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TEST REPORT ON SAR

Model Tested:	**SGH-X500**
FCC ID (Requested):	**A3LSGHX500**
Job No:	**FD-063**
Report No:	**FD-063-S1**
Date issued:	**2006.05.02**

- Abstract –

This document reports on SAR Tests carried out in accordance with FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C(July 2001).

Prepared By	JD JANG - Test Engineer	**Date**	2006.05.02
Checked By	JH NAM - Senior Engineer	**Date**	2006.05.02
Authorized By	SH PARK - Senior Manager	**Date**	2006.05.02

Contents

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Test Sample :	Single-Band PCS GSM Phone with Bluetooth
Model Number :	SGH-X500
Serial Number :	Identical prototype (S/N : # FD-063-F)
Manufacturer :	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS Co., Ltd.
Contact :	BS Lee
Phone :	+82-54-479-7634
Fax :	+82-54-479-7915
Test Standard :	§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C(July 2001)
FCC Classification :	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
Test Dates :	
Tested for :	FCC/TCB Certification

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Tx Freq. Range :	1850.20 ~ 1909.80 MHz (GSM1900)
	2402 ~ 2480 MHz (Bluetooth)
Rx Freq. Range :	1930.20 ~ 1989.80 MHz (GSM1900)
	2402 ~ 2480 MHz (Bluetooth)
Max. RF Output Power :	1.742 W EIRP GSM1900 (32.41 dBm)
Antenna Manufacturer :	YOKOWO
	Model No.: SCH-X500
Antenna Dimensions :	37.43mm X 19.73mm

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR Measurement Setup

Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. Which is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Stäubli), robot controller, measurement server, Samsung computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 3.1).

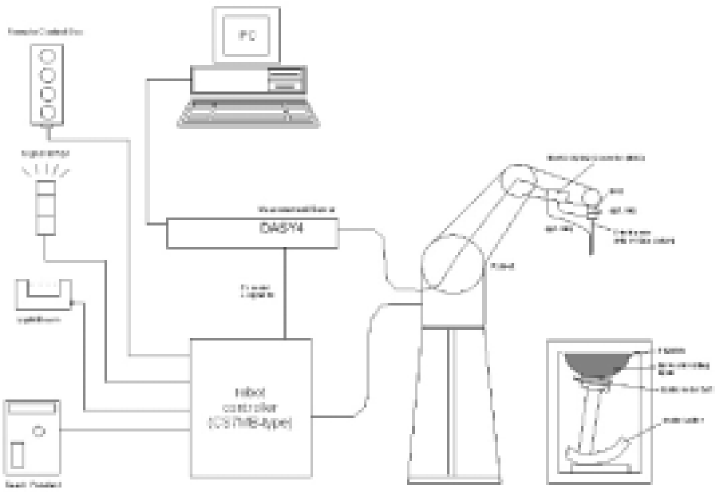

Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Samsung computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, LCD monitor, mouse and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the measurement server

System Electronics

The DAE4(or 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 measurement server 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.

3.2 E-field Probe

Figure 3.2 DAE System

The SAR measurement were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3, designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Fig.3.3) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Fig.3.2). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications

Construction — Symmetrical design with triangular core
Interleaved sensors
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Calibration — Basic Broad Band Calibration in air: 10-3000 MHz
Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1800
Additional CF 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 HSL
(rotation around probe axis)
± 0.3 dB in tissue material
(rotation normal to probe axis)

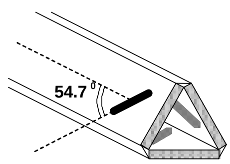

Figure 3.3 Triangular Probe Configuration

Dynamic — 5μW/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity:
±Range 0.2dB

Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.1 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 5 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

Figure 3.4 Probe Thick-Film Technique

3.3 SAM Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (See Figure 3.5)

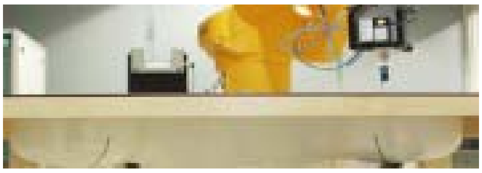

Figure 3.5 SAM Twin Phantom

Phantom Specification

Construction	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.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Height: 810 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm

3.4 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellullose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been

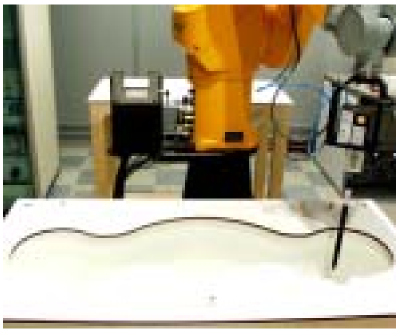

Figure 3.6 Simulated Tissue

incorporated in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations.

Table 3.1 Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS	1900MHz Brain	1900MHz Muscle
WATER	55.24%	70.23%
SUGAR	-	-
SALT	0.31%	0.29%
DGBE	44.45%	29.47%
BACTERIACIDE	-	-
HEC	-	-
Dielectric Constant Target	40.0	53.3
Conductivity Target (S/m)	1.40	1.52

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 3.7) 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 be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Figure 3.7 Device Holder

*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 configuration. To produce worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

3.6 Validation Dipole

The reference dipole should have a return loss better than –20 dB (measured in the setup) at the resonant frequency to reduce the uncertainty in the power measurement.

Frequency	1900 MHz
Return Loss	< -20 dB at specified validation position
Dimensions	D1900V2: dipole length: 68 mm; overall height: 300 mm

3.7 Equipment Calibration

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

Type	Calibration Due Date	Serial No.
SPEAG DAE3 V1	Aug.30, 2006	486
SPEAG E-Field Probe ES3DV3	Nov.22, 2006	3085
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2	Feb.18, 2007	5d023
Stäubli Robot RX90BL	Not Required	F02/5R79A1/A/01
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	Not Required	TP-1247
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	Not Required	TP-1248
E4421B Signal Generator	Oct.27, 2006	MY41000654
BBS3Q7ECK Power Amp	Jan.05, 2007	1024
NRVD Power Meter	Feb.17, 2007	836416/028
E4419B Power Meter	Jan.04, 2007	GB43312299
HP-8753ES Network Analyzer	May.13, 2006	US39173712
HP85070C Dielectric Probe Kit	Not Required	US99360087
NRV-Z53 Power Sensor	Feb.17, 2007	835324/006
E9300B Power Sensor	Feb.21, 2007	MY41495533
NRV-Z55 Power Sensor	Feb.17, 2007	834558/014
DASY4 S/W (ver 4.6)	Not Required	-
Directional Coupler	May.16, 2006	18843
CMU200	Oct.18, 2007	109162

NOTE:
The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by Samsung Lab. before each test. (see § 7.2) The brain simulating material is calibrated by Samsung using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material. (see § 7.1)

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure.

STEP 1

The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.

STEP 2

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20mm x 20mm. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

STEP 3

Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 34mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm.(This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification) The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluated the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

STEP 4

The SAR value at the same location as in step 1 was again measured. (If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.)

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 SAM Phantom Shape

Figure 5.1 shows the front, back and side views of SAM. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15 mm posterior to the entrance to ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.1 Front, back and side view of SAM

The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 5.3). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line, the thickness of the phantom shell with the shape of an ear is a flat surface 6 mm thick at the ERPs.

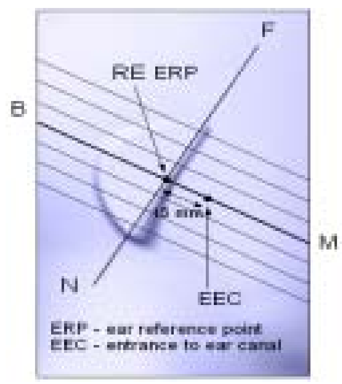

Figure 5.2 Close up side view

5.2 Cheek/Touch Position

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (see Fig. 5.4). The “test device reference point” was than located at the same level as the center of the eat reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it’s tip and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point

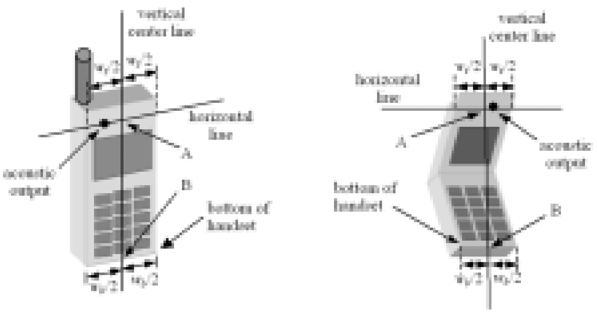

Figure 5.4 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

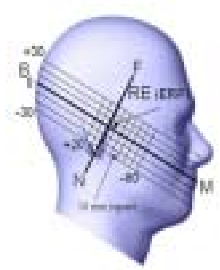

Figure 5.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings

Step 1

The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 5.5), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom

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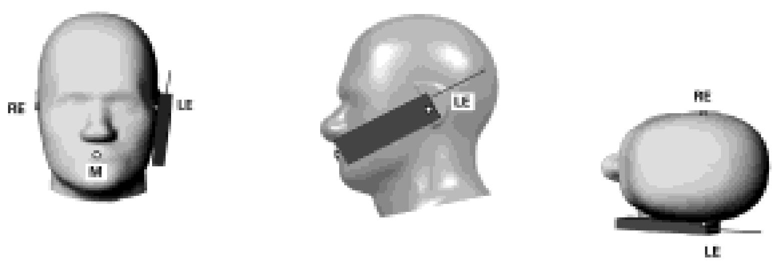

Figure 5.5 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

Step 2

The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.

Step 3

While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).

Step 4

Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.

Step 5

While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 5.2.

5.3 EAR/Tilt 15° Position

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

Step 1

Repeat steps 1 to 5 of 5.2 to place the device in the "Cheek/Touch Position"

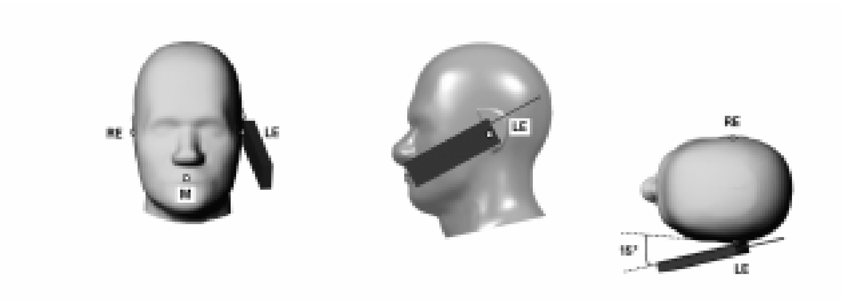

Figure 5.6 Front, side and Top View of Ear/Tilt 15° Position

Step 2

While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.

Step 3

The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.

Step 4

While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head.

5.4 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 5.7). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

Figure 5.7 Body Belt Clip and Holster Configurations

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains unique metallic component. If multiple accessory share an identical

metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.
Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), Including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

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

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

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Table 6.1 Uncertainty Budget (1900MHz)

Error Description	Uncertainty Value(±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i	Standard uncertainty	v_i^2 or v_{eff}
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	11.90	Normal	2.000	1	5.90	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	rectangular	1.732	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	rectangular	1.732	0.7	3.88	∞
Linearity	4.70	rectangular	1.732	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	rectangular	1.732	1	0.14	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.58	∞
Readout electronics	1.00	Normal	1.000	1	0.30	∞
Response time	0.80	rectangular	1.732	1	0.46	∞
RF ambient conditions	3.00	rectangular	1.732	1	1.73	∞
Integration time	0.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Mechanical constrains of robot	1.43	rectangular	1.732	1	0.87	∞
Probe positioning	2.86	rectangular	1.732	1	1.67	∞
Extrapolation and integration	1.00	rectangular	1.732	1	0.58	∞
Test Sample Related						
Test Sample positioning	0.82	Normal	1.000	1	0.24	14
Device holded uncertainty	2.78	Normal	1.000	1	1.67	∞
Power Drift	5.00	Rectangular	1.732	1	2.89	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom uncertainty	4.00	Rectangular	1.732	1	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	5.00	Rectangular	1.732	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid conductivity (measurement error)	4.96	Normal	1.000	0.64	3.33	∞
Liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	5.00	Rectangular	1.732	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid permittivity (measurement error)	4.83	Normal	1000	0.6	2.81	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty		Normal	-	-	**10.50**	**51355040**
Extended Standard Uncertainty(K=2.00)					**21.01**	**51355040**

7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

7.1 Tissue Verification

Table 7.1 MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS

	1900MHz Brain		1900MHz Muscle	
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Date	-	Apr.24,2006	-	Apr.24,2006
Liquid Temperature(°C)	-	21.4	-	20.4
Dielectric Constant: ε'	40	39.3	53.3	52.1
Conductivity: σ	1.40	1.39	1.52	1.52

The measured value must be within ±5% of the target value.

7.2 Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ±10% of the specification at 1900MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (see Appendix E, Graphic Plot Attached)

Table 7.2 System Validation Results

System Validation Kit	Tissue	Targeted SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Date	Liquid Temperature(°C)	Ambient Temperature(°C)
D1900V2	1900MHz Brain	9.925	10.3	3.78	Apr.24, 2006	22.3	22.5

*Validation was measured with input power 250 mW.

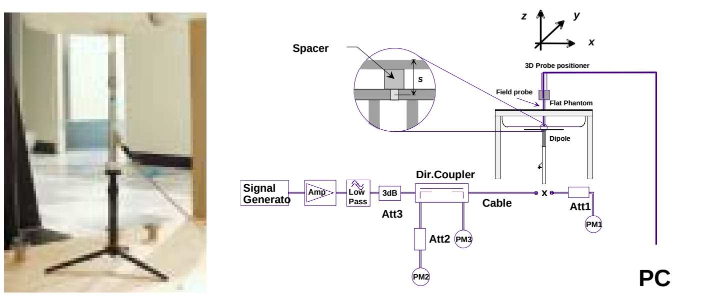

Figure 7.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

8. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The handset was placed into simulated call mode using manufacturers test codes. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR. When test modes are not available or inappropriate for testing a handset, the actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar equipment. See data pages for actual procedure used in measurement.

Device Test Conditions

The handset is battery operated. Each SAR measurement was taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power. If a conducted power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated.

EUT Handset Reference Points

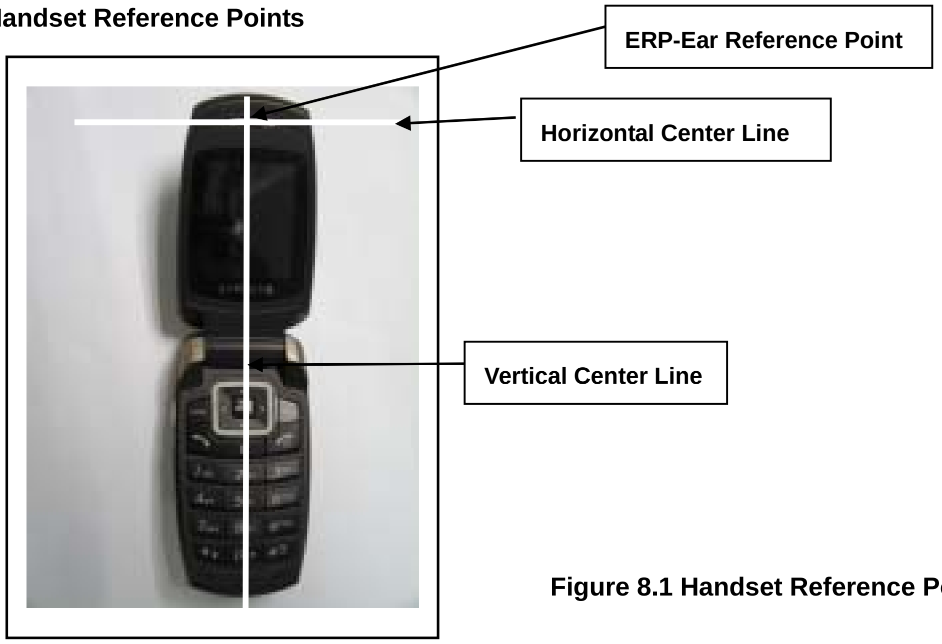

Figure 8.1 Handset Reference Points

8.1 Measurement Results(GSM1900 Right Head SAR - Touch)

Mixture Type : 1900 MHz Brain

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	PCS GSM	29.28	29.24	Standard	Cheek/Touch	Fixed	0.581
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	28.98	29.00	Standard	Cheek/Touch	Fixed	0.567
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	29.31	29.21	Standard	Cheek/Touch	Fixed	**0.738**
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	29.37	29.30	Standard	Cheek/Touch	Fixed	**0.727
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population						**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☒ Conducted
6. Battery Option ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
7. Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☐ Flat Phantom ☒ Right Head
8. SAR Configuration ☒ Head ☐ Body ☐ Hand
9. Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
10. ** Highest SAR value measurement in this band repeated with Bluetooth active.

8.2 Measurement Results(GSM1900 Right Head SAR - Tilt)

Mixture Type : 1900 MHz Brain

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	28.96	29.02	Standard	Ear/Tilt 15°	Fixed	**0.211**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population**						**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☒ Conducted
6. Battery Option ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
7. Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☐ Flat Phantom ☒ Right Head
8. SAR Configuration ☒ Head ☐ Body ☐ Hand
9. Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
10. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

8.3 Measurement Results(GSM1900 Left Head SAR - Touch)

Mixture Type : 1900 MHz Brain

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	PCS GSM	29.29	29.28	Standard	Cheek/Touch	Fixed	0.436
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	29.01	29.09	Standard	Cheek/Touch	Fixed	0.428
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	29.34	29.30	Standard	Cheek/Touch	Fixed	**0.548**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population						**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☒ Conducted
6. Battery Option ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
7. Phantom Configuration ☒ Left Head ☐ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
8. SAR Configuration ☒ Head ☐ Body ☐ Hand
9. Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator

8.4 Measurement Results(GSM1900 Left Head SAR - Tilt)

Mixture Type : 1900 MHz Brain

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	28.95	28.98	Standard	Ear/Tilt 15°	Fixed	**0.200**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population**						**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☒ Conducted
6. Battery Option ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
7. Phantom Configuration ☒ Left Head ☐ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
8. SAR Configuration ☒ Head ☐ Body ☐ Hand
9. Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
10. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

8.5 Measurement Results(GPRS1900 Body SAR without Holster)

Mixture Type : 1900 MHz Muscle

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	PCS GSM	29.32	29.23	Standard	1.5 cm [w/o Holster]	Fixed	0.376
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	29.01	29.01	Standard	1.5 cm [w/o Holster]	Fixed	0.387
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	29.34	29.42	Standard	1.5 cm [w/o Holster]	Fixed	0.498
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	29.39	29.44	Standard	1.5 cm [w/o Holster]	Fixed	**0.504
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population**						**1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.2 ± 0.2cm
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☒ Conducted
6. Battery Option ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
7. Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
8. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
9. Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manu. Test Codes ☒ Base Station Simulator
10. Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
11. Justification for reduced test configurations: This model supports GPRS CLASS "10" (2Tx). So the burst power and timing period is more than 2dB higher in GPRS mode than in GSM1900 mode. Hence, the GSM1900 mode was not measured.
12. ** Highest SAR value measurement in this band repeated with Bluetooth active.

9. CONCLUSION

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

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

The highest reported SAR values are as follows:
GSM1900: Head: 0.738 W/Kg : Body-worn: 0.504 W/Kg

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

SAR Definition

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

$$\boxed{SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{pdv}\right)}$$

Figure A.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$\text{SAR} = \sigma E^2 / p$$

Where :

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)

p = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m^3)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

Note: The primary factors that control rate or 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.

APPENDIX B

Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in **K. Pokovic, T.Schmid, N. Kuster, *Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies*, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. 120-124** with an accuracy better than +/-10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in **K. Pokovic, T.Schmid, N. Kuster, *E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids*, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175** and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

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

Temperature Assessment

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe (see Fig. B.2).

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds)

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle). tissue)

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to ΔT/ Δt, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E-field;

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity

p = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain

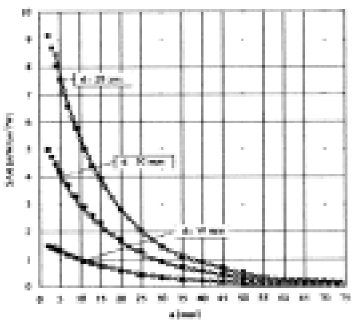


Figure B.1. E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz

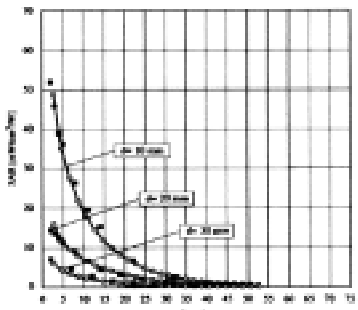


Figure B.2. E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz

APPENDIX C

ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

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

Controlled Environment

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

Table C.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

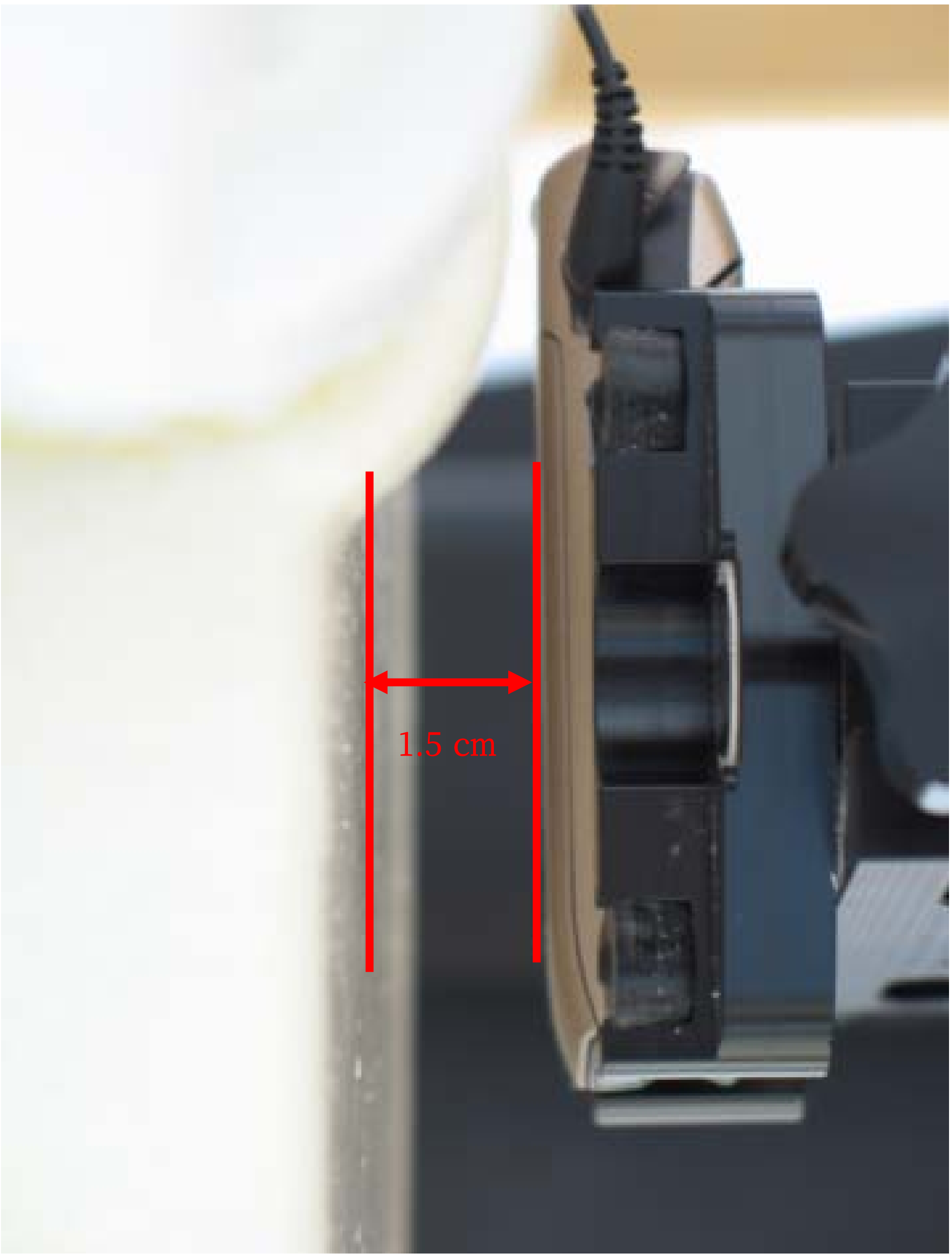
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[1] Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[2] Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[3] Hands,Feet,Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

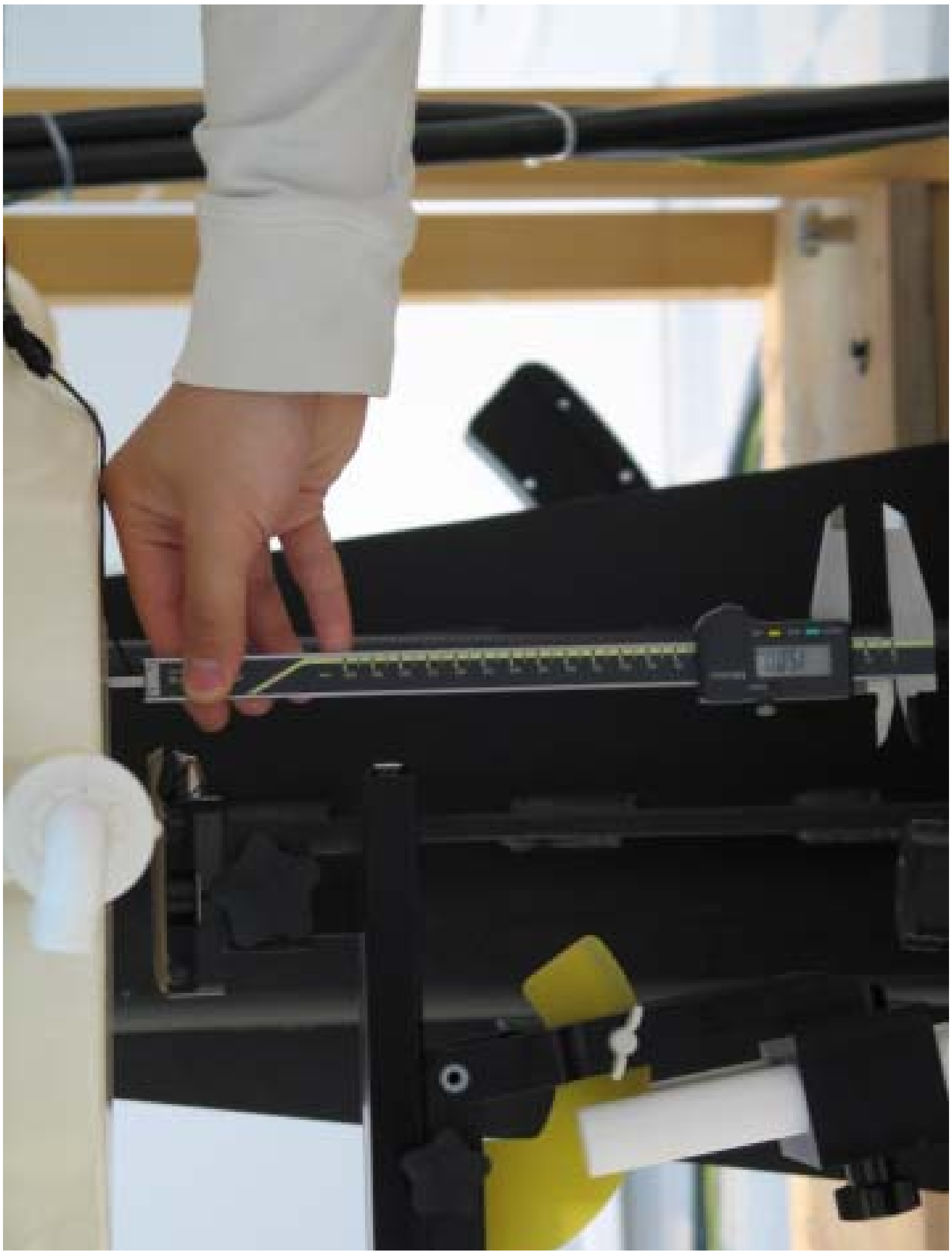
[1] The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
[2] The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
[3] The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of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

APPENDIX D

Test Setup Photographs

SAMSUNG FCC ID:A3LSGHX500
Single-Band PCS GSM Phone with Bluetooth


1.5 cm



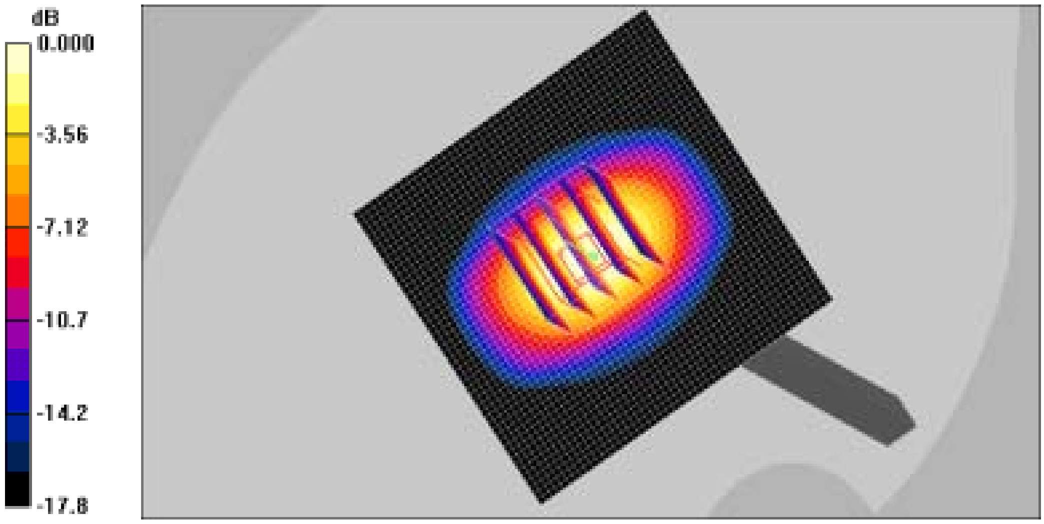
APPENDIX E

The Validation Measurements

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Serial: 5d023
Program Name: 1900MHz Dipole Validation 2006.04.24
Procedure Name: 1900MHz
Procedure Notes:
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1248
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

1900MHz/Area Scan (51x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.9 mW/g

1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 94.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.061 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.6 mW/g



0 dB = 11.6mW/g

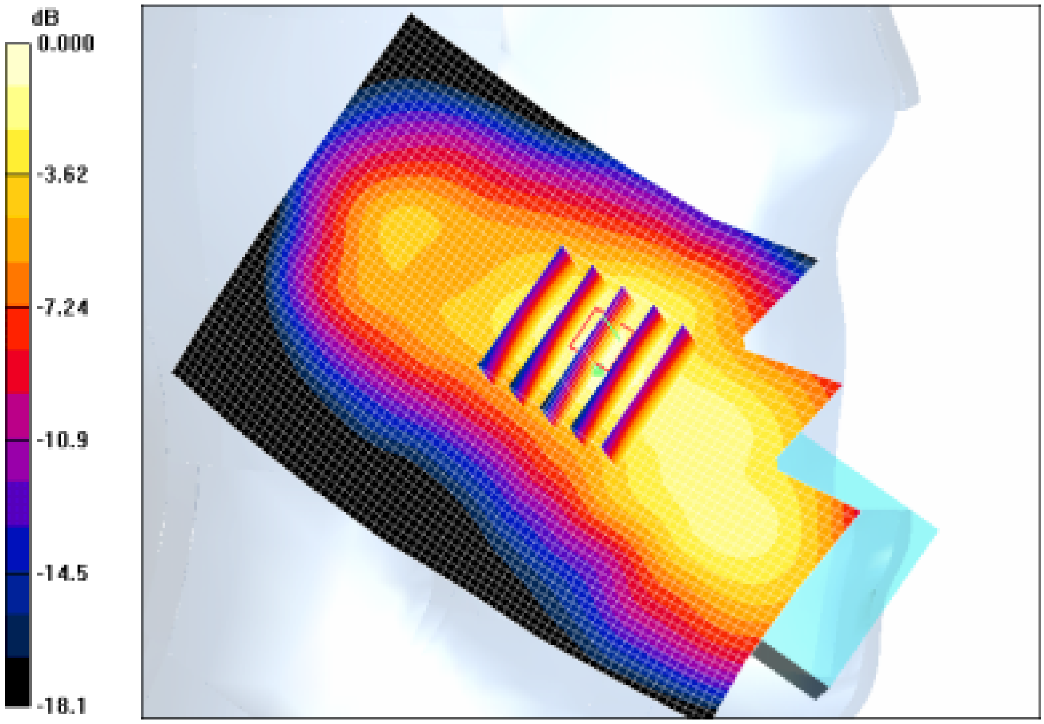
APPENDIX F

Plots of The SAR Measurements

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500   1900MHz GSM1900 Head SAR
DUT: SGH-X500; Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500 GSM1900 Left (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.3, Ambient Temp-22.2;Test Date-024/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1248
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.514 mW/g

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.81 V/m; Power Drift = 0.074 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.887 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.548 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.591 mW/g

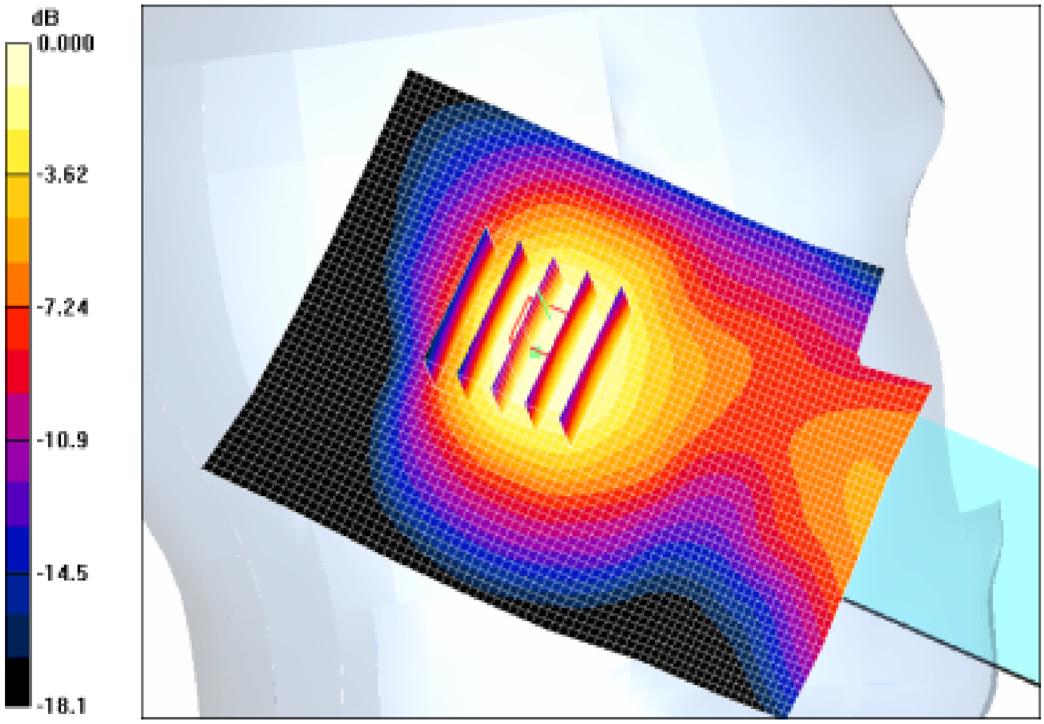


0 dB = 0.591mW/g

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500   1900MHz GSM1900 Head SAR
DUT: SGH-X500; Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500 GSM1900 Left (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Ear/Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.3, Ambient Temp-22.2;Test Date-024/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1248
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Ear/Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.262 mW/g

Ear/Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.33 V/m; Power Drift = -0.093 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.296 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.200 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.214 mW/g

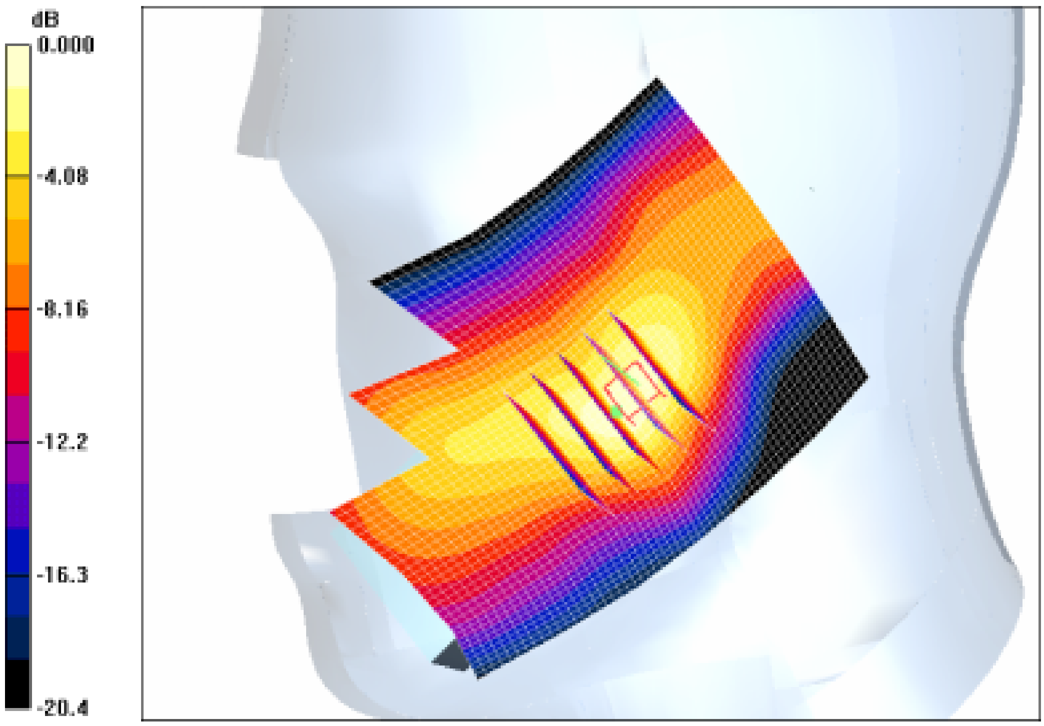


0 dB = 0.214mW/g

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500   1900MHz GSM1900 Head SAR
DUT: SGH-X500; Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500 GSM1900 Right (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.3, Ambient Temp-22.2;Test Date-24/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1248
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.761 mW/g

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.84 V/m; Power Drift = -0.100 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.738 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.813 mW/g

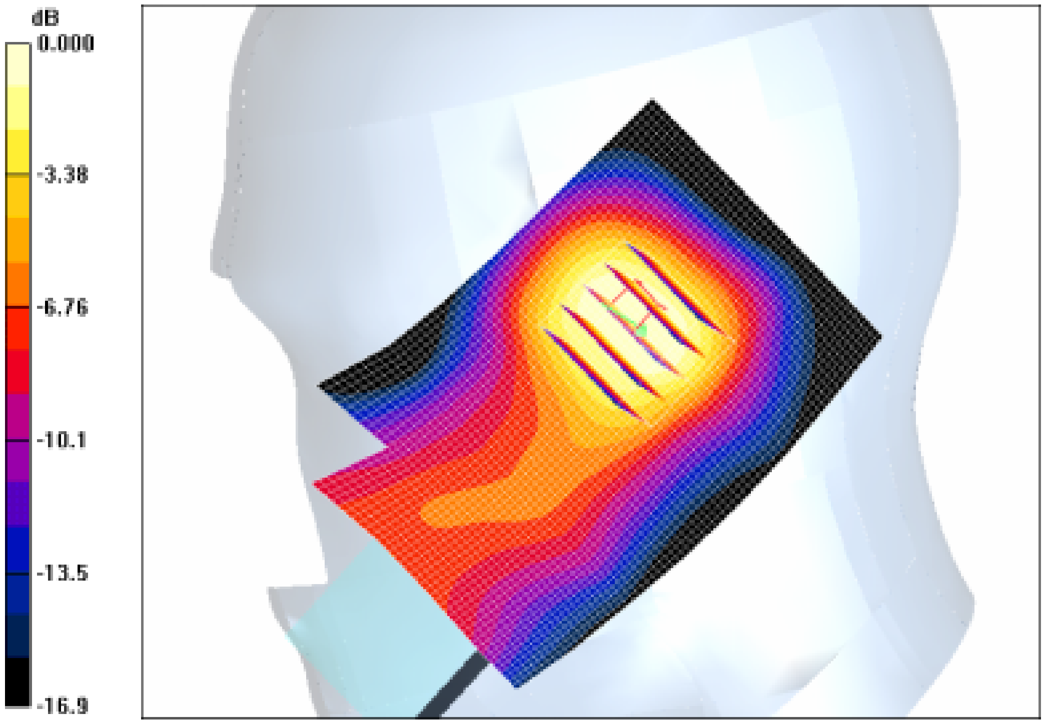


0 dB = 0.813mW/g

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500   1900MHz GSM1900 Head SAR
DUT: SGH-X500; Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500 GSM1900 Right (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Ear/Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.3, Ambient Temp-22.2;Test Date-24/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1248
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Ear/Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.271 mW/g

Ear/Tilt, Ch.661, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.193 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.303 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.211 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.219 mW/g

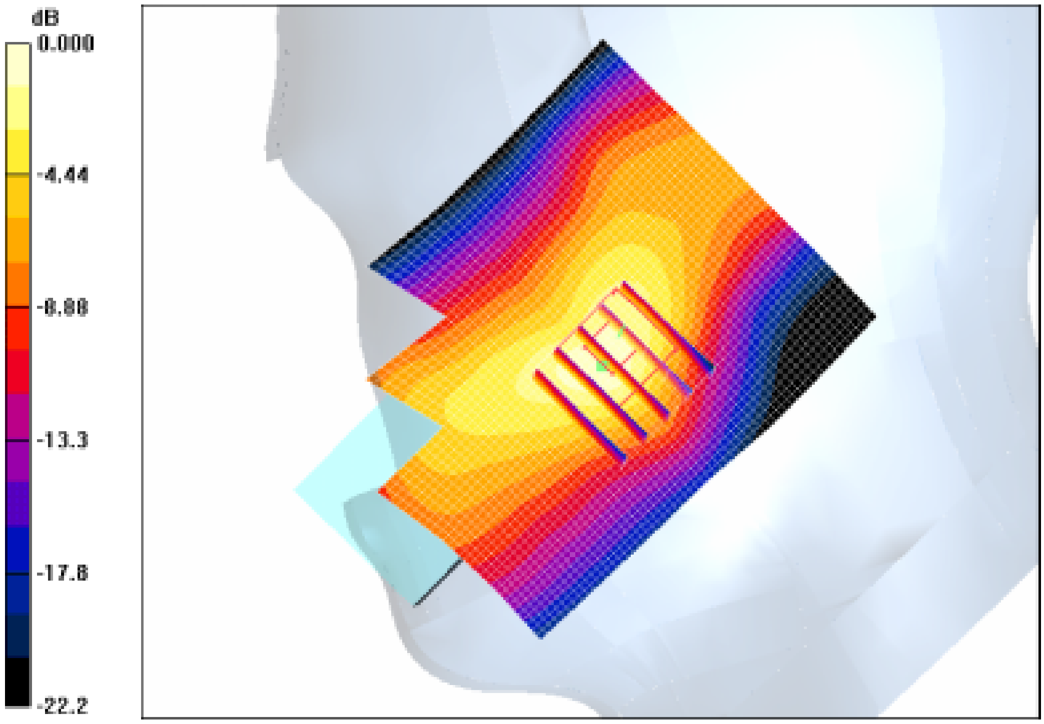


0 dB = 0.219mW/g

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500 1900MHz GSM1900 Head SAR
DUT: SGH-X500; Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500 GSM1900 Right (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard with BT ON 2
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.3, Ambient Temp-22.2;Test Date-24/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1248
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard with BT ON 2/Area Scan (51x71x1):
Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.771 mW/g

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard with BT ON 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.112 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.19 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.727 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.794 mW/g

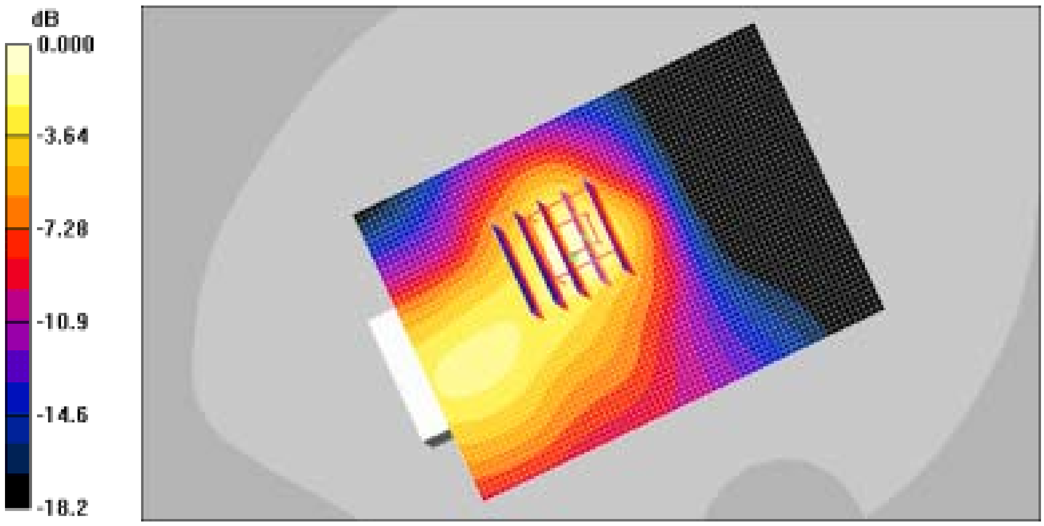


0 dB = 0.794mW/g

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500 1900MHz GSM Body SAR
DUT: SGH-X500(Body); Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500GPRS1900 Body (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1, Ambient Temp-22.4;Test Date-24/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: Body GPRS ; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; σ = 1.52 mho/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.44, 4.44, 4.44); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1247
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.540 mW/g

Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.000 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.856 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.498 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.537 mW/g

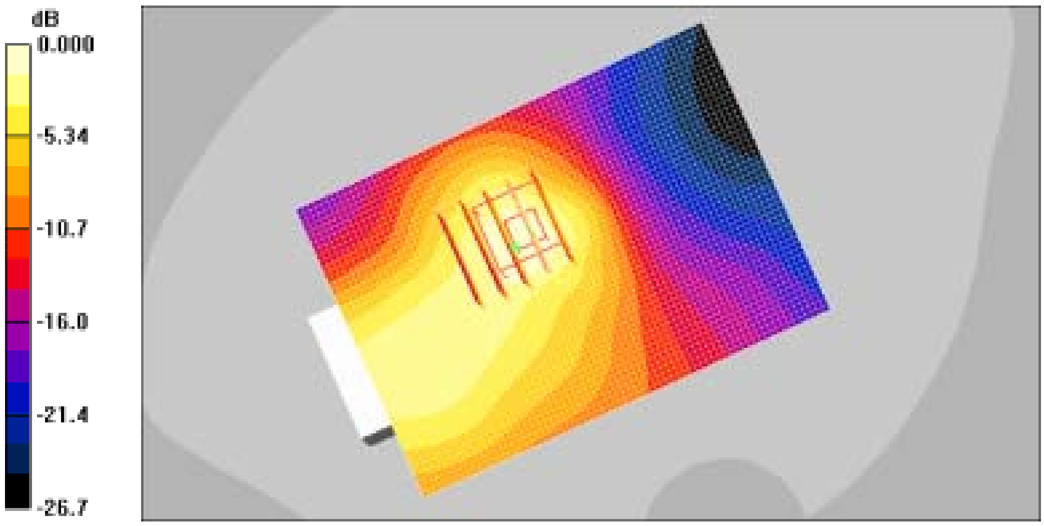


0 dB = 0.537mW/g

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500 1900MHz GSM Body SAR
DUT: SGH-X500(Body); Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500GPRS1900 Body (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard With BT ON
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1, Ambient Temp-22.4;Test Date-24/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: Body GPRS ; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; σ = 1.52 mho/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.44, 4.44, 4.44); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1247
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard With BT ON/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.180 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.822 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.504 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.546 mW/g

Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard With BT ON/Area Scan (51x71x1):
Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.509 mW/g



0 dB = 0.509mW/g

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500 1900MHz GSM1900 Head SAR
DUT: SGH-X500; Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500 GSM1900 Right (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard with BT ON
2Procedure Name: Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.3, Ambient Temp-22.2;Test Date-24/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; σ = 1.39 mho/m; ε_r = 39.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1248
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard with BT ON 2/Area Scan (51x71x1):
Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.771 mW/g

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard with BT ON 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.112 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.19 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.727 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.794 mW/g

Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Area Scan (51x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.761 mW/g

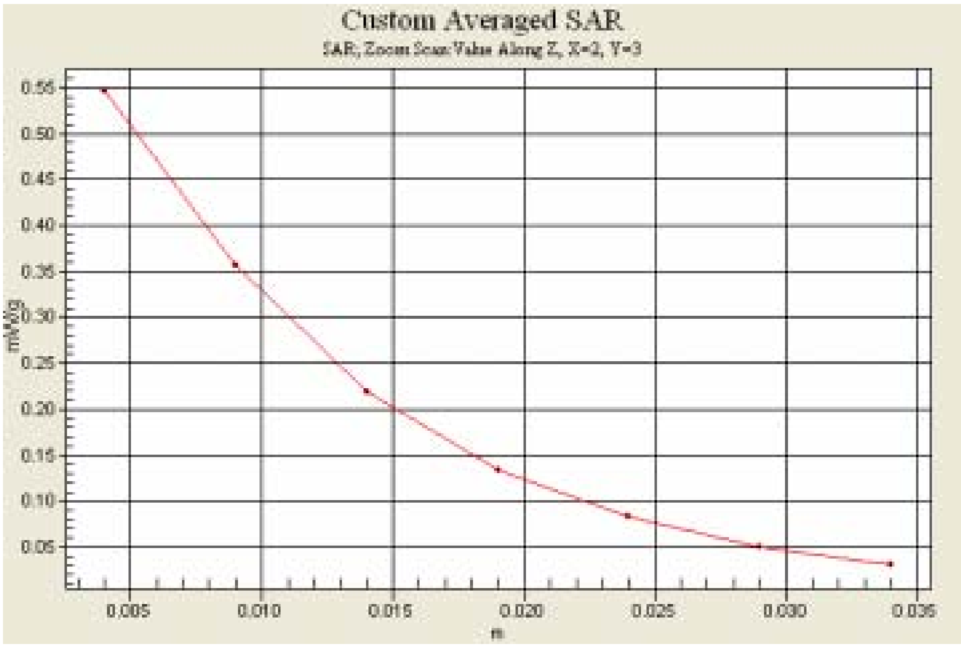
Cheek/Touch, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.84 V/m; Power Drift = -0.100 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.738 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.813 mW/g


Custom Averaged SAR
SAR; Zoom Scan Value Along Z, X=1, Y=1
mW/g
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.005
0.010
0.015
0.020
0.025
0.030
0.035
m

SAMSUNG FCC ID : A3LSGHX500 1900MHz GPRS1900 Body SAR
DUT: SGH-X500(Body); Serial: FD-063-F
Program Name: SGH-X500GPRS1900 Body (Job No. : FD-063)
Procedure Name: Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard With BT ON
Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1, Ambient Temp-22.4;Test Date-24/Apr/2006[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]
Communication System: Body GPRS ; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; σ = 1.52 mho/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3085; ConvF(4.44, 4.44, 4.44); Calibrated: 2005-11-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn486; Calibrated: 2005-08-30
- Phantom: SAM PHANTOM #1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1247
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard With BT ON/Area Scan (51x71x1):
Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.509 mW/g

Body, Ch.810, Ant.Intenna, Bat.Standard With BT ON/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.180 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.822 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.504 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.546 mW/g



APPENDIX G

Probe Calibration

50 P3

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Samsung Suwon (Dymstec)

Certificate No: ES3-3085_Nov05

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3085
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	November 22, 2005
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467)	May-06
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500)	Aug-06
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 654	27-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Oct05)	Oct-06

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Laboratory Technician	N. Vetterli
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 22, 2005

2005.P.P

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3085

Manufactured:	April 12, 2005
Last calibrated:	May 26, 2005
Recalibrated:	November 22, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3085

Sensitivity in Free Space[A] / Diode Compression[B]

NormX	**1.22** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	**95** mV
NormY	**1.25** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	**95** mV
NormZ	**1.33** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	**95** mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.0 mm**	**4.0 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	5.6	2.5
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.5	0.0

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.0 mm**	**4.0 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	7.8	4.9
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.0

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.0** mm

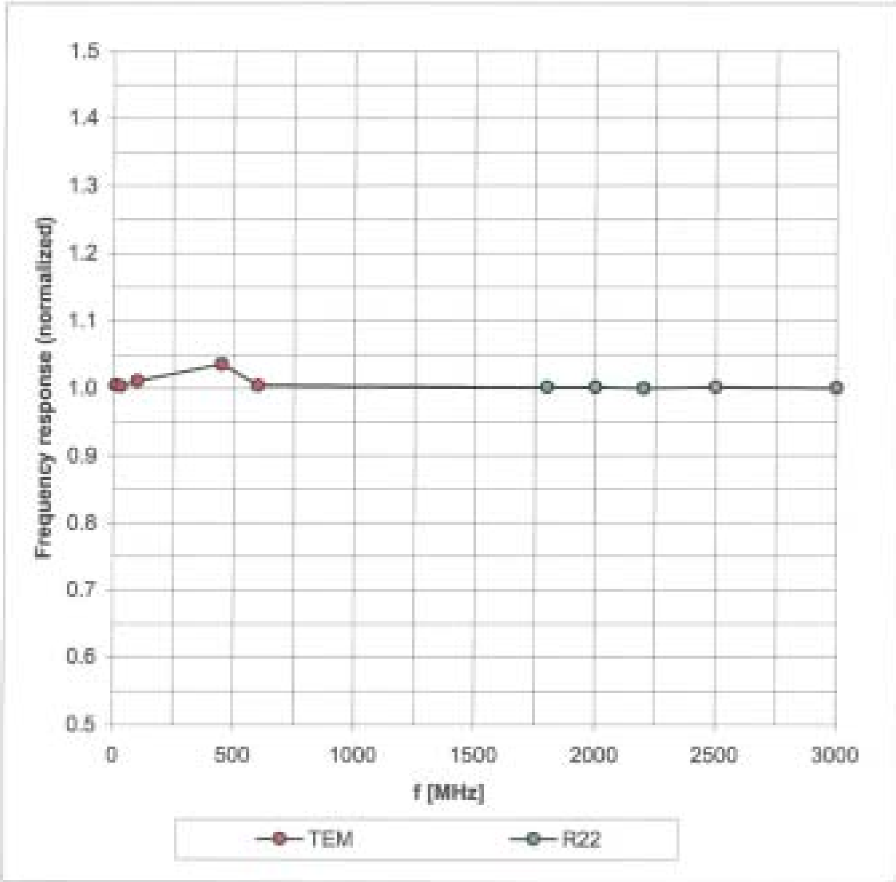
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

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

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

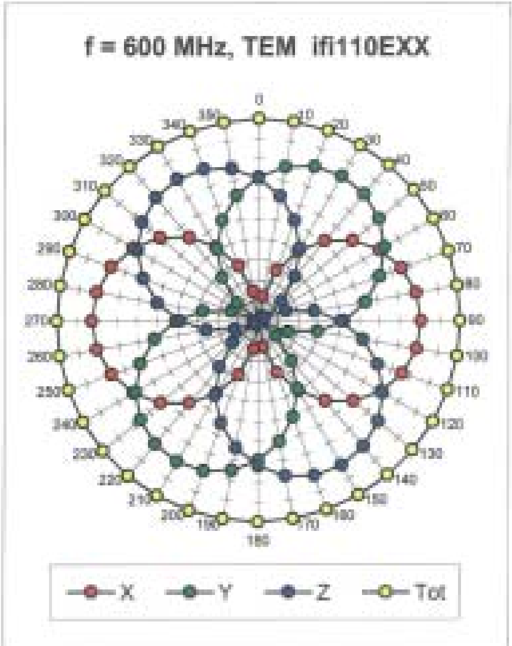
Frequency Response of E-Field

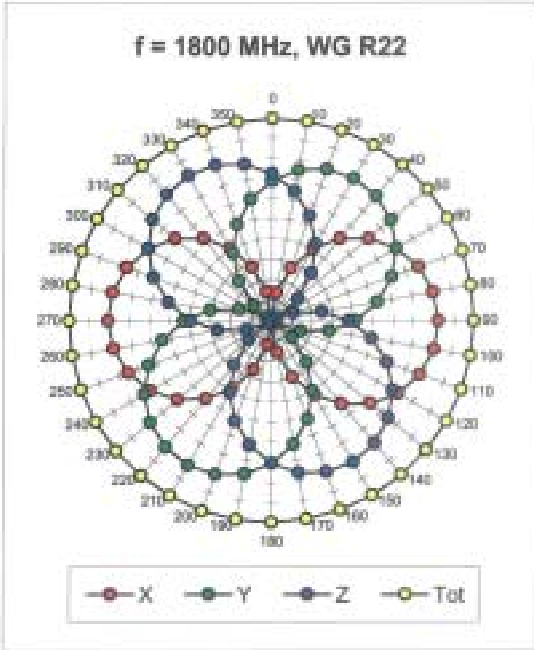
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

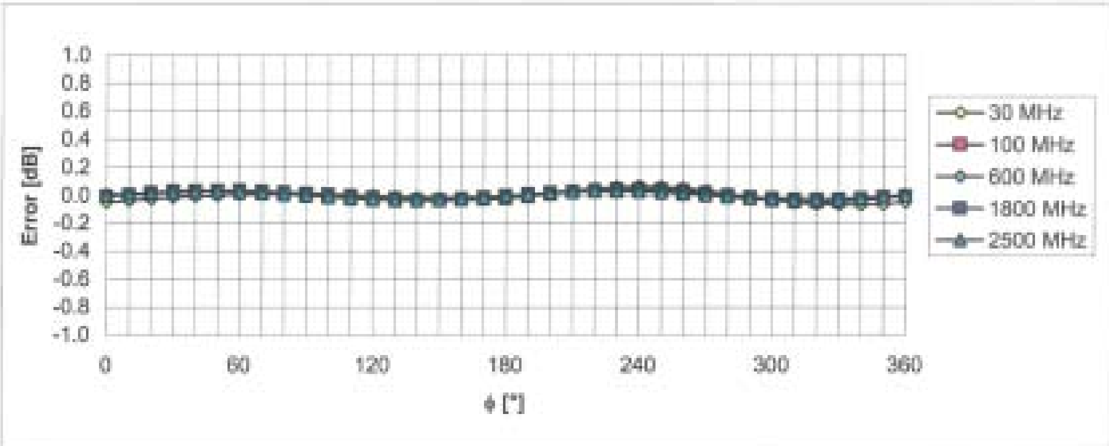


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$



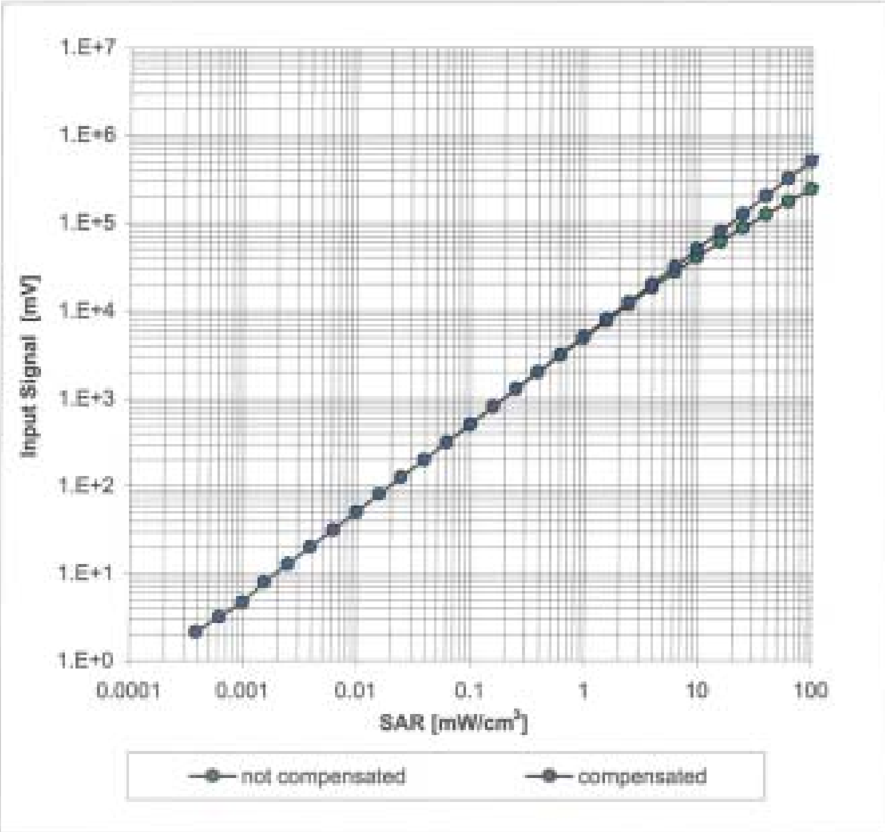


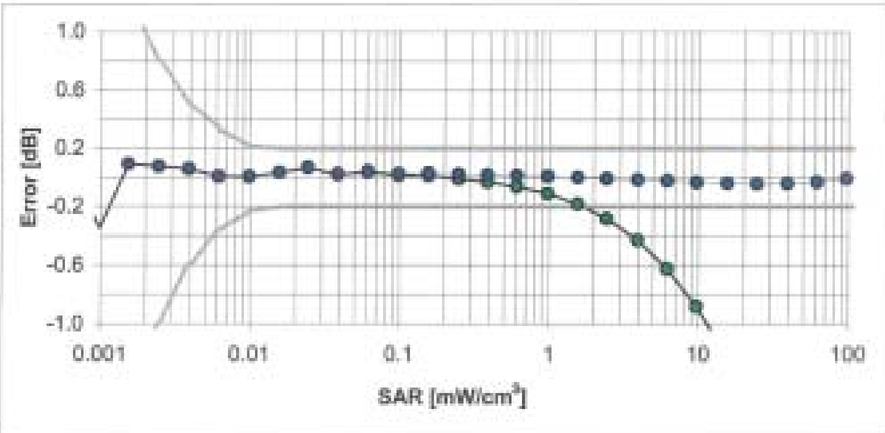


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

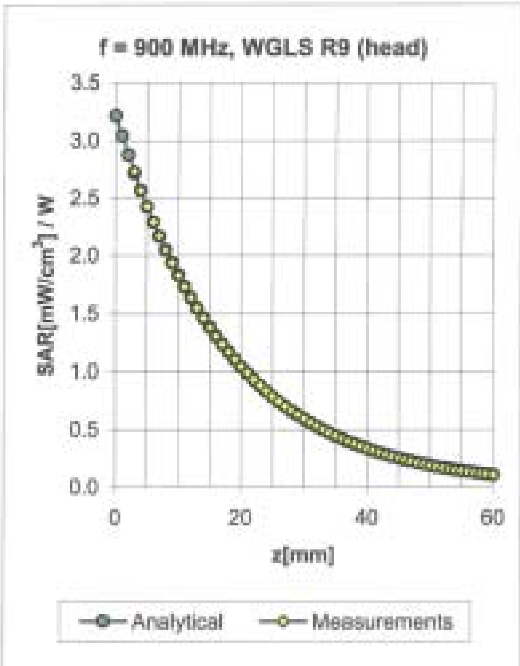
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

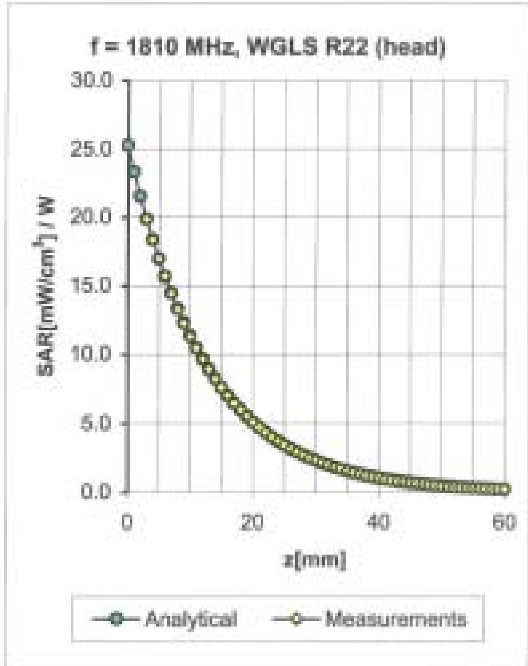




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



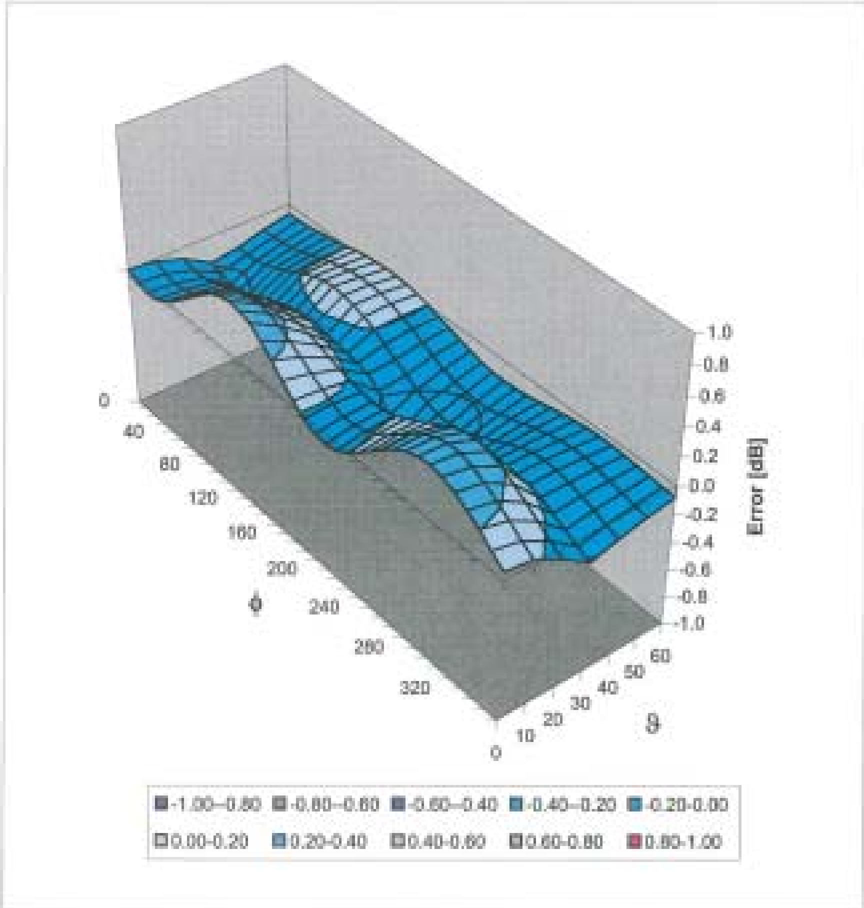


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.36	1.48	5.73	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.28	2.21	4.81	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.28	2.66	4.88	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.48	1.55	4.18	± 11.8% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.46	1.40	5.91	± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.29	2.49	4.44	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.50	1.25	4.16	± 11.8% (k=2)

[C] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

APPENDIX H

Calibration of The Validation Dipole

5058

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Samsung Suwon (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d023_Feb05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d023
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	February 18, 2005
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Aug-05
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ET3DV6	SN 1507	26-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Oct04)	Oct-05
DAE4	SN 601	07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05)	Jan-06

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-03)	In house check: Oct-05
RF generator R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-02 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Mike Meili	Laboratory Technician	Mike Meili
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 25, 2005

05.03.18

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.5
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan resolution	dx, dy = 15 mm	
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C	39.5 ± 6 %	1.46 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.61 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	38.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**37.5 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.04 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**19.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

[1] Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 Ω + 3.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.194 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 28, 2002

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 18.02.2005 14:52:34

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d023

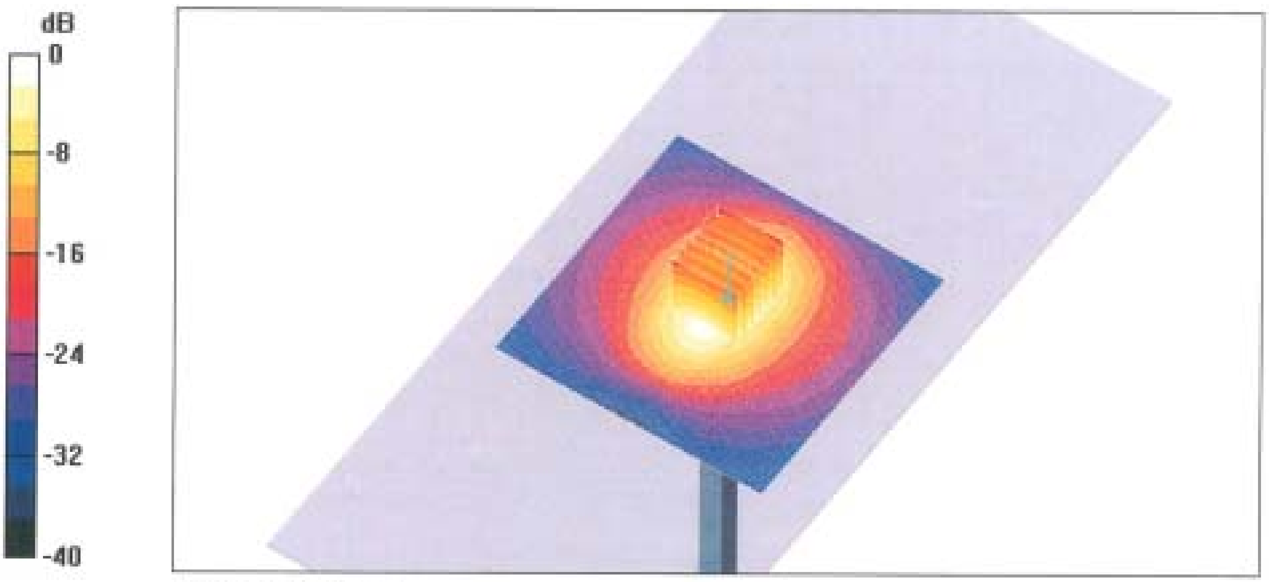
Communication System: CW-1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 1800 MHz;
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.46$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 39.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96); Calibrated: 26.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 11; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 144

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.1 mW/g

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan 2 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 88.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.61 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.04 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.8 mW/g



0 dB = 10.8 mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL