A Test Lab Techno. Corp. RF Testing Lab

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SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Test Report No.：	**06-0003-S-00-02-00**
Applicant：	**Giant Electronics Ltd.**
FCC ID：	**K7GSX500**
Trade Name：	**Motorola**
Model Name：	**SX500,SX550**
Battery Type：	**Ni-MH Battery (3.6V , 700mAh)**
	ALKALINE Battery ＊ 3 (1.5V AAA)
EUT Type：	**Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver**
Date of Test：	**Jan. 17-18 , 2006**
Test Environment：	**Ambient Temperature： 22 ± 2 ℃**
Relative Humidity：	**＜ 60%**
Test Specification：	**Standard C95.1-1999**
	IEEE Std. 1528-2003
Max. SAR：	**0.599 W/kg GMRS Face SAR (50% Duty Cycle)**
	0.513 W/kg GMRS Body SAR (50% Duty Cycle)
	0.303 W/kg FRS Face SAR (50% Duty Cycle)
	0.316 W/kg FRS Body SAR (50% Duty Cycle)
	(Condition: 50% Duty Cycle and positive power drift)
FCC Classification:	**Part 95 Family Radio Face Held Transmitter (FRF)**
FCC Rule Part(s):	**§2.1093;FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]**
Test Lab：	**Tao-Yuan Lab**

1. The test operations have to be performed with cautious behavior, the test results are as attached.
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Eddie Chen **20060221**

Testing Center Manager

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Contents

1. Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT) 3
2. Other Accessories 4
3. Introduction 4
4. SAR Definition 4
5. SAR Measurement Setup 5
6. System Components 7
6.1 DASY4 E-Field Probe System 7
6.1.1 ET3DV6 E-Field Probe Specification 8
6.1.2 ET3DV6 E-Field Probe Calibration 9
6.2 Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System 9
6.3 Robot 10
6.4 Measurement Server 10
6.5 Device Holder for Transmitters 10
6.6 Phantom-TWIN SAM V4.0 11
6.7 Data Storage and Evaluation 11
6.7.1 Data Storage 11
6.7.2 Data Evaluation 12
7. Test Equipment List 14
8. Tissue Simulating Liquids 15
8.1 Liquid Confirmation 16
8.1.1 Parameters 16
8.1.2 Liquid Depth 17
9. Measurement Process 17
9.1 Device and Test Conditions 17
9.2 System Performance Check 18
9.2.1 Symmetric Dipoles for System Validation 18
9.2.2 Validation 19
9.3 Dosimetric Assessment Setup 19
9.3.1 Headset Test Position - Body Worn 19
9.3.2 Measurement Procedures 20
9.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation 21
10. Measurement Uncertainty 22
11. SAR Test Results Summary 24
11.1 450MHz SAR Test Results-GMRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing 24
11.2 450MHz SAR Test Results-FRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing 26
11.3 450MHz SAR Test Results-GMRS Body SAR W /Belt-clip 28
11.4 450MHz SAR Test Results-FRS Body SAR W /Belt-clip 30
11.5 Std. C95.1-1999 Exposure Limit 32
12. Conclusion 32
13. References 33
Appendix A - System Performance Check 34
Appendix B - SAR Measurement Data 37
Appendix C - Dipole Calibration 53
Appendix D - Probe Calibration 62
Appendix E - Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) Calibration 71

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1. Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Applicant： **Giant Electronics Ltd.**
7/F., Elite Industrial Bldg., 135-137 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong

EUT Type：	Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver
Trade Name：	Motorola
Model Name：	SX500 , SX550
Battery Type：	Ni-MH Battery (3.6V , 700mAh) ALKALINE Battery ＊ 3 (1.5V AAA)
FCC ID：	K7GSX500
Test Device：	Production Unit
Tx Frequency：	462.5500 - 462.7250 MHz (GMRS) 467.5625 – 467.7125 MHz (FRS)
Max. RF Output Power：	0.28 W ERP GMRS (24.4 dBm) 0.20 W ERP FRS (23.0 dBm)
Max. SAR Measurement：	0.599 W/kg GMRS Face SAR (50% Duty Cycle) 0.513 W/kg GMRS Body SAR (50% Duty Cycle) 0.303 W/kg FRS Face SAR (50% Duty Cycle) 0.316 W/kg FRS Body SAR (50% Duty Cycle) (Condition: 50% Duty Cycle and positive power drift)
Antenna Type：	Fixed Type (Antenna Gain = -4dBi)
Device Category：	Portable
RF Exposure Environment：	General Population / Uncontrolled
Battery Option：	Standard
Application Type：	Certification

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 Standard C95.1-1999 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE Std. 1528-2003.

Front view	Back view

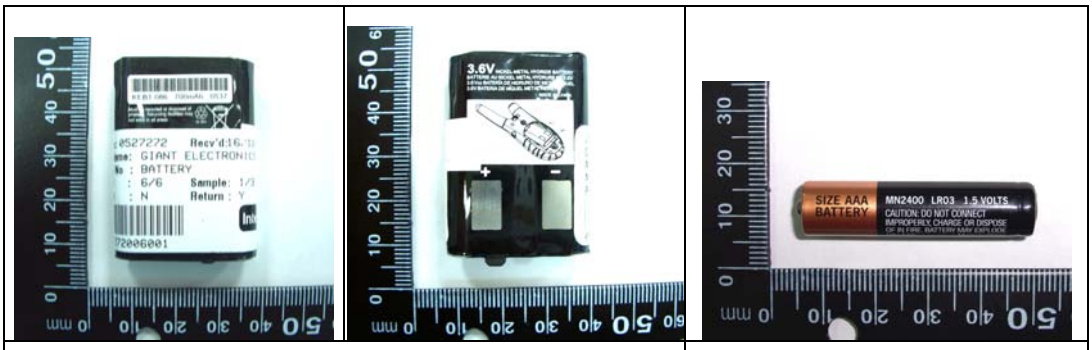
Figure 1. EUT Photo

2. Other Accessories

There is headset and Belt-clip will be an accessory with EUT.

Front view **Back view**

Figure 2. headset and Belt-clip



Ni-MH Battery (3.6V 700mAh)	ALKALINE Battery (1.5V AAA)

Figure 3. Battery Photo

3. Introduction

The A Test Lab Techno. Corp. RF Testing Laboratory has performed measurements of the maximum potential exposure to the user of **Giant Electronics Ltd. Trade Name：Motorola Model(s)：SX500 and SX550**. The test procedures, as described in American National Standards, , Institute C95.1 - 1999〔1〕, FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001] were employed and they specify the maximum exposure limit of 1.6mW/g as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20cm between user and EUT in the uncontrolled environment. A description of the product and operating configuration, detailed summary of the test results, methodology and procedures used in the equipment used are included within this test report.

4. SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dw) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Figure 2).

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

Figure 4. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

Where：

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m^3)

E = RMS electric field strength (V/m)

∗**Note**：

The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane〔2〕

5. SAR Measurement Setup

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m) which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ±0.025mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines (length = 300mm) to the data acquisition unit.

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The Measurement Server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chipdisk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE3 electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board. The PC consists of the Intel Pentium 4 2.4GHz computer with Windows2000 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, Post Processor SEMCAD, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection…etc. is connected to the Electro-optical converter (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the Measurement Server.

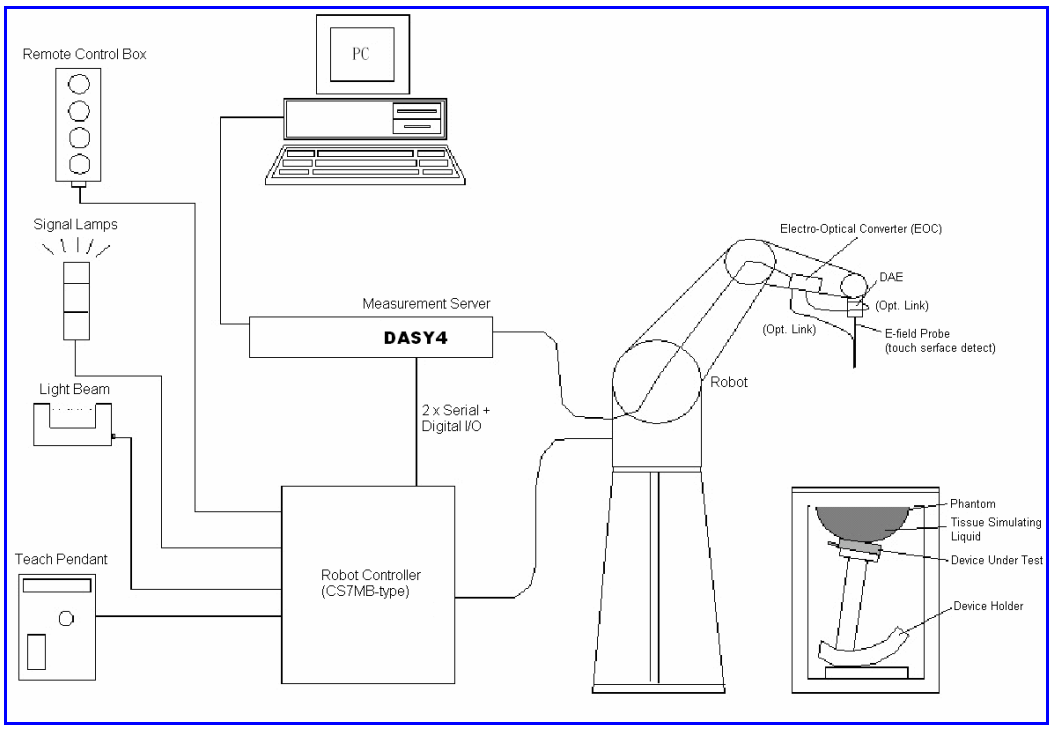


Figure 5. SAR Lab Test Measurement Setup

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〔3〕.

6. System Components

6.1 DASY4 E-Field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration〔3〕and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probes is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.

6.1.1 ET3DV6 E-Field Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System (ET3DV6 only) Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.q., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In head and body simulating tissue at frequencies of 450MHz, 900MHz, 1.8GHz and 2.45GHz (accuracy ±8%) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in head tissue (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in head tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μW/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2dB
Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surface(ET3DV6 only)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330mm Tip length: 16mm Body diameter: 12mm Tip diameter: 6.8mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

Figure 6.
ET3DV6 E-field Probe

Figure 7.
Probe setup on robot

6.1.2 ET3DV6 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in〔4〕with accuracy better than ± 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in〔5〕and found to be better than ± 0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

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

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated 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.

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

Where：

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (head or body),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where：

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

6.2 Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor：	Intel Pentium 4
Clock Speed：	2.4GHz
Operating System：	Windows 2000 Professional

Data Converter

Features：	Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, and control logic
Software：	DASY4 v4.4 (Build 3) & SEMCAD v1.8 (Build 180)
Connecting Lines：	Optical downlink for data and status info
	Optical uplink for commands and clock

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6.3 Robot

Positioner：	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90L
Repeatability：	±0.025 mm
No. of Axis：	6

6.4 Measurement Server

Processor：	PC/104 with a 166MHz low-power Pentium
I/O-board：	Link to DAE3
	16-bit A/D converter for surface detection system
	Digital I/O interface
	Serial link to robot
	Direct emergency stop output for robot

6.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeat ably positioned according to the IEEE SCC34-SC2 and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, and flat phantom).

∗**Note**：A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produced infinite number of configurations〔6〕. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Larger DUT cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

Figure 8. Device Holder

6.6 Phantom - SAM v4.0

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, CENELEC 50361 and IEC 62209. 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 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 with the robot.

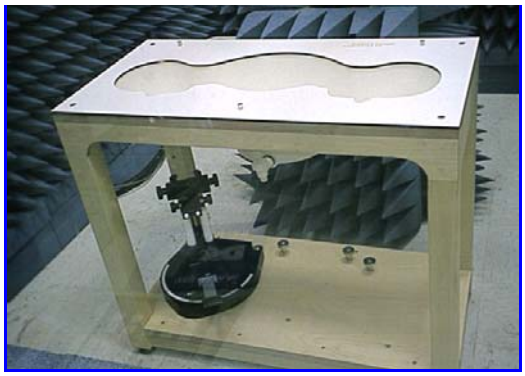

Figure 9. SAM Twin Phantom

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	810×1000×500 mm (H×L×W)

Table 1. Specification of SAM v4.0

6.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

6.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY4 software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension .DA4. The postprocessing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

6.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY4 postprocessing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software：

Probe parameters：	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	dcpi
Device parameters：	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters：	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as：

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

with $\boldsymbol{V_i}$ = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$\boldsymbol{U_i}$ = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$\boldsymbol{cf}$ = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

$\boldsymbol{dcp_i}$ = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes：

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

H-field probes：

$$H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)

μV/(V/m)^2 for E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

Hi = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

∗**Note**：that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

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

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770} \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = \frac{H_{tot}^2}{37.7}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm^2

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

7. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Filed Probe	ET3DV6	1530	Sep. 06 , 2005	Sep. 06 , 2006
SPEAG	450MHz System Validation Kit	D450V2	1021	Feb.01 , 2005	Feb.01 , 2007
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	393	Apr. 25 , 2005	Apr. 25 , 2006
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phantom	SAM V4.0	1009	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Robot	Staubli RX90L	F00/589B1/A/01	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Software	DASY4 V4.6 Build 23	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Software	SEMCAD V1.8 Build 160	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Measurement Server	SE UMS 001 BA	1021	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	8960(E5515C)	GB41450409	Jan.31,2005	Jan.31,2007
Agilent	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	8720ES	US39172472	Sep. 05 , 2005	Sep. 05 , 2006
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070C	US99360094	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Power Meter	E4418B	GB40206143	Jun. 14 , 2005	Jun. 14 , 2006
Agilent	Power Sensor	8481H	3318A20779	Jun. 14 , 2005	Jun. 14 , 2006
Agilent	Signal Generator	8648C	3847A05201	July 13, 2004	July 13, 2006
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50334	NCR	NCR
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W-SMA	D111103#5	NCR	NCR

Table 2. Test Equipment List

8. Tissue Simulating Liquids

The Head and body mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellullouse (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution. Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to ensure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the tissue.

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an 85070C Dielectric Probe Kit and an 8720ES Network Analyzer.

INGREDIENT	FREQUENCY	
	HSL450 - Head (400-500MHz)	**MSL450 - Body (400-500MHz)**
Water	38.91 %	46.21 %
HEC	0.25 %	0.18 %
Sugar	56.93 %	51.17 %
Preventol	0.12 %	0.08 %
Salt	3.79 %	2.34 %
Glycol monobutyl	0 %	0 %
Dielectric Parameters at 22℃	f = 450 MHz εr = 43.5 ,σ= 0.87 S/m	f = 450 MHz εr = 56.7 ,σ= 0.94 S/m

Table 3. Recipes for Head & Body Tissue Simulating Liquids

IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in 1528 recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in 1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in 1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equation and extrapolated according to the head parameter specified in 1528.

Target Frequency	Head		Body	
(MHz)	ε_r	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 - 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00
(ε_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)				

Table 4. Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms

8.1 Liquid Confirmation

8.1.1 Parameters

Liquid Verify

Ambient Temperature： 22±2 ℃ ；Relative Humidity：＜60%

Liquid Type	Frequency	Temp (℃)	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)	Measured Date
450MHz Head	450MHz	22.0	εr	43.5	**44.24**	1.70	±5 %	Jan. 17 ,2006
			σ	0.87	**0.83**	-2.35	±5 %	
450MHz Body	450MHz	22.0	εr	56.7	**54.96**	-3.09	±5 %	Jan. 17 ,2006
			σ	0.94	**0.92**	-2.13	±5 %	

Table 5. Measured Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms

8.1.2 Liquid Depth

The liquid level was during measurement 15cm ±0.5cm.

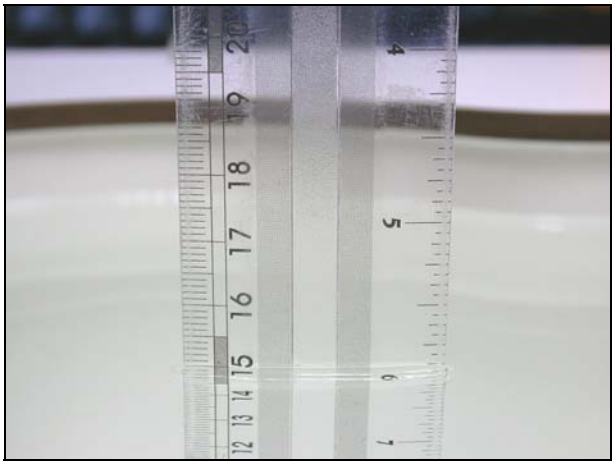

Figure 10. Head-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 450MHz

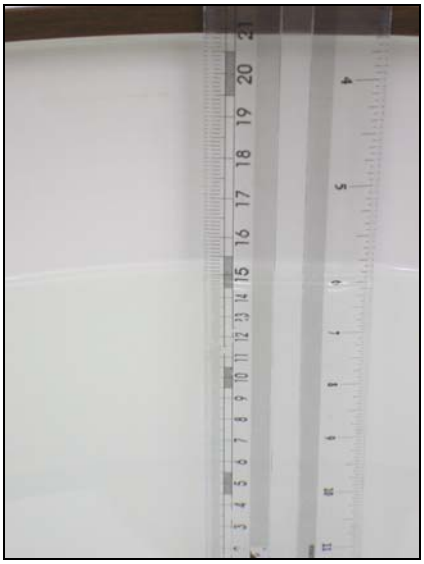

Figure 11. Body-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 450MHz

9. Measurement Process

9.1 Device and Test Conditions

The Test Device was provided by **Giant Electronics Ltd.** for this evaluation. The spatial peak SAR values were assessed for the lowest, middle and highest channels defined by GMRS (Ch4 = 462.6375MHz , Ch15 = 462.5500MHz , Ch22 = 462.7250MHz) / FRS (Ch8 = 467.5625MHz , Ch11 = 467.6375MHz , Ch14 = 467.7125MHz) systems. Battery and accessories shall be those specified by the manufacturer. The battery shall be fully charged before each measurement and there shall be no external connections.

9.2 System Performance Check

9.2.1 Symmetric Dipoles for System Validation

Construction	Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA matched for use near flat phantoms filled with head simulating solutions Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor Calibration Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in head simulating solutions.
Frequency	450, 900, 1800, 2450MHz
Return Loss	> 20 dB at specified validation position
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)
Options	Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions are available upon request
Dimensions	D450V2：dipole length 270 mm; overall height 330 mm D900V2：dipole length 149 mm; overall height 330 mm D1800V2：dipole length 72 mm; overall height 300 mm D2450V2：dipole length 51.5 mm; overall height 300 mm

Figure 12. Validation Kit

9.2.2 Validation

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ± 10%. The validation was performed at 450MHz.

Validation kit	Mixture Type	SAR_{1g} [mW/g]	SAR_{10g} [mW/g]	Date of Calibration
D450V2-SN265	Head	5.025	3.3	Feb 01, 2005
	Body	5.35	3.475	

Frequency (MHz)	Power (dBm)	SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	SAR_{10g} (mW/g)	Drift (dB)	Difference percentage		Date
					1g	10g	
450 (Head)	400mW	2.11	1.32	0.0	5.0 %	0.0 %	Jan. 17 ,2006
	Normalize to 1 Watt	5.275	3.3				
450 (Body)	400mW	2.19	1.39	0.0	2.3 %	0.0 %	Jan. 17 ,2006
	Normalize to 1 Watt	5.475	3.475				

9.3 Dosimetric Assessment Setup

9.3.1 Headset Test Position – Body-Worn

Body-Worn Configuration

Body–worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a handset output should be tested with a handset connected to the device.
Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 2.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances.
For this test：

■ The EUT is placed into the holster/belt clip and the holster is positioned against the surface of the phantom in a normal operating position.

☐ Since this EUT doesn't supply any body-worn accessory to the end user, a distance of 2.5 cm was tested to confirm the necessary "minimum SAR separation distance".
(＊**Note**：this distance includes the 2 mm phantom shell thickness.)

9.3.2 Measurement Procedures

The evaluation was performed with the following procedures：

Surface Check： A surface check job gathers data used with optical surface detection. It determines the distance from the phantom surface where the reflection from the optical detector has its peak. Any following measurement jobs using optical surface detection will then rely on this value. The surface check performs its search a specified number of times, so that the repeatability can be verified.

Reference： The reference job measures the field at a specified reference position, at 4 mm from the selected section's grid reference point.

Area Scan： The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an area scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. Any following zoom scan within the same procedure will then perform fine scans around these maxima. The area covered the entire dimension of the EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm × 15 mm.

Zoom Scan： Zoom scans are used to assess the highest averaged SAR for cubic averaging volumes with 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points in a 32 x 32 x 30 mm cube whose base faces are centered around the maxima returned from a preceding area scan within the same procedure.

Drift： The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for each reference measurement. This allows monitoring of the power drift of the device in the batch process. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

9.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The DASY4 software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR values. Based on the Draft: SCC-34, SC-2, WG-2 - Computational Dosimetry, IEEE P1529/D0.0 (Draft Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial-Peak Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Associated with the Use of Wireless Handsets - Computational Techniques), a new algorithm has been implemented. The spatial-peak SAR can be computed over any required mass.

The base for the evaluation is a ”cube” measurement in a volume of (32x32x30)mm^3 (5x5x7 points). The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan. If the 10g cube or both cubes are not entirely inside the measured volumes, the system issues a warning regarding the evaluated spatial peak values within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD). This means that if the measured volume is shifted, higher values might be possible. To get the correct values you can use a finer measurement grid for the area scan. In complicated field distributions, a large grid spacing for the area scan might miss some details and give an incorrectly interpolated peak location.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into three stages:

Interpolation and Extrapolation

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors which is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated.

In DASY4, the choice of the coordinate system defining the location of the measurement points has no influence on the uncertainty of the interpolation, Maxima Search and SAR extrapolation routines. The interpolation, Maxima Search and extrapolation routines are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard’s method [7].

10. Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainties in SAR measurements are difficult to quantify due to several variables including biological, physiological, and environmental. However, we estimate the measurement uncertainties in SAR to be less than ± 27 %〔8〕.

According to Std. C95.3〔9〕, the overall uncertainties are difficult to assess and will vary with the type of meter and usage situation. However, accuracy's of ±1 to 3 dB can be expected in practice, with greater uncertainties in near-field situations and at higher frequencies (shorter wavelengths), or areas where large reflecting objects are present. Under optimum measurement conditions, SAR measurement uncertainties of at least ±2dB can be expected.

According to CENELEC〔10〕, typical worst-case uncertainty of field measurements is ±5 dB. For well-defined modulation characteristics the uncertainty can be reduced to ±3 dB.

Source of Uncertainty	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i	Standard Uncertainty ±1% (1-g)	v_i or V_{eff}
Type-A	0.9 %	Normal	1	1	0.9	9
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	7 %	Normal	2	1	3.5	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.2dB	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	∞
Spatial Resolution	0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
Boundary Effect	11.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	6.4	∞
Linearity	0.2dB	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
Detection Limit	1.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0 %	Normal	1	1	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner Mech. Const.	0.4 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	0.35 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
Extrapolation and Integration	3.9 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Test sample Related						
Test sample Positioning	4.7 %	Normal	1	1	4.7	5
Device Holder Uncertainty	6.1 %	Normal	1	1	6.1	5
Drift of Output Power	5.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty (Including temperature effects)	4.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	10.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	3.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	5.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS			13.5	88.7
Expanded uncertainty (Coverage factor = 2)		Normal (k=2)			27	

Table 6. Uncertainty Budget of DASY

11. SAR Test Results Summary

11.1 GMRS Face SAR -2.5CM Spacing–

Ambient：

Temperature (℃)：	22 ± 2	Relative HUMIDITY (%)：	< 60

Liquid：

Mixture Type：	HSL450	Liquid Temperature (℃) ：	22.0
		Depth of liquid (cm)：	15

Measurement：

Crest Factor：	1	Probe S/N：	1530

Frequency		Modulation	Battery	Accessory	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] Duty Cycle		Power Drift	Remark	Amb. Temp	Liq. Temp
MHz	Ch.				100%	50%				
462.5500	15	FM	Ni-MH	N/A	1.130	0.565	0.072	-	22.1	22.0
462.6375	4	FM	Ni-MH	N/A	1.040	0.520	-0.153	-	21.8	22.0
462.6375	4	FM	ALKALINE	N/A	0.949	0.475	-0.118	-	21.8	22.0
462.7250	22	FM	Ni-MH	N/A	1.160	0.580	-0.137	-	21.9	22.0
Std. C95.1-1999 - Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram					

◆ SAR values are scaled for the power drift

Frequency		Battery	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] Duty Cycle		power drift (dB)	+ power drift 10^(dB/10)	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] (include +power drift) Duty Cycle	
MHz	Ch.		100%	50%			100%	50%
462.5500	15	Ni-MH	1.130	0.565	0.072	1.017	1.149	0.574
462.6375	4	Ni-MH	1.040	0.520	-0.153	1.036	1.077	0.539
462.6375	4	ALKALINE	0.949	0.475	-0.118	1.028	0.975	0.488
462.7250	22	Ni-MH	1.160	0.580	-0.137	1.032	1.197	0.599

SAR is basically proportional to average transmit power and duty cycle

(i.e. SAR = P x T where P is the average transmit power and T is the transmit duty cycle).

$SAR_{(unknown)} = SAR_{(know)} \times (P_x T_x / P_{(known)} T_{(known)})$

Where

P_x is the unknown power (i.e. the power at the highest drift)

T_x is the transmit duty cycle used at that unknown power.

If transmitter duty cycle is the same then it should be a relationship of P_x/P_{known})

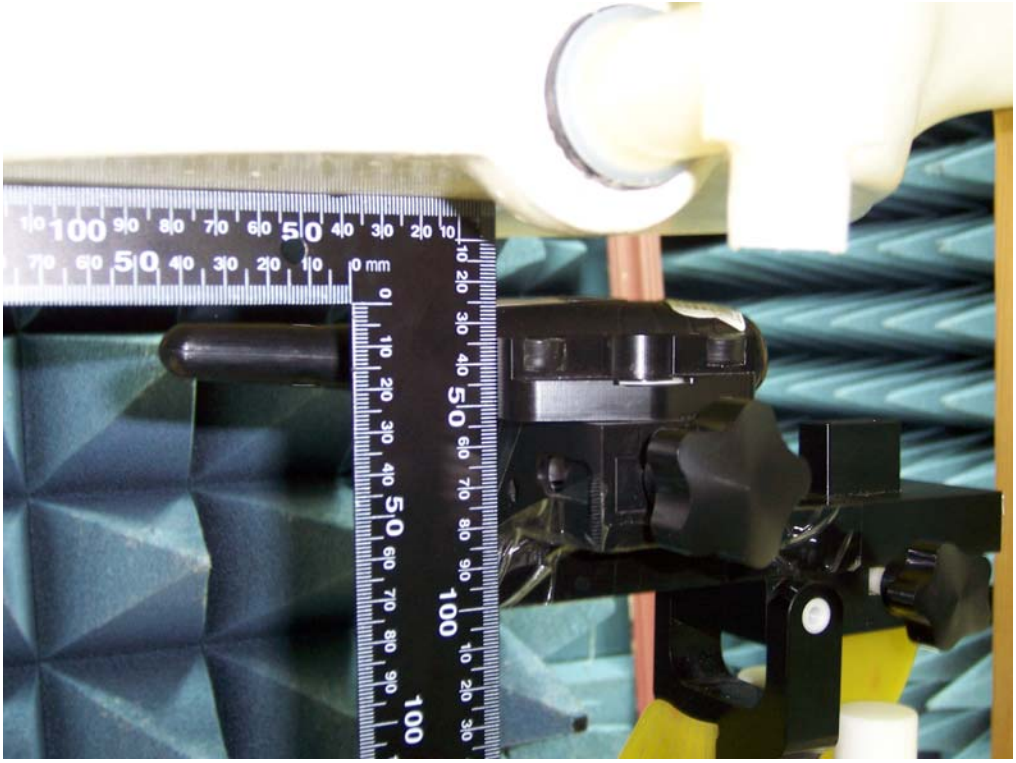

Figure13.
SAR Test Setup Face Position

11.2 FRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-

Ambient：

Temperature (℃)： 22 ± 2 Relative HUMIDITY (%)： < 60

Liquid：

Mixture Type： HSL450 Liquid Temperature (℃)： 22.0

Depth of liquid (cm)： 15

Measurement：

Crest Factor： 1 Probe S/N： 1530

Frequency		Modulation	Battery	Accessory	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] Duty Cycle		Power Drift	Remark	Amb. Temp	Liq. Temp
MHz	Ch.				100%	50%				
467.5625	8	FM	Ni-MH	N/A	0.601	0.301	-0.031	-	21.9	22.0
467.6375	11	FM	Ni-MH	N/A	0.579	0.290	-0.104	-	21.8	22.0
467.6375	11	FM	ALKALINE	N/A	0.515	0.258	0.045	-	21.8	22.0
467.7125	14	FM	Ni-MH	N/A	0.572	0.286	0.159	-	21.7	22.0
Std. C95.1-1999 - Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram					

◆ SAR values are scaled for the power drift

Frequency		Battery	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] Duty Cycle		power drift (dB)	+ power drift 10^(dB/10)	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] (include +power drift) Duty Cycle	
MHz	Ch.		100%	50%			100%	50%
467.5625	8	Ni-MH	0.601	0.301	-0.031	1.007	0.605	0.303
467.6375	11	Ni-MH	0.579	0.290	-0.104	1.024	0.593	0.297
467.6375	11	ALKALINE	0.515	0.258	0.045	1.010	0.520	0.260
467.7125	14	Ni-MH	0.572	0.286	0.159	1.037	0.593	0.297

SAR is basically proportional to average transmit power and duty cycle

(i.e. SAR = P x T where P is the average transmit power and T is the transmit duty cycle).

$SAR_{(unknown)} = SAR_{(know)} \times (P_x T_x / P_{(known)} T_{(known)})$

Where

P_x is the unknown power (i.e. the power at the highest drift)

T_x is the transmit duty cycle used at that unknown power.

If transmitter duty cycle is the same then it should be a relationship of P_x/P_{known})

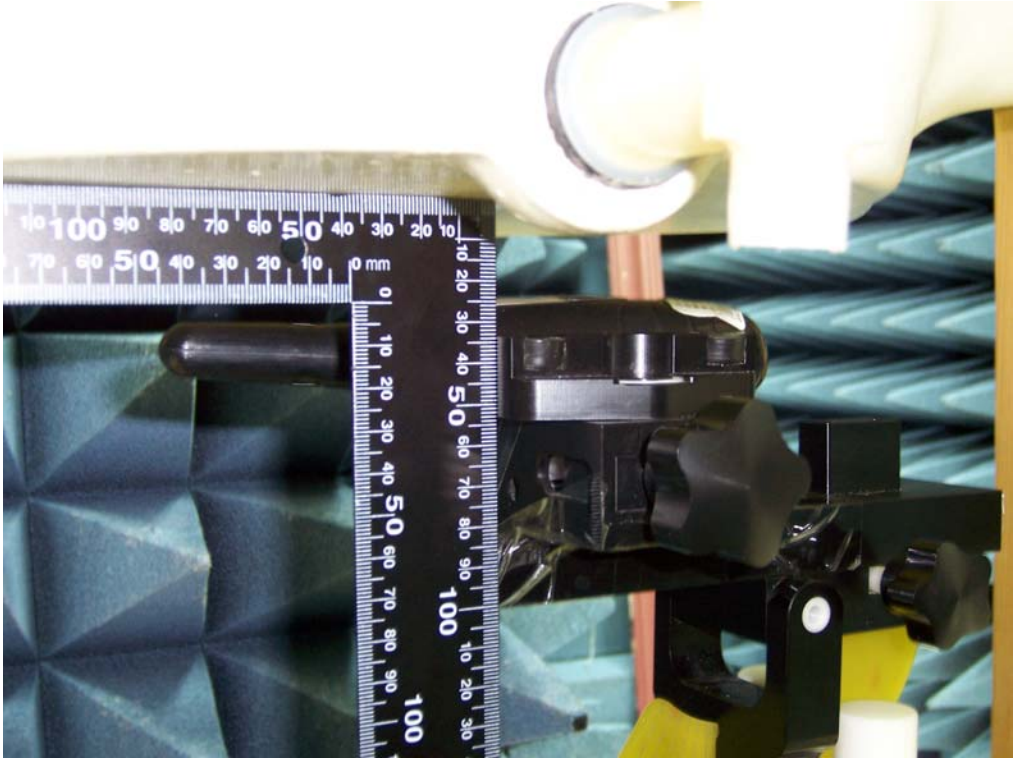

Figure14.
SAR Test Setup Face Position

11.3 GMRS Body SAR W /Belt –clip

Ambient：

Temperature (℃)：	22 ± 2	Relative HUMIDITY (%)：	< 60

Liquid：

Mixture Type：	HSL450	Liquid Temperature (℃) ：	22.0
		Depth of liquid (cm)：	15

Measurement：

Crest Factor：	1	Probe S/N：	1530

Frequency		Modulation	Battery	Accessory	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] Duty Cycle		Power Drift	Remark	Amb. Temp	Liq. Temp
MHz	Ch.				100%	50%				
462.5500	15	FM	Ni-MH	Headset	0.990	0.495	0.035	-	21.8	22.0
462.6375	4	FM	Ni-MH	Headset	0.993	0.497	-0.144	-	21.8	22.0
462.6375	4	FM	ALKALINE	Headset	0.895	0.448	-0.182	-	21.9	22.0
462.7250	22	FM	Ni-MH	Headset	0.926	0.463	-0.073	-	21.9	22.0
Std. C95.1-1999 - Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram					

◆ SAR values are scaled for the power drift

Frequency		Battery	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] Duty Cycle		power drift (dB)	+ power drift 10^(dB/10)	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] (include +power drift) Duty Cycle	
MHz	Ch.		100%	50%			100%	50%
462.5500	15	Ni-MH	0.990	0.495	0.035	1.008	0.998	0.499
462.6375	4	Ni-MH	0.993	0.497	-0.144	1.034	1.026	0.513
462.6375	4	ALKALINE	0.895	0.448	-0.182	1.043	0.933	0.467
462.7250	22	Ni-MH	0.926	0.463	-0.073	1.017	0.942	0.471

SAR is basically proportional to average transmit power and duty cycle

(i.e. SAR = P x T where P is the average transmit power and T is the transmit duty cycle).

$SAR_{(unknown)} = SAR_{(know)} \times (P_x T_x / P_{(known)} T_{(known)})$

Where

P_x is the unknown power (i.e. the power at the highest drift)

T_x is the transmit duty cycle used at that unknown power.

If transmitter duty cycle is the same then it should be a relationship of $P_x/P_{known})$

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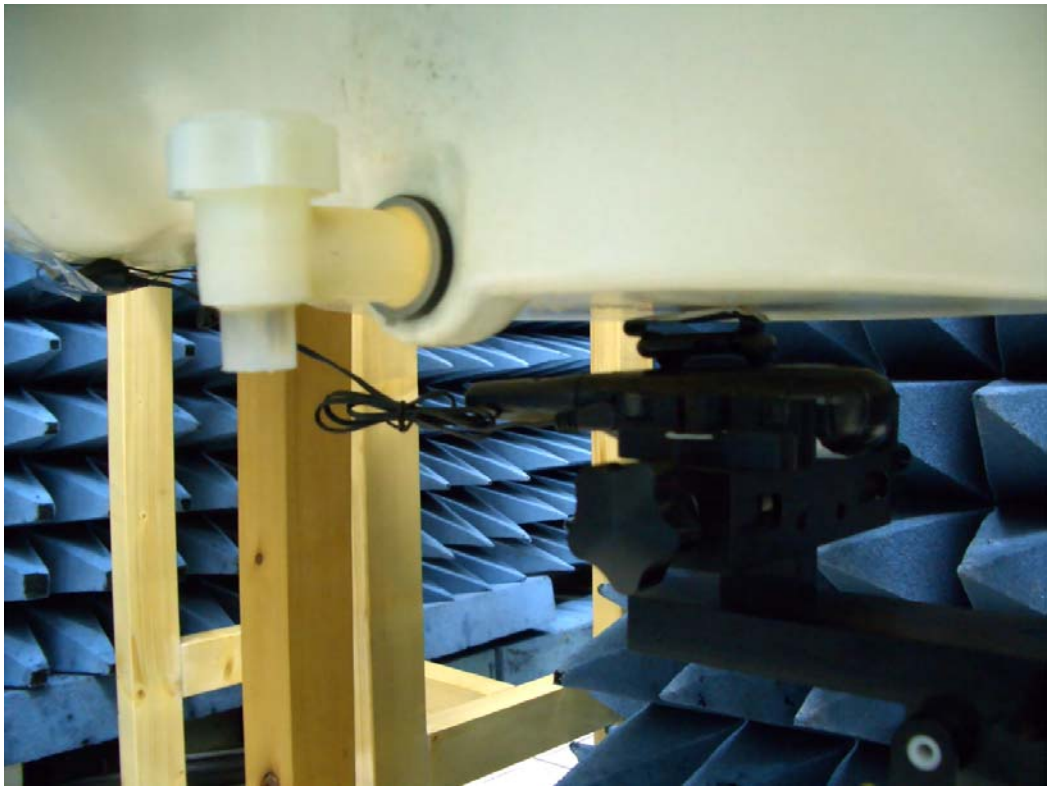

Figure15.
SAR Test Setup w/Belt Clip

11.4 FRS Body SAR w /Belt – clip

Ambient：

Temperature (℃)：	22 ± 2	Relative HUMIDITY (%)：	< 60

Liquid：

Mixture Type：	HSL450	Liquid Temperature (℃) ：	22.0
		Depth of liquid (cm)：	15

Measurement：

Crest Factor：	1	Probe S/N：	1530

Frequency		Modulation	Battery	Accessory	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] Duty Cycle		Power Drift	Remark	Amb. Temp	Liq. Temp
MHz	Ch.				100%	50%				
467.5625	8	FM	Ni-MH	Headset	0.616	0.308	-0.106	-	22.0	22.0
467.6375	11	FM	Ni-MH	Headset	0.596	0.298	-0.064	-	22.0	22.0
467.6375	11	FM	ALKALINE	Headset	0.500	0.250	-0.177	-	22.1	22.0
467.7125	14	FM	Ni-MH	Headset	0.600	0.300	-0.155	-	22.2	22.0
Std. C95.1-1999 - Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram					

◆ SAR values are scaled for the power drift

Frequency		Battery	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] Duty Cycle		power drift (dB)	+ power drift 10^(dB/10)	SAR_{1g}[mW/g] (include +power drift) Duty Cycle	
MHz	Ch.		100%	50%			100%	50%
467.5625	8	Ni-MH	0.616	0.308	-0.106	1.025	0.631	0.316
467.6375	11	Ni-MH	0.596	0.298	-0.064	1.015	0.605	0.302
467.6375	11	ALKALINE	0.500	0.250	-0.177	1.042	0.521	0.260
467.7125	14	Ni-MH	0.600	0.300	-0.155	1.036	0.622	0.311

SAR is basically proportional to average transmit power and duty cycle

(i.e. SAR = P x T where P is the average transmit power and T is the transmit duty cycle).

$SAR_{(unknown)} = SAR_{(know)} \times (P_x T_x / P_{(known)} T_{(known)})$

Where

P_x is the unknown power (i.e. the power at the highest drift)

T_x is the transmit duty cycle used at that unknown power.

If transmitter duty cycle is the same then it should be a relationship of $P_x/P_{known})$

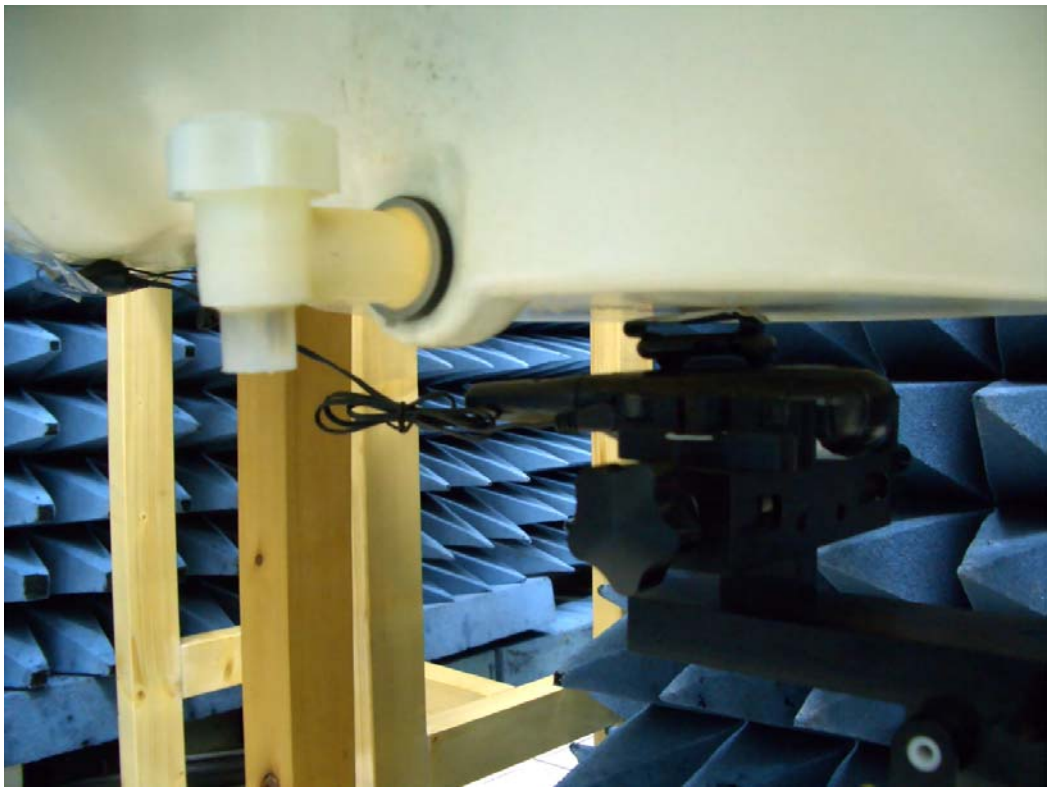

Figure16.
SAR Test Setup w/Belt Clip

11.5 Std. C95.1-1999 RF Exposure Limit

Human Exposure	Population Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Controlled Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Spatial Peak SAR* (head)	1.60	8.00
Spatial Peak SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 7. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

Notes：

* 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.

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

*** 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.

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

Occupational / 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).

12. Conclusion

The SAR test values found for the portable mobile phone **Giant Electronics Ltd. Trade Name：Motorola Model(s)：SX500 and SX550**, are below the maximum recommended level of 1.6 W/kg (mW/g).

13. References

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Appendix A – System Performance Check

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/17/2006 06:42:14 PM

System Performance Check at 450MHz_Head_20060117

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN:1021

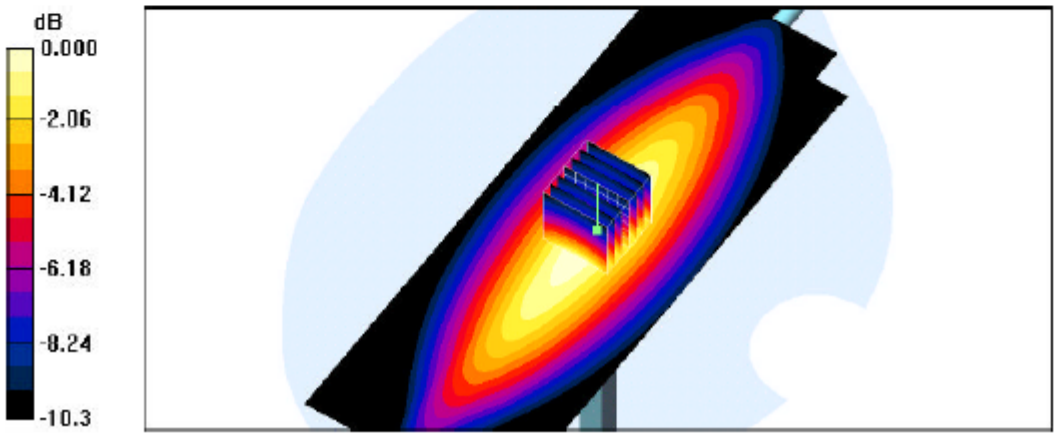
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz;
s = 0.83 mho/m; e_r = 44.24; density = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

System Performance Check at 450MHz_Head/Area Scan (61x181x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.25 mW/g

System Performance Check at 450MHz_Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 51.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.009 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.88 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.11 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.32 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.22 mW/g



0 dB = 2.22mW/g

Head-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 450MHz

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/17/2006 7:37:09 PM

System Performance Check at 450MHz_Body_20060117

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN:1021

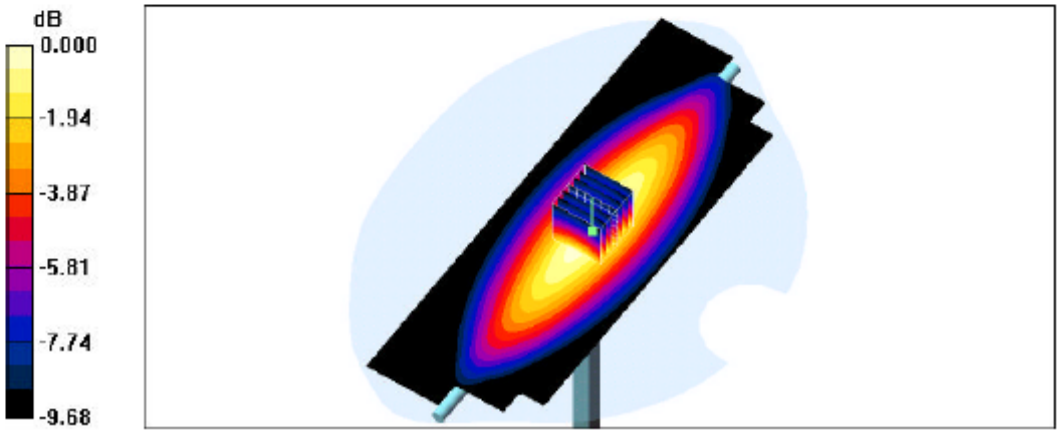
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz;
s = 0.92 mho/m; e_r = 54.96; density = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

System Performance Check at 450MHz_Body/Area Scan (61x181x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.31 mW/g

System Performance Check at 450MHz_Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm,dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 49.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.96 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.19 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.39 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.33 mW/g

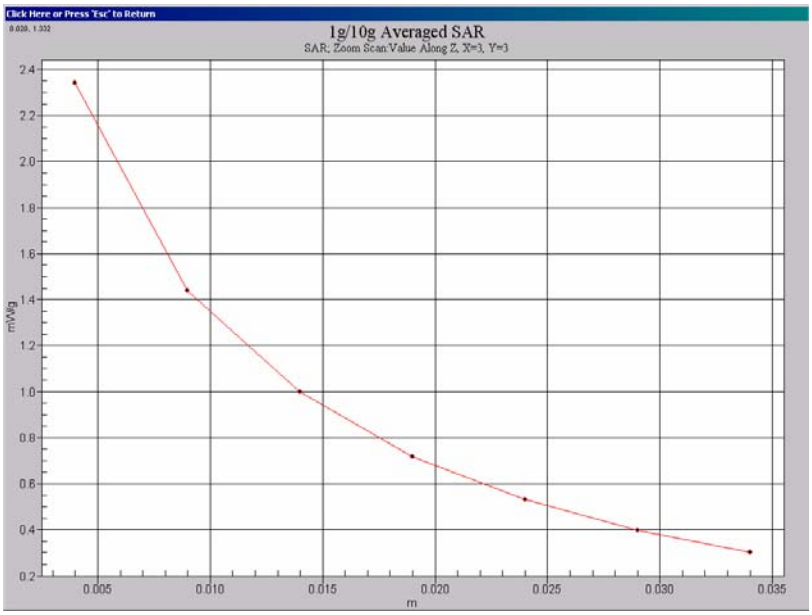


0 dB = 2.33mW/g

Body-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 450MHz

Z-axis Plot of System Performance Check

Head-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 450MHz



Body-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 450MHz

Appendix B – SAR Measurement Data

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/17/2006 7:23:59 PM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_GMRS CH15_20060117 _25 mm_Brain_NI-MH_Sample 2_
DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500;
Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: GMRS; Frequency: 462.5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 462.5500MHz;

s = 0.842 mho/m; e_r = 44.2; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

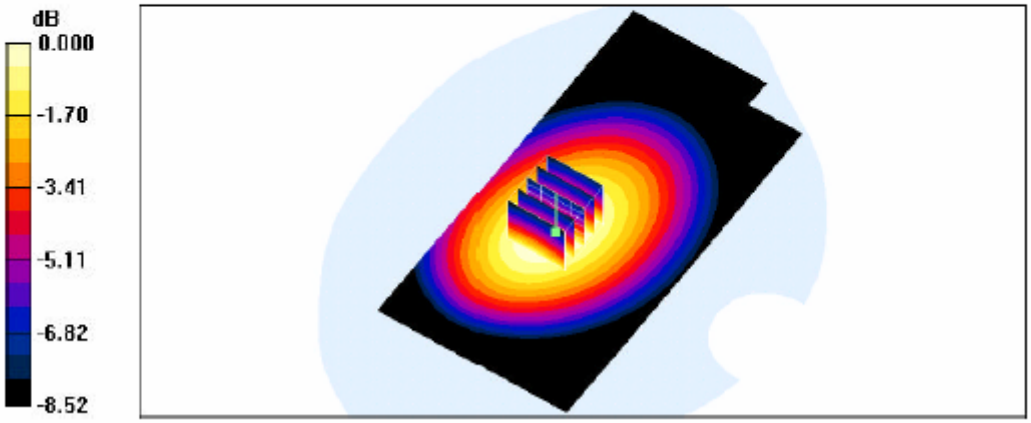
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (71x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.21 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 37.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.072 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.75 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.805 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.18 mW/g



0 dB = 1.18mW/g

SAR Test Result for GMRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-Channel 15

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 1:59:02 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_GMRS CH4_20060118_25 mm_Brain_NI-MH_Sample 2_

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: GMRS; Frequency: 462.6375 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 462.6375 MHz;

s = 0.842 mho/m; e_r = 44.2; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

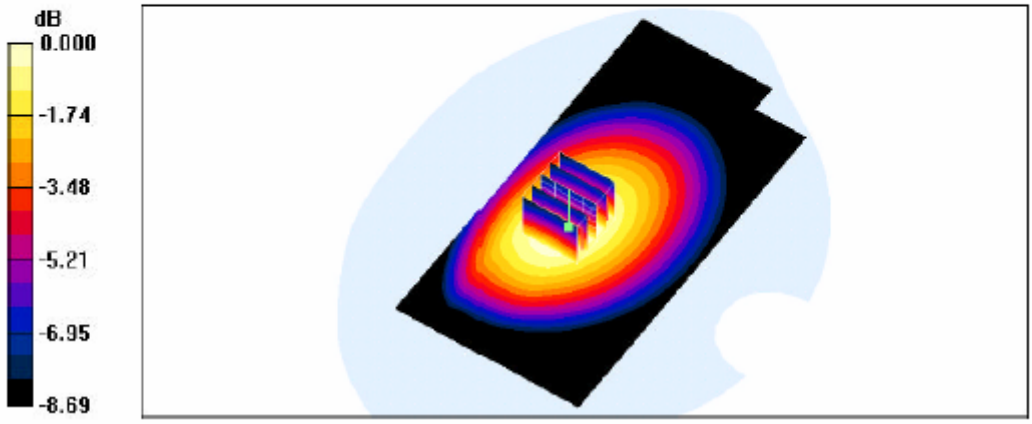
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (71x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 35.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.153 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.61 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.04 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.741 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 mW/g



0 dB = 1.09mW/g

SAR Test Result for GMRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-Channel 4

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/17/2006 9:58:39 PM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_GMRS CH4_20060117_25 mm_Brain_ALKALINE_Sample2

DUT: Motorola SX500 ; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: GMRS; Frequency: 462.6375 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 462.6375 MHz;

s = 0.842 mho/m; e_r = 44.2;density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

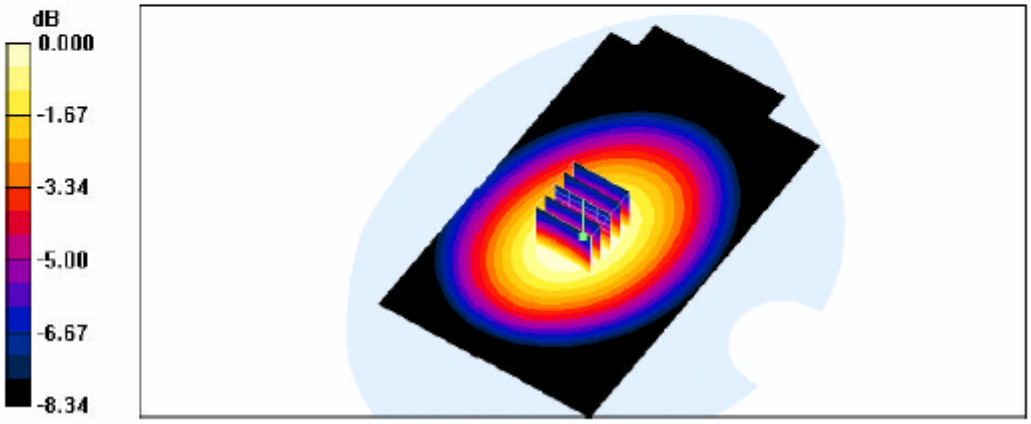
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 34.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.118 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.949 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.676 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.982 mW/g



0 dB = 0.982mW/g

SAR Test Result for GMRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-Channel 4_ALKALINE

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 1:30:53 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_GMRS CH22_20060118 _25 mm_Brain_NI-MH_Sample 2
DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500
Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: GMRS; Frequency: 462.7250 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 462.7250 MHz;

s = 0.842 mho/m; e_r = 44.2; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

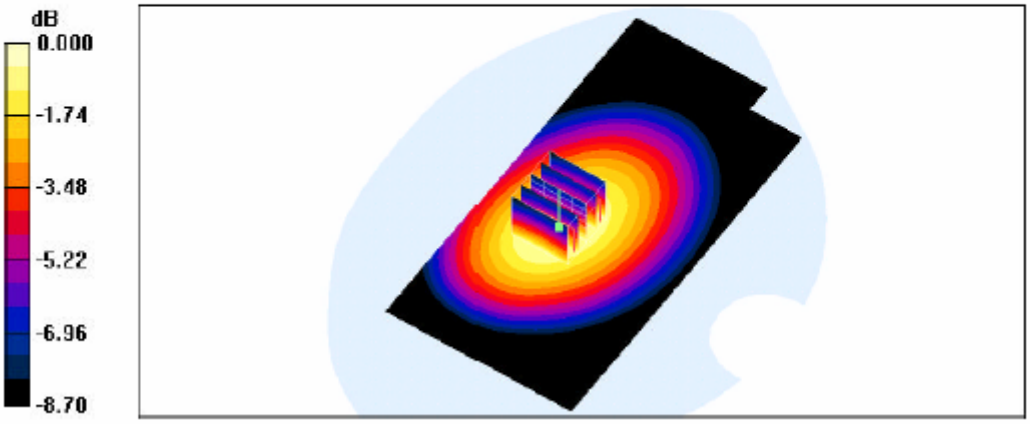
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (71x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.12 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 36.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.137 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.78 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.822 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.20 mW/g



0 dB = 1.20mW/g

SAR Test Result for GMRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-Channel 22

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/17/2006 7:47:05 PM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_FRS CH8_20060117_25 mm_Brain_NI-MH_Sample 2_

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: FRS; Frequency: 467.5625 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 467.5625 MHz;

s = 0.845 mho/m; e_r = 44.1; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

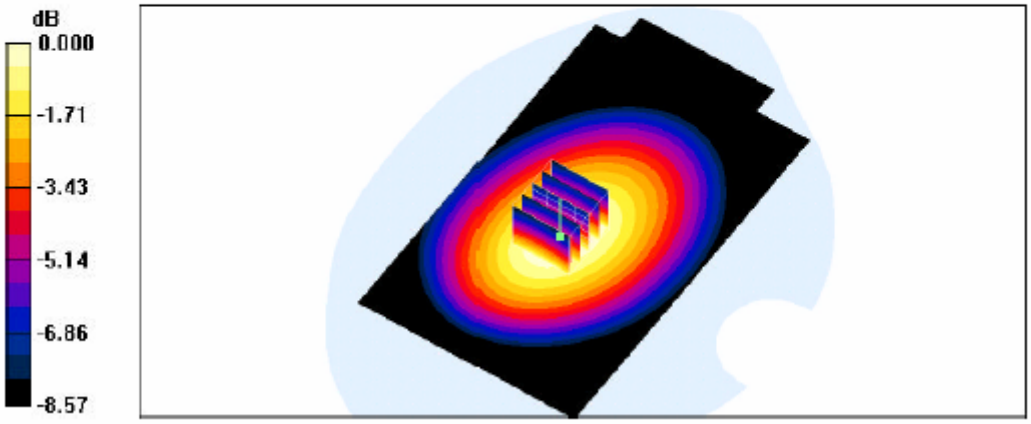
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.630 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.031 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.927 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.601 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.428 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.626 mW/g



0 dB = 0.626mW/g

SAR Test Result for FRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-Channel 8

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/17/2006 8:10:34 PM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_FRS CH11_20060117_25 mm_Brain_NI-MH_Sample 2_

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500Type:

Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: FRS; Frequency: 467.6375 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 467.6375 MHz;
s = 0.845 mho/m; e_r = 44.1; density = 1000 kg/m^3 ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

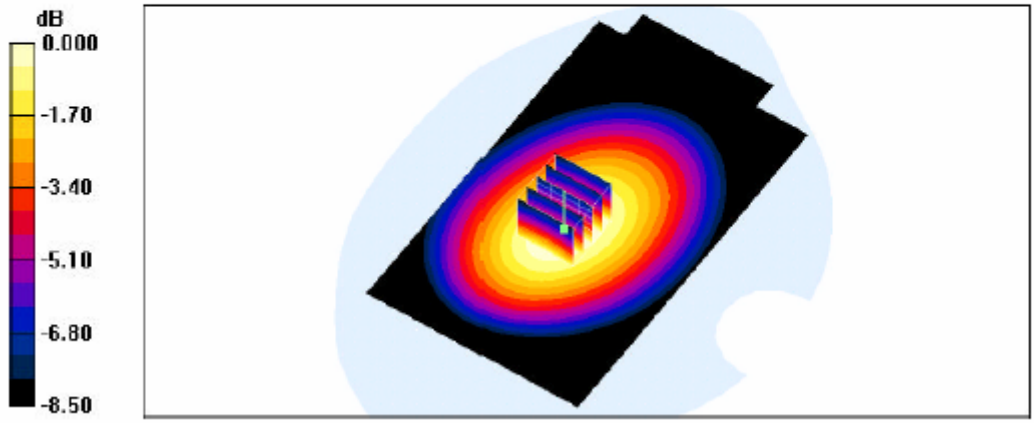
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.610 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 25.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.104 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.891 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.579 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.412 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.601 mW/g



0 dB = 0.601mW/g

SAR Test Result for FRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-Channel 11

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/17/2006 9:06:15 PM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_FRS CH11_20060117_25 mm_Brain_ALKALINE_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: FRS; Frequency: 467.6375 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 467.6375 MHz;

s = 0.845 mho/m; e_r = 44.1; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

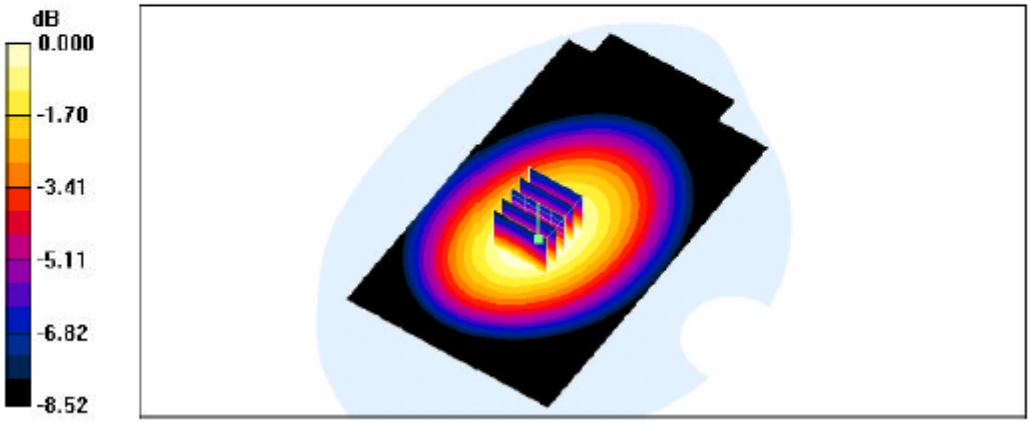
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.563 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 25.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.045 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.797 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.515 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.366 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.537 mW/g



0 dB = 0.537mW/g

SAR Test Result for FRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-Channel 11_ALKALINE

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/17/2006 8:33:40 PM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_FRS CH14_20060117_25 mm_Brain_NI-MH_Sample 2_

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: FRS; Frequency: 467.7125 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 467.7125 MHz;
s = 0.845 mho/m; e_r = 44.1; density = 1000 kg/m^3 ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

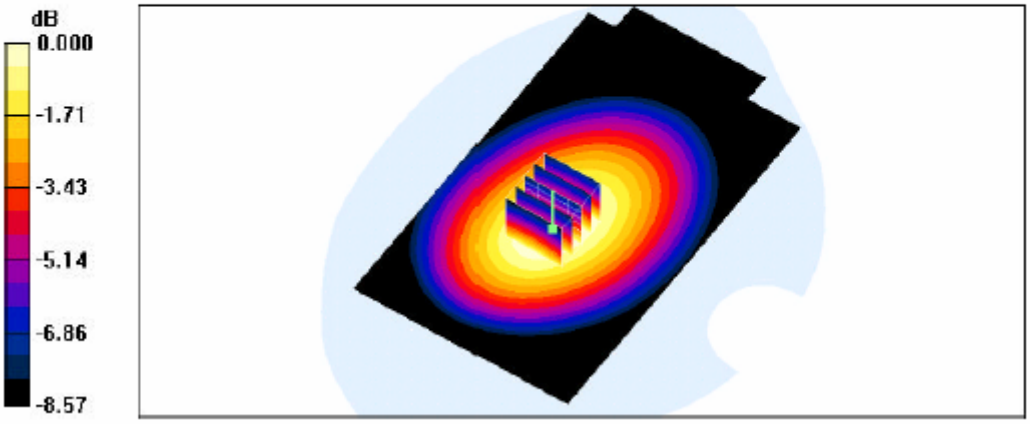
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.5, 6.5, 6.5); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.618 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.159 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.882 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.572 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.407 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.595 mW/g



0 dB = 0.595mW/g

SAR Test Result for FRS Face SAR -2.5 cm Spacing-Channel 14

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 2:06:22 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_GMRS CH15_20060118 _headset_muscle_NI-MH_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: GMRS; Frequency: 462.5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 462.5500 MHz;

s = 0.927 mho/m; e_r = 54.8; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

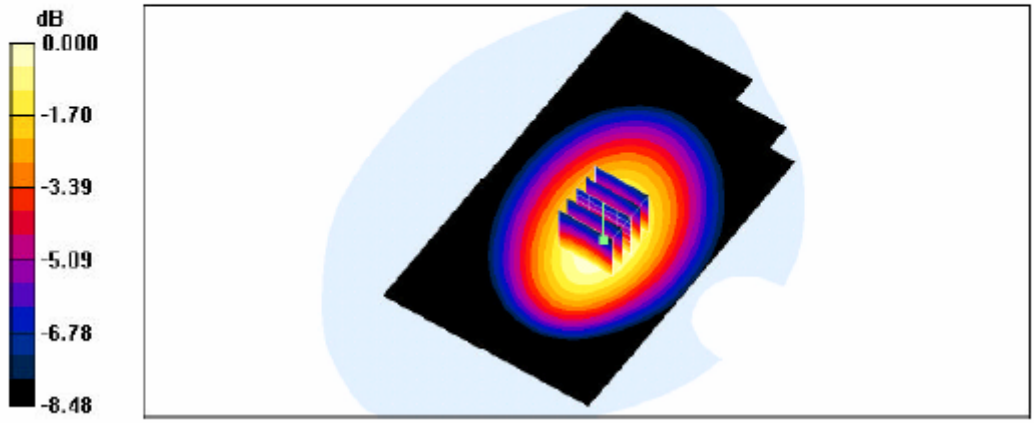
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 30.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.035 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.51 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.990 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.708 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 mW/g



0 dB = 1.03mW/g

SAR Test Result for GMRS Body SAR w / Belt –clip Channel 15

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 2:27:57 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_GMRS CH4_20060118 _headset_muscle_NI-MH_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500T

ype: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: GMRS; Frequency: 462.6375MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 462.6375MHz;
s = 0.927 mho/m; e_r = 54.8; density = 1000 kg/m^3 ; Amb
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

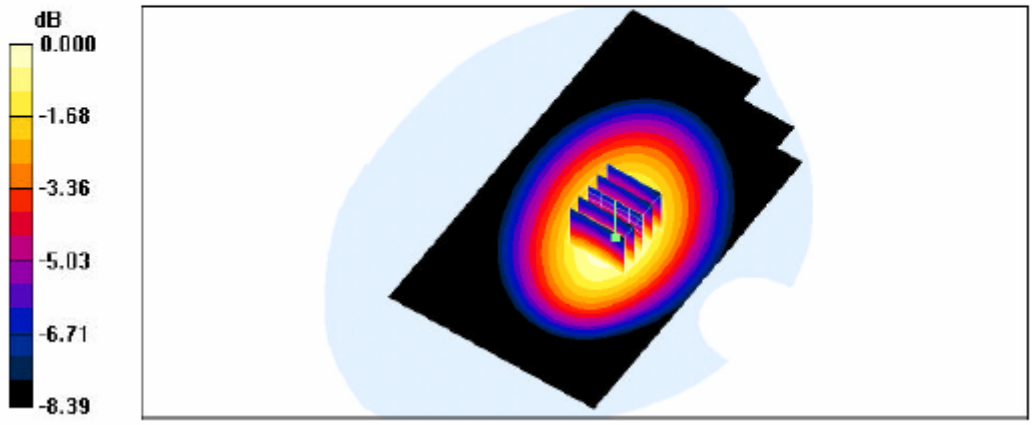
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.05 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 29.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.144 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.50 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.993 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.716 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 mW/g



0 dB = 1.03mW/g

SAR Test Result for GMRS Body SAR w / Belt –clip Channel 4

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 1:42:05 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_GMRS CH4_20060118_headset_muscle_ALKALINE_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: GMRS; Frequency: 462.6375 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 462.6375 MHz;

s = 0.927 mho/m; e_r = 54.8; density = 1000 kg/m^3 ;

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

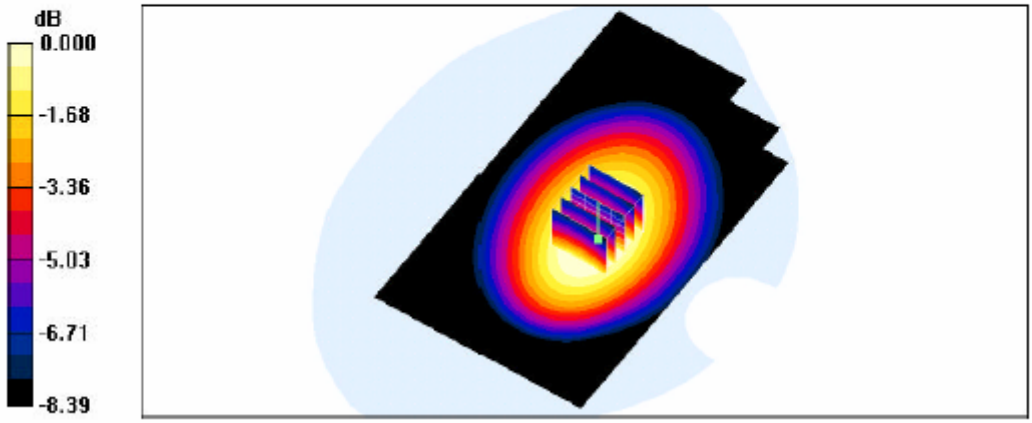
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.03 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 31.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.182 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.36 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.895 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.642 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.934 mW/g



0 dB = 0.934mW/g

SAR Test Result for GMRS Body SAR w / Belt –clip Channel 4_ALKALINE

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 2:50:04 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_GMRS CH22_20060118_headset_muscle_NI-MH_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500
Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver
Communication System: GMRS; Frequency: 462.7250 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 462.7250 MHz;

s = 0.927 mho/m; e_r = 54.8; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

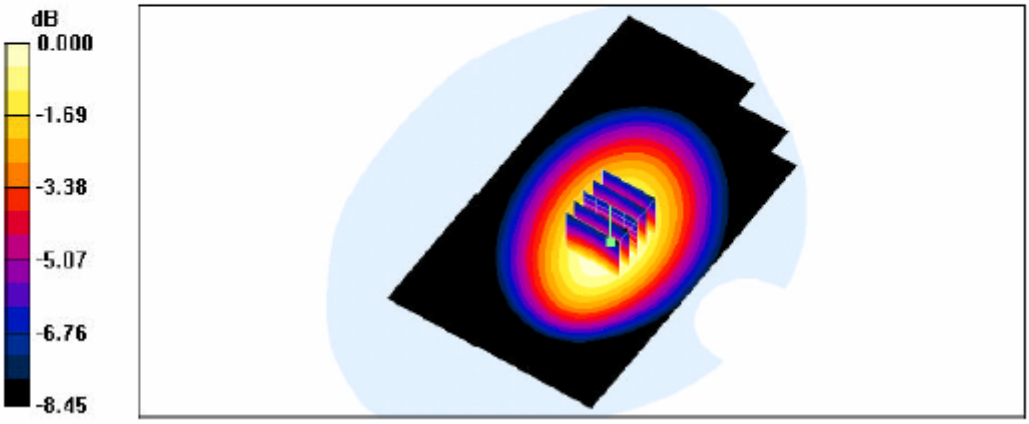
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.01 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.073 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.926 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.664 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.966 mW/g



0 dB = 0.966mW/g

SAR Test Result for GMRS Body SAR w / Belt –clip Channel 22

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 10:14:19 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_FRS CH8_20060118_headset_muscle_NI-MH_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500
Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: FRS; Frequency: 467.5625 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 467.5625 MHz;

s = 0.93 mho/m; e_r = 54.8; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

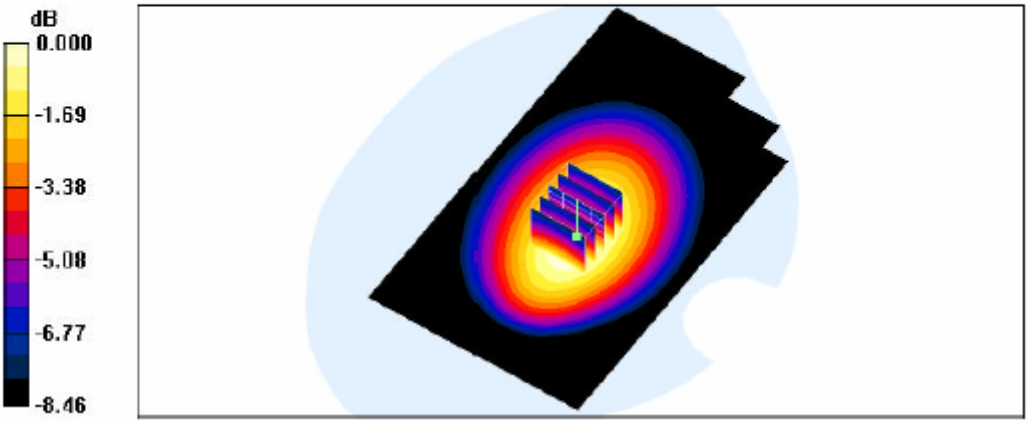
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.649 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 25.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.106 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.958 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.616 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.437 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.644 mW/g



0 dB = 0.644mW/g

SAR Test Result for FRS Body SAR w / Belt –clip Channel 8

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 11:26:03 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_FRS CH11_20060118 _headset_muscle_NI-MH_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500
Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver
Communication System: FRS; Frequency: 467.6375 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 467.6375 MHz;

s = 0.93 mho/m; e_r = 54.8;density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

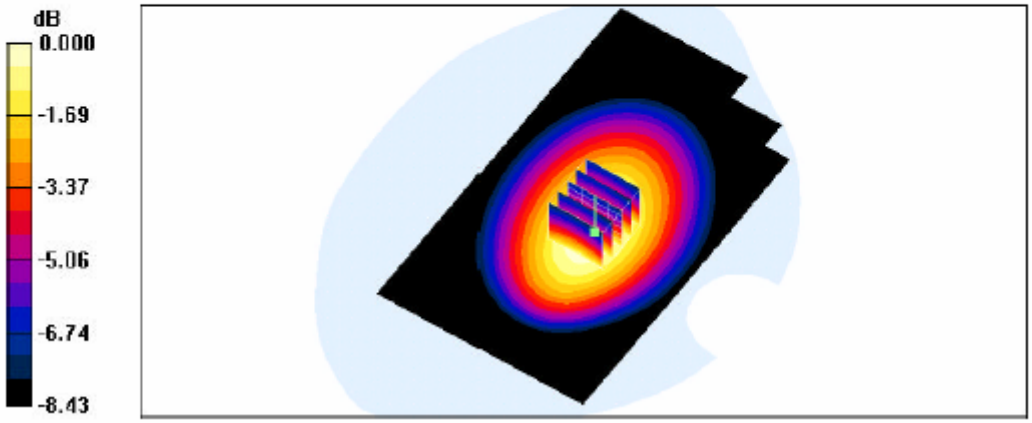
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.621 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.064 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.915 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.596 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.426 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.622 mW/g



0 dB = 0.622mW/g

SAR Test Result for FRS Body SAR w / Belt –clip Channel 11

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 1:14:58 AM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_FRS CH11_20060118_headset_muscle_ALKALINE_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: FRS; Frequency: 467.6375 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 467.6375 MHz;

s = 0.93 mho/m; e_r = 54.8; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

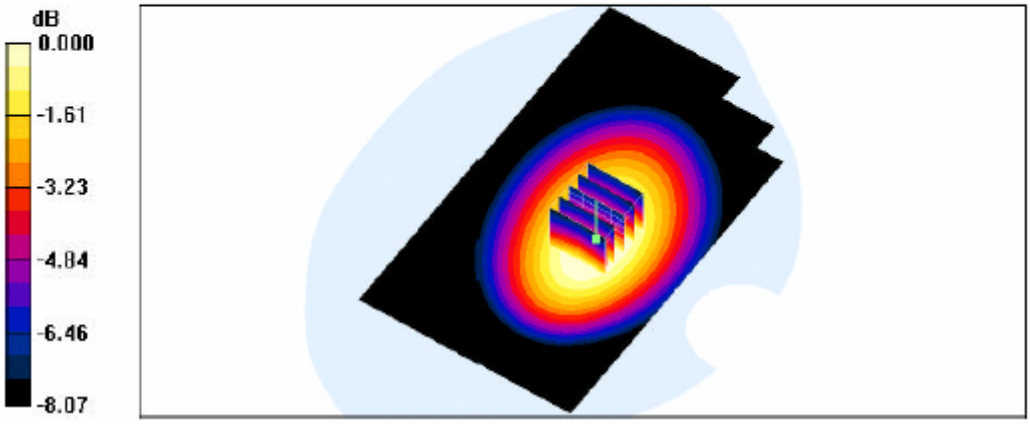
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.568 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.177 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.766 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.500 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.358 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.519 mW/g



0 dB = 0.519mW/g

SAR Test Result for FRS Body SAR w / Belt –clip Channel 11_ALKALINE

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 1/18/2006 12:28:45 PM

06-0003-S_SAR_Motorola SX500_Flat_FRS CH14_20060118 _headset_muscle_NI-MH_Sample 2

DUT: Motorola SX500; FCC ID: K7GSX500

Type: Two-Way Radio with GMRS ,FRS and Weather Band Receiver

Communication System: FRS; Frequency: 467.7125MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Body 450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 467.7125 MHz;

s = 0.93 mho/m; e_r = 54.8; density = 1000 kg/m^3 ;

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

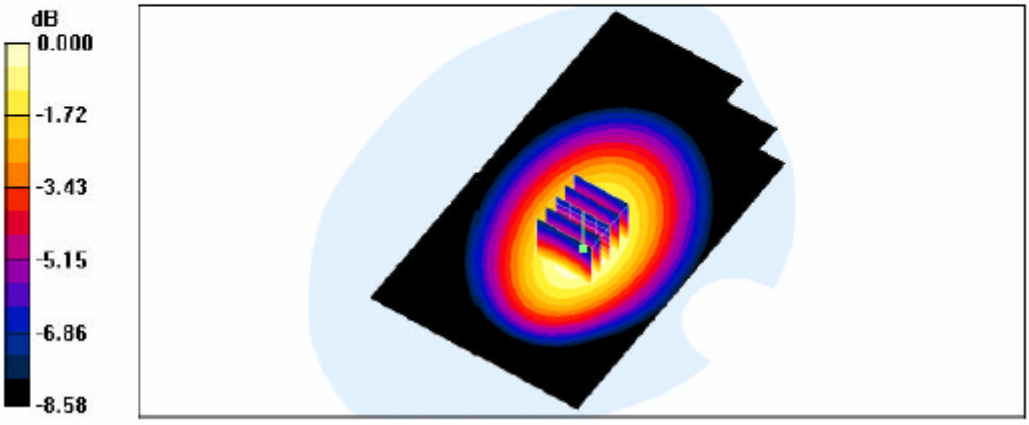
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.643 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.155 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.918 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.600 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.430 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.626 mW/g



0 dB = 0.626mW/g

SAR Test Result for FRS Body SAR w / Belt –clip Channel 14