PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.
6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045 USA
Tel. +1.410.290.6652 / Fax +1.410.290.6654
http://www.pctestlab.com

SAR COMPLIANCE EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:
Samsung Electronics, Co. Ltd.
18600 Broadwick St.
Rancho Dominguez, CA 90220
United States

Date of Testing:
09/01/11 - 09/27/11 & 11/11/11
Test Site/Location:
PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Test Report Serial No.:
0Y1108311482-R1.A3L

FCC ID:	**A3LGTP6800**
APPLICANT:	**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.**

EUT Type:	Portable Tablet
Application Type:	Certification
FCC Rule Part(s):	CFR §2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]
Model(s):	GT-P6800
Test Device Serial No.:	Pre-Production [S/N:SAR 1, SAR 2, SAR 3, SAR 4]

Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	Conducted Power [dBm]	SAR	
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body (W/kg)
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	32.05	0.03	1.13
WCDMA/HSPA 850	826.40 - 846.60 MHz	21.87	0.02	0.41
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	29.67	0.06	0.85
WCDMA/HSPA 1900	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz	21.64	0.04	0.99
2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	14.25	0.51	0.62
5.2 GHz WLAN	5180 - 5240 MHz	11.20	0.06	0.10
5.3 GHz WLAN	5260 - 5320 MHz	11.20	0.05	0.19
5.5 GHz WLAN	5500 - 5700 MHz	10.40	0.08	0.31
5.8 GHz WLAN	5745 - 5825 MHz	10.41	0.07	0.51
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	6.93	N/A	
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01:			1.37 W/kg	

Note: Powers in the above table represent output powers for the SAR test configurations applicable and may not represent the highest output powers for all capabilities.

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001), IEEE 1528-2003 and in applicable Industry Canada Radio Standards Specifications (RSS); for North American frequency bands only.

Note: This revised Test Report (S/N: 0Y1108311482-R1.A3L) supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject EUT for the same type of testing as indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of it accordingly.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.

Randy Ortanez
President

ACCREDITED
TESTING LABORATORY
CERTIFICATE #2041.01

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [24]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

1.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1-1).

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

Figure 1-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

2 TEST SITE LOCATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The map at the right shows the location of the PCTEST LABORATORY in Columbia, Maryland. It is in proximity to the FCC Laboratory, the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) airport, the city of Baltimore and Washington, DC.

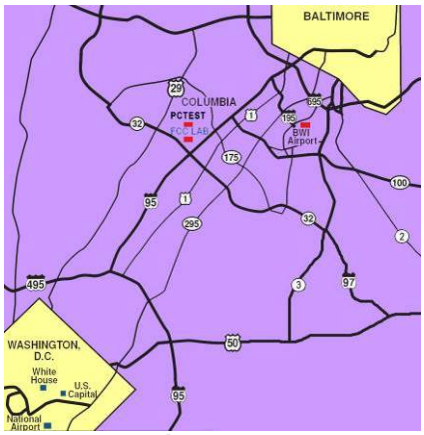


Figure 2-1
Map of the Greater Baltimore and Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area

These measurement tests were conducted at the PCTEST Engineering Laboratory, Inc. facility in New Concept Business Park, Guilford Industrial Park, Columbia, Maryland. The site address is 6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045. The test site is one of the highest points in the Columbia area with an elevation of 390 feet above mean sea level. The site coordinates are 39° 11'15" N latitude and 76° 49' 38" W longitude. The facility is 1.5 miles north of the FCC laboratory, and the ambient signal and ambient signal strength are approximately equal to those of the FCC laboratory. There are no FM or TV transmitters within 15 miles of the site. The detailed description of the measurement facility was found to be in compliance with the requirements of § 2.948 according to ANSI C63.4 on January 27, 2006 and Industry Canada.

2.2 Test Facility / Accreditations:

Measurements were performed at an independent accredited PCTEST Engineering Lab located in Columbia, MD 21045, U.S.A.

- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025-2005 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) in Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing, Hearing-Aid Compatibility (HAC), Battery Safety, CTIA Test Plans, and wireless testing for FCC and Industry Canada Rules.
- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab code: 100431-0) in EMC, FCC and Telecommunications.
- PCTEST facility is an FCC registered (PCTEST Reg. No. 90864) test facility with the site description report on file and has met all the requirements specified in Section 2.948 of the FCC Rules and Industry Canada (IC-2451).
- PCTEST Lab is a recognized U.S. Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) in EMC and R&TTE (n.b. 0982) under the U.S.-EU Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).
- PCTEST TCB is a Telecommunication Certification Body (TCB) accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in all scopes of FCC Rules and all Industry Canada Standards (RSS).

- PCTEST facility is an IC registered (IC-2451) test laboratory with the site description on file at Industry Canada.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for AMPS and CDMA, and EvDO mobile phones.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for Over-the-Air (OTA) Antenna Performance testing for AMPS, CDMA, GSM, GPRS, EGPRS, UMTS (W-CDMA), CDMA 1xEVDO Data, CDMA 1xRTT Data

3 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

3.1 Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of a high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM phantom containing the head or body equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot, performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure 3-1).

3.2 System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, A/D conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal from the DAE and transfers data to the PC card.

3.3 System Electronics

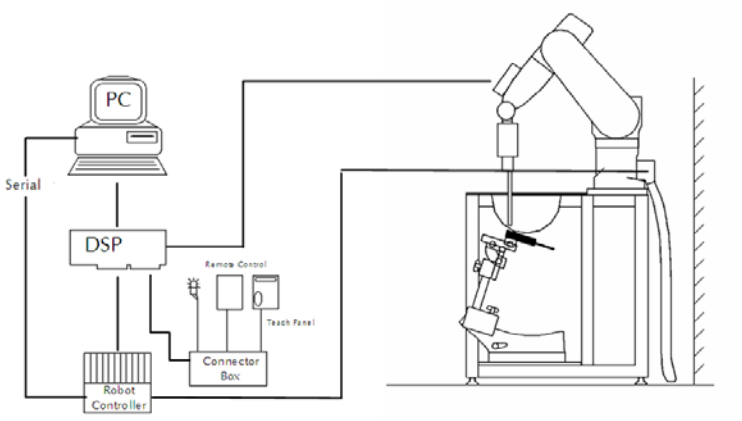


Figure 3-1
SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade auto-zeroing preamplifier, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.

3.4 Automated Test System Specifications

Test Software:	SPEAG DASY4 version 4.7 Measurement Software
Robot:	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot RX60L
Repeatability:	0.02 mm
No. of Axes:	6

Data Acquisition Electronic System (DAE)

Data Converter

Features:	Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter & control logic
Software:	SEMCAD software
Connecting Lines:	Optical Downlink for data and status info Optical upload for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function:	Link to DAE 16-bit A/D converter for surface detection system Two Serial & Ethernet link to robotics Direct emergency stop output for robot

Phantom

Type:	SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
Shell Material:	Composite
Thickness:	2.0 ± 0.2 mm

Figure 3-2
SAR Measurement System

4 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

4.1 Probe Measurement System

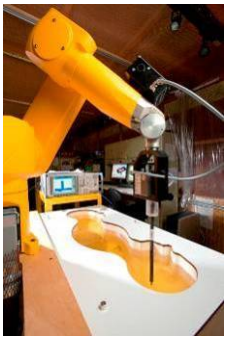


Figure 4-1
SAR System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Figure 4-3) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation [9]. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber 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 DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order curve fitting (see Figure 5-1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

4.2 Probe Specifications

Model(s):	ES3DV2, ES3DV3, EX3DV4
Frequency Range:	10 MHz – 6.0 GHz (EX3DV4) 10 MHz – 4 GHz (ES3DV3)
Calibration:	In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 300 up to 6000MHz
Linearity:	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4 ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3
Dynamic Range:	10 mW/kg – 100 W/kg
Probe Length:	330 mm
Probe Tip Length:	20 mm
Body Diameter:	12 mm
Tip Diameter:	2.5 mm (3.9mm for ES3DV3)
Tip-Center:	1 mm (2.0 mm for ES3DV3)
Application:	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones Dosimetry in strong gradient fields

Figure 4-2
Near-Field Probe

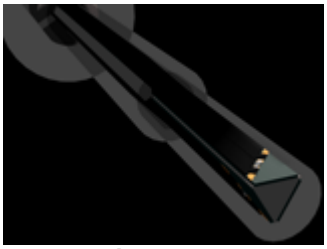


Figure 4-3
Triangular Probe Configuration

5 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

5.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

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.

5.2 Free Space Assessment

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 in 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 rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm^2.

5.3 Temperature Assessment

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated head 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 (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T/\Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. The electric field in the simulated tissue can be used to estimate SAR by equating the thermally derived SAR to that with the E- field component.

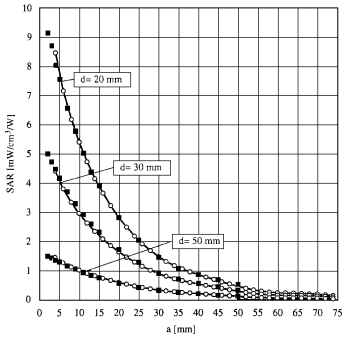


Figure 5-1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [9]

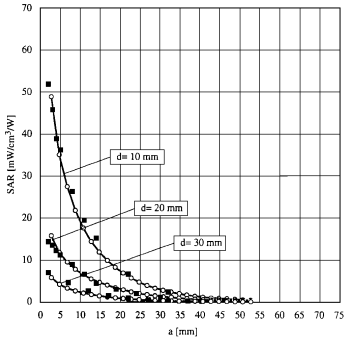


Figure 5-2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [9]

6 PHANTOM AND EQUIVALENT TISSUES

6.1 SAM Phantoms

Figure 6-1
SAM Phantoms

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 90th percentile of the population [12][13]. The phantom enables the dosimetric 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).

6.2 Tissue Simulating Mixture Characterization

Figure 6-2
SAM Phantom with Simulating Tissue

The mixture is characterized to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the tissue of interest. The tissue dielectric parameters recommended in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 have been used as targets for the compositions, and are to match within 5%, per the FCC recommendations.

Table 6-1
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835	835	1900	1900	2450	2450	5200-5800	5200-5800
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)								
Bactericide	0.1	0.1						
DGBE			44.92	29.44	7.99	26.7		
HEC	1	1						
NaCl	1.45	0.94	0.18	0.39	0.16	0.1		
Sucrose	57	44.9						
Triton X-100					19.97		17.24	10.67
Diethylenglycol monohexylether							17.24	10.67
Water	40.45	53.06	54.9	70.17	71.88	73.2	65.52	78.66

7 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

7.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

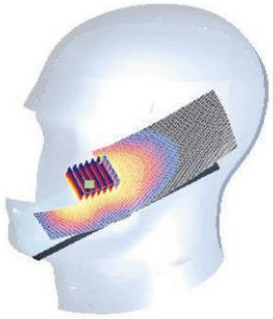


Figure 7-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm x 15mm.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during testing the 1 gram cube. This fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual for more details):
   a. The data was extrapolated to the surface of the outer-shell of the phantom. The combined distance extrapolated was the combined distance from the center of the dipoles 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe housing plus the 1.2 mm distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
   b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete. If the value deviated by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.
5. For 5 GHz testing finer resolution zoom scans were performed as specified by FCC SAR Measurement Requirements for 3 – 6 GHz, KDB pub 865664. The 5 GHz zoom scan requires a minimum volume of 24mm x 24mm x 20mm and 7 x 7 x 11 points.

7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Figure 7-2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimize reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15 cm.

Figure 7-2
SAM Twin Phantom Shell

8 DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

8.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 8-1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 8-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 8-2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

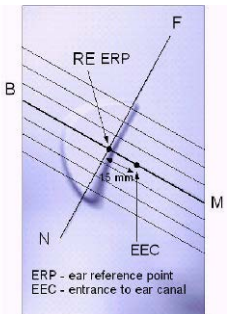


Figure 8-1
Close-Up Side view of ERP

8.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS per IEEE 1528:2003

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Figure 8-3). The "test device reference point" was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it's top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

This tablet has a speaker/receiver and a microphone located such that voice and VOIP operations could be used in a held-to-ear configuration. The speaker/receiver is located along the top front side of the device, with the microphone along the bottom edge (See **Figure 11-2**). The device was positioned using IEEE 1528:2003 guidelines for held-to-ear testing. The line across the speaker/receiver was used as the "test device reference point." The vertical centerline was located through the middle of the tablet, bisecting the top and bottom edges.

Figure 8-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

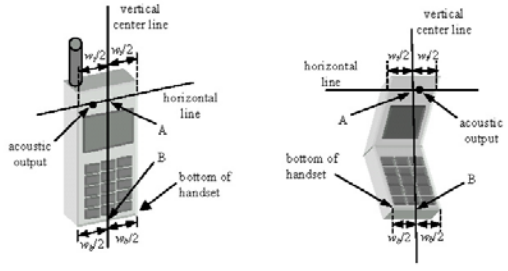


Figure 8-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

9 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

9.1 Device Holder

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

9.2 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the tablet close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9-1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the device is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

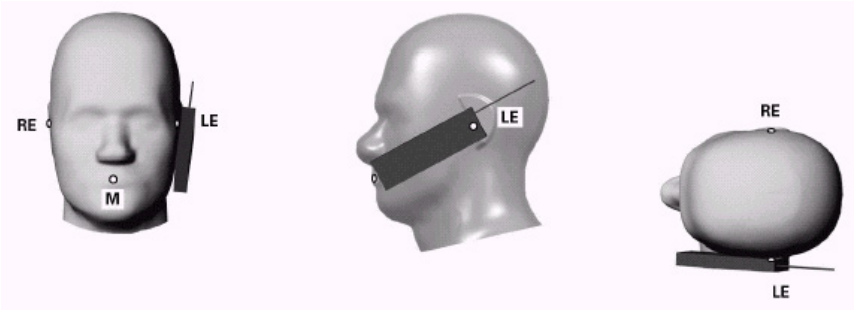


Figure 9-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The tablet was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the device touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the tablet in this plane, the device was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The device was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the device (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the device was rotated about the line NF until any point on the device made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek) (See Figure 9-2).

9.3 Positioning for Ear / 15º Tilt

With the test device aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

1. While maintaining the orientation of the tablet, the tablet was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the device by 15degree.
2. The tablet was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the tablet was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the tablet touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the tablet would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the tablet was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the device was in contact with the head (see Figure 9-2).

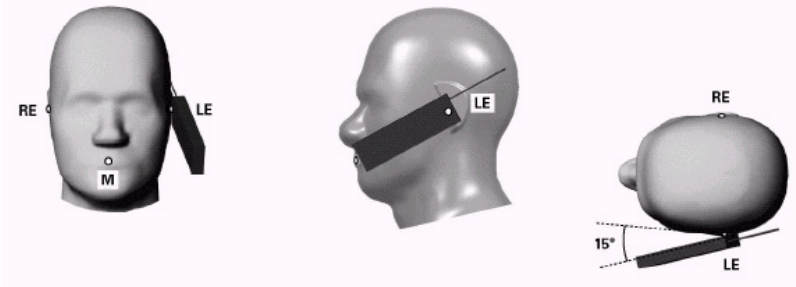


Figure 9-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15º Tilt Position

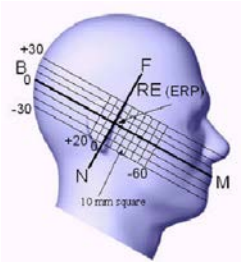


Figure 9-3
Side view w/ relevant markings

Figure 9-4 Body SAR Sample Photo
(Not Actual EUT)

9.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a device may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones. It has been known for some time that there are SAR measurement difficulties in these regions of the SAM phantom. SAR probes are calibrated in tissue equivalent liquids with sufficient separation between the probe sensors and nearby physical boundaries to ensure scattering does not affect probe calibration. When the probe tip is moved into tight regions with multiple boundaries surrounding its sensors, probe calibration and measurement accuracy can become questionable. In addition, these measurement locations often require a probe to be tilted at steep angles, where it may no longer comply with calibration requirements and measurement protocols, or satisfy the required measurement uncertainty. In some situations it is not feasible to tilt the probe or rotate the phantom, as suggested by measurement standards, to conduct these measurements.

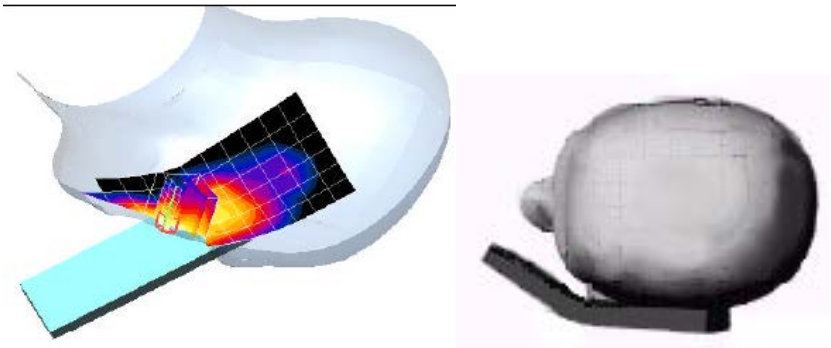


Figure 9-5
SAR Scans near the Jaw/Mouth

In order to ensure there is sufficient conservativeness for ensuring compliance until practical solutions are available, additional measurement considerations are necessary to address these technical difficulties. When measurements are required near the mouth, nose, jaw or similar tight regions of the SAM phantom,

area or zoom scans are often unable to fully enclose the peak SAR location as required by IEEE 1528 and Supplement C, due to probe orientation and positioning difficulties. Even when limited measurements are possible, the test results could be questionable due to probe calibration and measurement uncertainty issues. Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document publication 648474. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. **Rectangular shaped phones** should be positioned with its bottom edge positioned from the flat phantom with the same distance provided by the cheek touching position using SAM. The ear reference point (ERP, as defined for SAM) of the phone should be positioned ½ cm from the flat phantom shell. **Clam-shell phones** should be positioned with the hinge against a smooth edge of the flat phantom where the upper half of the phone is unfolded and extended beyond the phantom side wall. The lower half of the phone is secured in the test device holder at a fixed distance below the flat phantom determined by the minimum separation along the lower edge of the phone in the cheek touching position using SAM. Any case with substantial variation in separation distance along the lower edge of a clam shell is discussed with the FCC for best-to-use methodology.

The flat phantom data should allow test results to be compared uniformly across measurement systems, until suitable solutions are available in measurement standards to address certain probe calibration and positioning issues, due to implementation differences between horizontal and upright SAM configurations. These flat phantom procedures are only applicable for stand-alone SAR evaluation in tight regions of the SAM phantom, where measurement is not feasible or test results can be questionable due to probe calibration and accessibility issues. Details on device positioning and photos showing how separation distances are determined are included in the SAR report Photographs. SAR for other regions of the head must be evaluated using SAM; therefore, a phone with antennas at different locations may require flat and SAM phantom evaluation for the different antennas.

When measurements are able to fully enclose the peak SAR location as required by IEEE 1528 and Supplement C, Mouth-Jaw SAR is not required.

10 FCC RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

10.1 Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

10.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 10-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT *General Population* (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT *Occupational* (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Brain	1.6	8.0
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR Whole Body	0.08	0.4
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

11 ANTENNA LOCATIONS AND KEY FEATURES

11.1 Antenna and Key Feature Information

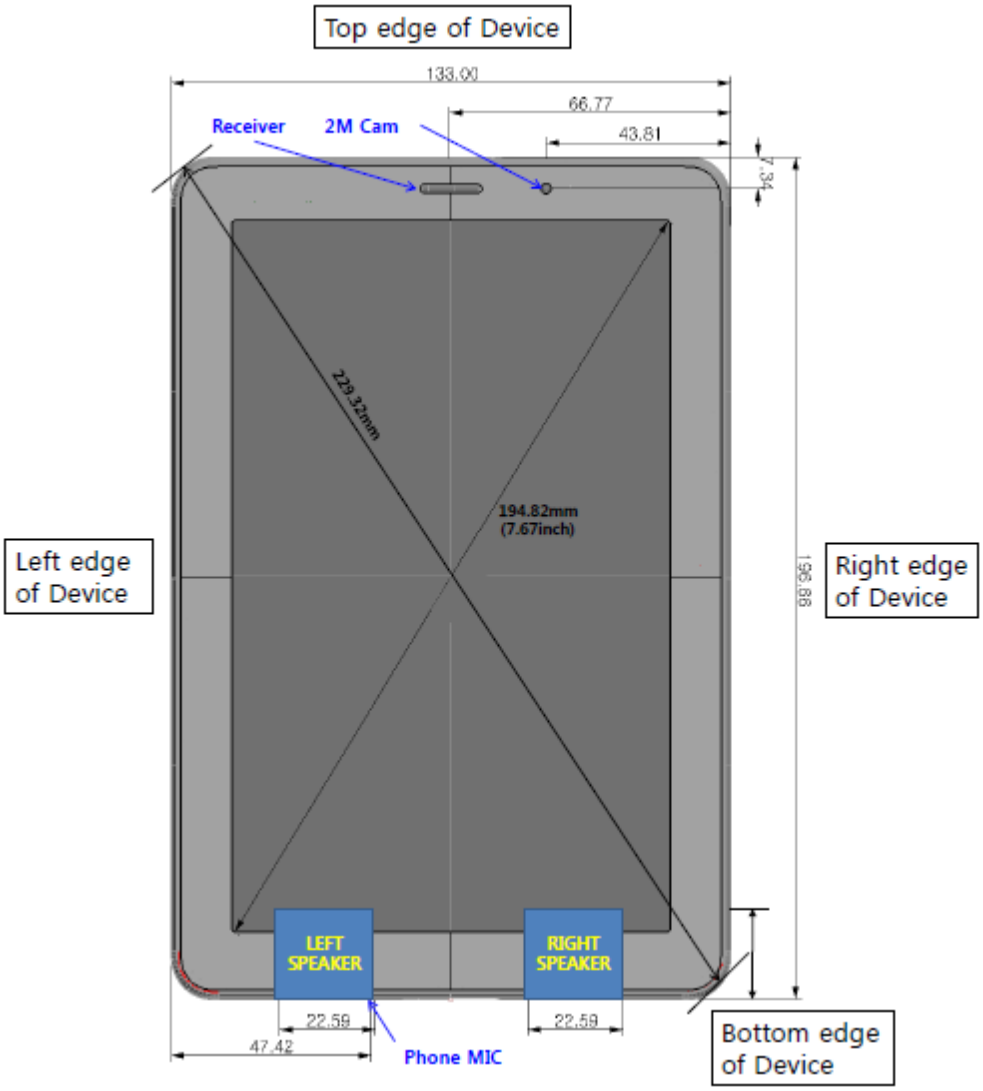


Figure 11-2
Front View of Device

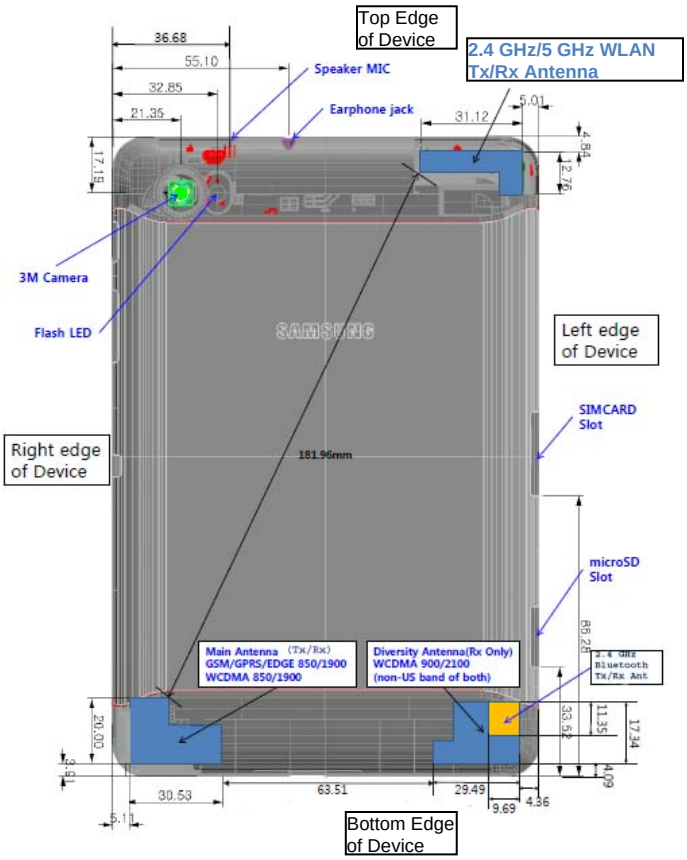


Figure 11-3
Back View of Device

Figure 11-4
Bottom View of Device

The operational description contains information about designs including sensor size and location.

Notes:

- Rear camera is not for video calls but for standard digital functions.

11.2 SAR Testing for Tablet per KDB Publication 447498 Section 4

Lap-touching devices that have transmitting antennas located less than 20 cm from the body of the user require routine SAR evaluation. Such devices are considered portable, and are capable of being held to the body. Devices are to be setup according to KDB publication 447498 requirements and are configured with maximum output power during SAR assessment for a worst-case SAR evaluation.

Per KDB 447498 4) b) i), the bottom face (back of the device) is required to be tested touching the flat phantom.

Per KDB Publication 447498 4) b) ii) (2), SAR testing applies for the tablet edges with antennas located within 5 cm of each tablet edge closest to the user (with KDB Publication 616217 applied to edges with antennas located ≥ 5 cm from the user). According to KDB Publication 447498 4) b) ii) (2), for each antenna, SAR is only required for the edge with the most conservative exposure condition. Since the diagonal dimension of the device is more than 20 cm (22.9 cm), this device is a tablet (not a mini-tablet).

Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage. Per IEEE 1528:2003, the device was positioned in standard held-to-ear touch and tilt configurations using the speaker/receiver located at the top of the device as the test device reference point. The microphone is along the bottom edge of the device. The device was positioned with the speaker/receiver aligned to the RE and LE ERP for the touch configuration (see Figure 9-1). See Section 9 for more details about the device positioning.

This device also supports VOIP third-party applications. It does not support any body-worn accessories.

11.3 HSPA Test Considerations for SAR Testing

Since the SAR test setup for HSPA is typically problematic due to static ETFCI and AG requirements for the duration of the SAR test, as long as the maximum average output power for WCDMA and HSPA are similar, testing in WCDMA mode is performed, which also facilitates the exclusion of HSPA testing. HSPA testing was excluded based on the conducted power measurement and SAR results according to KDB 941225 Publication. HSPA+ operations are in the downlink only.

11.4 Proximity Sensor Information

The sensor pad is located near the bottom half of the device to cover exposure conditions to the main antenna. The technical description contains information about sensor size and location. Power reduction levels are provided in Table 12-3 and Table 12-6.

11.5 Display Orientation Capabilities

This device is capable of multiple display orientations supporting both portrait and landscape positions. Therefore per KDB 447498 4) b) ii) (2), SAR testing applies for the tablet edges with antennas located within 5 cm of each tablet edge closest to the user (with KDB 616217 applied to edges with antennas located ≥ 5 cm from the user). According to KDB 447498 4) b) ii) (2), for each antenna, SAR is only required for the edge with the most conservative exposure condition.

11.6 Additional SAR Testing for the Back Side and Bottom Edge of the Device

Based on the type and implementation of the sensor, April 2011 FCC-TCB conference notes requires sensor information regarding: (1) additional SAR evaluation at a conservative distance from the device where power reduction is de-activated and (2) reliability sensor activation data. Reliability sensor activation data is provided for both the back side and bottom edge of the tablet at 0° to cover direct usage and also at 60° to cover angled usage (See Table 11-3).

Since the back-off sensor activation distance for back is 11 mm, a conservative distance of 10 mm was tested for the back side. Since the back-off sensor activation distance was 6 mm for the bottom edge, a conservative distance of 5 mm was tested. Details about sensing mechanism and sensor pad location are included in the technical description.

The sensor is designed to support sufficient detection range and sensitivity to cover regions of the sensors in all applicable directions.

Table 11-1
Distance from Back of Tablet

distance in mm	9	10	11	12	13	14
Condition of Sensor with respect to the back of the device	on	on	on	off	off	off

Please see Figure 11-5 through Figure 11-10 for measured max power and reduced power distance plots for each GSM/GPRS/EDGE multi-slot and WCDMA mode.

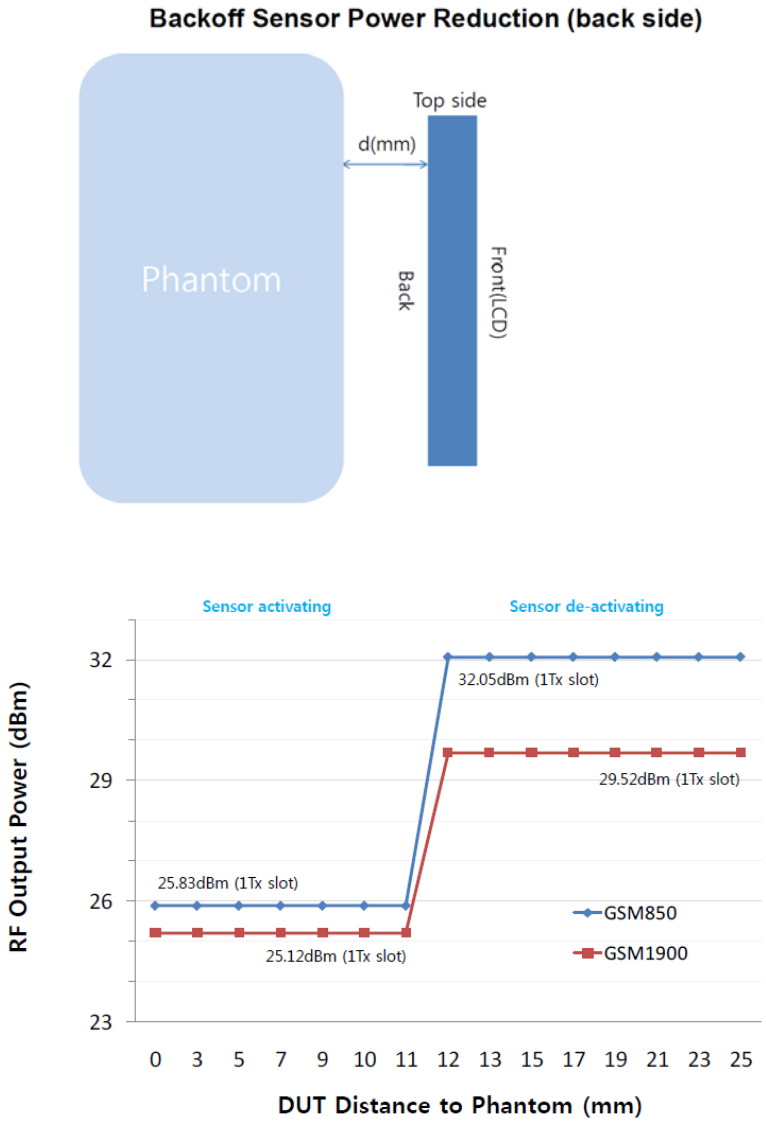


Figure 11-5
GSM 850 and 1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Back side

Data in Figure 11-5 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB for GSM850 and a power reduction of 4 dB for GSM 1900 at a distance of 11 mm, as shown in Table 11-1.

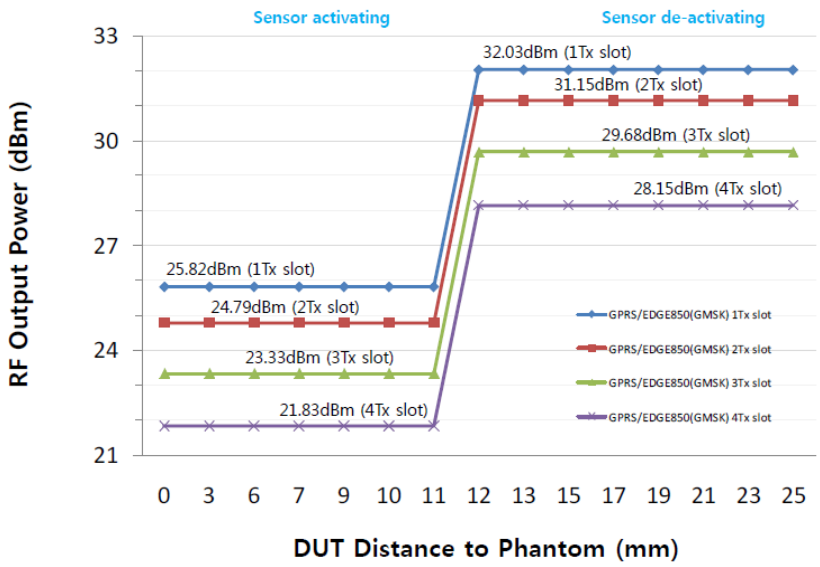


Figure 11-6
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) 850 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Back side

Data in Figure 11-6 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 11 mm, as shown in Table 11-1.

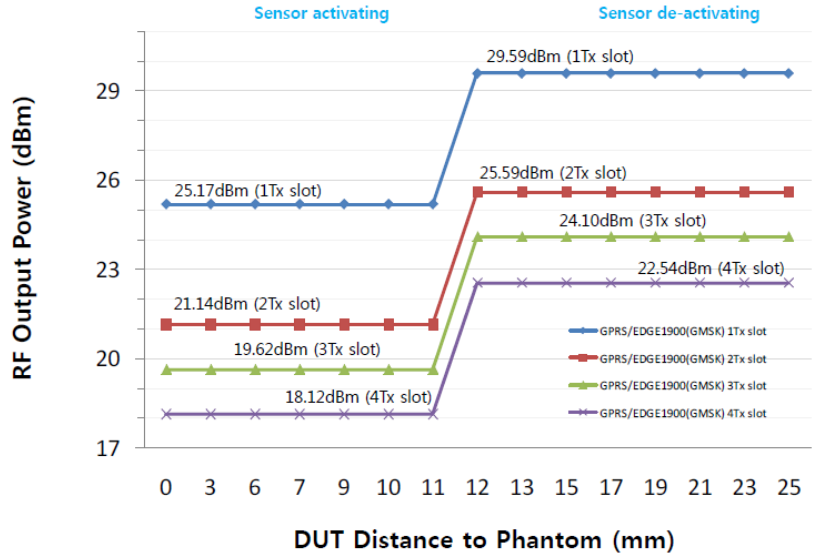


Figure 11-7
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) 1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Back side

Data in Figure 11-7 demonstrates a power reduction of 4 dB at a distance of 11 mm, as shown in Table 11-1.

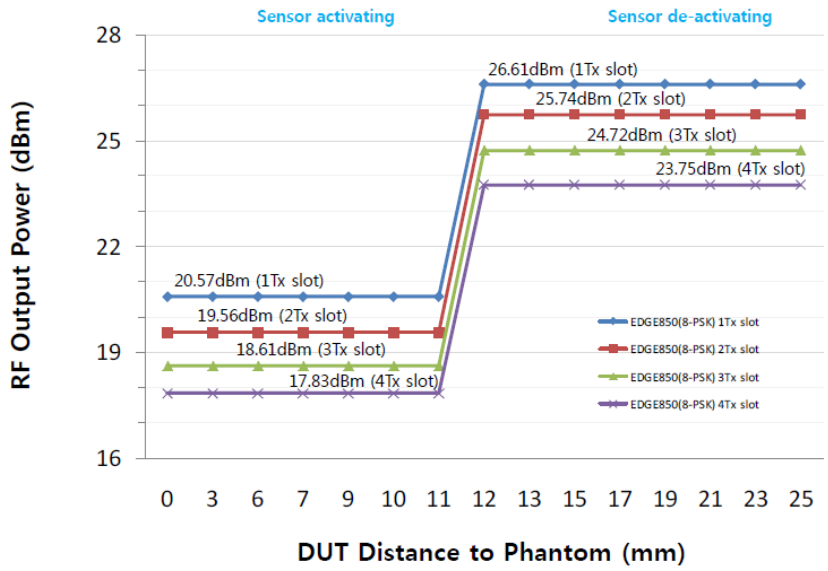


Figure 11-8
EDGE (8-PSK) 850 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Back side

Data in Figure 11-8 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 11 mm, as shown in Table 11-1.

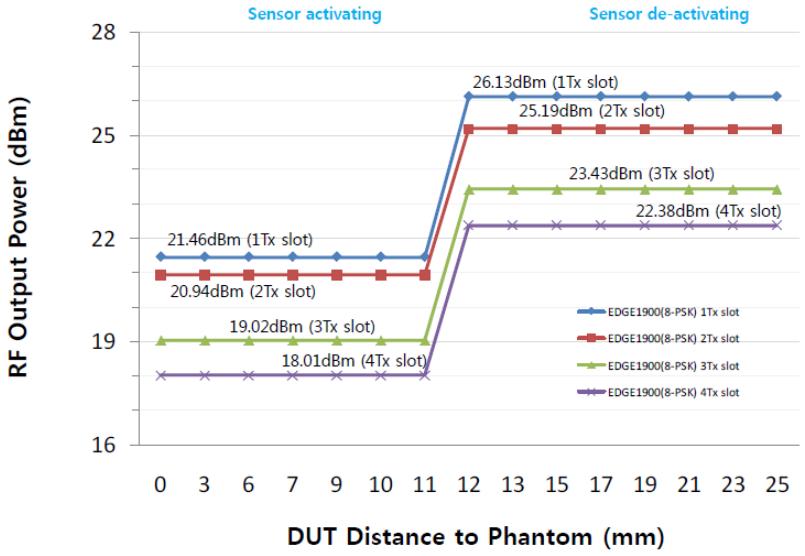


Figure 11-9
EDGE (8-PSK) 1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Back side

Data in Figure 11-9 demonstrates a power reduction of 4 dB at a distance of 11 mm, as shown in Table 11-1.

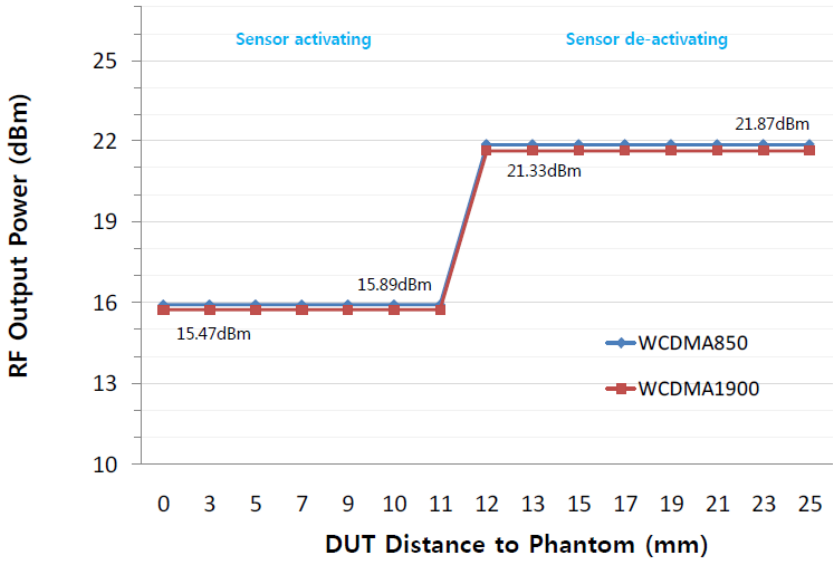


Figure 11-10
WCDMA 850/1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Back Side

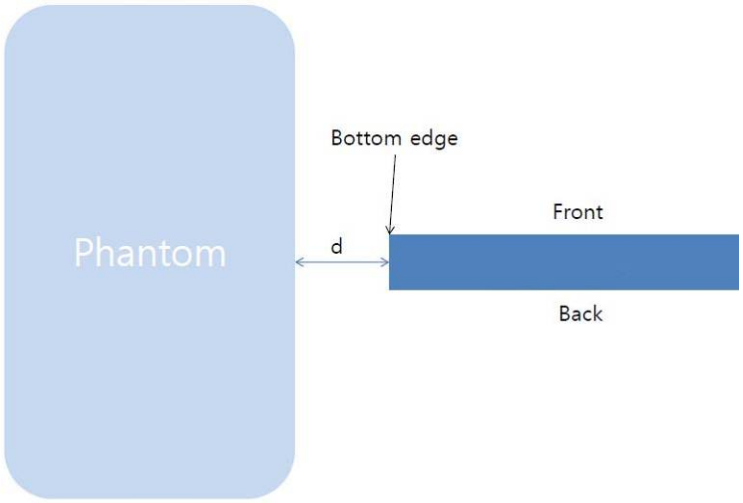
Data in Figure 11-10 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 11 mm, as shown in Table 11-1.

Table 11-2
Distance from Bottom Edge of Tablet - 0° Angle

distance in mm	5	6	7	8	9	10
Condition of Sensor in the bottom edge of the device	on	on	off	off	off	off

Please see Figure 11-11 through Figure 11-16 for measured max power and reduced power distance plots for each GSM/GPRS/EDGE multi-slot and WCDMA mode.

Backoff Sensor Power Reduction (bottom side, 0° tilted)



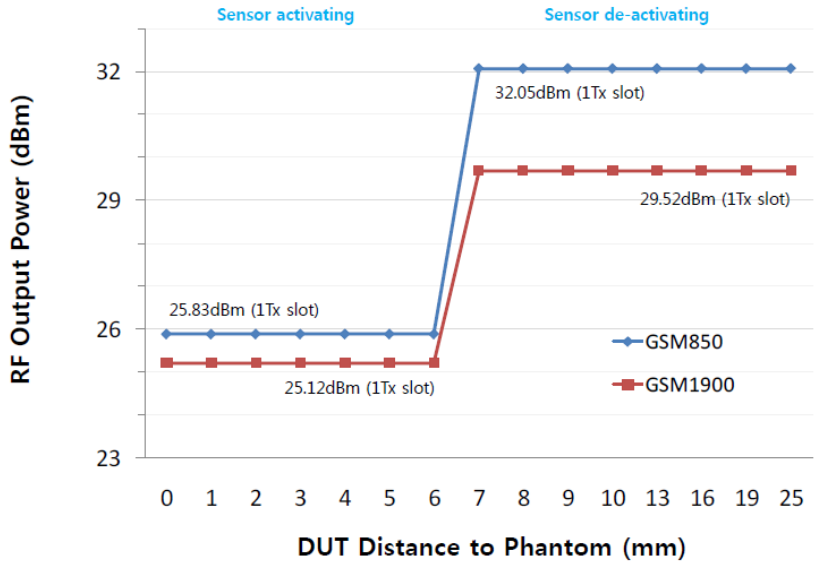


Figure 11-11

GSM 850/1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 0° Angle

Data in Figure 11-11 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB for GSM850 and a power reduction of 4 dB for GSM1900 at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-2.

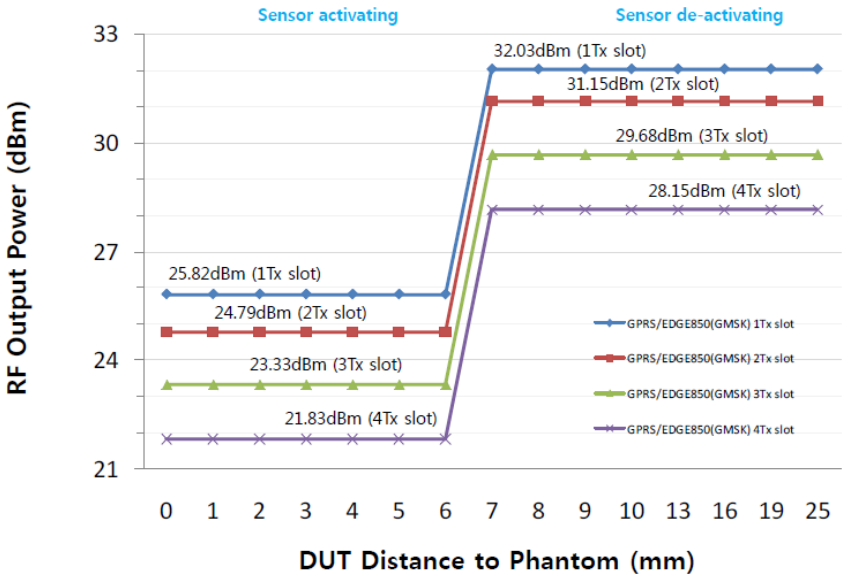


Figure 11-12

GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) 850 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 0° Angle

Data in Figure 11-12 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-2.

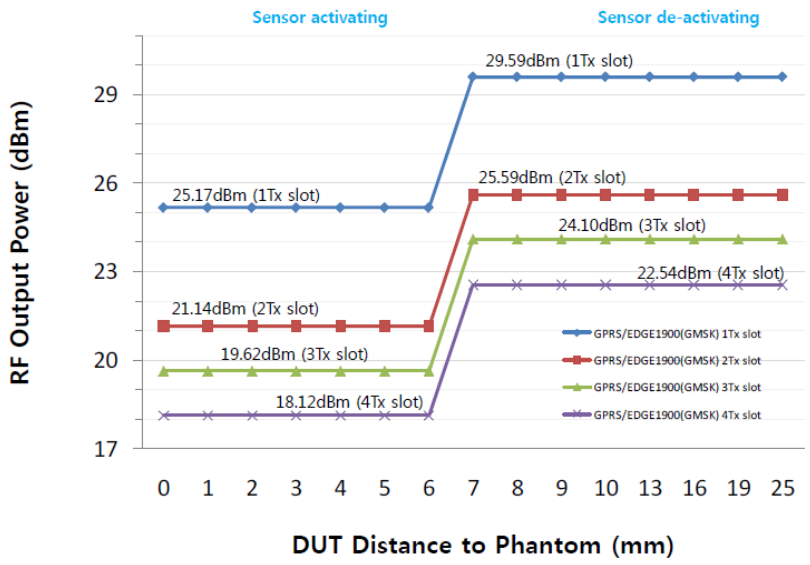


Figure 11-13
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) 1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 0° Angle

Data in Figure 11-13 demonstrates a power reduction of 4 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-2.

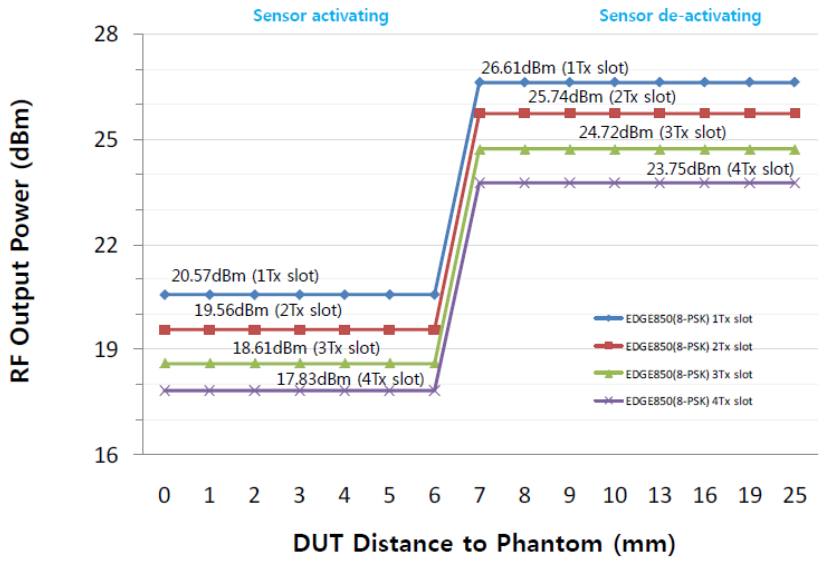


Figure 11-14
EDGE (8-PSK) 850 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 0° Angle

Data in Figure 11-14 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-2.

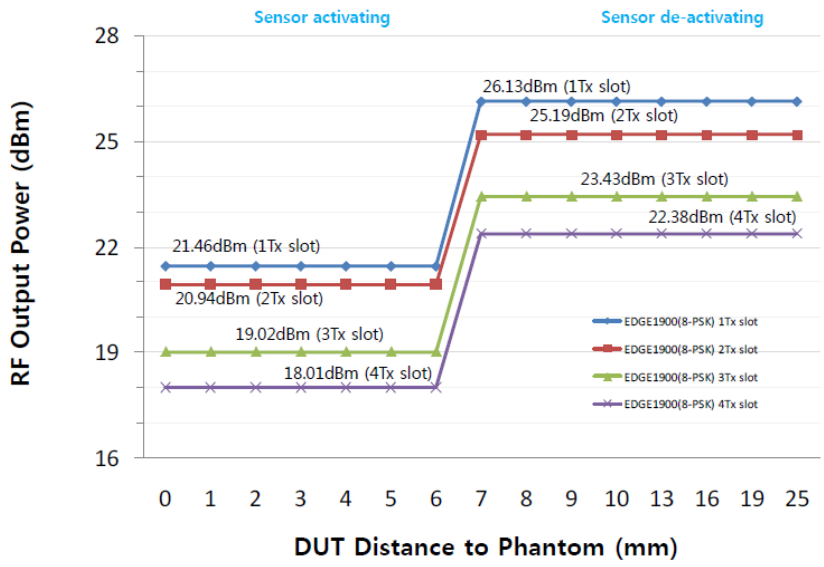


Figure 11-15
EDGE (8-PSK) 1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 0° Angle

Data in Figure 11-15 demonstrates a power reduction of 4 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-2.

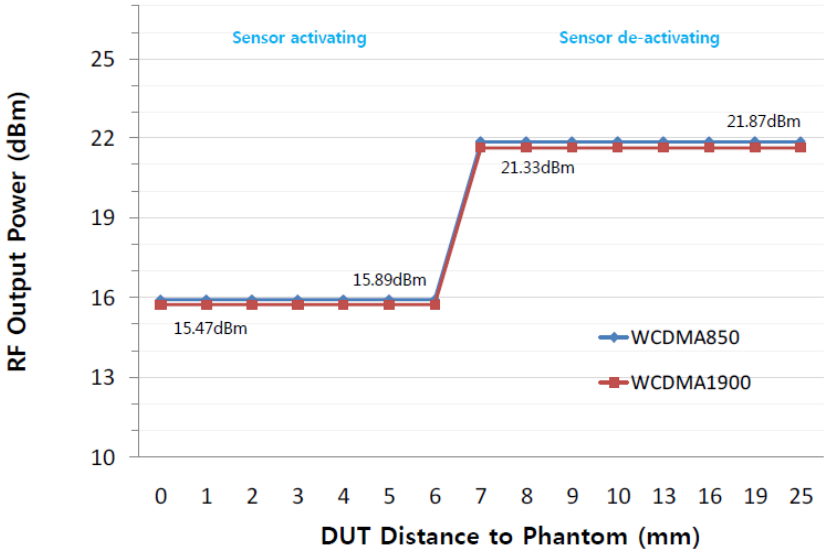


Figure 11-16
WCDMA 850/1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 0° Angle

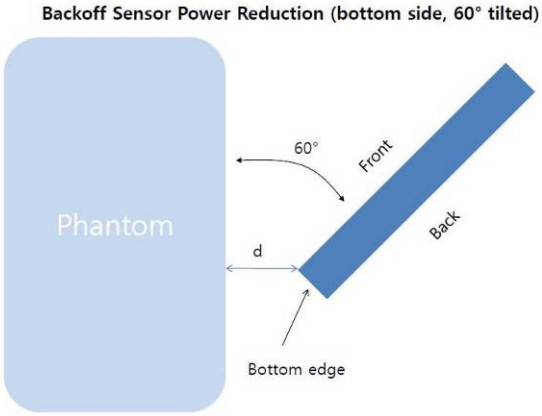
Data in Figure 11-16 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-2.

Table 11-3
Distance from Bottom Edge of Tablet - 60° Angle

distance in mm	5	6	7	8	9	10
Condition of Sensor in the bottom edge of the device	on	on	off	off	off	off

Please see Figure 11-17 through Figure 11-22 for measured max power and reduced power distance plots for each GSM/GPRS/EDGE multi-slot and WCDMA mode.

Note: Angle mentioned for bottom edge description is the perpendicular angle.



Above figure represents “60 degrees” between the screen face and phantom face.
Please note that the 60 degree angle tilt has been used to identify proximity sensor coverage for the bottom edge, since this angle is consistent with device use conditions and sensor implementation according to the manufacturer. All relevant directions of coverage, as described in the April 2011 TCB workshop slides, have been considered in order to determine the worst case activation and deactivation test distances.

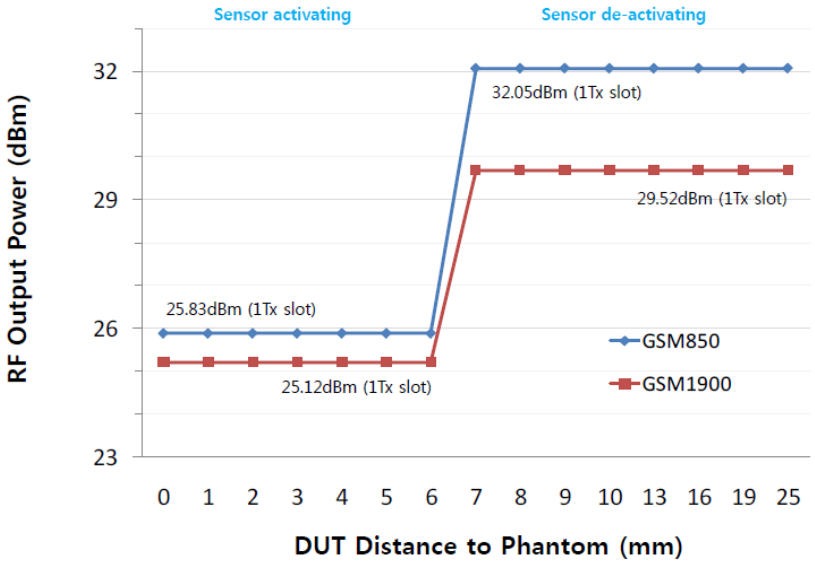


Figure 11-17
GSM 850/1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 60° Angle

Data in Figure 11-17 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB for GSM850 and a power reduction of 4 dB for GSM1900 at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-3.

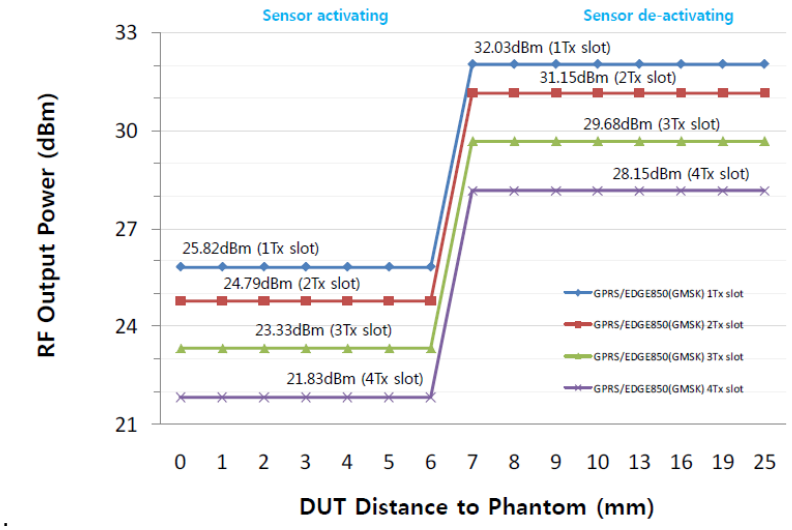


Figure 11-18
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) 850 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 60° Angle

Data in Figure 11-18 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-3.

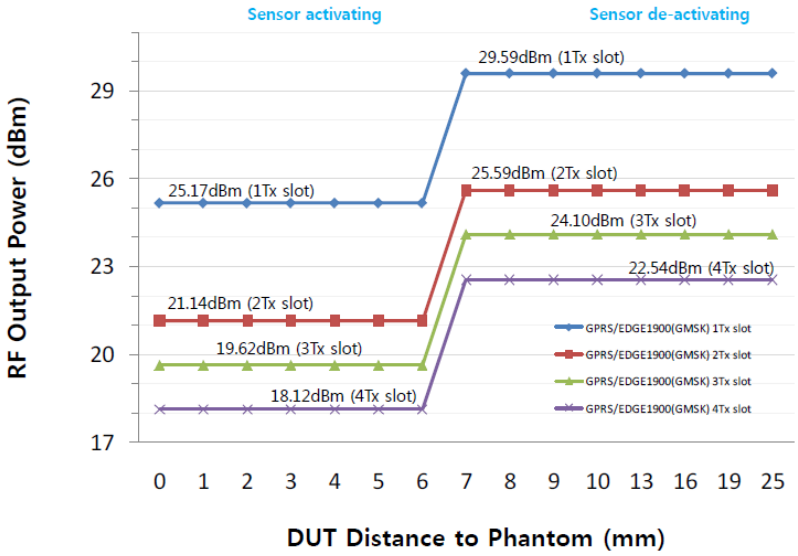


Figure 11-19
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) 1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 60° Angle

Data in Figure 11-19 demonstrates a power reduction of 4 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-3.

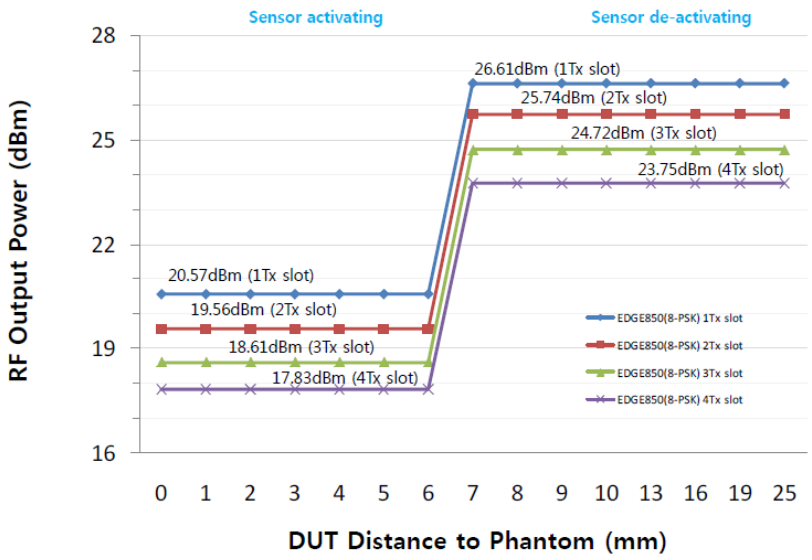


Figure 11-20
EDGE (8-PSK) 850 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 60° Angle

Data in Figure 11-20 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-3.

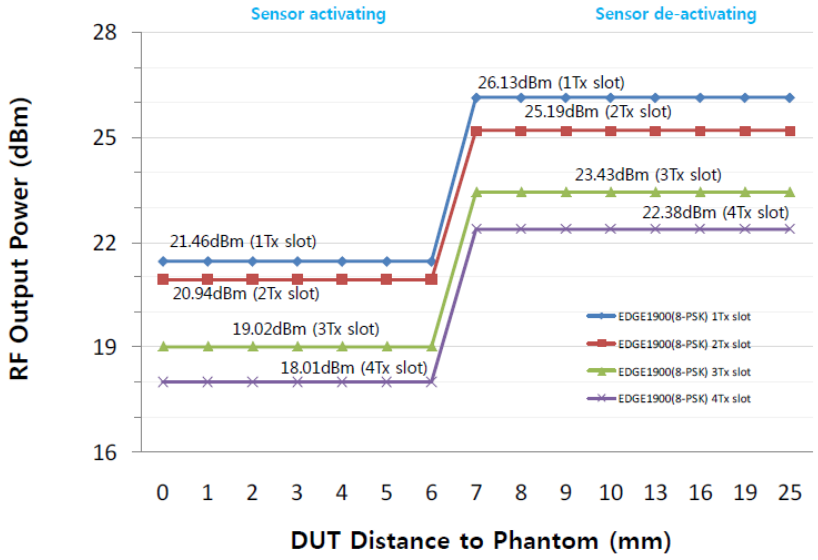


Figure 11-21
EDGE (8-PSK) 1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 60° Angle

Data in Figure 11-21 demonstrates a power reduction of 4 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-3.

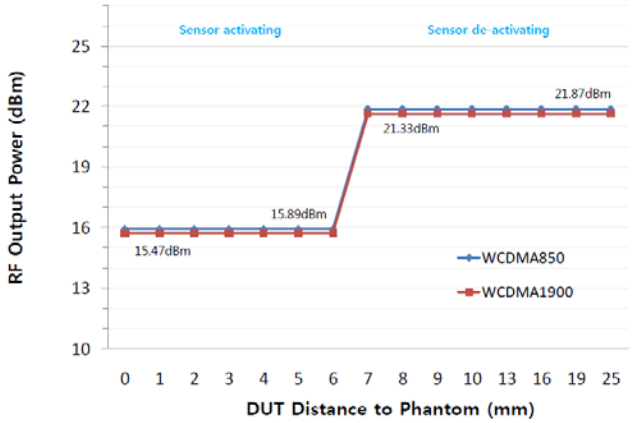


Figure 11-22
WCDMA 850/1900 Back off Power Reduction Graph - Bottom Edge at 60° Angle

Data in Figure 11-22 demonstrates a power reduction of 6 dB at a distance of 6 mm, as shown in Table 11-3.

11.7 Method of SAR measurement with Power Reduction

This tablet was tested in accordance with April 2011 TCB workshop notes for proximity sensor and power reduction.

Based on the power-reduction activation vs. distance results for the sensors, the device was tested at 0mm distance from the phantom with the sensor activated and additionally at a conservative 10 mm distance with the sensor de-activated (max power, no power reduction) from the back side; and 5 mm from the bottom edge with the sensor de-activated (max power, no power reduction).

To test SAR with power back-off sensor active while touching (using SAR 2), the device was placed in maximum power transmit mode with a base station simulator. The device was then positioned to touching position under the tissue equivalent liquid-filled flat phantom so that the proximity sensor was activated, reducing the power level.

For the additional SAR measurements with the sensor de-activated when the device is positioned away from the user (using SAR 1), SAR is needed to be evaluated without power back-off at 10 mm (from the back) and 5mm (from the bottom edge). Since the device sensor detection mechanism is active at these distances, the sensor had to be disabled via manufacturer test software for SAR test purposes. The device was then placed in maximum power transmit mode with a base station simulator under the tissue equivalent liquid-filled flat phantom at a distance of 10 mm for the back and 5 mm for the bottom edge with the sensor deactivated (via manufacturer test software) and then tested at maximum power.

11.8 Samples for SAR Testing

Four samples with identical hardware were used to facilitate SAR testing.

- SAR 1 – This sample was used for maximum power SAR testing. Power reduction was disabled via software on this device to ensure the device was always transmitting at maximum power.
- SAR 2 – This sample was used for reduced power SAR testing and was tuned to the reduced power levels. Power reduction was disabled via software on this device to ensure the device was always transmitting at reduced power.
- SAR 3 – This sample was used for maximum power 2.4 GHz WIFI. There were no software modifications for this sample.
- SAR 4 – This sample was used for maximum power 5 GHz WIFI. There were no software modifications for this sample.

12 FCC 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

12.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices” v02, October 2007.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a “point SAR” at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. Any SAR tests with power drifts of greater than 5% were repeated.

12.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for WCDMA per FCC KDB Pub. 941225

12.2.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is measured on the High, Middle and Low channels for each applicable transmission band according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all “1s”.

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121 (release 5), using the appropriate RMC with TPC (transmit power control) set to all “1s”. Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HS-DPCCH) is tabulated in the test report. All configurations that are not supported by the DUT or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations is identified.

12.2.2 Head SAR Measurements for Handsets

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1s”. SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR for that RF channel in the 12.2 kbps RMC mode.

12.2.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits all “1s”.

12.2.4 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR HSDPA Data Devices

The following procedures are applicable to HSDPA data devices operating under 3GPP Release 5. Body exposure conditions are typically applicable to these devices, including handsets and data modems operating in various electronic devices. HSDPA operates in conjunction with WCDMA and requires an active DPCCH. The default test configuration is to measure SAR in WCDMA without HSDPA, with an established radio link between the DUT and a communication test set with 12.2 kbps RMC mode configured in Test Loop Mode 1; and tested with HSDPA with FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC using the highest SAR configuration in WCDMA. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations according to output power, exposure conditions and device operating capabilities. Maximum output power is verified according to 3GPP TS 23.121 (Release 5) and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions.

12.2.5 SAR Measurement Conditions for HSUPA Data Devices

SAR for body exposure configurations are measured according to the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'WCDMA Handsets' section of the KDB 941225 D01 FCC 3G document. In addition, Body SAR is also measured for HSPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA active is at least ¼ dB higher of that measured without HSPA in 12.2 kbps RMC mode or the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 with power control algorithm 2, according to the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA. When VOIP is applicable for head exposure, SAR is not required when the maximum output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured using 12.2 kbps RMC; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body measurements should be used to test for head exposure.

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

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

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.
Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14/15 and β_d = 15/15.
Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.
Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

12.3 RF Conducted Powers

12.3.1 GSM/GPRS/EDGE

Table 12-1
Maximum GPRS/EDGE Powers (Proximity Sensor Inactive)

		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power								
		Voice	*GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)*				*EDGE Data (8-PSK)*			
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**
Cellular	128	32.07	32.06	**31.16**	**29.69**	**28.18**	26.63	25.75	24.71	23.70
	190	32.05	32.03	**31.15**	**29.68**	**28.15**	26.61	25.74	24.72	23.75
	251	32.02	32.01	**31.14**	**29.66**	**28.14**	26.58	25.70	24.71	23.66
PCS	512	29.51	**29.55**	25.60	24.09	22.52	26.10	25.20	23.40	22.45
	661	29.52	**29.59**	25.59	24.10	22.54	26.13	25.19	23.43	22.38
	810	29.69	**29.67**	25.64	24.16	22.61	26.21	25.31	23.44	22.40

		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power								
		Voice	*GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)*				*EDGE Data (8-PSK)*			
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**
Cellular	128	23.04	23.03	**25.14**	**25.43**	**25.17**	17.60	19.73	20.45	20.69
	190	23.02	23.00	**25.13**	**25.42**	**25.14**	17.58	19.72	20.46	20.74
	251	22.99	22.98	**25.12**	**25.40**	**25.13**	17.55	19.68	20.45	20.65
PCS	512	20.48	**20.52**	19.58	19.83	19.51	17.07	19.18	19.14	19.44
	661	20.49	**20.56**	19.57	19.84	19.53	17.10	19.17	19.17	19.37
	810	20.66	**20.64**	19.62	19.90	19.60	17.18	19.29	19.18	19.39

Table 12-2
Reduced GPRS/EDGE Powers (Proximity Sensor Active)

		Reduced Power Burst-Averaged Output Power								
		Voice	*GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)*				*EDGE Data (8-PSK)*			
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**
Cellular	128	25.88	25.85	**24.82**	**23.36**	**21.86**	20.66	19.62	18.66	17.88
	190	25.83	25.82	**24.79**	**23.33**	**21.83**	20.57	19.56	18.61	17.83
	251	25.81	25.81	**24.76**	**23.32**	**21.79**	20.54	19.56	18.57	17.76
PCS	512	25.10	**25.16**	21.19	19.63	18.15	21.49	20.92	19.09	18.03
	661	25.12	**25.17**	21.14	19.62	18.12	21.46	20.94	19.02	18.01
	810	25.20	**25.25**	21.24	19.72	18.17	21.57	21.00	19.12	18.08

		Calculated Reduced Power Frame-Averaged Output Power								
		Voice	*GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)*				*EDGE Data (8-PSK)*			
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**
Cellular	128	16.85	16.82	**18.80**	**19.10**	**18.85**	11.63	13.60	14.40	14.87
	190	16.80	16.79	**18.77**	**19.07**	**18.82**	11.54	13.54	14.35	14.82
	251	16.78	16.78	**18.74**	**19.06**	**18.78**	11.51	13.54	14.31	14.75
PCS	512	16.07	**16.13**	15.17	15.37	15.14	12.46	14.90	14.83	15.02
	661	16.09	**16.14**	15.12	15.36	15.11	12.43	14.92	14.76	15.00
	810	16.17	**16.22**	15.22	15.46	15.16	12.54	14.98	14.86	15.07

Notes:

- Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. Frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
- The bolded GPRS/EDGE modes were selected according to the highest frame-averaged output power table according to KDB 941225 D03.
- GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) output powers were measured with CS1. EDGE (8-PSK) powers were measured with MCS7.

GSM Class: B
GPRS Multislot class: 33 (max 4 Tx Uplink slots)
EDGE Multislot class: 33 (max 4Tx Uplink slots)
DTM Multislot Class: N/A

Table 12-3
Power Reduction Summary due to the Proximity Sensor

		Power Reduction from Burst-Averaged Output Power									
		Voice	*GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)*				*EDGE Data (8-PSK)*				
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dB] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dB] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dB] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dB] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dB] 4 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dB] 1 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dB] 2 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dB] 3 Tx Slot**	**EDGE [dB] 4 Tx Slot**	**Target [dB]**
Cellular	128	6.19	6.21	6.34	6.33	6.32	5.97	6.13	6.05	5.82	6
	190	6.22	6.21	6.36	6.35	6.32	6.04	6.18	6.11	5.92	6
	251	6.21	6.20	6.38	6.34	6.35	6.04	6.14	6.14	5.90	6
PCS	512	4.41	4.39	4.41	4.46	4.37	4.61	4.28	4.31	4.42	4
	661	4.40	4.42	4.45	4.48	4.42	4.67	4.25	4.41	4.37	4
	810	4.49	4.42	4.40	4.44	4.44	4.64	4.31	4.32	4.32	4

12.3.2 HSPA Conducted Powers

Table 12-4
Maximum WCDMA Powers (Proximity Sensor Inactive)

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]			PCS Band [dBm]			βc	βd	MPR
			4132	4183	4233	9262	9400	9538			
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	**21.86**	**21.87**	**21.80**	**21.64**	**21.33**	**21.37**	-	-	-
99		12.2 kbps AMR	21.85	21.83	21.74	21.65	21.38	21.15	-	-	-
6	HSDPA	Subtest 1	21.74	21.76	21.72	21.62	21.37	21.17	2	15	0
6		Subtest 2	21.56	21.59	21.48	21.44	21.23	21.06	11	15	0
6		Subtest 3	21.32	21.35	21.24	21.19	20.97	20.83	15	8	0.5
6		Subtest 4	21.04	21.09	21.00	20.99	20.73	20.65	15	4	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	20.97	21.03	20.95	20.93	20.91	20.42	10	15	0
6		Subtest 2	19.60	19.62	19.55	19.65	19.28	19.20	6	15	2
6		Subtest 3	20.62	20.64	20.57	20.45	20.23	20.21	15	9	1
6		Subtest 4	19.85	19.85	19.81	19.91	19.50	19.37	2	15	2
6		Subtest 5	20.56	20.62	20.47	21.50	21.26	21.16	14	15	0

Table 12-5
Reduced WCDMA Powers (Proximity Sensor Active)

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]			PCS Band [dBm]			βc	βd	MPR
			4132	4183	4233	9262	9400	9538			
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	**15.92**	**15.89**	**15.82**	**15.72**	**15.47**	**15.49**	-	-	-
99		12.2 kbps AMR	15.91	15.82	15.76	15.73	15.51	15.48	-	-	-
6	HSDPA	Subtest 1	15.84	15.82	15.77	15.64	15.38	15.42	2	15	0
6		Subtest 2	15.65	15.57	15.55	15.47	15.19	15.25	11	15	0
6		Subtest 3	15.36	15.30	15.27	15.17	14.97	15.00	15	8	0.5
6		Subtest 4	15.12	15.08	15.00	14.95	14.71	14.71	15	4	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	14.98	15.04	14.88	14.87	14.64	14.63	10	15	0
6		Subtest 2	13.60	13.59	13.55	13.43	13.20	13.34	6	15	2
6		Subtest 3	14.50	14.62	14.52	14.28	14.28	14.31	15	9	1
6		Subtest 4	13.92	13.82	13.83	13.54	13.64	13.52	2	15	2
6		Subtest 5	14.62	14.57	14.50	14.32	14.25	14.24	14	15	0

This device is only capable of HSUPA in the uplink (QPSK in the uplink), but is capable of HSPA+ in the downlink. Information about the uplink and downlink capabilities are explained in further detail in the technical description for this model.

WCDMA SAR was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01. HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.

It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSUPA subtests may be up to 2 dB more than specified by 3GPP, but also as low as 0 dB according to the chipset implementation in this model. Detailed information is included in the operational description explaining how the MPR is applied for this model.

Table 12-6
Summary of Power Reduction due to Proximity Sensor

Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dB]			Target [dB]	PCS Band [dB]			Target [dB]
		4132	4183	4233		9262	9400	9538	
WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	6.01	6.00	6.03	6	5.94	5.82	5.83	6
	12.2 kbps AMR	5.94	6.01	5.98	6	5.92	5.87	5.67	6
HSDPA	Subtest 1	5.90	5.94	5.95	6	5.98	5.99	5.75	6
	Subtest 2	5.91	6.02	5.93	6	5.97	6.04	5.81	6
	Subtest 3	5.96	6.05	5.97	6	6.02	6.00	5.83	6
	Subtest 4	5.92	6.01	6.00	6	6.04	6.02	5.94	6
HSUPA	Subtest 1	5.99	5.99	6.07	6	6.06	6.27	5.79	6
	Subtest 2	6.00	6.03	6.00	6	6.22	6.08	5.86	6
	Subtest 3	6.12	6.02	6.05	6	6.17	5.95	5.90	6
	Subtest 4	5.93	6.03	5.98	6	6.37	5.86	5.85	6
	Subtest 5	5.94	6.05	5.97	6	7.18	7.01	6.92	6

Figure 12-1
Power Measurement Setup

13 SAR TESTING WITH IEEE 802.11 TRANSMITTERS

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 a/b/g/n transmitters. 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 the results are consistent and reliable.

13.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in 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.

13.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [27]

802.11 a/b/g/n and 5GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11 b/g/n modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11. 802.11a/n is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band; and channels 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz §15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested instead of the UNII channels. These are referred to as the "default test channels". For 2.4 GHz, 802.11g/n modes were evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode. For 5 GHz, 802.11n modes were evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11a mode.

Table 13-1
802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

Mode		GHz	Channel	Turbo Channel	"Default Test Channels" §15.247 802.11b	§15.247 802.11g	UNII	
802.11 b/g		2.412	1		√	∇		
		2.437	6	6	√	∇		
		2.462	11		√	∇		
802.11a	UNII	5.18	36				√	
		5.20	40	42 (5.21 GHz)				*
		5.22	44					*
		5.24	48	50 (5.25 GHz)			√	
		5.26	52				√	
		5.28	56	58 (5.29 GHz)				*
		5.30	60					*
		5.32	64				√	
		5.500	100	Unknown				*
		5.520	104				√	
		5.540	108					*
		5.560	112					*
		5.580	116				√	
		5.600	120					*
		5.620	124				√	
		5.640	128					*
		5.660	132					*
		5.680	136				√	
		5.700	140					*
	UNII or §15.247	5.745	149		√		√	
		5.765	153	152 (5.76 GHz)		*		*
		5.785	157		√			*
		5.805	161	160 (5.80 GHz)		*	√	
	§15.247	5.825	165		√			

Table 13-2
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps]			
			1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1	**14.25**	14.30	14.35	14.32
802.11b	2437	6	13.76	13.85	13.93	13.95
802.11b	2462	11	14.08	14.22	14.10	14.07

Table 13-3
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	12.40	12.51	12.52	12.60	12.60	12.40	12.50	12.50
802.11g	2437	6	12.80	12.50	12.61	12.75	12.55	12.50	12.70	12.60
802.11g	2462	11	12.75	12.65	12.60	12.64	12.40	12.46	12.60	12.50

Table 13-4
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2412	1	11.00	10.91	10.95	10.97	10.90	10.20	10.00	9.21
802.11n	2437	6	11.25	11.55	11.51	11.30	11.50	10.51	10.52	9.54
802.11n	2462	11	11.60	11.61	11.65	11.68	11.52	10.60	10.40	9.60

Table 13-5
IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	*5180*	*36*	10.60	10.75	10.40	10.40	9.15	9.10	10.55	10.63
802.11a	5200	40	10.60	10.75	10.50	10.80	9.30	9.01	10.55	10.70
802.11a	5220	44	**11.20**	10.70	10.90	11.20	9.75	9.15	10.80	10.90
802.11a	*5240*	*48*	11.05	10.90	10.71	11.18	9.59	9.34	10.50	10.70
802.11a	*5260*	*52*	10.70	10.50	10.40	10.80	9.20	9.00	10.30	10.40
802.11a	5280	56	10.90	10.65	10.90	10.95	9.60	9.51	10.35	10.50
802.11a	5300	60	10.75	10.70	10.97	10.85	9.70	9.65	10.54	10.35
802.11a	*5320*	*64*	**11.20**	11.23	11.10	11.20	9.88	10.00	10.18	10.30
802.11a	5500	100	**10.40**	10.25	10.15	10.20	8.90	8.80	9.12	10.50
802.11a	*5520*	*104*	10.25	10.22	10.30	10.20	8.80	8.75	9.72	10.30
802.11a	5540	108	10.12	10.00	9.95	9.90	8.60	8.50	9.45	10.00
802.11a	5560	112	10.00	10.15	10.31	10.30	9.30	9.15	9.52	9.47
802.11a	*5580*	*116*	9.75	9.80	9.65	9.75	9.15	9.50	10.02	10.45
802.11a	5660	132	9.72	9.66	9.62	9.60	8.95	8.99	9.54	10.10
802.11a	*5680*	*136*	9.29	9.35	9.32	9.30	8.15	8.00	9.23	9.80
802.11a	5700	140	9.50	9.25	9.29	9.50	8.00	8.40	9.21	9.86
802.11a	*5745*	*149*	9.60	9.70	9.75	9.80	9.10	8.95	9.50	10.20
802.11a	5765	153	10.20	10.30	10.25	10.50	8.90	8.80	9.60	10.22
802.11a	*5785*	*157*	**10.41**	10.30	10.49	10.35	8.80	8.80	9.23	9.90
802.11a	*5805*	*161*	10.20	10.23	10.21	10.39	8.80	8.91	9.65	10.23
802.11a	5825	165	9.80	9.82	9.85	9.78	8.50	8.30	9.34	10.45

Note: This device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in 5.3 and 5.5 GHz Bands

Table 13-6
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel	Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
	[MHz]		6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	*5180*	*36*	7.60	7.81	8.91	9.75	7.75	7.84	6.93	6.03
802.11n	5200	40	7.95	7.77	8.03	9.67	7.83	8.02	6.24	5.59
802.11n	5220	44	8.68	8.46	8.40	9.95	7.86	8.03	7.19	6.38
802.11n	*5240*	*48*	7.90	8.04	8.08	10.40	8.13	8.20	7.30	6.27
802.11n	*5260*	*52*	7.89	7.85	7.94	10.30	7.96	7.99	7.08	6.13
802.11n	5280	56	8.13	8.10	8.15	10.51	8.16	8.29	7.48	6.49
802.11n	5300	60	8.43	8.26	8.45	10.74	8.41	8.51	7.68	6.73
802.11n	*5320*	*64*	8.21	8.15	8.24	10.93	8.66	8.79	7.90	6.93
802.11n	5500	100	8.06	7.83	7.91	9.88	8.05	8.03	7.18	6.21
802.11n	*5520*	*104*	7.74	7.49	7.79	10.18	8.27	8.33	7.54	6.54
802.11n	5540	108	7.65	7.57	7.75	10.05	7.99	8.10	7.36	6.35
802.11n	5560	112	8.19	8.10	8.19	10.53	8.78	8.71	7.60	6.59
802.11n	*5580*	*116*	7.83	7.96	8.00	9.98	8.56	8.19	7.40	6.45
802.11n	5660	132	7.88	7.80	7.95	9.83	8.65	8.58	7.19	6.23
802.11n	*5680*	*136*	7.48	7.44	7.59	9.54	8.26	8.19	6.71	5.76
802.11n	5700	140	7.71	7.67	7.89	9.73	8.24	8.21	6.88	5.87
802.11n	*5745*	*149*	8.13	7.94	8.03	9.86	8.45	8.65	8.00	7.06
802.11n	5765	153	8.03	8.11	8.05	10.31	8.51	8.73	7.74	7.09
802.11n	*5785*	*157*	8.16	8.07	8.14	10.44	8.57	8.75	7.74	6.73
802.11n	*5805*	*161*	8.14	8.03	8.29	10.64	8.66	8.75	7.91	6.80
802.11n	5825	165	7.69	7.55	7.74	9.98	8.13	8.34	7.33	6.35

Note: This device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in 5.3 and 5.5 GHz Bands

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. IEEE 802.11 g/n modes were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode.
- For 5 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11a were selected for SAR evaluation. IEEE 802.11 n modes were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

Figure 13-1
Power Measurement Setup

14 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

14.1 Tissue Verification

Table 14-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ε	% dev σ	% dev ε
09/15/2011	835H	820	0.911	43.31	0.898	41.571	1.45%	4.18%
		835	0.927	43.35	0.900	41.500	3.00%	4.46%
		850	0.942	43.03	0.916	41.500	2.84%	3.69%
09/08/2011	1900H	1850	1.388	39.42	1.400	40.000	-0.86%	-1.45%
		1880	1.414	39.32	1.400	40.000	1.00%	-1.70%
		1910	1.441	39.22	1.400	40.000	2.93%	-1.95%
09/20/2011	1900H	1850	1.358	41.78	1.400	40.000	-3.00%	4.45%
		1880	1.392	41.64	1.400	40.000	-0.57%	4.10%
		1910	1.415	41.62	1.400	40.000	1.07%	4.05%
09/07/2011	2450H	2401	1.805	37.63	1.758	39.298	2.67%	-4.24%
		2450	1.875	37.45	1.800	39.200	4.17%	-4.46%
		2499	1.932	37.28	1.852	39.135	4.32%	-4.74%
09/14/2011	5200H-5800H	5170	4.571	34.66	4.629	36.030	-1.25%	-3.80%
		5210	4.563	34.56	4.670	35.990	-2.29%	-3.97%
		5250	4.628	34.52	4.710	35.950	-1.74%	-3.98%
		5270	4.665	34.50	4.730	35.930	-1.37%	-3.98%
		5310	4.700	34.49	4.770	35.890	-1.47%	-3.90%
		5350	4.785	34.33	4.810	35.850	-0.52%	-4.24%
		5470	4.870	34.28	4.934	35.695	-1.30%	-3.96%
		5510	4.925	34.08	4.976	35.635	-1.02%	-4.36%
		5550	4.956	34.11	5.018	35.575	-1.24%	-4.12%
		5570	4.987	34.07	5.039	35.545	-1.03%	-4.15%
		5610	5.048	34.00	5.080	35.490	-0.63%	-4.20%
		5650	5.066	33.95	5.120	35.450	-1.05%	-4.23%
		5670	5.098	33.85	5.140	35.430	-0.82%	-4.46%
		5710	5.148	33.93	5.180	35.390	-0.62%	-4.13%
		5750	5.186	33.70	5.220	35.350	-0.65%	-4.67%
		5770	5.191	33.69	5.240	35.330	-0.94%	-4.64%
		5810	5.252	33.73	5.281	35.290	-0.55%	-4.42%
		5850	5.272	33.56	5.323	35.250	-0.96%	-4.79%
09/12/2011	835B	820	0.963	53.78	0.969	55.284	-0.62%	-2.72%
		835	0.971	53.71	0.970	55.200	0.10%	-2.70%
		850	0.986	53.48	0.988	55.154	-0.20%	-3.04%
09/20/2011	835B	820	0.967	53.89	0.969	55.284	-0.21%	-2.52%
		835	0.976	53.65	0.970	55.200	0.62%	-2.81%
		850	0.987	53.60	0.988	55.154	-0.10%	-2.82%
09/08/2011	1900B	1850	1.481	53.79	1.520	53.300	-2.57%	0.92%
		1880	1.507	53.67	1.520	53.300	-0.86%	0.69%
		1910	1.540	53.52	1.520	53.300	1.32%	0.41%
09/23/2011	1900B	1850	1.480	51.24	1.520	53.300	-2.63%	-3.86%
		1880	1.507	51.12	1.520	53.300	-0.86%	-4.09%
		1910	1.535	51.08	1.520	53.300	0.99%	-4.17%
09/27/2011	1900B	1850	1.478	54.56	1.520	53.300	-2.76%	2.36%
		1880	1.493	54.43	1.520	53.300	-1.78%	2.12%
		1910	1.526	54.26	1.520	53.300	0.39%	1.80%
09/01/2011	2450B	2401	1.837	50.93	1.903	52.765	-3.47%	-3.48%
		2450	1.905	50.90	1.950	52.700	-2.31%	-3.42%
		2499	1.960	50.72	2.019	52.638	-2.92%	-3.64%
09/12/2011	5200B-5800B	5170	5.113	47.04	5.264	49.055	-2.87%	-4.11%
		5210	5.159	47.01	5.311	49.001	-2.86%	-4.06%
		5250	5.231	46.85	5.358	48.946	-2.37%	-4.28%
		5270	5.275	46.83	5.381	48.919	-1.97%	-4.27%
		5310	5.263	46.96	5.428	48.865	-3.04%	-3.90%
		5350	5.369	46.65	5.470	48.811	-1.85%	-4.43%
		5470	5.511	46.66	5.615	48.648	-1.85%	-4.09%
		5510	5.544	46.55	5.661	48.594	-2.07%	-4.21%
		5550	5.630	46.46	5.708	48.539	-1.37%	-4.28%
		5570	5.596	46.48	5.731	48.512	-2.36%	-4.19%
		5610	5.733	46.41	5.778	48.458	-0.78%	-4.23%
		5650	5.748	46.32	5.825	48.404	-1.32%	-4.31%
		5670	5.760	46.22	5.848	48.376	-1.50%	-4.46%
		5710	5.810	46.17	5.895	48.322	-1.44%	-4.45%
		5750	5.838	46.09	5.942	48.268	-1.75%	-4.51%
		5770	5.911	46.10	5.965	48.241	-0.91%	-4.44%
		5810	5.946	46.02	6.012	48.186	-1.10%	-4.50%
		5850	6.009	45.85	6.058	48.132	-0.81%	-4.74%

Table 14-2
Measured Tissue Properties for Vertex Testing

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C°)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ε	% dev σ	% dev ε
11/11/2011	835B	23.5	820	0.958	54.30	0.969	55.284	-1.14%	-1.78%
			835	0.978	54.22	0.970	55.200	0.82%	-1.78%
			850	0.996	53.96	0.988	55.154	0.81%	-2.16%
11/11/2011	1900B	23.8	1850	1.452	52.73	1.520	53.300	-4.47%	-1.07%
			1880	1.486	52.66	1.520	53.300	-2.24%	-1.20%
			1910	1.516	52.56	1.520	53.300	-0.26%	-1.39%

Note: KDB Publication 450824 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50 MHz of the DUT frequencies.

Probe calibration used within ±100 MHz of the test frequency in either 5.725 - 5.85 or 5.47-5.725 GHz is acceptable per KDB Publication 865664 since the design of the SAR probe supports the extended frequency, provided the DASY software version recommended is used for the tests, and the expanded calibration uncertainty (k=2) is less than or equal to 15% (See SAR probe calibration certificate for this information). The dielectric and conductivities measured are within 10% and 5% respectively of the target parameters specified in Supplement C 01-01.

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies (per IEEE 1528 6.6.1.2). The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY software rounds to three significant digits.

14.2 Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification

1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
4) The complex relative permittivity , for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{\left[\ln(b/a)\right]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp\left[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r^{'}\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}\right]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where *Y* is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

14.3 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to ±10% of the manufacturer SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration.

Table 14-3
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED											
Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Tissue Type	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
09/15/2011	23.6	21.9	0.100	835	4d047	3258	Head	0.951	9.530	9.510	-0.21%
09/08/2011	23.6	22.7	0.040	1900	502	3550	Head	1.63	40.200	40.750	1.37%
09/20/2011	23.5	21.7	0.100	1900	502	3209	Head	4.22	40.200	42.200	4.98%
09/07/2011	22.5	21.4	0.0158	2450	719	3209	Head	0.919	53.800	58.165	8.11%
09/14/2011	23.3	22.5	0.100	5200	1057	3550	Head	8.52	83.100	85.200	2.53%
09/14/2011	23.5	22.7	0.100	5500	1057	3550	Head	9.49	90.100	94.900	5.33%
09/14/2011	23.8	22.9	0.100	5800	1057	3550	Head	8.92	82.900	89.200	7.60%
09/12/2011	22.6	21.1	0.250	835	4d047	3258	Body	2.42	9.850	9.680	-1.73%
09/20/2011	22.6	22.9	0.100	835	4d047	3258	body	0.993	9.850	9.930	0.81%
09/08/2011	23.8	22.9	0.040	1900	502	3550	Body	1.65	41.100	41.250	0.36%
09/23/2011	23.9	22.6	0.100	1900	502	3209	Body	4.39	41.100	43.900	6.81%
09/27/2011	24.3	22.7	0.040	1900	502	3550	Body	1.64	41.100	41.000	-0.24%
09/01/2011	23.6	22.5	0.040	2450	797	3550	Body	2.21	52.300	55.250	5.64%
09/12/2011	23.3	22.5	0.100	5200	1057	3550	Body	8.43	77.700	84.300	8.49%
09/12/2011	23.5	22.5	0.100	5500	1057	3550	Body	8.5	84.400	85.000	0.71%
09/12/2011	23.6	22.7	0.100	5800	1057	3550	Body	7.56	75.000	75.600	0.80%

Note: Per KDB Publication 865664, when a reference dipole is not defined within ±100MHz of the test frequency, the system verification may be conducted within ± 200 MHz of the center frequency of the measurement frequencies if the SAR probe calibration is valid and the same tissue-equivalent matter is used for verification and test measurements.

Table 14-4
System Verification Results for Vertex SAR Tests

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED											
Date:	**Amb. Temp (°C)**	**Liquid Temp (°C)**	**Input Power (W)**	**Tissue Frequency (MHz)**	**Dipole SN**	**Probe SN**	**Tissue Type**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)**	**1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)**	**1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)**	**Deviation (%)**
11/11/2011	23.6	22.0	0.100	835	4d047	3258	Body	0.979	9.850	9.790	-0.61%
11/11/2011	24.3	22.8	0.040	1900	502	3561	Body	1.62	41.100	40.500	-1.46%

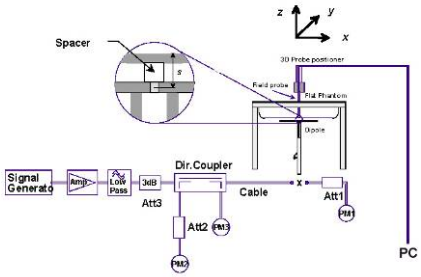


Figure 14-1
System Verification Setup Diagram

Figure 14-2
System Verification Setup Photo

15 SAR DATA SUMMARY

Table 15-1
GSM 850 Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.							(W/kg)
836.60	190	GSM 850	32.05	0.04	Right	Touch	SAR 1	0.021
836.60	190	GSM 850	32.05	0.04	Right	Tilt	SAR 1	0.026
836.60	190	GSM 850	32.05	-0.05	Left	Touch	SAR 1	0.018
836.60	190	GSM 850	32.05	0.08	Left	Tilt	SAR 1	0.025
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population**					**Head** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram			

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
6. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
7. Head SAR was evaluated at maximum power to represent the most conservative scenario.
8. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
9. Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-2
WCDMA 850 Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.							(W/kg)
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	21.87	-0.01	Right	Touch	SAR 1	0.010
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	21.87	-0.01	Right	Tilt	SAR 1	0.012
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	21.87	-0.03	Left	Touch	SAR 1	0.008
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	21.87	-0.03	Left	Tilt	SAR 1	0.023
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
6. WCDMA mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01.
7. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
8. Head SAR was evaluated at maximum power to represent the most conservative scenario.
9. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
   Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-3
GSM 1900 Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.							(W/kg)
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.52	0.04	Right	Touch	SAR 1	0.041
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.52	0.03	Right	Tilt	SAR 1	0.046
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.52	0.07	Left	Touch	SAR 1	0.036
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.52	0.10	Left	Tilt	SAR 1	0.058
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
6. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
7. Head SAR was evaluated at maximum power to represent the most conservative scenario.
8. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
   Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-4
WCDMA 1900 Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
FREQUENCY		Mode	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.							(W/kg)
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	21.33	-0.03	Right	Touch	SAR 1	0.020
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	21.33	0.09	Right	Tilt	SAR 1	0.029
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	21.33	0.03	Left	Touch	SAR 1	0.021
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	21.33	-0.07	Left	Tilt	SAR 1	0.036
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
6. WCDMA mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01.
7. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
8. Head SAR was evaluated at maximum power to represent the most conservative scenario.
9. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
   Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-5
2.4 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.25	-0.03	Right	Touch	SAR 3	1	0.509
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.25	0.02	Right	Tilt	SAR 3	1	0.323
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.25	0.01	Left	Touch	SAR 3	1	0.125
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.25	-0.02	Left	Tilt	SAR 3	1	0.042
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population**						**Head** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode.
6. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
7. There is no power reduction for WIFI.
8. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
   Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-6
5.2 GHz Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	0.07	Right	Touch	SAR 4	6	0.055
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	0.06	Right	Tilt	SAR 4	6	0.027
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	0.09	Left	Touch	SAR 4	6	0.025
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	0.10	Left	Tilt	SAR 4	6	0.002
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram**				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
6. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
7. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
8. There is no power reduction for WIFI. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
   Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-7
5.3 GHz Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	0.09	Right	Touch	SAR 4	6	0.054
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	0.09	Right	Tilt	SAR 4	6	0.044
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	-0.08	Left	Touch	SAR 4	6	0.038
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	0.10	Left	Tilt	SAR 4	6	0.005
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram**				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
6. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
7. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
8. There is no power reduction for WIFI. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
   Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-8
5.5 GHz Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.40	0.05	Right	Touch	SAR 4	6	0.066
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.40	0.06	Right	Tilt	SAR 4	6	0.075
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.40	0.02	Left	Touch	SAR 4	6	0.051
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.40	0.07	Left	Tilt	SAR 4	6	0.012
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
6. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
7. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
8. There is no power reduction for WIFI. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
   Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-9
5.8 GHz Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5785	157	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.41	0.08	Right	Touch	SAR 4	6	0.063
5785	157	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.41	0.06	Right	Tilt	SAR 4	6	0.073
5785	157	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.41	-0.08	Left	Touch	SAR 4	6	0.066
5785	157	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.41	0.06	Left	Tilt	SAR 4	6	0.041
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
6. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
7. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.
8. There is no power reduction for WIFI. Head SAR testing was required for this tablet because it has a speaker/receiver and a microphone positioned in a way that allows for a held-to-ear configuration usage.
   Mouth – Jaw SAR tests were not required for this tablet because the radiation pattern of this device was fully captured when using the standard touch positioning described in Section 9.

Table 15-10
GSM Voice Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS											
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Power Reduction [dB]	Spacing	Serial Number	# of GSM Slots	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	25.83	0.02	6	0 cm	SAR 2	1	back*	0.669
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	32.05	0.00	0	1.0 cm	SAR 1	1	back	0.101
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	25.83	0.03	6	0 cm	SAR 2	1	bottom*	0.243
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	32.05	0.00	0	0.5 cm	SAR 1	1	bottom	0.228
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	32.05	0.07	0	0 cm	SAR 1	1	right	0.305
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	25.12	0.05	4	0 cm	SAR 2	1	back*	0.747
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.52	-0.01	0	1.0 cm	SAR 1	1	back	0.206
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	25.12	0.07	4	0 cm	SAR 2	1	bottom*	0.385
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.52	0.00	0	0.5 cm	SAR 1	1	bottom	0.115
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.52	-0.05	0	0 cm	SAR 1	1	right	0.692
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population**							**Body** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001]
2. Per KDB publication 447498 4) b) i) the back side is required to be tested touching the flat phantom.
3. This device is capable of multiple display orientations supporting both portrait and landscape positions. Therefore per KDB publication 447498 4) b) ii) (2), SAR testing applies for the tablet edges with antennas located within 5 cm of each tablet edge closest to the user (with KDB publication 616217 applied to edges with antennas located ≥ 5 cm from the user). According to KDB publication 447498 4) b) ii) (2), for each antenna, SAR is only required for the edge with the most conservative exposure condition.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
7. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per KDB publication 447498 D01 1) e) i), when the SAR procedures require multiple channels to be tested and the 1-g SAR for the highest output channel is less than 0.8 W/kg, the other channels are not required.
8. Asterisk (*) denotes power reduction activated.
9. Per April 2011 TCB-FCC Workshop Notes, in addition to the 0 mm test distance required for tablet devices under KDB 447498, a conservative additional test distance of 10 mm from the back and 5 mm from the bottom edge were tested for SAR at maximum output power with the sensor deactivated. See Section 11.6 for more details.
10. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.

Table 15-11
GPRS Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS											
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Power Reduction [dB]	Spacing	Serial Number	# of GPRS Slots	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	24.79	-0.07	6	0 cm	SAR 2	2	back*	0.674
824.20	128	GSM 850	GPRS	23.36	0.09	6	0 cm	SAR 2	3	back*	0.671
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	23.33	0.06	6	0 cm	SAR 2	3	back*	1.130
848.80	251	GSM 850	GPRS	23.32	0.08	6	0 cm	SAR 2	3	back*	0.864
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	21.83	0.08	6	0 cm	SAR 2	4	back*	0.743
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.68	0.03	0	1.0 cm	SAR 1	3	back	0.422
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	23.33	0.01	6	0 cm	SAR 2	3	bottom*	0.394
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.68	0.01	0	0.5 cm	SAR 1	3	bottom	0.472
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	31.15	0.08	0	0 cm	SAR 1	2	right	0.721
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.68	0.04	0	0 cm	SAR 1	3	right	0.787
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	28.15	0.03	0	0 cm	SAR 1	4	right	0.741
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.17	-0.02	4	0 cm	SAR 2	1	back*	0.625
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.59	-0.04	0	1.0 cm	SAR 1	1	back	0.293
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.17	-0.01	4	0.0 cm	SAR 2	1	bottom*	0.357
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.59	0.02	0	0.5 cm	SAR 1	1	bottom	0.179
1850.20	512	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.55	0.08	0	0 cm	SAR 1	1	right	0.845
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.59	0.07	0	0 cm	SAR 1	1	right	0.841
1909.80	810	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.67	0.05	0	0 cm	SAR 1	1	right	0.825
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001]
2. Per KDB publication 447498 4) b) i) the back side is required to be tested touching the flat phantom.
3. This device is capable of multiple display orientations supporting both portrait and landscape positions. Therefore per KDB publication 447498 4) b) ii) (2), SAR testing applies for the tablet edges with antennas located within 5 cm of each tablet edge closest to the user (with KDB publication 616217 applied to edges with antennas located ≥ 5 cm from the user). According to KDB publication 447498 4) b) ii) (2), for each antenna, SAR is only required for the edge with the most conservative exposure condition.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
7. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D03: The source-based time-averaged output power was evaluated for all multi-slot operations. In addition to the worst-case reported, all source-based time-averaged powers within 10% of the worst-case were additionally included in the evaluation.
8. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per KDB publication 447498 D01 1) e) i), when the SAR procedures require multiple channels to be tested and the 1-g SAR for the highest output channel is less than 0.8 W/kg, the other channels are not required.
9. Asterisk (*) denotes power reduction activated.
10. Per April 2011 TCB-FCC Workshop Notes, in addition to the 0 mm test distance required for tablet devices under KDB 447498, a conservative additional test distance of 10 mm from the back and 5 mm from the bottom edge were tested for SAR at maximum output power with the sensor deactivated. See Section 11.6 for more details.
11. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.

Table 15-12
WCDMA Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Power Reduction [dB]	Spacing	Serial Number	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	15.89	0.03	6	0 cm	SAR 2	back*	0.406
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	21.87	0.00	0	1.0 cm	SAR 1	back	0.225
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	15.89	0.05	6	0 cm	SAR 2	bottom*	0.150
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	21.87	-0.02	0	0.5 cm	SAR 1	bottom	0.225
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	21.87	0.03	0	0 cm	SAR 1	right	0.381
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	RMC	15.47	0.01	6	0 cm	SAR 2	back*	0.404
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	RMC	21.33	0.05	0	1.0 cm	SAR 1	back	0.459
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	RMC	15.47	0.00	6	0 cm	SAR 2	bottom*	0.305
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	RMC	21.33	0.07	0	0.5 cm	SAR 1	bottom	0.248
1852.40	9262	WCDMA 1900	RMC	21.64	0.01	0	0 cm	SAR 1	right	0.935
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	RMC	21.33	-0.04	0	0 cm	SAR 1	right	0.987
1907.60	9538	WCDMA 1900	RMC	21.37	0.02	0	0 cm	SAR 1	right	0.826
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population**							**Body** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram			

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001]
2. Per KDB publication 447498 4) b) i) the back side is required to be tested touching the flat phantom.
3. This device is capable of multiple display orientations supporting both portrait and landscape positions. Therefore per KDB publication 447498 4) b) ii) (2), SAR testing applies for the tablet edges with antennas located within 5 cm of each tablet edge closest to the user (with KDB publication 616217 applied to edges with antennas located ≥ 5 cm from the user). According to KDB publication 447498 4) b) ii) (2), for each antenna, SAR is only required for the edge with the most conservative exposure condition.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
7. WCDMA mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01. HSPA SAR for the body was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.
8. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per KDB publication 447498 D01 1) e) i), when the SAR procedures require multiple channels to be tested and the 1-g SAR for the highest output channel is less than 0.8 W/kg, the other channels are not required.
9. Asterisk (*) denotes power reduction activated.
10. Per April 2011 TCB-FCC Workshop Notes, in addition to the 0 mm test distance required for tablet devices under KDB 447498, a conservative additional test distance of 10 mm from the back and 5 mm from the bottom edge were tested for SAR at maximum output power with the sensor deactivated. See Section 11.6 for more details.
11. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.

Table 15-13
2.4 GHz WLAN Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.25	0.04	0 cm	SAR 3	1	back	0.624
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.25	-0.06	0 cm	SAR 3	1	top	0.101
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	14.25	0.09	0 cm	SAR 3	1	left	0.283
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Per KDB Pub. 448498 4) b) i) the back side is required to be tested touching the flat phantom.
3. This device is capable of multiple display orientations supporting both portrait and landscape positions. Therefore per KDB Pub. 447498 4) b) ii) (2), SAR testing applies for the tablet edges with antennas located within 5 cm of each tablet edge closest to the user (with KDB Pub. 616217 applied to edges with antennas located ≥ 5 cm from the user). According to KDB Pub. 447498 4) b) ii) (2), for each antenna, SAR is only required for the edge with the most conservative exposure condition.
4. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
5. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
6. Liquid tissue depth is was at least 15.0 cm.
7. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
8. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation (as the default channel). Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n and higher data rates) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b modes.
9. There is no power reduction for WIFI.
10. Per the manufacturer all samples are electrically identical for WLAN.
11. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.

Table 15-14
5 GHz Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.									(W/kg)
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	-0.06	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	back	0.095
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	0.07	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	top	0.019
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	-0.10	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	left	0.051
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	-0.10	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	back	0.187
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	-0.06	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	top	0.051
5320	64	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	11.20	-0.07	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	left	0.118
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.40	-0.10	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	back	0.309
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.40	0.06	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	top	0.051
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.40	-0.07	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	left	0.143
5785	157	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.41	0.07	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	back	0.506
5785	157	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.41	0.06	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	top	0.110
5785	157	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	10.41	-0.08	0.0 cm	SAR 4	6	left	0.185
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
2. Per KDB Pub. 448498 4) b) i) the back side is required to be tested touching the flat phantom.
3. This device is capable of multiple display orientations supporting both portrait and landscape positions. Therefore per KDB Pub. 447498 4) b) ii) (2), SAR testing applies for the tablet edges with antennas located within 5 cm of each tablet edge closest to the user (with KDB Pub. 616217 applied to edges with antennas located ≥ 5 cm from the user). According to KDB Pub. 447498 4) b) ii) (2), for each antenna, SAR is only required for the edge with the most conservative exposure condition.
4. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
5. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
6. Liquid tissue depth is was at least 15.0 cm.
7. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
8. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation (as the default channel). Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n and higher data rates) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a modes.
9. There is no power reduction for WIFI.
10. Per the manufacturer all samples are electrically identical for WLAN.
11. To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid as the SAR tests.

16 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

16.1 Multiple Antenna/Transmission Information

The separation between the main antenna and the Bluetooth antenna is 83.31 mm. The separation between the main antenna and the WLAN antenna is 181.96 mm.
RF Conducted Power of Bluetooth Tx is 4.934 mW. RF Conducted Power of WLAN is 27.23 mW.

16.2 Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously and therefore, require a simultaneous transmission analysis according to KDB Publication 447498 4) b) iii) procedures . The tablet procedures required by KDB Publication 447498 generally do not require separate hotspot mode testing.

2.4 GHz and 5 GHz WIFI cannot transmit simultaneously since it shares the same circuit path and are switched by the radio.

The RF conducted power of Bluetooth is 4.934 mW. Per KDB Publication 447498, SAR tests are not required for Bluetooth and are 0 W/kg for summation purposes.

When Hotspot is enabled, all 5 GHz bands are disabled. Therefore there is no simultaneous transmission with 5 GHz WIFI for data modes.

Additionally, WCDMA/HSPA hotspot may be active during voice WDCMA mode because, in WCDMA, both voice and data use the same physical channel. When doing multiple services (multi-Radio Access Bearer or multi-RAB), the power control will be based on a physical control channel (dedicated Physical Control Channel [DPCCH]) and power control will be adjusted to meet the needs of both services. Therefore, the WCDMA+WLAN sum also represents the WCDMA Voice + WCDMA/HSPA + WLAN scenario.

Table 16-1
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Voice and 2.4 GHz WIFI (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.021	0.509	0.530	N/A
	Right Tilt	0.026	0.323	0.349	N/A
	Left Cheek	0.018	0.125	0.143	N/A
	Left Tilt	0.025	0.042	0.067	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.010	0.509	0.519	N/A
	Right Tilt	0.012	0.323	0.335	N/A
	Left Cheek	0.008	0.125	0.133	N/A
	Left Tilt	0.023	0.042	0.065	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.041	0.509	0.550	N/A
	Right Tilt	0.046	0.323	0.369	N/A
	Left Cheek	0.036	0.125	0.161	N/A
	Left Tilt	0.058	0.042	0.100	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.020	0.509	0.529	N/A
	Right Tilt	0.029	0.323	0.352	N/A
	Left Cheek	0.021	0.125	0.146	N/A
	Left Tilt	0.036	0.042	0.078	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation
Notes:

1. The above tables represent a held to ear voice call with 2.4 GHz WLAN.
2. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Voice and 5 GHz WIFI (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474	Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.021	0.066	0.087	N/A	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.010	0.066	0.076	N/A
	Right Tilt	0.026	0.075	0.101	N/A		Right Tilt	0.012	0.075	0.087	N/A
	Left Cheek	0.018	0.066	0.084	N/A		Left Cheek	0.008	0.066	0.074	N/A
	Left Tilt	0.025	0.041	0.066	N/A		Left Tilt	0.023	0.041	0.064	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474	Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.041	0.066	0.107	N/A	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.020	0.066	0.086	N/A
	Right Tilt	0.046	0.075	0.121	N/A		Right Tilt	0.029	0.075	0.104	N/A
	Left Cheek	0.036	0.066	0.102	N/A		Left Cheek	0.021	0.066	0.087	N/A
	Left Tilt	0.058	0.041	0.099	N/A		Left Tilt	0.036	0.041	0.077	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:

1. The above tables represent a held to ear voice call with 5 GHz WLAN.
2. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Voice and 2.4 GHz WIFI at 0.0 cm

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474	Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.669	0.624	1.293	N/A	Body SAR	Back	0.406	0.624	1.030	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A		Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.101	0.101	N/A		Top	-	0.101	0.101	N/A
	Bottom	0.243	-	0.243	N/A		Bottom	0.150	-	0.150	N/A
	Right	0.305	-	0.305	N/A		Right	0.381	-	0.381	N/A
	Left	-	0.283	0.283	N/A		Left	-	0.283	0.283	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474	Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.747	0.624	1.371	N/A	Body SAR	Back	0.404	0.624	1.028	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A		Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.101	0.101	N/A		Top	-	0.101	0.101	N/A
	Bottom	0.385	-	0.385	N/A		Bottom	0.305	-	0.305	N/A
	Right	0.692	-	0.692	N/A		Right	0.987	-	0.987	N/A
	Left	-	0.283	0.283	N/A		Left	-	0.283	0.283	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:

1. The above tables represent a voice call with 2.4 GHz WLAN.
2. "-" SAR results shown in the tables are zero for summation purposes. SAR was not required to be measured due to exclusions mentioned in Section 11.2.
3. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Voice and 2.4 GHz WIFI at 1.0 cm

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Back Side at 1.0 cm	GSM 850	0.101	<0.624	<0.725	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	WCDMA 850	0.225	<0.624	<0.849	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	GSM 1900	0.206	<0.624	<0.830	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	WCDMA 1900	0.459	<0.624	<1.083	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:
1. The above tables represent a voice call with 2.4 GHz WLAN.
2. SAR was additionally evaluated at 1.0 cm from the back side due to proximity sensor (see Section 11.6).
3. For SAR calculations at 1.0 cm, WLAN SAR values for 0.0 cm were used since the 0.0 cm test distance for WLAN was more conservative. "<" denotes the 0.0 cm WLAN SAR values used for summation purposes.
4. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Voice and 2.4 GHz WIFI at 0.5 cm

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	GSM 850	0.228	-	0.228
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	WCDMA 850	0.225	-	0.225
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	GSM 1900	0.115	-	0.115
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	WCDMA 1900	0.248	-	0.248

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:
1. The above tables represent a voice call with 2.4 GHz WLAN.
2. SAR was additionally evaluated at 0.5 cm from the bottom edge due to proximity sensors (see Section 11.6). "-" SAR results shown in the tables are zero for summation purposes. SAR was not required to be measured due to exclusions mentioned in Section 11.2.
3. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-6
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Voice and 5 GHz WIFI at 0.0 cm

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.669	0.506	1.175	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.110	0.110	N/A
	Bottom	0.243	-	0.243	N/A
	Right	0.305	-	0.305	N/A
	Left	-	0.185	0.185	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.406	0.506	0.912	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.110	0.110	N/A
	Bottom	0.150	-	0.150	N/A
	Right	0.381	-	0.381	N/A
	Left	-	0.185	0.185	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.747	0.506	1.253	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.110	0.110	N/A
	Bottom	0.385	-	0.385	N/A
	Right	0.692	-	0.692	N/A
	Left	-	0.185	0.185	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.404	0.506	0.910	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.110	0.110	N/A
	Bottom	0.305	-	0.305	N/A
	Right	0.987	-	0.987	N/A
	Left	-	0.185	0.185	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:

1. The above tables represent a voice call with 5 GHz WLAN.
2. "-" SAR results shown in the tables are zero for summation purposes. SAR was not required to be measured due to exclusions mentioned in Section 11.2.
3. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-7
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Voice and 5 GHz WIFI at 1.0 cm

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Back Side at 1.0 cm	GSM 850	0.101	<0.506	<0.607	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	WCDMA 850	0.225	<0.506	<0.731	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	GSM 1900	0.206	<0.506	<0.712	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	WCDMA 1900	0.459	<0.506	<0.965	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:

1. The above tables represent a voice call with 5 GHz WLAN.
2. SAR was additionally evaluated at 1.0 cm from the back side due to proximity sensors (see Section 11.6).
3. For SAR calculations at 1.0 cm, WLAN SAR values for 0.0 cm were used since the 0.0 cm test distance for WLAN was more conservative. "<" denotes the 0.0 cm WLAN SAR values used for summation purposes.
4. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-8
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Voice and 5 GHz WIFI at 0.5 cm

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	GSM 850	0.228	-	0.228	N/A
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	WCDMA 850	0.225	-	0.225	N/A
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	GSM 1900	0.115	-	0.115	N/A
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	WCDMA 1900	0.248	-	0.248	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:

1. The above tables represent a voice call with 5 GHz WLAN.
2. SAR was additionally evaluated at 0.5 cm from the bottom edge due to proximity sensors (see Section 11.6). "-" SAR results shown in the tables are zero for summation purposes. SAR was not required to be measured due to exclusions mentioned in Section 11.2.
3. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-9
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Portable Hotspot at 0.0 cm

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	1.130	0.624	see note 6	0.09
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.101	0.101	N/A
	Bottom	0.394	-	0.394	N/A
	Right	0.787	-	0.787	N/A
	Left	-	0.283	0.283	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.406	0.624	1.030	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.101	0.101	N/A
	Bottom	0.150	-	0.150	N/A
	Right	0.381	-	0.381	N/A
	Left	-	0.283	0.283	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.625	0.624	1.249	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.101	0.101	N/A
	Bottom	0.357	-	0.357	N/A
	Right	0.845	-	0.845	N/A
	Left	-	0.283	0.283	N/A

Simult Tx	Configuration	WCDMA 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Body SAR	Back	0.404	0.624	1.028	N/A
	Front	-	-	0.000	N/A
	Top	-	0.101	0.101	N/A
	Bottom	0.305	-	0.305	N/A
	Right	0.987	-	0.987	N/A
	Left	-	0.283	0.283	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:

1. The above tables represent a portable hotspot scenario.
2. "-" SAR results shown in the tables are zero for summation purposes. SAR was not required to be measured due to exclusions mentioned in Section 11.2.
3. When Hotspot mode is active, all 5 GHz WIFI bands are disabled by manufacturer software. Therefore, the 5 GHz operations are not considered for Hotspot SAR and hence also in the above tables.
4. For numerical sums below 1.6 W/kg, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters were required.
5. See Section 16.3 for SPLS ratio analysis for the GPRS 850 and WLAN Hotspot in the back configuration.
6. No evaluation was performed to determine the aggregate 1-g SAR in this configuration as the SPLS ratio of all antenna pairs was below 0.3 per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D01.

Table 16-10
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Portable Hotspot at 1.0 cm

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Back Side at 1.0 cm	GPRS 850	0.422	<0.624	<1.046	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	WCDMA 850	0.225	<0.624	<0.849	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	GPRS 1900	0.293	<0.624	<0.917	N/A
Back Side at 1.0 cm	WCDMA 1900	0.459	<0.624	<1.083	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:
1. The above tables represent a portable hotspot scenario.
2. SAR was additionally evaluated at 1.0 cm from the back side due to proximity sensors (see Section 11.6).
3. For SAR calculations at 1.0 cm, WLAN SAR values for 0.0 cm were used since the 0.0 cm test distance for WLAN was more conservative. "<" denotes the 0.0 cm WLAN SAR values used for summation purposes.
4. When Hotspot mode is active, all 5 GHz WIFI bands are disabled by manufacturer software. Therefore, the 5 GHz operations are not considered for Hotspot SAR and hence also in the above table.
5. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

Table 16-11
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios with Portable Hotspot at 0.5 cm

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLS Ratios per KDB 648474
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	GPRS 850	0.472	-	0.472	N/A
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	WCDMA 850	0.225	-	0.225	N/A
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	GPRS 1900	0.179	-	0.179	N/A
Bottom Edge at 0.5 cm	WCDMA 1900	0.248	-	0.248	N/A

*SPLS: SAR Sum to peak location separation

Notes:
1. The above tables represent a portable hotspot scenario.
2. SAR was additionally evaluated at 0.5 cm from the bottom edge due to proximity sensors (see Section 11.6).
3. "-" SAR results shown in the tables are zero for summation purposes. SAR was not required to be measured due to exclusions mentioned in Section 11.2.
4. When Hotspot mode is active, all 5 GHz WIFI bands are disabled by manufacturer software. Therefore, the 5 GHz operations are not considered for Hotspot SAR and hence also in the above table.
5. Since the numerical sums were below 1.6 W/kg for, no SAR ratio analysis or aggregate volumetric SAR evaluations for the transmitters was required.

16.3 SAR Sum to Peak Location Separation (SPLS) Ratio Analysis

Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D01, when the sum of the standalone transmitters is more than 1.6 W/kg, the SAR sum to peak locations can be analyzed to determine SAR distribution overlaps. Based on the on the 1-g SAR limit and a separation distance of 5 cm, when the SAR peak to location ratio for each pair of antennas is < 0.3, simultaneous SAR evaluation is not required.

The sum of the standalone SAR values was above 1.6 W/kg for the back configuration (at 0.0 cm) for portable hotspot with GPRS 850.

Table 16-12
Zoom Scan Peak SAR Locations

Mode/Band	x (cm)	y (cm)	z (cm)
GPRS 850 Back at 0.0 cm	-6.35	-8.55	-20.54
WLAN Back at 0.0 cm	2.80	7.50	-20.41

$\text{Distance}_{\text{GPRS850-WLAN}} = \sqrt{(-6.35-2.80)^2+(-8.55-7.50)^2+(-20.54+20.41)^2} = 18.48cm$

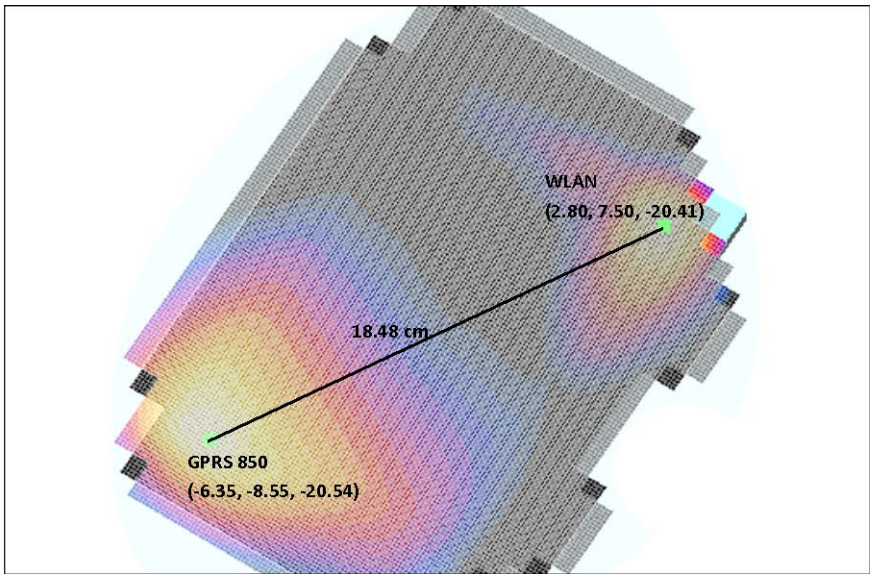


Figure 16-1
Simultaneous Transmission of GPRS 850 and WLAN.

Table 16-13
SAR Sum to Peak Location Separation Ratio Calculation

Antenna Pair		Standalone 1g SAR (W/kg)		Standalone SAR Sum (W/kg)	Peak SAR Separation Distance (cm)	SPLS Ratio
Ant "a"	Ant "b"	a	b	a+b	Da-b	(a+b) / (Da-b)
GPRS 850	WLAN	1.13	0.624	1.754	18.48	0.09

Since the SPLS Ratio for each antenna pair was less than 0.3, no volumetric simultaneous transmission scenario is required per FCC KDB 648474 Publication D01.

16.4 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D01, no aggregate volumetric simultaneous transmission is required for the device, since the sum of the standalone SAR values or the SAR Sum to peak separation ratios are < 0.3 for each antenna pair.

17 VERTEX SAR TESTS

In accordance with recent instructions received from the FCC regarding similar antenna configurations, the proximity sensor coverage for the bottom-right corner of the tablet was assessed for appropriate coverage and SAR. Please find below SAR results with the tablet touching at the bottom right corner vertex at maximum output powers.

Table 17-1
Main Antenna Vertex SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS											
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Power Reduction [dB]	Spacing	Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Position	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.68	0.03	0	0 cm	SAR 1	3	Vertex, 45°	0.172
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	32.05	0.06	0	0 cm	SAR 1	1	Vertex, 45°	0.135
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.59	-0.13	0	0 cm	SAR 1	1	Vertex, 45°	0.094
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.52	-0.05	0	0 cm	SAR 1	1	Vertex, 45°	0.096
836.60	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	21.87	0.04	0	0 cm	SAR 1	N/A	Vertex, 45°	0.094
1880.00	9400	WCDMA 1900	RMC	21.33	-0.12	0	0 cm	SAR 1	N/A	Vertex, 45°	0.166
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

18 EQUIPMENT LIST

Applicable for 09/01/2011-09/27/11

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	10/13/2010	Annual	10/13/2011	3613A00315
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/21/2011	Annual	4/21/2012	JP38020182
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	GB46110872
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/8/2010	Annual	10/8/2011	GB46310798
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	7/6/2011	Annual	7/6/2012	GB41450275
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/8/2011	Annual	4/8/2012	MY45470194
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	8650319
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	11/11/2010	Annual	11/11/2011	836371/0079
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/1/2011	Annual	6/1/2012	833855/0010
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	4/19/2011	Annual	4/19/2012	107826
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	4/8/2011	Biennial	4/8/2013	101695
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/17/2011	Annual	2/17/2012	502
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/19/2011	Annual	8/19/2012	719
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	2/8/2011	Annual	2/8/2012	797
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	2/11/2011	Annual	2/11/2012	1057
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	2/9/2011	Annual	2/9/2012	4d047
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/20/2011	Annual	4/20/2012	665
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/21/2011	Annual	2/21/2012	649
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/14/2011	Annual	2/14/2012	3550
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/19/2011	Annual	5/19/2012	859
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/18/2011	Annual	4/18/2012	3209
Rohde & Schwarz	SMIQ03B	Signal Generator	4/6/2011	Annual	4/6/2012	DE27259
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5318
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5442
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	1190013
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	98150041
Agilent	8648D	Signal Generator	4/5/2011	Annual	4/5/2012	3629U00687
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	1070030
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5821
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	8013
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5605
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	2400
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	7/6/2011	Annual	7/6/2012	GB43304447
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Tester	4/21/2011	Annual	4/21/2012	US41140256
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/8/2011	Annual	2/8/2012	GB45360985
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	3/11/2011	Annual	3/11/2012	103962
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331322
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331323
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331330
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331332
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	3/16/2011	Biennial	3/16/2013	111391601
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/21/2011	Biennial	1/21/2013	111286445
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/21/2011	Biennial	1/21/2013	111286460
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	5/26/2010	Biennial	5/26/2012	101718589
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/21/2011	Biennial	1/21/2013	111286454
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	2/26/2010	Biennial	2/26/2012	101536273
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/8/2011	Annual	4/8/2012	3258
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	8/5/2011	Annual	8/5/2012	112347

Applicable for 11/11/2011

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5318
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5442
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	1190013
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	98150041
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	1070030
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5821
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	8013
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5605
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	2400
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/8/2011	Annual	2/8/2012	GB45360985
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	2/9/2011	Annual	2/9/2012	4d047
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/17/2011	Annual	2/17/2012	502
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/21/2011	Annual	2/21/2012	649
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	2/26/2010	Biennial	2/26/2012	101536273
Agilent	8648D	Signal Generator	4/5/2011	Annual	4/5/2012	3629U00687
Rohde & Schwarz	SMIQ03B	Signal Generator	4/6/2011	Annual	4/6/2012	DE27259
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/8/2011	Annual	4/8/2012	MY45470194
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/8/2011	Annual	4/8/2012	3258
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	4/19/2011	Annual	4/19/2012	107826
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/20/2011	Annual	4/20/2012	665
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/21/2011	Annual	4/21/2012	JP38020182
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Tester	4/21/2011	Annual	4/21/2012	US41140256
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	5/26/2010	Biennial	5/26/2012	101718589
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/1/2011	Annual	6/1/2012	833855/0010
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	7/6/2011	Annual	7/6/2012	GB41450275
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	7/6/2011	Annual	7/6/2012	GB43304447
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	7/27/2011	Annual	7/27/2012	3561
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	8/5/2011	Annual	8/5/2012	112347
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	8/25/2011	Annual	8/25/2012	100976
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/16/2011	Annual	9/16/2012	704
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	10/7/2011	Annual	10/7/2012	103962
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	10/10/2011	Annual	10/10/2012	3613A00315
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/10/2011	Annual	10/10/2012	GB46110872
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/12/2011	Annual	10/12/2012	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/12/2011	Annual	10/12/2012	8650319
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/21/2011	Biennial	1/21/2013	111286445
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/21/2011	Biennial	1/21/2013	111286460
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/21/2011	Biennial	1/21/2013	111286454
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331322
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331323
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331330
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331332
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	3/16/2011	Biennial	3/16/2013	111391601
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	4/8/2011	Biennial	4/8/2013	101695
Index SAR	IXTL-010	Dielectric Measurement Kit	N/A		N/A	N/A
Index SAR	IXTL-030	30MM TEM line for 6 GHz	N/A		N/A	N/A
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	N/A		N/A	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	N/A		N/A	N/A
Amplifier Research	5S1G4	5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz	N/A		N/A	21910
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	N/A		N/A	N/A
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	N/A		N/A	R8979500903
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	N/A		N/A	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	N/A		N/A	120
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	N/A		N/A	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	N/A		N/A	N/A

19 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for 750 – 3000 MHz.

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	**IEEE 1528 Sec.**	**Tol. (± %)**	**Prob. Dist.**	**Div.**	**c_i 1gm**	**c_i 10 gms**	**1gm u_i (± %)**	**10gms u_i (± %)**	**v_i**
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				12.1	11.7	299
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			k=2				24.2	23.5	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

Applicable for 5 GHz.

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	**IEEE 1528 Sec.**	**Tol. (± %)**	**Prob. Dist.**	**Div.**	**c_i 1gm**	**c_i 10 gms**	**1gm u_i (± %)**	**10gms u_i (± %)**	**v_i**
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				12.4	12.0	299
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			k=2				24.7	24.0	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

20 CONCLUSION

20.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

21 REFERENCES

[1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.

[2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300kHz to 100GHz, New York: IEEE, 2006.

[3] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300kHz to 100GHz, New York: IEEE, Sept. 1992.

[4] ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, December 2002.

[5] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, June 2001.

[6] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices.

[7] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for RadioFrequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.

[8] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.

[9] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. 120-124.

[10] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.

[11] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.

[12] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Head Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct. 1996, pp. 1865-1873.

[13] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.

[14] G. Hartsgrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bioelectromagnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.

[15] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.

[16] W. Gander, Computermathematick, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.

[17] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

[18] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65, Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. Supplement C, Dec. 1997.

[19] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.

[20] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10kHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.

[21] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgenössische Technische Hoschschule Zürich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.

[22] IEC 62209-1, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz), Feb. 2005.

[23] Industry Canada RSS-102 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) Issue 4, March 2010.

[24] Health Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz – 300 GHz, 2009

[25] FCC Public Notice DA-02-1438. Office of Engineering and Technology Announces a Transition Period for the Phantom Requirements of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65, June 19, 2002

[26] FCC SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices KDB Publication 941225

[27] SAR Measurement procedures for IEEE 802.11a/b/g KDB Publication 248227

[28] FCC SAR Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas, KDB Publication 648474

[29] FCC Application Note for SAR Probe Calibration and System Verification Consideration for Measurements at 150 MHz – 3 GHz, KDB Publication 450824

[30] FCC SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop Computers with Antennas Built-in on Display Screens, KDB Publication 616217

[31] FCC SAR Measurement Requirements for 3 – 6 GHz, KDB Publication 865664

[32] FCC Mobile Portable RF Exposure Procedure, KDB Publication 447498

[33] FCC SAR Procedures for Dongle Transmitters, KDB Publication 447498

[34] Anexo à Resolução No. 533, de 10 de Septembro de 2009.

[35] FCC SAR Test Considerations for LTE Handsets and Data Modems, KDB Publication 941225.

[36] IEC 62209-2, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz), Mar. 2010.

[37] FCC Hot Spot SAR v01, KDB Publication 941225 D06.

APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

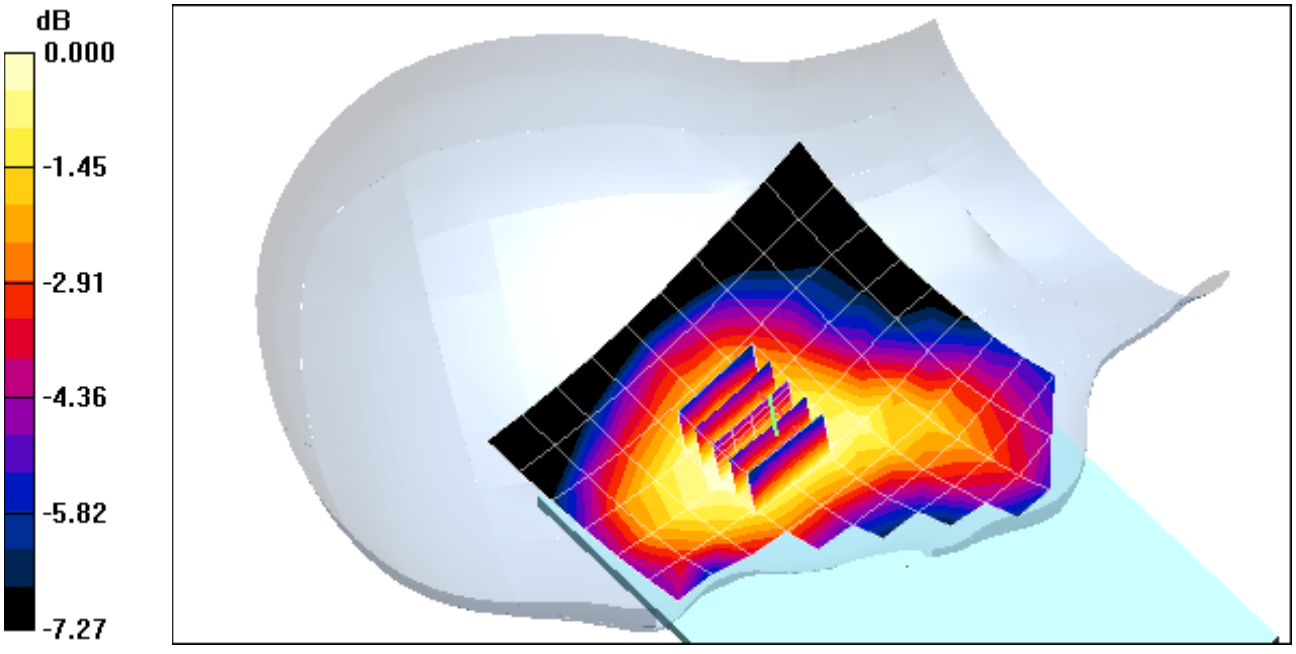
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.929 mho/m; ε_r = 43.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.98 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.027 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.021 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g



0 dB = 0.022mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

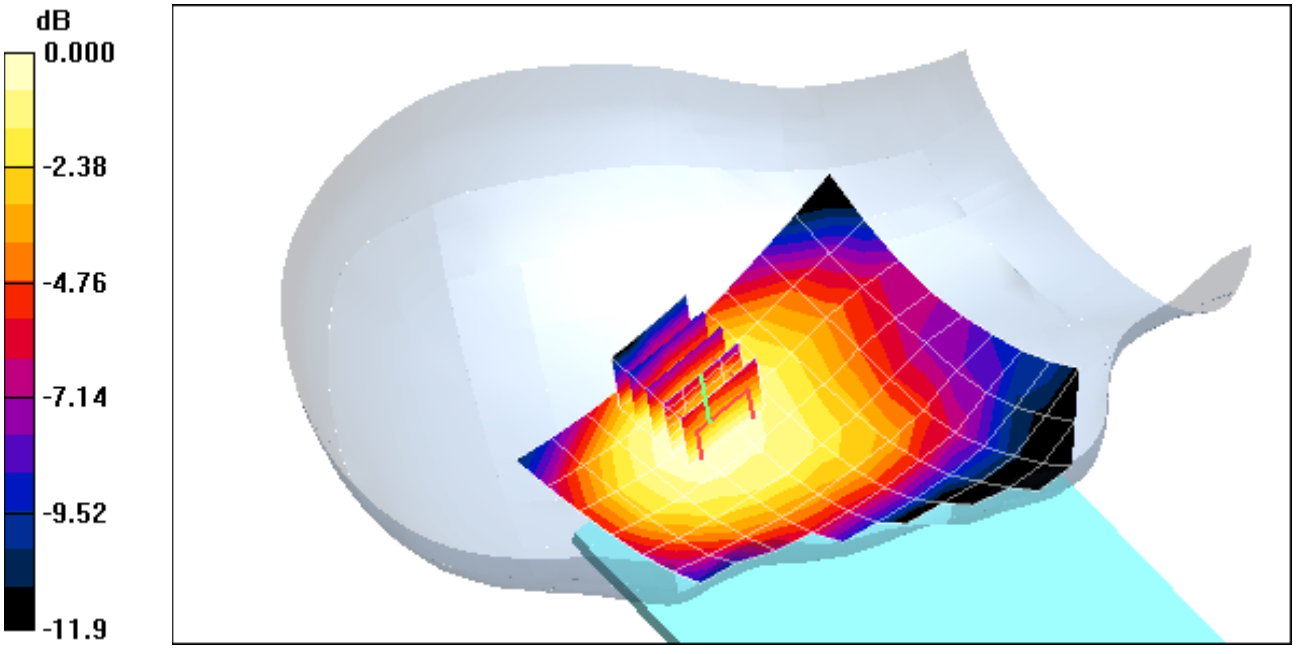
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.929 mho/m; ε_r = 43.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.39 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.034 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.026 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.020 mW/g



0 dB = 0.027mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

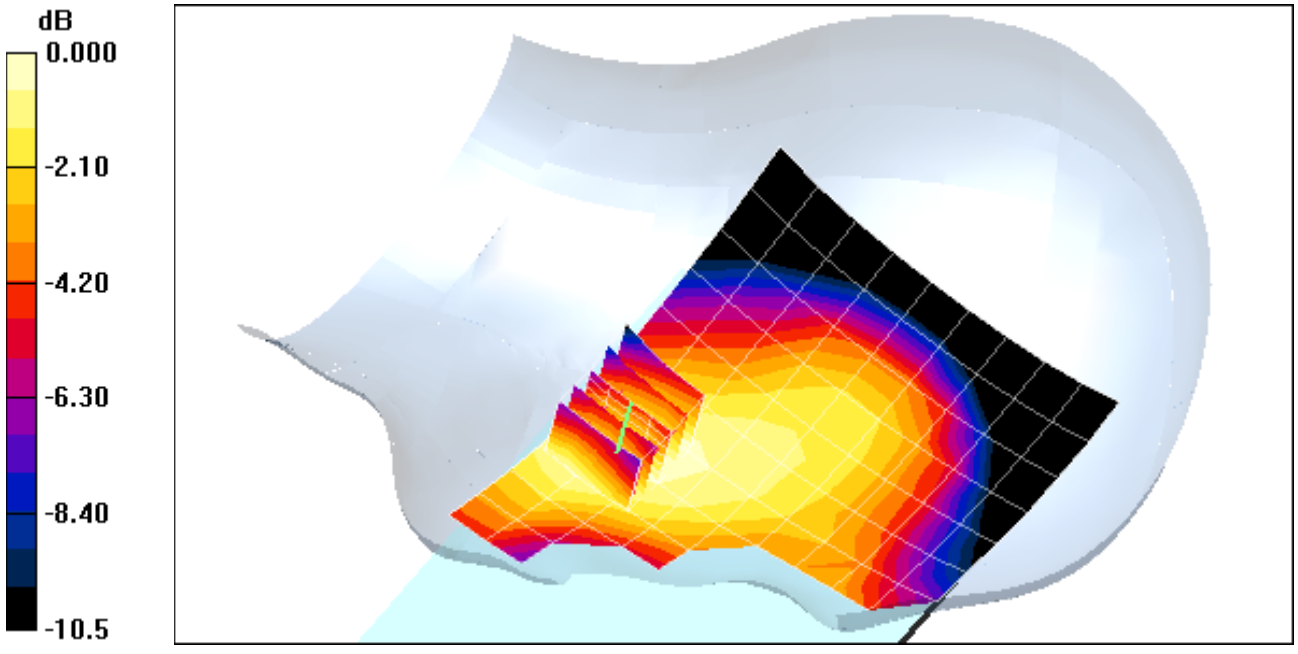
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.929 mho/m; ε_r = 43.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.93 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.022 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.018 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g



0 dB = 0.019mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

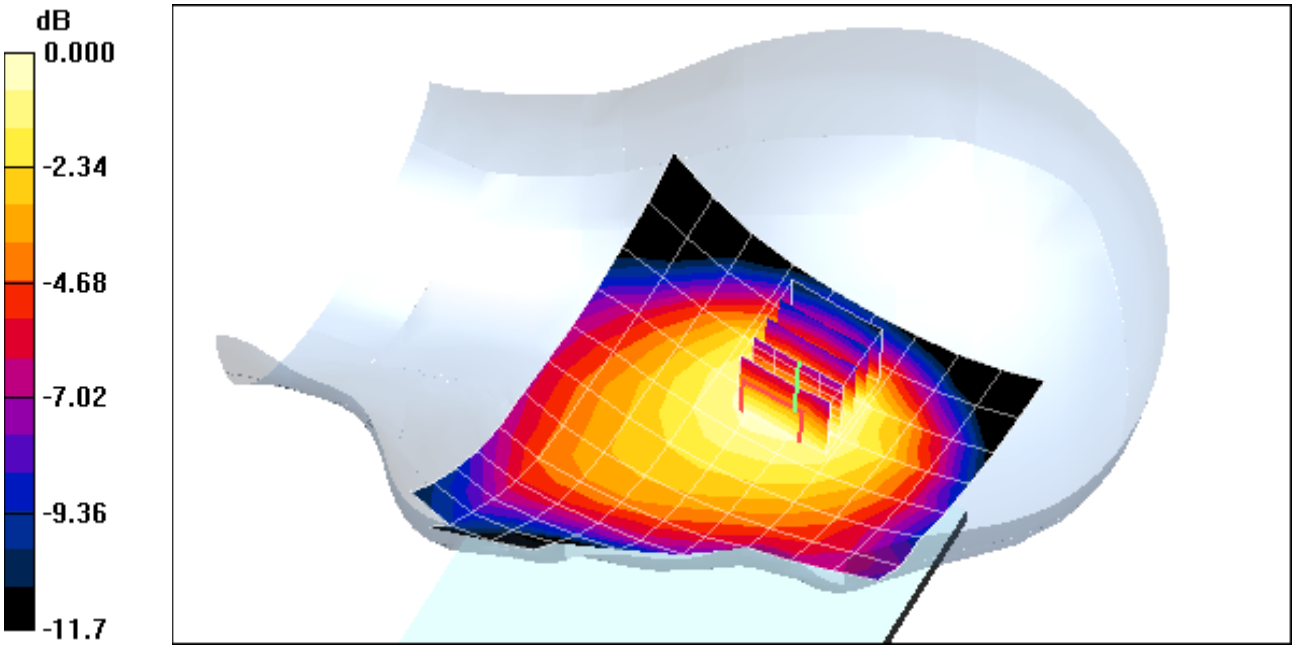
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.929$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 43.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.89 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.035 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.025 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g



0 dB = 0.026mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

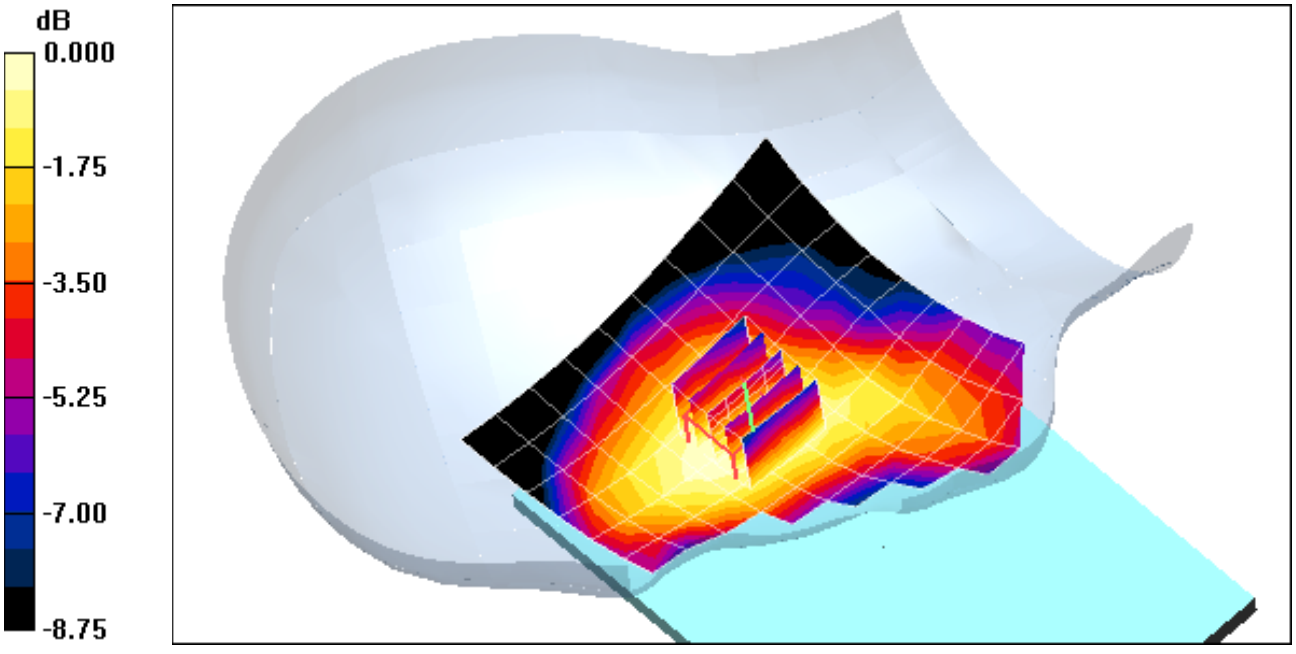
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.929$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 43.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.37 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.012 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00982 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00759 mW/g



0 dB = 0.010mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

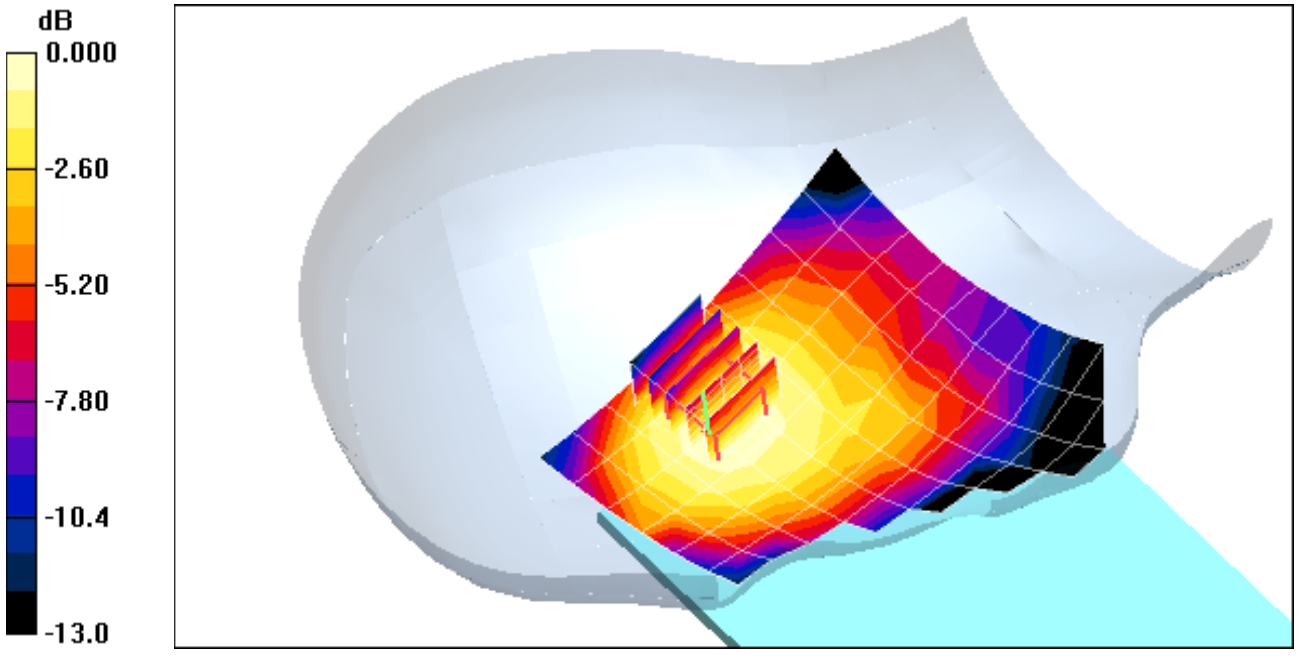
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.929 mho/m; ε_r = 43.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.71 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.016 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.012 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00885 mW/g



0 dB = 0.013mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; SAR 1

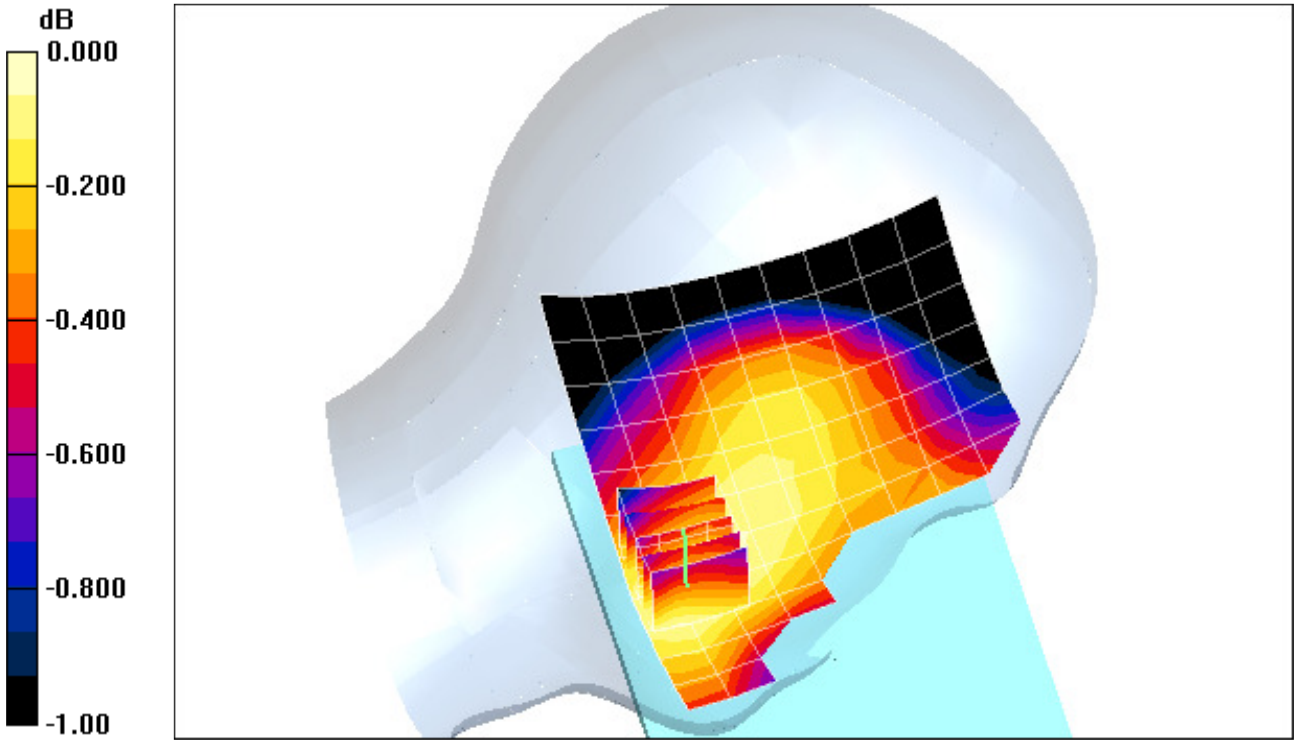
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.929 mho/m; ε_r = 43.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA850, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.00 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.010 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00844 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00668 mW/g



0 dB = 0.009mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

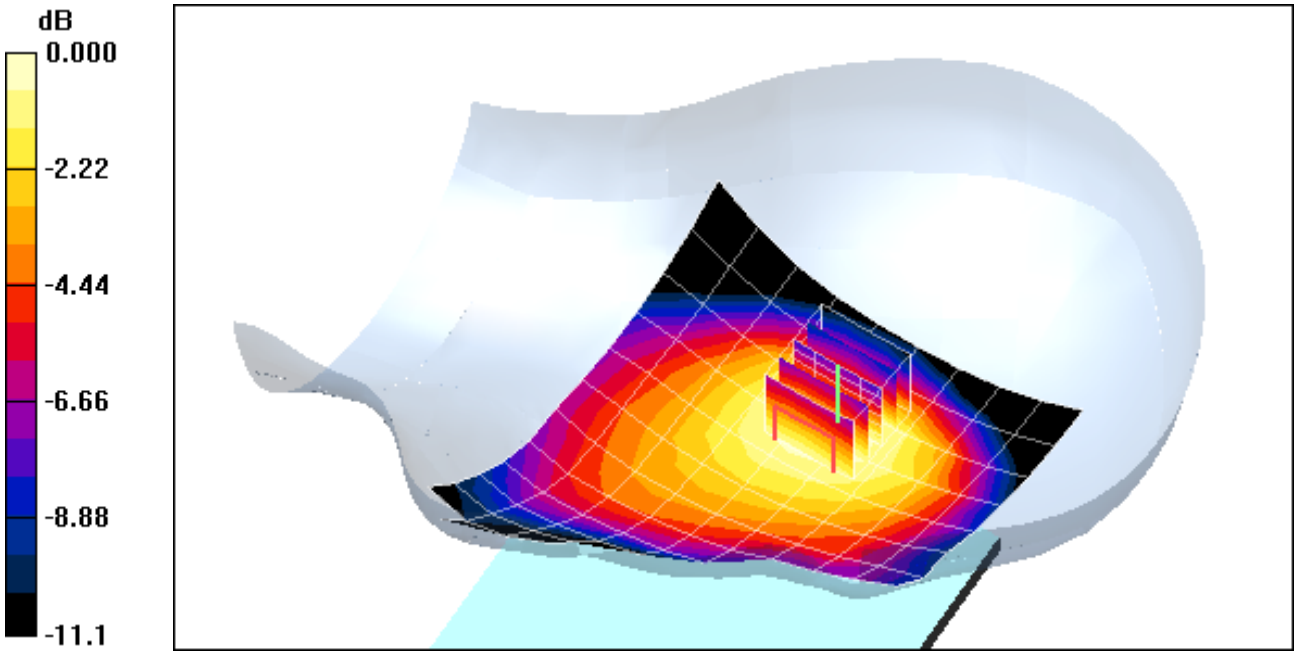
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.929 mho/m; ε_r = 43.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA850, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.75 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.031 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.023 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g



0 dB = 0.024mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

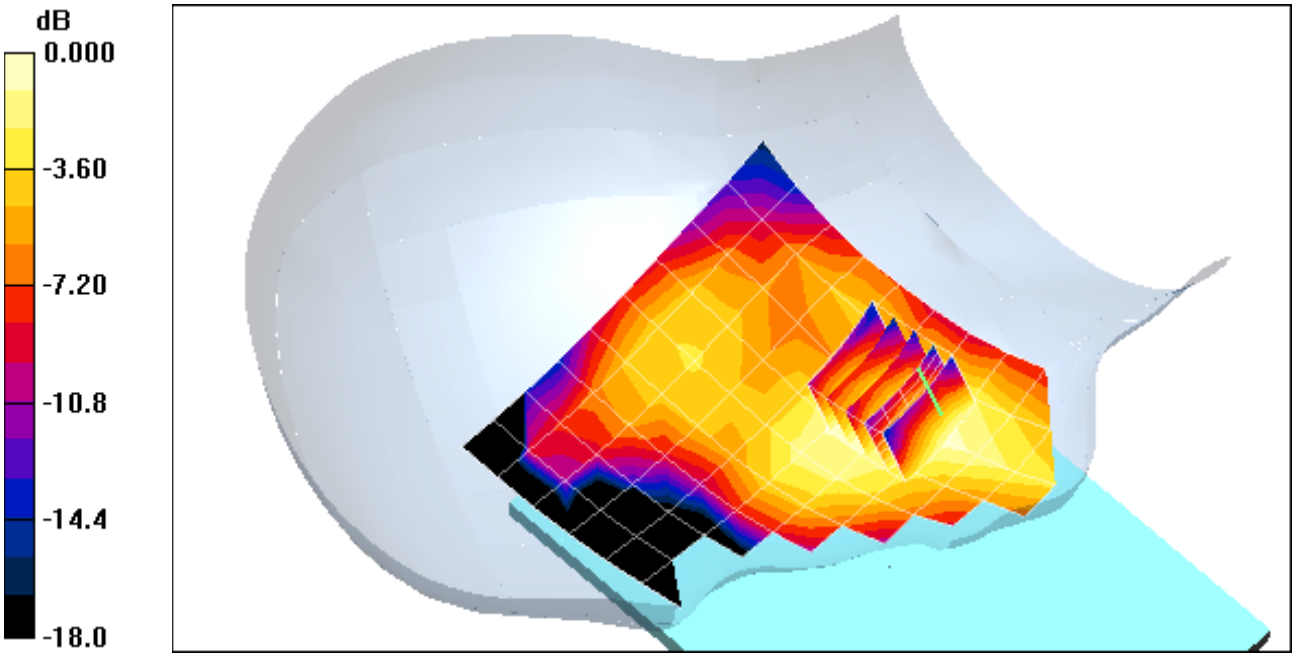
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(7.01, 7.01, 7.01); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.49 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.055 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.041 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g



0 dB = 0.042mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

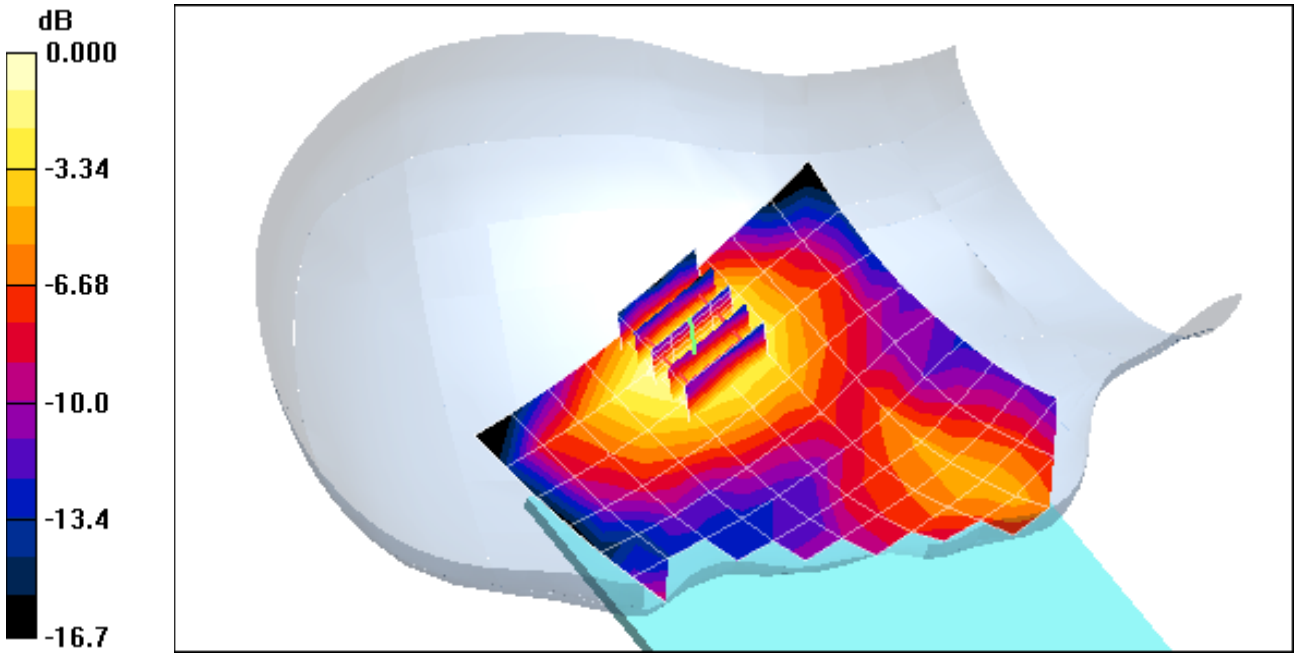
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(7.01, 7.01, 7.01); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.80 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.073 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.046 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g



0 dB = 0.050mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

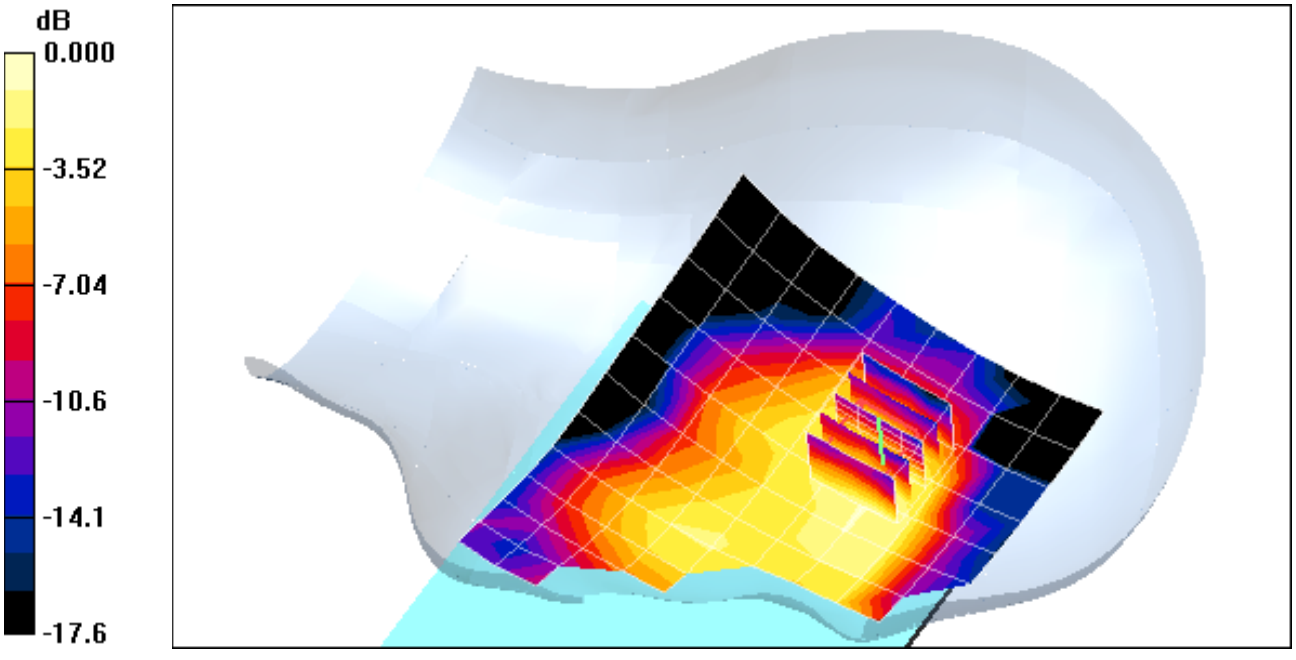
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(7.01, 7.01, 7.01); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.08 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.057 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.036 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 mW/g



0 dB = 0.039mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

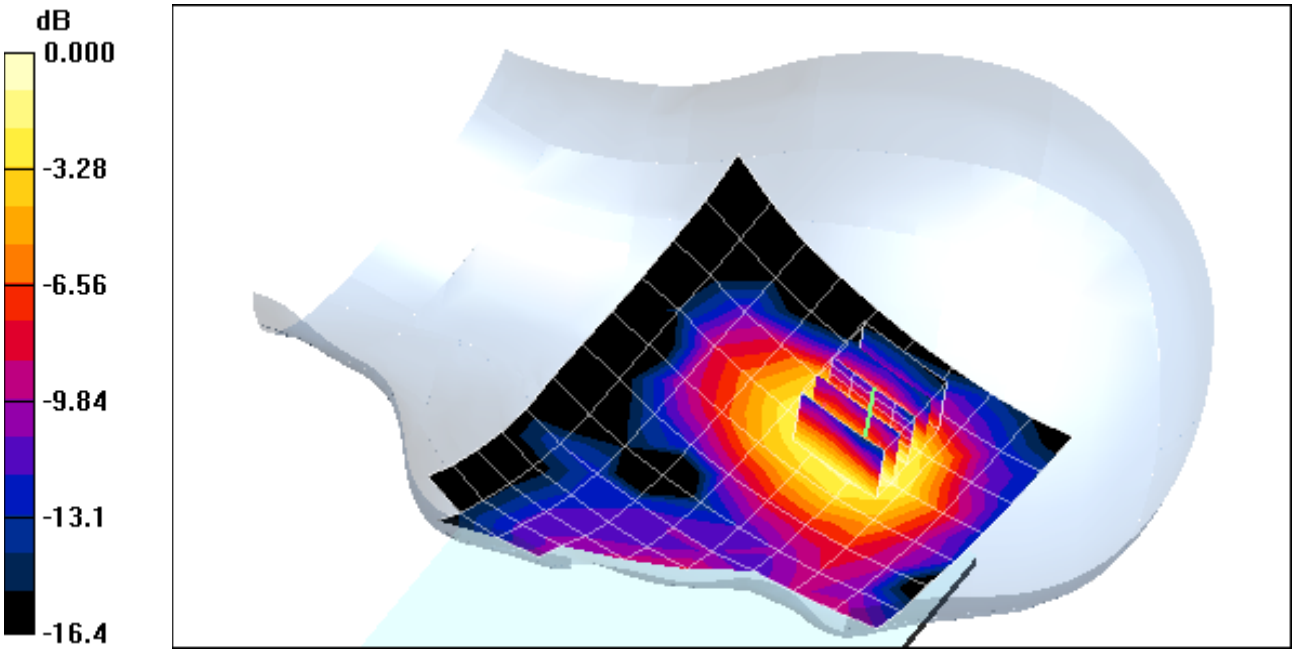
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(7.01, 7.01, 7.01); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (10x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.19 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.094 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.058 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 mW/g



0 dB = 0.062mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

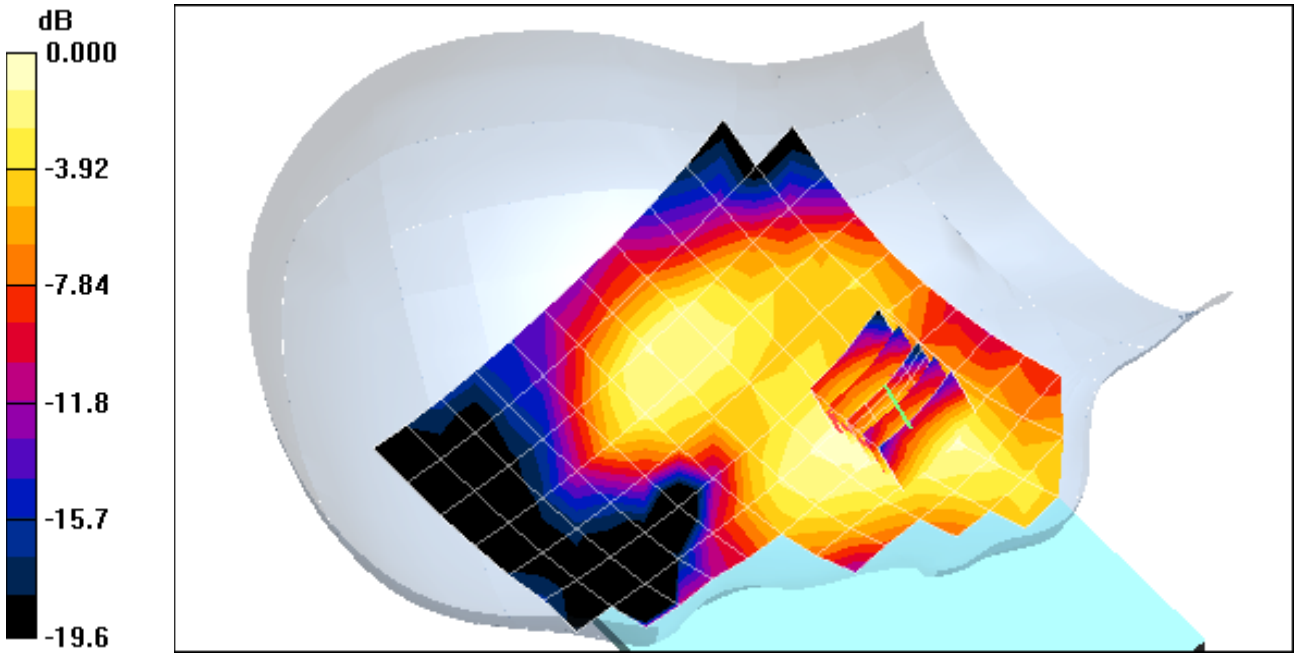
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 41.64; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.7 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.11, 5.11, 5.11); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (12x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.97 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.028 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.013 mW/g



0 dB = 0.022mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

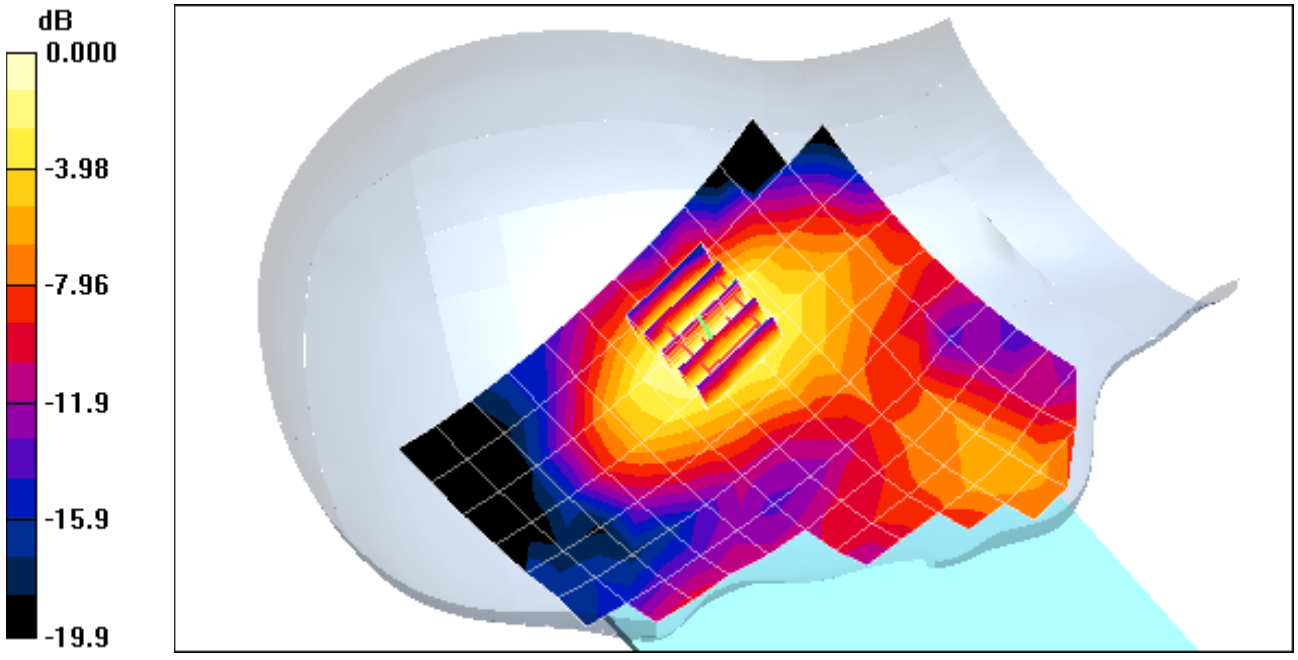
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 41.64; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.7 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.11, 5.11, 5.11); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (12x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.46 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.045 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.029 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g



0 dB = 0.032mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

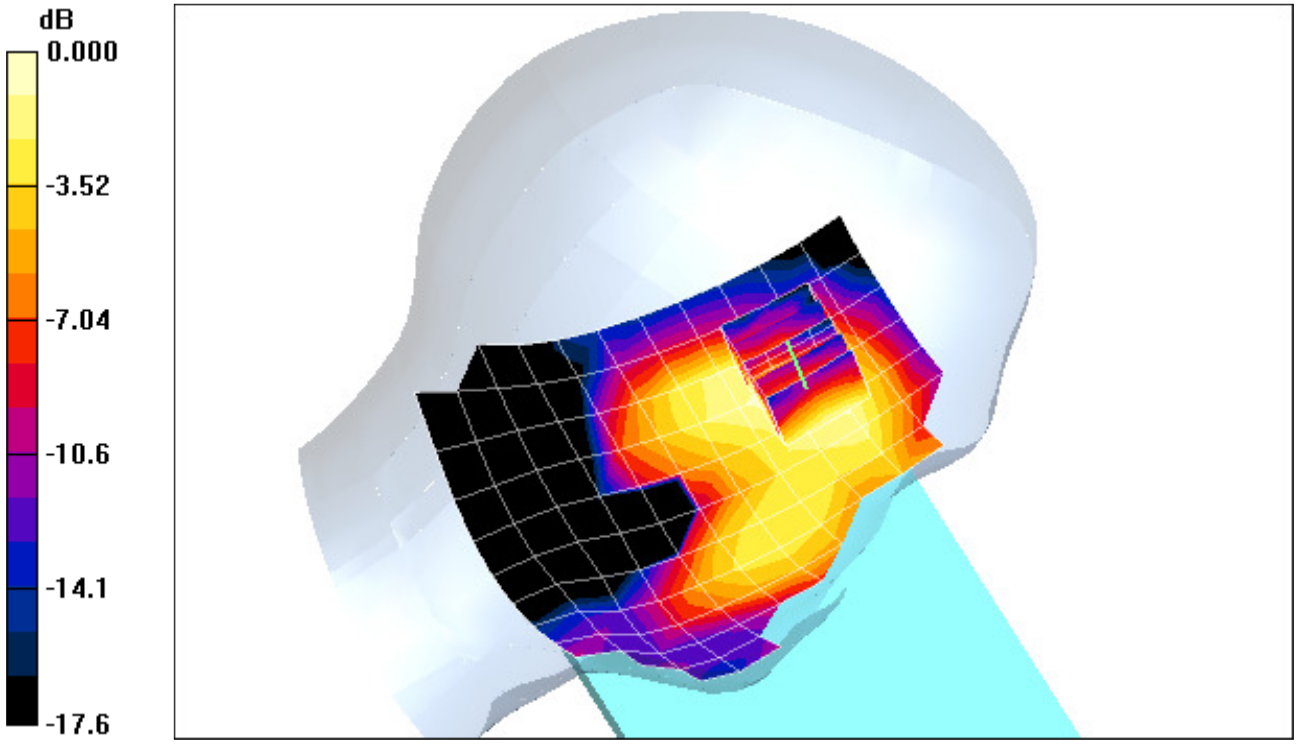
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 41.64; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.7 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.11, 5.11, 5.11); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (12x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.05 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.031 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.021 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.013 mW/g



0 dB = 0.023mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

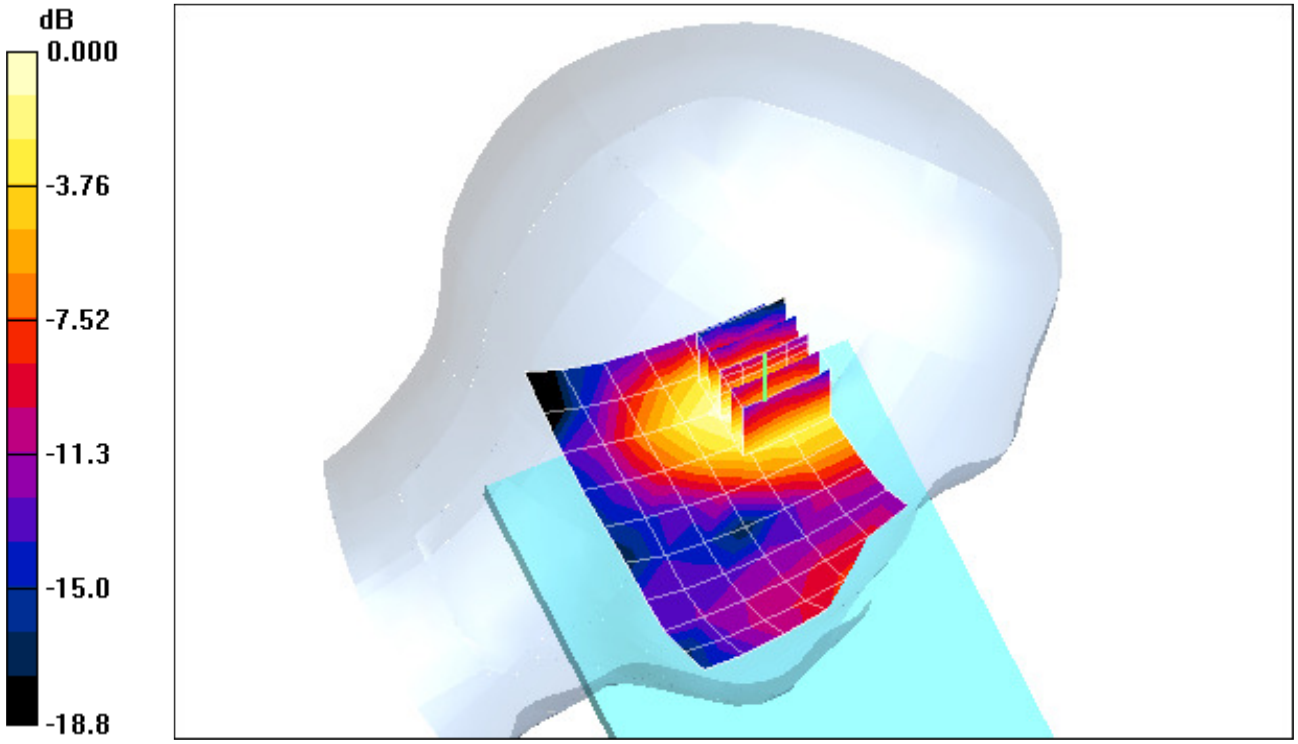
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 41.64; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.7 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.11, 5.11, 5.11); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.38 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.057 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.036 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 mW/g



0 dB = 0.038mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 3

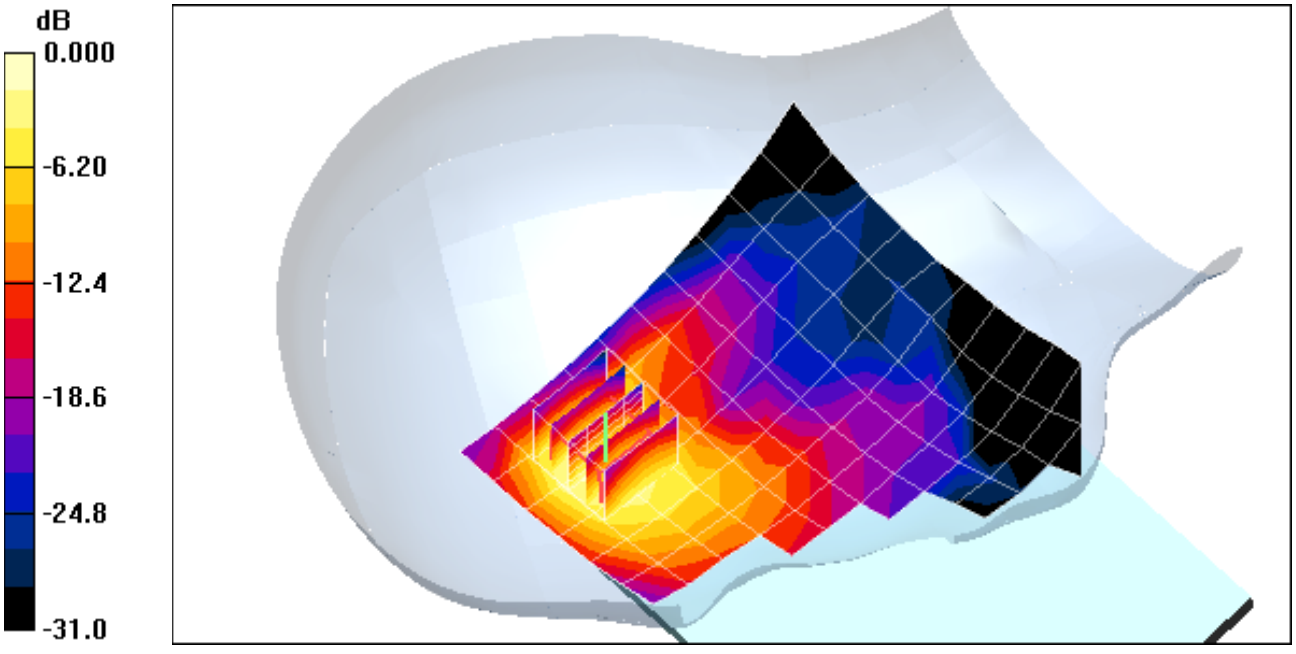
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.82$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 37.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-07-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Touch, Ch 1, 1 Mbps

Area Scan (11x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 17.6 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.03 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.509 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.255 mW/g



0 dB = 0.622mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 3

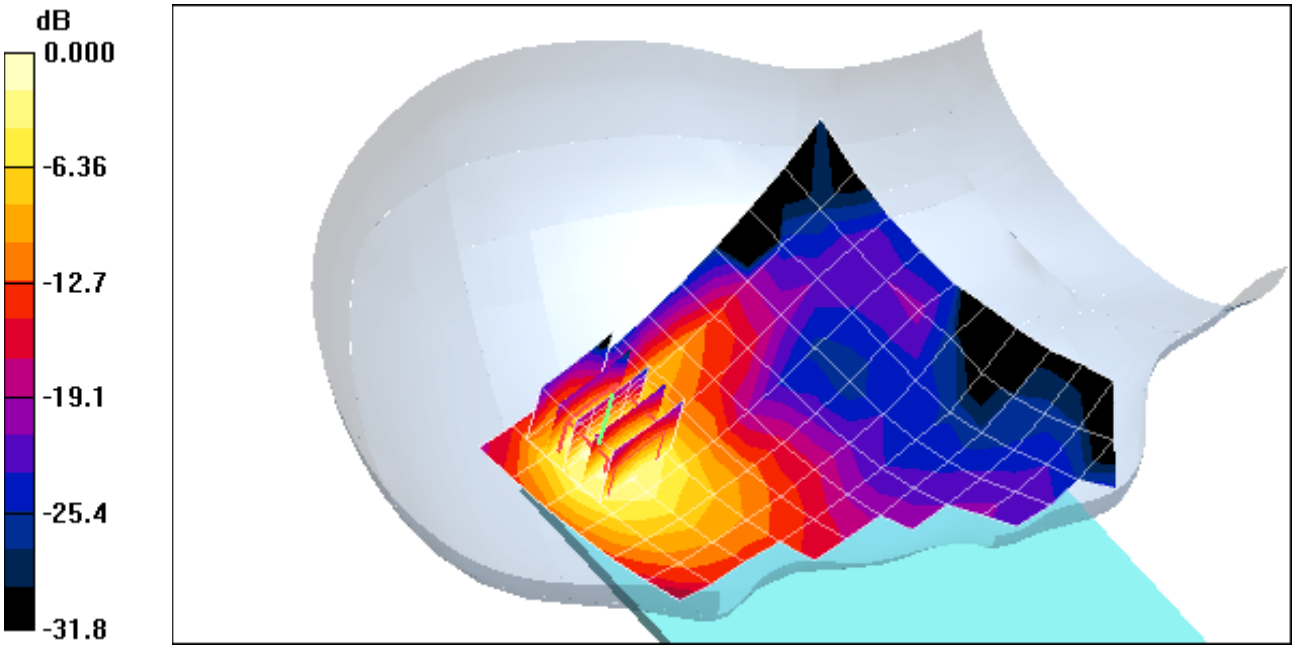
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.82 mho/m; ε_r = 37.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-07-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

Area Scan (11x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 13.8 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.682 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.323 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.158 mW/g



0 dB = 0.397mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 3

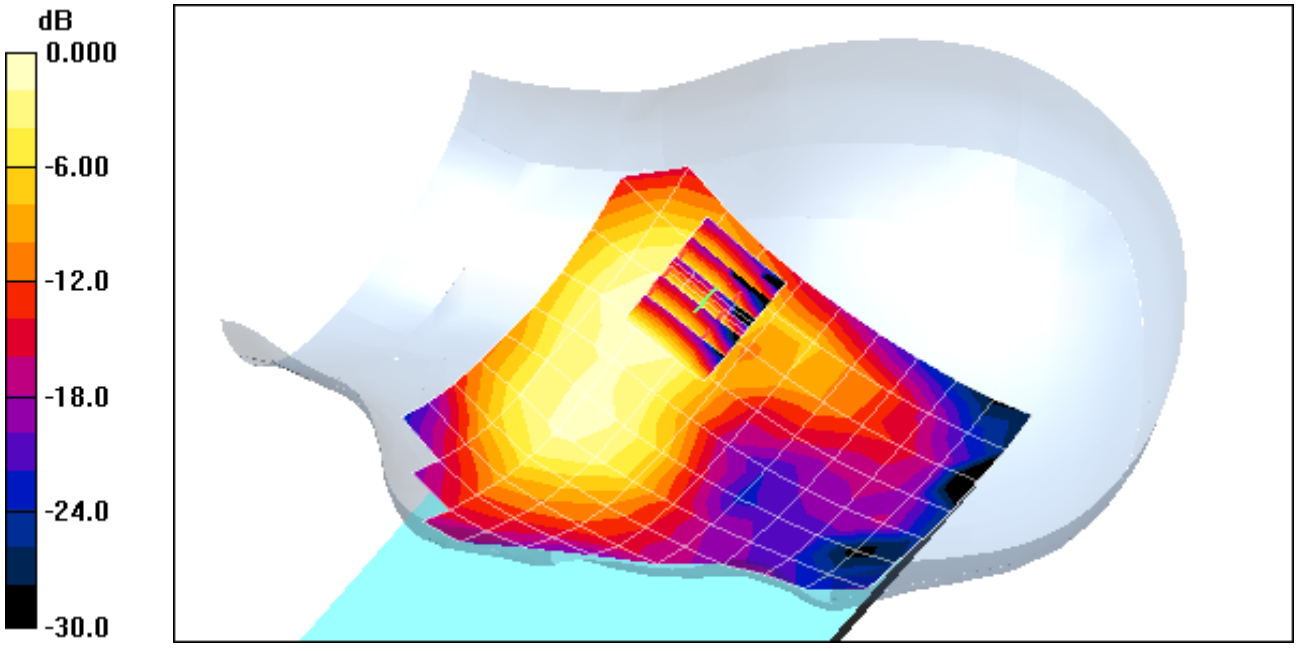
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.82$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 37.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-07-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Touch, Ch 1, 1 Mbps

Area Scan (11x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.69 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.251 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.125 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.065 mW/g



0 dB = 0.157mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 3

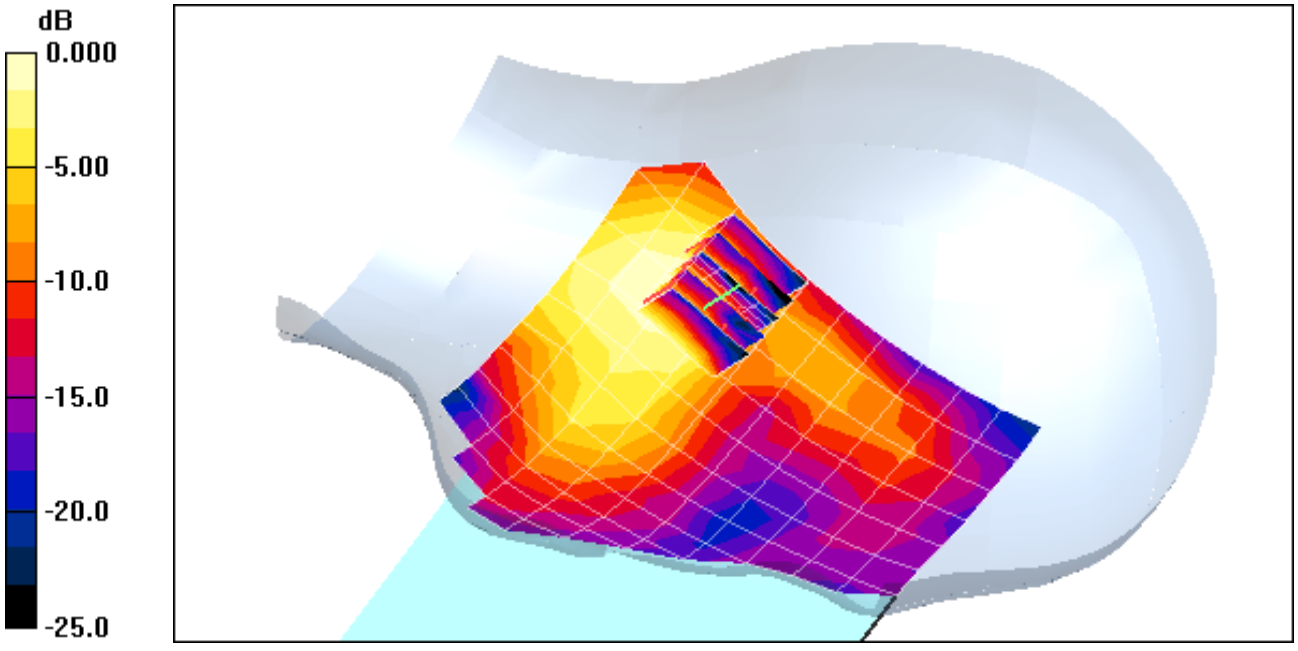
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.82$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 37.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-07-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

Area Scan (11x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.88 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.080 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.042 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 mW/g



0 dB = 0.053mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet computer; Serial: SAR 4

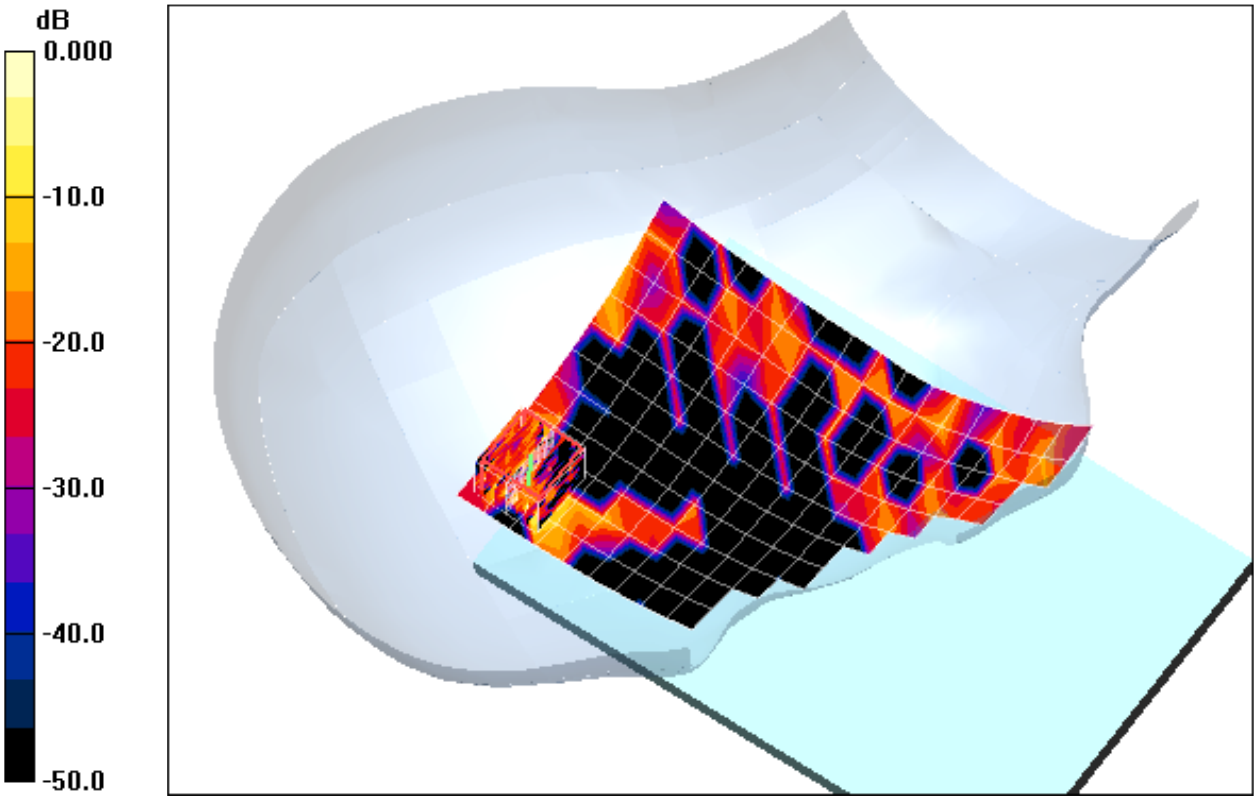
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5500 MHz; σ = 4.91 mho/m; ε_r = 34.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.77, 3.77, 3.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.5 GHz, Right Head, Touch, Ch.100, 6Mbps

Area Scan (12x19x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 3.60 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.262 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.066 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 mW/g



0 dB = 0.109mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet Computer; Serial: SAR 4

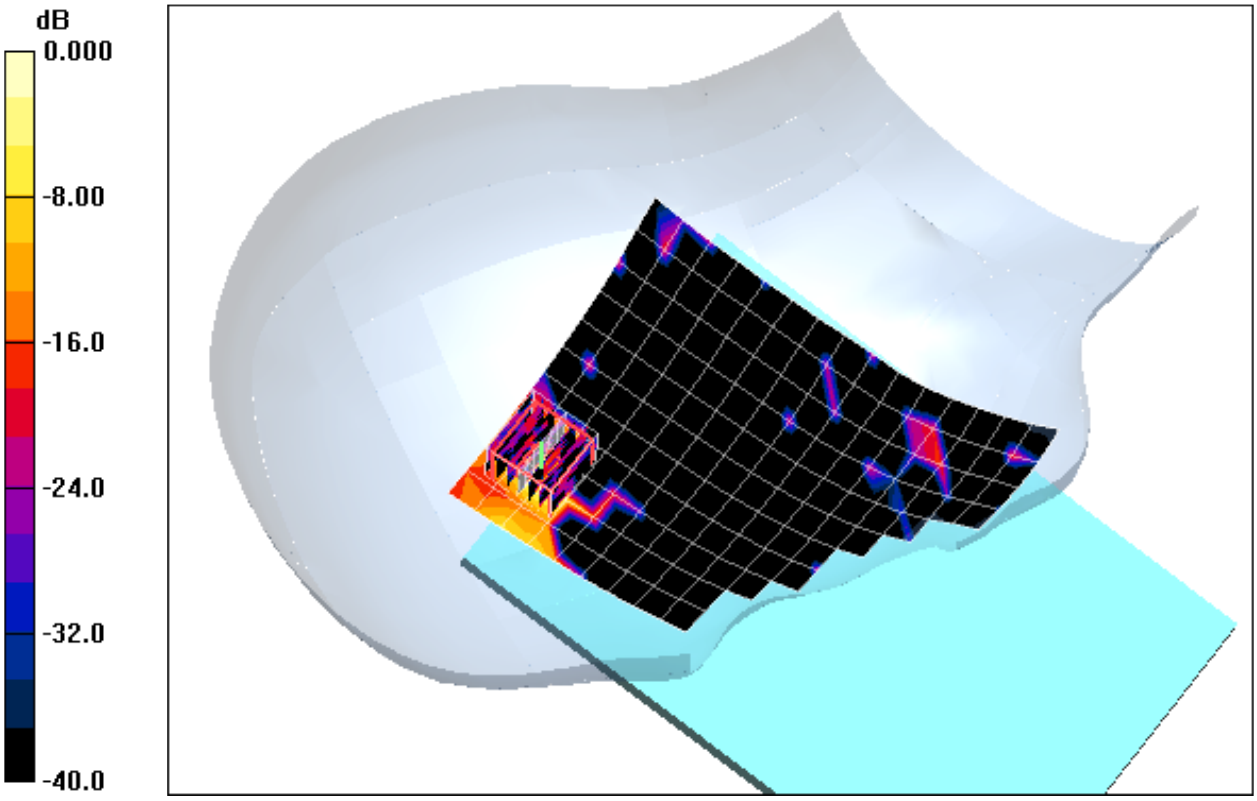
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5500 MHz; σ = 4.91 mho/m; ε_r = 34.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.77, 3.77, 3.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.5 GHz, Right Head, Tilt, Ch.100, 6Mbps

Area Scan (12x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 4.23 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.401 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.075 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 mW/g



0 dB = 0.193mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet Computer; Serial: SAR 4

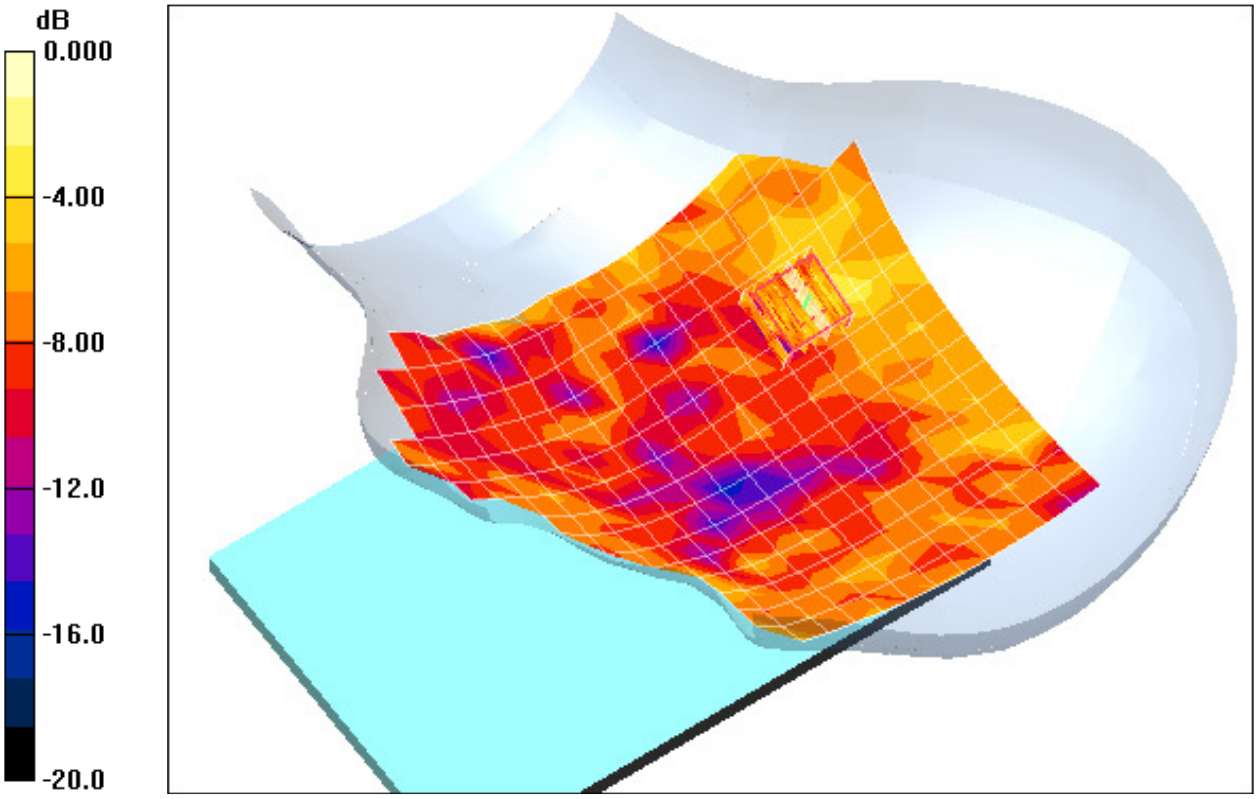
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5785 MHz; σ = 5.21 mho/m; ε_r = 33.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8 GHz, Left Head, Touch, Ch.157, 6Mbps

Area Scan (16x19x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 4.06 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.201 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.066 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 mW/g



0 dB = 0.108mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet Computer; Serial: SAR 4

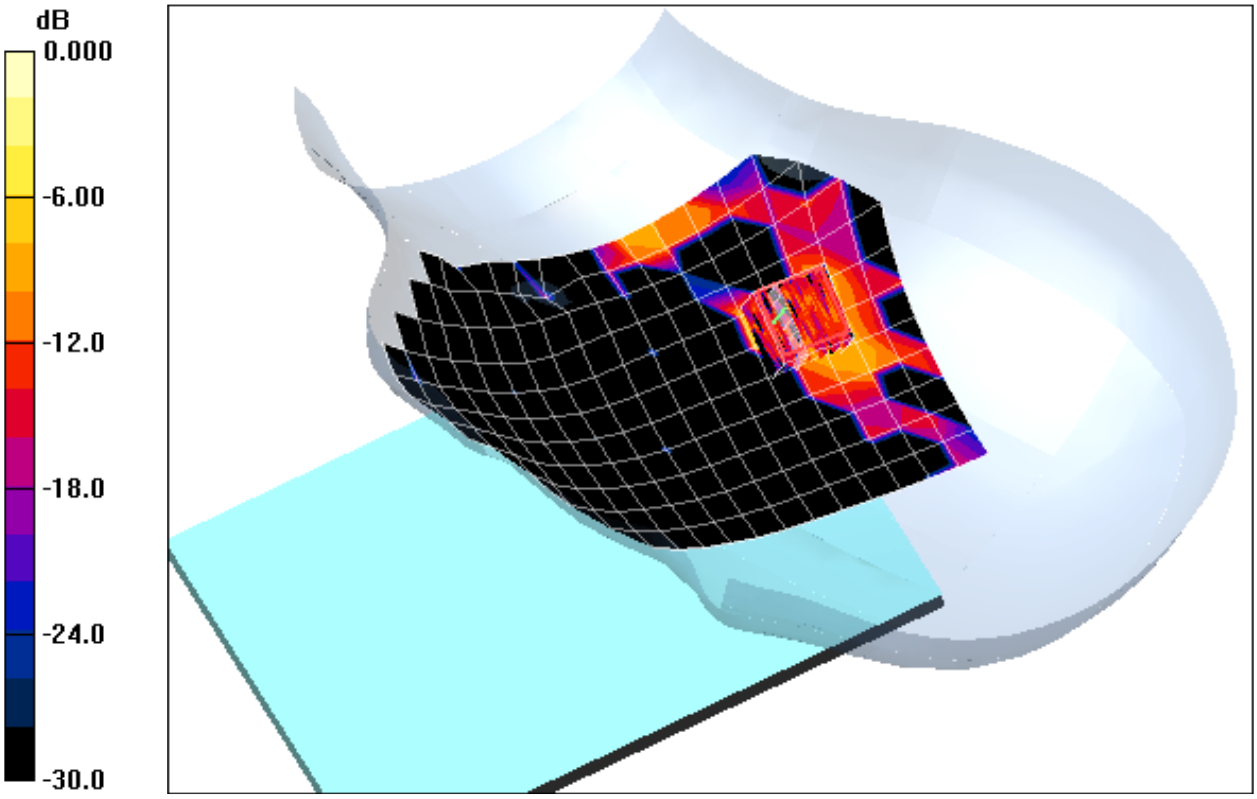
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5785 MHz; σ = 5.21 mho/m; ε_r = 33.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8 GHz, Left Head, Tilt, Ch.157, 6Mbps

Area Scan (12x19x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 2.92 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.165 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.041 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g



0 dB = 0.104mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

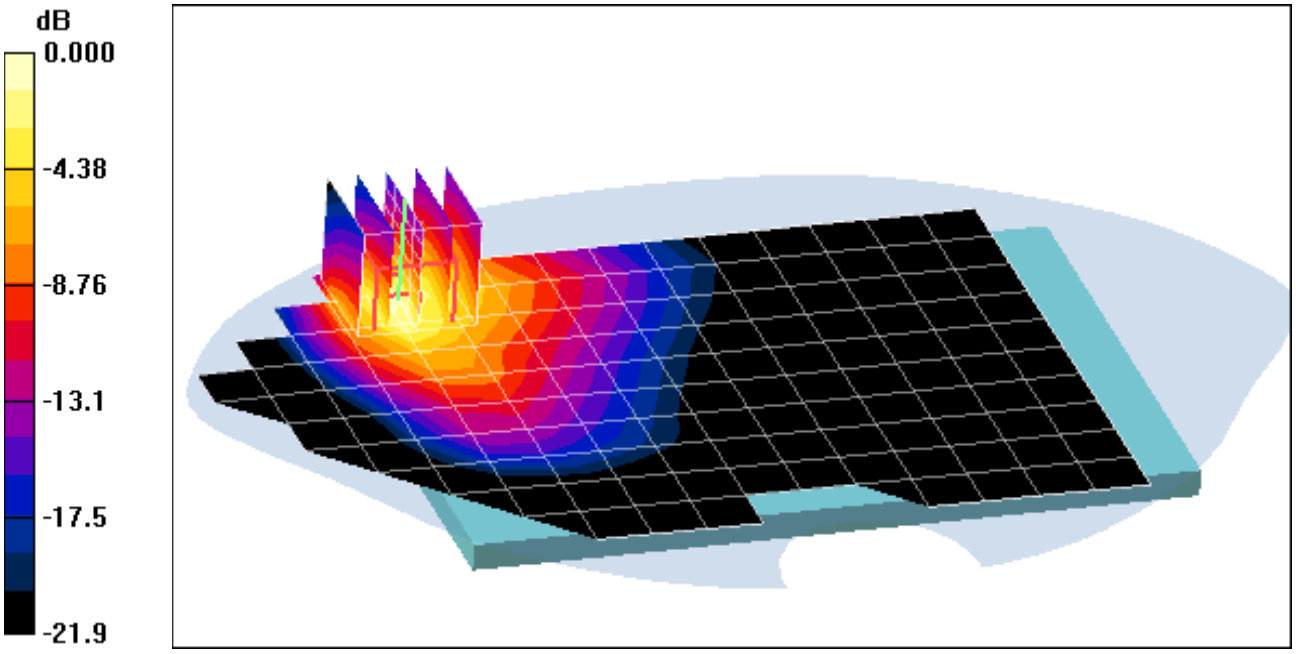
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.977$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.5 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.59 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.669 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.310 mW/g



0 dB = 0.768mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

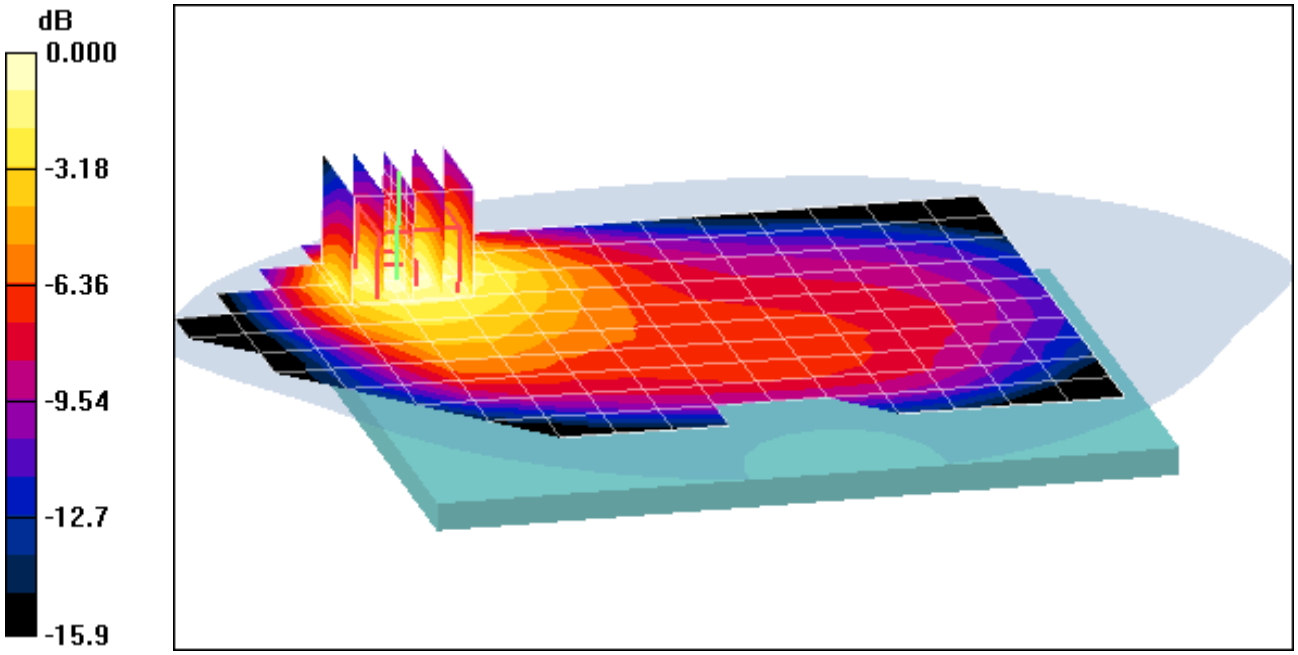
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.977 mho/m; ε_r = 53.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.6 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.160 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.101 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.064 mW/g



0 dB = 0.109mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

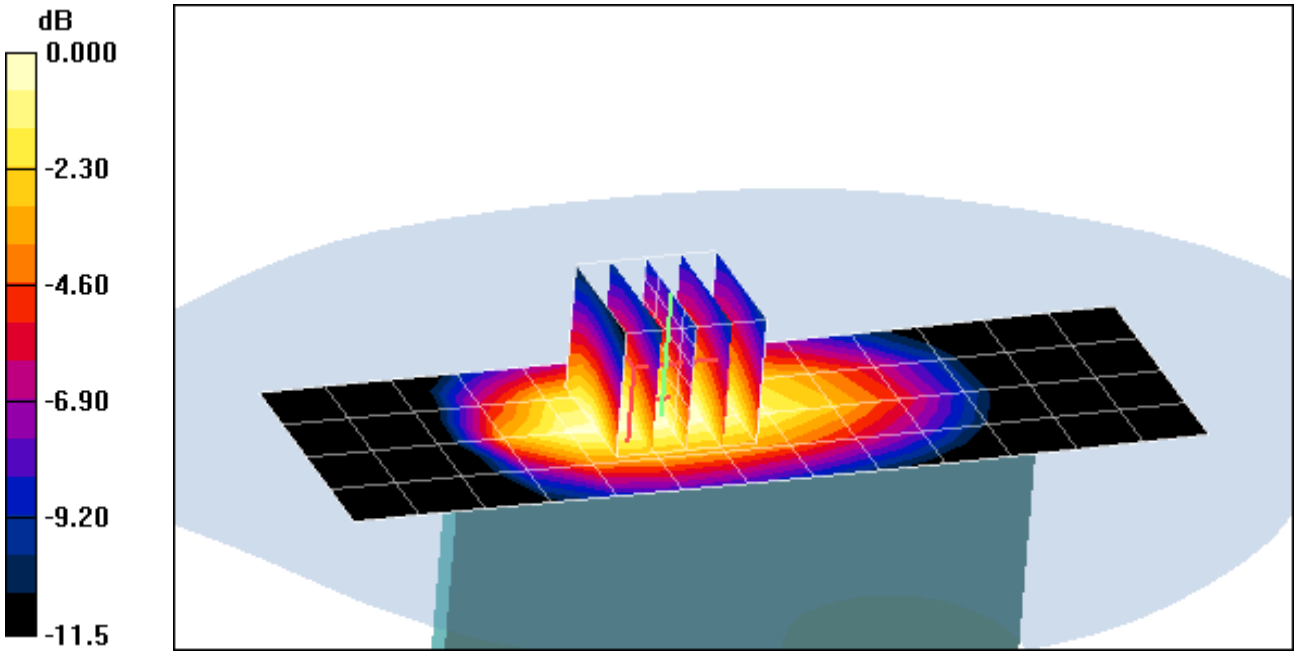
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.977 mho/m; ε_r = 53.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Bottom side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 14.7 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.326 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.228 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.153 mW/g



0 dB = 0.244mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

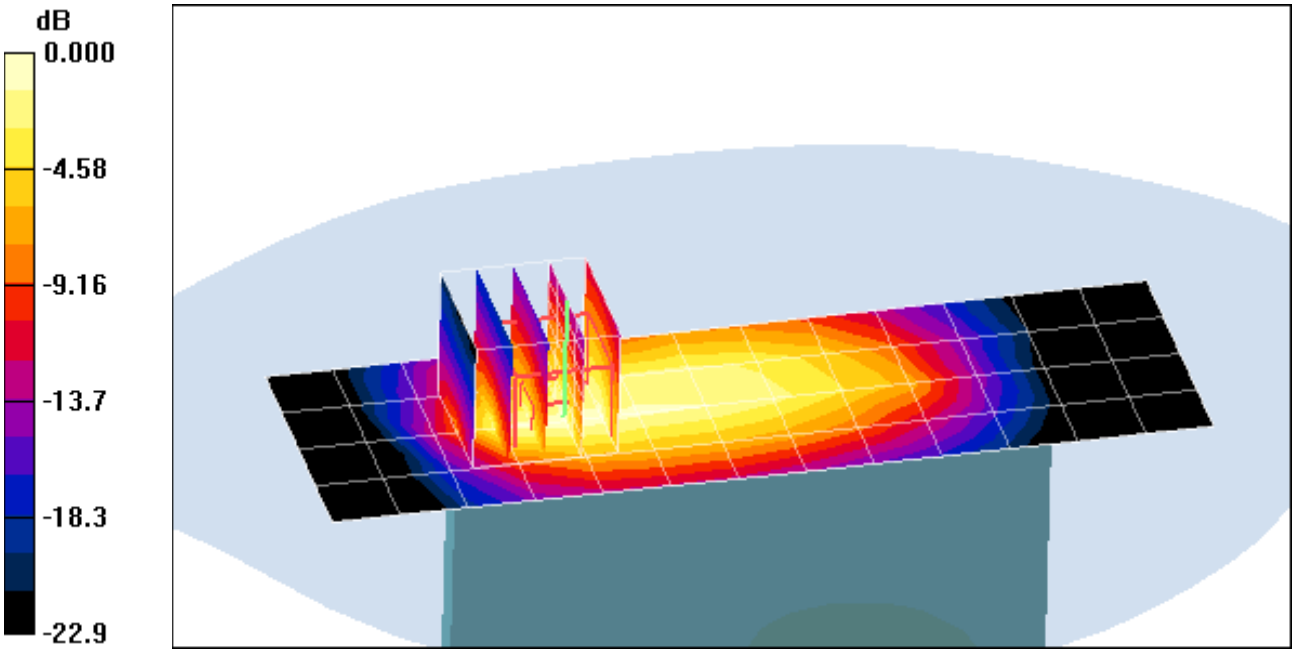
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.977 mho/m; ε_r = 53.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Bottom side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 13.5 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.686 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.243 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.120 mW/g



0 dB = 0.279mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

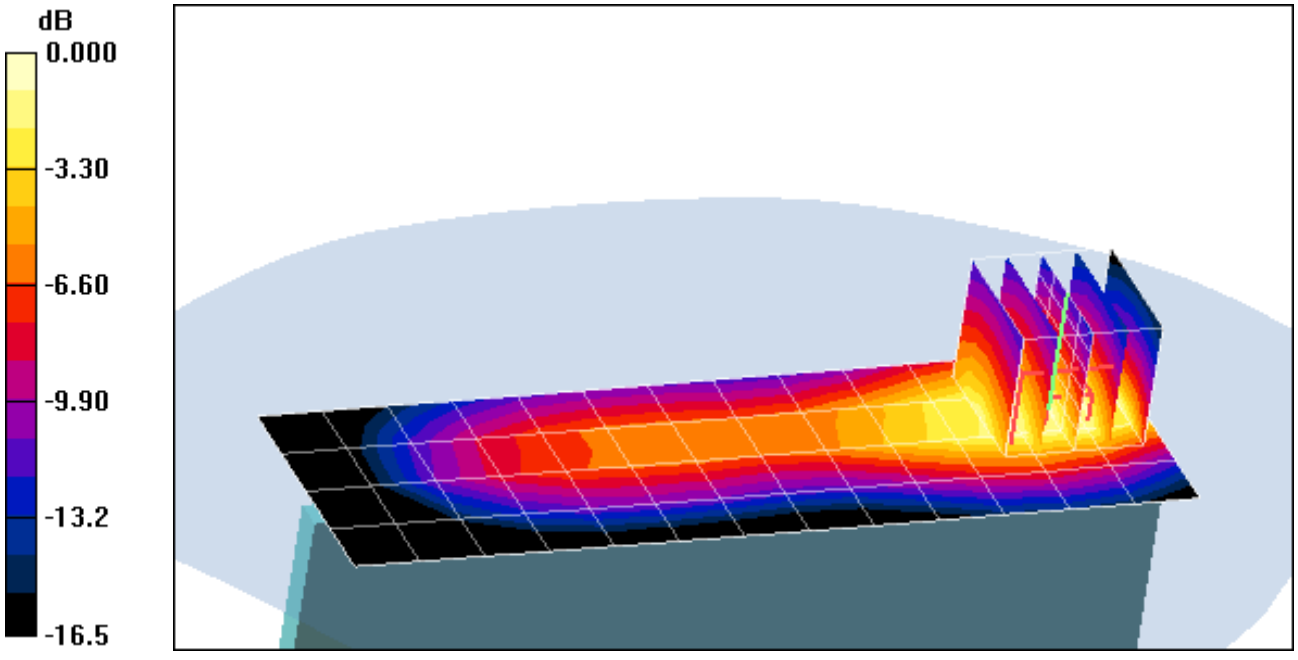
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.977$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Right side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.02 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.305 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.170 mW/g



0 dB = 0.346mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

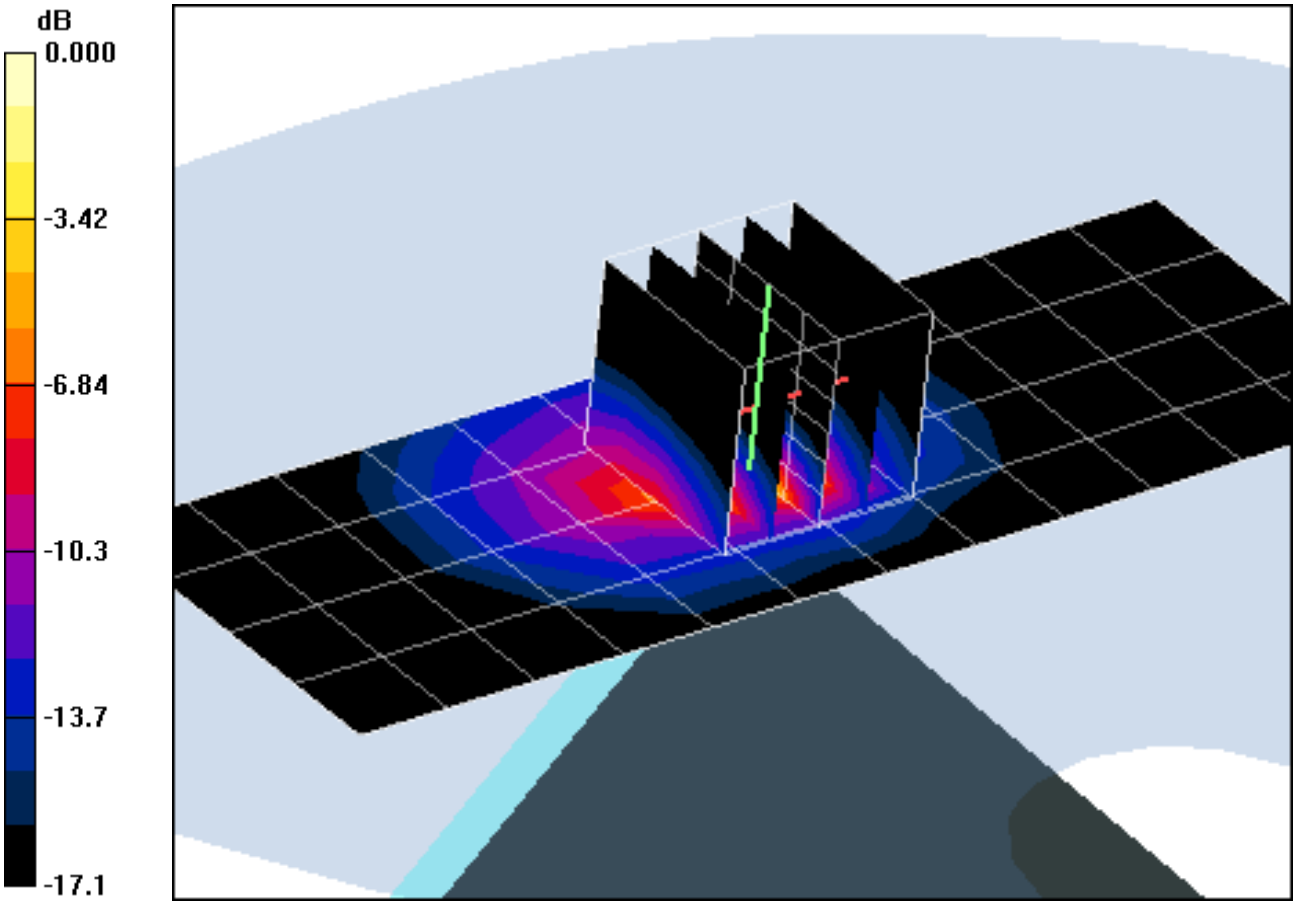
Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Vertex, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.5 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.396 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.135 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.054 mW/g



0 dB = 0.141mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

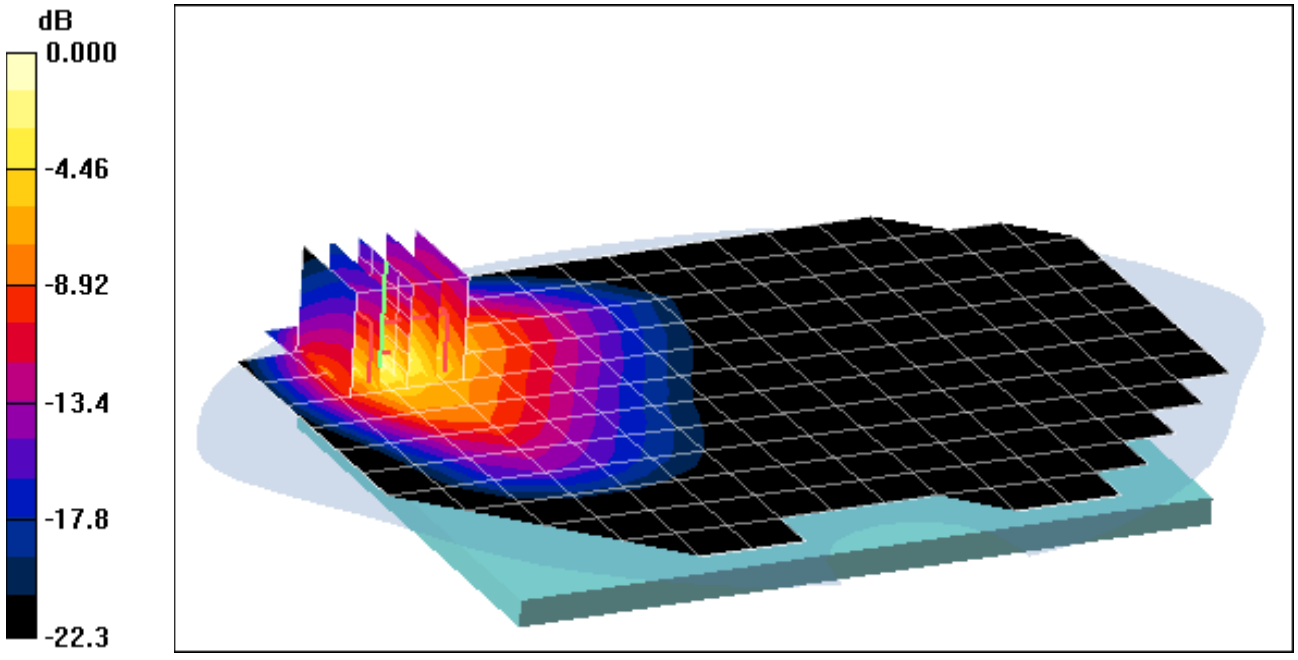
Communication System: GSM850 GPRS 3 Tx Slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.973$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

Area Scan (13x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.41 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.71 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.524 mW/g



0 dB = 1.38mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; SAR 1

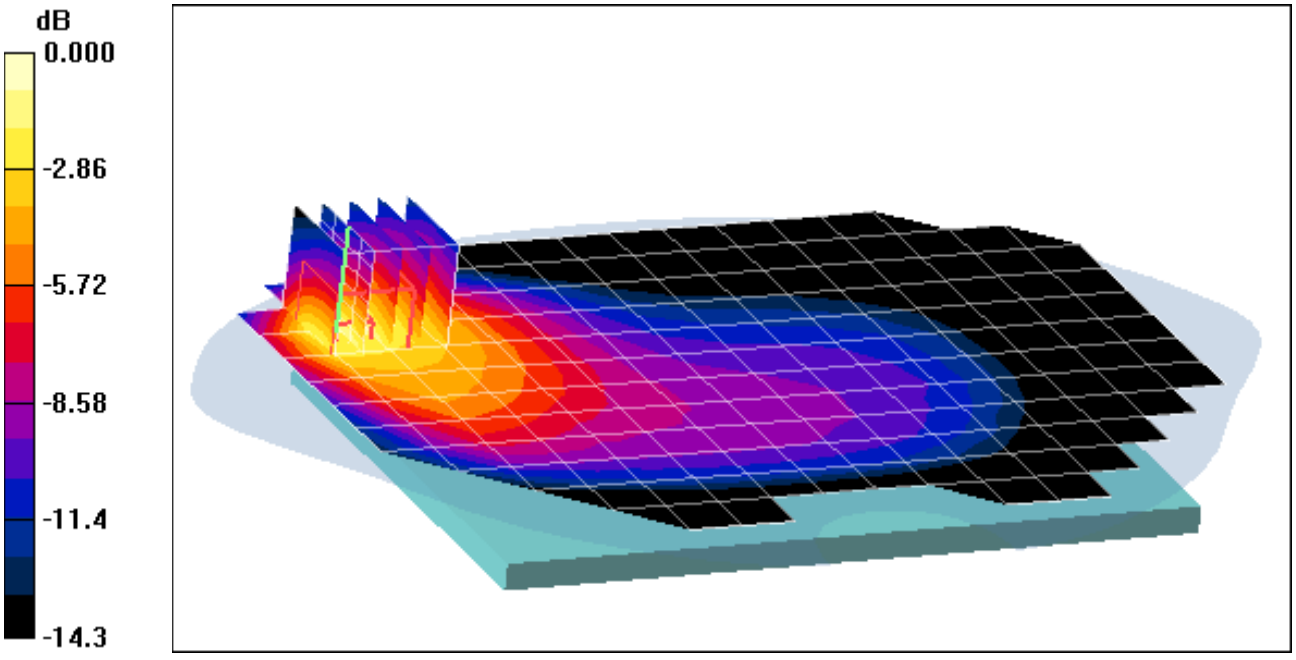
Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.973$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

Area Scan (13x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.5 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.701 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.422 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.253 mW/g



0 dB = 0.467mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

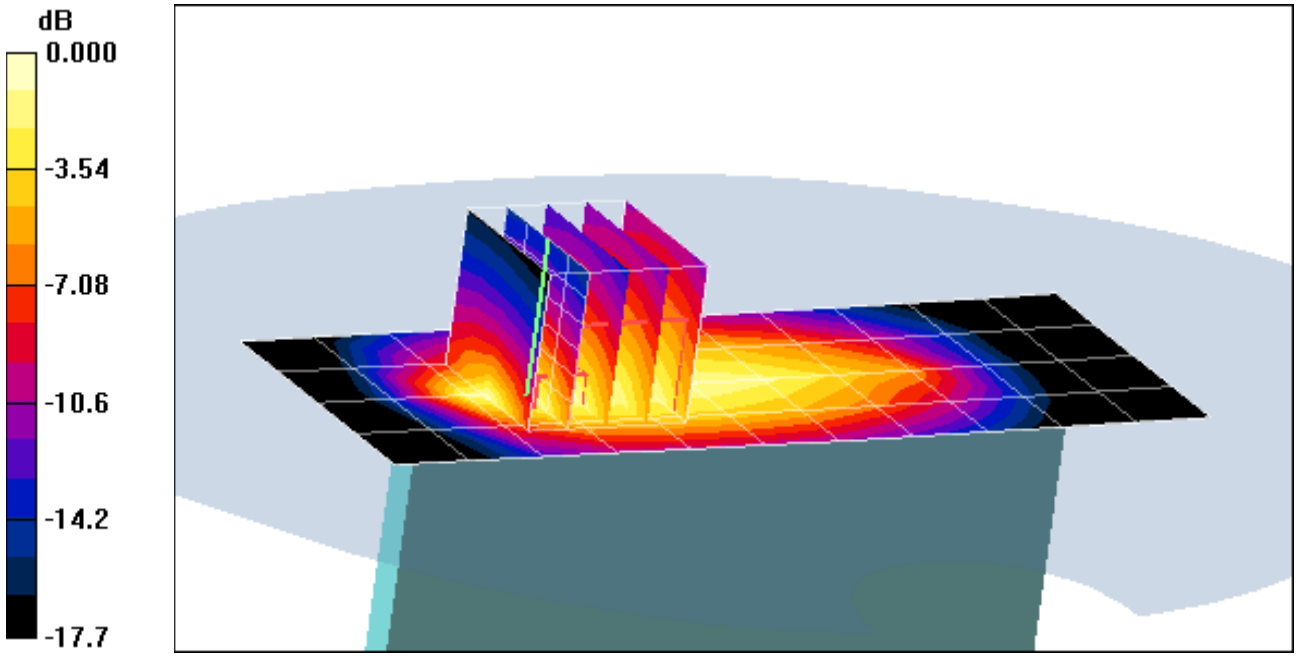
Communication System: GSM850 GPRS 3 Tx Slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.973$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

Area Scan (5x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.2 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.394 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.221 mW/g



0 dB = 0.453mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

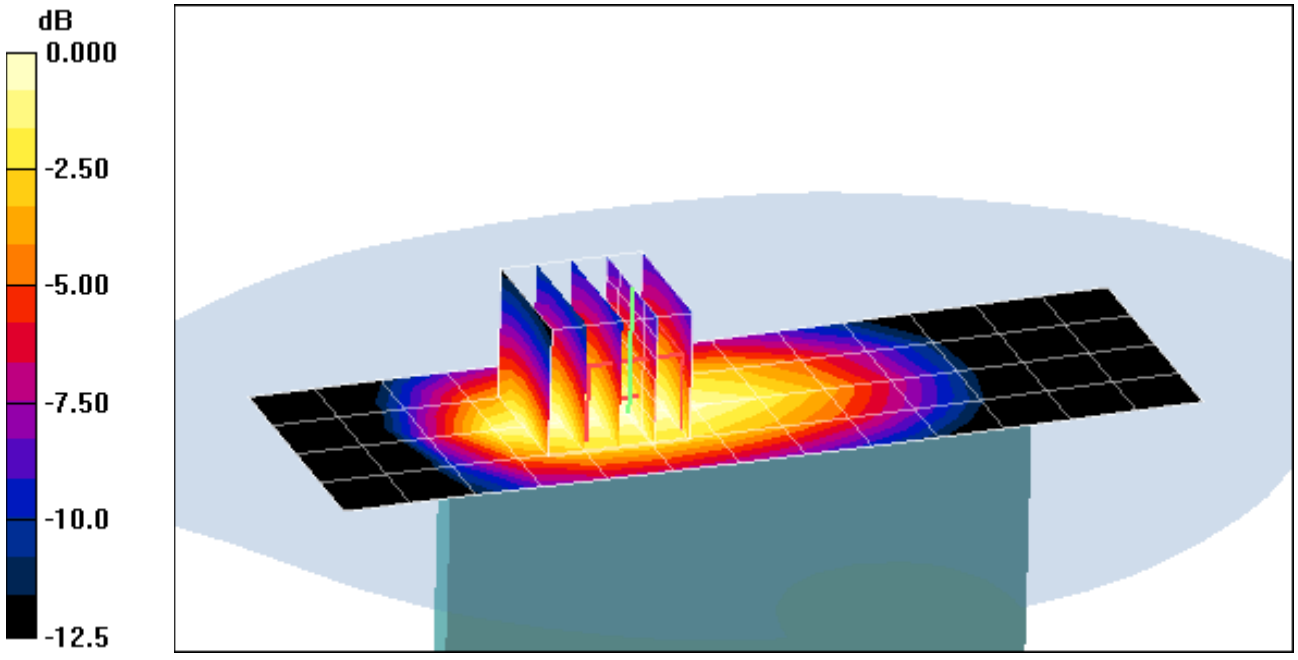
Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.973$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

Area Scan (5x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.0 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.693 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.472 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.318 mW/g



0 dB = 0.509mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

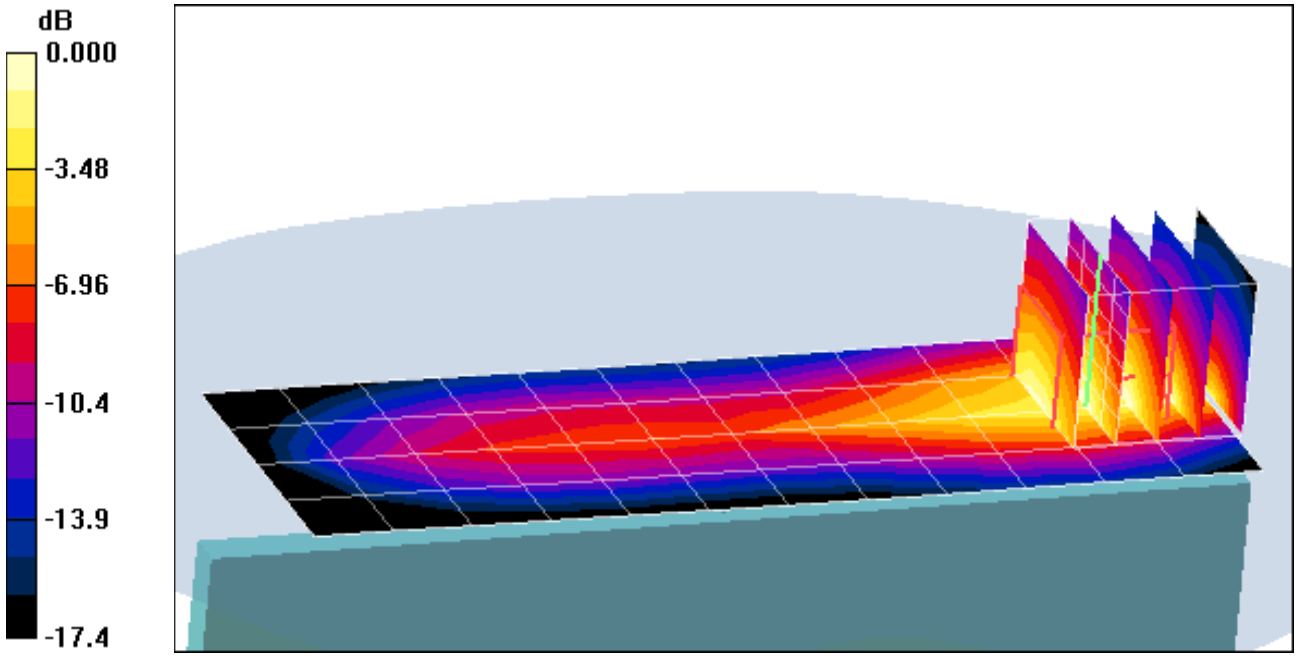
Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.973$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.7 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.78 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.787 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.433 mW/g



0 dB = 0.792mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

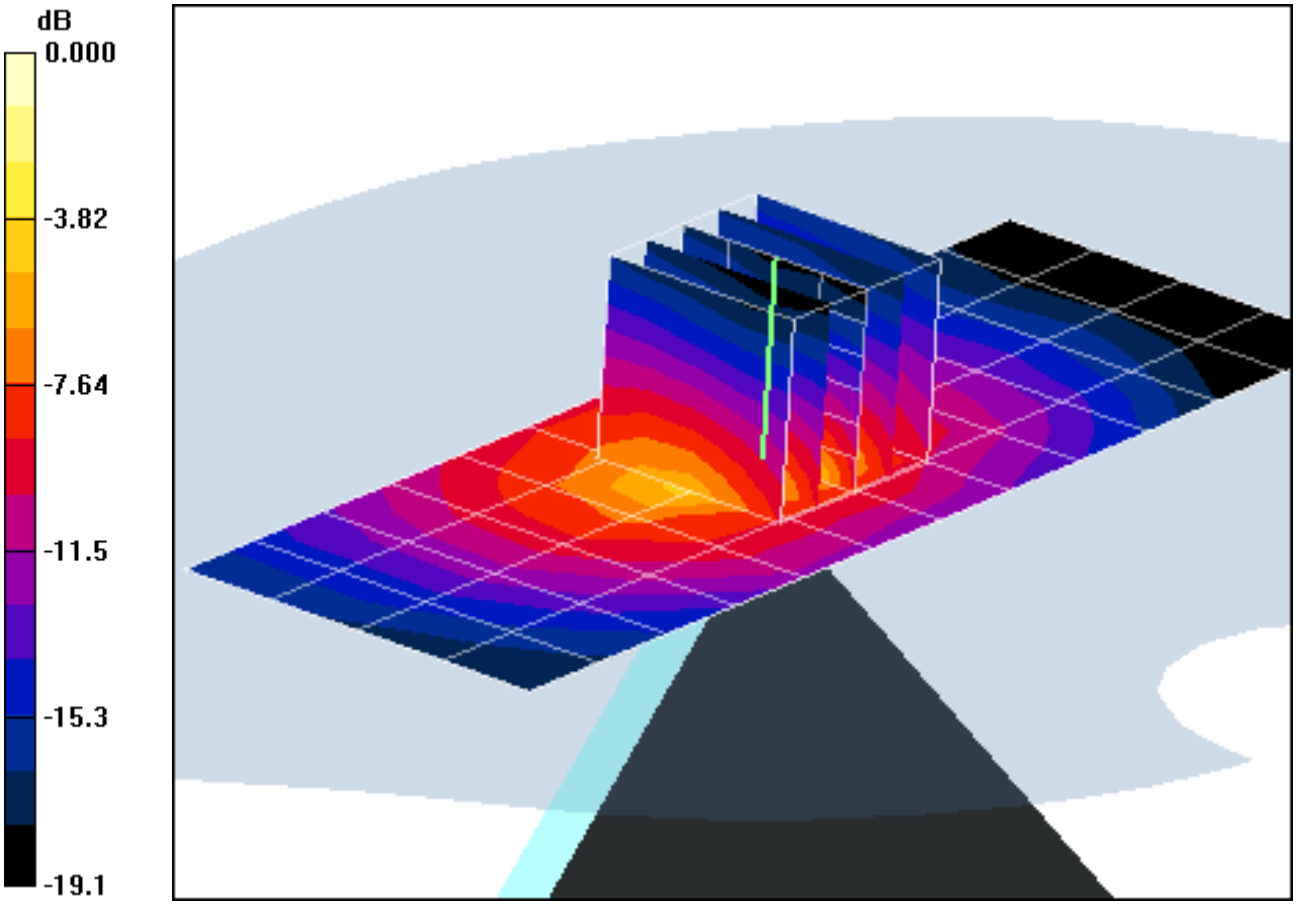
Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Vertex, Mid.ch,3 Tx Slots

Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.5 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.557 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.172 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.065 mW/g



0 dB = 0.242mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

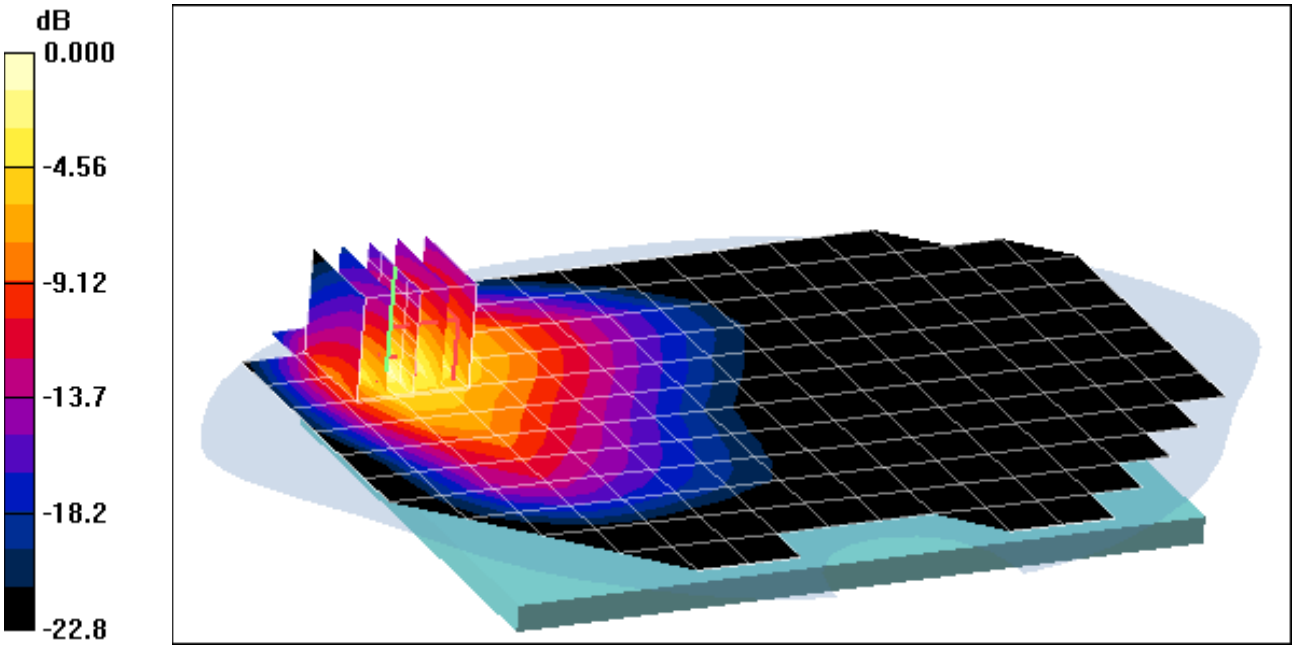
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.973 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (13x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 19.5 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.942 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.406 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.193 mW/g



0 dB = 0.486mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

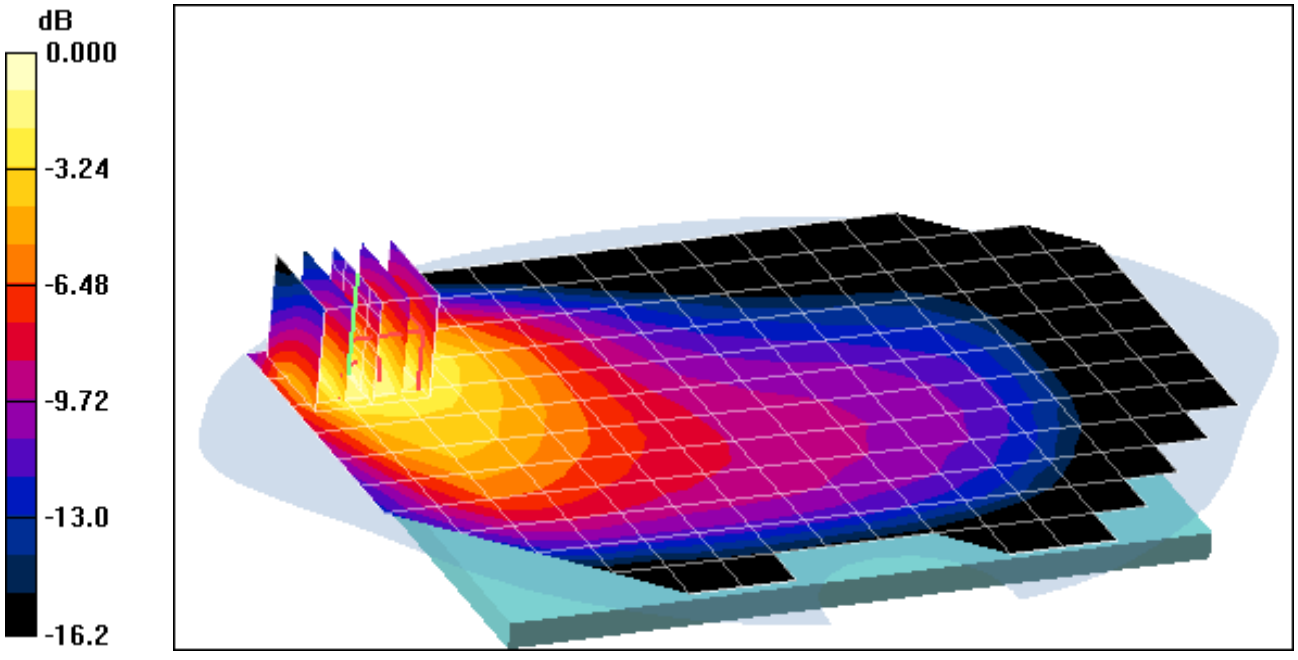
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.973 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (13x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.1 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.372 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.225 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.135 mW/g



0 dB = 0.248mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

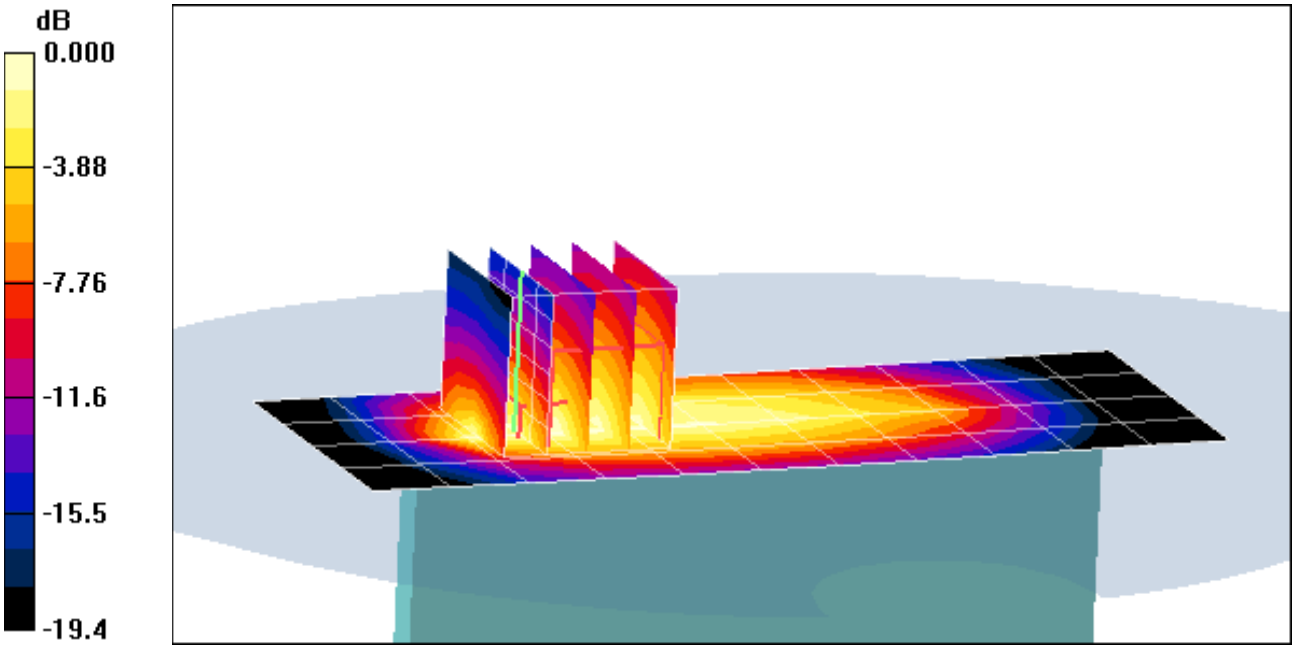
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.973 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.4 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.377 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.150 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.083 mW/g



0 dB = 0.176mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

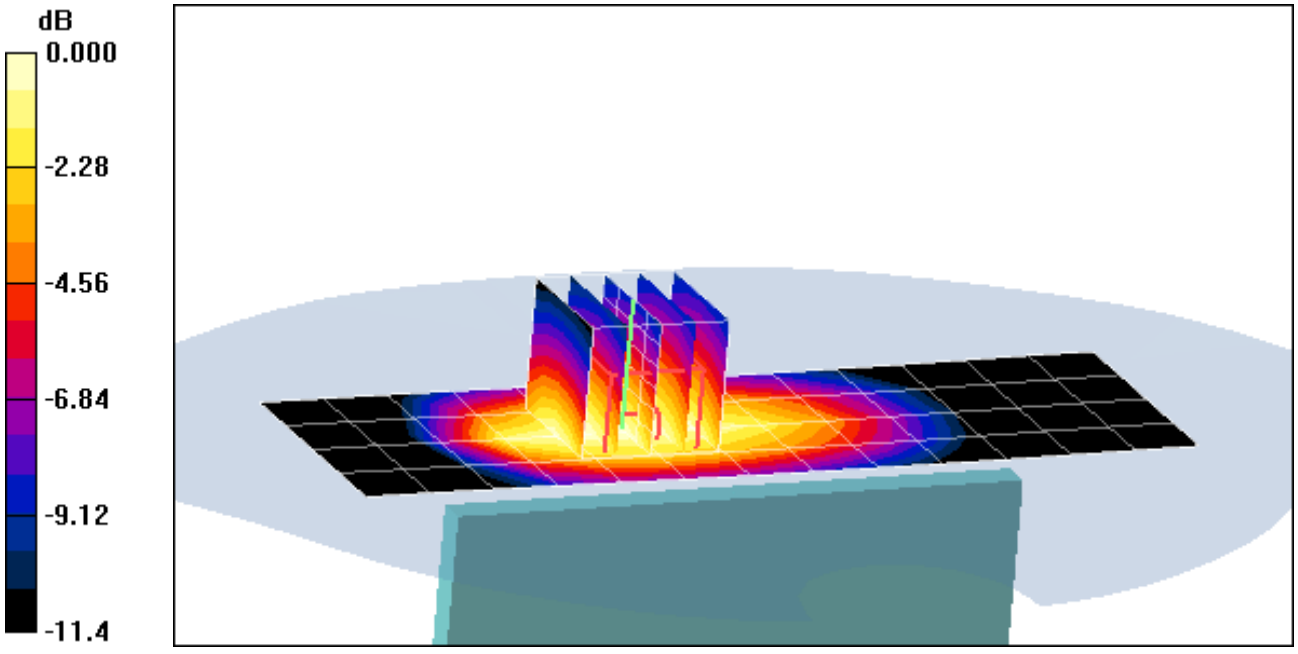
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.973 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.9 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.321 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.225 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.152 mW/g



0 dB = 0.242mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

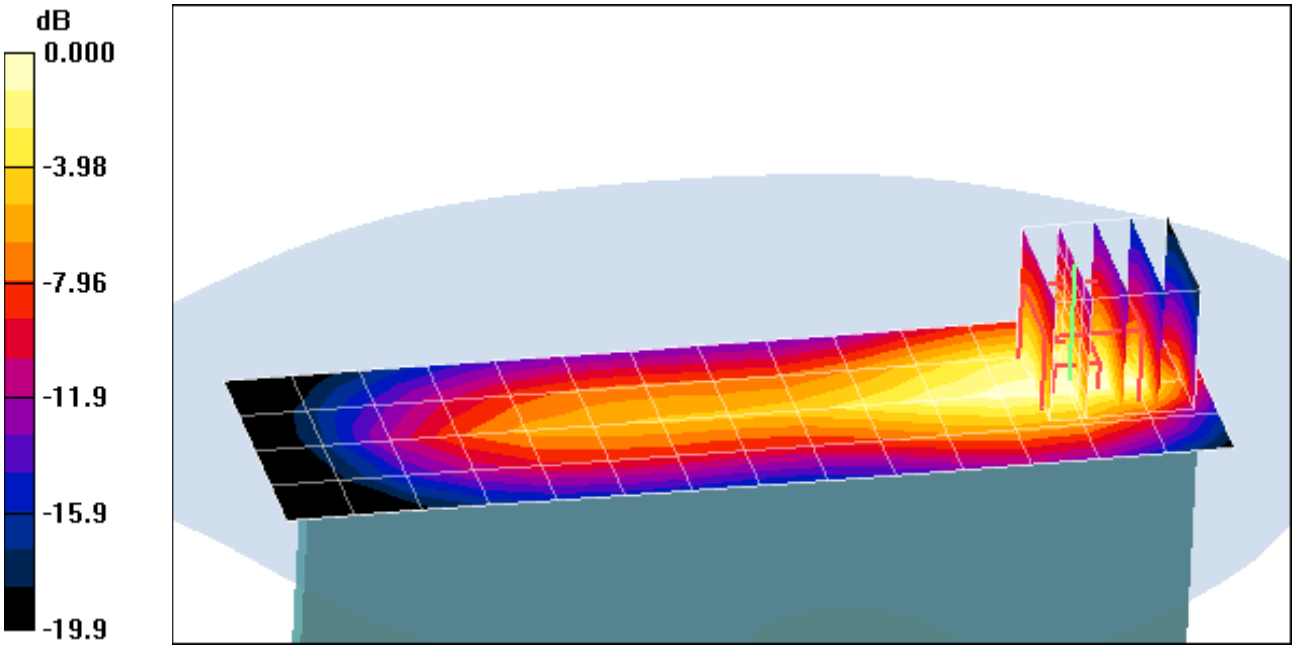
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.973 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid ch

Area Scan (5x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.8 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.811 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.381 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.207 mW/g



0 dB = 0.432mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

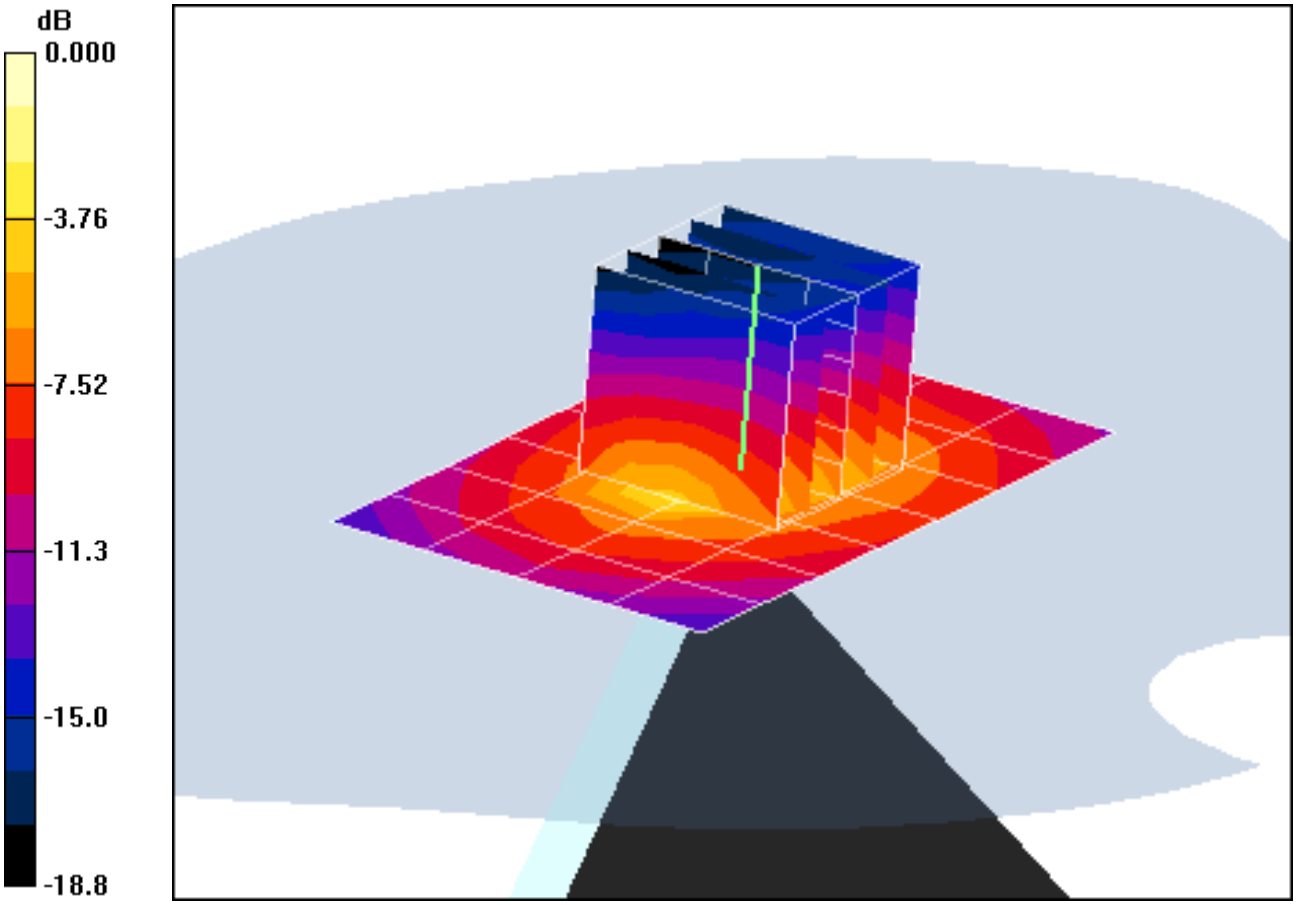
Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Vertex, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.06 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.297 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.094 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 mW/g



0 dB = 0.105mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

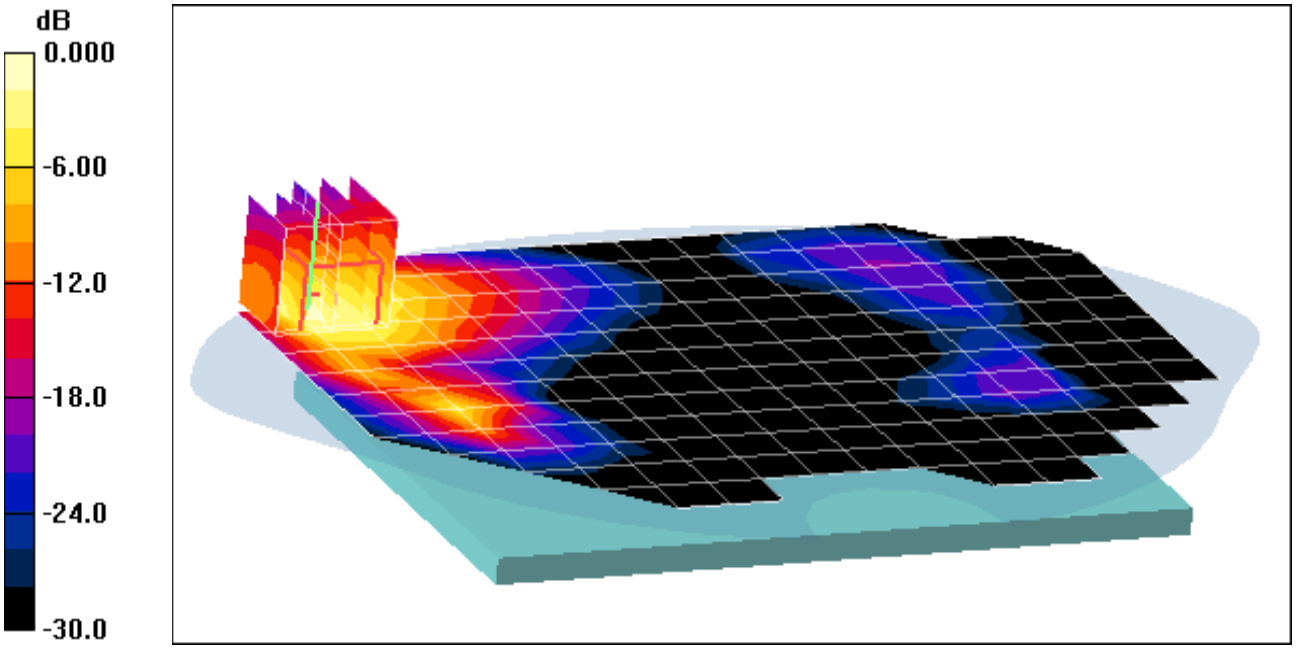
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 51.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-23-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (13x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.5 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.82 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.747 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.348 mW/g



0 dB = 0.883mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

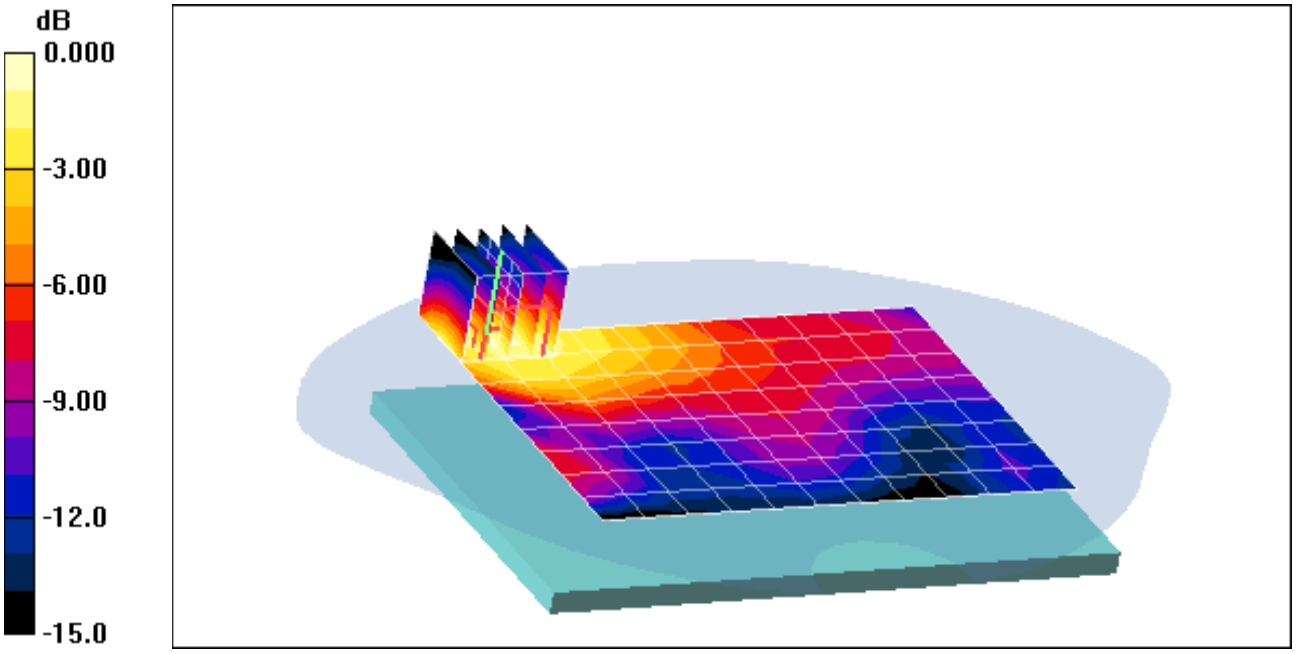
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 51.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-23-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (9x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.3 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.366 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.206 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.118 mW/g



0 dB = 0.225mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

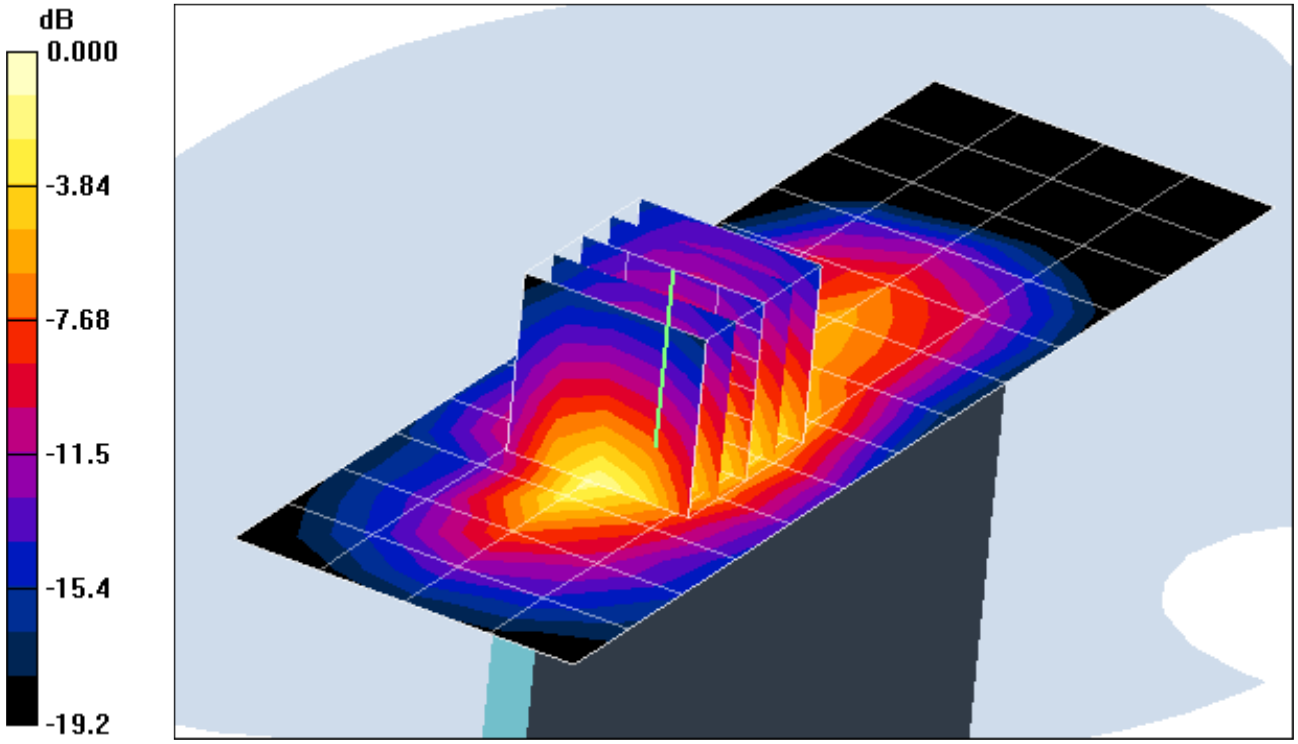
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 51.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-23-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 0.911 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.684 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.385 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.204 mW/g



0 dB = 0.430mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

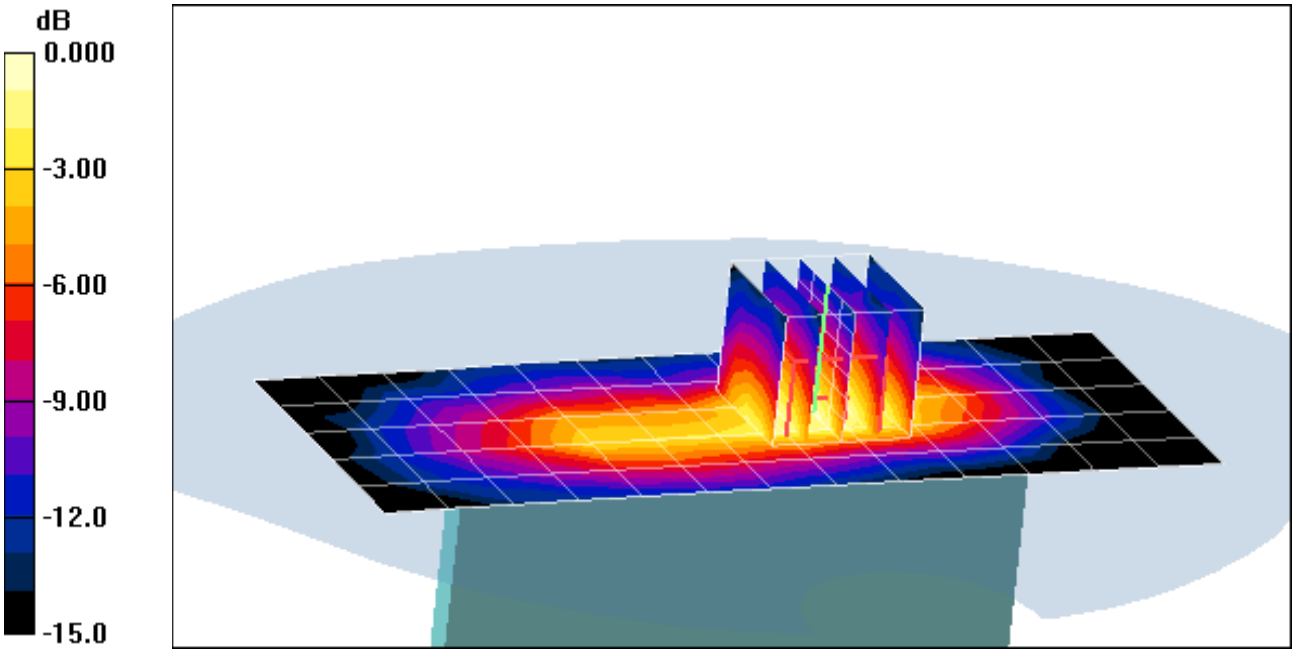
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.49 mho/m; ε_r = 54.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 09-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

Area Scan (6x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.55 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.193 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.115 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.065 mW/g



0 dB = 0.129mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

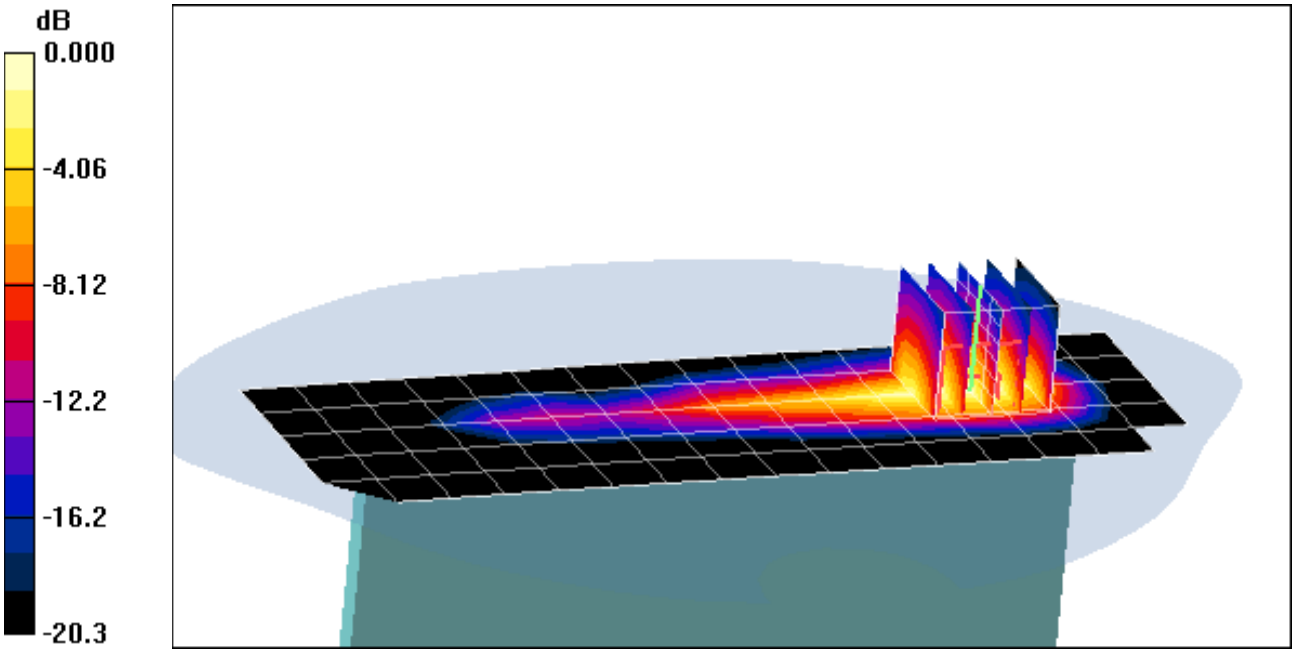
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 51.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-23-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch

Area Scan (6x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.0 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.48 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.692 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.316 mW/g



0 dB = 0.811mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

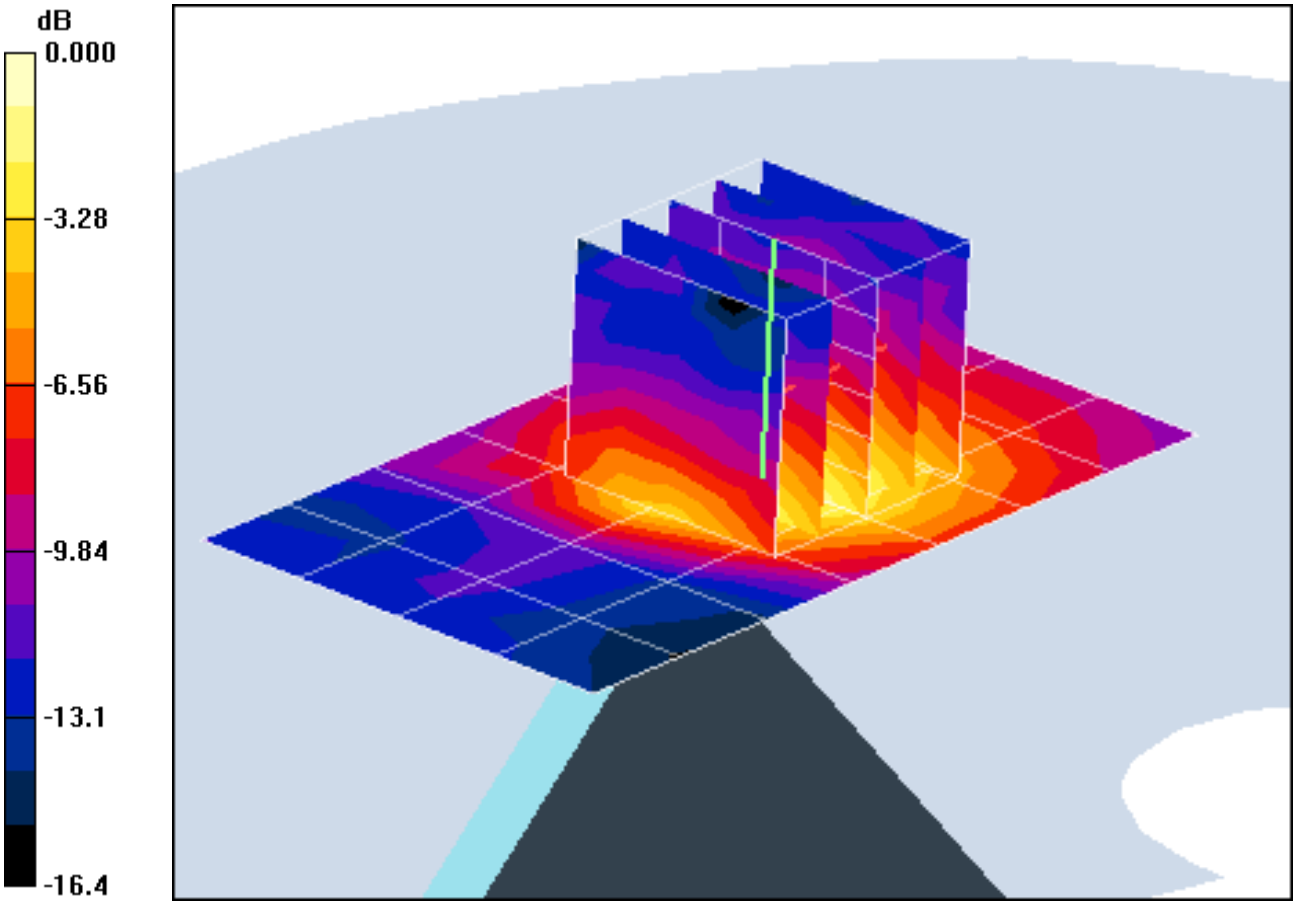
Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.49 mho/m; ε_r = 52.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Vertex, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.39 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.179 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.096 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.050 mW/g



0 dB = 0.105mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

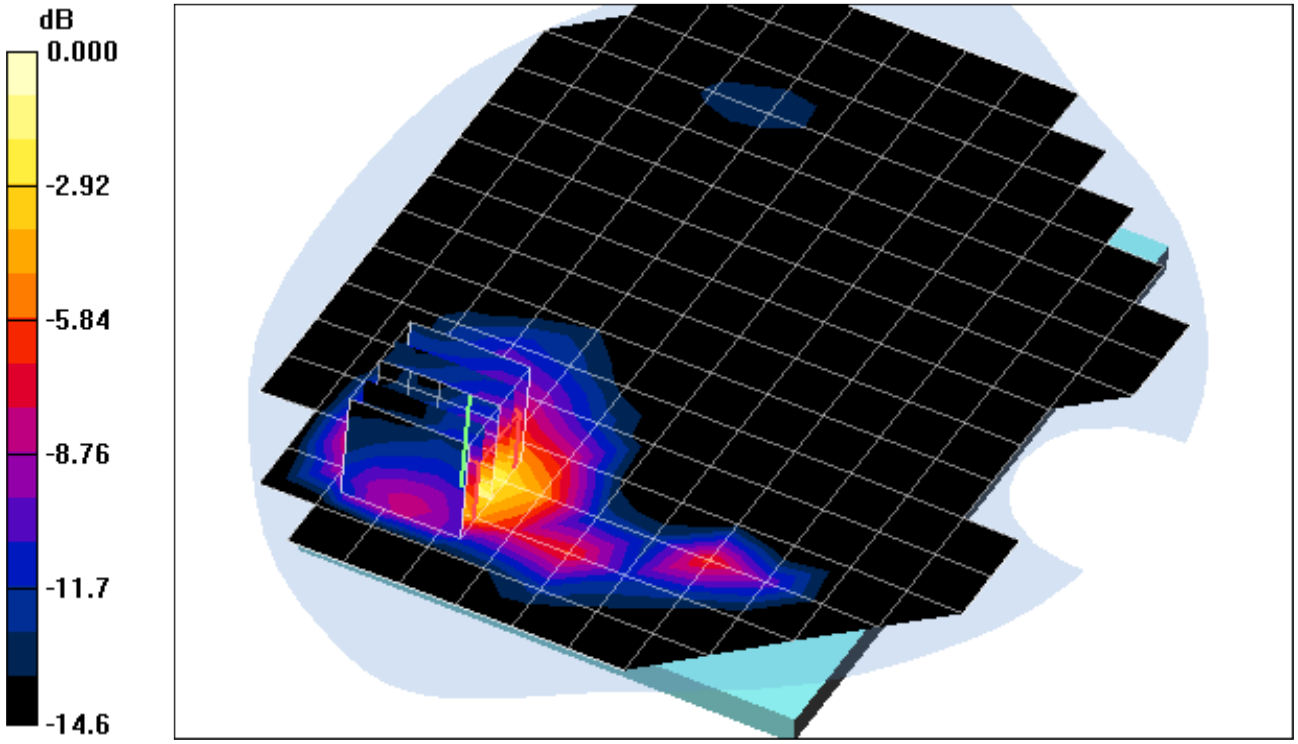
Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 1 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.49 mho/m; ε_r = 54.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 1 Tx Slot

Area Scan (13x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.1 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.35 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.625 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.323 mW/g



0 dB = 0.739mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

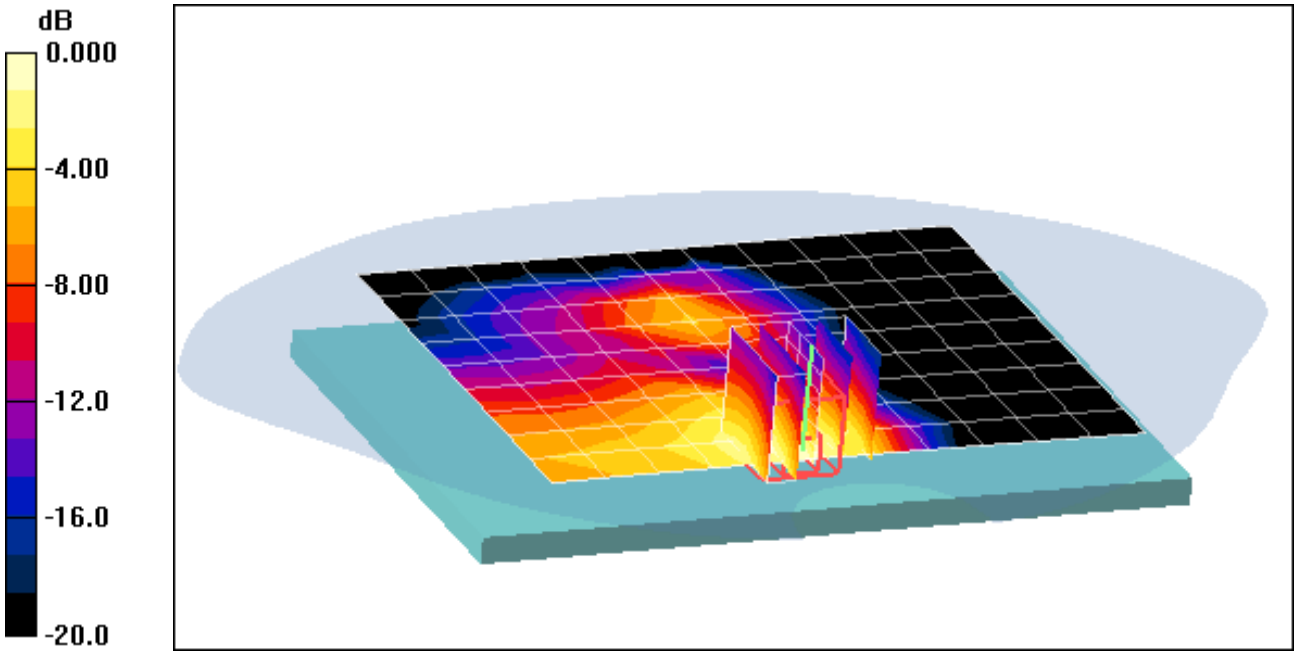
Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 1 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 1 Tx Slot

Area Scan (10x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 13.3 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.537 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.293 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.164 mW/g



0 dB = 0.325mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

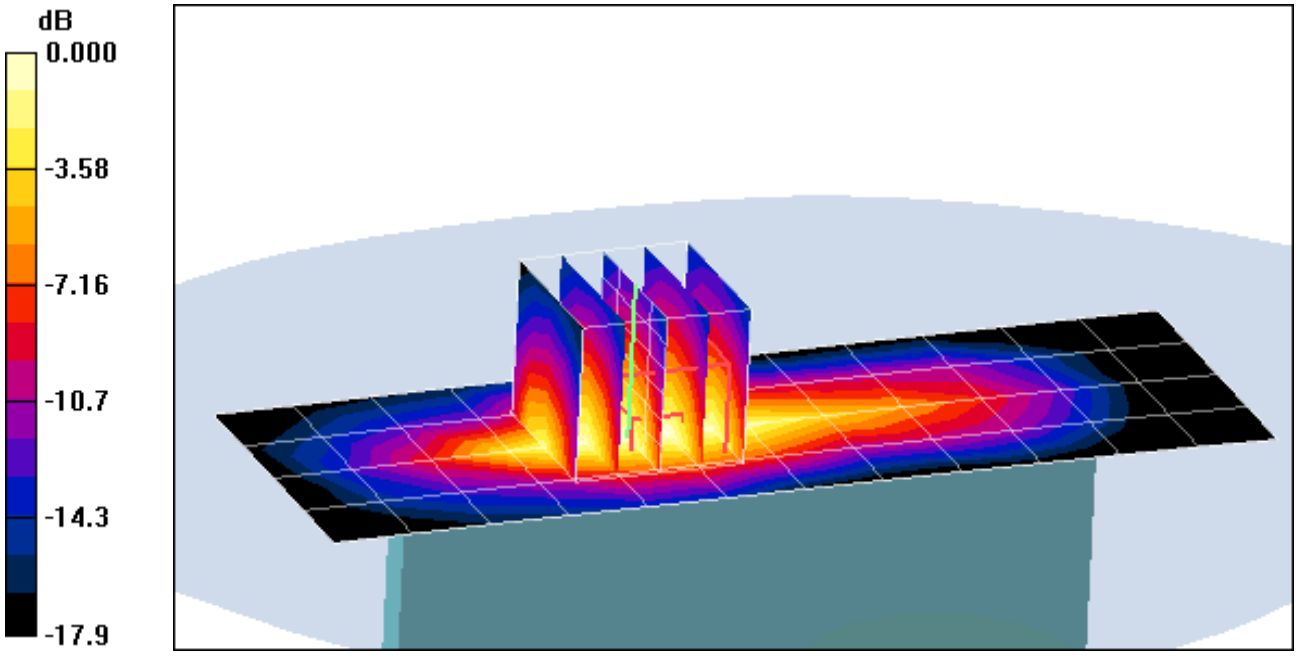
Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 1 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.49 mho/m; ε_r = 54.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch, 1 Tx Slots

Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 16.4 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.644 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.357 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.188 mW/g



0 dB = 0.405mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

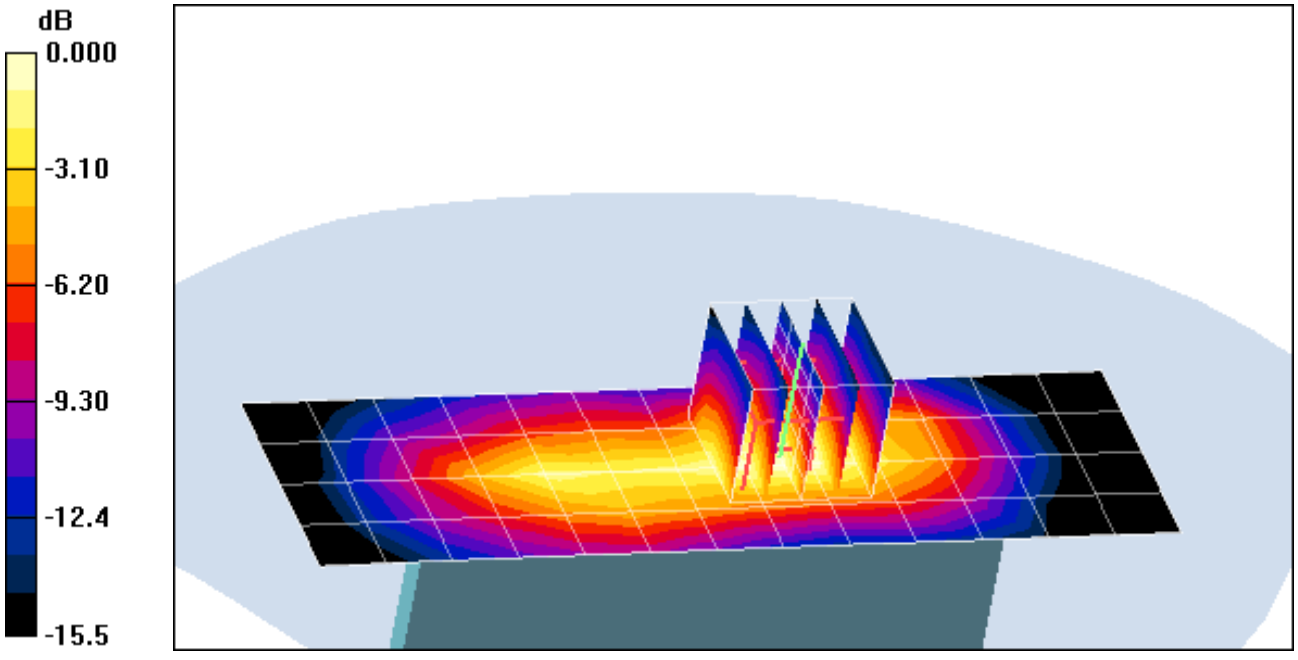
Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 1 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch, 1 Tx Slot

Area Scan (5x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.0 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.300 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.179 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.101 mW/g



0 dB = 0.199mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

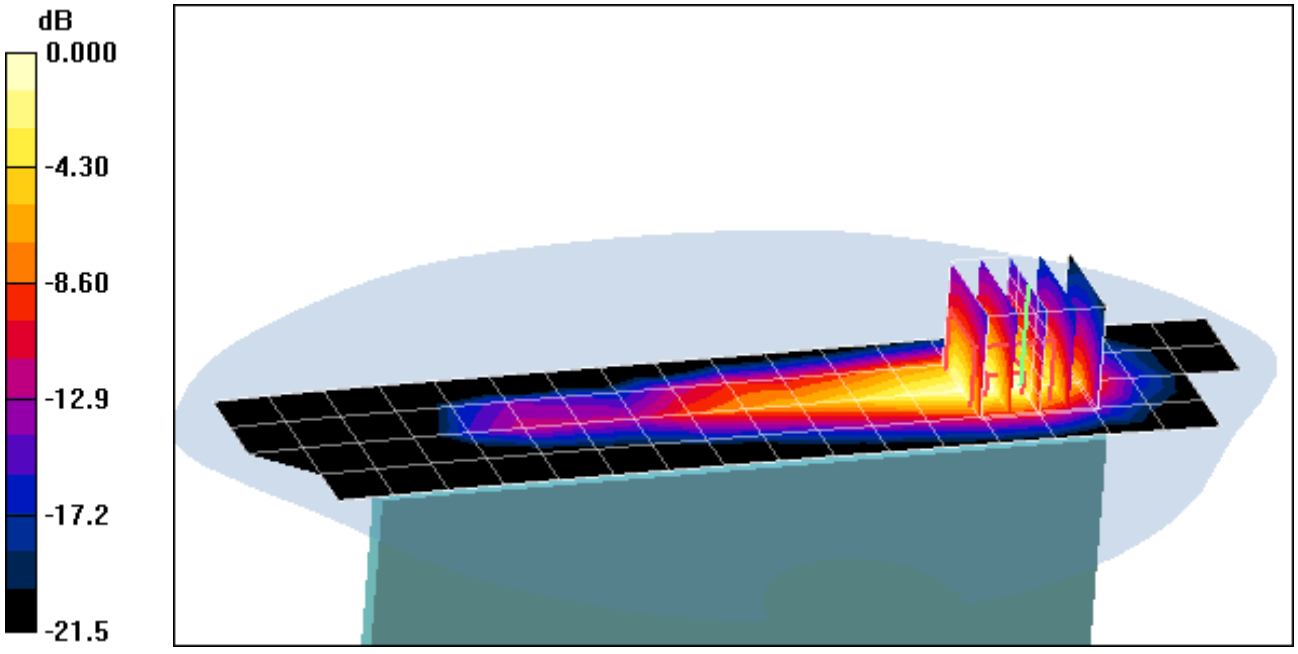
Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 1 Tx slots; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.481 mho/m; ε_r = 53.79; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Right Edge,Low.ch, 1 Tx Slot

Area Scan (5x21x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.7 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.71 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.845 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.403 mW/g



0 dB = 0.905mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

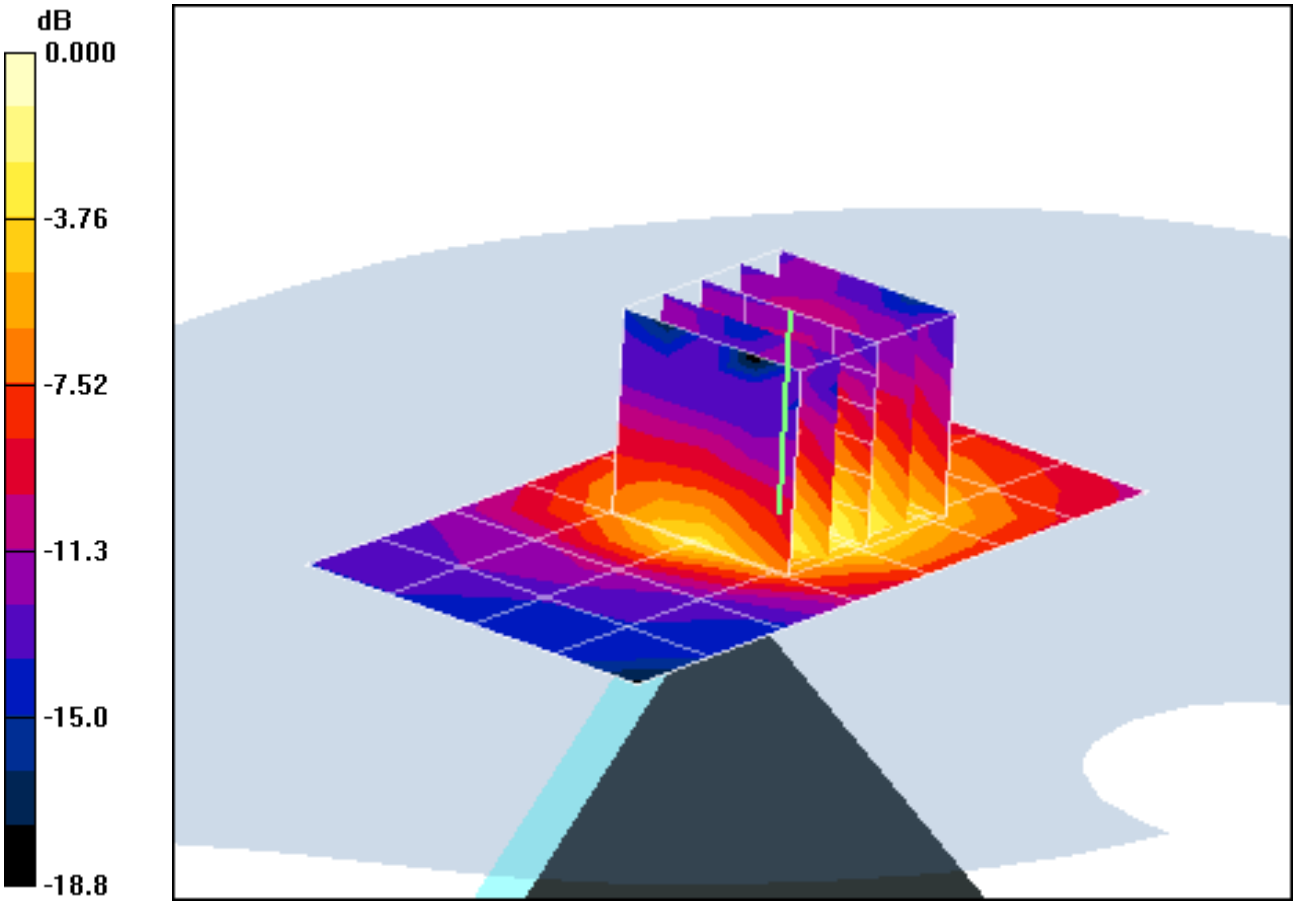
Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 1 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.49 mho/m; ε_r = 52.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Vertex, Mid.ch, 1 Tx Slots

Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.45 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.181 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.094 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.049 mW/g



0 dB = 0.102mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

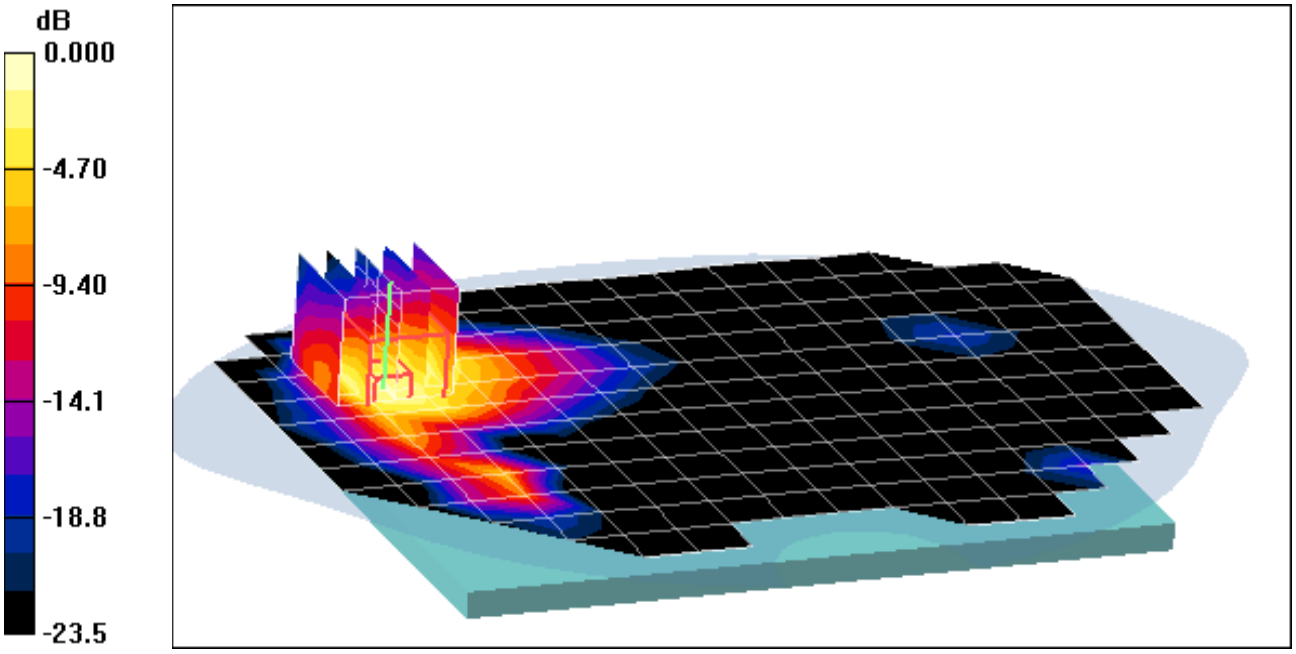
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (13x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.7 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.834 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.404 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.202 mW/g



0 dB = 0.489mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

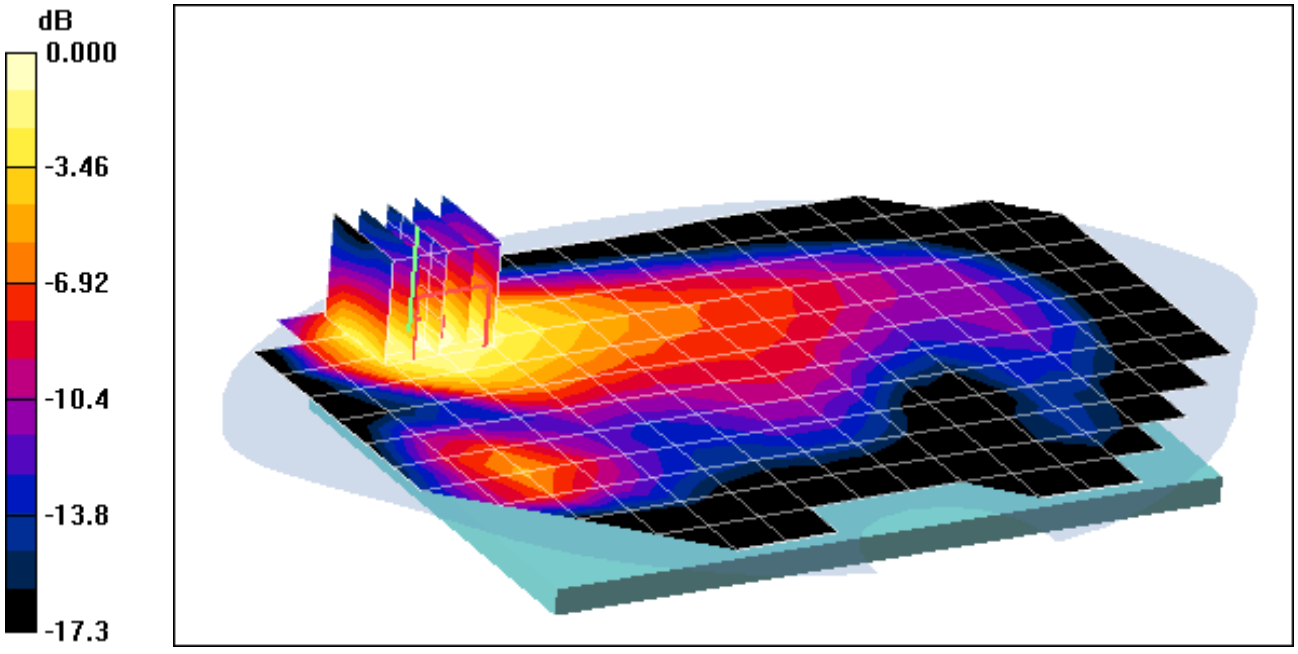
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (13x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.35 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.817 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.459 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.267 mW/g



0 dB = 0.506mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 2

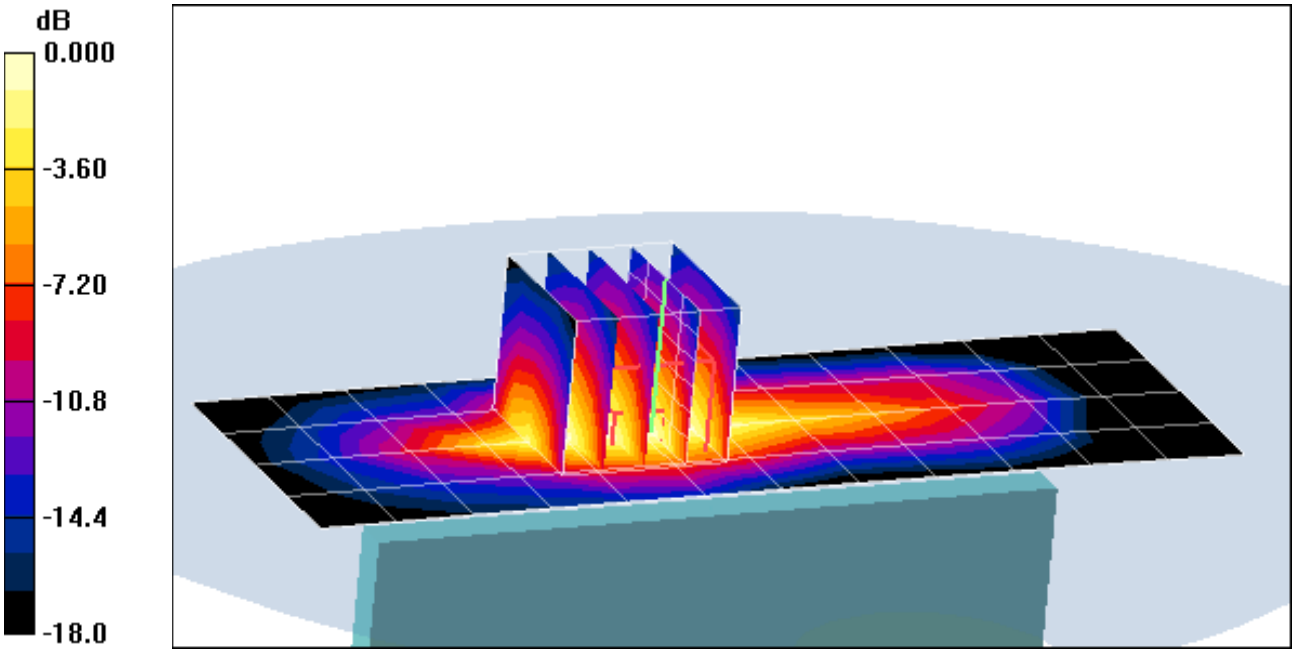
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.1 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.544 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.305 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.160 mW/g



0 dB = 0.343mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

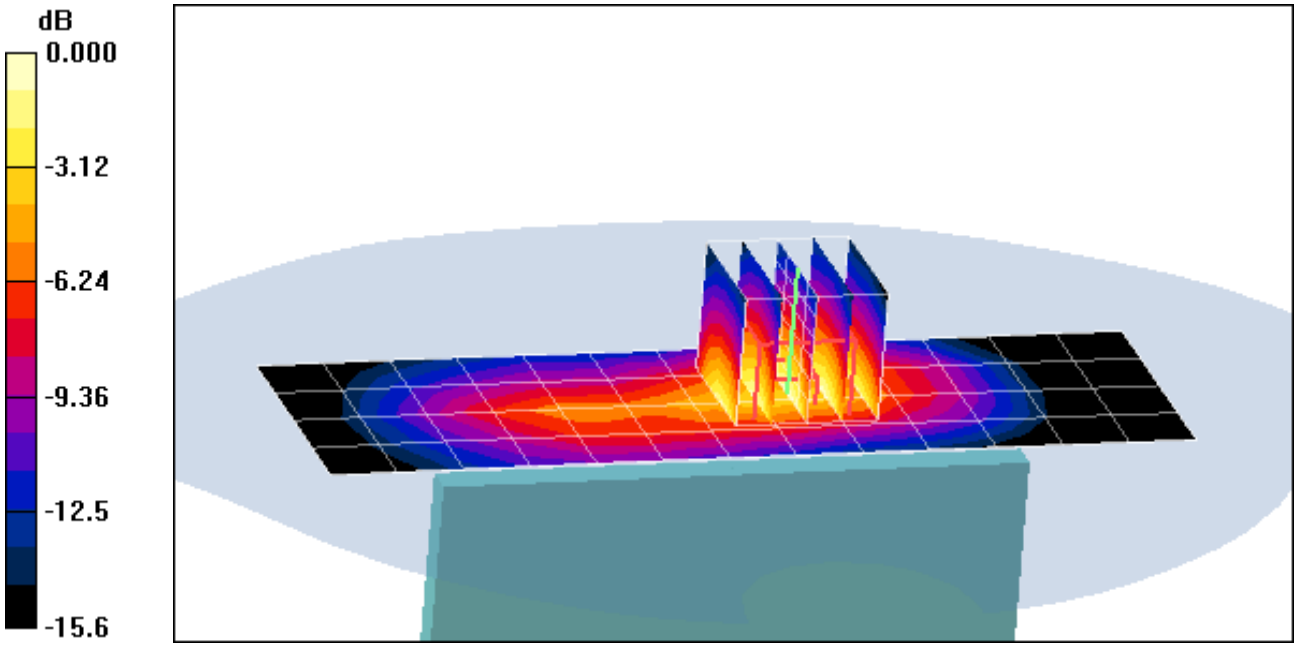
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.5 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 13.2 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.419 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.248 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.140 mW/g



0 dB = 0.276mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

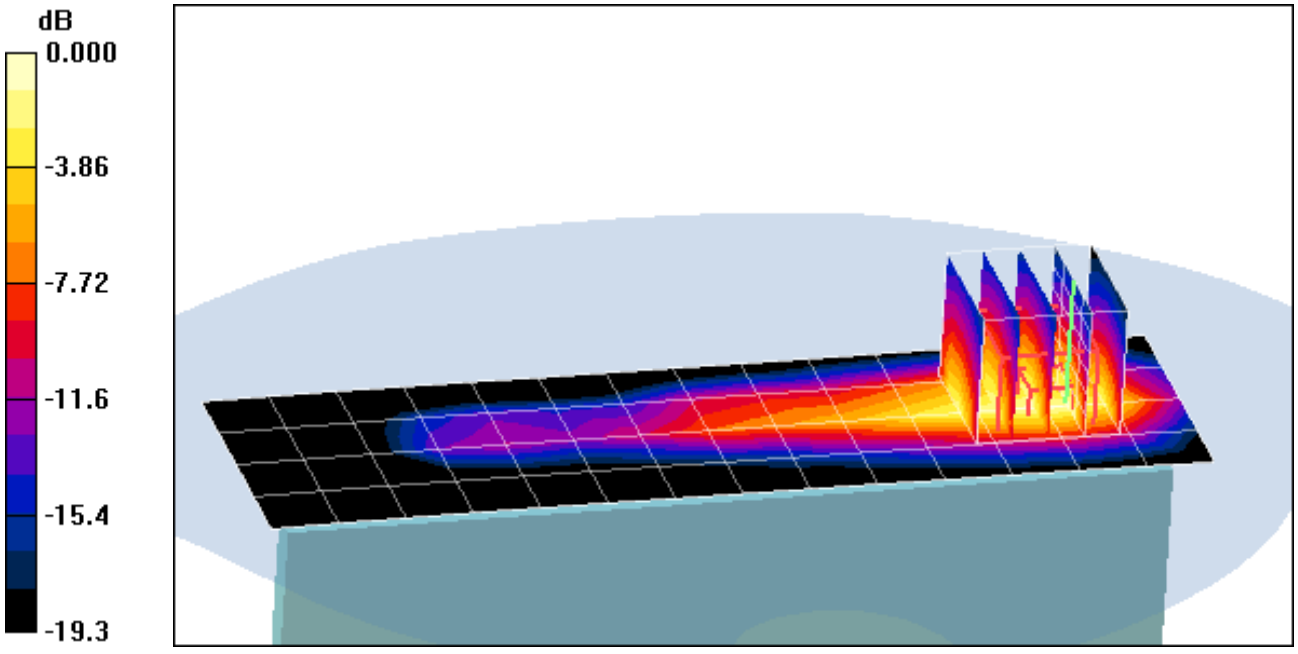
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.0 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.04 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.987 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.471 mW/g



0 dB = 1.14mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 1

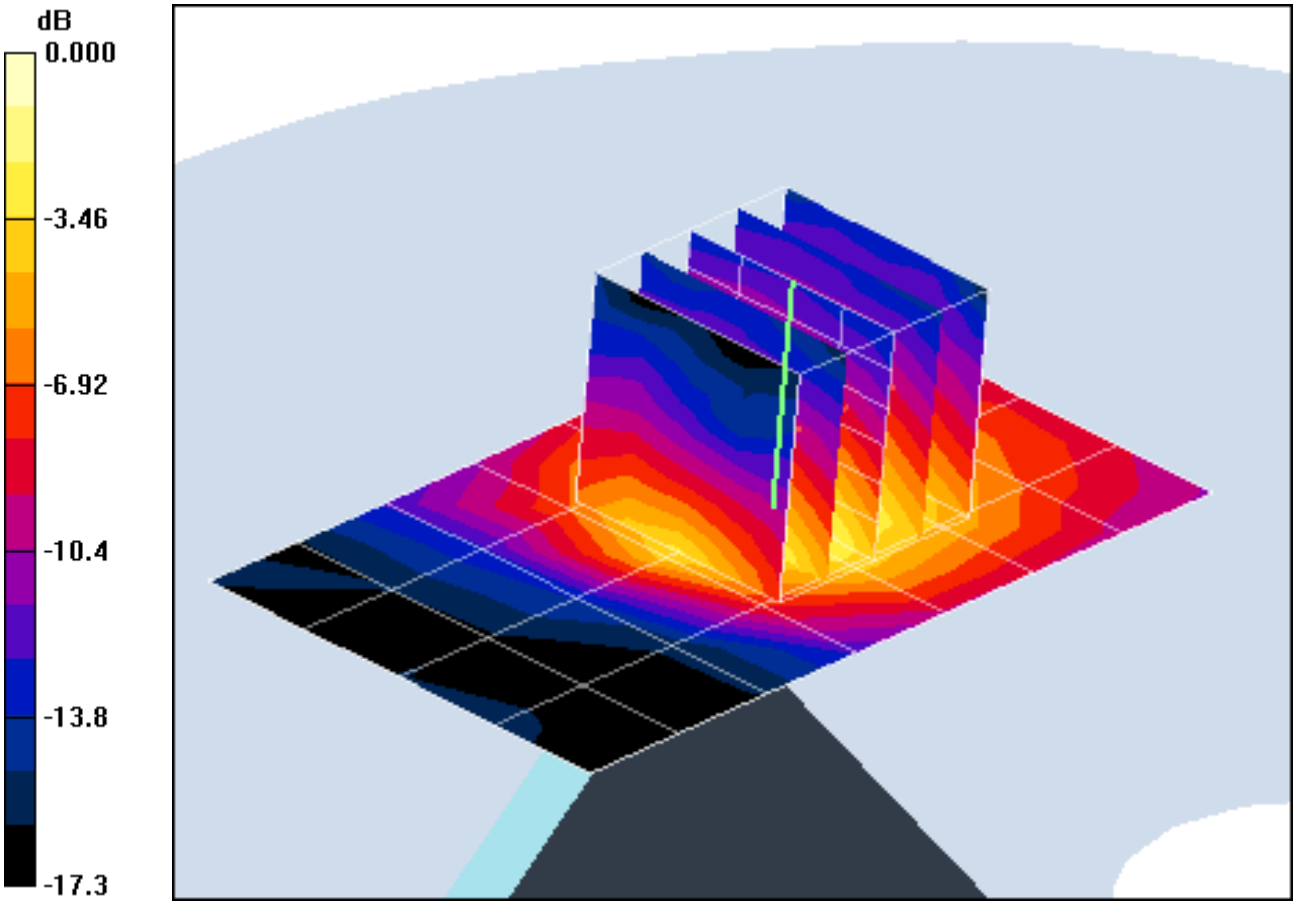
Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.49 mho/m; ε_r = 52.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Vertex, Mid.ch

Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.3 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.311 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.166 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.086 mW/g



0 dB = 0.179mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 3

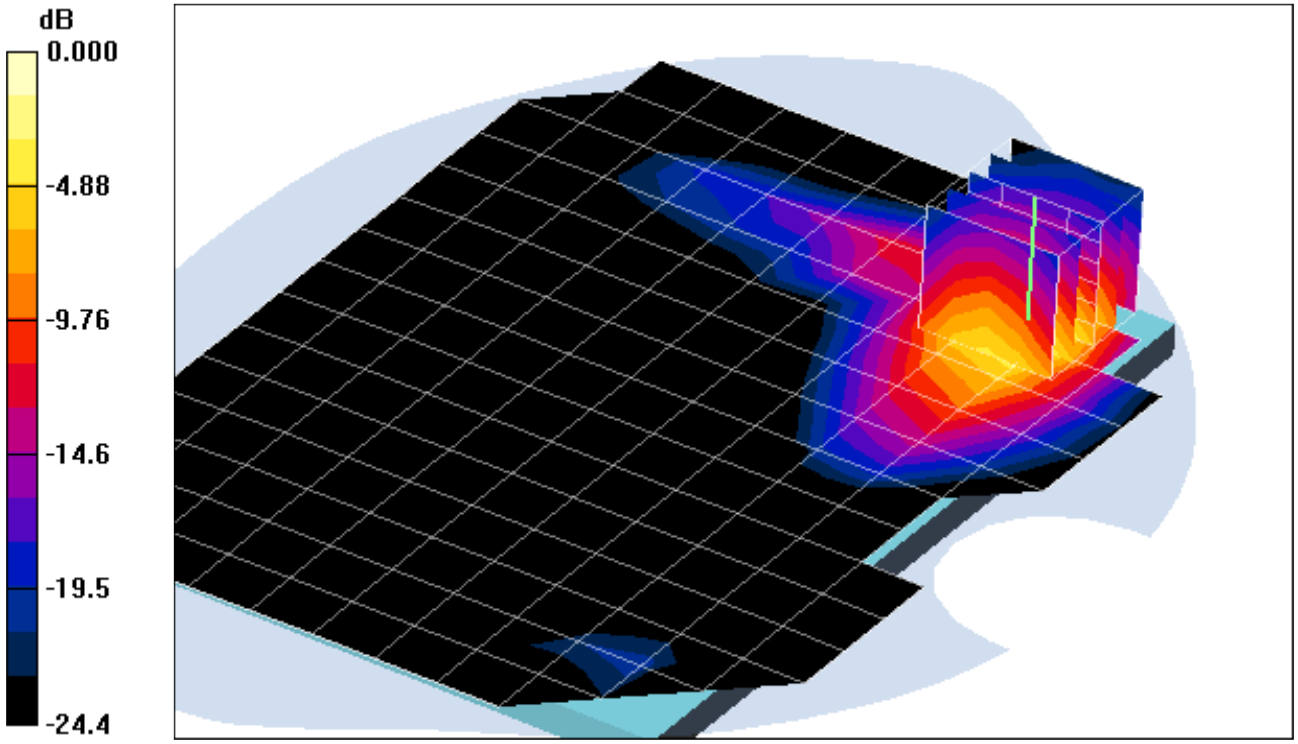
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.85 mho/m; ε_r = 50.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0

Test Date: 09-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.5 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.01, 1Mbps, Back Side

Area Scan (12x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.7 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.35 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.624 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.284 mW/g



0 dB = 0.822mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 3

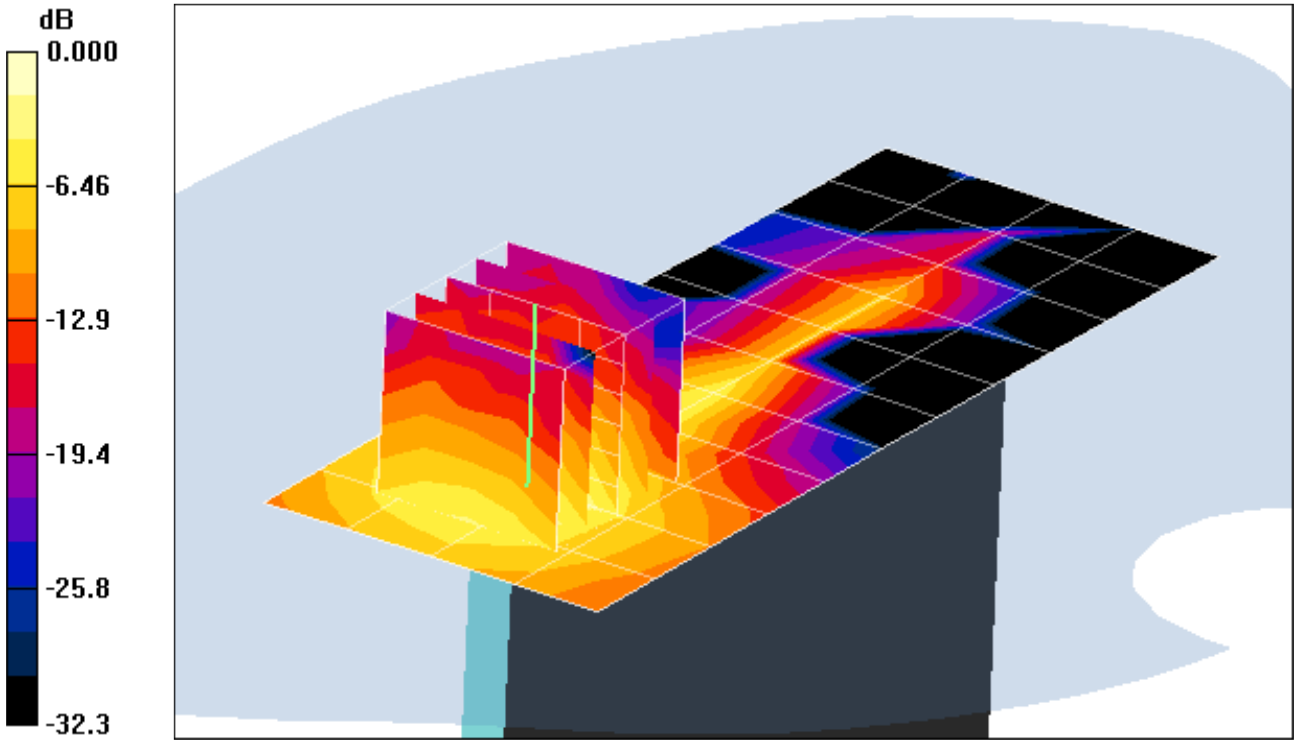
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.85 mho/m; ε_r = 50.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.5 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 01, 1 Mbps, Top Edge

Area Scan (5x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.05 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.191 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.101 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.048 mW/g



0 dB = 0.132mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet; Serial: SAR 3

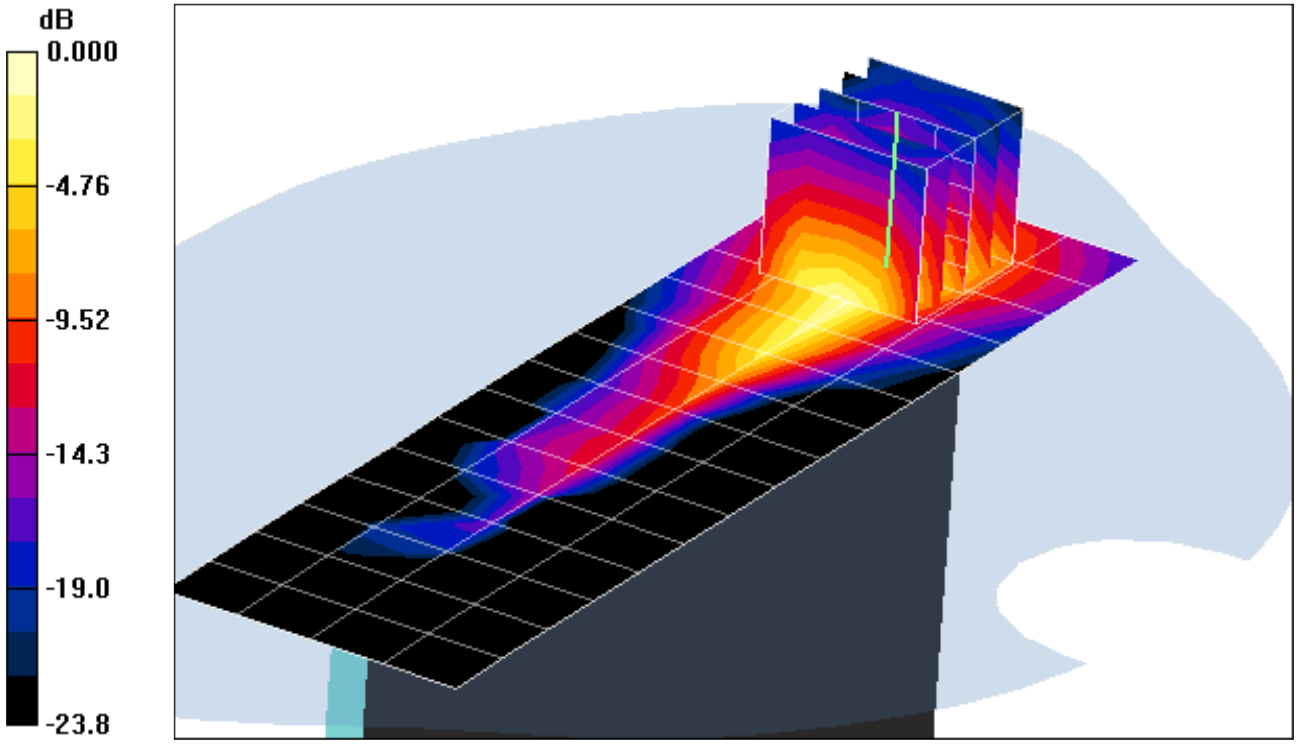
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.85 mho/m; ε_r = 50.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.5 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.01, 1Mbps, Left Edge

Area Scan (5x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.8 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.589 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.283 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.131 mW/g



0 dB = 0.383mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet Computer; Serial: SAR 4

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5785 MHz; σ = 5.92 mho/m; ε_r = 46.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

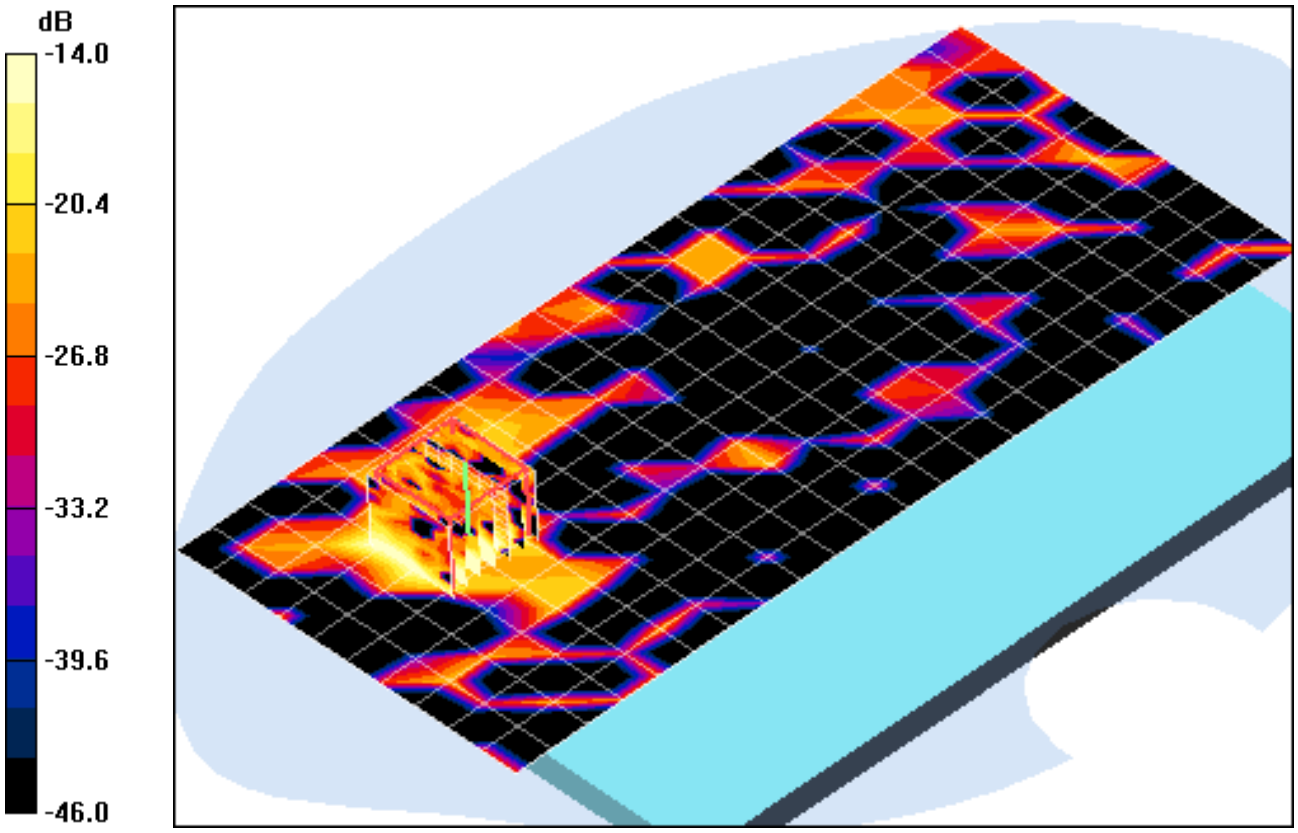
Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8 GHz, Body SAR, Ch.157, 6 Mbps, Back Side

Area Scan (11x23x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 8.98 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.506 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.130 mW/g



0 dB = 1.07mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet Computer; Serial: SAR 4

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5785 MHz; σ = 5.92 mho/m; ε_r = 46.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

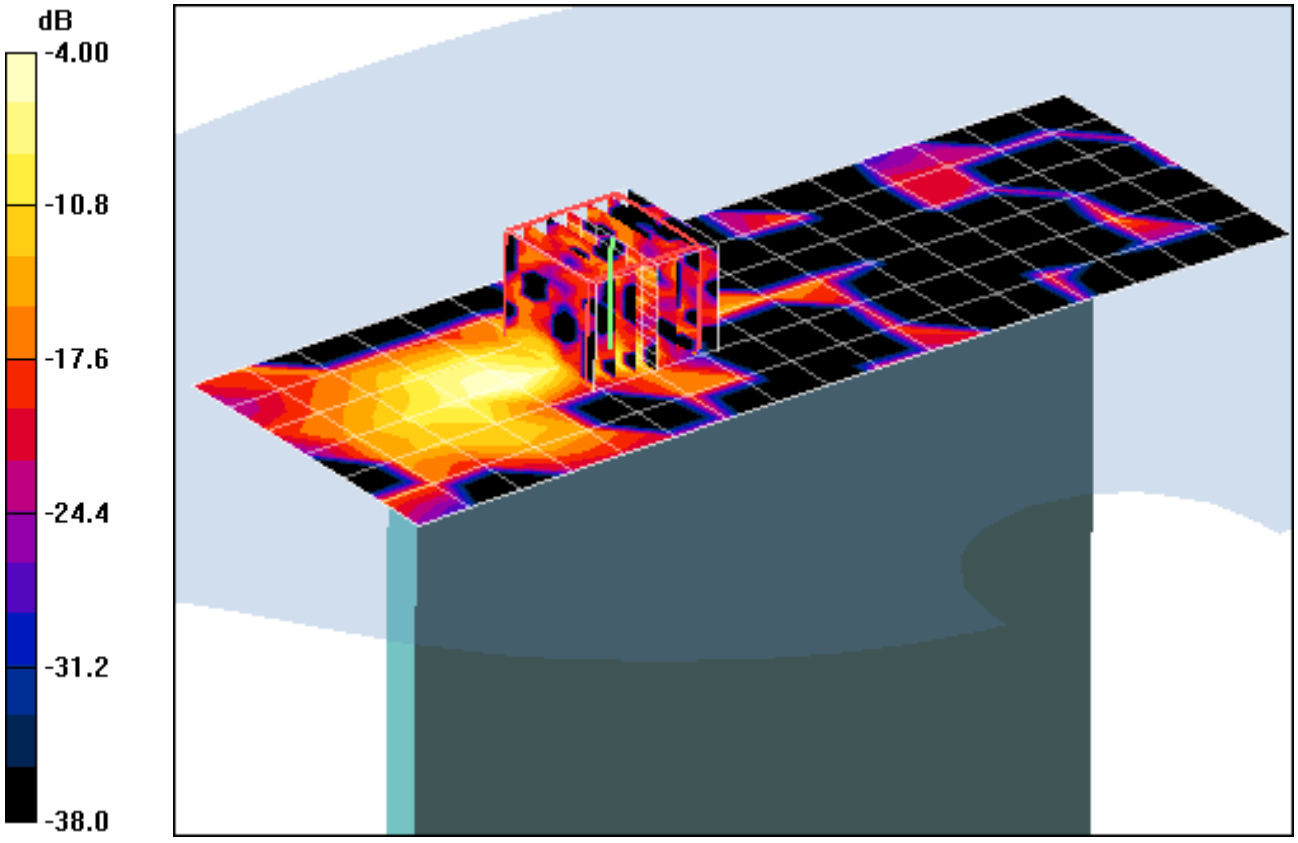
Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8 GHz, Body SAR, Ch.157, 6Mbps, Top Edge

Area Scan (7x18x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 4.93 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.603 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.110 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 mW/g



0 dB = 0.289mW/g

DUT: A3LGTP6800; Type: Portable Tablet Computer; Serial: SAR 4

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body; Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5785 MHz; σ = 5.92 mho/m; ε_r = 46.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

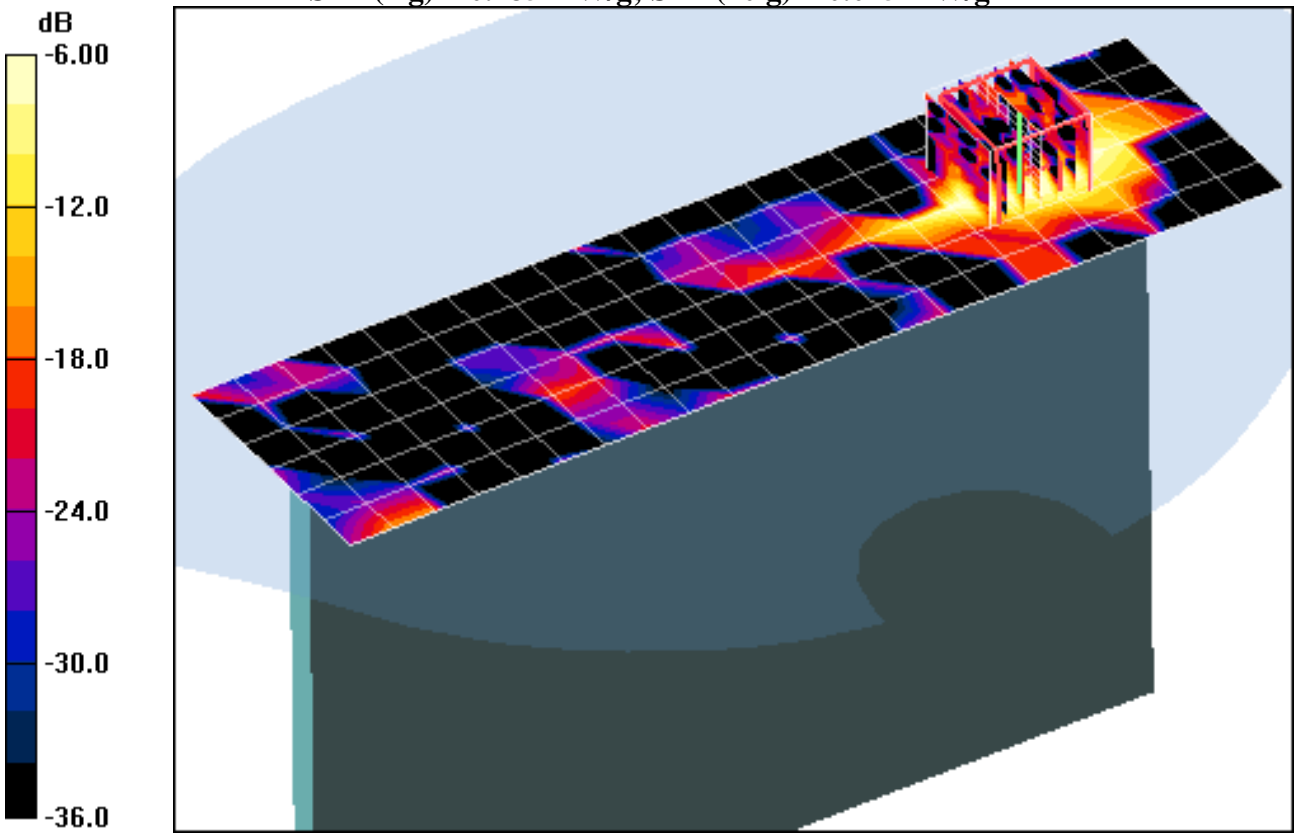
Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8 GHz, Body SAR, Ch.157, 6Mbps, Left Edge

Area Scan (7x23x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 6.03 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.854 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.185 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.045 mW/g



0 dB = 0.477mW/g

APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

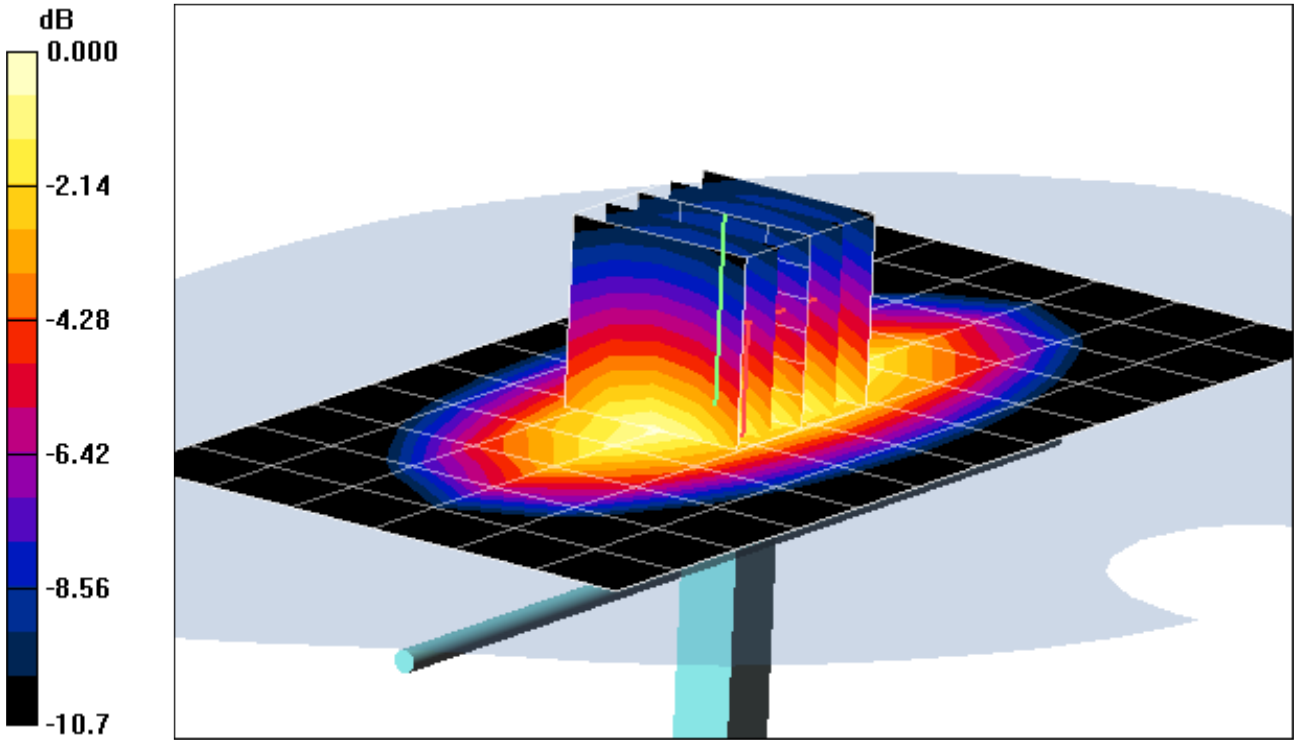
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.927 mho/m; ε_r = 43.35; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 0.951 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.621 mW/g
Deviation = -0.21 %



0 dB = 1.03mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

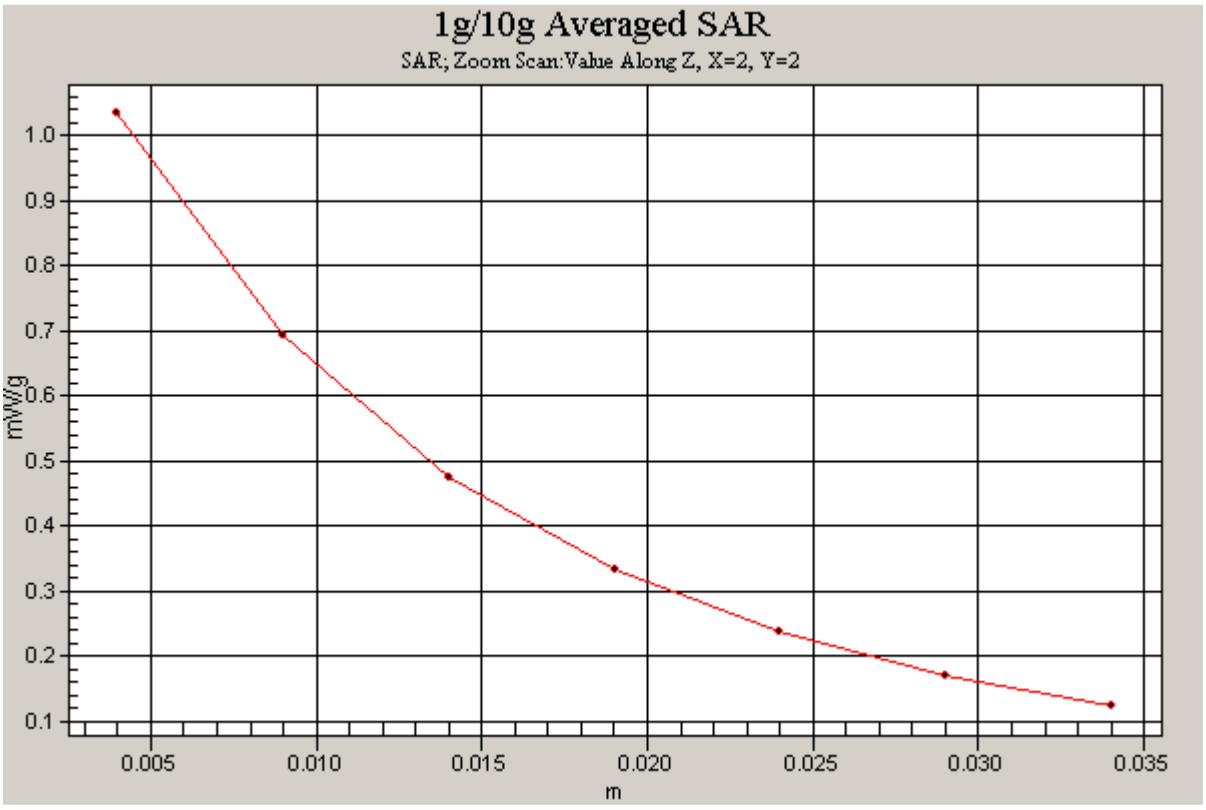
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.927 mho/m; ε_r = 43.35; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-15-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 0.951 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.621 mW/g
Deviation = -0.21 %



DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

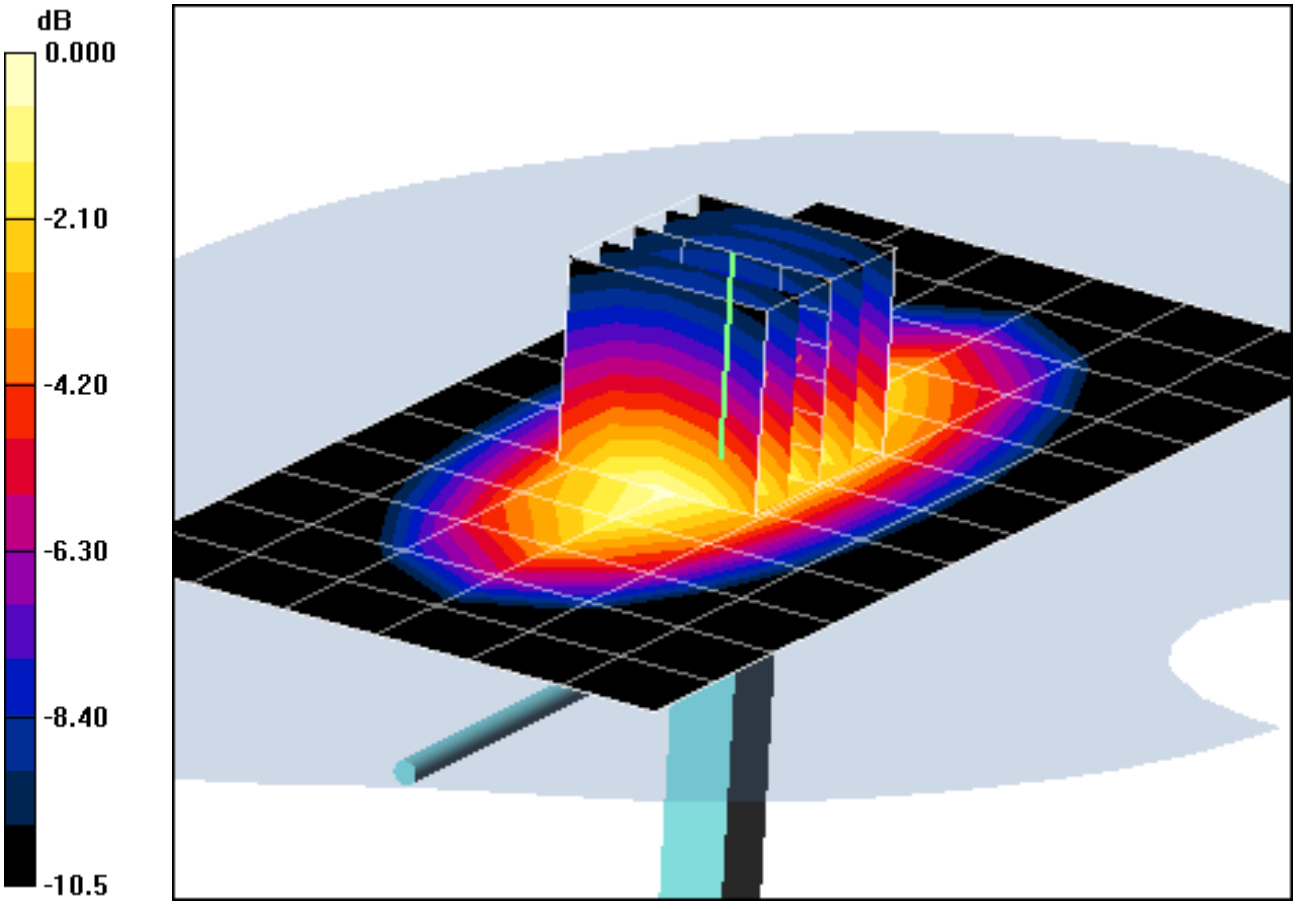
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.978 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 0.979 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.637 mW/g
Deviation = -0.61 %



0 dB = 1.06mW/g

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

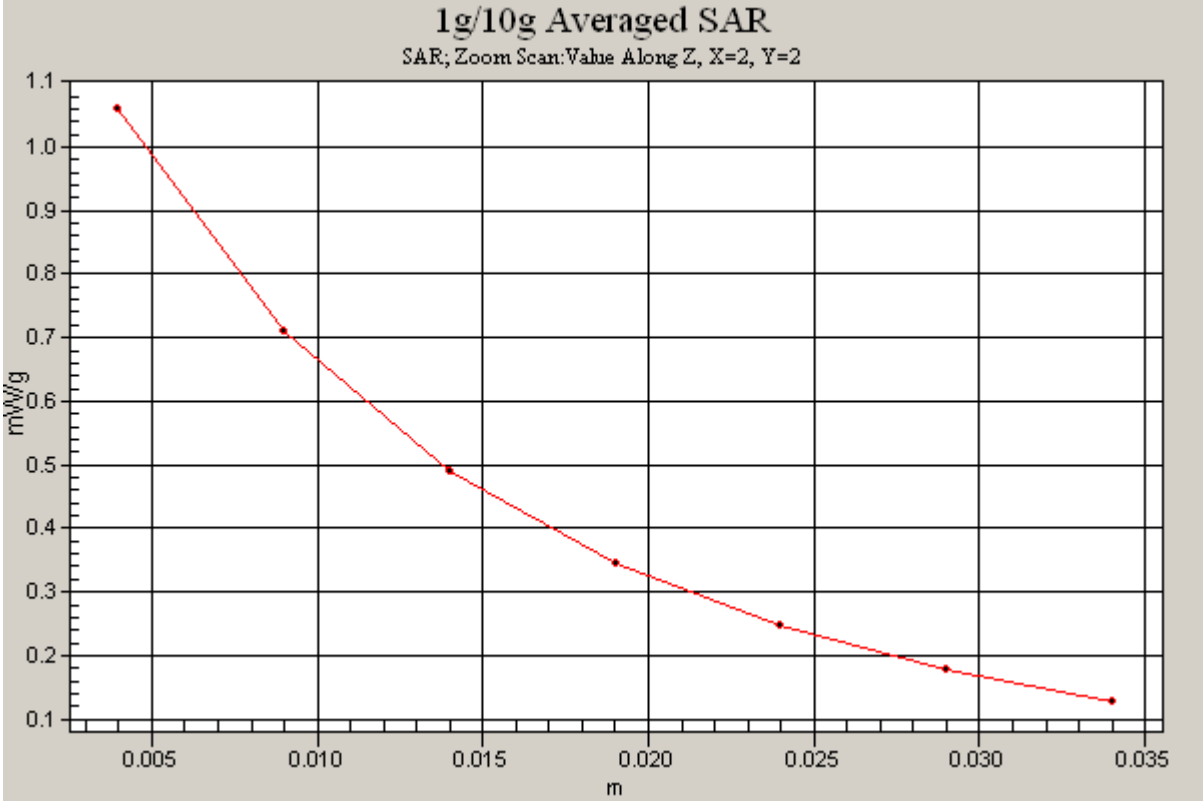
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.978 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 0.979 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.637 mW/g
Deviation = -0.61 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

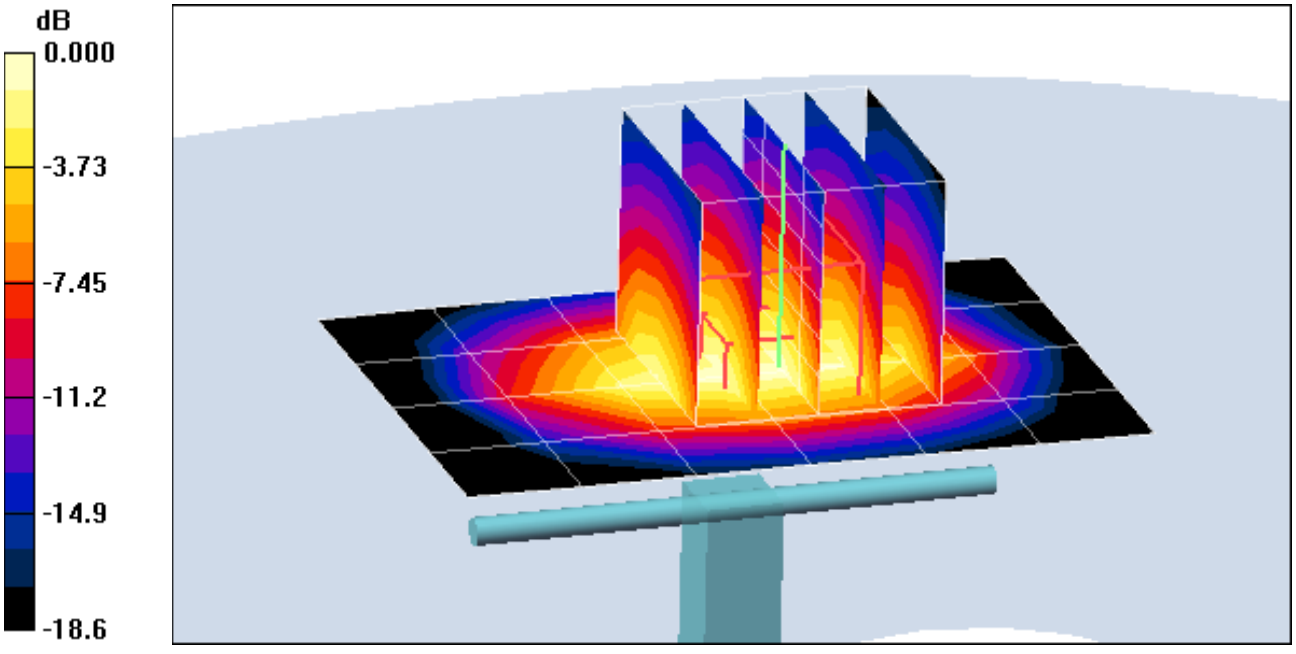
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.43 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(7.01, 7.01, 7.01); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 1.63 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.838 mW/g
Deviation = 1.37 %



0 dB = 1.79mW/g

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

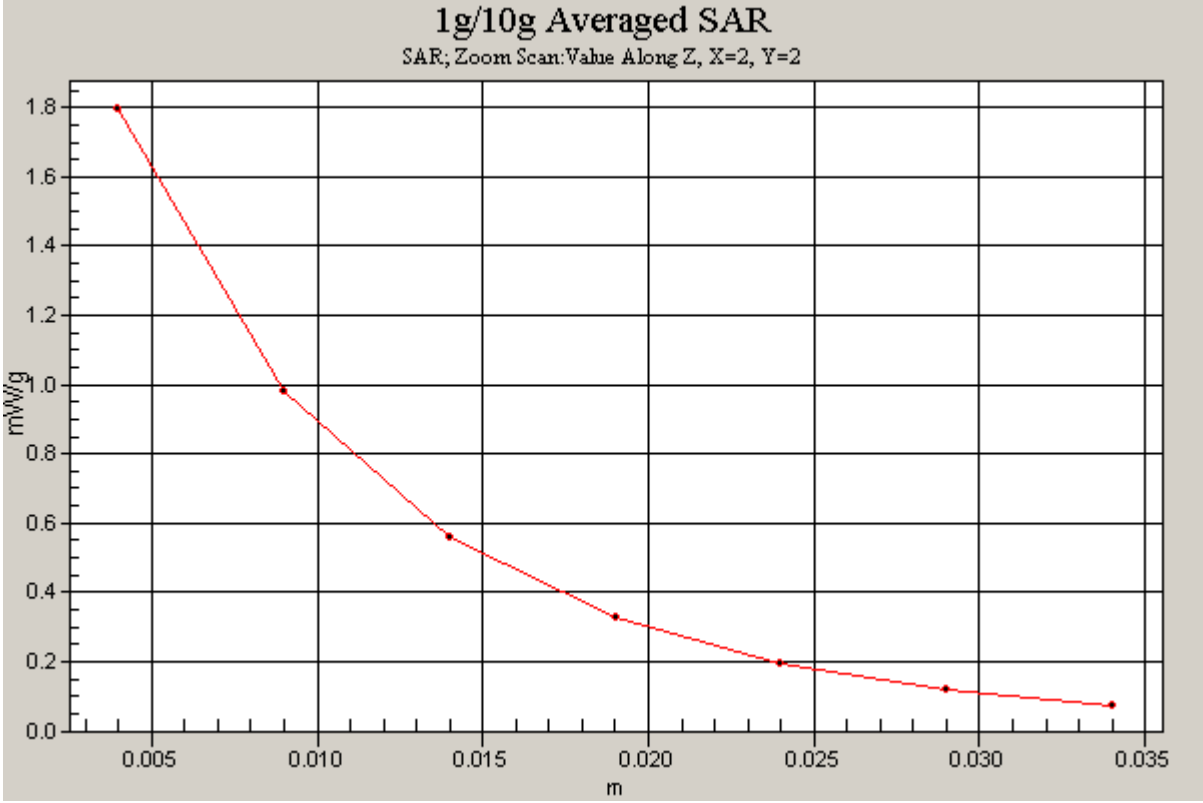
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.43 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(7.01, 7.01, 7.01); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 1.63 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.838 mW/g
Deviation = 1.37 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

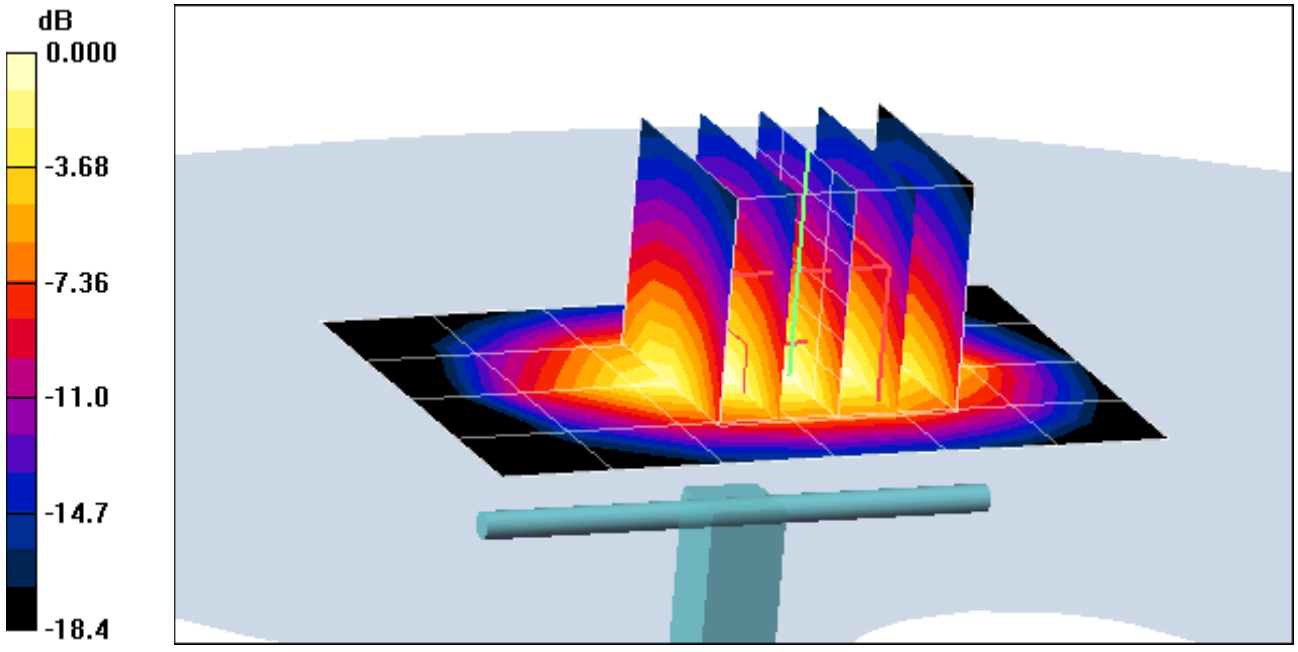
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 41.63; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.7 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.11, 5.11, 5.11); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 4.22 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 mW/g
Deviation = 4.98 %



0 dB = 4.67mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

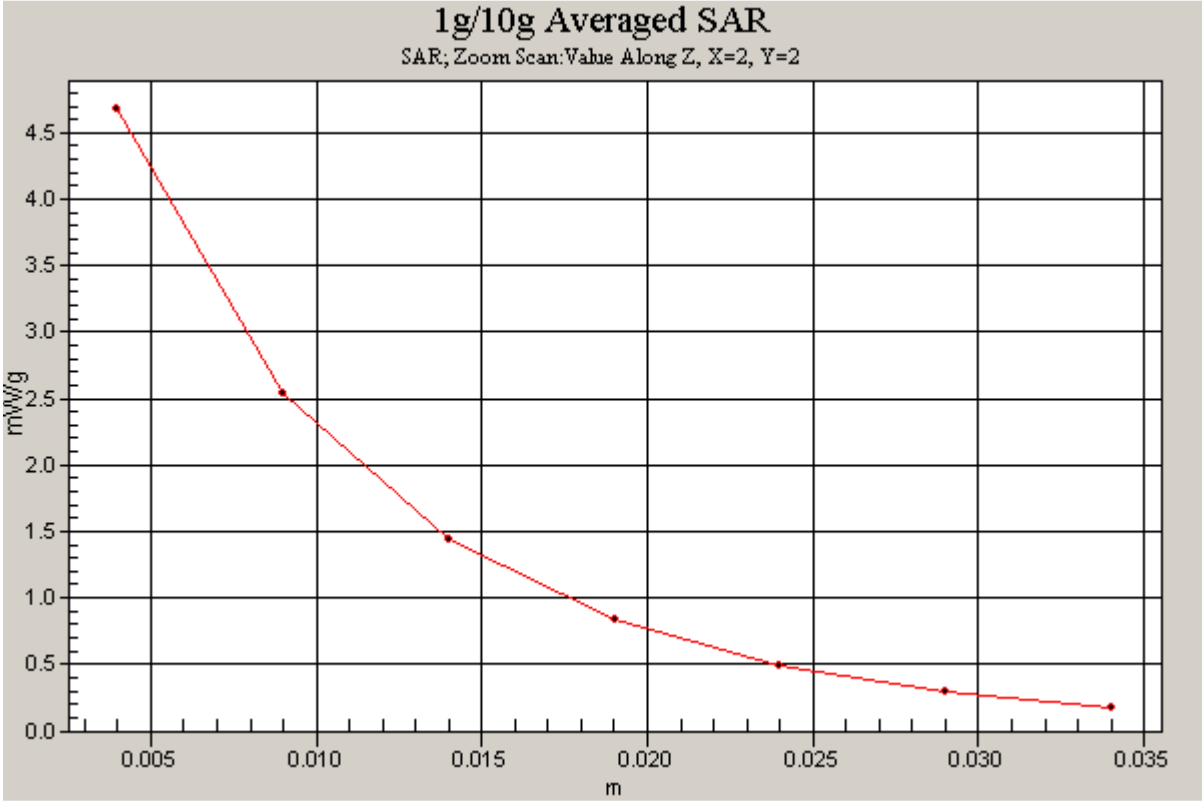
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 41.63; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.7 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.11, 5.11, 5.11); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 4.22 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 mW/g
Deviation = 4.98 %



DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

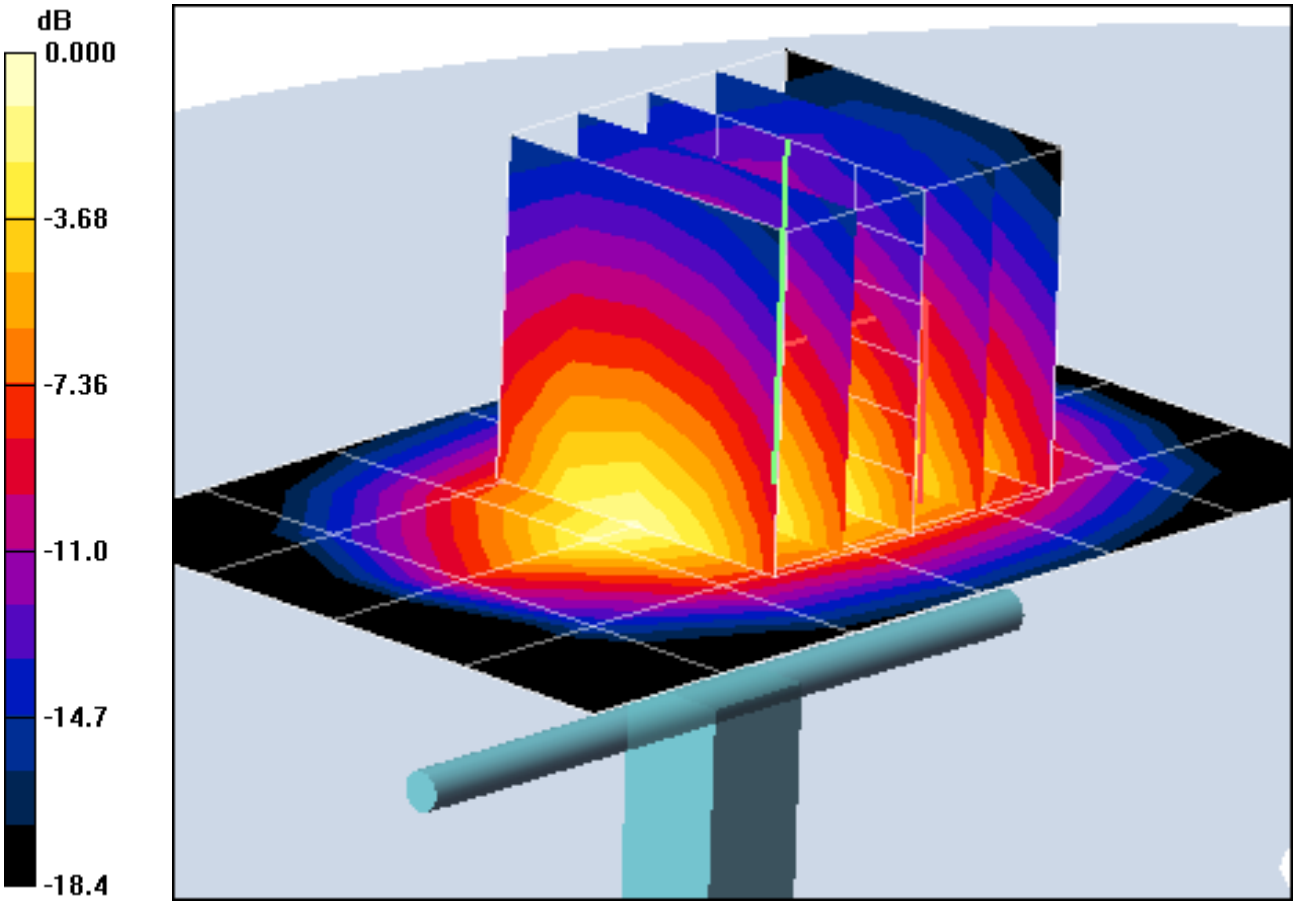
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 52.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 1.62 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.831 mW/g
Deviation = -1.46 %



0 dB = 1.79mW/g

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

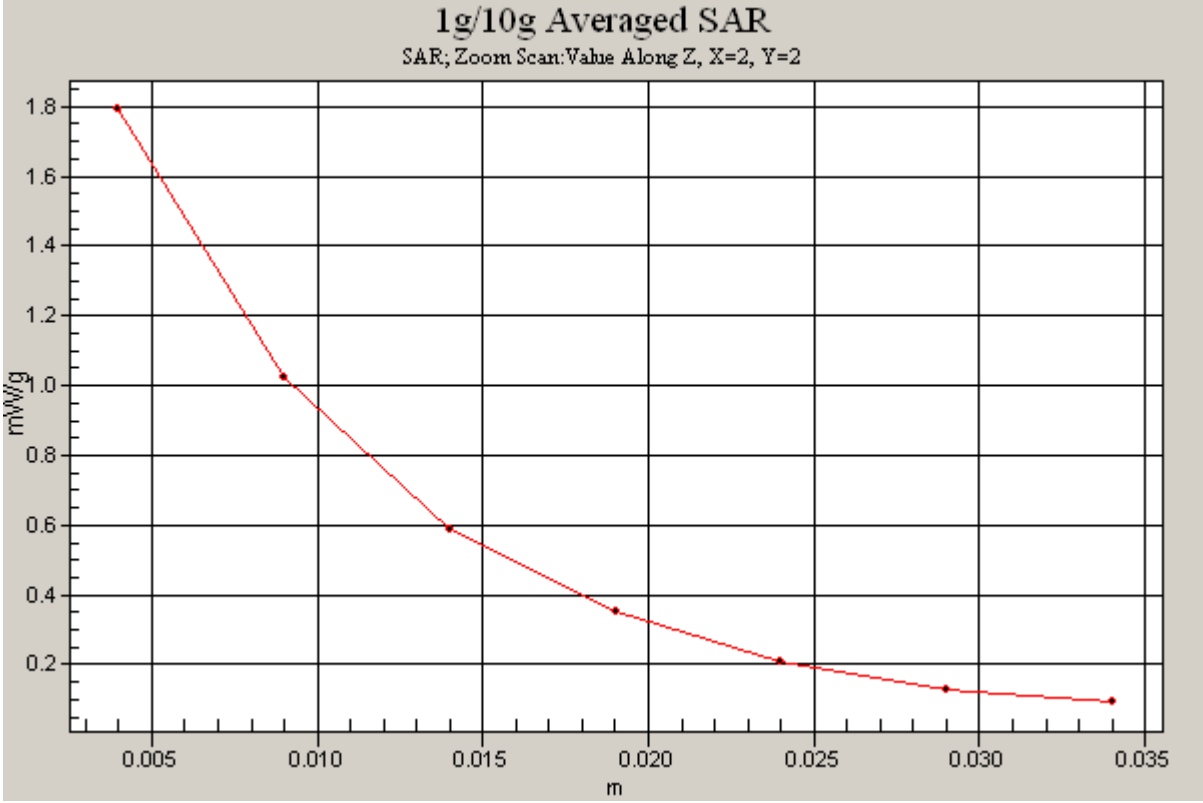
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.51 mho/m; ε_r = 52.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 11-11-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 1.62 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.831 mW/g
Deviation = -1.46 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

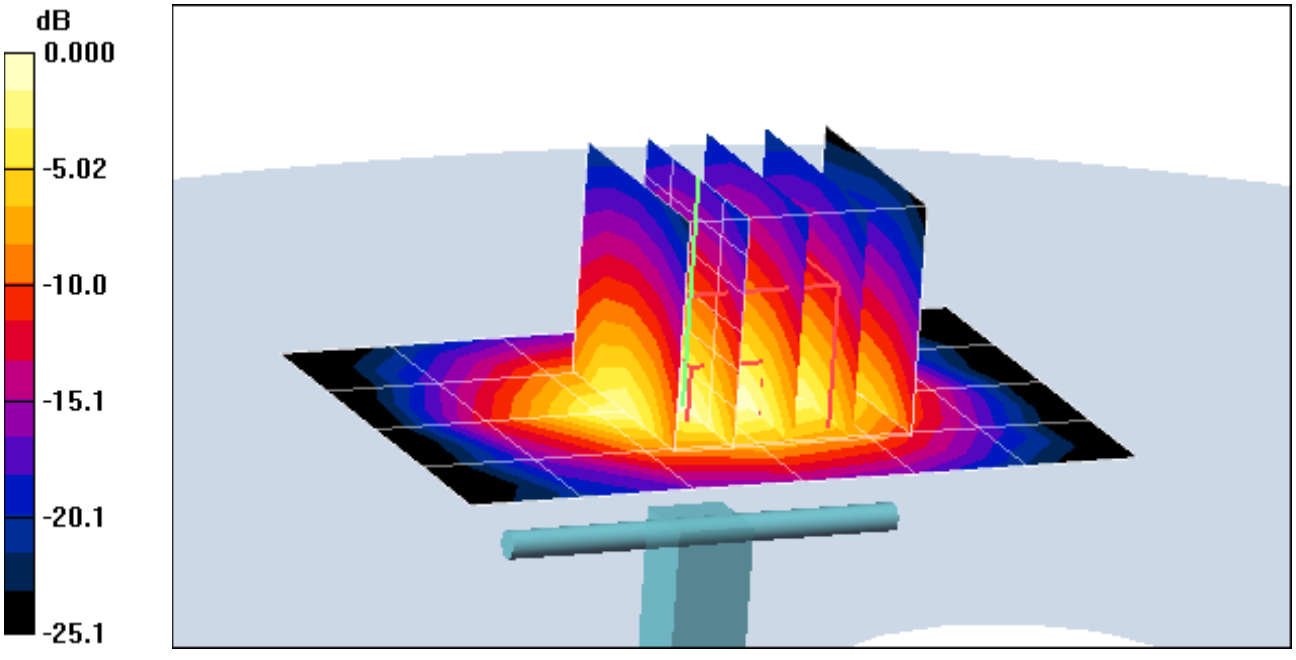
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.88 mho/m; ε_r = 37.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-07-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

2450MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 12.0 dBm (15.8 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 0.919 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.420 mW/g
Deviation = 8.11 %



0 dB = 1.18mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

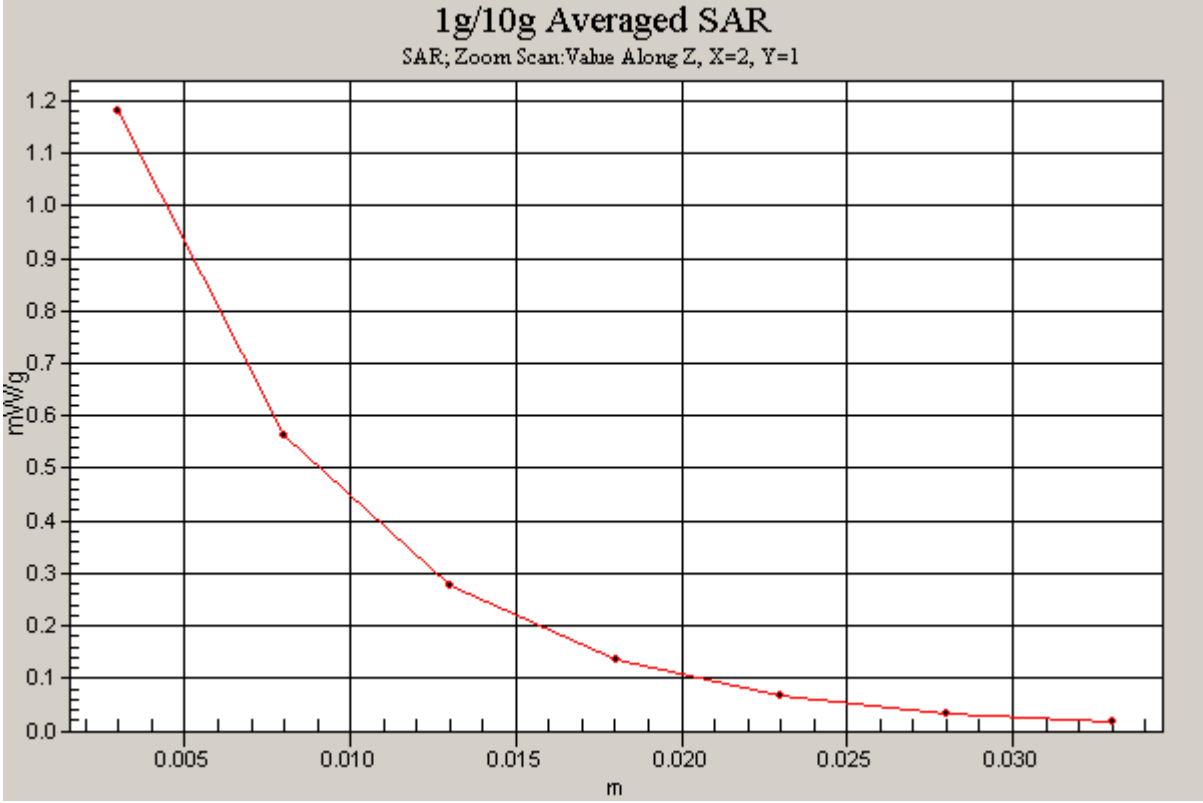
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:
f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.88 mho/m; ε_r = 37.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-07-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.4 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

2450MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 12.0 dBm (15.8 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 0.919 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.420 mW/g
Deviation = 8.11 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

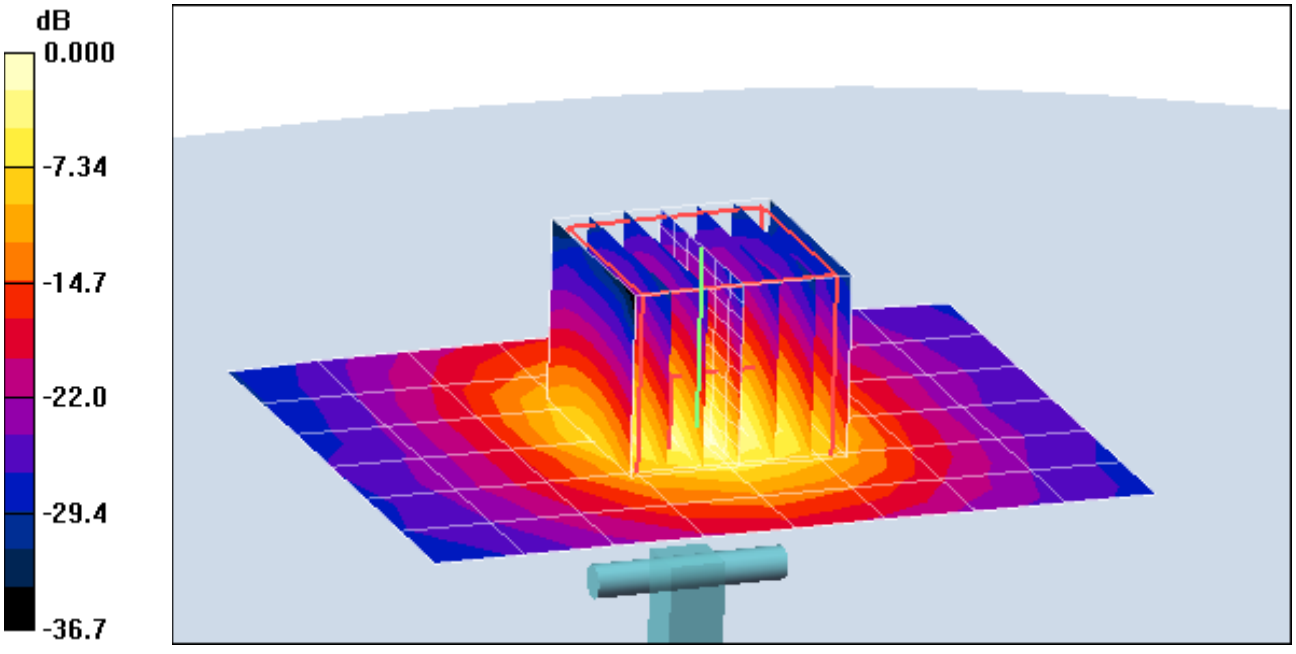
Communication System: CW 5.5; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5200 MHz; σ = 4.56 mho/m; ε_r = 34.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5200MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 8.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.4 mW/g
Deviation = 2.53 %



0 dB = 17.8mW/g

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

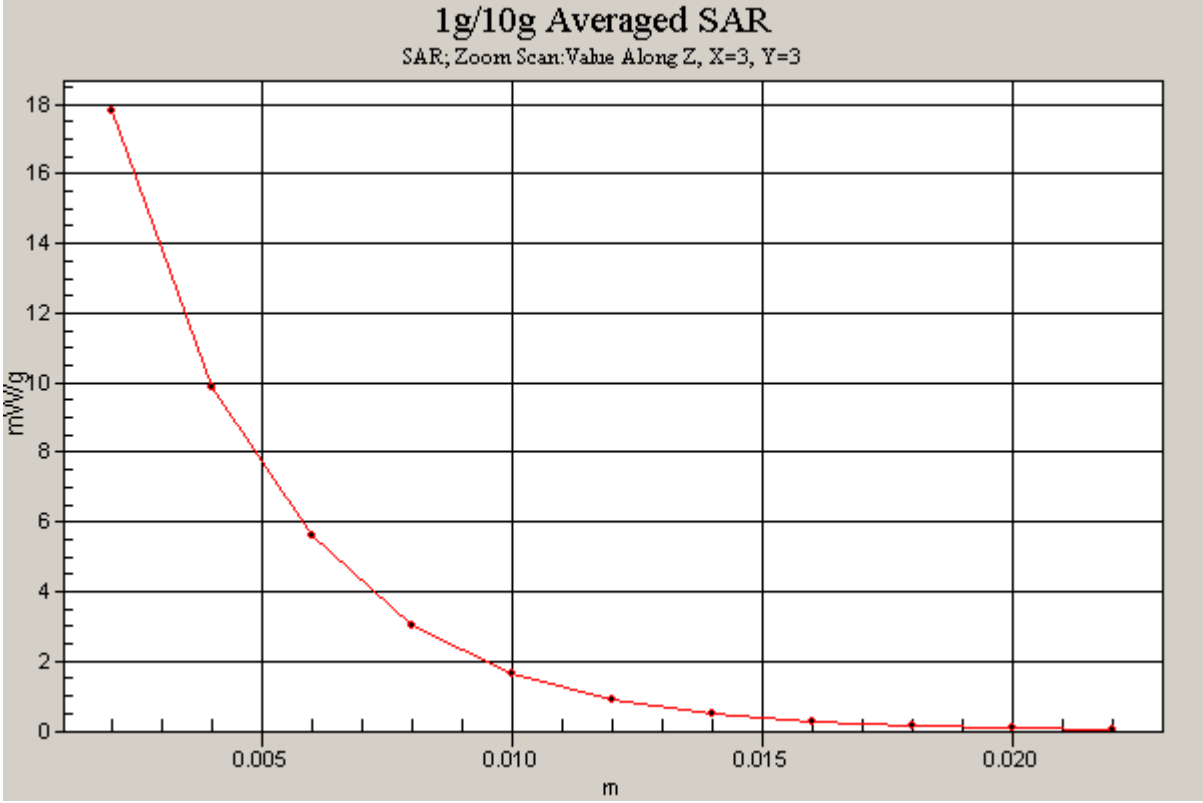
Communication System: CW 5.5; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5200 MHz; σ = 4.56 mho/m; ε_r = 34.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5200MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 8.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.4 mW/g
Deviation = 2.53 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

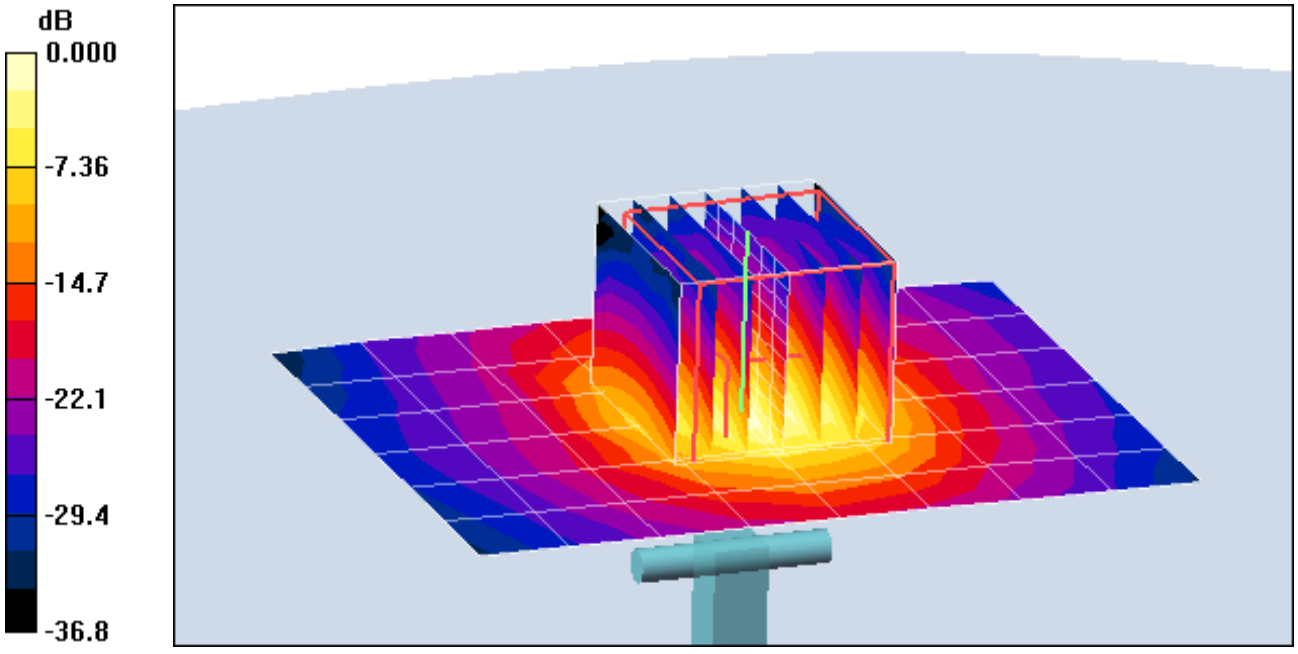
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
$f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.91$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 34.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.77, 3.77, 3.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5500MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 9.49 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.66 mW/g
Deviation = 5.33 %



0 dB = 19.3mW/g

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

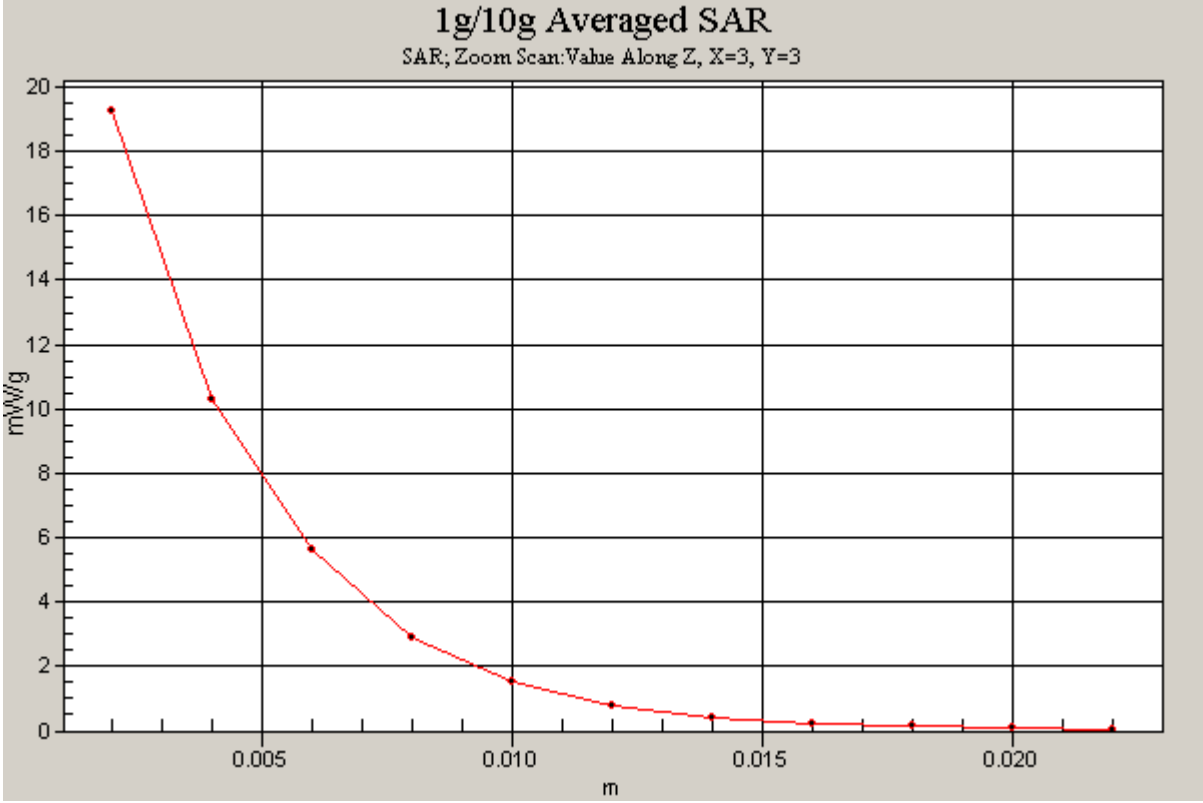
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5500 MHz; σ = 4.91 mho/m; ε_r = 34.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.77, 3.77, 3.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5500MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 9.49 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.66 mW/g
Deviation = 5.33 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

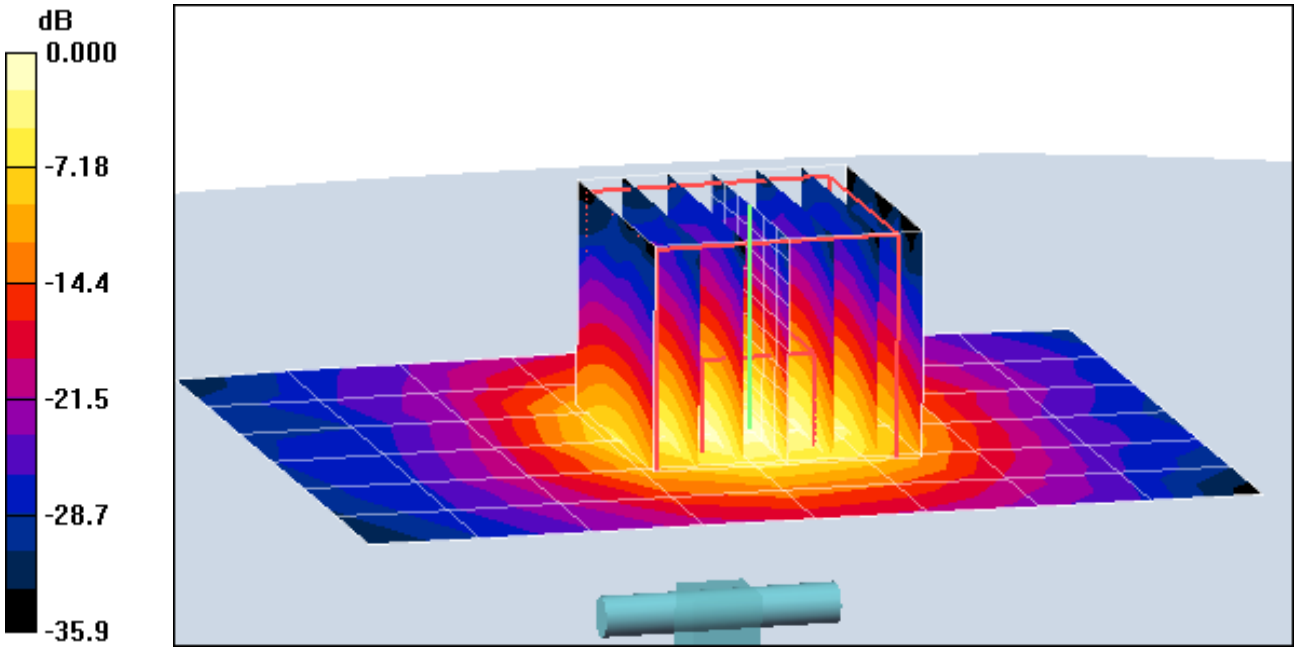
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5800 MHz; σ = 5.24 mho/m; ε_r = 33.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5800MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 8.92 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.5 mW/g
Deviation = 7.60 %



0 dB = 18.2mW/g

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

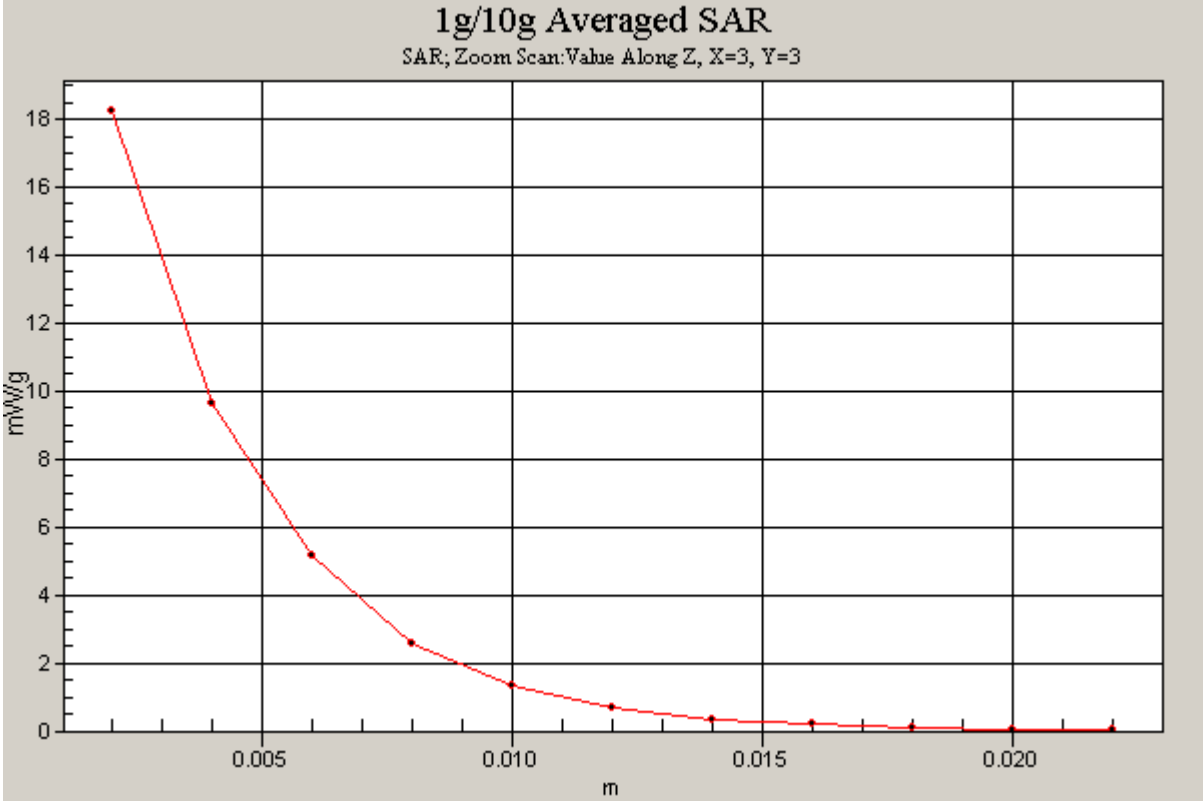
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5800 MHz; σ = 5.24 mho/m; ε_r = 33.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-14-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5800MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 8.92 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.5 mW/g
Deviation = 7.60 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

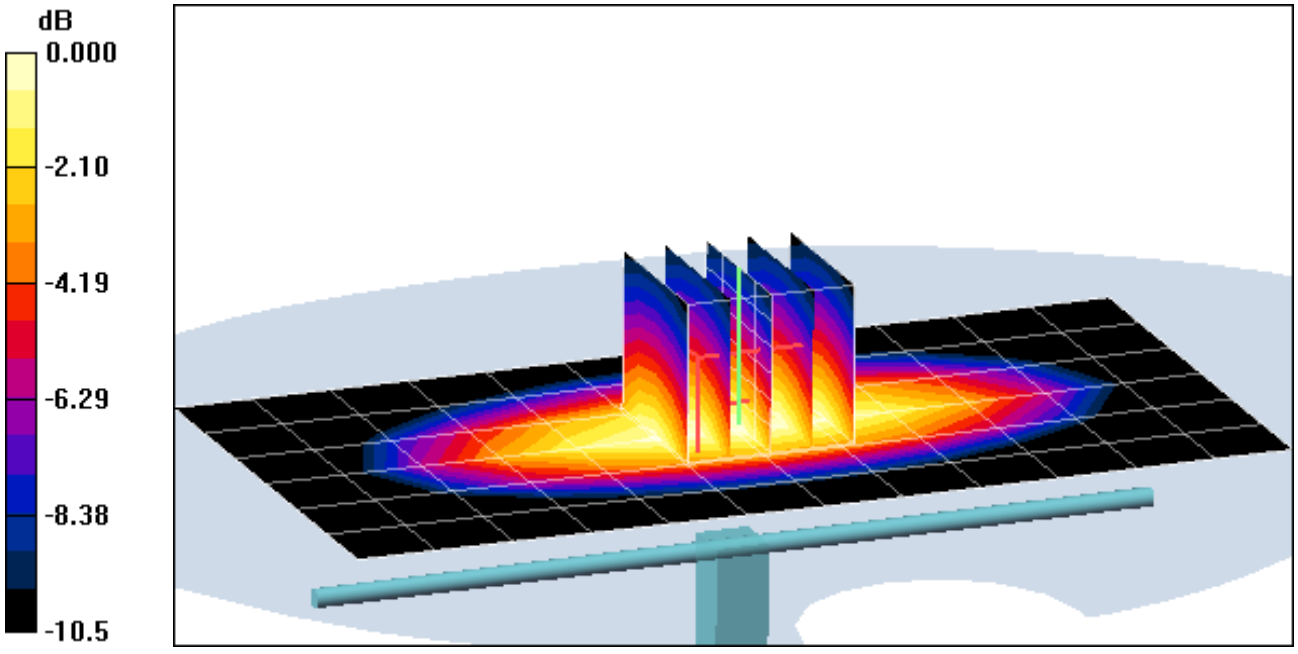
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.971 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 24.0 dBm (250 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 2.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g
Deviation = -1.73 %



0 dB = 2.61mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

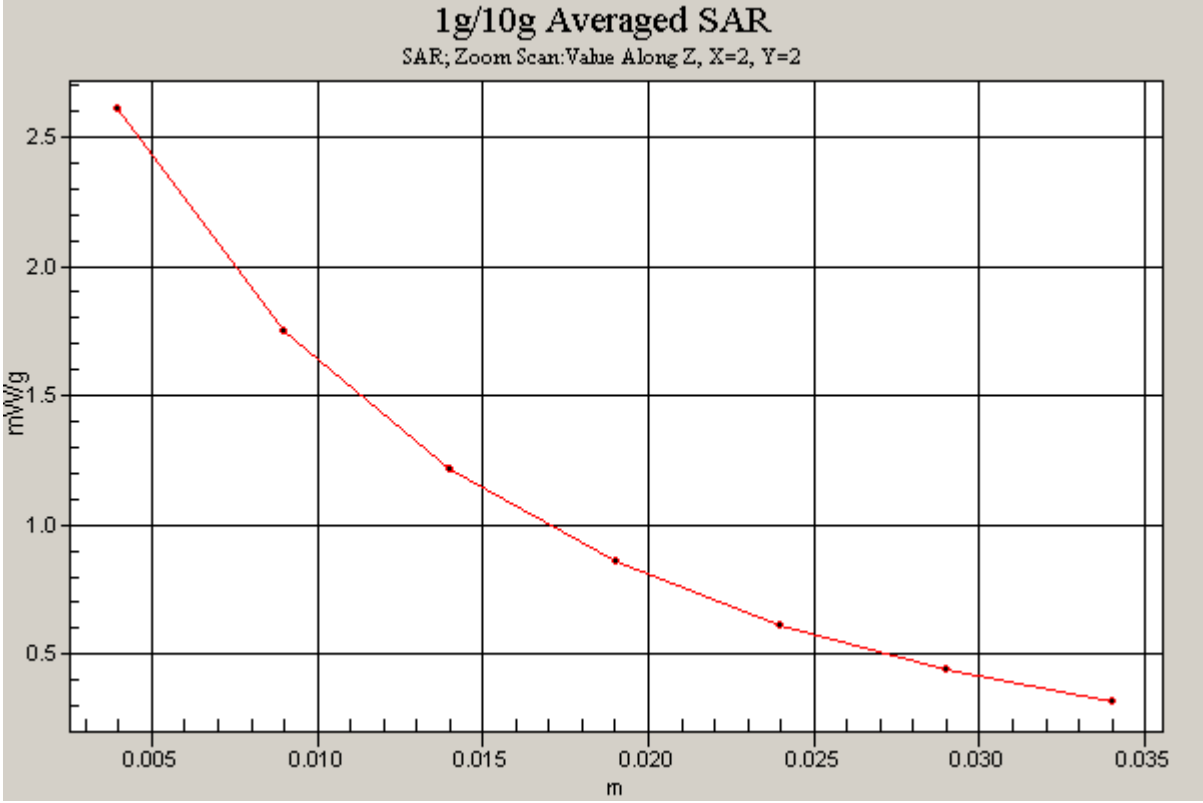
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.971 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.1 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 24.0 dBm (250 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 2.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g
Deviation = -1.73 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

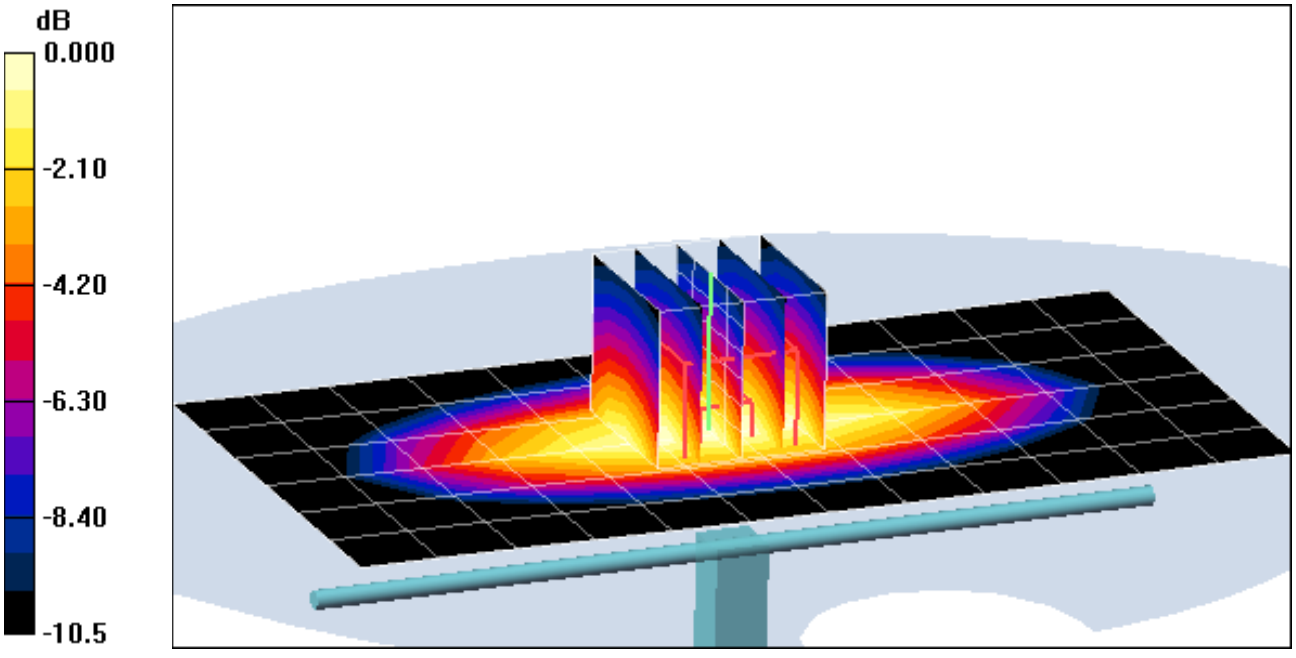
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.976 mho/m; ε_r = 53.65; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 0.993 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.647 mW/g
Deviation = 0.81 %



0 dB = 1.07mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

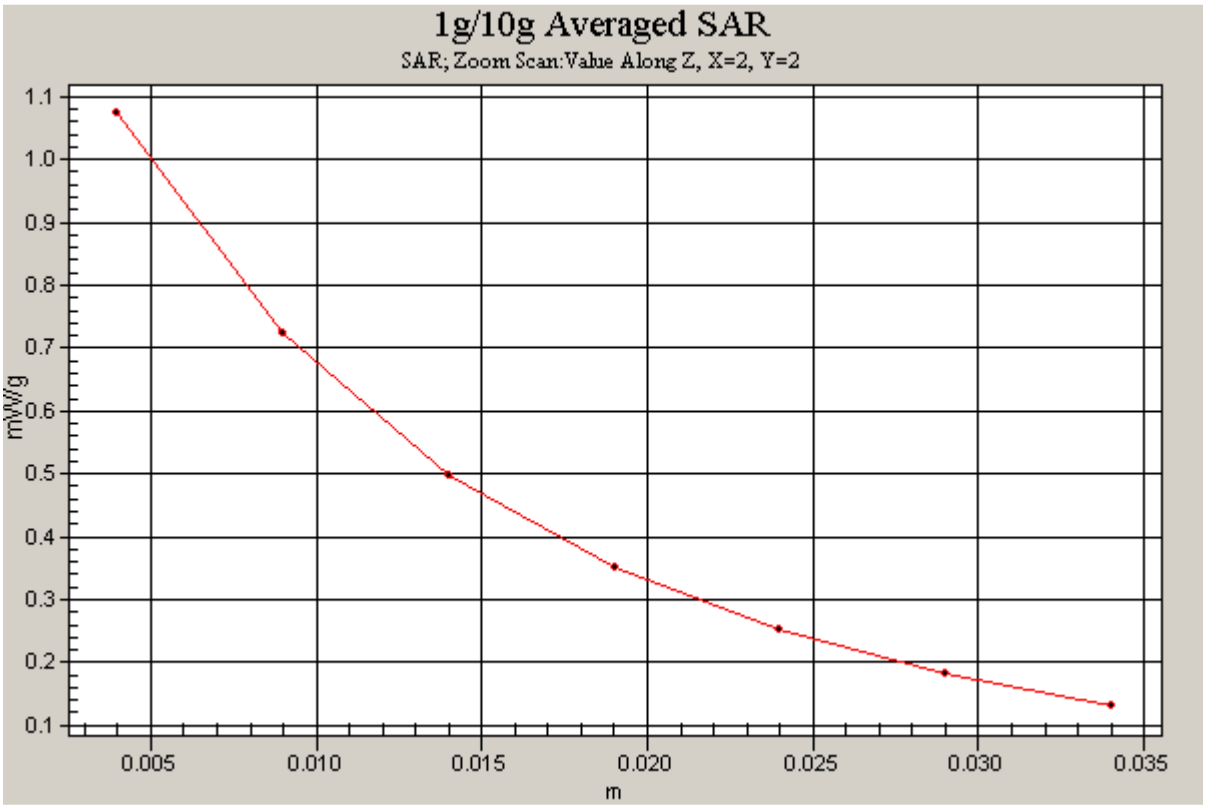
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.976 mho/m; ε_r = 53.65; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 22.6 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 4/8/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

835MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 0.993 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.647 mW/g
Deviation = 0.81 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

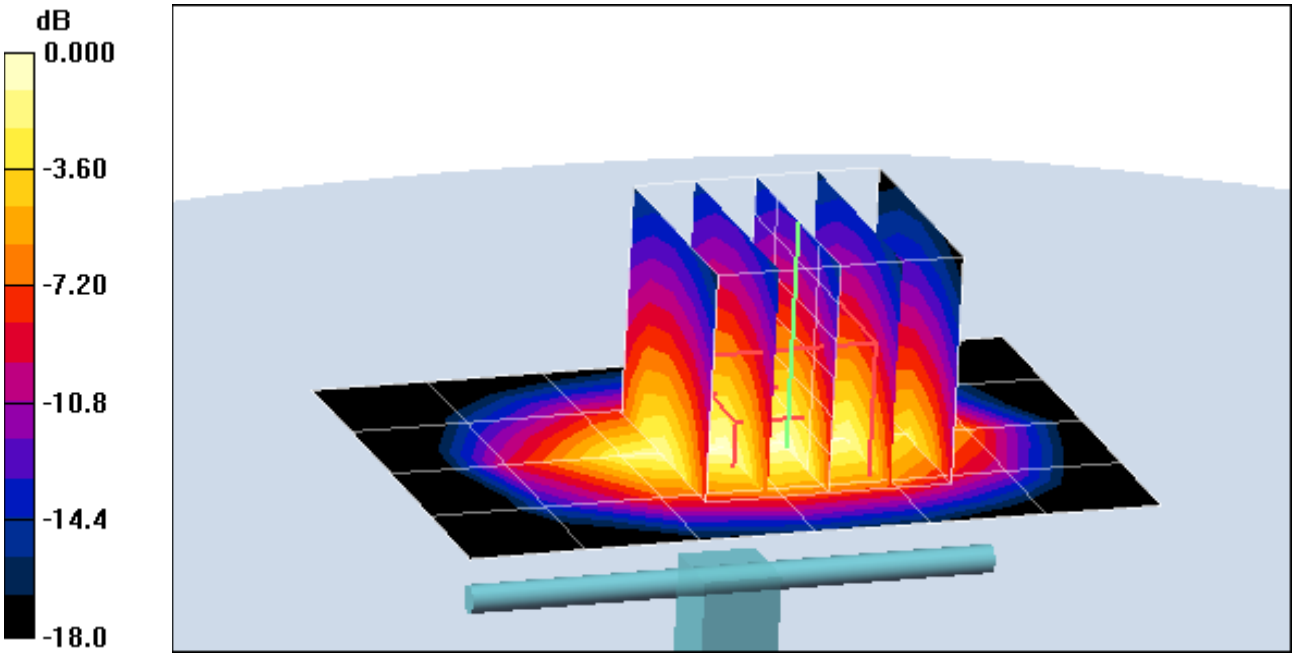
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.53 mho/m; ε_r = 53.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 1.65 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.857 mW/g
Deviation = 0.36 %



0 dB = 1.85mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

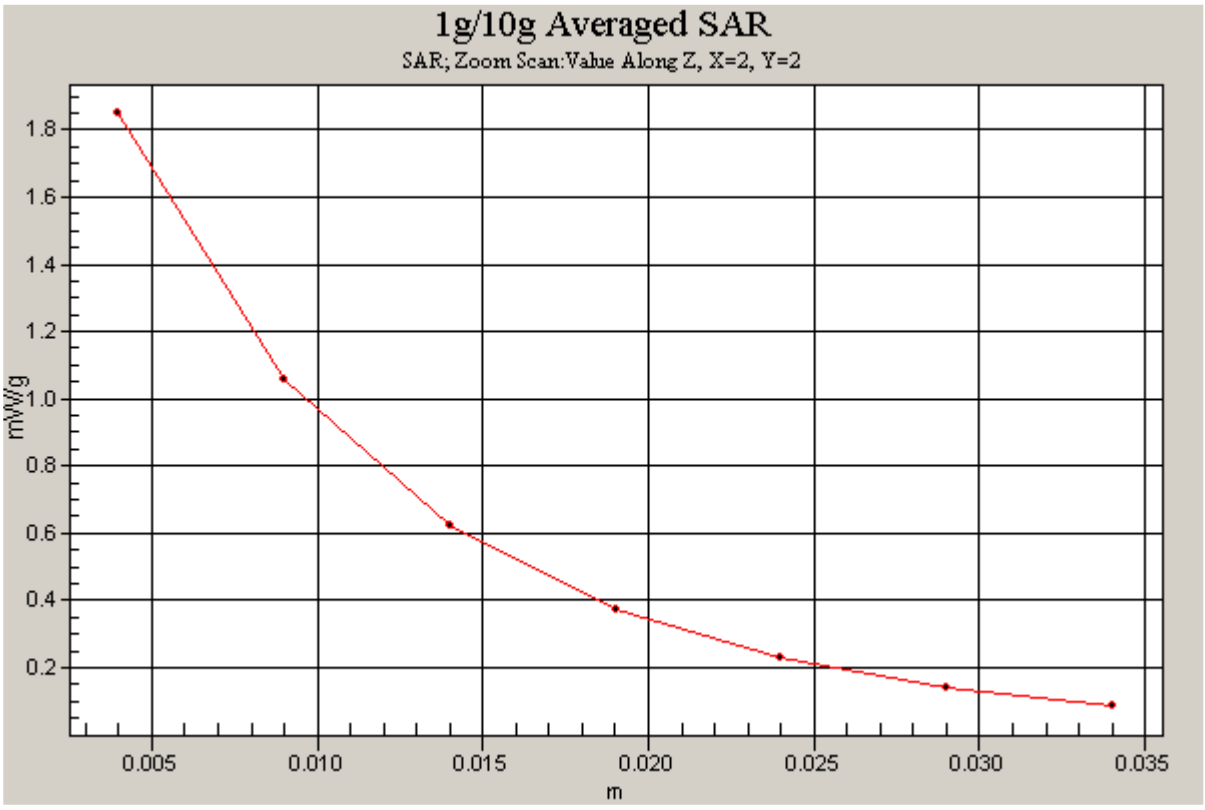
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.53 mho/m; ε_r = 53.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 36.6 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.00 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.65 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.857 mW/g



DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

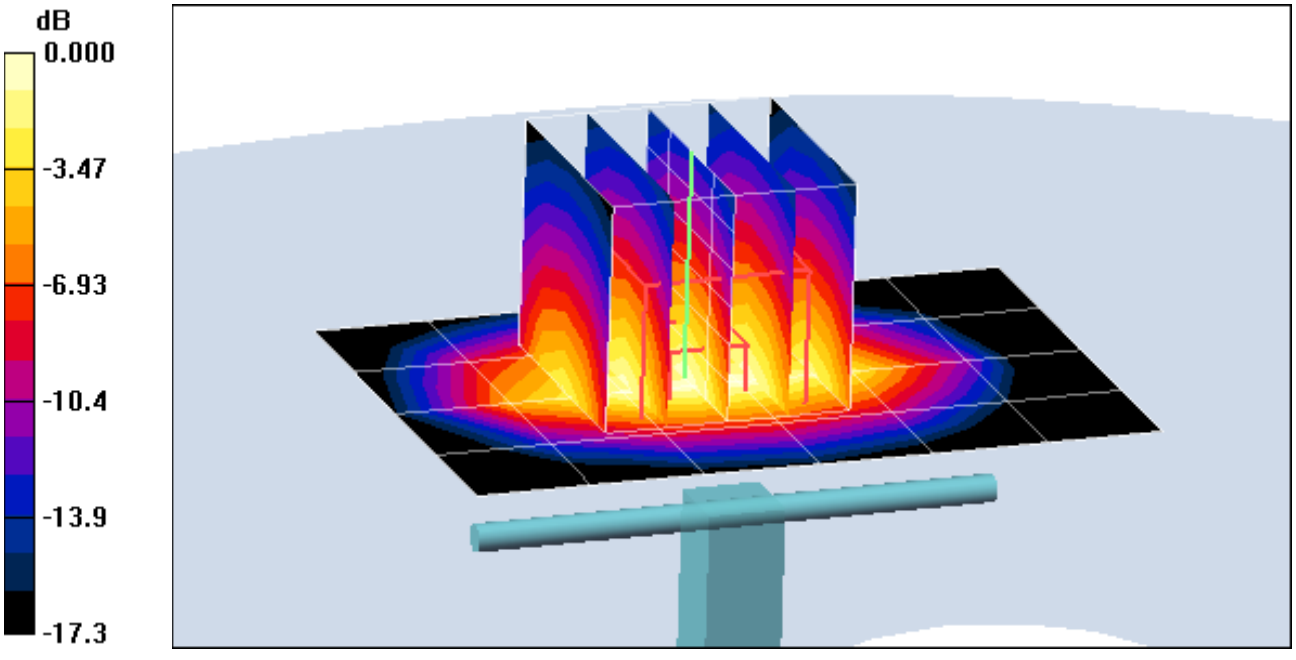
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.53 mho/m; ε_r = 51.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-23-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 4.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 mW/g
Deviation = 6.81 %



0 dB = 4.94mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

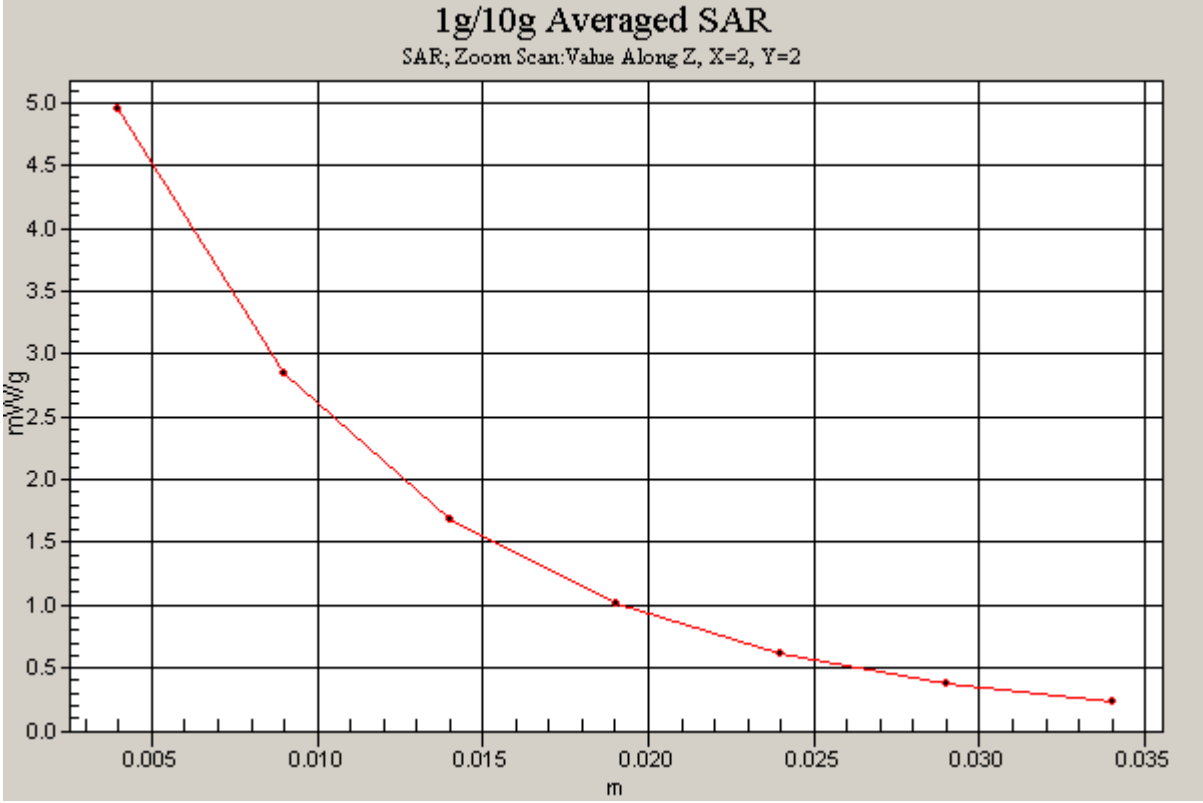
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.53 mho/m; ε_r = 51.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-23-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 4/18/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub Dasy B; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1626
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 4.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 mW/g
Deviation = 6.81 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

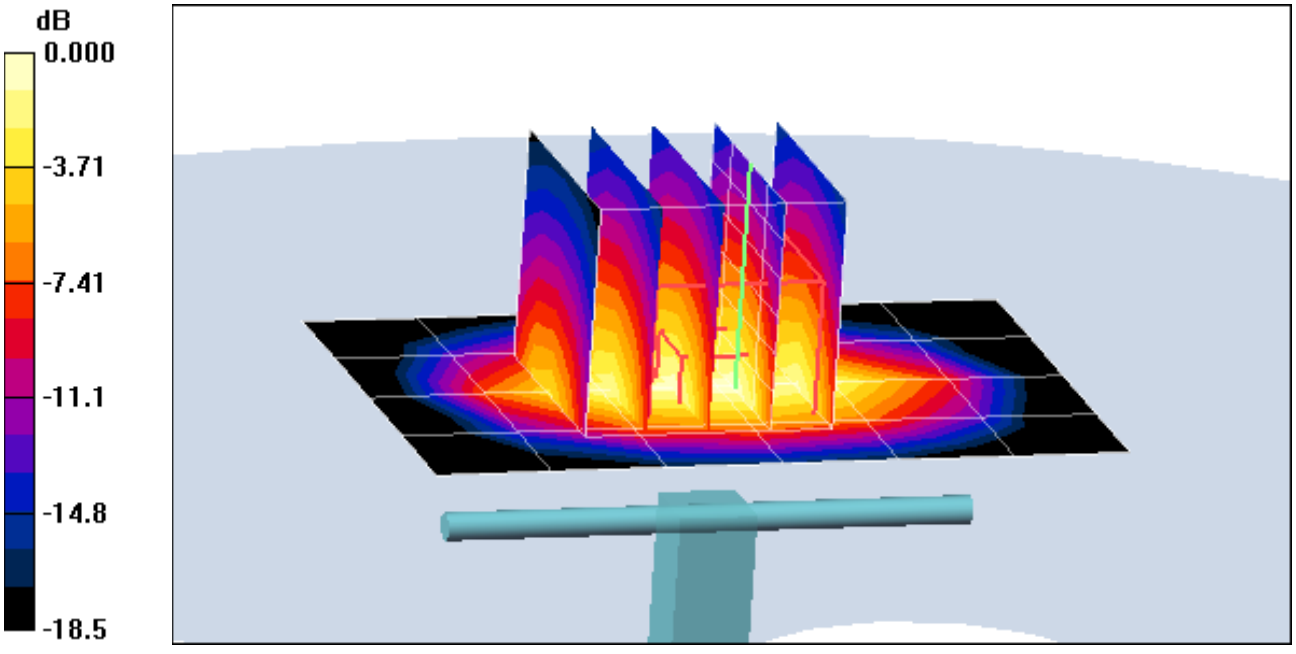
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.52 mho/m; ε_r = 54.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 1.64 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.847 mW/g
Deviation = -0.24 %



0 dB = 1.83mW/g

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

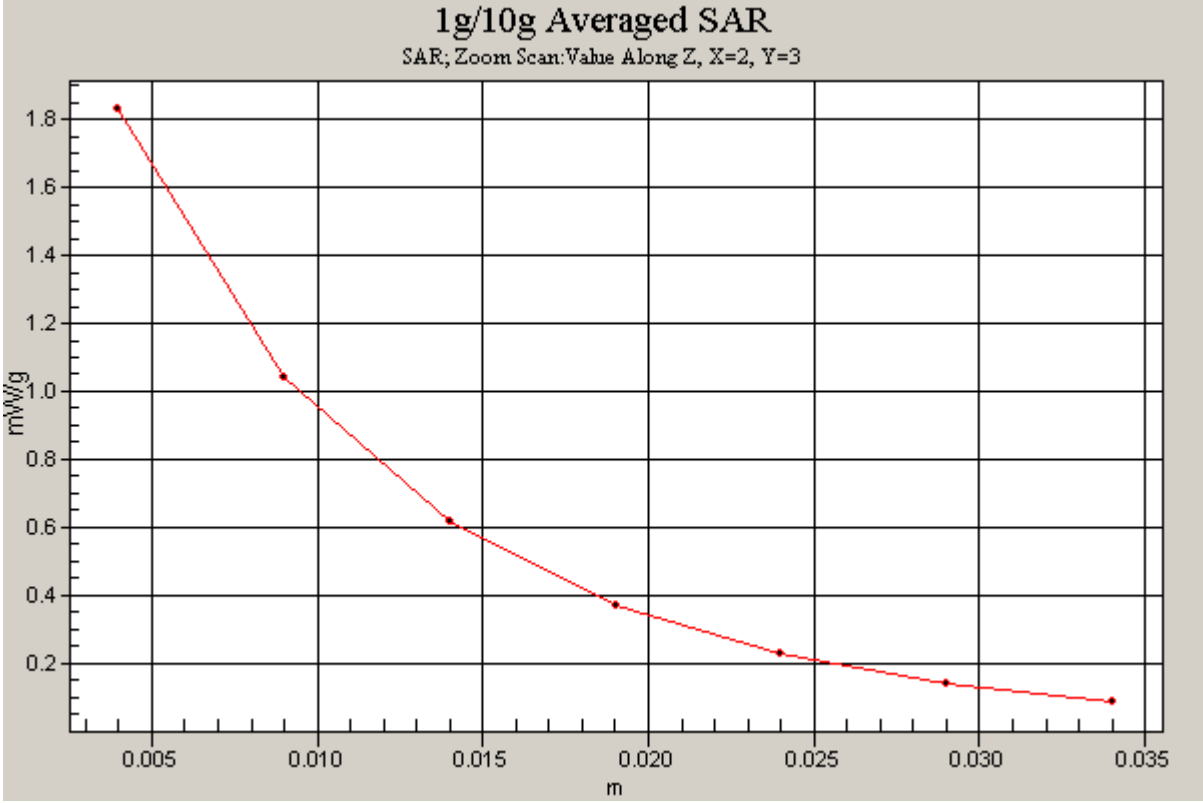
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.52 mho/m; ε_r = 54.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-27-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.7 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.77, 6.77, 6.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

1900MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 1.64 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.847 mW/g
Deviation = -0.24 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 797

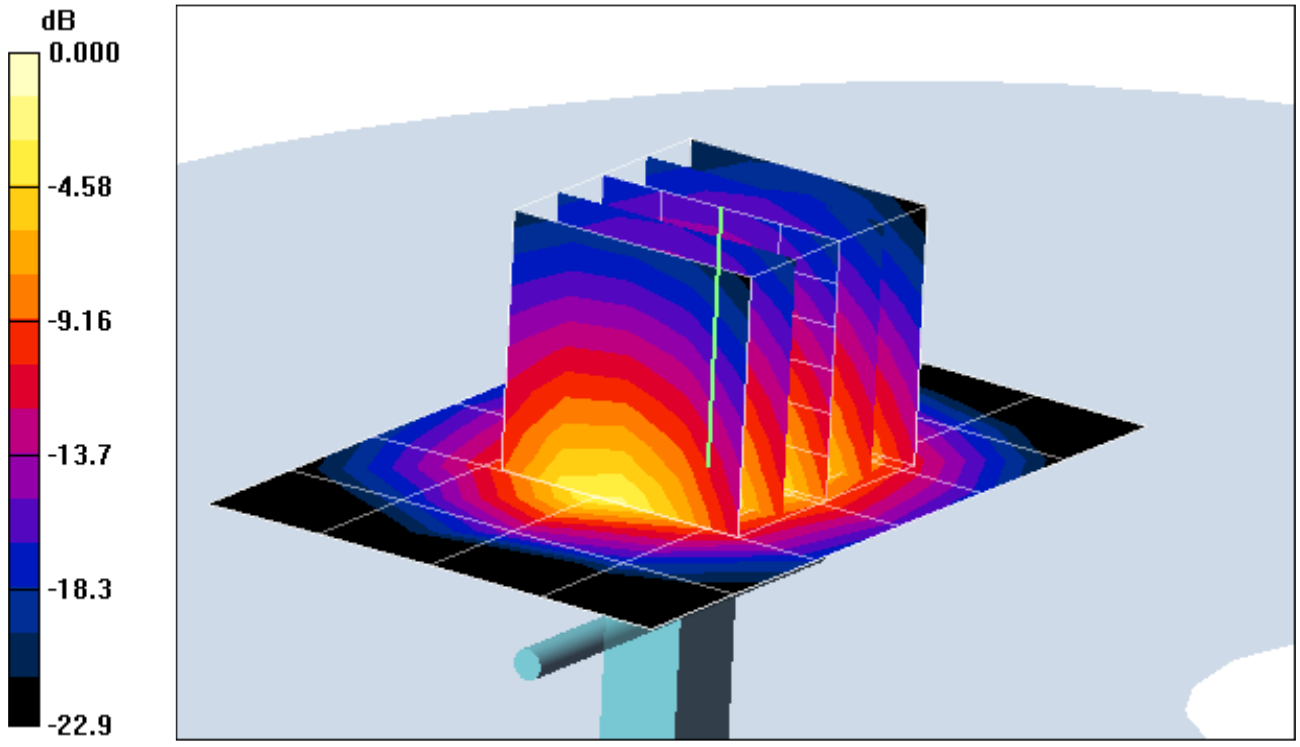
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.91 mho/m; ε_r = 50.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

2450MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 2.21 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.01 mW/g
Deviation = 5.64 %



0 dB = 2.88mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 797

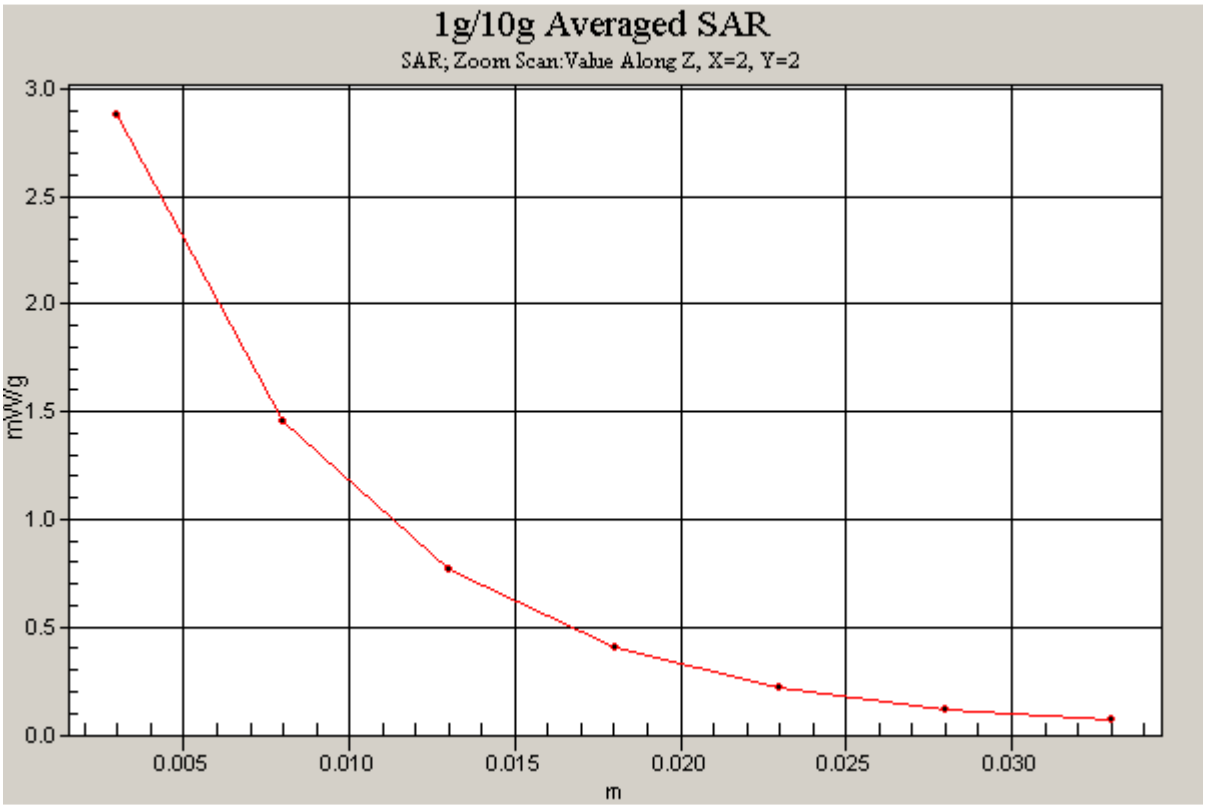
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:
f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.91 mho/m; ε_r = 50.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-01-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(6.25, 6.25, 6.25); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

2450MHz System Verification

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 2.21 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.01 mW/g
Deviation = 5.64 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

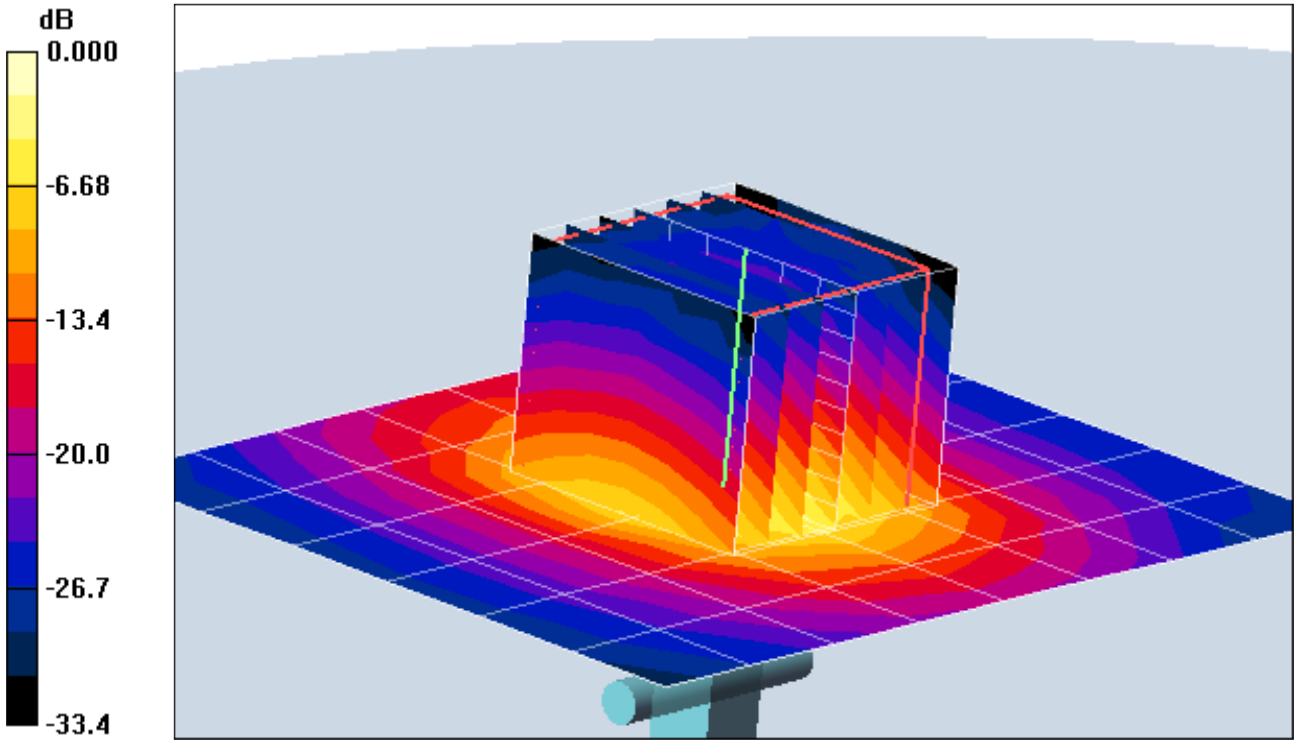
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.15 mho/m; ε_r = 47; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.58, 3.58, 3.58); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5200MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 8.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 mW/g
Deviation = 8.49 %



0 dB = 17.2mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

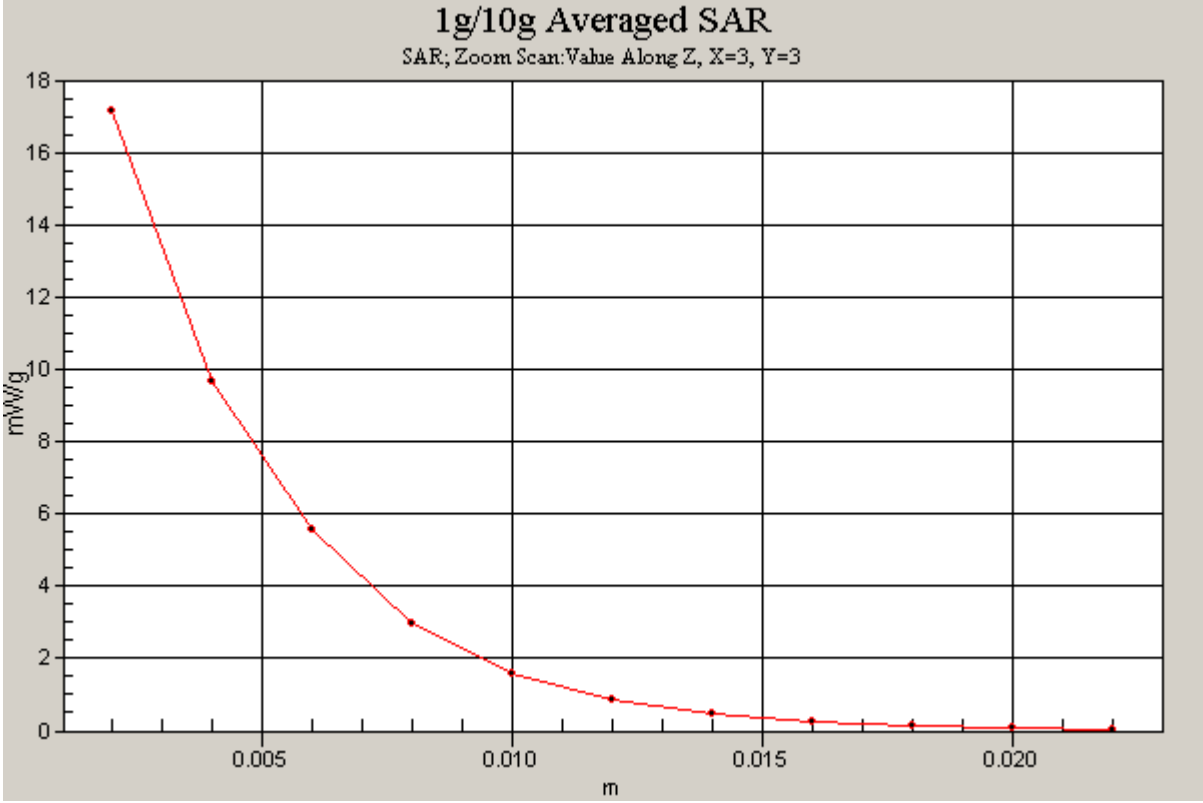
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.15 mho/m; ε_r = 47; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.58, 3.58, 3.58); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5200MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 8.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 mW/g
Deviation = 8.49 %



DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

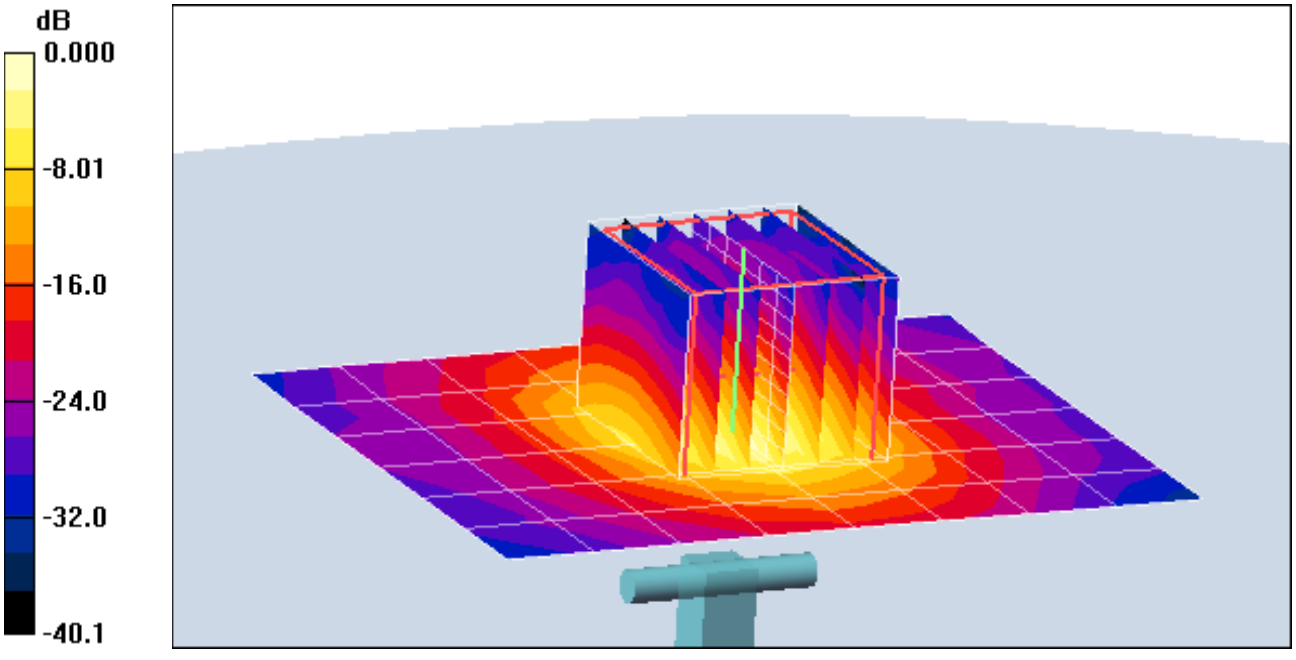
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.54 mho/m; ε_r = 46.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.21, 3.21, 3.21); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5500MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 8.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 mW/g
Deviation = 0.71 %



0 dB = 17.7mW/g

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

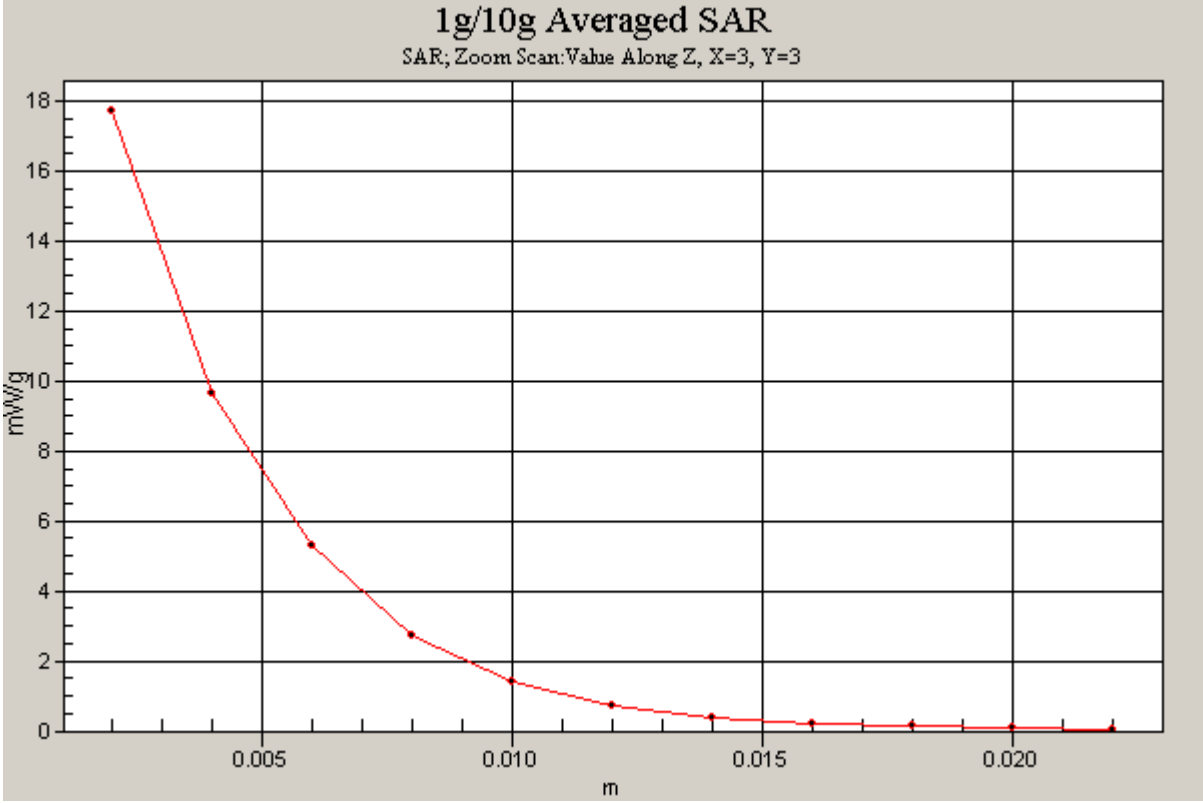
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.54 mho/m; ε_r = 46.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.21, 3.21, 3.21); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5500MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 8.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 mW/g
Deviation = 0.71 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

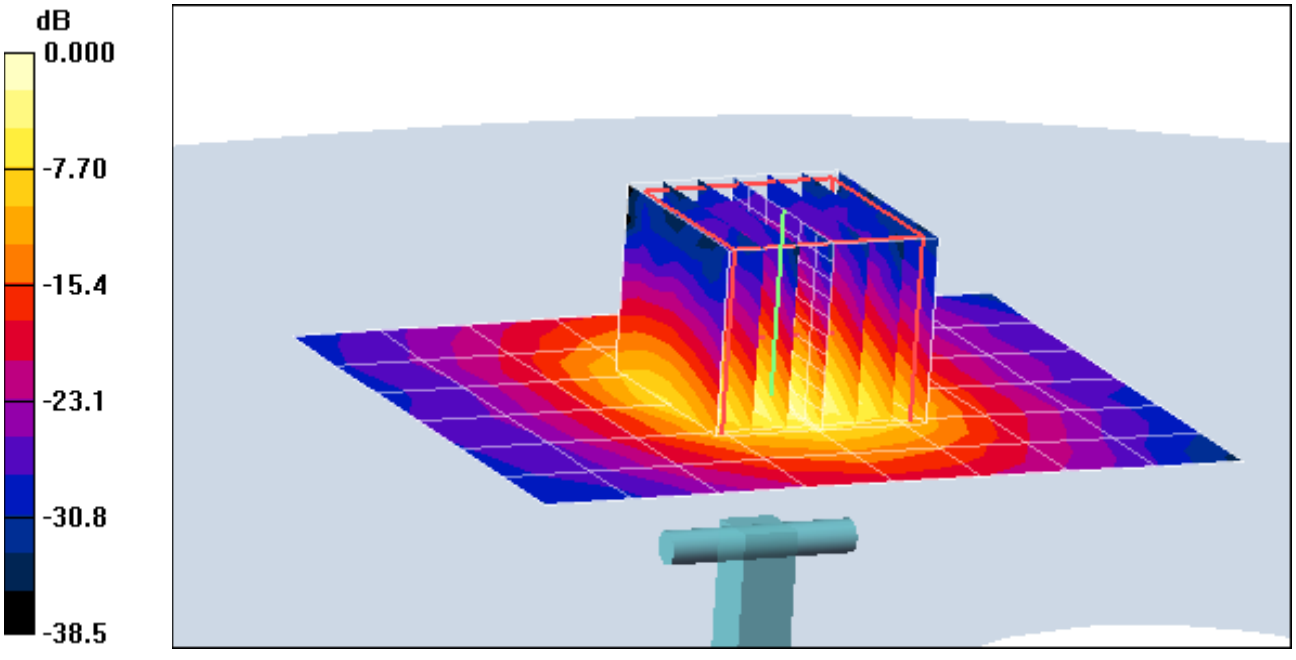
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5800 MHz; σ = 5.94 mho/m; ε_r = 46; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5800MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 7.56 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g
Deviation = 0.80 %



0 dB = 15.9mW/g

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 5800 MHz; σ = 5.94 mho/m; ε_r = 46; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-12-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/20/2011
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5800MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 7.56 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g
Deviation = 0.80 %