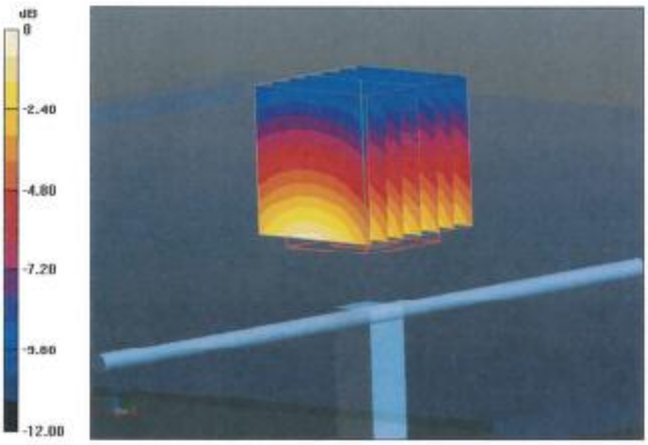
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d112

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.99 mho/m; ε_r = 53.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

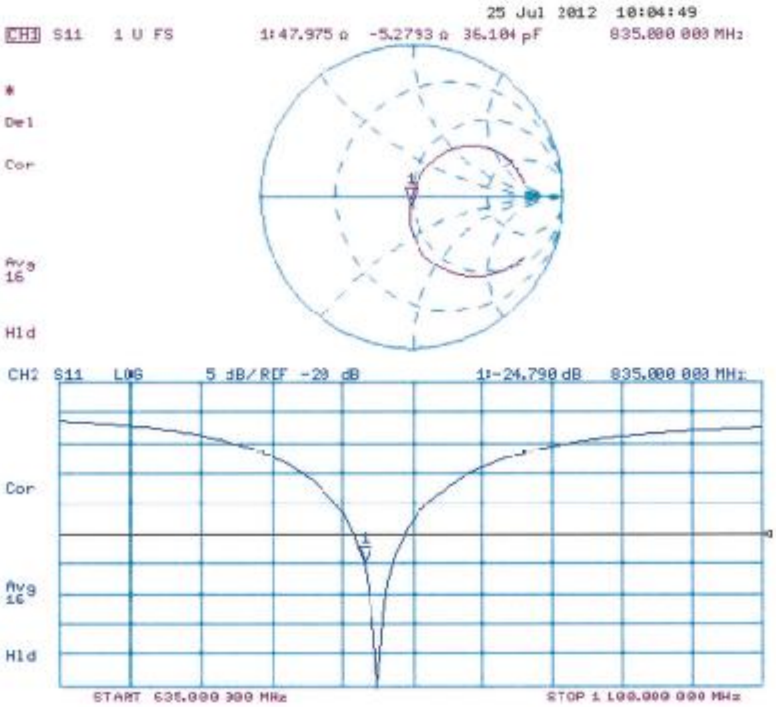
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 55.290 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.560 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.82 mW/g



0 dB = 2.82 mW/g = 9.00 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **TMC-SH (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d134_Jul12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d134
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v8 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	July 20, 2012

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	D Iliev
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 20, 2012

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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.1
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.9 ± 6 %	1.38 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.71 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.2 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.12 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.6 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.6 ± 6 %	1.52 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**40.3 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.2 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 Ω + 4.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.2 Ω + 5.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.205 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	April 14, 2010

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 20.07.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

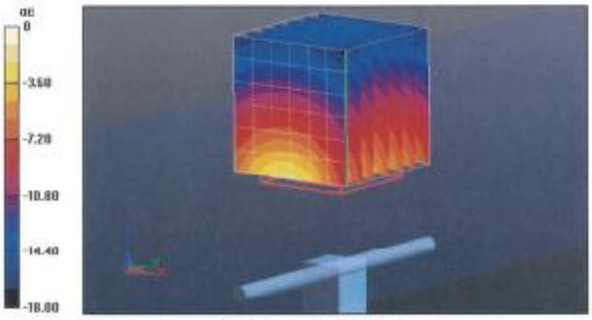
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d134

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.38 mho/m; ε_r = 39.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

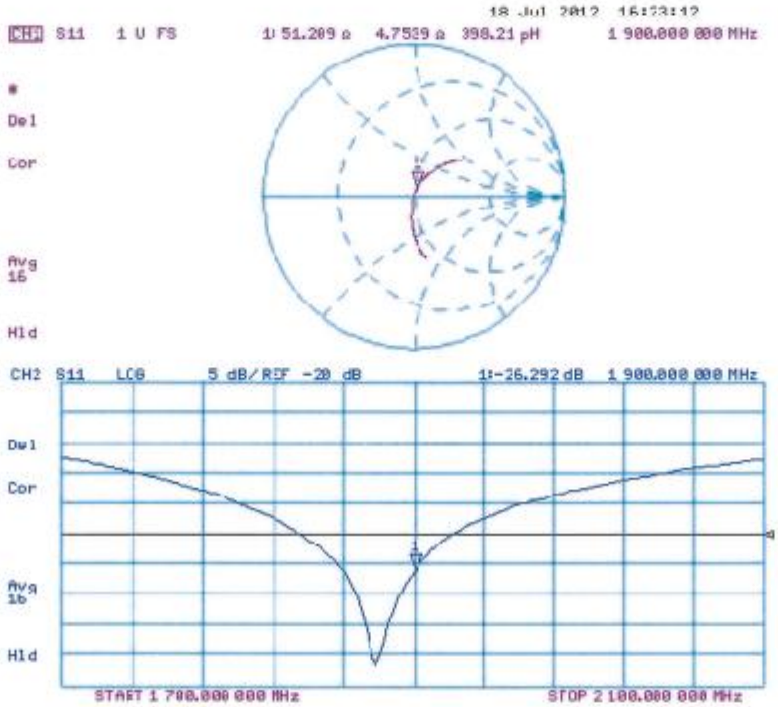
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 97.161 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.321 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 9.71 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.12 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.1 mW/g



0 dB = 12.1 mW/g = 21.66 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.07.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

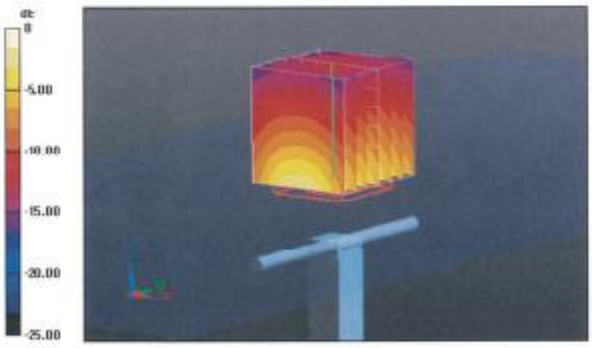
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d134

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.52 mho/m; ε_r = 52.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 95.473 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.520 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.7 mW/g

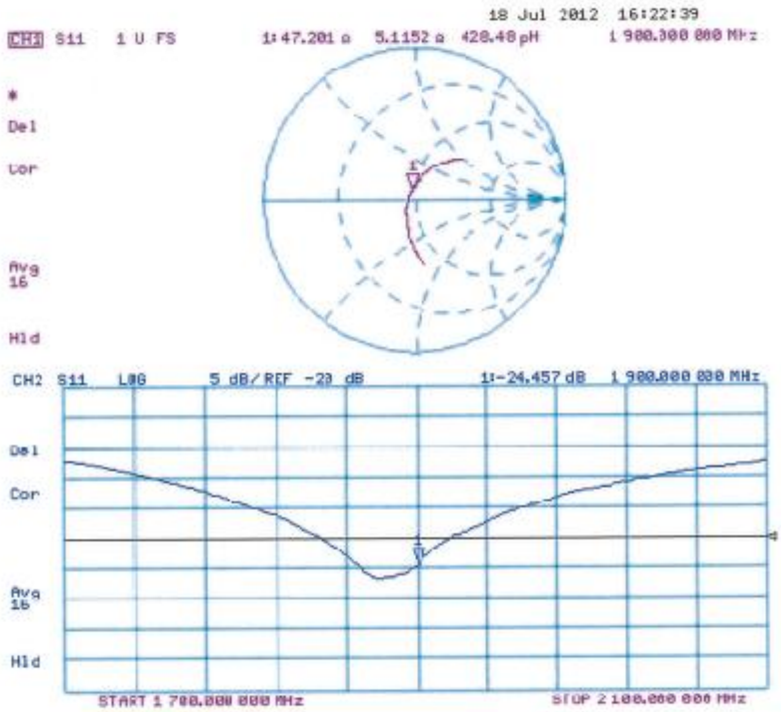


0 dB = 12.7 mW/g = 22.08 dB mW/g

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d134_Jul12

Page 7 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **TMC-SH (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1244_Jul12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 1244
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v24 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	July 20, 2012

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-11 (No:11450)	Sep-12
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	R.Mayoraz	Technician	R. Mayoraz
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	i.V. Blumer

Issued: July 20, 2012

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.......+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.841 ± 0.1% (k=2)	403.603 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.505 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95692 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.97050 ± 0.7% (k=2)	4.01239 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	45.5 ° ± 1 °

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199997.08	0.00	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20002.35	2.59	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19997.06	4.35	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199996.68	-0.29	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.86	0.07	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19998.39	3.03	-0.02
Channel Z	+ Input	199996.58	-0.35	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19998.20	-1.56	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20002.03	-0.50	0.00

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.29	0.25	0.01
Channel X	+ Input	201.01	0.46	0.23
Channel X	- Input	-199.00	-0.47	0.23
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.71	0.66	0.03
Channel Y	+ Input	198.89	-1.70	-0.85
Channel Y	- Input	-200.66	-1.30	0.60
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.11	0.07	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199.67	-0.86	-0.43
Channel Z	- Input	-199.89	-0.57	0.29

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-4.41	-5.40
	- 200	7.55	5.87
Channel Y	200	-4.78	-6.08
	- 200	2.80	2.66
Channel Z	200	-8.32	-7.96
	- 200	6.93	6.70

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	0.17	-3.06
Channel Y	200	6.29	-	2.00
Channel Z	200	9.82	3.54	-

Certificate No: DAE4-1244_Jul12 Page 4 of 5

The end of report