



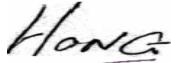
SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

Midland Radio Corporation

15900 Parretta Drive
Kansas City, MO 64120, USA

FCC ID: MMAGXT850Z

This Report Concerns: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Report	Equipment Type: GMRS/FRS Transceiver
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DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE SAR EVALUATION

Rule Part(s):	IEEE C95.1, CFR 47 §2.1093
Test Procedure(s):	FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C IEEE 1528-2003
Device Category: Exposure Category:	Portable Device General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure
Device Type:	Two Way Radio
Modulation Type:	FM
TX Frequency Range:	462.5500 ~ 467.7125 MHz
Max. Conducted Power Tested:	32.87 dBm
Antenna Type(s):	Internal Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	Headset
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Max. SAR Level(s) Measured: 0.945 W/Kg (Face-held); 1.14 W/Kg (Body-worn)	

This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Standards and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC OET 65 Supplement C.

The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.

Tested By:



Eric Hong

Testing Engineer

Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp.



EUT Photo

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUILDELINE	4
SAR LIMITS	5
EUT DESCRIPTION	6
FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION	7
DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM	8
MEASUREMENT SYSTEM DIAGRAM	10
SYSTEM COMPONENTS	12
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION	20
EQUIPMENTS LIST & CALIBRATION INFO	20
SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION	21
SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION	21
EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY	22
TEST POSITIONS FOR DEVICE OPERATING NEXT TO A PERSON'S EAR	22
CHEEK/TOUCH POSITION	23
EAR/TILT POSITION	23
TEST POSITIONS FOR BODY-WORN AND OTHER CONFIGURATIONS	24
SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURE	25
DASY4 SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURE	26
SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS	28
SAR TEST DATA	28
APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	29
APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES	31
APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES	40
APPENDIX D – DAE3 CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES	46
APPENDIX E - TEST SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS SCANS	51
MEASUREMENT RESULT	51
APPENDIX F - EUT SCANS	53
APPENDIX G – CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT	59
PROVISION APPLICABLE	59
TEST PROCEDURE	59
TEST EQUIPMENT	59
TEST RESULTS	59
APPENDIX H – EUT TEST SET UP PHOTOS	60
BODY-WORN BELT CLIP WITH HEADSET BACK TOUCHING TO THE FLAT PHANTOM	60
FACE-HELD 2.5CM SEPARATION TO THE FLAT PHANTOM	60
APPENDIX I- EUT PHOTO	61
EUT – FRONT VIEW	61
EUT – REAR VIEW	61
EUT ACCESSORIES - HEADSET	62
APPENDIX J - INFORMATIVE REFERENCES	63

REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUILDELINES

FCC:

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

CE:

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mW/g as recommended by the EN50360 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in Europe is 2 mW/g average over 10 gram of tissue mass.

The test configurations were laid out on a specially designed test fixture to ensure the reproducibility of measurements. Each configuration was scanned for SAR. Analysis of each scan was carried out to characterize the above effects in the device.

SAR Limits**FCC Limit (1g Tissue)**

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

CE Limit (10g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	2.0	10
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

Occupational/Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

EUT DESCRIPTION

The Midland Radio Corporation product, the "EUT" GXT800 as referred to in this report is a GMRS/FRS two way radio.

The GXT850S FRS/GMRS radio is a self-contained transceiver unit with integral antenna intended for use as a general communication tool. It is designed to operate on all 22 channels allocated by the FCC. The useable range, while dependent upon terrain and other radio propagation principles, is typically two miles. The GXT850S uses the maximum transmit power allowed to help ensure the maximum communication range.

Features include: 22GMRS Channels, Page and LCD Display. The unit is equipped with an external Headset option connector. Four AA alkaline batteries that is readily available in retail outlets supply operating power. An automatic power savings feature allows the typical standby battery life to extend to more than 4days.

Item	Content
Modulation	FM
Frequency Band	FRS: 462.5625 ~ 467.7125MHz GMRS: 462.5625 ~ 462.7125 MHz 462.55 ~ 462.7250 MHz
Dimensions (L*W*H)	190 mm(L)× 64 mm(W)×33 mm(H)
Weight	225 g
Power Source	4 AA Alkaline or 6.0V Rechargeable Ni-MH battery pack
Normal Operation	Face-held and Body-worn (Belt Clip)

** The test data gathered are from typical production sample, serial number: 1058 assigned by BACL.*

FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION

The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (BACL) to collect data is located at 1274 Anvilwood Ave, Sunnyvale, California 94089, USA.

BACL is a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) accredited laboratory under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accredited Program (Lab Code 200167-0).



The current scope of accreditations can be found at:

<http://ts.nist.gov/ts/htdocs/210/214/scopes/2001670.htm>

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the fourth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN: 1604 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure with accuracy of better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$.

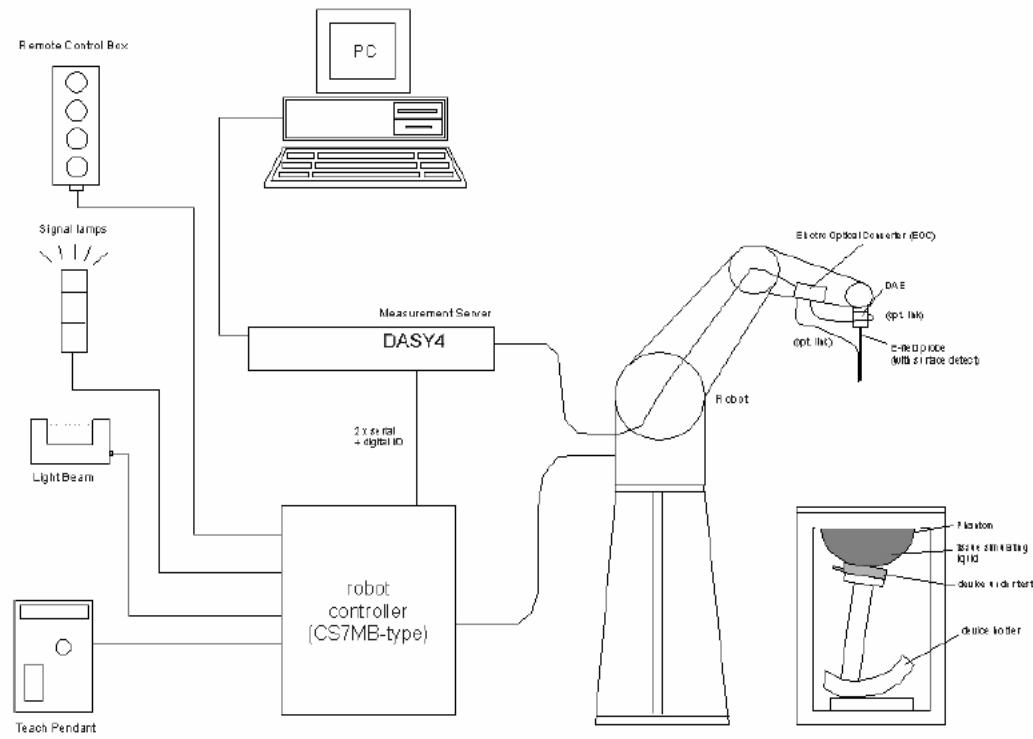
The phantom used was the Generic Twin Phantom". The ear was simulated as a spacer of 4 mm thickness between the earpiece of the phone and the tissue simulating liquid. The Tissue simulation liquid used for each test is in according with the FCC OET65 supplement C as listed below.

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

IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 P1528 Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

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

Measurement System Diagram



The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.

- DASY4 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

System Components

- DASY4 Measurement Server
- Data Acquisition Electronics
- Probes
- Light Beam Unit
- Medium
- SAM Twin Phantom
- Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom
- System Validation Kits
- Robot

DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chip disk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pinout and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics 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 as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



Probes

The DASY system can support many different probe types.

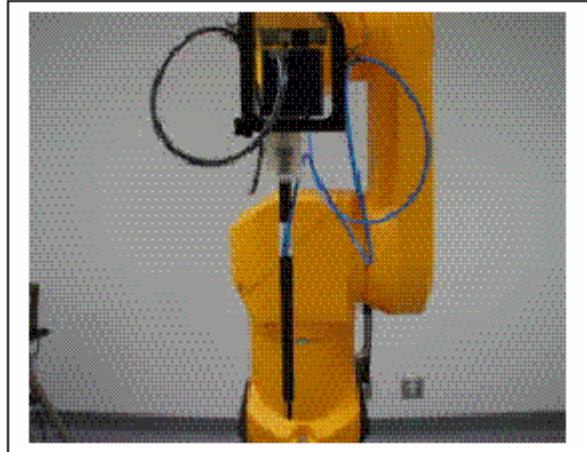
Dosimetric Probes: These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor (± 2 dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

Free Space Probes: These are electric and magnetic field probes specially designed for measurements in free space. The z-sensor is aligned to the probe axis and the rotation angle of the x-sensor is specified. This allows the DASY system to automatically align the probe to the measurement grid for field component measurement. The free space probes are generally not calibrated in liquid. (The H-field probes can be used in liquids without any change of parameters.)

Temperature Probes: Small and sensitive temperature probes for general use. They use a completely different parameter set and different evaluation procedures. Temperature rise features allow direct SAR evaluations with these probes.

ET3DV6 Probe Specification

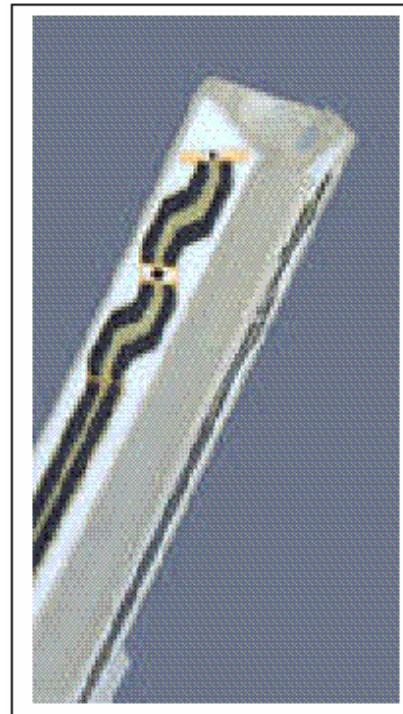
Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core
Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System
Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at
Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and
1.8 GHz (accuracy $\pm 8\%$)
Frequency 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
(30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity ± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around
probe axis)
 ± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic 5 mW/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Surface ± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids
Detection over diffuse reflecting surfaces.
Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm
Tip length: 16 mm



Photograph of the probe

Body diameter: 12 mm
Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application General dosimetric up to 3 GHz
Compliance tests of mobile phones
Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.



**Inside view of
ET3DV6 E-field Probe**

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [6] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [7] and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

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

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

Data Evaluation

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

Probe parameters: - Sensitivity Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
- Conversion factor ConvFi
- Diode compression point dcpi

Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

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

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

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

$$E - \text{fieldprobes} : \quad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$H - \text{fieldprobes} : \quad H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ for E-field probes
 $ConF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

With SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1, to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, so that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

Medium

Parameters

The parameters of the tissue simulating liquid strongly influence the SAR in the liquid. The parameters for the different frequencies are defined in the corresponding compliance standards (e.g., EN 50361, IEEE 1528-2003).

Parameter measurements

Several measurement systems are available for measuring the dielectric parameters of liquids:

- The open coax test method (e.g., HP85070 dielectric probe kit) is easy to use, but has only moderate accuracy. It is calibrated with open, short, and deionized water and the calibrations a critical process.
- The transmission line method (e.g., model 1500T from DAMASKOS, INC.) measures the transmission and reflection in a liquid filled high precision line. It needs standard two port calibration and is probably more accurate than the open coax method.
- The reflection line method measures the reflection in a liquid filled shorted precision line. The method is not suitable for these liquids because of its low sensitivity.
- The slotted line method scans the field magnitude and phase along a liquid filled line. The evaluation is straight forward and only needs a simple response calibration. The method is very accurate, but can only be used in high loss liquids and at frequencies above 100 to 200MHz. Cleaning the line can be tedious.

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

The phantom table comes in two sizes: A 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L x W x H) table for use with free standing robots (DASY4 professional system option) or as a second phantom and a 100 x 75 x 85 cm(L x W x H) table with reinforcements for table mounted robots (DASY4 compact system option) .

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids) A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during o_-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.



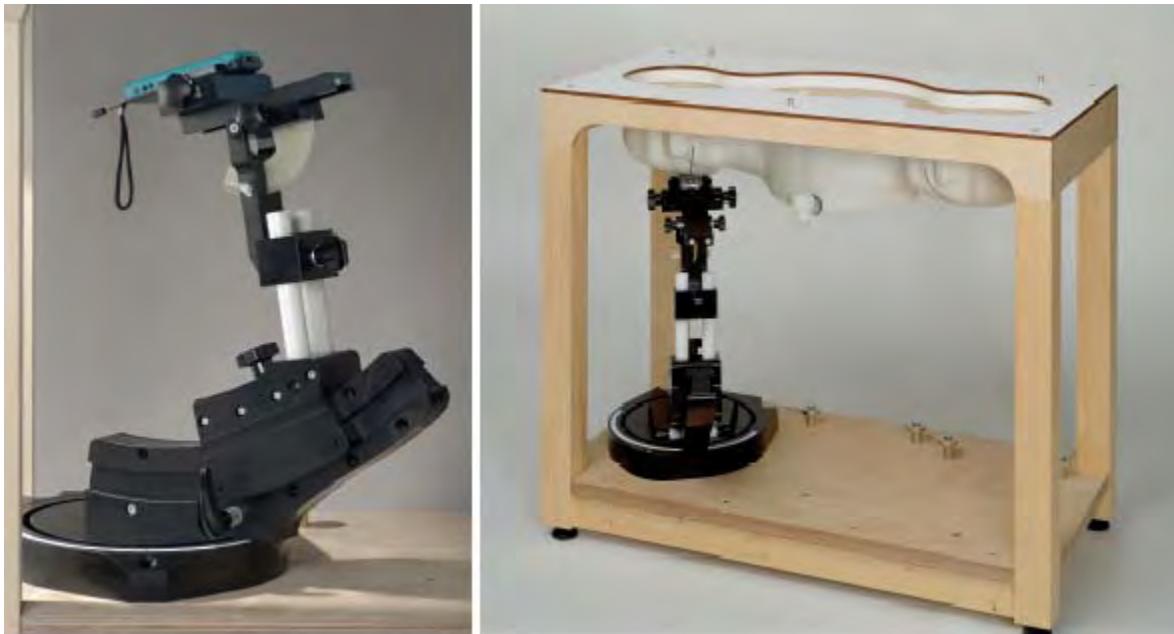
The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

- Water-sugar based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid if the system is not used, otherwise the parameters will change due to water evaporation.
- Glycol based liquids should be used with care. As glycol is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom and the phantom should be dried when the system is not used (desirable at least once a week).
- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the phantom resistiveness.

Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source in 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ would produce a SAR uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. An accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions, in which the devices must be measured, are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ and loss tangent $\tan \delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

System Validation Kits

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. For that purpose a well defined SAR distribution in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom is produced.

System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder. Dipoles are available for the variety of frequencies between 300MHz and 6 GHz (dipoles for other frequencies or media and other calibration conditions are available upon request).

The dipoles are highly symmetric and matched at the center frequency for the specified liquid and distance to the flat phantom (or flat section of the SAM-twin phantom). The accurate distance between the liquid surface and the dipole center is achieved with a distance holder that snaps on the dipole.

Robot

The DASY4 system uses the high precision industrial robots RX60L, RX90 and RX90L, as well as the RX60BL and RX90BL types out of the newer series from Staubli SA (France). The RX robot series offers many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance-free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

For the newly delivered DASY4 systems as well as for the older DASY3 systems delivered since 1999, the CS7MB robot controller version from St'aubli is used. Previously delivered systems have either a CS7 or CS7M controller; the differences to the CS7MB are mainly in the hardware, but some procedures in the robot software from St'aubli are also not completely the same. The following descriptions about robot hard- and software correspond to CS7MB controller with software version 13.1 (edit S5). The actual commands, procedures and configurations, also including details in hardware, might differ if an older robot controller is in use. In this case please also refer to the St'aubli manuals for further information.



EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION**Equipments List & Calibration Info**

Type / Model	Calibration Due Date	Serial Number
DASY4 Professional Dosimetric System	NA	NA
Robot – Six Axes RX60L	NA	CS7MBSP / 467
Robot Controller	NA	F01/5J72A1/A/01
Dell Computer Demension 3000	NA	NA
SPEAG EDC3	NA	NA
SPEAG DAE3	2007-11-22	456
DASY4 Measurement Server	NA	1176
SPEAG E-Field Probe ET3DV6	2007-5-2	1604
Antenna, Dipole, D450V2	2007-11-23	1010
SPEAG Generic Twin Phantom	NA	TP-1032
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor	NA	278
Phone Holder	NA	NA
Agilent, Spectrum Analyzer 8565EC	2008-01-24	3946A00131
Power Meter Agilent E4419B	2007-9-13	MY4121511
Power Sensor Agilent E4412A	2007-10-12	MY41497252
Agilent, Wireless Communications Test Set 8960	2007-8-8	GB44051221
Dielectric Probe Kit HP85070A	NA	US99360201
HP, Microwave Frequency Counter 5342A	2006-12-12	2232A06383
Amplifier, ST181-20	NA	E012-0101
Antenna, Horn SAS-200/571	2007-4-20	A052704

SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

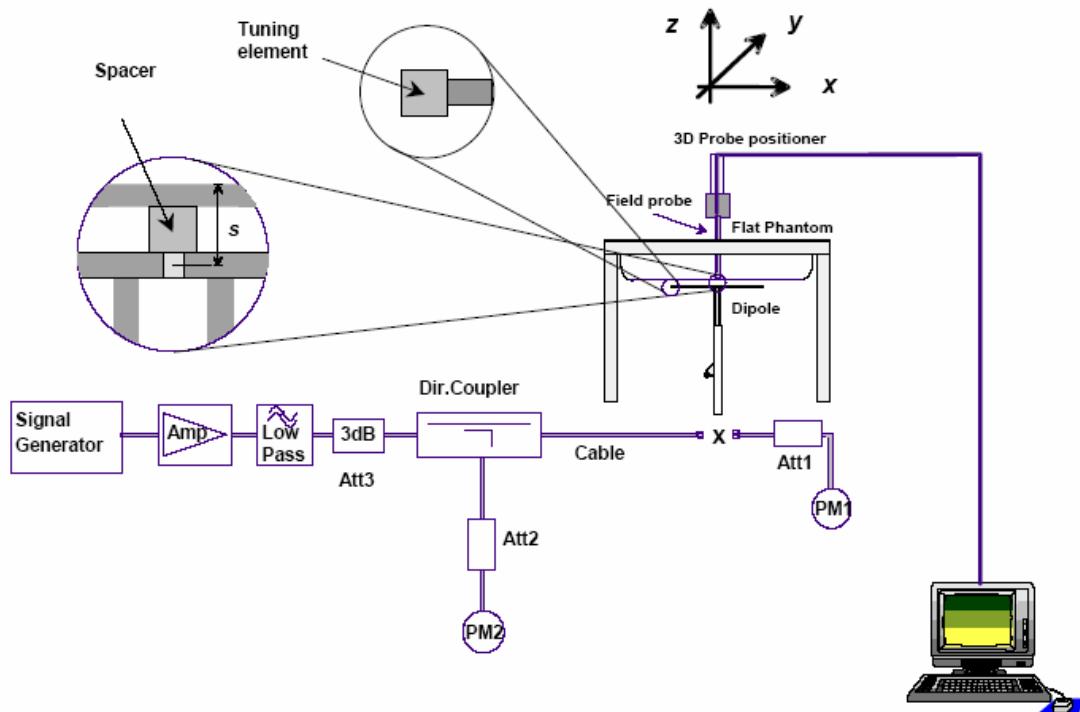
System Accuracy Verification

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

IEEE P1528 recommended reference value for head

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

System Setup Block Diagram

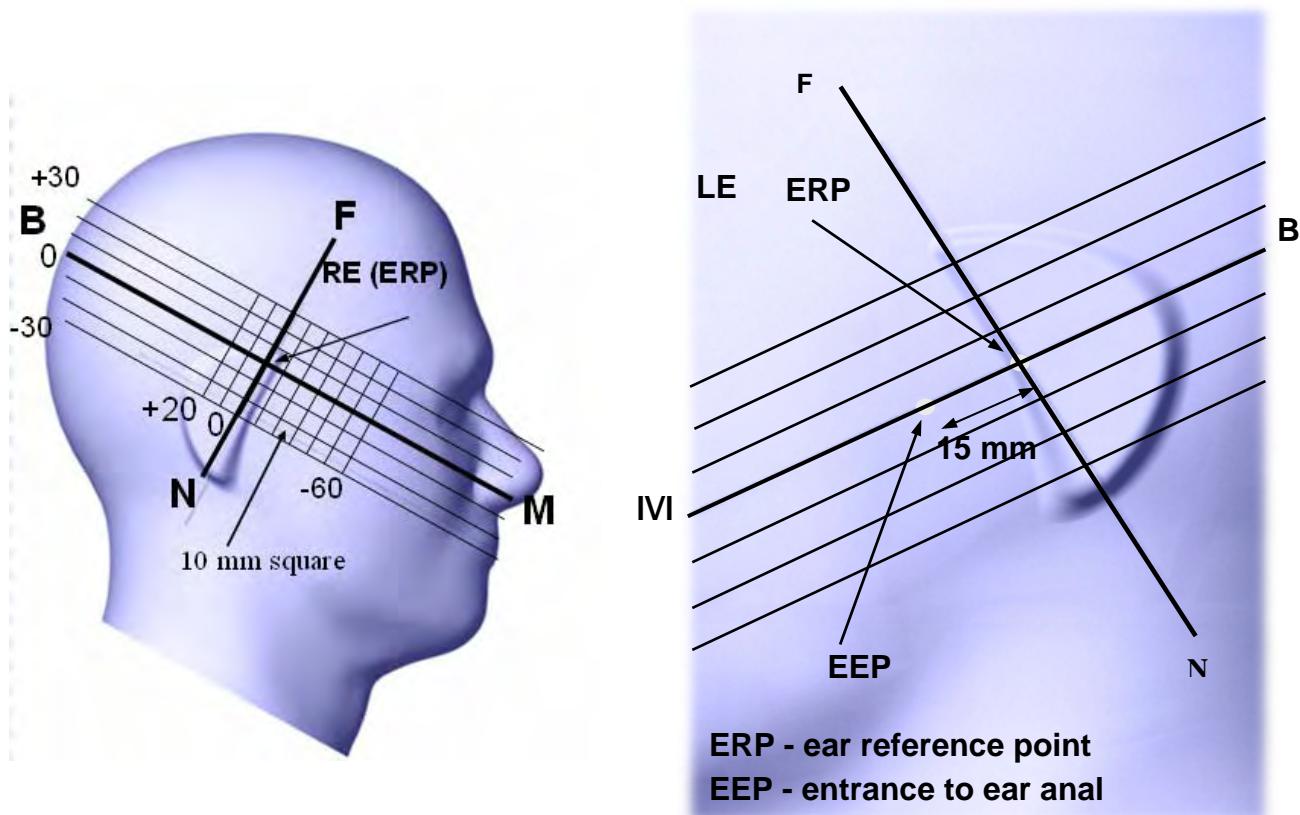


EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person's Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper $\frac{1}{4}$ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned 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”. The “test device reference point” should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The “vertical centerline” should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A “ear reference point” is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the “phantom reference plane” defined by the three lines joining the center of each “ear reference point” (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the “N-F” line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the “ear reference point”. For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The “test device reference point” is aligned to the “ear reference point” on the head phantom and the “vertical centerline” is aligned to the “phantom reference plane”. This is called the “initial ear position”. While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:



Cheek/Touch Position

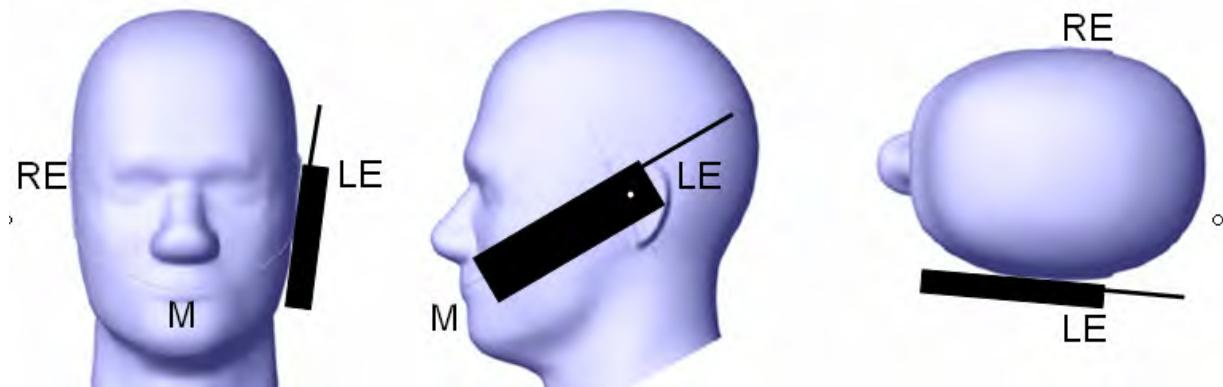
The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the “ear reference point” or along the “N-F” line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

This test position is established:

- 1) When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.
- 2) (or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

Check /Touch Position



Ear/Tilt Position

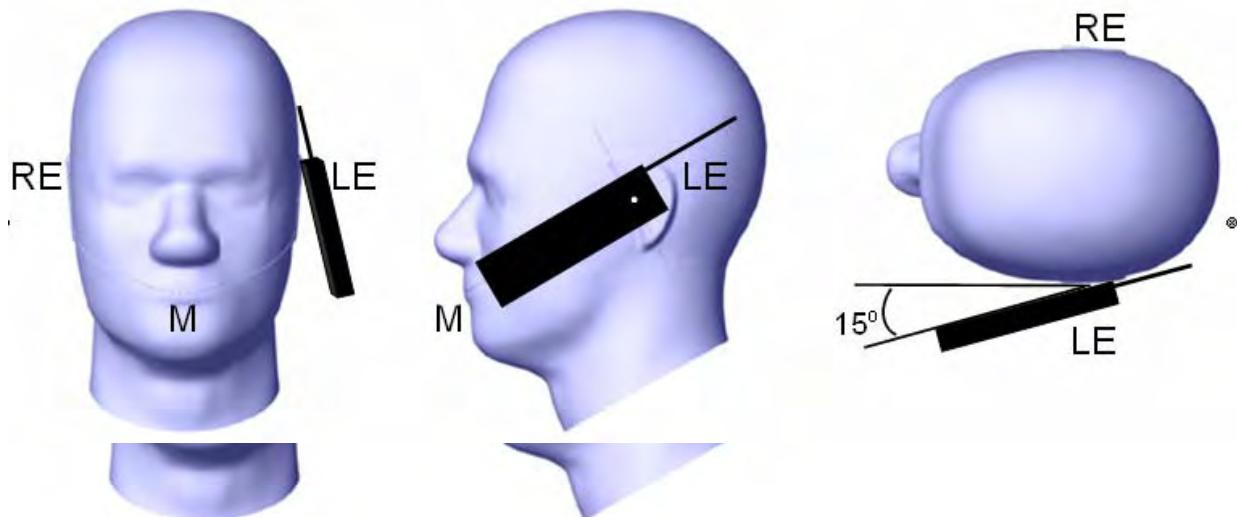
With the handset aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

- 1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom’s ear spacer (in the “Cheek/Touch position”) and the peak SAR location for the “Cheek/Touch” position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the “initial ear position” by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.
- 2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the “test device reference point” until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15 80°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15 80° so that the

device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Ear/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

Ear /Tilt 15° Position



Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., 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 must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these

cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 21 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. 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 evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
2. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.
3. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

DASY4 SAR Evaluation Procedure

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. By default, the Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 4mm. This distance can be modified by the user, but cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties (for example, 2.7mm for an ET3DV6 probe type).

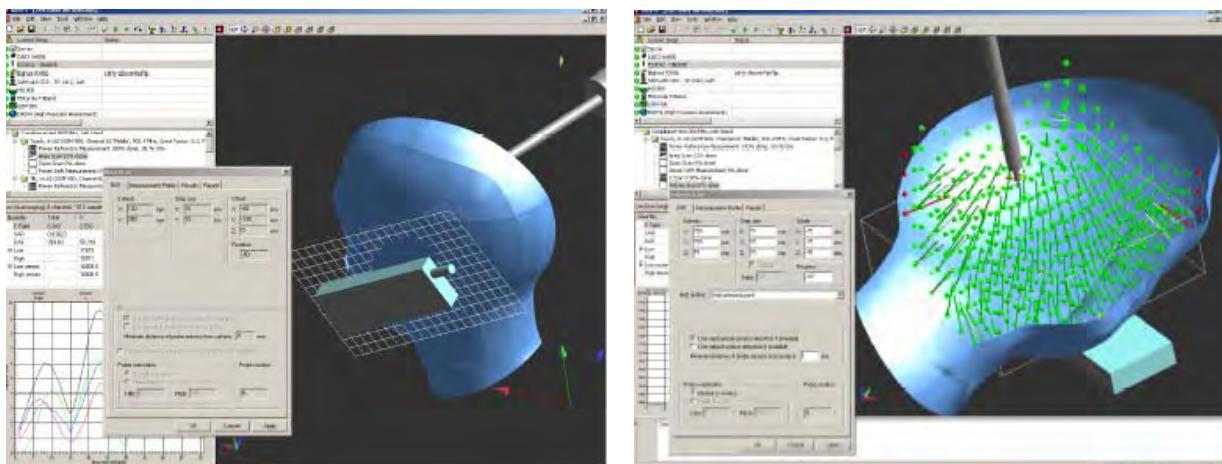
Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids.

The scanning area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the Area Scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid settings can be edited by a user.

When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maxima are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

After measurement is completed, all maxima and their coordinates are listed in the Results property page. The maximum selected in the list is highlighted in the 3-D view. For the secondary maxima returned from an Area Scan, the user can specify a lower limit (peak SAR value), in addition to the Find secondary maxima within x dB condition. Only the primary maximum and any secondary maxima within x dB from the primary maximum and above this limit will be measured.



Step 3: Zoom Scan

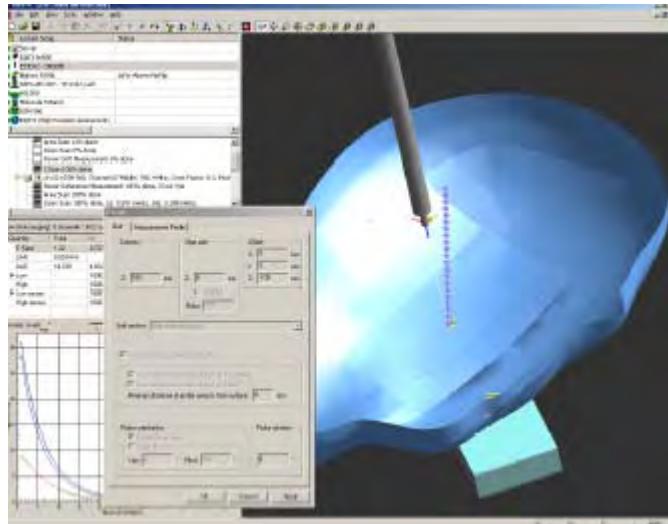
Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

Step 4: Power drift measurement

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

Step 5: Z-Scan

The Z Scan job measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z axis of a one-dimensional grid. A user can anchor the grid to the section reference point, to any defined user point or to the current probe location. As with any other grids, the local Z axis of the anchor location establishes the Z axis of the grid.



SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

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

SAR Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Ambient Temperature:	22° C
Relative Humidity:	72%
ATM Pressure:	1033 mbar

* Testing was performed by Eric Hong on 2007-3-22.

EUT position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Type	Antenna Type	Liquid	Phantom	Accessories	SAR Value (mw/g)		Limit (m w/g)	Plot #
							100%	@ 50% duty cycle		
2.5 cm head separation to phantom	462.5625	Face-held	Integral	head	flat	none	1.82	0.91	1.6	1
2.5 cm head separation to phantom	462.7125	Body-worn	Integral	body	flat	none	1.87	0.935	1.6	2
2.5 cm head separation to phantom	462.7250	Face-held	Integral	head	flat	none	1.89	0.945	1.6	3
Body-Worn	462.5625	Body-worn	Integral	body	flat	Headset & Belt Clip	2.28	1.14	1.6	4
Body-Worn	462.7125	Face-held	Integral	head	flat	Headset & Belt Clip	2.08	1.04	1.6	5
Body-Worn	462.7250	Body-worn	Integral	body	flat	Headset & Belt Clip	2.12	1.06	1.6	6

APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 measurement system and is given in the following Table.

SASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) veff
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	± 5.9%	N	1	1	1	± 5.9%	± 5.9%	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9%	± 1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9%	± 3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Linearity	± 4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7%	± 2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	± 0.3%	N	1	1	1	± 0.3%	± 0.3%	∞
Response Time	± 0.8%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5%	± 0.5%	∞
Integration Time	± 2.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5%	± 1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7%	± 1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2%	± 0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7%	± 1.7%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	± 2.9%	N	1	1	1	± 2.9%	± 2.9%	145
Device Holder	± 3.6%	N	1	1	1	± 3.6%	± 2.6%	5
Power Drift	± 5.0%	R		1	1	± 2.9%	± 2.9%	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3%	± 2.3%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8%	± 1.2%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5%	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6%	± 1.1%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7%	± 1.4%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 2.5%	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5%	± 1%	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						± 10.8%	± 10.6%	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty						± 21.6%	± 21.1%	

SASY4 Uncertainty Budget

According to CENELEC EN 50361

Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) veff
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	± 5.9%	N	1	1	1	± 5.9%	± 5.9%	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9%	± 1.9%	∞
Spherical Isotropy	± 9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9%	± 3.9%	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7%	± 0.6%	∞
Detection Limits	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 2.7%	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	± 0.3%	N	1	1	1	± 0.3%	± 0.3%	∞
Response Time	± 0.8%	N	1	1	1	± 0.8%	± 0.5%	∞
Noise	± 0.0%	N	1	1	1	± 0.0%	± 1.5%	∞
Integration Time	± 2.6%	N	1	1	1	± 2.6%	± 1.7%	∞
Mechanical Constraints								
Scanning System	± 0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2%	± 1.7%	∞
Phantom Shell	± 4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3%	± 0.6%	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7%	± 2.9%	∞
Device Positioning	± 2.9%	N	1	1	1	± 2.9%	± 2.6%	145
Physical Parameters0.5								
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	± 2.0%	± 1.2%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 4.3%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	± 1.7%	± 1.1%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	± 1.7%	± 1.4%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 4.3%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	± 1.5%	± 1%	∞
Power Drift	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.9%	± 10.6%	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7%	± 21.1%	∞
Post-Processing								
Extrap. and Integration	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 2.3%	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						± 10.9%	± 10.6%	18125
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						± 21.7%	± 12.1%	

APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Servica 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 Bay Area

Certificate No: ET3-1604_May06

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object ET3DV6 - SN: 1604

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v5 and QA CAL-12.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: May 2, 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	GB41293574	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	4-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00558)	Apr-07
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	2-Feb-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Feb06)	Feb-07
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8548C	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

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

Issued: May 3, 2006

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

Certificate No: ET3-1604_May06

Page 1 of 9

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C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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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:

TS	tissue simulating liquid
NORM x,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TS / 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., $\theta = 0$ 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:

- $NORMx,y,z$: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ 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 E^2 -field uncertainty inside TS (see below ConF).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response$ (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 ConF.
- 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.
- ConF 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 TS corresponds to $NORMx,y,z * ConF$ whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConF. A frequency dependent ConF 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.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1604

Manufactured:	July 30, 2001
Last calibrated:	March 18, 2005
Recalibrated:	May 2, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1604**Sensitivity in Free Space^A**

NormX	$1.87 \pm 10.1\%$	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	93 mV
NormY	$1.80 \pm 10.1\%$	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	93 mV
NormZ	$1.91 \pm 10.1\%$	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	93 mV

Diode Compression^B**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	7.9	4.1
SAR _{be} [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.2

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%] Without Correction Algorithm	7.0	4.1
SAR _{be} [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

Sensor Offset**Probe 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%.

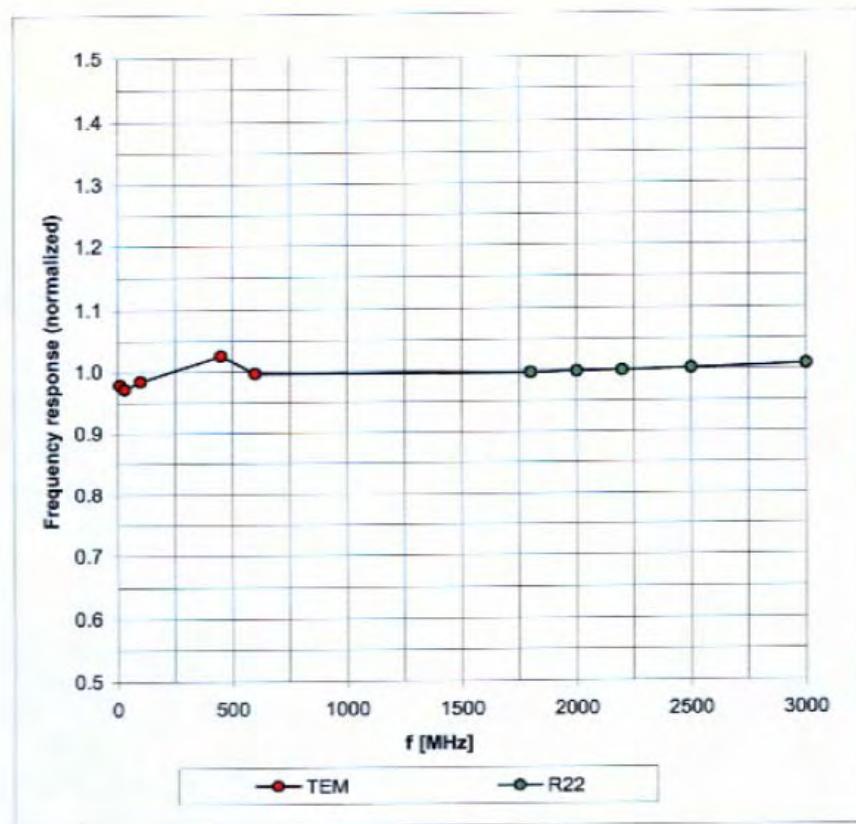
^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

Frequency Response of E-Field

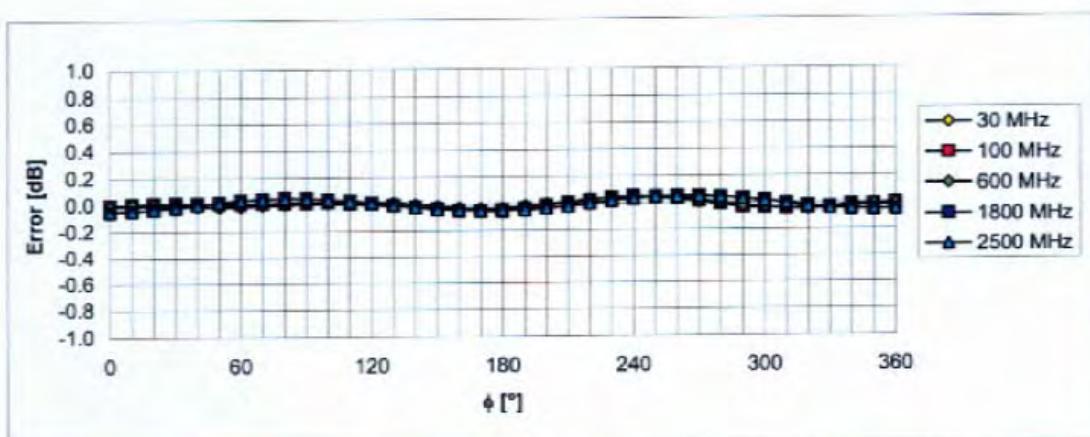
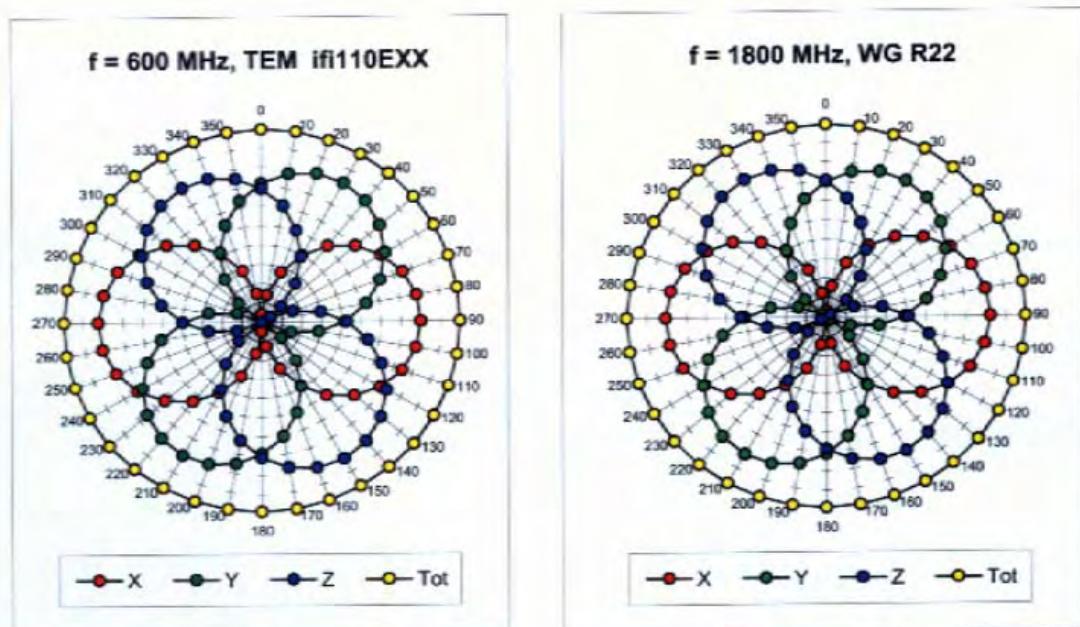
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

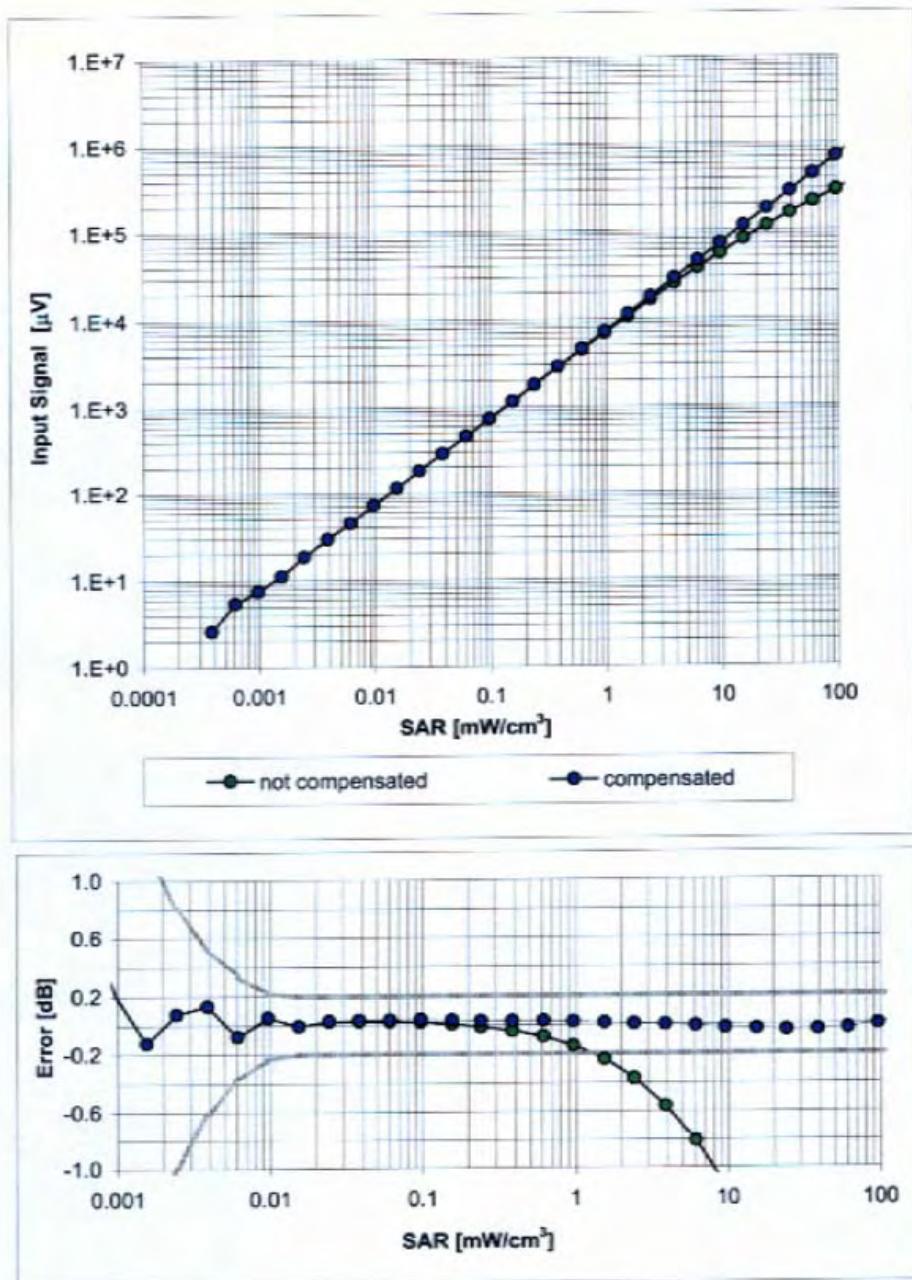
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

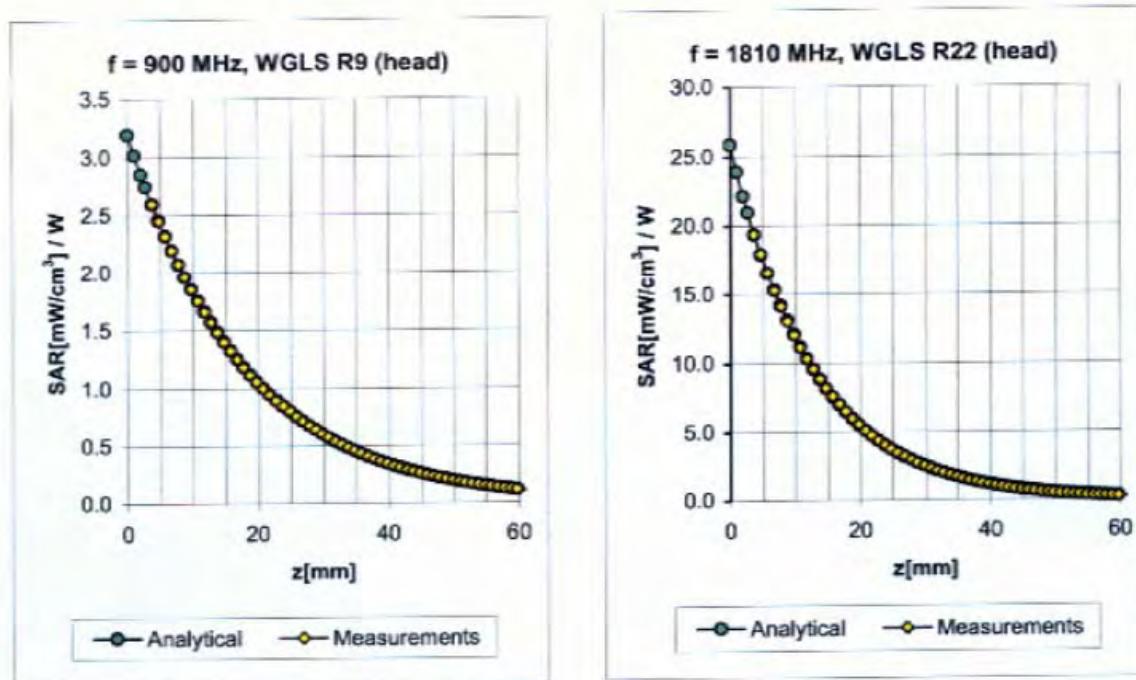
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$43.5 \pm 5\%$	$0.87 \pm 5\%$	0.26	2.94	7.14	$\pm 13.3\% (k=2)$
900	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$41.5 \pm 5\%$	$0.97 \pm 5\%$	0.56	1.81	6.60	$\pm 11.0\% (k=2)$
1810	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$40.0 \pm 5\%$	$1.40 \pm 5\%$	0.50	2.59	5.29	$\pm 11.0\% (k=2)$
2450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$39.2 \pm 5\%$	$1.80 \pm 5\%$	0.68	1.85	4.60	$\pm 11.8\% (k=2)$

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$56.7 \pm 5\%$	$0.94 \pm 5\%$	0.25	4.44	7.42	$\pm 13.3\% (k=2)$
900	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$55.0 \pm 5\%$	$1.05 \pm 5\%$	0.47	2.08	6.27	$\pm 11.0\% (k=2)$
1810	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$53.3 \pm 5\%$	$1.52 \pm 5\%$	0.56	2.66	4.88	$\pm 11.0\% (k=2)$
2450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$52.7 \pm 5\%$	$1.95 \pm 5\%$	0.66	1.95	4.27	$\pm 11.8\% (k=2)$

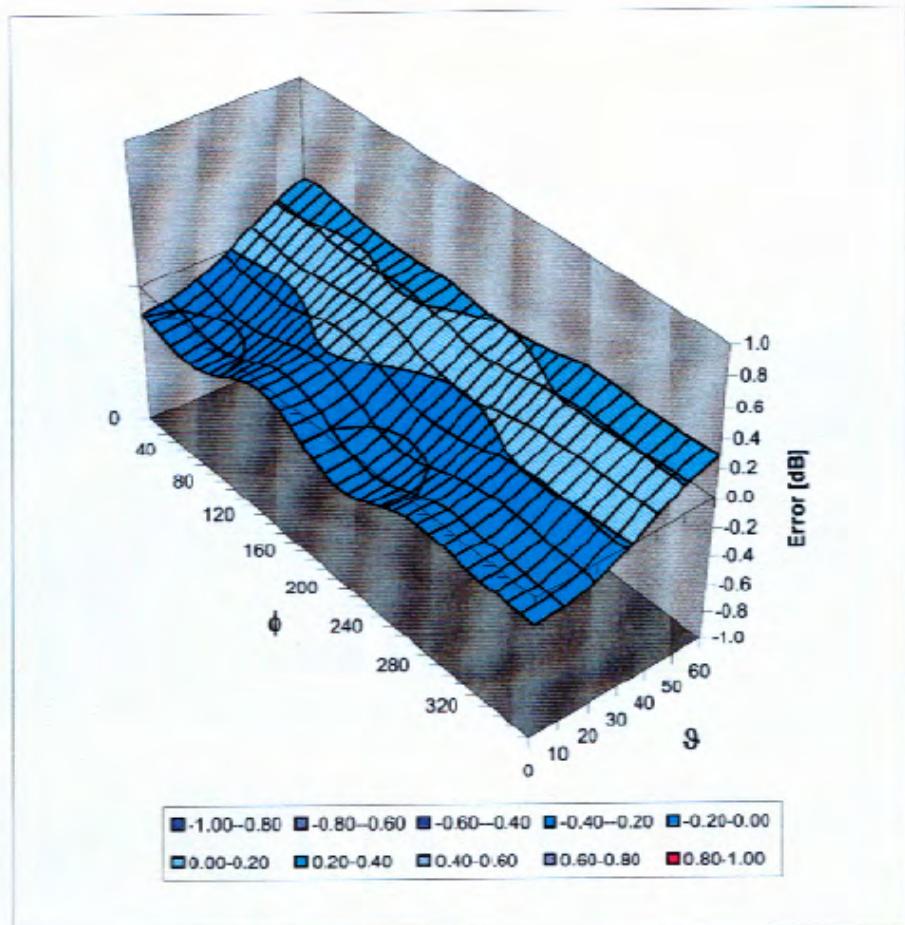
^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900$ MHz



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

APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client BACL

Certificate No.: D450V2-1010_Nov06

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D450V2 - SN: 1010

Calibration procedure(s)
QA CAL-15.v4
Calibration Procedure for dipole validation kits below 800 MHz

Calibration date: November 23, 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 ± 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 E4418B	QB41293874	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00592)	Aug-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	4-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00558)	Apr-07
Reference Probe ET3DV6	SN 1507	19-Oct-06 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Oct06)	Oct-07
DAE4	SN 601	15-Dec-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Dec05)	Dec-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	19-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 27, 2006

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Certificate No: D450V2-1010_Nov06

Page 1 of 1

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConF	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	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Flat Phantom V4.4	Shell thickness: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan resolution	$dx, dy = 15$ mm	
Zoom Scan Resolution	$dx, dy, dz = 5$ mm	
Frequency	450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	43.5	0.87 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	43.6 ± 6 %	0.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.1 ± 0.2) °C	—	—

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	398 mW input power	2.06 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	5.18 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	5.21 mW / g ± 18.1 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	398 mW input power	1.39 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	3.49 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	3.50 mW / g ± 17.6 % (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	54.4 Ω - 9.5 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.363 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 18, 2002

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 23.11.2006 11:09:54

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN:1010

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL450;

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.86$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507 (LF); ConvF(6.61, 6.61, 6.61); Calibrated: 19.10.2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 15.12.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

d=15mm, Pin=398mW 2/Area Scan (61x131x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.17 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=398mW 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

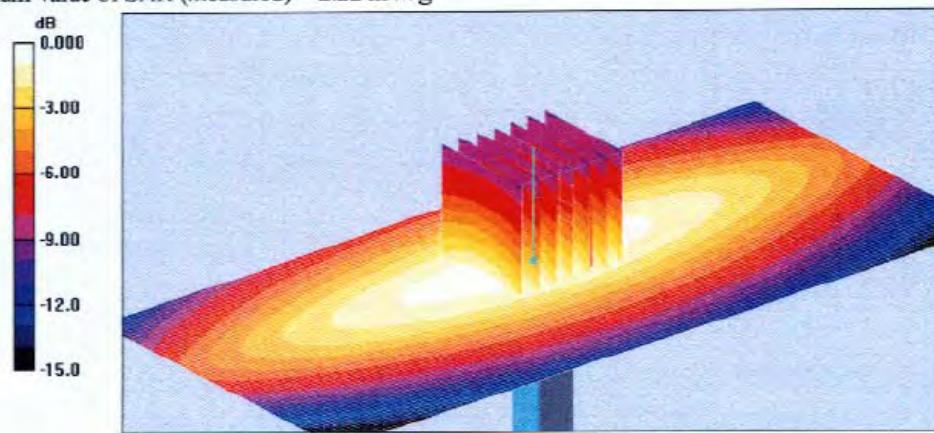
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.010 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.03 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.06 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.39 mW/g

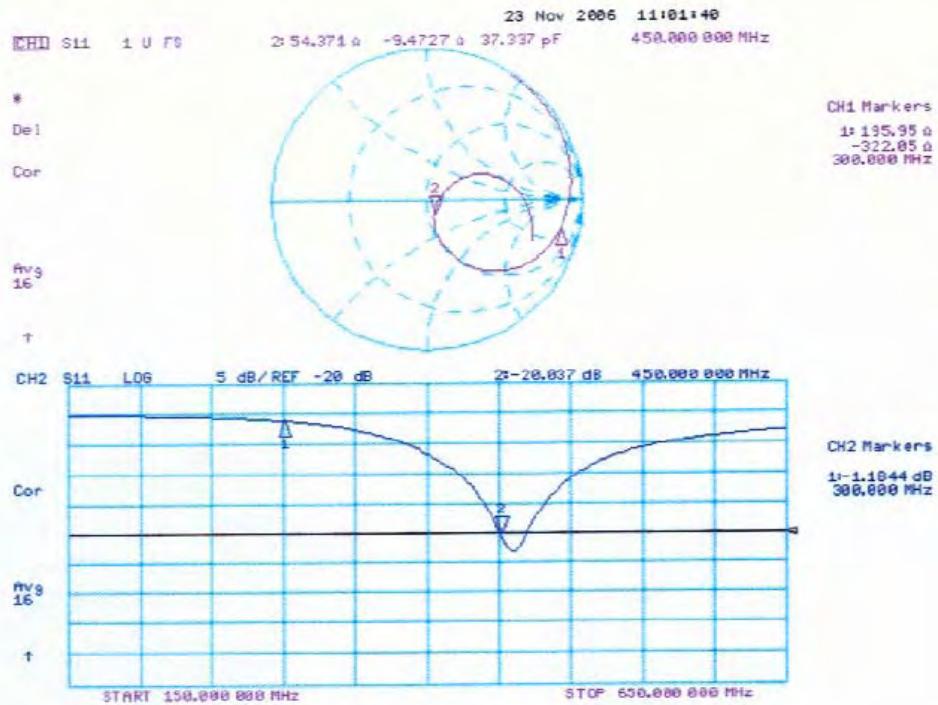
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.22 mW/g



0 dB = 2.22mW/g

Certificate No: D450V2-1010_Nov06

Page 5 of 6

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

Certificate No: D450V2-1010_Nov06

Page 6 of 6

APPENDIX D – DAE3 CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **DAE3-456_Nov06**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 456**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v12**
 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **November 22, 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
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	13-Oct-06 (Elcal AG, No: 5492)	Oct-07
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-06 (Elcal AG, No: 5478)	Oct-07
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1002	15-Jun-06 (SPEAG, in house check)	In house check Jun-07

Calibrated by:	Name Eric Hainfeld	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Fin Bomholt	Function R&D Director	Signature

Issued: November 22, 2006

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
- *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
- *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
- *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
- *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
- *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
- *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
- *Input resistance*: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
- *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
- *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = $6.1\mu\text{V}$, full range = $-100\ldots+300\text{ mV}$ Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = $-1\ldots+3\text{mV}$

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.439 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$403.906 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$403.969 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.93438 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.91686 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.94495 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$146^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	-------------------------

Appendix**1. DC Voltage Linearity**

High Range	Input (µV)	Reading (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200000	200000	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000	20006.42	0.03
Channel X - Input	20000	-20005.03	0.03
Channel Y + Input	200000	199999.6	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000	20004.36	0.02
Channel Y - Input	20000	-20008.05	0.04
Channel Z + Input	200000	199999.8	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000	20005.63	0.03
Channel Z - Input	20000	-20006.88	0.03

Low Range	Input (µV)	Reading (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel X + Input	200	200.25	0.13
Channel X - Input	200	-200.34	0.17
Channel Y + Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200	199.41	-0.30
Channel Y - Input	200	-200.64	0.32
Channel Z + Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200	199.56	-0.22
Channel Z - Input	200	-200.99	0.50

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (µV)	Low Range Average Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	-3.41	-4.27
	-200	4.45	4.86
Channel Y	200	-7.35	-6.80
	-200	5.01	5.93
Channel Z	200	9.73	10.44
	-200	-12.17	-11.92

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (µV)	Channel Y (µV)	Channel Z (µV)
Channel X	200	-	-0.13	-2.47
Channel Y	200	0.11	-	1.24
Channel Z	200	-1.80	-0.38	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16305	15799
Channel Y	15832	14878
Channel Z	16026	16094

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10MΩ

	Average (µV)	min. Offset (µV)	max. Offset (µV)	Std. Deviation (µV)
Channel X	-0.23	-1.20	1.19	0.30
Channel Y	-0.80	-1.80	0.08	0.26
Channel Z	-0.31	-1.66	1.10	0.31

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MΩ)	Measuring (MΩ)
Channel X	0.2001	199.8
Channel Y	0.2001	199.5
Channel Z	0.2000	199.8

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

APPENDIX E - TEST SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS SCANS**Measurement Result**

System Validation Dipole: D450V2 SN: 1010

Environmental Conditions

Ambient Temperature:	22° C
Relative Humidity:	72%
ATM Pressure:	1033 mbar

* Testing was performed by Eric Hong on 2007-03-22.

Frequency [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [°C]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limits [%]
450	ϵ_r	22	43.5	43.4	0.23	± 5
	σ	22	0.87	0.865	0.6	± 5
	1g SAR	22	4.9	4.83	1.43	± 10

 ϵ_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and $\rho=1000\text{kg/m}^3$

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (BACL)**System Performance Check DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN: 1010**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.865$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF (7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3-Sn456; Calibrated: 11/22/2006
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

d=15mm, Pin=1W/Area Scan (81x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.04 mW/g

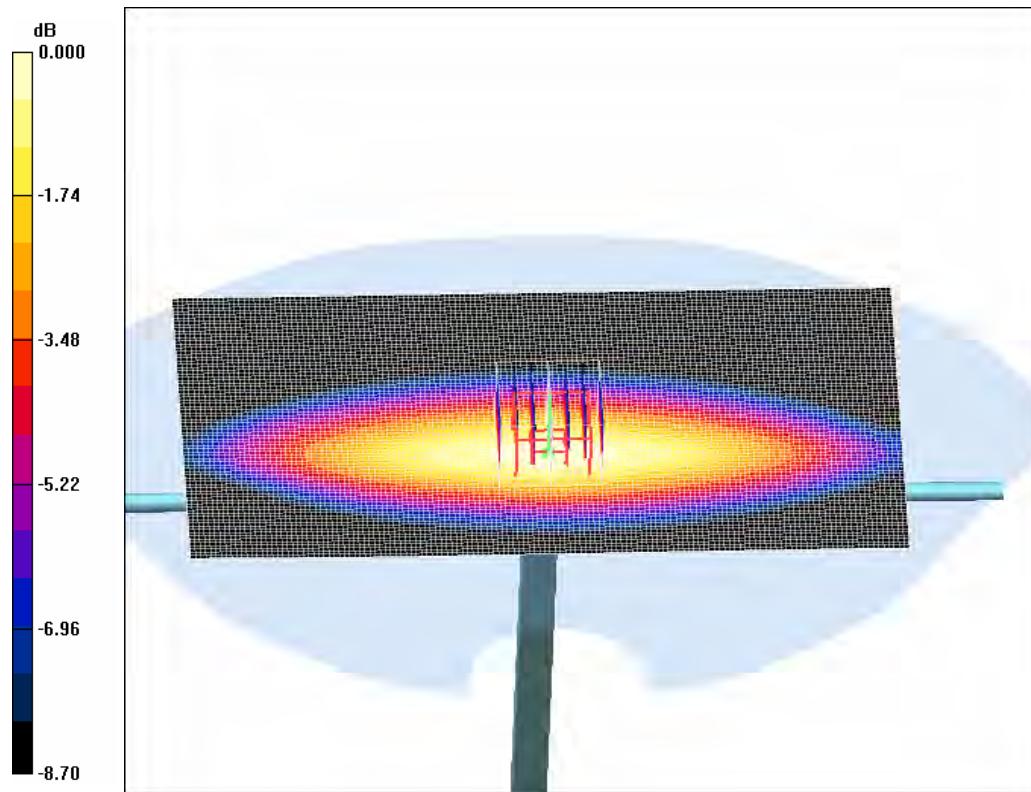
d=15mm, Pin=1W/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 86.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.041 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.83 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.26 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.10 mW/g



APPENDIX F - EUT SCANS

Face Held, 2.5 cm separation to flat phantom

Midland Radio; DUT Type: GXT-850; FCC ID: MMAGXT850z

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.865$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3-Sn456; Calibrated: 11/22/2006
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.5625 MHz/Area Scan (81x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.99 mW/g

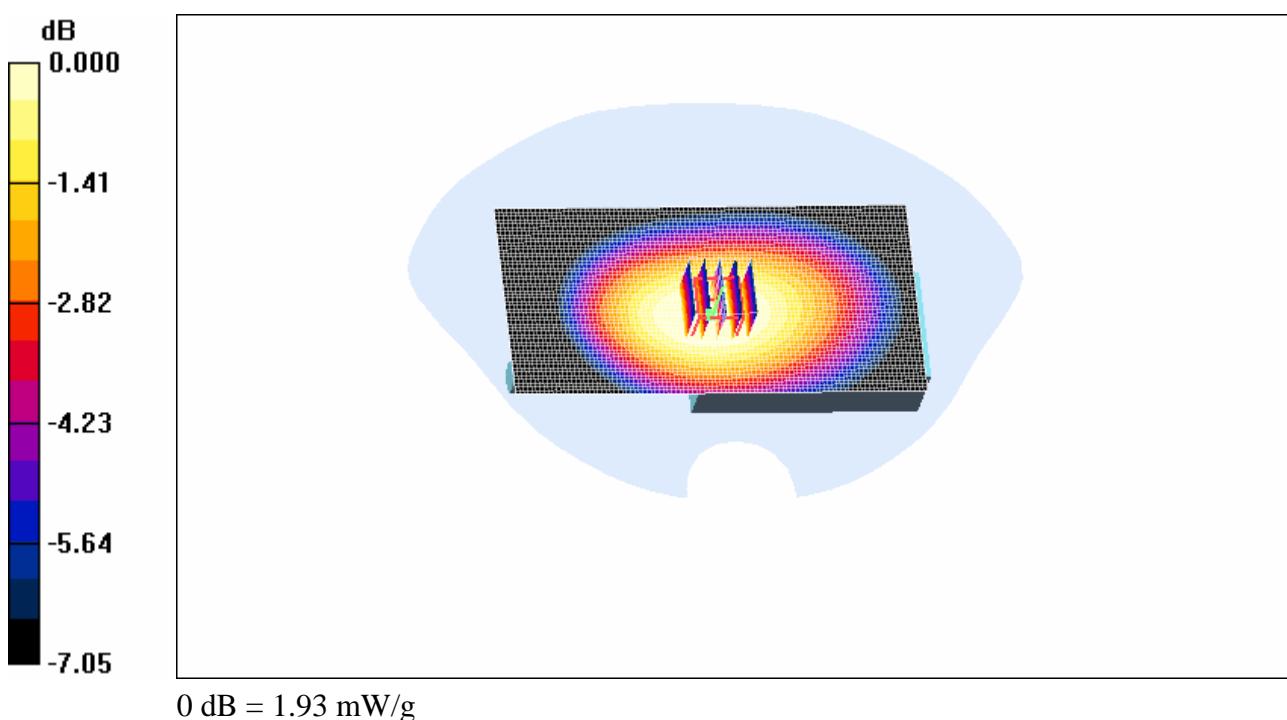
Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.5625 MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 41.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.78 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.82 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.39 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.93 mW/g



Plot 1#

Face Held, 2.5 cm separation to flat phantom**Midland Radio; DUT Type: GXT-850; FCC ID: MMAGXT850z**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.865$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3-Sn456; Calibrated: 11/22/2006
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

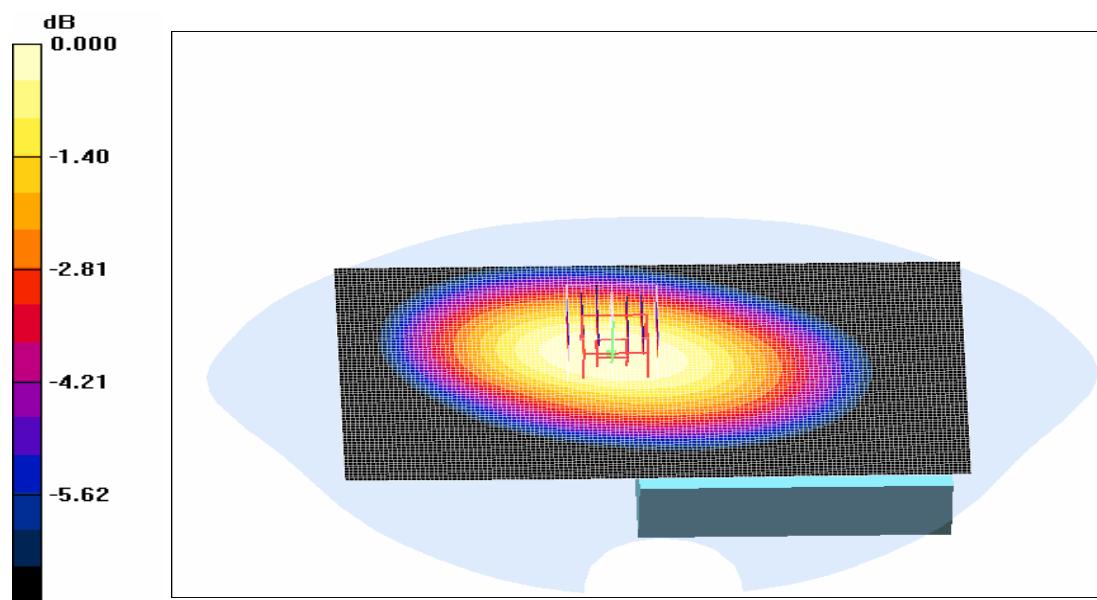
Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.7125 MHz/Area Scan (81x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.02 mW/g**Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.7125 MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 42.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.019 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.87 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.43 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.95 mW/g

**Plot 2#**

Face Held, 2.5 cm separation to flat phantom**Midland Radio; DUT Type: GXT-850; FCC ID: MMAGXT850z**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.865$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3-Sn456; Calibrated: 11/22/2006
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

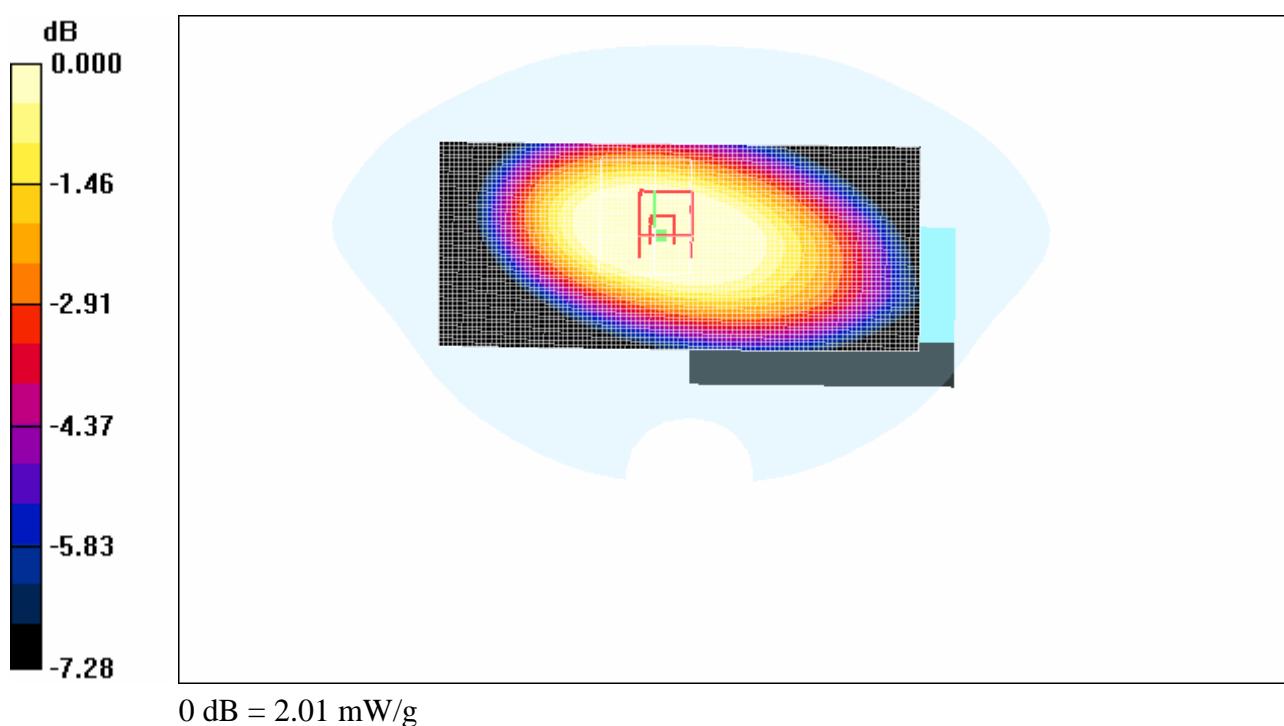
Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.7250 MHz/Area Scan (81x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.06 mW/g**Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.7250 MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 42.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.79 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.89 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.41 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.01 mW/g

**Plot 3#**

Body worn, belt clip with headset touching to flat phantom**Midland Radio; DUT Type: GXT-850; FCC ID: MMAGXT850z**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3-Sn456; Calibrated: 11/22/2006
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

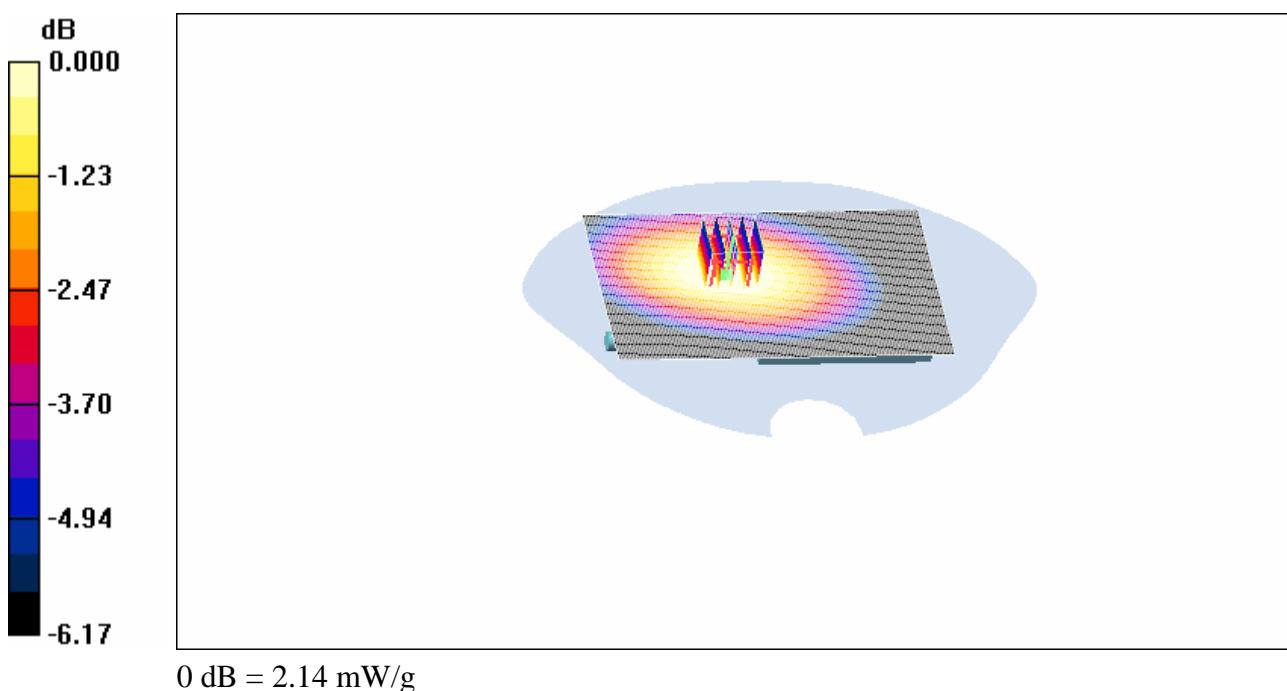
Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.5625 MHz/Area Scan (81x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.874 mW/g**Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.5625 MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 42.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.42 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.28 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.398 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.14 mW/g

**Plot 4#**

Body worn, belt clip with headset touching to flat phantom**Midland Radio; DUT Type: GXT-850; FCC ID: MMAGXT850z**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3-Sn456; Calibrated: 11/22/2006
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

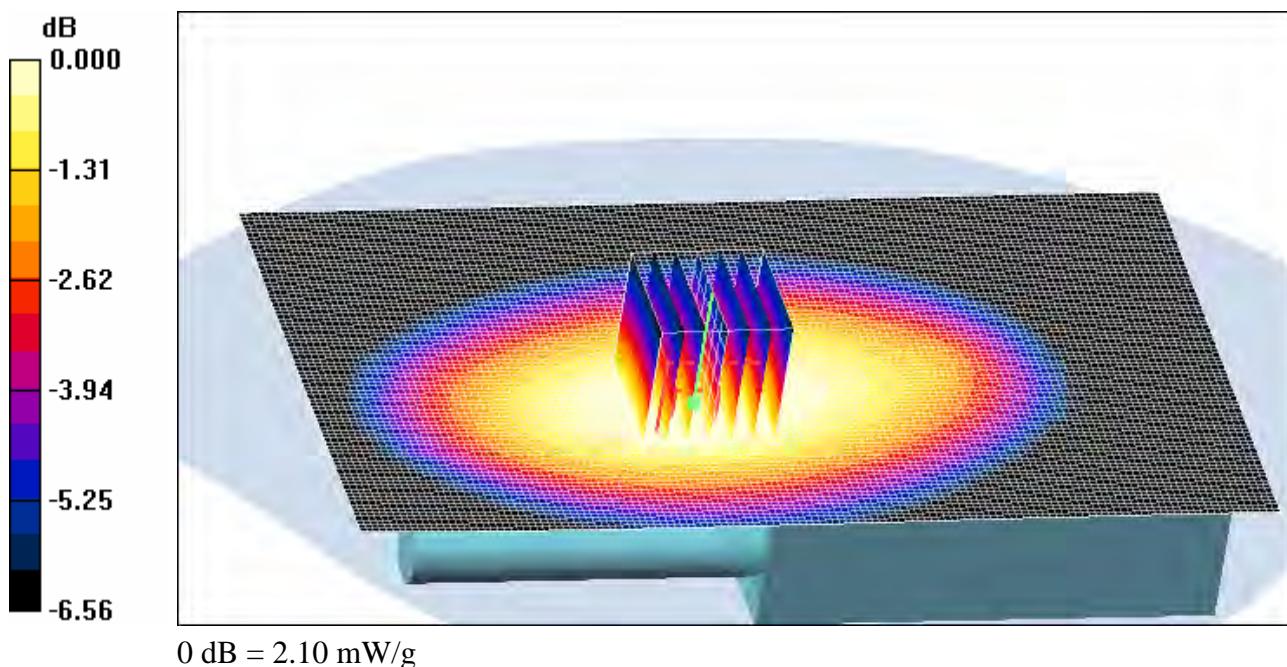
Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.7125 MHz/Area Scan (81x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.16 mW/g**Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.7125 MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 42.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.86 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.39 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.10 mW/g

**Plot 5#**

Body worn, belt clip with headset touching to flat phantom**Midland Radio; DUT Type: GXT-850; FCC ID: MMAGXT850z**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3-Sn456; Calibrated: 11/22/2006
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

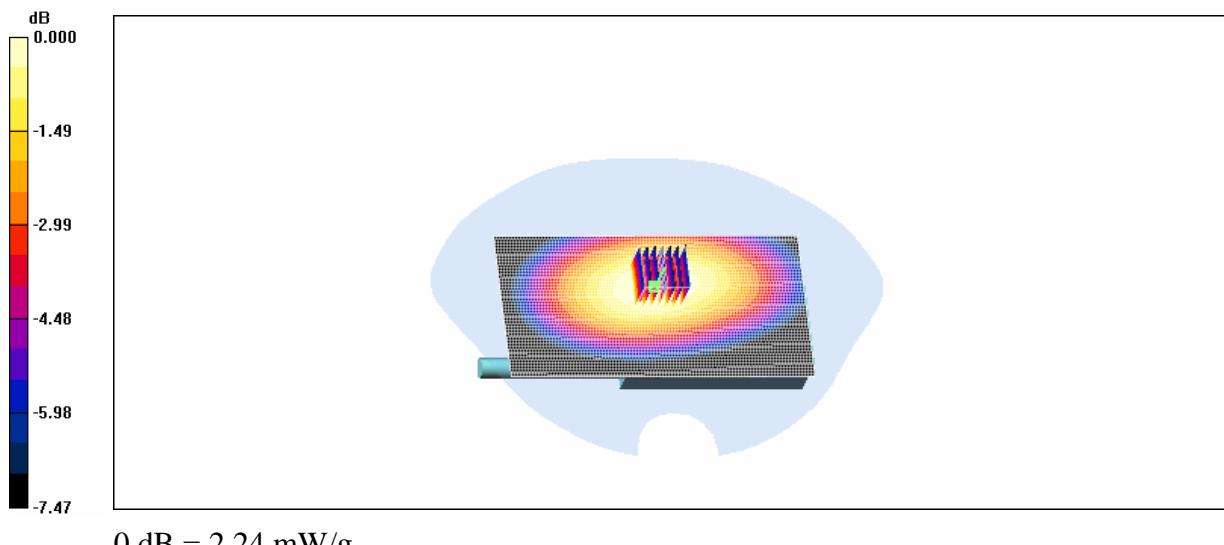
Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.7250 MHz/Area Scan (81x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.864 mW/g**Midland Radio, Model: GXT-850, 462.7250 MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 43.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.08 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.97 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.24 mW/g

**Plot 6#**

APPENDIX G – CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Provision Applicable

The measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the spectrum analyzer through sufficient attenuation.

Test equipment

Equipment Description	Model Number	Serial Number	Calibration Date
Agilent Spectrum Analyzer	8565EC	3946A00131	2007-01-24

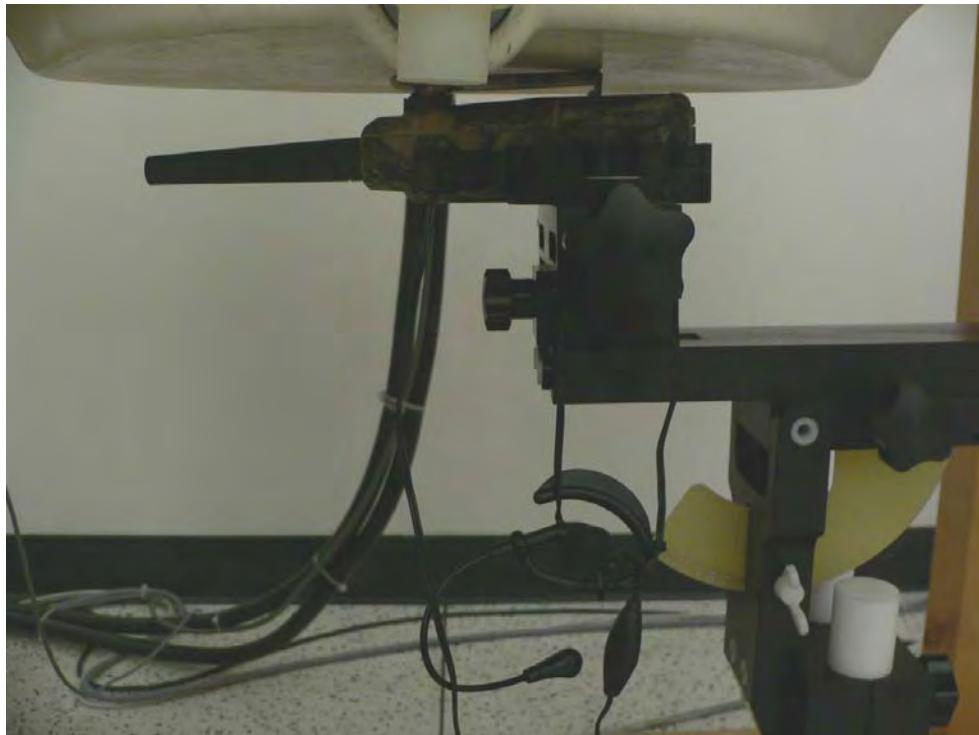
Test Results

GMRS:

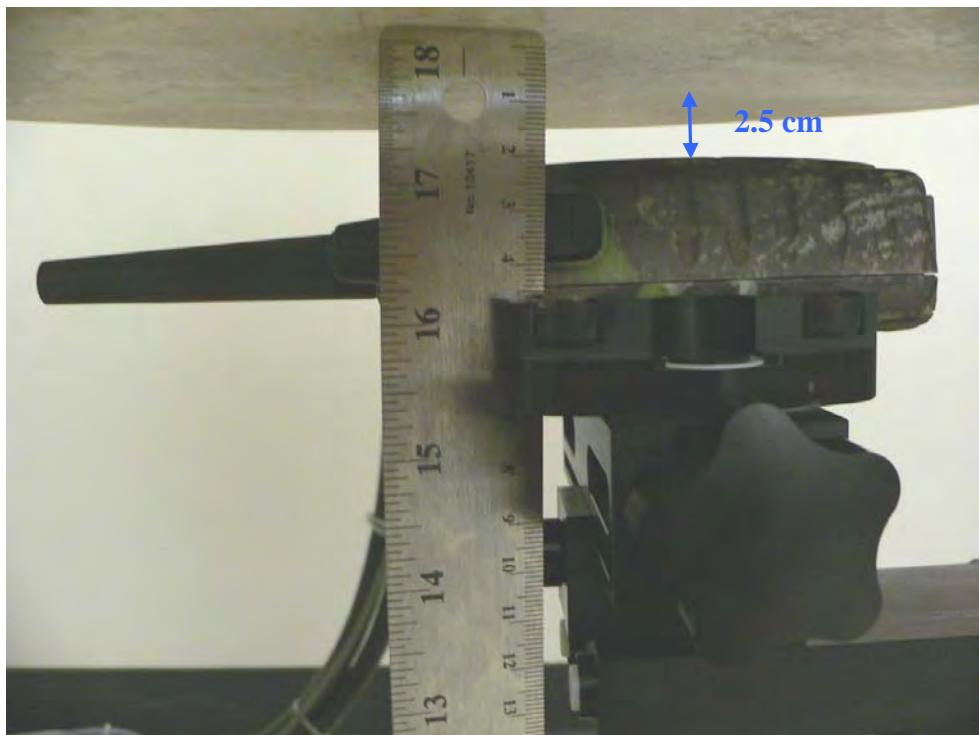
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Output Power (dBm)
CH1	462.5625	32.87
CH1	462.5625	24.2
CH7	462.7125	32.87
CH7	462.7125	23.87
CH22	462.7250	32.87
CH22	462.7250	24.03

APPENDIX H – EUT TEST SET UP PHOTOS

Body-worn Belt clip with Headset back touching to the flat phantom



Face-held 2.5cm Separation to the flat phantom



APPENDIX I- EUT PHOTO

EUT – Front View



EUT – Rear View



EUT Accessories - Headset



APPENDIX J - INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

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[14] Barry N. Taylor and Christ E. Kuyatt, \Guidelines for evaluating and expressing the uncertainty of NIST measurement results", Tech. Rep., National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1994. Dosimetric Evaluation of Sample device, month 1998 10.

[15] SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices \Laboratory Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission.

END OF REPORT