



# SAR TEST REPORT

No. I14Z47312-SEM01

For

**TCT Mobile Limited**

**HSUPA/HSDPA/UMTS triband/GSM quadband mobile phone**

**Model Name: 4037A**

With

**Hardware Version: PIO**

**Software Version: v9H2N**

**FCC ID: RAD510**

**Issued Date: 2014-07-29**



**Note:**

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

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**Revision Version**

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Revision</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Memo</b>
I14Z47312-SEM01	0	2014-07-21	Initial creation of test report
I14Z47312-SEM01	1	2014-07-29	1. Update the MPR value on page 21 2. Update the power of GSM1900 in table I.1 on page 138

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## 1 Test Laboratory

### 1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	TMC Beijing, Telecommunication Metrology Center of MIIT
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### 1.2 Testing Environment

Temperature:	18°C~25 °C,
Relative humidity:	30%~ 70%
Ground system resistance:	< 0.5 $\Omega$
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

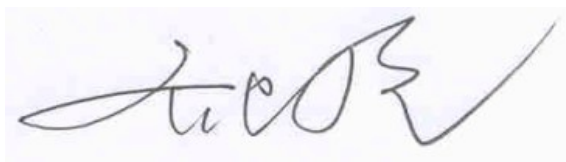
### 1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Qi Dianyuan
Test Engineer:	Lin Xiaojun
Testing Start Date:	May 9, 2014
Testing End Date:	July 15, 2014


### 1.4 Signature



Lin Xiaojun  
(Prepared this test report)



Qi Dianyuan  
(Reviewed this test report)



Xiao Li  
Deputy Director of the laboratory  
(Approved this test report)

## 2 Statement of Compliance

This EUT is a variant product and the report of original sample is No.I14Z45782-SEM03. According to the client request, we quote the test results of original sample from table 14.4 to 14.25 except table 14.14 and 14.15. The results of spot check are presented in the annex I.

The maximum results found during testing for TCT Mobile Limited HSUPA/HSDPA/UMTS triband/GSM quadband mobile phone 4037A are as follows:

**Table 2.1: Highest Reported SAR (1g)**

Exposure Configuration	Technology Band	Highest Reported SAR 1g (W/Kg)	Equipment Class
Head (Separation Distance 0mm)	GSM 850	0.82	PCE
	PCS 1900	0.51	
	UMTS FDD 2	0.70	
	UMTS FDD 5	0.79	
	WLAN 2.4 GHz	0.20	DTS
Body-worn (Separation Distance 10mm)	GSM 850	0.92	PCE
	PCS 1900	0.73	
	UMTS FDD 2	1.14	
	UMTS FDD 5	0.96	
	WLAN 2.4 GHz	0.22	DTS

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1999.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 10 mm between this device and the body of the user. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in annex C of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 4 of this test report. The highest reported SAR value is obtained at the case of (**Table 2.1**), and the values are: **1.14 W/kg (1g)**.

**Table 2.2: The sum of reported SAR values for main antenna and WiFi**

	Position	Main antenna	WiFi	Sum
<b>Highest reported SAR value for Head</b>	Left hand, Touch cheek	0.82	0.20	<b>1.02</b>
<b>Highest reported SAR value for Body</b>	Rear	1.14	0.22	<b>1.36</b>

**Table 2.3: The sum of reported SAR values for main antenna and Bluetooth**

	Position	Main antenna	BT*	Sum
<b>Highest reported SAR value for Head</b>	Left hand, Touch cheek	0.82	0.29	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Highest reported SAR value for Body</b>	Rear	1.14	0.15	<b>1.29</b>

BT\* - Estimated SAR for Bluetooth (see the table 13.3)

According to the above tables, the highest sum of reported SAR values is **1.36 W/kg (1g)**. The detail for simultaneous transmission consideration is described in chapter 13.

### 3 Client Information

#### 3.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	TCT Mobile Limited
Address /Post:	5F, C building, No. 232, Liang Jing Road ZhangJiang High-Tech Park, Pudong Area Shanghai, P.R. China. 201203
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#### 3.2 Manufacturer Information

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Country:	P.R.China
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Email:	zhizhou.gong@tcl.com
Telephone:	0086-21-61460890
Fax:	0086-21-61460602



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

### 4.1 About EUT

Description:	HSUPA/HSDPA/UMTS triband/GSM quadband mobile phone
Model Name:	4037A
Operating mode(s):	GSM 850/900/1800/1900, WCDMA850/1900/ 2100, BT, Wi-Fi
Tested Tx Frequency:	825 – 848.8 MHz (GSM 850)
	1850.2 – 1910 MHz (GSM 1900)
	826.4–846.6 MHz (WCDMA850 Band V)
	1852.4–1907.6 MHz (WCDMA1900 Band II)
	2412 – 2462 MHz (Wi-Fi 2.4G)
GPRS/EGPRS Multislot Class:	12
GPRS capability Class:	B
WCDMA Category:	HSDPA: 10
	HSUPA: 6
	HSPA+: 14
Release Version:	GSM: Rel4
	GPRS: Rel4
	UMTS: Rel8
Test device Production information:	Production unit
Device type:	Portable device
Antenna type:	Integrated antenna
Accessories/Body-worn configurations:	Headset
Hotspot mode:	Support simultaneous transmission of hotspot and voice(or data)
Form factor:	121.6 mm × 64.4mm

### 4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
EUT1	014013000100120	PIO	v9H26
EUT2	014013000100138	PIO	v9H26
EUT3	014013000100112	PIO	v9H26

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

**Note1:** It is performed to test SAR with the EUT1&2 and conducted power with the EUT 3.

**Note2:** The sample information of spot check is presented in the annex I.

### 4.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
AE1	Battery	CAB60B0004C1	/	BYD
AE2	Headset	CCB0018A10C4	/	MEIHAO
AE3	Headset	CCB0018A10C1	/	JUWEI

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

## 5 TEST METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

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

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

### 5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

**IEEE 1528–2013:** Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

**KDB447498 D01: General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02:** Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

**KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r02:** SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets.

**KDB941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v01r01:** SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

**KDB248227 D01 SAR meas for 802.11 a b g v01r02 :** SAR measurement procedures for 802.112abg transmitters.

**KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03:** SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

**KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01:** RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

## 6 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

### 6.1 Introduction

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

### 6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

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

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

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

Where:  $C$  is the specific heat capacity,  $\delta T$  is the temperature rise and  $\delta t$  is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of tissue and  $E$  is the RMS electrical field strength.

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

## 7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

### 7.1 Targets for tissue simulating liquid

**Table 7.1: Targets for tissue simulating liquid**

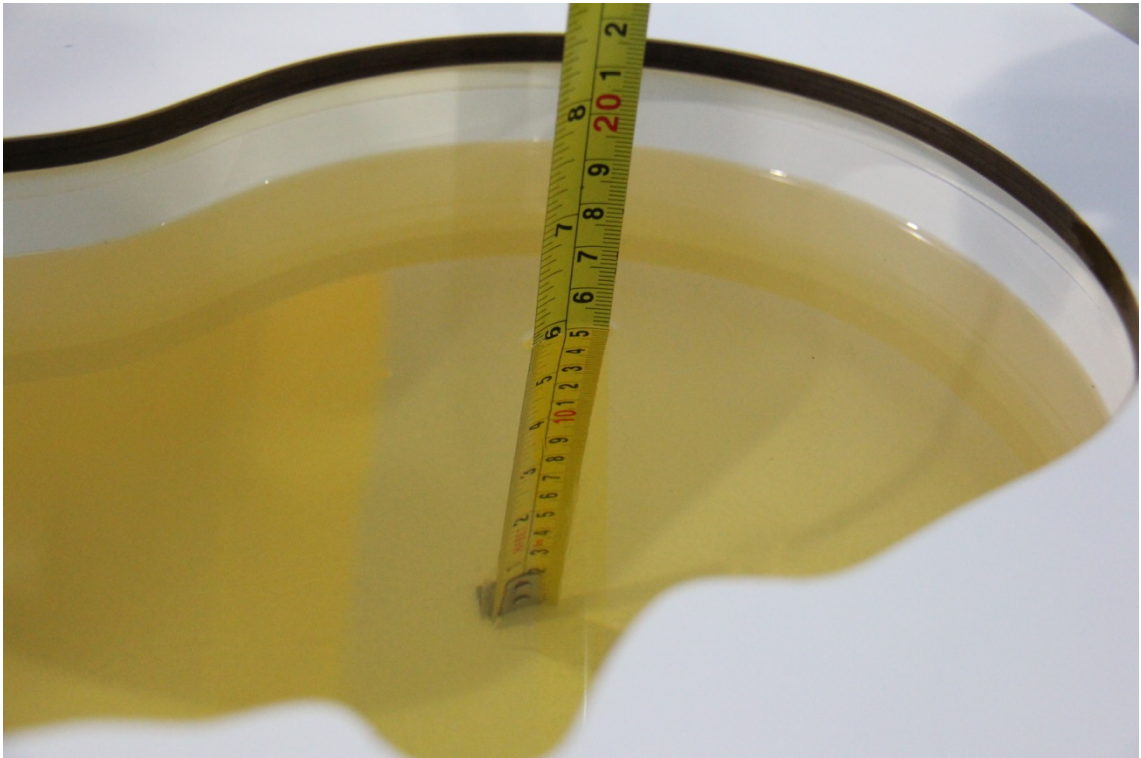
Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	$\pm 5\%$ Range	Permittivity ( $\epsilon$ )	$\pm 5\%$ Range
835	Head	0.90	0.86~0.95	41.5	39.4~43.6
835	Body	0.97	0.92~1.02	55.2	52.4~58.0
1900	Head	1.40	1.33~1.47	40.0	38.0~42.0
1900	Body	1.52	1.44~1.60	53.3	50.6~56.0
2450	Head	1.80	1.71~1.89	39.2	37.2~41.2
2450	Body	1.95	1.85~2.05	52.7	50.1~55.3

### 7.2 Dielectric Performance

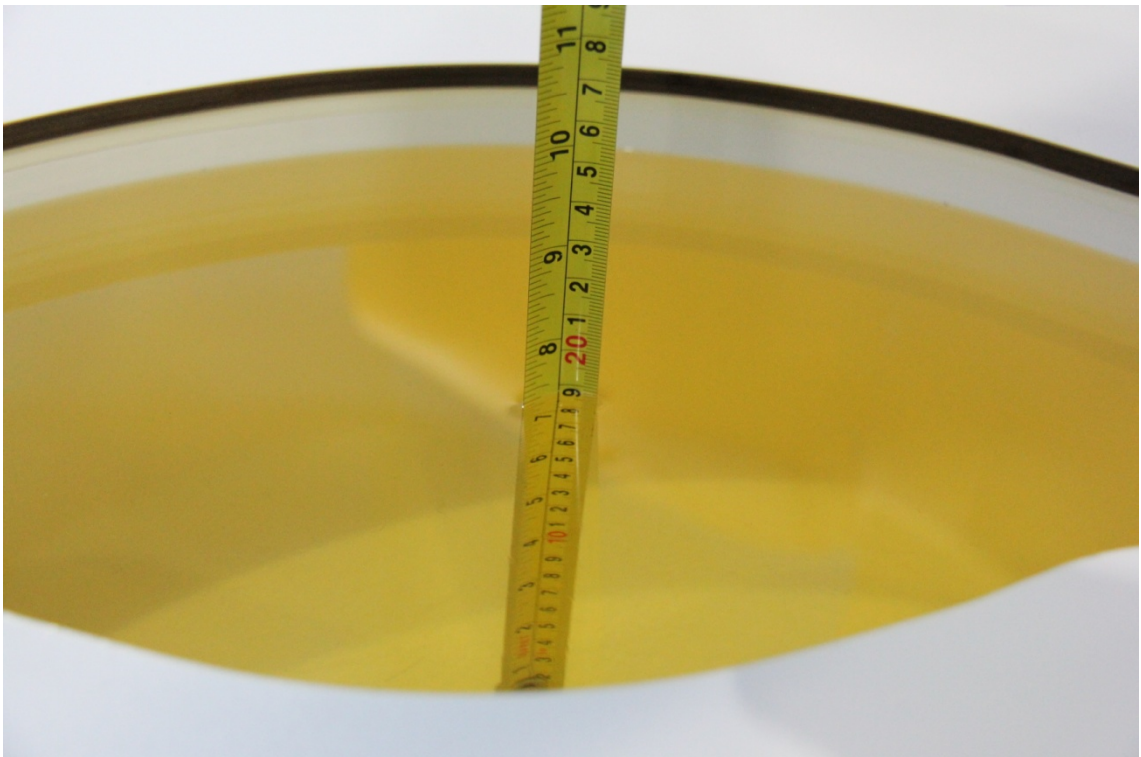
**Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Type	Frequency	Permittivity $\epsilon$	Drift (%)	Conductivity $\sigma$ (S/m)	Drift (%)
2014-05-09	Head	835 MHz	40.99	-1.23	0.887	-1.44
	Body	835 MHz	54.82	-0.69	0.967	-0.31
2014-05-10	Head	1900 MHz	39.56	-1.10	1.426	1.86
	Body	1900 MHz	53.89	1.11	1.528	0.53
2014-05-11	Head	2450 MHz	39.61	1.05	1.807	0.39
	Body	2450 MHz	52.92	0.42	1.973	1.18
2014-07-14	Head	835 MHz	42.55	2.53	0.892	-0.89
	Body	835 MHz	54.60	-1.09	0.961	-0.93
2014-07-15	Head	1900 MHz	41.08	2.70	1.421	1.50
	Body	1900 MHz	52.11	-2.23	1.505	-0.99

Note: The liquid temperature is 22.0°C

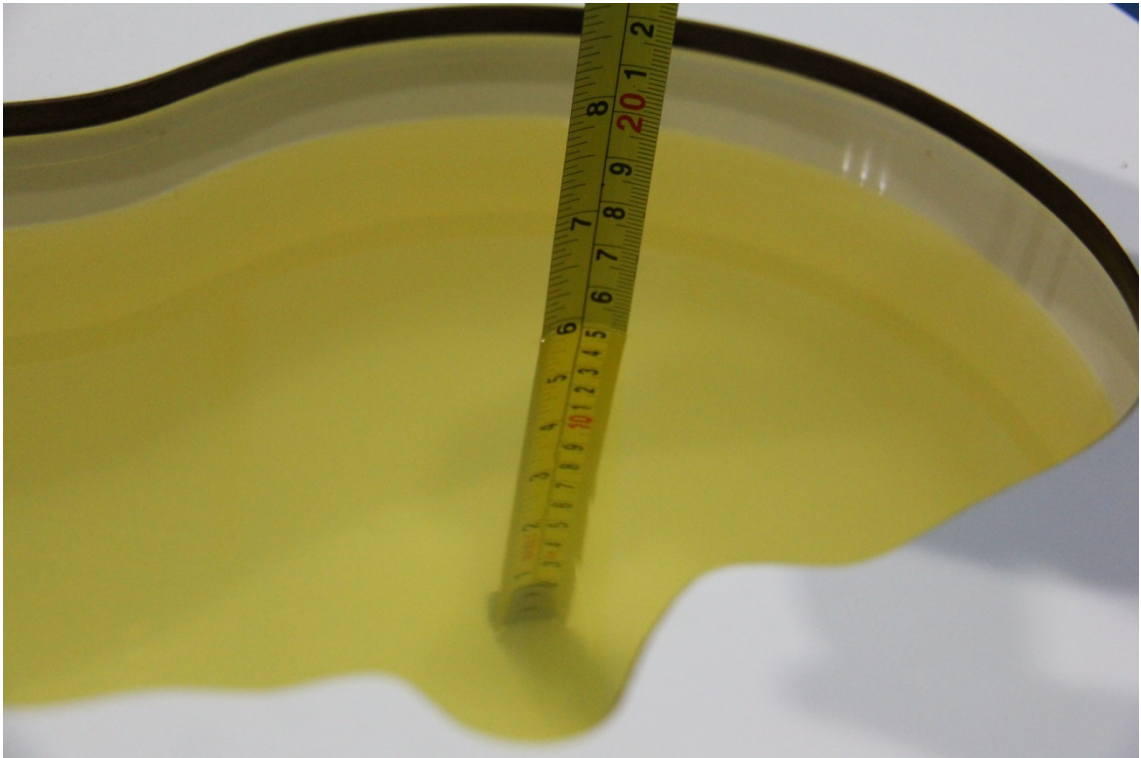


**Picture 7-1: Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (835 MHz)**

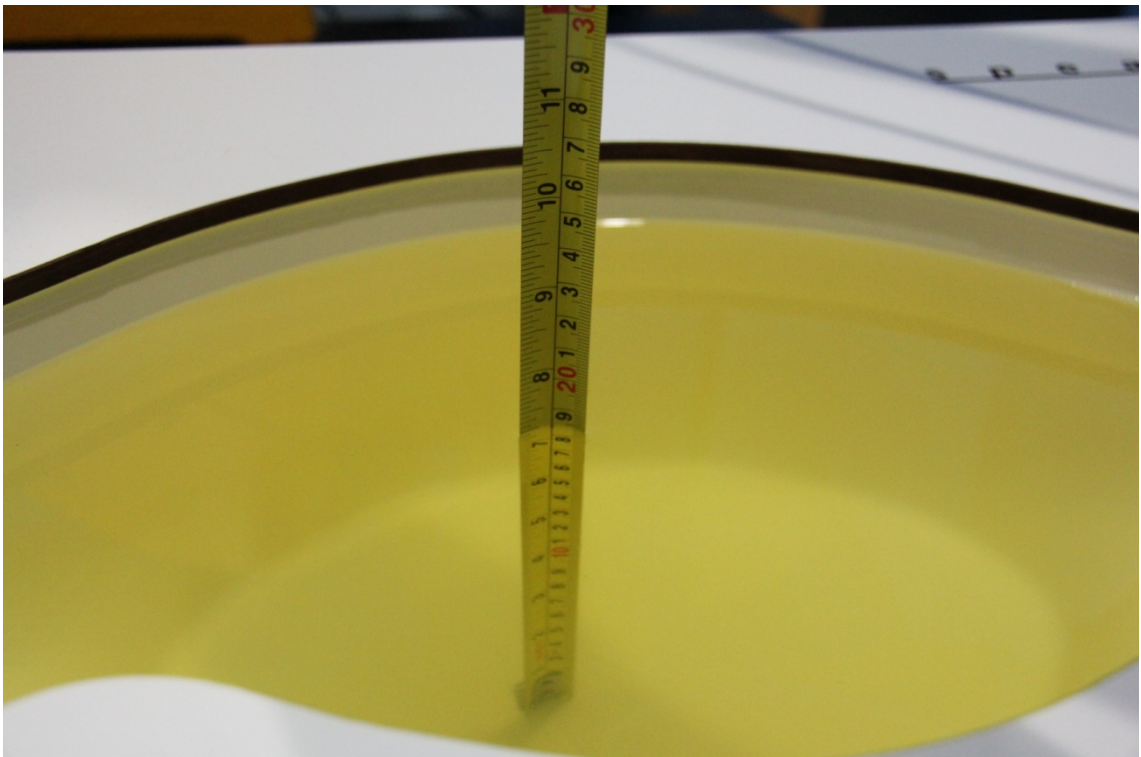


**Picture 7-2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz)**

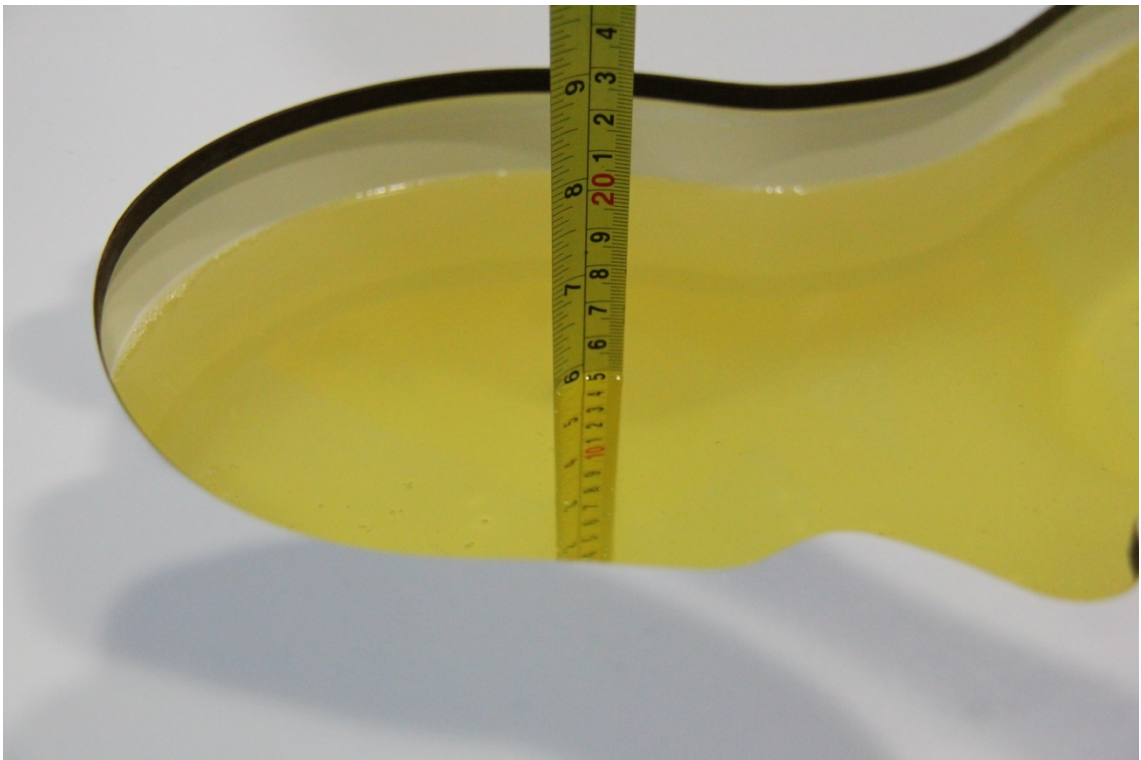




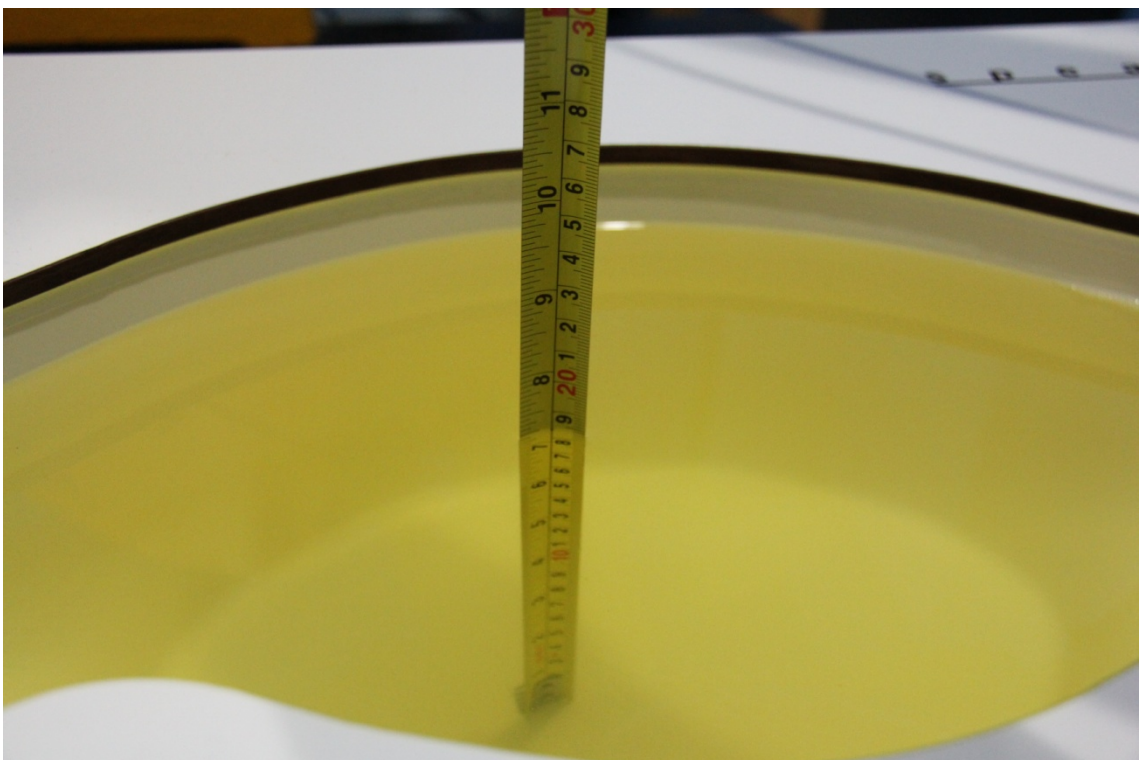
**Picture 7-3: Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (1900 MHz)**



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



**Picture 7-5 Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (2450MHz)**

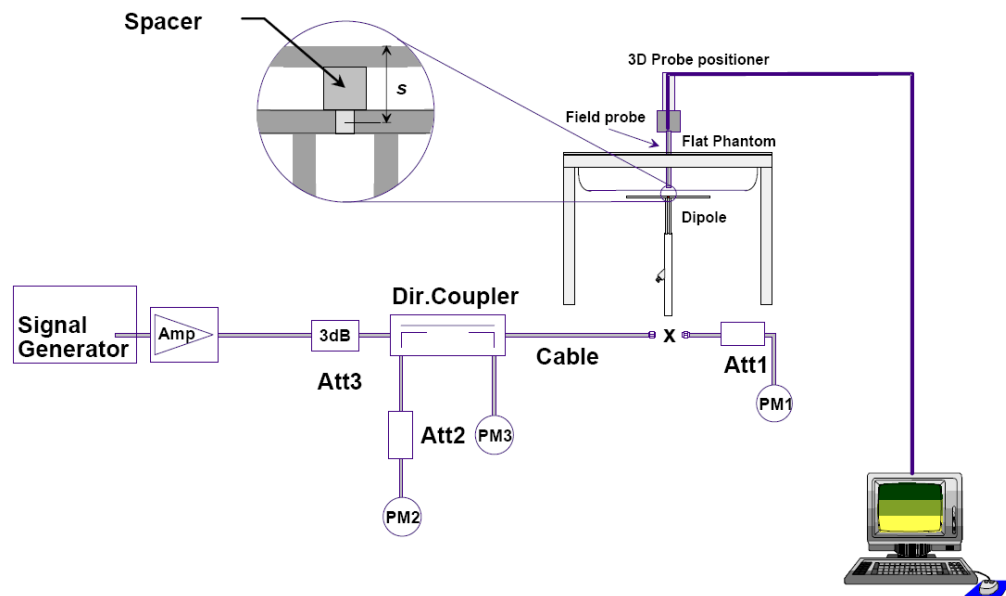


**Picture 7-6 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2450MHz)**

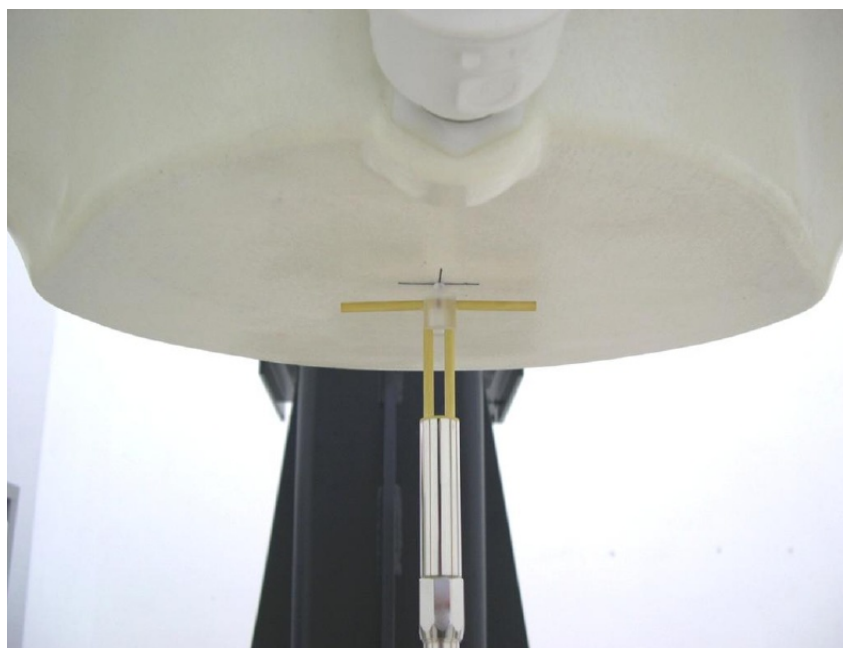
## 8 System verification

## 8.1 System Setup

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



### Picture 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation



### Picture 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup



## 8.2 System Verification

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

The system verification results are required that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR. The details are presented in annex B.

**Table 8.1: System Verification of Head**

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value (W/kg)		Deviation	
		10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average
2014-05-09	835 MHz	6.16	9.44	6.36	9.76	3.25%	3.39%
2014-05-10	1900 MHz	21.3	40.4	21.60	40.80	1.41%	0.99%
2014-05-11	2450 MHz	24.9	53.4	24.48	52.40	-1.69%	-1.87%
2014-07-14	835 MHz	6.00	9.29	6.20	9.56	3.33%	2.91%
2014-07-15	1900 MHz	21.1	40.1	20.60	39.16	-2.37%	-2.34%

**Table 8.2: System Verification of Body**

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value (W/kg)		Deviation	
		10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average
2014-05-09	835 MHz	6.20	9.40	6.32	9.60	1.94%	2.13%
2014-05-10	1900 MHz	21.9	41.3	21.40	40.80	-2.28%	-1.21%
2014-05-11	2450 MHz	23.4	50.4	23.96	51.60	2.39%	2.38%
2014-07-14	835 MHz	6.23	9.47	6.28	9.52	0.80%	0.53%
2014-07-15	1900 MHz	21.0	39.8	21.20	40.40	0.95%	1.51%

## 9 Measurement Procedures

### 9.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in picture 9.1.

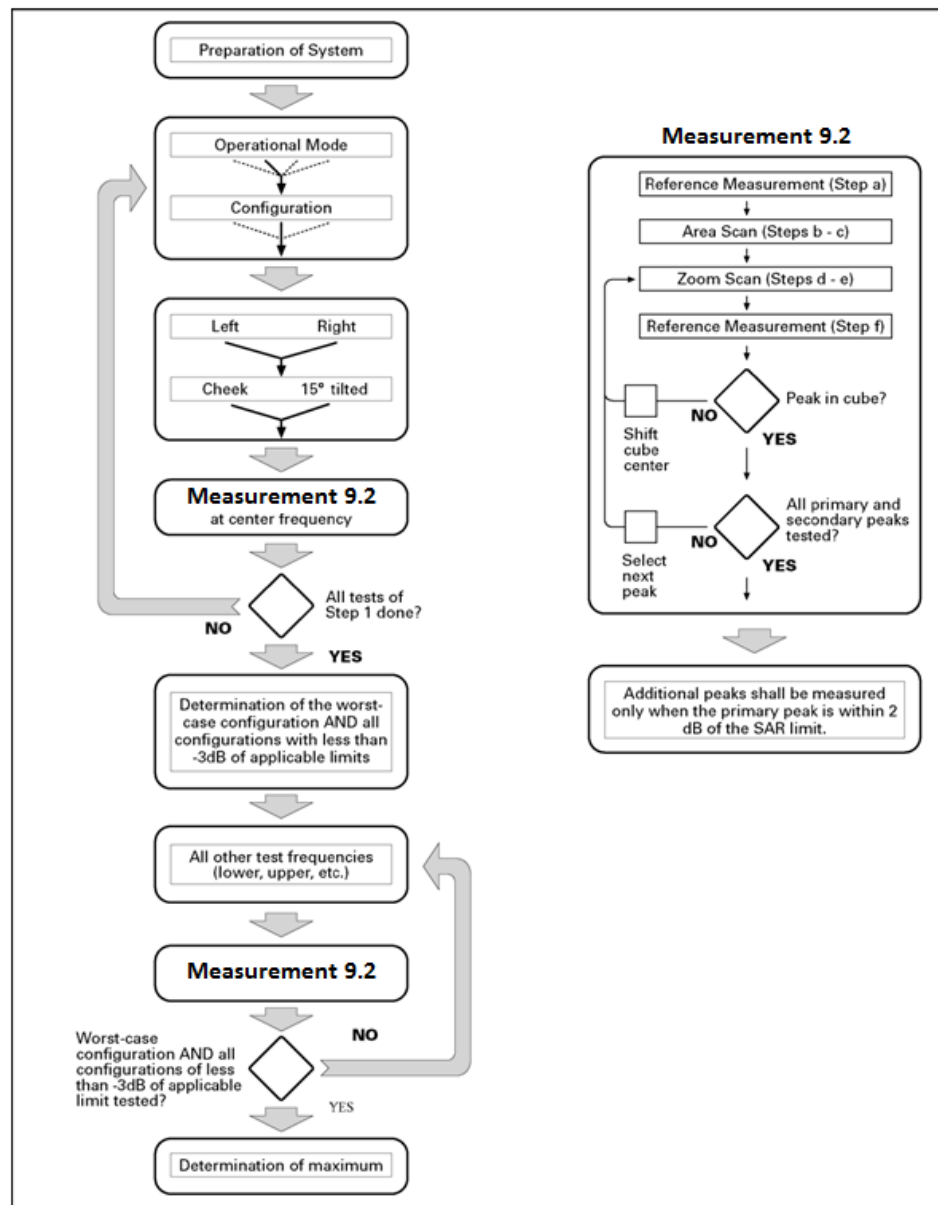
**Step 1:** The tests described in 9.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band ( $f_c$ ) for:

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

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

**Step 2:** For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 9.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

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



Picture 9.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

## 9.2 General Measurement Procedure

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements and fully documented in SAR reports to qualify for TCB approval. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2003. The results should be documented as part of the system validation records and may be requested to support test results

when all the measurement parameters in the following table are not satisfied.

			$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			$5 \pm 1$ mm	$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}$ , $\Delta y_{Area}$			$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 15$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 12$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 12$ mm 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 10$ mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}$ , $\Delta y_{Zoom}$			$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		$\leq 5$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 2.5$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\geq 28$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\geq 25$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\geq 22$ mm
Note: $\delta$ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based <i>I-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4$ W/kg, $\leq 8$ mm, $\leq 7$ mm and $\leq 5$ mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

### 9.3 WCDMA Measurement Procedures for SAR

The following procedures are applicable to WCDMA handsets operating under 3GPP Release99, Release 5 and Release 6. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio link between the DUT and a communication test set using a 12.2kbps RMC (reference measurement channel) configured in Test Loop Mode 1. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations (DPCCH & DPDCH<sub>n</sub>), HSDPA and HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA) modes according to output power, exposure conditions and device operating capabilities. Both uplink and downlink should be configured with the same RMC or AMR, when required. SAR for Release 5 HSDPA and Release 6 HSPA are measured using the applicable FRC (fixed reference channel) and E-DCH reference channel configurations. Maximum output power is verified according to applicable versions of 3GPP TS 34.121 and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions. When Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) is not implemented according to Cubic Metric (CM) requirements for Release 6 HSPA, the following procedures do not apply.

**For Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices:**

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c / \beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}$	CM/dB
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15	15/15	64	12/15	24/25	1.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5

**For Release 6 HSPA Data Devices**

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c / \beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}$	$\beta_{ec}$	$\beta_{ed}$	$\beta_{ed}$ (SF)	$\beta_{ed}$ (codes)	CM (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15	15/15	64	11/15	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	2.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	12/15	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}:47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}:47/15$	4	2	2.0	2.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	4/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	3.0	17	71
5	15/15	15/15	64	15/15	24/15	30/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.5	21	81

## 9.4 Bluetooth & Wi-Fi Measurement Procedures for SAR

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

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

## 9.5 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 14.2 to Table 14.21 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.