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SAR Compliance Test Report

APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS :

LG Electronics Inc.
459-9, Kasan-dong, Keumchun-ku,
Seoul 153-023, Korea

DATA & LOCATION OF TESTING

Dates of testing : 2005 8/24 ~ 9/12
Test Site : ESTECH Co., Ltd. Korea

Test Device :

Models : M4300, M4410

FCC ID : BEJM4300

TYPE : Single-Band PCS GSM Phone (GSM)

Test report no :

ESTSAR0509-004

Number of page :

22

Contact person :

Cheol-Goo Lee

Responsible test Engineer :

K.H.Kang

Testing has been
Carried out in
Accordance with :

IEEE P1528-200X Draft 6.4

Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific
Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications

Device : Experimental Techniques

Applicant Type :

Certification

FCC CLASSIFICATION :

Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)

FCC Rule Part(s)

§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July 2001)

Test results :

The Tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced receipt in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

Date and Signatures : 2005/9/12

Report Prepared By : Engineer/ K.H.Kang

(Signature)

Manager Engineer/ Jay Kim

(Signature)

Test report no : ESTSAR0509-004

FCC ID : BEJM4300

Web : www. estech. co. kr

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1. SUMMARY FOR TEST REPORT

FCC ID	BEJM4300
Date of test	2005/8/24 ~ 2005/9/12
Responsible test engineer	Jay Kim
Measurement performed by	K.H.Kang
EUT Type	Single-Band PCS GSM Phone (GSM)
Tx Frequency	1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz (GSM)
Rx Frequency	1930.2 ~ 1989.8 MHz (GSM)
Max. RF Output Power	GSM (30 dBm)

Maximum Results Found During SAR Evaluation

1.1 Head Configuration

Max. SAR Measurement

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		Device test position	Antenna position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		dBm	Battery			
1909.8	810	GSM	30	Standard	Left Touch	—	0.359

1.2 Body Worn Configuration

Max. SAR Measurement

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		Separation test position	Antenna position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		dBm	Battery			
1880	661	GSM	30	Standard	1.5cm [w/o Holster]	—	0.231

1.3 Measurement Uncertainty

Combine Standard Uncertainty	± 10.81 (k=1)
Extended Standard Uncertainty	± 21.62 (k=2, 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)



2. INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable device.[1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are the criteria published by the based on American National Standards Institute (ANSI) For localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electronic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. (c) 1992 by the institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.[2] The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave[3] is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields,” NCRP Report No. 86 (c) NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814.[6] SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). it is also defined as the rate of rf energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 3.1.).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{\rho dV} \right)$$

Figure 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

Where:

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

E = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m³)

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

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3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE UNDER TEST

The FCC rules for evaluating portable devices for RF exposure compliance are contained in 47 CFR §2.1093. For purposes of RF exposure evaluation, a portable device is defined as a transmitting device designed to be used with any part of its radiating structure in direct contact with the user's body or within 20 centimeters of the body of a user or bystanders under normal operating conditions. This category of devices would include hand-held cellular and PCS telephones that incorporate the radiating antenna into the hand-piece and wireless transmitters that are carried next to the body. Portable devices are evaluated with respect to SAR limits for RF exposure. The applicable SAR limit for portable transmitters used by consumers is 1.6 watts/kg, which is averaged over any one gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

2.1 Antenna Description

Type	Internal Antenna
Location	the top of the device
Radiator Material	Copper

2.2 Device Description

	FCC ID	FCC ID : BEJM4300
	Serial numbers	—
	Exposure environment	Uncontrolled exposure
	Device category	Portable device
	Mode(s) of Operation	GSM
	Modulation Mode(s)	GSM
	Duty Cycle	8.3
	Transmitting Frequency Range(s)	1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz (GSM)

2.3 Battery Options

There is only one battery option available for tested device,



4. TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 Ambient Conditions

Ambient Temperature (°C)	22
Tissue simulating liquid temperature (°C)	22
Humidity (%)	46

4.2 RF Characteristics of The Test Site

Tests were performed in a fully enclosed RF Shielded environment

4.3 Test Signal, Frequencies, And Output Power

The handset was placed into simulated call mode (1900MHz GSM modes) using manufacturers test codes.

In all operation bands the measurements were performed on lowest, middle and highest channels.

The phone was set to maximum power level during the all tests and at the beginning of the each test the battery was fully charged.

DASY4 system measures power drift during SAR testing by comparing e-field in the same location at the beginning and at the end of measurement. These records were used to monitor stability of power output.

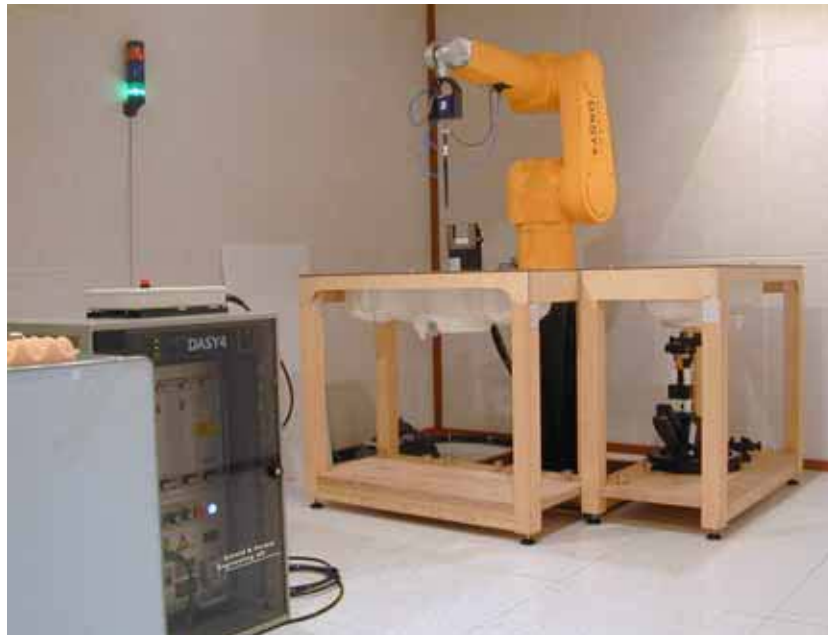


Fig. 4.1 SAR Measurement System



5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

An SAR measurement system usually consists of a small diameter isotropic electric field probe, a multiple axis probe positioning system, a test device holder, one or more phantom models, the field probe instrumentation, a computer and other electronic equipment for controlling the probe and making the measurements. Other supporting equipment, such as a network analyzer, power meters and RF signal generators, are also required to measure the dielectric parameters of the simulated tissue media and to verify the measurement accuracy of the SAR system.

5.1 Test System Specifications

Test Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Cal. date
DAE	DAE3	551	2004-04-28
E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1748	2005-01-21
Dipole validation kit	D1900V2	5d058	2005-01-27
Network analyzer	8753ES	NONE	2004-10-12
Signal generator	E4421B	GB40052295	2004-10-12
RF Power meter	EPM-442A	GB37170412	2004-10-12
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A90368	2004-10-14
RF Power meter	E4418A	GB38272722	2005-03-03
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A96478	2005-03-03
Dielectric Probe	85070D	US01440154	-

5.2 SAR Measurement Setup

Measurement are performed using the DASY4 dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG(SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium IV computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field(EMF) (see Fig. 5.1) A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant(Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The pc consists of the Intel Pentium IV 2.4 GHz computer with Windows2000 system and SAR measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

Is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

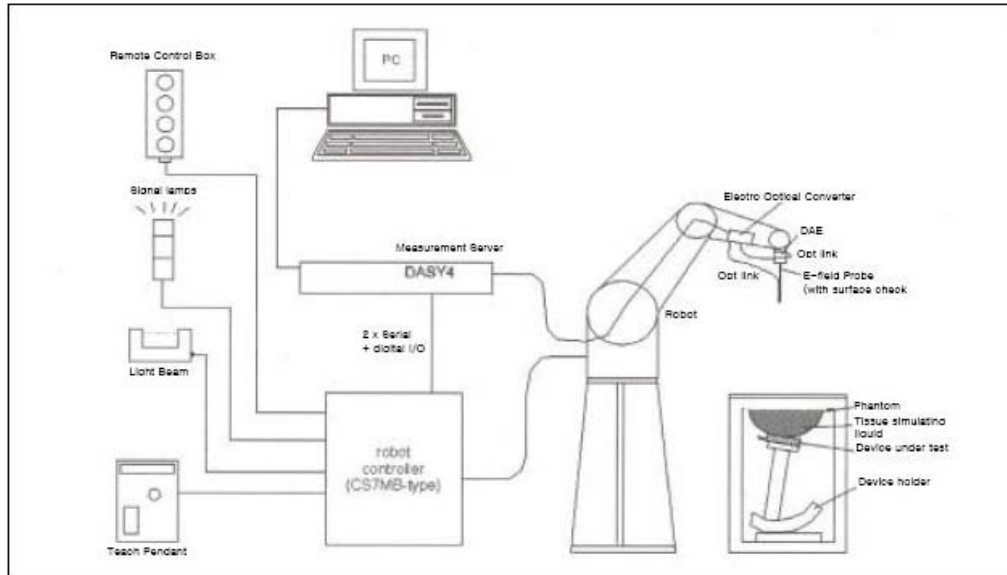


Fig. 5.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gainswitching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in [7].

5.3 DASY4 E-Field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig.5.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box in the robot arm and provides an automatic detection transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver.



5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

As the probe approach 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 coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Table. 5.2). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

 Isotropic E-Field Probe	Isotropic E-Field Probe for Dosimetric Measurements	
	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 $\pm 8\%$) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
	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) ± 0.3 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal to probe axis)
	Dynamic Range	5 μ W/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

Fig. 5.2 Probe Specifications



5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

5.4 Phantom & Equivalent Tissues

SAM Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of the 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 [11][12]. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Head & Muscle simulation Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellulose(HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 5.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been specified in P1528 are derived from the issue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulation liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartagrove [13]. (see Fig. 5.3)

Frequency	Head		Body	
(MHz)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.8
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.9	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55	1.06
1450	40.5	1.2	54	1.3
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.4
1800-2000	40	1.4	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.8	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.4	52	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6

Fig.5.3 Head and body tissue parameters by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528

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426-5, Gasan-dong, Geumcheon-gu,
Seoul, 153-803, KoreaTEL: 82-2-867-3201
FAX: 82-2-867-3204**5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)**

835MHz			1900MHz		
	Head	Body		Head	Body
Sugar	47.31%	34.31%	DGBE(diethylene Glycol buty Ether)	44.91%	29.96%
Deionized water	51.07%	65.45%	Deionized water	54.88%	69.91%
Salt	1.15%	0.62%	Salt	0.21%	0.13%
HEC (hydroxyethyl cellulose)	0.24%				
Preventol	0.24%	0.10%			
ϵ	$41.0 \pm 5\%$	$55.2 \pm 5\%$	ϵ	$40.0 \pm 5\%$	$53.3 \pm 5\%$
σ	$0.89 \pm 10\%$	$0.97 \pm 10\%$	σ	$1.45 \pm 10\%$	$1.52 \pm 10\%$

Fig. 5.4 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter**Device Holder for Transmitters**

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC 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 produce infinite number of configurations [12]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE

6.1 Definition of Reference Point

EAR Reference point

The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “ERP” is the ear reference point. The ERP are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal(EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown is figure 6.1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the ERP is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 6.1) B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

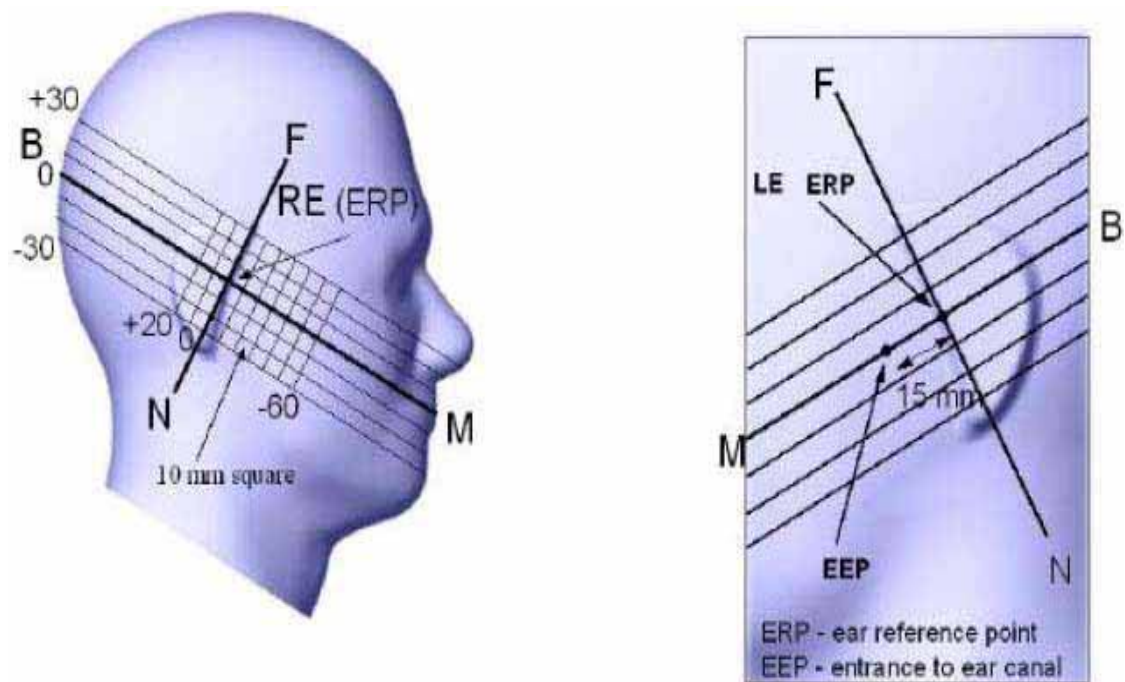


Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP

Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (see Fig. 6.2). The “test device reference point” was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it’s top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

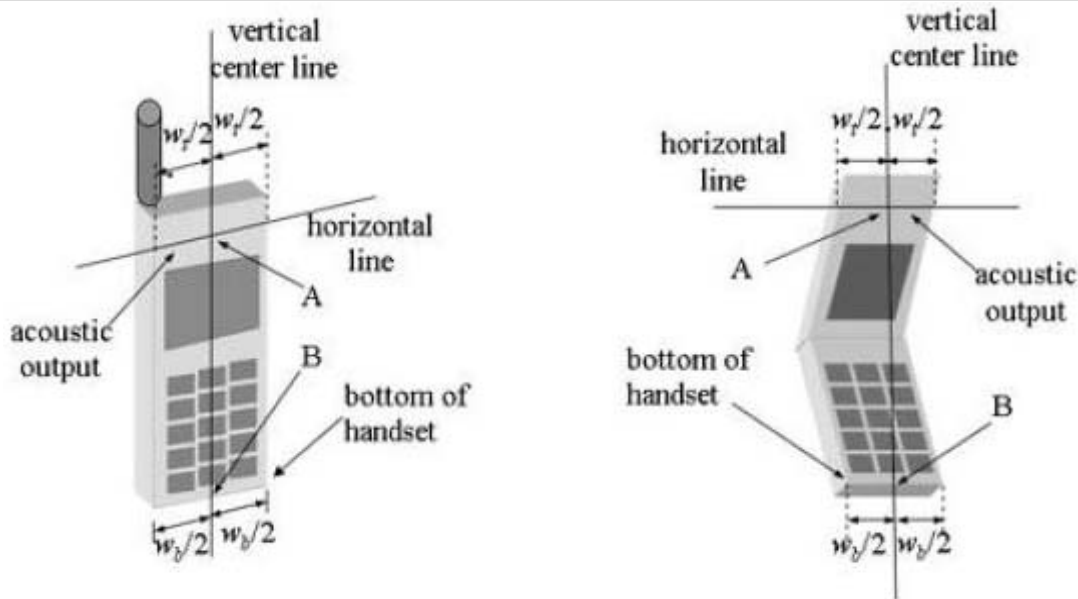


Figure 6.2 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

6.2 Test Configuration Positions

Positioning for Cheek/Touch

- 1) Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece, open the cover . (If the phone can also be used with the cover closed ,both configurations must be tested.)
- 2) Define two imaginary lines on the handset: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset: the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Figures 6.2), and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 6.2). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output. However, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 6.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with lip pieces, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
- 3) Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom touch that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 6.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.



6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

- 4) Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the handset touches the ear.
- 5) While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).
- 6) Rotate the phone around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) is symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
- 7) While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, rotate the handset about the line NF until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point

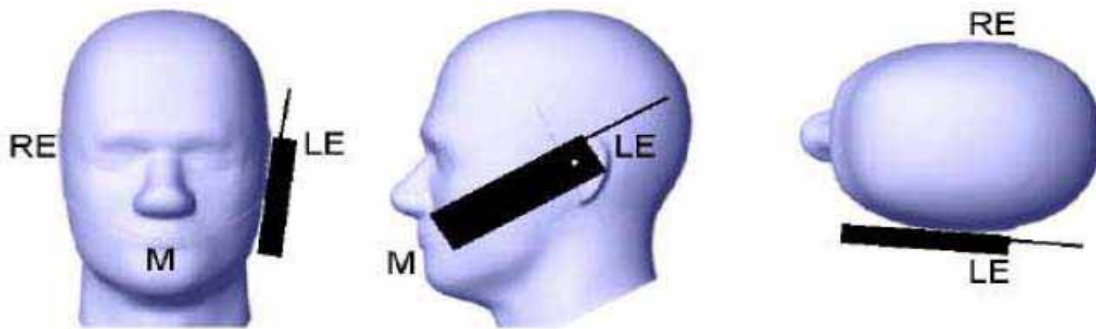


Figure 6.3 "Cheek" or "Touch" Position.

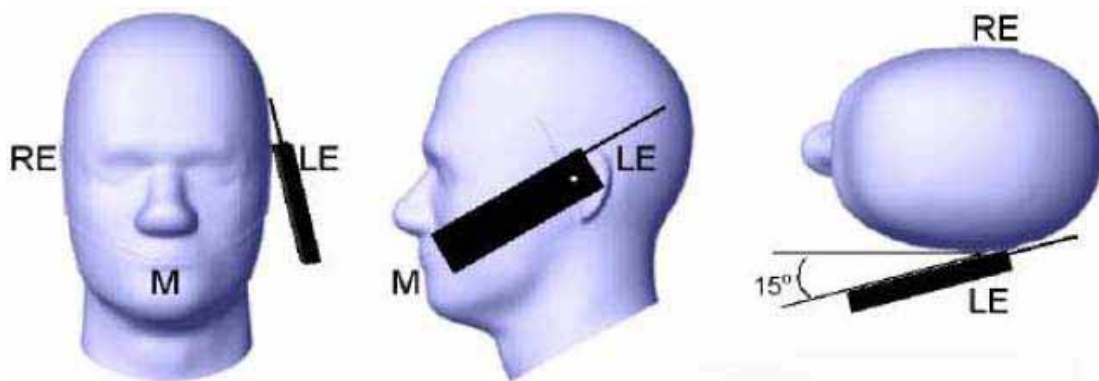


Figure 6.4 "Tilted" Position.



6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilted

- 1) Repeat steps 1 to 7 of 6.2(Positioning for Cheek/Touch) to place the device in the “cheek position.”
- 2) While maintaining the orientation of the phone retract the phone parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.
- 3) Rotate the phone around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
- 4) While maintaining the orientation of the phone, move the phone parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A will be located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone shall be reduced. The tilted position is obtained if any part of the phone is in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone is contact with the head.

Body Holder / Belt Clip Configurations

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

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

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied of available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. In all case SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

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



6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

6.3 Scan Procedures

First coarse scans are used for quick determination of the field distribution. Nest cube scan, 7x7x7 points; spacing between each point 5x5x5 mm, is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 1g.

6.4 SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value is averaged over its volume using interpolation and extrapolation.

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a Knot" condition [W.Gander, Computermathematik, p. 141-150](x, y and z directions) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p 123].

The extrapolation is based on least square algorithm [W.Gander, Computermathematik, p. 168-180]. Through the points in the first 30 mm in all z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. This polynomial is then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1mm from one another.



7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

According to CENELEC [17], typical worst-case uncertainty of field measurements is 5 dB.

For well-defined modulation characteristics the uncertainty can be reduced to 3 dB.

ERROR Description	Uncertainty	Probability	Divisor	ci 1	Standard unc.	vi or
	value ±%	Distribution		1g	(1g)	Veff
MEASUREMENT SYSTEM						
Probe Calibration	± 11.7 %	normal	1	1	± 4.8 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7	rectangular	√ 3	(1-cp) ^{1/2}	± 1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6	rectangular	√ 3	(cp) ^{1/2}	± 3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Linearity	± 4.7	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	normal	1	1	± 1.0%	∞
Response time	± 0.8	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 0.5%	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 1.5%	∞
RF Amnient Conditions	± 3.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	± 0.4	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	± 2.9	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 1.7%	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	± 1.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Test Sample Related						
Test Sample Positioning	± 2.9	normal	1	1	± 2.97%	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	± 3.6	normal	0.84	1	± 3.69%	5
Output Power Validation – SAR drift measurement	± 5.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 2.9%	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters						
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	± 4.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	± 2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity Target – tolerance	± 5.0	rectangular	√ 3	0.64	± 1.8%	∞
Liquid Conductivity – measurement uncertainty	± 2.5	normal	1	0.64	± 1.6%	∞
Liquid permittivity Target – tolerance	± 5.0	rectangular	√ 3	0.6	± 1.7%	∞
Liquid Permittivity – measurement uncertainty	± 2.5	normal	1	0.6	± 1.5%	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 11.32 %	330
Coverage Factor for 95%				K = 2		
Expanded Standard Uncertainty					± 22.64 %	



8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table 8.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS									
Liquid Temperature (°C)		22		Liquid Depth(mm)		150			
Date	2005-09-09	2005-09-09				/ /			
Tissue	1900MHz Brain	1900MHz Muscle							
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured					
Dielectric Constant: ϵ	40	40.3	53.3	51.1					
Conductivity: σ	1.45	1.42	1.52	1.53					
Deviation (%)	ϵ : 0.75% σ : -2.07%		ϵ : -4.13% σ : 0.66%						

Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 1900MHz (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 8.2 System Validation [5]

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED						
Tissue	System Validation Kit:	Forward Power (mW)	Targeted SAR1g (mW/g)	Measured SAR1g (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Test Date
1900MHz Brain	D1900V2(S/N :5d058)	250	9.81	9.77	-0.41%	2005-09-09

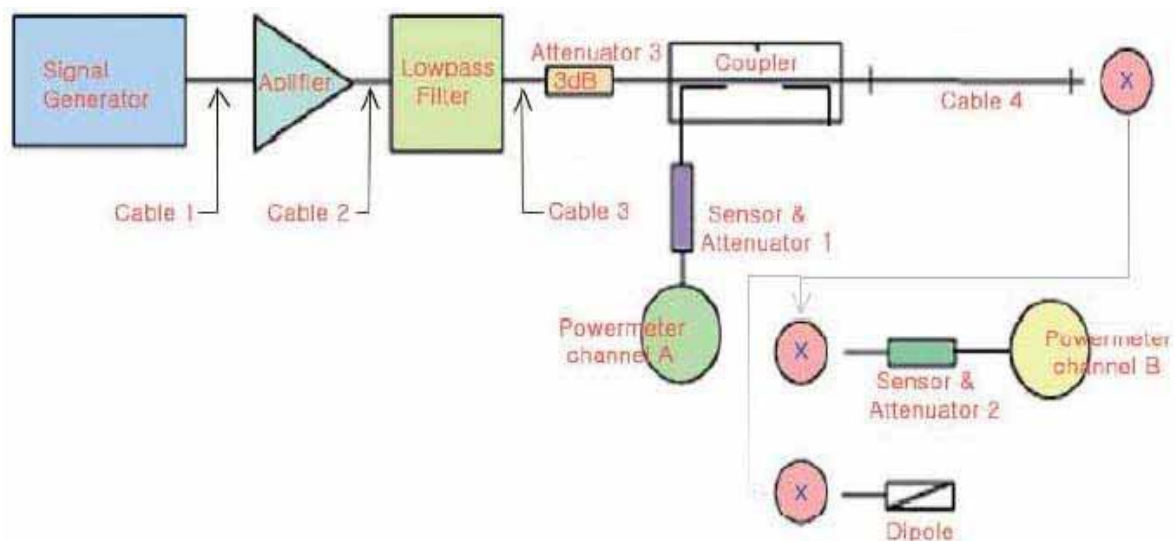


Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

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426-5, Gasan-dong, Geumcheon-gu,
Seoul, 153-803, KoreaTEL: 82-2-867-3201
FAX: 82-2-867-3204**9. RESULTS(continued)**Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : **22.0**Relative HUMIDITY (%) : **46**Mixture Type : **1900MHz Brain**Dielectric Constant : **40.3**Conductivity: **1.42****Measurement Results (GSM Head SAR-Touch)**

ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (GSM Left Head SAR – Touch)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
1850.20	512	GSM	30.36	30.22	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.337
1880.00	661	GSM	30.34	30.25	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.348
1909.80	810	GSM	30.32	30.19	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.359

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (GSM Right Head SAR – Touch)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
1850.20	512	GSM	30.26	30.18	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.250
1880.00	661	GSM	30.36	30.20	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.307
1909.80	810	GSM	30.29	30.11	Standard	Cheek Touch	–	0.274

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration.
2. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3. Battery Type : **Standard**
Radiated measurements indicate that the Extended-life battery produces lower ERP and EIRP, therefore the Standard-life battery is used in SAR testing.
4. Power Measured : **Conducted**
5. SAR Measurement System : **SPEAG**
6. SAR Configuration : **Head**

Engineer K.H.Kang

(Signature)

Test report no : ESTSAR0509-004

FCC ID : BEJM4300

Web : www. estech. co. kr

Page 19 of 22

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Seoul, 153-803, KoreaTEL: 82-2-867-3201
FAX: 82-2-867-3204**9. RESULTS(continued)**Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : **22.0**Relative HUMIDITY (%) : **46**Mixture Type : **1900MHz Brain**Dielectric Constant : **40.3**Conductivity: **1.42****Measurement Results (GSM Head SAR-Tilt)**

ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram
---	--

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (GSM Left Head SAR – Tilt)

Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
1880.00	661	GSM	30.61	30.52	Standard	Tilt	-	0.0381

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (GSM Right Head SAR – Tilt)

Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
1880.00	661	GSM	30.28	30.21	Standard	Tilt	-	0.0469

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration.
2. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3. Battery Type : **Standard**
Radiated measurements indicate that the Extended-life battery produces lower ERP and EIRP, therefore the Standard-life battery is used in SAR testing.
4. Power Measured : **Conducted**
5. SAR Measurement System : **SPEAG**
6. SAR Configuration : **Head**

Engineer K.H.Kang

(Signature)

Test report no : ESTSAR0509-004

FCC ID : BEJM4300

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Page 20 of 22

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204**9. RESULTS(continued)**Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : **21**Relative HUMIDITY (%) : **49**Mixture Type : **1900MHz Body**Dielectric Constant : **51.1**Conductivity: **1.53****Measurement Results (GSM BODY SAR without Holster)**

ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram
---	--

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (GSM Body SAR Without Holster)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
1850.20	512	GSM	30.28	30.29	Standard	1.5[w/o Holster]	-	0.212
1880.00	661	GSM	30.36	30.33	Standard	1.5[w/o Holster]	-	0.231
1909.80	810	GSM	30.26	30.32	Standard	1.5[w/o Holster]	-	0.227

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration.
2. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3. Battery Type : **Standard**
Radiated measurements indicate that the Extended-life battery produces lower ERP and EIRP, therefore the Standard-life battery is used in SAR testing.
4. Power Measured : **Conducted**
5. SAR Measurement System : **SPEAG**
6. SAR Configuration : **Body**

Engineer K.H.Kang

(Signature)



10. REFERENCE

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APPENDIX A : Validation Test Data of Tissue



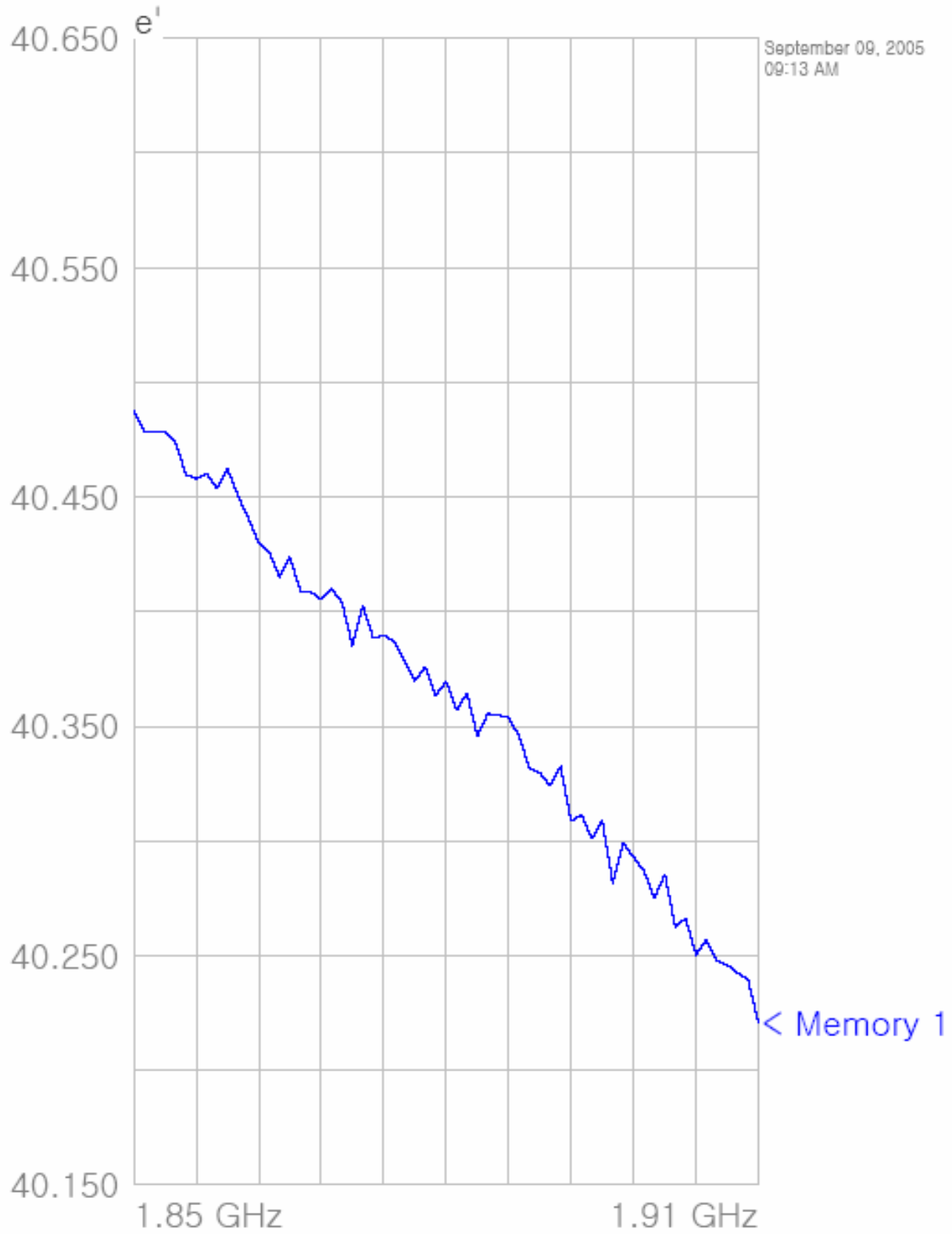
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- Head Tissue

Title
SubTitle





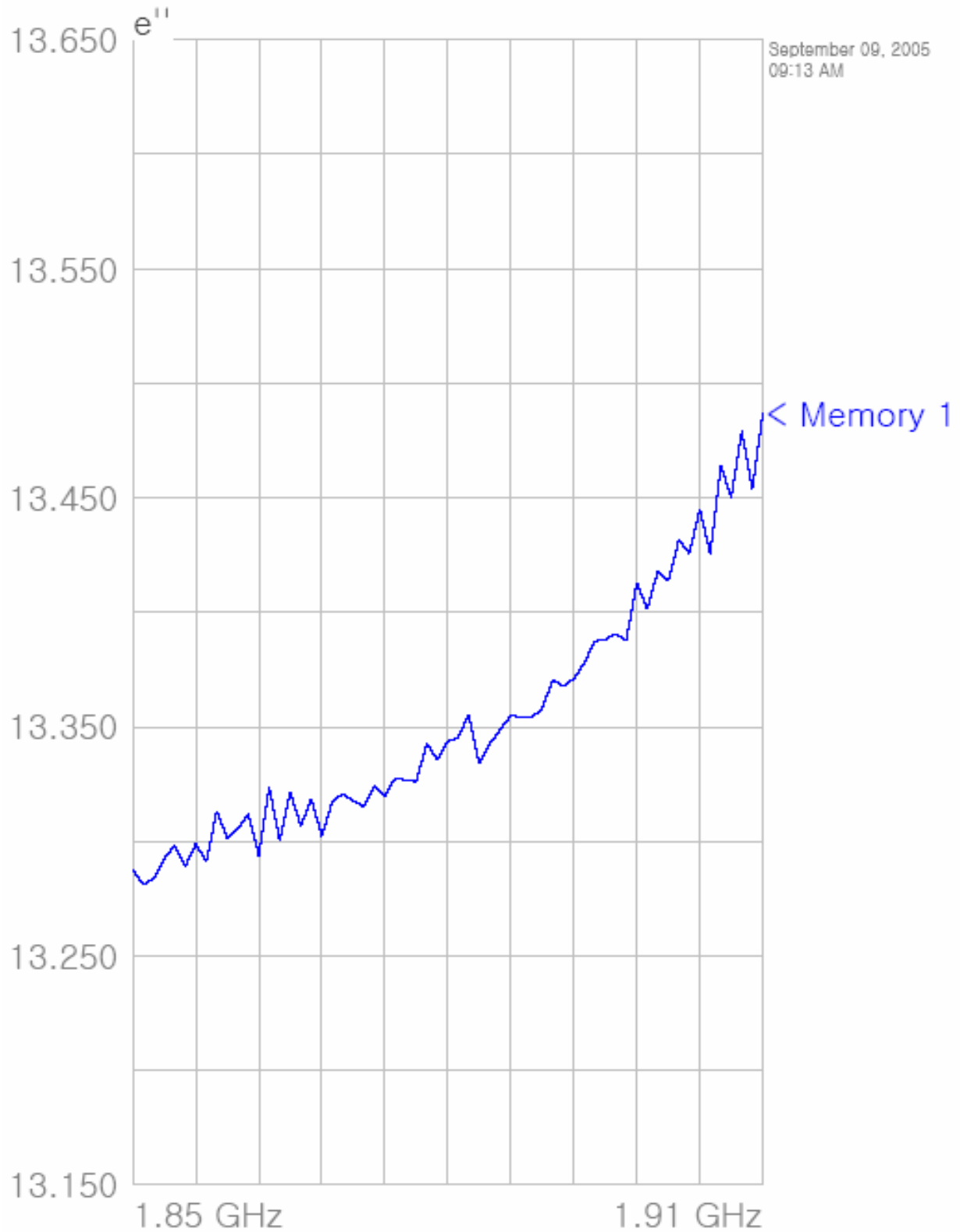
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Title
SubTitle

September 09, 2005 09:12 AM

Frequency	e ⁱ	e ⁱⁱ
1.850000000 GHz	40.4877	13.2875
1.851000000 GHz	40.4784	13.2811
1.852000000 GHz	40.4781	13.2840
1.853000000 GHz	40.4785	13.2926
1.854000000 GHz	40.4739	13.2983
1.855000000 GHz	40.4597	13.2890
1.856000000 GHz	40.4579	13.2989
1.857000000 GHz	40.4600	13.2913
1.858000000 GHz	40.4538	13.3132
1.859000000 GHz	40.4623	13.3014
1.860000000 GHz	40.4507	13.3055
1.861000000 GHz	40.4406	13.3118
1.862000000 GHz	40.4301	13.2940
1.863000000 GHz	40.4260	13.3236
1.864000000 GHz	40.4149	13.3002
1.865000000 GHz	40.4236	13.3216
1.866000000 GHz	40.4090	13.3066
1.867000000 GHz	40.4087	13.3186
1.868000000 GHz	40.4053	13.3024
1.869000000 GHz	40.4099	13.3173
1.870000000 GHz	40.4041	13.3208
1.871000000 GHz	40.3851	13.3177
1.872000000 GHz	40.4026	13.3152
1.873000000 GHz	40.3884	13.3241
1.874000000 GHz	40.3898	13.3199
1.875000000 GHz	40.3868	13.3276
1.876000000 GHz	40.3783	13.3268
1.877000000 GHz	40.3699	13.3260
1.878000000 GHz	40.3759	13.3429
1.879000000 GHz	40.3634	13.3357
1.880000000 GHz	40.3696	13.3435
1.881000000 GHz	40.3569	13.3454
1.882000000 GHz	40.3645	13.3553
1.883000000 GHz	40.3458	13.3340
1.884000000 GHz	40.3555	13.3425
1.885000000 GHz	40.3548	13.3488
1.886000000 GHz	40.3540	13.3550
1.887000000 GHz	40.3457	13.3542
1.888000000 GHz	40.3317	13.3540
1.889000000 GHz	40.3296	13.3581
1.890000000 GHz	40.3240	13.3705
1.891000000 GHz	40.3324	13.3677
1.892000000 GHz	40.3087	13.3709
1.893000000 GHz	40.3115	13.3778
1.894000000 GHz	40.3010	13.3874
1.895000000 GHz	40.3088	13.3881
1.896000000 GHz	40.2817	13.3906
1.897000000 GHz	40.2992	13.3878
1.898000000 GHz	40.2929	13.4128
1.899000000 GHz	40.2868	13.4014
1.900000000 GHz	40.2750	13.4179
1.901000000 GHz	40.2856	13.4137
1.902000000 GHz	40.2626	13.4315
1.903000000 GHz	40.2663	13.4258
1.904000000 GHz	40.2503	13.4450
1.905000000 GHz	40.2569	13.4255
1.906000000 GHz	40.2478	13.4642
1.907000000 GHz	40.2460	13.4501
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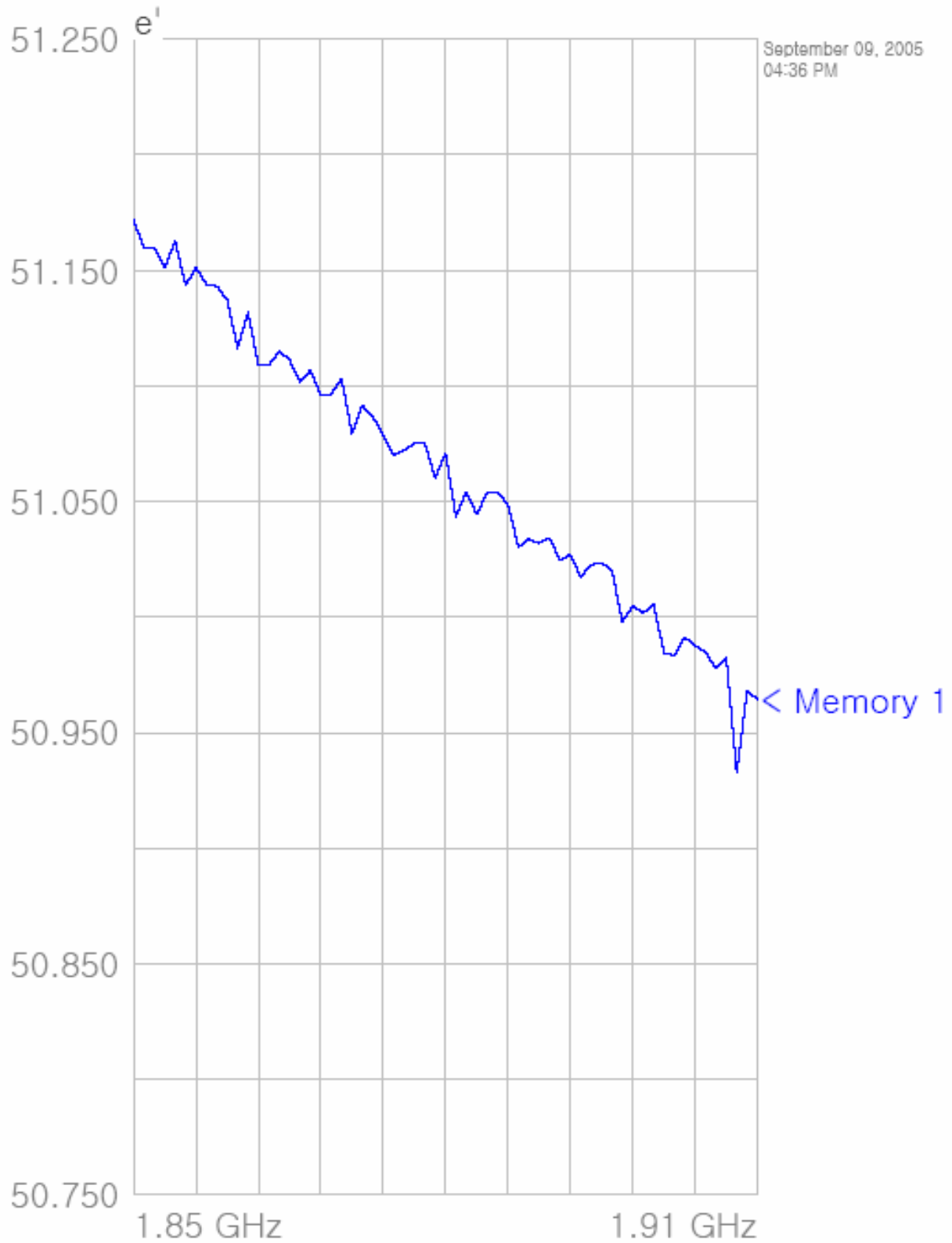
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- Body Tissue

Title
SubTitle





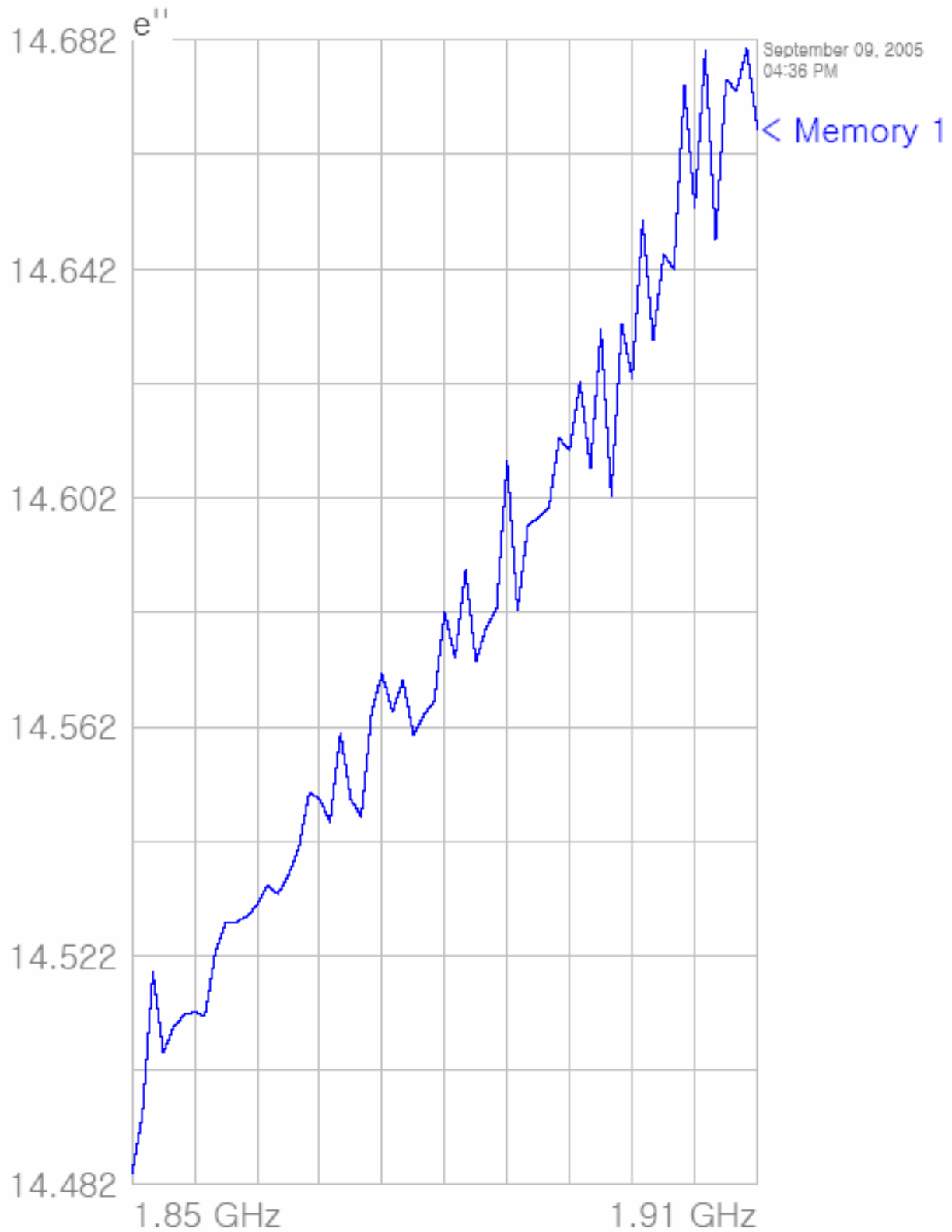
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Title
SubTitle

September 10, 2015 9:25 PM

Frequency	e'	e''
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1.852000000 GHz	51.1595	14.5191
1.853000000 GHz	51.1512	14.5050
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1.855000000 GHz	51.1434	14.5117
1.856000000 GHz	51.1512	14.5122
1.857000000 GHz	51.1438	14.5115
1.858000000 GHz	51.1431	14.5227
1.859000000 GHz	51.1371	14.5278
1.860000000 GHz	51.1163	14.5279
1.861000000 GHz	51.1317	14.5289
1.862000000 GHz	51.1089	14.5308
1.863000000 GHz	51.1089	14.5344
1.864000000 GHz	51.1150	14.5328
1.865000000 GHz	51.1112	14.5361
1.866000000 GHz	51.1015	14.5408
1.867000000 GHz	51.1068	14.5505
1.868000000 GHz	51.0957	14.5494
1.869000000 GHz	51.0963	14.5454
1.870000000 GHz	51.1031	14.5609
1.871000000 GHz	51.0795	14.5494
1.872000000 GHz	51.0915	14.5462
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1.874000000 GHz	51.0789	14.5713
1.875000000 GHz	51.0702	14.5646
1.876000000 GHz	51.0721	14.5702
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1.882000000 GHz	51.0541	14.5896
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1.884000000 GHz	51.0538	14.5794
1.885000000 GHz	51.0540	14.5828
1.886000000 GHz	51.0488	14.6086
1.887000000 GHz	51.0303	14.5823
1.888000000 GHz	51.0336	14.5972
1.889000000 GHz	51.0320	14.5986
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1.892000000 GHz	51.0271	14.6102
1.893000000 GHz	51.0173	14.6223
1.894000000 GHz	51.0226	14.6071
1.895000000 GHz	51.0234	14.6313
1.896000000 GHz	51.0203	14.6023
1.897000000 GHz	50.9990	14.6323
1.898000000 GHz	51.0049	14.6229
1.899000000 GHz	51.0017	14.6505
1.900000000 GHz	51.0056	14.6295
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1.902000000 GHz	50.9833	14.6420
1.903000000 GHz	50.9912	14.6741
1.904000000 GHz	50.9876	14.6526
1.905000000 GHz	50.9846	14.6801
1.906000000 GHz	50.9780	14.6471
1.907000000 GHz	50.9825	14.6751
1.908000000 GHz	50.9324	14.6731
1.909000000 GHz	50.9683	14.6805
1.910000000 GHz	50.9543	14.6665



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APPENDIX B : Validation Test Data

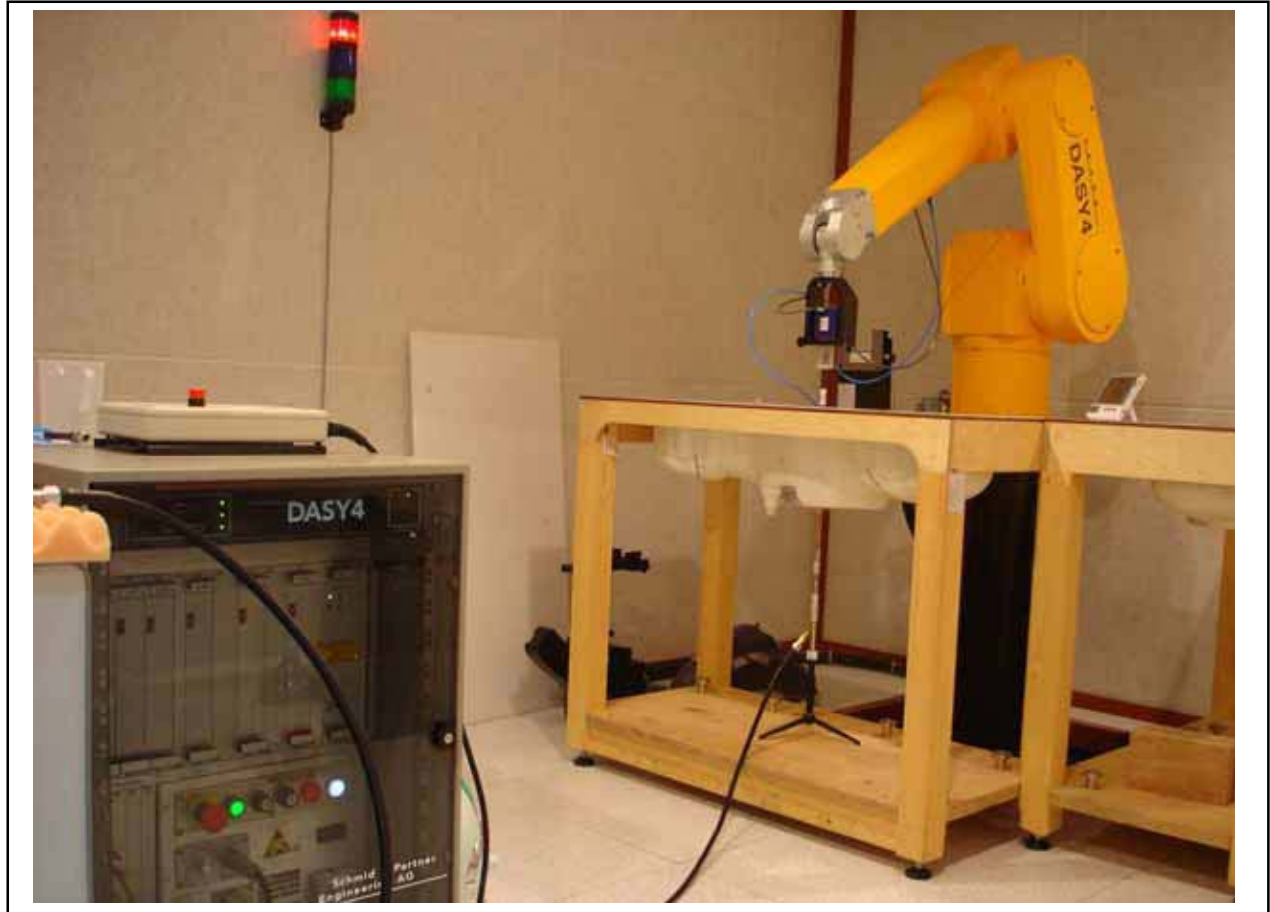


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1900MHz Dipole Validation





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Date/Time: 09/09/05 09:47:21

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

Validation0909

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN5d058

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22°C, Humidity : 46%

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.6 mW/g

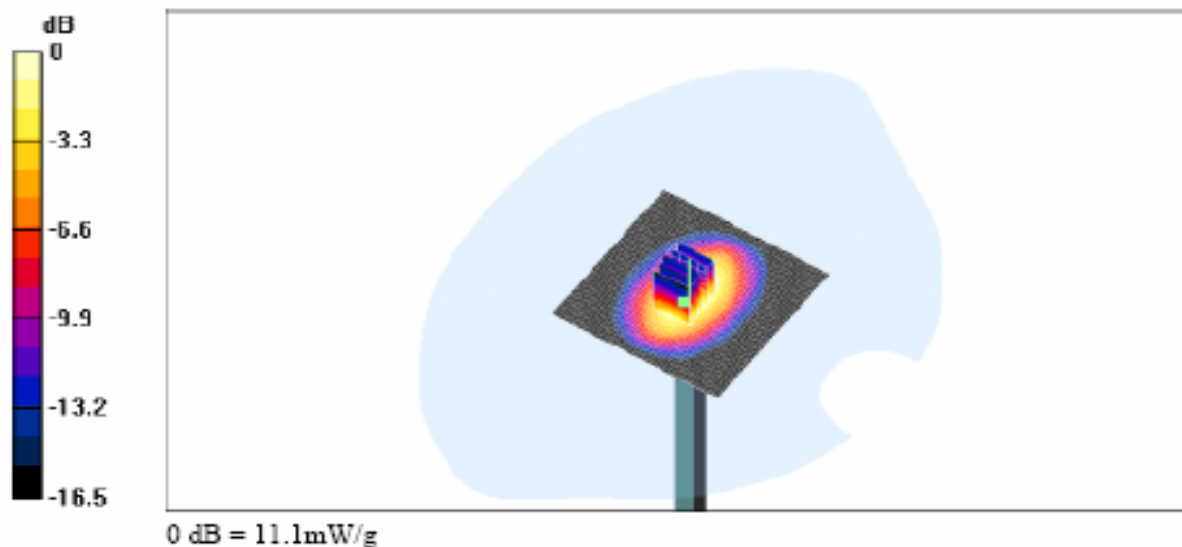
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.77 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.1 mW/g





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APPENDIX C : SAR Test Setup Photographs

Left Hand –Touch Position



Right Hand –Touch Position





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Left Hand –Tilt Position



Right Hand –Tilt Position





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Flat – Body Side Configuration (Without Holster)





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APPENDIX D : SAR Test Data



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Date/Time: 09/09/05 14:09:20

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH512 LEFT TOUCH

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

40.5; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22°C, Humidity : 47%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.357 mW/g

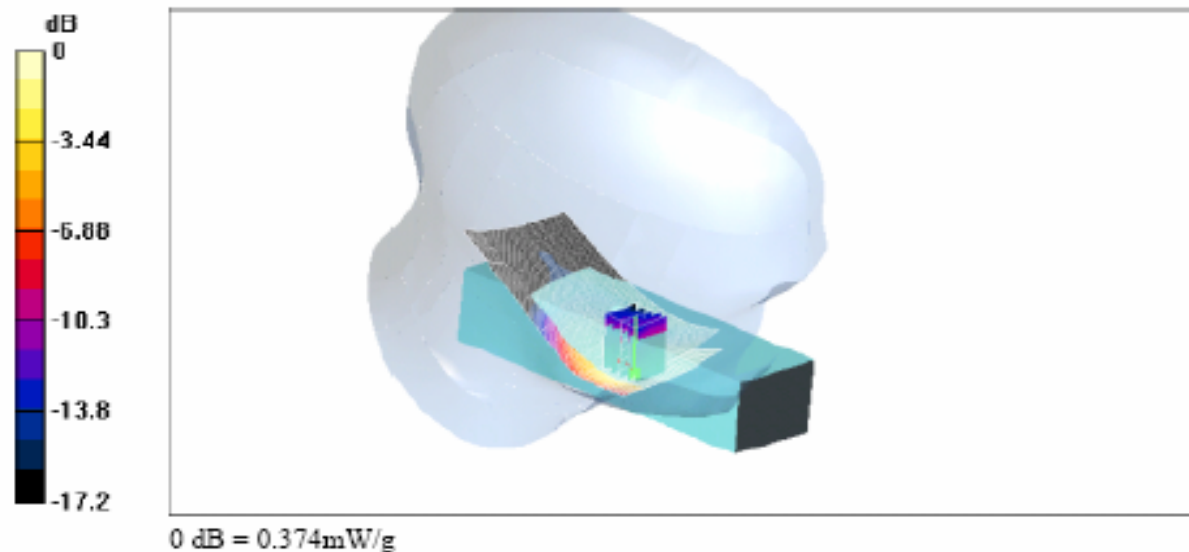
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.76 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.497 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.337 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.374 mW/g





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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Date/Time: 09/09/05 11:21:25

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH661 LEFT TOUCH

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 50%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.369 mW/g

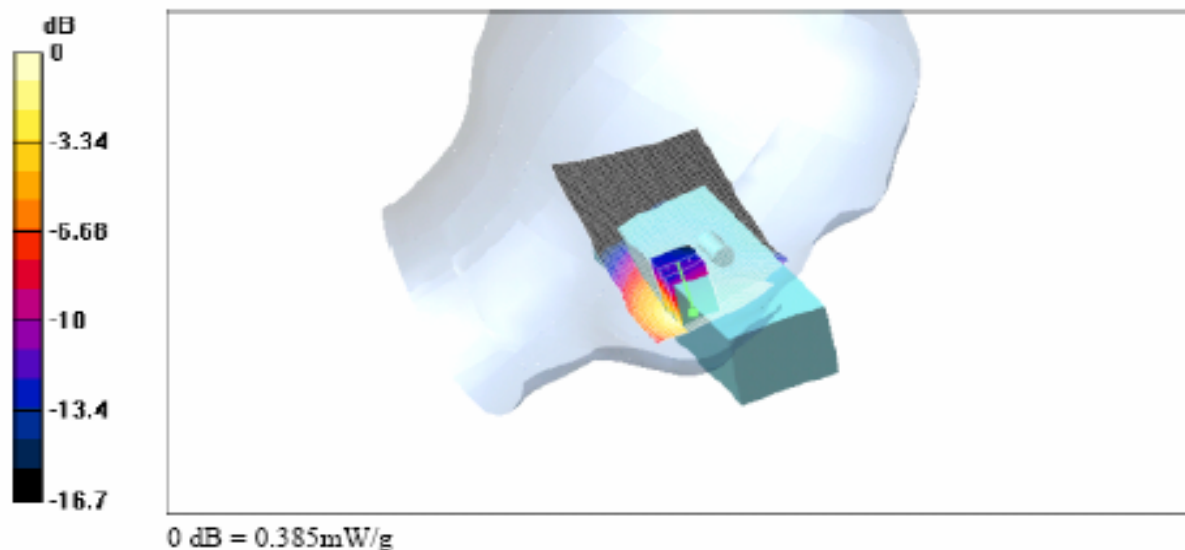
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.511 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.348 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.385 mW/g





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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH810 LEFT TOUCH

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

40.2 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22 °C, Humidity : 46%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.382 mW/g

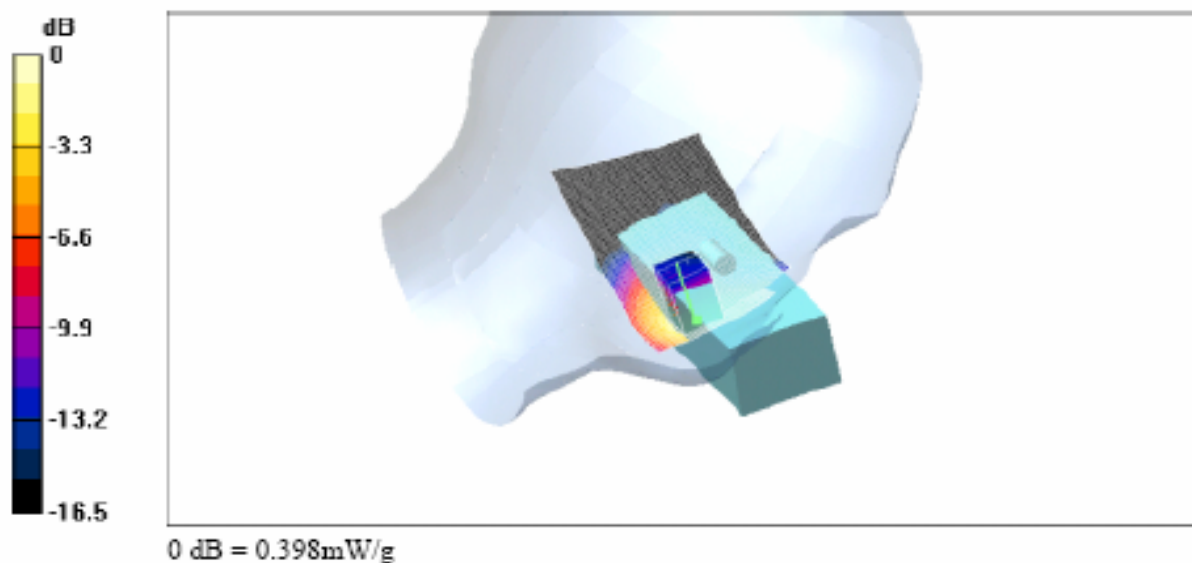
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.2 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.537 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.359 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.398 mW/g





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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH512 RIGHT TOUCH

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

40.5; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22 °C, Humidity : 52%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.268 mW/g

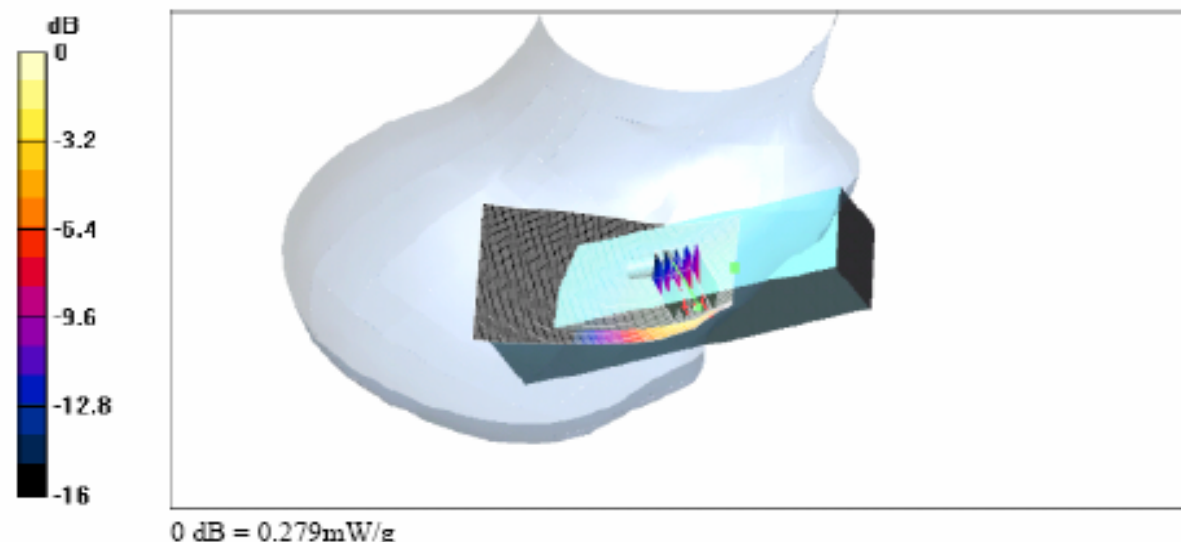
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.89 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.390 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.250 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.279 mW/g





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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH661 RIGHT TOUCH

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.4 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 49%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.333 mW/g

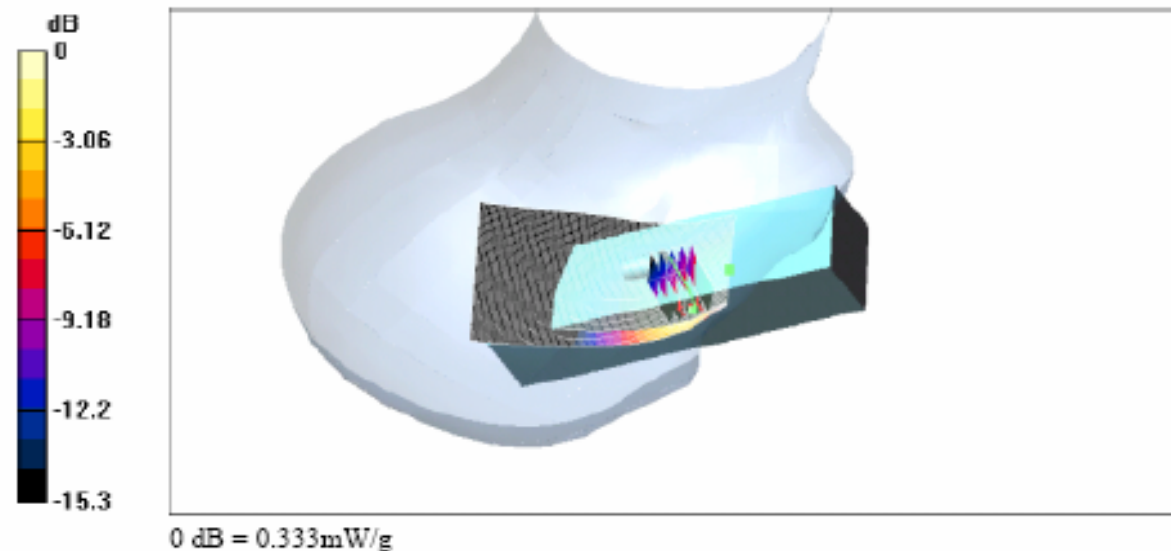
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 1.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.2 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.476 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.307 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.333 mW/g





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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH810 RIGHT TOUCH

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

40.2 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22 °C, Humidity : 49%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.296 mW/g

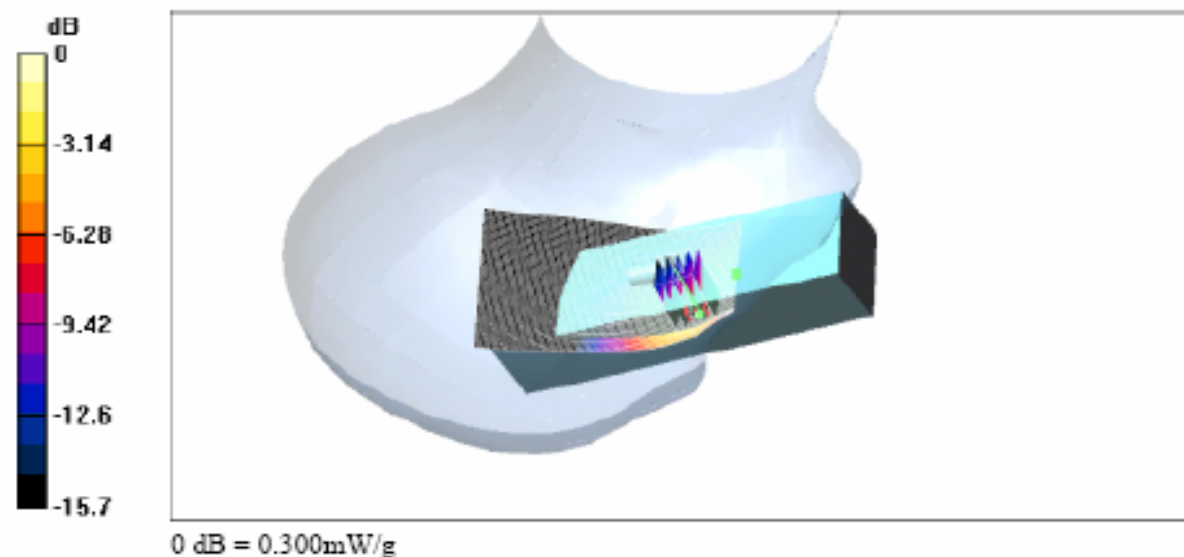
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 1.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.2 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.426 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.274 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.300 mW/g





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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH661 LEFT TILT

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22 °C, Humidity : 46%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.041 mW/g

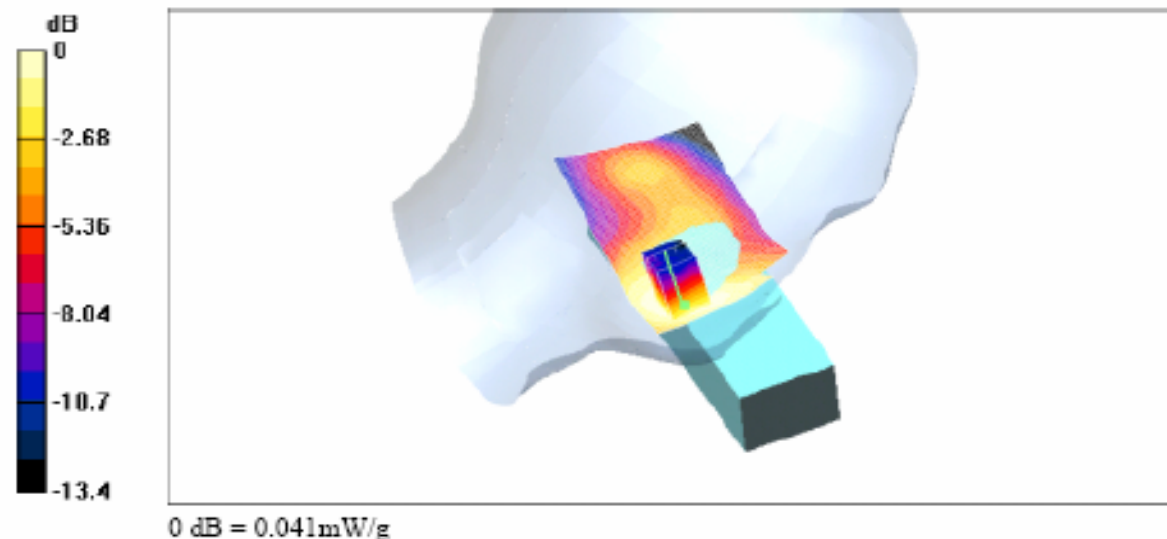
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.055 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.038 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.041 mW/g





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Date/Time: 09/09/05 13:41:12

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH661 RIGHT TILT

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 22°C, Humidity : 47%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.051 mW/g

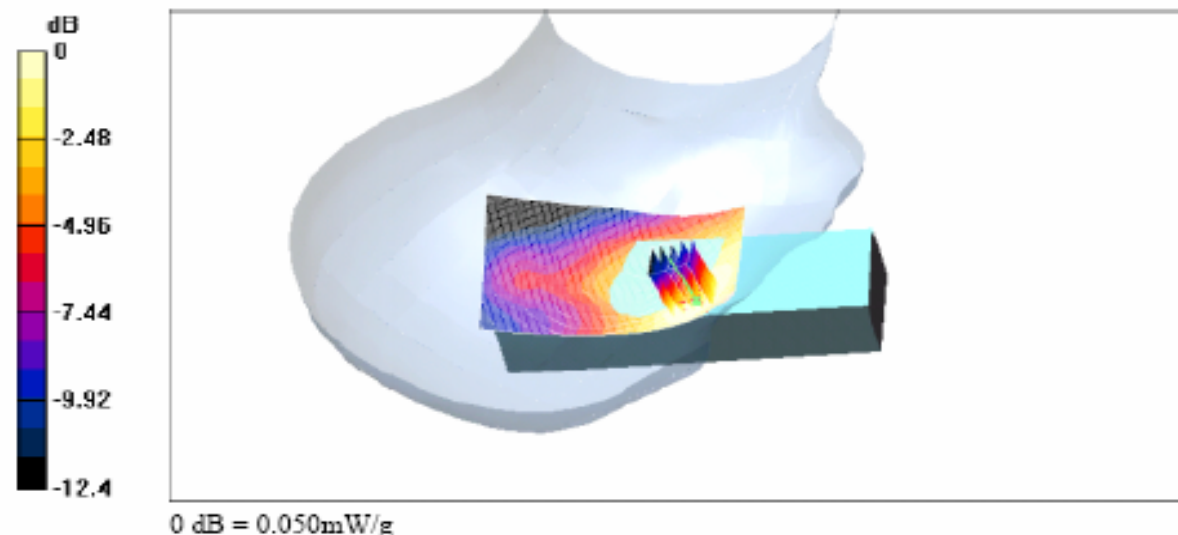
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.16 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.069 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.047 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.050 mW/g





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Date/Time: 09/09/05 15:53:52

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH810-LEFT TOUCH - ZSCAN

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

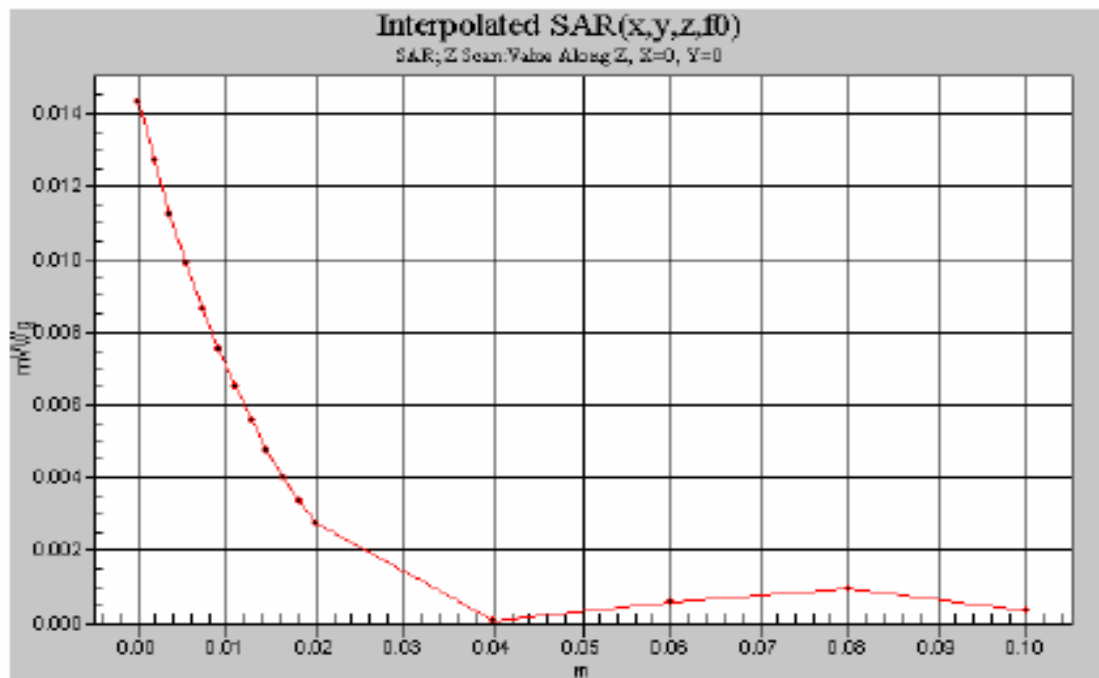
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(5.13, 5.13, 5.13); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection) Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 47%

Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.397 mW/g





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Date/Time: 09/09/05 18:29:30

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH512 BODY

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: M1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

51.2; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 55%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.236 mW/g

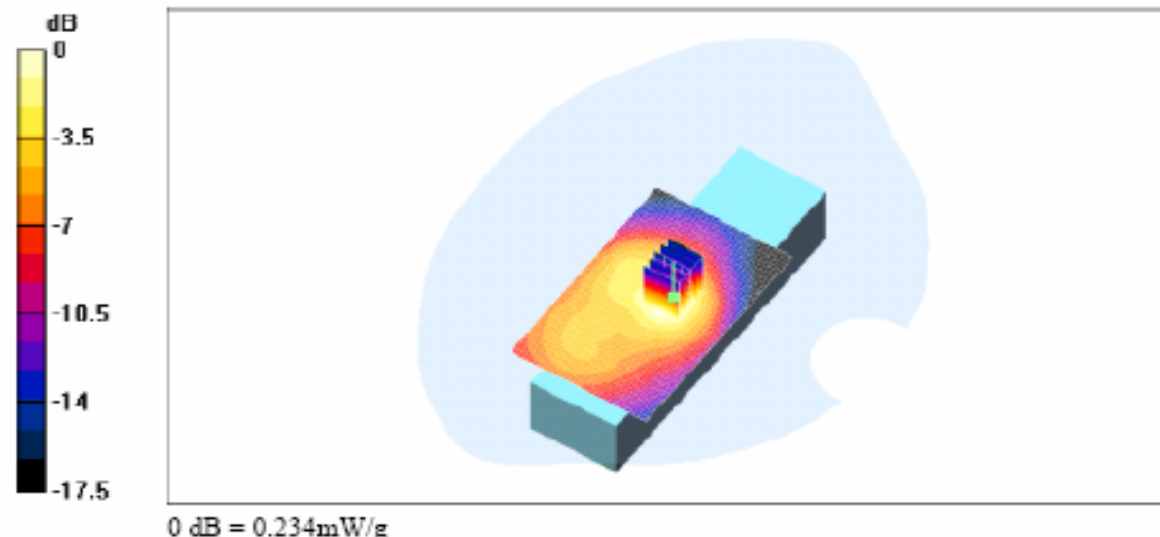
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.006 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.374 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.212 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.234 mW/g





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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH661 BODY

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: M1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 49%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.264 mW/g

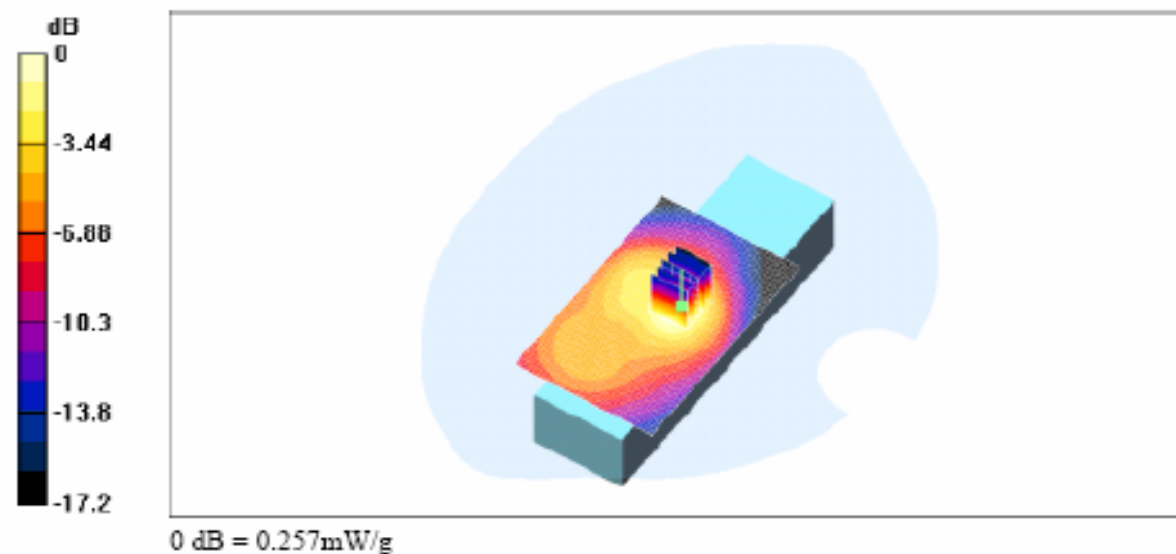
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.417 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.231 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.257 mW/g





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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH810 BODY

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: M1900 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 54%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.254 mW/g

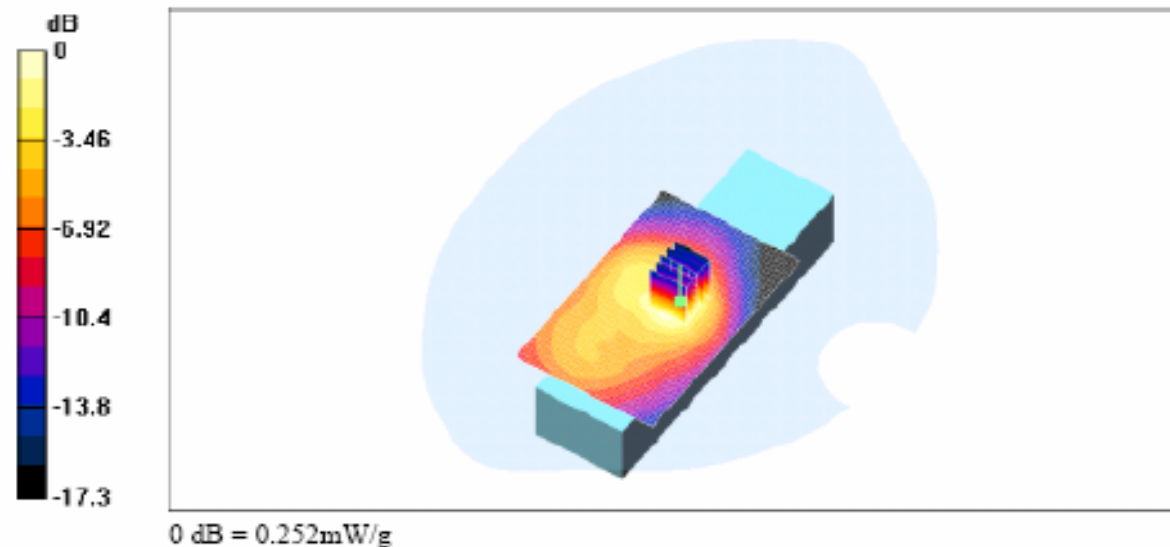
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.408 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.227 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.252 mW/g



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Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH661 BODY - ZSCAN

DUT: M4300, M4410; Type: FOLDER TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: M1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

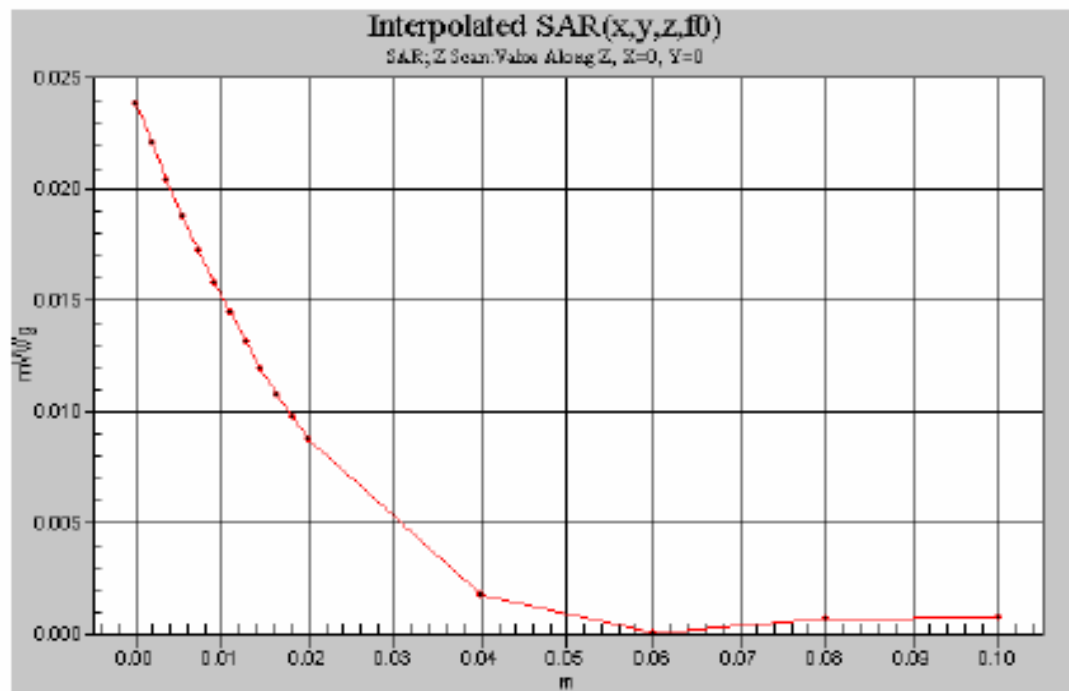
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1748; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 2005-01-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection) Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn551; Calibrated: 2004-04-28
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130
- Temperature : 21 °C, Humidity : 49%

Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.264 mW/g





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APPENDIX E : Calibration Certificates

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF PROBES IN ORGANIC SOLVENTS

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

Compatible Probes:

- ET3DV6
- ET3DV6R
- ES3DVx
- ER3DV6
- H3DV6

Important Note for ET3DV6 Probes:

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

s p e a g

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S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
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 **Estech (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1748_Jan05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 SN:1748**

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

Calibration date: **January 21, 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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00388)	May-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00388)	May-05
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No. 251-00403)	Aug-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5066 (20b)	3-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00389)	May-05
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No. 251-00404)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 617	29-Sep-04 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-617_Sep04)	Sep-05

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-03)	In house check: Oct 05
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:	Nico Vetterli	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pckovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 21, 2005

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- DCP_{x,y,z}:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1748

Manufactured:	September 27, 2002
Last calibrated:	March 23, 2004
Recalibrated:	January 21, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1748**Sensitivity in Free Space^A****Diode Compression^B**

NormX	1.85 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	96 mV
NormY	1.90 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	96 mV
NormZ	1.98 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	96 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

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

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.5	4.4
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	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	12.9	8.8
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.2

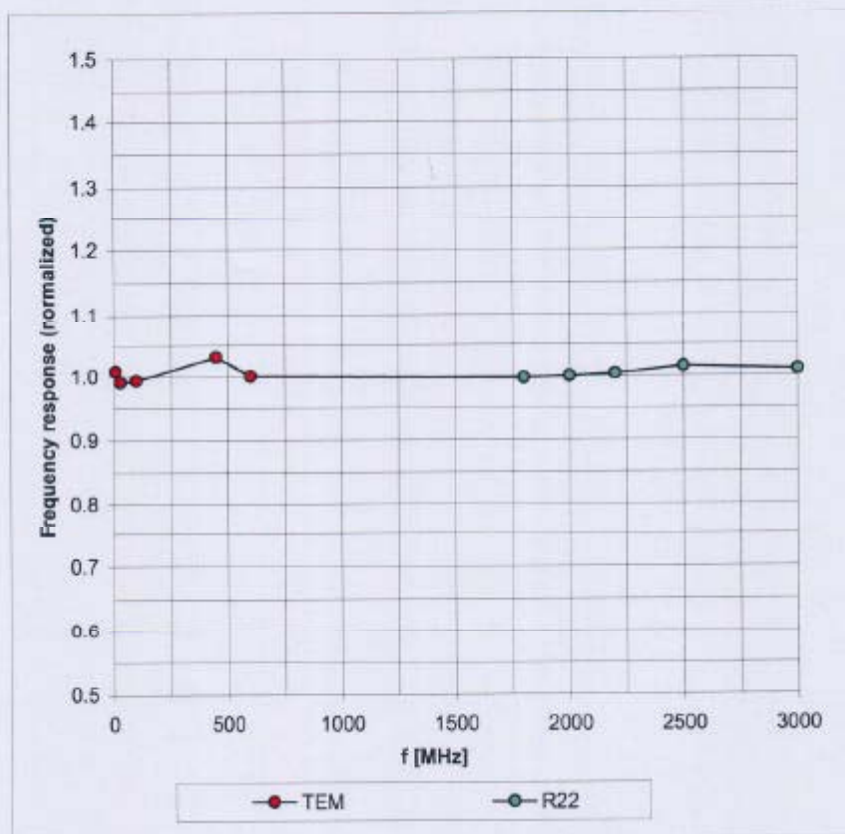
Sensor OffsetProbe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7 mm**

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

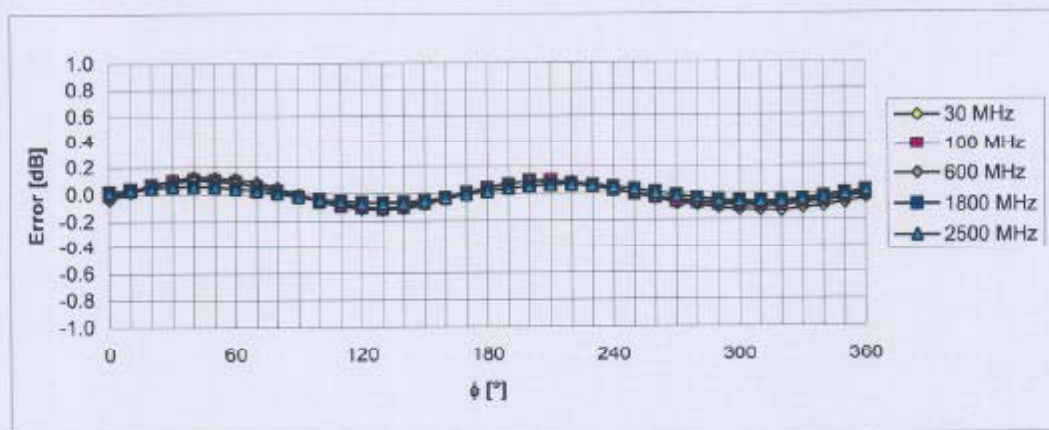
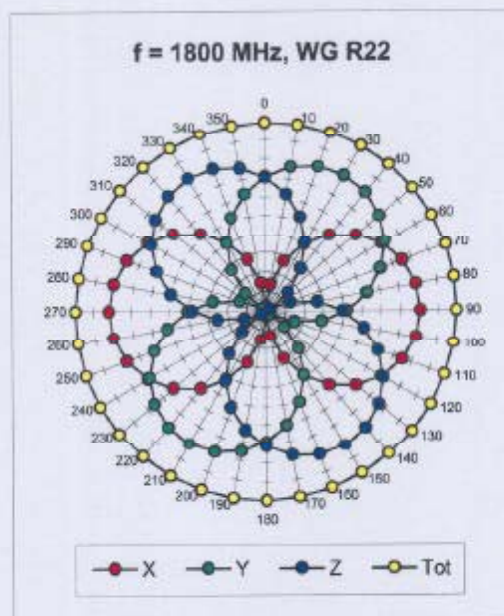
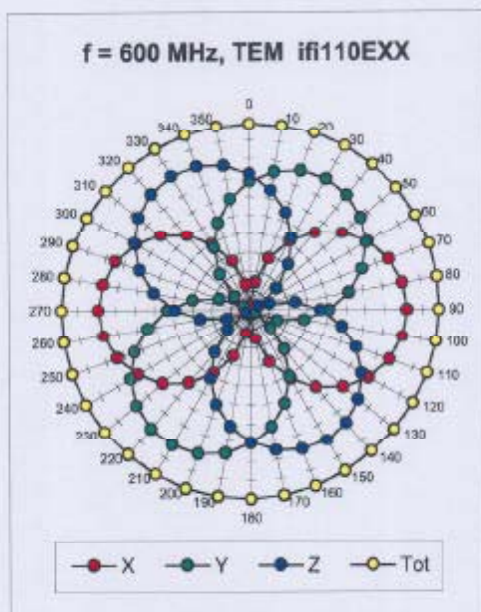
^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



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

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)