

SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type:	Cellular WCDMA USB Modem		
FCC ID:	BEJL05C		
Model:	L-05C	Trade Name	LG
Date of Issue:	Nov. 25, 2010		
Test report No.:	HCTA1011FS02		
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Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992 IEEE 1528-2003		
Test result:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.		
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1. INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency 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.

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 C95.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring 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 National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. 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.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental electromagnetic energy (dW) 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.

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

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

where:

σ	=	conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
ρ	=	mass density of the tissue-simulant 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 relations 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.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

EUT Type	Celluar WCDMA USB Modem		
FCC ID	BEJL05C	Model(s)	L-05C
Trade Name	LG		
Serial Number(s)	#1		
Application Type	Certification		
Modulation(s)	WCDMA850		
Tx Frequency	826.4 - 846.6 MHz (WCDMA850)		
Rx Frequency	871.4 - 891.6 (WCDMA850)		
FCC Classification	PCS Licensed Transmitter (PCB)		
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype		
Max. SAR	0.848 W/kg WCDMA850 Body SAR		
Date(s) of Tests	Nov. 24, 2010		
Antenna Type	Intenna		

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain 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).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Pentium IV 3.0 GHz computer with Windows XP system and 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 performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-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 of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

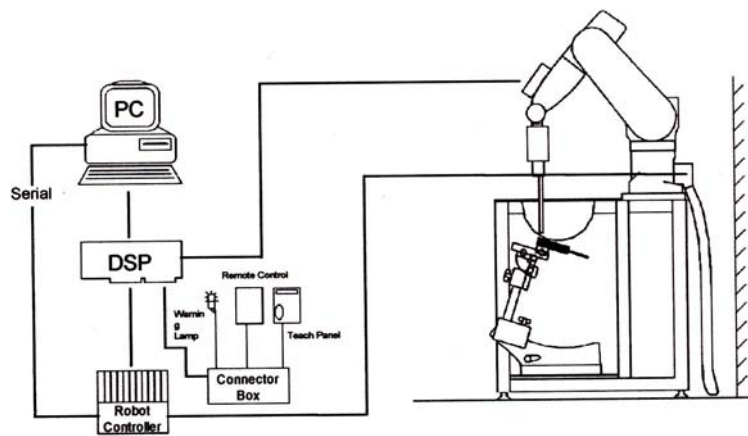


Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder 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. The system is described in detail in.

3.2 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

3.2.1 ES3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1810 Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

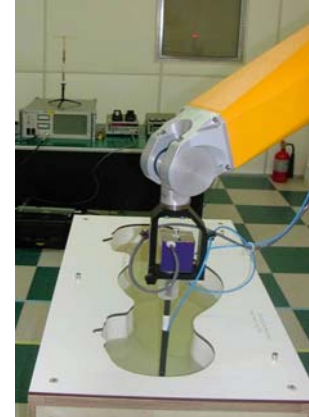


Figure 3.1 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom



Figure 3.2 ES3DV3 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3, designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches a 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 effectivity 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 fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

where:

- Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),
- C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
- ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E-field;

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

where:

- σ = simulated tissue conductivity,
- ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

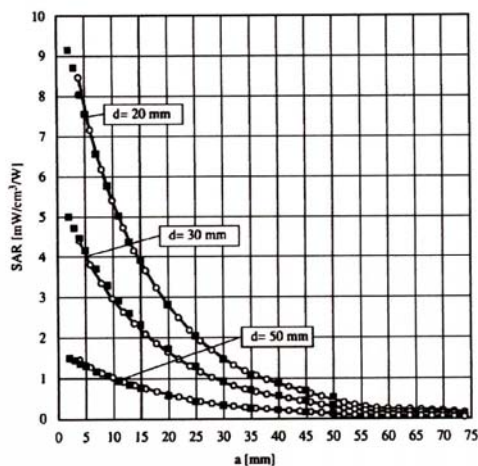


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

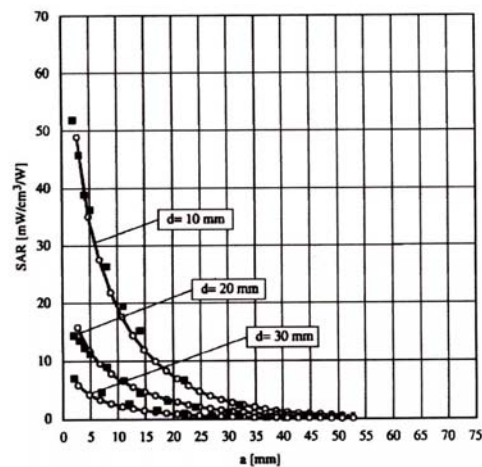


Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

The DASY4 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

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

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z)
 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
 $ConvF$ = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

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

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

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

3.4 SAM Phantom

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

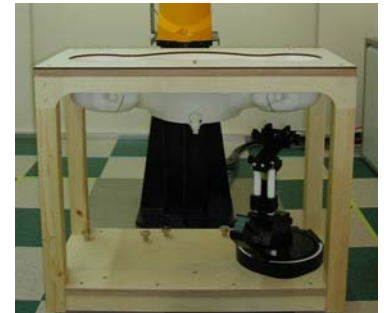


Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm
Filling Volume	about 30 L
Dimensions	810 mm x 1 000 mm x 500 mm (H x L x W)

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Phantom V 4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produced infinite number of configurations. To produce the Worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



Figure 3.7 Device Holder

3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethyl cellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrrove.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1 900		2 450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7

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

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	446	Sep. 21, 2010	Annual	Sep. 21, 2011
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ES3DV3	3161	Mar 22, 2010	Annual	Mar 22, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D835V2	441	May 21, 2010	Annual	May 21, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 16, 2010	Annual	July 16, 2011
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090873	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
R&S	Base Station CMU200	110740	July 26, 2010	Annual	July 26, 2011
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2010	Annual	Feb. 10, 2011
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Dec. 24, 2009	Annual	Dec. 24, 2010
HP	Network Analyzer 8753C	3310J01394	Dec. 04, 2009	Annual	Dec. 04, 2010

NOTE:

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by the waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by HCT Lab. before each test. The brain simulating material is calibrated by HCT using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.
3. Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:
 - a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
 - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 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 integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

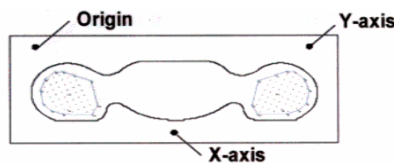


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 HEAD POSITION

The device was placed in a normal operating position with the Point A on the device, as illustrated in following drawing, aligned with the location of the RE(ERP) on the phantom. With the ear-piece pressed against the head, the vertical center line of the body of the handset was aligned with an imaginary plane consisting of the RE, LE and M. While maintaining these alignments, the body of the handset was gradually moved towards the cheek until any point on the mouth-piece or keypad contacted the cheek. This is a cheek/touch position. For ear/tilt position, while maintain the device aligned with the BM and FN lines, the device was pivot against ERP back for 15° or until the device antenna touch the phantom. Please refer to IEEE 1528-2003 illustration below.

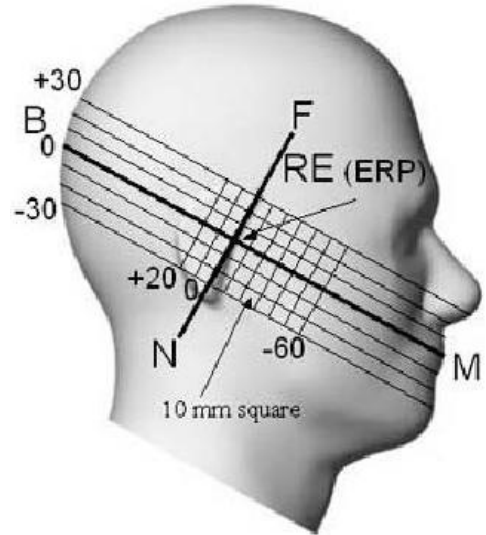


Figure 5.1 Side view of the phantom

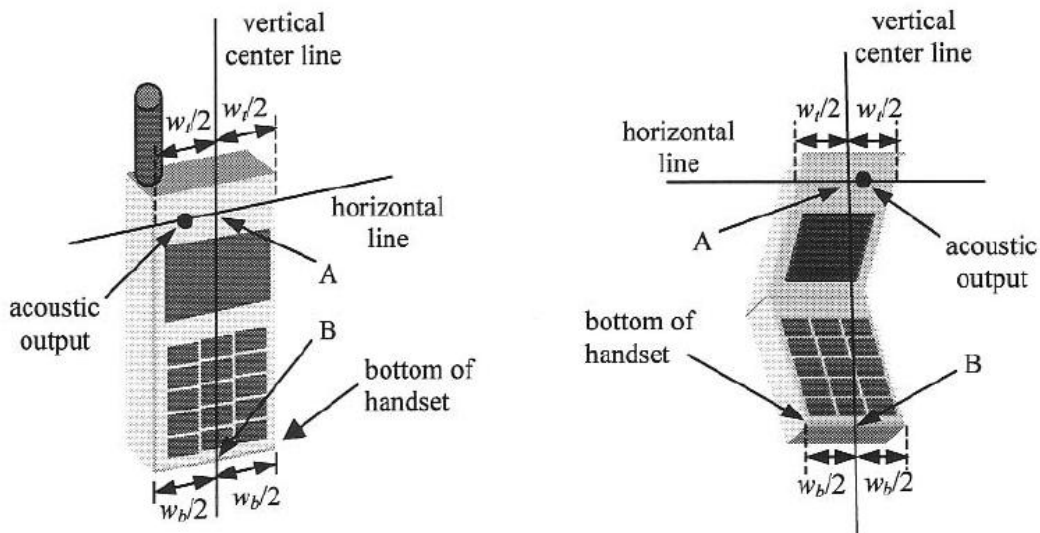


Figure 5.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

5.2 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with each accessory. If multiple accessory share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 5 mm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

"See the Test SET-UP Photo"

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worstcase positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

5.3 Test Configurations

According to KDB 447498, the device that can be connected to a host through a cable must be tested with the device positioned in all applicable orientations against the flat phantom. And a separation distance ≤ 0.5 cm is required for USB-dongle transmitters.

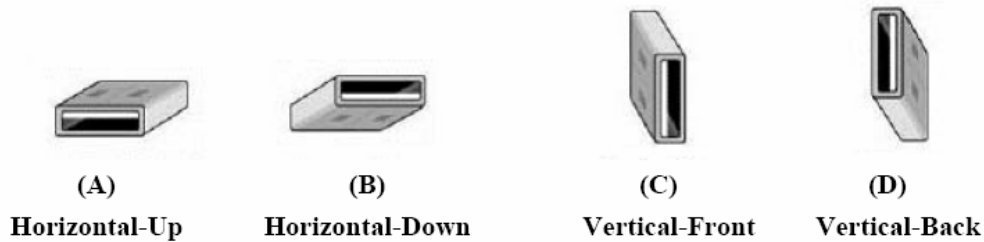


Figure 5.3 USB Connector Orientations Implemented on Laptop Computers

Therefore, the EUT was tested in following orientations;

1) Configuration 1: EUT was tested with the direct-connection to the host device with Horizontal-Up (A), and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.

2) Configuration 2: EUT was connected to the host device with Horizontal-Down (B) using a USB cable, and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.

3) Configuration 3: EUT was connected to the host device with Vertical-Front (C) using a USB cable, and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.

4) Configuration 4: EUT was tested with the direct-connection to the host device with Vertical-Back (D), and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.

5) Configuration 5: Top side of the EUT was tested with the direct-connection to the host device, and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 5 mm.

For the Horizontal- Down Position, the USB dongle was positioned in accordance with 567894.

Note;

This USB cable was used to operate this unit in the highest RF performance capability for SAR testing.

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Error Description	Tol ($\pm$ %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	C_i	Standard Uncertainty ($\pm$ %)	v_{eff}
1. Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	5.50	N	1	1	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.73	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.73	0.7	3.88	∞
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	R	1.73	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1.00	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Reflection	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.73	1	1.67	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
2. Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	1.80	N	1.00	1	1.80	9
Device Holder	3.60	N	1.00	1	3.60	5
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	∞
3. Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.73	1	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	2.07	N	1	0.64	1.32	9
Liquid Permittivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	5.02	N	1	0.6	3.01	9
Combine Standard Uncertainty					10.76	
Coverage Factor for 95 %					$k=2$	
Expanded STD Uncertainty					21.53	

Table 6.1 Breakdown of Errors

7. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 7.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

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

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

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

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

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

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

8.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Nov.24, 2010	Body	21.1	ϵ_r	55.2	56.8	+ 2.90	± 5
				σ	0.97	0.98	+ 1.03	± 5

8.2 System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 835 MHz by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

* Input Power: 100 mW

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	* Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Nov.24, 2010	Body	21.1	1 g	9.92	0.987	- 0.5	± 10

9. 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

9.1 Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted power deviations of more than 5% occurred, the tests were repeated.

9.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for HSPA Data Devices

The following procedures are applicable to HSPA(HSUPA/HSDPA) data devices operating Under 3 GPP Release 6.³⁴ Body exposure conditions generally apply to these devices, including Handsets and data modems operating in various electronic devices. HSUPA operates in Conjunction with WCDMA and HSDPA. SAR is initially measured in WCDMA test Configurations without HSPA. The default test configuration is to establish a radio link between the DUT and a communication test set to configure a 12.2 kbps RMC(reference measurement Channel) in test Loop Mode 1. SAR for HSPA is selectively measured with HS-DPCCH, E-DPCCH and E-DPDCH, all enabled, along with a 12.2 kbps RMC using the highest SAR Configuration in WCDMA with 12.2 kbps RMC only. An FRC is configured according to HS-DPCCH Sub-test 1 using H-set 1 and QPSK.³⁶ HSPA is configured according to E-DCH Sub-test 5 requirements. SAR for other HSPA sub-test configurations is also confirmed selectively according to output power, exposure conditions and E-DCH UE Category. Maximum output power is verified according to procedures in applicable versions of 3GPP TS 34.121 and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions. The UE Categories for HS-DPCCH and HSPA should be clearly identified in the SAR report. The following procedures are Applicable only if Maximum Power Reduction(MPR) is implemented according to Cubic Metric (CM) requirements.

9.2.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to Release 6 procedures in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC, FRC and E-DCH configurations. When E-DCH is not active, TPC (transmit power control) is set to all "1's"; otherwise, inner loop power control with power control algorithm 2 is required to maintain E-TFCI requirements. When HSPA is active output power for the applicable HSPA modes should be measured for E-DCH Sub-test 1-5.³⁸ Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCH and spreading codes, HS-DPCCH, E-DPCCH, E-DPDCH_k) should be tabulated in the SAR report. All configurations that are not supported by the DUT or cannot be

measured due to technical or equipment limitations should be clearly identified.³⁹

9.3.2 Body SAR Measurement

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits all "1s". SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCH_n, when supported by the DUT, are not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCH_n configuration, are less than 1/4dB higher than those measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel with an applicable RMC configuration that results in the highest SAR with 12.2 kbps RMC.

In addition, body SAR is also measured for HSPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA active is at least 1/4dB higher than that measured without HSPA using 12.2kbps RMC 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 body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E-DCH configurations for HSPA should be configured according to the β values indicated below.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	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	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	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 $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. 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 $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

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 $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

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.

Average Output Power Measurement with USB cable for FCC ID: BEJL05C

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]			MPR
			4132	4183	4233	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	23.24	23.35	23.30	-
5	HSDPA	Subtest 1	23.24	23.34	23.30	0
5		Subtest 2	23.28	23.35	23.22	0
5		Subtest 3	22.99	23.09	22.96	0.5
5		Subtest 4	22.87	22.86	22.83	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	23.12	23.18	23.26	0
6		Subtest 2	21.34	21.30	21.46	2
6		Subtest 3	22.24	22.29	22.35	1
6		Subtest 4	22.19	22.01	22.17	2
6		Subtest 5	23.16	23.16	23.18	0

WCDMA Conducted output power

10. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

10.1 Measurement Results (WCDMA850 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Separation Distance	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
836.6	4183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.35	23.32	Horizontal up	5 mm	Intenna	0.736
826.4	4132 (low)	WCDMA850	23.24	23.25	Horizontal down	5 mm	Intenna	0.634
836.6	4183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.35	23.34	Horizontal down	5 mm	Intenna	0.848
846.4	4233(High)	WCDMA850	23.30	23.28	Horizontal down	5 mm	Intenna	0.695
836.6	4183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.35	23.44	Vertical front	5 mm	Intenna	0.396
836.6	4183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.35	23.27	Vertical Back	5 mm	Intenna	0.443
836.6	4183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.35	23.33	Top	5 mm	Intenna	0.130
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:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- Power Supply Power supplied through host device (TOSHIBA)
- Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator
- All side of the device were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
- The EUT was fixed by using a Styrofoam to avoid perturbation due to the device holder clamps.
- WCDMA Mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps and HSDPA/HSUPA Inactive.
- Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), 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).

11. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the ANSI/IEEE C95.1 1992.

These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests.

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Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular WCDMA USB Modem
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: L-05C; Type: USB Modem; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.982$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

WCDMA Body 4183/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.771 mW/g

WCDMA Body 4183/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

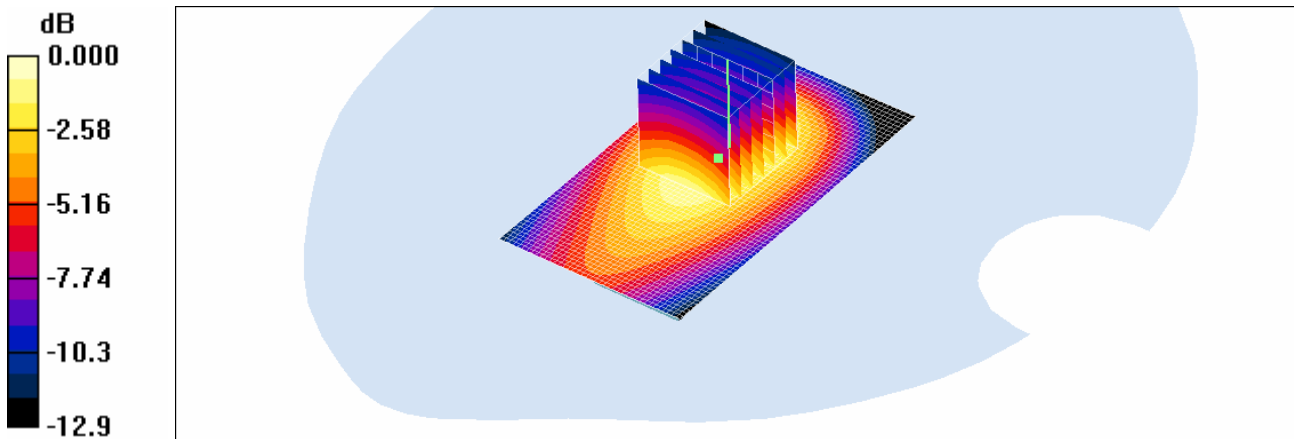
Reference Value = 24.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.16 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.736 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.464 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.789 mW/g



0 dB = 0.789mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular WCDMA USB Modem
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: L-05C; Type: USB Modem; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.973$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

WCDMA Body 4132/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

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

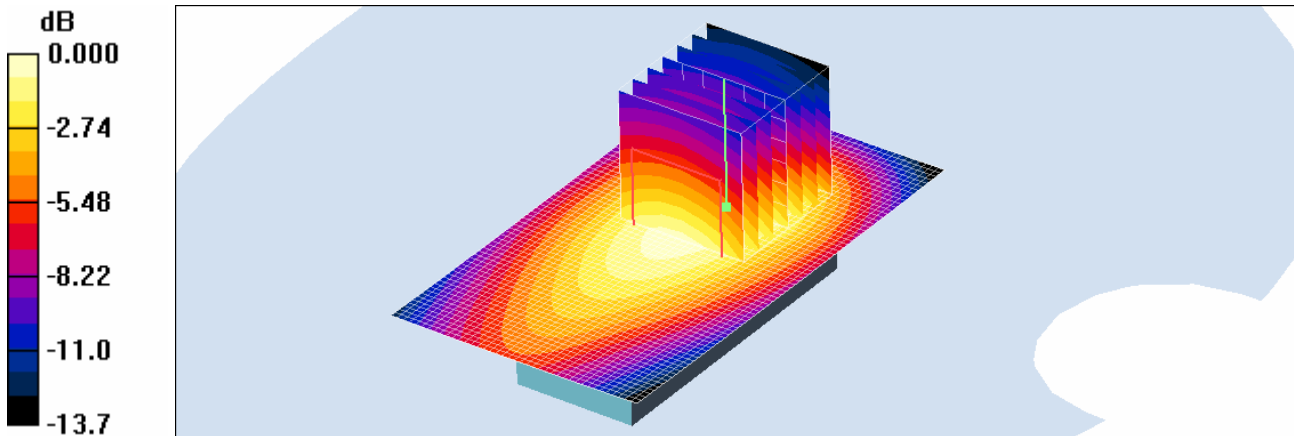
WCDMA Body 4132/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.957 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.634 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.408 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.686 mW/g



0 dB = 0.686mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular WCDMA USB Modem
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: L-05C; Type: USB Modem; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.982 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

WCDMA Body 4183/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.955 mW/g

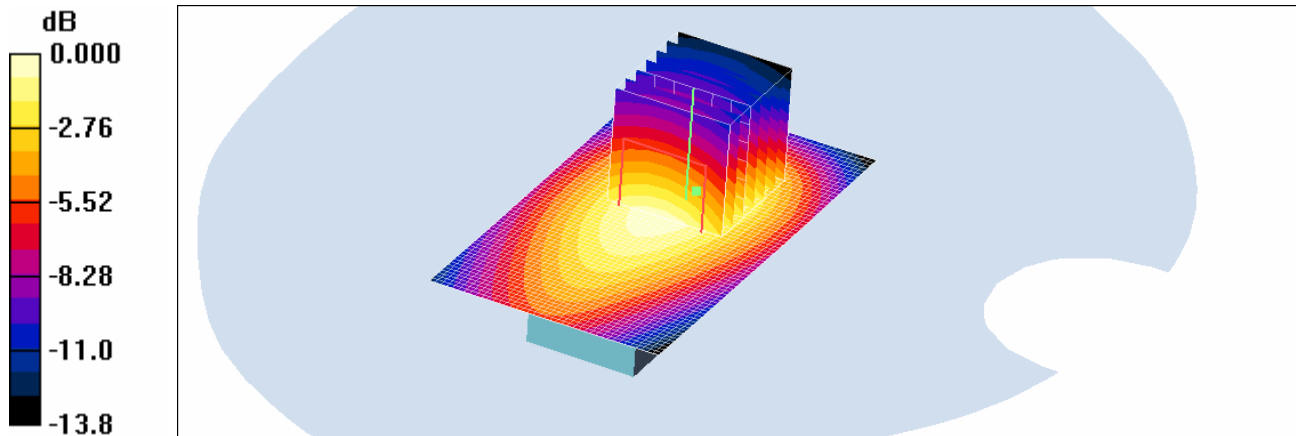
WCDMA Body 4183/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.848 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.547 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.913 mW/g



0 dB = 0.913mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular WCDMA USB Modem
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: L-05C; Type: USB Modem; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 846.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 846.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

WCDMA Body 4233/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.786 mW/g

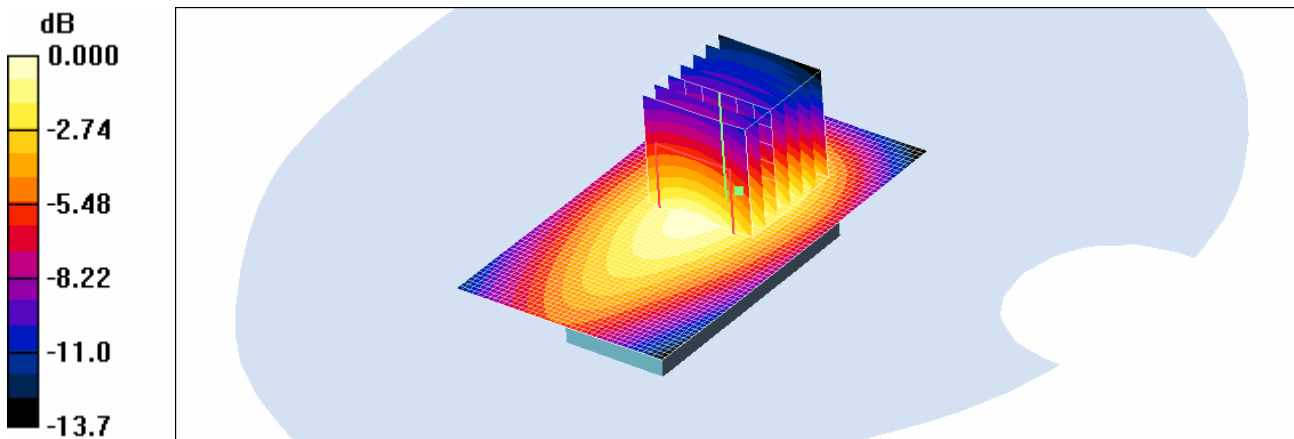
WCDMA Body 4233/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.03 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.695 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.448 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.751 mW/g



0 dB = 0.751mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular WCDMA USB Modem
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: L-05C; Type: USB Modem side; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.982$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

WCDMA Body 4183/Area Scan (31x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.417 mW/g

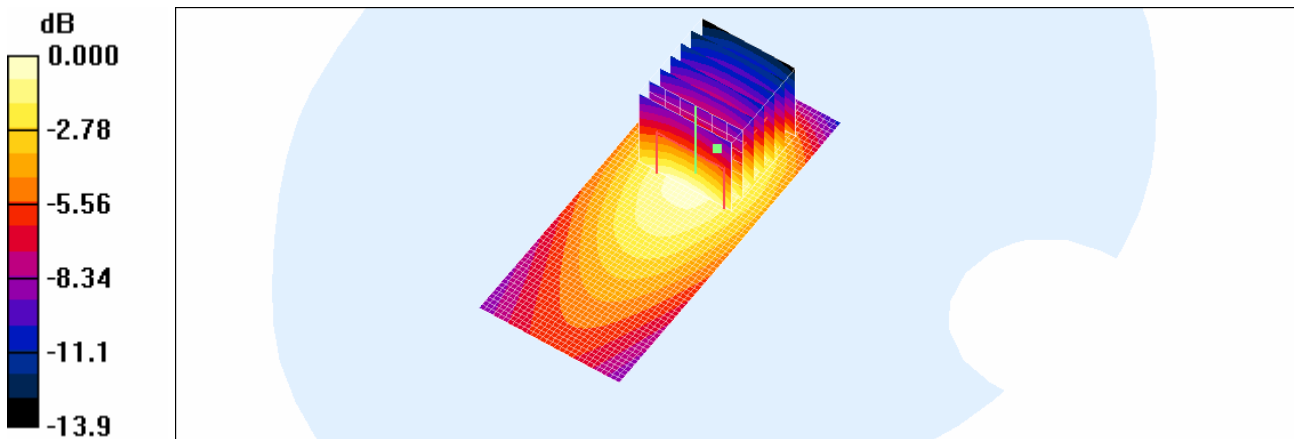
WCDMA Body 4183/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.594 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.622 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.396 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.253 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.426 mW/g



0 dB = 0.426mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular WCDMA USB Modem
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: L-05C; Type: USB Modem side; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.982 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

WCDMA Body 4183/Area Scan (31x71x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.431 mW/g

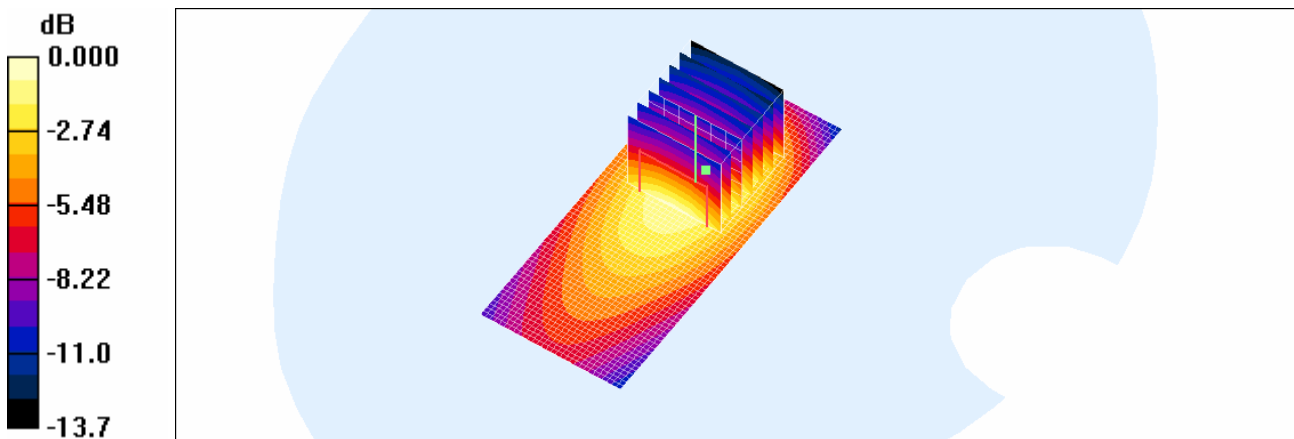
WCDMA Body 4183/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 19.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.079 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.705 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.443 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.274 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.484 mW/g



0 dB = 0.484mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular WCDMA USB Modem
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: L-05C; Type: USB Modem; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.982 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

WCDMA Body 4183/Area Scan (41x41x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.149 mW/g

WCDMA Body 4183/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

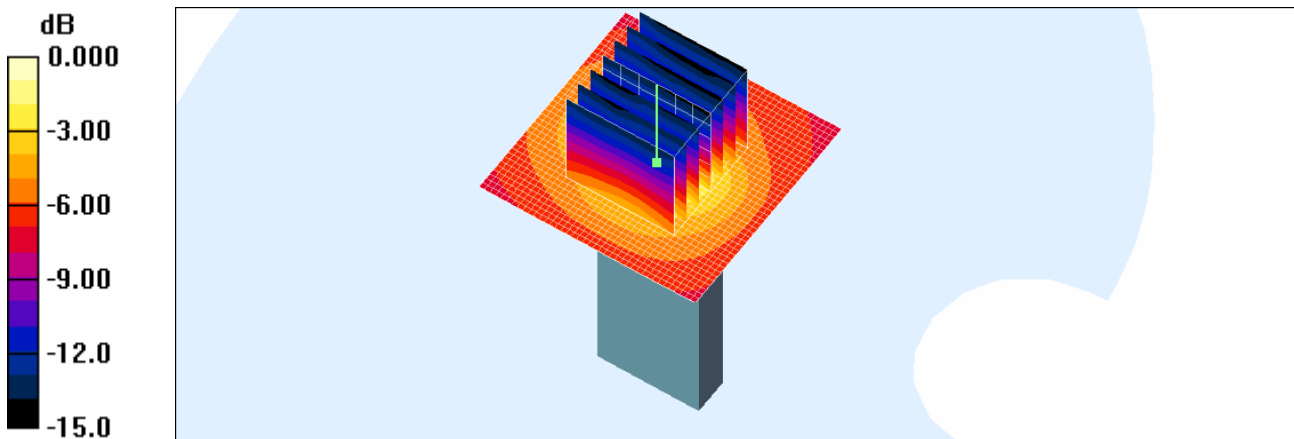
Reference Value = 12.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.315 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.130 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.062 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.148 mW/g



0 dB = 0.148mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular WCDMA USB Modem
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: L-05C; Type: USB Modem; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.982$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

WCDMA Body 4183/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.955 mW/g

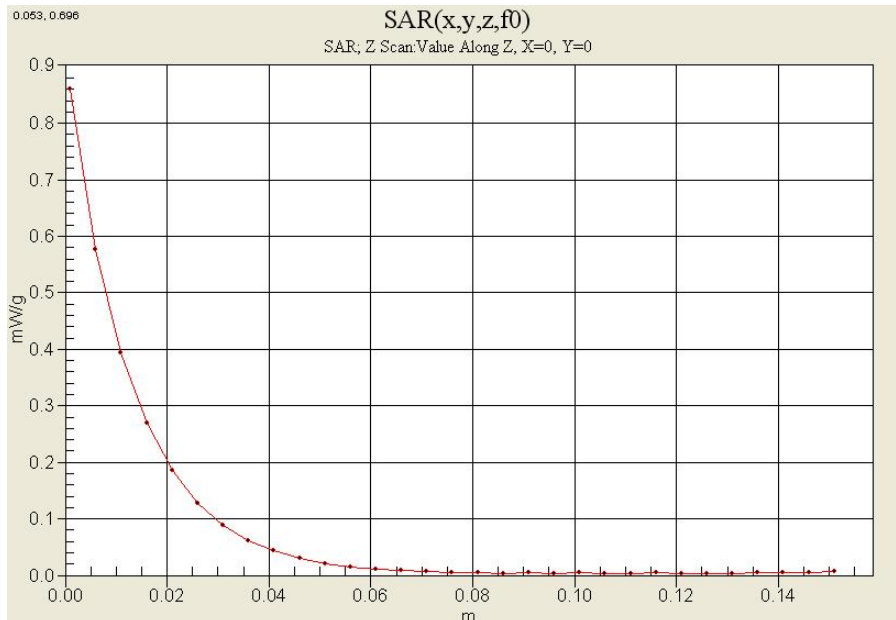
WCDMA Body 4183/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.848 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.547 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.913 mW/g



Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

■ Validation Data (835 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 °C

Test Date: Nov.24, 2010

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 – SN:441

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 – SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 835/900 MHz; Type: SAM

Validation 835MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 mW/g

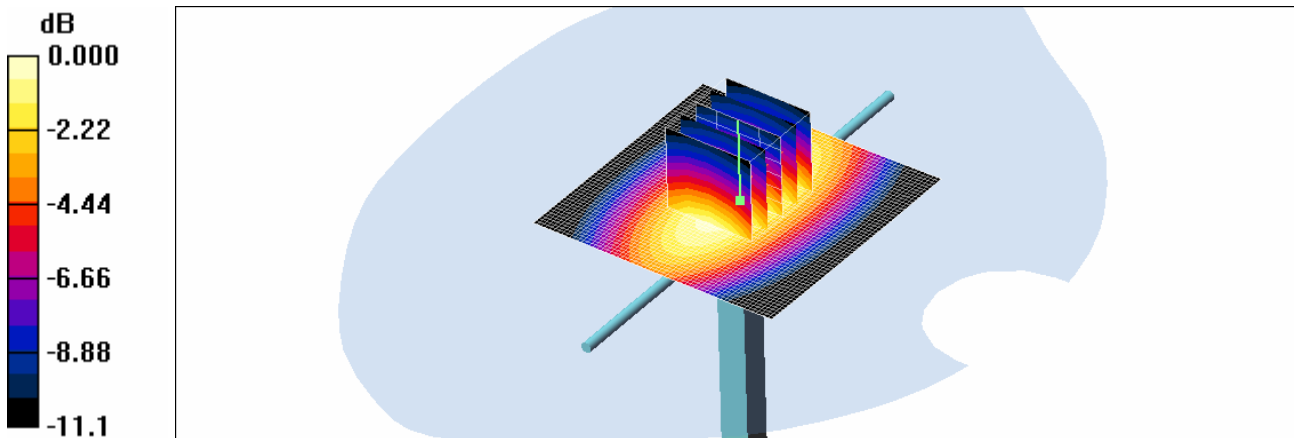
Validation 835MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 33.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.50 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.987 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.634 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 mW/g



0 dB = 1.07mW/g

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Body)

Title L-05C
SubTitle WCDMA835(Body)
Test Date Nov.24, 2010

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000.0000	57.0203	21.2974
805000000.0000	57.0067	21.2677
810000000.0000	56.9903	21.2304
815000000.0000	56.8829	21.2013
820000000.0000	56.9085	21.2196
825000000.0000	56.8881	21.1851
830000000.0000	56.8656	21.1201
835000000.0000	56.8320	21.1070
840000000.0000	56.8106	21.0648
845000000.0000	56.7012	21.0406
850000000.0000	56.7092	20.9826
855000000.0000	56.6057	20.9479
860000000.0000	56.4836	20.8934
865000000.0000	56.5222	20.9304
870000000.0000	56.3647	20.8404
875000000.0000	56.2996	20.8312
880000000.0000	56.2379	20.7722
885000000.0000	56.1784	20.7302
890000000.0000	56.1151	20.7917
895000000.0000	56.0342	20.7458
900000000.0000	56.0147	20.7428

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3161_Mar10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3161**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-12.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **March 22, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	29-Sep-09 (No. DAE4-660_Sep09)	Sep-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10

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

Issued: March 25, 2010

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Certificate No: **ES3-3161_Mar10**

Page 1 of 11

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3161

Manufactured:	October 8, 2007
Last calibrated:	July 22, 2009
Recalibrated:	March 22, 2010

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3161

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$) ^A	1.11	1.27	1.21	± 10.1%
DCP (mV) ^B	89.6	92.5	91.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	± 1.5%
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the maximum deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3161

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] [©]	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.24	1.47 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	5.96	5.96	5.96	0.82	1.12 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	5.82	5.82	5.82	0.74	1.17 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	4.97	4.97	4.97	0.40	1.69 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.42	1.63 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.37	1.79 ± 11.0%
2300	± 50 / ± 100	39.5 ± 5%	1.67 ± 5%	4.54	4.54	4.54	0.34	2.02 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.39	1.91 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.53	1.57 ± 11.0%

[©] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3161

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.15	1.27 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	5.84	5.84	5.84	0.70	1.23 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	4.74	4.74	4.74	0.34	2.11 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.31	2.37 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.35	2.18 ± 11.0%
2300	± 50 / ± 100	52.8 ± 5%	1.85 ± 5%	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.41	1.83 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.77	1.17 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	4.07	4.07	4.07	0.82	1.20 ± 11.0%

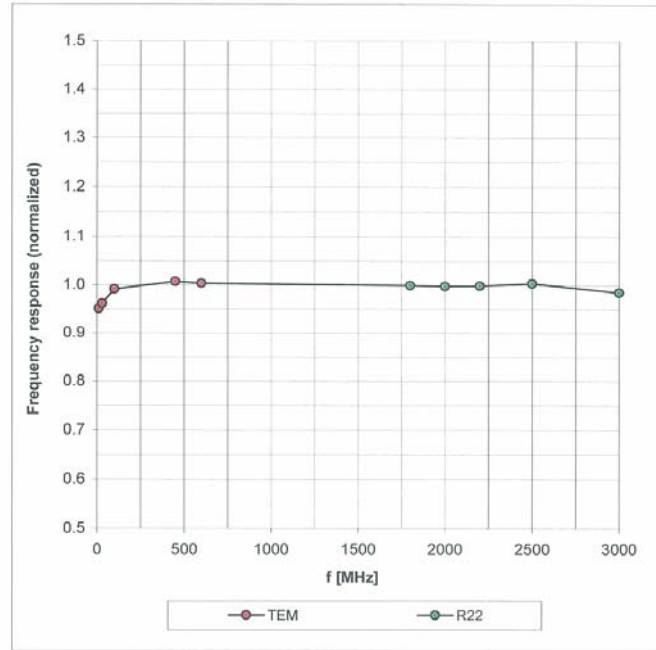
^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

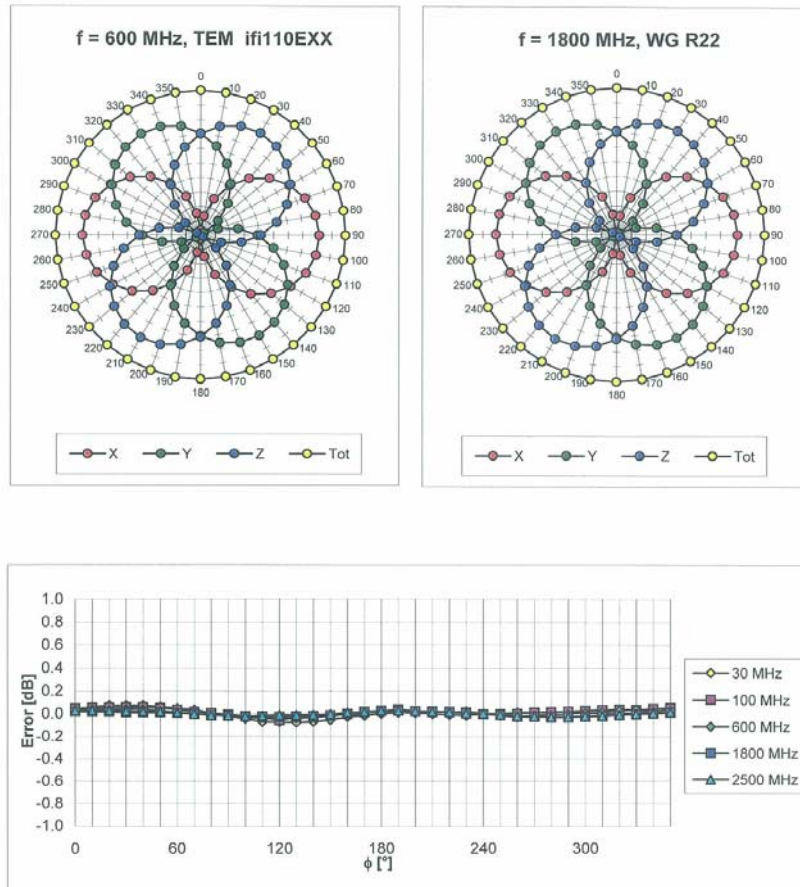


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

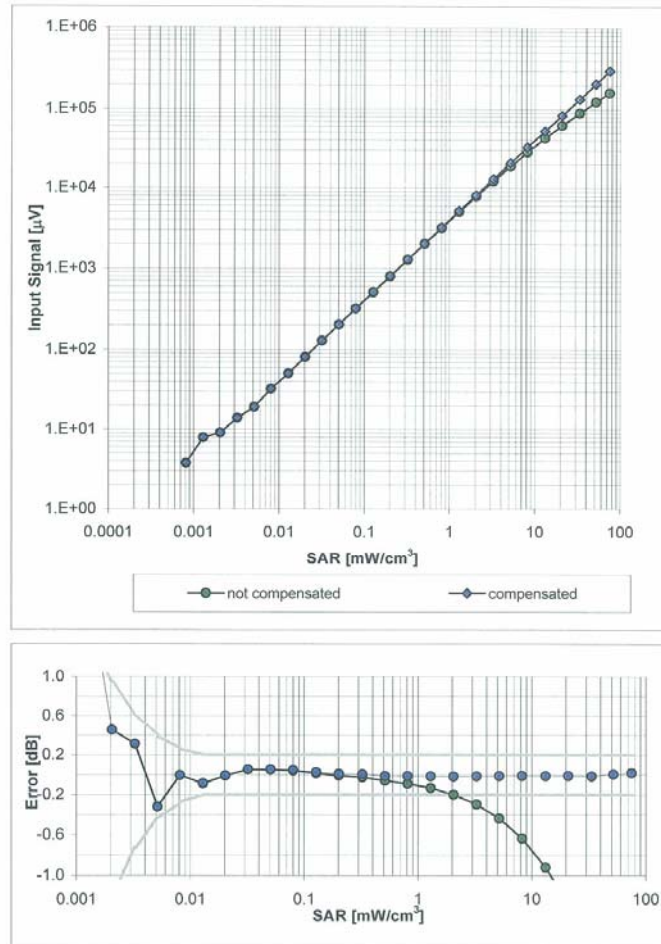


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$
(Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)

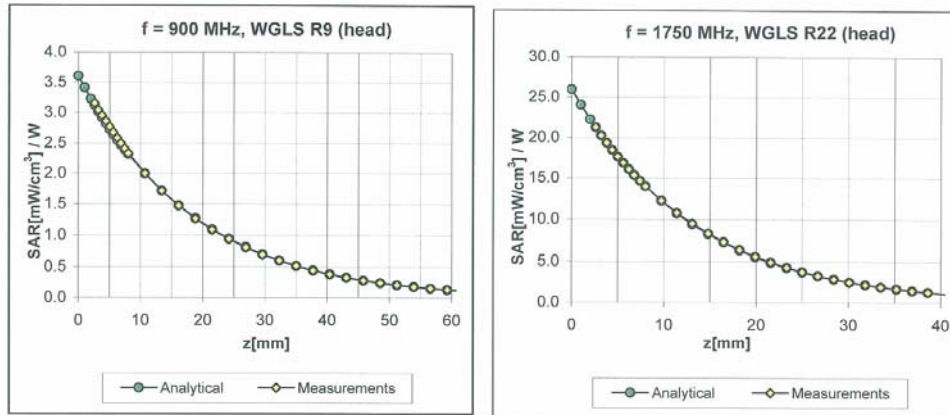


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

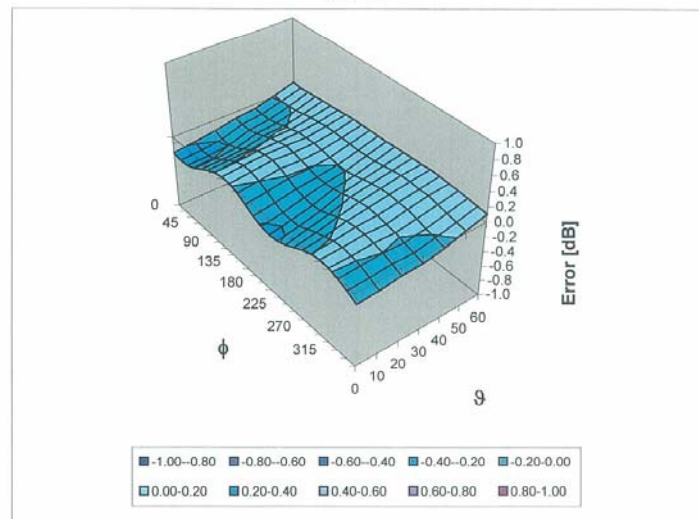
March 22, 2010

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ (k=2)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4.0 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

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Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, <http://www.speag.com>**Additional Conversion Factors**
for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ES3DV3

Serial Number:

3161

Place of Assessment:

Zurich

Date of Assessment:

May 3, 2010

Probe Calibration Date:

March 22, 2010

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the recalibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1750 MHz.

Assessed by:



ES3DV3-SN:3161

Page 1 of 2

May 3, 2010

Scherid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a gZeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 245 8700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, <http://www.speag.com>**Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV3 - SN:3161**Conversion factor ($\pm$ standard deviation)**1500 $\pm$ 50 MHz** *ConvF* **5.20 $\pm$ 7%** $\epsilon_r = 40.4 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.23 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

(head tissue)

Important Note:

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also DASY Manual.

Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-441_May10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 441**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **May 21, 2010**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

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

Issued: May 21, 2010

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.7 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.66 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.29 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	0.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.51 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.92 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.64 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.56 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.51 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.2 Ω - 8.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 20.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.3 Ω - 9.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 19.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.375 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 09, 2001

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 21.05.2010 09:55:07

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

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

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.91 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 61

Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

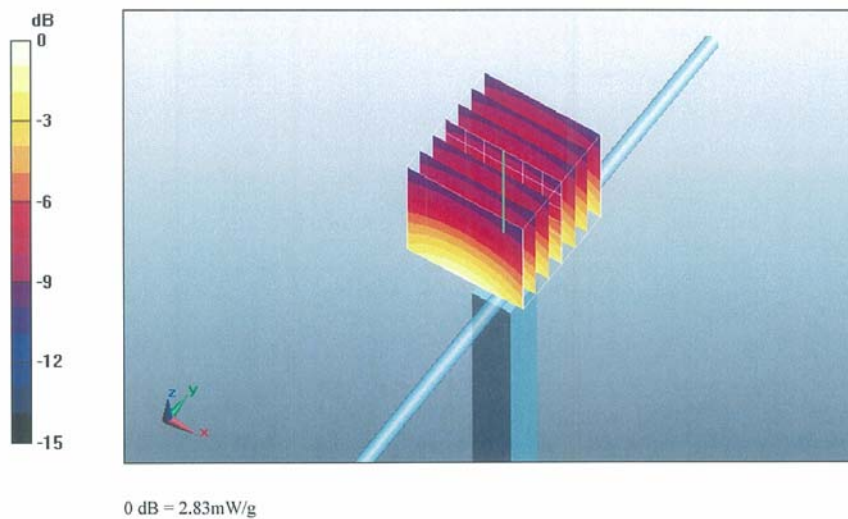
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.023 dB

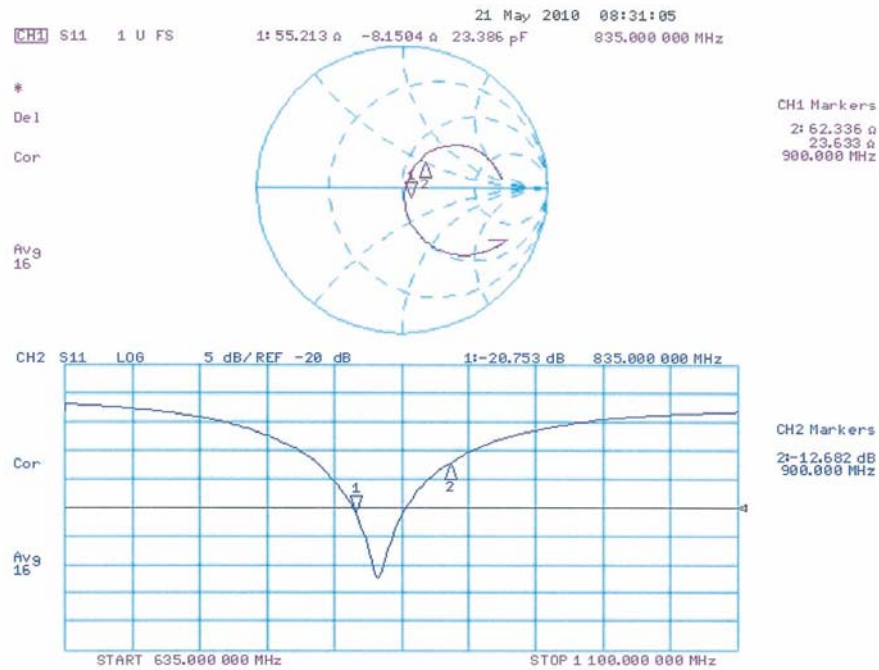
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.63 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 20.05.2010 09:50:16

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 61

Pin250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

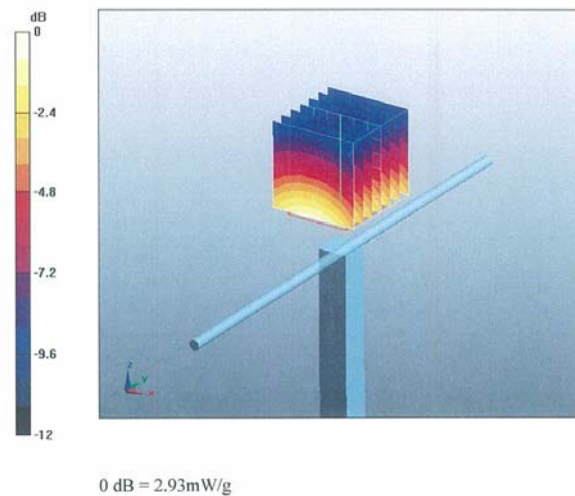
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.000719 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.69 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.51 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.93 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

