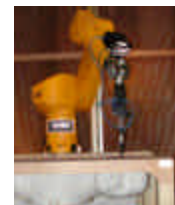


PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.
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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)



APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS:

LG ELECTRONICS, INC.
1000 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632

DATE & LOCATION OF TESTING:

Dates of Tests: April 5-7, 2006
Test Report S/N: 0604030215
Test Site: PCTEST Lab, Columbia MD

FCC ID:	BEJVB8500
APPLICANT:	LG ELECTRONICS, INC.

EUT Type:	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth
Tx Frequency:	824.70 – 848.31 MHz (CDMA) / 1851.25 – 1908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)
Rx Frequency:	869.70 – 893.31 MHz (CDMA) / 1931.25 – 1988.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)
Max. RF Output Power:	0.281 W ERP CDMA (24.483 dBm) / 24.0 dBm Conducted 0.285 W EIRP PCS CDMA (24.551 dBm) / 24.0 dBm Conducted
Max. SAR Measurement:	0.317 W/kg CDMA Head SAR; 0.667W/kg CDMA Body SAR; 1.13 W/kg PCS CDMA Head SAR; 0.773 W/kg PCS CDMA Body SAR
Trade Name/Model(s):	LG-VX8500
FCC Classification:	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
FCC Rule Part(s):	§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]
Application Type:	Certification
Test Device Serial No.:	identical prototype [S/N: #1]

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 Ortañez
President



PCTEST SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION		LG	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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1. INTRODUCTION / SAR DEFINITION

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

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) 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 (r). 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).

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

Figure 1.1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = s E^2 / r$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \text{conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)} \\ r &= \text{mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m}^3\text{)} \\ E &= \text{Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)} \end{aligned}$$

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

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2. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

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 Head 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).

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.

System Electronics

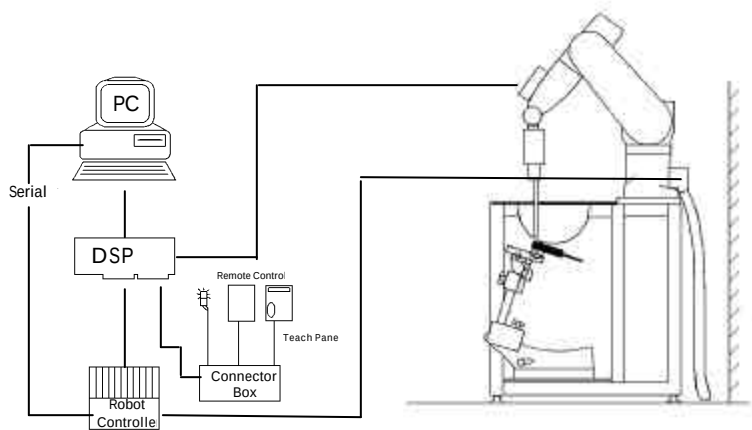


Figure 2.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE3 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. DASY4 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

Probe Measurement System



Figure 3.1 DAE 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 multifiber 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 Fig.3.1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications

Calibration:	In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz In Head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies of 150 MHz, 450 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1900MHz, 2450MHz, 5300MHz, & 5800MHz
Frequency:	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity:	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic:	5 mW/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range:	Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions:	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 3 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2 mm
Application:	General dosimetry up to 6 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

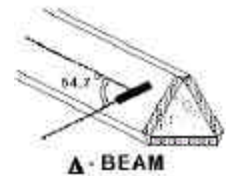


Figure 3.1 Triangular Probe Configuration



Figure 3.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique

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4. Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [8] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [9] and found to be better than +/- 0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz (see Fig. 4.1), and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated Head tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe (see Fig. 4.2).

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (Head or body),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

$$SAR = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot s}{r}$$

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for Head tissue)

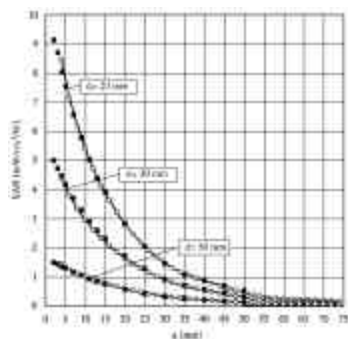


Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

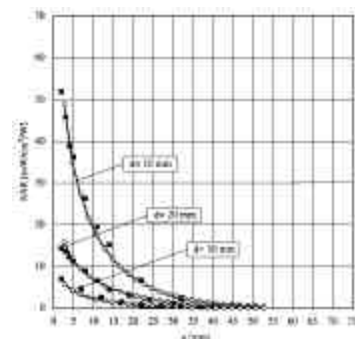


Figure 4.2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

*NOTE: The temperature calibration was not performed by PCTEST. For information use only.

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5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

SAM Phantom

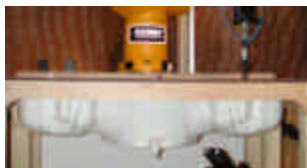


Figure 5.1 SAM Twin Phantom

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)

Head & Body Simulating Mixture Characterization



Figure 5.2 Simulated Tissue

The Head and body 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 been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations. The mixture characterizations used for the Head and body tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrrove [13].(see Fig. 5.2)

Table 5.1 Composition of the Head & Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS		SIMULATING TISSUE			
		835MHz Head	835MHz Body	1900MHz Head	1900MHz Body
Mixture Percentage					
WATER		41.45	52.50	54.90	59.98
DGBE		0.000	0.000	44.92	38.41
SUGAR		56.00	45.00	0.000	58.00
SALT		1.450	1.400	0.180	0.100
BACTERIACIDE		0.100	0.100	0.000	0.100
HEC		1.000	1.000	0.000	1.410
Dielectric Constant	Target	41.50	55.20	40.00	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	Target	0.900	0.970	1.400	1.520

Device Holder for Transmitters



Figure 5.2 Mounting Device

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 5.2) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

* Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations [12]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

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6. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

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

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

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 software
Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info.
 Optical uplink for commands and clock



Figure 6.1 DASY4 Test System

PC Interface Card

Function: 24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing
 Link to DAE3
 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system
 serial link to robot
 direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model: EX3DV4 S/N: 3561
Construction: Triangular core
Frequency: 10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

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

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7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

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 location 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 procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.



Figure 7.1 Sample SAR Area Scan

Deviation from measurement procedure - None

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

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 ERPs are 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].

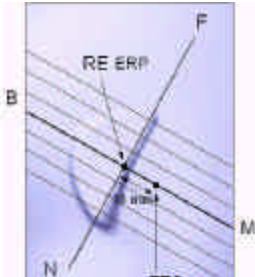


Figure 8.2 Close-up side view of ERPs



Figure 8.1 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

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 Fig. 8.3). The “test device reference point” was then 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.

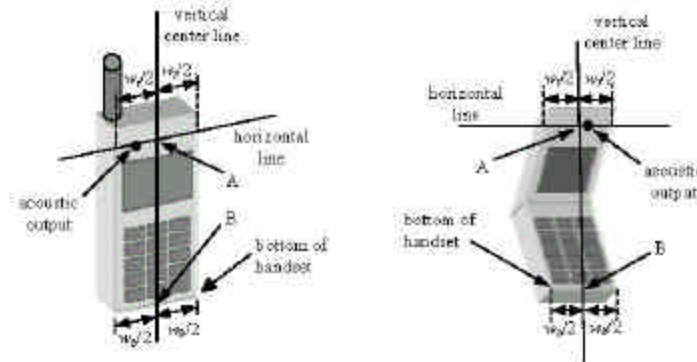


Figure 8.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

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 then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with 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)

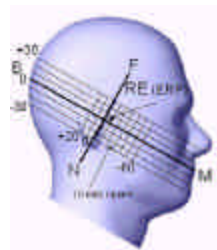


Figure 9.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

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9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

Positioning for Ear / 15° 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 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).

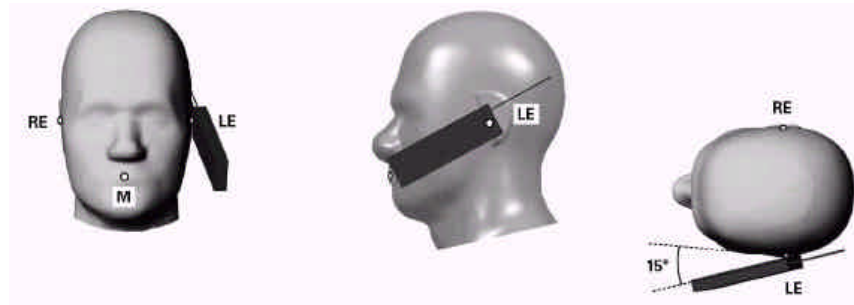


Figure 9.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

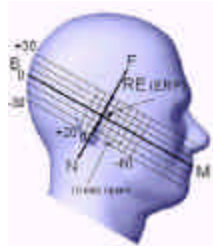


Figure 9.4 Side view w/ relevant markings

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9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

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. Body dielectric parameters are used.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that 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 supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. 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 where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are 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. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

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

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.



Figure 9.5 Body Belt Clip & Holster Configurations
Sample Photo
(Not Actual EUT)

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

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.

Controlled Environment

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

Table 10.1. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure [2]

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ¹ Head	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	5.9	N	1	1	1	5.9	5.9	∞
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E1.2	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E1.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	E1.4	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E1.5	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	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	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E1.8	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E5.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E5.2	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E5.3	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E4.2	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	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	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E2.1	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	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	$\sqrt{3}$	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				10.8	10.6	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2) (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							21.7	21.2	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. P1528 D1.2 (April 2003).

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12. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table 12.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS									
Date(s)	04-05-06	835MHz Head		835MHz Body		1900MHz Head		1900MHz Body	
Liquid Temperature (°C)	20.4	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ϵ		41.50	42.13	55.20	56.76	40.00	40.32	53.30	52.41
Conductivity: σ		0.900	0.88	0.970	0.98	1.400	1.39	1.520	1.58

Test System Validation

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

Table 12.2 System Validation [5]

SYSTEM VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED							
Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Tissue	Targeted SAR _{1g} (mW/g)	Measured SAR _{1g} (mW/g)	Deviation (%)
04/05/06	23.5	21.6	0.250	835MHz Head	2.375	2.430	2.31
04/07/06	23.4	21.5				2.450	3.15
04/06/06	23.4	21.3	0.100	1900 MHz Head	3.970	4.120	3.77
04/07/06	23.4	21.5				4.160	4.78

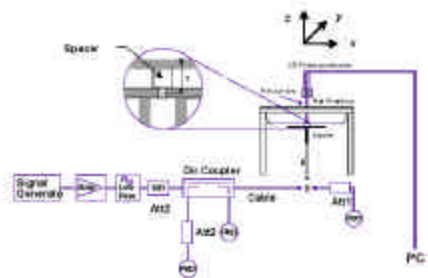


Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

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13. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

Table 0-1
Max. Power Output Table for

Band	Channel	1x EvDO (153.6kbps)	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Loopback
Cellular	1013	23.9	RC1	24.14	24.14	
			RC3	24.17	24.17	24.15
	384	23.9	RC1	24.15	24.15	
			RC3	24.17	24.17	24.18
	777	23.9	RC1	24.14	24.12	
			RC3	24.18	24.15	24.15
PCS	25	24	RC1	24.10	24.10	
			RC3	24.12	24.13	24.15
	600	24	RC1	24.10	24.12	
			RC3	24.12	24.15	24.11
	1175	24	RC1	24.08	24.02	
			RC3	24.10	24.11	24.10

5.1.1 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.

5.1.2 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.

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5.1.3 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.

SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS

5.1.4 Output Power Verification

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

5.1.5 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1s”. SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in 12.2 RMC.

5.1.6 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits configured to all “1s”. SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCHn, when supported by the DUT, are not required when the maximum average outputs of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCHn configuration, are less than ¼ dB higher than those measured in 12.2 RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel with an applicable RMC configuration for the corresponding spreading code or DPDCHn using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR with 12.2 RMC. When more than 2 DPDCHn are supported by the DUT, it may be necessary to configure the additional DPDCHn for the DUT using FTM (Factory Test Mode) with parameters similar to those used in 384 kbps and 768 kbps RMC.

5.1.7 Handsets with HSDPA

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities, when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA. Otherwise, SAR for HSDPA is measured using FRC (fixed reference channel) in the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in 12.2 RMC.¹⁸

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14. DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 835MHz Head

14.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head, Slide In, Touch)

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenn a Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.16	23.94	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	0.220
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.17	23.98	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	Yes	Off	Internal	0.213
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.19	24.07	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	2441	Internal	0.199
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				
Spatial Peak										
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.

*Power Measured	? Conducted	☐ ERP	? EIRP
-----------------	-------------	------------------------------	--------
- SAR Measurement System

☒ DASY4	? IDX
---	-------
- Phantom Configuration

? Left Head	? Flat Phantom	☒ Right Head
-------------	----------------	--
- SAR Configuration

☒ Head	? Body	? Hand
--	--------	--------
- Test Signal Call Mode

? Manu. Test Codes	☒ Base Station Simulator
--------------------	--
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. $\pm$ 0.1
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55


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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 835MHz Head

14.2 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head, Slide In, Tilt)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.14	24.03	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	No	Off	Internal	0.128
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ? Left Head ? Flat Phantom ☒ Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☒ Head ? Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55



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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 835MHz Head

14.4 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head, Slide Out, Tilt)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.10	24.04	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	No	Off	Internal	0.158
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ? Left Head ? Flat Phantom ☒ Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☒ Head ? Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55



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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 835MHz Head

14.5 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Left Head, Slide In, Touch)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.14	24.09	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	0.190
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.16	23.97	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	Yes	Off	Internal	0.177
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.12	24.03	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	2441	Internal	0.167
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ☒ Left Head ? Flat Phantom ? Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☒ Head ? Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55


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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 835MHz Head

14.7 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Left Head, Slide Out, Touch)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.16	24.13	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	0.265
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.12	24.09	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	Yes	Off	Internal	0.264
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.13	23.98	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	2441	Internal	0.262
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ☒ Left Head ? Flat Phantom ? Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☒ Head ? Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55


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Mixture Type: 1900MHz Head

14.10 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS Right Head, Slide In, Tilt)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [†]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.15	24.09	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	No	Off	Internal	0.709
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ? Left Head ? Flat Phantom ☒ Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☒ Head ? Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- 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).
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55



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Mixture Type: 1900MHz Head

14.11 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS Right Head, Slide Out, Touch)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [†]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.16	24.08	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	0.794
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.14	24.10	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	Yes	Off	Internal	0.781
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.15	24.06	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	2441	Internal	0.741
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.

*Power Measured	?	Conducted	☐	ERP	?	EIRP
-----------------	---	-----------	--------------------------	-----	---	------
- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| SAR Measurement System | ☒ | DASY4 | ? | IDX | | |
| Phantom Configuration | ? | Left Head | ? | Flat Phantom | ☒ | Right Head |
- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------|---|------|---|------|
| SAR Configuration | ☒ | Head | ? | Body | ? | Hand |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------|---|------|---|------|
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- 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).
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55


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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 1900MHz Head

14.12 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS Right Head, Slide Out, Tilt)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.17	24.09	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	No	Off	Internal	0.489
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ? Left Head ? Flat Phantom ☒ Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☒ Head ? Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- 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
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55



Randy Ortanez
President

PCTEST SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 1900MHz Head

14.13 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS Left Head, Slide In, Touch)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [†]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	24.14	23.92	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	1.060
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.17	23.98	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	1.130
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	24.15	24.02	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	0.981
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.15	24.08	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	Yes	Off	Internal	1.110
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.12	24.05	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	2441	Internal	1.070
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
 - All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
 - Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| *Power Measured | ? | Conducted | ☐ | ERP | ? | EIRP |
| 4. SAR Measurement System | ☒ | DASY4 | ? | IDX | | |
| Phantom Configuration | ? | Left Head | ? | Flat Phantom | ☒ | Right Head |
| 5. SAR Configuration | ☒ | Head | ? | Body | ? | Hand |
| 6. Test Signal Call Mode | ☒ | Manu. Test Codes | ? | Base Station Simulator | | |
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
 - Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
 - Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55


 Randy Ortanez
 President

PCTEST SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			 	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 1900MHz Head

14.14 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS Left Head, Slide In, Tilt)

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER ⁺			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	24.13	23.94	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	No	Off	Internal	0.761
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.15	23.97	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	No	Off	Internal	0.886
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	24.14	24.04	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	No	Off	Internal	0.814
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.15	24.09	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	Yes	Off	Internal	0.869
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.16	24.12	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	No	2441	Internal	0.841
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ☒ Left Head ? Flat Phantom ? Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☒ Head ? Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55



Randy Orlanez
President

PCTEST SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 1900MHz Head

14.15 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS Left Head, Slide Out, Touch)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [†]			Device Test Position	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	24.14	24.06	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	0.853
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.13	24.08	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	0.942
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	24.16	24.03	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	Off	Internal	0.726
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.15	23.99	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	Yes	Off	Internal	0.936
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	24.16	23.94	Standard	Cheek/ Touch	No	2441	Internal	0.859
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Head				
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)				
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ☒ Left Head ? Flat Phantom ? Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☒ Head ? Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- Head SAR was tested under RC3/SO55


Randy Ortanez
President

PCTEST SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 835MHz Body

14.17 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Body SAR, Slide In w/out Beltclip)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER*			Separation Distance (cm) **	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.15	24.04	Standard	1.5 cm	No	Off	Internal	0.667
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.16	24.10	Standard	1.5 cm	Yes	Off	Internal	0.654
836.52	0384	CDMA	24.14	24.06	Standard	1.5 cm	No	2441	Internal	0.612
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.
- *Power Measured ? Conducted ☐ ERP ? EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ? IDX
- Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ? Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- **Test Configuration ? With Holster ☒ Without Holster
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Both sides of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. $\pm$ 0.1
- * 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).
- Testing Conducted via Agilent 8960 Base Station Simulator
- Justification for reduced test configurations: This model supports EV-DO. The maximum average output power of each channel in Rev. 0 is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3 (1x RTT). Therefore Boy SAR is not required for EV-DO mode. 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. (FCC SAR Measurement Procedure for 3G Devices. May 2006)
- Body SAR was tested under RC3/SO32


Randy Ortañez
President

PCTEST SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 1900MHz Body

14.19 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS Body SAR, Slide In w/ out Beltclip)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]			Separation Distance (cm) ^{##}	Memory Card	Bluetooth (MHz)	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery					
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	24.14	23.92	Standard	1.5 cm	No	Off	Internal	0.773
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	24.17	24.03	Standard	1.5 cm	Yes	Off	Internal	0.769
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	24.18	24.07	Standard	1.5 cm	No	2441	Internal	0.708
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram				

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard and extended batteries are options.

*Power Measured	?	Conducted	☐	ERP	?	EIRP
-----------------	---	-----------	--------------------------	-----	---	------
- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|
| SAR Measurement System | ☒ | DASY4 | ? | IDX | | |
| Phantom Configuration | ☐ | Left Head | ☒ | Flat Phantom | ☐ | Right Head |
- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|---|------|
| SAR Configuration | ☐ | Head | ☒ | Body | ? | Hand |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|---|------|
- Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
- ^{##}Test Configuration ? With Holster ☒ Without Holster
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Both sides of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
- * 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).
- Testing Conducted via Agilent 8960 Base Station Simulator
- Justification for reduced test configurations: This model supports EV-DO. The maximum average output power of each channel in Rev. 0 is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3 (1x RTT). Therefore Boy SAR is not required for EV-DO mode. 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. (FCC SAR Measurement Procedure for 3G Devices. May 2006)
- Body SAR was tested under RC3/SO32


Randy Ortanez
President

PCTEST SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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15. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Equipment Calibration

Type	Calibration Date	Serial Number
Staubli Robot RX60L	Oct-05	599131-01
Staubli Robot Controller	Oct-05	PCT592
Staubli Teach Pendant (Joystick)	Oct-05	3323-00161
Micron Computer, 450 MHz Pentium III, Windows NT	Oct-05	PCT577
SPEAG EDC3	Oct-05	321
SPEAG DAE4	Sep-05	649
SPEAG E-Field Probe EX3DV4	Aug-05	3561
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 (Main)	Oct-05	TP:1197
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 (Sub)	Oct-05	TP:1357
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor	Oct-05	205
SPEAG Validation Dipole D835V2	Feb-06	4d026
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2	Feb-06	502
SPEAG Validation Dipole D2450V2	Feb-06	719
Brain Equivalent Matter (835MHz)	Dec-05	PCTBEM101
Brain Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)	Dec-05	PCTBEM301
Brain Equivalent Matter (2450MHz)	Dec-05	PCTBEM501
Muscle Equivalent Matter (835MHz)	Dec-05	PCTMEM201
Muscle Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)	Dec-05	PCTMEM401
Muscle Equivalent Matter (2450MHz)	Dec-05	PCTMEM601
Microwave Amp. Model: 5S1G4, (800MHz - 4.2GHz)	Jan-06	22332
Gigatronics 8651A Power Meter	Jan-06	1835299
HP-8648D (9kHz ~ 4GHz) Signal Generator	Jan-06	PCT530
Amplifier Research 5S1G4 Power Amp	Jan-06	PCT540
HP-8753E (30kHz ~ 3GHz) Network Analyzer	Jun-05	PCT552/ JP8020182
HP85070B Dielectric Probe Kit	Jan-06	PCT501
Ambient Noise/Reflection, etc. <12mW/kg/<3%of SAR	Jan-06	Anechoic Room PCT01

Table 15.1 Test Equipment Calibration

NOTE:

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

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16. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test 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 innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.[3]

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN:SAR#1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Brain ($\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 42.13$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-05-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°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

Touch, Right Head, Slide Out, Ch.0384, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

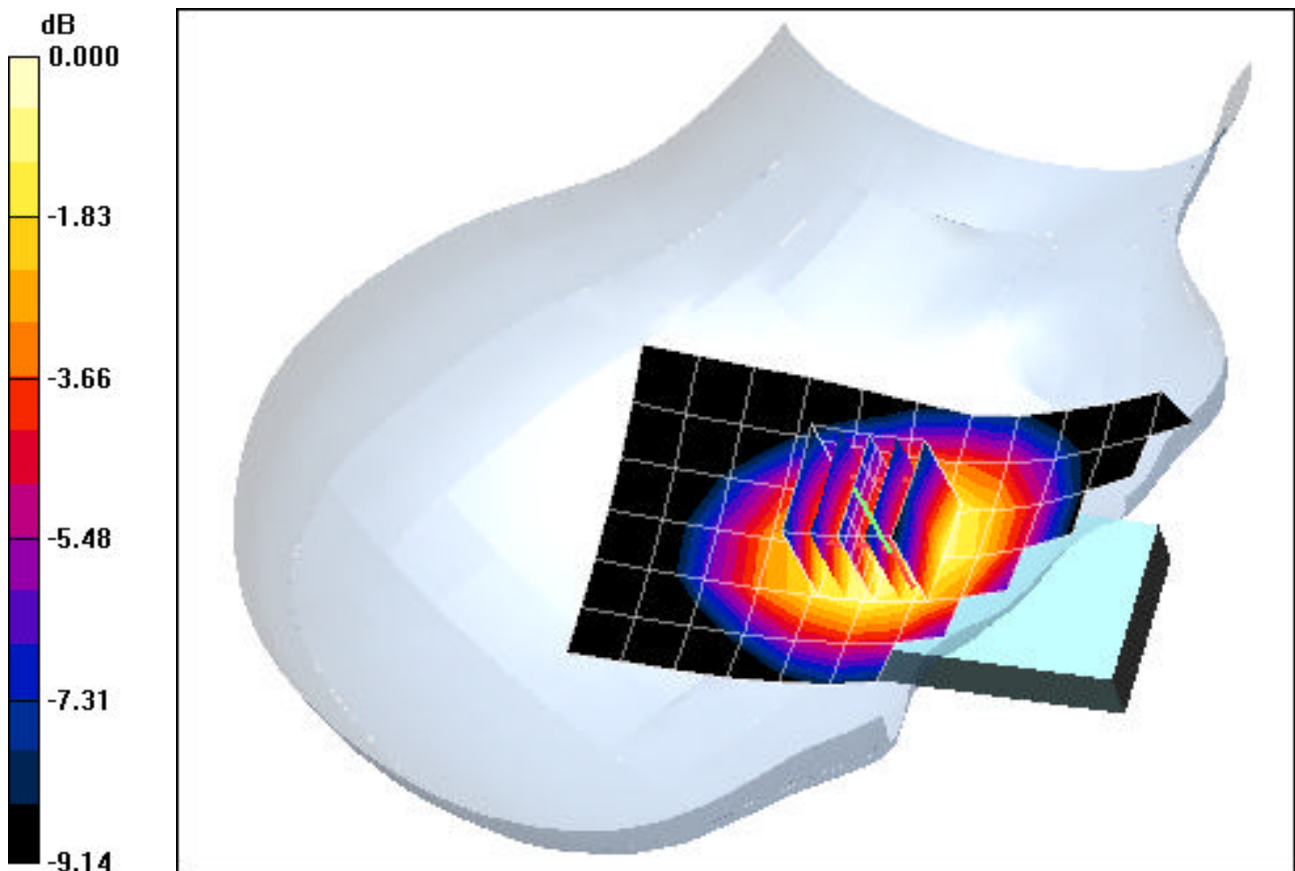
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.24 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.414 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.317 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.230 mW/g



0 dB = 0.355mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Brain ($\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 42.13$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-05-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°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

Tilt, Right Head, Slide Out, C.0384, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

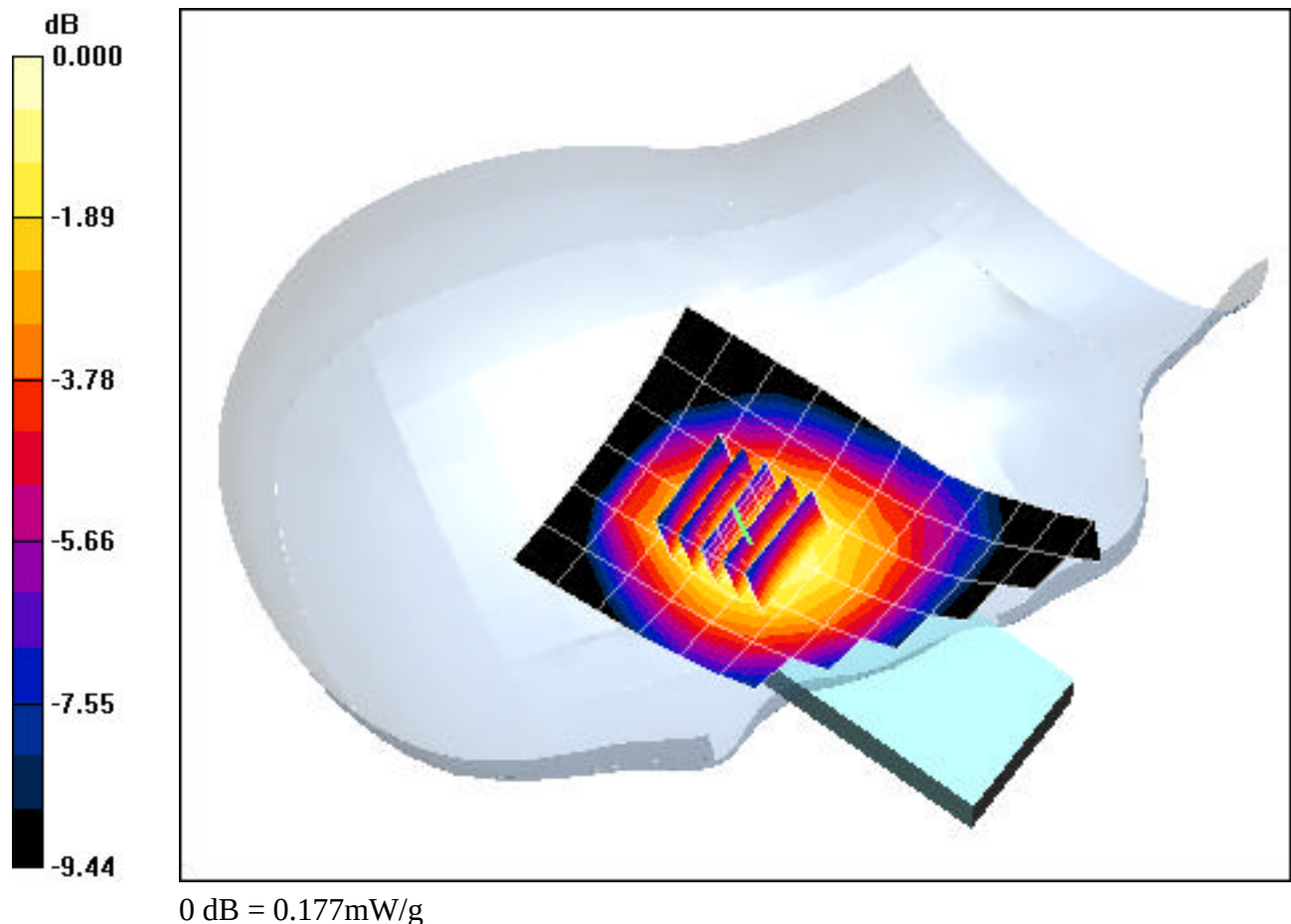
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.1 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.207 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.158 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.115 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Brain ($\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 42.13$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-05-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°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

Touch, Left Head, Slide Out, Ch.0384, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

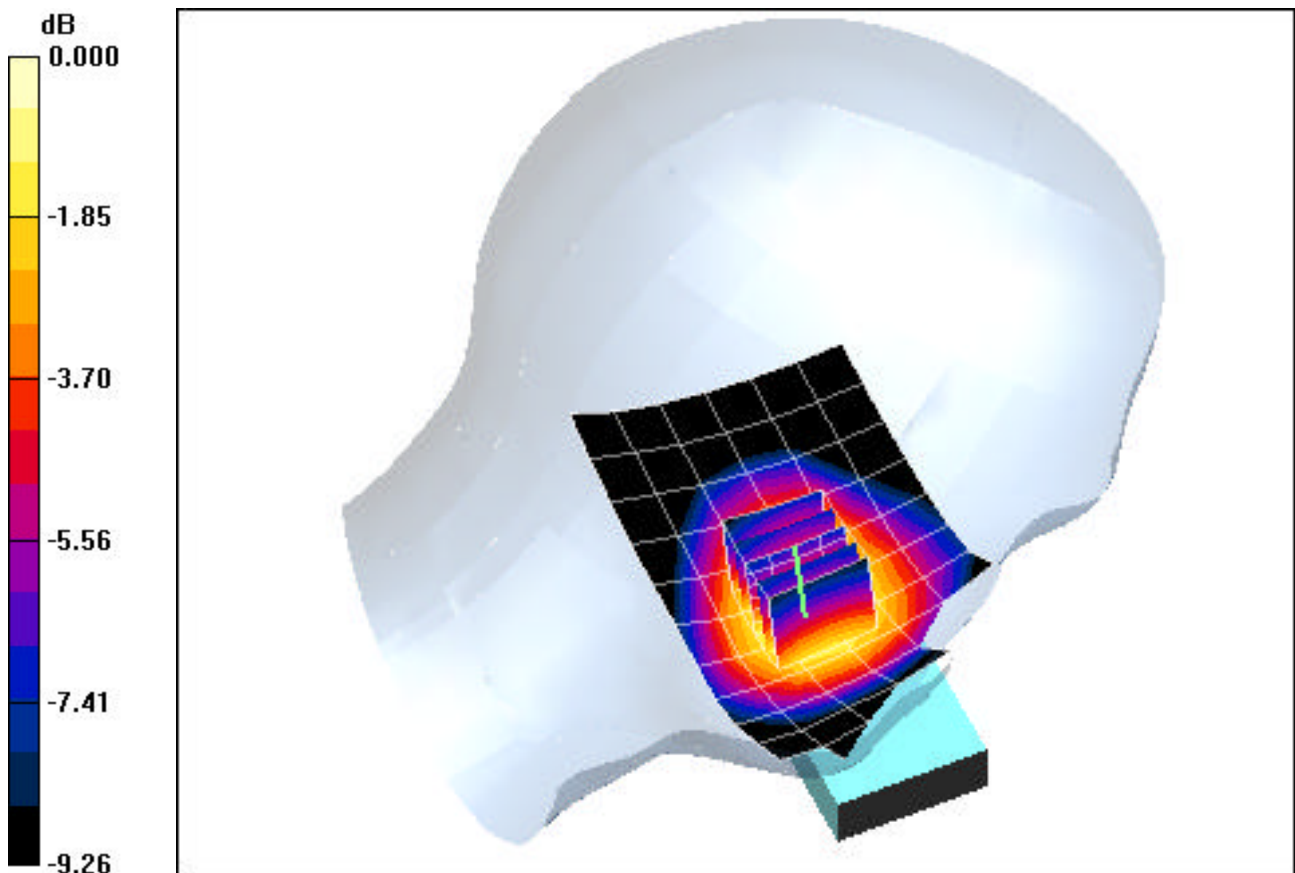
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.90 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.348 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.265 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.191 mW/g



0 dB = 0.299mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Brain ($\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 42.13$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-05-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°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

Tilt, Left Head, Slide Out, Ch.0384, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

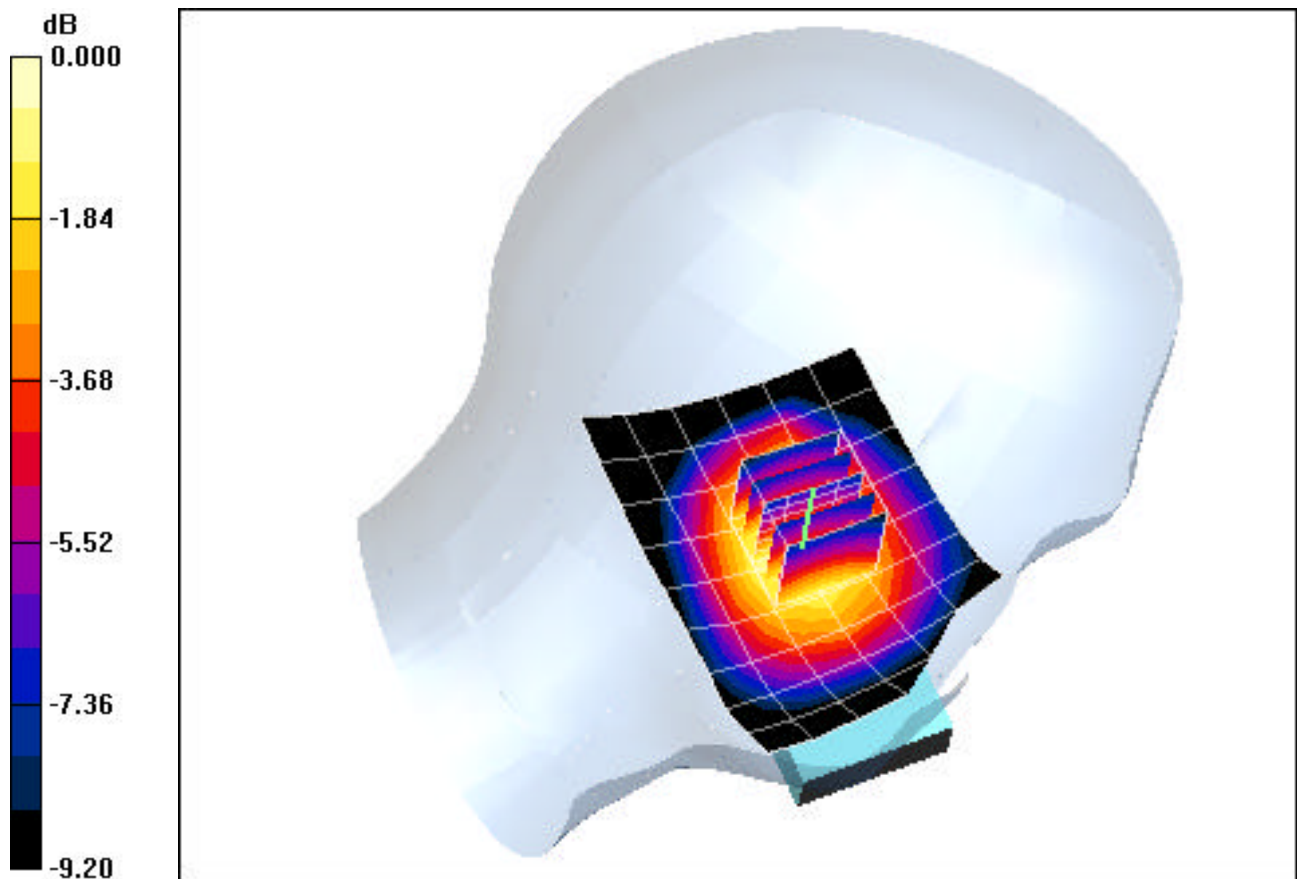
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.224 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.170 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.126 mW/g



0 dB = 0.189mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Brain ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-06-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Touch, Right Head, Slide In, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

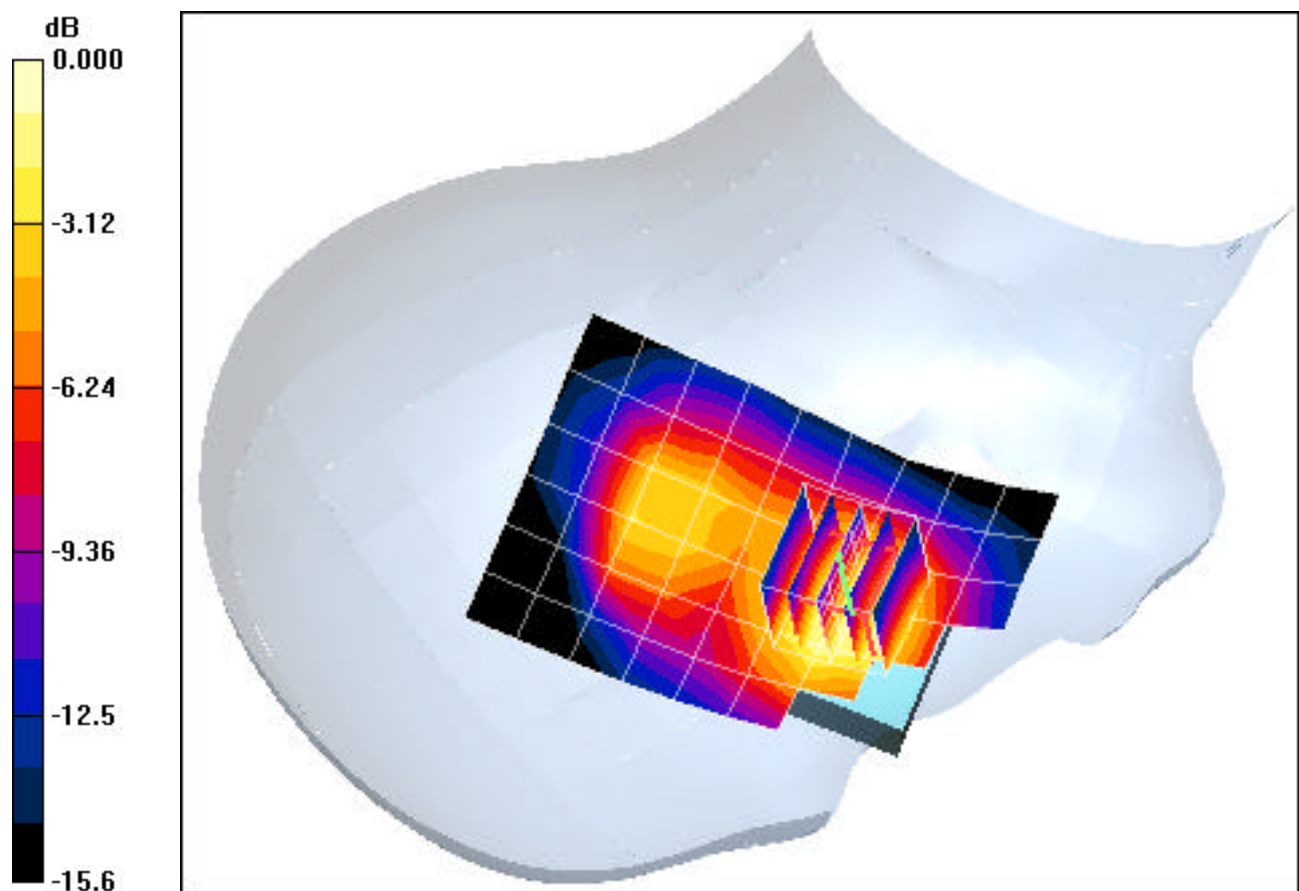
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.5 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.950 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.578 mW/g



0 dB = 1.09mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Brain ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-06-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Tilt, Right Head, Slide In, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

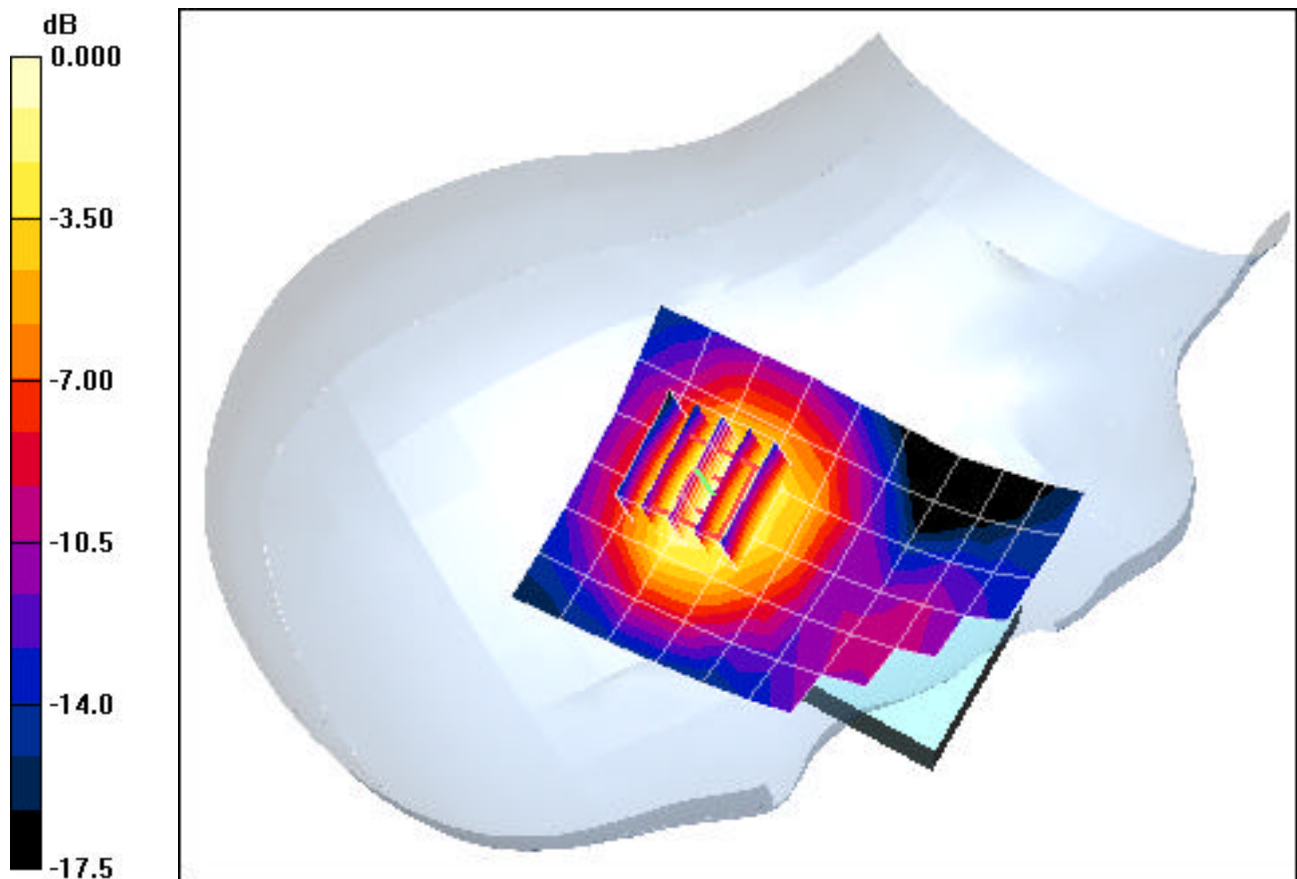
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.06 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.709 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.429 mW/g



0 dB = 0.834mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Brain ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Touch, Left Head, Slide In, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

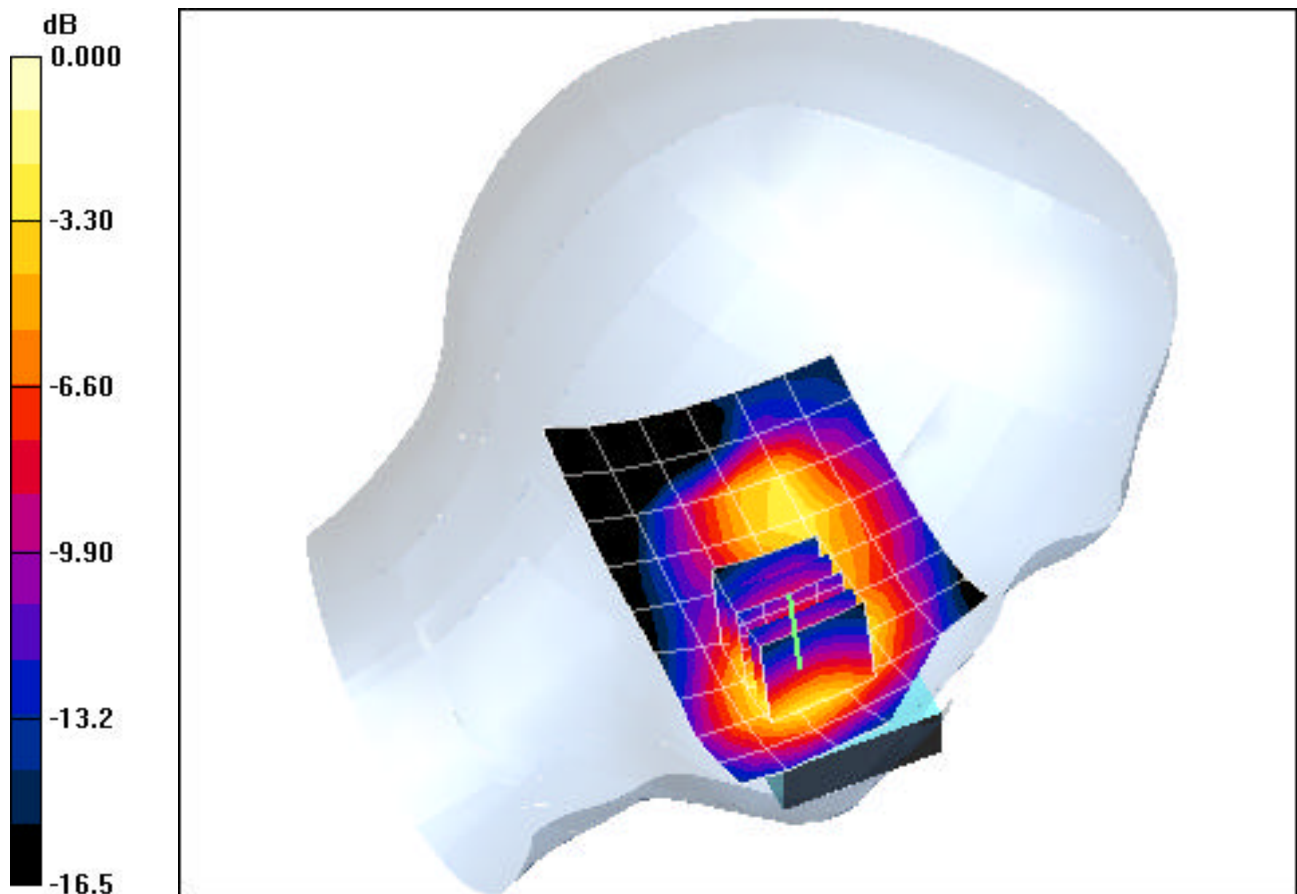
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.71 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.676 mW/g



0 dB = 1.34mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Brain ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Tilt, Left Head, Slide In, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

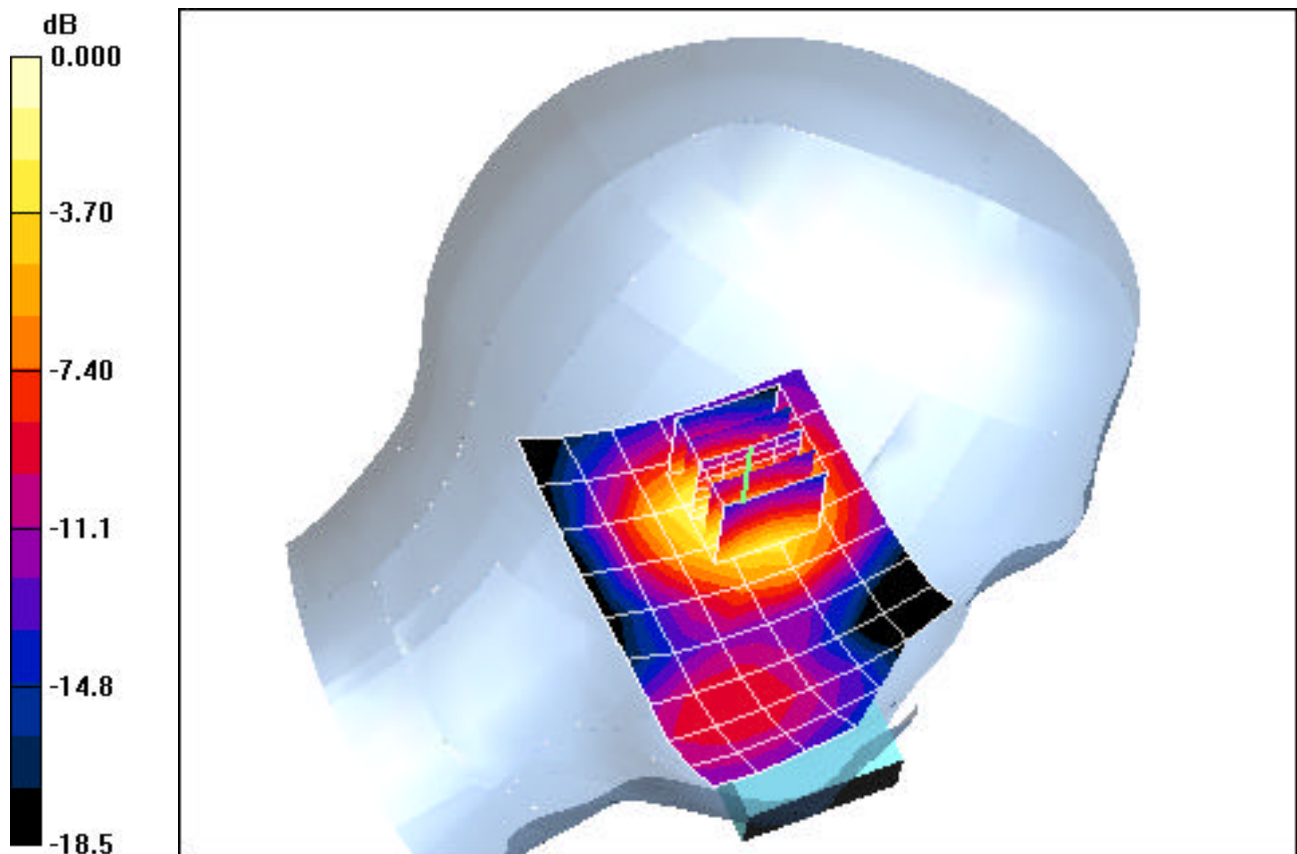
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.5 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.886 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.518 mW/g



0 dB = 1.05mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Brain ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Touch, Left Head, Slide Out, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

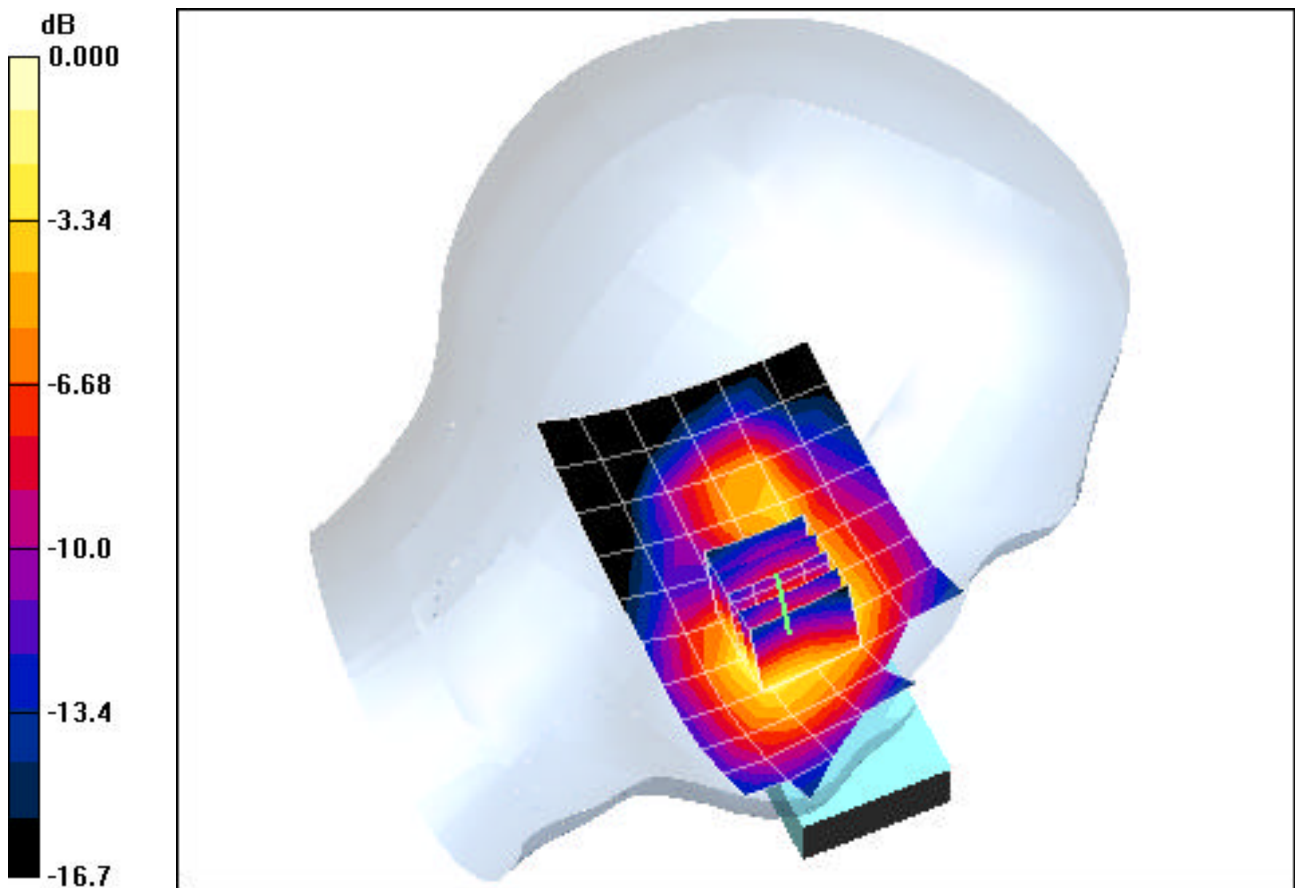
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.942 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.559 mW/g



0 dB = 1.11mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Brain ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Tilt, Left Head, Slide Out, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

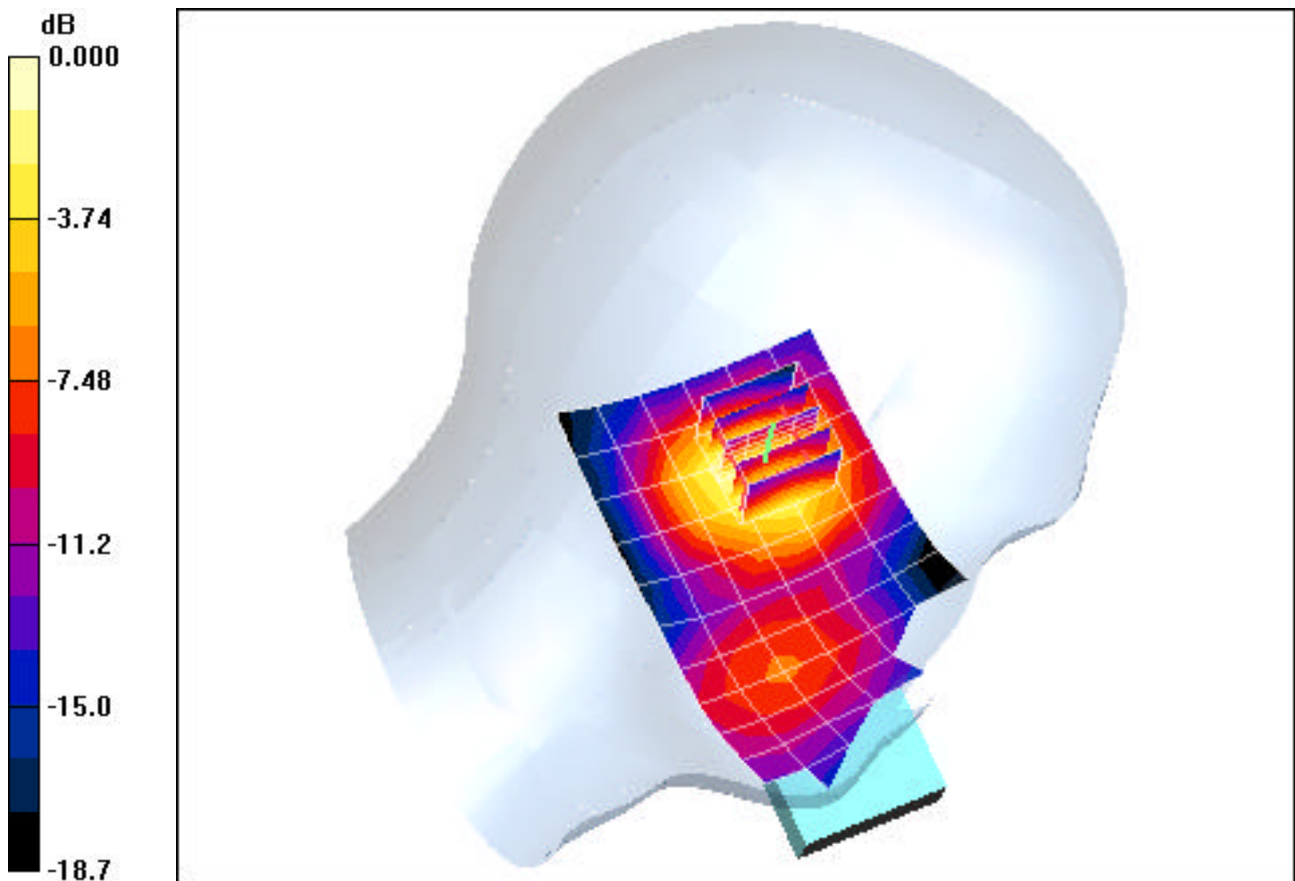
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.4 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.977 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.634 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.377 mW/g



0 dB = 0.754mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Muscle ($\sigma = 0.99$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 56.14$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5cm from DUT to Flat Phantom

Test Date: 04-07-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°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

Body, No Beltclip, Slide In, Ch.0384, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

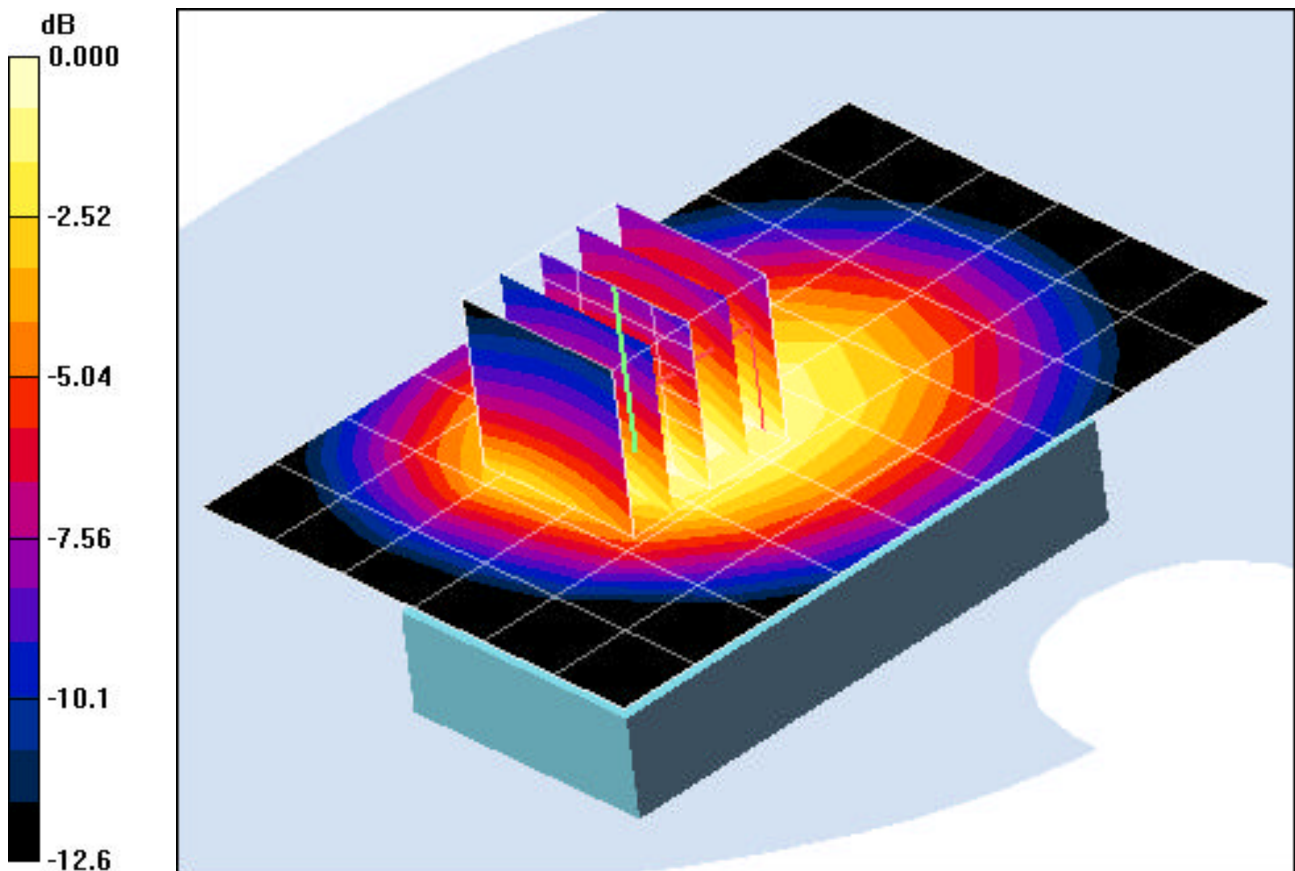
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.921 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.667 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.469 mW/g



0 dB = 0.752mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Muscle ($\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 52.41$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5cm from DUT to Flat Phantom

Test Date: 04-07-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Body, No Beltclip, Slide In, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

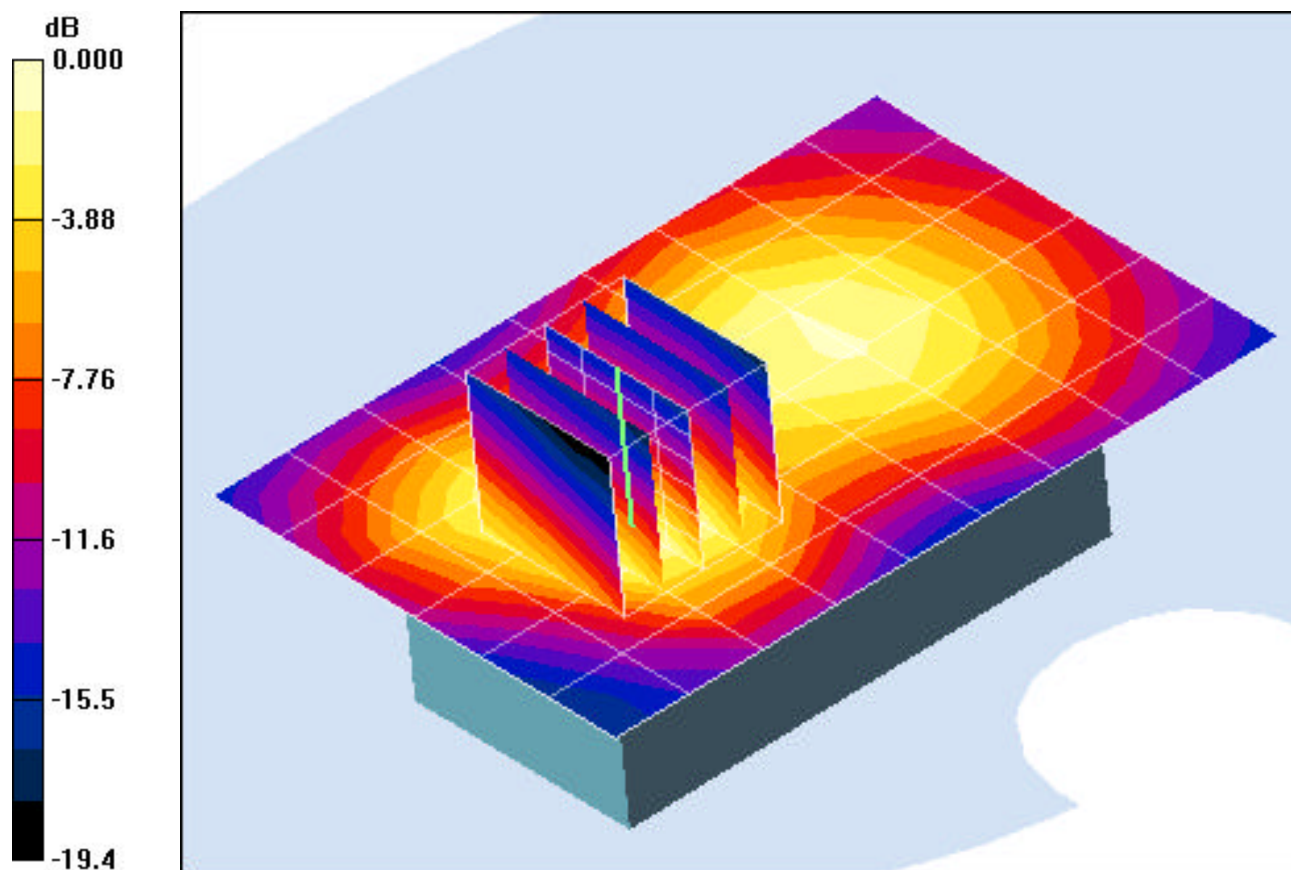
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.1 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.36 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.773 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.421 mW/g



0 dB = 0.950mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1, Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Brain ($\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 42.13$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-05-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°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

Touch, Right Head, Slide Out, Ch.0384, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

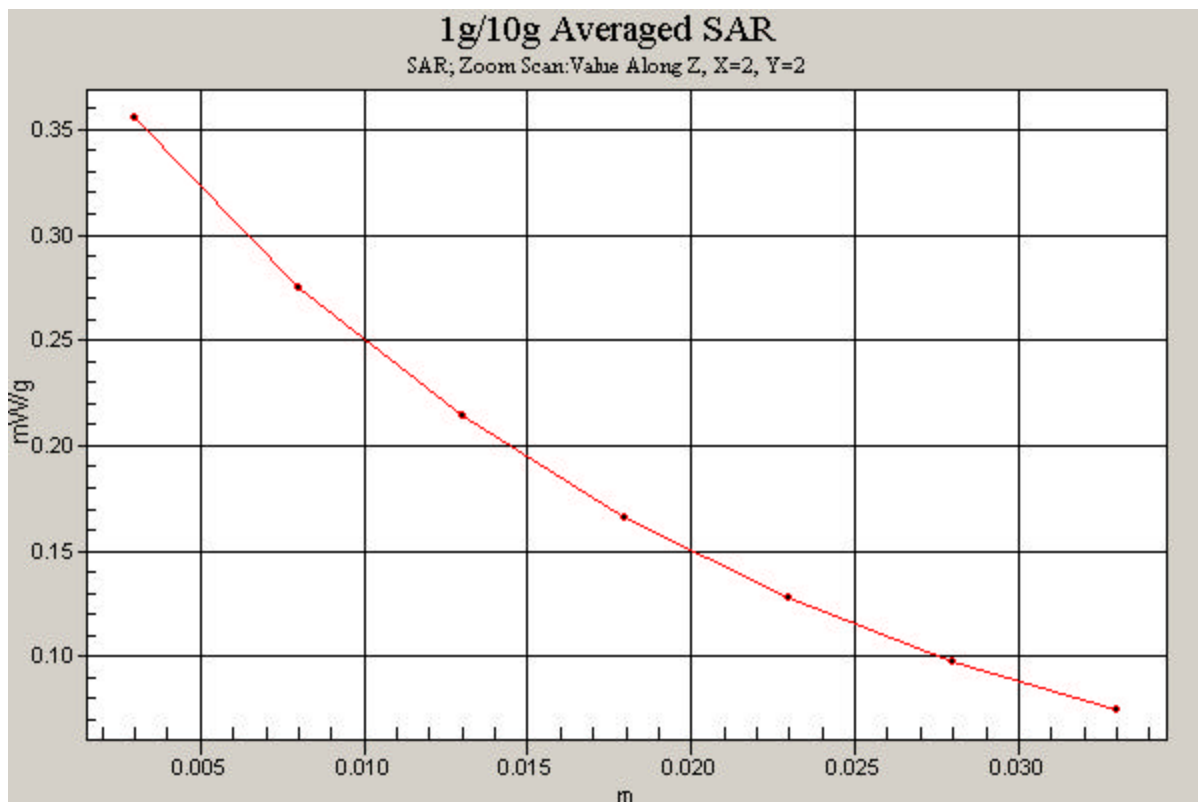
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.24 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.414 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.317 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.230 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Brain ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Touch, Left Head, Slide In, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

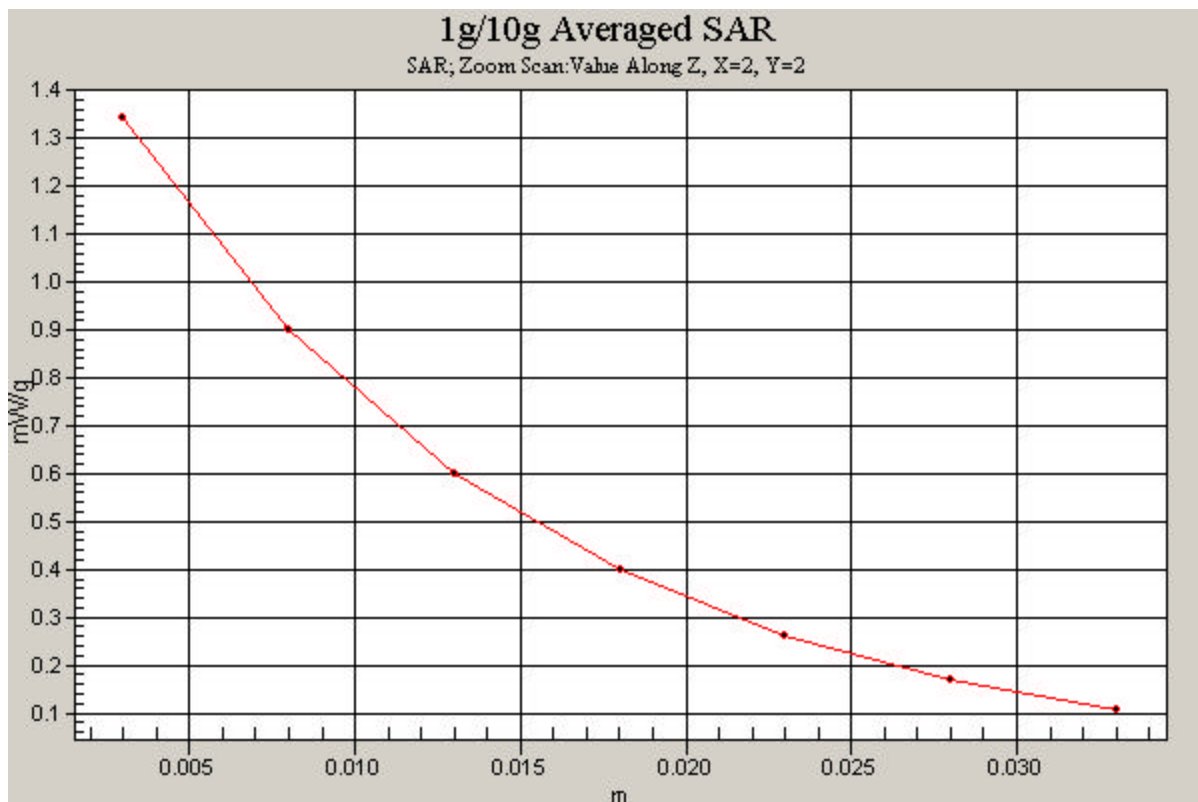
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.71 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.676 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Muscle ($\sigma = 0.99$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 56.14$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5cm from DUT to Flat Phantom

Test Date: 04-07-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°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

Body, No Beltclip, Slide In, Ch.0384, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

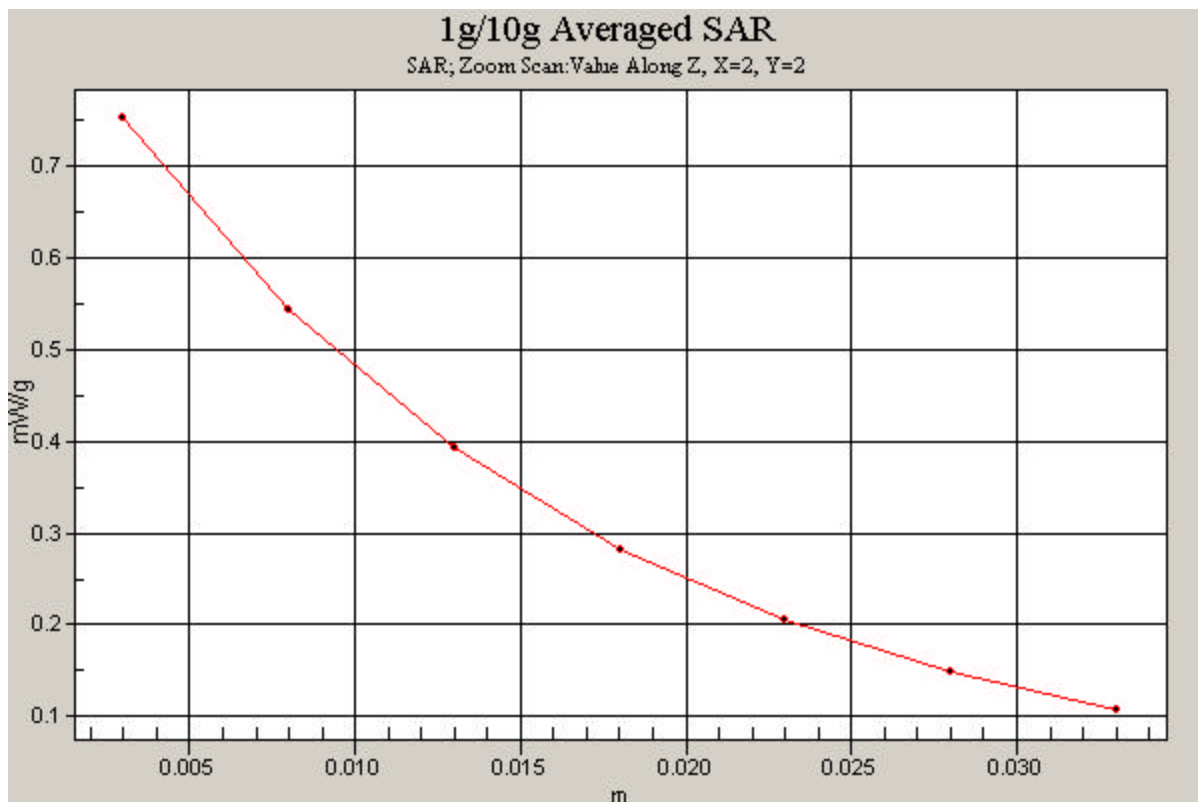
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.921 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.667 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.469 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: LG VX8500; Type: CDMA Dual Band Phone; SN: SAR #1; Conducted Power: 24.0dBm

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Muscle ($\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 52.41$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5cm from DUT to Flat Phantom

Test Date: 04-07-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°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 Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Body, No Beltclip, Slide In, Ch.0600, Standard Battery, Antenna Internal

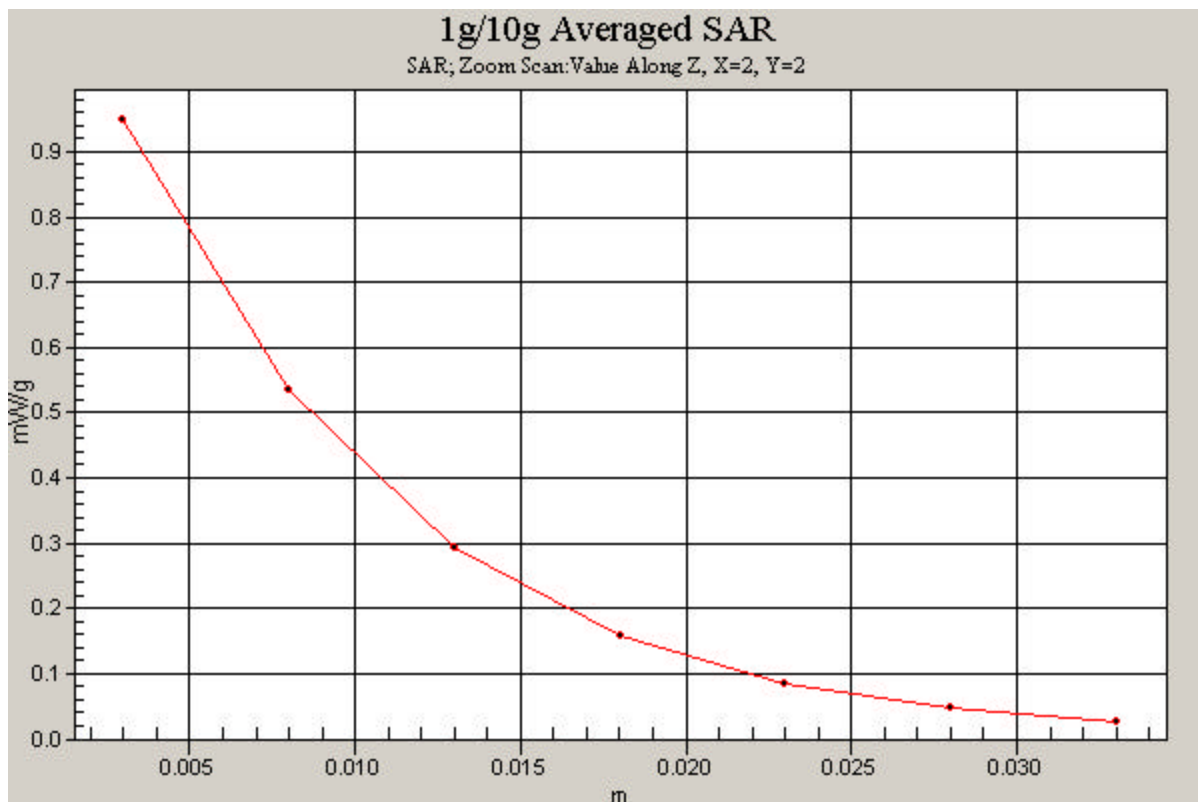
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.1 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.36 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.773 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.421 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 ($\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 42.13$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°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

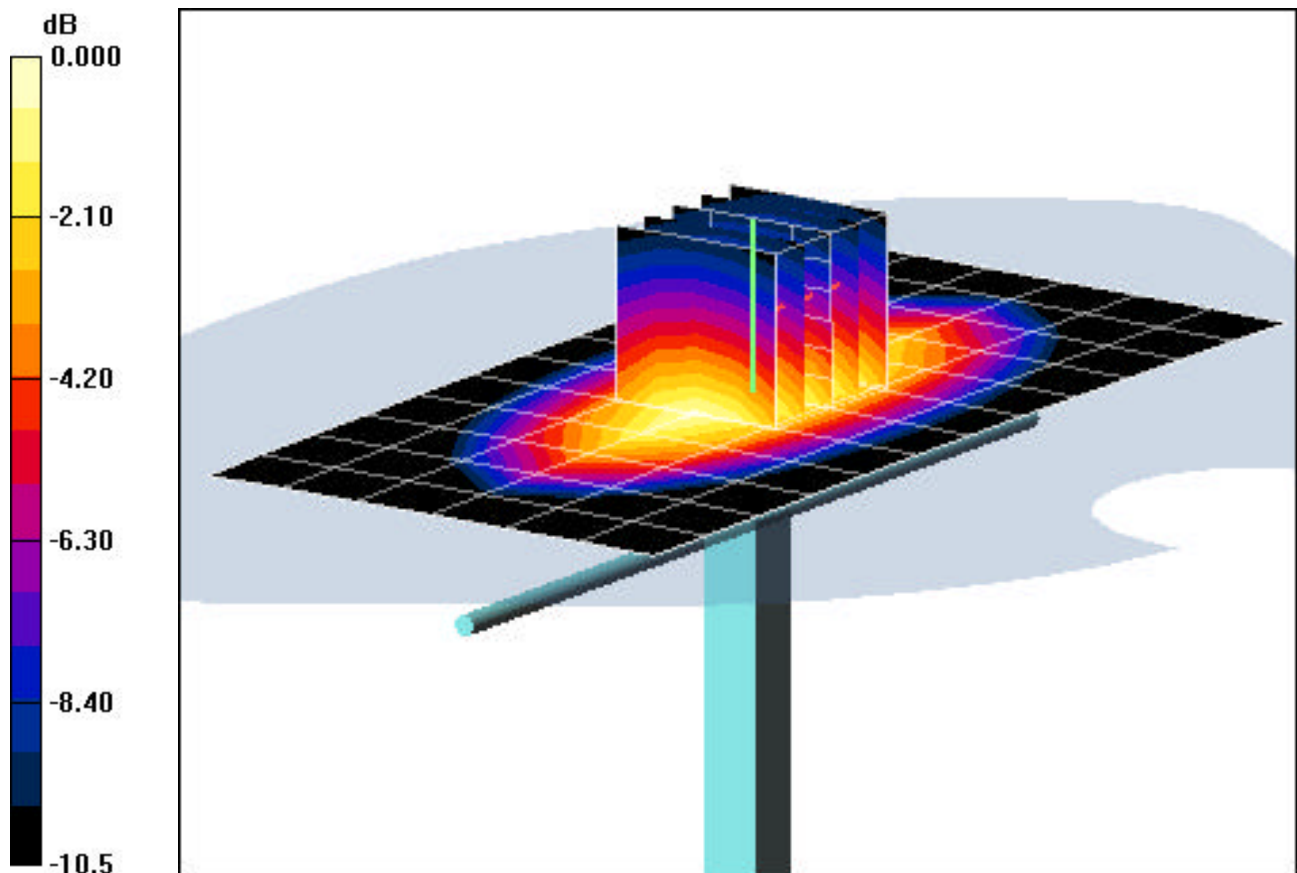
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 24.0 dBm (250 mW)

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

Target SAR(1g) = 2.375 mW/g; Deviation = +2.31 %



0 dB = 2.82mW/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 ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-06-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°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

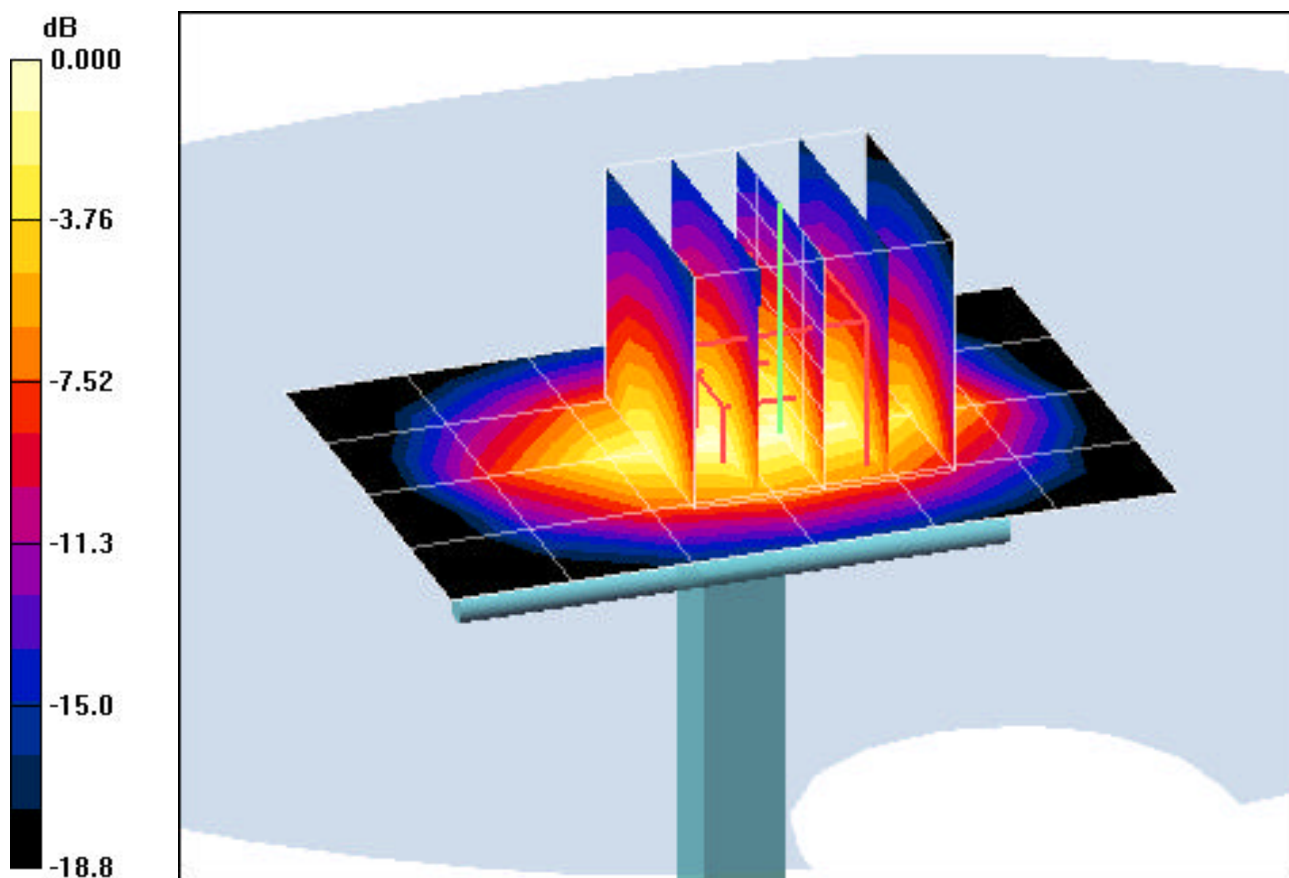
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.23 mW/g

Target SAR(1g) = 3.97 mW/g; Deviation = +3.77 %



0 dB = 5.21mW/g

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 ($\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 42.13$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 04-07-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°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

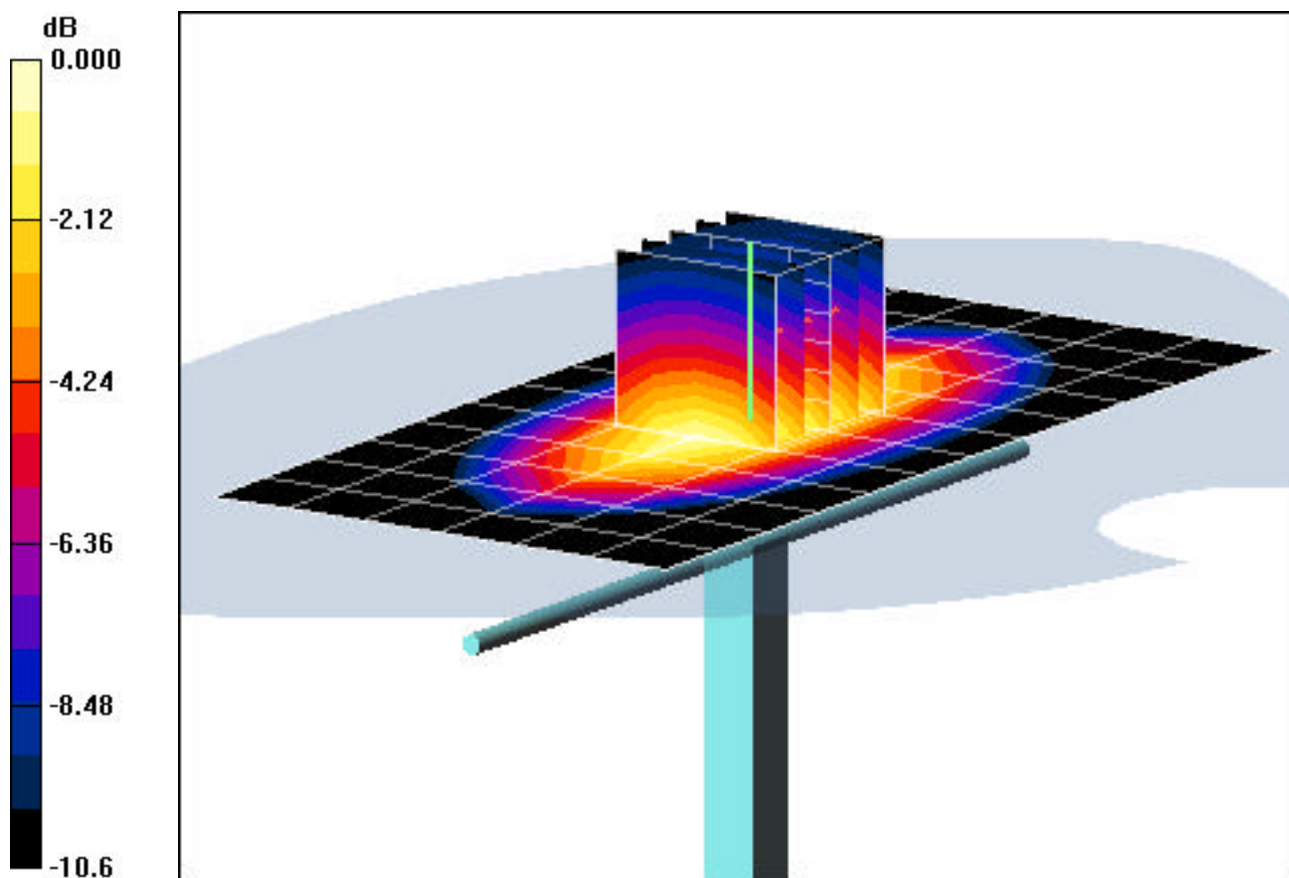
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 24.0 dBm (250 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.45 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g

Target SAR(1g) = 2.375 mW/g; Deviation = +3.15 %



0 dB = 2.86mW/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 ($\sigma = 1.39$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 40.32$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-07-2006; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°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

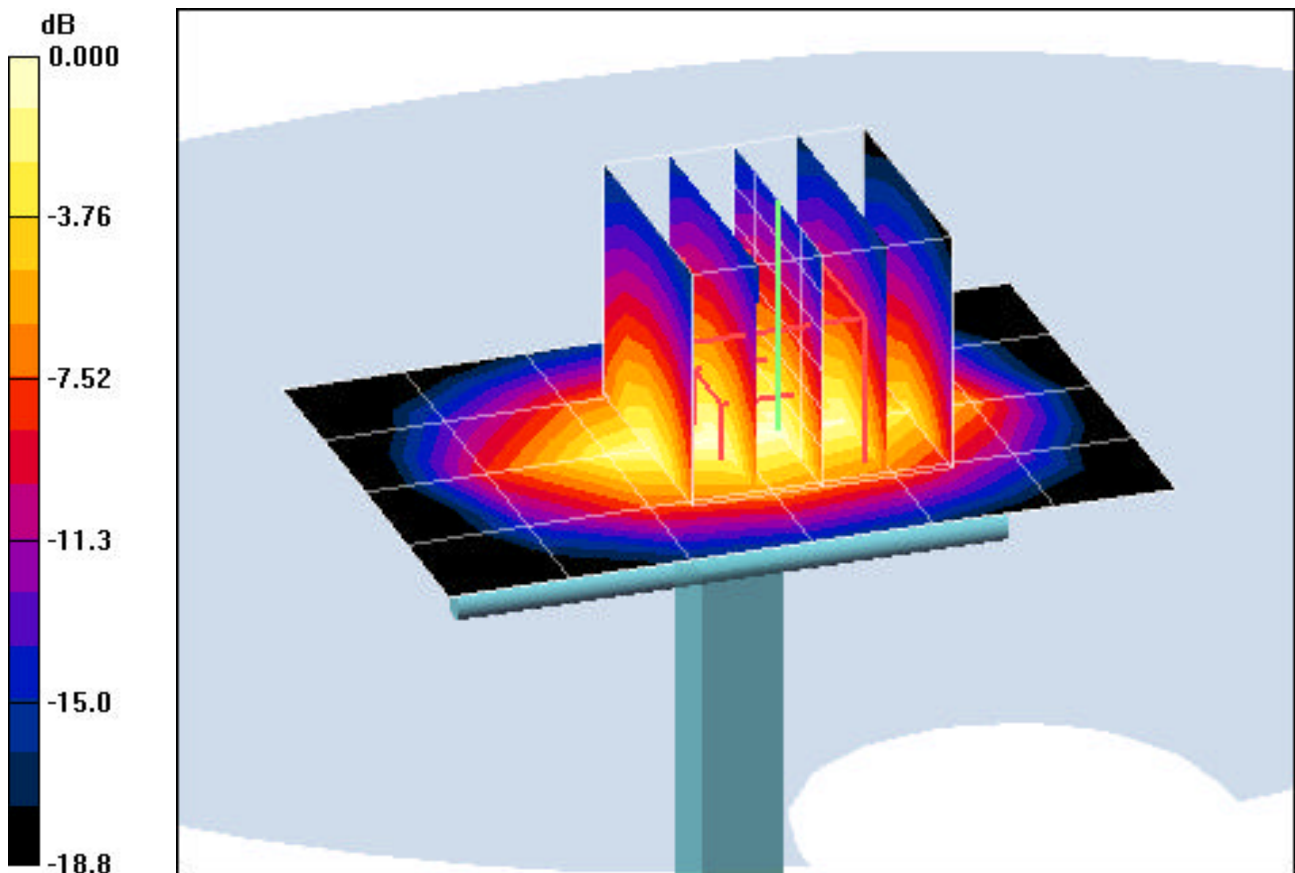
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 mW/g

Target SAR(1g) = 3.97 mW/g; Deviation = +4.78 %



0 dB = 5.27mW/g

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



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**

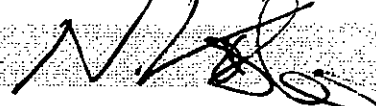
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

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.



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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:

- 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
- 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:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * *frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (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 NORM_{x,y,z} * *ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

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

Diode Compression^B

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

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**

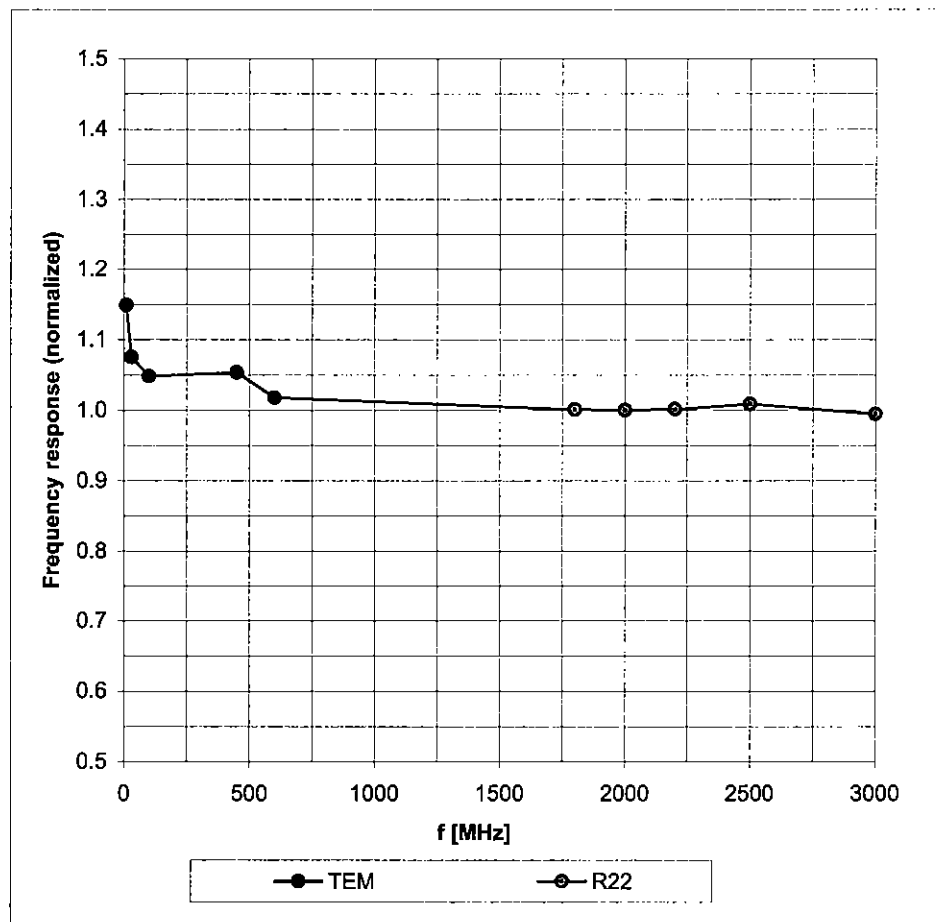
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

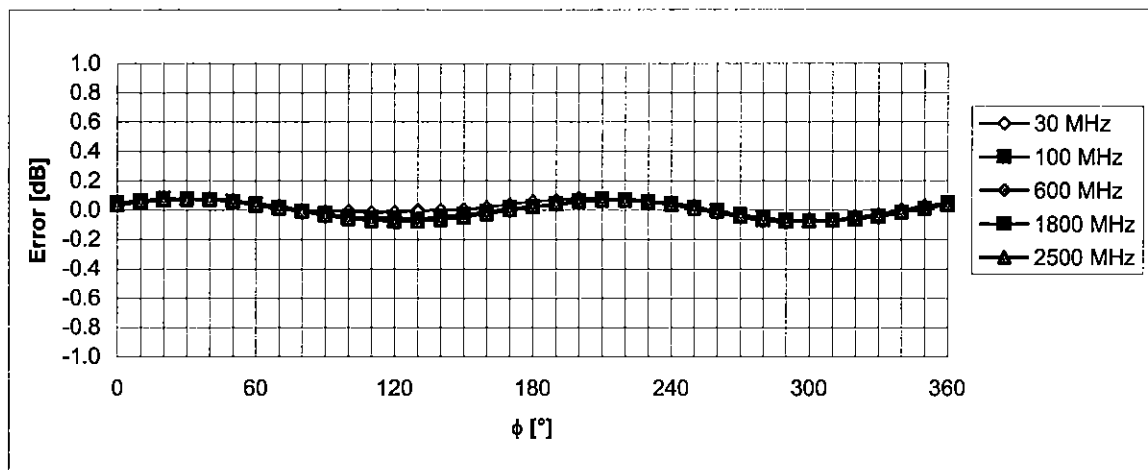
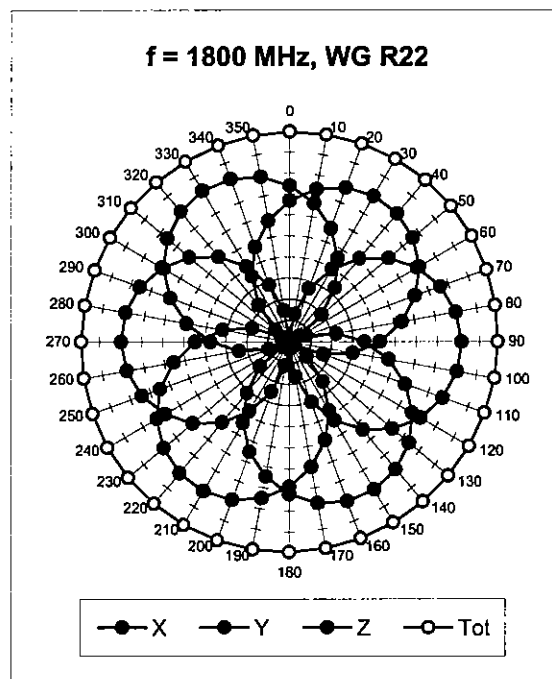
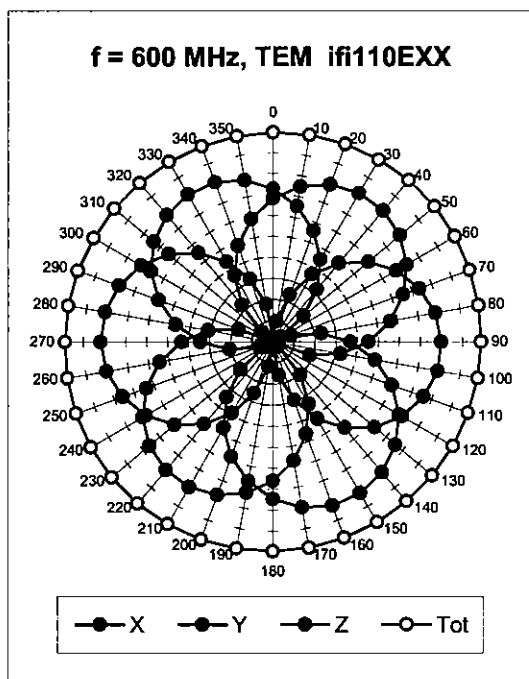
^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

Frequency Response of E-Field

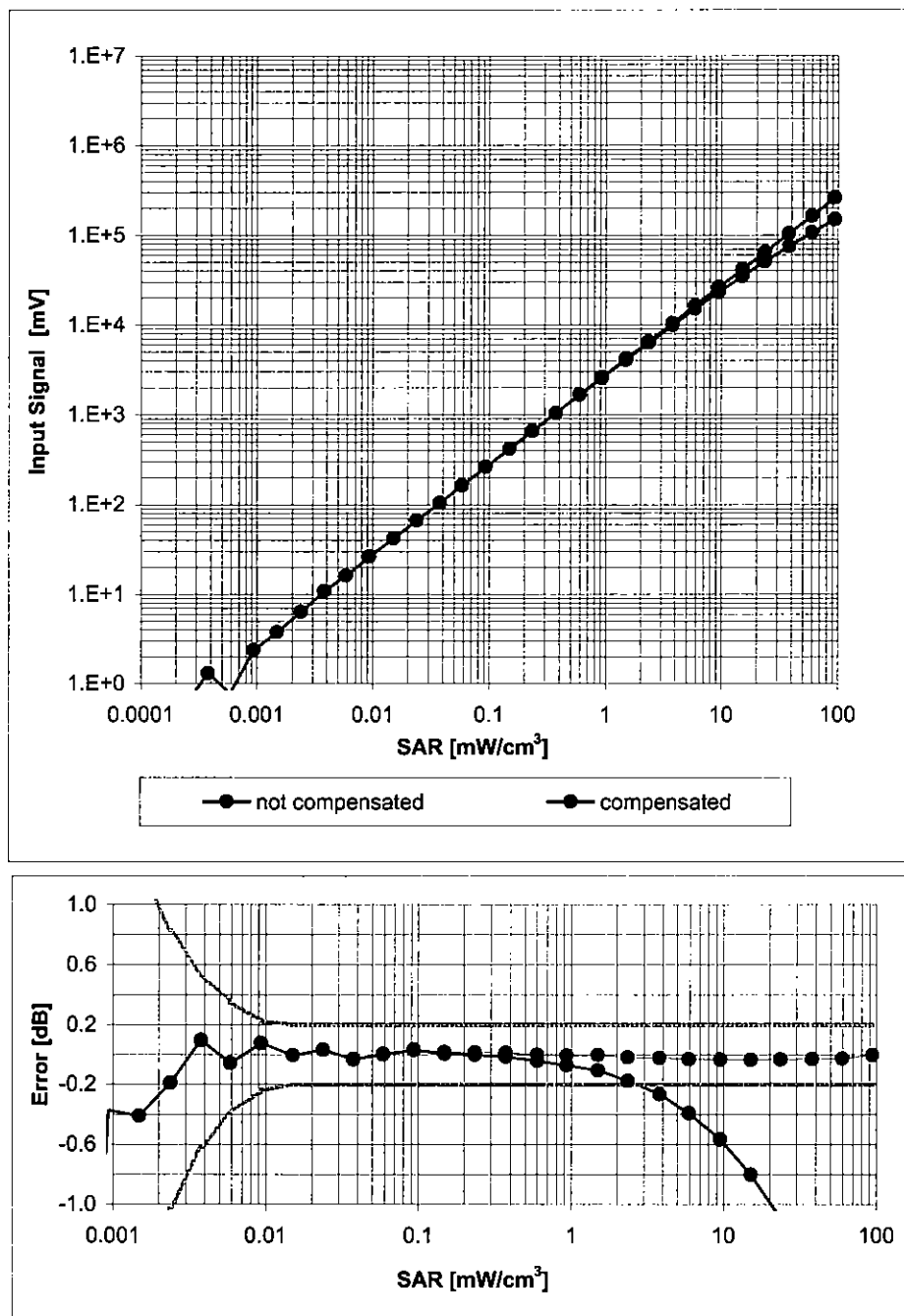
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

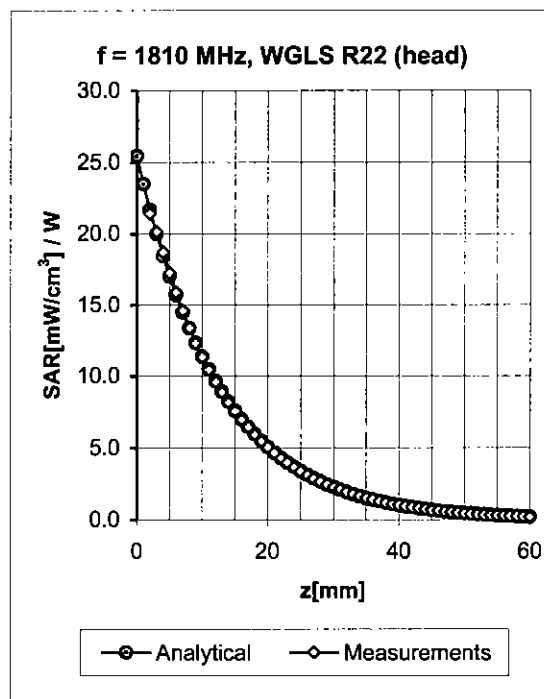
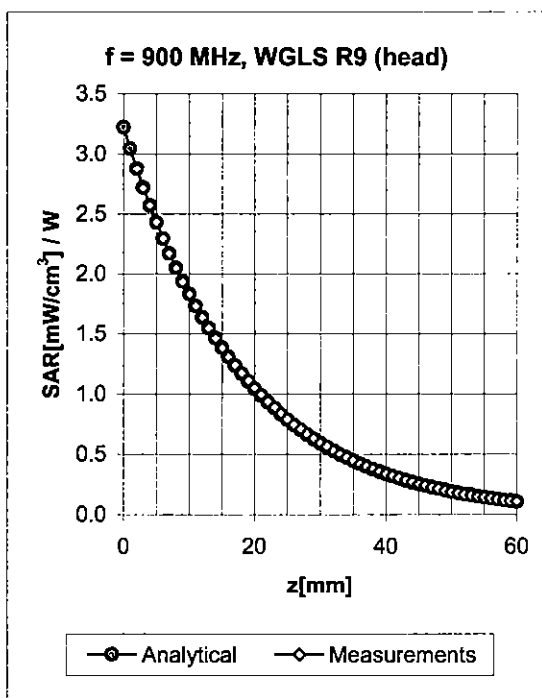
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



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

Conversion Factor Assessment

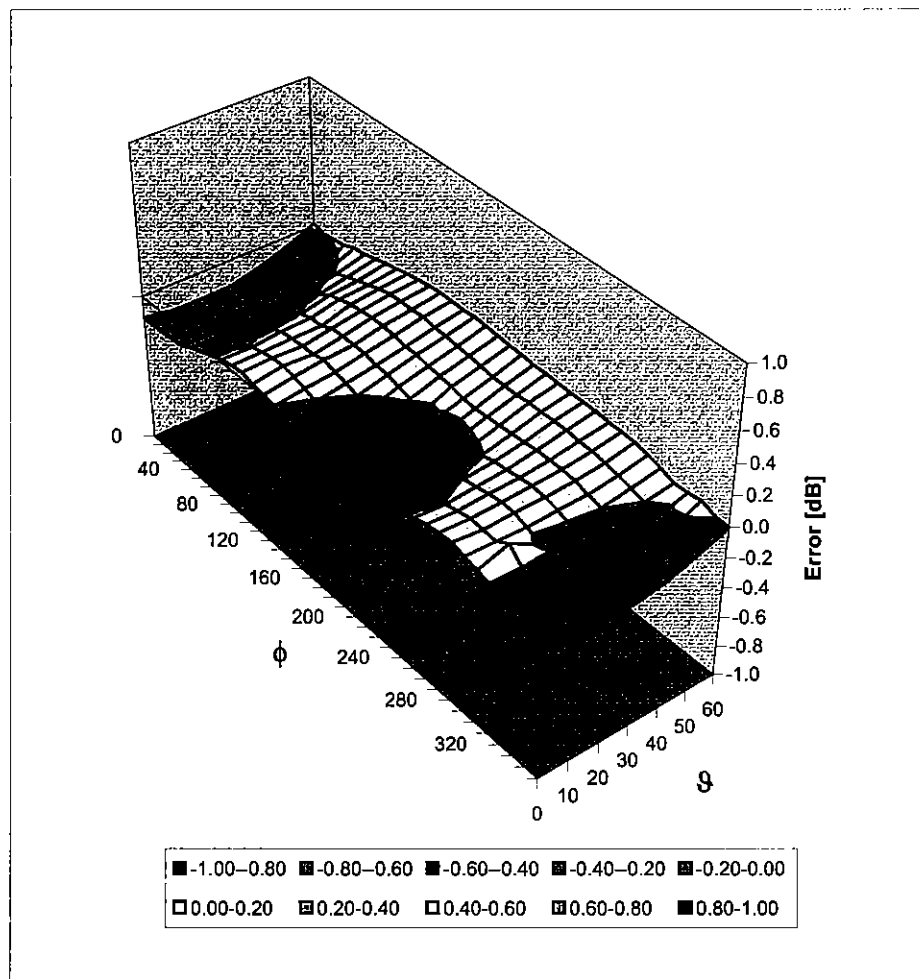


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.21	1.13	7.91 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.47	0.94	7.04 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.61	0.71	6.37 ± 11.8% (k=2)
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.

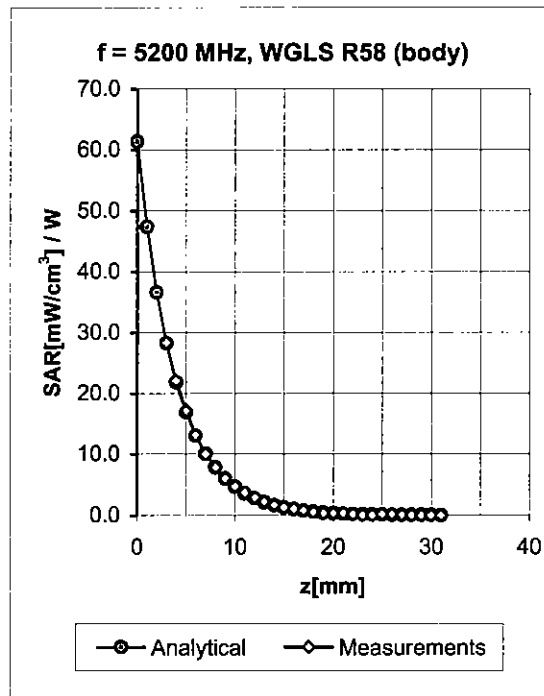
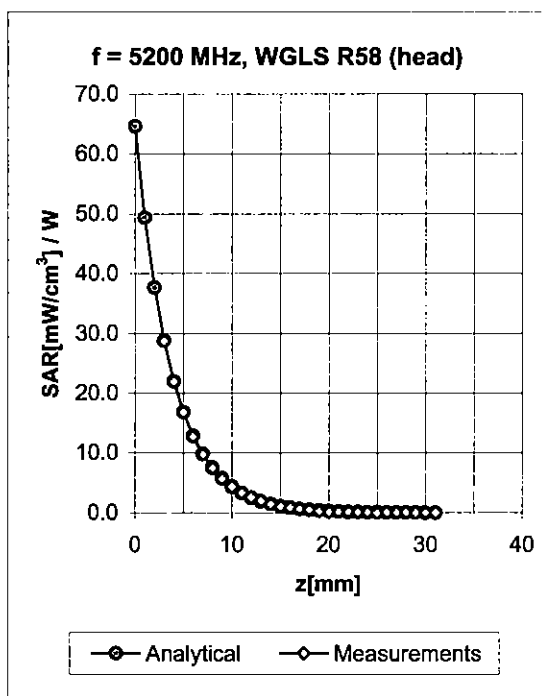
Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900$ MHz



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

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.