Lab Code: 200167-0

Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp.

SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

Shenzhen HYT Science & Technology Co., Ltd.

HYT Tower,Shenzhen Hi-Tech Industrial Park North, Beihuan Rd., Nanshan District, Shenzhen,Guangdong,P.R.C.

FCC ID: R74TC3600KU6

This Report Concerns: ☒ Original Report	**Equipment Type:** Two-way Radio
Test Engineer:	Eric Hong
Report No.:	R06050914S
Report Date:	2006-07-12
Reviewed By:	Daniel Deng
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DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE SAR EVALUATION

Rule Part(s):	**FCC §2.1093 & IEEE 1528**
Test Procedure(s):	**FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C & IEEE 1528**
Device Type:	**Two-way Radio**
Model Number:	**TC3600KU6**
Modulation:	**FM**
TX Frequency Range:	**480MHz – 512MHz**
Max. Conducted Power Tested:	**4.25 Watts**
Antenna Type(s):	**External Antenna**
Body-Worn Accessories:	**Earphone and Belt clip**
Face-Head Accessories:	**None**

1.74 mw/g (1g, 500.0125MHz, Body-Worn), 0.93 mw/g (1g, 500.0125MHz, Face hold)

BACL Corp. declares under its sole responsibility that this wireless portable device has been determined to be in compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled exposure and general population exposure limits specified in FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in ANSI IEEE C95.3:2002 & IEEE 1528.

All measurements reported herein were performed under my supervision and believed to be accurate to the best of my knowledge. I further attest for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications any and all personnel performing such measurements.

The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.

/signature/

Eric Hong
Bay Area Compliance Laboratory Corp.

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REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUILDELINES

FCC:
The Report and 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 C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 “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 average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

CE:
The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mw/g as recommended by the EN50360 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, 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 Europe is 2 mw/g average over 10 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.

There was no SAR of any concern measured on the device for any of the investigated configurations.

SAR Limits

FCC Limit (1g)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	**(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)**
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

CE Limit (10g)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	**(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)**
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	2.0	10
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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 Spatial Peak limit 8w/kg (FCC) & 10 w/kg (CE) applied to the EUT.

EUT DESCRIPTION

The *Shenzhen HYT Science & Technology Co., Ltd.'s* Model: *TC3600-KU(6)* or the "EUT" as referred to in this report is a Two-way Radio, which measures approximately 20.0 cm (L) x 6.5 cm (W) x 4.0 cm (H), rated input voltage: DC 7.2 V battery.

The test data gathered are from production sample serial number* ***6927404336266**, provided by the manufacturer.*

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the fourth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:

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

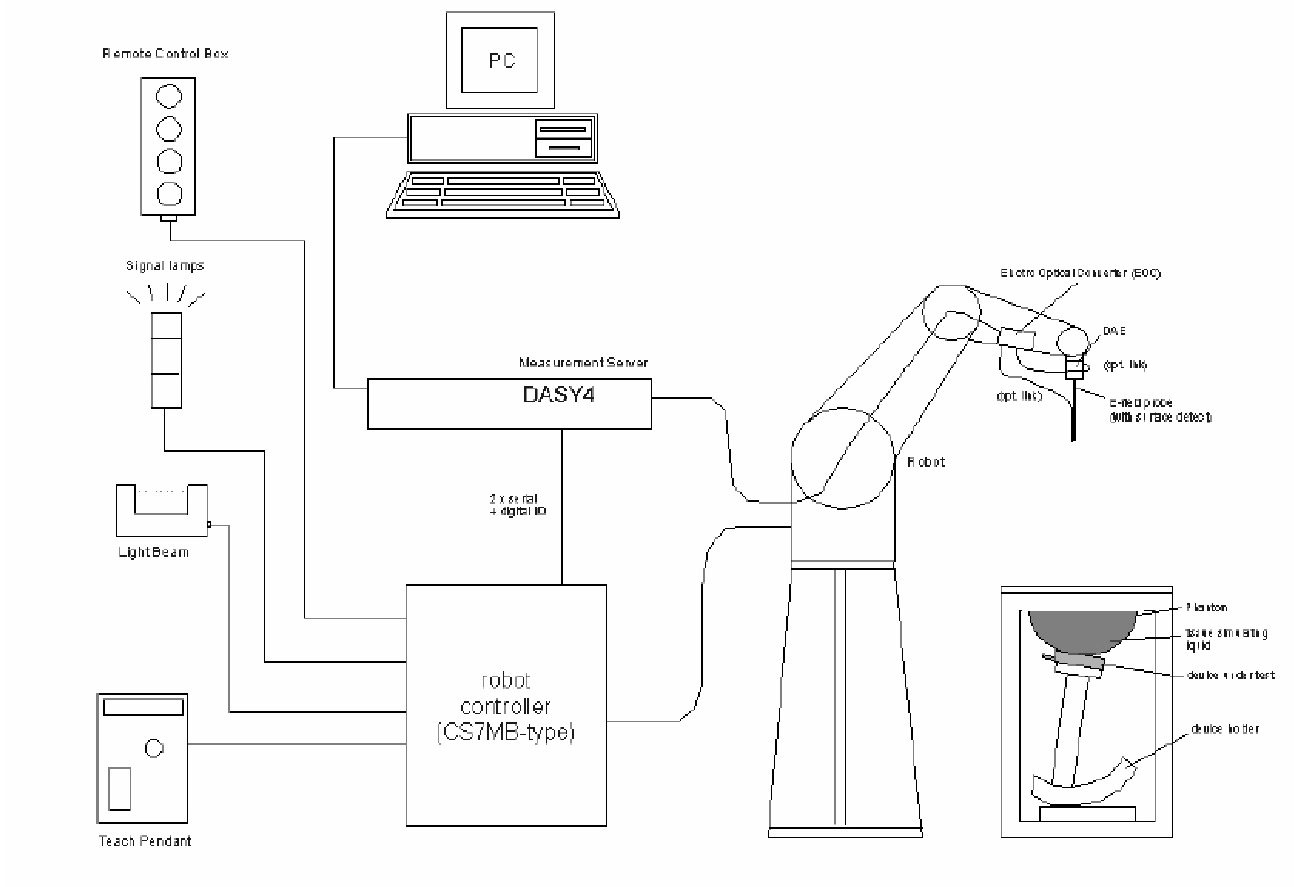
The phantom used was the Generic Twin Phantom" . The ear was simulated as a spacer of 4 mm thickness between the earpiece of the phone and the tissue simulating liquid. The Tissue simulation liquid used for each test is in according with the FCC OET65 supplement C as listed below.

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	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity (s/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 P1528 Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

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

Measurement System Diagram



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (St¨aubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.

• DASY4 software.

• Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

• The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.

• The device holder for handheld mobile phones.

• Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

• Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

System Components

• DASY4 Measurement Server
• Data Acquisition Electronics
• Probes
• Light Beam Unit
• Medium
• SAM Twin Phantom
• Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom
• System Validation Kits
•Robot

DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chip disk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pinout and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

Probes

The DASY system can support many different probe types.

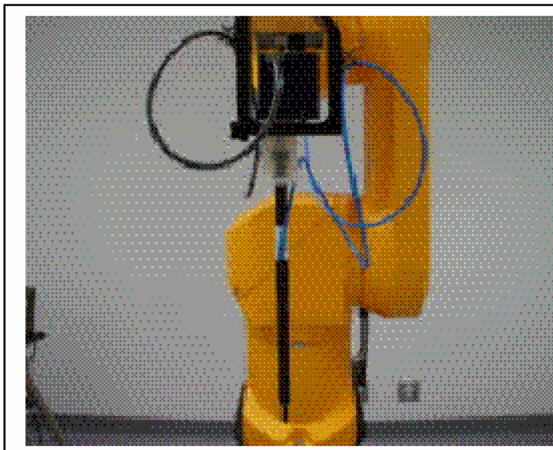
Dosimetric Probes: These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor (±2 dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

Free Space Probes: These are electric and magnetic field probes specially designed for measurements in free space. The z-sensor is aligned to the probe axis and the rotation angle of the x-sensor is specified. This allows the DASY system to automatically align the probe to the measurement grid for field component measurement. The free space probes are generally not calibrated in liquid. (The H-field probes can be used in liquids without any change of parameters.)

Temperature Probes: Small and sensitive temperature probes for general use. They use a completely different parameter set and different evaluation procedures. Temperature rise features allow direct SAR evaluations with these probes.

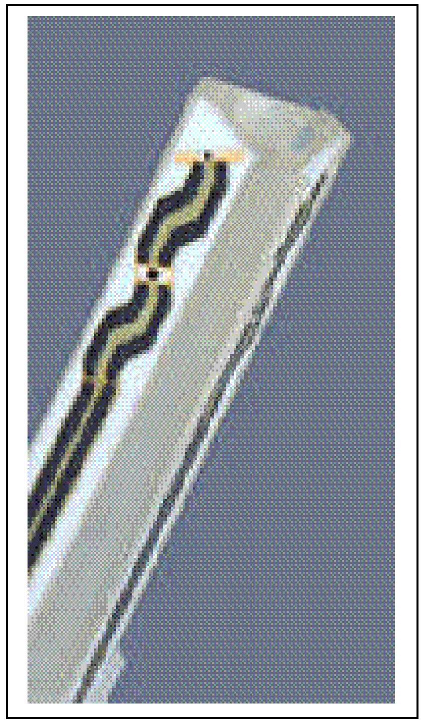
ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core
Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System
Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at
Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and
1.8 GHz (accuracy ± 8%)
Frequency 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
(30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity ± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around
probe axis)
± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic 5 mW/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Surface ± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids
Detection over diffuse reflecting surfaces.
Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm
Tip length: 16 mm



Photograph of the probe

Body diameter: 12 mm
Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application General dosimetric up to 3 GHz
Compliance tests of mobile phones
Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms



Inside view of ET3DV6 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 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 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.

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 DASY4 postprocessing software (SEMCAD) 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 parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	dcpi

Device parameters: - Frequency f
- Crest factor cf

Media parameters: - Conductivity σ
- Density ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

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:

$$\text{E}-\text{fieldprobes}: \qquad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$\text{H}-\text{fieldprobes}: \qquad H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$$

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):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

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, to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, so that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

Medium

Parameters

The parameters of the tissue simulating liquid strongly influence the SAR in the liquid. The parameters for the different frequencies are defined in the corresponding compliance standards (e.g., EN 50361, IEEE 1528-2003).

Parameter measurements

Several measurement systems are available for measuring the dielectric parameters of liquids:

• The open coax test method (e.g., HP85070 dielectric probe kit) is easy to use, but has only moderate accuracy. It is calibrated with open, short, and deionized water and the calibrations a critical process.

• The transmission line method (e.g., model 1500T from DAMASKOS, INC.) measures the transmission and reflection in a liquid filled high precision line. It needs standard two port calibration and is probably more accurate than the open coax method.

• The reflection line method measures the reflection in a liquid filled shorted precision lined. The method is not suitable for these liquids because of its low sensitivity.

• The slotted line method scans the field magnitude and phase along a liquid filled line. The evaluation is straight forward and only needs a simple response calibration. The method is very accurate, but can only be used in high loss liquids and at frequencies above 100 to 200MHz. Cleaning the line can be tedious.

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

• Left hand
• Right hand
• Flat phantom

The phantom table comes in two sizes: A 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L x W x H) table for use with free standing robots (DASY4 professional system option) or as a second phantom and a 100 x 75 x 85 cm(L x W x H) table with reinforcements for table mounted robots (DASY4 compact system option) .
The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids) A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during o_-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

• Water-sugar based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid if the system is not used, otherwise the parameters will change due to water evaporation.

• Glycol based liquids should be used with care. As glycol is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom and the phantom should be dried when the system is not used (desirable at least once a week).

• Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the phantom resistiveness.

Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source in 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ±0.5mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ±20%. An accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions, in which the devices must be measured, are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity "=3 and loss tangent _=0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

System Validation Kits

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. For that purpose a well defined SAR distribution in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom is produced.

System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder. Dipoles are available for the variety of frequencies between 300MHz and 6 GHz (dipoles for other frequencies or media and other calibration conditions are available upon request).

The dipoles are highly symmetric and matched at the center frequency for the specified liquid and distance to the flat phantom (or flat section of the SAM-twin phantom). The accurate distance between the liquid surface and the dipole center is achieved with a distance holder that snaps on the dipole.

Robot

The DASY4 system uses the high precision industrial robots RX60L, RX90 and RX90L, as well as the RX60BL and RX90BL types out of the newer series from St¨aubli SA (France). The RX robot series offers many features that are important for our application:

• High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
• High reliability (industrial design)
• Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance-free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
• Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
• Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

For the newly delivered DASY4 systems as well as for the older DASY3 systems delivered since 1999, the CS7MB robot controller version from St¨aubli is used. Previously delivered systems have either a CS7 or CS7M controller; the differences to the CS7MB are mainly in the hardware, but some procedures in the robot software from St¨aubli are also not completely the same. The following descriptions about robot hard- and software correspond to CS7MB controller with software version 13.1 (edit S5). The actual commands, procedures and configurations, also including details in hardware, might differ if an older robot controller is in use. In this case please also refer to the St¨aubli manuals for further information.

TESTING EQUIPMENT

Equipments List & Calibration Info

Type / Model	Cal. Due Date	S/N:
DASY4 Professional Dosimetric System	N/A	N/A
Robot RX60L	N/A	CS7MBSP / 467
Robot Controller	N/A	F01/5J72A1/A/01
Dell Computer Demension 3000	N/A	N/A
SPEAG EDC3	N/A	N/A
SPEAG DAE3	2006-10-18	456
DASY4 Measurement Server	N/A	1176
SPEAG E-Field Probe ET3DV6	2007-05-02	1604
SPEAG Generic Twin Phantom	N/A	N/A
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor	N/A	278
D450V2-SN: 1010	2006-10-26	1004
450 MHz Head Liquid	Each Use	N/A
450 MHz Body Liquid	Each Use	N/A
Robot Table	Each Use	N/A
Phone Holder	Each Use	N/A
Phantom Cover	Each Use	N/A
HP Spectrum Analyzer HP8566A	N/A	2240A01930
Microwave Amp. 8349A	N/A	2644A02662
Power Meter Agilent E4419B	2006-08-31	MY4121511
Power Sensor Agilent E4412A	2006-09-08	US38488542
Network Analyzer HP-8752C	2006-08-22	3410A02356
Dielectric Probe Kit HP85070A	Each Use	US99360201
Signal Generator HP8648C	2006-08-26	3246A01345
Amplifier, ST181-20	N/R	E012-0101
Antenna, Horn DRG-118A	2006-08-17	1132
Analyzer, Communication, Agilent E5515C	2006-08-08	GB44051221

SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

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 for head

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	0.89	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

EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 20 mm x 20 mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 34 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [11]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

2. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three onedimensional splines with the “Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions) [11], [12]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

3. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

CONCLUSION

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 Appendix E.

SAR Body Worst-Case Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Ambient Temperature:	22° C
Relative Humidity:	45%
ATM Pressure:	1016 mbar

** Testing was performed by Eric Hong 2006-06-23.*

EUT position	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (W)	Test Type	Antenna Type	Liquid	Phantom	Notes / Accessories	Measured (mw/g)		Limit (m w/g)	Plot #
								100%	50% duty cycle		
2.5 cm head separation to phantom	500.0125	4.25	Face-held	External	head	flat	none	1.86	0.93	8	1
Body-Worn	500.0125	4.25	Body worn	External	body	flat	Earphone & belt clip	3.48	1.74	8	2

APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 measurement system and is given in the following Table.

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget
According to IEEE 1528 [1]

Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±5.9 %	N	1	1	1	±5.9 %	±5.9 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9 %	±1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Linearity	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3 %	N	1	1	1	±0.3 %	±0.3 %	∞
Response Time	±0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5 %	±0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	±2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5 %	±1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	±3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2 %	±0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	±2.9 %	N	1	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	145
Device Holder	±3.6 %	N	1	1	1	±3.6 %	±3.6 %	5
Power Drift	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3 %	±2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8 %	±1.2 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6 %	±1.1 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7 %	±1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5 %	±1.2 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.8 %	±10.6 %	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty						**±21.6 %**	**±21.1 %**	

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget
According to CENELEC EN 50361 [2]

Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement Equipment								
Probe Calibration	±5.9%	N	1	1	1	±5.9%	±5.9%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Spherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Probe Linearity	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
Detection Limit	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	N	1	1	1	±0.8%	±0.8%	∞
Noise	±0%	N	1	1	1	±0%	±0%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	N	1	1	1	±2.6%	±2.6.%	∞
Mechanical Constraints								
Scanning System	±0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Phantom Shell	±4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9.%	±2.9%	145
Physical Parameters								
Liquid Conductivity (target)	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	±2.0%	±1.4%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±4.3%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	±1.7%	±1.2%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	±1.7%	±1.4%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±4.3%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	±1.5%	±1.2%	∞
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Post-Processing								
Extrap. and Integration	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						± 10.9%	± 10.6%	18125
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						**±21.7%**	**±12.1%**	

APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Bay Area**

Certificate No: **ET3-1604_May06**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN: 1604
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 and QA CAL-12.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	May 2, 2006
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	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	4-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00558)	Apr-07
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500)	Aug-06
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan06)	Jan-07
DAE4	SN: 654	2-Feb-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Feb06)	Feb-07

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov 06

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: May 3, 2006

Certificate No: ET3-1604_May06 Page 1 of 9

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

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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
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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.. ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,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*.
- *DCPx,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 ≤ 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 *NORMx,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:1604

Manufactured:	July 30, 2001
Last calibrated:	March 18, 2005
Recalibrated:	May 2, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1604 May 2, 2006

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1604

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**1.87** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormY	**1.80** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormZ	**1.91** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression[B]

DCP X	**93** mV
DCP Y	**93** mV
DCP Z	**93** 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	7.9	4.1
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	7.0	4.1
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

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 E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

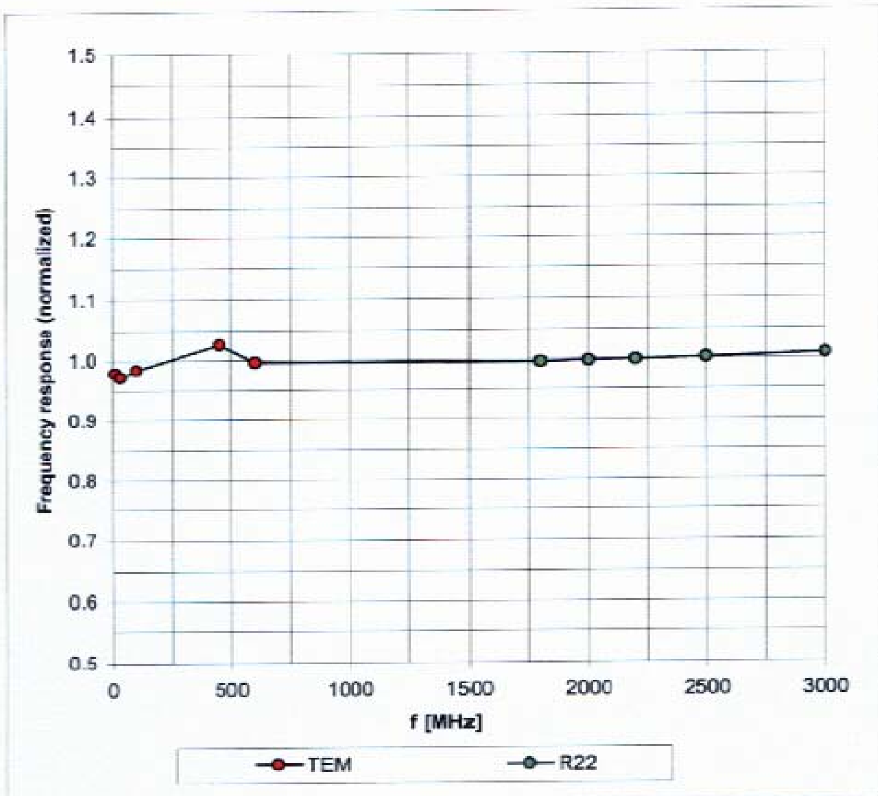
Certificate No: ET3-1604_May06 Page 4 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

Frequency Response of E-Field

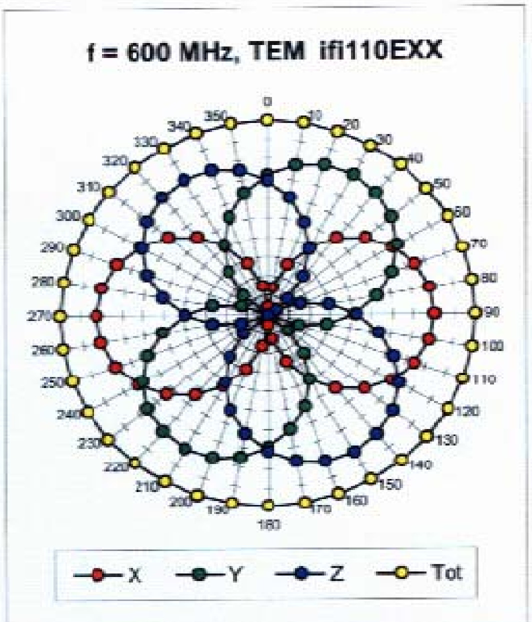
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

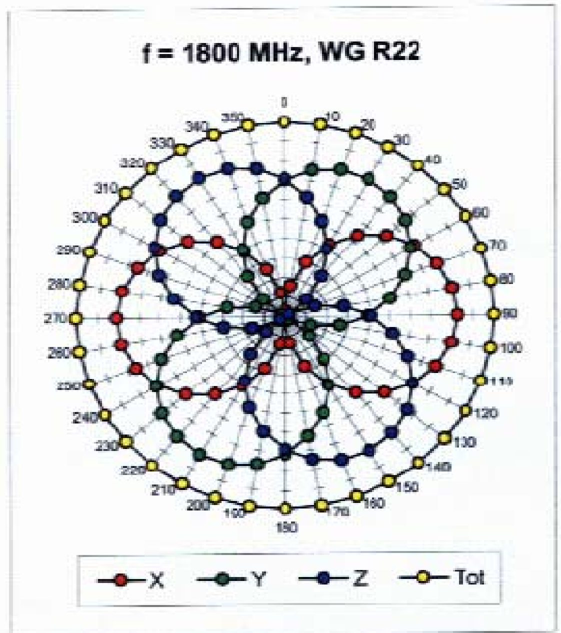


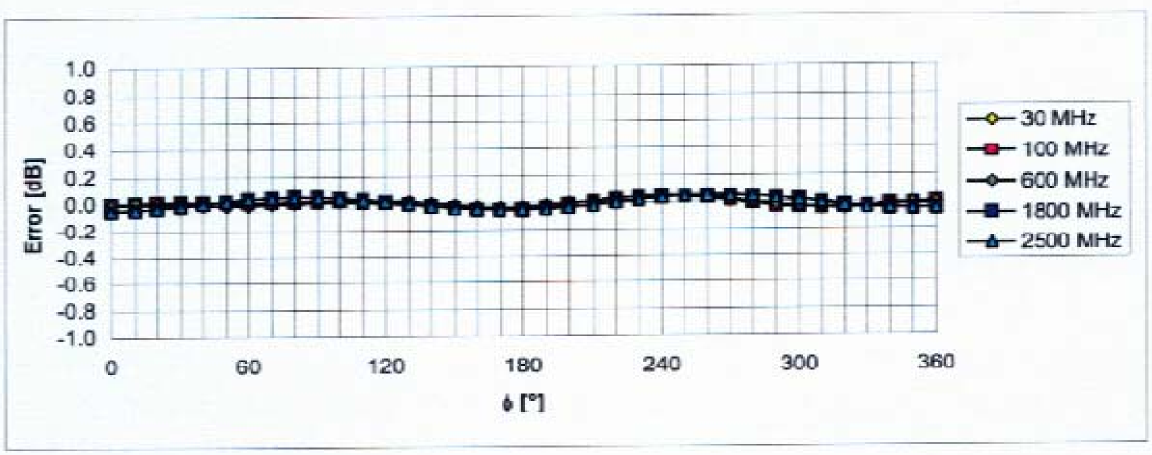
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1604 May 2, 2006

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$







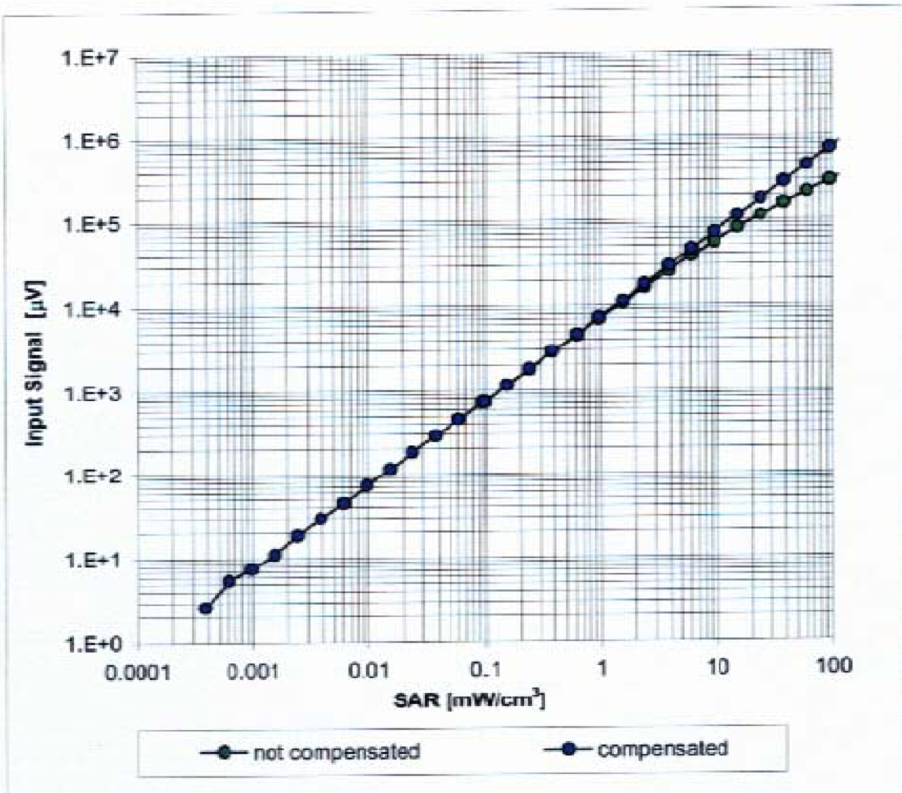
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

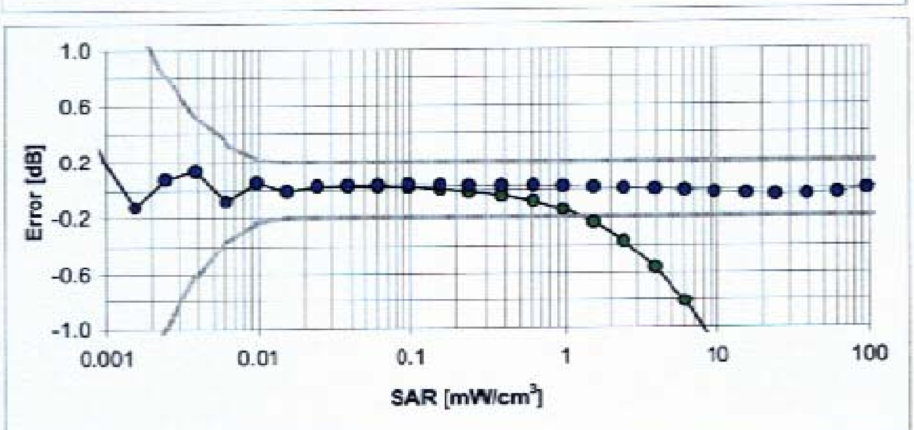
Certificate No: ET3-1604_May06 Page 6 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1604 **May 2, 2006**

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

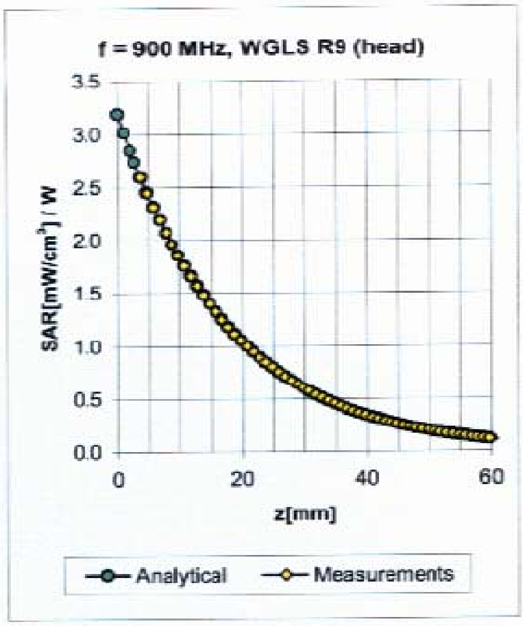


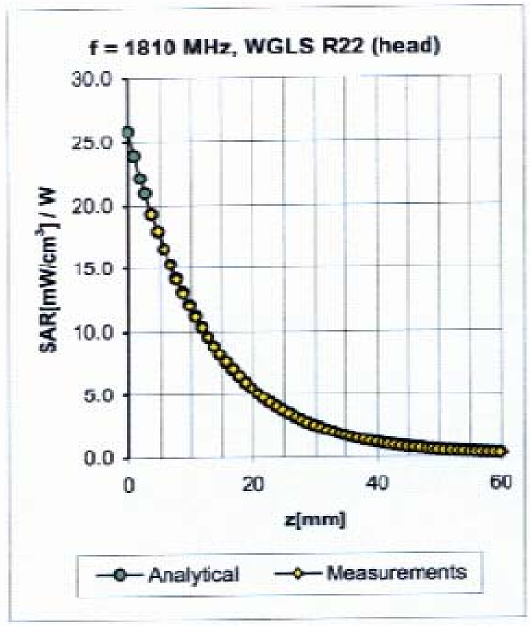


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1604 May 2, 2006

Conversion Factor Assessment





f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][c]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.26	2.94	7.14 ± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.56	1.81	6.60 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.50	2.59	5.29 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.68	1.85	4.60 ± 11.8% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.25	4.44	7.42 ± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.47	2.08	6.27 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.56	2.66	4.88 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.66	1.95	4.27 ± 11.8% (k=2)

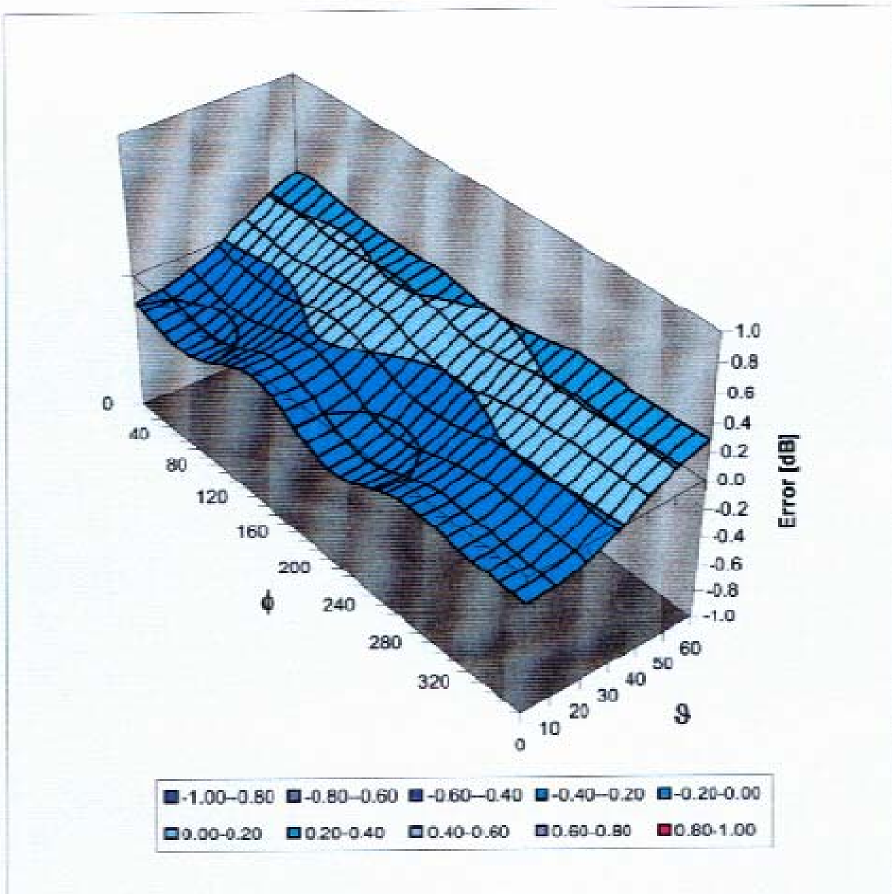
[c] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

Certificate No: ET3-1604_May06 Page 8 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1604 May 2, 2006

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ET3DV6**
Serial Number:	**1604**
Place of Assessment:	**Zurich**
Date of Assessment:	**May 4, 2006**
Probe Calibration Date:	**May 2, 2006**

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 1810 MHz.

Assessed by:

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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

Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 SN:1604

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

f = 300 MHz	ConvF	**8.05 ± 9%**	**ε_r = 45.3 ± 5%** **σ = 0.87 ± 5% mho/m** (head tissue)
f = 300 MHz	ConvF	**8.07 ± 9%**	**ε_r = 58.2 ± 5%** **σ = 0.92 ± 5% mho/m** (body tissue)

Important Note:

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also Section 4.7 of the DASY4 Manual.

APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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

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S Swiss Calibration Service

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Bay Area (BACL)**

Certificate No: **D450V2-1010_Oct05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D450V2 - SN: 1010
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-15.v4 Calibration Procedure for dipole validation kits below 800 MHz
Calibration date:	October 26, 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 Probe ET3DV6	SN 1507	11-Jul-05 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Jul05)	Jul-06
DAE4	SN: 601	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05)	Jan-06

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: October 26, 2005

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

Certificate No: D450V2-1010_Oct05 Page 1 of 6

Calibration Laboratory of
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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Flat Phantom V4.4	Shell thickness: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan resolution	dx, dy = 15 mm	
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	43.5	0.8 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	44.6 ± 6 %	0.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	398 mW input power	2.04 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	5.13 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**5.21 mW / g ± 18.1 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	398 mW input power	1.37 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	3.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**3.48 mW / g ± 17.6 % (k=2)**

[1] Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.4 Ω - 10.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 19.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.995 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	November 18, 2002

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 26.10.2005 13:50:47

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN:1010

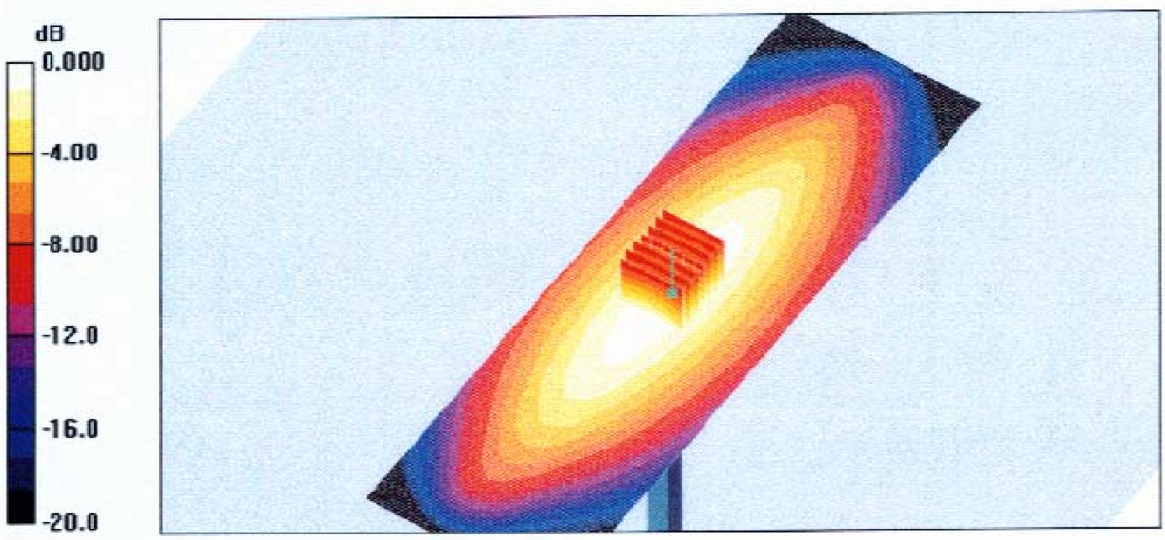
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL450;
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; σ = 0.86 mho/m; ε_r = 44.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507 (LF); ConvF (6.59, 6.59, 6.59); Calibrated: 11.07.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 22; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

d=15mm, Pin=398mW/Area Scan (61x201x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.18 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=398mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 52.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.004 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.98 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.04 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.37 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.21 mW/g



0 dB = 2.21mW/g

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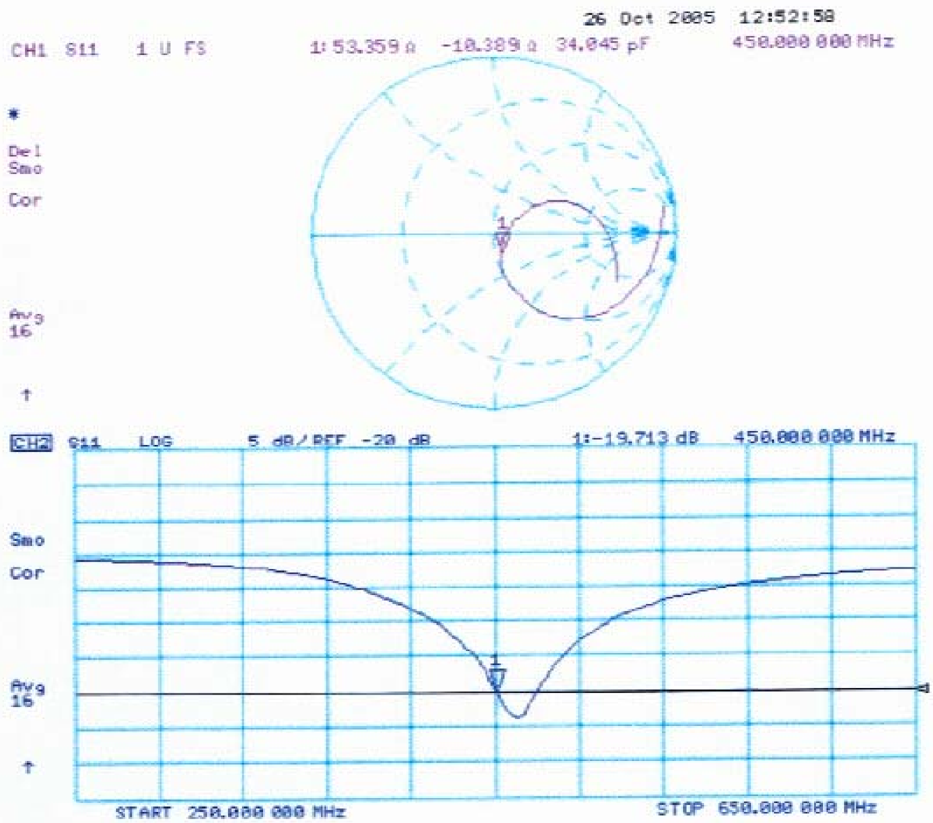
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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APPENDIX D - TEST SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS SCANS

Liquid Measurement Result

2006-06-23

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [ºC]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limits [%]
Body	450	ε_r	22.0	56.7	56.9	3.5	±5
		σ	22.0	0.94	0.95	1.05	±5
		1g SAR	22.0	4.874	4.95	1.5	±10
Head	450	ε_r	22.0	43.5	41.4	5.0	±5
		σ	22.0	0.87	0.86	1.16	±5
		1g SAR	22.0	4.9	4.80	2.08	±10

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

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp.(BACL)

System Validation for Head

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN: 1010

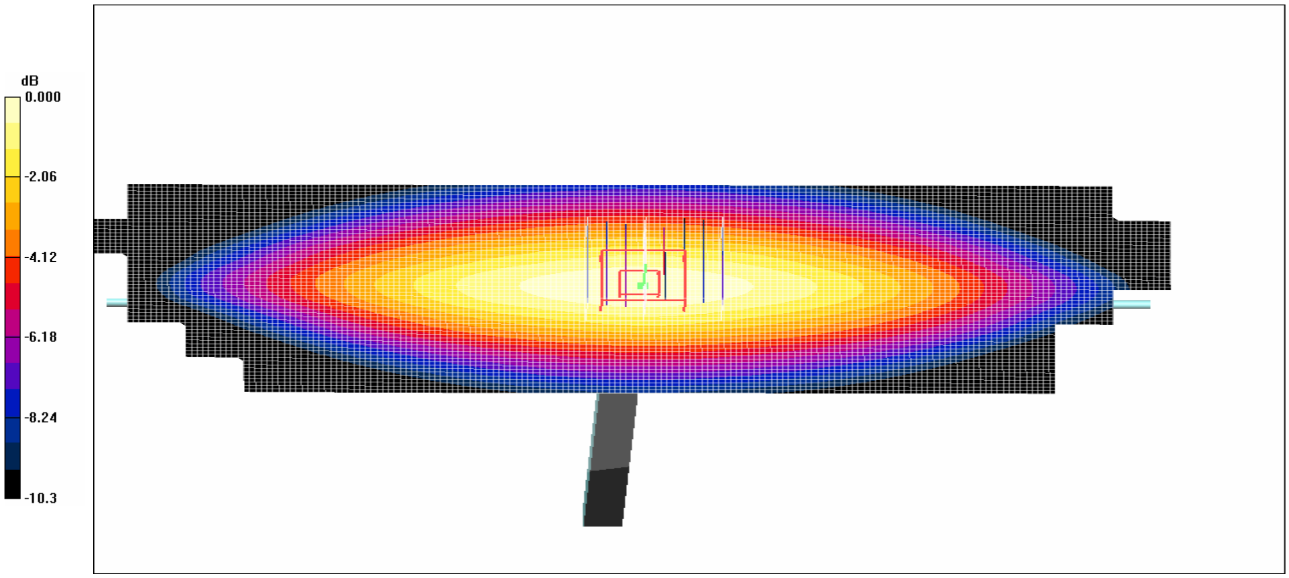
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; σ = 0.86 mho/m; εr = 41.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 10/18/2005
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

d=15mm, Pin=1W 2/Area Scan (61x201x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.89 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=1W 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 76.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.167 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.75 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.26 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.90 mW/g



0 dB = 4.90mW/g

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp.(BACL)

System Validation for Body

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN: 1010

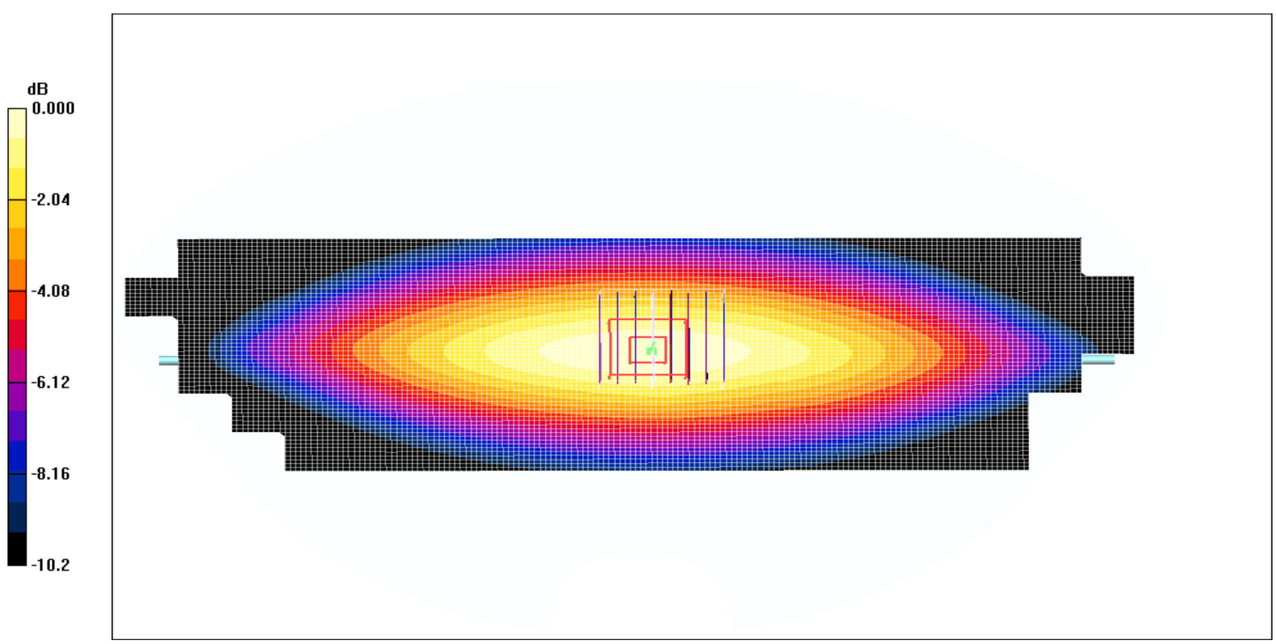
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; σ = 0.95 mho/m; ε_r = 56.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF (7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 10/18/2005
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

d=15mm, Pin=1W 2/Area Scan (61x201x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.24 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=1W 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 79.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.022 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.71 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.95 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.41 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.25 mW/g



0 dB = 5.25mW/g

APPENDIX E - EUT SCANS

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp.(BACL)

2.5 cm separation to flat phantom

DUT: HYT TC3600-KU (6); Type: Walki Talki; Serial: 05509F0001

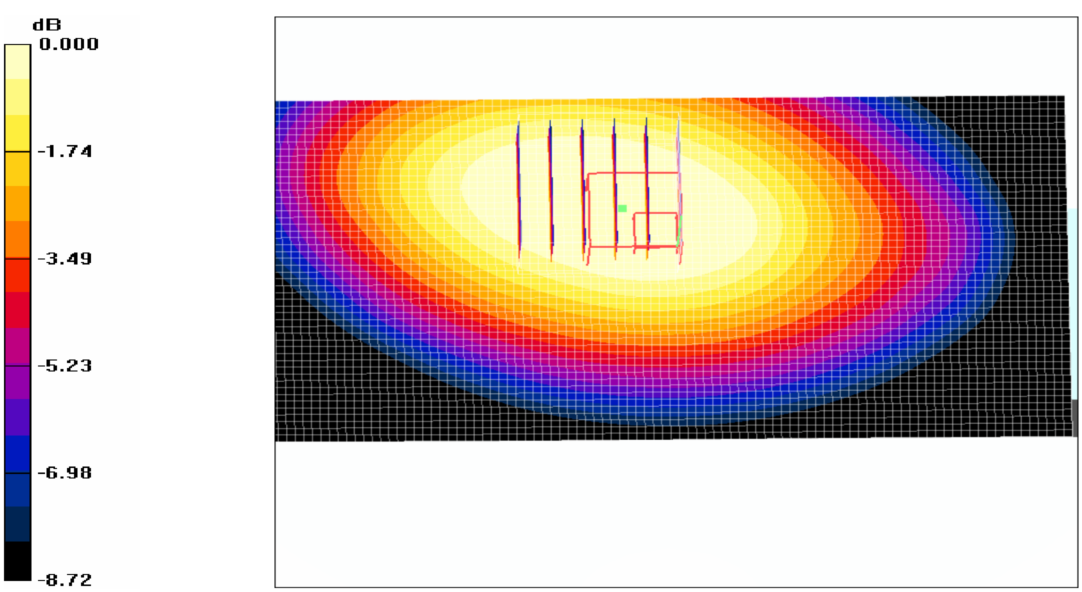
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; σ = 0.86 mho/m; ε_r = 41.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 10/18/2005
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

Body worn position with Belt Clip 2/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.07 mW/g

Body worn position with Belt Clip 2/Zoom Scan (7x5x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 66.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.77 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.86 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.31 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.04 mW/g



0 dB = 2.04mW/g

Plot #1

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp.(BACL)

Body worn with belt clip and accessory

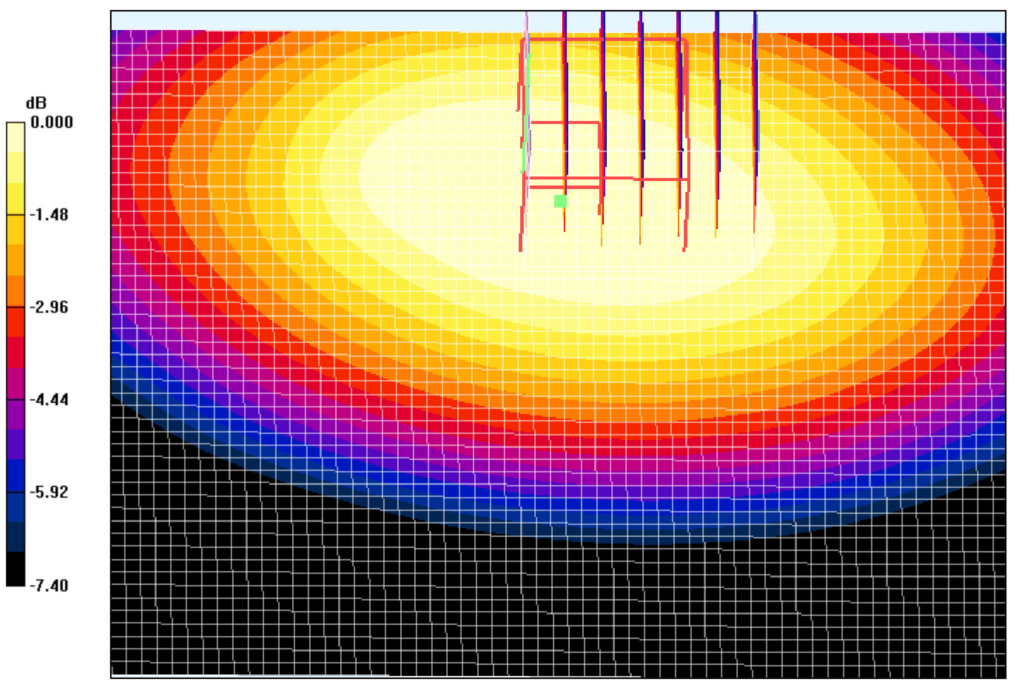
DUT: HYT TC3600-KU (6); Type: Walki Talki; Serial: 05509F0001

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; σ = 0.94 mho/m; ε_r = 56.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 5/2/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 10/18/2005
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

Body worn position with Belt Clip/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.27 mW/g
Body worn position with Belt Clip/Zoom Scan (5x5x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 66.7V/m; Power Drift = 0.07dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.36 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.48 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.89 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.90 mW/g



Plot#2

0 dB = 3.90mW/g

APPENDIX F – CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Provision Applicable

The measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Test Procedure

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

Test equipment

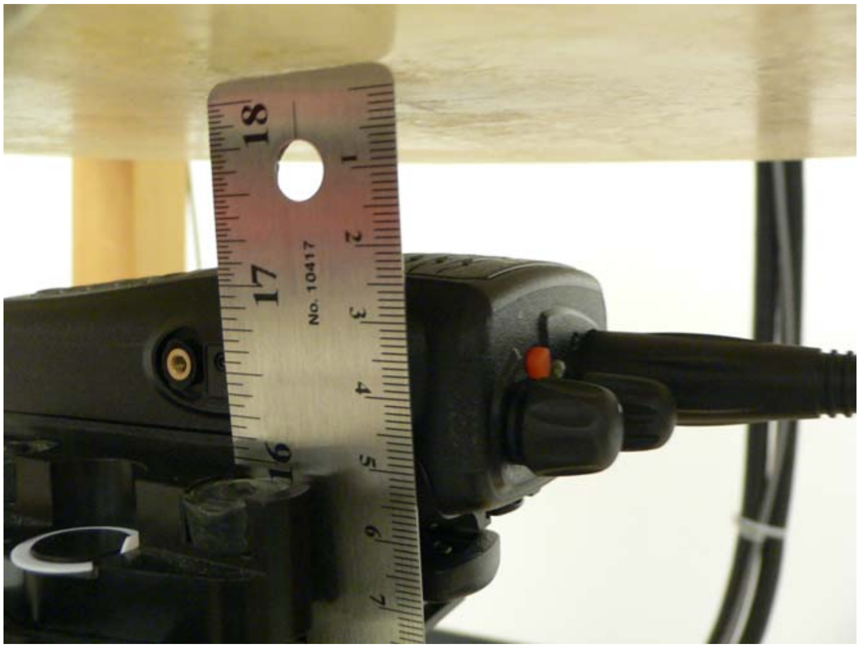
Hewlett Packard HP8565E Spectrum Analyzer, Calibration Due Date: 2007-01-11

Test Results

Frequency (MHz)	Output Power in dBm	Output Power in Watts
500.0125	36.28	4.25

APPENDIX G – EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

Face 2.5 cm separation to flat phantom



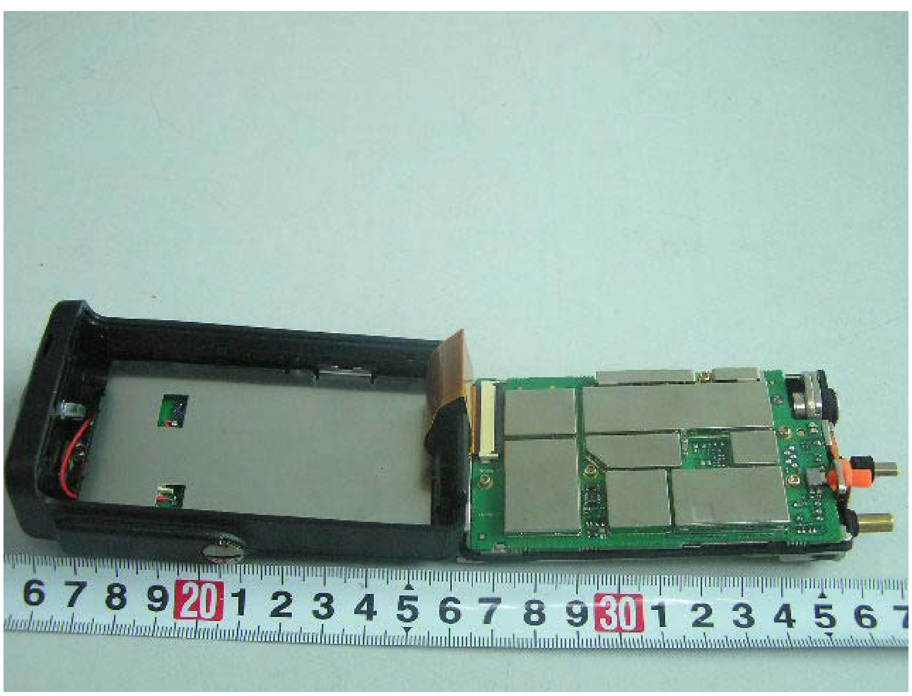
Body Worn with belt clip and accessory

EUT Front View

EUT Review View

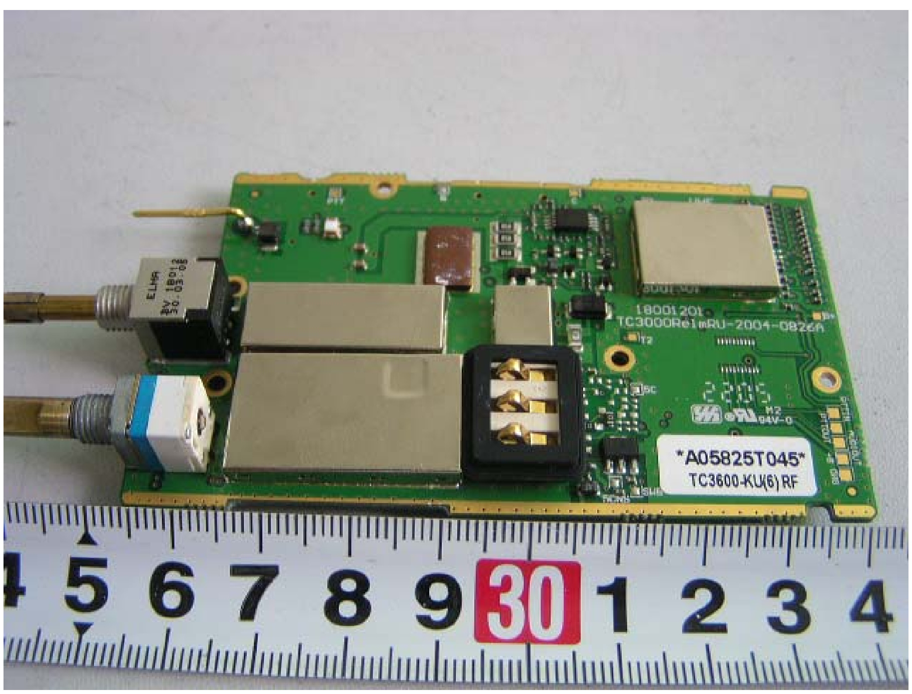
EUT – Inside View (1)

EUT –Inside View (2)

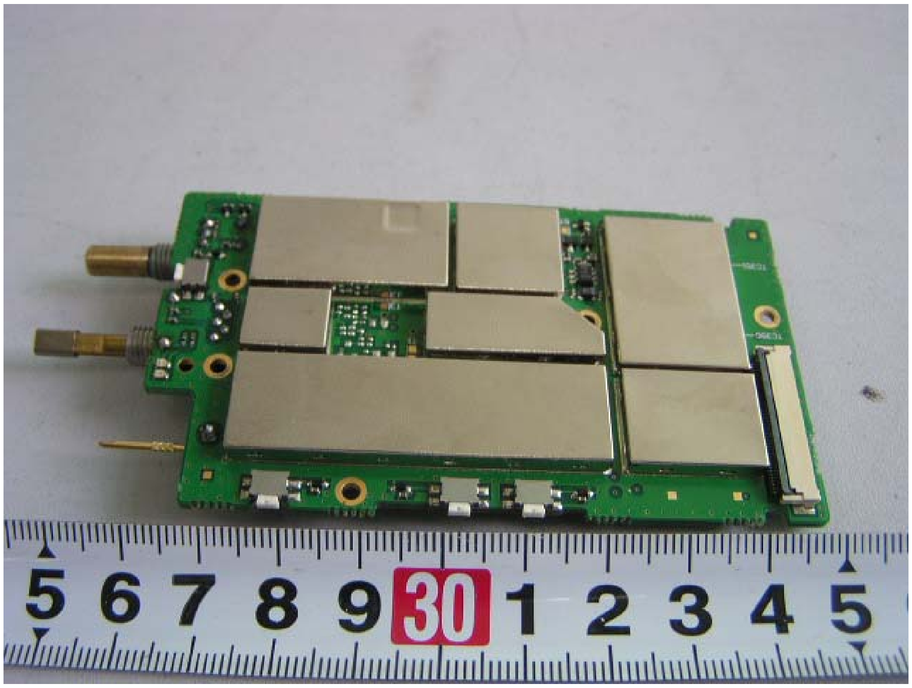


Battery View

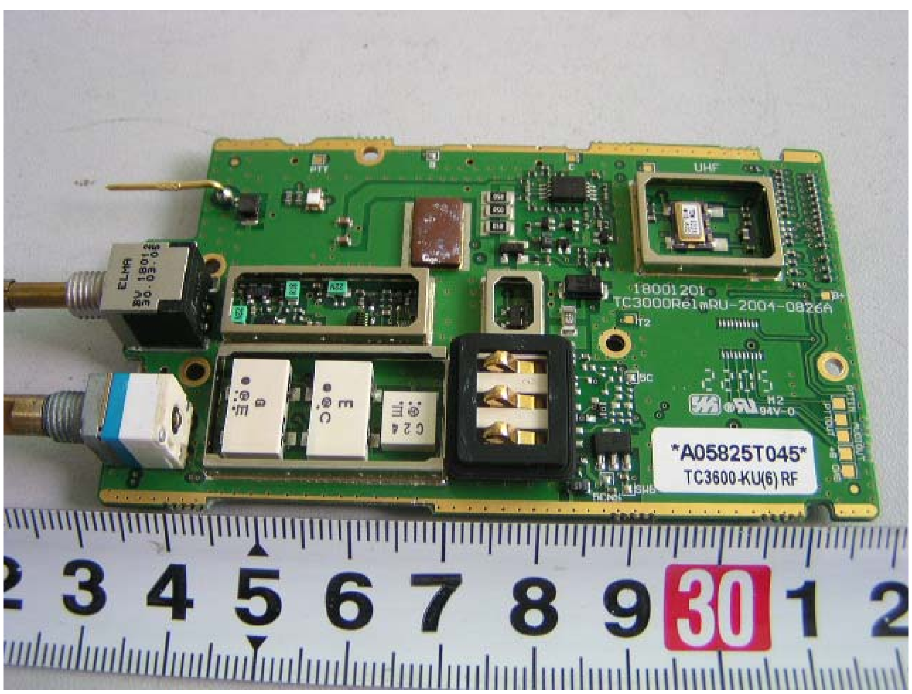
EUT – Main PCB Front View (1)



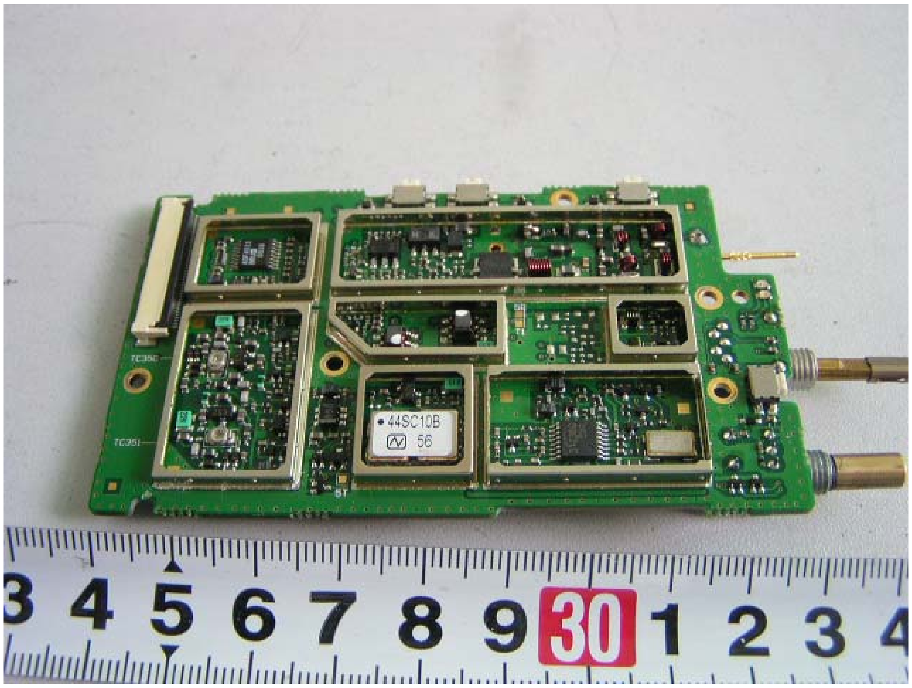
EUT – Main PCB Rear View (1)



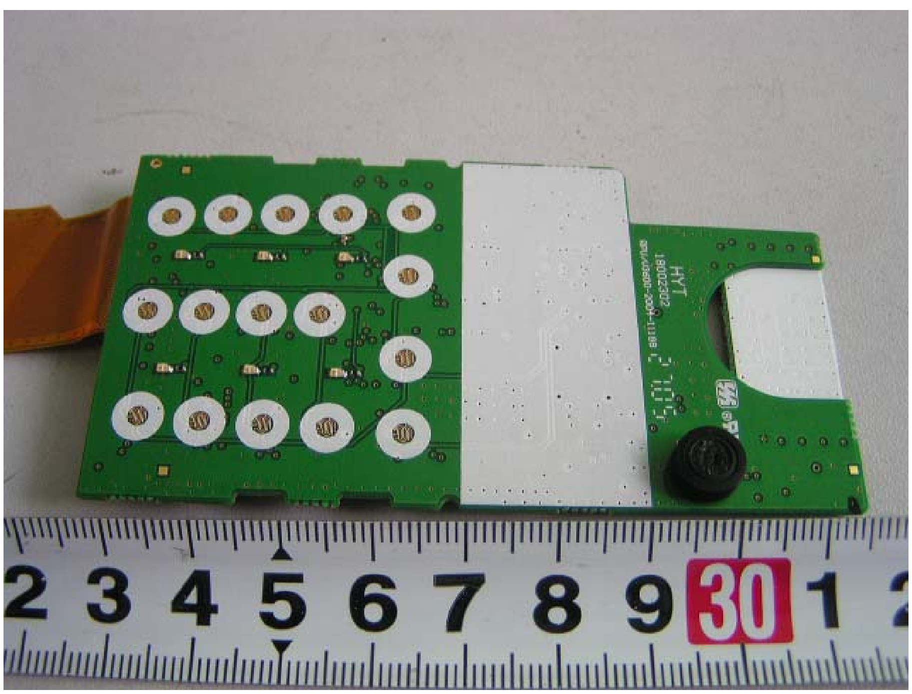
EUT – Main PCB Front View (2)



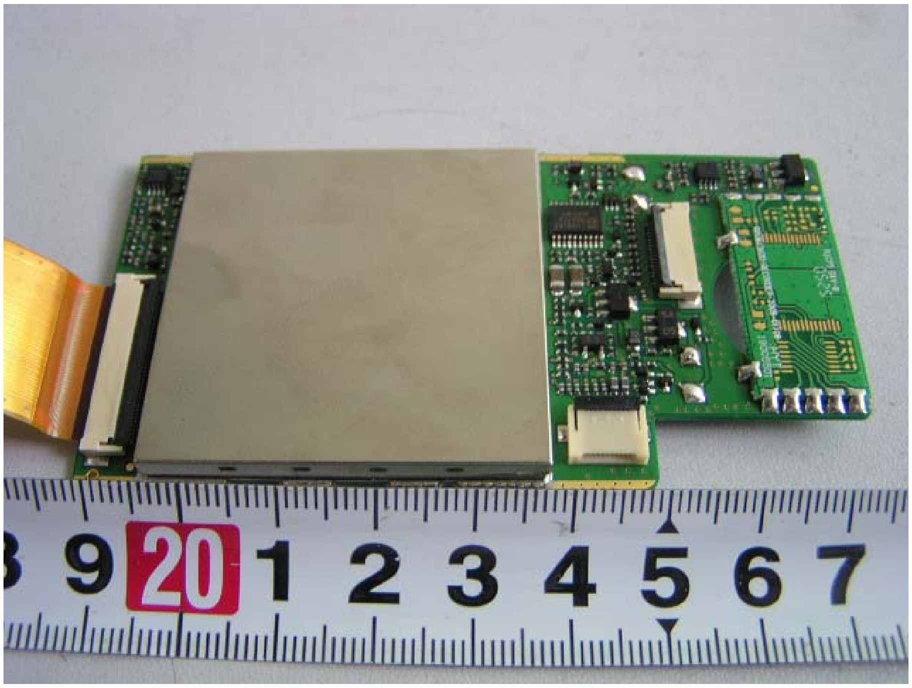
EUT – Main PCB Rear View (2)



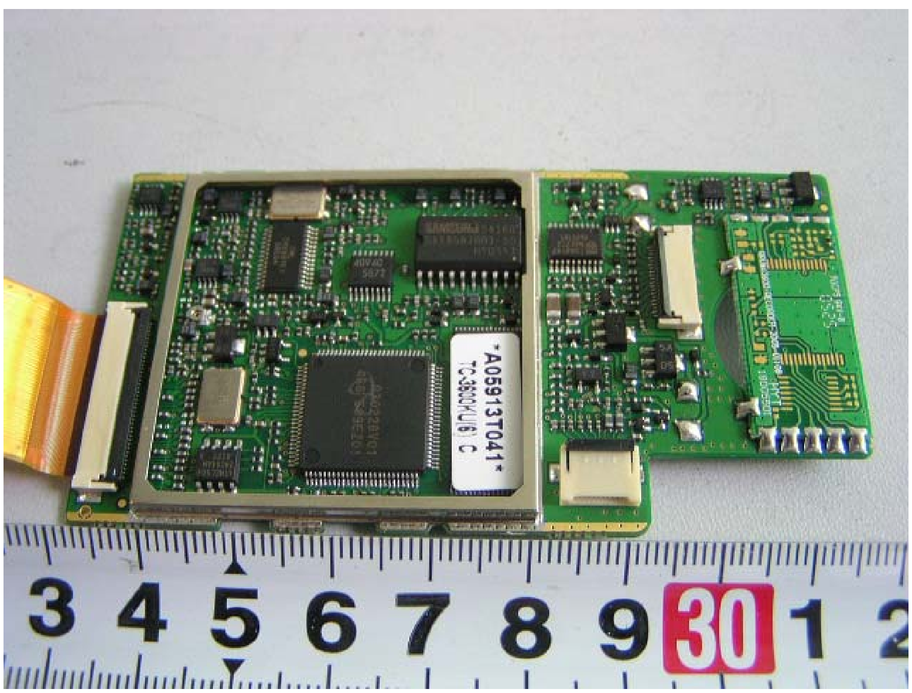
EUT – Keyboard PCB Front View



EUT – Keyboard PCB Rear View (1)

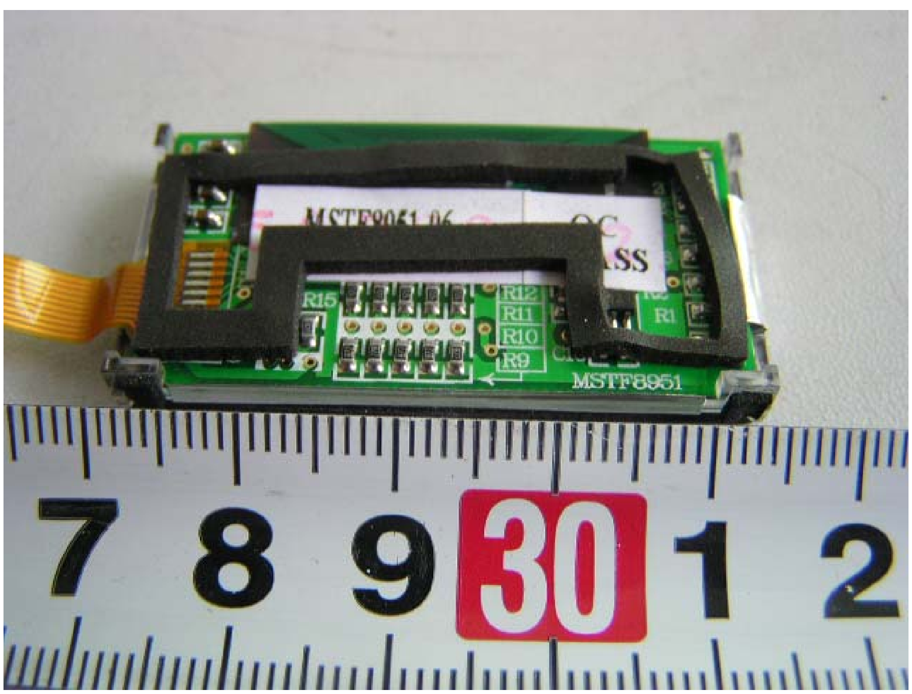


EUT – Keyboard PCB Rear View (2)



EUT – LCD PCB Front View

EUT – LCD PCB Rear View



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END OF REPORT