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SAR Compliace Test Report

APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS :
CYBERBANK CORP.
3,4,5F., Mirae Bldg., 545-7 Dogok-dong,
Kangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea 135-857

DATA & LOCATION OF TESTING
Dates of testing : 2005 03/03 ~ 03/23
Test Site : ESTECH Co., Ltd. Korea

Test Device :

Models : CB-0880NP

FCC ID : PGVCB-0880NP

TYPE : CDMA 800MHz PDA Phone

Test report no :	ESTSAR0503-004	Number of page :	22
Contact person :	Chun-seok Kang	Responsible test Engineer :	M.J.Song
Testing has been Carried out in Accordance with :	IEEE P1528-200X Draft 6.4 Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Device : Experimental Techniques		
Applicant Type :	Certification		
FCC CLASSIFICATION :	Licensed Non-Broadcast Transmitter Held to Ear (TNE)		
FCC Rule Part(s)	§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July 2001)		
Test results :	The Tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced recept in full, without written approval of the laboratory.		

Date and Signatures : 2005-3-23
Report Prepared By : Engineer/ S.R. Kim
(Signature)
Manager Engineer/ Jay Kim
(Signature)

Table of Contents

1. SUMMARY FOR TEST REPORT

FCC ID	PGVCB-0880NP
Date of test	2005/03/03 ~ 2005/03/23
Responsible test engineer	Jay Kim
Measurement performed by	M.J.Song
EUT Type	CDMA 800MHz PDA Phone
Tx Frequency	824.70 ~ 848.31 MHz (CDMA)
Rx Frequency	869.70 ~ 893.31 MHz (CDMA)
Max. RF Output Power	CDMA (24.50 dBm)

Maximum Results Found During SAR Evaluation

1.1 Head Configuration

Max. SAR Measurement

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		Device test position	Antenna position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		dBm	Battery			
824.7	1013	CDMA	24.5	Standard	Left Tilt	-	1.46

1.2 Body Worn Configuration

Max. SAR Measurement

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		Separation test position	Antenna position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		dBm	Battery			
835.89	363	CDMA	24.5	Standard	Touch [with Holster]	-	0.87

1.3 Measurement Uncertainty

Combine Standard Uncertainty	± 10.81 (k=1)
Extended Standard Uncertainty	± 21.62 (k=2, 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

2. INTRODUCATION

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

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements arethe criteria published by the based on American National Standards Institute (ANSI) For localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electronic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. (c) 1992 by the institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.[2] The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSIC95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave[3] is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiationexposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 (c) NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD20814.[6] SAR is ameasure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

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

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

Figure 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

Where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
E = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/㎥)
ρ = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE UNDER TEST

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

2.1 Antenna Description

Type	Helical
Location	the right top of the device
Radiator Material	P-Carbonate

2.2 Device Description

FCC ID	FCC ID : PGVCB-0880NP
Serial numbers	-
Exposure environment	Uncontrolled exposure
Device category	Portable device
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA
Modulation Mode(s)	CDMA
Duty Cycle	1
Transmitting FreQuency Range(s)	824.70 ~ 848.31 MHz (CDMA)

2.3 Battery Options

There is only one battery option available for tested device,

4. TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 Ambient Conditions

Ambient Temperature (°C)	22
Tissue simulating liquid temperature (°C)	22
Humidity (%)	38

4.2 RF Characteristics of The Test Site

Tests were performed in a fully enclosed RF Shielded environment

4.3 Test Signal, Frequencies, And Output Power

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

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

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

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

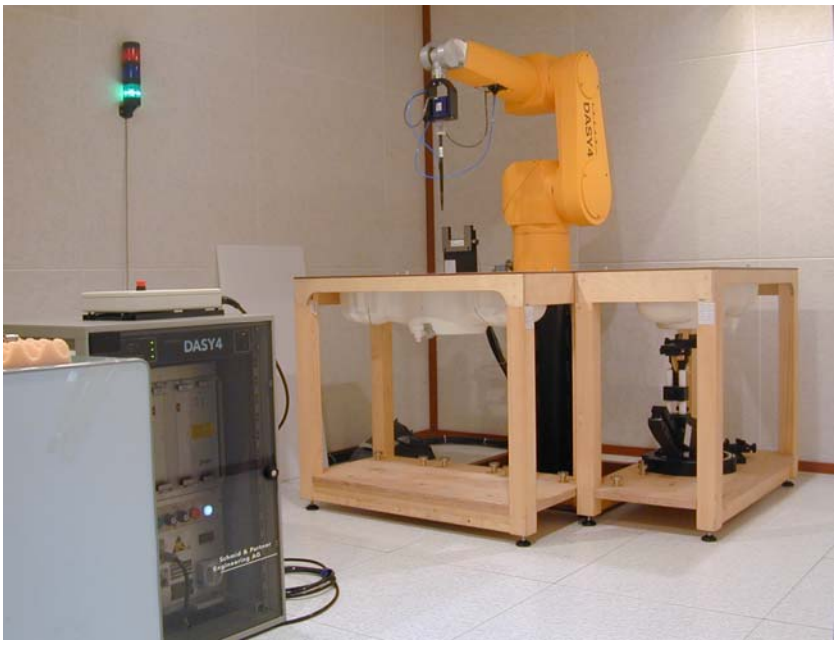

Fig. 4.1 SAR Measurement System

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

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

5.1 Test System Specifications

Test Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Cal. date
DAE	DAE3	551	2004-04-11
E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1748	2005-01-21
Dipole validation kit	D835V2	475	2005-02-24
Network analyzer	8753ES	NONE	2004-10-12
Signal generator	E4421B	GB40052295	2004-10-12
RF Power meter	EPM-442A	GB37170412	2004-10-12
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A90368	2004-10-14
Dielectric Probe	85070D	US01440154	-

5.2 SAR Measurement Setup

Measurement are performed using the DASY4 dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG(SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium IV computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field(EMF) (see Fig. 5.1) A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant(Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The pc consists of the Intel Pentium IV 2.4 GHz computer with Windows2000 system and SAR measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing,
AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

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

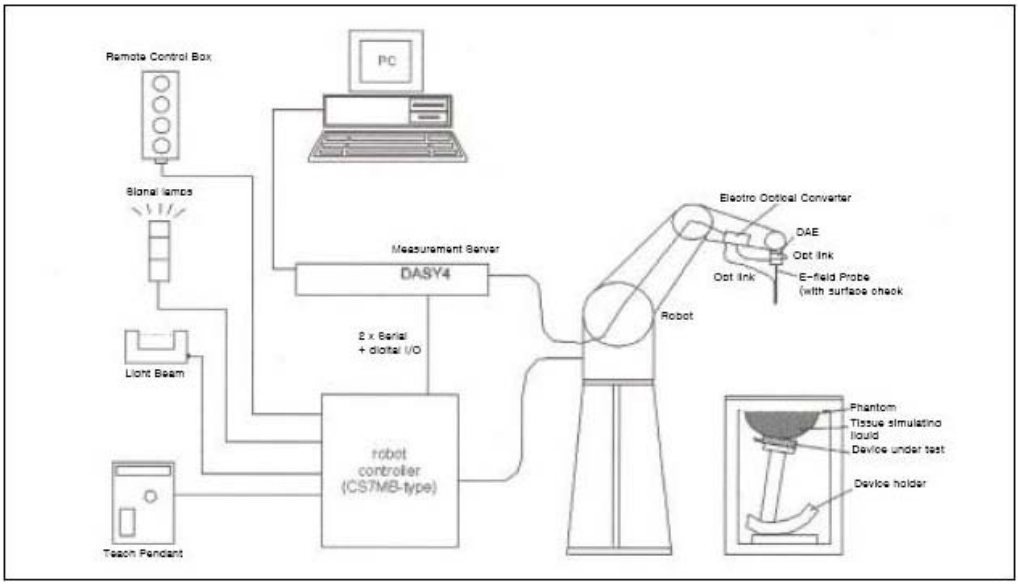

Fig. 5.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

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

5.3 DASY4 E-Field Probe System

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

As the probe approach the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Table. 5.2). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Isotropic E-Field Probe

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

Fig. 5.2 Probe Specifications

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

5.4 Phantom & Equivalent Tissues

SAM Phantom

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

Head & Muscle simulation Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethlcellullose(HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 5.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been specified in P1528 are derived from the issue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulation liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartagrove [13]. (see Fig. 5.3)

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

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

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

Fig. 5.4 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Device Holder for Transmitters

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

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

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE

6.1 Definition of Reference Point

EAR Reference point

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

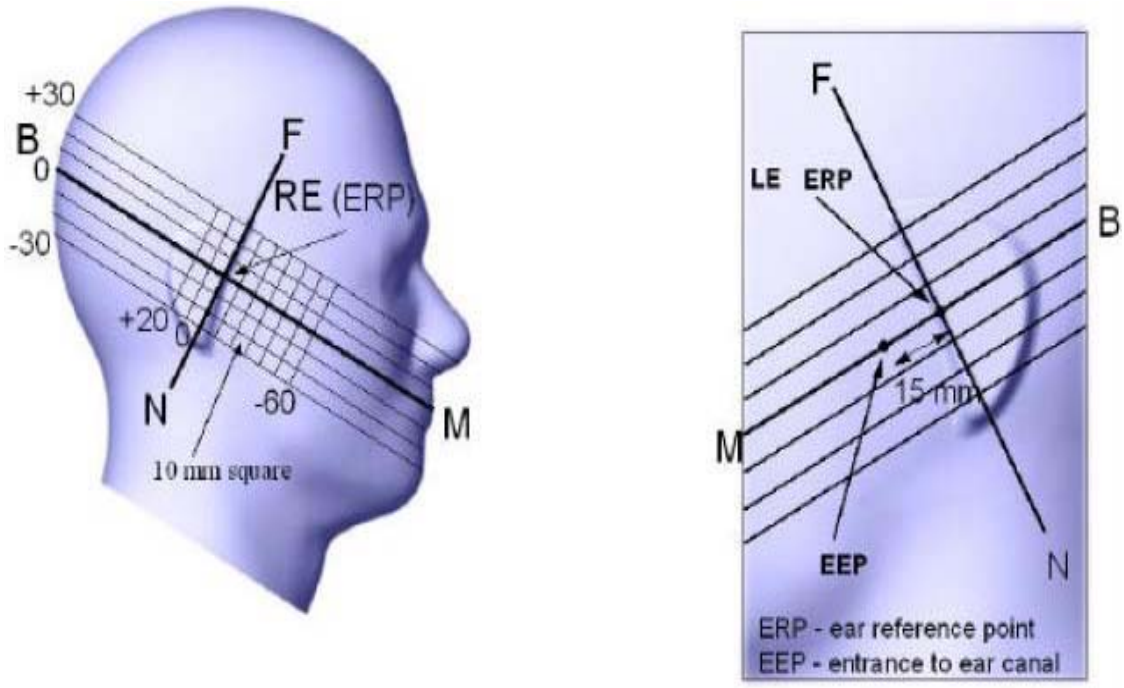

Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP

Handset Reference Points

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

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

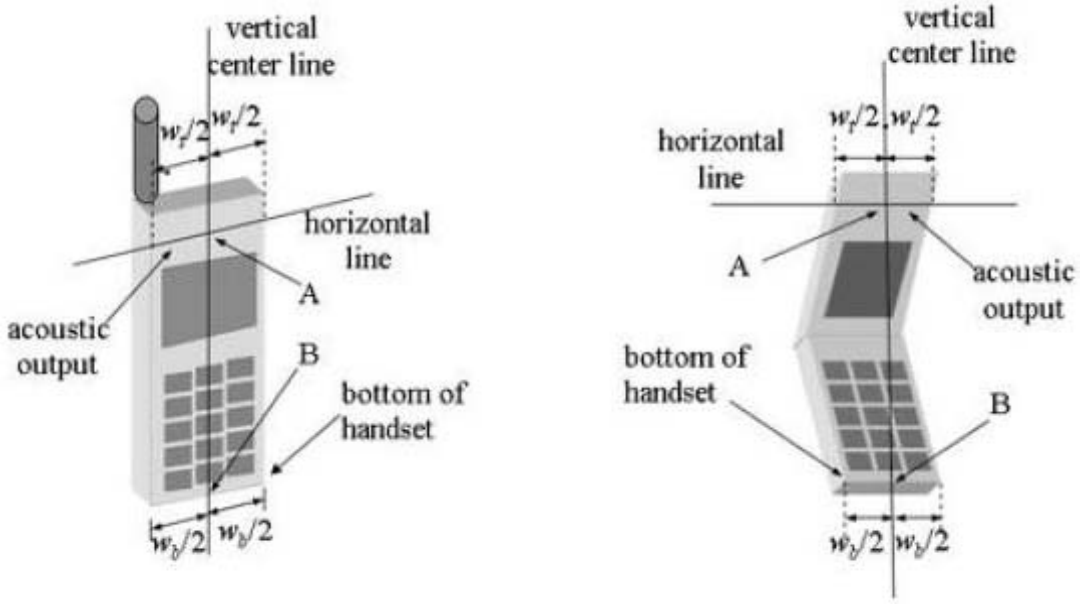

Figure 6.2 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

6.2 Test Configuration Positions
Positioning for Cheek/Touch

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

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

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

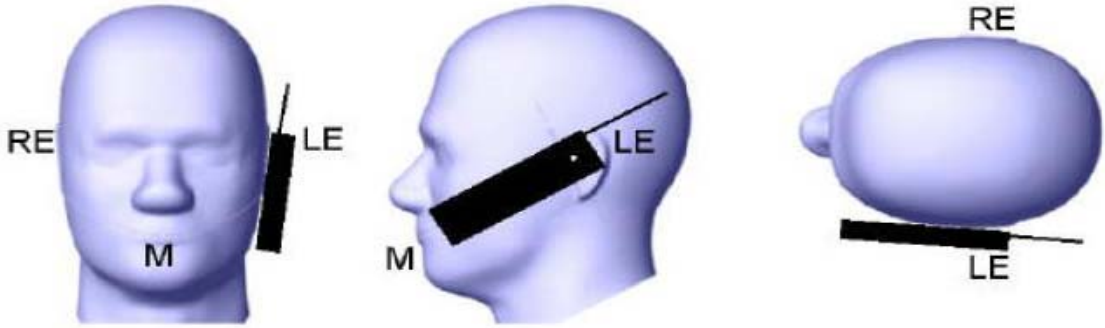

Figure 6.3 “Cheek” or “Touch” Position.

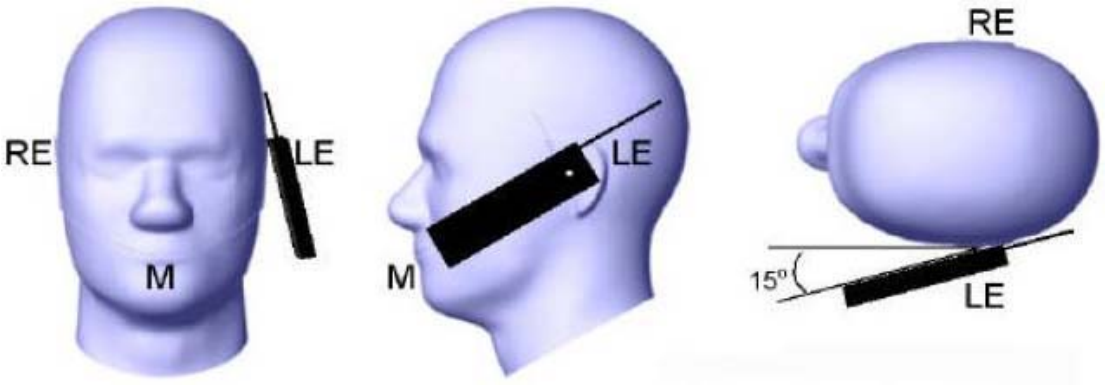

Figure 6.4 “Tilted” Position.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilted

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

Body Holder / Belt Clip Configurations

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

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

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied of available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. In all case SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

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

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

6.3 Scan Procedures

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

6.4 SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value is averaged over its volume using interpolation and extrapolation.
The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a Knot” ?condition [W.Gander, Computerma-thematik, p. 141-150](x, y and z ?directions) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p 123].
The extrapolation is based on least square algorithm [W.Gander, Computermathematik, p. 168-180]. Through the points in the first 30 mm in all z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated₩. This polynomial is then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1mm from one another.

7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

According to CENELEC [17], typical worst-case uncertainty of field measurements is 5 dB.
For well-defined modulation characteristics the uncertainty can be reduced to 3 dB.

ERROR Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci 1g	Standard unc. (1g)	vi or Veff
MEASUREMENT SYSTEM						
Probe Calibration	± 11 %	normal	1	1	± 11 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7	rectangular	√3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	± 1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6	rectangular	√3	$(cp)^{1/2}$	± 3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Linearity	± 4.7	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	normal	1		± 1.0%	
Response time	± 0.8	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5%	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5%	∞
RF Amnient Conditions	± 3.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	± 0.4	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	± 2.9	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7%	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Test Sample Related						
Test Sample Positioning	± 2.9	normal	1	1	± 2.9%	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	± 3.6	normal	1	1	± 3.6%	5
Output Power Validation - SAR drift measurement	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9%	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters						
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	± 4.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity Target - tolerance	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8%	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	± 2.5	normal	1	0.64	± 1.6%	∞
Liquid permittivity Target - tolerance	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7%	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	± 2.5	normal	1	0.6	± 1.5%	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					±10.81 %	330
Coverage Factor for 95%				K = 2		
Expanded Standard Uncertainty					± 21.62 %	

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table 8.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Liquid Temperature (°C)			22		Liquid Depth(mm)		150			
Date	2005-03-22		2005-03-22				/ /			
Tissue	835MHz Brain		835MHz Muscle							
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured						
Dielectric Constant: ε	41.5	40.5	55.2	54.6						
Conductivity: σ	0.9	0.894	0.97	0.95						
Deviation (%)	ε : −2.41% σ : −0.67%		ε : −0.1% σ : −2 %							

Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ±10% of the specifications at 835MHz (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 8.2 System Validation [5]

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED						
Tissue	System Validation Kit:	Forward Power (mW)	Targeted SAR1g (mW/g)	Measured SAR1g (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Test Date
835MHz Brain	D835V2(S/N :475)	250	2.25	2.31	2.67%	2005-03-22

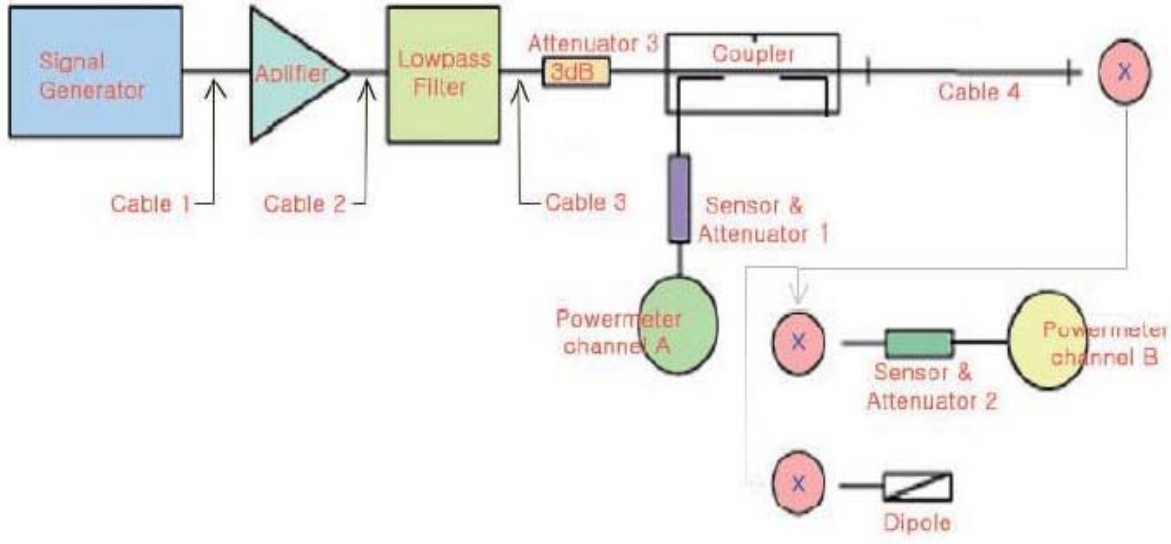

Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

9. RESULTS(continued)

Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : 21.0
Relative HUMIDITY (%) : 34
Mixture Type : 835MHz Brain
Dielectric Constant : 39.9
Conductivity: 0.867

Measurement Results (CDMA Head SAR-Touch)

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

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Left Head SAR - Touch)

Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
835.89	363	CDMA	24.50	24.61	Standard	Cheek Touch	-	1.100

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head SAR - Touch)

Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
835.89	363	CDMA	24.50	24.62	Standard	Cheek Touch	-	0.833

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

Engineer S.R. Kim (Signature)

9. RESULTS(continued)

Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : 22.0
Relative HUMIDITY (%) : 32
Mixture Type : 835MHz Brain
Dielectric Constant : 39.9
Conductivity: 0.867

Measurement Results (CDMA Head SAR-Tilt)

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

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Left Head SAR - Tlit - Slide IN)

Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
824.7	1013	CDMA	24.50	24.63	Standard	Tilt	-	1.460
835.89	363	CDMA	24.50	24.61	Standard	Tilt	-	1.370
848.31	777	CDMA	24.50	24.62	Standard	Tilt	-	1.430

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head SAR - Tilt)

Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
824.7	1013	CDMA	24.50	24.62	Standard	Tilt	-	0.913
835.89	363	CDMA	24.50	24.61	Standard	Tilt	-	0.876
848.31	777	CDMA	24.50	24.51	Standard	Tilt	-	1.03

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

Engineer S.R. Kim (Signature)

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9. RESULTS(continued)

Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : 21
Relative HUMIDITY (%) : 38
Mixture Type : 835MHz Body
Dielectric Constant : 54.6
Conductivity: 0.95

Measurement Results (CDMA BODY SAR with Holster)

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

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Body SAR With Holster)

Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.50	24.49	Standard	1.0 [with Holster]	–	0.811
835.89	363	CDMA	24.50	24.47	Standard	1.0[with Holster]	–	0.870
848.31	777	CDMA	24.50	24.46	Standard	1.0[with Holster]	–	0.863

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

Engineer S.R. Kim (Signature)

10. REFERENCE

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[18] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgen o ssische Technische Hoschschule Z u rich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.

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APPENDIX A : Validation Test Data of Tissue

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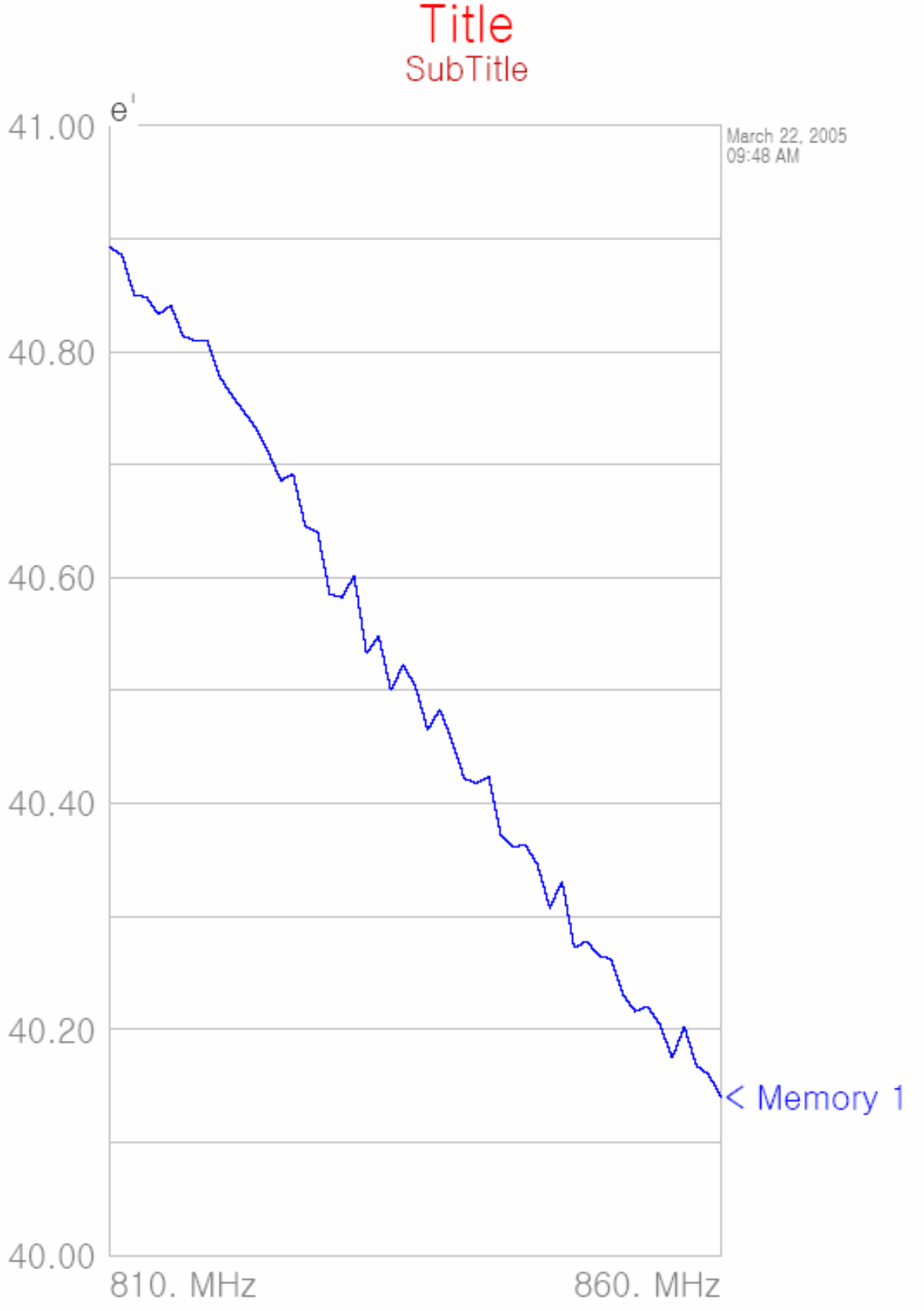
- Head Tissue



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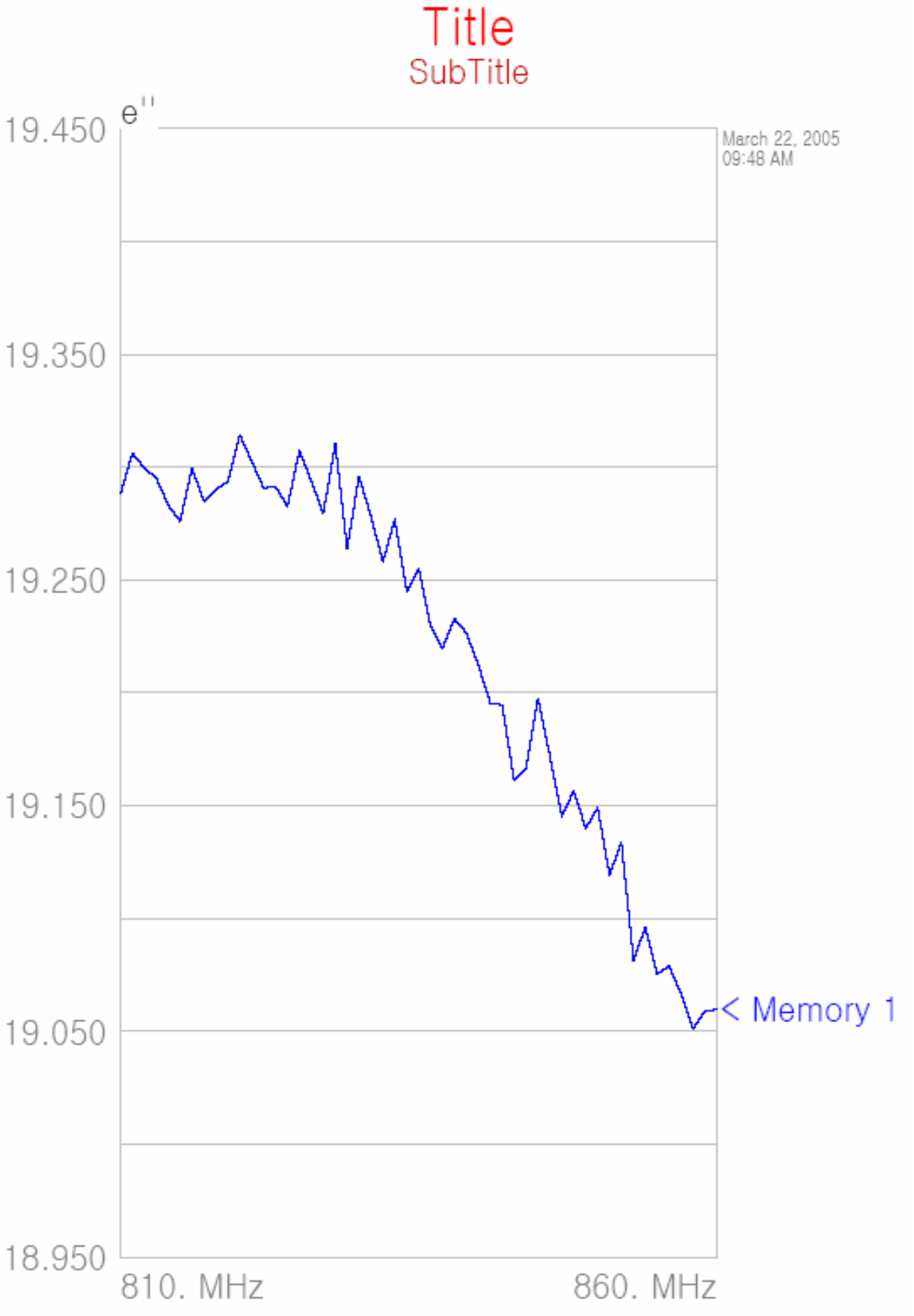

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Title

SubTitle

March 02, 2005 09:48 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
810.000000 MHz	40.8925	19.2880
810.973262 MHz	40.8855	19.3062
811.946524 MHz	40.8504	19.2997
812.919785 MHz	40.8481	19.2951
813.893047 MHz	40.8332	19.2832
814.866309 MHz	40.8409	19.2760
815.845418 MHz	40.8141	19.2994
816.824527 MHz	40.8093	19.2849
817.803636 MHz	40.8098	19.2903
818.782745 MHz	40.7778	19.2937
819.761854 MHz	40.7612	19.3144
820.746845 MHz	40.7466	19.3025
821.731836 MHz	40.7320	19.2907
822.716828 MHz	40.7102	19.2915
823.701819 MHz	40.6858	19.2824
824.686810 MHz	40.6919	19.3074
825.677719 MHz	40.6452	19.2938
826.668628 MHz	40.6407	19.2794
827.659537 MHz	40.5852	19.3105
828.650446 MHz	40.5826	19.2639
829.641354 MHz	40.6013	19.2960
830.638216 MHz	40.5328	19.2780
831.635078 MHz	40.5481	19.2583
832.631941 MHz	40.5002	19.2769
833.628803 MHz	40.5226	19.2448
834.625665 MHz	40.5041	19.2553
835.628516 MHz	40.4653	19.2295
836.631367 MHz	40.4833	19.2197
837.634218 MHz	40.4553	19.2329
838.637068 MHz	40.4220	19.2266
839.639919 MHz	40.4179	19.2124
840.648795 MHz	40.4235	19.1955
841.657671 MHz	40.3711	19.1947
842.666547 MHz	40.3618	19.1612
843.675423 MHz	40.3631	19.1664
844.684299 MHz	40.3456	19.1975
845.699236 MHz	40.3075	19.1720
846.714173 MHz	40.3312	19.1452
847.729110 MHz	40.2723	19.1566
848.744047 MHz	40.2781	19.1399
849.758984 MHz	40.2652	19.1491
850.780018 MHz	40.2623	19.1193
851.801053 MHz	40.2303	19.1337
852.822087 MHz	40.2160	19.0815
853.843122 MHz	40.2203	19.0962
854.864157 MHz	40.2044	19.0754
855.891325 MHz	40.1748	19.0789
856.918494 MHz	40.2024	19.0666
857.945663 MHz	40.1676	19.0511
858.972831 MHz	40.1598	19.0589
860.000000 MHz	40.1400	19.0598

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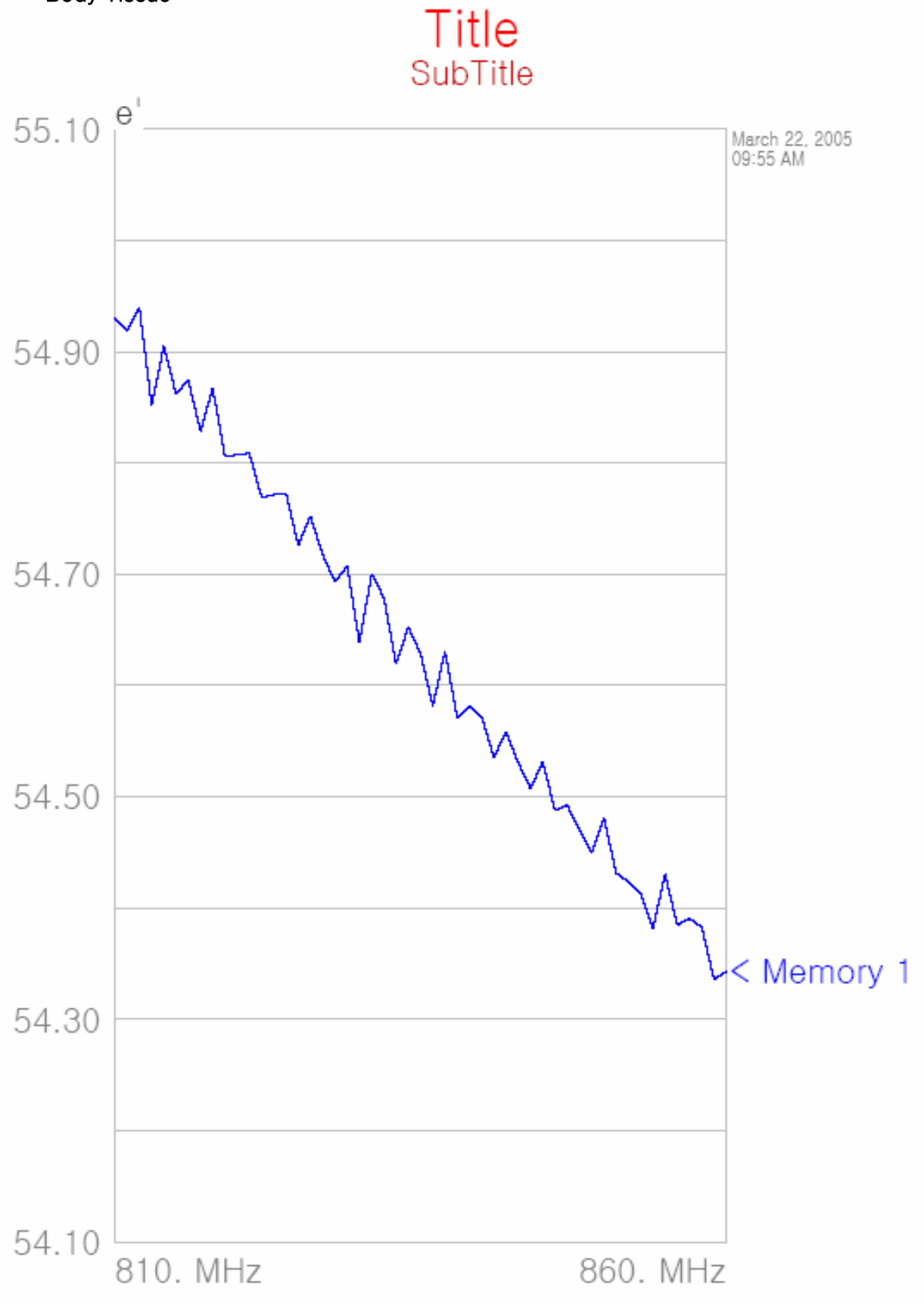
– Body Tissue



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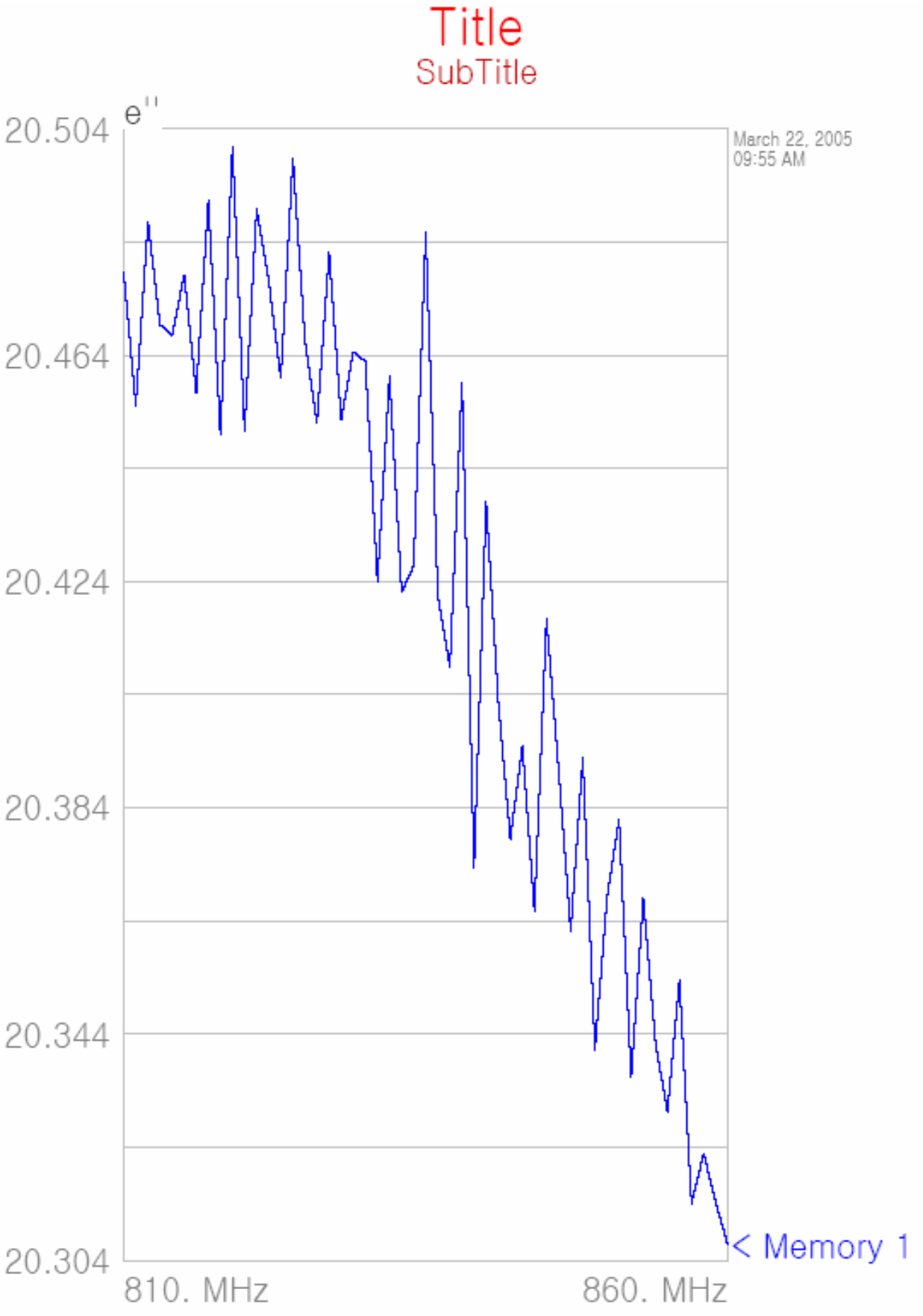

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Title

SubTitle

March 02, 2005 09:55 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
810.000000 MHz	54.9299	20.4786
810.973262 MHz	54.9189	20.4551
811.946524 MHz	54.9395	20.4876
812.919785 MHz	54.8520	20.4694
813.893047 MHz	54.9051	20.4675
814.866309 MHz	54.8619	20.4782
815.845418 MHz	54.8745	20.4574
816.824527 MHz	54.8287	20.4914
817.803636 MHz	54.8674	20.4499
818.782745 MHz	54.8057	20.5010
819.761854 MHz	54.8076	20.4506
820.746845 MHz	54.8088	20.4898
821.731836 MHz	54.7688	20.4771
822.716828 MHz	54.7717	20.4599
823.701819 MHz	54.7730	20.4989
824.686810 MHz	54.7260	20.4667
825.677719 MHz	54.7522	20.4521
826.668628 MHz	54.7172	20.4821
827.659537 MHz	54.6935	20.4526
828.650446 MHz	54.7074	20.4646
829.641354 MHz	54.6388	20.4629
830.638216 MHz	54.7002	20.4241
831.635078 MHz	54.6789	20.4602
832.631941 MHz	54.6192	20.4221
833.628803 MHz	54.6526	20.4268
834.625665 MHz	54.6290	20.4857
835.628516 MHz	54.5817	20.4213
836.631367 MHz	54.6308	20.4090
837.634218 MHz	54.5713	20.4592
838.637068 MHz	54.5819	20.3734
839.639919 MHz	54.5719	20.4380
840.648795 MHz	54.5357	20.4028
841.657671 MHz	54.5583	20.3785
842.666547 MHz	54.5305	20.3949
843.675423 MHz	54.5076	20.3658
844.684299 MHz	54.5314	20.4174
845.699236 MHz	54.4877	20.3907
846.714173 MHz	54.4924	20.3622
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850.780018 MHz	54.4312	20.3820
851.801053 MHz	54.4241	20.3364
852.822087 MHz	54.4136	20.3680
853.843122 MHz	54.3817	20.3427
854.864157 MHz	54.4304	20.3302
855.891325 MHz	54.3846	20.3535
856.918494 MHz	54.3906	20.3140
857.945663 MHz	54.3827	20.3229
858.972831 MHz	54.3357	20.3143
860.000000 MHz	54.3431	20.3067

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APPENDIX B : Validation Test Data

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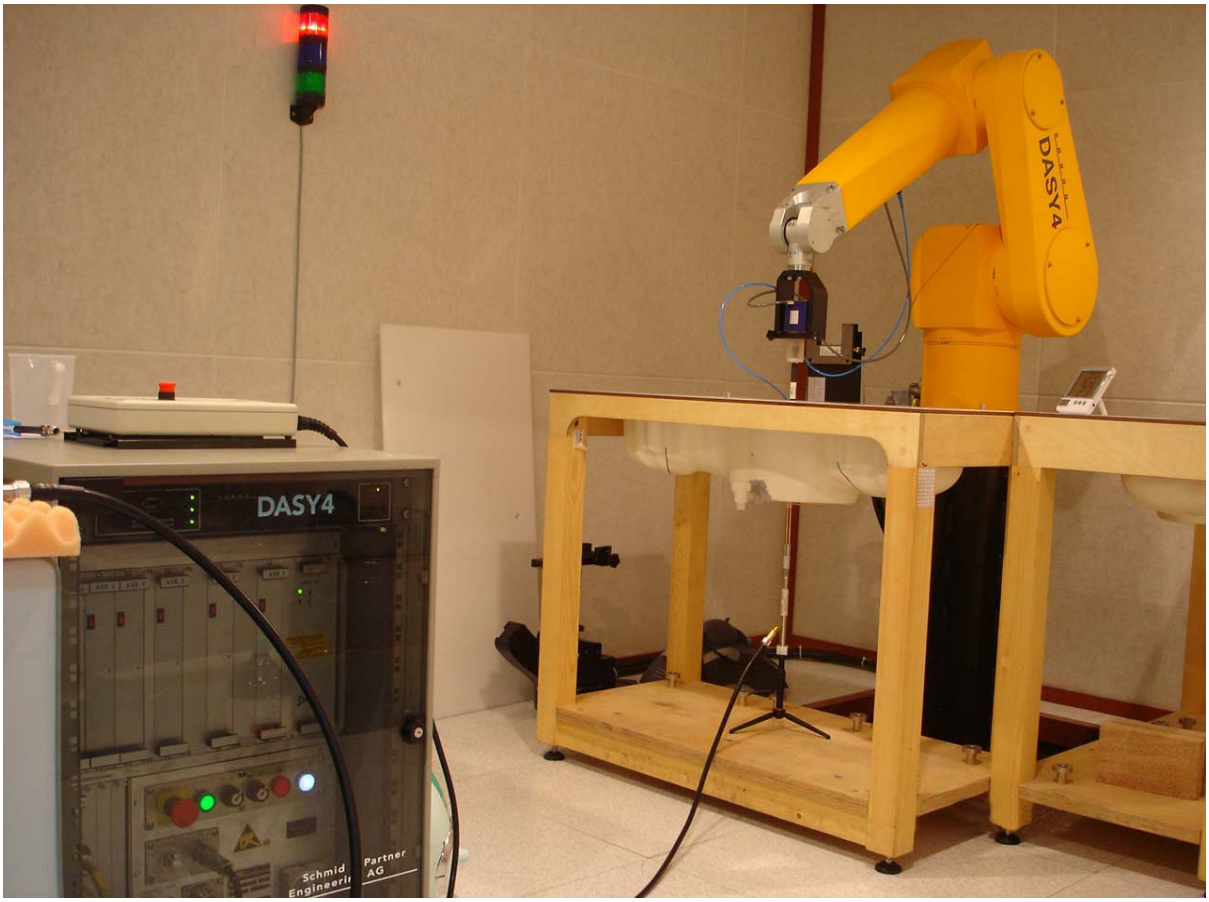
835MHz Dipole Validation



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Date/Time: 03/22/05 10:27:29

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

validation 835MHz -3-22

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

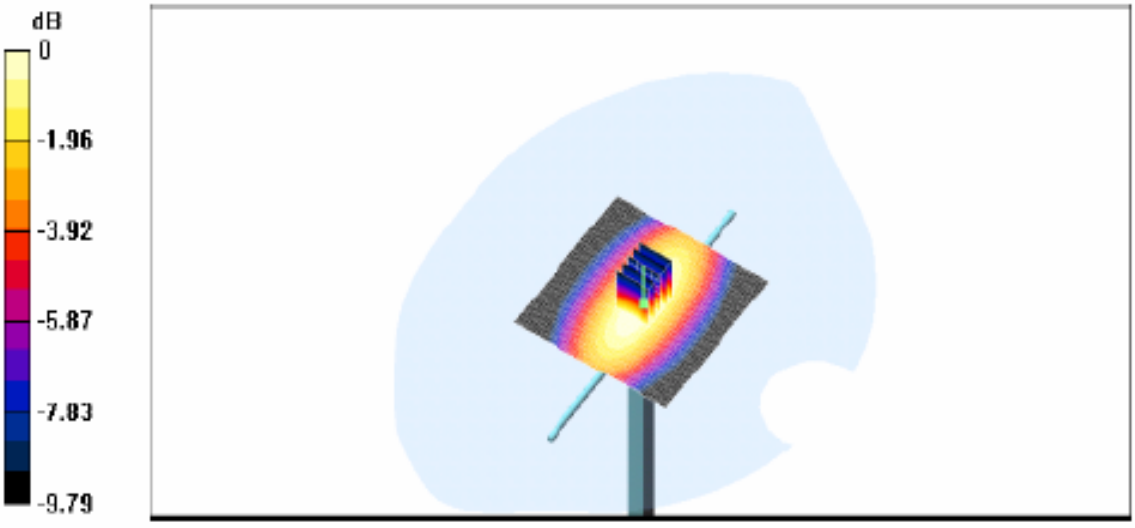
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.894 mho/m; ε_r = 40.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22℃, Humidity : 30%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.49 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 54.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.43 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.31 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.48 mW/g



0 dB = 2.48mW/g

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APPENDIX C : SAR Test Setup Photographs

Left Hand –Touch Position

Right Hand –Touch Position

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Left Hand –Tlit Position

Right Hand –Tilt Position

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Flat – Body Side Configuration (With Holster)

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APPENDIX D : SAR Test Data

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Date/Time: 03/22/05 10:59:44

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 363-LEFT TOUCH

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 835.89 MHz; σ = 0.867 mho/m; ε_r = 39.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

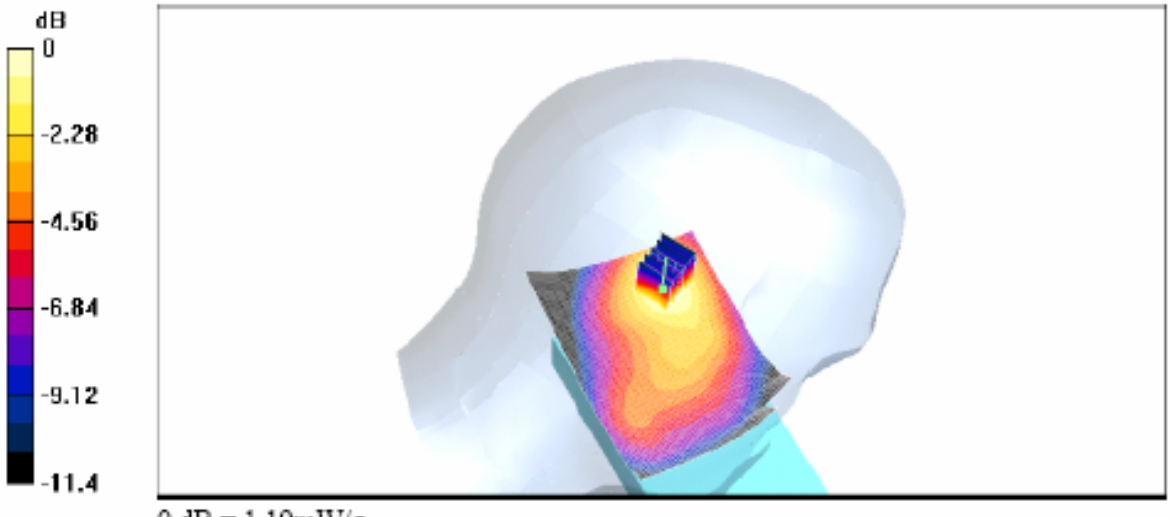
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 33%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.12 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.76 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.1 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.19 mW/g



0 dB = 1.19mW/g

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Date/Time: 03/22/05 11:21:24

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 363-RIGHT TOUCH

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 835.89 MHz; σ = 0.867 mho/m; ε_r = 39.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

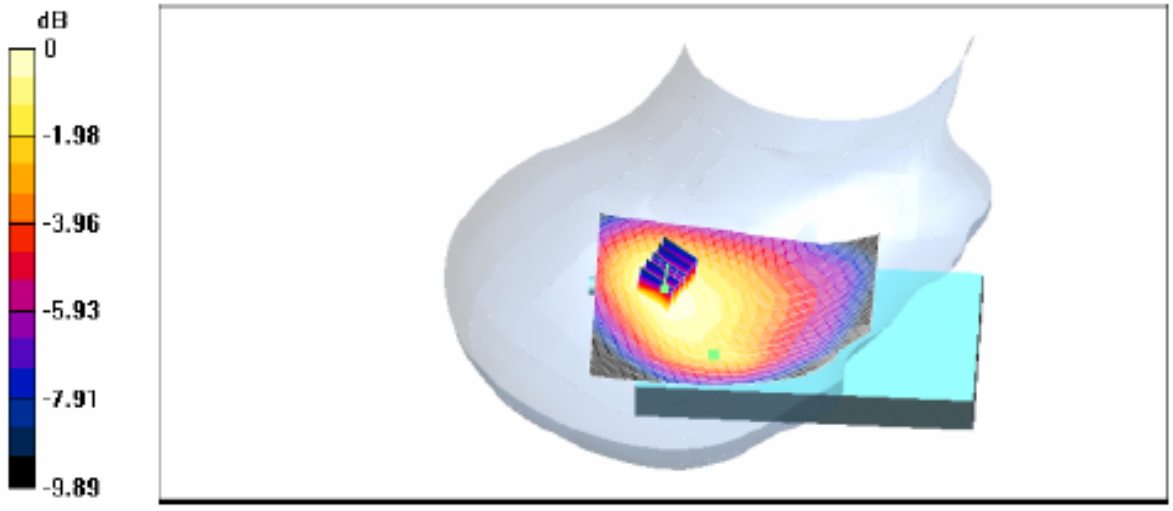
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 33%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.893 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 31 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.18 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.833 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.898 mW/g



0 dB = 0.898mW/g

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Date/Time: 03/22/05 13:57:07

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 1013-LEFT TILT

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.7 MHz; σ = 0.865 mho/m; ε_r = 40.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

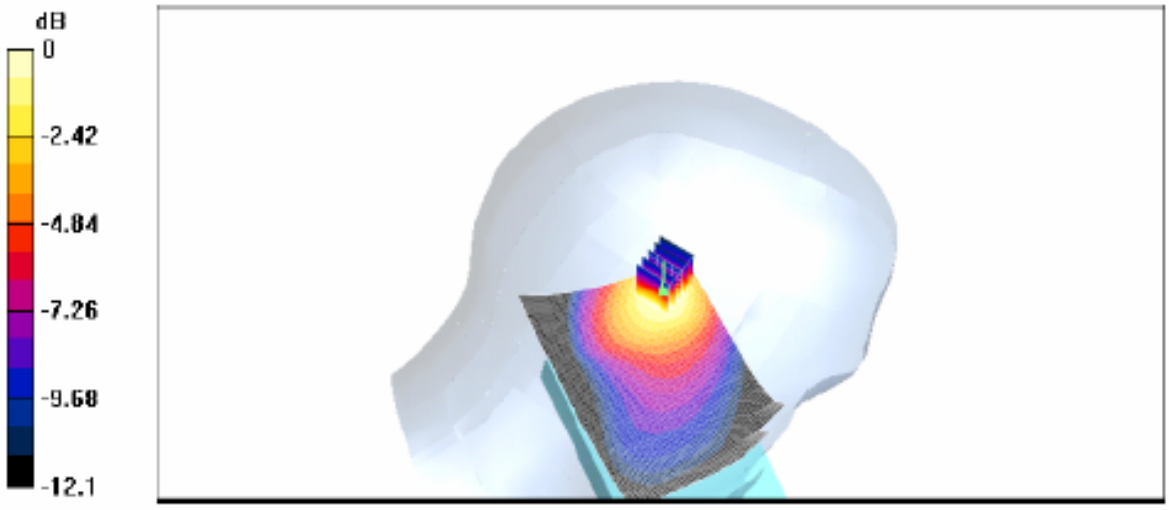
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 34%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.57 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.62 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.46 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.56 mW/g



0 dB = 1.56mW/g

ESTECH Co., Ltd.
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Date/Time: 03/22/05 13:04:43

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 363-LEFT TILT

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 835.89 MHz; σ = 0.867 mho/m; ε_r = 39.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

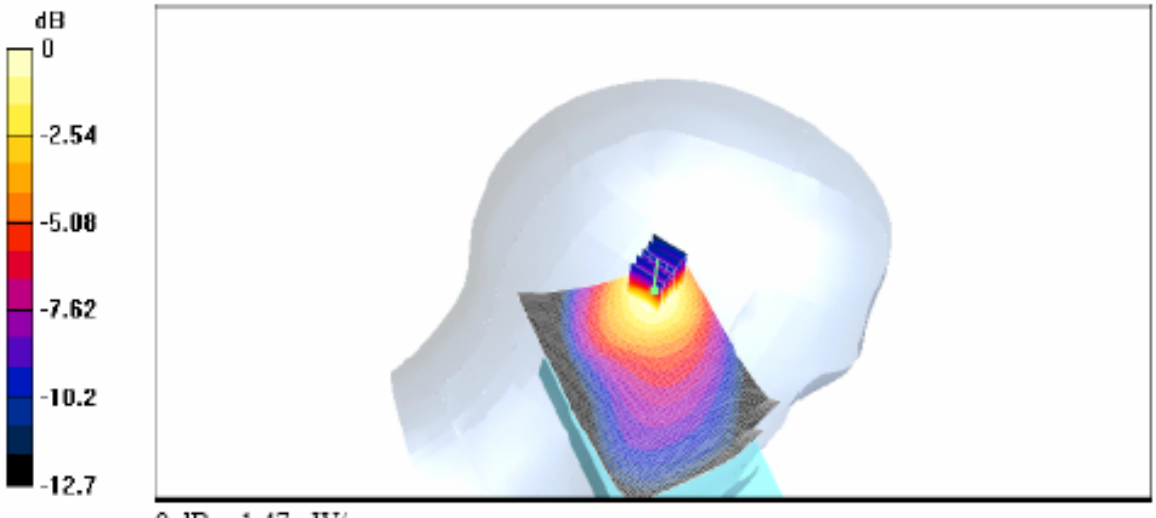
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 33%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.42 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.36 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.37 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.47 mW/g



0 dB = 1.47mW/g

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Date/Time: 03/22/05 15:36:00

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 777-LEFT TILT

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.904 mho/m; ε_r = 40.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

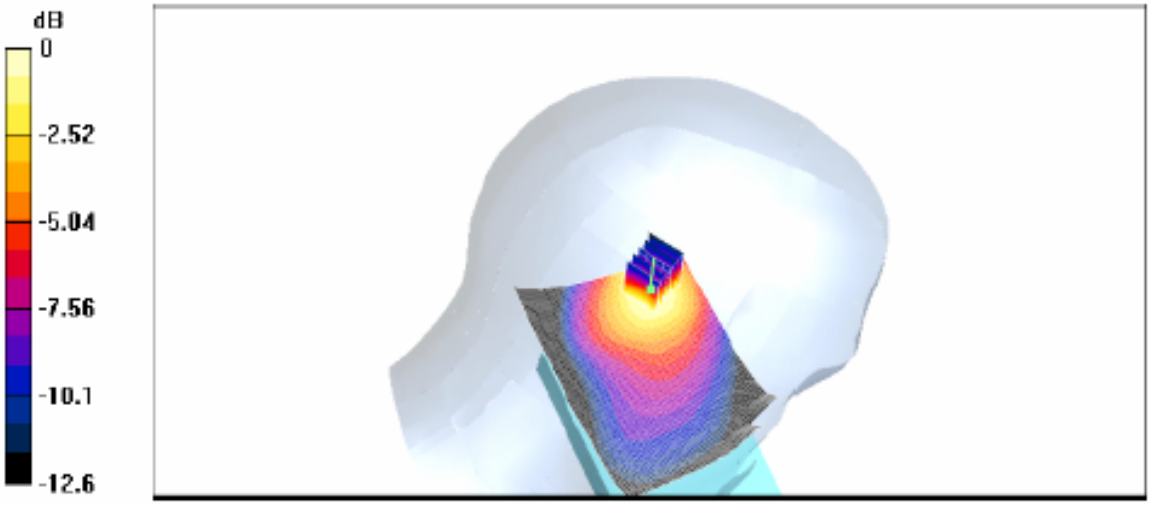
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 34%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.48 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.45 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.43 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.56 mW/g



0 dB = 1.56mW/g

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Date/Time: 03/22/05 14:20:27

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 1013-RIGHT TILT

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.7 MHz; σ = 0.885 mho/m; ε_r = 40.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

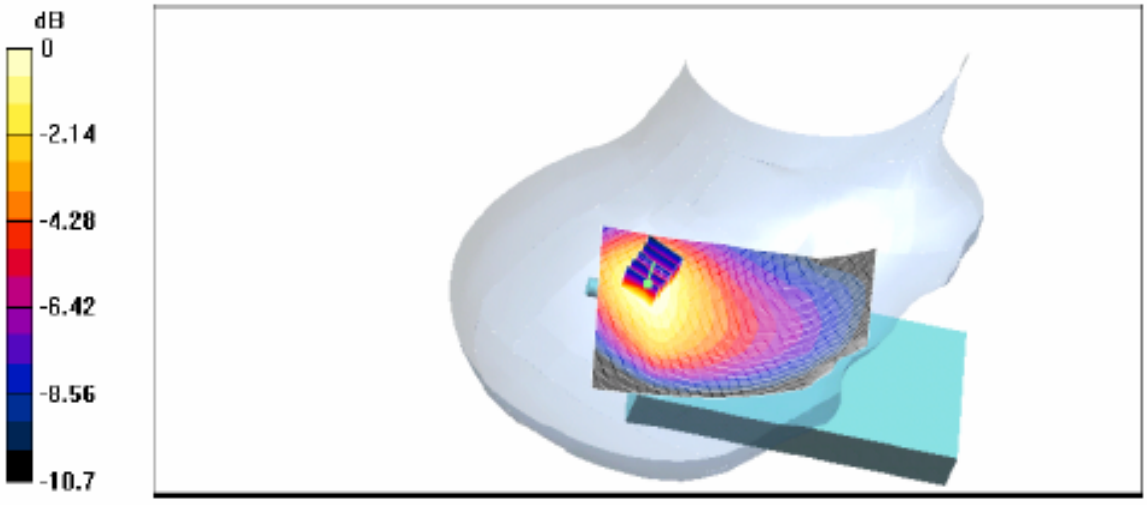
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 34%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.972 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.31 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.913 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.979 mW/g



0 dB = 0.979mW/g

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Date/Time: 03/22/05 12:30:43

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 363-RIGHT TILT

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 835.89 MHz; σ = 0.867 mho/m; ε_r = 39.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

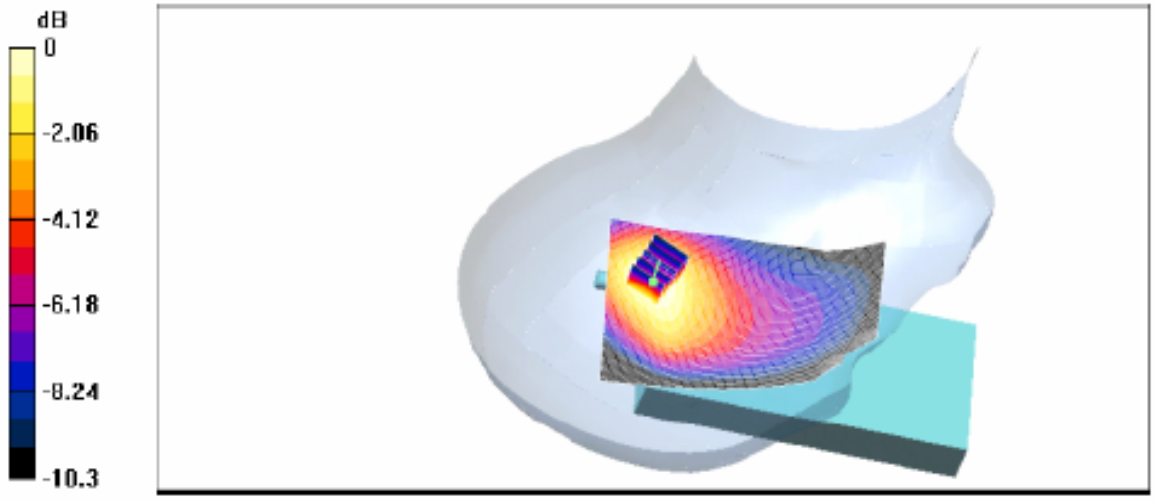
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 33%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.940 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.25 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.876 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.935 mW/g



0 dB = 0.935mW/g

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Date/Time: 03/22/05 16:18:53

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 777-RIGHT TILT

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.904 mho/m; ε_r = 40.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

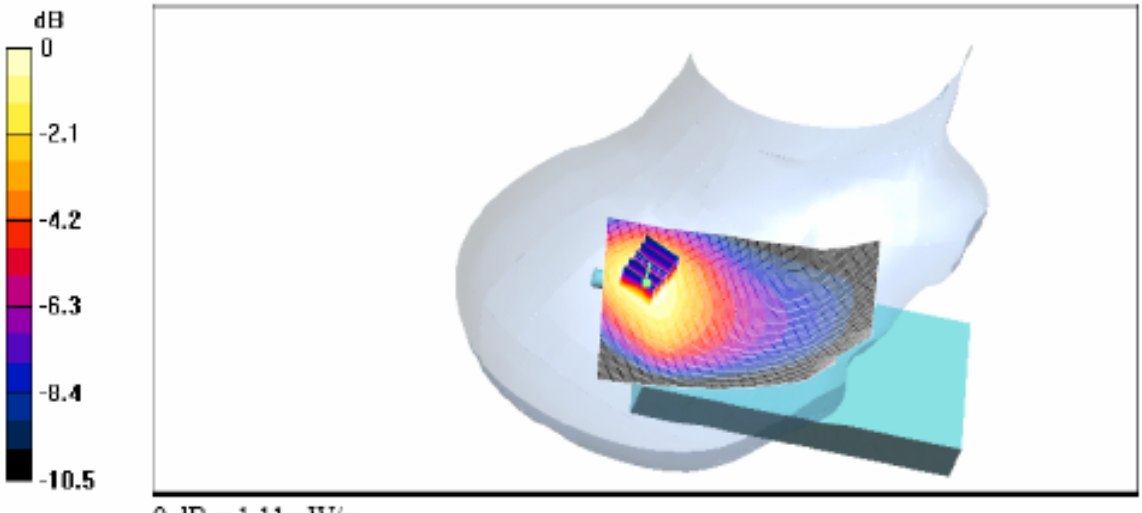
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 34%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.11 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 29.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.49 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.03 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.11 mW/g



0 dB = 1.11mW/g

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Date/Time: 03/22/05 16:42:12

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

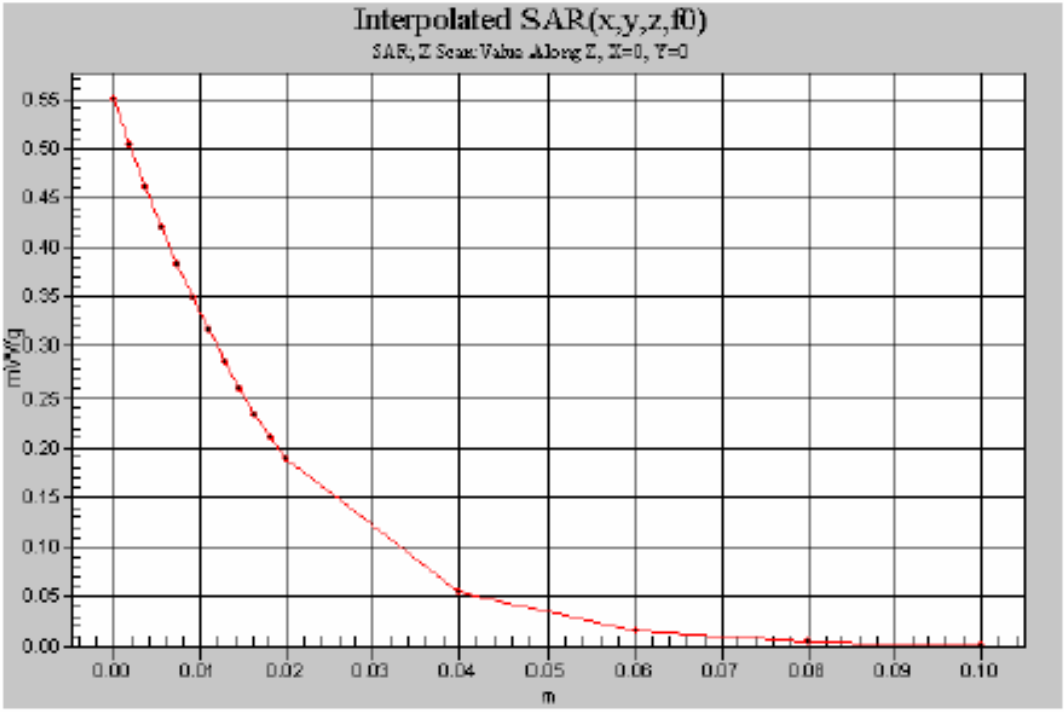
CH 1013-LEFT TILT Z SCAN

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.7 MHz; σ = 0.865 mho/m; ε_r = 40.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 34%



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Date/Time: 03/22/05 17:51:08

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 1013-BODY HOLSTER

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 824.7 MHz; σ = 0.939 mho/m; ε_r = 54.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

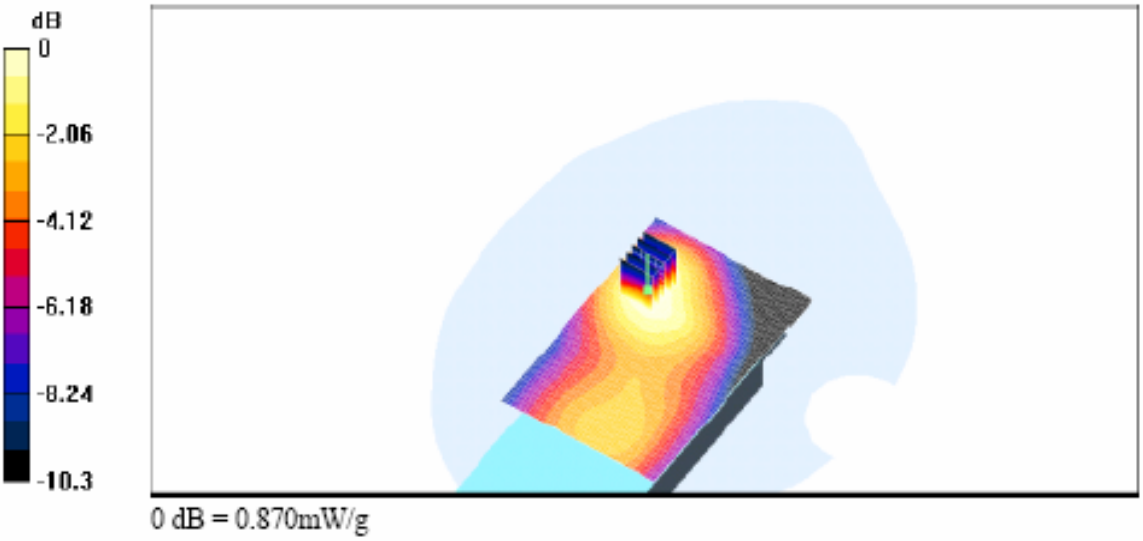
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22℃, Humidity : 32%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.872 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.811 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.870 mW/g



0 dB = 0.870mW/g

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Date/Time: 03/22/05 17:28:43

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 363-BODY HOLSTER

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 835.89 MHz; σ = 0.95 mho/m; ε_r = 54.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

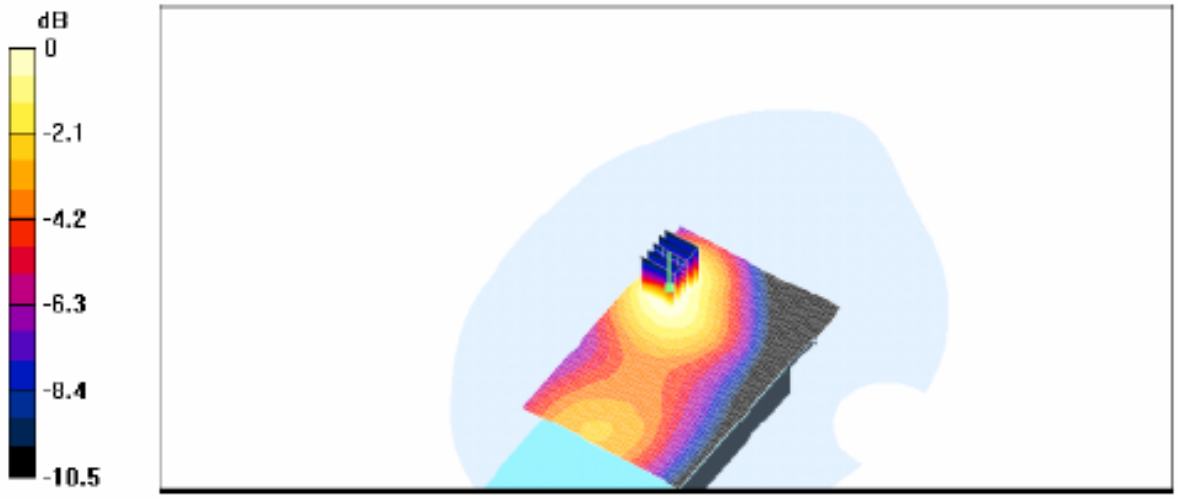
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 32%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.944 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 25.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.33 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.870 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.930 mW/g



0 dB = 0.930mW/g

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Date/Time: 03/22/05 18:25:04

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH 777-BODY HOLSTER

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.961 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

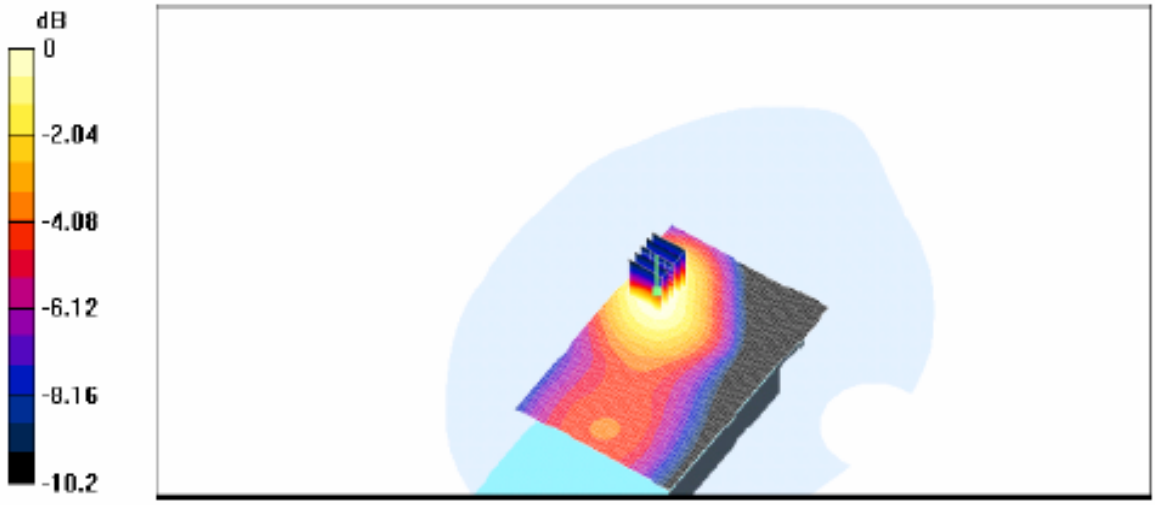
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22℃, Humidity : 33%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation!
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.934 mW/g

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.863 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.929 mW/g



0 dB = 0.929mW/g

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Date/Time: 03/22/05 19:02:37

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

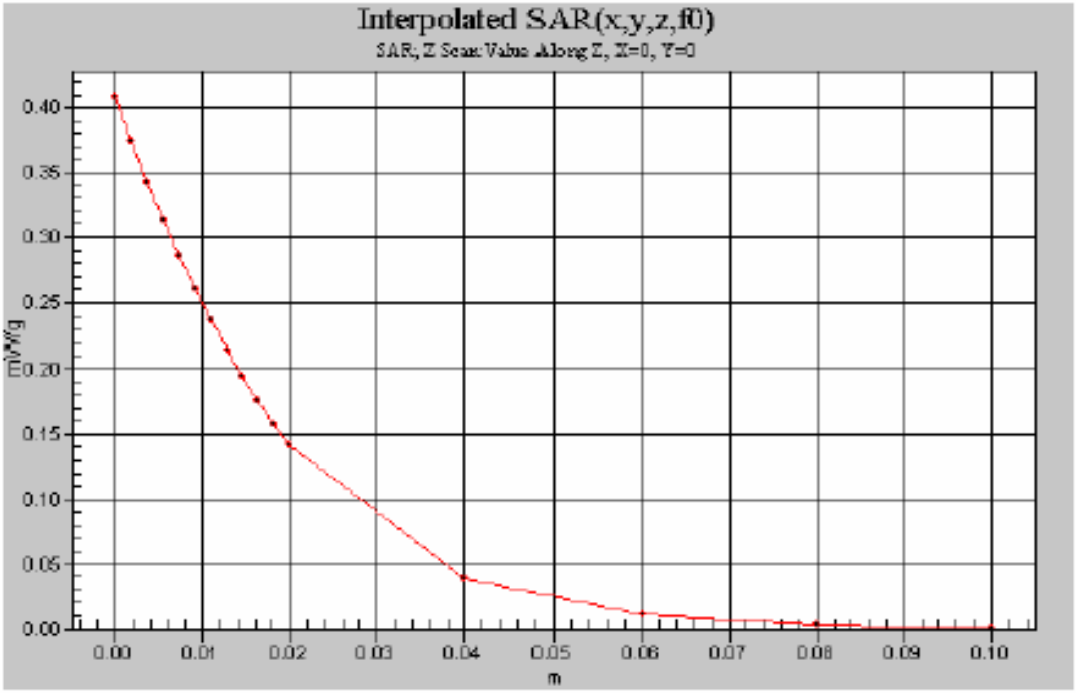
CH 363-BODY HOLSTER Z SCAN

DUT: CB-0880NP; Type: BAR TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: CDMA FCC; Frequency: 835.89 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835MHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 835.89 MHz; σ = 0.95 mho/m; ε_r = 54.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(6.57, 6.57, 6.57); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM 835MHz; Type: SAM 835MHz; Serial: TP-1262
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21℃, Humidity : 32%



ESTECH Co., Ltd.
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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

APPENDIX E : Calibration Certificates

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Estech (Dymstec)

Certificate No: D835V2-475_Feb05

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D835V2 - SN: 475

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

Calibration date: February 24, 2005

Condition of the calibrated item: In Tolerance

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

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

Issued: February 25, 2005

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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