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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

Applicant Name:
LG Electronics USA
1000 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632
United States

Date of Testing:
May 1 - 2, 2006
Test Site/Location:
PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Test Report Serial No.:
0604200308

FCC ID: **BEJAX490**

APPLICANT: **LG ELECTRONICS USA**

EUT Type:	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Analog/ PCS Phone (AMPS/ CDMA) with Bluetooth
Application Type:	Class II Permissive Change
FCC Rule Part(s):	§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]
FCC Classification:	Licensed Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
Model(s):	AX490
Tx Frequency:	824.04 - 848.97 MHz (AMPS) / 824.70 - 848.31 MHz (Cellular CDMA) 1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)
Max. RF Output Power:	0.439 W ERP AMPS / 26.0 dBm conducted 0.284 W ERP CDMA / 24.0 dBm conducted 0.275 W EIRP PCS CDMA / 24.0 dBm conducted
Max. SAR Measurement:	0.474 W/kg AMPS Head SAR 0.686 W/kg AMPS Body SAR 0.254 W/kg CDMA Head SAR 0.596 W/kg CDMA Body SAR 0.784 W/kg PCS Head SAR 0.190 W/kg PCS Body SAR
Test Device Serial No.:	*identical prototype* [S/N: 19D52B18]
Class II Change:	See Change Document
Original Grant Date:	04/07/2006

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. 1528-2003.

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

Grant Conditions: Power output listed is ERP for Part 22 and EIRP for Part 24. SAR compliance for body-worn operating configuration is based on a separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the unit and the body of the user. End-users must be informed of the body-worn operating requirements for satisfying RF exposure compliance. Belt clips or holsters may not contain metallic components.

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

Randy Ortanez
President

2041.01

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. (c) 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.[2] The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave[3] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 (c) NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814.[6] SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

1.1 SAR Definition

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

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

Figure 1-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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 relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

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2 TEST SITE LOCATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The map at the right shows the location of the PCTEST LABORATORY in Columbia, Maryland. It is in proximity to the FCC Laboratory, the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) airport, the city of Baltimore and Washington, DC (See Figure 2).

These measurement tests were conducted at the PCTEST Engineering Laboratory, Inc. facility in New Concept Business Park, Guilford Industrial Park, Columbia, Maryland. The site address is 6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045. The test site is one of the highest points in the Columbia area with an elevation of 390 feet above mean sea level. The site coordinates are 39° 11'15" N latitude and 76° 49' 38" W longitude. The facility is 1.5 miles north of the FCC laboratory, and the ambient signal and ambient signal strength are approximately equal to those of the FCC laboratory. There are no FM or TV transmitters within 15 miles of the site. The detailed description of the measurement facility was found to be in compliance with the requirements of § 2.948 according to ANSI C63.4 on October 19, 2002.

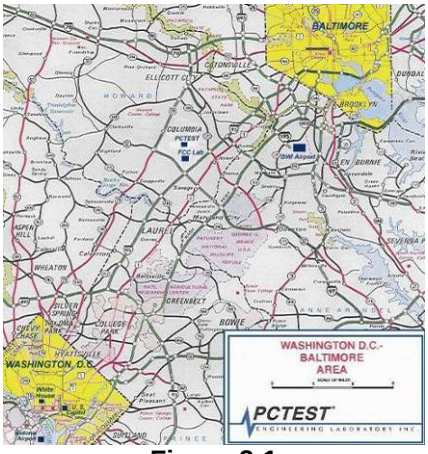

Figure 2-1
Map of the Greater Baltimore and Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area

2.2 Test Facility / A2LA Accreditation:

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

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

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3 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

3.1 Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of 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 Fig. 2.1).

3.2 System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Gateway Pentium 4 2.53 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 that 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.

3.3 System Electronics

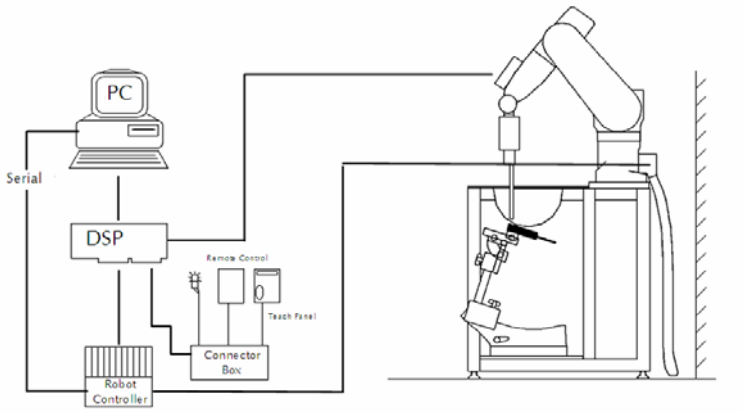

Figure 3-1
SAR Measurement System Setup

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 [7].

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3.4 Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot:	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot RX60L
Repeatability:	0.02 mm
No. of Axes:	6

Data Acquisition Electronic System (DAE)

Cell Controller

Processor:	Pentium 4
Clock Speed:	2.53 GHz
Operating System:	Windows XP Professional

Data Converter

Features:	Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter & control logic
Software:	DASY4, SEMCAD software
Connecting Lines:	Optical Downlink for data and status info Optical upload for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function:	24-bit (64 MHz) DSP for real-time processing Link to DAE 16-bit A/D converter for surface detection system Serial link to robotics Direct emergency stop output for robot

Phantom

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

Figure 3-2
DASY4 SAR Measurement System

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4 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

4.1 Probe Measurement System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig. 3.2) 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 multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip (see Fig. 3.3). It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Figure 5-1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Figure 4-1
SAR System

4.2 Probe Specifications

Model:	EX3DV4
Frequency Range:	10 MHz – 6.0 GHz
Calibration:	In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz
Linearity:	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Dynamic Range:	5 W/kg – 100 W/kg
Probe Length:	330 mm
Probe Tip Length:	16 mm
Body Diameter:	12 mm
Tip Diameter:	3 mm
Tip-Center:	2 mm
Application:	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones

Figure 4-2
Probe Thick Film Technique

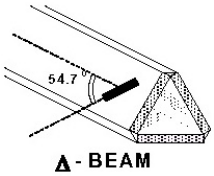

Figure 4-3
Triangular Probe Configuration

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5 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

5.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

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

5.2 Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm^2.

5.3 Temperature Assessment

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

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

where:

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

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

where:

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

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;

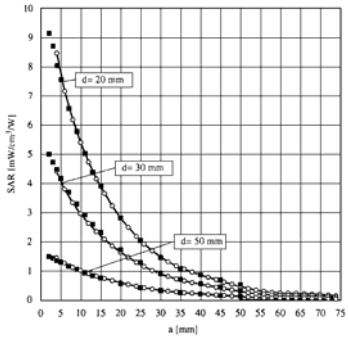

Figure 5-1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

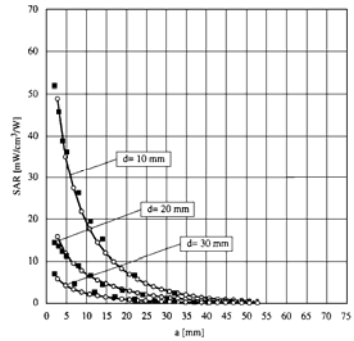

Figure 5-2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

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6 PHANTOM AND EQUIVALENT TISSUES

6.1 SAM Phantoms

Figure 6-1
SAM Phantoms

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a 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 [11][12]. 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. (see Fig. 5.1)

6.2 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

Figure 6-2
Head Simulated

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6.1). 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 head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not bee specified in IEEE-1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove [13].(See Table 6-1)

Table 6-1
Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
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, 16 MΩ+ 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

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7 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

7.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm x 15mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 34mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) 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 (see Fig. 7.1):
   a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. 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 (1g or 10g) 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) [15][16]. 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 reference value, at the same location as step 1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

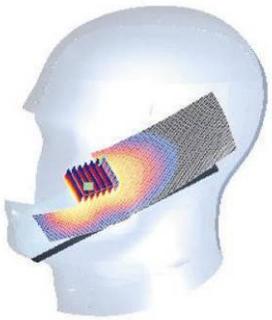

Figure 7-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 7.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

Figure 7-2
SAM Twin Phantom Shell

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8 DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

8.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 8-1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 9-2. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 8-2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

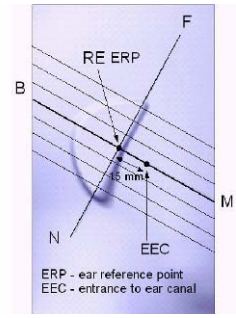

Figure 8-1
Close-Up Side view of ERP

8.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

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

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

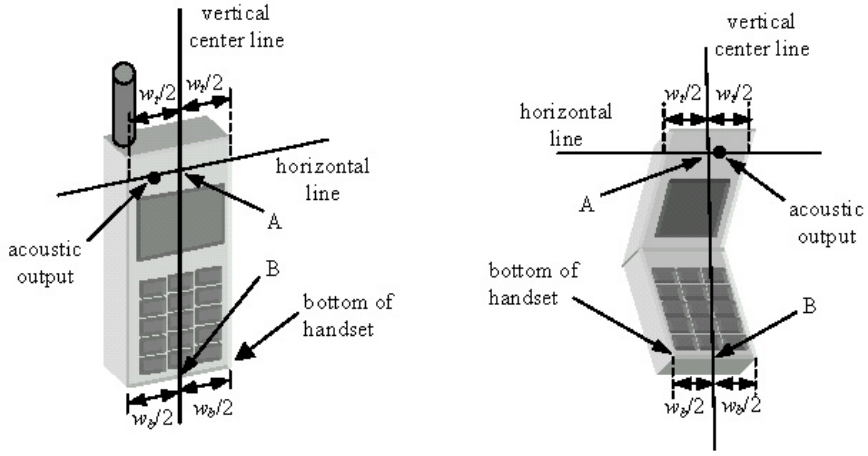

Figure 8-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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9 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

9.1 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

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

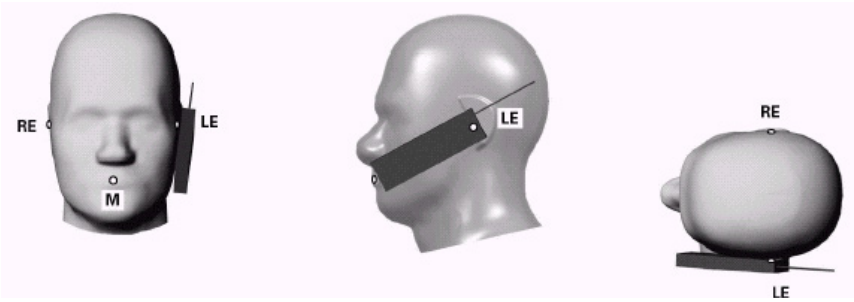

Figure 9-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

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

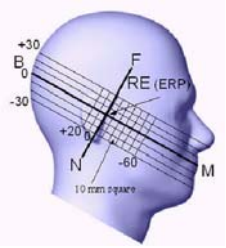

Figure 9-2 Side view w/ relevant markings

9.2 Positioning for Ear / 15º Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

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

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position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 9-3).

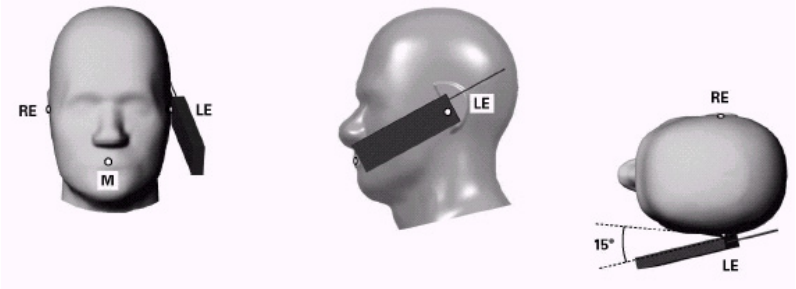

Figure 9-3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15º Tilt Position

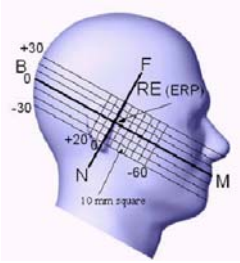

Figure 9-4
Side view w/ relevant markings

Figure 9-5 Body SAR Sample Photo
(Not Actual EUT)

9.3 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 (see Figure 9-5). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do 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 the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories 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. Test position spacing was documented. 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 in brain fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, 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. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

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

10.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

10.2 Controlled Environment

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

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR [1] Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR [2] Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR [3] Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

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

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11 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = cxf/e	i = cxg/e	k
Uncertainty Component	**Sec.**	**Tol. (± %)**	**Prob. Dist.**	**Div.**	**c_i (1 - g)**	**c_i (10 - g)**	**1 - g u_i (± %)**	**10 - g u_i (± %)**	**v_i**
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E1.1	4.8	N	1	1	1	4.8	4.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	4.7	R	√3	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E1.2	9.6	R	√3	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E1.3	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	E1.4	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E1.5	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E1.6	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E1.7	0.8	R	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E1.8	2.6	R	√3	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E5.1	3.0	R	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E5.2	0.4	R	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E5.3	2.9	R	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E4.2	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E3.2.1	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	E3.1.1	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.6.2	5.0	R	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E2.1	4.0	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	√3	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	√3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.2	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				10.3	10.0	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2) (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							20.6	20.1	

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

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12 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

12.1 Tissue Verification

Table 12-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated Date:	05/01/06		05/01/06		05/01/06		05/01/06	
	835H		**835M**		**1900H**		**1900M**	
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant	41.5	42.2	55.2	55.0	40.0	41.1	53.3	52.6
Conductivity	0.90	0.90	0.97	0.98	1.40	1.38	1.52	1.58

12.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to ±10% of the specifications at 835 MHz and 1900 MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 12-2
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED							
Date:	**Amb. Temp (˚C)**	**Liquid Temp(˚C)**	**Input Power (W)**	**Tissue Frequency (Mhz)**	**Targeted SAR_{1g} (mW)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW)**	**Deviation (%)**
05/02/06	23.1	21.5	0.25	835	2.38	2.49	4.8%
05/02/06	23.8	21.2	0.1	1900	3.97	4.01	1.0%

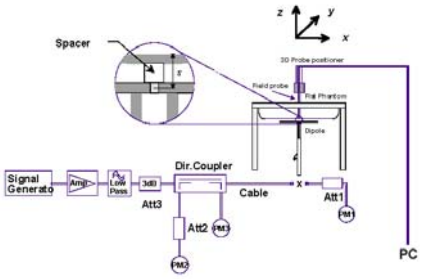

Figure 12-1
System Verification Setup Diagram

Figure 12-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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13 FCC 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES – MAY 2006

All powers were measured using a base station simulator, under digital average power.

13.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The handset 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[4]. SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. 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.

13.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000

The following procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006.

13.2.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in "All Up" condition. .

1. If the mobile station (MS) supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1, Table 13-1 parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH0 and demodulation of RC 3,4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2, Table 13-2 was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with "All Up" power control bits.

Table 13-1
Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

Parameter	Units	Value
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 13-2
Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

Parameter	Units	Value
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

13.2.2 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

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13.2.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCHn) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCHn) with FCH at full rate and SCH0 enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts. Body SAR was measured using TDSO / SO32 with power control bits in the "All Up"

Body SAR in RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

13.2.4 Handsets with EVDO

For handsets with Ev-Do capabilities, when the maximum average output of each channel in Rev. 0 is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3 (1x RTT), body SAR for EV-DO is not required.7 Otherwise, SAR for Rev. 0 is measured on the maximum output channel at 153.6 kbps using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.7 SAR for Rev. A is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than that measured in Rev. 0 or less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and a Termination Target of 16 slots defined for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. A Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots should be configured in the downlink for both Rev. 0 and Rev. A.

Table 13-3
Max. Power Output Table for AX490

Band	Channel	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Loopback
Cellular	1013	RC1	24.10	24.10	
		RC3	24.10	24.12	24.10
	384	RC1	24.18	24.10	
		RC3	24.20	24.20	24.20
	777	RC1	24.00	24.00	
		RC3	24.08	24.05	24.00
PCS	25	RC1	24.09	24.10	
		RC3	24.10	24.10	24.11
	600	RC1	24.10	24.20	
		RC3	24.11	24.26	24.30
	1175	RC1	24.00	24.00	
		RC3	24.02	24.03	24.03

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14 SAR DATA SUMMARY

14.1 AMPS Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	C_Power[dBm]		Side	Test Position	Antenna Type	Battery	Bluetooth	SAR
MHz	Ch.		Start	End						(W/kg)
836.52	384	AMPS	26.30	26.15	Right	Touch	Fixed	Standard	off	0.474
836.52	384	AMPS	26.30	26.10	Right	Touch	Fixed	Standard	on	0.474
836.52	384	AMPS	26.30	26.17	Right	Tilt	Fixed	Standard	off	0.135
836.52	384	AMPS	26.30	26.12	Left	Touch	Fixed	Standard	off	0.454
836.52	384	AMPS	26.30	26.23	Left	Touch	Fixed	Standard	on	0.430
836.52	384	AMPS	26.30	26.38	Left	Tilt	Fixed	Standard	off	0.130
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						**Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. standard batteries were tested.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1.
6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 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).

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President

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14.2 Cellular Band Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	C_Power[dBm]		Side	Test Position	Antenna Type	Battery	Bluetooth	SAR
MHz	Ch.		Start	End						(W/kg)
836.52	384	CDMA	24.20	24.07	Right	Touch	Fixed	Standard	off	0.254
836.52	384	CDMA	24.20	24.30	Right	Touch	Fixed	Standard	on	0.253
836.52	384	CDMA	24.20	24.06	Right	Tilt	Fixed	Standard	off	0.021
836.52	384	CDMA	24.20	24.08	Left	Touch	Fixed	Standard	off	0.235
836.52	384	CDMA	24.20	24.28	Left	Touch	Fixed	Standard	on	0.219
836.52	384	CDMA	24.20	24.10	Left	Tilt	Fixed	Standard	off	0.020
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						**Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. standard batteries were tested.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. $\pm$ 0.1.
6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 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).
7. Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55

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14.3 PCS Band Head SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	C_Power[dBm]		Side	Test Position	Antenna Type	Battery	Bluetooth	SAR
MHz	Ch.		Start	End						(W/kg)
1880.00	600	PCS	24.20	24.12	Right	Touch	Fixed	Standard	off	0.784
1880.00	600	PCS	24.20	24.03	Right	Touch	Fixed	Standard	on	0.758
1880.00	600	PCS	24.20	24.14	Right	Tilt	Fixed	Standard	off	0.214
1880.00	600	PCS	24.20	24.01	Left	Touch	Fixed	Standard	off	0.746
1880.00	600	PCS	24.20	24.20	Left	Touch	Fixed	Standard	on	0.735
1880.00	600	PCS	24.20	24.08	Left	Tilt	Fixed	Standard	off	0.212
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						**Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

8. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
9. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
10. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. standard batteries were tested.
11. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
12. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1.
13. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 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).
14. Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55

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14.4 Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Mode	C_Power[dBm]		Position	Spacing	Antenna Type	Battery	Bluetooth	SAR
MHz	Ch.		Start	End						(W/kg)
836.52	384	AMPS	26.30	26.17	Body	1.5 cm	Fixed	Standard	off	0.686
836.52	384	AMPS	26.30	26.48	Body	1.5 cm	Fixed	Standard	on	0.645
836.52	384	CDMA	24.20	24.22	Body	1.5 cm	Fixed	Standard	off	0.596
836.52	384	CDMA	24.20	24.11	Body	1.5 cm	Fixed	Standard	on	0.568
1880.00	600	PCS	24.20	24.05	Body	1.5 cm	Fixed	Standard	off	0.190
1880.00	600	PCS	24.20	24.09	Body	1.5 cm	Fixed	Standard	on	0.187
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						**Muscle 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. standard batteries were tested.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Both sides of the phone were tested, and the worst-case is reported.
6. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1.
7. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
8. Body SAR was tested under RC3/SO32

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15 EQUIPMENT LIST

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS			
Type		**Calibration Due**	**Serial Number**
Staubli Robot RX60L		Oct-07	599131-01
Staubli Robot Controller		Oct-07	PCT592
Staubli Teach Pendant (Joystick)		Oct-07	3323-00161
Gateway Computer, 2.52GHz/768MB,Windows-XP		N/A	PCT678
SPEAG EDC3		Oct-07	321
SPEAG DAE4		Sep-06	649
SPEAG DAE4		Aug-06	665
SPEAG E-Field Probe EX3DV4		Aug-06	3561
SPEAG Dummy Probe		Oct-06	PCT583
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0		Oct-06	PCT666
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor		Oct-06	205
SPEAG Validation Dipole D835V2		Feb-07	PCT512
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2		Feb-07	PCT613
Brain Equivalent Matter (835MHz)		May-06	PCTBEM101
Brain Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)		May-06	PCTBEM301
Muscle Equivalent Matter (835MHz)		May-06	PCTMEM201
Muscle Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)		May-06	PCTMEM401
Rohde & Schwarz CMD80 Base Station Simulator		June 2006	830805/005
Rohde & Schwarz CMU200 Base Station Simulator		October 2006	650378
SPEAG Freespace 1900MHz Dipole		February 2007	1002
SPEAG Freespace 2450 MHz Dipole		February 2007	1004
ETS Freespace 835 MHz Dipole		February 2007	A005
SPEAG Freespace 835 MHz Dipole		February 2007	1003
SPEAG Freespace H-Field Probe		August 2006	6170
SPEAG Freespace E-Field Probe		August 2006	2353
MW Amp. Model: 5S1G4, (800MHz - 4.2GHz)		Jan-07	22332
Gigatronics 8651A Power Meter		Jan-07	1835299
Gigatronics 80701A Sensor(50MHz-18GHz)		Jan-07	PCT606
HP-8648D (9kHz ~ 4GHz) Signal Generator		Jan-07	PCT530
HP-8241A (-18GHz) Signal Generator		Jan-07	
Amplifier Research 5S1G4 AMP		Jan-07	PCT540
HP-8753E (30kHz ~ 3GHz) Network Analyzer		Jun-06	PCT552
HP85070B Dielectric Probe Kit		Jun-06	PCT501
Ambient Noise/Reflection, etc.	<12mW/kg/<3%of SAR	N/A	Anechoic Room PCT01

Notes:

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

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16 CONCLUSION

16.1 Measurement Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 26.0 dBm

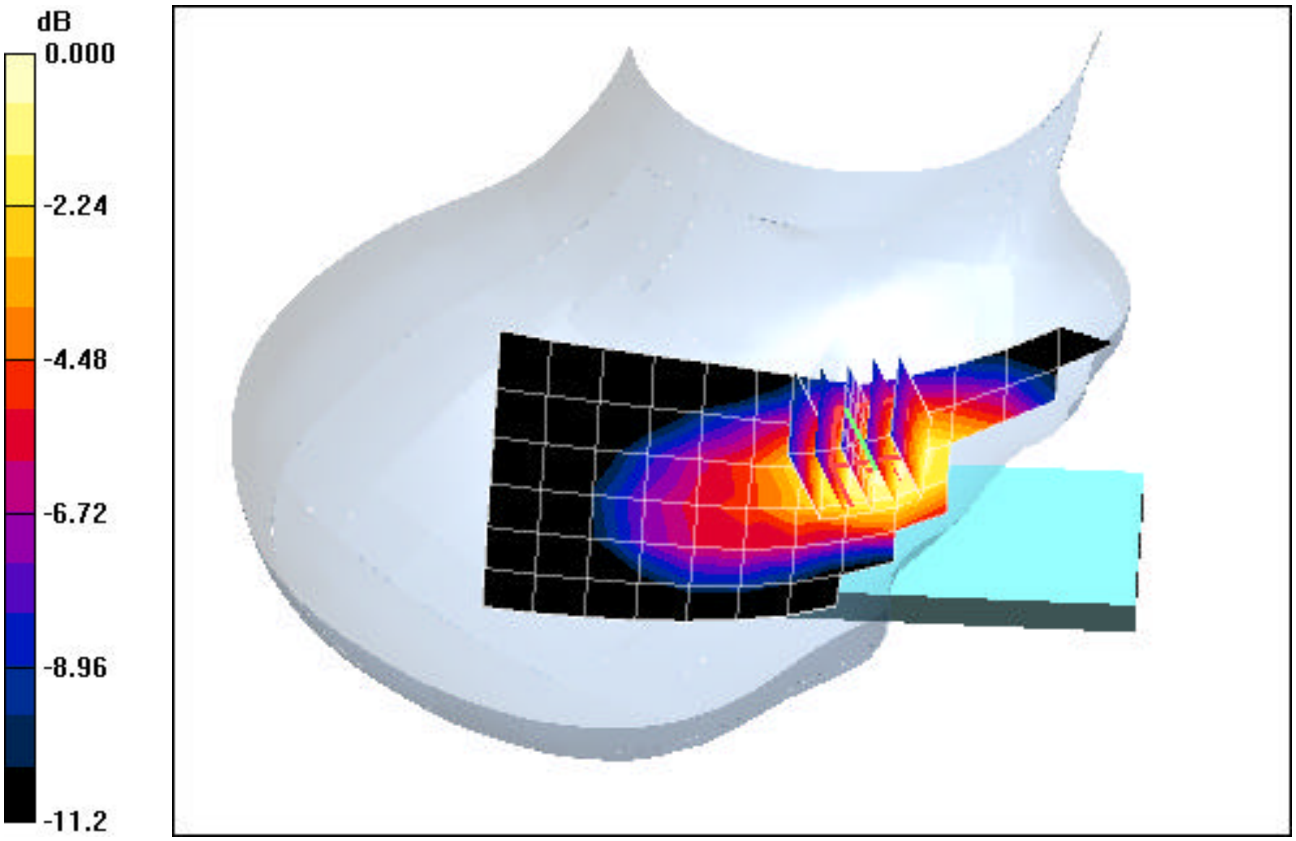
Communication System: AMPS; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: AMPS, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.7 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.784 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.527 mW/g



0 dB = 0.904mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 26.0 dBm

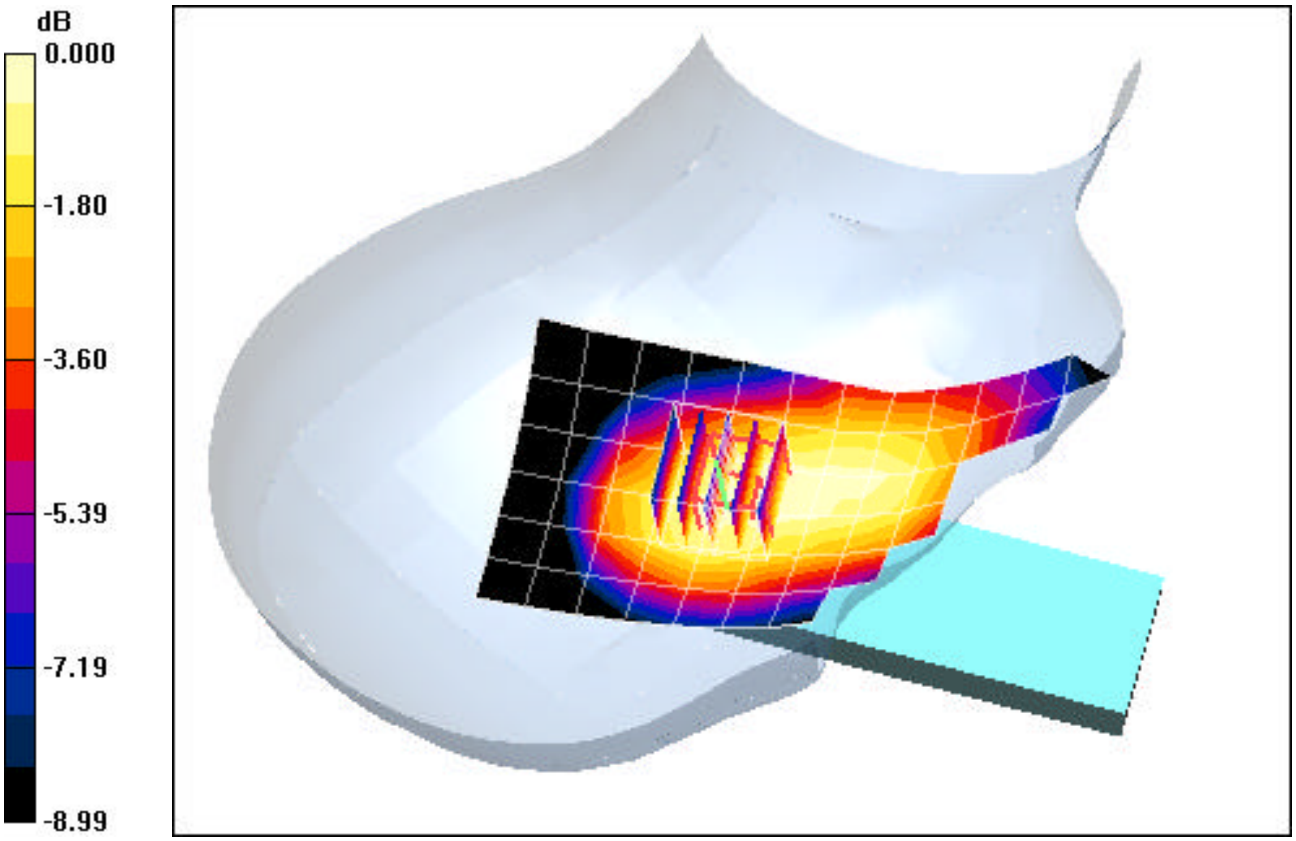
Communication System: AMPS; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: AMPS, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.8 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.274 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.214 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.163 mW/g



0 dB = 0.237mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 26.0 dBm

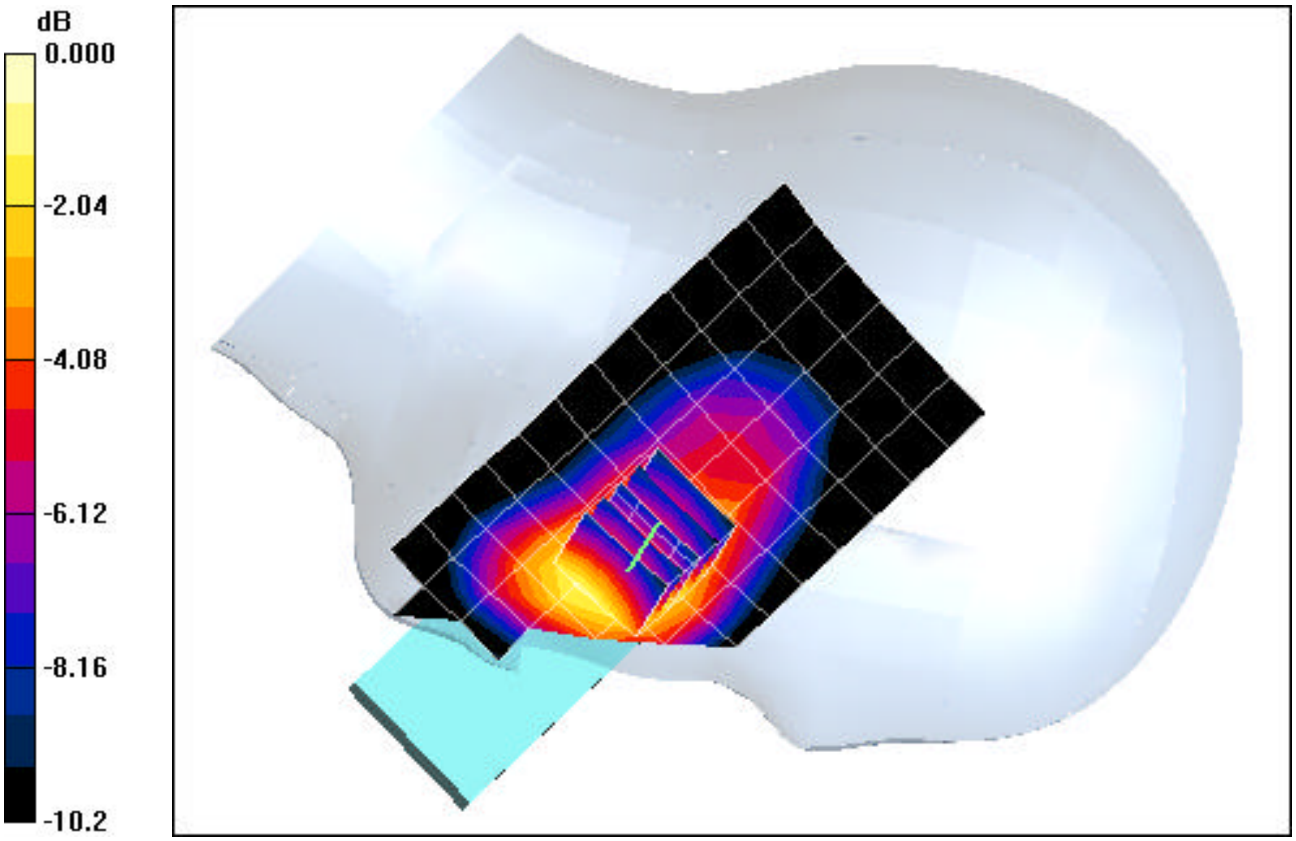
Communication System: AMPS; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.7 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.746 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.510 mW/g



0 dB = 0.856mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 26.0 dBm

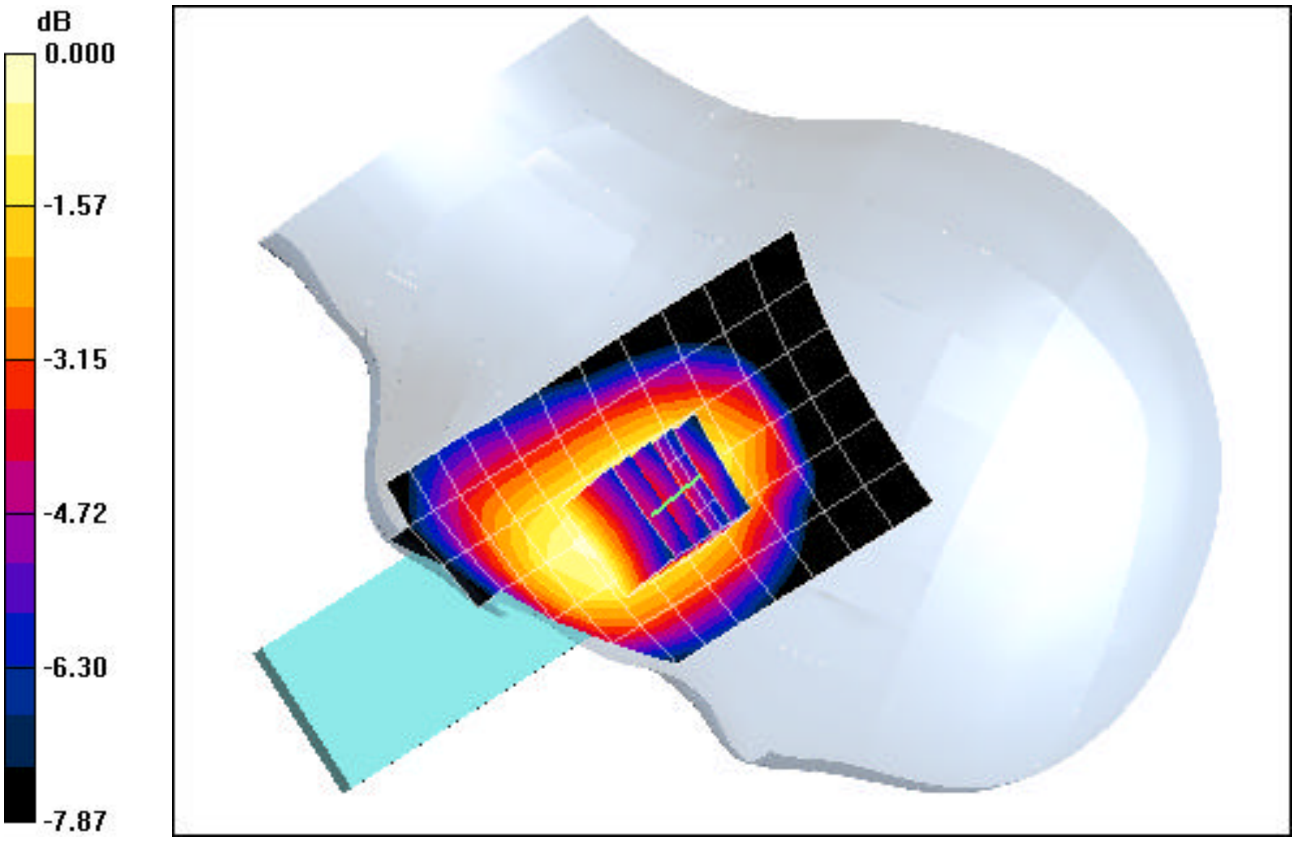
Communication System: AMPS; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.2 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.264 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.212 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.163 mW/g



0 dB = 0.234mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

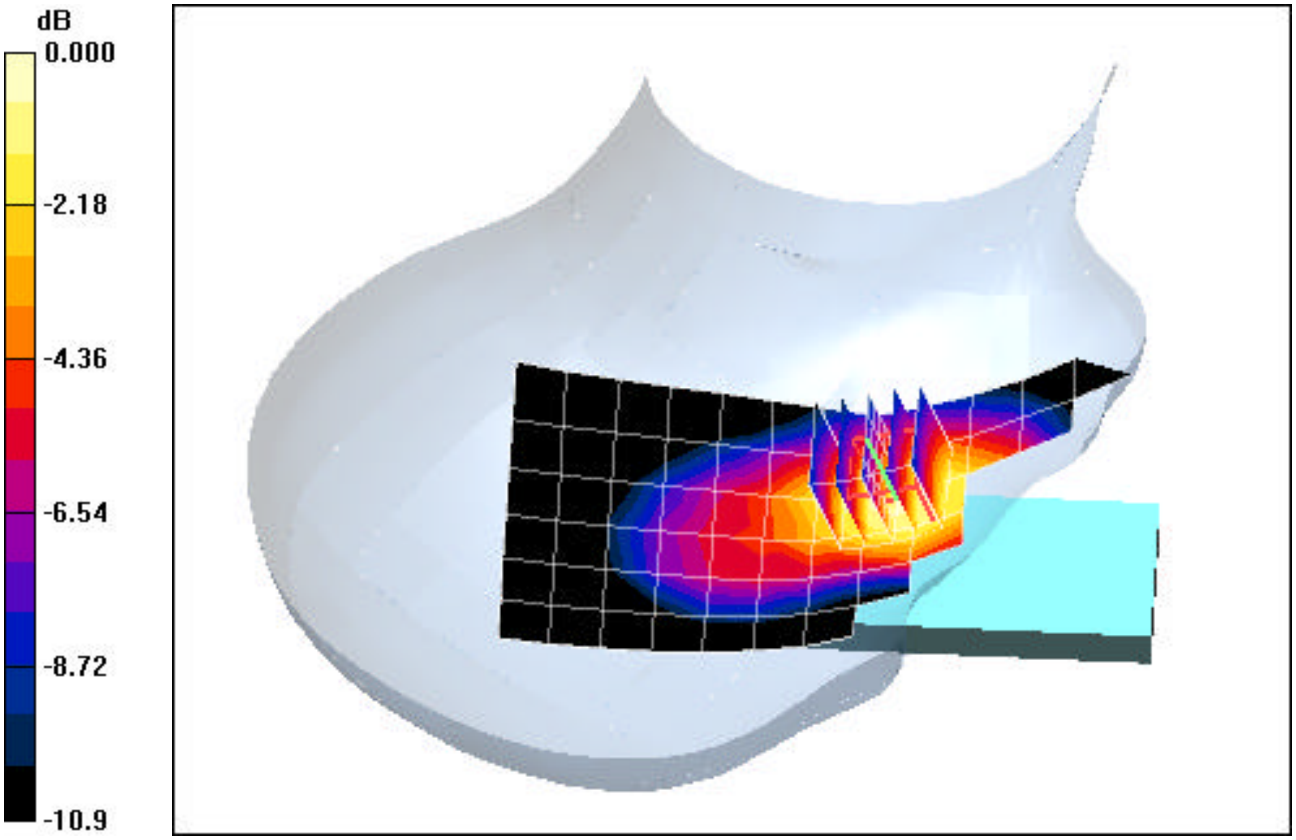
Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: CDMA, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.67 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.677 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.474 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.320 mW/g



0 dB = 0.545mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

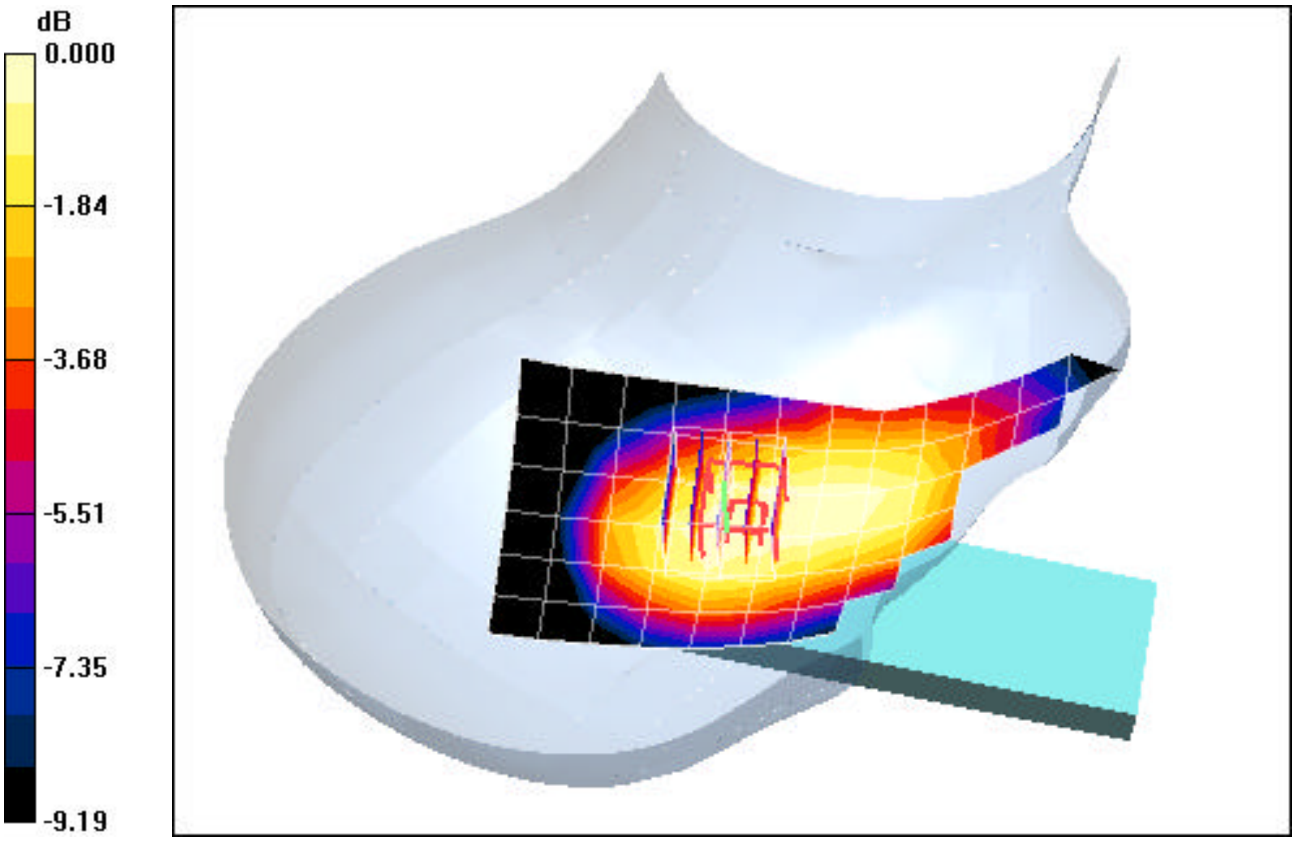
Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: CDMA, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.97 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.171 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.135 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.103 mW/g



0 dB = 0.147mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

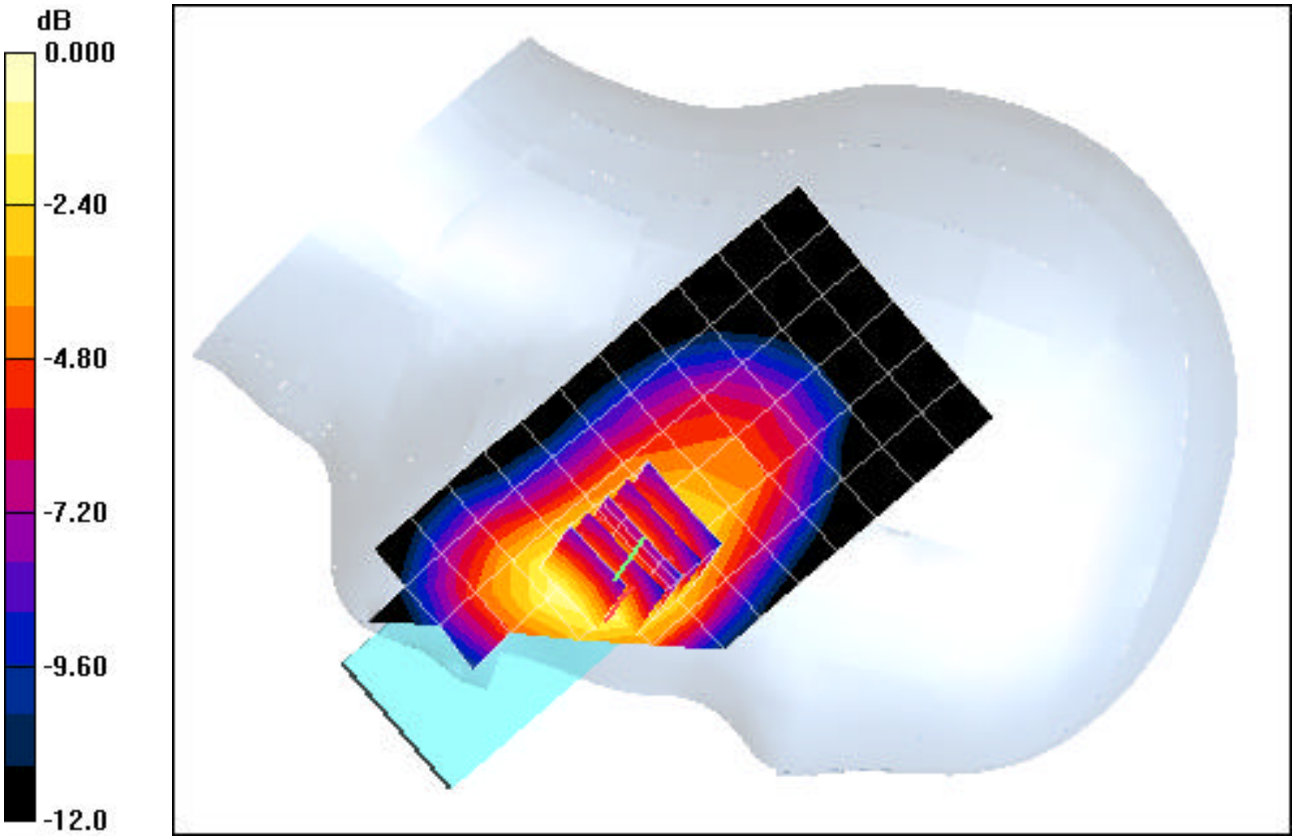
Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.27 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.625 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.454 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.316 mW/g



0 dB = 0.516mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

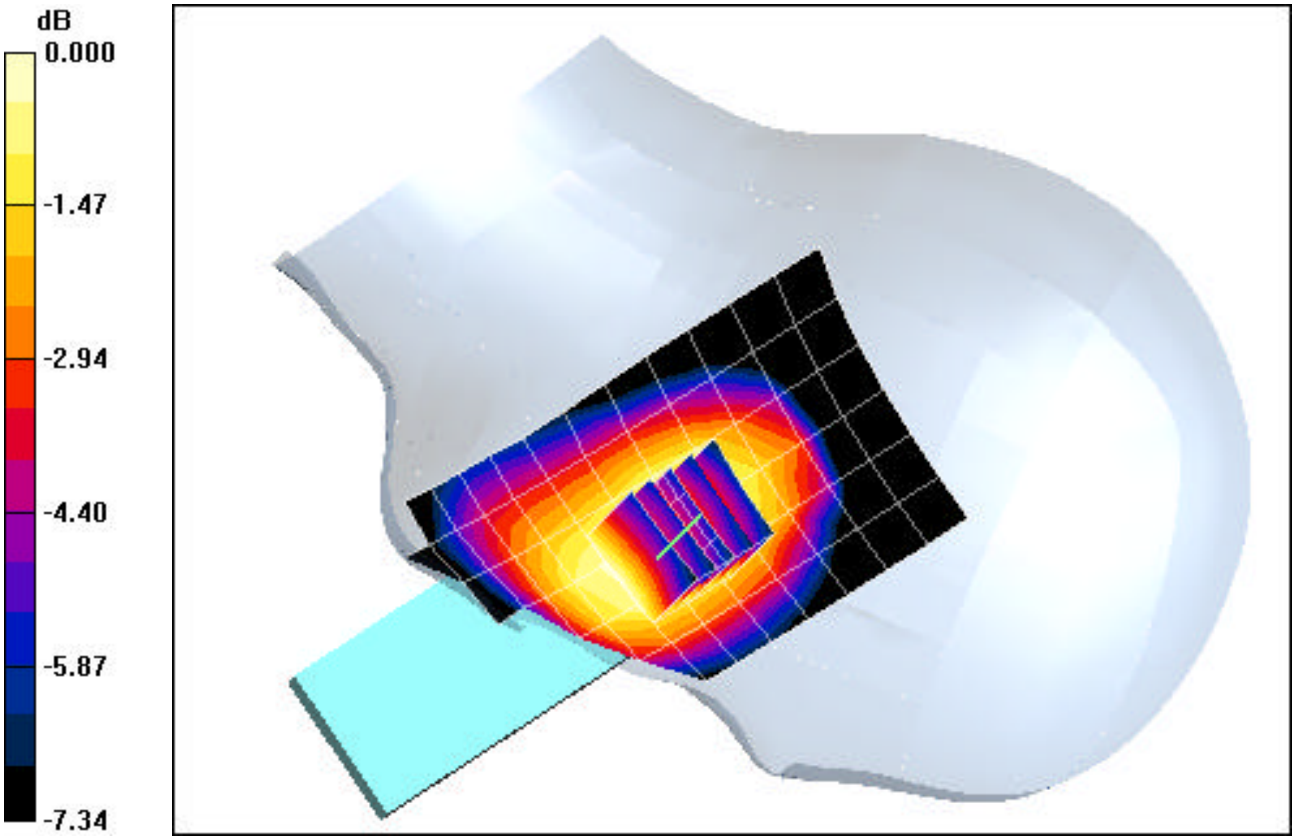
Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.25 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.164 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.130 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.101 mW/g



0 dB = 0.142mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

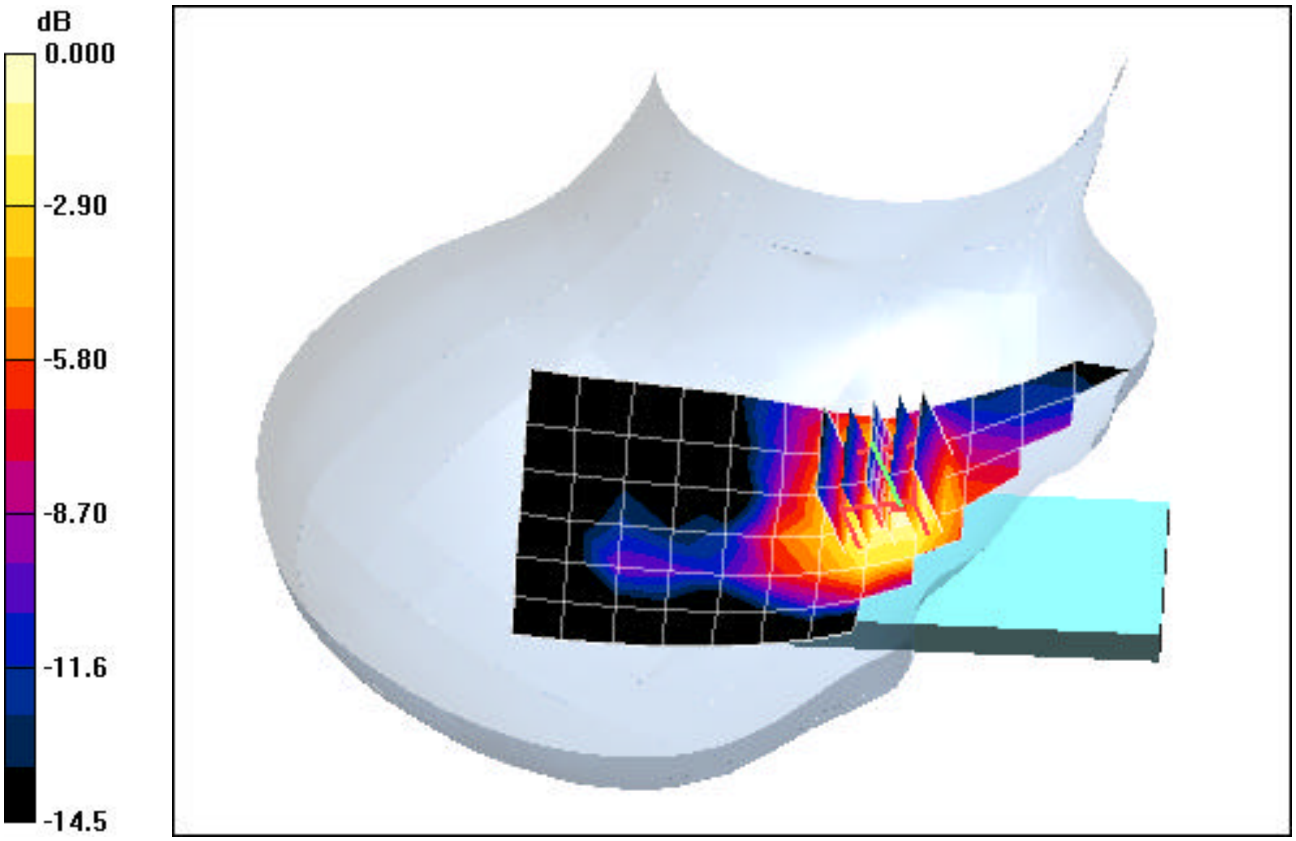
Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Brain (σ = 1.38 mho/m, ε_r = 41.10, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.04, 7.04, 7.04); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: PCS, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.94 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.404 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.254 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 mW/g



0 dB = 0.306mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

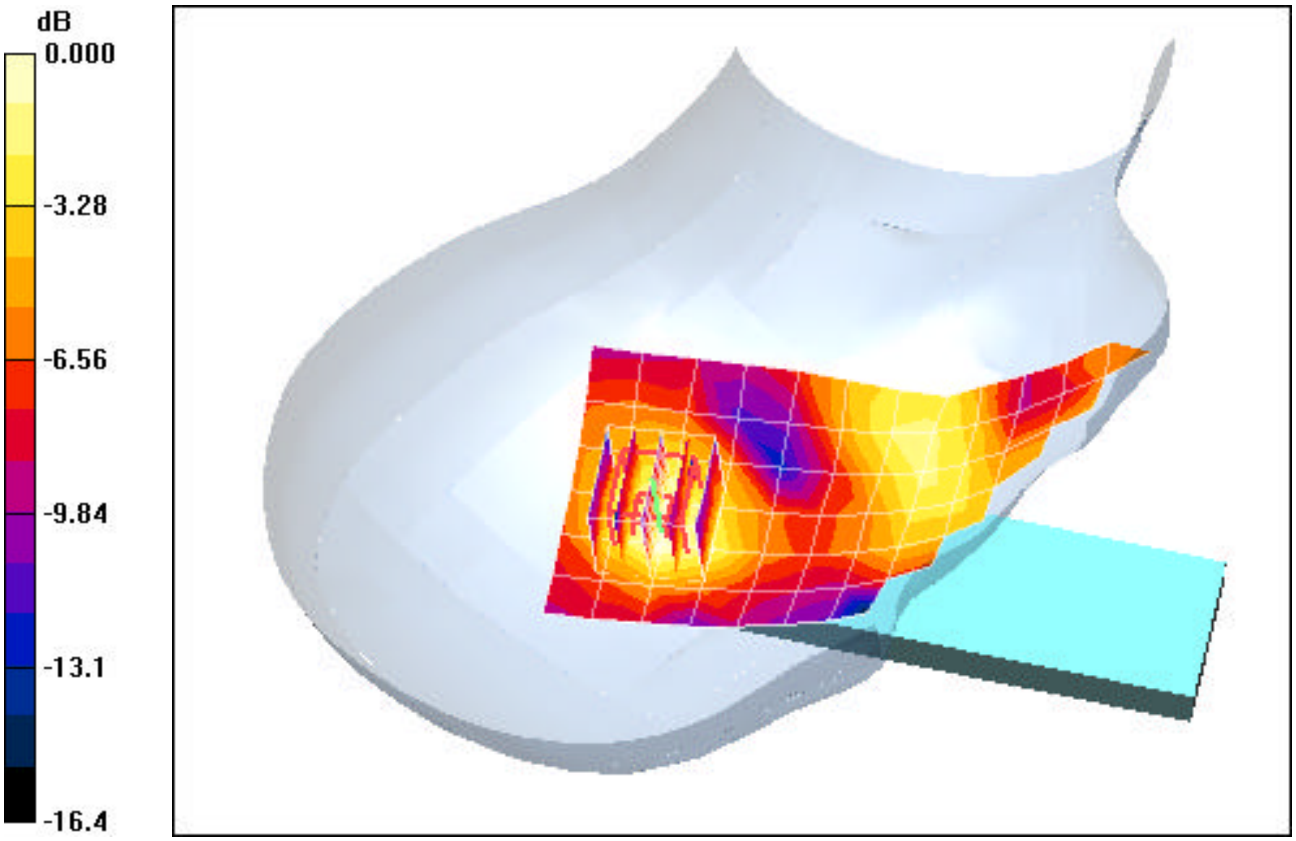
Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Brain (σ = 1.38 mho/m, ε_r = 41.10, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.04, 7.04, 7.04); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: PCS, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.41 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.103 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.021 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00769 mW/g



0 dB = 0.027mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

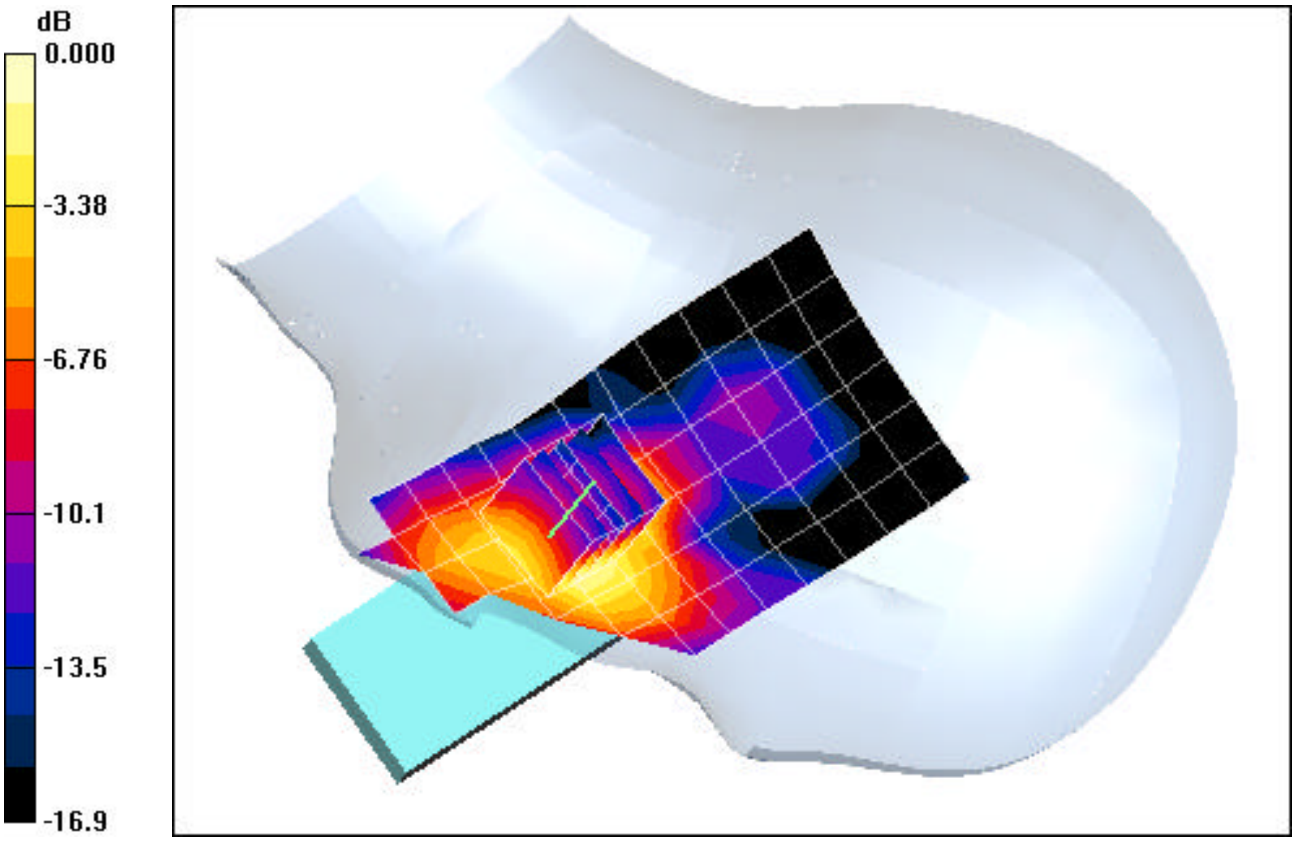
Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Brain (σ = 1.38 mho/m, ε_r = 41.10, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.04, 7.04, 7.04); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.80 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.374 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.235 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.135 mW/g



0 dB = 0.284mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

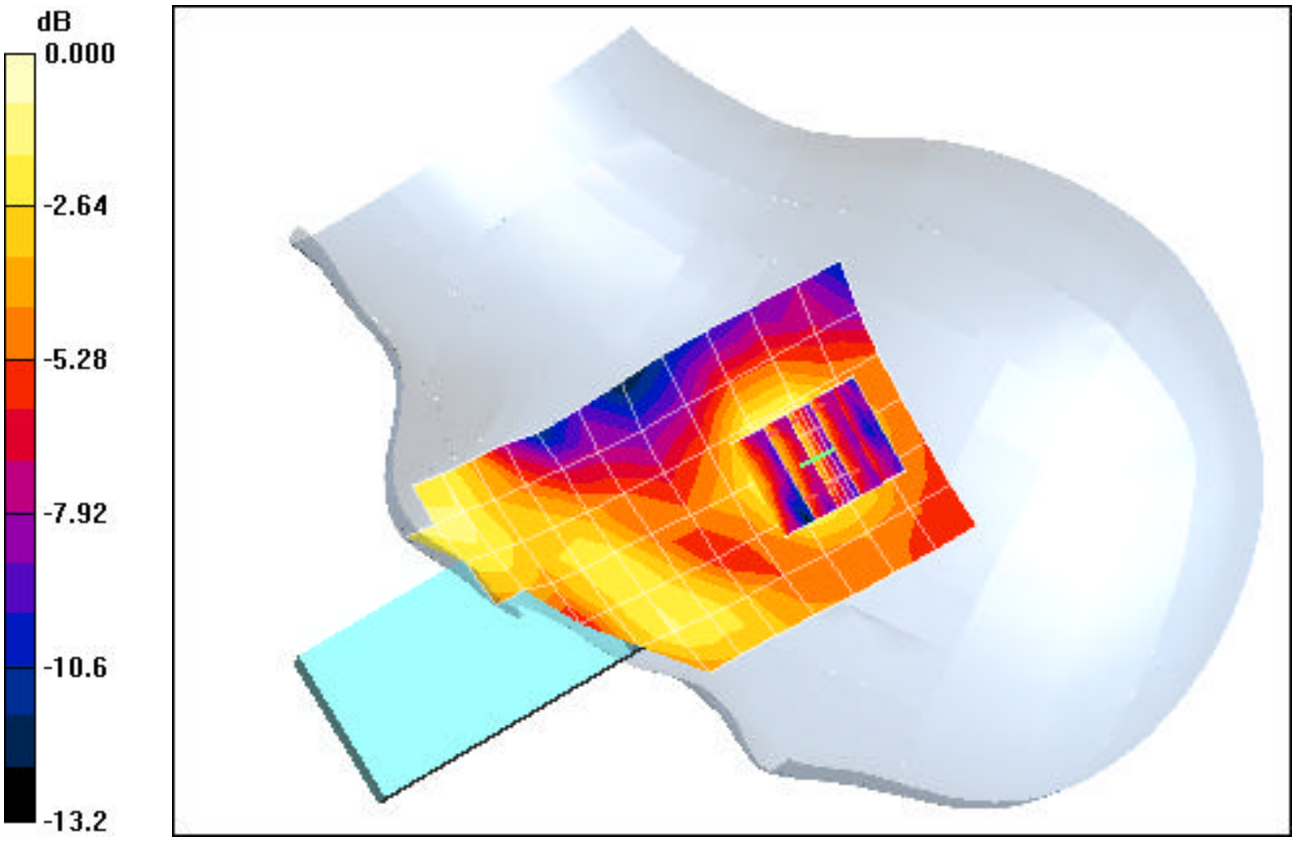
Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Brain (σ = 1.38 mho/m, ε_r = 41.10, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.04, 7.04, 7.04); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.08 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.029 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.013 mW/g



0 dB = 0.023mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 26.0 dBm

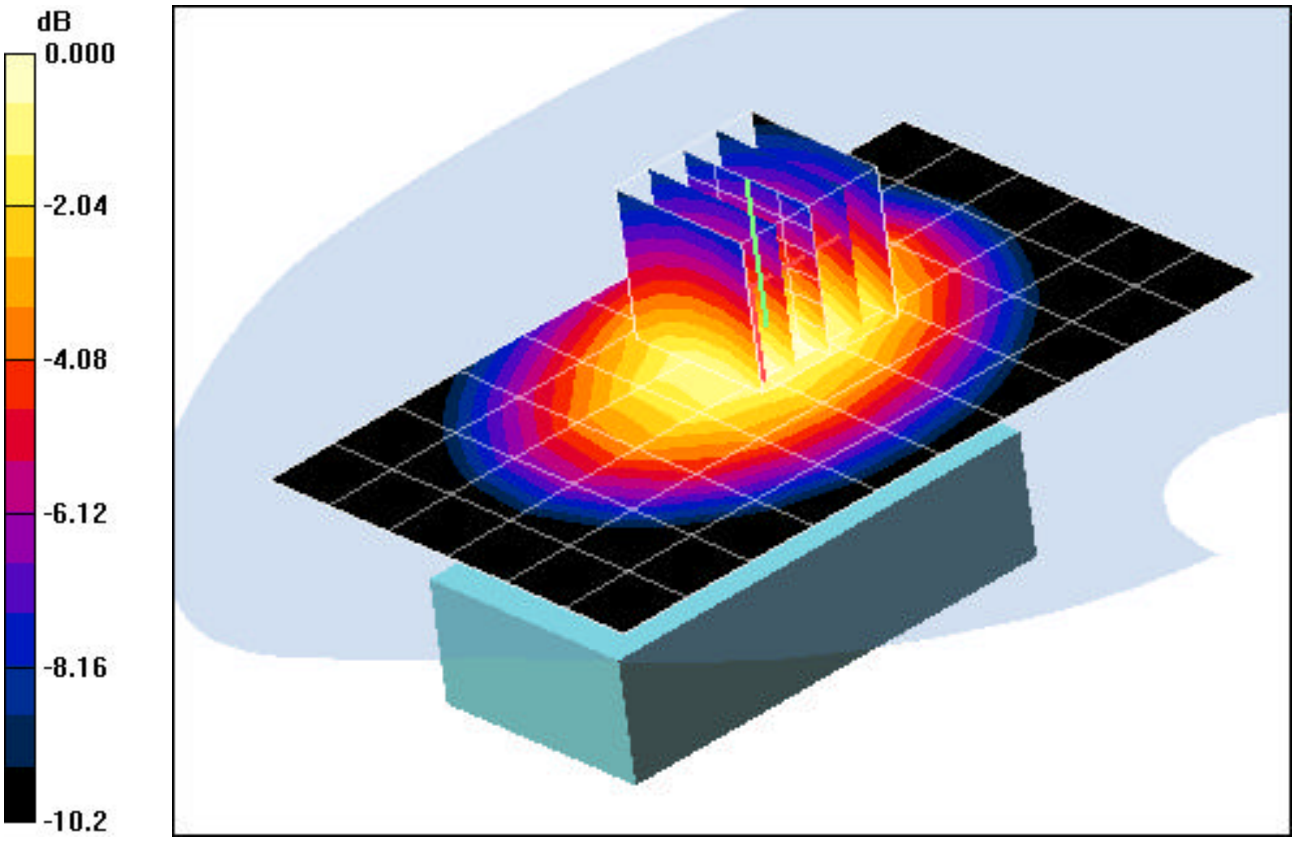
Communication System: AMPS; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Muscle (σ = 0.98 mho/m, ε_r = 54.95, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: AMPS, Body SAR, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.8 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.923 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.686 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.490 mW/g



0 dB = 0.773mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

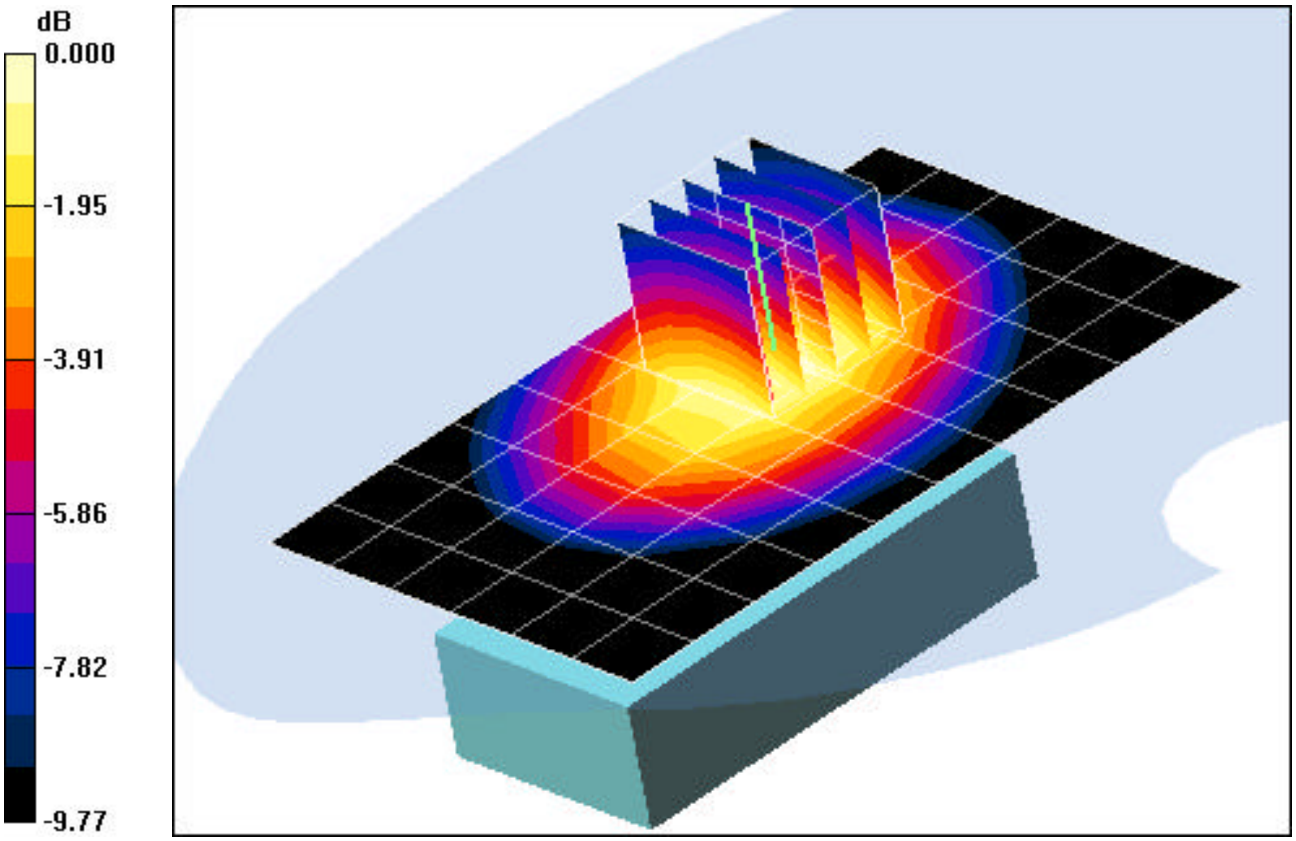
Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Muscle (σ = 0.98 mho/m, ε_r = 54.95, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: CDMA, Body SAR, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.5 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.801 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.596 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.426 mW/g



0 dB = 0.670mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

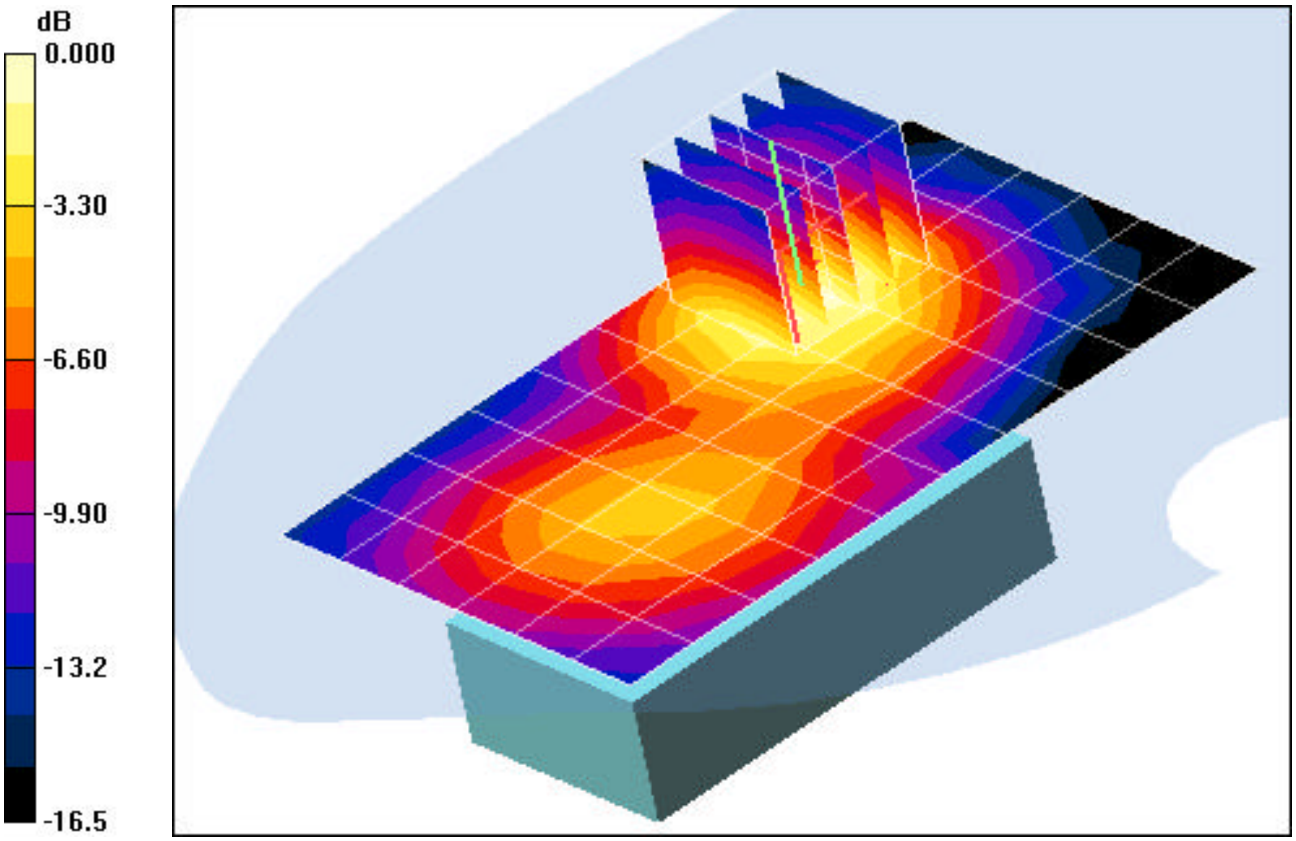
Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Muscle (σ = 1.58 mho/m, ε_r = 52.63, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.48, 6.48, 6.48); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: PCS, Body SAR, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.28 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.306 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.190 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.110 mW/g



0 dB = 0.230mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 26.0 dBm

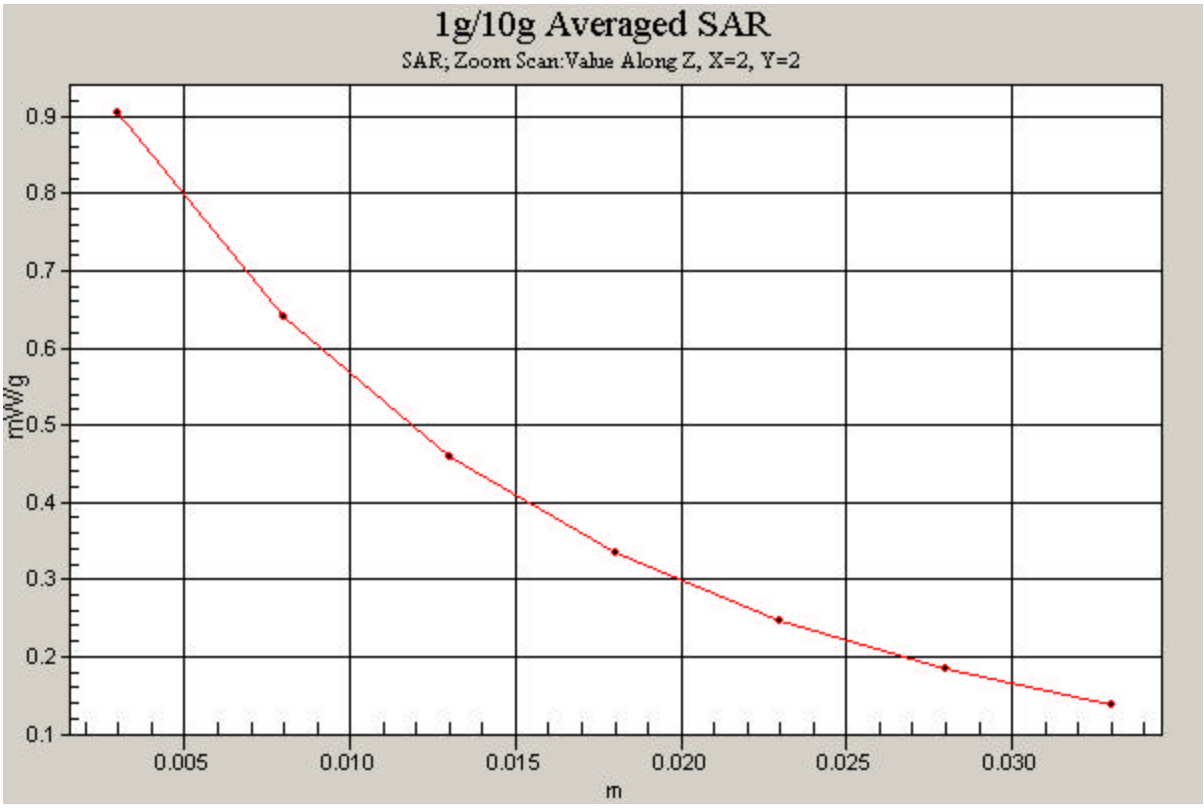
Communication System: AMPS; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: AMPS, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.7 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.784 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.527 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

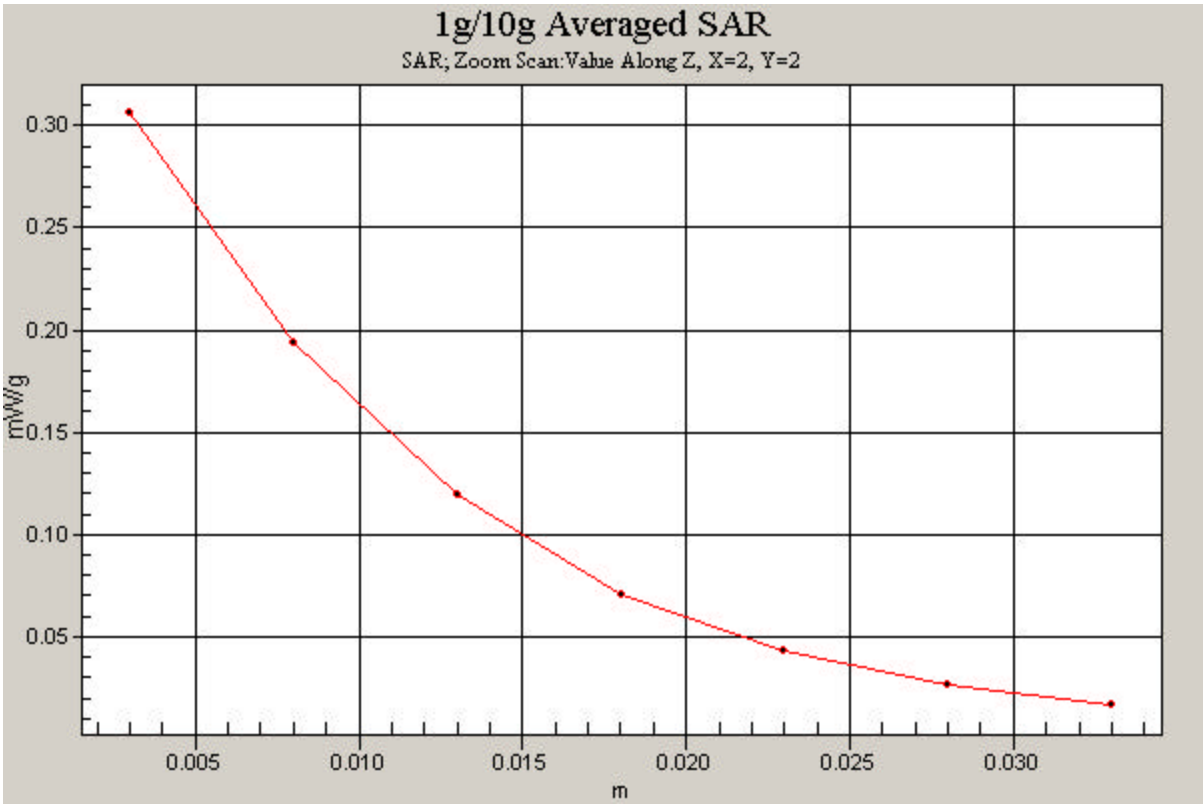
Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Brain (σ = 1.38 mho/m, ε_r = 41.10, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.04, 7.04, 7.04); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: PCS, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.94 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.404 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.254 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 26.0 dBm

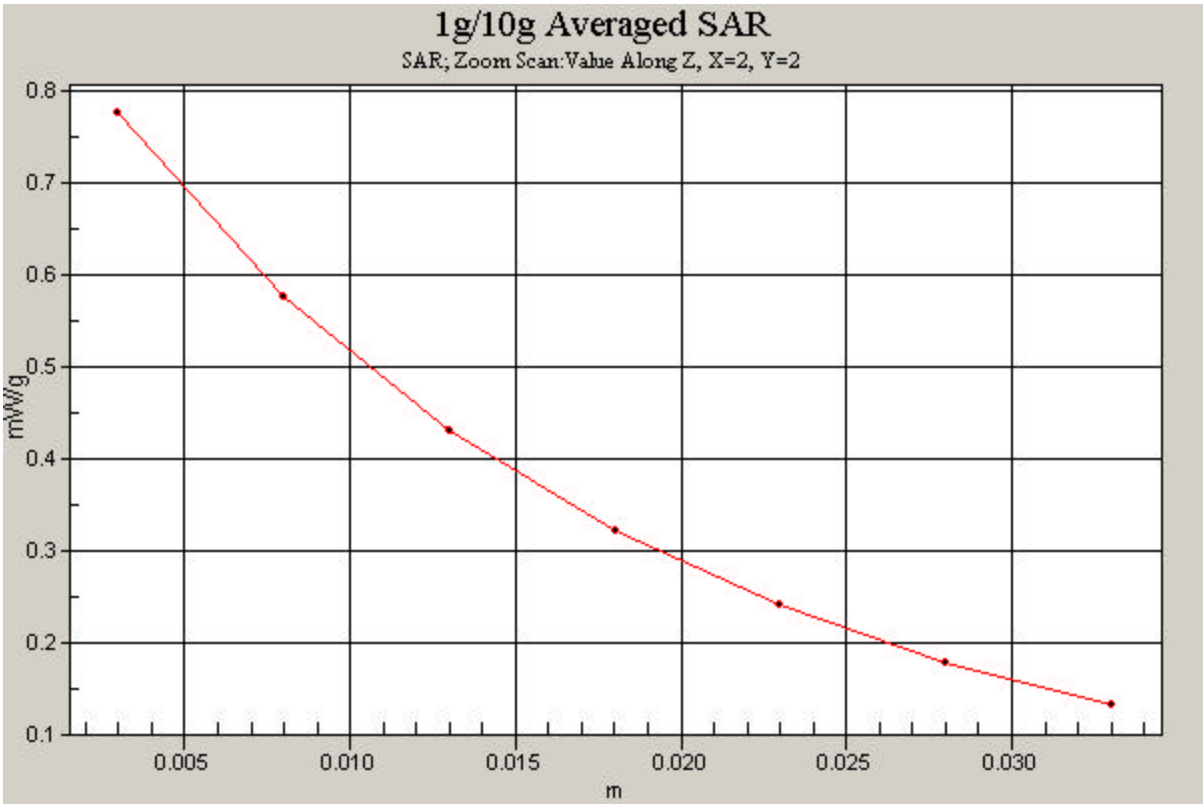
Communication System: AMPS; Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Muscle (σ = 0.98 mho/m, ε_r = 54.95, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: AMPS, Body SAR, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.8 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.923 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.686 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.490 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: AX490; Type: Tri Mode Phone; Serial: 19D52B18; Conducted Power: 24.0 dBm

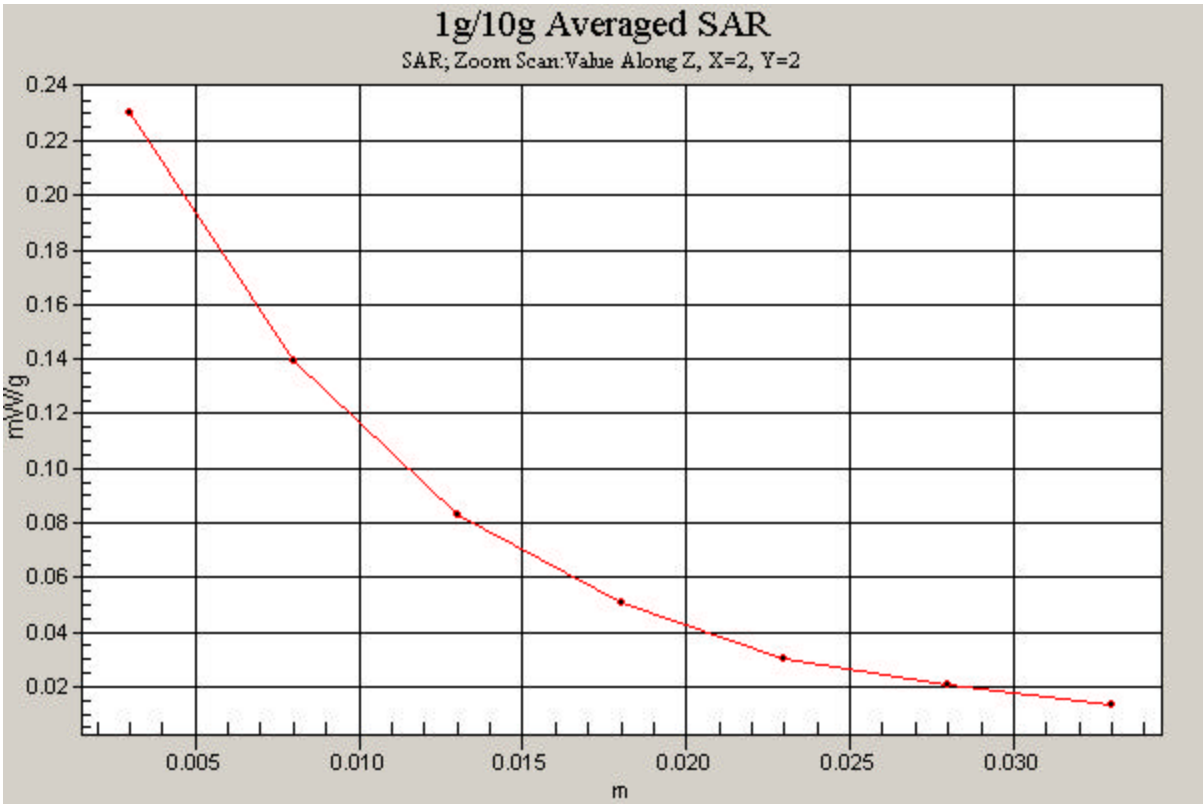
Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Muscle (σ = 1.58 mho/m, ε_r = 52.63, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.48, 6.48, 6.48); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Mode: PCS, Body SAR, Mid.ch

Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.28 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.306 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.190 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.110 mW/g



APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d026

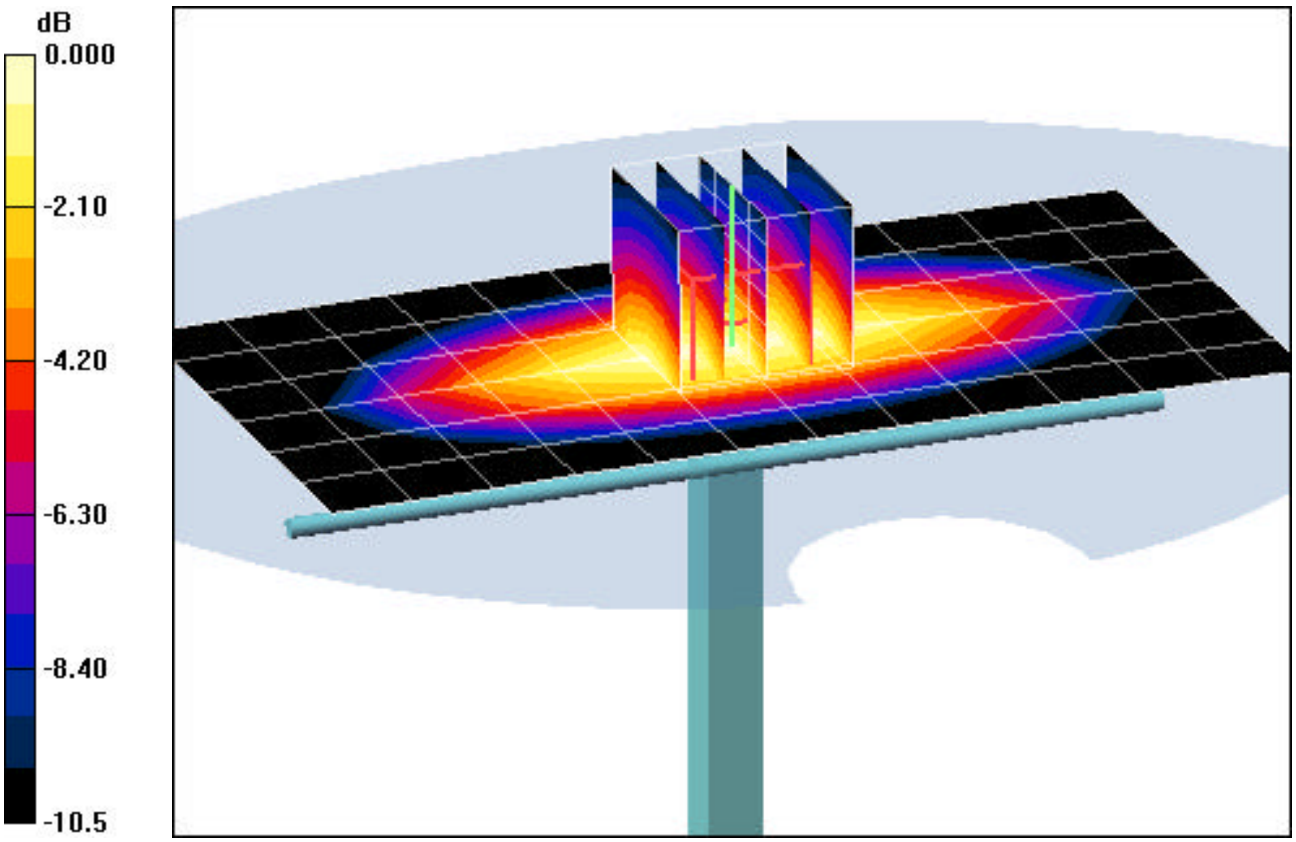
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Brain (σ = 0.90 mho/m, ε_r = 42.18, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

835MHz Dipole Validation

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 24.0 dBm (250 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 2.49 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 mW/g
Target SAR(1g) = 2.375 mW/g; Deviation = +4.84 %



0 dB = 2.92mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

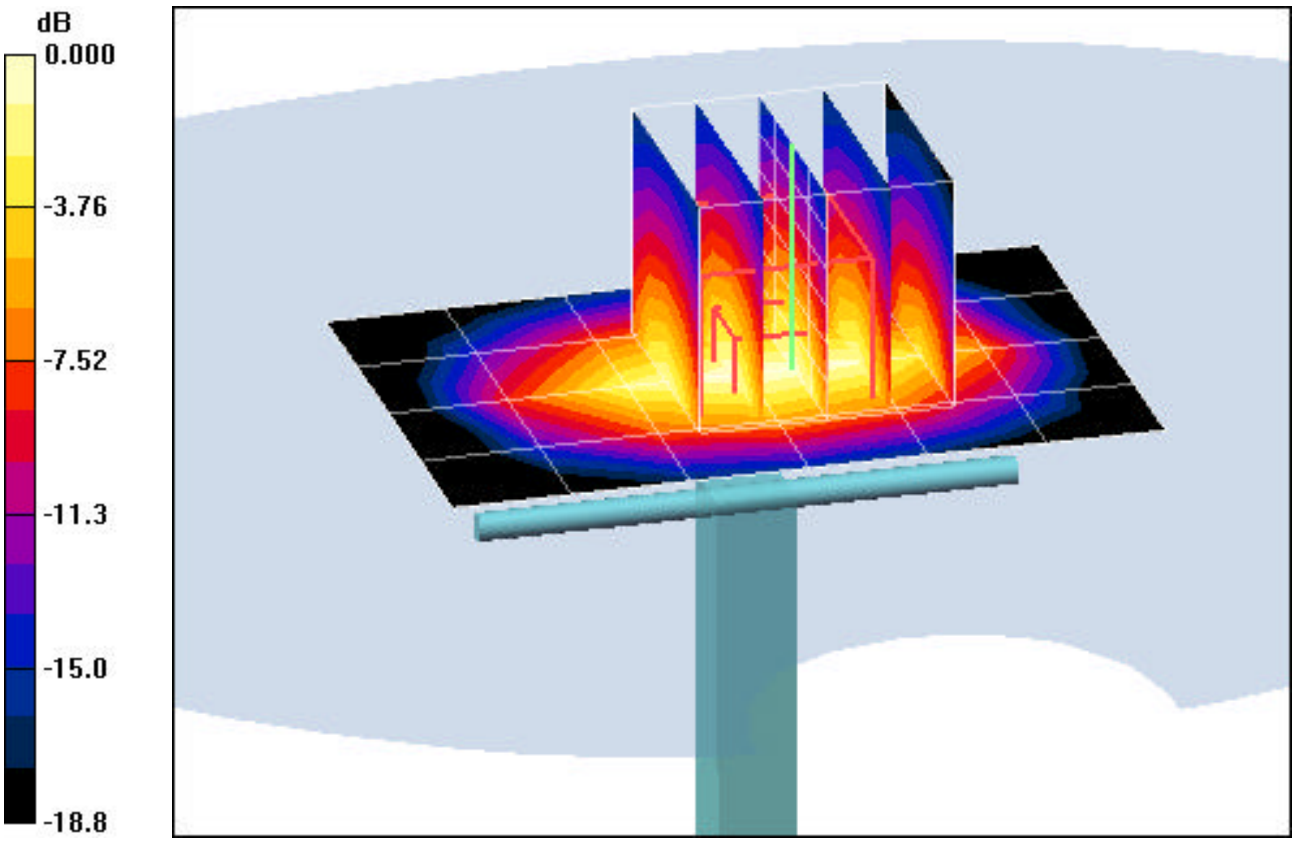
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Brain (σ = 1.38 mho/m, ε_r = 41.10, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 05-02-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(7.04, 7.04, 7.04); Calibrated: 8/24/2005
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1357
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

1900MHz Dipole Validation

Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
SAR(1 g) = 4.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 mW/g
Target SAR(1g) = 3.97 mW/g; Deviation = +1.00 %



0 dB = 5.00mW/g

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client PC Test

Certificate No: EX3-3561_Aug05

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3561
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 and QA CAL-14.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	August 24, 2005
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467)	May-06
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500)	Aug-06
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 654	29-Nov-04 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Nov04)	Nov-05

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: August 24, 2005

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
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:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *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 *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3561

Manufactured:	February 14, 2005
Calibrated:	August 24, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3561

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**0.430** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	**90** mV
NormY	**0.470** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	**90** mV
NormZ	**0.430** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	**90** mV

Diode Compression[B]

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL **900 MHz** **Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**2.0 mm**	**3.0 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	3.8	1.5
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.0

TSL **1810 MHz** **Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**2.0 mm**	**3.0 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	4.7	2.8
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	1.1	0.8

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **1.0** mm

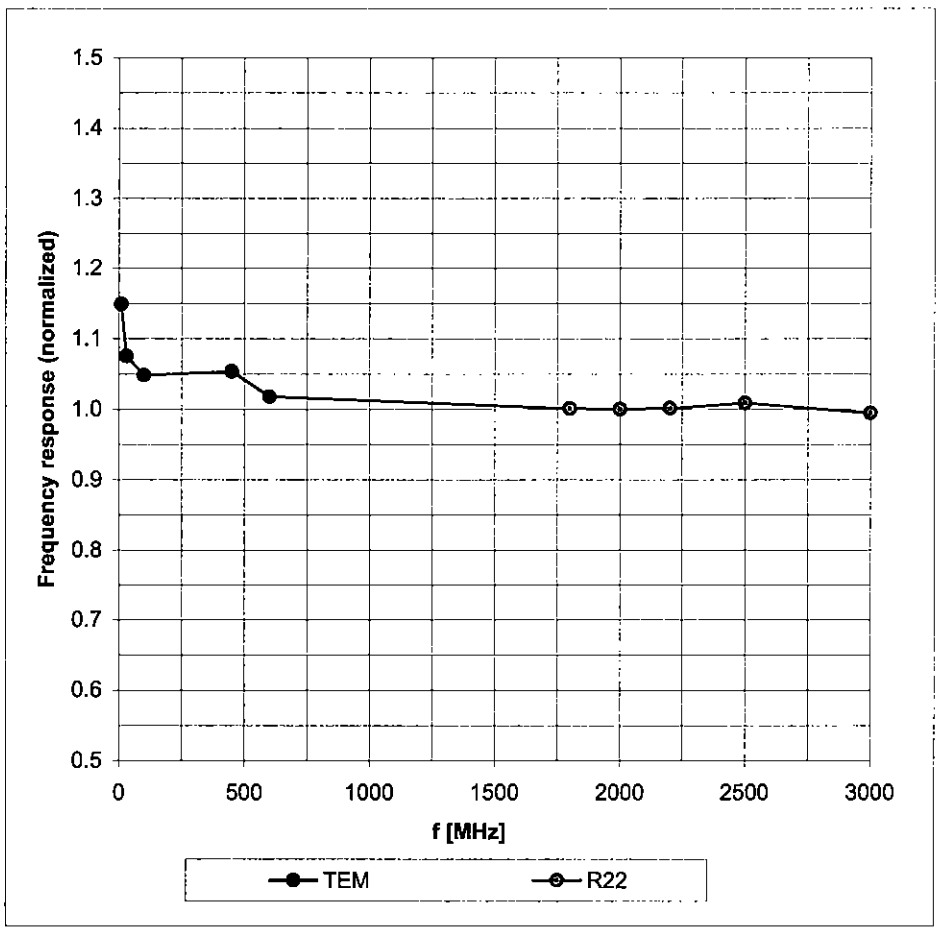
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

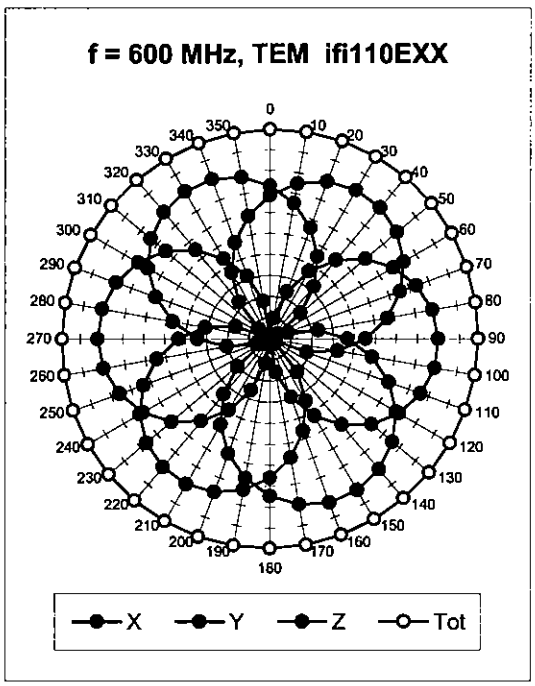
Frequency Response of E-Field

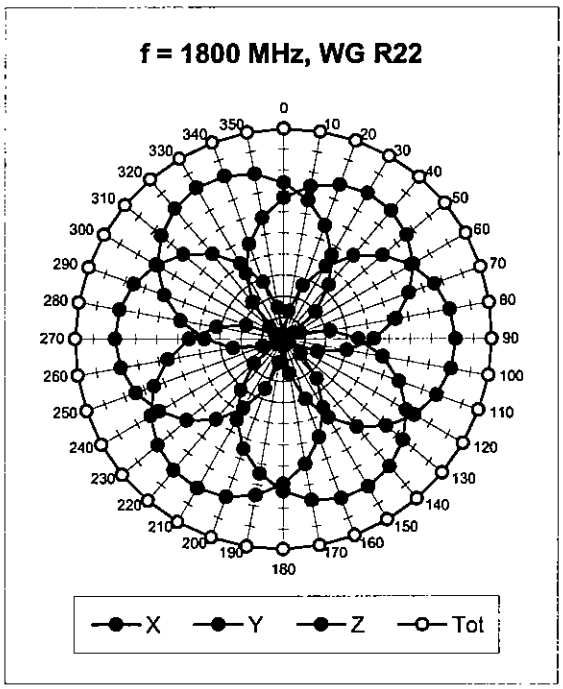
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

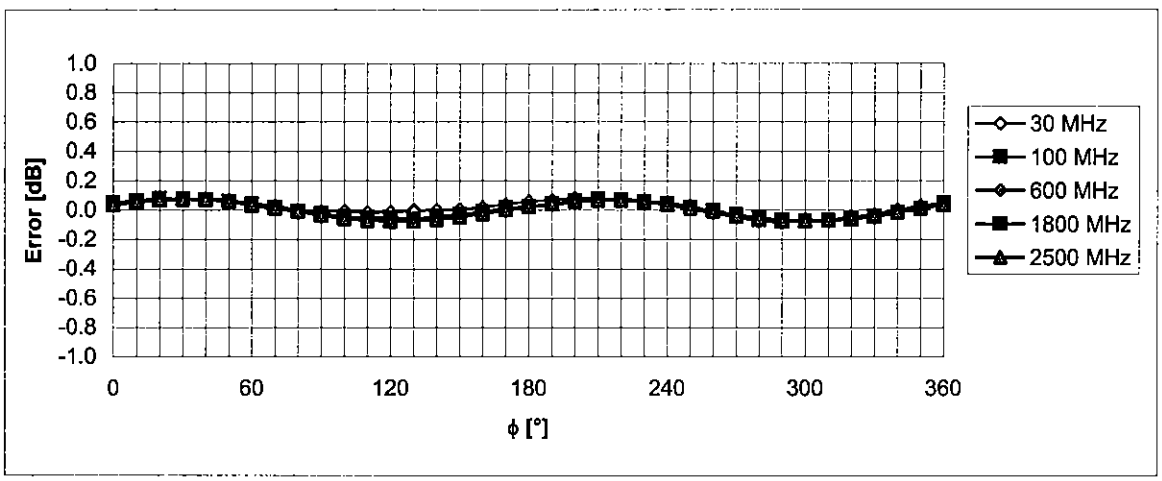


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



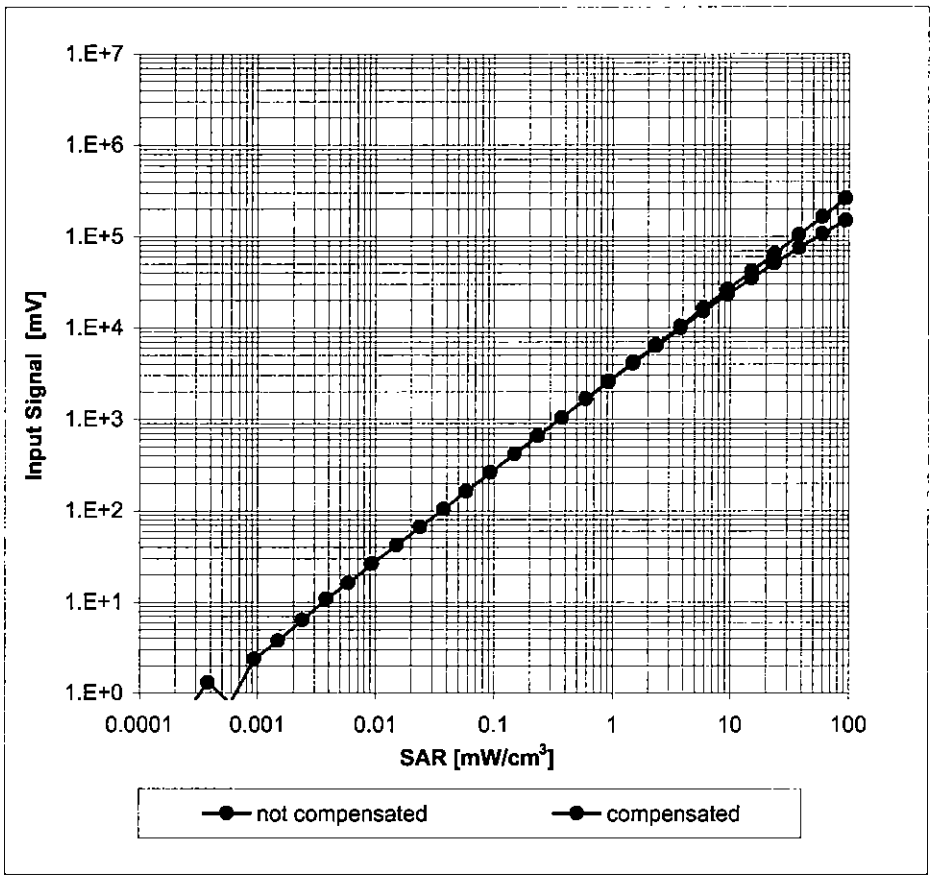


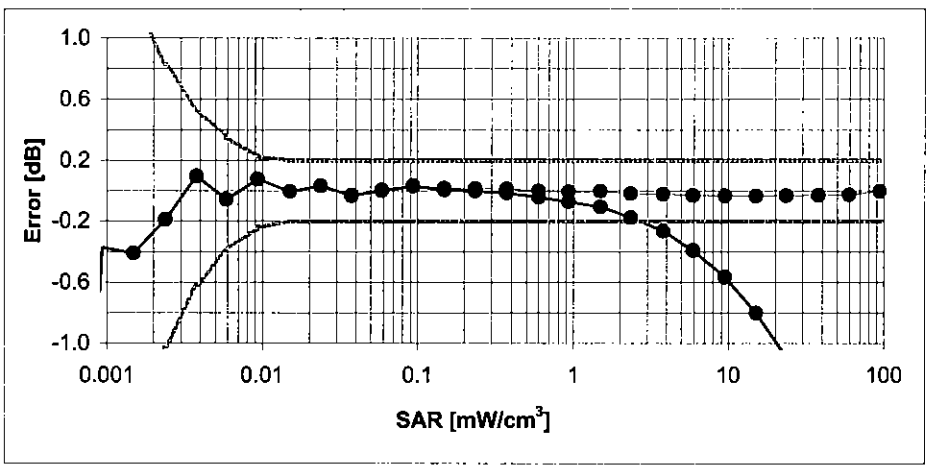


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

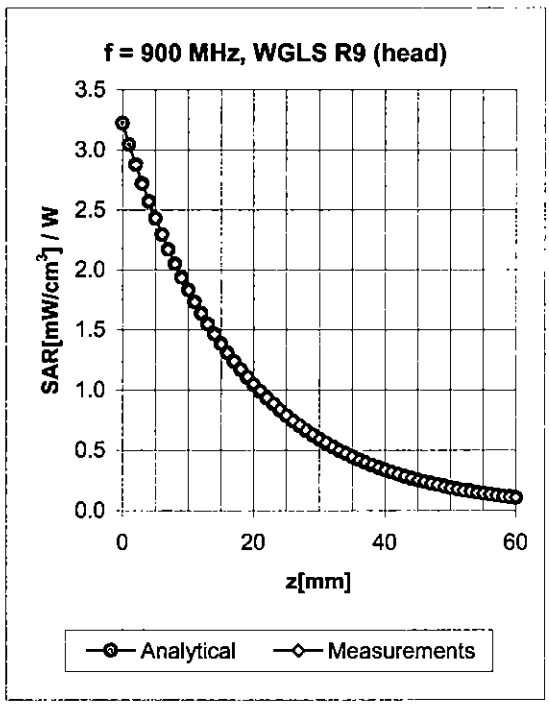
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

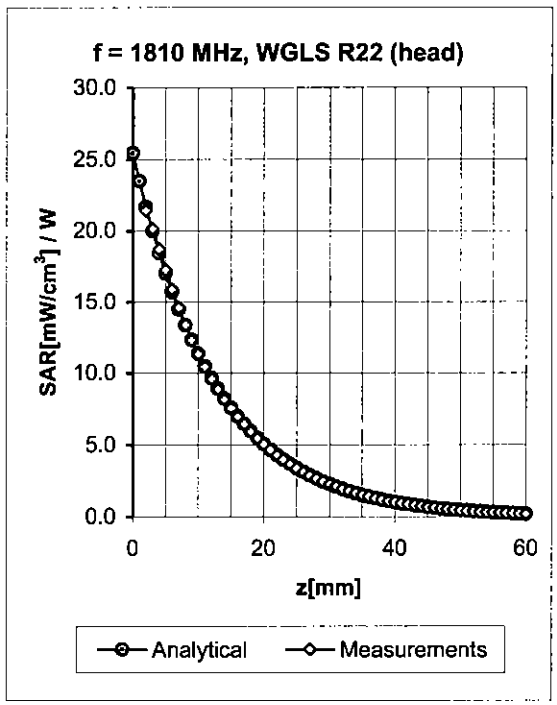




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



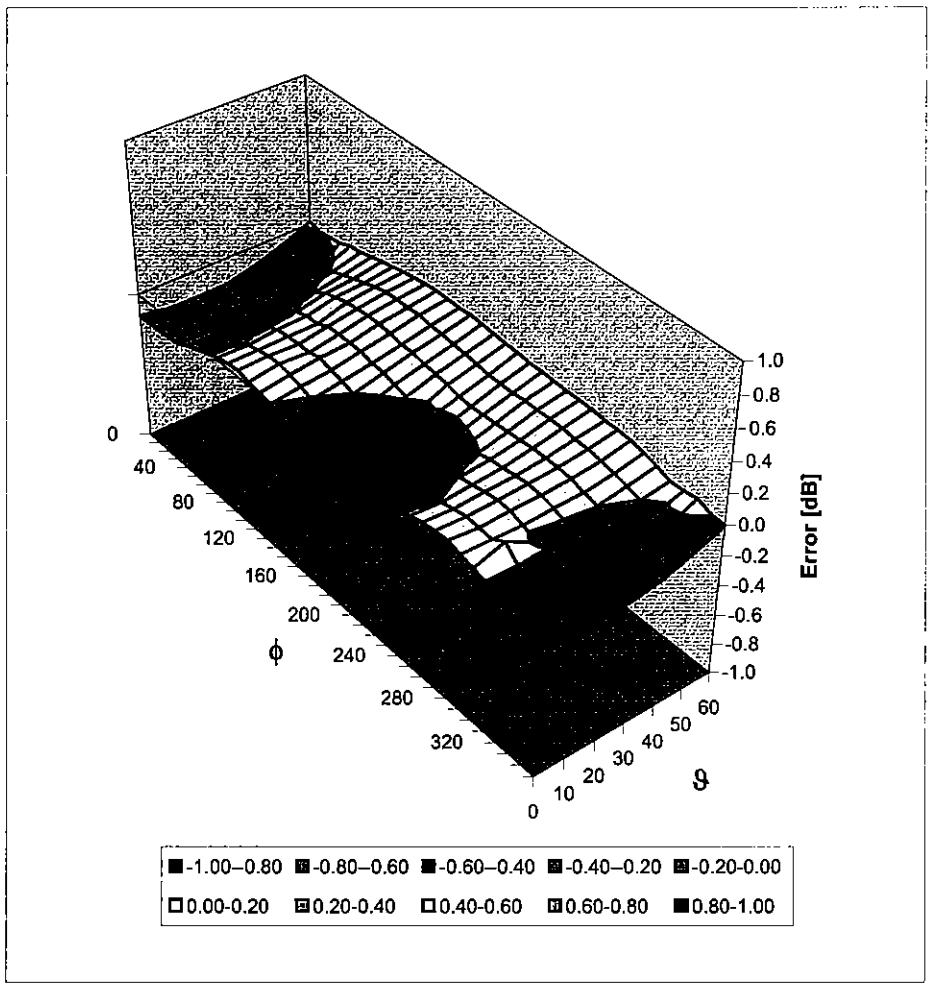


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.21	1.13	7.91 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.47	0.94	7.04 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.61	0.71	6.37 ± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.32	0.93	7.90 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.34	1.60	6.48 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.75	0.62	6.30 ± 11.8% (k=2)

[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.

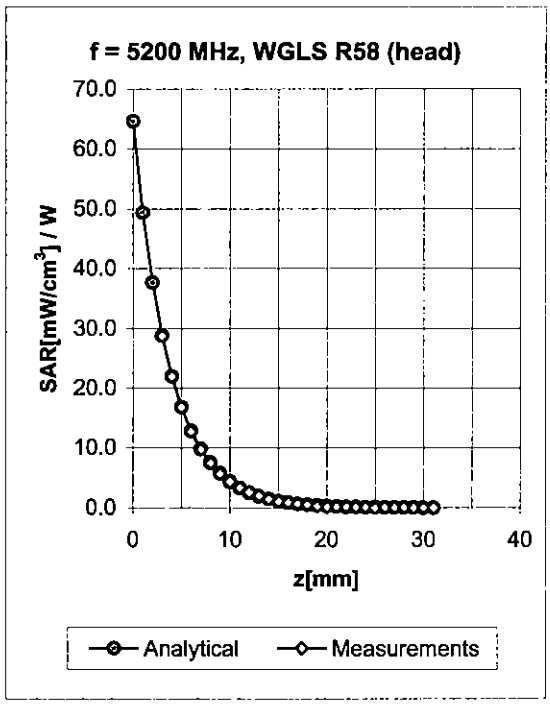
Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

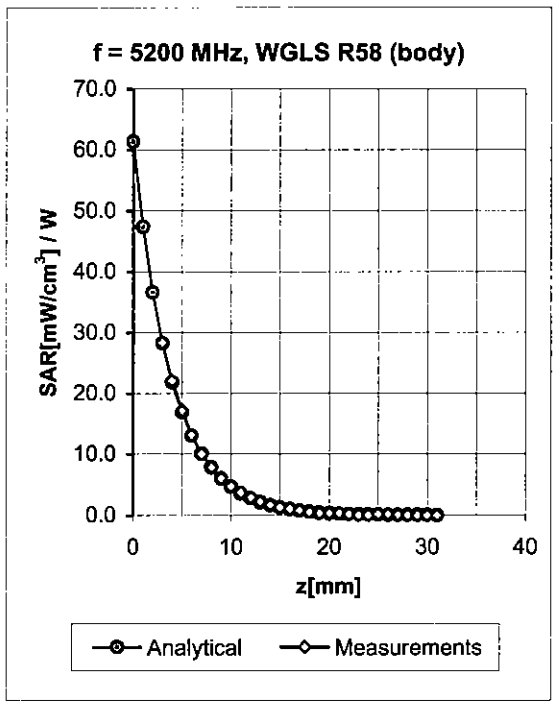
Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

Appendix[D]





f [MHz][D]	Validity [MHz]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
5200	± 50	Head	36.0 ± 5%	4.76 ± 5%	0.49	1.36	4.26	± 13.6% (k=2)
5800	± 50	Head	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	0.52	1.42	3.75	± 13.6% (k=2)
5200	± 50	Body	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	0.50	1.63	4.10	± 13.6% (k=2)
5800	± 50	Body	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	0.49	1.70	3.63	± 13.6% (k=2)

[D] Accreditation for ConvF assessment above 3000 MHz is currently applied for.