SAR Evaluation Report

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF
FCC REPORT AND ORDER:
ET DOCKET 93-62 AND OET BULLETIN 65 SUPPLEMENT C
And RSS-102 Issue 1 (Provisional) September 25, 1999

FOR

850/900/1800/1900 MHz Quadband PC Card

Model: AirCard 860

FCC ID: N7NAC860

REPORT NUMBER: 05U3648-6

ISSUE DATE: September 9, 2005

Prepared for

Sierra Wireless, Inc.
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Canada

Prepared by

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LAB CODE:200065-0

Revision History

Rev.	Issued date	Revisions	Revised By
A	September 9, 2005	Initial Issue	HS

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

DATES OF TEST: September 6 - 9, 2005

APPLICANT: ADDRESS:	Sierra Wireless, Inc. 13811 Wireless Way Richmond, British Columbia V6V 3A4, Canada
FCC ID: MODEL:	N7NAC860 AirCard 860
DEVICE CATEGORY: EXPOSURE CATEGORY:	Portable Device General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure

850/900/1800/1900 MHz Quadband PC Card

Note: This device contains 900/1800 MHz bands are not operational in US territories. This report is applicable to 850 and 1900 MHz bands.

Test Sample is a:	Identical prototype unit
Host devices:	Host # 1: Toshiba, Satellite Host # 2: NEC, VERSA SX Host # 3: Compaq, ARMADA E500

FCC Rule Parts	Frequency Range [MHz]	The Highest SAR Values (1g)
22H (GSM)	824.2 – 848.8	body: 0.412 mW/g
22H (WCDMA)	826.4 – 846.6	body: 0.219 mW/g
24E (GSM)	1850.2 – 1909.8	body: 0.499 mW/g
24E (WCDMA)	1852.4 – 1907.6	body: 0.470 mW/g

This wireless portable 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 Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC OET 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01). And RSS-102 Issue 1 (Provisional) September 25, 1999.

The maximum 1g SAR level measured for all the tests performed did not exceed the limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg) Partial Body of 1.6 W/kg. Level defined in Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to OET Bulletin 65 (97-01).

Note: The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by Compliance Certification Services and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section. Any alteration of this document not carried out by Compliance Certification Services will constitute fraud and shall nullify the document. No part of this report may be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any government agency.

Released For CCS By:

Hsin Fu Shih

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SENIOR ENGINEER

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION SERVICES

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2 FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION

The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at 561F Monterey Road, Morgan Hill, California, USA. The sites are constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4, ANSI C63.7 and CISPR Publication 22. All receiving equipment conforms to CISPR Publication 16-1, "Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus and Measurement Methods."

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LAB CODE:200065-0

CCS is accredited by NVLAP, Laboratory Code 200065-0. The full scope of accreditation can be viewed at http://www.ccsemc.com.

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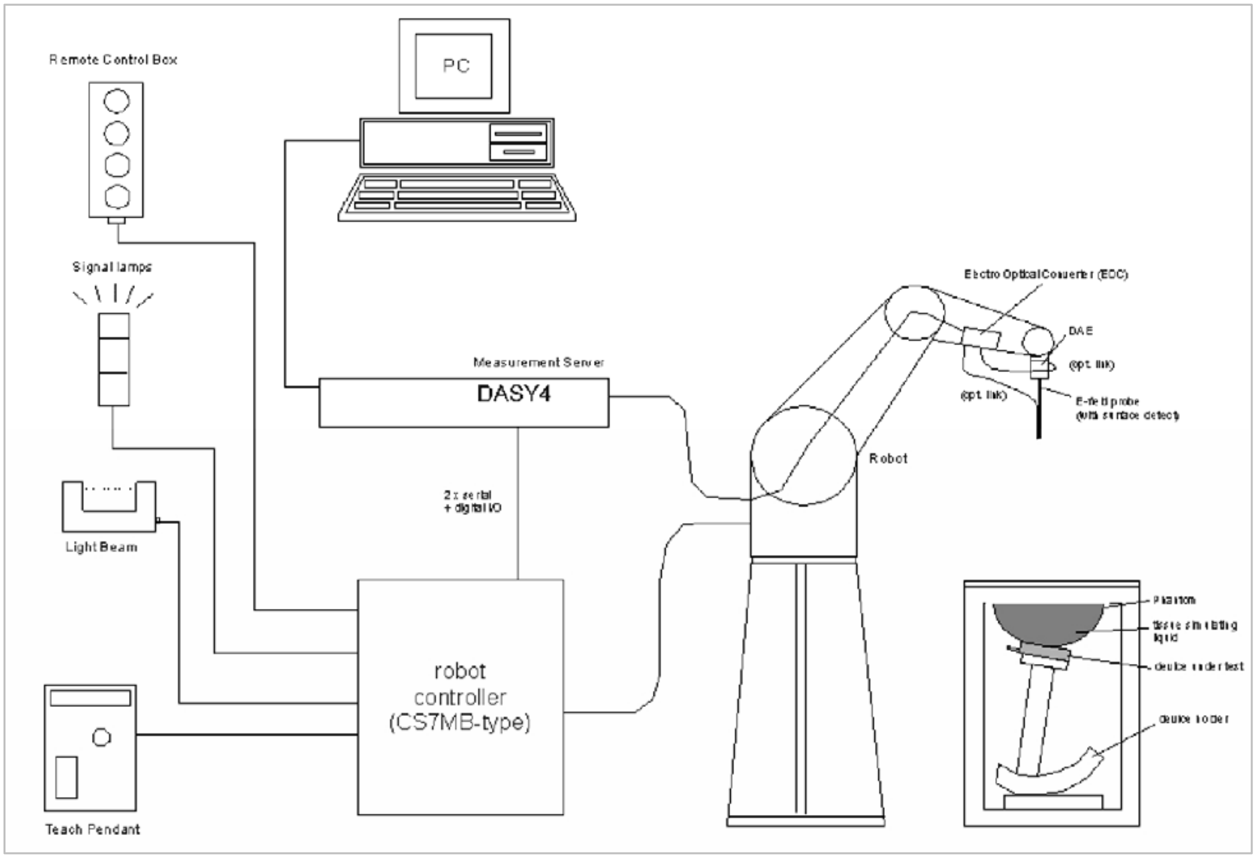
3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli 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.
- 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 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 controls 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.

4 SYSTEM COMPONENT

4.1 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 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. Calibration: No calibration required.

4.2 DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS (DAE)

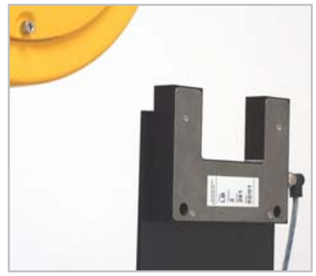
The data acquisition electronics (DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

4.3 EX3DV3 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE FOR DOSIMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

Construction:	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency:	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity:	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis); ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range:	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/g)
Dimensions:	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application:	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

4.4 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.



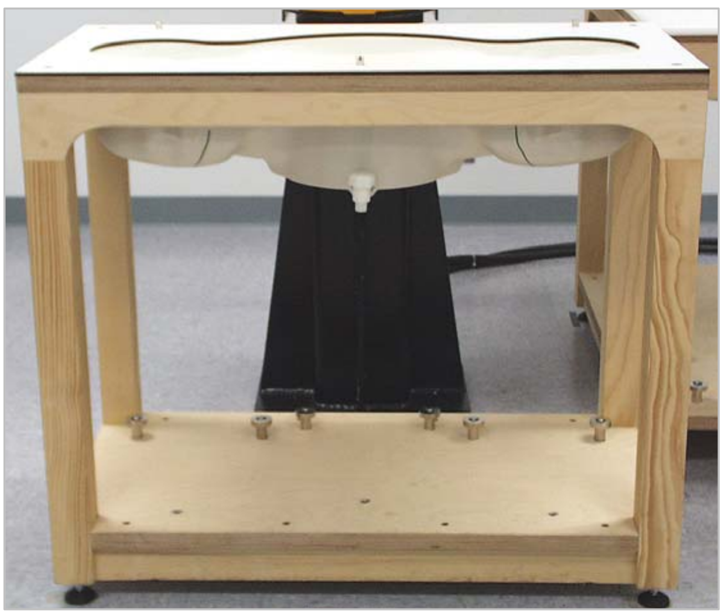
4.5 SAM PHANTOM (V4.0)

Construction: The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-200X, CENELEC 50361 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

Shell Thickness: 2 ±0.2 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions: Height: 810mm; Length: 1000mm; Width: 500mm



4.6 DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM

Construction: In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0 or Twin SAM, the Mounting Device (made from POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates, whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, CENELEC, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

4.7 SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS

Construction: Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun Enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor.
Frequency: 450, 900, 1800, 2450, 5800 MHz
Return loss: > 20 dB at specified validation position
Power capability: > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)
Dimensions: 450V2: dipole length: 270 mm; overall height: 330 mm
D900V2: dipole length: 149 mm; overall height: 330 mm
D1800V2: dipole length: 72 mm; overall height: 300 mm
D835V2: dipole length: 161; overall height: 330
D1900V2: dipole length: 68; overall height: 300
D2450V2: dipole length: 51.5 mm; overall height: 300 mm D5GHzV2: dipole length: 25.5 mm; overall height: 290 mm

4.8 COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

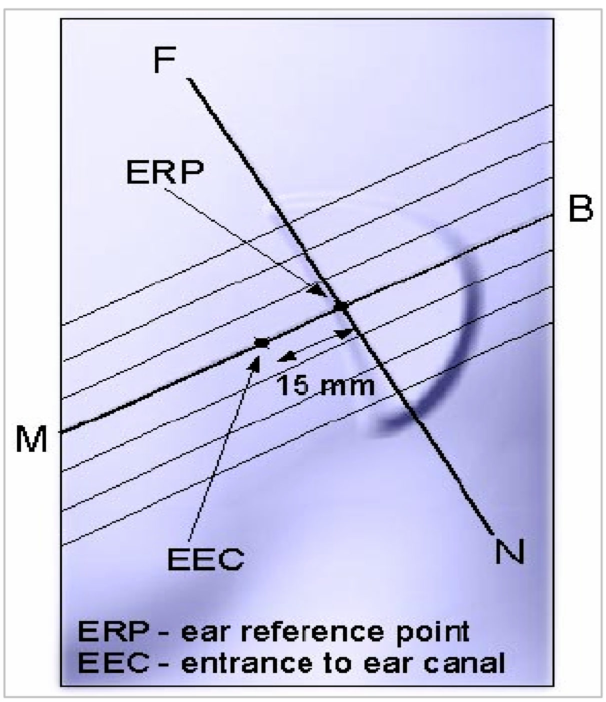
Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz) 450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	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

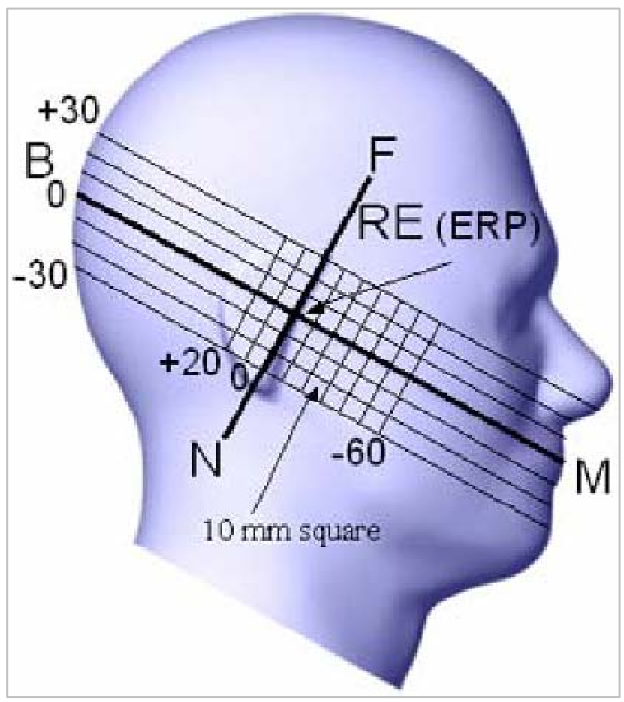
Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose
Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ+ resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]
Triton X-100 (ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

5 TEST POSITIONS FOR DEVICES 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 ¼ 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:





5.1 CHEEK/TOUCH POSITION

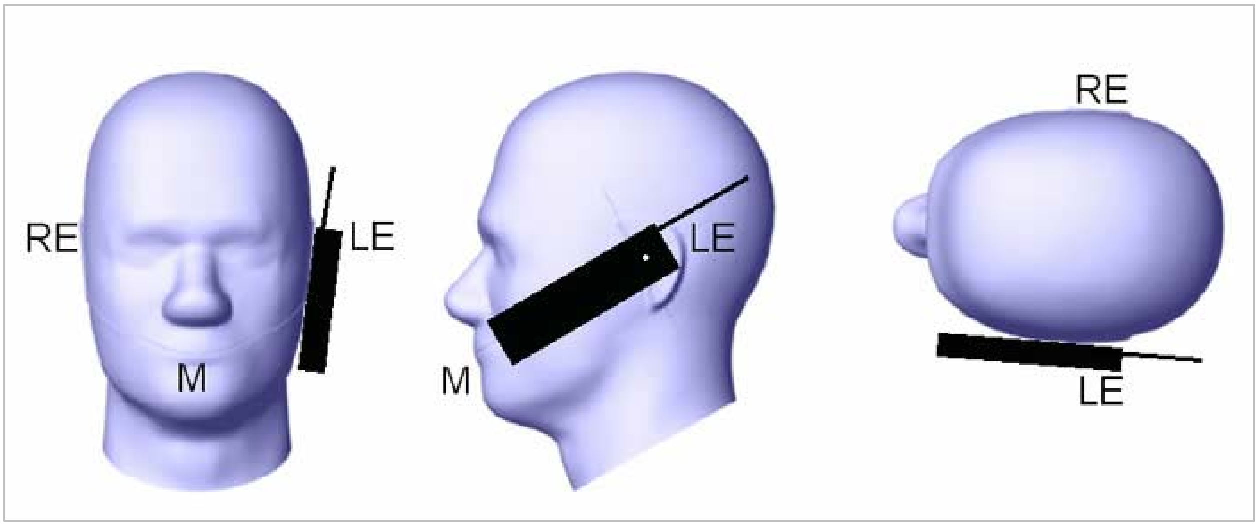
The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the “ear reference point” or along the “N-F” line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

This test position is established:

i. When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.
ii. (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.

Cheek / Touch Position



5.2 EAR/TILT POSITION

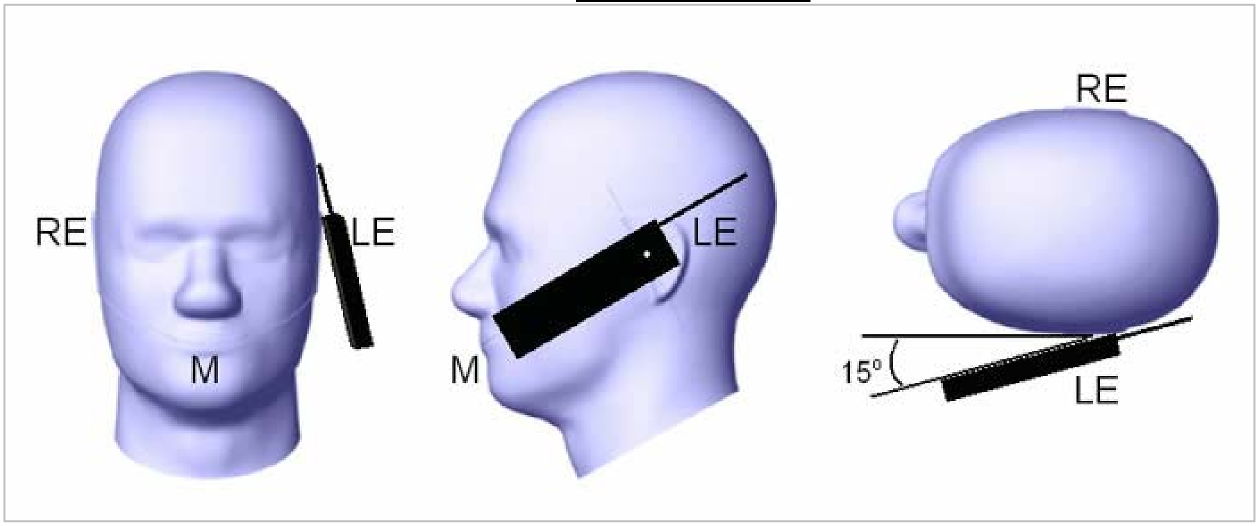
With the handset aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

i. 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.

ii. (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°. 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° 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, Tile/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 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



6 TEST POSITIONS FOR BODY-WORN AND OTHER SIMILAR CONFIGURATIONS

☐ With the belt-clips or holsters

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. For purpose of determining test requirements, accessories may be divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do.

☐ When multiple accessories

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.

☐ Without the belt-clips or holsters

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.

☐ Transmitter that is designed to operate in front of a person's face (face-held)

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, in push-to-talk configurations, should be tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned at 2.5 cm from a flat phantom. Frontal face-phantoms are typically not recommended because of the potential of higher E-field probe boundary-effects errors in the non-smooth regions of these face phantoms, such as the nose, lips and eyes etc. For devices that are carried next to the body, such as shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance should be tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations.

☐ With neck-strap or lanyard

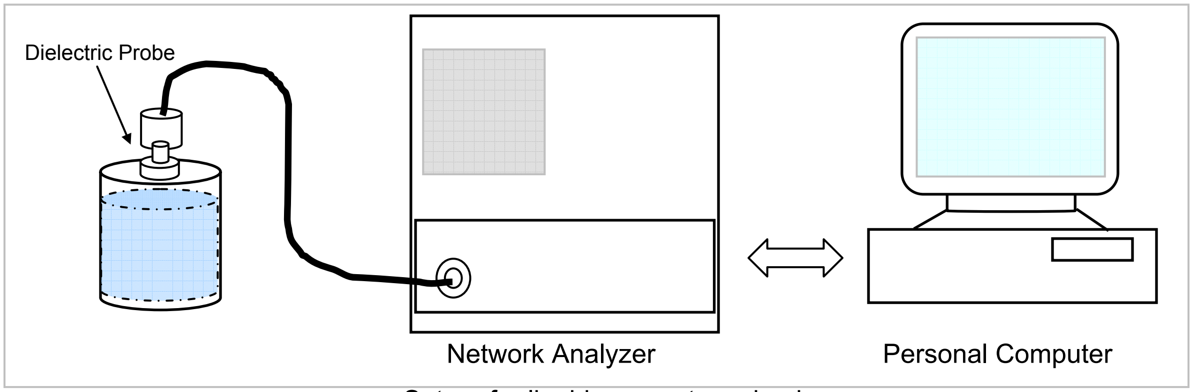
SAR data is requested for cellphones designed to be used with a headset while worn next to the body using a neck-strap or lanyard; device should be tested with front and back sides in contact with a flat phantom

☒ Lap-held

SAR is tested for a lap-held position with the bottom of the computer in direct contact against a flat phantom.

7 SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETERS CHECK

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The relative permittivity and conductivity of the tissue material should be within ± 5% of the values given in the table below.



Set-up for liquid parameters check

Reference Values of Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantom

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in IEEE Standard 1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in IEEE Standard 1528.

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

(ε_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)

7.1 SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETER CHECK RESULT

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Head 835 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature: 23.5°C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Simulating Liquid			Parameters		Target	Measured	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
835	23	15	e'	Relative Permittivity (e"):	41.5	42.2271	1.75	± 5
			20.1463	Conductivity (σ):	0.90	0.9358	3.98	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 23.5 deg C; Liquid temperature: 23.0 deg C
September 06, 2005 10:10 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
750000000.	43.2767	20.5763
755000000.	43.1985	20.5342
760000000.	43.1324	20.4897
765000000.	43.0652	20.4802
770000000.	42.9935	20.4496
775000000.	42.9449	20.4583
780000000.	42.8831	20.4146
785000000.	42.8045	20.3872
790000000.	42.7271	20.3601
795000000.	42.6873	20.3452
800000000.	42.6121	20.3183
805000000.	42.5640	20.3062
810000000.	42.5250	20.2648
815000000.	42.4851	20.2564
820000000.	42.4093	20.1938
825000000.	42.3427	20.1989
830000000.	42.2682	20.1904
835000000.	42.2271	20.1463
840000000.	42.1561	20.1429
845000000.	42.0876	20.1075
850000000.	42.0339	20.1206
855000000.	41.9962	20.0772
860000000.	41.9059	20.0288
865000000.	41.8507	19.9915
870000000.	41.7709	19.9722
875000000.	41.7192	19.9756
880000000.	41.6761	19.9361
885000000.	41.6048	19.9356
890000000.	41.5688	19.9149
895000000.	41.5251	19.8666
900000000.	41.4868	19.8671

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

where f = target f * 10^6

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 835 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 23.5 °C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Simulating Liquid			Parameters		Target	Measured	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
835	23	15	e'	Relative Permittivity (e"):	55.2	54.3967	-1.46	± 5
			20.9906	Conductivity (σ):	0.97	0.9751	0.52	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 23.0 deg C; Liquid temperature: 22.0 deg C
September 06, 2005 12:11 PM

Frequency	e'	e''
750000000.	55.2412	21.4323
755000000.	55.1603	21.3599
760000000.	55.1164	21.3233
765000000.	55.0702	21.3115
770000000.	55.0071	21.2469
775000000.	54.9631	21.2348
780000000.	54.8995	21.2296
785000000.	54.8330	21.1793
790000000.	54.7786	21.1600
795000000.	54.7492	21.1435
800000000.	54.7070	21.1202
805000000.	54.6558	21.1004
810000000.	54.6492	21.0761
815000000.	54.5903	21.0762
820000000.	54.5479	21.0257
825000000.	54.4944	21.0187
830000000.	54.4188	21.0088
835000000.	54.3967	20.9906
840000000.	54.3682	20.9528
845000000.	54.3021	20.9294
850000000.	54.2251	20.9321
855000000.	54.2088	20.8905
860000000.	54.1576	20.8408
865000000.	54.0849	20.7889
870000000.	54.0218	20.7876
875000000.	53.9749	20.7697
880000000.	53.9367	20.7167
885000000.	53.8839	20.7333
890000000.	53.8763	20.7006
895000000.	53.8510	20.6750
900000000.	53.8082	20.6825

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

where $f = \text{target } f * 10^6$

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Head 835 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C, Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Simulating Liquid			Parameters		Target	Measured	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
835	22	15	e'	Relative Permittivity (e"):	41.5	40.6329	-2.09	± 5
			19.5351	Conductivity (σ):	0.90	0.9074	0.83	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 23.0 deg C; Liquid temperature: 22.0 deg C
September 08, 2005 10:09 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
750000000.	41.7146	19.9736
755000000.	41.6156	19.9559
760000000.	41.5610	19.9728
765000000.	41.5394	19.9812
770000000.	41.4759	19.9553
775000000.	41.4190	19.9505
780000000.	41.3450	19.9614
785000000.	41.2826	19.9694
790000000.	41.2133	19.9463
795000000.	41.1785	19.9254
800000000.	41.0677	19.9031
805000000.	40.9964	19.8601
810000000.	40.9509	19.7893
815000000.	40.8762	19.7272
820000000.	40.8161	19.6567
825000000.	40.7536	19.6142
830000000.	40.6760	19.5711
835000000.	40.6329	19.5351
840000000.	40.6179	19.5232
845000000.	40.5488	19.4638
850000000.	40.4731	19.4898
855000000.	40.4655	19.4969
860000000.	40.4029	19.4885
865000000.	40.3480	19.4679
870000000.	40.2764	19.4930
875000000.	40.2299	19.5313
880000000.	40.1670	19.5438
885000000.	40.0839	19.5520
890000000.	40.0047	19.5694
895000000.	39.9383	19.5236
900000000.	39.8748	19.5022

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

where f = target $f * 10^6$

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 835 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 23.0 °C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Simulating Liquid			Parameters		Target	Measured	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
835	22	15	e'	Relative Permittivity (e"):	55.2	52.5979	-4.71	± 5
			20.4234	Conductivity (σ):	0.97	0.9487	-2.19	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 23.0 deg C; Liquid temperature: 22.0 deg C
September 08, 2005 11:55 AM

Frequency	e'	e"
750000000.	53.5340	20.8159
755000000.	53.4336	20.8066
760000000.	53.3701	20.8327
765000000.	53.3784	20.8583
770000000.	53.3138	20.8376
775000000.	53.2958	20.8481
780000000.	53.2232	20.8305
785000000.	53.1830	20.8367
790000000.	53.1199	20.8392
795000000.	53.0578	20.8073
800000000.	52.9836	20.8027
805000000.	52.9270	20.7472
810000000.	52.8527	20.6705
815000000.	52.7964	20.6107
820000000.	52.7658	20.5426
825000000.	52.6994	20.4656
830000000.	52.6252	20.4417
835000000.	52.5979	20.4234
840000000.	52.6031	20.3717
845000000.	52.5737	20.3435
850000000.	52.4818	20.3490
855000000.	52.4689	20.3904
860000000.	52.4147	20.4036
865000000.	52.3709	20.4130
870000000.	52.3189	20.4254
875000000.	52.2376	20.4698
880000000.	52.2005	20.4872
885000000.	52.1459	20.5109
890000000.	52.0581	20.5263
895000000.	51.9817	20.4854
900000000.	51.9451	20.4509

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

where f = target f * 10^{6}

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

Simulating Liquid Dielectric Parameters Check Result @ Head 1900 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 23°C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Simulating Liquid			Parameters		Target	Measured	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
1900	22	15	ε"	Relative Permittivity (ε'):	40.0	39.0844	-2.29	± 5
			13.7540	Conductivity (σ):	1.40	1.4538	3.84	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 23.0 deg C; Liquid temperature: 22.0 deg C
September 09, 2005 02:49 PM

Frequency	e'	e''
1710000000.	40.1428	13.1730
1720000000.	40.0575	13.1441
1730000000.	39.9622	13.1279
1740000000.	39.8993	13.1644
1750000000.	39.8199	13.2385
1760000000.	39.7489	13.3754
1770000000.	39.6511	13.4789
1780000000.	39.5979	13.5560
1790000000.	39.5937	13.5792
1800000000.	39.6053	13.5714
1810000000.	39.5919	13.5361
1820000000.	39.5750	13.4394
1830000000.	39.5579	13.3917
1840000000.	39.5414	13.3980
1850000000.	39.4499	13.5048
1860000000.	39.2919	13.5930
1870000000.	39.1343	13.6636
1880000000.	39.0561	13.6765
1890000000.	39.0477	13.7087
1900000000.	39.0844	13.7540
1910000000.	39.1211	13.7602

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

where f = target $f * 10^6$

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

Simulating Liquid Dielectric Parameters Check Result @ Muscle 1900 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 23°C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Simulating Liquid			Parameters		Target	Measured	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
1900	22	15	ε"	Relative Permittivity (ϵ_r):	53.3	51.3696	-3.62	± 5
			14.8714	Conductivity (σ):	1.52	1.57190	3.41	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 23.0 deg C; Liquid temperature: 22.0 deg C
September 09, 2005 03:17 PM

Frequency	e'	e''
1710000000.	52.2844	14.2679
1720000000.	52.2014	14.2500
1730000000.	52.1127	14.2591
1740000000.	52.0376	14.2869
1750000000.	51.9767	14.3832
1760000000.	51.8934	14.5197
1770000000.	51.8177	14.6396
1780000000.	51.7883	14.6895
1790000000.	51.7853	14.7034
1800000000.	51.8114	14.6894
1810000000.	51.7953	14.6279
1820000000.	51.8021	14.5543
1830000000.	51.7787	14.4992
1840000000.	51.7432	14.5335
1850000000.	51.6501	14.6318
1860000000.	51.4748	14.7228
1870000000.	51.3338	14.7926
1880000000.	51.2871	14.7998
1890000000.	51.2883	14.8192
1900000000.	51.3696	14.8714
1910000000.	51.4135	14.8668

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

where f = target f * 10^6
$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

8 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

The system performance check is performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications of ±10%.

System Performance Check Measurement Conditions

- The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with Head simulating liquid of the following parameters.
- The DASY4 system with an Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV3-SN: 3552 was used for the measurements.
- The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feed point was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10 mm (above 1 GHz) and f 15 mm (below 1 GHz) from dipole center to the simulating liquid surface.
- The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15 mm was aligned with the dipole.
- Special 5 x 5 x 7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration(dx=dy=7.5mm; dz=5mm).
- Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 2.5 (below 3 G) mm.
- The dipole input power (forward power) was 250 mW±3%.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.

Reference SAR Values

IEEE Standard 1528 Recommended Reference Value

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR	10 g SAR	Local SAR at surface (Above feed point)	Local SAR at surface (y=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
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

8.1 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK RESULTS

System Validation Dipole: D835V2 SN:4d002

Date: September 6, 2005

Ambient Temperature = 23.5°C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Head Simulating Liquid			Mrasured		Target_1g	Deviation[%]	Limit [%]
f (MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	1g	Normalized to 1 W			
835	23	15	2.51	10.04	9.5	5.68	± 10

Date: September 8, 2005

Ambient Temperature = 23°C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Head Simulating Liquid			Mrasured		Target_1g	Deviation[%]	Limit [%]
f (MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	1g	Normalized to 1 W			
835	22	15	2.55	10.2	9.5	7.37	± 10

System Validation Dipole: D1900V2 SN:5d043

Date: September 9, 2005

Ambient Temperature = 23°C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Sunny Shih

Head Simulating Liquid			Mrasured		Target_1g	Deviation[%]	Limit [%]
f (MHz)	Temp. [°C]	Depth [cm]	1g	Normalized to 1 W			
1900	22	15	10	40	39.7	0.76	± 10

9 SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

A summary of the procedure follows:

a) A measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location is used as a reference value for assessing the power drop of the EUT. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test, and then again at the end of the test.

b) The SAR distribution at the exposed flat section of the flat phantom is measured at a distance of 2.5 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covers the entire dimension of the EUT and the horizontal grid spacing is 15 mm x 15 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption is determined by Spine interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

c) Around this point, a volume of X=Y=Z=30 mm is assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 mm points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value is evaluated with the following procedure:

(i) The data at the surface are extrapolated, since the centre 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 is based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order is calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial is then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

(ii) The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g and 10 g) are computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot”- condition (in x, y and z-direction). The volume is integrated with the trapezoidal – algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) are interpolated to calculate the averages.

(iii) All neighbouring volumes are evaluated until no neighbouring volume with a higher average value is found.

(iv) The SAR value at the same location as in Step (a) is again measured to evaluate the actual power drift.

DASY4 SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2.1 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties (for example, 1.2 mm for an EX3DV3 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 fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal 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 Standard 1528, 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 maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

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 Zoom Scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 mm points within a cube whose base faces are centered on 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 measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement 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. 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 measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z-axis of a one-dimensional grid. In order to get a reasonable extrapolation, the extrapolated distance should not be larger than the step size in Z-direction.

10 PROCEDURES USED TO ESTABLISH TEST SIGNAL

The manufacturer supplied a special driving program (Procomm Plus) by using the following commands to turn the transmitter on and change the channels and bands:

Conducted powers were measured prior to SAR measurement.

GSM850 [GPRS Class: Class 10 (2 slot)] & WCDMA850

The cable assembly insertion loss of 10.3 dB (including 9.8 dB pad and 0.5 dB cable) was entered as an offset in the power meter to allow for direct reading of power.

GPRS mode:

Ch	f (MHz)	Conducted Power Avg Power
128	824.2	32.10
192	837.0	32.10
251	848.8	32.10

GPRS (EDGE) mode:

Ch	f (MHz)	Conducted Power Avg Power
128	824.2	27.00
192	837.0	27.00
251	848.8	27.00

WCDMA mode:

Ch	f (MHz)	Conducted Power Avg Power
4132	826.40	23.05
4182	836.40	23.10
4233	846.60	23.05

GSM190 [GPRS Class: Class 10 (2 slot)] & WCDMA1900

The cable assembly insertion loss of 10.7 dB (including 10 dB pad and 0.7 dB cable) was entered as an offset in the power meter to allow for direct reading of power.

GPRS mode:

Ch	f (MHz)	Conducted Power Avg Power
512	1850.20	29.10
661	1880.00	29.10
810	1909.80	29.10

GPRS (EDGE) mode:

Ch	f (MHz)	Conducted Power Avg Power
512	1850.20	26.00
661	1880.00	26.00
810	1909.80	26.00

WCDMA mode:

Ch	f (MHz)	Conducted Power Avg Power
9262	1852.40	23.05
9400	1880.00	23.10
9538	1907.60	23.10

11 SAR TEST SUMMARY @ 850 MHZ BNAD

11.1 HOST # 1 – TOSHIBA, SATELLITE

GSM850						
mode	Channel	f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
GPRS	128 192 251	824.2 837.0 848.8	0.283	0.000	0.283	1.6
EGPRS	128 192 251	824.2 837.0 848.8	0.086	-0.070	0.087	1.6
WCDMA Cellular band						
mode		f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
WCDMA	4132 4182 4233	826.4 836.4 846.6	0.167	-0.132	0.172	1.6

Notes:

1) The exact method of extrapolation is *measured SAR x 10^ (-drift/10)*. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower than SAR limit, thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
3) The earphone wire connected to the EUT to simulate hand-free operation in a body worn configuration.
4) Please see attachment for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.

11.2 HOST # 2 – NEC, VERSA SX

GSM850						
mode	Channel	f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
GPRS	128	824.2	0.310	-0.010	0.311	1.6
	192	837.0	0.368	-0.013	0.369	1.6
	251	848.8	0.407	-0.051	**0.412**	1.6
EGPRS	128	824.2				
	192	837.0	0.126	-0.062	0.128	1.6
	251	848.8				
WCDMA Cellular band						
mode		f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
WCDMA	4132	826.4	0.178	-0.048	0.180	1.6
	4182	836.4	0.177	-0.149	0.183	1.6
	4233	846.6	0.216	-0.054	**0.219**	1.6

Notes:

1) The exact method of extrapolation is *measured SAR x 10^ (-drift/10)*. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower than SAR limit, thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
3) The earphone wire connected to the EUT to simulate hand-free operation in a body worn configuration.
4) Please see attachment for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.

11.3 HOST # 3 – COMPAQ, ARMADA E500

GSM850						
mode	Channel	f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
GPRS	128 192 251	824.2 837.0 848.8	0.122	-0.123	0.126	1.6
EGPRS	128 192 251	824.2 837.0 848.8	0.037	-0.051	0.037	1.6
WCDMA Cellular band						
mode		f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
WCDMA	4132 4182 4233	826.4 836.4 846.6	0.074	-0.145	0.077	1.6

Notes:

1) The exact method of extrapolation is *measured SAR x 10^ (-drift/10)*. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower than SAR limit, thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
3) The earphone wire connected to the EUT to simulate hand-free operation in a body worn configuration.
4) Please see attachment for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.

12 SAR TEST SUMMARY @ 1900 MHZ BNAD

12.1 HOST # 1 – TOSHIBA, SATELLITE

GSM1900						
mode	Channel	f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
GPRS	512	1850.20	0.482	-0.152	**0.499**	1.6
	661	1880.00	0.444	-0.024	0.446	1.6
	810	1909.80	0.325	-0.026	0.327	1.6
EGPRS	812	1850.20				
	661	1880.00	0.214	-0.097	0.219	1.6
	810	1909.80				
WCDMA PCS band						
mode		f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
WCDMA	9262	1852.40	0.467	-0.029	**0.470**	1.6
	9400	1880.00	0.419	-0.136	0.432	1.6
	9538	1907.60	0.329	-0.088	0.336	1.6

Notes:

1) The exact method of extrapolation is *measured SAR x 10^ (-drift/10)*. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower than SAR limit, thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
3) The earphone wire connected to the EUT to simulate hand-free operation in a body worn configuration.
4) Please see attachment for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.

12.2 HOST # 2 – NEC, VERSA SX

GSM1900						
mode	Channel	f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
GPRS	512 661 810	1850.20 1880.00 1909.80	0.239	-0.068	0.243	1.6
EGPRS	812 661 810	1850.20 1880.00 1909.80	0.127	-0.097	0.130	1.6
WCDMA PCS band						
mode		f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
WCDMA	9262 9400 9538	1852.40 1880.00 1907.60	0.214	-0.162	0.222	1.6

Notes:

1) The exact method of extrapolation is *measured SAR x 10^ (-drift/10)*. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower than SAR limit, thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
3) The earphone wire connected to the EUT to simulate hand-free operation in a body worn configuration.
4) Please see attachment for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.

12.3 HOST # 3 – COMPAQ, ARMADA E500

GSM1900

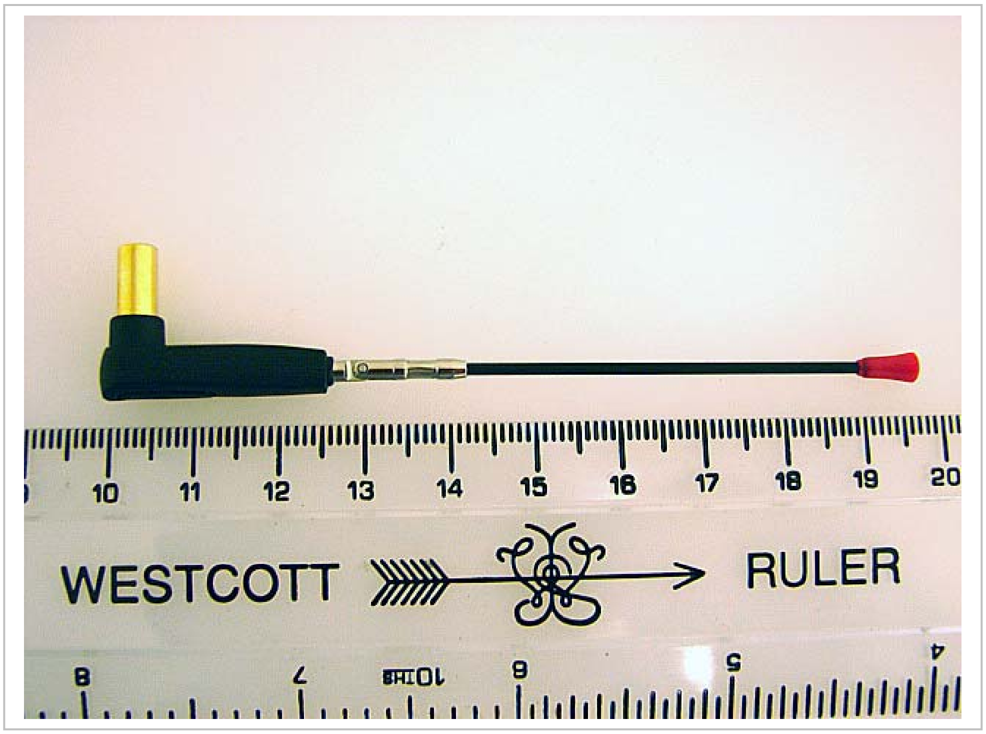
mode	Channel	f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
GPRS	512 661 810	1850.20 1880.00 1909.80	0.204	-0.121	0.210	1.6
EGPRS	812 661 810	1850.20 1880.00 1909.80	0.090	-0.171	0.093	1.6

WCDMA PCS band

mode		f (MHz)	Measured 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated 1g (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
WCDMA	9262 9400 9538	1852.40 1880.00 1907.60	0.138	-0.132	0.142	1.6

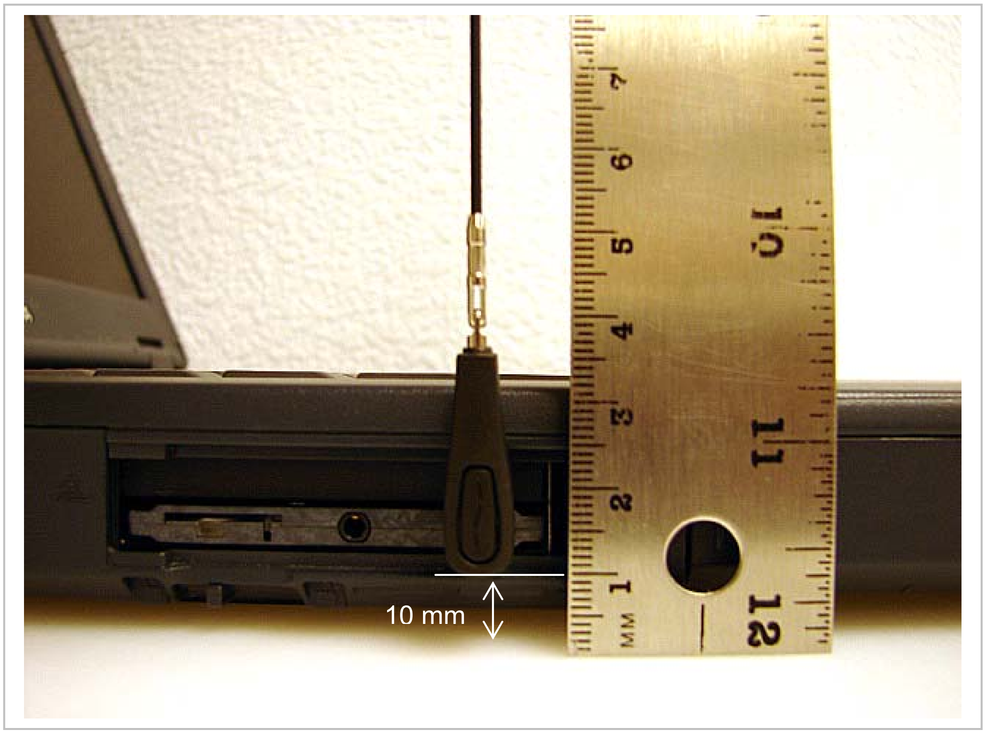
Notes:
1) The exact method of extrapolation is *measured SAR x 10^ (-drift/10)*. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower than SAR limit, thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
3) The earphone wire connected to the EUT to simulate hand-free operation in a body worn configuration.
4) Please see attachment for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.

Antenna

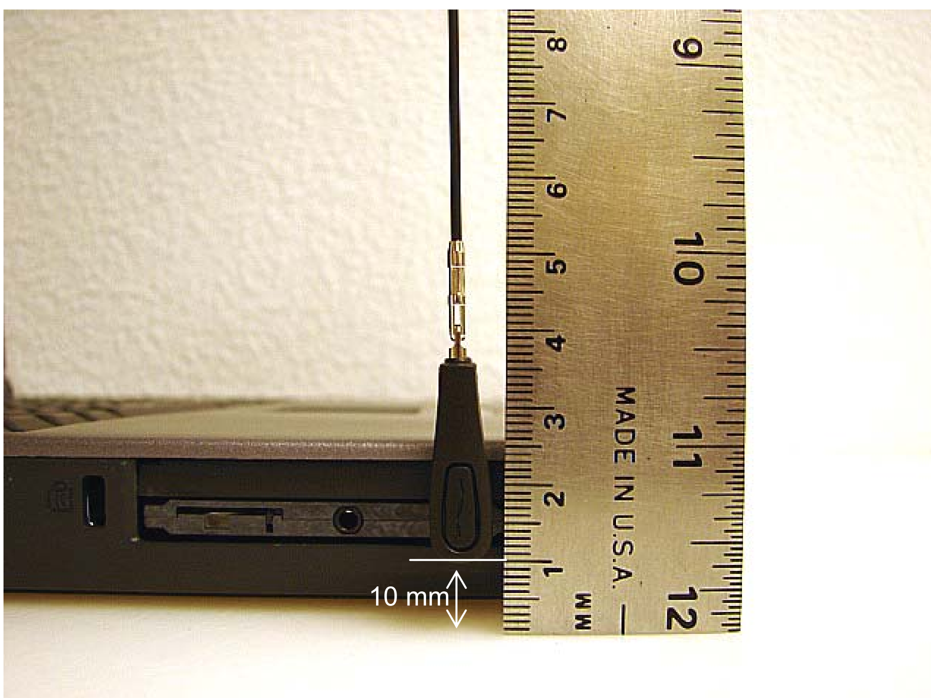


13.2 HOST DEVICE

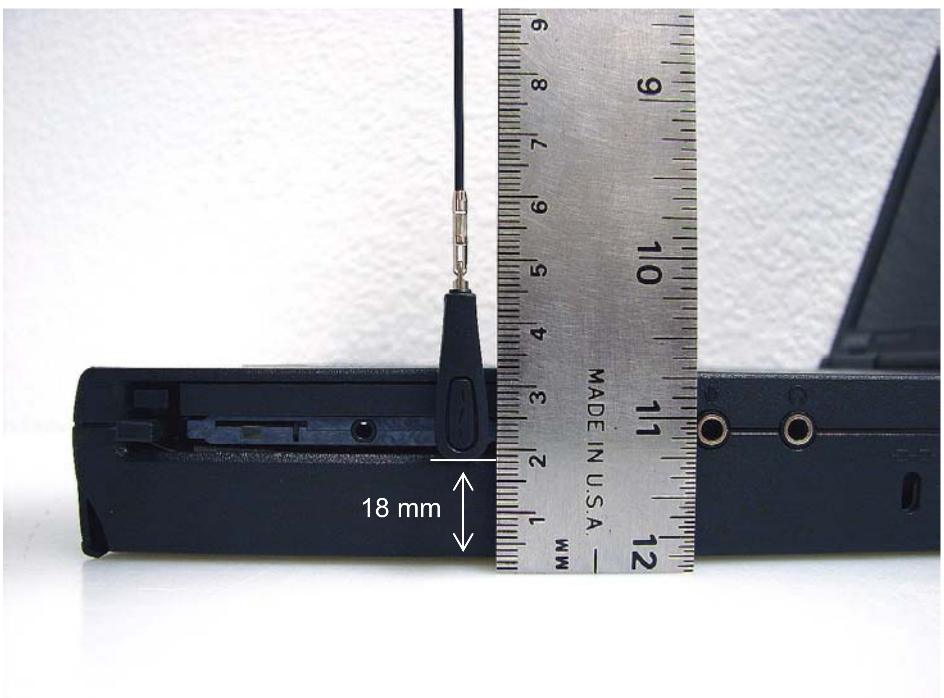
HOST # 1 - TOSHIBA, SATELLITE



Host # 2 – NEC, VERSA SX



HOST # 3 – COMPAQ, ARMADA E500



14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty component	Tol. (±%)	Probe Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Std. Unc.(±%)	
						Ui (1g)	Ui(10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	4.80	N	1	1	1	4.80	4.80
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.707	0.707	1.92	1.92
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.707	0.707	3.92	3.92
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.58	0.58
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.71	2.71
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.58	0.58
Readout Electronics	1.00	N	1	1	1	1.00	1.00
Response Time	0.80	R	1.732	1	1	0.46	0.46
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.50	1.50
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	1.59	R	1.732	1	1	0.92	0.92
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.00	0.00
Probe Positioner Mechnical Tolerance	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.23	0.23
Probe Positioning With Respect to Phantom Shell	2.90	R	1.732	1	1	1.67	1.67
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	3.90	R	1.732	1	1	2.25	2.25
Test sample Related							
Test Sample Positioning	1.10	N	1	1	1	1.10	1.10
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.60	3.60
Power and SAR Drift Measurement	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.89	2.89
Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.31	2.31
Liquid Conductivity - Target	5.00	R	1.732	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24
Liquid Conductivity - Meas.	8.60	N	1	0.64	0.43	5.50	3.70
Liquid Permittivity - Target	5.00	R	1.732	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41
Liquid Permittivity - Meas.	3.30	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.98	1.62
Combined Standard Uncertainty	RSS					11.44	10.49
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence Interval)	K=2					22.87	20.98

Notesfor table
1. Tol. - tolerance in influence quaitity
2. N - Nomal
3. R - Rectangular
4. Div. - Divisor used to obtain standard uncertainty
5. Ci - is te sensitivity coefficient

15 EQUIPMENT LIST

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Cal. Due date
Robot - Six Axes	Stäubli	RX90BL	N/A	N/A
Robot Remote Control	Stäubli	CS7MB	3403-91535	N/A
DASY4 Measurement Server	SPEAG	SEUMS001BA	1041	N/A
Probe Alignment Unit	SPEAG	LB (V2)	261	N/A
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES-6	US39173569	9/19/05
Electronic Probe kit	Hewlett Packard	85070C	N/A	N/A
E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3552	3/19/06
Thermometer	ERTCO	639-1	8402	10/13/2005
Thermometer	ERTCO	639-1	8404	10/21/2005
Thermometer	ERTCO	637-1	8661	10/21/2005
SAM Phantom (SAM1)	SPEAG	TP-1185	QD000P40CA	N/A
SAM Phantom (SAM2)	SPEAG	TP-1015	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE3 V1	500	2/7/06
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	748	5/14/06
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1003	10/5/05
Signal General	R&H	SMP 04	DE34210	6/2/06
Power Meter	Giga-tronics	8651A	8651404	9/16/05
Power Sensor	Giga-tronics	80701A	1834588	9/16/05
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-8G	0360	N/A
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	D072701-5	N/A
Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CMU 200	838114/032	12/17/06
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	E5515C	GB44051333	5/5/06
Simulating Liquid	CCS	H835 MHz	N/A	within 24 hrs of first test
Simulating Liquid	CCS	M835 MHz	N/A	within 24 hrs of first test
Simulating Liquid	CCS	H1900 MHz	N/A	within 24 hrs of first test
Simulating Liquid	CCS	M1900 MHz	N/A	within 24 hrs of first test

16 ATTACHMENT

No.	Contents	No. of page (s)
1	System Performance Check Plot	6
2-1	SAR Test Plot – 850 MHz band	18
2-2	SAR Test Plot – 1900 MHz band	16
3	Certificate of E-filed Probe EX3DV4 SN 3552	10
4	Certificate of System Validation Dipole D835V2 SN 4d002	6
5	Certificate of System Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN 5d043	6

END OF REPORT