



Exhibit 11: Class II Permissive Change SAR Test Report IHDT56EX1

Date of test: 09-Nov-2005 through 10-Nov-2005
Date of Report: 02-Dec-2005

Laboratory: Motorola Personal Communications Sector Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory
 600 N. US Highway 45
 Room: MW113
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Test Responsible: Albert Patapack
 Senior Staff Engineer

Accreditation: This laboratory is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025-1999 to perform the following tests:



<u>Tests:</u>	<u>Procedures:</u>
Electromagnetic Specific Absorption Rate	ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, 1999 (SAR) IEEE C95.3-1991 IEEE P1528 (<i>DRAFT</i>) FCC OET Bulletin 65 (<i>including Supplements A, B, C</i>) Australian Communications Authority Radio Communications (Electromagnetic Radiation – Human Exposure) Standard 1999 CENELEC EN 50361 (2001)
Simulated Tissue Preparation	APP-0247
RF Power Measurement	DOI-0876, 0900, 0902, 0904, 0915

On the following products or types of products:
 Wireless Communications Devices (Examples): Two Way Radios; Portable Phones (including Cellular, Licensed Non-Broadcast and PCS); Low Frequency Readers; and Pagers

A2LA certificate #1651-01

Statement of Compliance: Motorola declares under its sole responsibility that portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56EX1 to which this declaration relates, is in conformity with the appropriate General Population/Uncontrolled RF exposure standards, recommendations and guidelines (FCC 47 CFR §2.1093). It also declares that the product was tested in accordance with the appropriate measurement standards, guidelines and recommended practices. Any deviations from these standards, guidelines and recommended practices are noted below:

(none)

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 This test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

The results and statements contained herein relate only to the items tested. The names of individuals involved may be mentioned only in connection with the statements or results from this report.

Motorola encourages all feedback, both positive and negative, on this test report.

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1 Introduction

The Motorola Personal Communications Sector Product Safety Laboratory has performed measurements of the maximum potential exposure to the user of portable cellular phone (FCC ID IHDT56EX1). The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this product was measured. The portable cellular phone was tested in accordance with FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01.

2 Description of the Device Under Test

2.1 Antenna description

Type	Internal Antenna	
Location	Back of Phone	
Dimensions	Length	20mm
	Width	40mm
Configuration	FICA Antenna	

2.2 Device description

FCC ID Number	IHDT56EX1	
Serial number	010699000000601	
Mode(s) of Operation	GSM 850	GSM 1900
Modulation Mode(s)	GSM	GSM
Target Value for Maximum Output Power Setting	32.80dBm	30.00dBm
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:8
Transmitting Frequency Rang(s)	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	1850.20 – 1909.80 MHz
Device Category	Portable	
RF Exposure Limits	General Population / Uncontrolled	

3 Test Equipment Used

3.1 Dosimetric System

The Motorola Personal Communications Sector Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory utilizes a Dosimetric Assessment System (Dasy3™ v3.1d) manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG™), of Zurich Switzerland. All the SAR measurements are taken within a shielded enclosure. The overall RSS uncertainty of the measurement system is ±11.7% (K=1) with an expanded uncertainty of ±23.0% (K=2). The measurement uncertainty budget is given in Appendix 6. Per IEEE 1528, this uncertainty budget is applicable to the SAR range of 0.4 W/kg to 10 W/kg. The list of calibrated equipment used for the measurements is shown below.

Description	Serial Number	Cal Due Date
DASY4 DAE3	SN383	18-Aug-06
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	SN1515	30-Aug-06
Dipole Validation Kit, D900V2	SN094	02-Jun-06
S.A.M. Phantom used for 800MHz	TP-1168	

3.2 Additional Equipment

Description	Serial Number	Cal Due Date
Signal Generator HP8648B	3642U01447	27-May-2006
Power Meter E4419B	US39250623	24-May-2006
Power Sensor #1 - 8481A	3318A86935	31-May-2006
Power Sensor #2 - E9301A	US37296472	31-May-2006
Network Analyzer HP8753ES	US39172714	04-Apr-2006
Dielectric Probe Kit HP85070C	US99360207	

4 Electrical parameters of the tissue simulating liquid

Prior to conducting SAR measurements, the relative permittivity, ϵ_r , and the conductivity, σ , of the tissue simulating liquids were measured with the HP85070 Dielectric Probe Kit. These values, along with the temperature of the tissue simulate are shown in the table below. The recommended limits for maximum permittivity and minimum conductivity are also shown. These come from the Federal Communication Commission, OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01. It is seen that the measured parameters are satisfactory for compliance testing.

f (MHz)	Tissue type	Limits / Measured	Dielectric Parameters		
			ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	Temp (°C)
835	Head	Measured, 09-Nov-05	42.5	0.92	21.1
		Recommended Limits	41.5 ±5%	0.90 ±5%	18-25
	Body	Measured, 10-Nov-05	55.3	1.00	20.8
		Recommended Limits	55.2 ±5%	0.97 ±5%	18-25

The list of ingredients and the percent composition used for the tissue simulates are indicated in the table below.

Ingredient	800MHz Head	800MHz Body	1900MHz Head	1900MHz Body
Sugar	57.0	44.9	--	30.80
DGBE	--	--	47.0	--
Water	40.45	53.06	52.8	68.91
Salt	1.45	0.94	0.2	0.29
HEC	1.0	1.0	--	--
Bact.	0.1	0.1	--	--

5 System Accuracy Verification

A system accuracy verification of the DASY3 was performed using the measurement equipment listed in Section 3.1. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within center section of the SAM phantom.

A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within +/- 10% from the target SAR indicated in Section 8.3.7 Reference SAR Values in IEEE 1528, or Appendix 7 for the 900Mhz band. These tests were done at 900MHz and/or 1800MHz. These frequencies are within 100MHz of the mid-band frequency of the test device. This is within the allowable window given in Supplement C 01-01 *Appendix D System Verification* section item #5. The test was conducted on the same days as the measurement of the DUT. Recommended limits for maximum permittivity, minimum conductivity are shown in the table below. These come from the Federal Communication Commission, OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table below. The distributions of SAR compare well with those of the reference measurements (see Appendix 1). The tissue stimulant depth was verified to be 15.0cm ±0.5cm. Z-axis scans showing the SAR penetration are also included in Appendix 1. SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power delivered to the dipole.

f (MHz)	Description	SAR (W/kg), 1gram	Dielectric Parameters		Ambient Temp (°C)	Tissue Temp (°C)
			ϵ_r	σ (S/m)		
900	Measured, 09-Nov-05	11.91	41.8	0.98	22.0	21.0
	Measured, 10-Nov-05	11.66	41.2	0.97	22.0	21.4
	Recommended Limits	11.3	41.5 ±5%	0.97 ±5%	18-25	18-25

The following probe conversion factors were used on the E-Field probe(s) used for the system accuracy verification measurements:

Description	Serial Number	f (MHz)	Conversion Factor	Cal Cert pg #
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	SN1515	900	6.09	8 of 9

6 Test Results

The test sample was operated in a test mode that allows control of the transmitter without the need to place actual phone calls. For the purposes of this test the unit is commanded to test mode and manually set to the proper channel, transmitter power level and transmit mode of operation. The phone was tested in the configurations stipulated in OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01. Motorola also followed the requirements in Supplement. C / Appendix D: SAR Measurement Procedures, section titled “*Devices Operating Next To A Person’s Ear* “. These directions state “The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tile/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).“

The DASY v3.1d SAR measurement system specified in section 3.1 was utilized within the intended operations as set by the SPEAG™ setup. The phone was positioned into the measurement configurations using the positioner supplied with the DASY 3.1d SAR measurement system. The measured dielectric constant of the material used for the positioner is less than 2.9 and the loss tangent is less than 0.02 (± 30%) at 850MHz. The default settings for the “coarse” and “cube” scans were chosen and use for measurements. The grid spacing of the course scan was set to 15cm as shown in the SAR plots included in appendix 2 and 3. Please refer to the DASY manual for additional information on SAR scanning procedures and algorithms used.

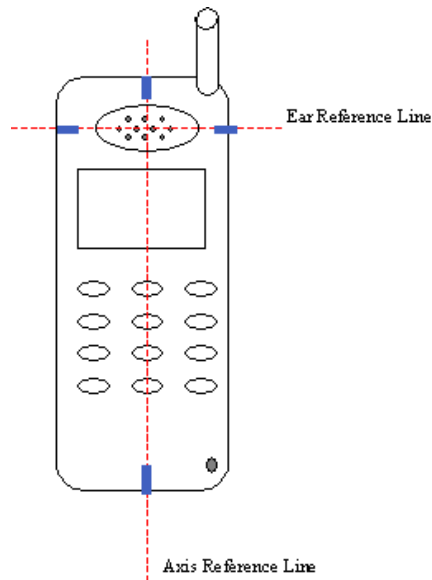
The Cellular Phone (FCC ID IHDT56EX1) has the SNN5749A as the only available battery option. This battery was used to do all of the SAR testing. The phone was placed in the SAR measurement system with a fully charged battery.

6.1 Head Adjacent Test Results

To aid in positioning repeatability, the ear reference line of the device and the axis reference line of the device have been physically added using a non-metallic marker.

- Per Figure 1, the "Ear Reference Line" is centered vertically through the center of the listening area (as defined by the speaker holes in the housing).
- The "Axis Reference Line" bisects the front surface of the device at its top and bottom edges.
- The intersection of these two lines defines the location of the "Ear Reference Point".

The lines drawn on the device extended to the outside edges, as shown in blue in the figure below, and wrap around the sides of the device.



The SAR results shown in tables 1 and 2 are maximum SAR values averaged over 1 gram of phantom tissue. Also shown are the measured conducted output powers, the temperature of the test facility during the test, the temperature of the tissue simulate after the test, the measured drift and the extrapolated SAR. The exact method of extrapolation is $New\ SAR = Old\ SAR * 10^{(-drift/10)}$. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY™ measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process. This is the most conservative SAR because it corresponds to the average output power at the beginning of the SAR test. This extrapolation has been done because when the DUT is operating properly it may exhibit a slump in radiated power and SAR over time. This is verified by measuring the SAR drift after the test.

The left head and right head SAR contour distributions are similar. Because of this similarity, the cheek/touch and 15° tilt test conditions with the highest SAR values in each band are indicated as bold numbers in the following tables and are included in Appendix 2. All other test conditions measured lower SAR values than those included in Appendix 2.

The SAR measurements were performed using the SAM phantoms listed in section 3.1. Since the same phantoms and tissue simulate are used for the system accuracy verification as the device SAR measurements, the Z-axis scans included in within Appendix 1 are applicable for verification of tissue simulate depth to be 15.0cm ±0.5cm.

Note that, since the 1900Mhz band head adjacent SAR values were less than or equal to that previously reported, the values included in tables 1 and 2 are for reference only. This data has been included to show that the 1900Mhz band head adjacent SAR values did not significantly increase from that previously reported. As such, no 1900Mhz band head adjacent SAR distribution plots for phantom head adjacent use have been included in Appendix 2 of this document. The 1900Mhz band head adjacent SAR distribution plots for phantom head adjacent use that were included in Appendix 2 of the original filing report should still be considered to apply.

The following probe conversion factors were used on the E-Field probe(s) used for the head adjacent measurements:

Description	Serial Number	f (MHz)	Conversion Factor	Cal Cert pg #
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	SN1515	900	6.09	8 of 9

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Cheek / Touch Position							
			Left Head				Right Head			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 800MHz	Channel 128	32.79	0.945	0.17	0.95	21.2	1.05	-0.05	1.06	21.2
	Channel 190	32.82	1.28	-0.27	1.36	21.2	1.33	-0.38	1.45	21.1
	Channel 251	32.80	1.18	-0.32	1.27	21.2	1.11	-0.22	1.17	21.1
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.98								
	Channel 661	30.01	0.239	-0.05	0.24	20.9	0.18	0.06	0.18	20.9
	Channel 810	30.03								

Table 1: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56EX1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the left head in the Cheek/Touch Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	15° Tilt Position							
			Left Head				Right Head			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 800MHz	Channel 128	32.79	0.598	-0.029	0.60	21.1	0.566	0.04	0.57	21.1
	Channel 190	32.82	0.846	-0.27	0.90	21.1	0.752	-0.33	0.81	21.2
	Channel 251	32.80	0.67	-0.31	0.72	21.1	0.579	-0.34	0.63	20.9
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.98								
	Channel 661	30.01	0.198	0.18	0.20	21.0	0.162	0.03	0.16	20.9
	Channel 810	30.03								

Table 2: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56EX1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the left head in the 15° Tilt Position.

6.2 Body Worn Test Results

The SAR results shown in table 3 are the maximum SAR values averaged over 1 gram of phantom tissue. Also shown are the measured conducted output powers, the temperature of the test facility during the test, the temperature of the tissue simulate after the test, the measured drift and the extrapolated SAR. The exact method of extrapolation is $New\ SAR = Old\ SAR * 10^{(-drift/10)}$. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY™ measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process. This is the most conservative SAR because it corresponds to the average output power at the beginning of the SAR test. This extrapolation has been done because when the DUT is operating properly it may exhibit a slump in radiated power and SAR over time. This is verified by measuring the SAR drift after the test. The test conditions indicated as bold numbers in the following table are included in Appendix 3. All other test conditions measured lower SAR values than those included in Appendix 3.

A “flat” phantom was for the body-worn tests. This “flat” phantom is made out of 1” thick natural High Density Polyethylene with a thickness at the bottom equal to 2.0mm. It measures 52.7cm(long) x 26.7cm(wide) x 21.2cm(tall). The measured dielectric constant of the material used is less than 2.3 and the loss tangent is less than 0.0046 all the way up to 2.184GHz.

The tissue stimulant depth was verified to be 15.0cm ±0.5cm. The same device holder described in section 6 was used for positioning the phone. In the original filing report, SAR values for a half leather case body-worn accessory were included. This case is no longer considered to be an accessory for this phone hence, there are no Body-Worn accessories available for this phone at the time of testing. The device was tested per the supplement C testing guidelines for devices that do not have body worn accessories. The phone was placed a maximum of 1 inch away from a flat phantom per the supplement C standard guidelines to perform SAR measurement. The cellular phone was tested with a headset connected to the device for all body-worn SAR measurements.

Note that, since the 1900Mhz band body worn SAR values were less than or equal to that previously reported, the values included in table 3 are for reference only. This data has been included to show that the 1900Mhz band SAR values did not significantly increase from that previously reported. As such, no 1900Mhz band SAR distribution plots for body worn configuration have been included in Appendix 3 of this document. The 1900Mhz band SAR distribution plots for body worn configuration that were included in Appendix 3 of the original filing report should still be considered to apply.

The following probe conversion factors were used on the E-Field probe(s) used for the body worn measurements:

Description	Serial Number	f (MHz)	Conversion Factor	Cal Cert pg #
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	SN1515	900	5.98	8 of 9

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Body Worn								
			Front of phone 15mm from Phantom				Back of phone 15mm from Phantom				
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	
Digital 800MHz	Channel 128	32.79									
	Channel 190	32.82	0.279	-0.14	0.29	21.3	0.749	-0.14	0.77	20.8	
	Channel 251	32.80									
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.98									
	Channel 661	30.01	0.0216	-0.05	0.02	21.2	0.287	-0.08	0.29	21.2	
	Channel 810	30.03									

Table 3: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56EX1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the body.

Appendix 1

SAR distribution comparison for the system accuracy verification

Date/Time: 11/9/2005 11:33:02 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 20051109 900MHz_Good +5.4%**DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN:094;**

Procedure Notes: 900 MHz System Performance Check / Dipole Sn# 094 PM1 Power = 199 mW

Sim.Temp@meas = 21.13C Sim.Temp@SPC = 21C Room Temp @ SPC = 22C

Communication System: CW - Dipole; Frequency: 900 MHz; Channel Number: 4; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: VALIDATION Only;

Medium parameters used: $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Sugar Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1168;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Daily SPC Check/Dipole Area Scan (4x9x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.17 mW/g

Daily SPC Check/0-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.008 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.49 W/kg

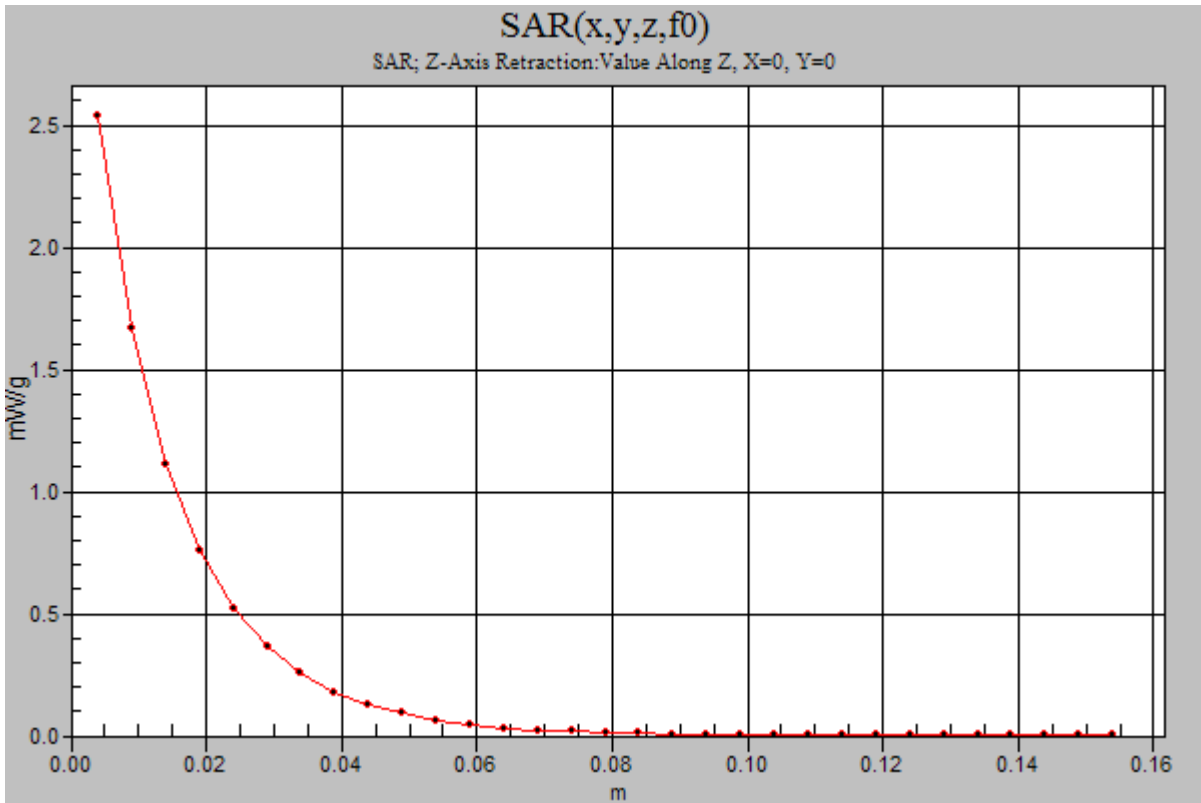
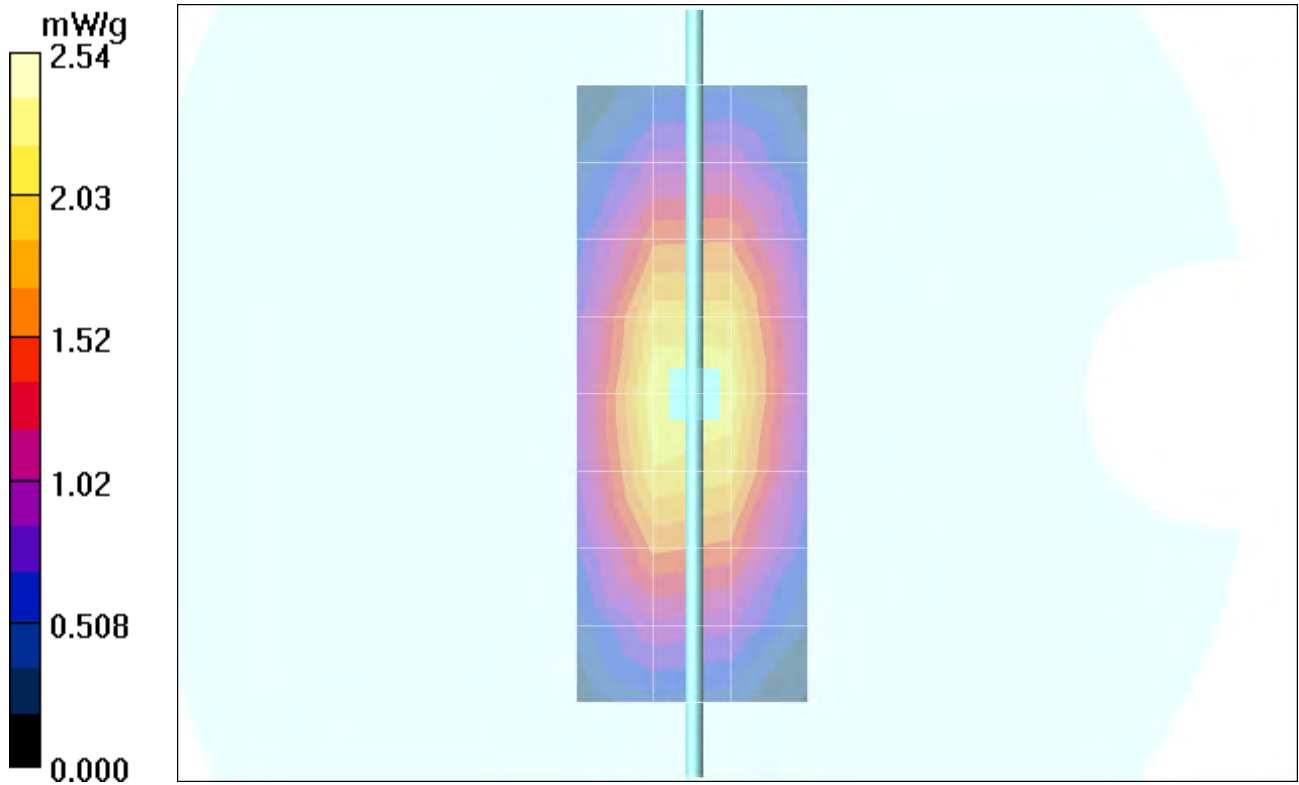
SAR(1 g) = 2.32 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.48 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.53 mW/g**Daily SPC Check/90-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:**

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.008 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.64 mW/g**Daily SPC Check/Z-Axis Retraction (1x1x31):**

Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.54 mW/g



Date/Time: 11/10/2005 8:01:48 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 20051110 900MHz_Good +3.2%**DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN:094;**

Procedure Notes: 900 MHz System Performance Check / Dipole Sn# 094 PM1 Power = 199 mW

Sim.Temp@meas = 21.41C Sim.Temp@SPC = 21.4C Room Temp @ SPC = 22C

Communication System: CW - Dipole; Frequency: 900 MHz; Channel Number: 4; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: VALIDATION Only;

Medium parameters used: $f = 900$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Sugar Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1168;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Daily SPC Check/Dipole Area Scan (4x9x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.14 mW/g

Daily SPC Check/0-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.41 W/kg

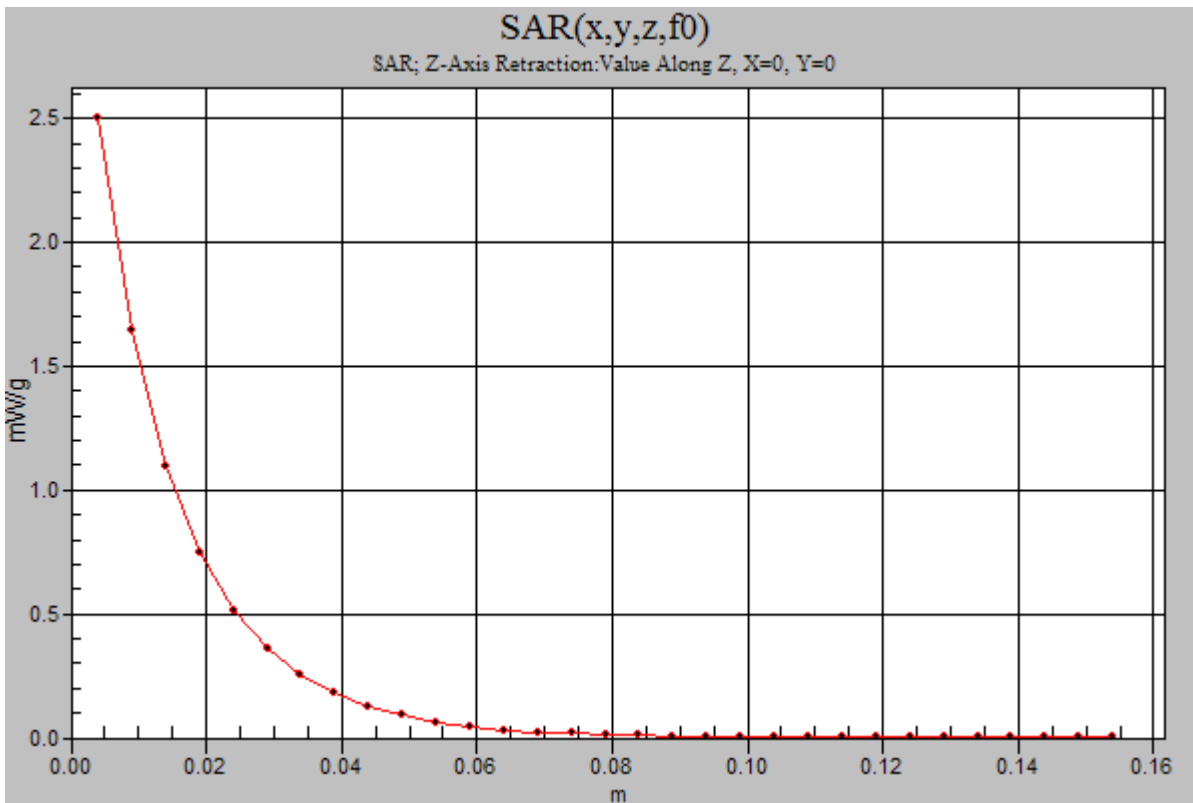
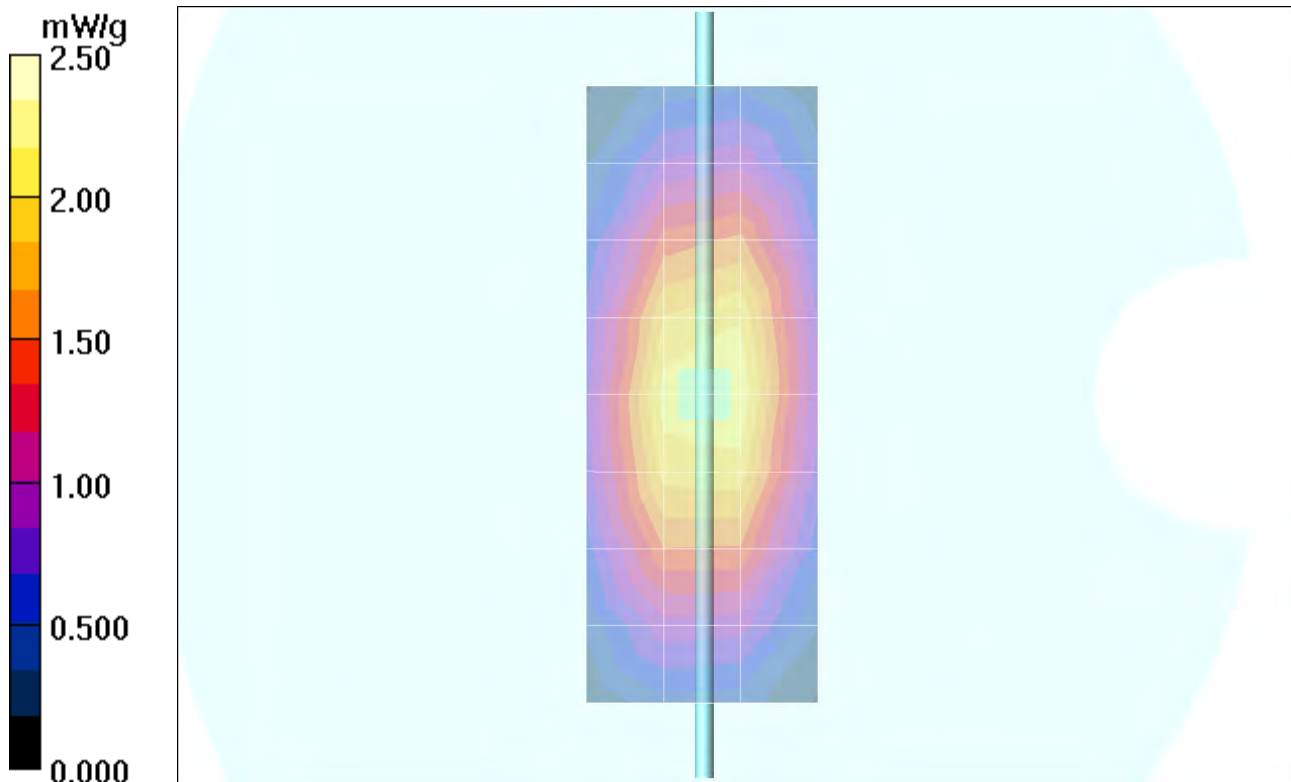
SAR(1 g) = 2.27 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.45 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.46 mW/g**Daily SPC Check/90-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:**

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.56 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.37 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.57 mW/g**Daily SPC Check/Z-Axis Retraction (1x1x31):**

Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.50 mW/g



Appendix 2

SAR distribution plots for Phantom Head Adjacent Use

Note that, since the 1900Mhz band head adjacent SAR values were less than or equal to that previously reported, the values included in tables 1 and 2 are for reference only. This data has been included to show that the 1900Mhz band head adjacent SAR values did not significantly increase from that previously reported. As such, no 1900Mhz band head adjacent SAR distribution plots for phantom head adjacent use have been included in Appendix 2 of this document. The 1900Mhz band head adjacent SAR distribution plots for phantom head adjacent use that were included in Appendix 2 of the original filing report should still be considered to apply.

Date/Time: 11/9/2005 9:04:16 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 850 cheek

Serial: 10699000000601;

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 05 (OTA) Antenna Position: Internal Accessory Model #: N/A

Battery Model #: SNN5749A DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): Cheek

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Channel Number: 190; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Low Freq Head; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Sugar Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1168;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Right Head Template/Area Scan - Normal (15mm) (7x17x1):

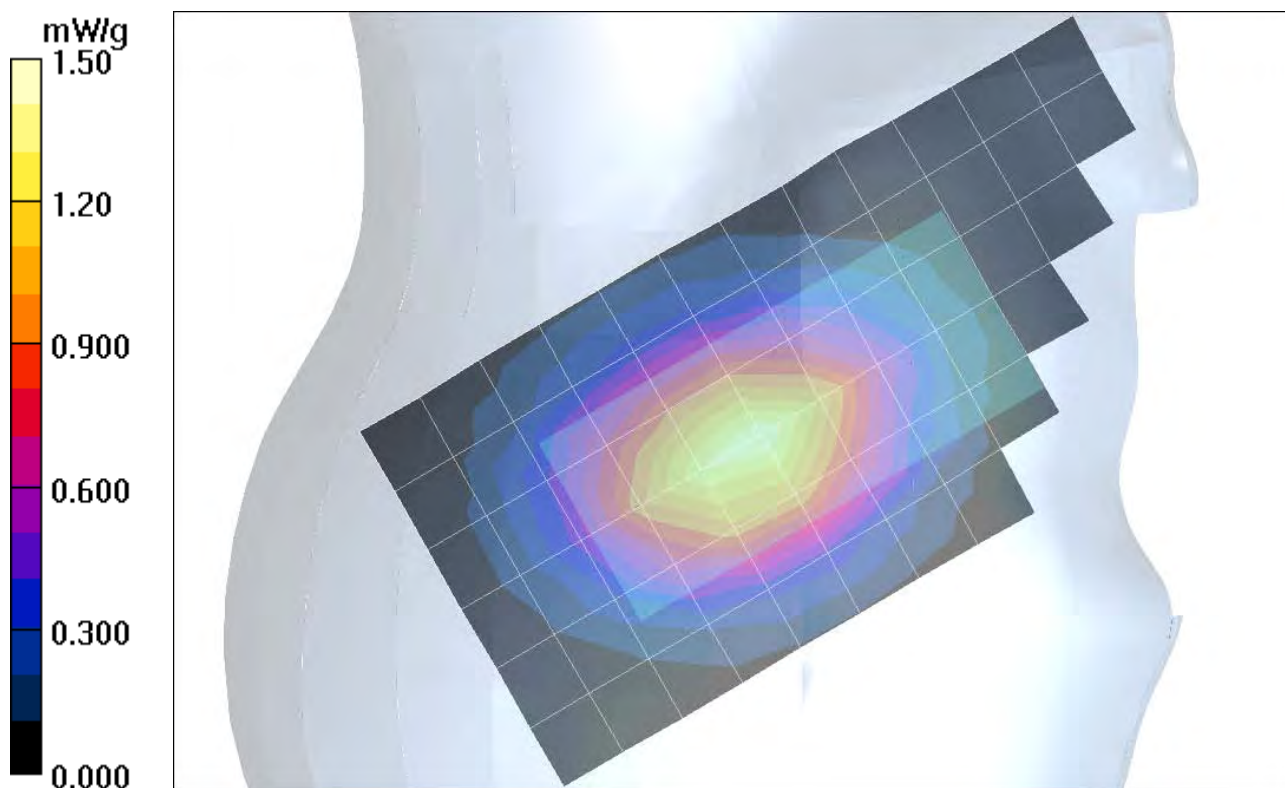
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.41 mW/g

Right Head Template/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 38.7 V/m; **Power Drift = -0.382 dB** Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.82 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.33 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.908 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.42 mW/g



Date/Time: 11/9/2005 7:44:45 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 850 tilt

Serial: 10699000000601;

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 05 (OTA) Antenna Position: Internal Accessory Model #: N/A

Battery Model #: SNN5749A DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): Rotated

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Channel Number: 190; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Low Freq Head; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Sugar Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1168;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Left Head Template/Area Scan - Normal (15mm) (7x17x1):

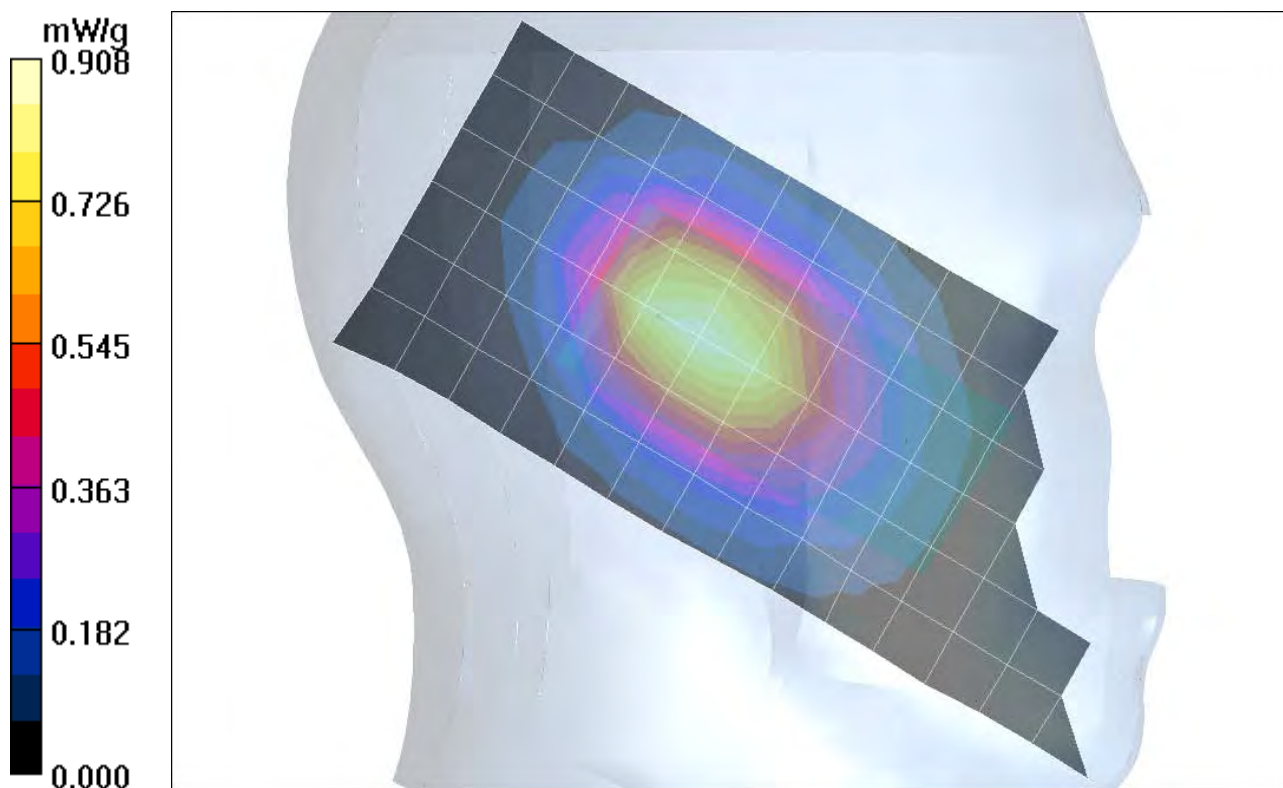
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.908 mW/g

Left Head Template/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 30.5 V/m; **Power Drift = -0.268 dB** Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.19 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.846 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.571 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.901 mW/g



Appendix 3

SAR distribution plots for Body Worn Configuration

Note that, since the 1900Mhz band body worn SAR values were less than or equal to that previously reported, the values included in table 4 are for reference only. This data has been included to show that the 1900Mhz band SAR values did not significantly increase from that previously reported. As such, no 1900Mhz band SAR distribution plots for body worn configuration have been included in Appendix 3 of this document. The 1900Mhz band SAR distribution plots for body worn configuration that were included in Appendix 3 of the original filing report should still be considered to apply.

Date/Time: 11/10/2005 12:34:29 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 850 body worn

Serial: 10699000000601;

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 05(OTA) Antenna Position: Internal

Battery Model #: SNN5749A Accessory Model # = Back 15mm

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Channel Number: 190; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Low Freq Body; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

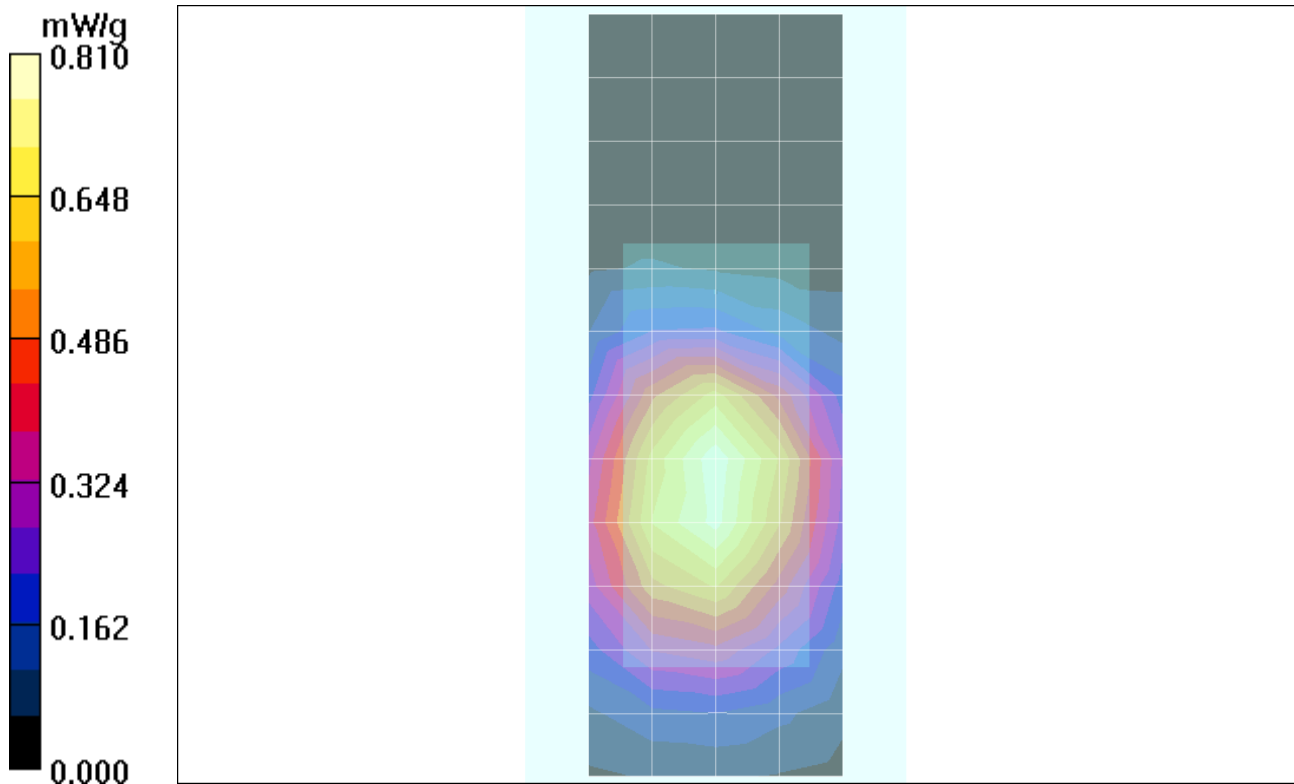
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(5.98, 5.98, 5.98); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8_Section 1, Amy Twin, Rev2 (23-June-04); Type: Amy Twin Flat; Serial: n/a;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Amy Twin Phone Template/Area Scan - Normal Body (15mm) (13x7x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.798 mW/g

Amy Twin Phone Template/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 29.3 V/m; **Power Drift = -0.141 dB** Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.972 W/kg**SAR(1 g) = 0.749 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.538 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.795 mW/g

Appendix 4
Probe Calibration Certificate

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF PROBES IN ORGANIC SOLVENTS

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

Compatible Probes:

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

Important Note for ET3DV6 Probes:

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

s p e a g

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Schmid & Partner Engineering AG



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Motorola MDb**

Certificate No: **ET3-1515_Aug05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1515**

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

Calibration date: **August 30, 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 E4419B	GB41293874	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467)	May-06
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500)	Aug-06
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 654	29-Nov-04 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Nov04)	Nov-05
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Nico Vetterli	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
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Issued: August 30, 2005

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



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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * *frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * *ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1515

Manufactured:	February 1, 2000
Last calibrated:	August 25, 2004
Recalibrated:	August 30, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1515

Sensitivity in Free Space^A

Diode Compression^B

NormX	1.73 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	95 mV
NormY	1.93 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	95 mV
NormZ	1.72 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	95 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL **900 MHz** **Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.4	4.5
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.2

TSL **1810 MHz** **Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.3	9.2
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	1.0	0.2

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7 mm**

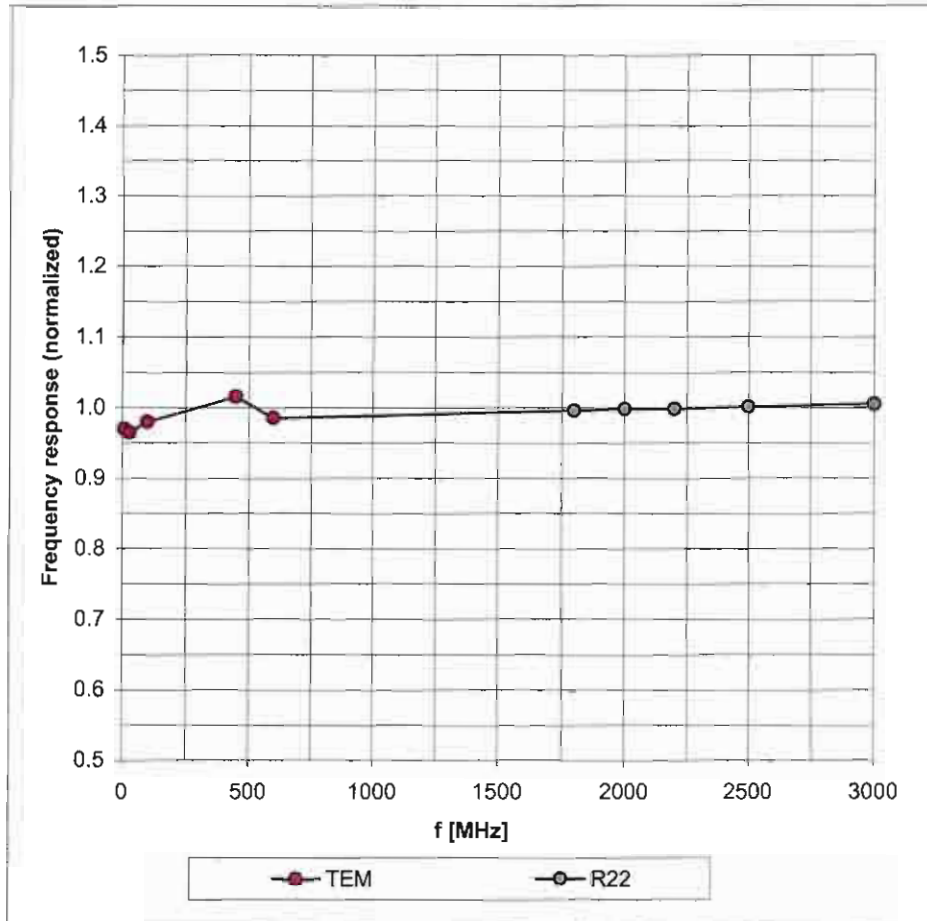
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

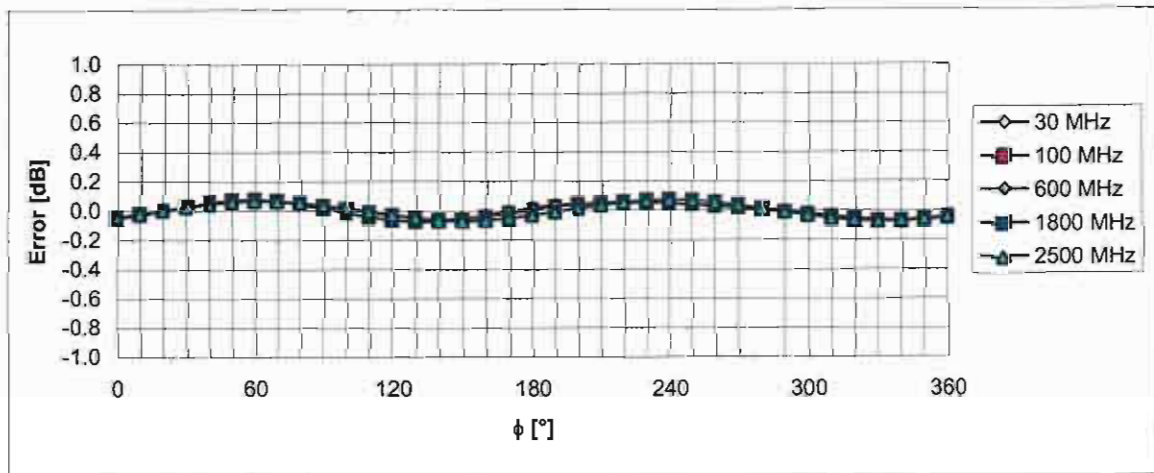
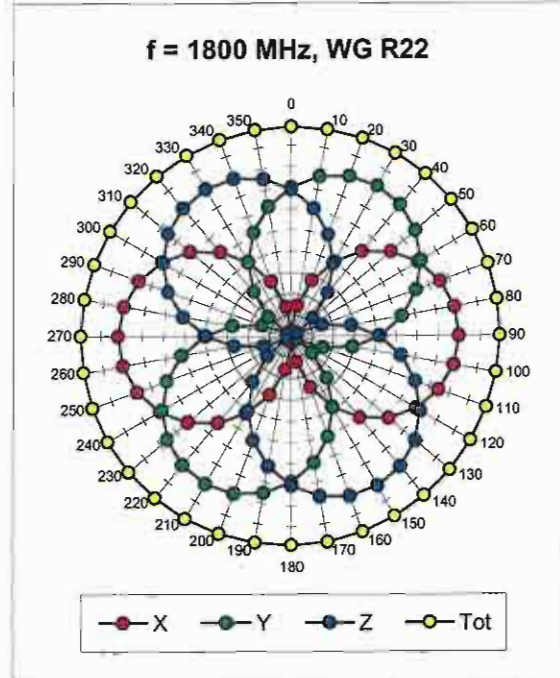
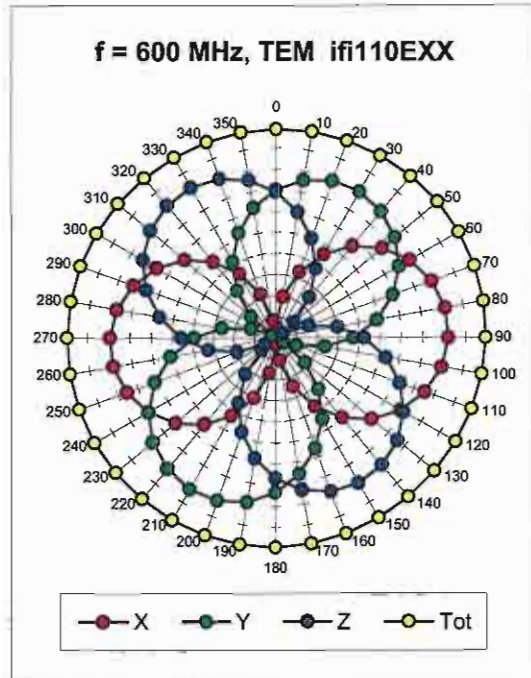
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



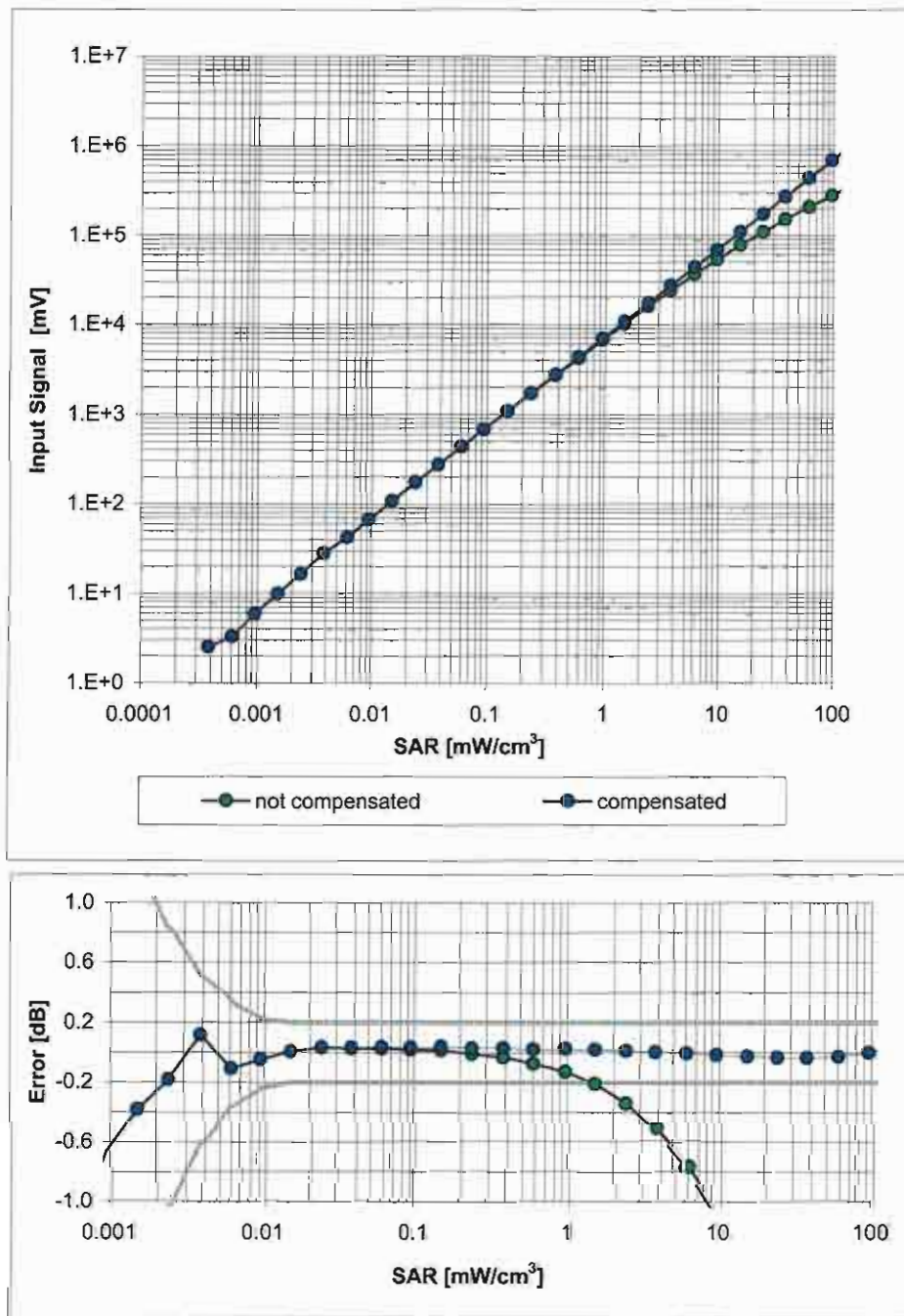
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$



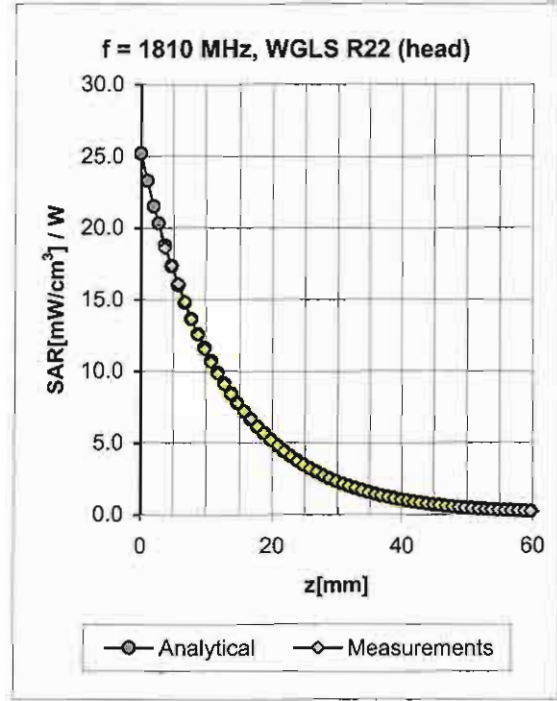
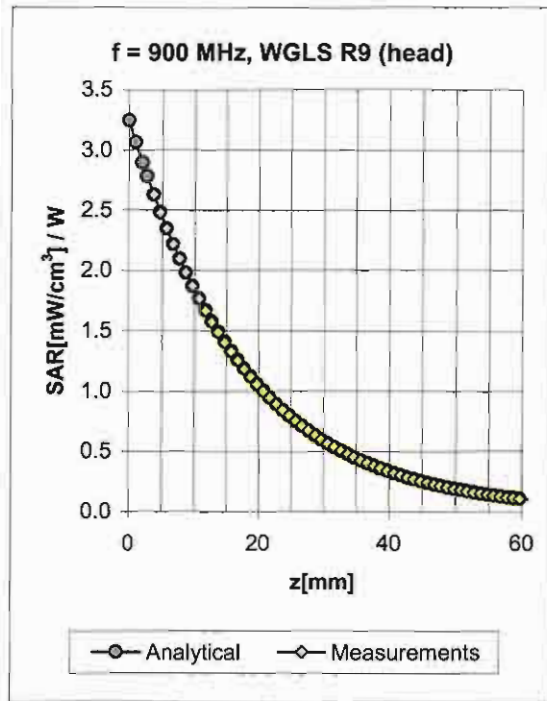
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



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

Conversion Factor Assessment

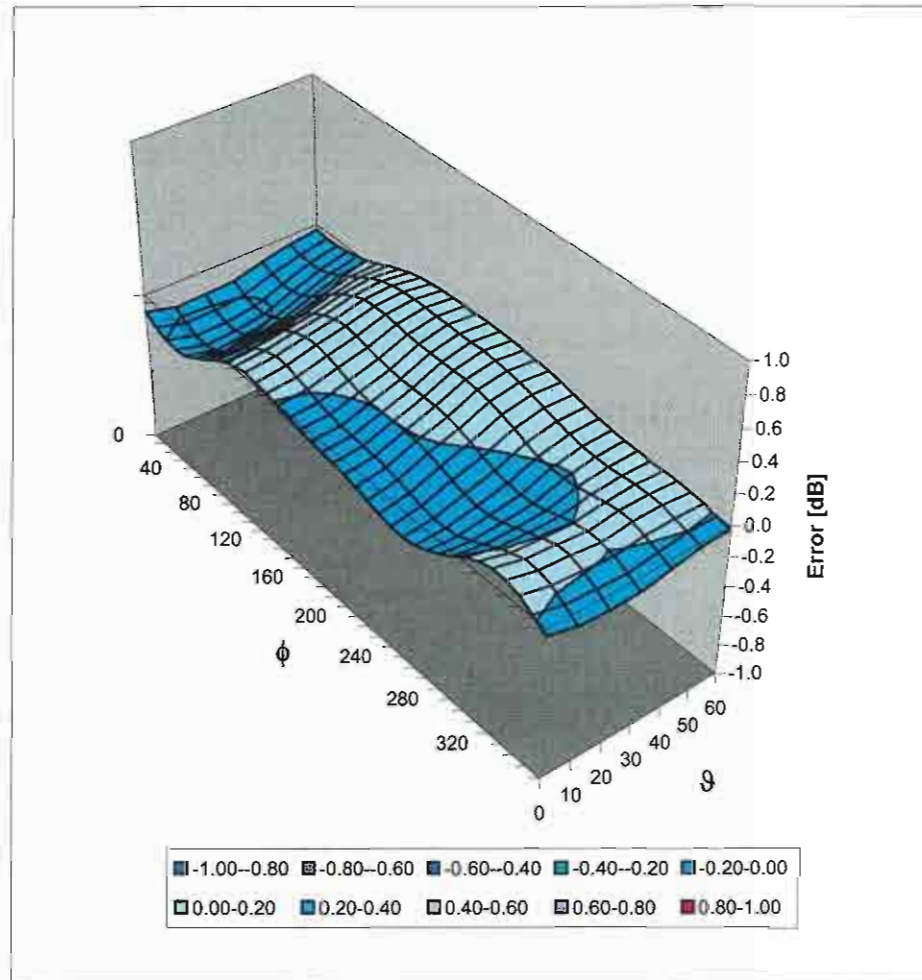


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.54	1.90	6.09 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.61	2.34	5.07 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.59	2.48	4.77 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.77	2.07	4.44 ± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.49	2.08	5.98 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.58	2.62	4.47 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.62	2.42	4.25 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.92	1.66	4.24 ± 11.8% (k=2)

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

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , ϑ), $f = 900$ MHz



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

Appendix 5
Measurement Uncertainty Budget

Uncertainty Budget for Device Under Test									
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e = f(d,k)</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h = c x f / e</i>	<i>i = c x g / e</i>	<i>k</i>
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	<i>c_i</i> (1 g)	<i>c_i</i> (10 g)	1 g <i>u_i</i> (±%)	10 g <i>u_i</i> (±%)	<i>v_i</i>
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	9.5	N	2.00	1	1	4.8	4.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	4.7	R	1.73	0.707	0.707	1.9	1.9	∞
Spherical Isotropy	E.2.2	9.6	R	1.73	0.707	0.707	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	5.8	R	1.73	1	1	3.3	3.3	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	4.7	R	1.73	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	1.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1.00	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.3	R	1.73	1	1	0.8	0.8	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.3	R	1.73	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E.6.3	1.1	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max SAR Evaluation	E.5	3.9	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	3.6	N	1.00	1	1	3.6	3.6	29
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	2.8	N	1.00	1	1	2.8	2.8	8
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	10.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	3.7	2.5	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	10.0	R	1.73	0.6	0.49	3.5	2.8	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	5.0	R	1.73	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				11.72	11.09	1363
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			<i>k</i> =2				22.98	21.75	

Uncertainty Budget for System Performance Check (dipole & flat phantom)

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e = f(d,k)</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h = c x f / e</i>	<i>i = c x g / e</i>	<i>k</i>
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	<i>c_i</i> (1 g)	<i>c_i</i> (10 g)	1 g <i>u_i</i> (±%)	10 g <i>u_i</i> (±%)	<i>v_i</i>
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	9.5	N	2.00	1	1	4.8	4.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	4.7	R	1.73	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Spherical Isotropy	E.2.2	9.6	R	1.73	0	0	0.0	0.0	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	5.8	R	1.73	1	1	3.3	3.3	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	4.7	R	1.73	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	1.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1.00	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	0.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.3	R	1.73	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E.6.3	1.1	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	3.9	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Dipole									
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	8, E.4.2	1.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Input Power and SAR Drift Measurement	8, 6.6.2	4.7	R	1.73	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	10.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	3.7	2.5	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	10.0	R	1.73	0.6	0.49	3.5	2.8	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	5.0	R	1.73	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				10.16	9.43	99999
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			<i>k</i> =2				19.92	18.48	

Appendix 6

Photographs of the device under test



Figure 1 Front of Phone



Figure 2 Back of Phone



Figure 3 Phone Against the Head Phantom (Front View - Cheek Touch)

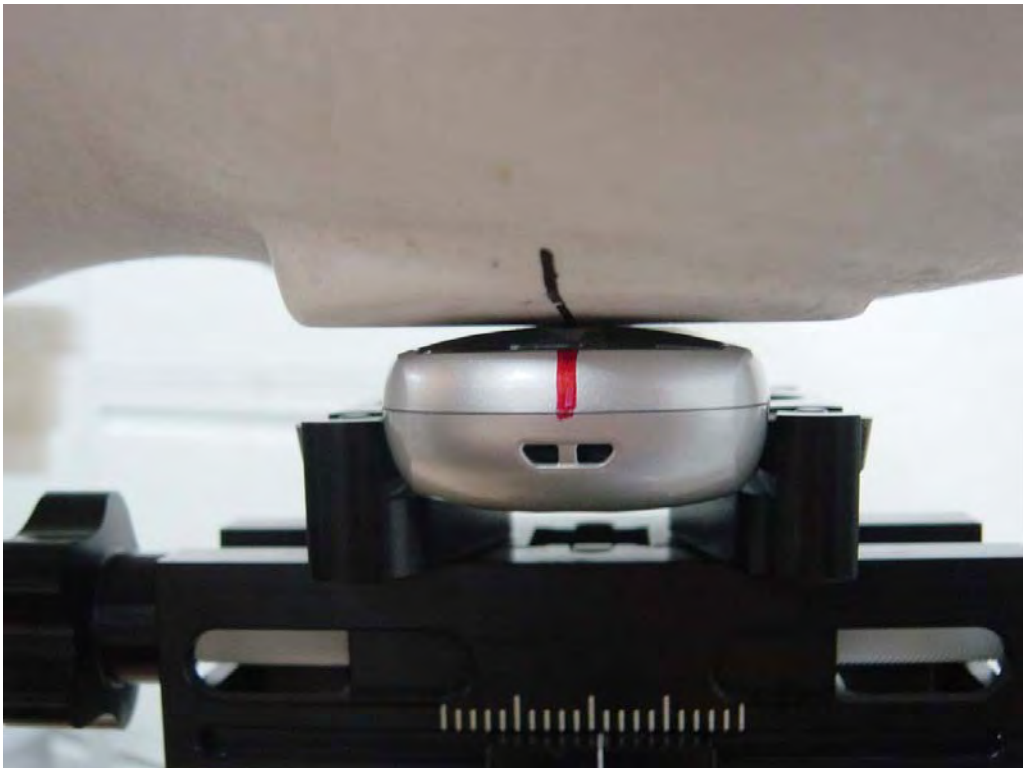


Figure 4 Phone Against the Head Phantom (Back View – Cheek Touch)



Figure 5 Phone Against the Head Phantom (Front View – 15°Tilt)

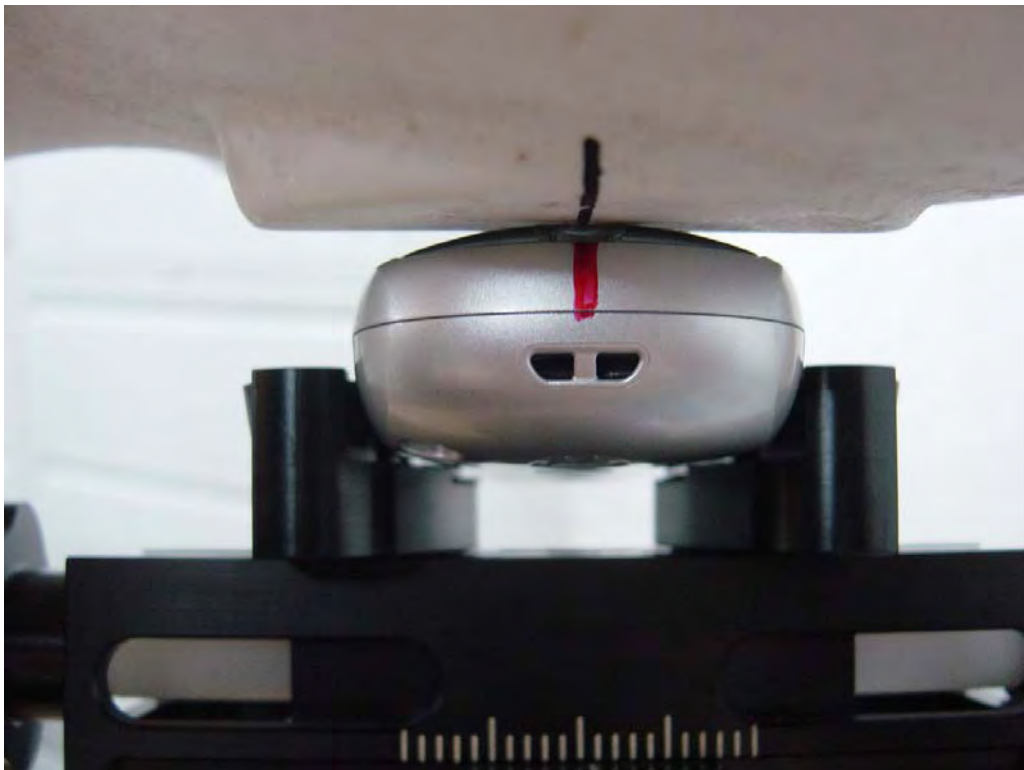


Figure 6 Phone Against the Head Phantom (Back View – 15°Tilt)



Figure 7. Phone Against the Flat Phantom

Appendix 7

Dipole Characterization Certificate

Certification of System Performance Check Targets

Based on APP-0396

-Historical Data-

900MHz	
IEEE1528 Target:	10.8 (W/kg)
Measurement Uncertainty (k=1):	9.0%
Measurement Period:	9-Nov-04 to 2-June-05
# of tests performed:	813
Grand Average:	11.3 (W/kg)
% Delta (Average - IEEE1528 Target)	4.4%
Is % Delta <= Expanded Measurement Uncertainty (k=2)?	Yes
Accept/Reject <u>Average</u> as new system performance check target?	ACCEPT
Historic data included the following 900MHz Dipoles:	
69, 77	
79, 80	
91, 94	
96, 97	


-New System Performance Check Targets- per APP-0396

(based on analysis of historical data)

Frequency	SAR Target (W/kg)	Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)
900MHz	11.3	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%


-Approvals-

Submitted by: Date:

Signed: 

Comments:

Approved by: Date:

Signed: 

Comments: