SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

SHENZHEN HYT SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

R2-High-Tech Industrial Park
ShenZhen, China

FCC ID: R74TC3000

This Report Concerns: ☒ Original Report	**Equipment Type:** Two-way Radio
Test Engineer:	Daniel Deng /
Report No.:	R0406283S
Report Date:	2004-07-01
Reviewed By:	Ling Zhang /
Prepared By:	Bay Area Compliance Laboratory Corporation 230 Commercial Street Sunnyvale, CA 94085 Tel: (408) 732-9162 Fax: (408) 732 9164

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SUMMARY

The US Federal Communications Commission has released the report and order “Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of RF Radiation", ET Docket No. 93-62 in August 1996 [1].

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.3-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment and 8 mW/g for occupational population (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 (01-2001) “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under “worst-case” conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g for uncontrolled environment and 8 mW/g for occupational population average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

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

The investigation was limited to the worst-case scenario from the device usage point of view. For the clarity of data analysis, and clarity of presentation, only one tissue simulation was used for the head and body simulation. This means that if SAR was found at the headset position, the magnitude of SAR would be overestimated comparing to SAR to a headset placed in the ear region.

There was no SAR of any concern measured on the device for any of the investigated configurations, please see following table for testing result summary:

Ambient Temperature (ºC): 23.0
Relative Humidity (%): 49.3

Worst case SAR reading

EUT position	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (W)	Test Type	Antenna Type	Liquid	Phantom	Notes / Accessories	Measured (mW/g)		Limit (mW/g)	Plot #
								50% duty cycle	100% duty cycle		
Back touching phantom	455	4.295	Body worn	Built-in	body	flat	Headset	2.49	4.98	8	1
Face 2.5 cm separation from phantom	455	4.295	Face-held	Built-in	head	flat	None	2.155	4.31	8	2

1 - REFERENCE

[1] Federal Communications Commission, \Report and order: Guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency radiation", Tech. Rep. FCC 96-326, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554, 1996.

[2] David L. Means Kwok Chan, Robert F. Cleveland, \Evaluating compliance with FCC guidelines for human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields", Tech. Rep., Federal Communication Commission, O_ce of Engineering & Technology, Washington, DC, 1997.

[3] Thomas Schmid, Oliver Egger, and Niels Kuster, \Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, pp. 105{113, Jan. 1996.

[4] Niels Kuster, Ralph K.astle, and Thomas Schmid, \Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision", IEICE Transactions on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, pp. 645{652, May 1997.

[5] CENELEC, \Considerations for evaluating of human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMFs) from mobile telecommunication equipment (MTE) in the frequency range 30MHz - 6GHz", Tech. Rep., CENELEC, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization, Brussels, 1997.

[6] ANSI, ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, NY 10017, 1992.

[7] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, \Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies", in ICECOM _ 97, Dubrovnik, October 15{17, 1997, pp. 120-24.

[8] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, \E-_eld probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids", in Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, 23{25 June, 1996, pp. 172-175.

[9] Volker Hombach, Klaus Meier, Michael Burkhardt, Eberhard K. uhn, and Niels Kuster, \The depen-dence of EM energy absorption upon human head modeling at 900 MHz", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, no. 10, pp. 1865-1873, Oct. 1996.

[10] Klaus Meier, Ralf Kastle, Volker Hombach, Roger Tay, and Niels Kuster, \The dependence of EM energy absorption upon human head modeling at 1800 MHz", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, Oct. 1997, in press.

[11] W. Gander, Computermathematik, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.

[12] W. H. Press, S. A. Teukolsky,W. T. Vetterling, and B. P. Flannery, Numerical Recepies in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.Dosimetric Evaluation of Sample device, month 1998 9

[13] NIS81 NAMAS, \The treatment of uncertainity in EMC measurement", Tech. Rep., NAMAS Executive, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, England, 1994.

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

2 - TESTING EQUIPMENT

Type / Model	Cal. Date	S/N:
DASY3 Professional Dosimetric System	N/A	N/A
Robot RX60L	N/A	F00/5H31A1/A/01
Robot Controller	N/A	F01/5J72A1/A/01
Dell Computer Optiplex GX110	N/A	N/A
Pentium III, Windows NT	N/A	N/A
SPEAG EDC3	N/A	N/A
SPEAG DAE3	6/04	456
SPEAG E-Field Probe ET3DV6	9/7/02	1604
SPEAG Dummy Probe	N/A	N/A
SPEAG Generic Twin Phantom	N/A	N/A
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor	N/A	278
Apprel Validation Dipole D-1800-S-2	11/6/04	BCL-049
SPEAG Validation Dipole D900V2	9/3/04	122
Brain Equivalent Matter (800MHz)	Daily	N/A
Brain Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)	Daily	N/A
Brain Equivalent Matter (2450MHz)	Daily	N/A
Muscle Equivalent Matter (800MHz)	Daily	N/A
Muscle Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)	Daily	N/A
Muscle Equivalent Matter (2450MHz)	Daily	N/A
Robot Table	N/A	N/A
Phone Holder	N/A	N/A
Phantom Cover	N/A	N/A
HP Spectrum Analyzer HP8593GM	6/20/04	3009A00791
Microwave Amp. 8349B	N/A	2644A02662
Power Meter HP436A	4/2/04	2709A29209
Power Sensor HP8482A	4/2/04	2349A08568
Signal Generator RS SMIQ O3	2/10/04	1084800403
Network Analyzer HP-8753ES	7/30/04	820079
Dielectric Probe Kit HP85070A	N/A	N/A
Apprel Validation Dipole D-2450-S-1	10/1/04	BCL-141
Dipole Antenna AD-100 (450MHz)	5/7/04	02220

2.2 Equipment Calibration Certificate

Please see the attached file.

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

Client Bay Area Comp. Lab (BACL)

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s)	ES3DV2 - SN:3019
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	October 9, 2003
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)

This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	2-Apr-03 (METAS, No 252-0250)	Apr-04
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	2-Apr-03 (METAS, No 252-0250)	Apr-04
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20b)	3-Apr-03 (METAS No. 251-0340	Apr-04
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	8-Sep-03 (Sintrel SCS No. E-030020)	Sep-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (Agilent, No. 20020918)	In house check: Oct 03
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Aug-02)	In house check: Aug-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (Agilent, No. 24BR1033101)	In house check: Oct 03

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	[redacted]		
Approved by:	[redacted]		

Date issued: October 9, 2003

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.

880-KP0301061-A Page 1 (1)

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Probe ES3DV2

SN:3019

Additional Conversion Factors

Manufactured:	December 5, 2002
Last calibration:	July 12, 2003
Add. calibration:	October 9, 2003

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3019

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	**1.05** $\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormY	**1.14** $\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormZ	**0.98** $\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression

DCP X	**99**
DCP Y	**99**
DCP Z	**99**

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center	**2.1**	mm

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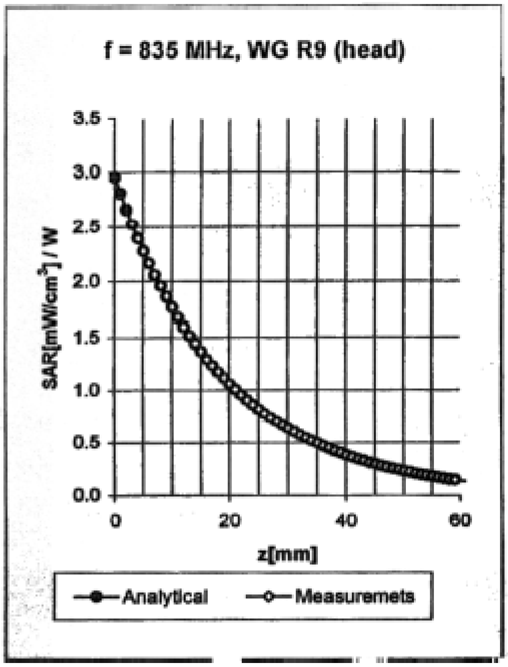
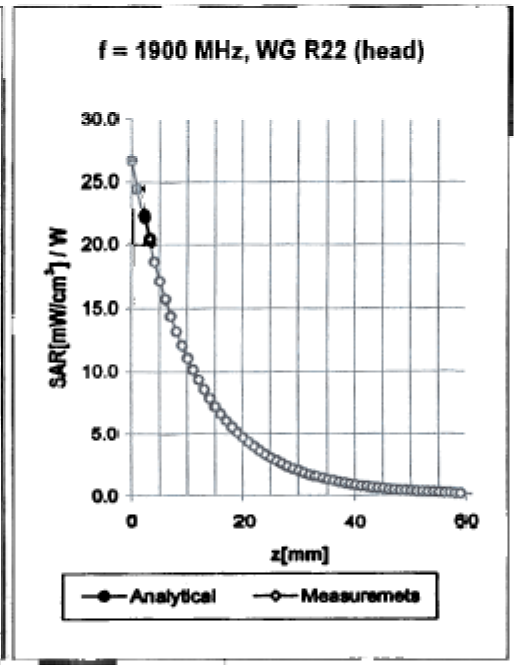
Conversion Factor Assessment





Head **835 MHz** ε_r **= 41.5 ± 5%** σ **= 0.90 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=793-877 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

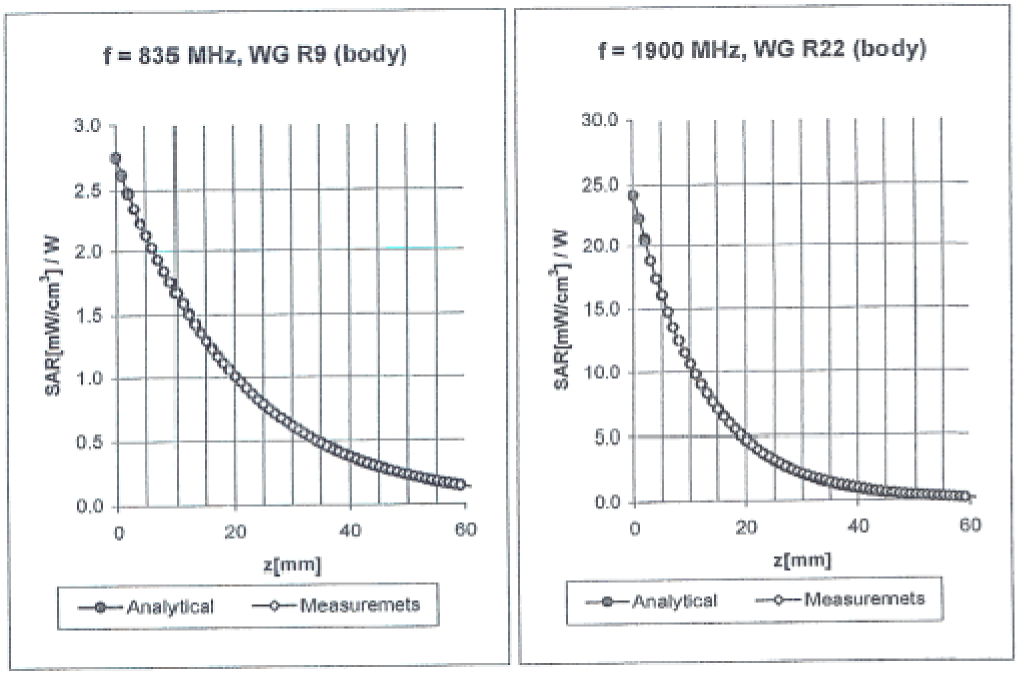
ConvF X	**6.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**6.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.35**
ConvF Z	**6.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**1.46**

Head **1900 MHz** ε_r **= 40.0 ± 5%** σ **= 1.40 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=1805-1995 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	**4.7** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**4.7** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.22**
ConvF Z	**4.7** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**3.48**

Conversion Factor Assessment



Body **835 MHz** **ε_r = 55.2 ± 5%** **σ = 0.97 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=793-877 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	**6.1** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**6.1** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Alpha	**0.24**
ConvF Z	**6.1** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Depth	**2.00**

Body **1900 MHz** **ε_r = 53.3 ± 5%** **σ = 1.52 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=1805-1995 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	**4.6** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**4.6** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Alpha	**0.24**
ConvF Z	**4.6** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Depth	**2.64**

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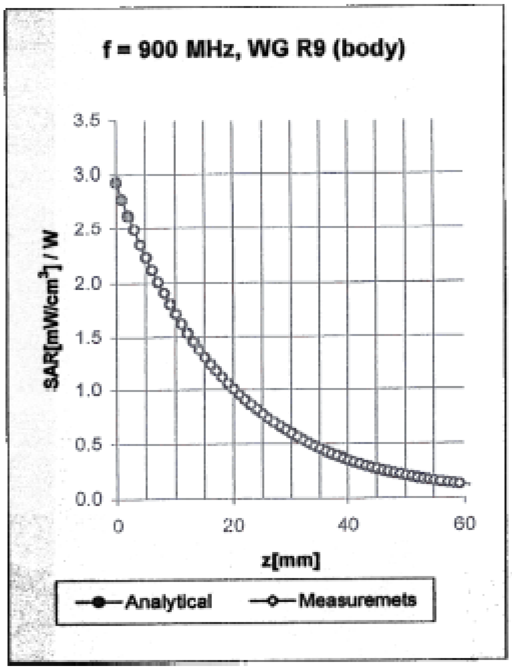
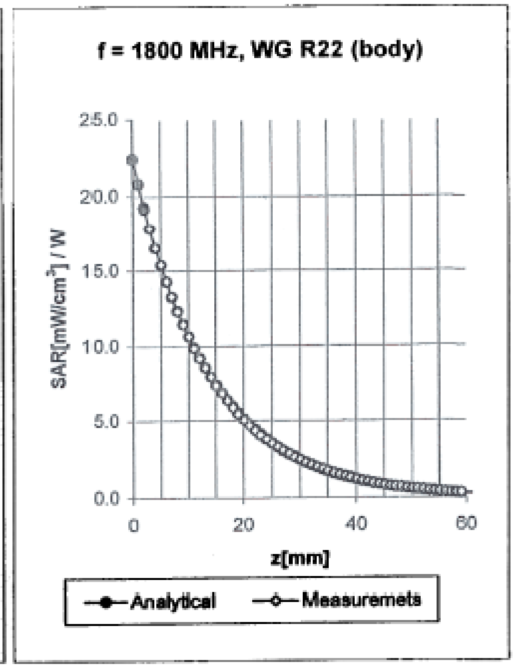
Conversion Factor Assessment





Body 900 MHz ε_r = 55.0 ± 5% σ = 1.05 ± 5% mho/m

Valid for f=855-945 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	**6.1** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**6.1** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.27**
ConvF Z	**6.1** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**1.82**

Body 1800 MHz ε_r = 53.3 ± 5% σ = 1.52 ± 5% mho/m

Valid for f=1710-1890 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	**4.7** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**4.7** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.23**
ConvF Z	**4.7** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.99**

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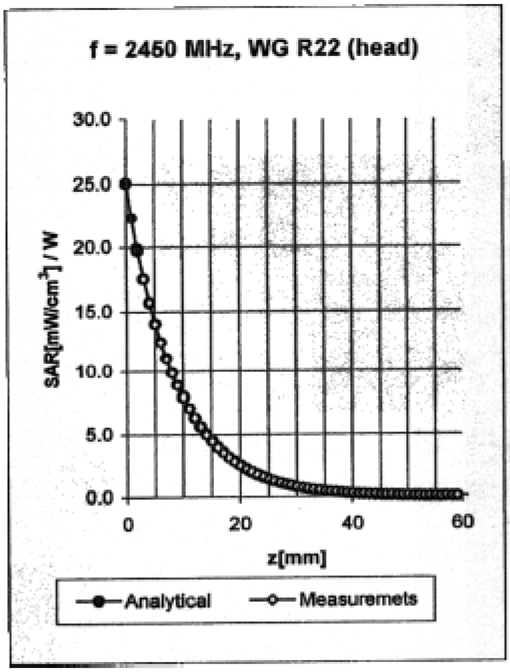
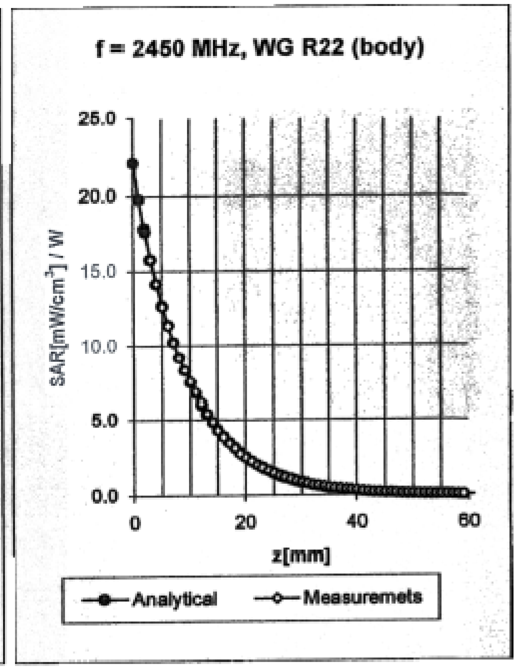
Conversion Factor Assessment





Head **2450 MHz** ε_r **= 39.2 ± 5%** σ **= 1.80 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=2400-2500 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	**4.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**4.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.40**
ConvF Z	**4.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**1.62**

Body **2450 MHz** ε_r **= 52.7 ± 5%** σ **= 1.95 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=2400-2500 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	**4.2** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**4.2** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.32**
ConvF Z	**4.2** ± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**1.98**

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Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

'ype:	ES3DV2
Serial Number:	**3019**
Place of Assessment:	Zurich
Date of Assessment:	October 13, 2003
Probe Calibration Date:	**October 9, 2003**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1800 MHz.

Assessed by:

ES3DV2-SN:3019 **October 13, 2003**

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
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Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV2 SN:3019

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

150 MHz	ConvF	8.7 ± 8%	ε_r = 52.3 ± 5% σ = 0.76 ± 5% mho/m (head tissue)
150 MHz	ConvF	8.3 ± 8%	ε_r = 61.9 ± 5% σ = 0.80 ± 5% mho/m (body tissue)
450 MHz	ConvF	7.4 ± 8%	ε_r = 43.5 ± 5% σ = 0.87 ± 5% mho/m (head tissue)
450 MHz	ConvF	7.3 ± 8%	ε_r = 56.7 ± 5% σ = 0.94 ± 5% mho/m (body tissue)

ES3DV2-SN:3019 October 13, 2003

2.3 Dipole Calibration

Please see the attached file.

Certificate of Calibration Verification

Description of EUT	Tuned Dipole Antenna
EUT Model Number	D450V2
EUT Serial Number	1010
Center Frequency	450 MHz

Calibration Date: 1 April 2004

Testing conditions:

per P1528/D1.2:2003:

Ambient Temperature (18-25 °C)	19 °C
Ambient Humidity	45%
Liquid Temperature at start of measurements:(≤2°C)	18.5 °C
Liquid temperature at end of measurements:	18.5 °C
Date and time at beginning of test:	2004-04-01-16:20 PST
Date and time at beginning of test:	2004-04-01-19:40 PST

Equipment used for measurements

Network Analyzer	HP	8752C	1 Nov 2002
Impedance adapter	AGILENT	43961A	31 Oct 2003
Short Reference	HP	04191-85300	31 Oct 2003
Open Reference	HP	04191-85302	31 Oct 2003
Load Reference	HP	04191-85301	31 Oct 2003
Signal Generator	HP	83650B	29 Feb 2004

Calibration Cable: SMA Utiflex, 3.05 meter cable S/N 99E1206 (Number 8)

Phantom Model:	Flat
Liquid:	450 MHz, Head Liquid
Liquid Validation Date:	1 April 2004
Quantity of Liquid in Phantom:	19.8 Liters

Measurement Procedure

In accordance with IEEE P1528/D1.2:2003, 8.3.4, 8.2.3 through 8.2.4

Liquid Validation

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model	Calibrated
Network Analyzer	HP	4396B	1 Nov 2002
Dielectric Probe Kit,	Agilent	85070C	Each Use
H_2O, 18 M-Ohm	BACL		Each Use
Probe, SAR 10 kHz - 6 GHz	SPEAG	ES3DV2	9 Oct 2003

Attestation:

I hereby attest that the equipment are suitable for the performance requirements of IEEE P1528/D1.2:2003 and the personnel operating the test equipment and measurements are properly trained to perform the verification of this calibration procedure set forth in IEEE P1528/D1.2:2003.

The validation antenna herein meets the minimum requirements of 20 dB insertion loss

Hans T. Mellberg
Engineering Manager

1 APR 2004
Date

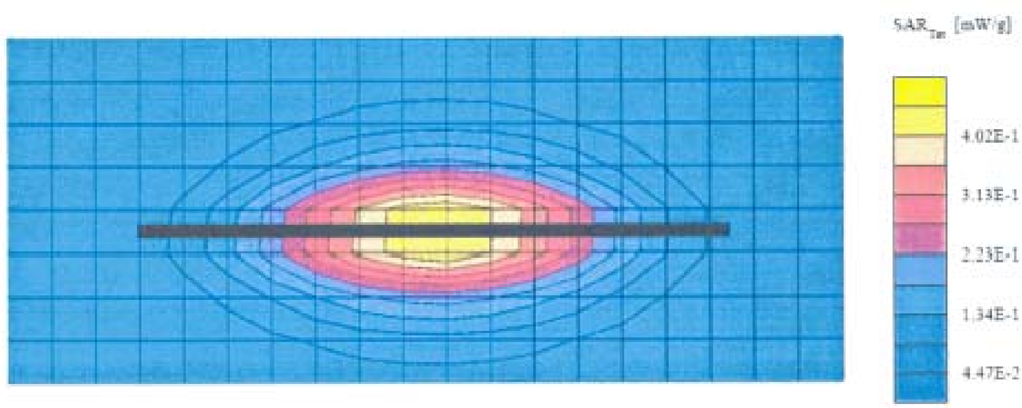
450MHZ Head Liquid validation Ambient Temp = 23 °C , Liquid Temp = 22 °C , Date : 4-1-2004

Frequency	e'	e''	σ ($\sigma = 2\pi f \epsilon_0 \epsilon''$)
400000000.0000	47.0741	37.0458	
402000000.0000	46.9285	36.9126	
404000000.0000	46.9148	36.7377	
406000000.0000	46.7700	36.5998	
408000000.0000	46.6560	36.4571	
410000000.0000	46.5144	36.3600	
412000000.0000	46.5640	36.1548	
414000000.0000	46.3147	36.1139	
416000000.0000	46.3675	35.8883	
418000000.0000	46.1897	35.7819	
420000000.0000	46.1260	35.7120	
422000000.0000	46.0450	35.7659	
424000000.0000	45.9349	35.5439	
426000000.0000	45.9866	35.4514	
428000000.0000	45.8519	35.2826	
430000000.0000	45.7126	35.2557	
432000000.0000	45.6660	35.1799	
434000000.0000	45.6577	35.0455	
436000000.0000	45.5362	34.9879	
438000000.0000	45.4105	35.0042	
440000000.0000	45.3932	34.7596	
442000000.0000	45.3127	34.7457	
444000000.0000	45.2511	34.6851	
446000000.0000	45.0985	34.5960	
448000000.0000	45.0891	34.4475	
450000000.0000	45.0920	34.3537	0.86
452000000.0000	45.0366	34.2809	
454000000.0000	44.9343	34.1844	
456000000.0000	44.9365	34.1765	
458000000.0000	44.8407	34.1634	
460000000.0000	44.7601	34.0021	
462000000.0000	44.7440	33.9995	
464000000.0000	44.6917	33.9572	
466000000.0000	44.7270	33.7312	
468000000.0000	44.6845	33.7290	
470000000.0000	44.5403	33.6083	
472000000.0000	44.5331	33.5784	
474000000.0000	44.5213	33.5566	
476000000.0000	44.5188	33.4589	
478000000.0000	44.4619	33.3014	
480000000.0000	44.4198	33.2614	
482000000.0000	44.4075	33.1219	
484000000.0000	44.3243	33.0731	
486000000.0000	44.3347	33.0550	
488000000.0000	44.3348	32.9936	
490000000.0000	44.1957	33.0055	
492000000.0000	44.2071	32.9878	
494000000.0000	44.1550	32.8686	
496000000.0000	44.1839	32.8149	
498000000.0000	44.1281	32.6530	
500000000.0000	44.1630	32.6245	

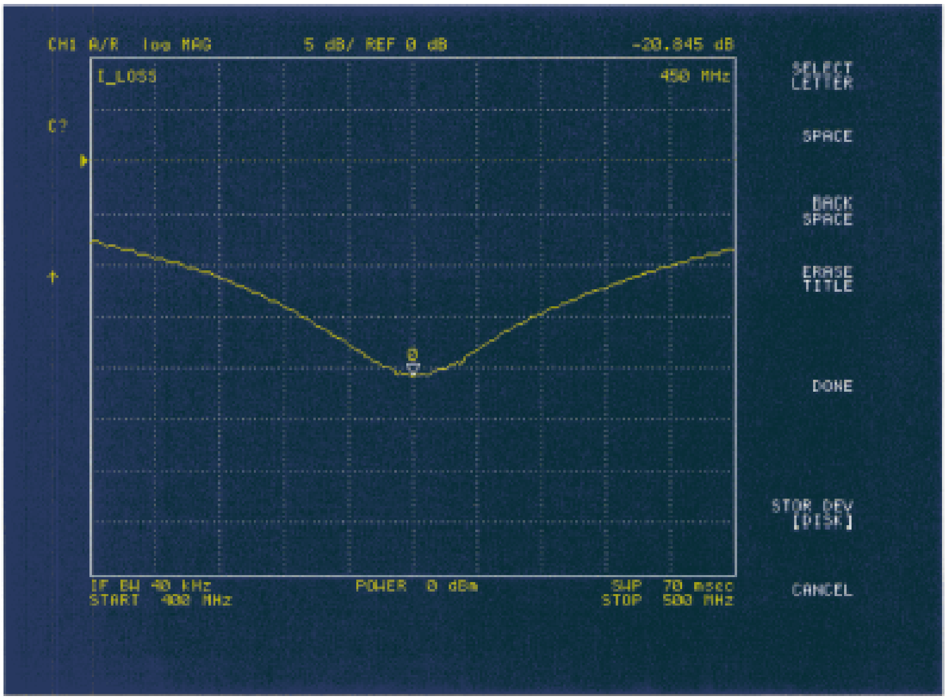
Transmit power set to 127 mW

System validation

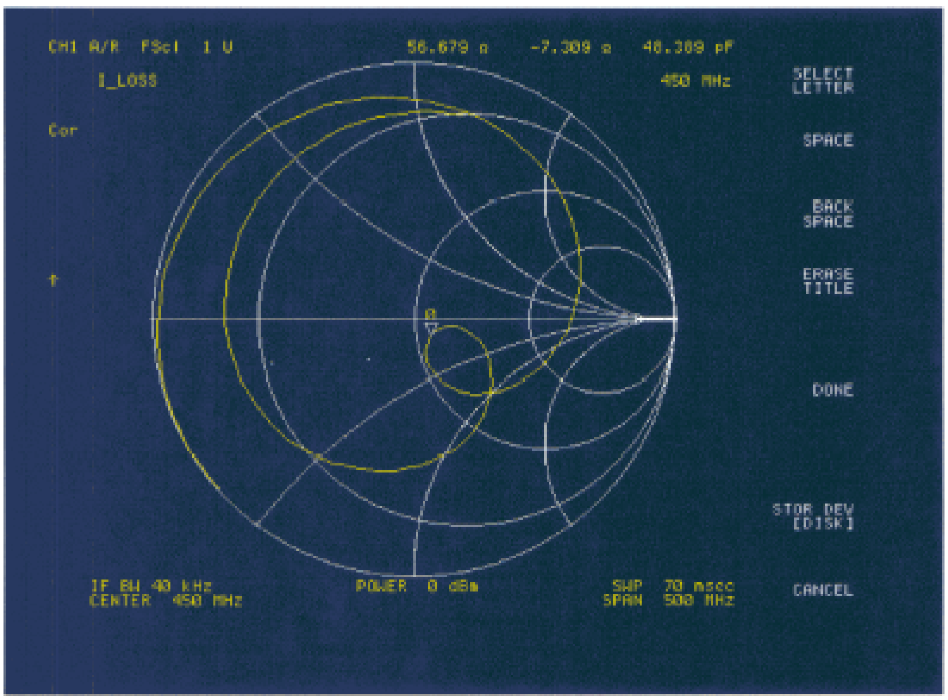
Flat Phantom v4.4 Phantom: Flat Section; Position: (90°,90°); Frequency: 450 MHz
Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.40,7.40,7.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Head 450 MHz: σ = 0.86 mho/m ϵ_r = 45.1 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.487 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.348 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.02 dB



Insertion Loss Plot
S11



Smith Chart



450MHz Body Liquid Validation
Ambient Temp=23 Deg C , Liquid Temp=22 Deg C , 6/29/2004

frequency	e'	e"
400000000.0000	59.1023	39.9522
402000000.0000	59.0135	39.8907
404000000.0000	58.9022	39.8663
406000000.0000	58.9705	39.7159
408000000.0000	58.9324	39.6890
410000000.0000	58.8897	39.5637
412000000.0000	58.8620	39.4011
414000000.0000	58.8156	39.3965
416000000.0000	58.7452	39.3259
418000000.0000	58.7018	39.2147
420000000.0000	58.6624	39.1860
422000000.0000	58.4983	39.1105
424000000.0000	58.5568	39.0026
426000000.0000	58.4029	38.9672
428000000.0000	58.3562	38.9100
430000000.0000	58.2301	38.8634
432000000.0000	58.1944	38.8001
434000000.0000	58.1348	38.7146
436000000.0000	58.0983	38.6703
438000000.0000	58.0122	38.5546
440000000.0000	57.9906	38.5639
442000000.0000	57.9684	38.4501
444000000.0000	57.9235	38.3088
446000000.0000	57.8966	38.3267
448000000.0000	57.8025	38.2512
450000000.0000	57.7809	38.2398
452000000.0000	57.7649	38.2306
454000000.0000	57.6833	38.1567
456000000.0000	57.6029	38.0986
458000000.0000	57.5328	38.0034
460000000.0000	57.4680	37.9573
462000000.0000	57.3002	37.8960
464000000.0000	57.2385	37.8011
466000000.0000	57.1064	37.7840
468000000.0000	57.0279	37.7733
470000000.0000	56.9803	37.6891
472000000.0000	56.8672	37.6002
474000000.0000	56.7389	37.5493
476000000.0000	56.6450	37.5022
478000000.0000	56.4538	37.4537
480000000.0000	56.5032	37.4120
482000000.0000	56.4826	37.3966
484000000.0000	56.4640	37.3807
486000000.0000	56.3271	37.2951
488000000.0000	56.2016	37.2134
490000000.0000	56.1022	37.1697
492000000.0000	55.9834	37.1500
494000000.0000	55.8673	37.0964
496000000.0000	55.7830	37.1007
498000000.0000	55.6582	37.0887
500000000.0000	55.4680	37.0005

$\sigma = \omega\, \varepsilon_o\, \varepsilon'' = 2\, \pi f\, \varepsilon_o\, \varepsilon''=0.9573$

where $f = 450 \text{x}\, 10^6$

$\varepsilon_o = 8.854 \text{ x } 10^{-12}$

$\varepsilon'' = 38.2398$

450MHz Head Liquid validation
Ambient Temp=23 Deg C , Liquid Temp=22 Deg C , 6/29/2004

frequency	e'	e"
400000000.0000	47.9881	36.3209
402000000.0000	47.7980	36.3258
404000000.0000	47.6589	36.2239
406000000.0000	47.5013	36.2107
408000000.0000	47.4560	36.1264
410000000.0000	47.3459	36.1026
412000000.0000	47.2033	36.0237
414000000.0000	47.1102	35.9782
416000000.0000	46.9828	35.8329
418000000.0000	46.7459	35.8015
420000000.0000	46.5267	35.7709
422000000.0000	46.3125	35.7556
424000000.0000	46.1022	35.7122
426000000.0000	45.9165	35.7059
428000000.0000	45.8920	35.6716
430000000.0000	45.6891	35.6568
432000000.0000	45.5266	35.5127
434000000.0000	45.3167	35.4679
436000000.0000	45.0132	35.4058
438000000.0000	44.8927	35.3991
440000000.0000	44.9015	35.3259
442000000.0000	44.7811	35.3014
444000000.0000	44.5628	35.2681
446000000.0000	44.3157	35.0168
448000000.0000	44.2659	35.1389
450000000.0000	44.1215	35.1512
452000000.0000	44.1083	35.0983
454000000.0000	44.0598	35.0026
456000000.0000	43.8978	34.9821
458000000.0000	43.7921	34.8847
460000000.0000	43.7689	34.7692
462000000.0000	43.6890	34.6483
464000000.0000	43.5026	34.5628
466000000.0000	43.5131	34.4537
468000000.0000	43.4026	34.3021
470000000.0000	43.4166	34.2164
472000000.0000	43.3589	34.1650
474000000.0000	43.3364	34.0379
476000000.0000	43.1358	33.8976
478000000.0000	43.0151	33.8860
480000000.0000	42.9768	33.7983
482000000.0000	42.9255	33.6701
484000000.0000	42.8790	33.6049
486000000.0000	42.7982	33.5491
488000000.0000	42.6389	33.4680
490000000.0000	42.5690	33.4322
492000000.0000	42.5501	33.3167
494000000.0000	42.4683	33.2384
496000000.0000	42.3975	33.1672
498000000.0000	42.3566	33.1154
500000000.0000	42.2067	33.1029

$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_o \varepsilon'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_o \varepsilon''=0.8800$
where $f = 450 \times 10^6$
$\varepsilon_o = 8.854 \times 10^{-12}$
$\varepsilon'' = 35.1512$

3 - EUT DESCRIPTION

Applicant:	SHENZHEN HYT SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Product Description:	Two-way Radio
FCC ID:	R74TC3000
Serial Number:	TC3000-001
Transmitter Frequency:	440 - 470 MHz
Maximum Output Power:	4.29 W
Dimension:	5.8cmL x 3.2cmW x 19cmH
RF Exposure environment:	Occupational Population
Power Supply:	Battery
Applicable Standard	FCC CFR 47, Part 90
Application Type:	Certification

1 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source (wireless portable device).
2 IEEE/ANSI Std. C95.1-1992 limits are used to determine compliance with FCC ET Docket 93-62.

Note: The test data gathered are from production sample, serial number: TC3000-001, provided by the manufacturer.

4 - SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

4.1 Justification

The system was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as normally used by a typical user).

4.2 EUT Exercise Procedure

The EUT exercising program used during SAR testing was designed to exercise the various system components in a manner similar to a typical use. The EUT was tested by pushing the PTT bottom during the testing.

4.3 Equipment Modifications

No modification(s) were made to the EUT.

5 – CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

5.1 Provision Applicable

Per FCC §2.1046 and FCC § 95.639 (d), no FRS unit, under any condition of modulation, shall exceed 0.500W effective radiated power (ERP).

Per FCC §2.1046 and FCC § 95.639 (a) (1), no GMRS unit, under any condition of modulation, shall exceed 50W Carrier Power (average TP during one unmodulated RF cycle) when transmission type A1D, F1D, .G1D, A3E, F3E or G3E.

5.2 Test Procedure

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

5.3 Test equipment

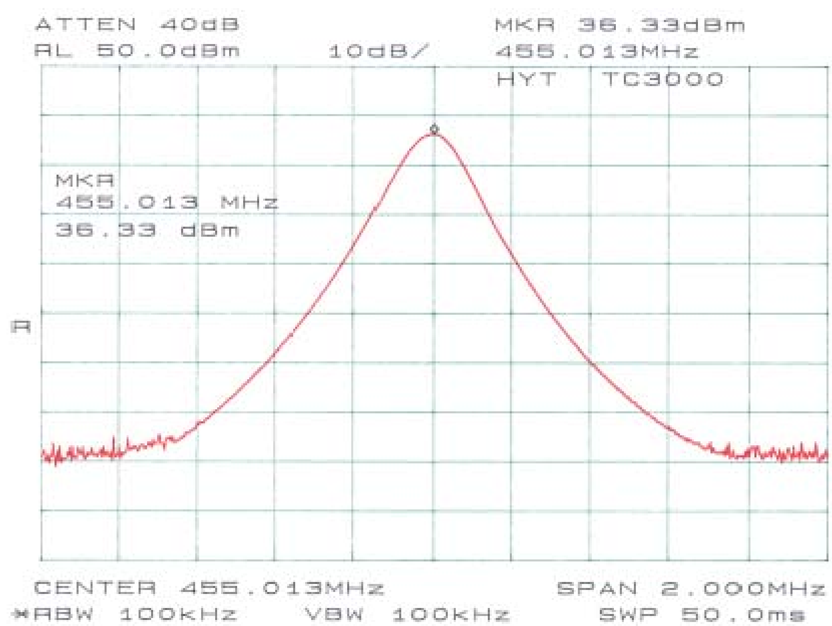
Hewlett Packard HP8564E Spectrum Analyzer, Calibration Date: 2003-08-01.
Hewlett Packard HP 7470A Plotter, Calibration not required.
A.H. Systems SAS200 Horn Antenna, Calibration Date: 2003-05-31
Com-Power AB-100 Dipole Antenna, Calibration Date: 2003-09-05

5.4 Test Results

Frequency (MHz)	Output Power in dBm	Output Power in W
455.013	36.33	4.295

Note: The output power measured is conducted. During SAR, it is more convenient to measure conducted power rather than EIRP. EMC measurements only required EIRP and results are within 9% between EIRP and conducted.

Please refer to the following plots.



6 - DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT SETUP

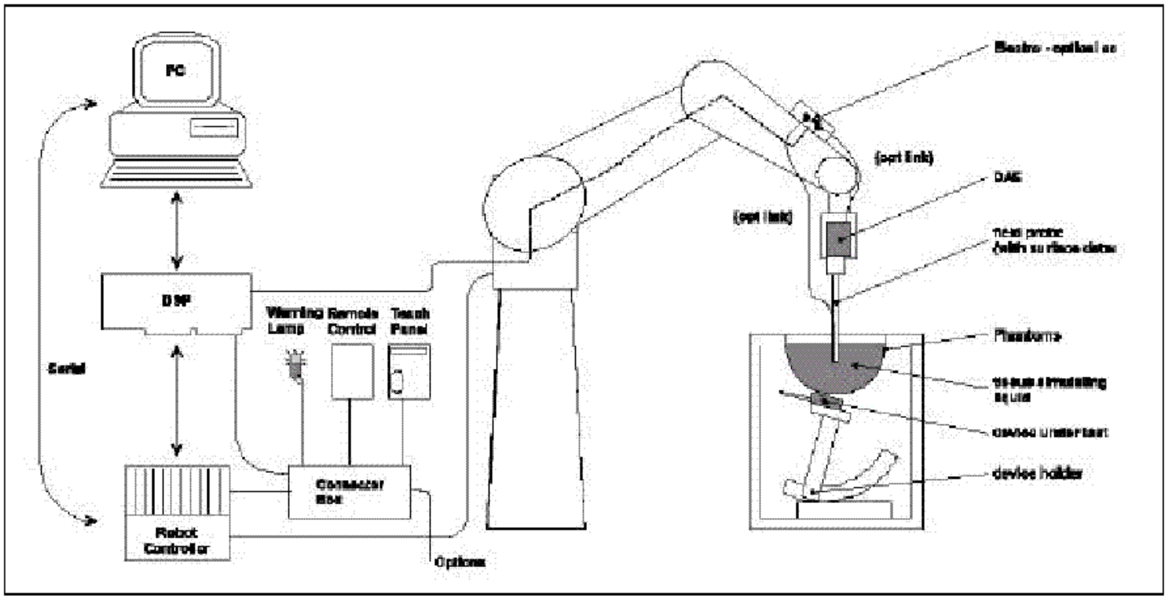
These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY3 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m) which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ±0.02mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit. The system is described in detail in [3].

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN: 1604 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration [3] and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in [7] with accuracy of better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [8] and found to be better than ±0.25dB.

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

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (Nacl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton x-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	55.2	42.0	55.9	39.9	53.3	39.8	53.6
Conductivity (s/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.97	1.0	0.98	1.42	1.52	1.88	1.81

6.1 Measurement System Diagram



The DASY3 system for performing compliance tests consist of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software.
2. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
3. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
4. A data acquisition electronic (DAE), which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
5. A unit to operate the optical surface detector, which is connected to the EOC. The Electro-optical coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the PC plug-in card. The functions of the PC plug-in card based on a DSP is to perform the time critical task such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation fast movement interrupts.
6. A computer operating Windows 95 or larger
7. DASY3 software
8. Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld EUT.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes (see Application Note).
12. System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.

6.2. System Components

ES3DV2 Probe Specification

Photograph of the probe

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%) Calibratin for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6GHz; 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	5μW/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
Application:	General dosimetry up to 5 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV2 designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2 nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.

Inside view of
ES3DV2 E-field Probe

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

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

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

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

Data Evaluation

The DASY3 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe Parameter:	-Sensitivity	$Norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	-Conversion Factor	ConvFi
	-Diode compression point	Dcp_i
Device parameter:	-Frequency	f
	-Crest Factor	cf
Media parameter:	-Conductivity	σ
	-Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can either be found in the component documents or be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY3 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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

$$Vi = Ui + (Ui)^2 \, cf / dcp_i$$

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

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

E-field probes: $E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$

H-field probes: $H_i = \sqrt{Vi} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$

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

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

$$E_{tot} = \text{Square Root } [(E_x)^2 + (E_y)^2 + (E_z)^2]$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot})^2 \cdot \sigma / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

With SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

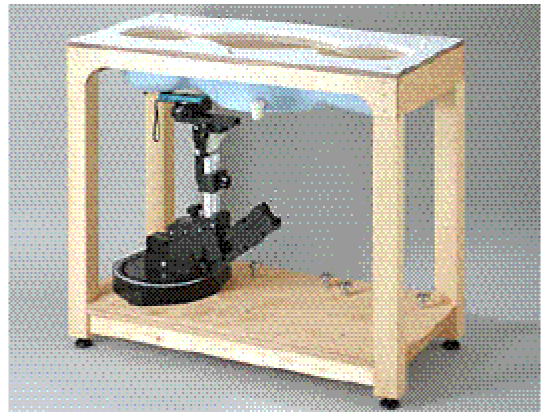
The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = (E_{tot})^2 / 3770 \text{ or } P_{pwe} = (H_{tot})2 \cdot 37.7$$

With P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm3
E_{tot} = total electric filed strength in V/m
H_{tot} = total magnetic filed strength in V/m

Generic Twin Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom 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 [9][10]. 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 allows the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.
Shell Thickness 2 ± 0.1 mm
Filling Volume Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions 810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

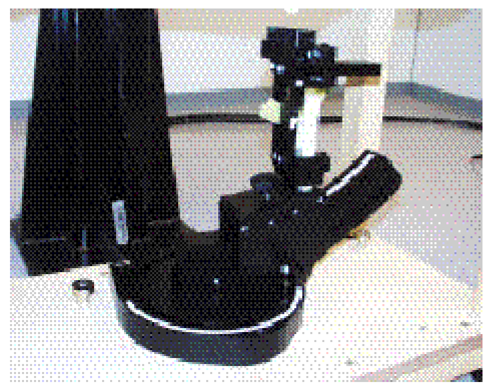


Generic Twin Phantom

Device Holder

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom V3.0, the Mounting Device 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 positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC 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 produced infinite number of configurations [10]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



Device Holder

6.3 Measurement Uncertainty

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY3 measurement system according to the NIS81 [13] and the NIST1297 [14] documents and is given in the following Table.

Measurement Uncertainty Analysis per IEEE P1528-2002								
Description	Section	Reported Variance (%)	Probability Distribution type	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ui (1g)	Vi	welc/satt series term
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	4.80	N	1	1	4.80	1.00E+09	5.30842E-07
Axial isotropy	E.2.2	4.70	R	1.732	0.707107	1.92	1.00E+09	1.35563E-08
Hemispherical isotropy	E.2.2	9.60	R	1.732	0.707107	3.92	1.00E+09	2.35957E-07
Boundary effects	E.2.3	8.30	R	1.732	1	4.79	1.00E+09	5.27377E-07
Linearity	E.2.4	4.70	R	1.732	1	2.71	1.00E+09	5.4225E-08
System Detection Limit	E.2.5	1.00	R	1.732	1	0.58	1.00E+09	1.11124E-10
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.00	N	1	1	0.00	1.00E+09	0
Response time	E.2.7	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	1.00E+09	0
Integration time	E.2.8	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	1.00E+09	0
RF Ambient conditions	E.6.1	3.00	R	1.732	1	1.73	1.00E+09	9.00106E-09
Probe positioning mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	0.40	R	1.732	1	0.23	1.00E+09	2.84478E-12
Probe positioning wrt phantom shell	E.6.3	2.90	R	1.732	1	1.67	1.00E+09	7.8596E-09
Extra/inter-polation & integration algorithmsfor max SAR evaluation	E.5.2	3.90	R	1.732	1	2.25	1.00E+09	2.57079E-08
Test sample positioning	8, E.4.2	6.00	R	1.732	1	3.46	1.00E+09	1.44017E-07
Device holder distance tolerance	E.4.1	5.00	N	1	1	5.00	1.00E+09	0.000000625
Output power and SAR drift measurement	8, E.6.6.2	5.00	R	1.732	1	2.89	1.00E+09	6.94526E-08
Phantom uncertainty, shell thickness tolerance	E.3.1	4.00	R	1.732	1	2.31	1.00E+09	2.84478E-08
Liquid conductivity, deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.00	R	1.732	0.64	1.85	1.00E+09	1.16522E-08
Liquid conductivity, measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	5.00	N	1	0.64	3.20	5	20.97152
Liquid permitivity, deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.00	R	1.732	0.6	1.73	1.00E+09	9.00106E-09
Liquid permitivity, measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	5.00	N	1	0.6	3.00	5	16.2
								689
Probe isotropy sensitivity coefficient	**0.5**							
Combined Standard Uncertainty						**12.65**	**%**	
Expanded Uncertainty, 95% confidence		**k=**	**2.004**			**25.34**	**%**	

7 - SYSTEM EVALUATION

7.1 Simulated Tissue Liquid Parameter Confirmation

The dielectric parameters were checked prior to assessment using the HP85070A dielectric probe kit. The dielectric parameters measured are reported in each correspondent section:

7.2 Evaluation Procedures

Maximum Search

The maximum search is automatically performed after each coarse scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacings. After the coarse scan measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations.

Extrapolation

The extrapolation can be used in z-axis scans with automatic surface detection. The SAR values can be extrapolated to the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is the sum of the probe sensor offset, the surface detection distance and the grid offset. The extrapolation is based on fourth order polynomal functions. The extrapolation is only available for SAR values.

Boundary Corrections

The correction of the probe boundary effect in the vicinity of the phantom surface can be done in two different ways. In the standard (worse case) evaluation, the boundary effect is reduced by different weights for the lowest measured points in the extrapolation routine. The result is a slight overestimation of the extrapolated SAR values (2% to 8%) depending on the SAR distribution and gradient. The advanced evaluation makes a full compensation of the boundary effect before doing the extrapolation. This is only possible of probes with specifications on the boundary effect.

Peak Search for 1g and 10g cube averaged SAR

The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 4x4x7 and cube 5x5x7 scans. The routine are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 32x32x35mm contains about 35g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. Boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation get all points within the measured volume in a 1mm grid (35000 points). In the last step, a 1g cube is place numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is the moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. This last procedure is repeated for a 10g cube. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning,: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

7.3 System Accuracy Verification

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

IEEE P1528 recommended reference value

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

Validation Dipole SAR Reference Test Result for Body (450 MHz)

Validation Measurement	SAR @ 9.225mW Input averaged over 1g	SAR @ 1W Input averaged over 1g	SAR @ 9.225mW Input averaged over 10g	SAR @ 1W Input averaged over 10g
Test 1	0.0451	4.89	0.0315	3.4
Test 2	0.0447	4.85	0.0312	3.38
Test 3	0.0448	4.86	0.0313	3.39
Test 4	0.0450	4.88	0.0313	3.39
Test 5	0.0451	4.89	0.0313	3.39
Test 6	0.0450	4.88	0.0315	3.4
Test 7	0.0451	4.89	0.0314	3.4
Test 8	0.0449	4.87	0.0312	3.38
Test 9	0.0449	4.87	0.0312	3.38
Test 10	0.0448	4.86	0.0311	3.37
Average	0.0449	4.874	0.0313	3.388

System validation result

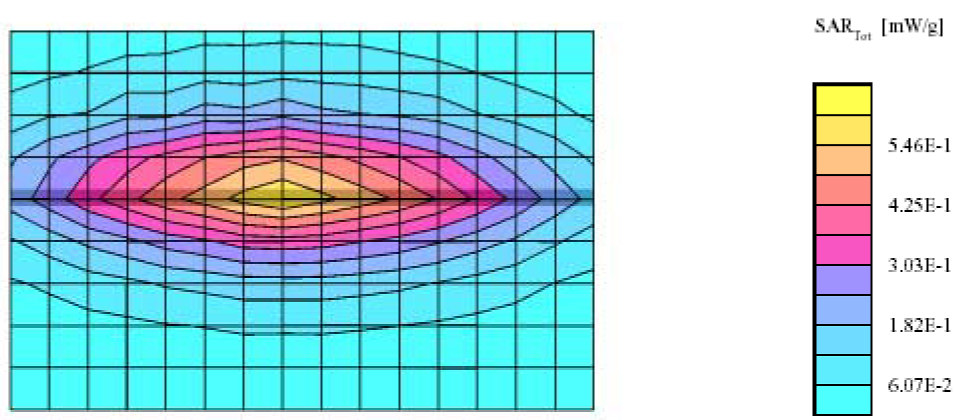
Ambient Temperature (ºC): 23.0
Relative Humidity (%): 49.3

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [ºC]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limits [%]
Body	450	ε	22	56.7	57.8	1.9	±5
		σ	22	0.94	0.96	2.1	±5
		1g SAR	22	4.874	5.05	3.6	±10
Head	450	ε	22	43.5	44.1	1.4	±5
		σ	22	0.87	0.88	1.1	±5
		1g SAR	22	4.9	4.74	-3.3	±10

ε = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ=1000kg/m^3
Note: Body Forward power = 20.5 dBm = 112.2mW
Head Forward power = 20.2 dBm = 104.7 mW

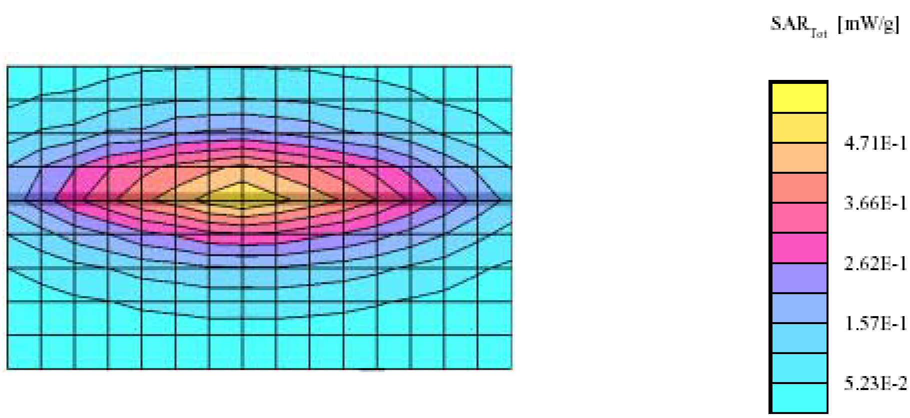
450 MHz Body Liquid System Validation (Ambient Temp = 23 Deg C, Liquid Temp = 22 Deg C, Forward Power = 20.5 dBm, 6/29/2004)

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Position: (90°,90°); Frequency: 450 MHz
Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.30,7.30,7.30); Crest factor: 1.0; (Body liquid) 450 MHz: σ = 0.96 mho/m ε_r = 57.8 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.567 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.360 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 13.0, Dy = 12.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: 0.01 dB



450 MHz Head Liquid System Validation (Ambient Temp = 23 Deg C, Liquid Temp = 22 Deg C, Forward Power = 20.2 dBm, 6/29/2004)

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Position: (90°,90°); Frequency: 450 MHz
Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.40,7.40,7.40); Crest factor: 1.0; (Head liquid) 450 MHz: σ = 0.88 mho/m ε_r = 44.1 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.496 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.314 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 12.0, Dy = 12.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.00 dB



7.4 SAR Evaluation Procedure

a. The evaluation was performed in the applicable area of the phantom depending on the type of device being tested. For device held to the dear during normal operation, both the left and right ear positions were evaluated in accordance with FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (Edition 01-01) using the SAM phantom. For body-worn and face-held devices a planar phantom was used. The EUT in the test setup for body-worn and face-held devices was placed in three different positions (relative to the phantom): with belt clip, without belt clip and 2.5cm facing left head side and 2.5cm facing right head side.

b. The SAR was determined by a pre-defined procedure within the DASY3 software. Upon completion of a reference and optical surface check, the exposed region of the phantom was scanned near the inner surface with a grid spacing of 20mm x 20mm.

c. A 5x5x7 matrix was performed around the greatest special SAR distribution found during the area scan of the applicable exposed region. SAR values were then calculated using a 3-D spline interpolation algorithm and averaged over spatial volumes of 1 and 10 grams.

d. The depth of the simulating tissue in the planar used for the SAR evaluation and system validation was no less than 15.0cm.

e. For this particular evaluation, a stack of low-density, low-loss dielectric foamed polystyrene was used in place of the device holder.

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

7.5 Exposure Limits

Table 1: Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands. Wrists. Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Table 2: Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands. Wrists. Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Note: Whole-body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1 gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube SAR for hands, writs, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

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

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

Occupational/Controlled environments Partial-body limit 8mW/kg applied to the EUT.

8 - TEST RESULTS

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

According to the data in section 8.1, the EUT complied with the FCC 2.1093 RF Exposure standards, with worst case of 2.49mW/g.

8.1 SAR Test Data

Ambient Temperature (ºC): 23.0
Relative Humidity (%): 49.3

Worst case SAR reading

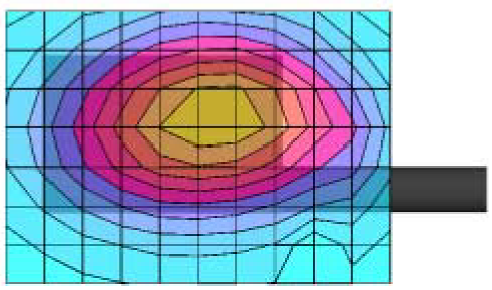
EUT position	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (W)	Test Type	Antenna Type	Liquid	Phantom	Notes / Accessories	Measured (mW/g)		Limit (mW/g)	Plot #
								50% duty cycle	100% duty cycle		
Back touching phantom	455	4.295	Body worn	Built-in	body	flat	Headset simulator	2.49	4.98	8	1
Face 2.5 cm separation from phantom	455	4.295	Face-held	Built-in	head	flat	None	2.155	4.31	8	2

8.2 Plots of Test Result

The plots of test result were attached as reference.

HYT Science & TechnologyCo., Ltd , Model: TC3000 (Body-worn , Back touch flat phantom with accessory (headset) ,Mid channel, Ambient Temp = 23 Deg C, Liquid Temp = 22 Deg C, 6/29/2004)

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Position: (90°,90°); Frequency: 455 MHz
Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.40,7.40,7.40); Crest factor: 1.0; 450 MHz Head liquid: σ = 0.88 mho/m ε_r = 44.1 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 4.98 mW/g, SAR (10g): 3.64 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 16.0, Dy = 16.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.01 dB



HYT Science & Technology Co., Ltd, Model: TC3000 (Face 2.5 cm separation to flat phantom , Mid channel, Ambient Temp = 23 Deg C, Liquid Temp = 22 Deg C, 6/29/2004)

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Position: (90°,90°); Frequency: 455 MHz

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.30,7.30,7.30); Crest factor: 1.0; 450 MHz body liquid: σ = 0.96 mho/m ε_r = 57.8 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 4.31 mW/g, SAR (10g): 3.17 mW/g , (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 16.0, Dy = 16.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.01 dB

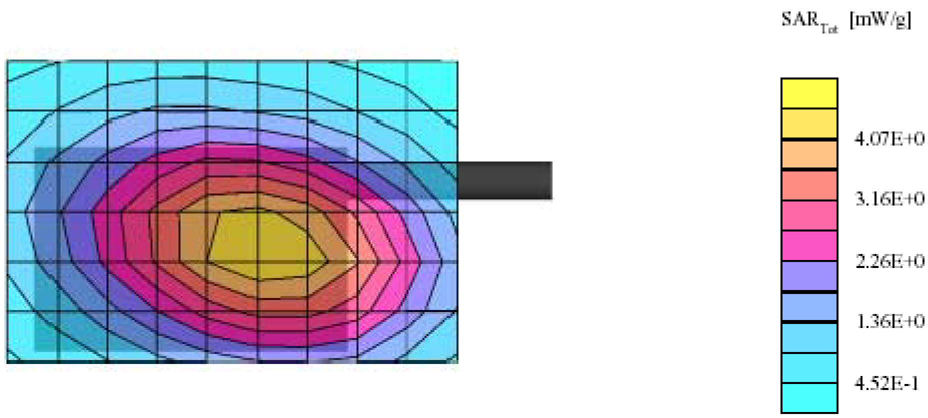
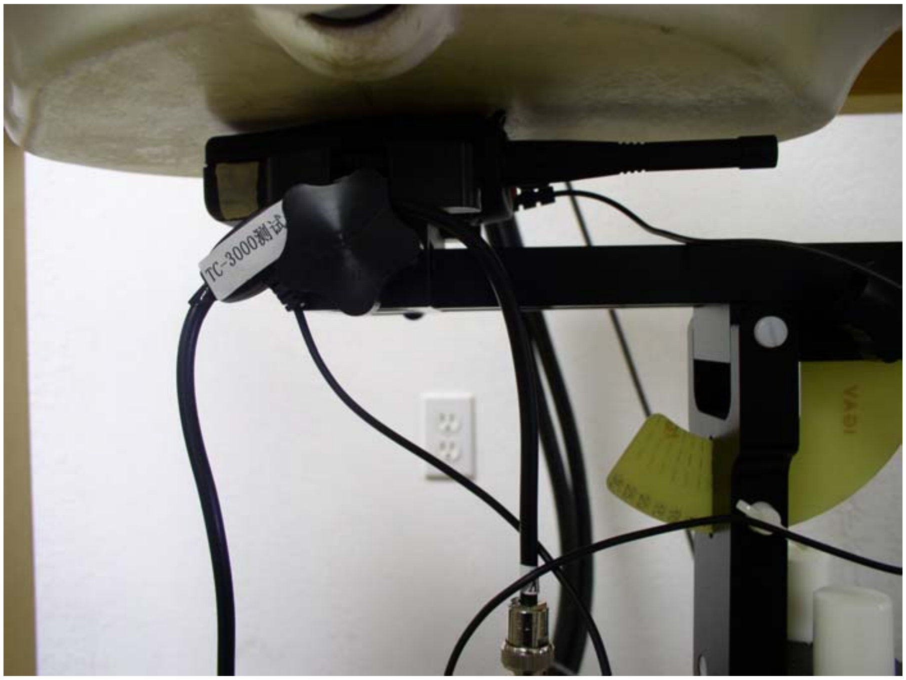


EXHIBIT A - SAR SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

Body-Worn with Belt Clip & Headset in Touching with Phantom



2.5cm Separation to Flat Phantom

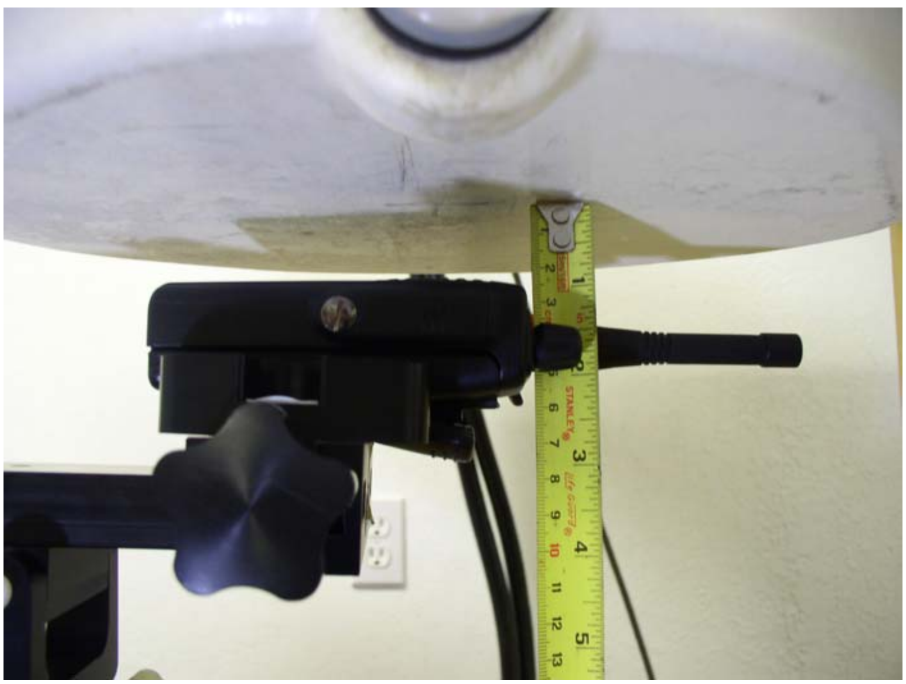


EXHIBIT B - EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

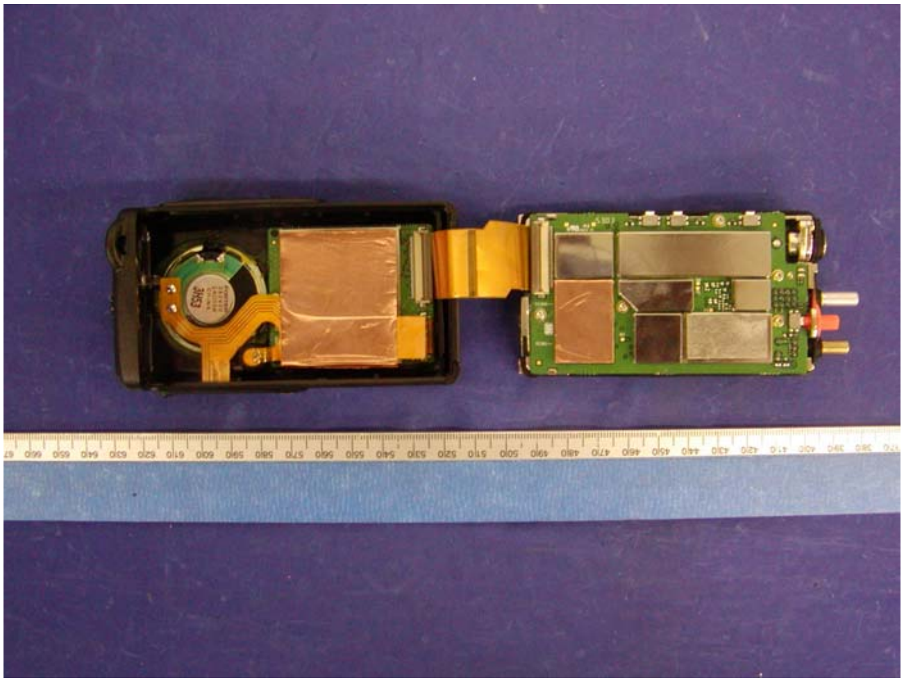
EUT – Front View

EUT – Rear View

EUT – Top View

Antenna View

EUT – Board and Housing View



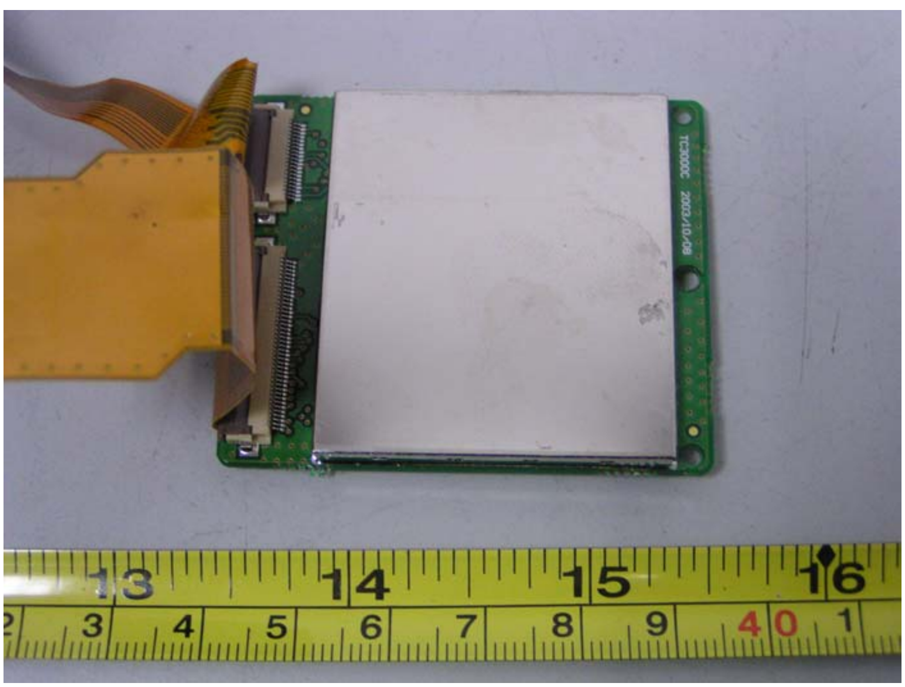
Charger View

Adapter View

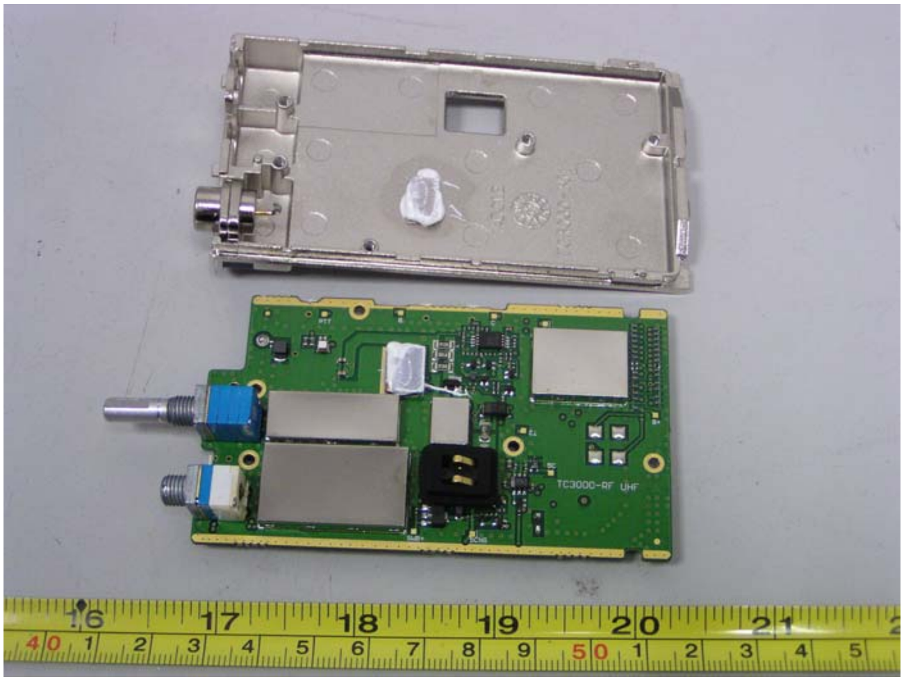
Headset Simulator

TC3000-1 Cover off View

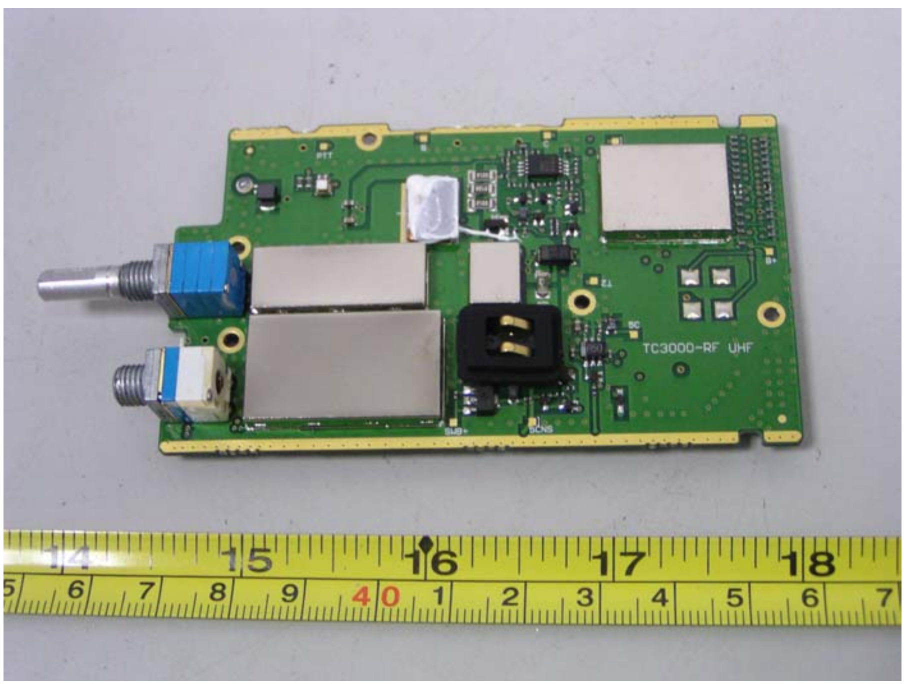
TC3000-1 Board View 1



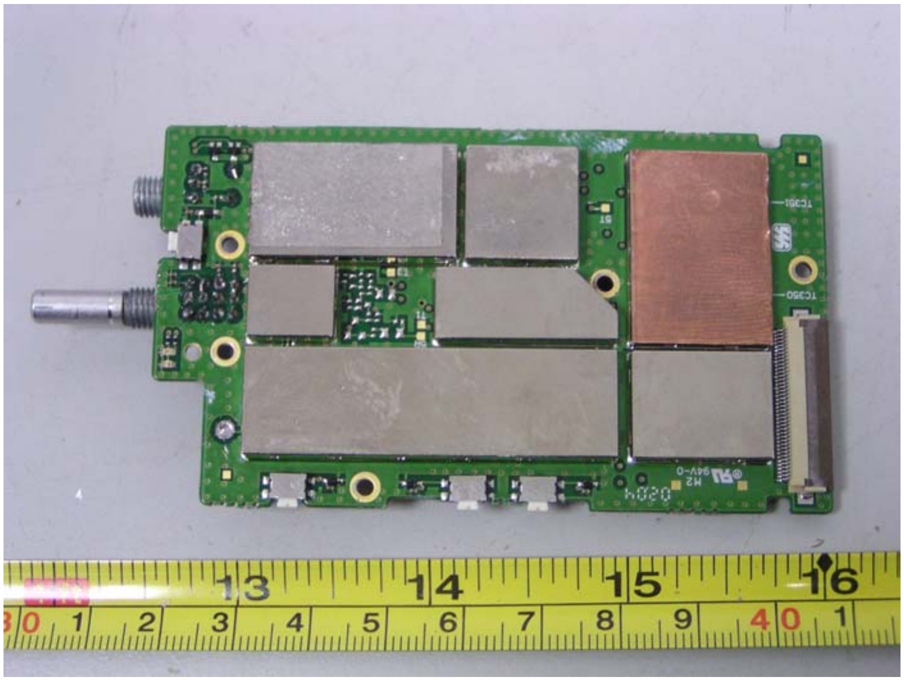
TC3000-1 Board View 2



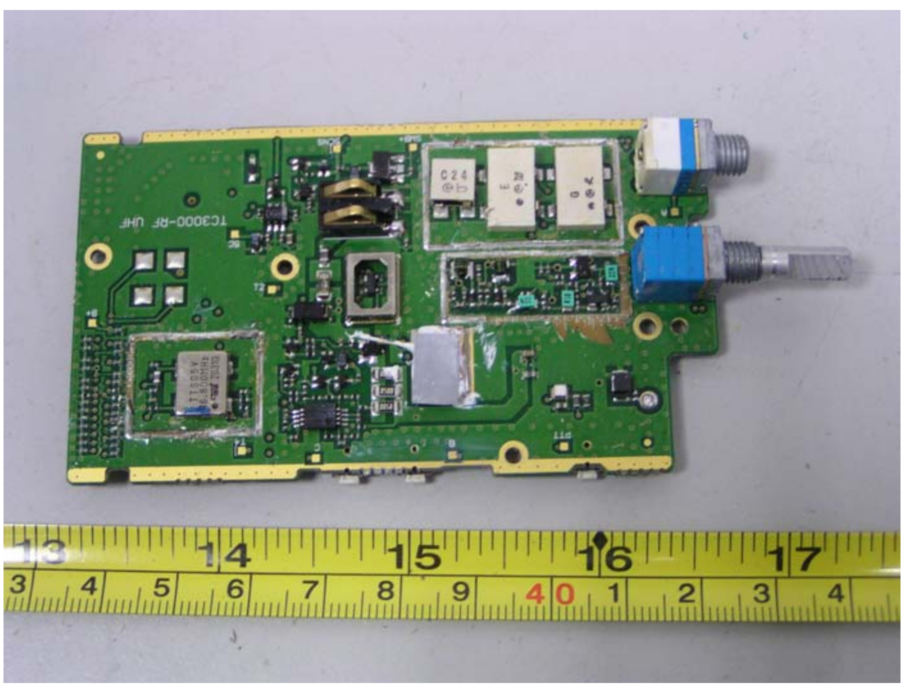
TC3000-1 Board View 3



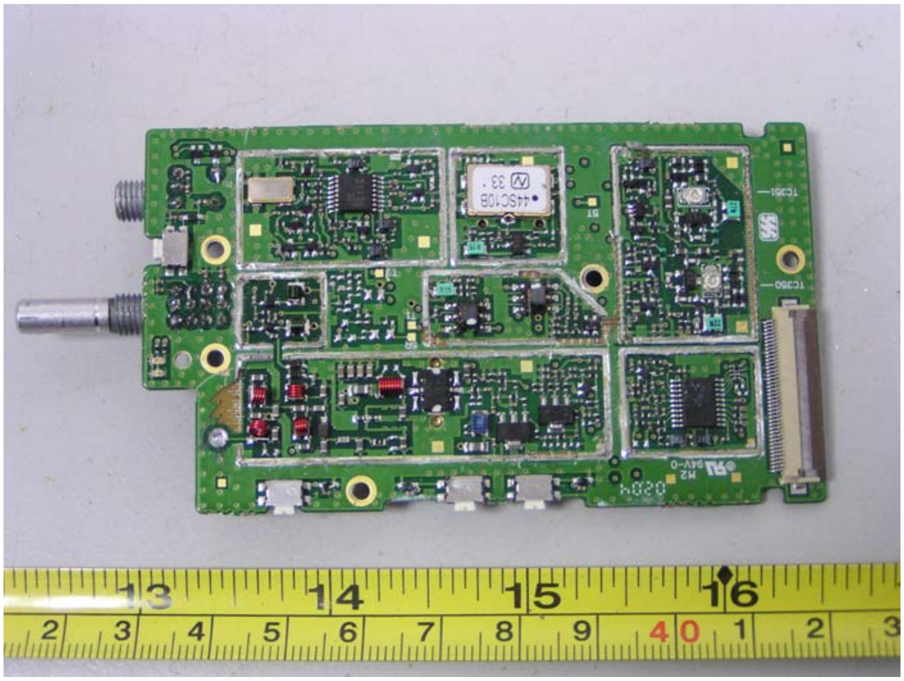
TC3000-2 Board View 1



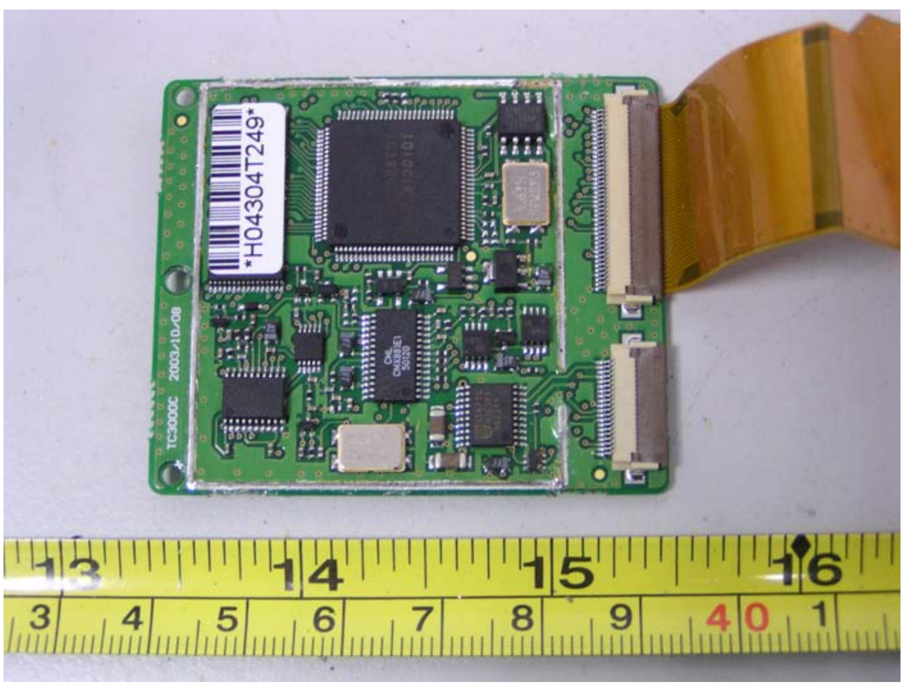
TC3000-2 Board View 2



TC3000-2 Board View 3



TC3000-2 Board View 4



TC3000-2 Board View 5

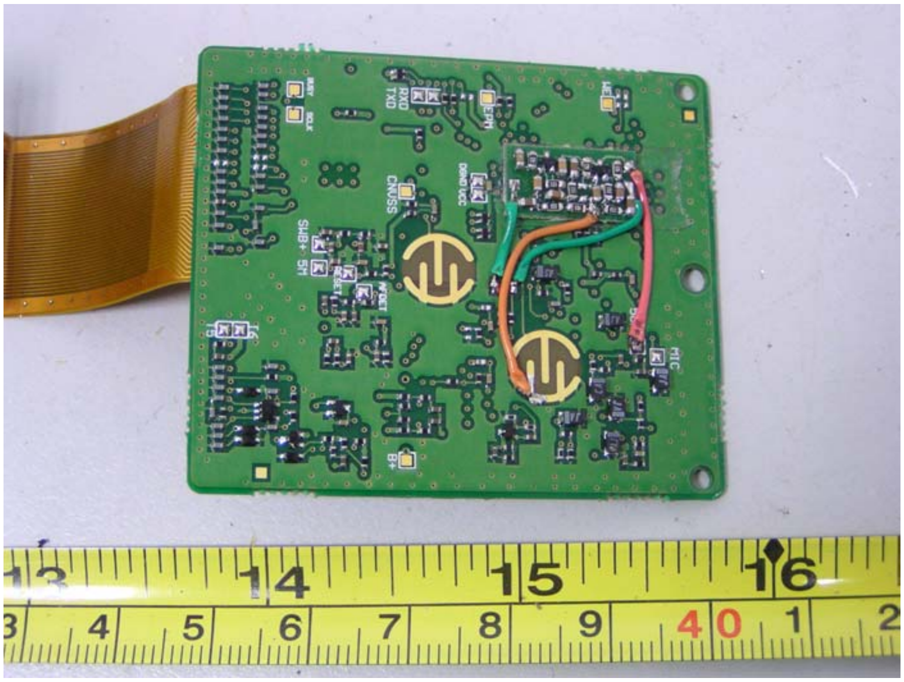


EXHIBIT C – Z-Axis

HYT Science & TechnologyCo., Ltd , Model: TC3000 (Body-worn , Back touch flat phantom with accessory (headset) ,Mid channel, Ambient Temp = 23 Deg C, Liquid Temp = 22 Deg C, 6/29/2004)

SAM Phantom; Section; Position: ; Frequency: 455 MHz

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.40,7.40,7.40); Crest factor: 1.0; 450 MHz Head liquid: σ = 0.88 mho/m ε_r = 44.1 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³

: , 0

Z-Axis: Dx = 0.0, Dy = 0.0, Dz = 2.0