
Appendix for the Report

Dosimetric Assessment of the Siemens C56 (FCC ID: PWX-C56) According to the FCC Requirements

SAR Distribution Plots

August 08, 2002
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1 SAR Distribution Plots, GSM850 (Head)

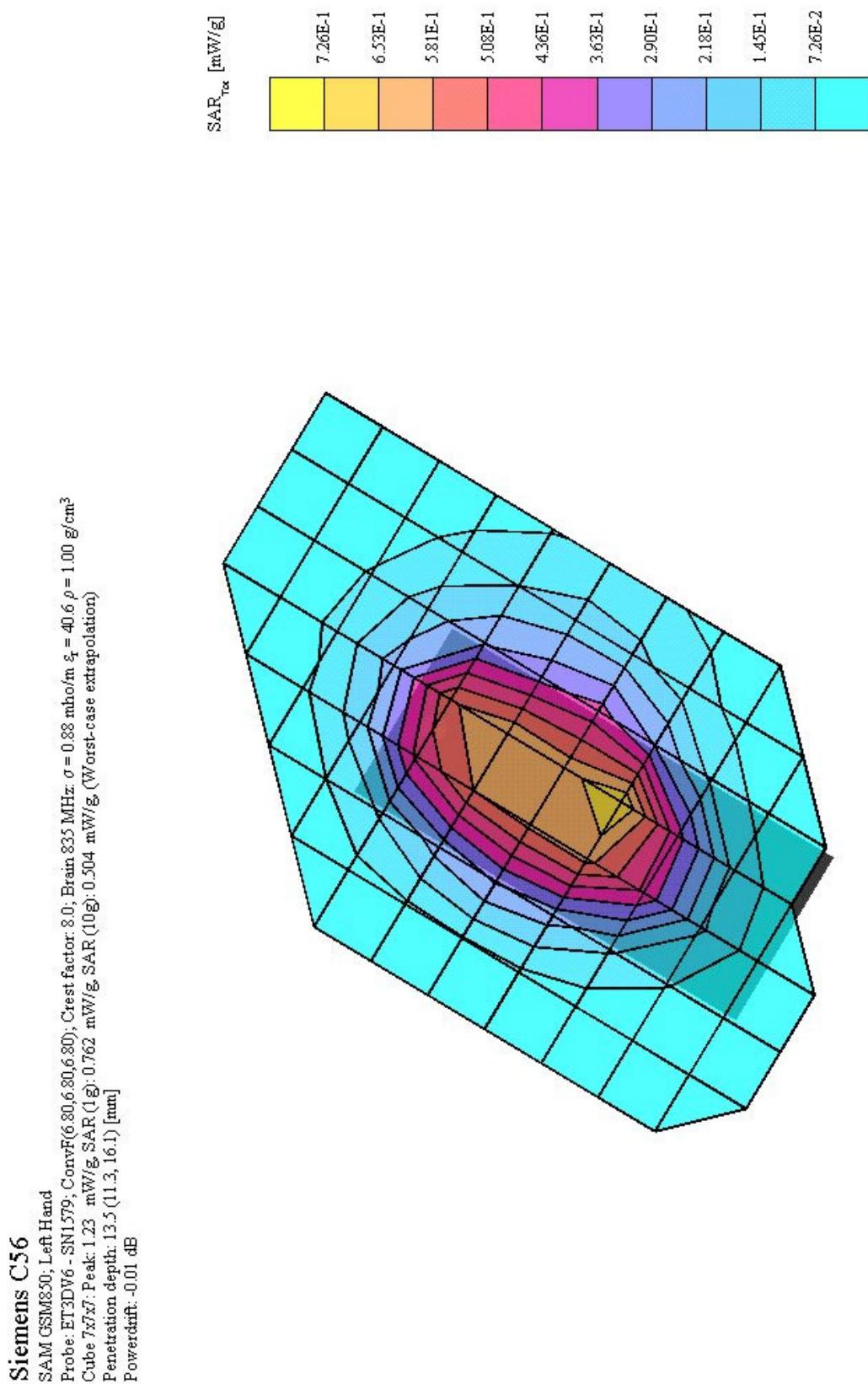


Fig. 1: SAR distribution, GSM850, channel 189, cheek position, left side of head.

Siemens C56
SAM GSM850; Left Hand
Probe: ER3DW6 - SN11579; ConvF(6.80,6.80,6.80); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 83.5 MHz; $\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m; $\xi_f = 40.6$; $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cube 7x7x7; Peak: 1.01 mW/g; SAR (1g): 0.6666 mW/g; SAR (10g): 0.440 mW/g; (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 13.4 (12.7, 14.1) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.01 dB

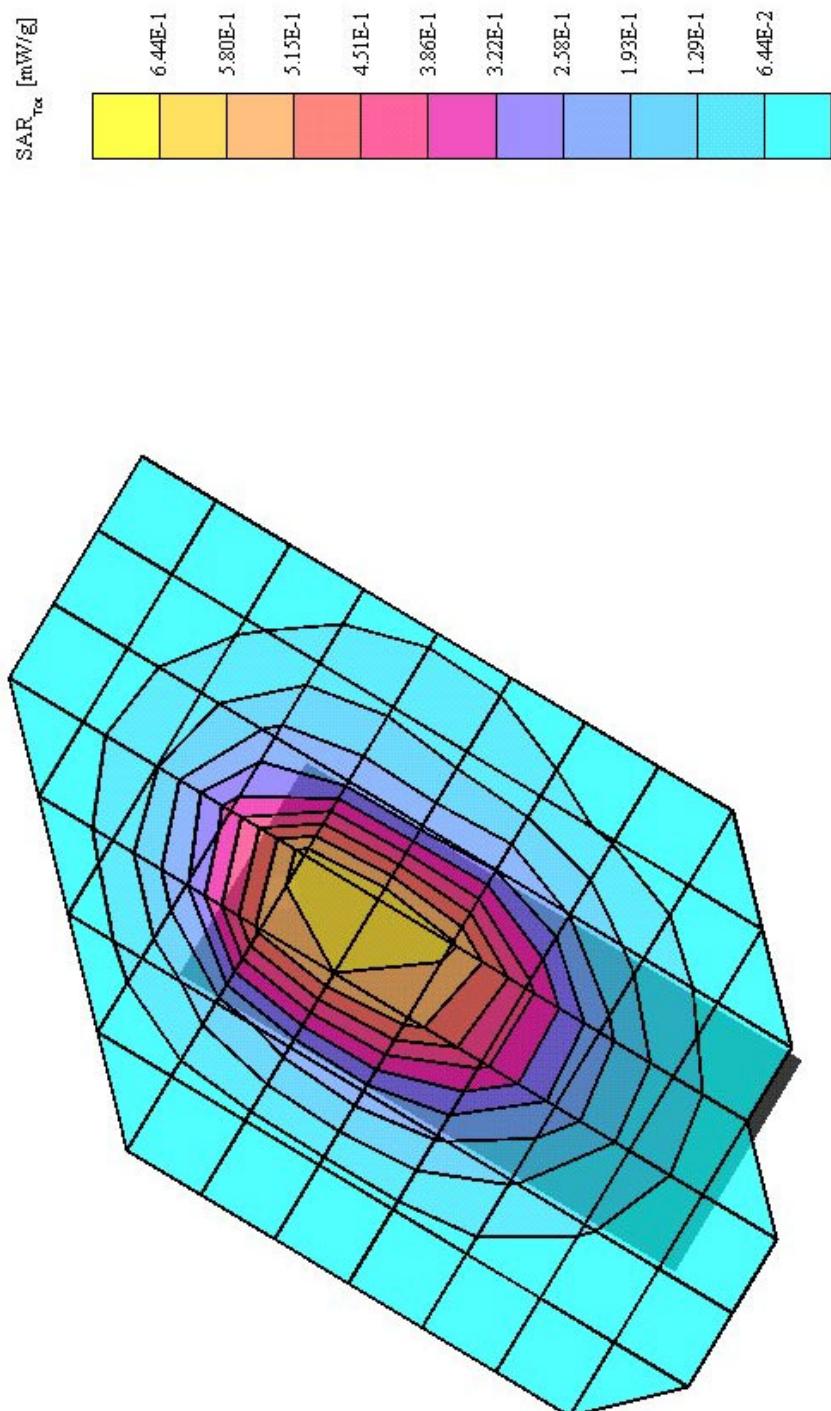


Fig. 2: SAR distribution, GSM850, channel 189, tilted position, left side of head.

Siemens C56
SAM GSM850; Right Hand
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1579; CoaxF(6.80,6.80,6.80); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\xi_t = 40.6$; $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cube 7x7x7; Peak: 1.37 mW/g, SAR(1g): 0.881 mW/g, SAR(10g): 0.585 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 14.4 (12.4, 16.6) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.04 dB

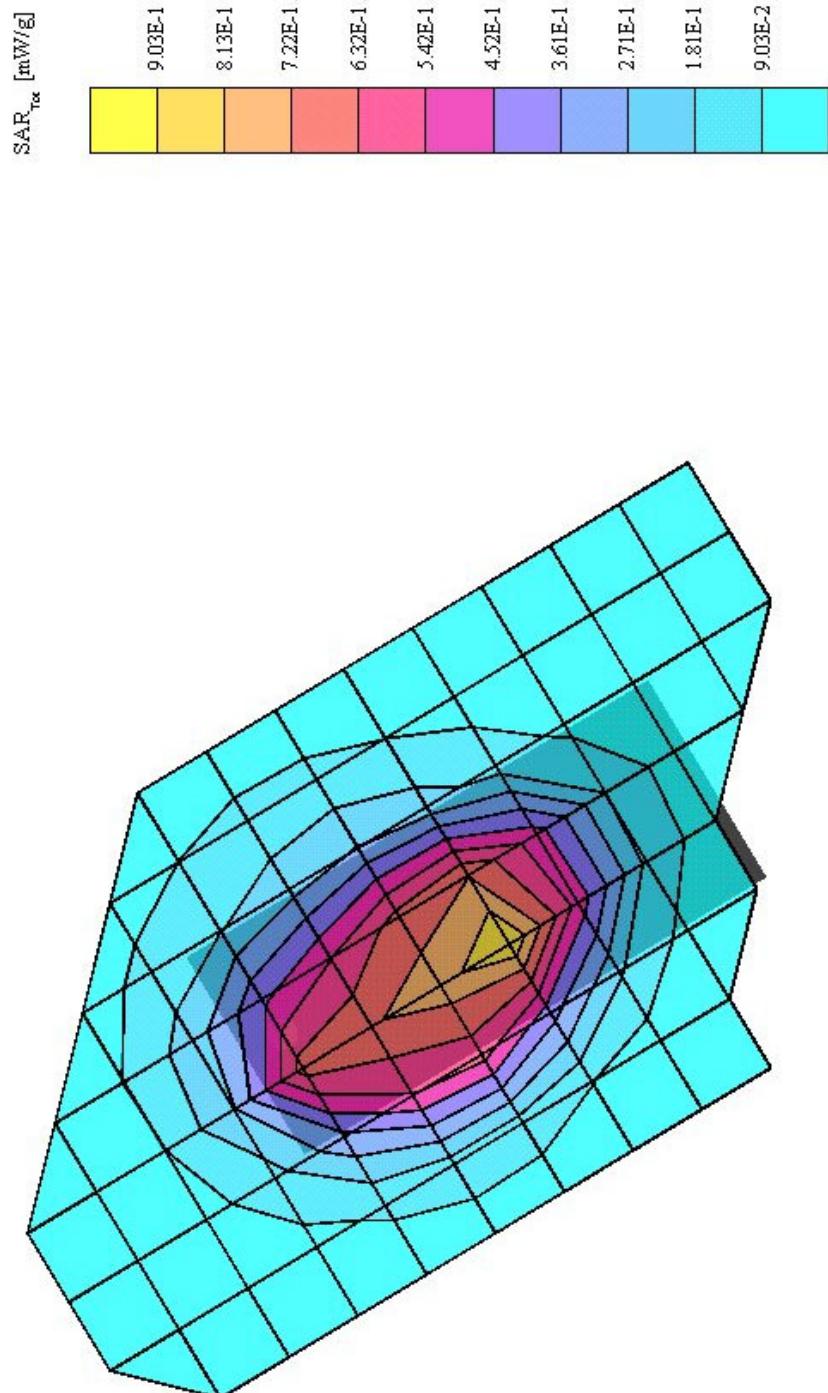


Fig. 3: Worst case SAR distribution, GSM850, channel 251, cheek position, right side of head. Since the plots are similar for this configuration, only the worst case is shown.

Siemens C56
SAM GSM850; Right Hand
Probe: ET3DW6 - SN1579; ConvRF(6.80,6.80,6.80); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.88$ mho/m; $\xi_t = 40.6$; $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cube 7x7x7; Peak: 1.07 mW/g; SAR (1g): 0.636 mW/g; SAR (10g): 0.399 mW/g; (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 11.6 (11.1, 12.3) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.05 dB

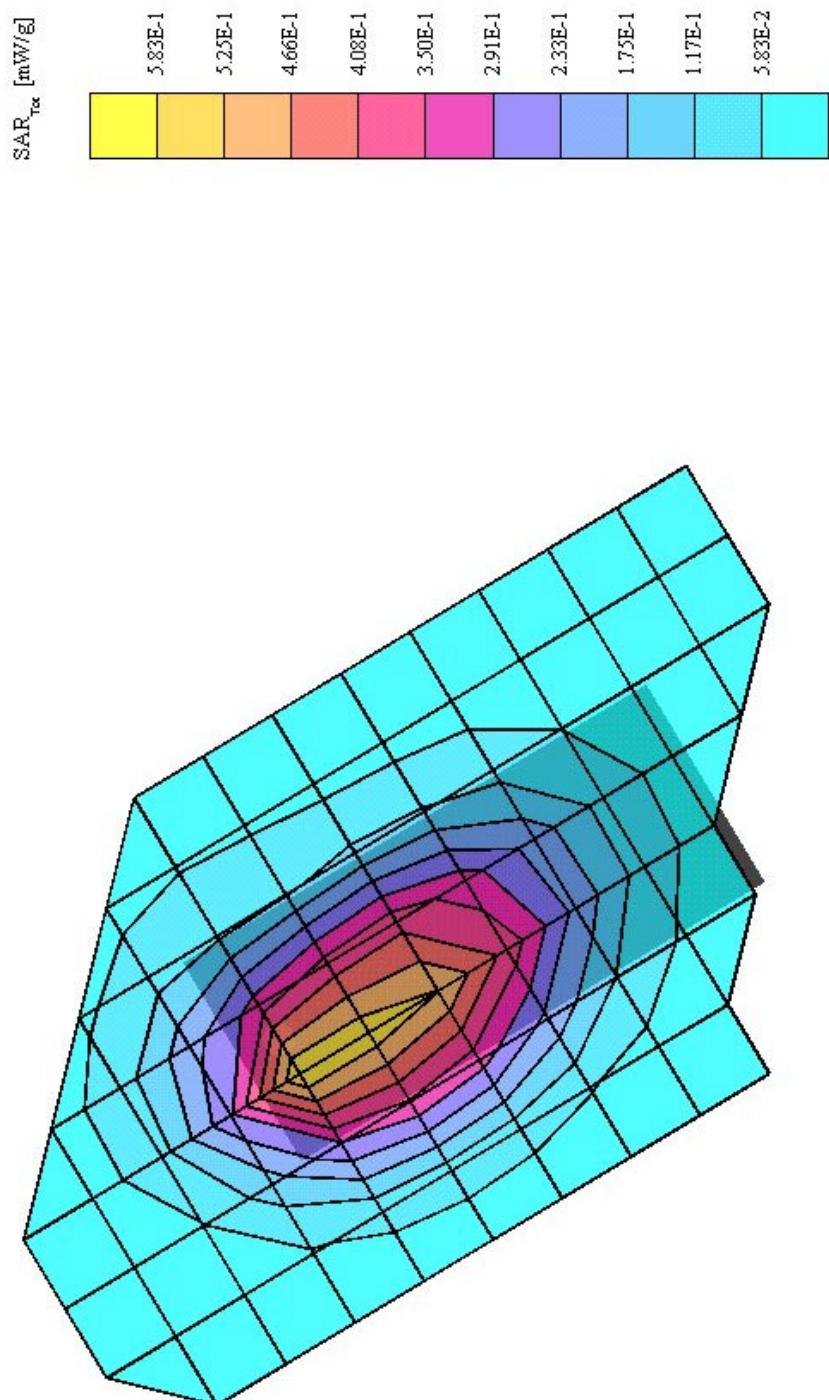


Fig. 4: SAR distribution, GSM850, channel 189, tilted position, right side of head.

2 SAR Distribution Plots, PCS1900 (Head)

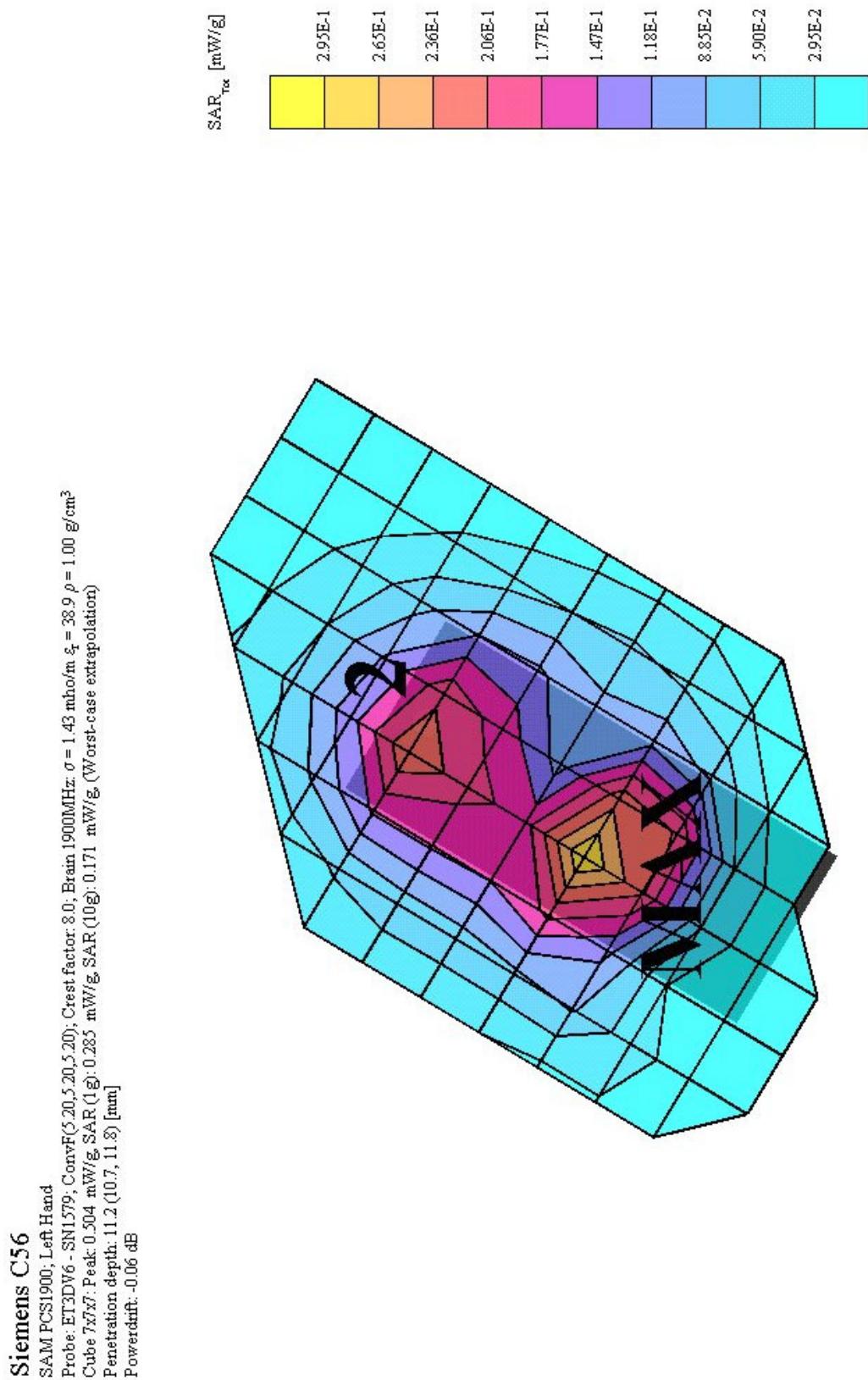


Fig. 5: SAR distribution, PCS1900, channel 661, cheek position, left side of head.
Cube 2: 0.217 W/kg.

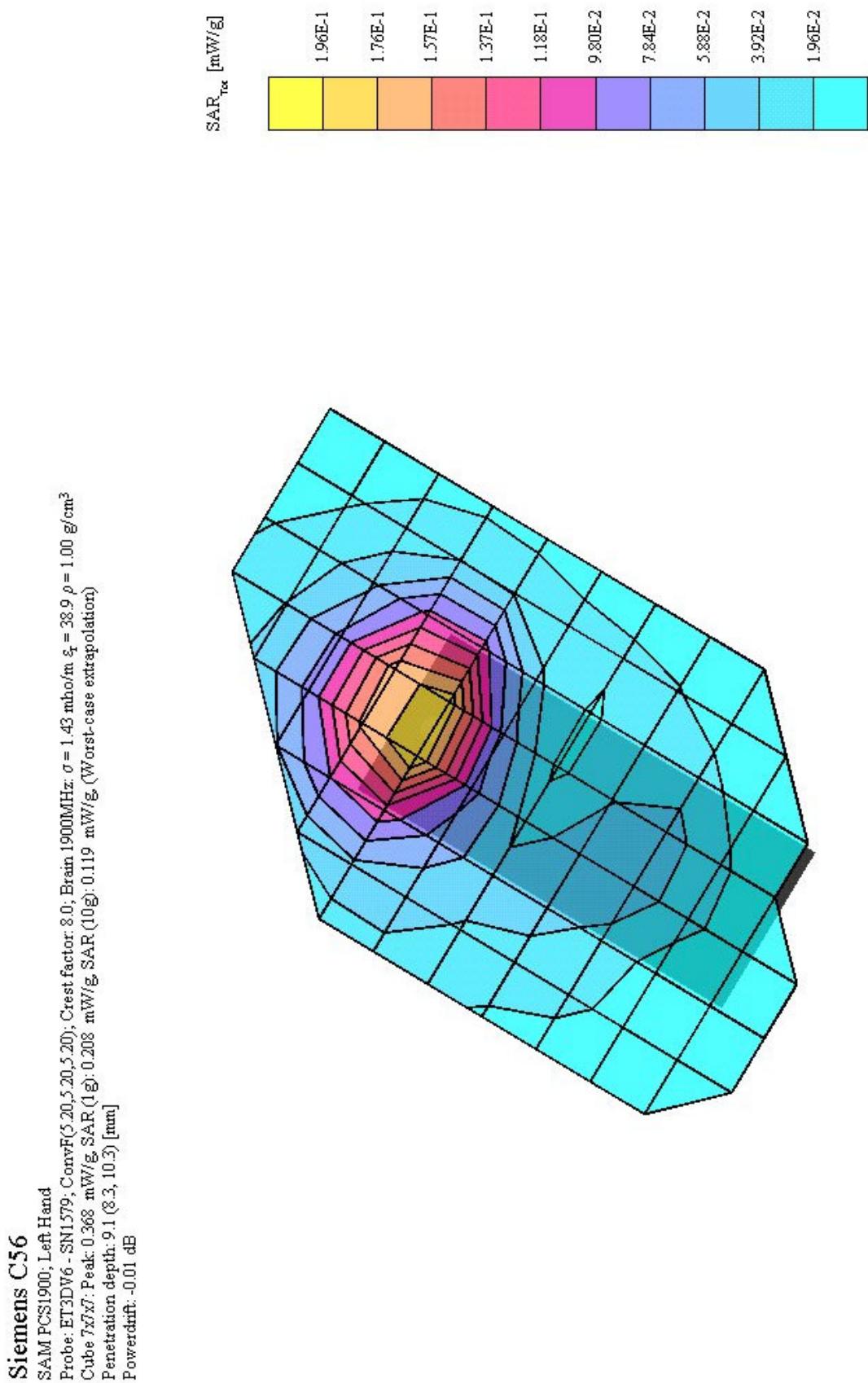


Fig. 6: SAR distribution, PCS1900, channel 661, tilted position, left side of head.

Siemens C56
 SAM PCS1900; Right Hand
 Probe: ET3DV6 - SNI1579; ConvRF(5.20,5.20); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1900MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\xi_t = 38.9$; $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
 Cube Tz7N7: Peak: 0.497 mW/g, SAR (1g): 0.278 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.155 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
 Penetration depth: 8.7 (8.0,9.9) [mm]
 Power drift: 0.00 dB

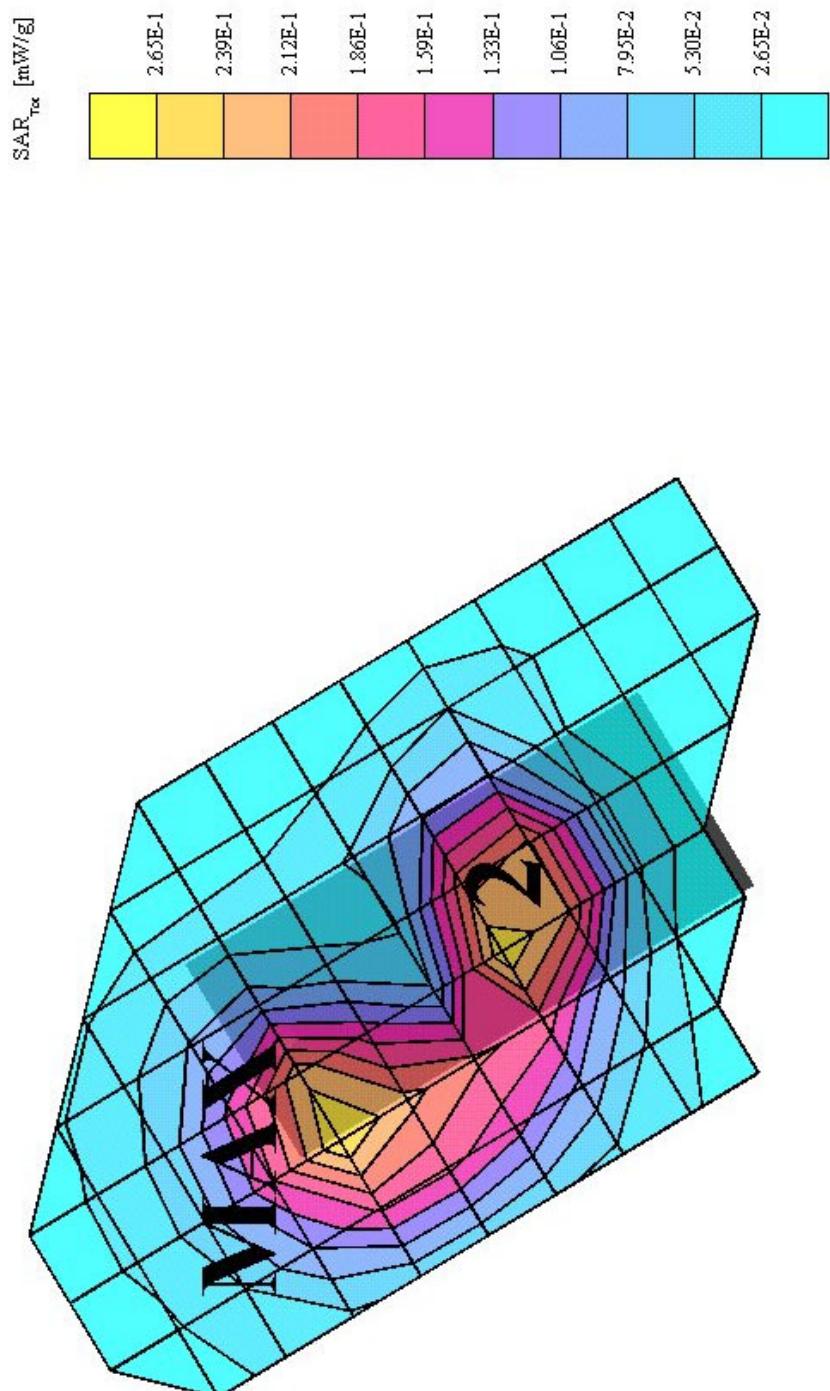


Fig. 7: SAR distribution, PCS1900, channel 661, cheek position, right side of head.
 Cube 2: 0.265 W/kg.

Siemens C56
SAM PCS1900; Right Hand
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1579; ConvF(520.5,20); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1900MHz. $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m. $\xi_f = 38.9$. $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cube 7x7x7. Peak: 0.431 mW/g. SAR (1g): 0.242 mW/g. SAR (10g): 0.134 mW/g. (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 9.0 (3.4, 10.0) [mm]
Powerdatt: 0.12 dB

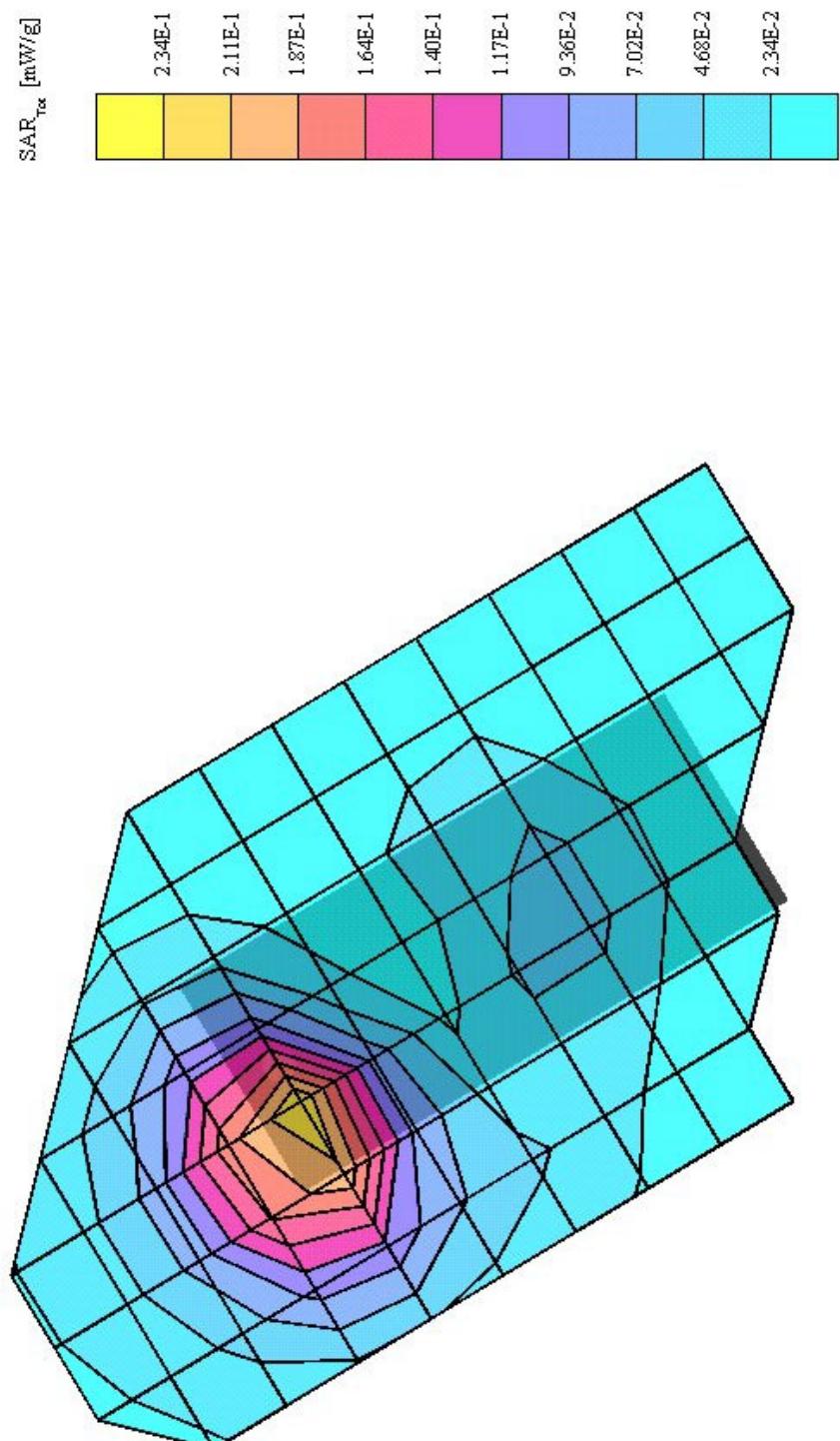


Fig. 8: SAR distribution, PCS1900, channel 661, tilted position, right side of head.

3 SAR Distribution Plots GSM850 (Body)

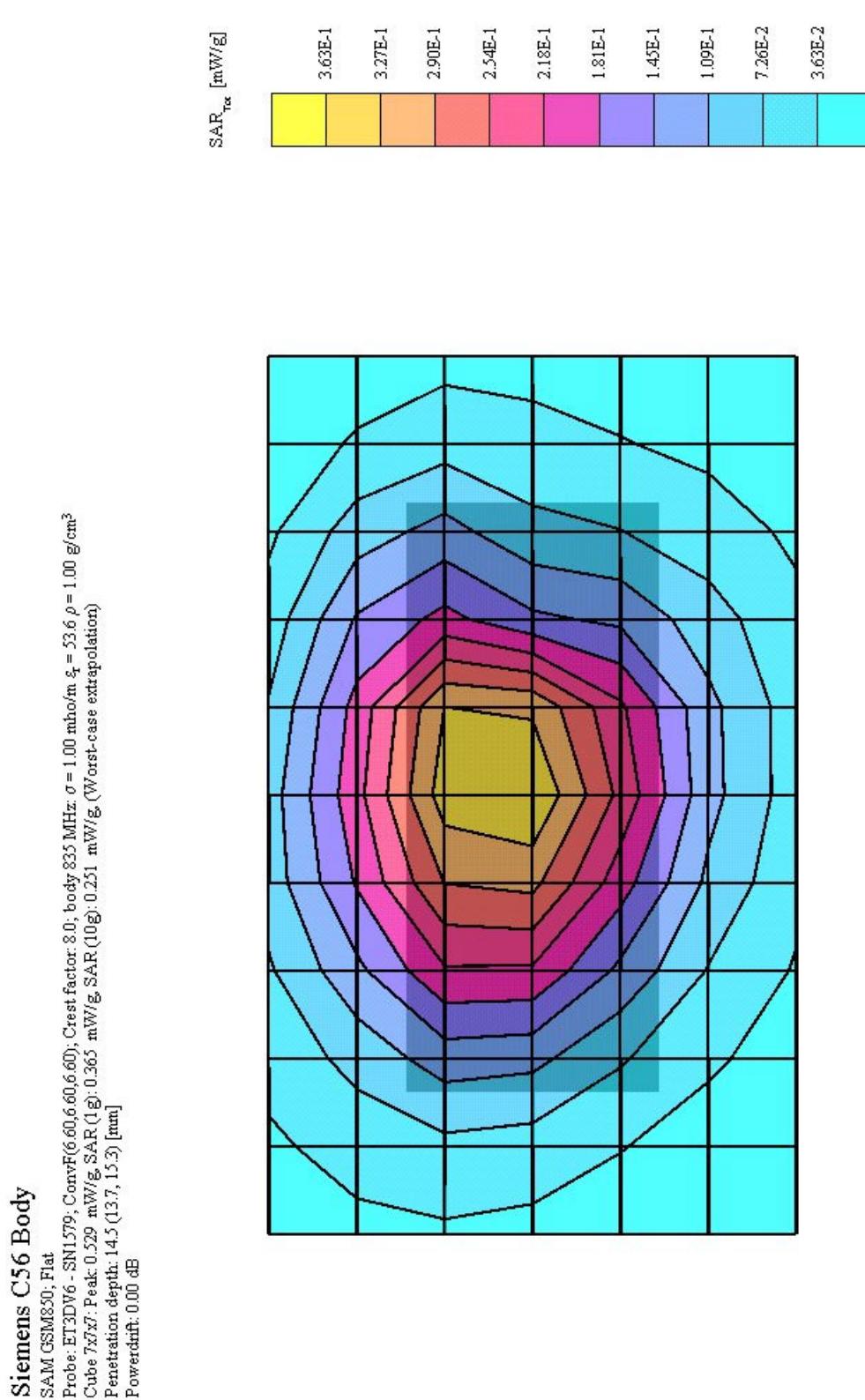


Fig. 9: Worst case SAR distribution, GSM850, channel 128, body worn configuration, Belt Clip with Headset (Talk mode, 1 TX slot). Since the plots are similar for this configuration, only the worst case is shown.

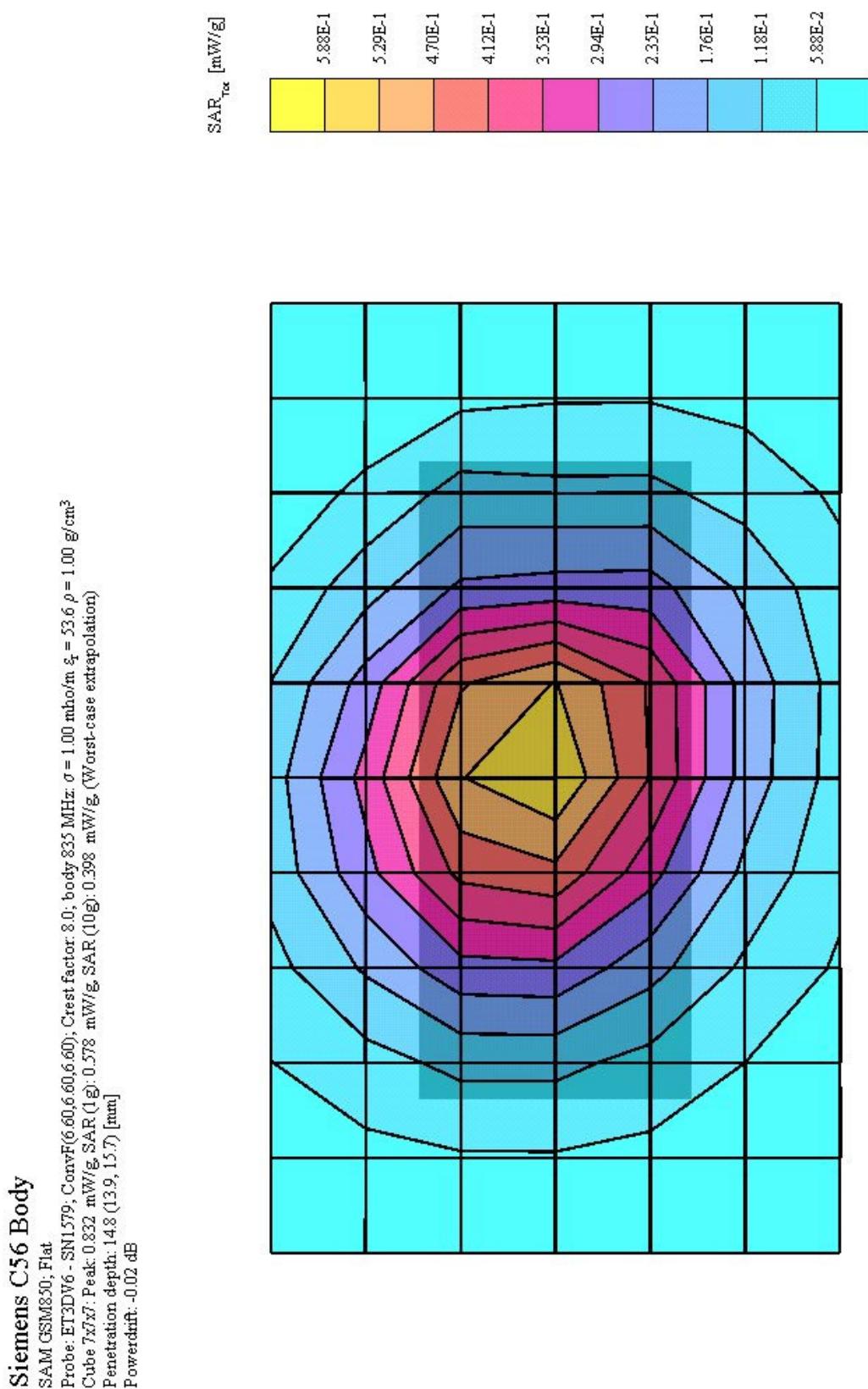


Fig. 10: Worst case SAR distribution, GSM850, channel 128, body worn configuration, Belt Clip without Headset (GPRS mode, 1 TX slot). Since the plots are similar for this configuration, only the worst case is shown.

4 SAR Distribution Plots, PCS1900 (Body)

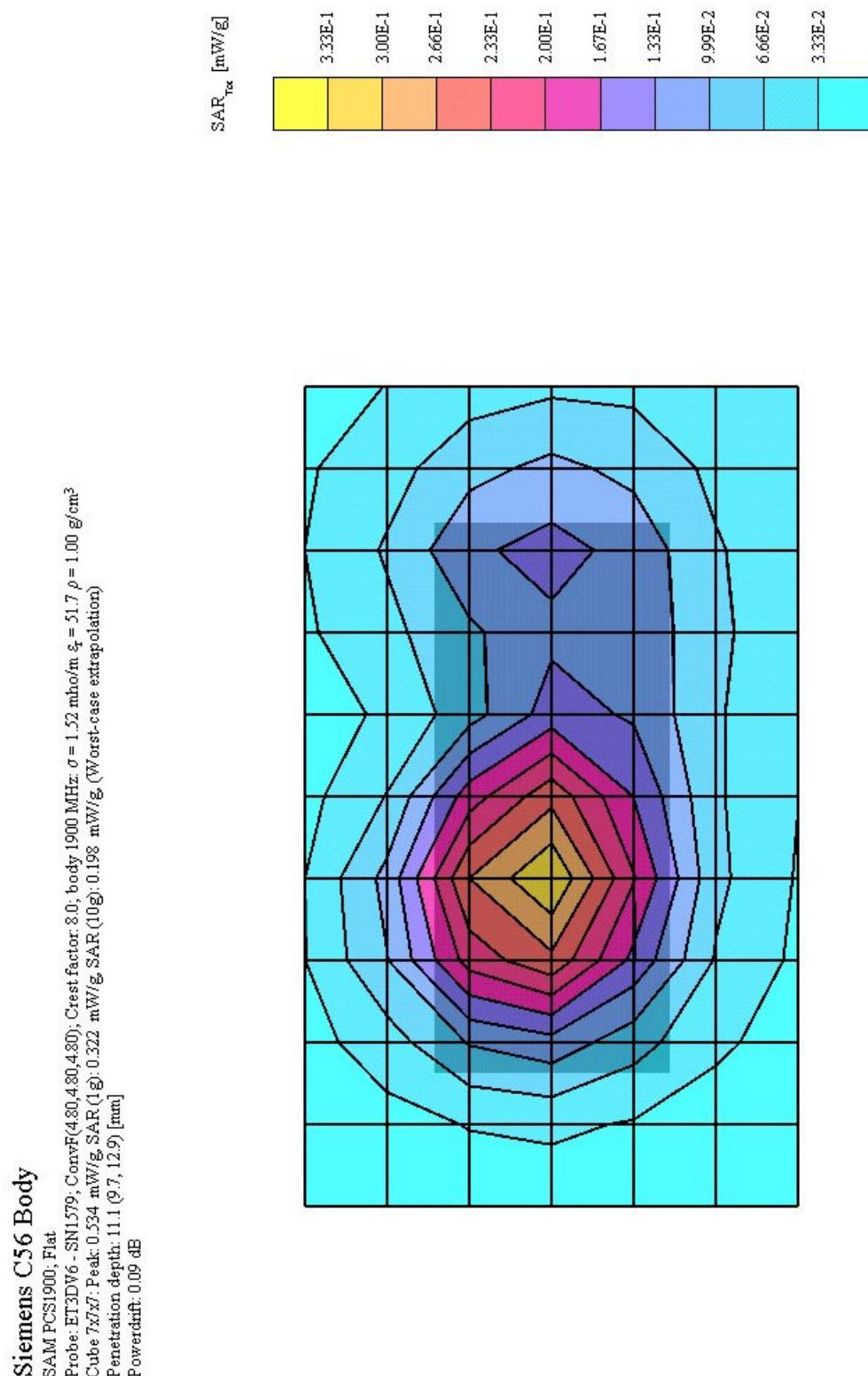


Fig. 11: SAR distribution, PCS1900, channel 512, body worn configuration, Belt Clip with Headset (Talk mode, 1 TX slot). Since the plots are similar for this configuration, only the worst case is shown.

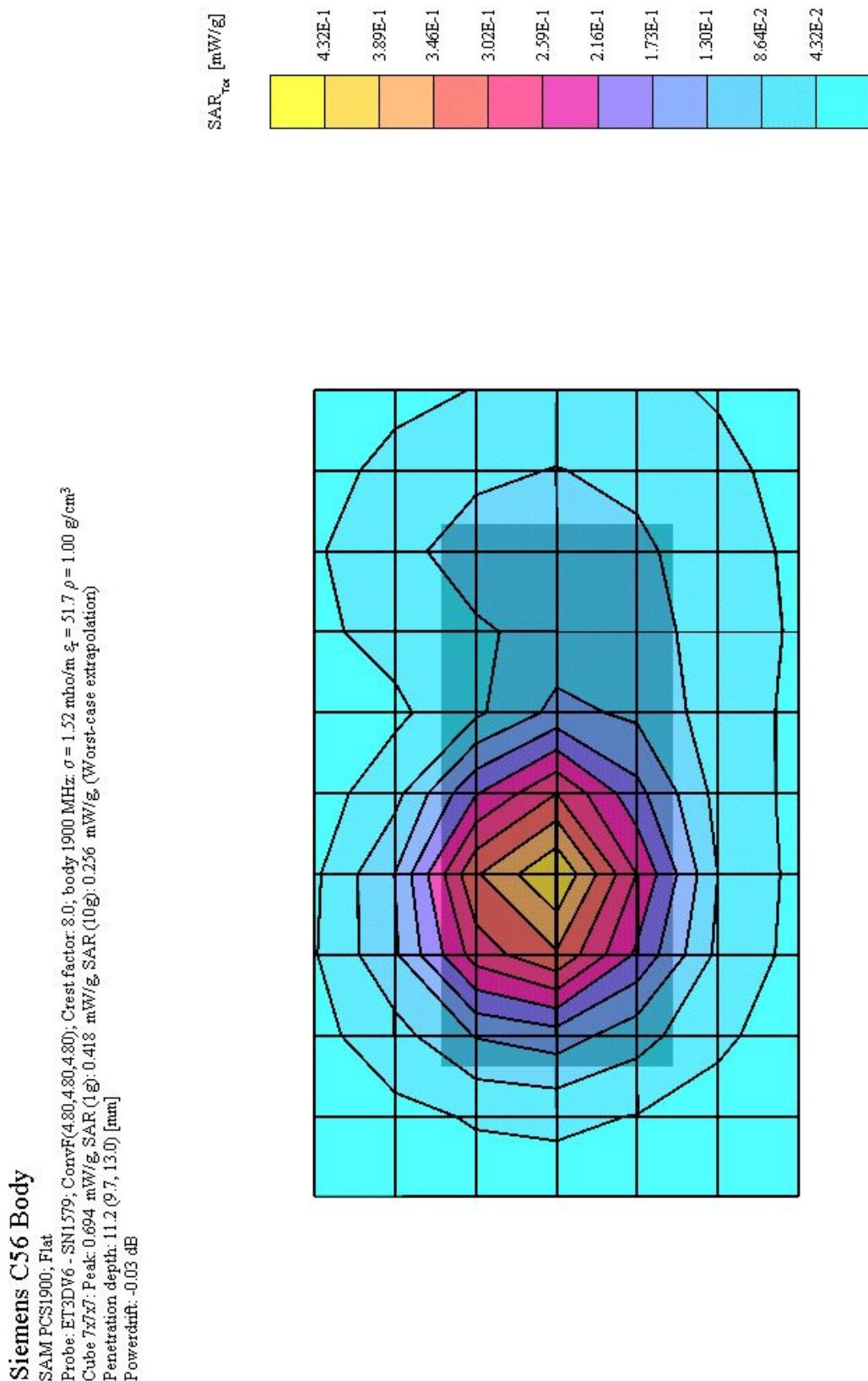


Fig. 12: SAR distribution, PCS1900, channel 512, body worn configuration, Belt Clip without Headset (GPRS mode, 1 TX slot), Since the plots are similar for this configuration, only the worst case is shown.

5 SAR z-axis scans (Validation)

The following pictures show the plots of SAR versus liquid depth for the worst case values.

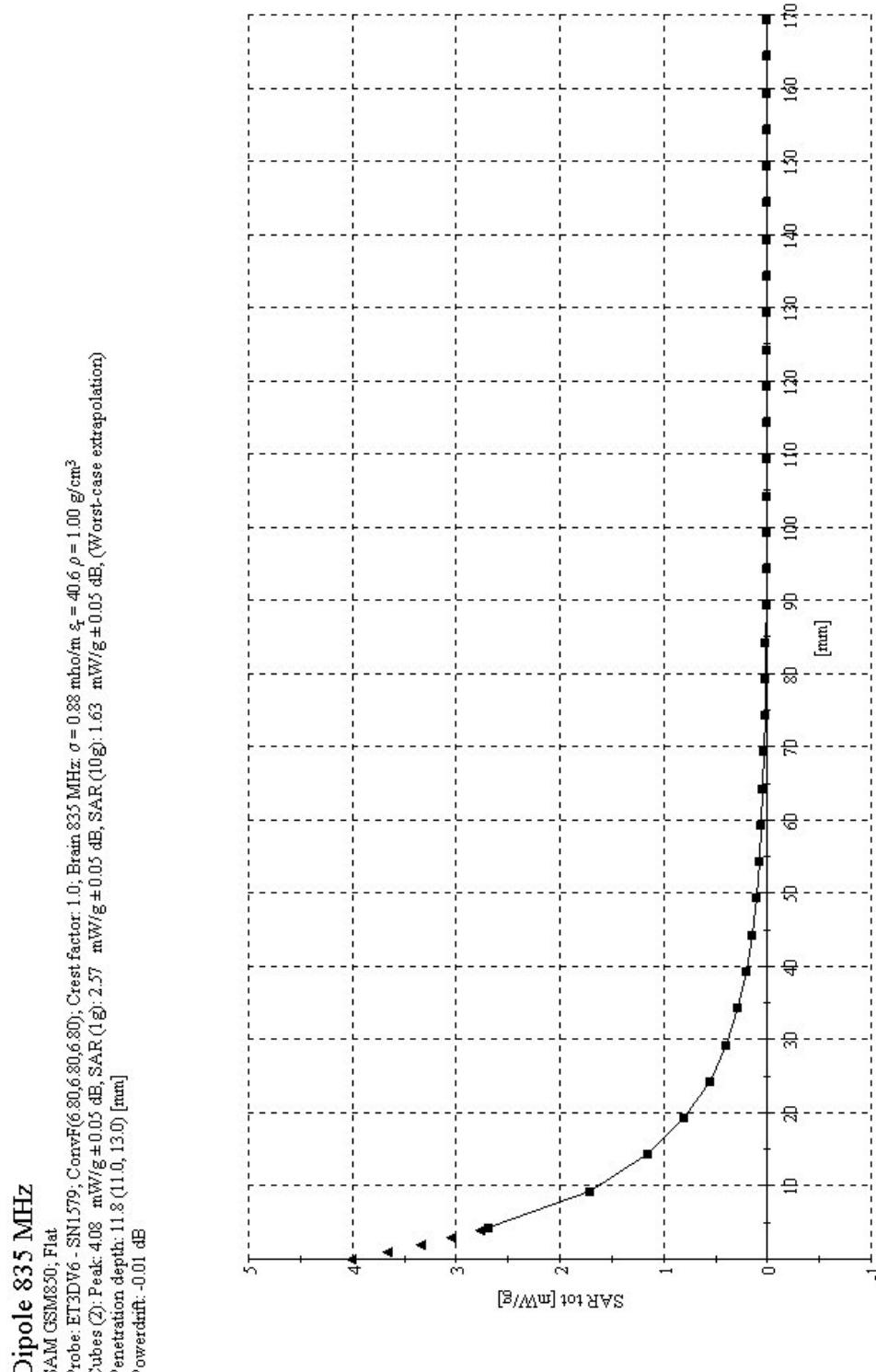


Fig. 13: SAR versus liquid depth, 835 MHz, Validation Head.

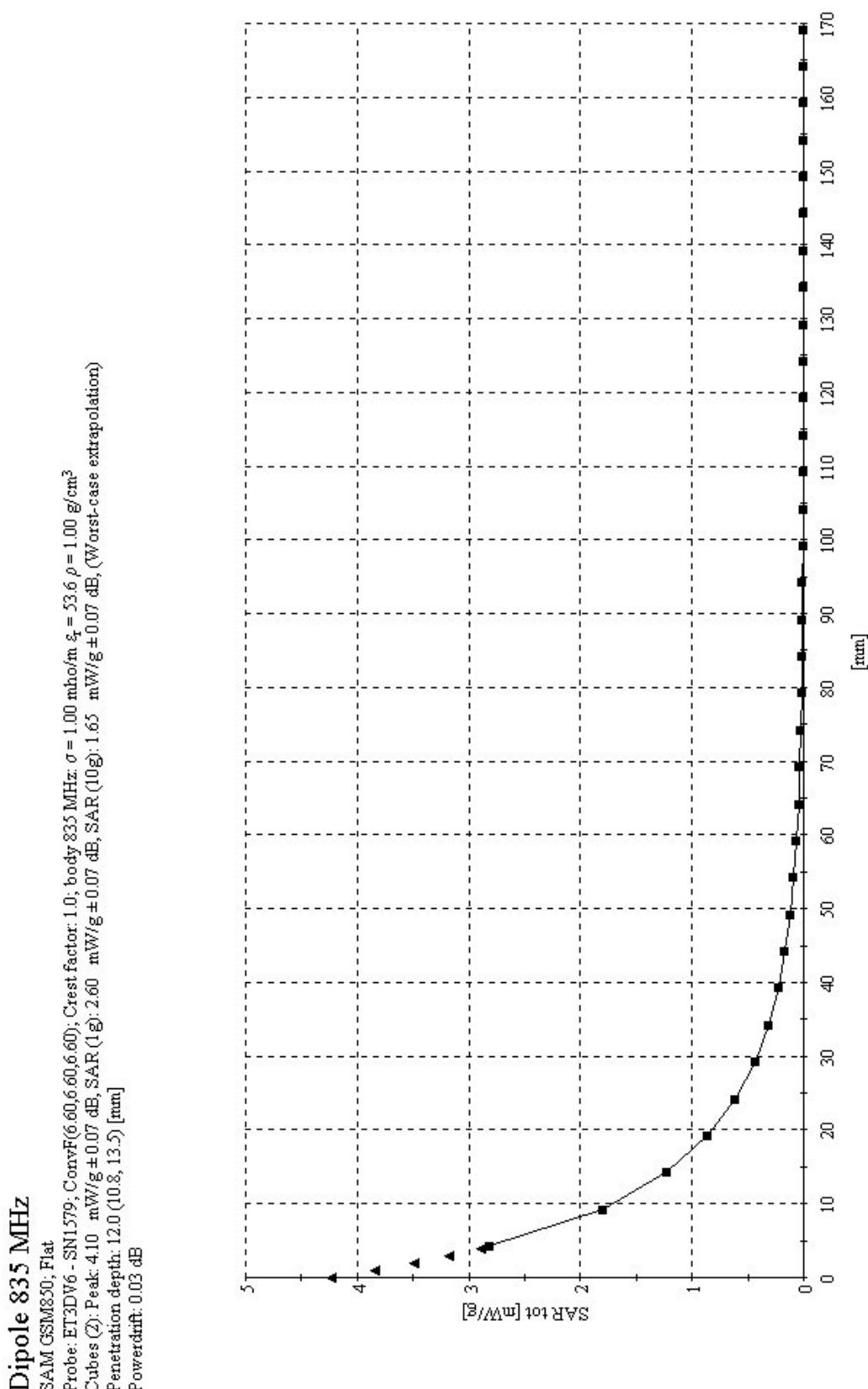


Fig. 14: SAR versus liquid depth, 835 MHz, Validation Body

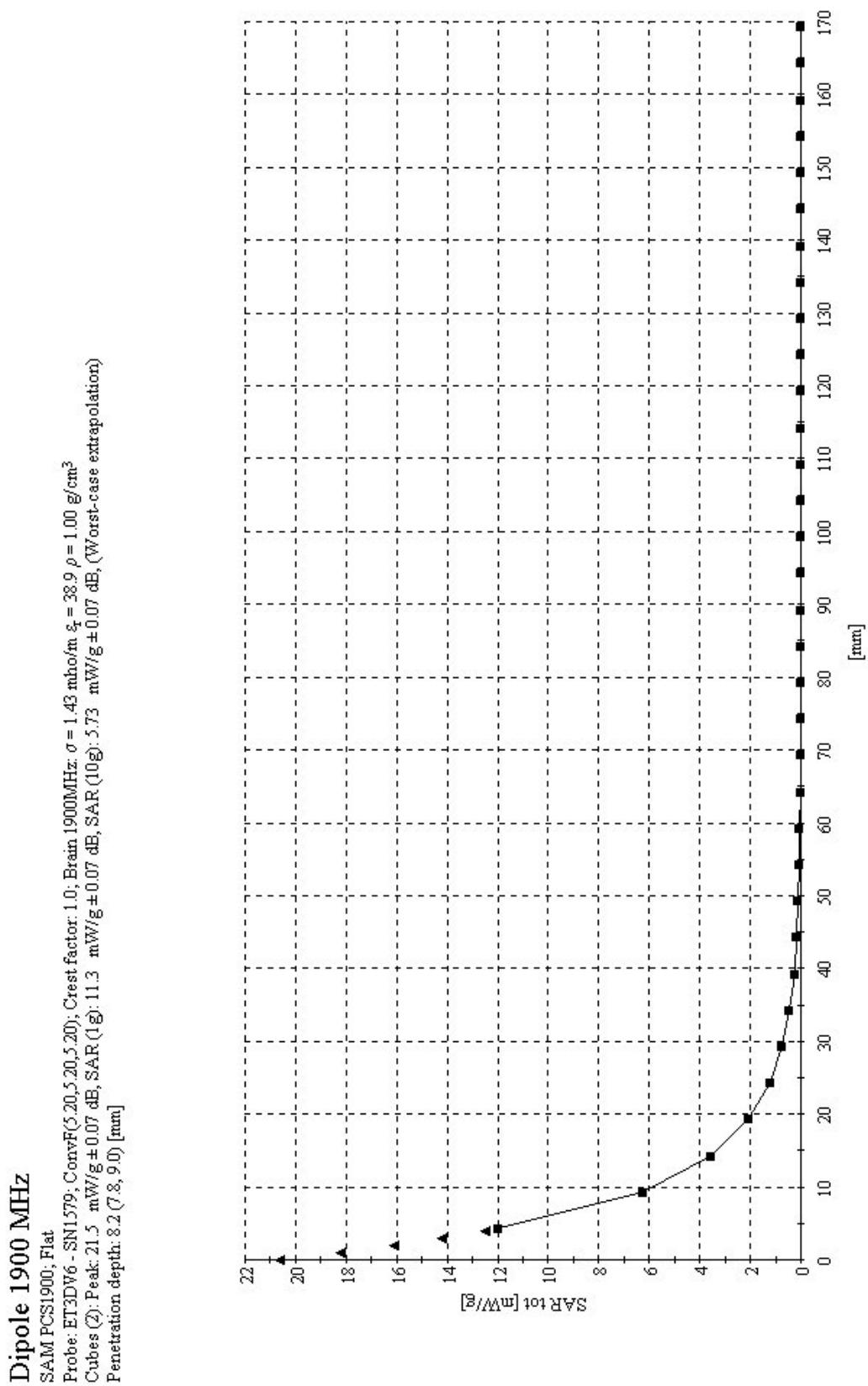


Fig. 15: SAR versus liquid depth, 1900 MHz, Validation Head.

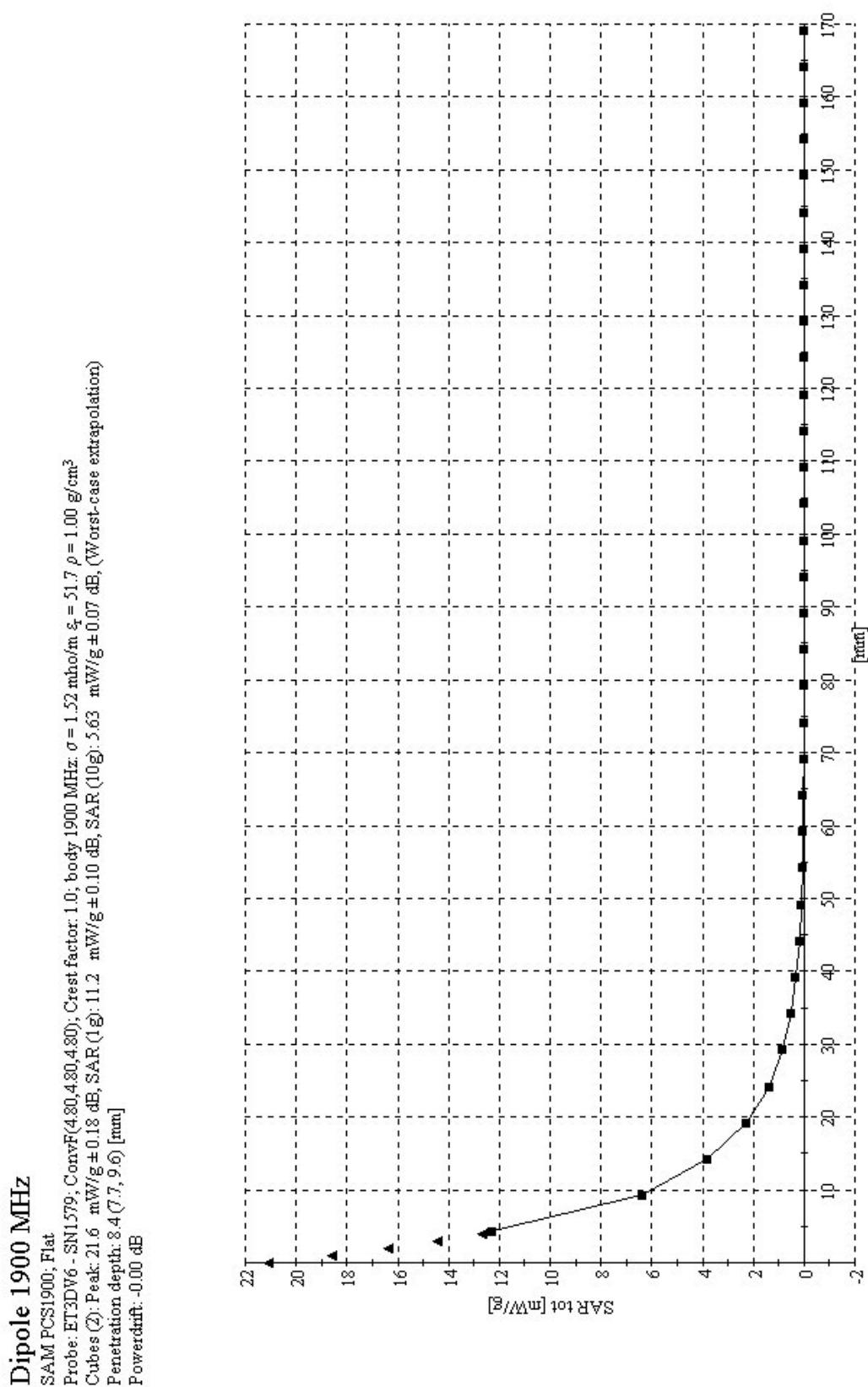


Fig. 16: SAR versus liquid depth, 1900 MHz, Validation Body

6 SAR z-axis scans (Measurements)

The following pictures show the plots of SAR versus liquid depth for the worst case values.

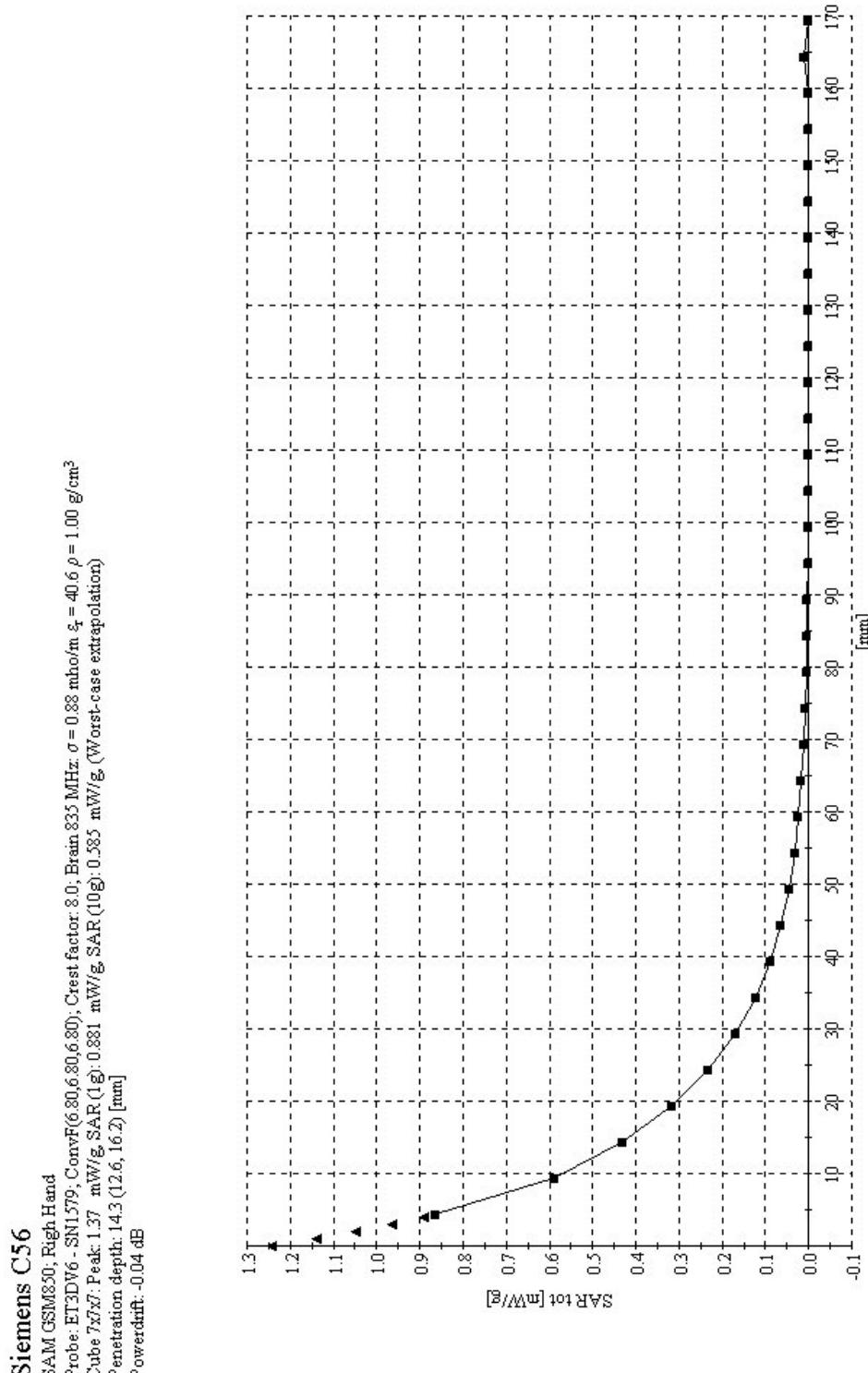


Fig. 17: SAR versus liquid depth, GSM850, channel 251, cheek position, right side of head.

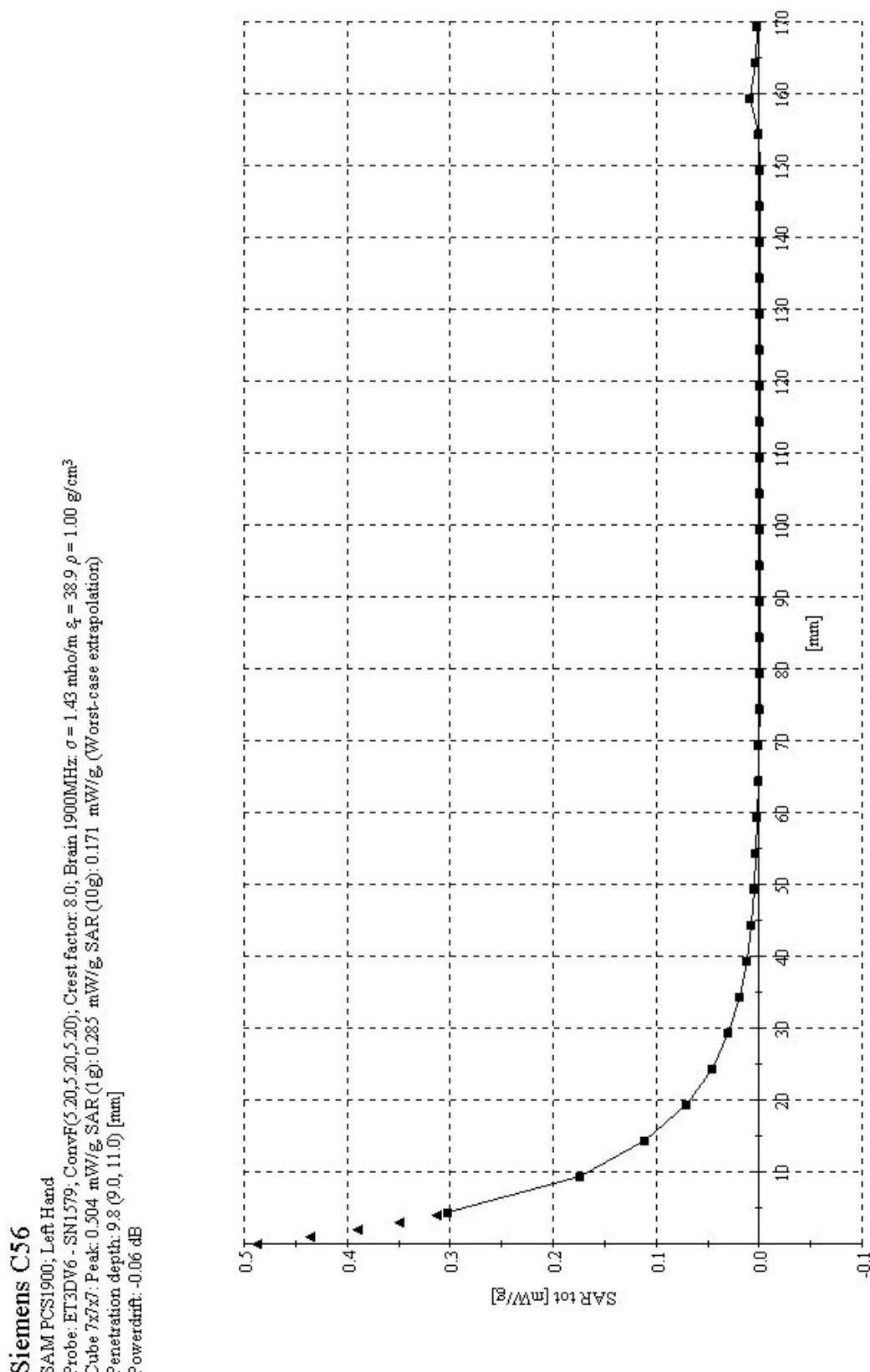


Fig. 18: SAR versus liquid depth, PCS 1900, channel 661, cheek position, left side of head.

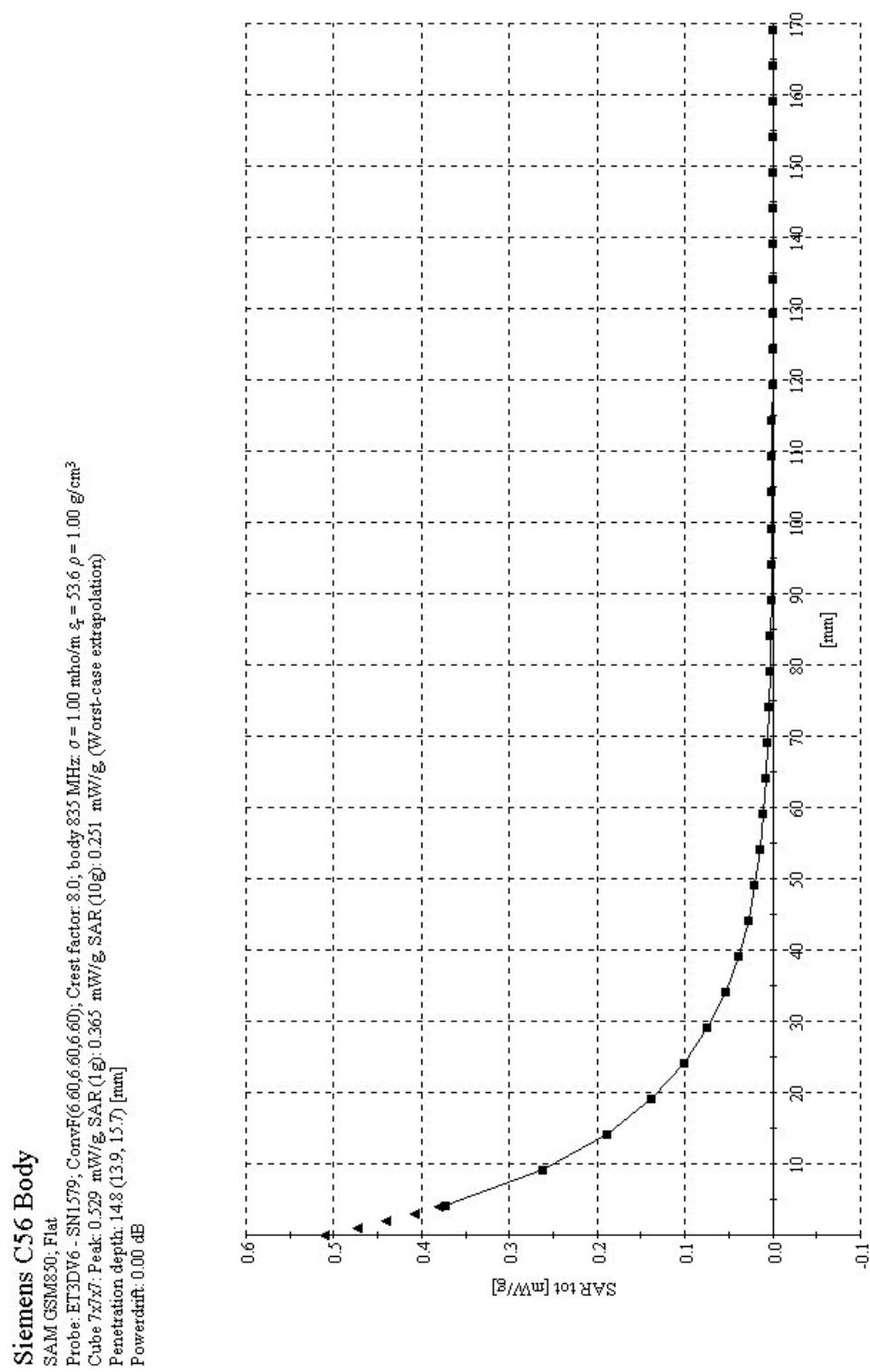


Fig. 19: SAR versus liquid depth, GSM850, channel 128, body worn configuration, Belt Clip with Headset (Talk mode, 1 TX slot).

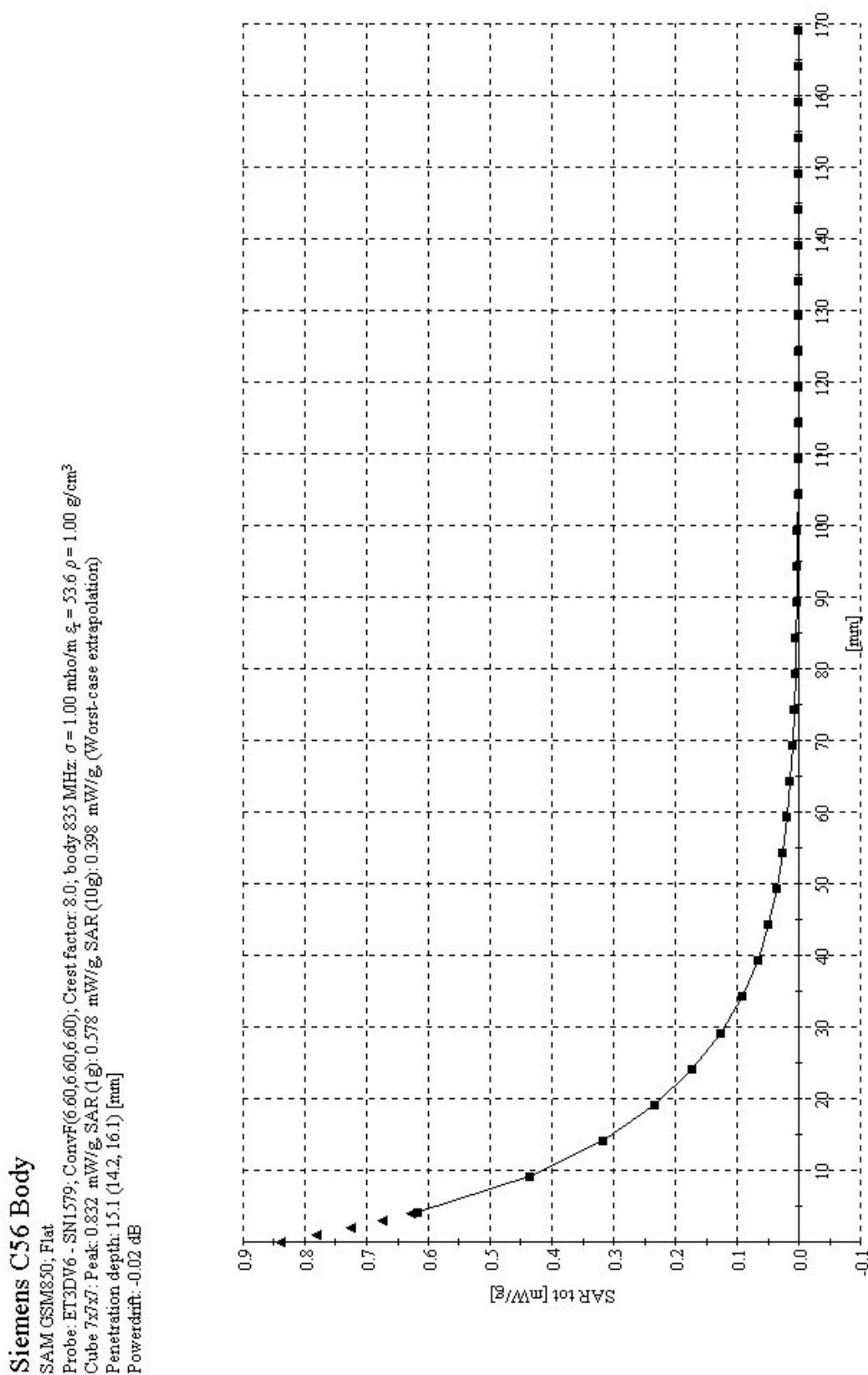


Fig. 20: SAR versus liquid depth, GSM850, channel 128, body worn configuration, Belt Clip without Headset (GPRS mode, 1 TX slot).

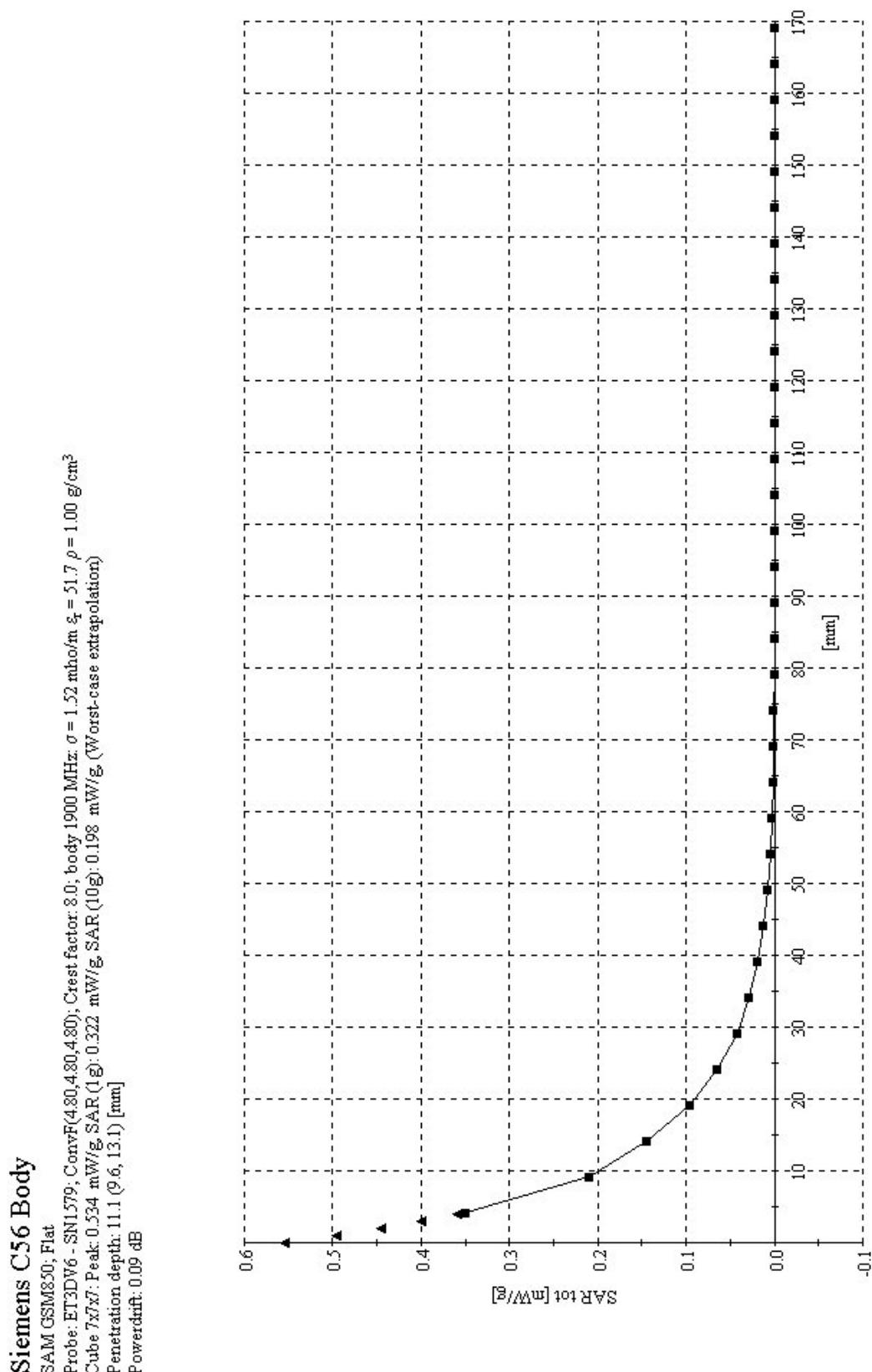


Fig. 21: SAR versus liquid depth, PCS 1900, channel 512, body worn configuration, Belt Clip with Headset (Talk mode, 1 TX slot).

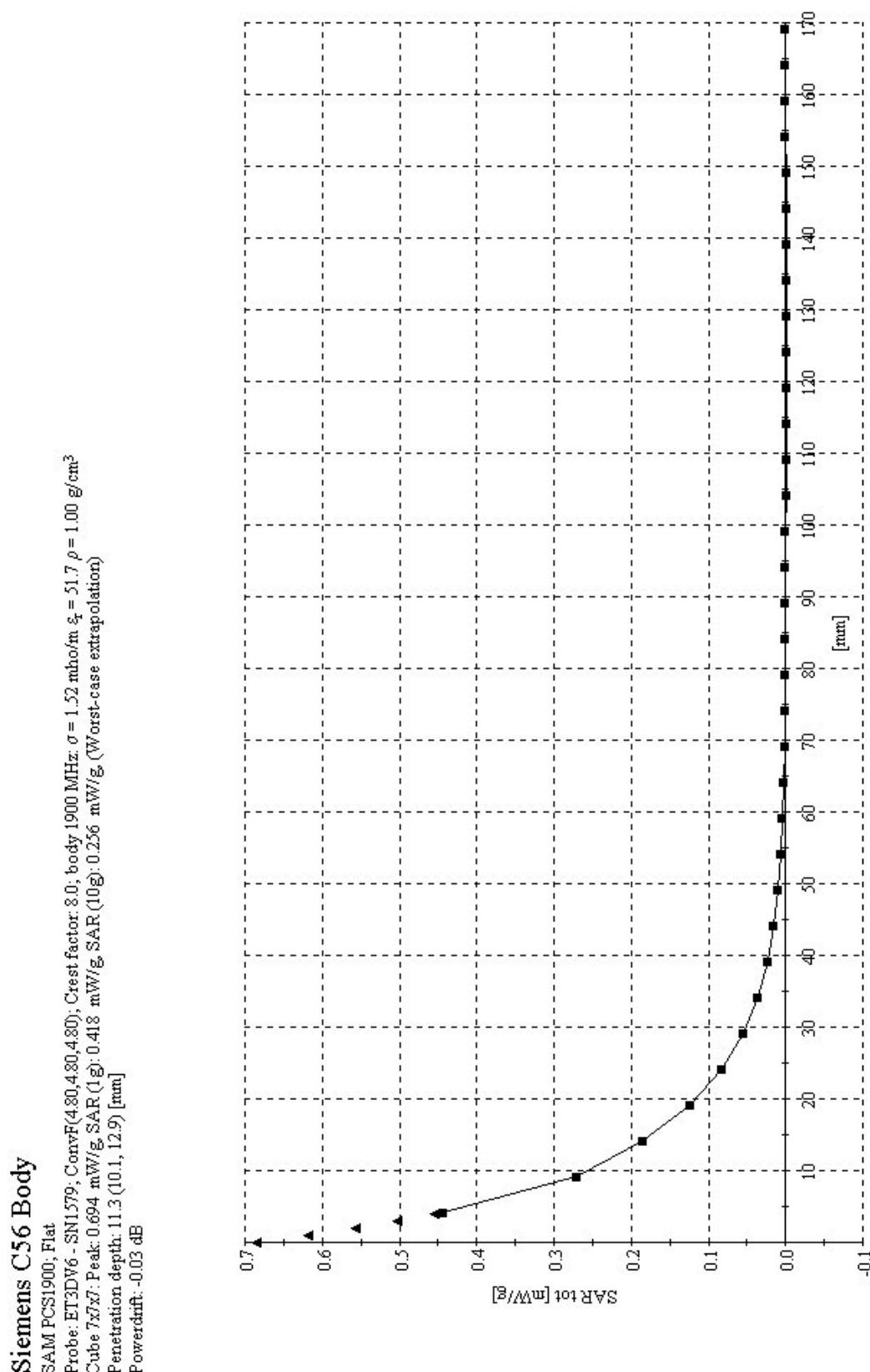


Fig. 22: SAR versus liquid depth, PCS 1900, channel 512, body worn configuration, Belt Clip without Headset (GPRS mode, 1 TX slot).