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SAR Compliance Test Report

APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS :

LG Electronics Inc.
459-9, Kasan-dong, Keumchun-ku,
Seoul 153-023, Korea

DATA & LOCATION OF TESTING

Dates of testing : 2006 05/03 ~ 06/09
Test Site : ESTECH Co., Ltd. Korea

Test Device :

Models : RD2750

FCC ID : BEJRD2750

TYPE : SINGLE BAND CDMA MOBILE PHONE
(Prototype)

Test report no :

ESTSAR0606-003

Number of page :

22

Contact person :

Bong Hyo, Han

Responsible test Engineer :

K.H.Kang

Testing has been
Carried out in
Accordance with :

IEEE P1528-200X Draft 6.4

Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific
Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications

Device : Experimental Techniques

Applicant Type :

Certification

FCC CLASSIFICATION :

Licensed Non-Broadcast Transmitter Held to Ear (TNE)

FCC Rule Part(s)

§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July 2001)

Test results :

The Tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all
parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only
to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced receipt in full,
without written approval of the laboratory.

Date and Signatures : 2006/06/09

Report Prepared By : Engineer/ K.H.Kang

(Signature)

Manager Engineer/ Jay Kim

(Signature)

Test report no : ESTSAR0606-003

FCC ID : BEJRD2750

Web : www. estech. co. kr

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1. SUMMARY FOR TEST REPORT

FCC ID	BEJRD2750
Date of test	2006/05/03 ~ 2006/06/09
Responsible test engineer	Jay Kim
Measurement performed by	K.H.Kang
EUT Type	SINGLE BAND CDMA MOBILE PHONE (Prototype)
Tx Frequency	824.70 ~ 848.31 MHz
Rx Frequency	869.70 ~ 893.31 MHz
Max. RF Output Power	CDMA (24.5 dBm)

Maximum Results Found During SAR Evaluation

1.1 Head Configuration

Max. SAR Measurement

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		Device test position	Antenna position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		dBm	Battery			
848.31	777	CDMA	24.5	Standard	Left Touch	—	1.29

1.2 Body Worn Configuration

Max. SAR Measurement

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		Separation test position	Antenna position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		dBm	Battery			
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.5	Standard	1.5cm [w/o Holster]	—	1.18

1.3 Measurement Uncertainty

Combine Standard Uncertainty	± 11.32 (k=1)
Extended Standard Uncertainty	± 22.64 (k=2, 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)



2. INTRODUCTION

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

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

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). it is also defined as the rate of rf energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 3.1.).

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

Figure 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

Where:

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

E = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m³)

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

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3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE UNDER TEST

The FCC rules for evaluating portable devices for RF exposure compliance are contained in 47 CFR §2.1093. For purposes of RF exposure evaluation, a portable device is defined as a transmitting device designed to be used with any part of its radiating structure in direct contact with the user's body or within 20 centimeters of the body of a user or bystanders under normal operating conditions. This category of devices would include hand-held cellular and PCS telephones that incorporate the radiating antenna into the hand-piece and wireless transmitters that are carried next to the body. Portable devices are evaluated with respect to SAR limits for RF exposure. The applicable SAR limit for portable transmitters used by consumers is 1.6 watts/kg, which is averaged over any one gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

2.1 Antenna Description

Type	Internal Antenna
Location	the top of the device
Radiator Material	Copper

2.2 Device Description

FCC ID	FCC ID : BEJRD2750
Serial numbers	—
Exposure environment	Uncontrolled exposure
Device category	Portable device
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA
Modulation Mode(s)	CDMA
Duty Cycle	1
Transmitting Frequency Range(s)	824.70 ~ 848.31 MHz (CDMA)
test signal method	☐ Base station simulator ☒ Internal test code

2.3 Battery Options

There is only one battery option available for tested device,



4. TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 Ambient Conditions

Ambient Temperature (°C)	21
Tissue simulating liquid temperature (°C)	21
Humidity (%)	37

4.2 RF Characteristics of The Test Site

Tests were performed in a fully enclosed RF Shielded environment

4.3 Test Signal, Frequencies, And Output Power

The handset was placed into simulated call mode (800MHz CDMA modes) using manufacturers test codes.

In all operation bands the measurements were performed on lowest, middle and highest channels.

The phone was set to maximum power level during the all tests and at the beginning of the each test the battery was fully charged.

DASY4 system measures power drift during SAR testing by comparing e-field in the same location at the beginning and at the end of measurement. These records were used to monitor stability of power output.

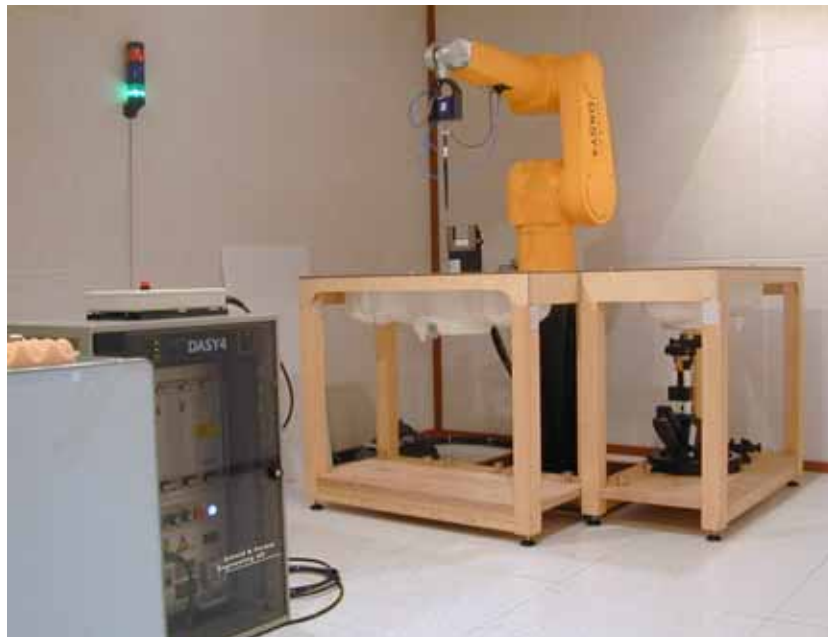


Fig. 4.1 SAR Measurement System



5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

An SAR measurement system usually consists of a small diameter isotropic electric field probe, a multiple axis probe positioning system, a test device holder, one or more phantom models, the field probe instrumentation, a computer and other electronic equipment for controlling the probe and making the measurements. Other supporting equipment, such as a network analyzer, power meters and RF signal generators, are also required to measure the dielectric parameters of the simulated tissue media and to verify the measurement accuracy of the SAR system.

5.1 Test System Specifications

Test Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Cal. date
DAE	DAE4	551	2006-04-27
E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1750	2006-01-24
Dipole validation kit	D835V2	475	2005-02-24
Network analyzer	8753ES	NONE	2005-10-17
Signal generator	E4432B	GB40050840	2006-03-03
RF Power meter	EPM-442A	GB37170412	2005-10-05
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A90368	2005-10-05
RF Power meter	E4418A	GB38272722	2006-03-03
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A90368	2005-10-05
Dielectric Probe	85070D	US01440154	-

5.2 SAR Measurement Setup

Measurement are performed using the DASY4 dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG(SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium IV 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. 5.1) A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant(Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The pc consists of the Intel Pentium IV 2.4 GHz computer with Windows2000 system and SAR measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

Is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

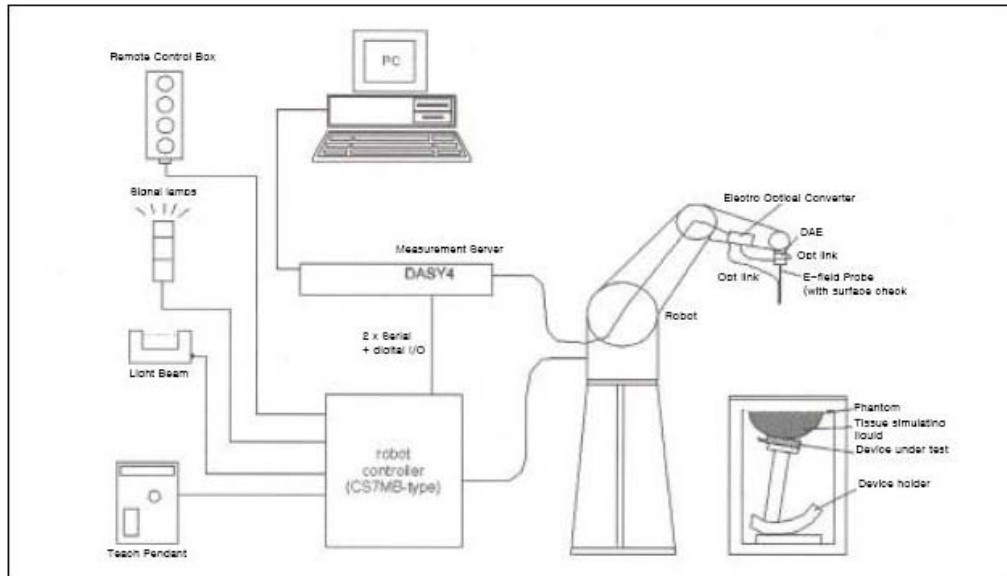


Fig. 5.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gainswitching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in [7].

5.3 DASY4 E-Field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig.5.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box in the robot arm and provides an automatic detection transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver.



5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

As the probe approach 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 coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Table. 5.2). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

 Isotropic E-Field Probe	Isotropic E-Field Probe for Dosimetric Measurements	
	Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleafed sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycol)
	Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 3 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and 1.8 GHz (accuracy $\pm 8\%$) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
	Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
	Directivity	± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal to probe axis)
	Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
	Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 20 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 3.9 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm

Fig. 5.2 Probe Specifications



5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

5.4 Phantom & Equivalent Tissues

SAM Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of the fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users [11][12]. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Head & Muscle simulation Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellulose(HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 5.1). 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 specified in P1528 are derived from the issue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulation liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartagrove [13]. (see Fig. 5.3)

Frequency	Head		Body	
(MHz)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.8
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.9	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55	1.06
1450	40.5	1.2	54	1.3
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.4
1800-2000	40	1.4	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.8	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.4	52	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6

Fig.5.3 Head and body tissue parameters by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528



5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

835MHz			1900MHz		
	Head	Body		Head	Body
Sugar	47.31%	34.31%	DGBE(diethylene Glycol butyl Ether)	44.91%	29.96%
Deionized water	51.07%	65.45%	Deionized water	54.88%	69.91%
Salt	1.15%	0.62%	Salt	0.21%	0.13%
HEC (hydroxyethyl cellulose)	0.24%				
Preventol	0.24%	0.10%			
ϵ	$41.0 \pm 5\%$	$55.2 \pm 5\%$	ϵ	$40.0 \pm 5\%$	$53.3 \pm 5\%$
σ	$0.89 \pm 10\%$	$0.97 \pm 10\%$	σ	$1.45 \pm 10\%$	$1.52 \pm 10\%$

Fig. 5.4 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

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



6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE

6.1 Definition of Reference Point

EAR Reference point

The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “ERP” is the ear reference point. The ERP are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal(EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown is figure 6.1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the ERP is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 6.1) B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

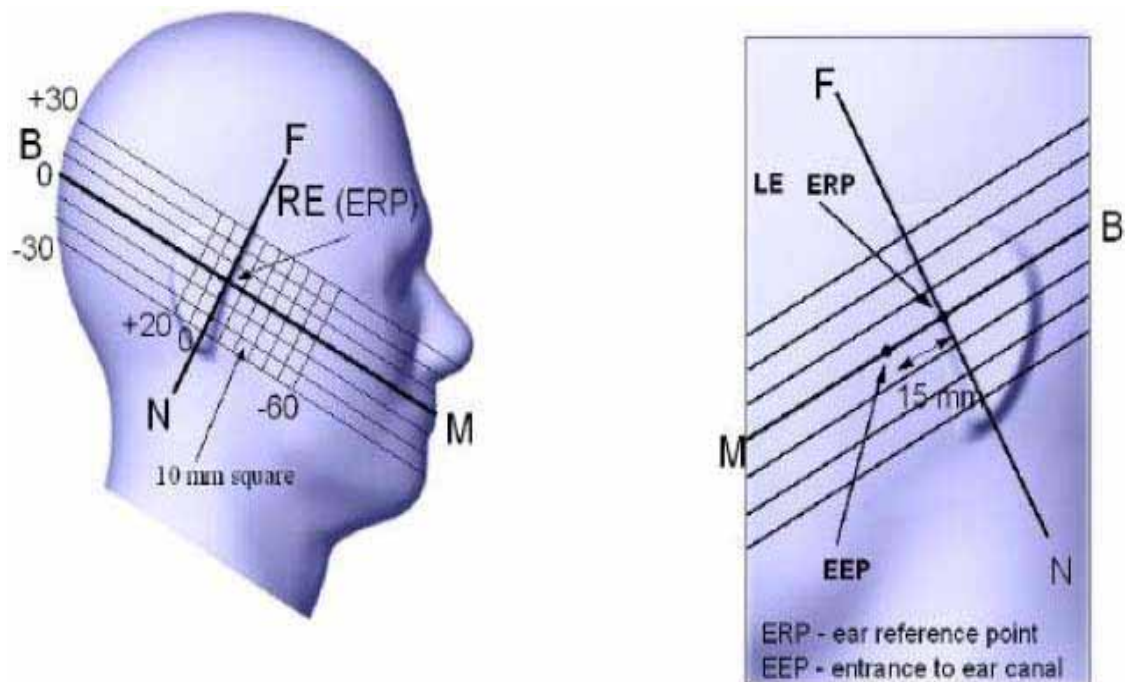


Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP

Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (see Fig. 6.2). The “test device reference point” was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

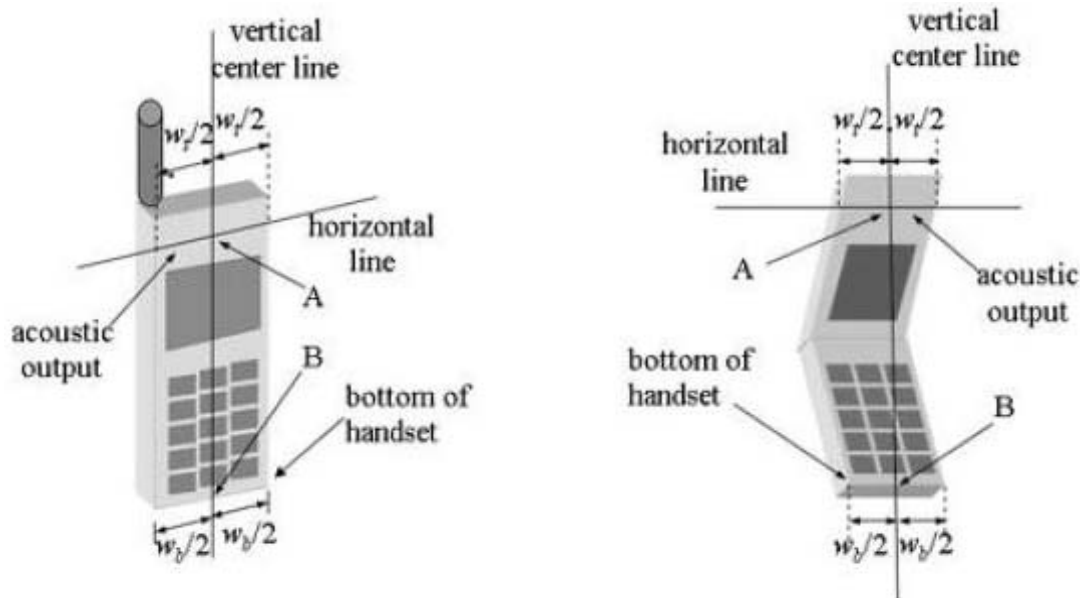


Figure 6.2 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

6.2 Test Configuration Positions

Positioning for Cheek/Touch

- 1) Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece, open the cover . (If the phone can also be used with the cover closed ,both configurations must be tested.)
- 2) Define two imaginary lines on the handset: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset: the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Figures 6.2), and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 6.2). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output. However, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 6.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with lip pieces, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
- 3) Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom touch that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 6.3), 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.



6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

- 4) Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the handset touches the ear.
- 5) While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).
- 6) Rotate the phone around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) is symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
- 7) 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, rotate the handset about the line NF until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point

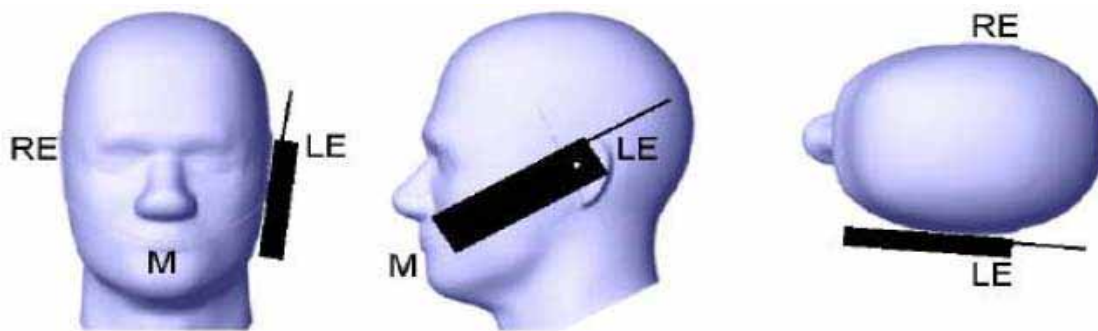


Figure 6.3 "Cheek" or "Touch" Position.

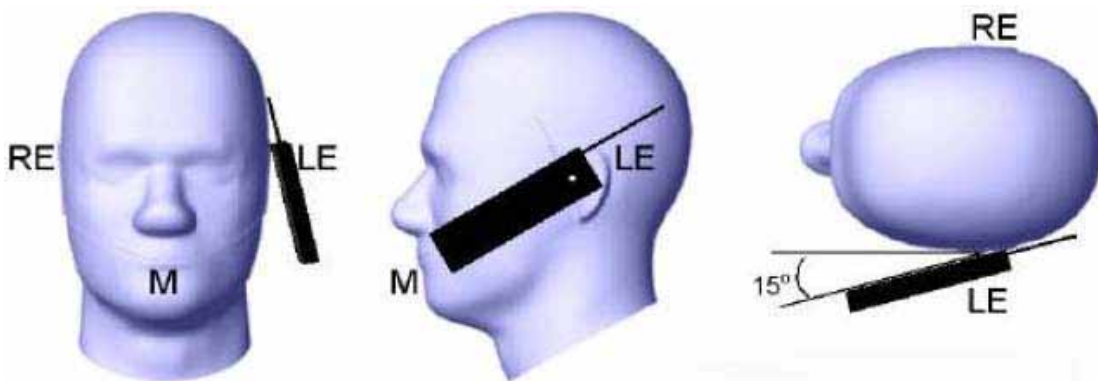


Figure 6.4 "Tilted" Position.



6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilted

- 1) Repeat steps 1 to 7 of 6.2(Positioning for Cheek/Touch) to place the device in the "cheek position."
- 2) While maintaining the orientation of the phone retract the phone parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.
- 3) Rotate the phone around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
- 4) While maintaining the orientation of the phone, move the phone parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A will be located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone shall be reduced. The tilted position is obtained if any part of the phone is in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone is contact with the head.

Body Holder / Belt Clip Configurations

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

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied of available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance 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 case 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 operation requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operation instructing instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.



6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

6.3 Scan Procedures

First coarse scans are used for quick determination of the field distribution. Nest cube scan, 7x7x7 points; spacing between each point 5x5x5 mm, is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 1g.

6.4 SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value is averaged over its volume using interpolation and extrapolation.

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a Knot" condition [W.Gander, Computermathematik, p. 141-150](x, y and z directions) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p 123].

The extrapolation is based on least square algorithm [W.Gander, Computermathematik, p. 168-180]. Through the points in the first 30 mm in all z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. This polynomial is then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1mm from one another.



7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

According to CENELEC [17], typical worst-case uncertainty of field measurements is 5 dB.

For well-defined modulation characteristics the uncertainty can be reduced to 3 dB.

ERROR Description	Uncertainty	Probability	Divisor	ci 1	Standard unc.	vi or
	value ±%	Distribution		1g	(1g)	Veff
MEASUREMENT SYSTEM						
Probe Calibration	± 11.7 %	normal	1	1	± 4.8 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7	rectangular	√3	(1-cp) ^{1/2}	± 1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6	rectangular	√3	(cp) ^{1/2}	± 3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Linearity	± 4.7	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	normal	1	1	± 1.0%	∞
Response time	± 0.8	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5%	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5%	∞
RF Amnient Conditions	± 3.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	± 0.4	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	± 2.9	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7%	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Test Sample Related						
Test Sample Positioning	± 2.9	normal	1	1	± 2.97%	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	± 3.6	normal	0.84	1	± 3.69%	5
Output Power Validation – SAR drift measurement	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9%	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters						
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	± 4.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity Target – tolerance	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8%	∞
Liquid Conductivity – measurement uncertainty	± 2.5	normal	1	0.64	± 1.6%	∞
Liquid permittivity Target – tolerance	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7%	∞
Liquid Permittivity – measurement uncertainty	± 2.5	normal	1	0.6	± 1.5%	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 11.32 %	330
Coverage Factor for 95%				K = 2		
Expanded Standard Uncertainty					± 22.64 %	



8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table 8.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

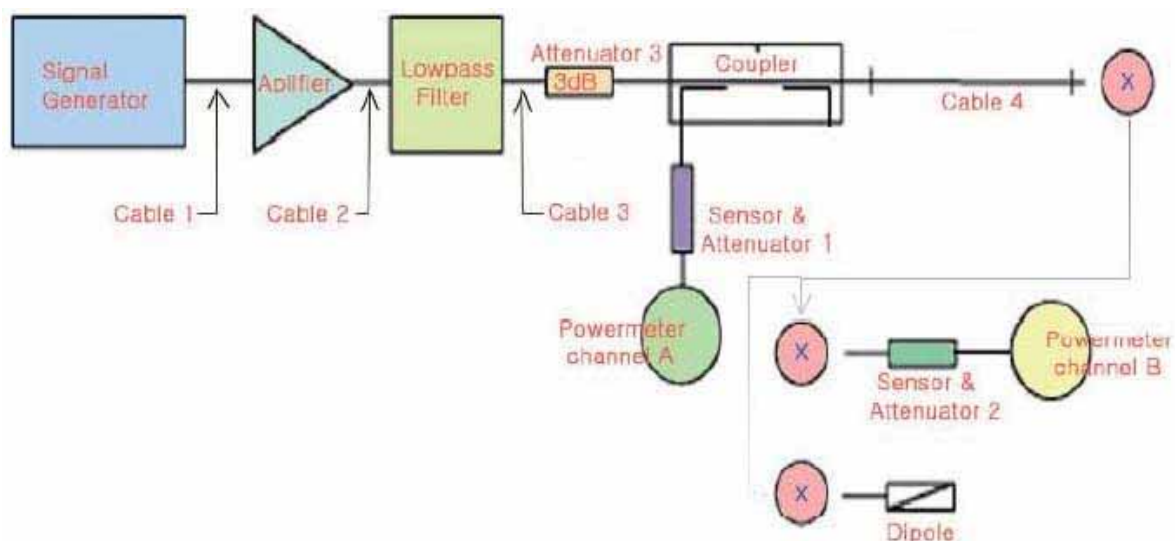
MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Liquid Temperature (°C)			21		Liquid Depth(mm)		150			
Date	2006-06-08		2006-06-08				/ /			
Tissue	835MHz Brain		835MHz Muscle							
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured						
Dielectric Constant: ϵ	41.5	40.3	55.2	53.5						
Conductivity: σ	0.9	0.902	0.97	0.955						
Deviation (%)	ϵ : -2.89%		ϵ : -3.08%							
	σ : 0.22%		σ : -1.55%							

Test System Validation

- Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 835MHz (Graphic Plots Attached)
- The results are nominalized to 1W input power.

Table 8.2 System Validation [5]

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED						
Tissue	System Validation Kit:	Forward Power (W)	Targeted SAR1g (mW/g)	Measured SAR1g (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Test Date
835MHz Brain	D835V2(S/N :475)	1.0	9.5	9.32	1.89%	2006-06-08

**Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup**



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9. RESULTS(continued)

Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : 21.0

Relative HUMIDITY (%) : 37

Mixture Type : 835MHz Brain

Dielectric Constant : 40.3

Conductivity: 0.902

Measurement Results (CDMA Head SAR-Touch)

ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram
---	--

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Left Head SAR – Touch)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.70	24.64	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.973
835.89	363	CDMA	24.70	24.67	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.854
848.31	777	CDMA	24.70	24.60	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	1.290

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head SAR – Touch)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.70	24.63	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.929
835.89	363	CDMA	24.70	24.61	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.826
848.31	777	CDMA	24.70	24.63	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	1.140

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration.

2. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.

3. Battery Type : Standard

Radiated measurements indicate that the Extended-life battery produces lower ERP and EIRP, therefore the Standard-life battery is used in SAR testing.

4. Power Measured : Conducted

5. SAR Measurement System : SPEAG

6. SAR Configuration : Head

Engineer K.H.Kang

(Signature)

Test report no : ESTSAR0606-003

FCC ID : BEJRD2750

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204**9. RESULTS(continued)**Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : **21.0**Relative HUMIDITY (%) : **37**Mixture Type : **835MHz Brain**Dielectric Constant : **40.3**Conductivity: **0.902****Measurement Results (CDMA Head SAR-Tilt)**

ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram
---	--

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Left Head SAR – Tilt)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
835.89	363	CDMA	24.70	24.69	Standard	Tilt	–	0.482

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head SAR – Tilt)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
835.89	363	CDMA	24.70	24.66	Standard	Tilt	–	0.471

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration.
2. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3. Battery Type : **Standard**
Radiated measurements indicate that the Extended-life battery produces lower ERP and EIRP, therefore the Standard-life battery is used in SAR testing.
4. Power Measured : **Conducted**
5. SAR Measurement System : **SPEAG**
6. SAR Configuration : **Head**

Engineer K.H.Kang

(Signature) 

Test report no : ESTSAR0606-003

FCC ID : BEJRD2750

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9. RESULTS(continued)

Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : 21

Relative HUMIDITY (%) : 35

Mixture Type : 835MHz Body

Dielectric Constant : 53.5

Conductivity: 0.955

Measurement Results (CDMA BODY SAR without Holster)

ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram
---	---

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Body SAR Without Holster)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.70	24.60	Standard	1.5[w/o Holster]	—	1.180
835.89	363	CDMA	24.70	24.81	Standard	1.5[w/o Holster]	—	0.819
848.31	777	CDMA	24.70	24.58	Standard	1.5[w/o Holster]	—	0.883

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration.
2. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3. Battery Type : Standard
Radiated measurements indicate that the Extended-life battery produces lower ERP and EIRP, therefore the Standard-life battery is used in SAR testing.
4. Power Measured : Conducted
5. SAR Measurement System : SPEAG
6. SAR Configuration : Body

Engineer K.H.Kang

(Signature)

Test report no : ESTSAR0606-003

FCC ID : BEJRD2750

Web : www.estech.co.kr

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10. REFERENCE

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APPENDIX A : Validation Test Data of Tissue



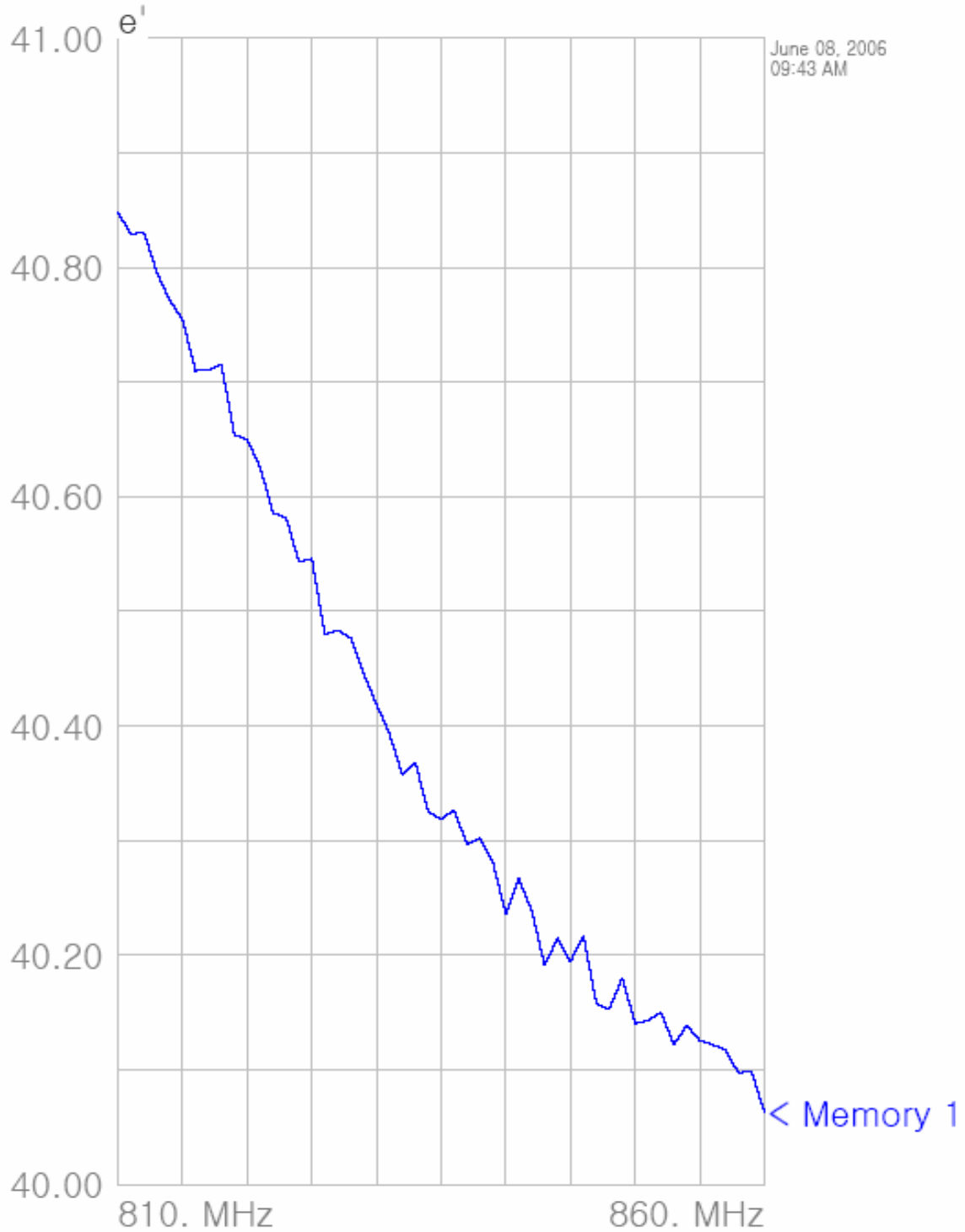
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- Head Tissue

Title
SubTitle



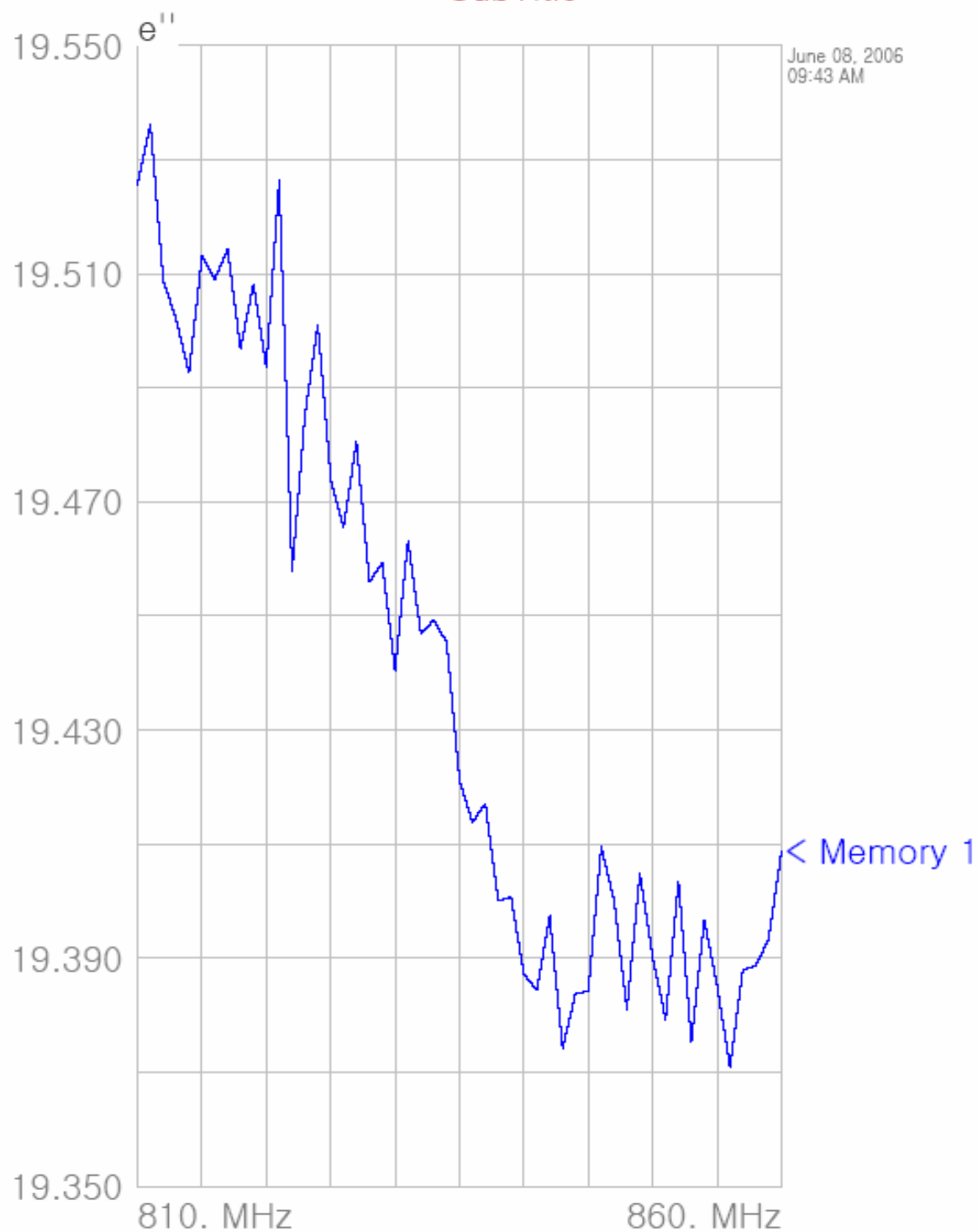


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Title
SubTitle

June 08, 2006 02:42 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
810.000000 MHz	40.8483	19.5257
811.000000 MHz	40.8287	19.5363
812.000000 MHz	40.8311	19.5088
813.000000 MHz	40.7962	19.5021
814.000000 MHz	40.7713	19.4926
815.000000 MHz	40.7546	19.5132
816.000000 MHz	40.7099	19.5091
817.000000 MHz	40.7106	19.5143
818.000000 MHz	40.7158	19.4969
819.000000 MHz	40.6542	19.5082
820.000000 MHz	40.6496	19.4935
821.000000 MHz	40.6259	19.5265
822.000000 MHz	40.5856	19.4577
823.000000 MHz	40.5819	19.4853
824.000000 MHz	40.5432	19.5011
825.000000 MHz	40.5460	19.4740
826.000000 MHz	40.4798	19.4655
827.000000 MHz	40.4835	19.4805
828.000000 MHz	40.4766	19.4560
829.000000 MHz	40.4455	19.4593
830.000000 MHz	40.4190	19.4403
831.000000 MHz	40.3933	19.4632
832.000000 MHz	40.3572	19.4468
833.000000 MHz	40.3682	19.4493
834.000000 MHz	40.3250	19.4454
835.000000 MHz	40.3184	19.4212
836.000000 MHz	40.3268	19.4138
837.000000 MHz	40.2963	19.4171
838.000000 MHz	40.3021	19.4001
839.000000 MHz	40.2814	19.4007
840.000000 MHz	40.2360	19.3872
841.000000 MHz	40.2666	19.3844
842.000000 MHz	40.2390	19.3974
843.000000 MHz	40.1912	19.3742
844.000000 MHz	40.2147	19.3837
845.000000 MHz	40.1943	19.3843
846.000000 MHz	40.2170	19.4095
847.000000 MHz	40.1576	19.4001
848.000000 MHz	40.1527	19.3810
849.000000 MHz	40.1802	19.4048
850.000000 MHz	40.1403	19.3901
851.000000 MHz	40.1429	19.3793
852.000000 MHz	40.1499	19.4035
853.000000 MHz	40.1219	19.3753
854.000000 MHz	40.1386	19.3967
855.000000 MHz	40.1255	19.3851
856.000000 MHz	40.1220	19.3709
857.000000 MHz	40.1170	19.3880
858.000000 MHz	40.0971	19.3886
859.000000 MHz	40.0990	19.3934
860.000000 MHz	40.0628	19.4088



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– Body Tissue

Title
SubTitle





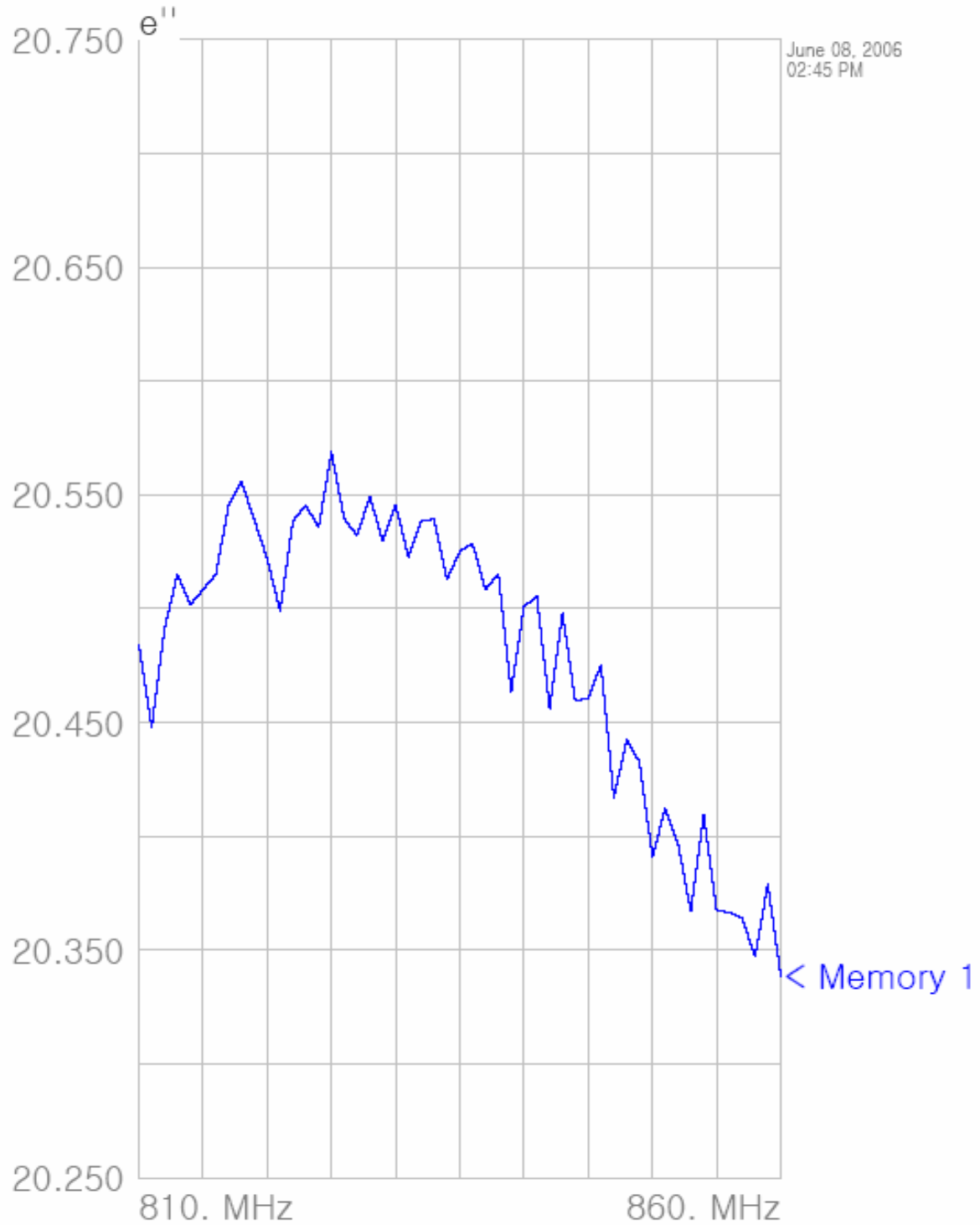
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Title
SubTitle

June 08, 2006 02:45 PM

Frequency	e'	e''
810.000000 MHz	53.7516	20.4843
811.000000 MHz	53.7484	20.4477
812.000000 MHz	53.7402	20.4913
813.000000 MHz	53.7249	20.5150
814.000000 MHz	53.7189	20.5018
815.000000 MHz	53.7200	20.5084
816.000000 MHz	53.7212	20.5150
817.000000 MHz	53.6863	20.5456
818.000000 MHz	53.6777	20.5556
819.000000 MHz	53.6818	20.5388
820.000000 MHz	53.6859	20.5220
821.000000 MHz	53.6767	20.4989
822.000000 MHz	53.6788	20.5384
823.000000 MHz	53.6471	20.5455
824.000000 MHz	53.6317	20.5357
825.000000 MHz	53.6206	20.5688
826.000000 MHz	53.5982	20.5394
827.000000 MHz	53.6061	20.5324
828.000000 MHz	53.5783	20.5492
829.000000 MHz	53.5596	20.5297
830.000000 MHz	53.5648	20.5457
831.000000 MHz	53.5559	20.5227
832.000000 MHz	53.5612	20.5386
833.000000 MHz	53.5170	20.5394
834.000000 MHz	53.5179	20.5129
835.000000 MHz	53.5330	20.5252
836.000000 MHz	53.5119	20.5286
837.000000 MHz	53.5261	20.5083
838.000000 MHz	53.4954	20.5153
839.000000 MHz	53.4762	20.4634
840.000000 MHz	53.5116	20.5010
841.000000 MHz	53.4583	20.5053
842.000000 MHz	53.4620	20.4562
843.000000 MHz	53.4554	20.4980
844.000000 MHz	53.4303	20.4595
845.000000 MHz	53.4306	20.4607
846.000000 MHz	53.4088	20.4754
847.000000 MHz	53.4090	20.4169
848.000000 MHz	53.4022	20.4424
849.000000 MHz	53.3878	20.4327
850.000000 MHz	53.3725	20.3909
851.000000 MHz	53.3913	20.4123
852.000000 MHz	53.3640	20.3967
853.000000 MHz	53.3748	20.3670
854.000000 MHz	53.3367	20.4093
855.000000 MHz	53.3216	20.3677
856.000000 MHz	53.3429	20.3665
857.000000 MHz	53.3100	20.3639
858.000000 MHz	53.3148	20.3472
859.000000 MHz	53.3055	20.3789
860.000000 MHz	53.2587	20.3386



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APPENDIX B : Validation Test Data

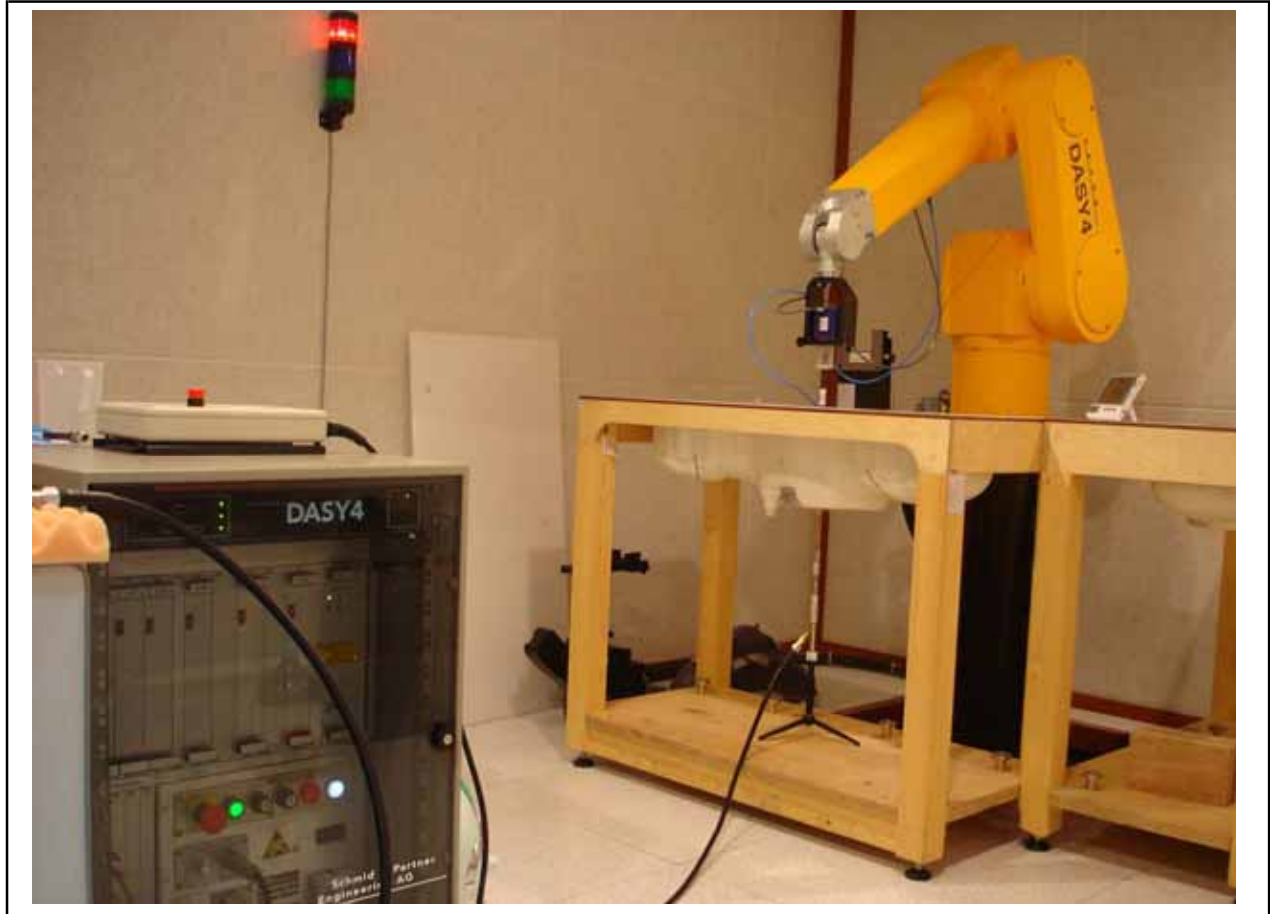


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835MHz Dipole Validation



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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Date/Time: 06/08/06 10:17:34

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

VALIDATION 0608

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:xxx

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.902$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 20°C, Humidity : 37%

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 54.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.48 mW/g

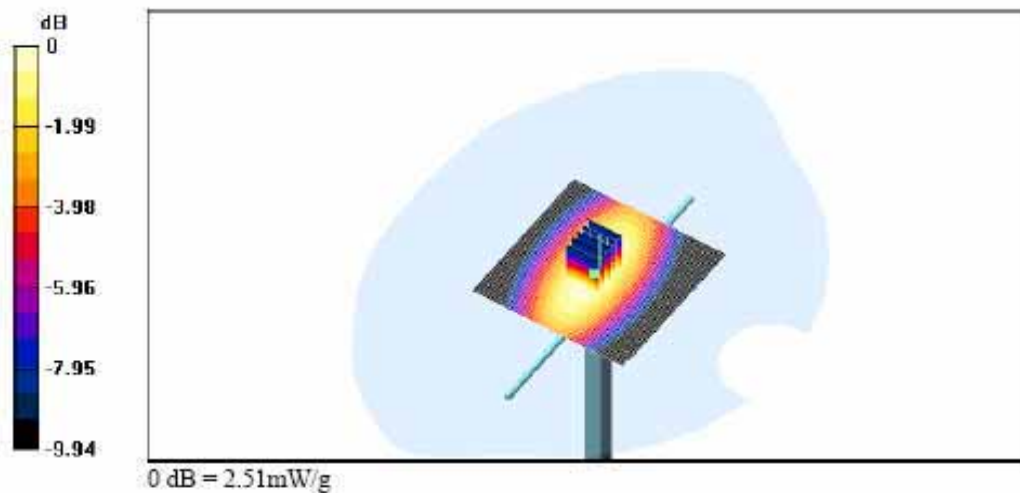
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.51 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.33 mW/g





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APPENDIX C : SAR Test Data

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Date/Time: 06/08/06 12:49:23

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH1013 LEFT TOUCH

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.7$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.894$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 22°C, Humidity : 39%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 28.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.05 mW/g

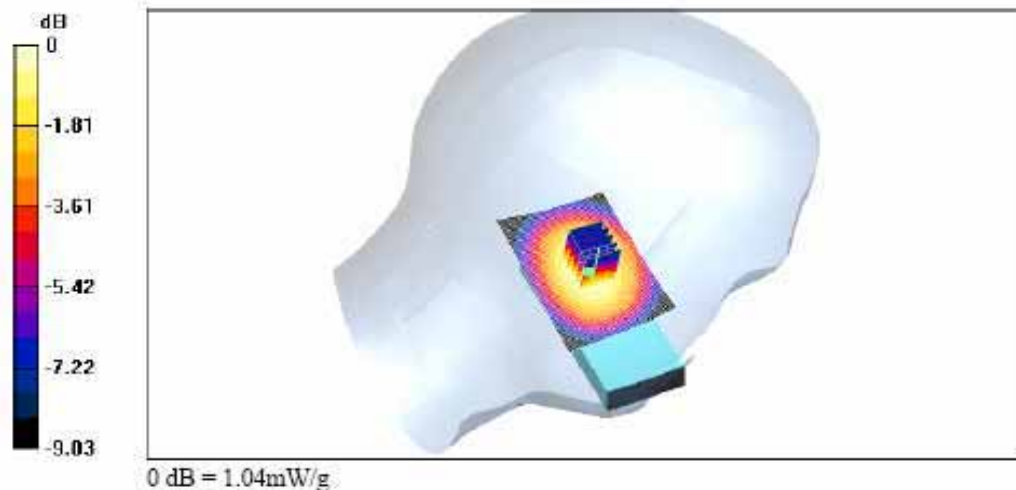
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.04 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.33 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.973 mW/g



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Date/Time: 06/08/06 10:41:53

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH363 LEFT TOUCH

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835.89$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.903$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 35%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 26.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.915 mW/g

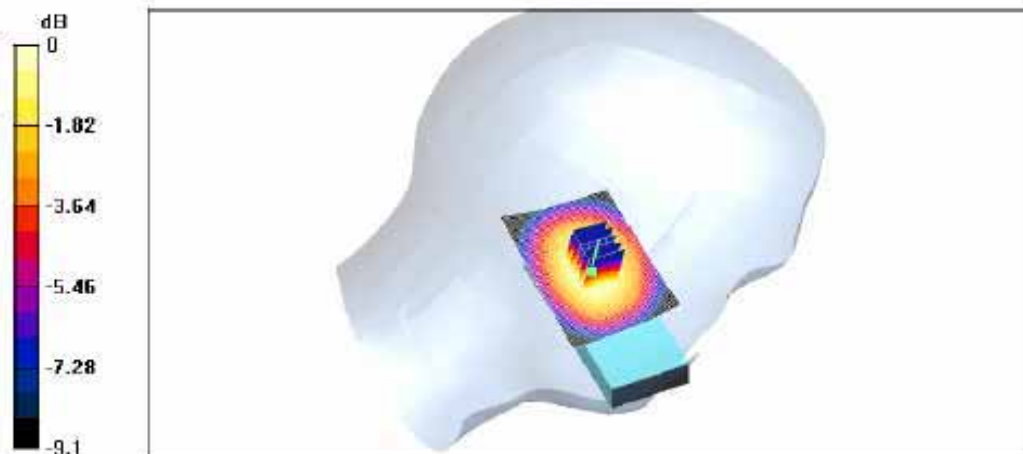
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.918 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.14 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.854 mW/g



0 dB = 0.918mW/g

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Date/Time: 06/08/06 13:37:50

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH777 LEFT TOUCH

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.916$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.2$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 40%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 30.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.38 mW/g

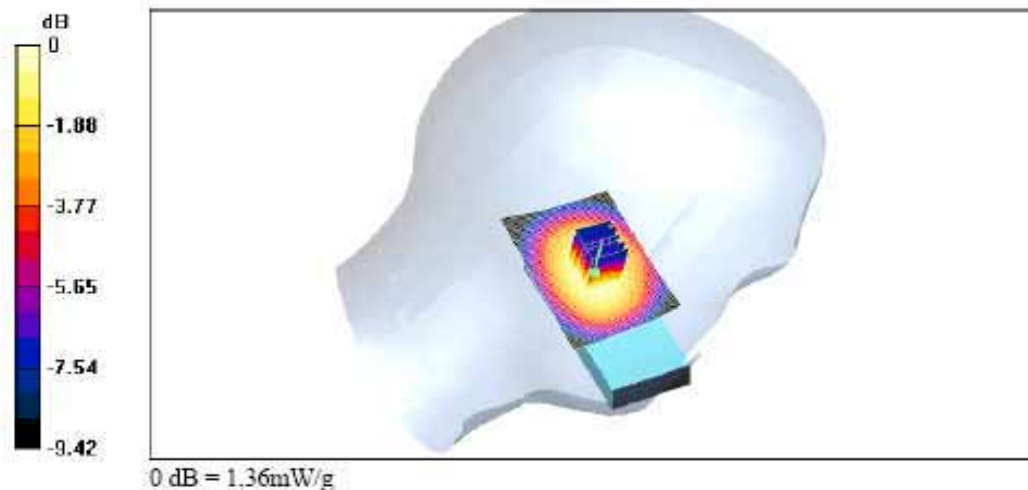
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 30.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.36 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.76 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.29 mW/g



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Date/Time: 06/08/06 13:13:24

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH1013 RIGHT TOUCH

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.7$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.894$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.5$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 37%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 27.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.01 mW/g

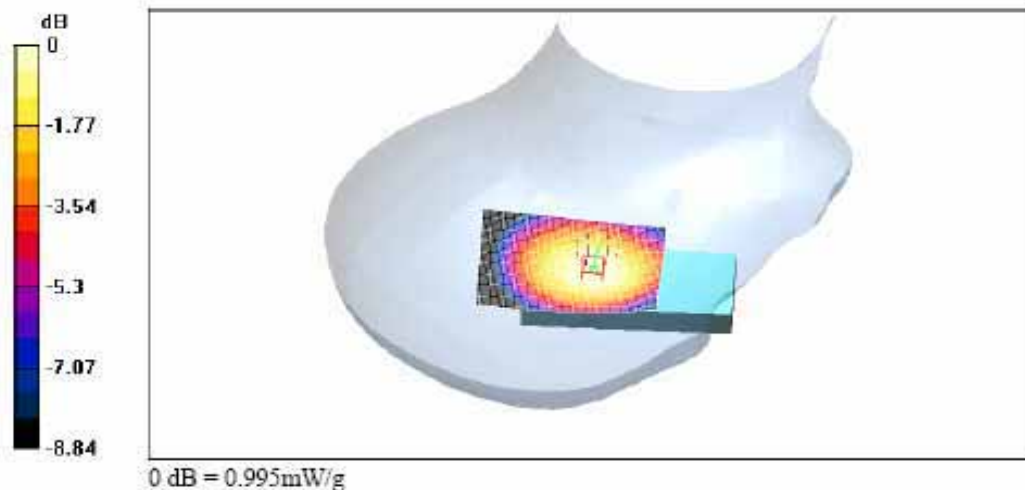
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.995 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.929 mW/g



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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH363 RIGHT TOUCH

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835.89$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.903$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 35%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 25 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.898 mW/g

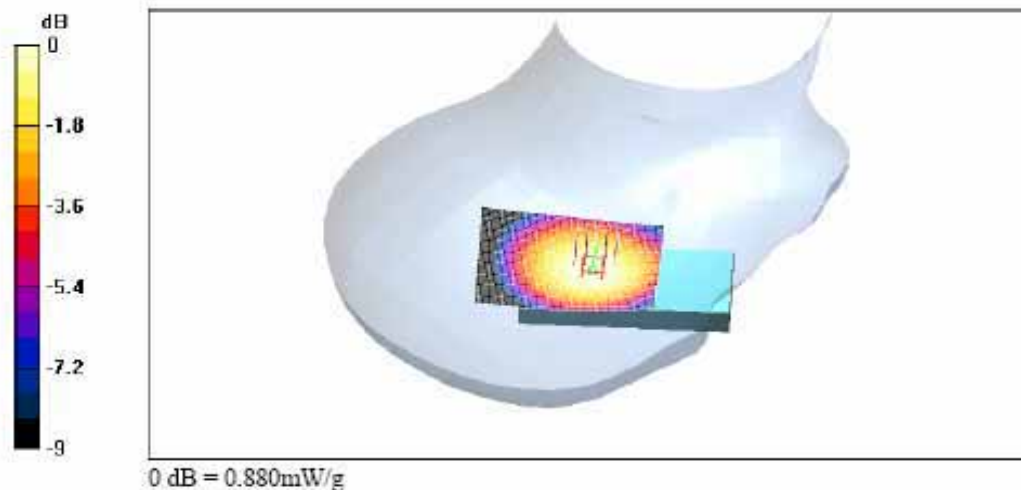
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.880 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.826 mW/g



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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH777 RIGHT TOUCH

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.916$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 42%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 28.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.23 mW/g

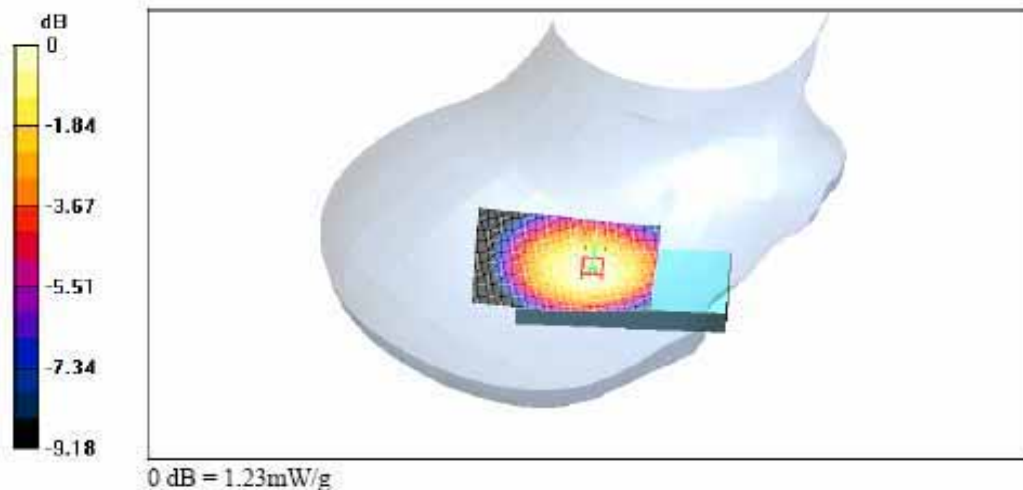
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.56 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.14 mW/g



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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH363 LEFT TILT

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835.89$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.903$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 36%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 22.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.505 mW/g

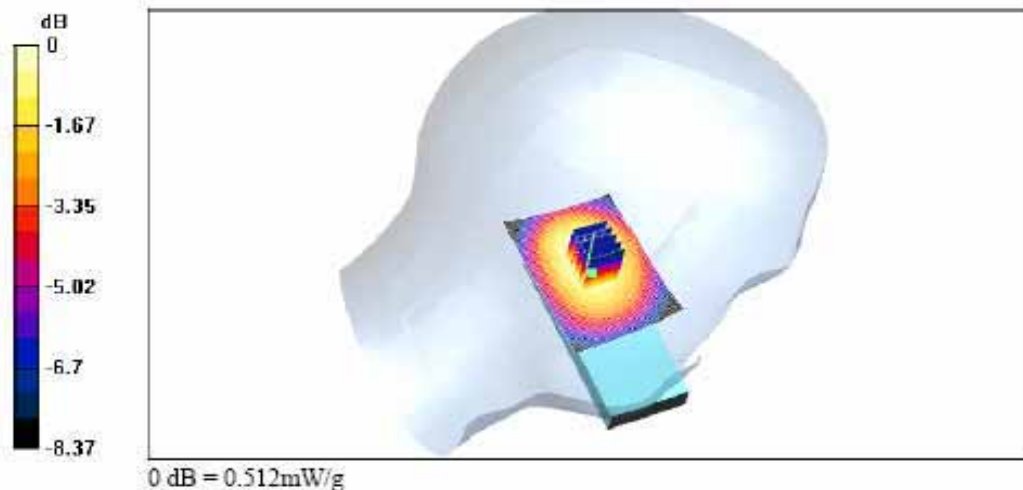
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.512 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.642 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.482 mW/g



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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH363 RIGHT TILT

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835.89$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.903$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 35%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.502 mW/g

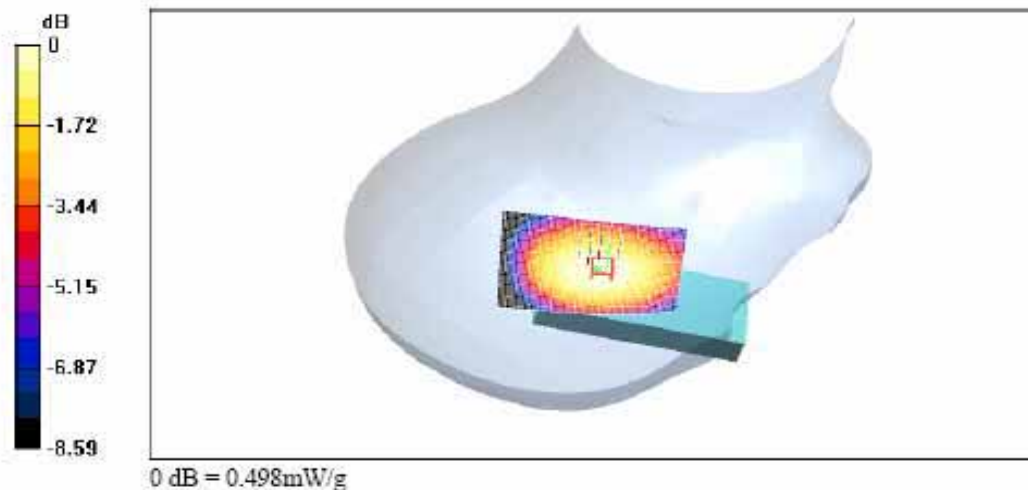
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.498 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.626 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.471 mW/g



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Date/Time: 06/08/06 13:37:50

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH777 LEFT TOUCH-ZSCAN

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.916$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.2$; $\rho = 1000$

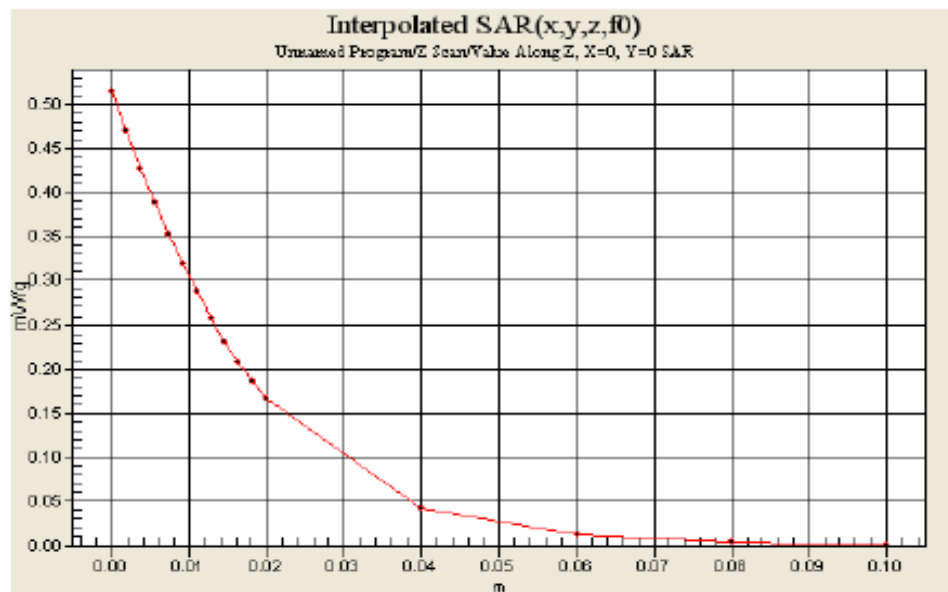
kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 40%



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CH1013 BODY

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.7$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.943$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 35%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 26.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.28 mW/g

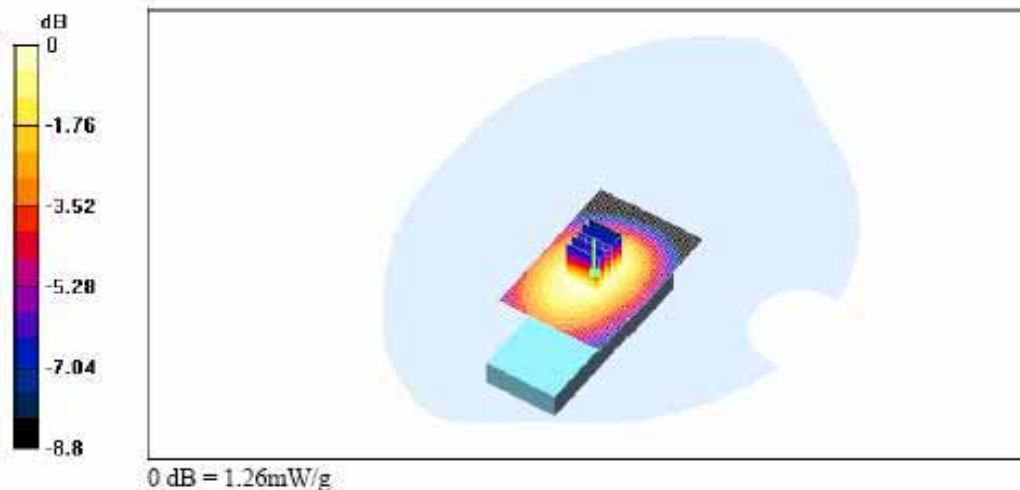
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.26 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.52 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.18 mW/g



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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH363 BODY

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835.89$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.955$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 34%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.862 mW/g

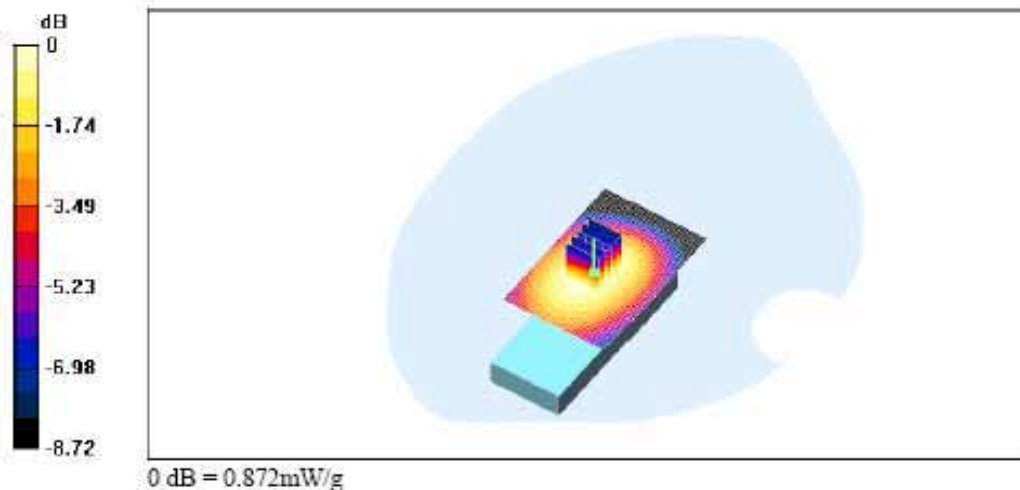
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.872 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.819 mW/g



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Date/Time: 06/08/06 16:18:23

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH777 BODY

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

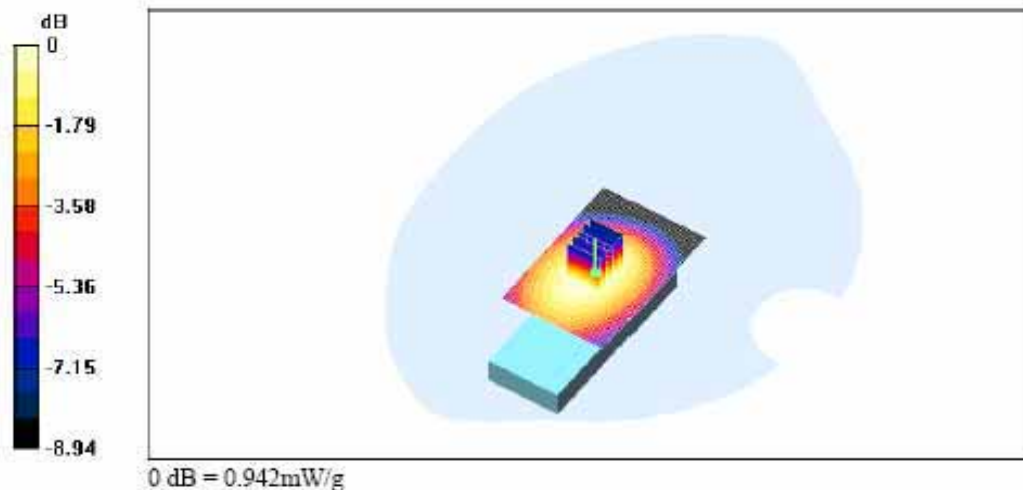
Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000$
kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 36%

Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Reference Value = 21.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.964 mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.942 mW/g
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.14 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.883 mW/g



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Date/Time: 06/08/06 15:42:38

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH1013 BODY-ZSCAN

DUT: RD2750; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: NONE

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.7$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.943$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$

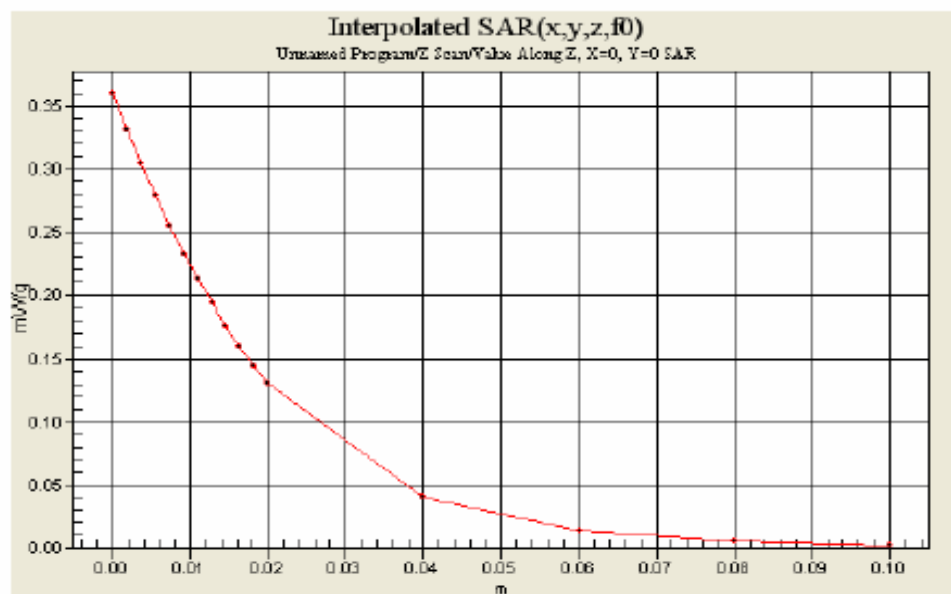
kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 112
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 35%





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APPENDIX D : Calibration Certificates



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 **Estech (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-475_Feb05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 475**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v6**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **February 24, 2005**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

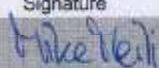
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ 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

Calibrated by:	Name Mika Mesli	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 25, 2005

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

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**

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:

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

- 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 V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan resolution	dx, dy = 15 mm	
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	42.2 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.25 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.00 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	9.02 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.48 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	5.92 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	5.93 mW / g $\pm$ 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	52.4 Ω - 2.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 29.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.384 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	November 15, 2002

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 24.02.2005 12:21:57

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN475

Communication System: CW-835; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.24, 6.24, 6.24); Calibrated: 26.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 17; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 144

Pin = 250 mW; d = 15 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.43 mW/g

Pin = 250 mW; d = 15 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.27 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.48 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.44 mW/g



0 dB = 2.44 mW/g

21 Feb 2005 12:10:52

CH1 S11 1 U F5

1:52.414 α -2.3535 α 88.987 pF

835.000 000 MHz

*

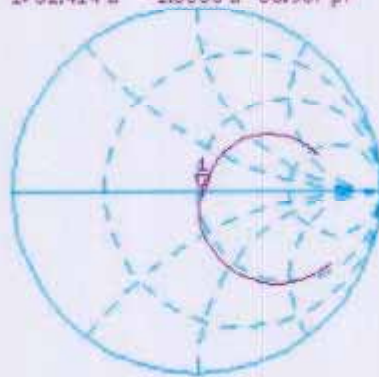
De1

Cor

Avg

16

↑



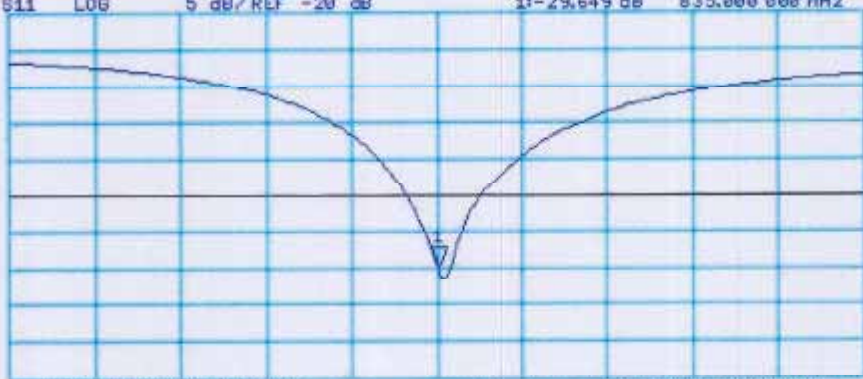
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF -20 dB 1:-29.649 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg

16

↑



CENTER 835.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF PROBES IN ORGANIC SOLVENTS

Diethylene Glycol Monobuthy Ether (the basis for liquids above 1 GHz), as many other organic solvents, is a very effective softener for synthetic materials. These solvents can cause irreparable damage to certain SPEAG products, except those which are explicitly declared as compliant with organic solvents.

Compatible Probes:

- ET3DV6
- ET3DV6R
- ES3DVx
- EX3DVx
- ER3DV6
- H3DV6

Important Note for ET3DV6 Probes:

The ET3DV6 probes shall not be exposed to solvents longer than necessary for the measurements and shall be cleaned daily after use with warm water and stored dry.

s p e a g

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Schmid & Partner Engineering AG



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 **Estech (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1750_Jan06**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1750**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v5**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **January 24, 2006**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ 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	2-Jan-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan06)	Jan-07
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 Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-06

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

Issued: January 24, 2006

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

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

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 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1750

Manufactured:	September 27, 2002
Last calibrated:	February 24, 2005
Recalibrated:	January 24, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1750**Sensitivity in Free Space^A****Diode Compression^B**

NormX	1.69 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	95 mV
NormY	1.73 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	95 mV
NormZ	1.66 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	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		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	7.8	4.2
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.2

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	7.1	4.1
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

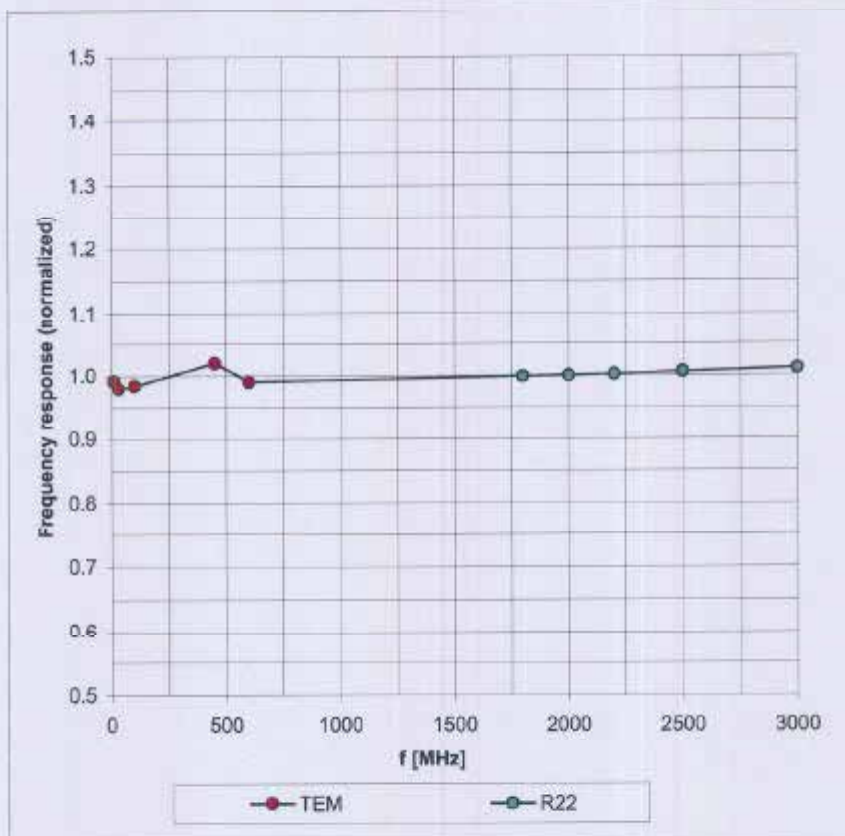
Sensor OffsetProbe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7 mm**

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

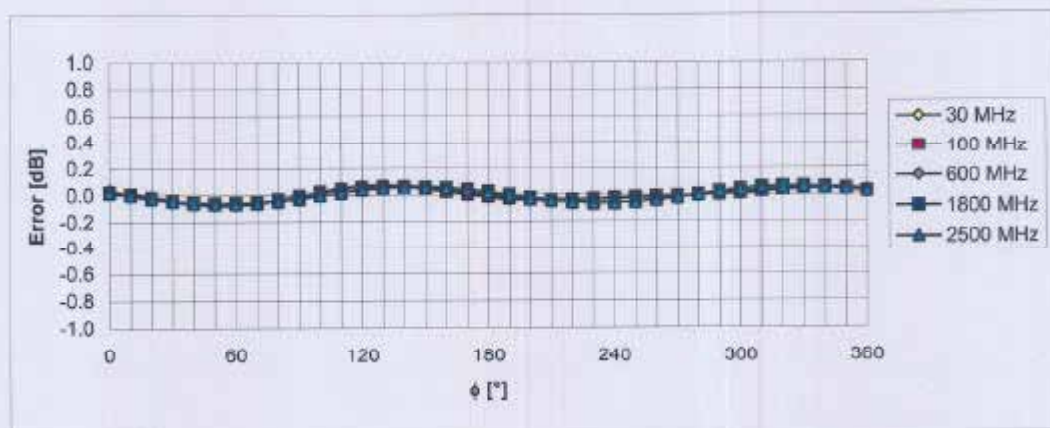
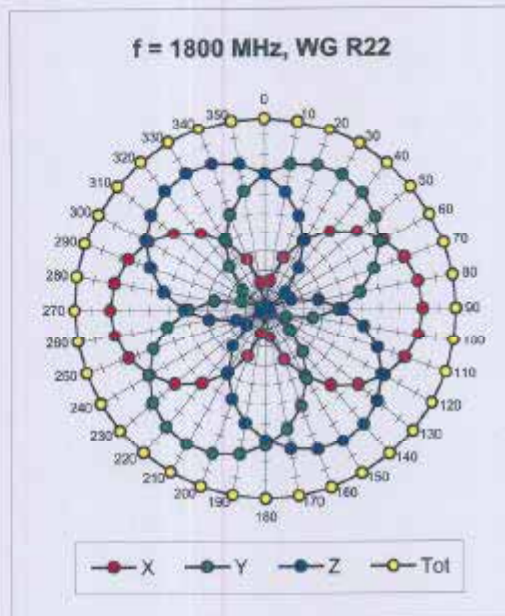
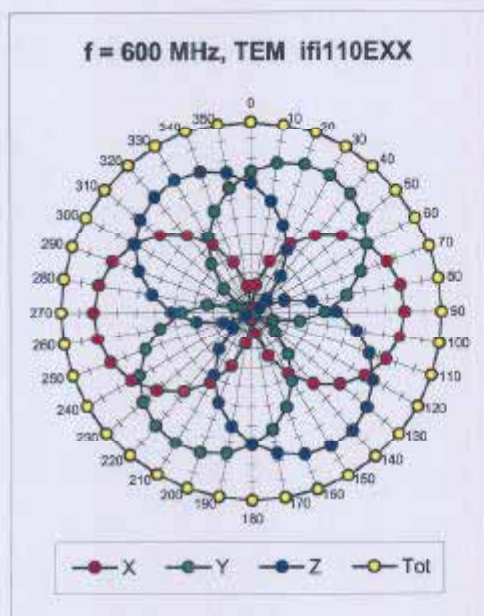
^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

Frequency Response of E-Field

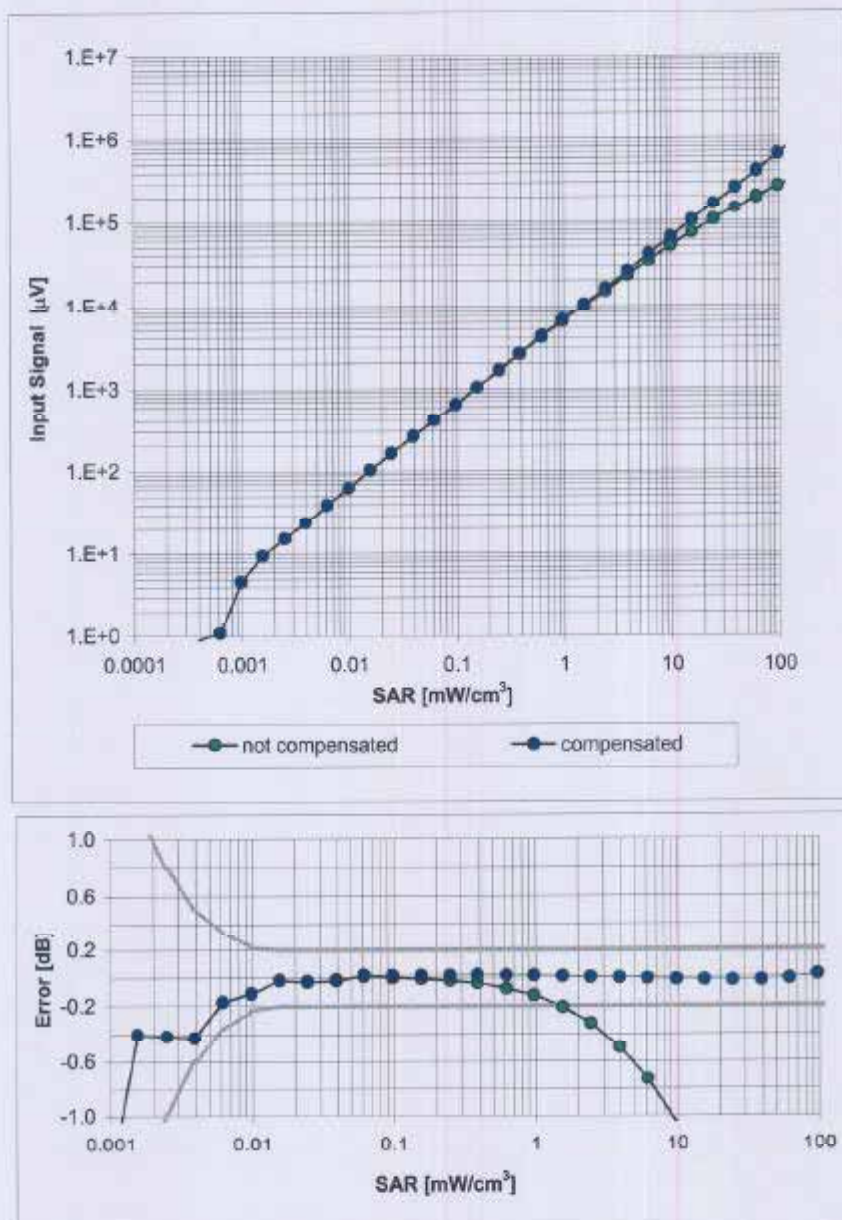
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

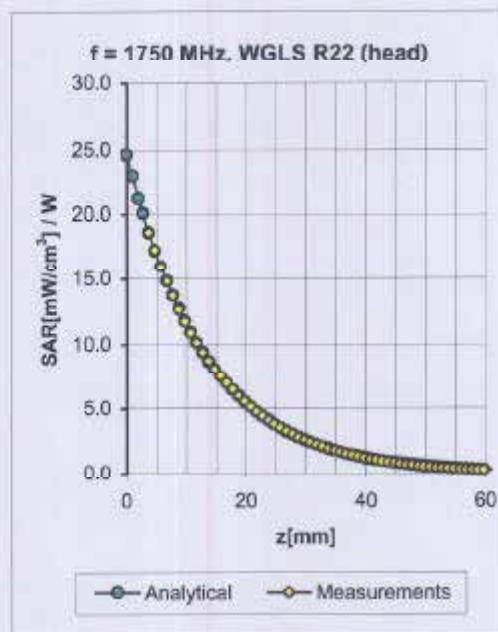
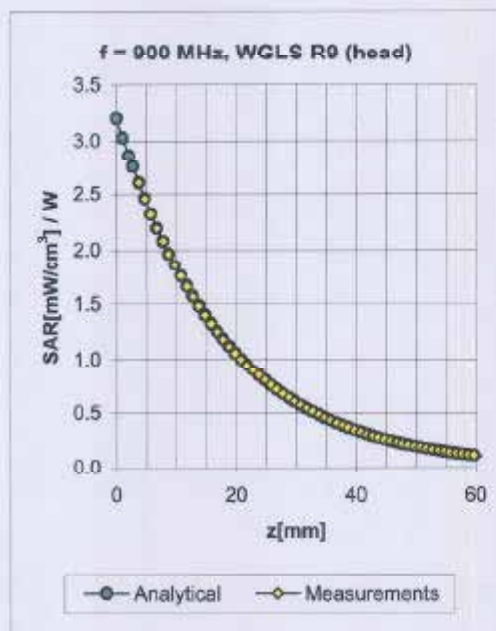
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



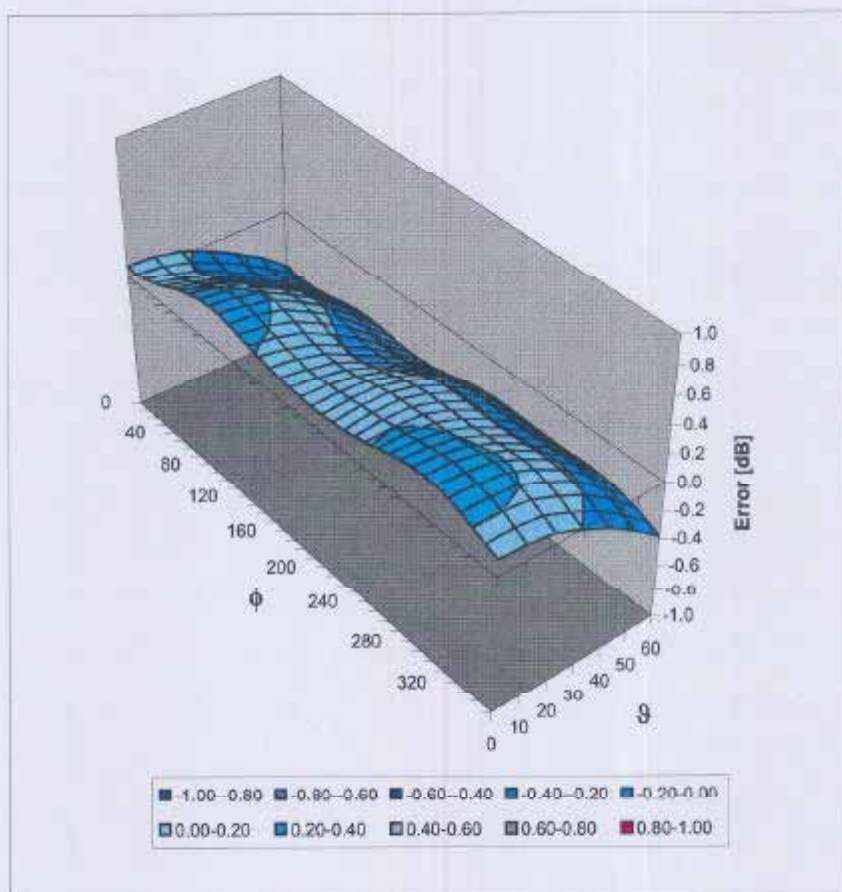
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.59	1.76	6.57 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.54	1.85	6.44 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.58	1.69	5.29 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.60	1.56	5.14 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.68	1.58	5.00 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.46	2.12	6.17 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.64	2.10	4.54 ± 11.0% (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 HSLError (ϕ , θ), $f = 900$ MHz**Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ ($k=2$)**