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TEST REPORT ON SAR

Model Tested:	SGH-V100
FCC ID (Requested):	A3LSGHV100
Report No:	SEC02-008
Date issued:	September 28, 2002

- Abstract –

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

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Checked By	CW PARK - Manager	Date	28 Sep 02
Authorized By	JK CHOI – Senior Manager	Date	28 Sep 02

Contents

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Test Sample :	Single-Band PCS Only Phone
Model Number :	SGH-V100
Serial Number :	Identical prototype (S/N : #3)
Manufacturer :	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS Co., Ltd.
Contact :	JM KIM, Technical Manager
Phone :	+82- 54-479-5695
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Test Standard :	§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C(July 2001)
FCC Classification :	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
Test Dates :	September 13,2002 ~ September 14,2002
Tested for :	FCC/TCB Certification

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Tx Freq. Range :	1850.00 – 1910.00 MHz (PCS GSM)
Rx Freq. Range :	1930.00 – 1990.00 MHz (PCS GSM)
Max. RF Output Power :	1.127W EIRP PCS (30.521dBm)
Antenna Manufacturer :	E.M.W Technology
	Model No. : d5-1-s1-05100
Antenna Dimensions :	Length = 21mm [Fixed]

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR Measurement Setup

Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY3 automated dosimetric assessment system. Which is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Stäubli), robot controller, Pentium Ⅲ computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 3.1).

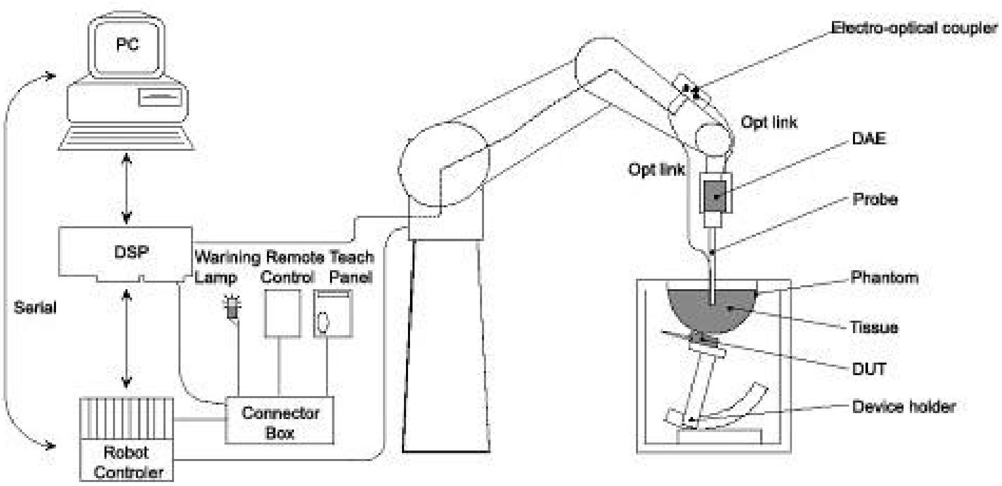


Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Samsung Pentium Ⅲ 550MHz computer with Windows 2000 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY3, A/D interface card, LCD monitor, mouse and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

System Electronics

The 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 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.

3.2 DASY3 E-field Probe

Figure 3.2 DAE System

The SAR measurement were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Fig.3.3) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip (see Fig.3.4). It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2^{nd} order fitting (see Fig.3.2). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core
	Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system
	Built-in shielding against static charges
	PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether)

Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating liquid at 835MHz and 1900MHz (accuracy ± 9.5%; k=2)
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity : ±0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	±0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5µW/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330mm Tip length: 16mm Body diameter: 12mm Tip diameter: 6.8mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms
Optical Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces

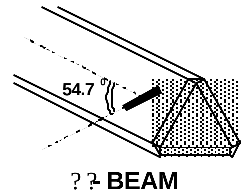


Figure 3.3 Triangular Probe Configuration

Figure 3.4 Probe Thick-Film Technique

3.3 SAM Phantom

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

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

Figure 3.5 SAM Twin Phantom

Phantom Specification

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-200X, 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.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Height: 810 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm

3.4 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellullose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations.

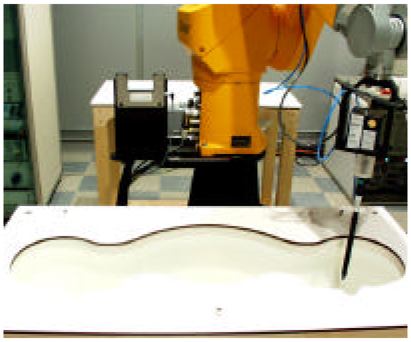


Figure 3.6 Simulated Tissue

Table 3.1 Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS	835MHz Brain	835MHz Muscle	1900MHz Brain	1900MHz Muscle
WATER	51.07%	65.45%	54.88%	69.91%
SUGAR	47.31%	34.31%	-	-
SALT	1.150%	0.620%	0.210%	0.130%
DGBE	-	-	44.91%	29.96%
BACTERIACIDE	0.240%	0.100%	-	-
HEC	0.230%	-	-	-
Dielectric Constant Target	41.50	55.20	40.00	53.30
Conductivity Target (S/m)	0.900	0.970	1.400	1.520

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 3.7) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately and repeatedly be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Figure 3.7 Device Holder

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

3.6 Validation Dipole

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

Frequency	835, 1900 MHz
Return Loss	< -20 dB at specified validation position
Dimensions	D835V2: dipole length: 161 mm; overall height: 330 mm
	D1900V2: dipole length: 68 mm; overall height: 300 mm

3.7 Equipment Calibration

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

Type		Calibration Date	Serial Number
Stäubli Robot RX90BL		Not Required	F01/5N19A1/A/01
SPEAG DAE3		2001-11-21	486
SPEAG E-Field Probe ET3DV6		2002-01-10	1660
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0		Not Required	TP1143
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0		Not Required	TP1141
SPEAG Validation Dipole D835V2		2002-01-10	451
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2		2002-01-10	548
NRVD Power Meter		2002-06-05	836416/028
HP-8664A Signal Generator		2002-08-24	3546A00947
BBS3Q7EUL Power Amp.		2002-08-26	1007D/C0035
HP-8753ES Network Analyzer		2002-06-05	US39173712
HP85070C Dielectric Probe Kit		Not Required	US99360087
Ambient Noise/Reflection, etc.	<12mW/kg/<3% of SAR	2002-08-20	SAR-032N

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

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure.

STEP 1

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

STEP 2

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

STEP 3

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

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

STEP 4

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 SAM Phantom Shape

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

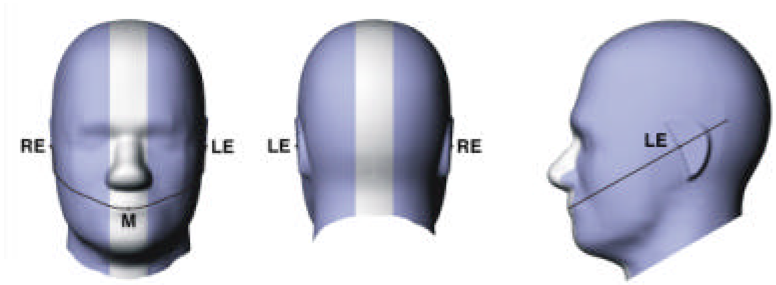


Figure 5.1 Front, back and side view of SAM

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

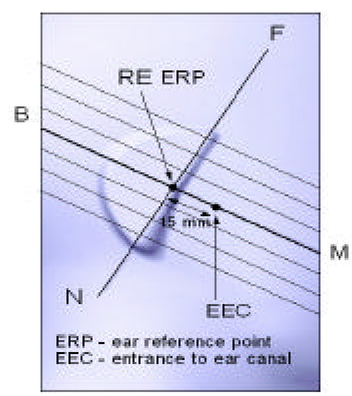


Figure 5.2 Close up side view

5.2 Cheek/Touch Position

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

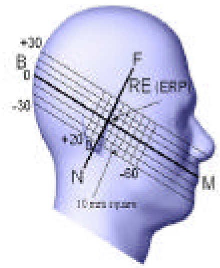


Figure 5.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings

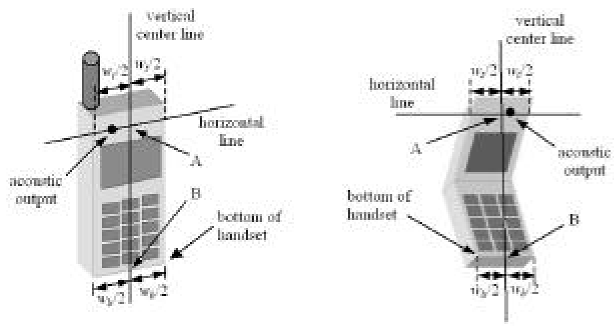


Figure 5.4 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

Step 1

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

.

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

Step 2

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

Step 3

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

Step 4

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

Step 5

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

5.3 EAR/Tilt 15° Position

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

Step 1

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

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

Step 2

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

Step 3

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

Step 4

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

5.4 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations

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

Figure 5.7 Body Belt Clip and Holster Configurations

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

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

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

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

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

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Table 6.1 Uncertainty Budget

Error Description	Uncertainty Value(±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i	Standard uncertainty	v_i^2 or v_{eff}
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	±4.4	normal	1	1	±4.4%	∞
Axial isotropy of the probe	±4.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	±1.9%	∞
Spherical isotropy of the probe	±9.6	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$(c_p)^{1/2}$	±3.9%	∞
Spatial resolution	±0.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.0%	∞
Boundary effects	±5.5	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±3.2%	∞
Probe linearity	±4.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7%	∞
Detection limit	±1.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.6%	∞
Readout electronics	±1.0	normal	1	1	±1.0%	∞
Response time	±0.8	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.5%	∞
Integration time	±1.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.8%	∞
RF ambient conditions	±3.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.7%	∞
Mechanical constrains of robot	±0.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.2%	∞
Probe positioning	±2.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.7%	∞
Extrapolation and integration	±3.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.3%	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device positioning	±6.0	normal	0.89	1	±6.7%	12
Device holder uncertainty	±5.0	normal	0.84	1	±5.9%	8
Power Drift	±5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.9%	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom uncertainty	±4.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	±5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±1.7%	∞
Liquid conductivity (measurement error)	±10.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±3.5%	∞
Liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	±5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±1.7%	∞
Liquid permittivity (measurement error)	±5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	±1.7%	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					±13.6%	
Extended Standard Uncertainty(K=2)					**±27.1%**	

7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

7.1 Tissue Verification

Table 7.1 MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS

	835MHz Brain		835MHz Muscle		1900MHz Brain		1900MHz Muscle	
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Date	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	Sep 13,2002	-	Sep 14,2002
Liquid Temperature(°C)	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	20.1	-	20.4
Dielectric Constant: ε'	41.5	N/A	55.2	N/A	40.0	38.2	53.3	54.4
Conductivity: ?	0.90	N/A	0.97	N/A	1.40	1.42	1.52	1.56

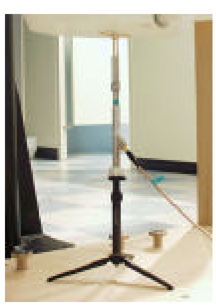
The measured value must be within ±5% of the target value.

7.2 Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ±10% of the specification at 835MHz and 1900MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (see Appendix F, Graphic Plot Attached)

Table 7.2 System Validation Results

System Validation Kit	Tissue	Targeted SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Date	Liquid Temperature(°C)
D-835V2 S/N: 451	835MHz Brain	2.375	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D-835V2 S/N: 451	835MHz Muscle	2.375	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D-1900V2 S/N: 548	1900MHz Brain	9.925	10.5	5.8	Sep 13,2002	20.1
D-1900V2 S/N: 548	1900MHz Muscle	9.925	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



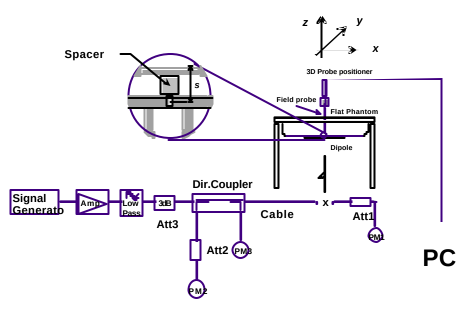


Figure 7.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

8. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

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

Device Test Conditions

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

EUT Handset Reference Points

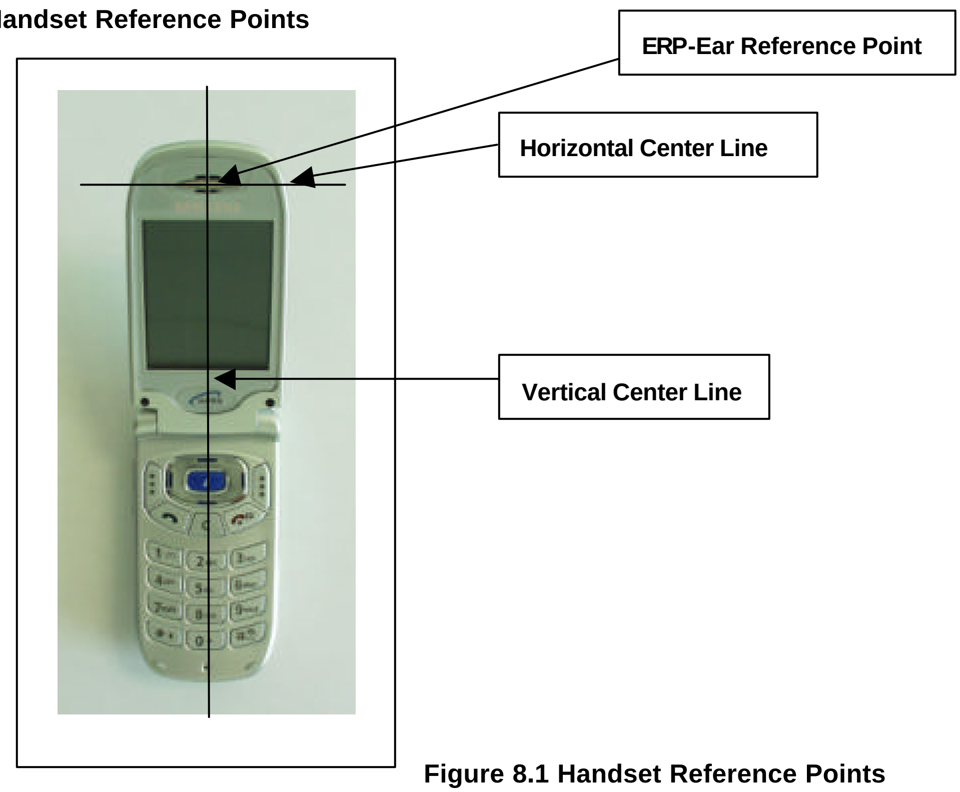


Figure 8.1 Handset Reference Points

8.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS GSM Right Head SAR – Touch)

Date of Test :	Sep 13,2002		
Mixture Type:	1900MHz Brain	Tissue Depth:	15 cm
Dielectric Constant:	38.2	Liquid Tissue Temp.:	20.3
Conductivity:	1.42	Ambient Temp:	22.1

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Cheek / Touch	In	0.469
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Cheek / Touch	In	0.470
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Cheek / Touch	In	0.524
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Extended	Cheek / Touch	In	0.585
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population**						**Brain** **1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☞ Conducted
4. SAR Measurement System ☞ DASY3
5. Phantom Configuration ☞ Left Head ☞ Flat Phantom ☞ Right Head
6. SAR Configuration ☞ Head ☞ Body ☞ Hand
7. Test Signal Call Mode ☞ Manu. Test Codes ☞ Base Station Simulator
8. Battery Option ☞ Standard ☞ Extended ☞ Slim

Figure 8.2 Right Head SAR Test Setup

-- Cheek / Touch Position--

8.2 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS GSM Right Head SAR – Tilt)

Date of Test :	Sep 13,2002		
Mixture Type:	1900MHz Brain	Tissue Depth:	15 cm
Dielectric Constant:	38.2	Liquid Tissue Temp.:	20.3
Conductivity:	1.42	Ambient Temp:	22.1

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Ear/Tilt 15°	In	0.075
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Ear/Tilt 15°	In	0.093
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Ear/Tilt 15°	In	0.089
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	30	30	Extended	Ear/Tilt 15°	In	0.103
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population**						**Brain** **1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☞ Conducted
4. SAR Measurement System ☞ DASY3
5. Phantom Configuration ☞ Left Head ☞ Flat Phantom ☞ Right Head
6. SAR Configuration ☞ Head ☞ Body ☞ Hand
7. Test Signal Call Mode ☞ Manu. Test Codes ☞ Base Station Simulator
8. Battery Option ☞ Standard ☞ Extended ☞ Slim

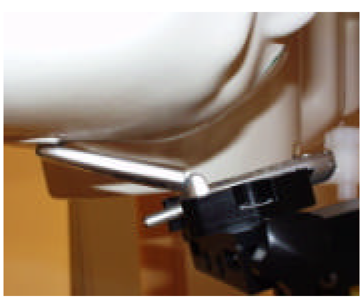


Figure 8.3 Right Head SAR Test Setup

-- Ear/Tilt 15° Position--

8.3 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS GSM Left Head SAR – Touch)

Date of Test :	Sep 13,2002		
Mixture Type:	1900MHz Brain	Tissue Depth:	15 cm
Dielectric Constant:	38.2	Liquid Tissue Temp.:	20.3
Conductivity:	1.42	Ambient Temp:	22.1

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Cheek / Touch	In	0.366
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Cheek / Touch	In	0.386
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Cheek / Touch	In	0.441
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Extended	Cheek / Touch	In	0.399
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population						**Brain 1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☞ Conducted
4. SAR Measurement System ☞ DASY3
5. Phantom Configuration ☞ Left Head ☞ Flat Phantom ☞ Right Head
6. SAR Configuration ☞ Head ☞ Body ☞ Hand
7. Test Signal Call Mode ☞ Manu. Test Codes ☞ Base Station Simulator
8. Battery Option ☞ Standard ☞ Extended ☞ Slim

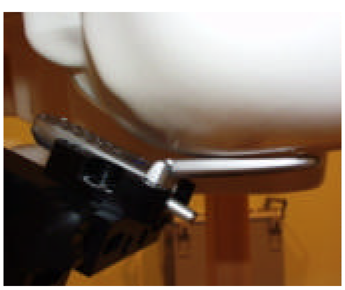


Figure 8.4 Left Head SAR Test Setup

-- Cheek / Touch Position--

8.4 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS GSM Left Head SAR – Tilt)

Date of Test :	Sep 13,2002		
Mixture Type:	1900MHz Brain	Tissue Depth:	15 cm
Dielectric Constant:	38.2	Liquid Tissue Temp.:	20.3
Conductivity:	1.42	Ambient Temp:	22.1

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Ear/Tilt 15°	In	0.085
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Ear/Tilt 15°	In	0.099
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	Ear/Tilt 15°	In	0.113
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Extended	Ear/Tilt 15°	In	0.120
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population						Brain 1.6W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☞ Conducted
4. SAR Measurement System ☞ DASY3
5. Phantom Configuration ☞ Left Head ☞ Flat Phantom ☞ Right Head
6. SAR Configuration ☞ Head ☞ Body ☞ Hand
7. Test Signal Call Mode ☞ Manu. Test Codes ☞ Base Station Simulator
8. Battery Option ☞ Standard ☞ Extended ☞ Slim

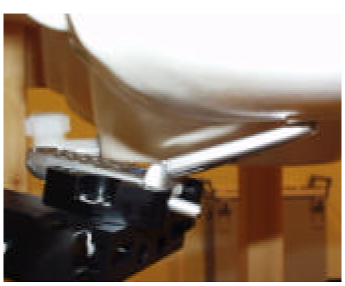


Figure 8.5 Left Head SAR Test Setup

-- Ear/Tilt 15° Position--

8.5 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS GSM Body SAR w/o Holster)

Date of Test :	Sep 14,2002		
Mixture Type:	1900MHz Muscle	Tissue Depth:	15 cm
Dielectric Constant:	54.4	Liquid Tissue Temp.:	20.6
Conductivity:	1.56	Ambient Temp:	22.4

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin/End POWER*			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	1.5 [w/o Holster]	In	0.420
1880.0	661	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	1.5 [w/o Holster]	In	0.432
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Standard	1.5 [w/o Holster]	In	0.461
1909.8	810	PCS GSM	30	30	Extended	1.5 [w/o Holster]	In	0.467
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population						**Muscle 1.6W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and the worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
   *Power Measured ☞ Conducted
4. SAR Measurement System ☞ DASY3
5. Phantom Configuration ☞ Left Head ☞ Flat Phantom ☞ Right Head
6. SAR Configuration ☞ Head ☞ Body ☞ Hand
7. Test Signal Call Mode ☞ Manu. Test Codes ☞ Base Station Simulator
8. Battery Option ☞ Standard ☞ Extended ☞ Slim

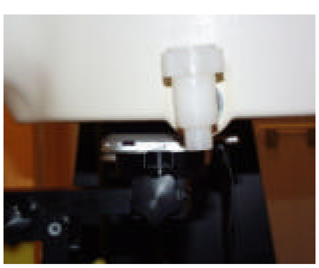


Figure 8.6 Body SAR Test Setup
-- w/o Holster--

9. CONCLUSION

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

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

10. REFERENCES

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[14] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.

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APPENDIX A

SAR Definition

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

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

Figure A.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

Where :

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

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

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

Note: The primary factors that control rate or energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

APPENDIX B

Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

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

Free Space Assessment

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

Temperature Assessment

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

$$\text{SAR} = C\frac{? T}{? t}$$

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds)

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{|E|^2 ??}{p}$$

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity

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

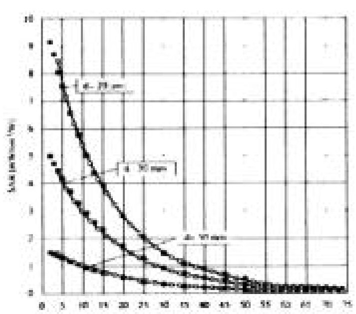


Figure B.1. E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz

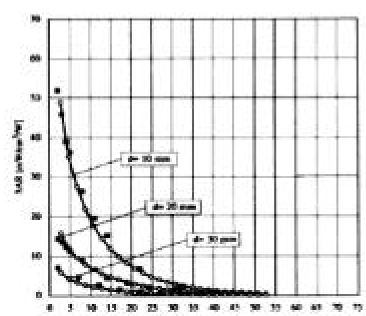


Figure B.2. E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz

APPENDIX C

ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

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

Controlled Environment

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

Table C.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

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

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

APPENDIX D

Test Sample Photographs

APPENDIX E

Test Setup Photographs

APPENDIX F

The Validation Measurements

APPENDIX G

Plots of The SAR Measurements

APPENDIX H

Probe Calibration

APPENDIX I

Calibration of The Validation Dipole

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Calibration Certificate

1900 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:	**D1900V2**
Serial Number:	**548**
Place of Calibration:	**Zurich**
Date of Calibration:	**January 10, 2002**
Calibration Interval:	**24 months**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:	Nikoloski Neviana
Approved by:	[illegible signature]

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

DASY3

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

Serial: 548

Manufactured: November 15, 2001
Calibrated: January 10, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with brain simulating sugar solution of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative permitivity	**40.0**	± 5%
Conductivity	**1.45 mho/m**	± 10%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 5.31 at 1800 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking and oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2. SAR Measurement

Standard SAR-measurements were performed with the head phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	**43.2 mW/g**
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	**22.1 mW/g**

Note: If the liquid parameters for validation are slightly different from the ones used for initial calibration, the SAR-values will be different as well. The estimated sensitivities of SAR-values and penetration depths to the liquid parameters are listed in the DASY Application Note 4: 'SAR Sensitivities'.

3. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with a network analyzer and numerically transformed to the dipole feedpoint. The transformation parameters from the SMA-connector to the dipole feedpoint are:

Electrical delay:	**1.202 ns**	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	**0.984**	(voltage transmission, one direction)

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 1 and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 1900 MHz:	Re{Z} = **49.4 Ω**
	Im {Z} = **0.9 Ω**
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	**- 38.7 dB**

4. Handling

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. Bending of the dipole arms stresses the soldered connections near the feedpoint leading to a damage of the dipole.

5. Design

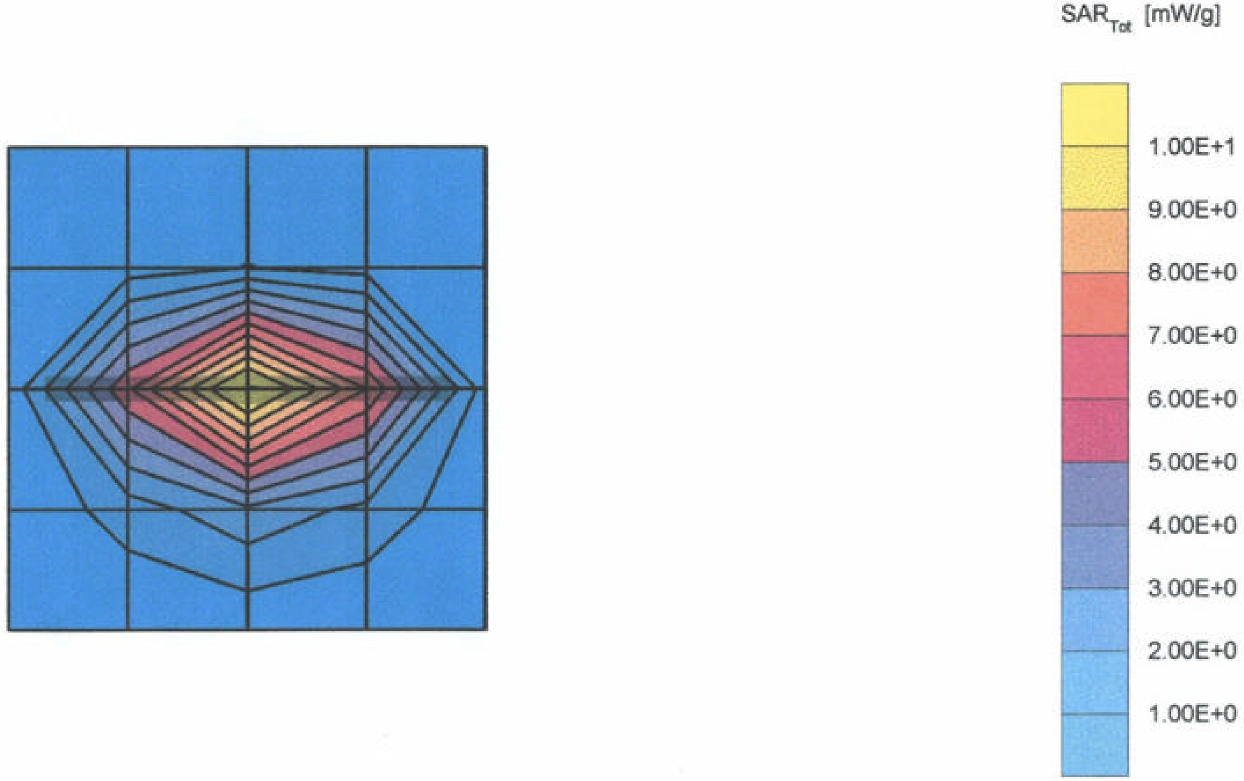
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

6. Power Test

After long term use with 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN:548, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.31,5.31,5.31) at 1800 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz ; σ = 1.45 mho/m ε_r = 40.0 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 20.5 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 10.8 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (10g): 5.52 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 7.9 (7.5, 8.8) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.02 dB



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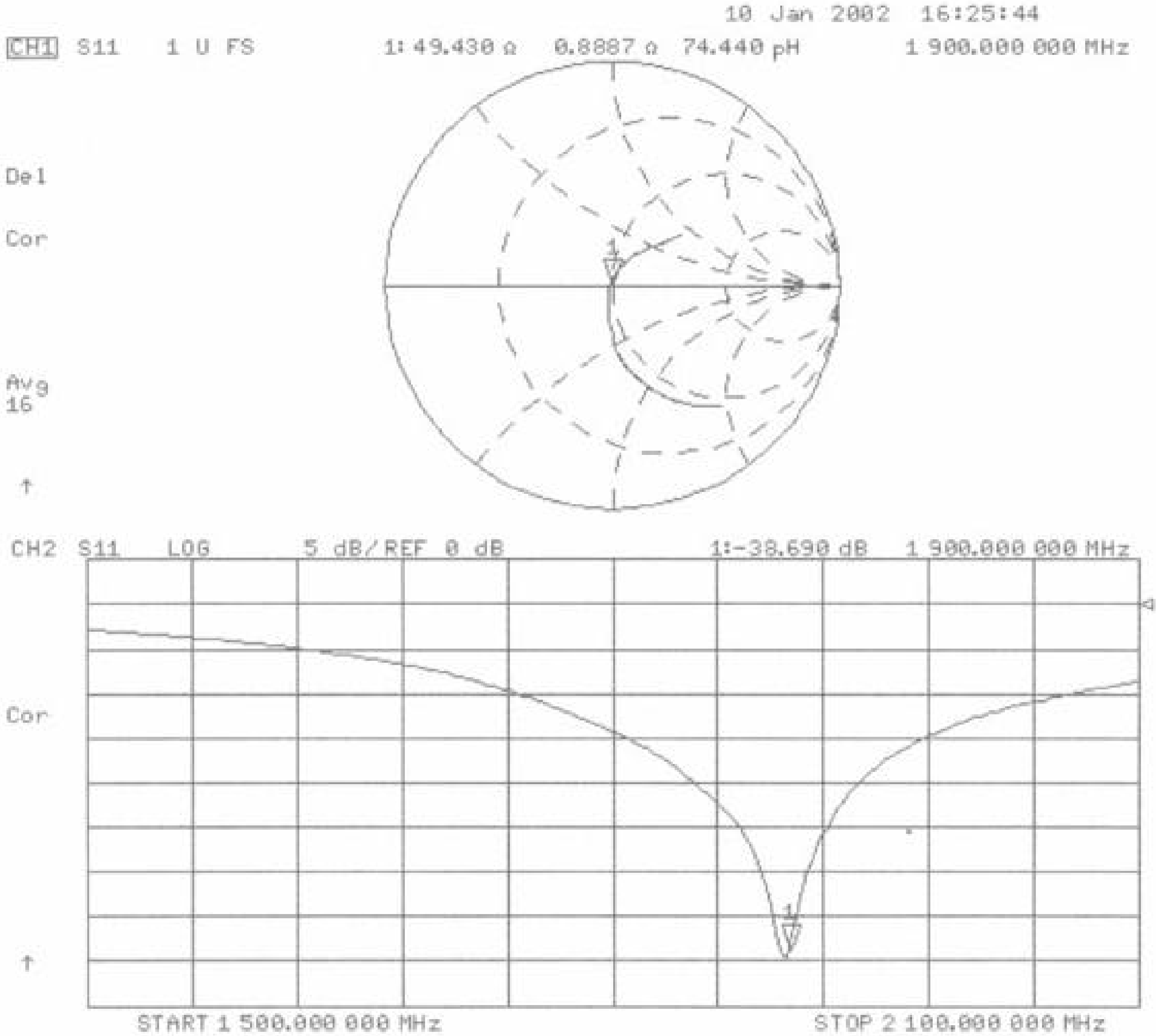
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STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz