SAR Evaluation Report

in accordance with the requirements of
FCC Report and Order: ET Docket 93-62, and OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C

for

PORTABLE GSM 1900 SINGLE MODULATION CELLULAR PHONE

MODEL: SGH-N625

FCC ID: A3LSGHN625

NOVEMBER 3, 2001

REPORT NO: 01U1041-1

Prepared for
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS
SAN #14, NONGSEO-RI, KIHEUNG-EUP
YONGIN-CITY 449-900

Prepared by
COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION SERVICES
561F MONTEREY ROAD,
MORGAN HILL, CA 95037, USA
TEL: (408) 463-0885

LAB CODE:200065-0

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

Dates of Tests: October 31 – December 18, 2001
Report No: 01U1041-1

APPLICANT:	**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS SAN #14, NONGSEO-RI, KIHEUNG-EUP YONGIN-CITY 449-900**
TRADE NAME:	**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS**
MODEL:	**SGH-N625**
SERIAL NUMBER:	**N/A (PRE-PRODUCTION)**
FCC ID:	**A3LSGHN625**
CATEGORY:	**PORTABLE DEVICE**

Test Sample is a:	**Pre-Production Unit**
Tx Frequency:	**1850 - 1910 MHz (GSMK)**
Rx Frequency:	**1930 - 1990 MHz (GSMK)**
Max. RF Output Power:	**851mW (Conducted)**
FCC Classification:	**Licensed Transmitter**
RF Exposure environment:	**General Population/Uncontrolled**
Application Type:	**Certification**
FCC Rule Part(s):	**§ 24 Subpart E**

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 65 Supplement C (released on 6/29/2001 see Test Report).

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.

Steve Cheng
EMC Engineering Manager

NVLAP accreditation does not constitute any product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the United States Government. CCS 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. 853(a).

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. EUT DESCRIPTION

APPLICANT:	**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS** **SAN #14, NONGSEO-RI, KIHEUNG-EUP** **YONGIN-CITY 449-900**
TRADE NAME:	**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS**
MODEL:	**SGH-N625**
SERIAL NUMBER:	**N/A (PRE-PRODUCTION)**
FCC ID:	**A3LSGHN625**
CATEGORY:	**PORTABLE DEVICE**

Test Sample is a:	Pre-Production Unit
EUT Type:	Portable GSM 1900 Single Modulation Cellular Phone
Trade Name:	Samsung Electronics
Model(s):	SGH-N625
FCC IDENTIFIER:	A3LSGHN625
S/N:	N/A (Pre-Production)
Tx Frequency:	1850 - 1910 MHz (GSMK)
Rx Frequency:	1930 - 1990 MHz (GSMK)
Application Type:	Certification
FCC Classification:	Licensed Transmitter
Modulation(s):	GSMK
FCC Rule Part(s):	§ 24 Subpart E
Max. RF Output Power:	851mW (Low Channel), 813mW (Mid Channel), 794mW (High Channel) (all conducted)
Antenna Type:	Omni type
Antenna Dimensions:	Length: 18mm; Width 8mm
Dates of Tests:	October 31 – November 2, 2001
Battery Size:	73Lx42Wx8.5H mm

[1] Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source (wireless portable device).
[2] IEEE/ANSI Std. C95.1-1992 limits are used to determine compliance with FCC ET Docket 93-62.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE TESTING DEFINED BY THE FCC

The US Federal Communications Commission has released the report and order “Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of RF Radiation", ET Docket No. 93-62 in August 1996 [1]. The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under “worst-case” conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

3. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT SETUP

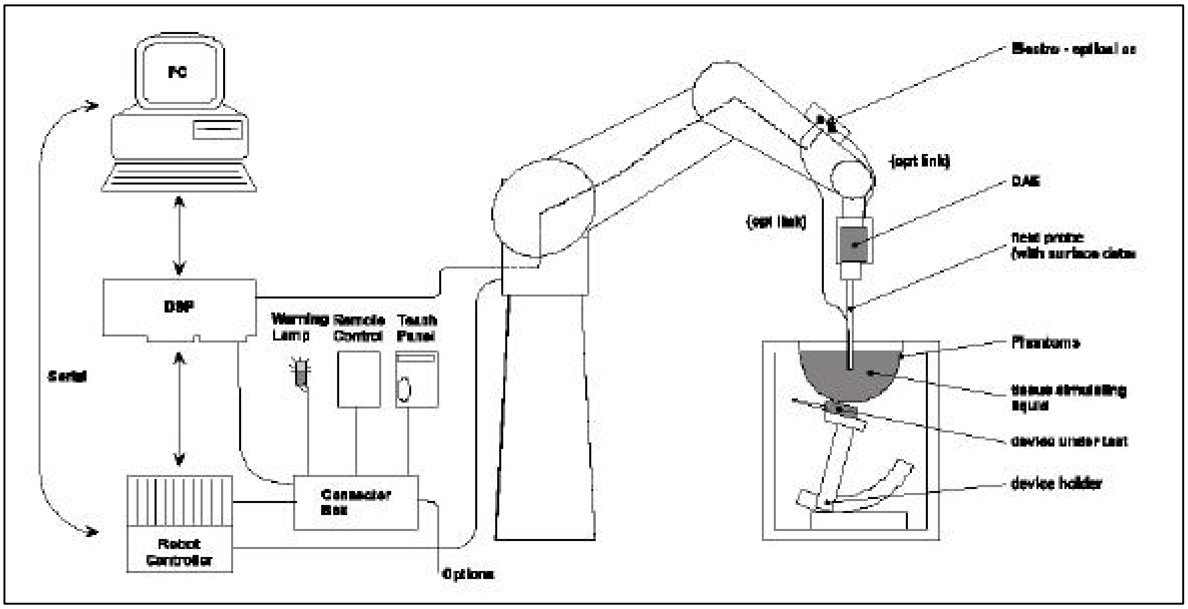
These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY3 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9 m) which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special 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 to the data acquisition unit. The system is described in detail in [3].

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN: 1577 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration [3] and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in [7] with accuracy of better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [8] and found to be better than ±0.25 dB.

The phantom used was the \Generic Twin Phantom" described in [4]. The ear was simulated as a spacer of 4 mm thickness between the earpiece of the phone and the tissue simulating liquid. The Tissue simulation liquid used for each test is in according with the FCC OET65 supplement C as listed below.

Ingredients (% by weight)	**Frequency (MHz)**									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

3.1. MEASUREMENT SYSTEM DIAGRAM



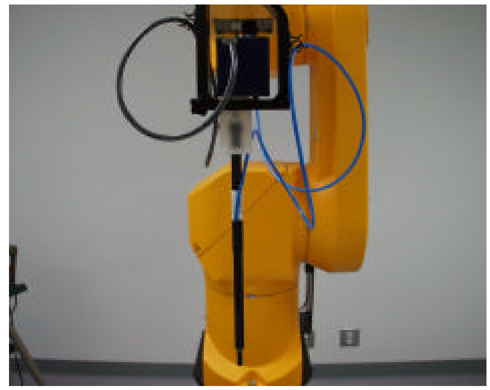
The DASY3 system for performing compliance tests consist of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software.
2. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
3. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
4. A data acquisition electronic (DAE), which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
5. A unit to operate the optical surface detector, which is connected to the EOC.
   The Electro-optical coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the PC plug-in card.
   The functions of the PC plug-in card based on a DSP is to perform the time critical task such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation fast movement interrupts.
6. A computer operating Windows 95 or larger
7. DASY3 software
8. Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld EUT.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes (see Application Note).
12. System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.

3.2. SYSTEM COMPONENTS

ET3DV5 Probe Specification

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



Photograph of the probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical 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 DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2 nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.

Inside view of ET3DV6 E-field Probe

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [6] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [7] 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 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 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.
E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

Data Evaluation

The DASY3 software 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	$Norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	Dcp_i
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can either be found in the component documents or be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY3 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter 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	V_i	= compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	U_i	= input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	cf	= crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
	dcp_i	= diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes: $$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

H-field probes: $$H_i = \sqrt{Vi} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
$\mu V/(V/m)^2$ 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
H_i = 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 normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.
The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field.

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

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

Generic Twin Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users [9][10]. 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 allows the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

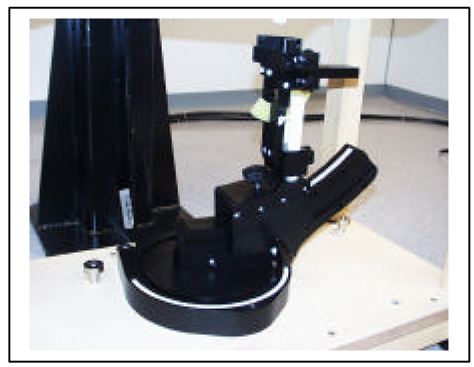
Shell Thickness 2 ± 0.1 mm
Filling Volume Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions 810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

Generic Twin Phantom

Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom V3.0, the Mounting Device 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 repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

* Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produced infinite number of configurations [10].
To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



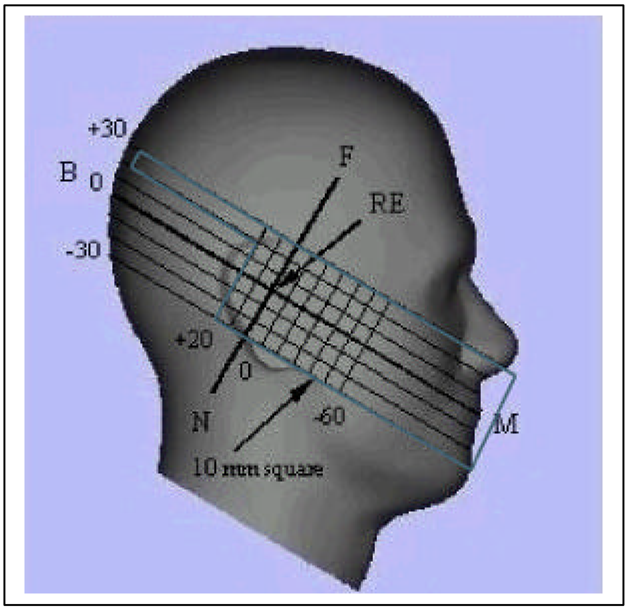
Device Holder

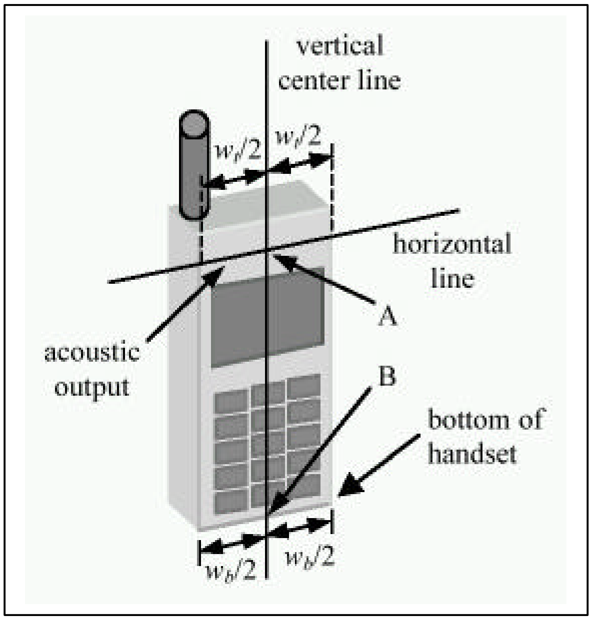
3.3. EUT ARRANGEMENT

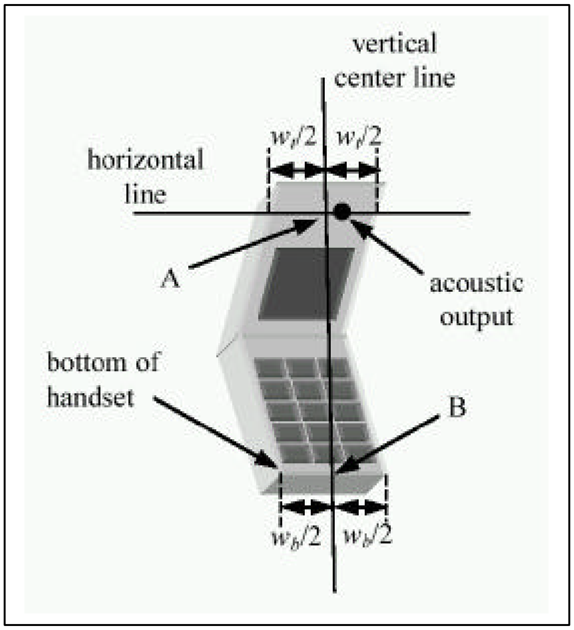
HANDSET TEST POSITION

- HEAD POSTION -

The device was placed in a normal operating position with the Point A on the device, as illustrated in following drawing, aligned with the location of the RE(ERP) on the phantom. With the ear-piece pressed against the head, the vertical center line of the body of the handset was aligned with an imaginary plane consisting of the RE, LE and M. While maintaining these alignments, the body of the handset was gradually moved towards the cheek until any point on the mouth-piece or keypad contacted the cheek. This is a cheek/touch position. For ear/tilt position, while maintain the device aligned with the BM and FN lines, the device was pivot against ERP back for 15º or until the device antenna touch the phantom. Please refer to IEEE SC-2 P1528 illustration Below.







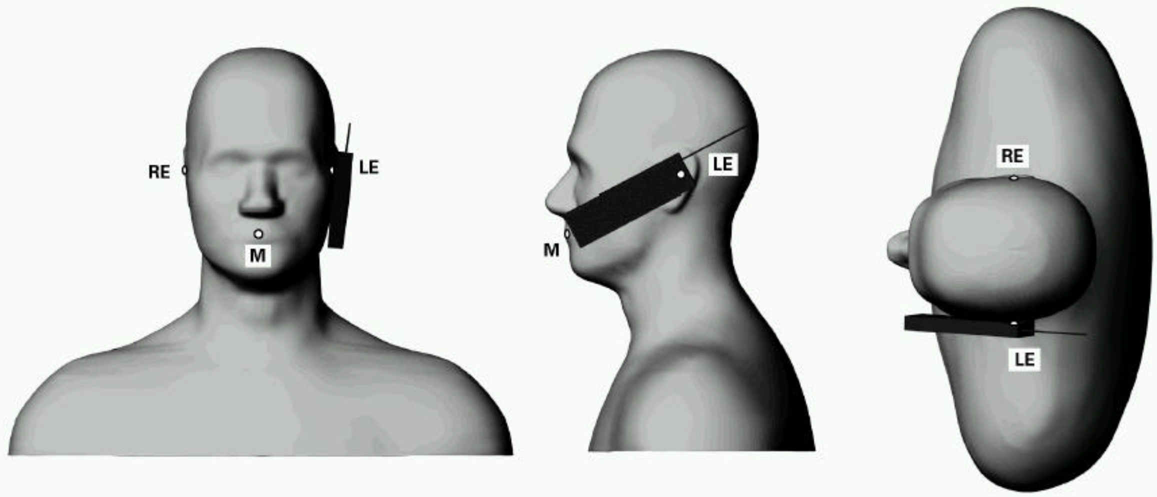


Figure – Phone position 1, "cheek" or "touch" position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only .

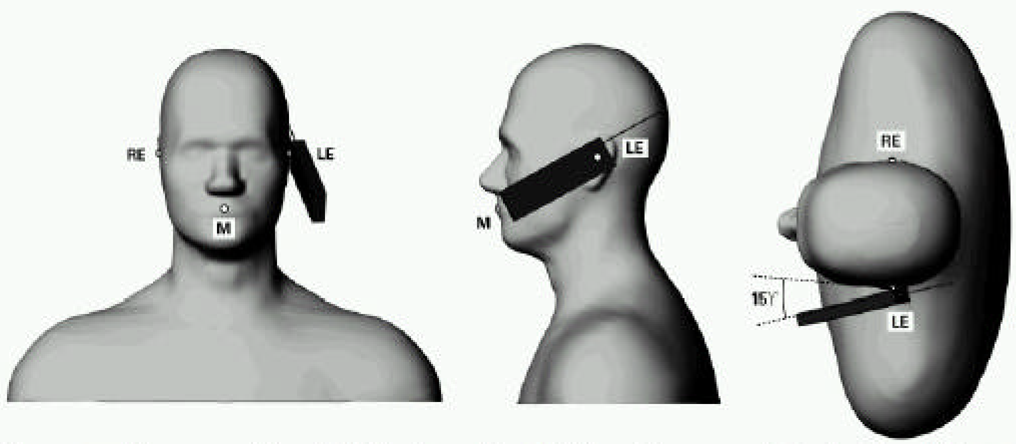
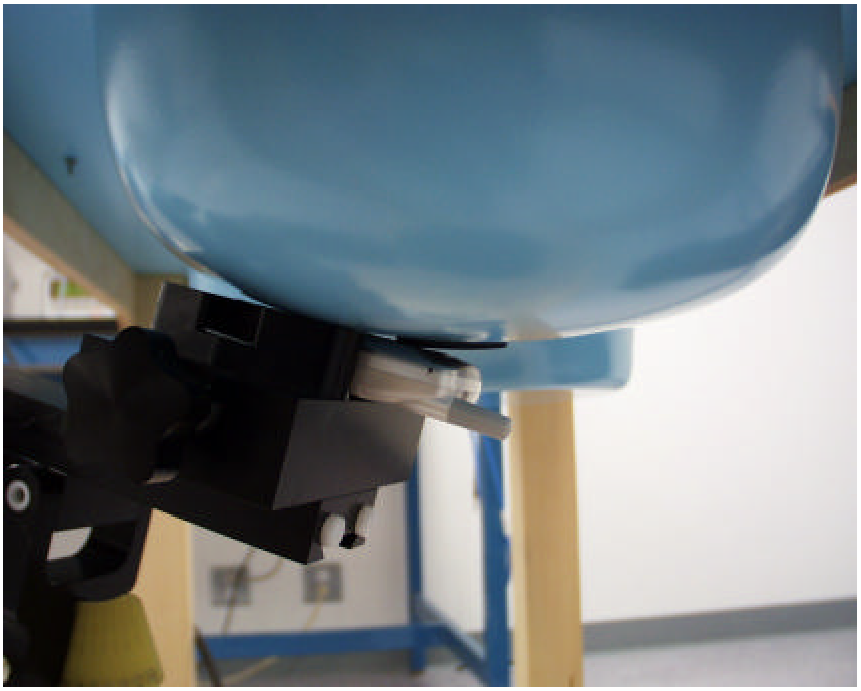
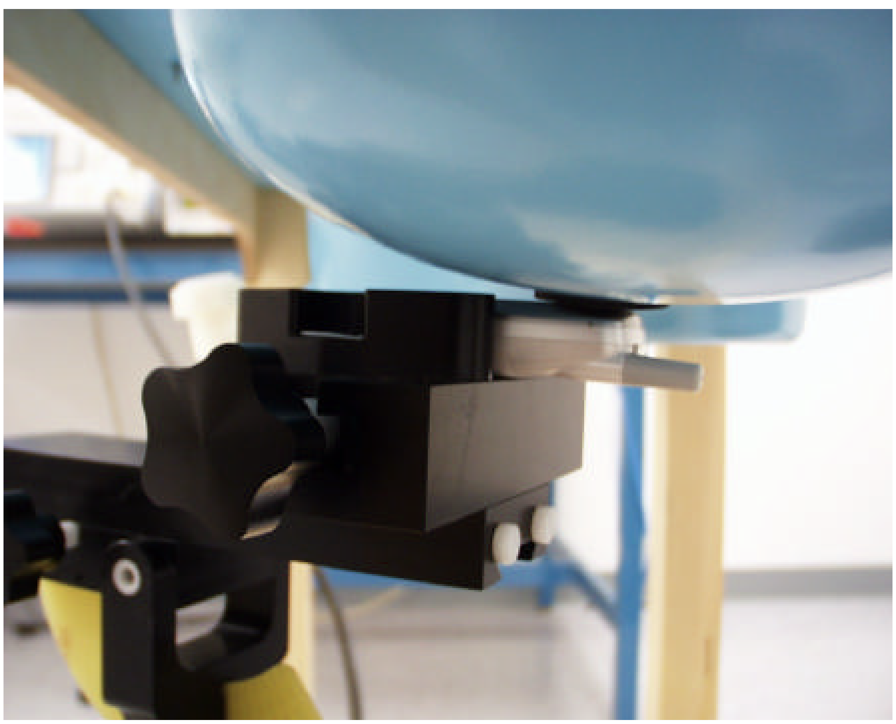


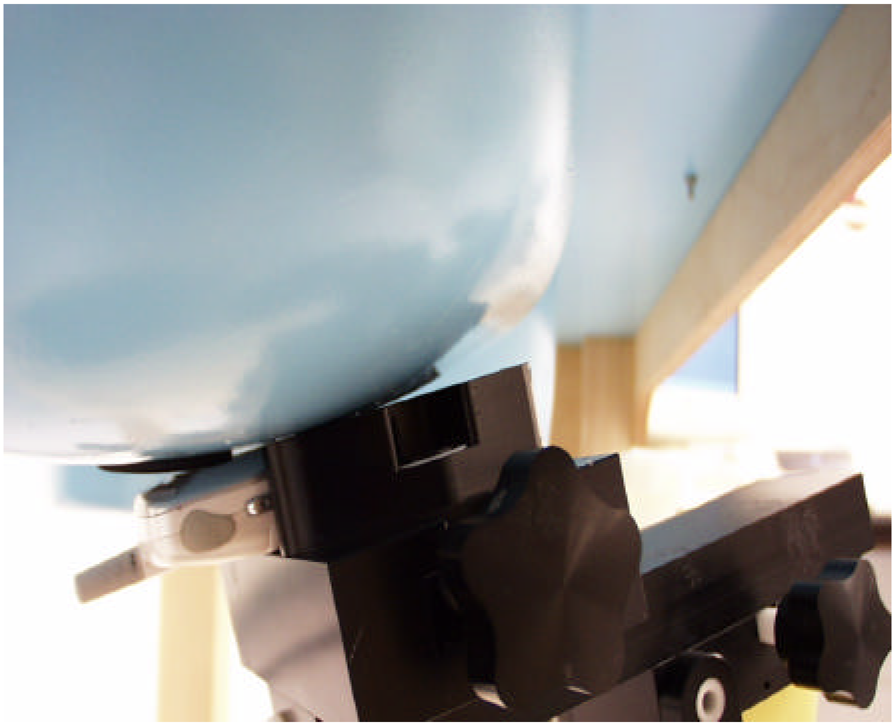
Figure – Phone position 2, "tilted position." The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only .



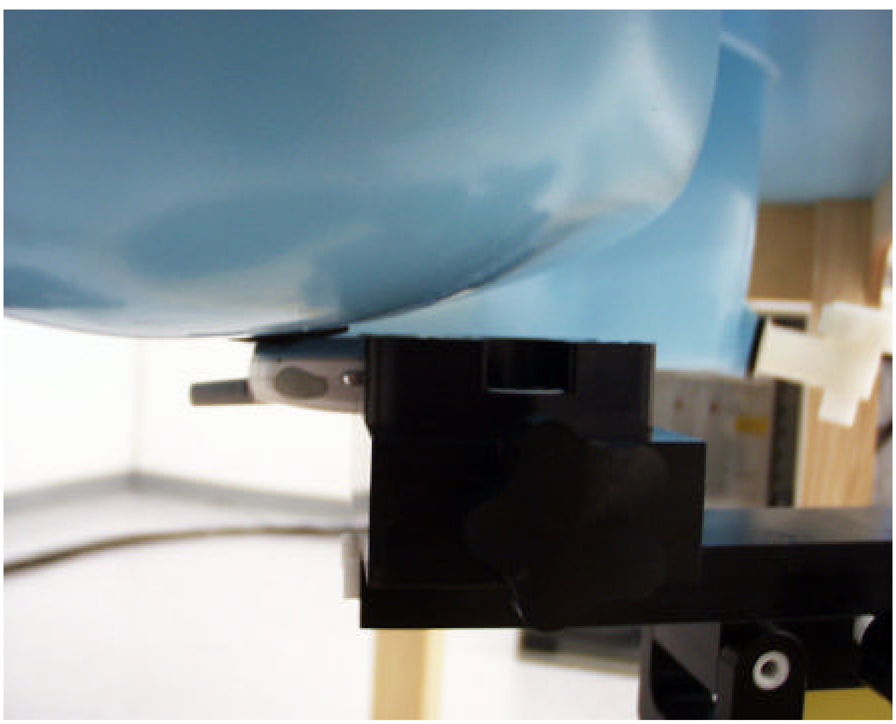
Left Cheek



Left Tilt



Right Cheek



Right Tilt

- BODY-WORN TEST SETUP -

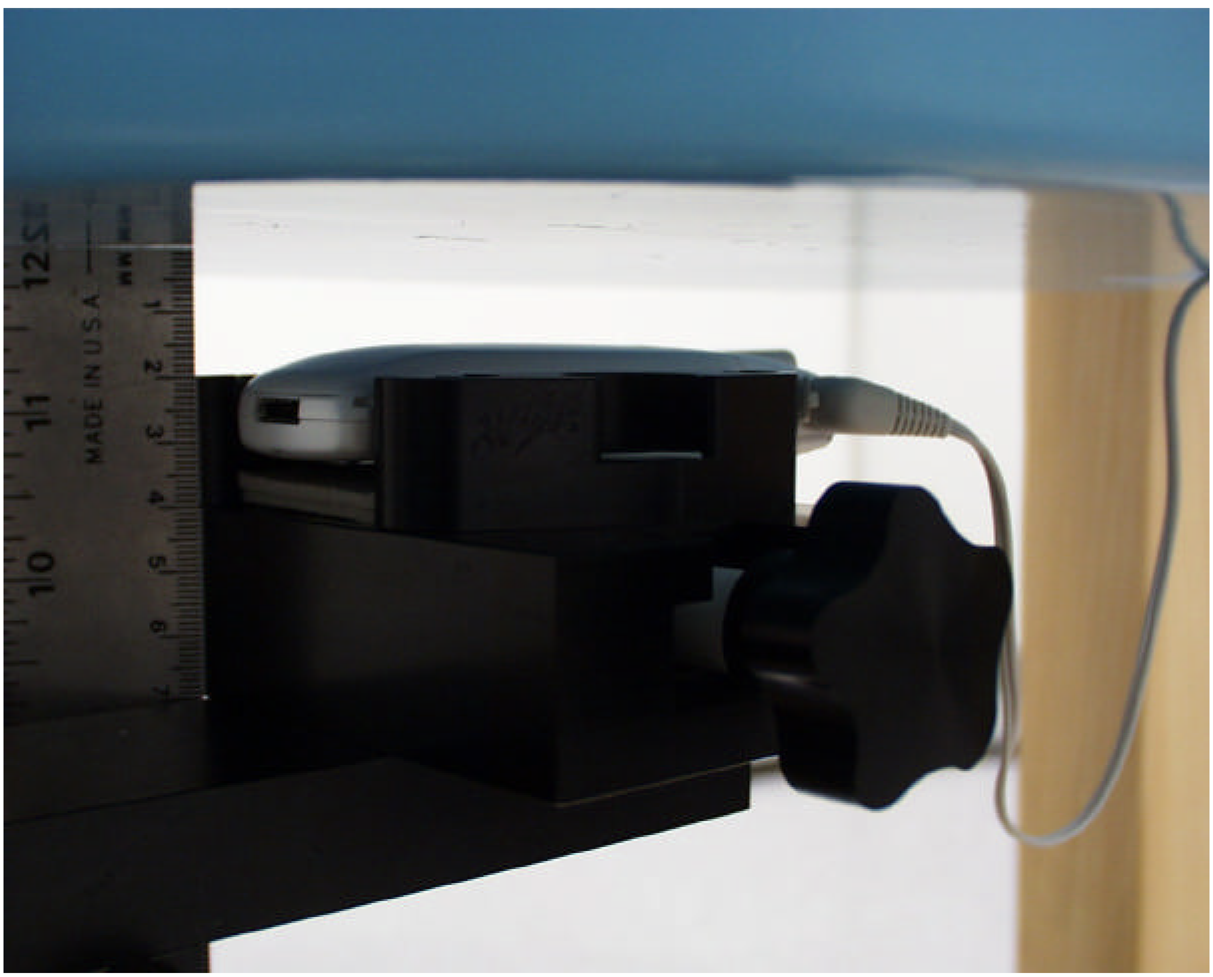
Body Worn Configuration

The body worn configuration is used for body-worn devices that have belt clip, holster or carrying case accessory. Typically, a holster, belt clip or carrying case is provided or available as an accessory item for supporting headset and body-worn operations. SAR may vary depending on the body separation distance provided by the type of accessory and batteries supplied for a phone. Generally, the design of the holster allows the phone to be positioned only with the keypad facing away from the phantom. Proper usage of the body worn accessory restricts the antenna to a specified distance away from the surface of the body. For this test the EUT is

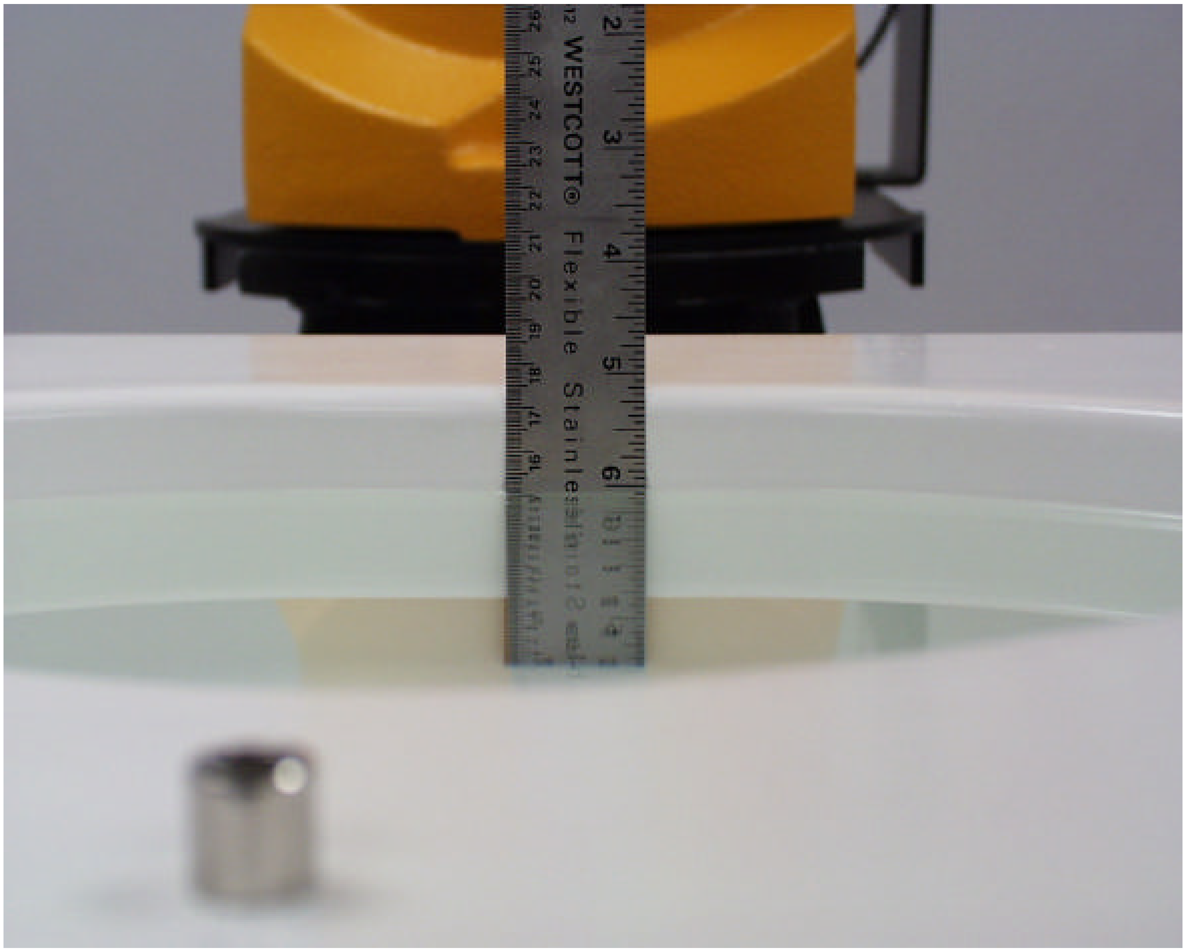
- ☐ Placed into the Body worn accessory and the accessory is positioned against the surface of the phantom in a normal operating position.
- ☒ Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 15 mm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

The Ear-Microphone wire is then connected to the phone to simulate hands-free operation in a body worn configuration.

Body Holster Configuration



Rear Panel with 15 mm Separation



Liquid depth 15 cm

Measurement Uncertainty

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY3 measurement system according to the NIS81 [13] and the NIST1297 [14] documents and is given in the following Table.

Uncertainty Description	Error	Distrib.	Weight	Std. Dev.	Offset
Probe Uncertainty					
Axial isotropy	± 0.2 dB	U-shape	0.5	±2.4 %	
Spherical isotropy	±0.4 dB	U-shape	0.5	±4.8 %	
Isotropy from gradient	±0.5 dB	U-shape	0		
Spatial resolution	±0.5 %	Normal	1	±0.5 %	
Linearity error	±0.2 dB	Rectangle	1	±2.7 %	
Calibration error	±3.3 %	Normal	1	± 3.3 %	
SAR Evaluation Uncertainty					
Data acquisition error	±1%	Rectangle	1	±0.6 %	
ELF and RF disturbances	±0.25 %	Normal	1	±0.25 %	
Conductivity assessment	±10 %	Rectangle	1	± 5.8 %	
Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation Uncertainty					
Extrapol boundary effect	±3%	Normal	1	±3%	± 5%
Probe positioning error	±0.1 mm	Normal	1	± 1%	
Integrat. and cube orient	±3%	Normal	1	±3%	
Cube shape inaccuracies	±2%	Rectangle	1	±1.2 %	
Device positioning	±6%	Normal	1	± 6%	
Combined Uncertainties			**1**	**±11.7 %**	**± 5%**
Extended uncertainty (K = 2)				**± 23.5 %.**	

4. EUT TUNE-UP PROCEDURE

The following procedures had been used to prepare the EUT for the SAR test.

The R&S CMU200 base station simulator had been use to configure the cell phone to following condition:

1. Continue maximum output power (level 0)
2. Change frequency to high, middle and low channel.

5. EVALUATION PROCEDURE

5.1. SIMULATED TISSUE LIQUID PARAMETER CONFIRMATION

The dielectric parameters were checked prior to assessment using the HP85070A dielectric probe kit. The dielectric parameters measured are reported in each correspondent section:

5.2. SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ±10%. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

IEEE P1528 recommended reference value

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR	10 g SAR	local SAR at surface (above feedpoint)	local SAR at surface (y=2cm offset from feedpoint)
300	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.1
450	4.9	3.3	7.2	3.2
835	9.5	6.2	14.1	4.9
900	10.8	6.9	16.4	5.4
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.5
1800	38.1	19.8	69.5	6.8
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.6
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.5
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

System validation result 11/30/2001 By: Sunny Shih

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [°C]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
Head	1800	ε	22.1	40.0	39.1	-2.25	± 5
		σ	22.1	1.40	1.37	-2.1429	± 5
		1 g SAR	22.1	38.1	36.92	-3.0971	± 10

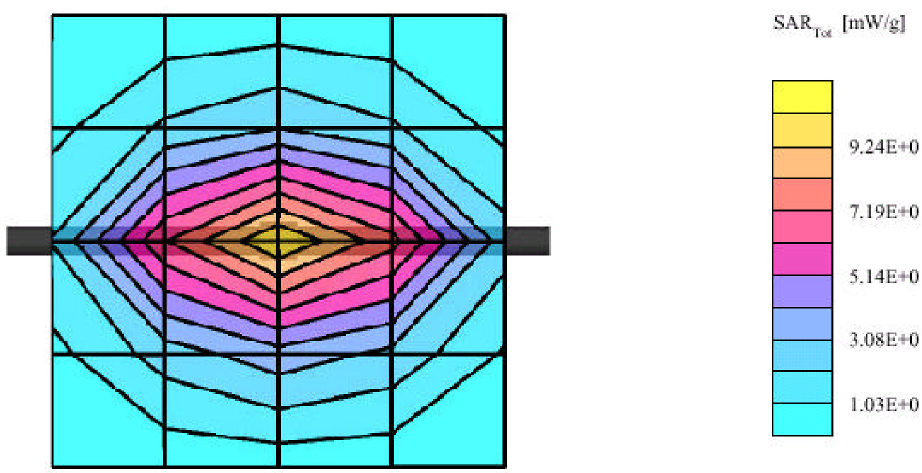
System validation result 12/18/2001 By: Sunny Shih

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [°C]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
Head	1800	ε	22.1	40.0	39.36	-1.6	± 5
		σ	22.1	1.40	1.376	-1.72	± 5
		1 g SAR	22.1	38.1	37.48	-1.63	± 10

10/31/01

Dipole 1800 MHz; Antenna input power: 250 mW

Generic Twin; Flat
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1577; ConvF(5.92,5.92,5.92); Crest factor: 1.0; Head 1800 MHz: σ = 1.37 mho/m ε_r = 39.1 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Cube 5x5x7: Peak: 17.1 mW/g, SAR (1g): 9.23 mW/g, SAR (10g): 4.83 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.3 (7.9, 9.3) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.02 dB



COMPLIANCE CETIFICATION SERVICES

5.3. SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.
Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 20 mm x 20 mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.
Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 34 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:
1. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [11]. 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.
2. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by 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) [11], [12]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
3. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

5.4. EXPOSURE LIMIT

(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

NOTE 1: ***Whole-Body SAR*** is averaged over the entire body, ***partial-body SAR*** is averaged over any 1 gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. ***SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles*** is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

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 people who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

NOTE:
POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS
PARTIAL BODY LIMIT
1.6 mW/g
APPLIYED TO THIS PRODUCT

6. RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation. The plots with the corresponding SAR distributions, which reveal information about the location of the maximum SAR with respect to the device could be found in the following pages.

SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

Ambient TEMPERATURE (°C): 22.9
Relative HUMIDITY (%): 64.5

Summary of worst case SAR reading

Left Head Position

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]				
						Set-up condition (applicable checked)			Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Cheek	Tilted		
GSM 1900	Head	M	1880	29.49	29.19	Fixed		X	0.801	1.6

Left Head Position

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]				
						Set-up condition (applicable checked)			Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Cheek	Tilted		
GSM 1900	Head	L	1850.2	29.91	29.71	Fixed	X		0.477	1.6

Right Head Position

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]				
						Set-up condition (applicable checked)			Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Cheek	Tilted		
GSM 1900	Head	L	1850.2	29.91	29.71	Fixed		X	0.726	1.6

Right Head Position

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]				
						Set-up condition (applicable checked)			Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Cheek	Tilted		
GSM 1900	Head	L	1850.2	29.91	29.71	Fixed	X		0.405	1.6

Body Holster Position (Rear Panel with 15 mm Separation)

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]			
						Set-up condition		Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Phantom		
GSM 1900	Muscle	H	1909.8	29.45	29.15	Fixed	15 mm Separation	0.383	1.6

Measurement Results

Liquid Measurement date: 10/31/01 & 11/1/01 By: Sunny Shih

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [°C]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
Head	1800	ε	22.1	40.0	39.1	-2.25	±5
		σ	22.1	1.40	1.37	-2.1429	±5

Liquid Measurement date: 11/2/01 By: Sunny Shih

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [°C]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
Head	1800	ε	22.1	40.0	39.1	-2.25	±5
		σ	22.1	1.40	1.40	0	±5
Body	1800	ε	22.1	53.3	52.8	-0.9380	±5
		σ	22.1	1.52	1.53	0.6579	±5

Liquid Measurement date: 12/18/01 By: Sunny Shih

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [°C]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
Body	1800	ε	21.2	53.3	51.99	-2.4578	±5
		σ	21.2	1.52	1.528	0.6636	±5

Left Head Position

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]				
						Set-up condition (applicable checked)			Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Cheek	Tilted		
GSM 1900	Head	L	1850.2	29.91	29.71	Fixed		X	0.743	1.6
GSM 1900	Head	M	1880	29.49	29.19	Fixed		X	0.801	1.6
GSM 1900	Head	H	1909.8	29.45	29.15	Fixed		X	0.780	1.6

Left Head Position

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]				
						Set-up condition (applicable checked)			Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Cheek	Tilted		
GSM 1900	Head	L	1850.2	29.91	29.71	Fixed	X		0.477	1.6
GSM 1900	Head	M	1880	29.49	29.19	Fixed	X		0.369	1.6
GSM 1900	Head	H	1909.8	29.45	29.15	Fixed	X		0.352	1.6

Right Head Position

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]				
						Set-up condition (applicable checked)			Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Cheek	Tilted		
GSM 1900	Head	L	1850.2	29.91	29.71	Fixed		X	0.726	1.6
GSM 1900	Head	M	1880	29.49	29.19	Fixed		X	0.709	1.6
GSM 1900	Head	H	1909.8	29.45	29.15	Fixed		X	0.636	1.6

Right Head Position

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]				
						Set-up condition (applicable checked)			Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Cheek	Tilted		
GSM 1900	Head	L	1850.2	29.91	29.71	Fixed	X		0.405	1.6
GSM 1900	Head	M	1880	29.49	29.19	Fixed	X		0.404	1.6
GSM 1900	Head	H	1909.8	29.45	29.15	Fixed	X		0.374	1.6

Body Holster Position (Rear Panel with 15 mm Separation)

Mode	Position	Ch	Frequency [MHz]	Conducted Power [dBm]		Worst case SAR, averaged over 1g [mW/g]			
						Set-up condition		Measured	Limit
				Before	After	Antenna	Phantom		
GSM 1900	Muscle	L	1850.2	29.91	29.71	Fixed	15 mm Separation	0.383	1.6
GSM 1900	Muscle	M	1880	29.49	29.19	Fixed	15 mm Separation	0.249	1.6
GSM 1900	Muscle	H	1909.8	29.45	29.15	Fixed	15 mm Separation	0.242	1.6