SAR TEST REPORT

Specific Absorption Rate

Date of Issue : December 16, 2008 **Test Report No : MCCL-3-08-139**

Equipment Under Test (EUT) :	**Single-Band Mobile Phone**
Model Name(s) :	**RD6300, RD6310, KX289T, KX290T, LD6300, 6310, KD6300, KD6310, TD6300, TD6310, MD6300, MD6310, KX289, KX290, UD6300, UD6310, D6300, YD6310, MC6310, EX6300, EX6310, ID6300, ID6310, SD6300, SD6310, CD6300, CD6310**
Manufacturer :	**LG Electronics, Inc.**
Applicant :	**LG Electronics, Inc.**
Application Type :	**Certification**
FCC Rule Part(s) :	**§ 2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]**
FCC Classification :	**Licensed Non-Broadcast Transmitter Held to Ear (TNE)**
Test Result :	**PASS**

SUMMARY

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in European standard EN50360 : 2001 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in European standard EN50361:2001, IEEE 1528 – Dec. 2003, FCC/OET bulletin 65 SUp,plement C(2001)
, Public notice 02-1438(2002), ANSI IEEE standard C95.1(2005) and C95.3(2002)
※ The test results in this test report apply only to sample(s) tested.

Issued under the authority of
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1. TEST RESULT SUMMARY

Model Name(s) :	RD6300, RD6310, KX289T, KX290T, LD6300, 6310, KD6300, KD6310, TD6300, TD6310, MD6300, MD6310, KX289, KX290, UD6300, UD6310, D6300, YD6310, MC6310, EX6300, EX6310, ID6300, ID6310, SD6300, SD6310, CD6300, CD6310
Date of Test :	December 15, 2008
Date of Issue :	December 16, 2008
Address of Test Site :	60-39, Kasan-Dong, Kumchon-Gu, Seoul 153-801, Korea.
Responsible Test Engineer :	Eui-Soon Park
Test Engineer :	Chan-ho Jeong
EUT Type :	Single-Band Mobile Phone
Tx Frequency :	824.70 ~ 848.31 MHz (CDMA)
Rx Frequency :	869.70 ~ 893.31 MHz (CDMA)
Transmit Output Power :	CDMA 24.0 dBm Conducted

Maximum Results Found During SAR Evaluation

1. Head Configuration

ANSI / IEEE C95.1(2005) - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 gram

Frequency		Mod.	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Start	End				
836.52	384	CDMA	23.82	23.80	Standard	Right Touch	Fixed	0.558

2. Body Worn Configuration

ANSI / IEEE C95.1(2005) - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 gram

Frequency		Mod.	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Start	End				
836.52	384	CDMA	23.81	23.83	Standard	2.0 [Rear]	Fixed	0.279

3. Measurement Uncertainty

Combine Standard Uncertainty	9.6 (k=1)
Extended Standard Uncertainty	19.2 (k=2, 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

2. 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 1.5 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 :	Fixed
Location :	The inside of the device
Configuration :	Intenna Type Antenna

2.2 Device Description

Manufacturer :	LG Electronics, Inc.
FCC ID :	BEJRD6300
Trade Name :	LG
Model Name :	RD6300, RD6300, RD6310, KX289T, KX290T, LD6300, 6310, KD6300, KD6310, TD6300, TD6310, MD6300, MD6310, KX289, KX290, UD6300, UD6310, D6300, YD6310, MC6310, EX6300, EX6310, ID6300, ID6310, SD6300, SD6310, CD6300, CD6310
Serial No :	#1
EUT Type :	Single-Band Mobile Phone
Mode(s) of Operation :	CDMA
Transmit Output Power :	CDMA 24.0 dBm Conducted
Mode(s) of Operation :	CDMA
Modulation Mode(s) :	CDMA
Duty Cycle :	1 (CDMA)
Transmitting Frequency Range :	824.70 ~ 848.31 MHz (CDMA)
Battery Type :	Standard

3. 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 based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) For localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-2005 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/ANSIC95.3-2005 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 (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields," ICNIRP Report No. 86 (c) ICNIRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD20814.[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.

<u>SAR Definition</u>

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. 2.1.)

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

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)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m^3)
- **E** = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

4. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

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.

4.1 SAR Measurement Setup

Robotic System

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 (Stäubli), 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. 4.1)

System Hardware

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 Windows 2000 system and SAR measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing,
AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. 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.

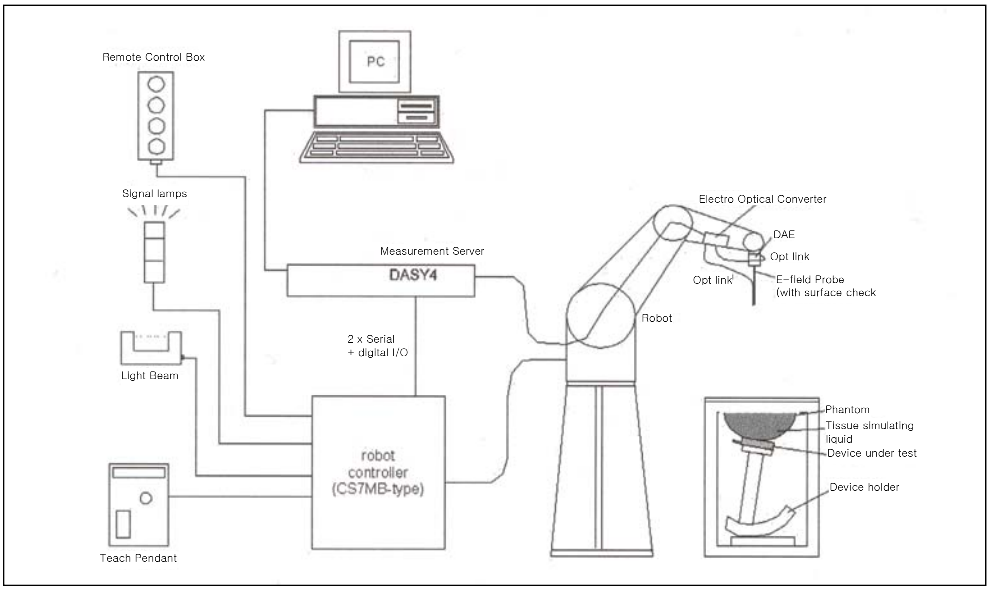


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

System Electronics

The DAE 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 PC-card is accomplished through an optical Down,link 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].

4.2 DASY4 E-Field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig. 4.2) 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. 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. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications

Construction:	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration:	Basic Broad Band Calibration: in air: 10-3000 MHz Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1800 Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency:	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity:	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range:	5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Optical Surface Detection:	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces
Dimensions:	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application:	General dosimetric measurements up to 2.5GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

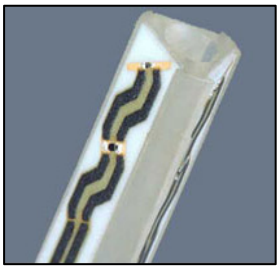


Figure 4.2 Isotropic E-Field Probe

Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [8] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [9] 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 is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz (see Fig. 4.3), 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 at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

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 a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe. (see Fig. 4.4)

$$\mathbf{SAR} = \mathbf{C}\frac{\Delta \mathbf{T}}{\Delta \mathbf{t}}$$

Where:
Δ**t** = exposure time (30 seconds),
C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
Δ**T** = temperature increase due to RF exposure.
SAR is proportional to $\Delta T/\Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place.
Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

$$\mathbf{SAR} = \frac{|\mathbf{E}|^2 \ \sigma}{\rho}$$

Where:
σ = simulated tissue conductivity,
ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm3 for brain tissue)

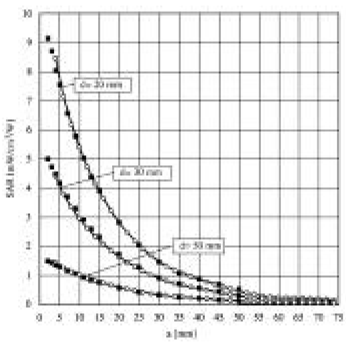


Figure 4.3 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

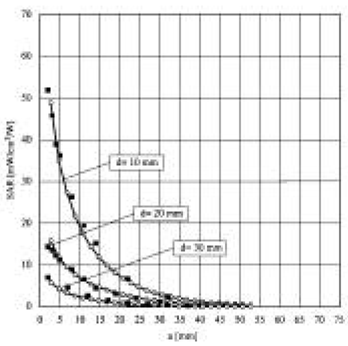


Figure 4.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

4.3 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. (see Fig. 4.5)

Figure 4.5 SAM Twin Phantom

<u>Phantom Specification</u>

Construction:	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-200X, CENELEC 50361 and IEC 62209. 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 evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.
Shell Thickness:	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling:	Volume Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions:	Height: adjustable feet; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm

4.4 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethlcellullose(HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 4.1). Preservation with a bacteriacide is added and visural 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 Table 4.2)

INGREDIENTS (% by weight)	835MHz		1900MHz	
	Brain	Muscle	Brain	Muscle
De-ionized water	41.75	52.50	54.90	40.40
DGBE	0.000	0.000	44.92	0.000
SUGAR	56.00	45.00	0.000	58.00
SALT	1.450	1.400	0.180	0.500
BACTERIACIDE	0.100	0.100	0.000	0.100
HEC	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
Dielectric Constant Target	41.50	55.20	40.00	53.30
Conductivity (S/m) Target	0.900	0.970	1.400	1.520

Table. 4.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

4.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 4.6) enables the rotation of the accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the IEC, IEEE, CENELEC, 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.

Figure. 4.6 Device Holder

4.6 Validation Dipole

The reference dipole should have a return loss better than –20 dB (measured in the setup) at the resonant frequency to reduce the uncertainty in the power measurement.

Validation Dipole Specifications

Construction: Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun. Enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with head simulating solutions. Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor.

Calibration: Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power
at the flat phantom in simulating solution

Frequency: 835 MHz, 1900 MHz

Return Loss: > 20 dB at specified validation position

Power Capability: > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

Dimensions: D835V2: dipole length: 161 mm;
overall height: 330 mm
D1900V2: dipole length: 68 mm;
overall height: 300 mm

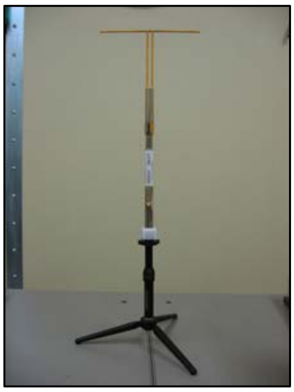


Figure 4.7 Validation Dipole

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1) The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.

2) The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm x 15mm.

3) Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 34mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

   a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. 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.

   b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions) [15][16]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

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

4) The SAR reference value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

6. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINT

6.1 EAR Reference Point

Figure 6.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 6.2. 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 RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Fig. 6.3). Line 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].

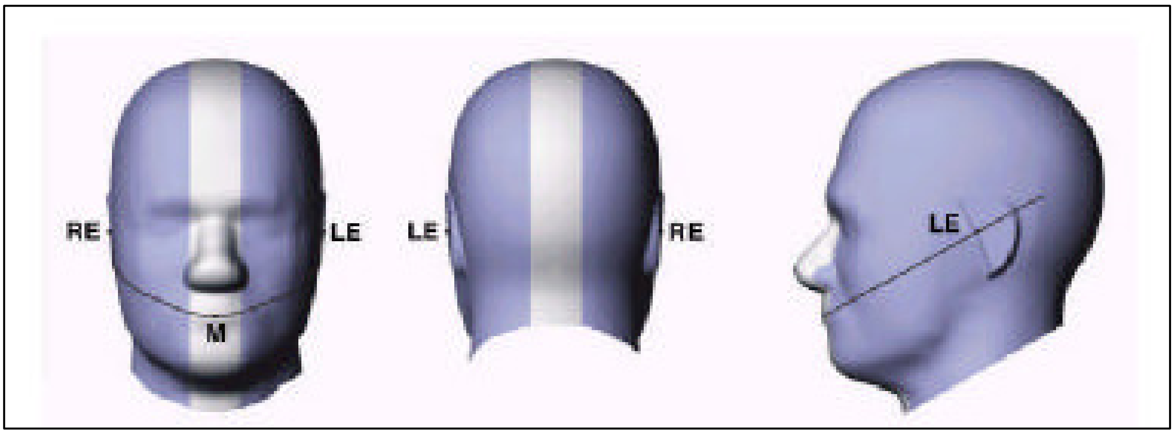


Figure 6.1 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

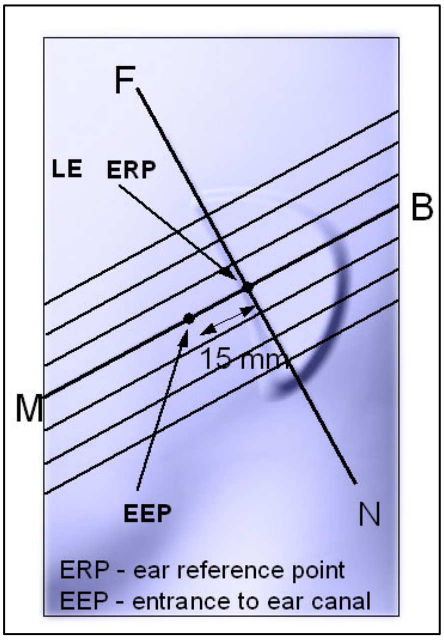


Figure 6.2 Close-Up, side view of ERP

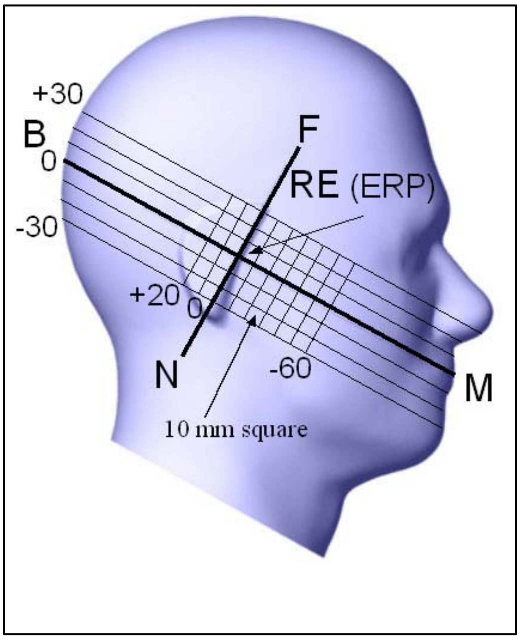


Figure 6.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings

6.2 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. 6.4). The "test device reference point" was than 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.

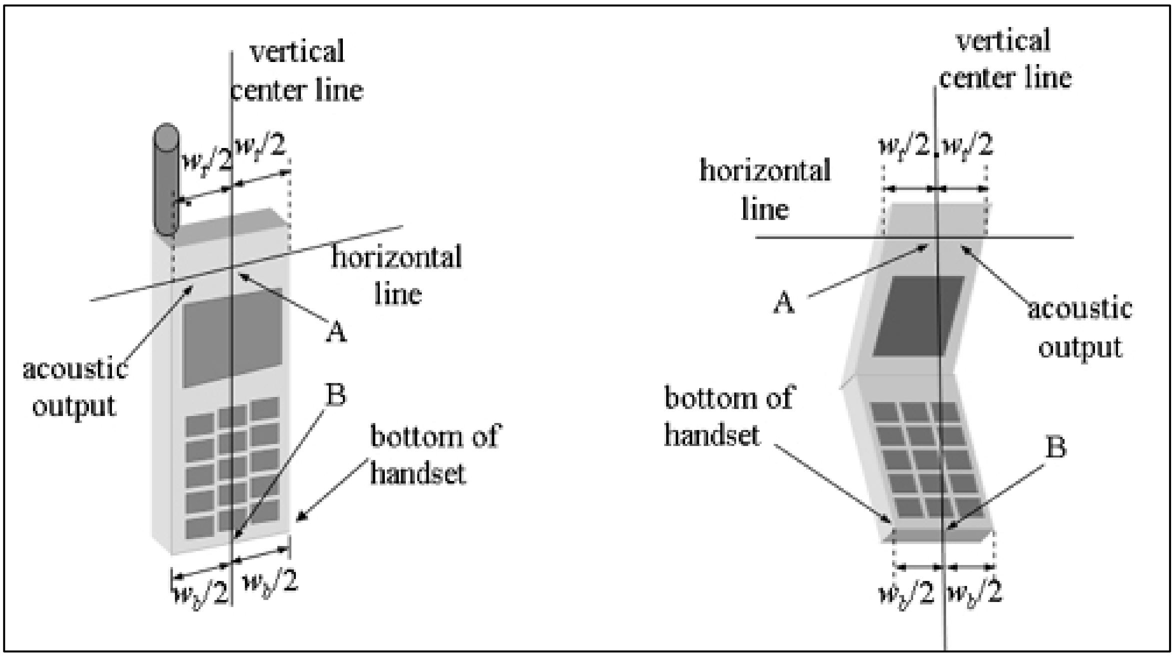


Figure 6.4 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

7. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

7.1 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 *wt* of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Fig. 6.4), and the midpoint of the width *wb* 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 Fig. 6.4). 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 Fig. 6.4), 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 Fig. 7.1), 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.
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 below the pinna (cheek). (see Fig. 7.1) The physical angles of rotation should be noted.

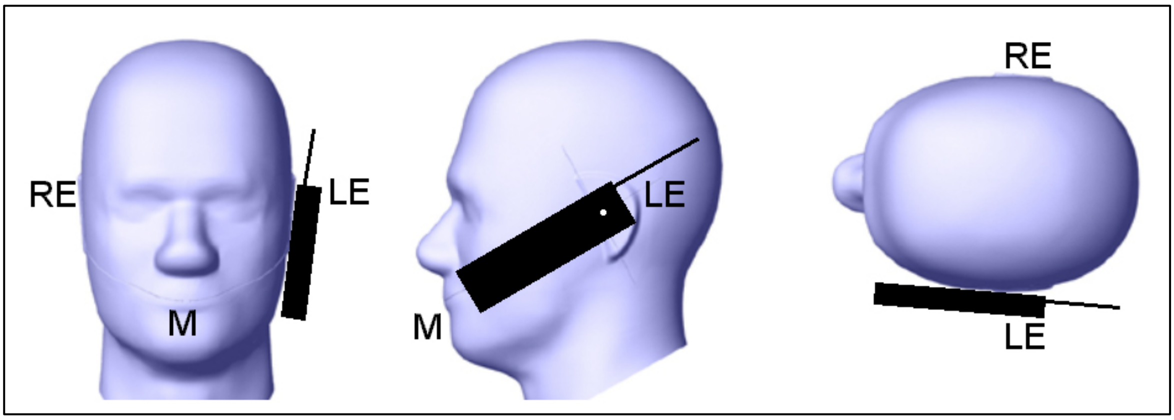


Figure 7.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

7.2 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1) 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.
2) Rotate the phone around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3) 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. (see Fig. 7.2)

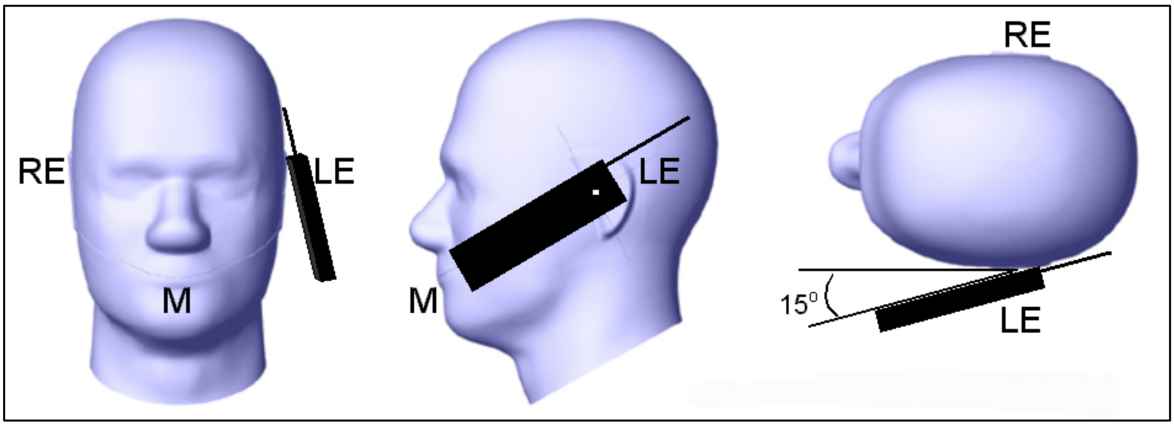


Figure 7.2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15 Tilt Position

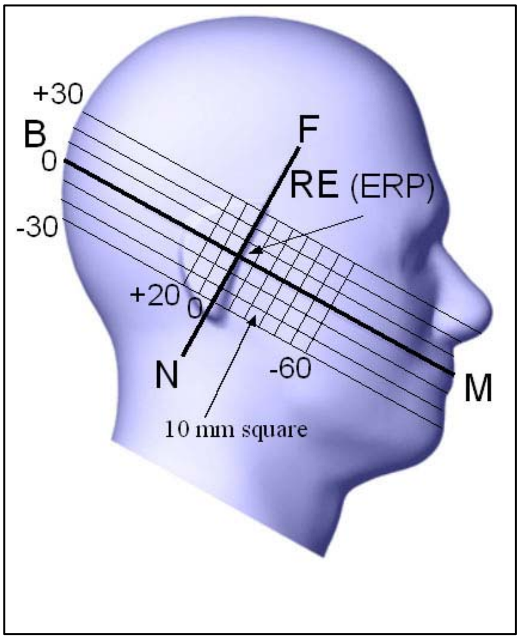


Figure 7.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings

7.3 Body Holster /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. (see Fig. 7.4) 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.

Figure 7.4 Body Holster Configuration

8. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

	Description	Unc.	Prob. Dist.	Divider(d)	Ci (1g)	Std. Unc. (1g)	Veff
Measure. Equipment	U(pc) Probe Calibration	± 5.9%	Normal	1	1	± 5.9%	∞
	U(al) Axial Isotropy	± 4.7%	Rectan.	Root 3	0.7	± 1.9%	∞
	U(hi) Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6%	Rectan.	Root 3	0.7	± 3.9%	∞
	U(be) Boundary Effect	± 1.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 0.6%	∞
	U(li) Linearity	± 4.7%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 2.7%	∞
	U(dl) Detection Limits	± 1.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 0.6%	∞
	U(re) Readout Electronics	± 0.3%	Normal	1	1	± 0.3%	∞
	U(rt) Response Time	± 0.8%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 0.5%	∞
	U(it) Integration Time	± 2.6%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 1.5%	∞
	U(an) RF Ambient Conditions-Noise	± 3.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 1.7%	∞
	U(ar) RF Ambient Conditions-Reflection	± 3.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 1.7%	∞
	U(pm) Probe Positioner Mechanical	± 0.4%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 0.2%	∞
	U(pp) Probe Positioning w/ Phantom	± 2.9%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 1.7%	∞
	U(ei) Extrapolation and Integration	± 1.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Test Sample	U(dp) Device Positioning	± 2.8%	Normal	1	1	± 2.8%	35
	U(dh) Device Holder Uncertainty	± 3.6%	Normal	1	1	± 3.6%	5
	U(op) Drift of Output Power	± 5.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 2.9%	∞
Physical Parameter	U(pu) Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	1	± 2.3%	∞
	U(ct) Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	0.64	± 1.8%	∞
	U(lc) Liquid Conductivity (Measurement)	± 2.5%	Normal	1	0.64	± 1.6%	∞
	U(lp) Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0%	Rectan.	Root 3	0.6	± 1.7%	∞
	U(lp) Liquid Permittivity (Measurement)	± 2.5%	Normal	1	0.6	± 1.5%	∞
Uc(y) Combined	± 10.9 %						
Expanded	± 21.8 % (k =2)						

Table 6.1 Worst-Case uncertainty budget for DASY4 assessed according to IEEE 1528.
The budget is valid for the frequency range 300MHz-3GHz and represents a worst-case analysis.

9. ANSI/IEEE C95.1 –2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT **General Population** **(W/kg) or (mW/g)**	**CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT** **General Population** **(W/kg) or (mW/g)**
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[1] Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[2] Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[3] Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

Table 9.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure [2]

NOTE:

1 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

2 The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

3 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube)

10. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS				
Liquid Temp (°C)	21.8			
Liquid Depth (mm)	150 ± 1			
Tissue	**835MHz Brain**		**835MHz Muscle**	
Date	12/15/2008		12/15/2008	
Parameters	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ε	41.5	41.6	55.2	55.8
Conductivity: σ	0.90	0.89	0.97	0.94
Deviation (%)	ε : +0.24 σ : -1.11		ε : +1.08 σ : -3.09	

Table 10.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ±10% of the specifications at 835MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED						
Tissue	**System Validation Kit**	**Date**	**Liquid Temp (°C)**	**Targeted SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Deviation (%)**
835MHz Brain	D835V2, S/N: 468	12/15/2008	21.8	9.07	9.04	-0.33

Table 10.2 System Validation [5]

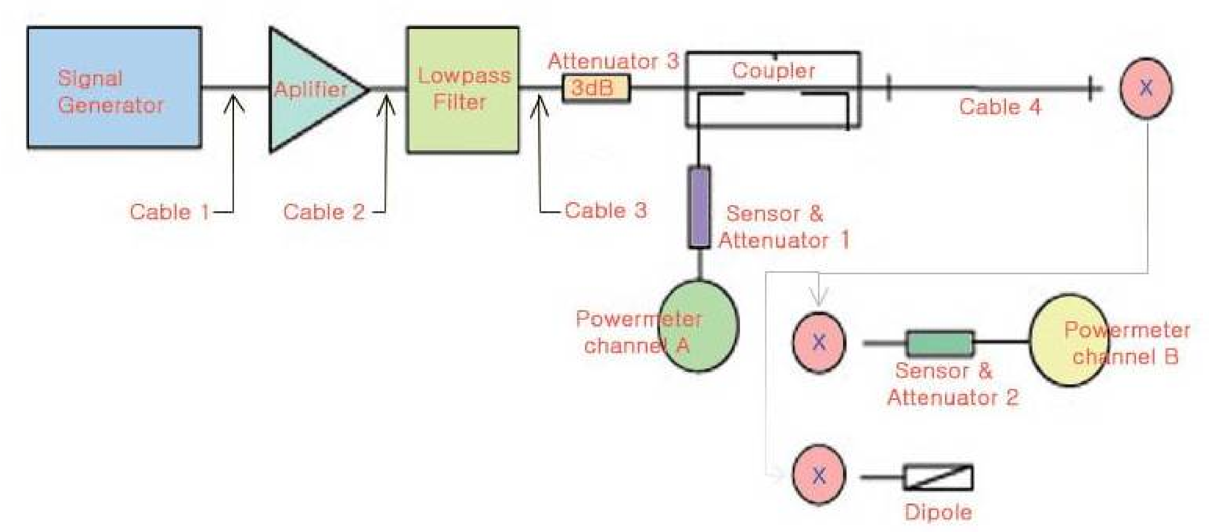
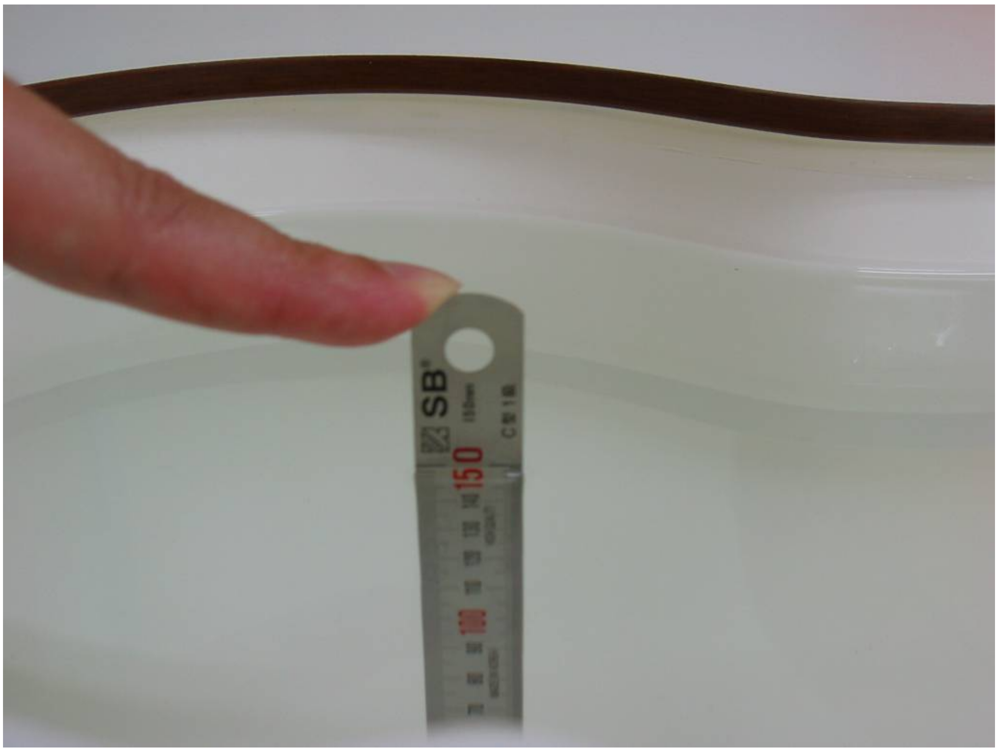


Figure 10.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

835 MHz Liquid Depth

1900 MHz Liquid Depth



11. SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas

11.1 SAR Evaluation Considerations

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", February 2008. The procedures are applicable to phones with built-in unlicensed transmitters, such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices.

For an unlicensed transmitter that does not transmit simultaneously with other transmitters and its output is $< 60/f_{(GHz)}$ mW, SAR evaluation is not required. When simultaneous transmission applies, power thresholds (P_{Ref}) derived from multiples of $½ \cdot 60/f_{(GHz)}$ are used to reduce stand-alone SAR requirements for unlicensed devices incorporated in cell phones. Values of P_{Ref} for applicable frequencies are shown in Table 11.1.

	2.45	5.15–5.35	5.47–5.85	GHz
Pref	12	6	5	mW

Table 11.1 Device output power should be rounded to the nearest mW to compare with values specified in this table.

When the output of an unlicensed transmitter is $\le P_{Ref}$ and its antenna(s) is > 2.5 cm from other antennas, stand-alone SAR evaluation is not required for that unlicensed transmitter. When the output of an unlicensed transmitter is $\le 2 \cdot P_{Ref}$ and its antenna(s) is > 5.0 cm from other antennas, stand-alone SAR evaluation is also not required for that unlicensed transmitter.

FCC ID: BEJRD6300
BT Max. RF output power: -0.10 dB (0.98 mW)
Because the conducted output power level of the BT transmitter is less than Pref, and the BT antenna is more than 2.5 cm from the GSM antenna, neither simultaneous SAR nor stand-alone BT SAR are required for the EUT.

12. 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

12.1 Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR. SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted power deviations of more then 5% occurred, the tests were repeated.

12.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000 1x

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006.

12.2.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures defined in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in “All Up” condition.

1. If the mobile station supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9 600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1 (Table 9.1) parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH0 and demodulation of RC 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9 600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9 600 bps SCH0 data rate Channel and 9 600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2(Table 9.2) was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with “All Up” power control bits.

Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

Parameter	Units	Value
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

Parameter	Units	Value
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

12.2.2 Head SAR Measurement

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

12.2.3 Body SAR Measurement

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCHn) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCHn) with FCH at full rate and SCH0 enabled at 9 600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts.

Body SAR in RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

12.2.4 Handsets with EV-DO

For handsets with Ev-Do capabilities, when the maximum average output of each channel in Rev. 0 is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3 (1x RTT), body SAR for Ev-Do is not required. Otherwise, SAR for Rev. 0 is measured on the maximum output channel at 153.6 kbps using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3. SAR for Rev. A is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than that measured in Rev. 0 or less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4 096 bits and a Termination Target of 16 slots defined for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. A Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots should be configured in the downlink for both Rev. 0 and Rev. A.

Average Output Power Measurement for FCC ID: BEJRD6300

MODE	CHANNEL	SO2	SO2	SO55	SO55	TDSO SO32
		RC1/1 (dBm)	RC3/3 (dBm)	RC1/1 (dBm)	RC3/3 (dBm)	RC3/3 (dBm)
CDMA	1013	23.77	23.81	23.78	23.80	23.69
	384	23.76	23.83	23.88	23.84	23.80
	777	23.96	24.06	23.99	24.10	23.94

13. MEASUREMENT RESULTS (Continued)

Ambient Conditions Target

Ambient Temperature (°C): 22 ± 1
Relative Humidity (%): 55 ± 5
Liquid Tissue Temperature (°C): 21.8 ± 0.5
Liquid Tissue Depth (mm): 150 ± 1
Mixture Type: 835MHz Head
Dielectric Constant: 41.5
Conductivity: 0.90

Measurement Results

ANSI / IEEE C95.1- 2005 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	Brain 1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 gram

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (Head SAR)								
Frequency		Mod.	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Start	End				
836.52	384	CDMA	23.82	23.80	Standard	Right Touch	Fixed	0.558
836.52	384	CDMA	23.82	23.82	Standard	Right Tilt	Fixed	0.321
836.52	384	CDMA	23.82	23.84	Standard	Left Touch	Fixed	0.533
836.52	384	CDMA	23.82	23.83	Standard	Left Tilt	Fixed	0.271
836.52	384	CDMA	23.82	23.60	Standard	Right Touch (Z-Scan)	Fixed	0.558

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard batteries are the only options.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001], if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

Eui - Soon Park
E. S. Park / Technical Manager
MCCL

13. MEASUREMENT RESULTS (Continued)

Ambient Conditions Target

Ambient Temperature (˚C):	22 ± 1
Relative Humidity (%):	55 ± 5
Liquid Tissue Temperature (˚C):	21.8 ± 0.5
Liquid Tissue Depth (mm):	150 ± 1
Mixture Type:	835MHz Muscle
Dielectric Constant:	55.2
Conductivity:	0.97

Measurement Results

ANSI / IEEE C95.1- 2005 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	Muscle 1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 gram

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (Body SAR)								
Frequency		Mod.	Conducted Power (dBm)		Battery	Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Start	End				
836.52	384	CDMA	23.79	23.81	Standard	2.0 [Front]	Fixed	0.192
836.52	384	CDMA	23.81	23.83	Standard	2.0 [Rear]	Fixed	0.279
836.52	384	CDMA	23.81	23.83	Standard	2.0 [Rear] (Z-Scan)	Fixed	0.279

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard batteries are the only options.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
5. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001], if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

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14. TEST EQUIPMENT

Equipment List and Calibration

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Type	Serial Number	Cal. Due date
Robot	Stäubli	RX90BL	507PA1	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom	SPEAG	V4.0	TP-1066	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom	SPEAG	V4.0	TP-1244	N/A
DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	646	05/19/09
E-Field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	3066	03/21/09
Validation Dipole 835MHz	SPEAG	D835V2	468	04/23/10
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	MY4002948	06/23/09
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070D	US01440173	N/A
Signal Generator	Agilent	E4421B	MY41000199	03/07/09
High Power RF Amplifier	EM Power	BBS3Q7ECK	1014	03/07/09
Dual Direction Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	19309	06/23/09
EPM-Series Power Meter	Agilent	E4419B	GB39290525	04/25/09
Power Sensor	Agilent	8481A	MY41092711	05/23/09
Power Sensor	Agilent	8481A	MY41092717	04/22/09
Attenuator	Agilent	8491A	59049	03/07/09
Attenuator	Agilent	8491A	59151	03/07/09
Low Pass Filter 1.5 GHz	Dymstec	LA-15N	–	N/A
Low Pass Filter 3.0 GHz	Dymstec	LA-30N	–	N/A
Thermometer/Hygrometer	SATO	SK-L200TH	8440586	06/25/09
Wireless Communication Test	Agilent	E5515C	GB44051999	03/10/09

Table 12.1 Test Equipment List and Calibration

NOTE:
The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by LG Electronics. before each test. The brain simulating material is calibrated by LG Electronics using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

15. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: Validation Test Data

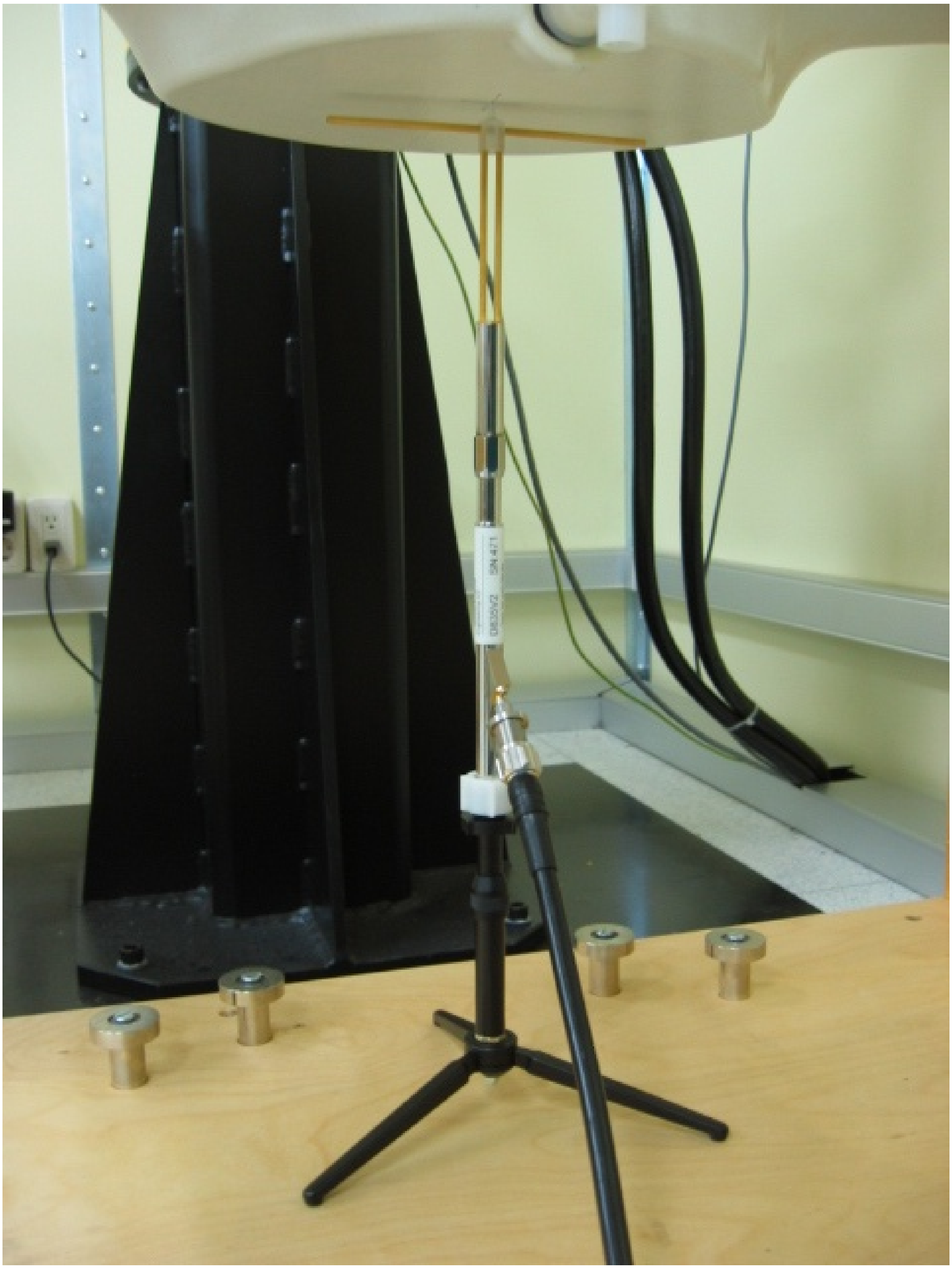


Figure 1 835 MHz Dipole Validation Test Setup

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: Dipole 835MHz;Type: D835V2;Serial: 468

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 835 MHz;(σ = 0.89 mho/m; εr = 41.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

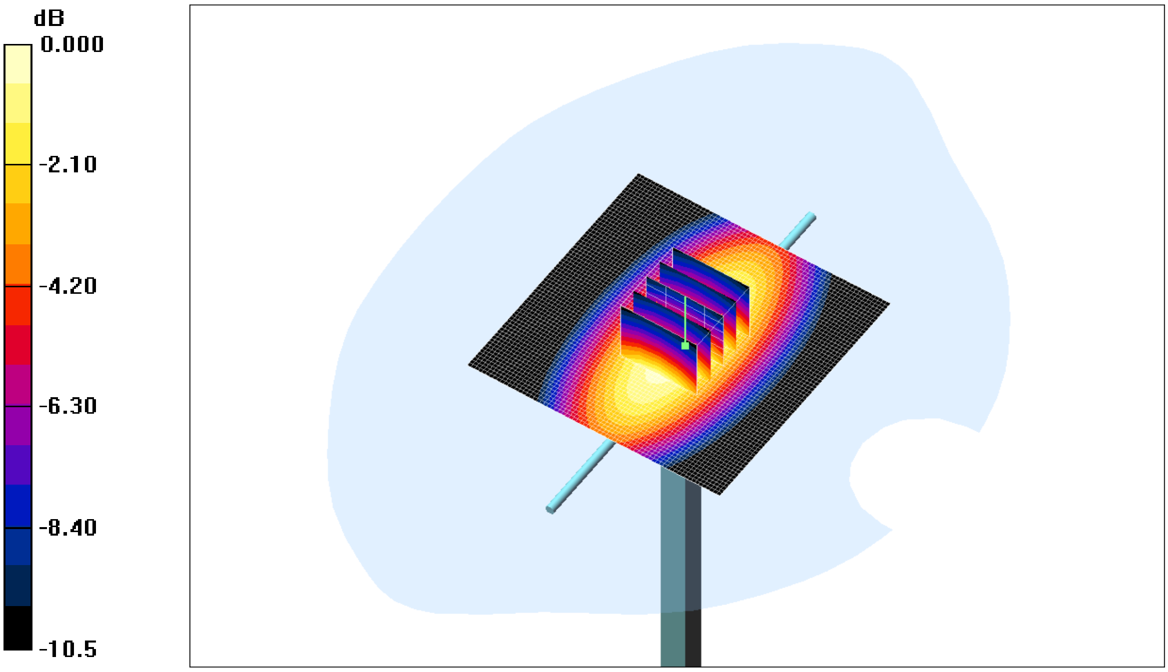
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21.5°C;Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

835 MHz Dipole Validation

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.43mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 53.0V/m; Power Drift = 0.020 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.33W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.26mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.48mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.44mW/g



0 dB = 2.44mW/g

APPENDIX B: SAR Test Data

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: RD6300 ;Type: Single-Band Mobile Phone; Serial:#1

Communication System: DCN; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 836.52 MHz;(σ = 0.892 mho/m; ε_r = 41.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

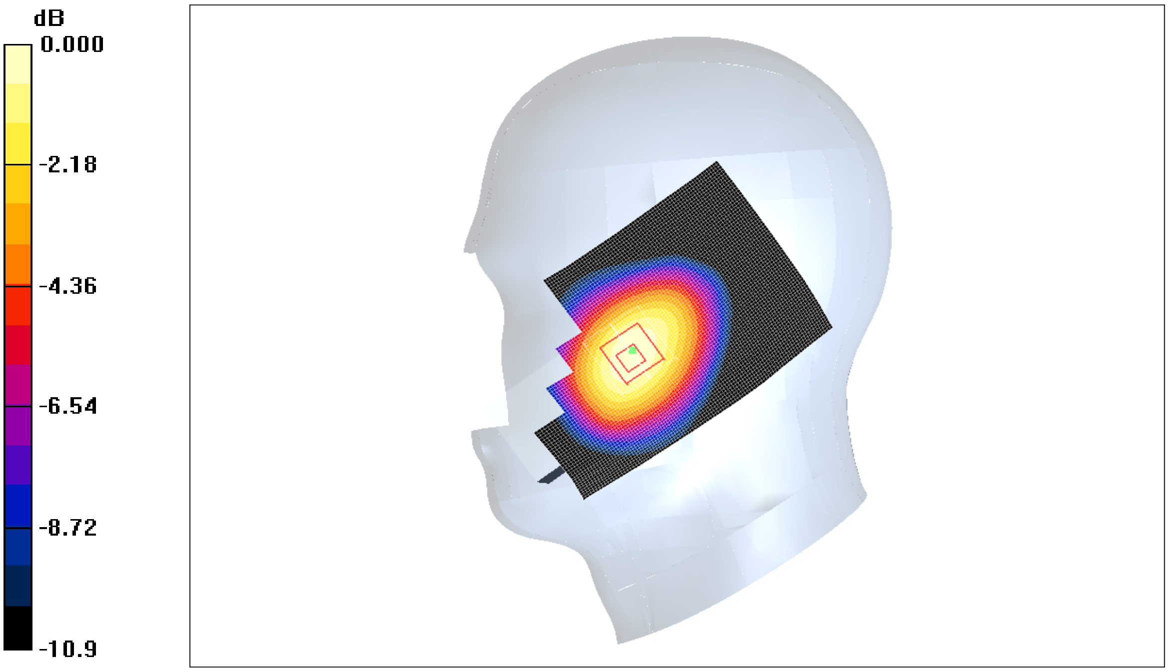
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21. 5˚C;Tissue Temp: 21.8˚C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Right Head Touch, Ch.384, Fixed Ant., Standard Battery

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.612mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.94V/m; Power Drift = 0.087dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.755W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.558mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.388mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.600mW/g



0 dB = 0.600mW/g

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: RD6300 ;Type: Single-Band Mobile Phone; Serial:#1

Communication System: DCN; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 836.52 MHz;(σ = 0.892 mho/m; ε_r = 41.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

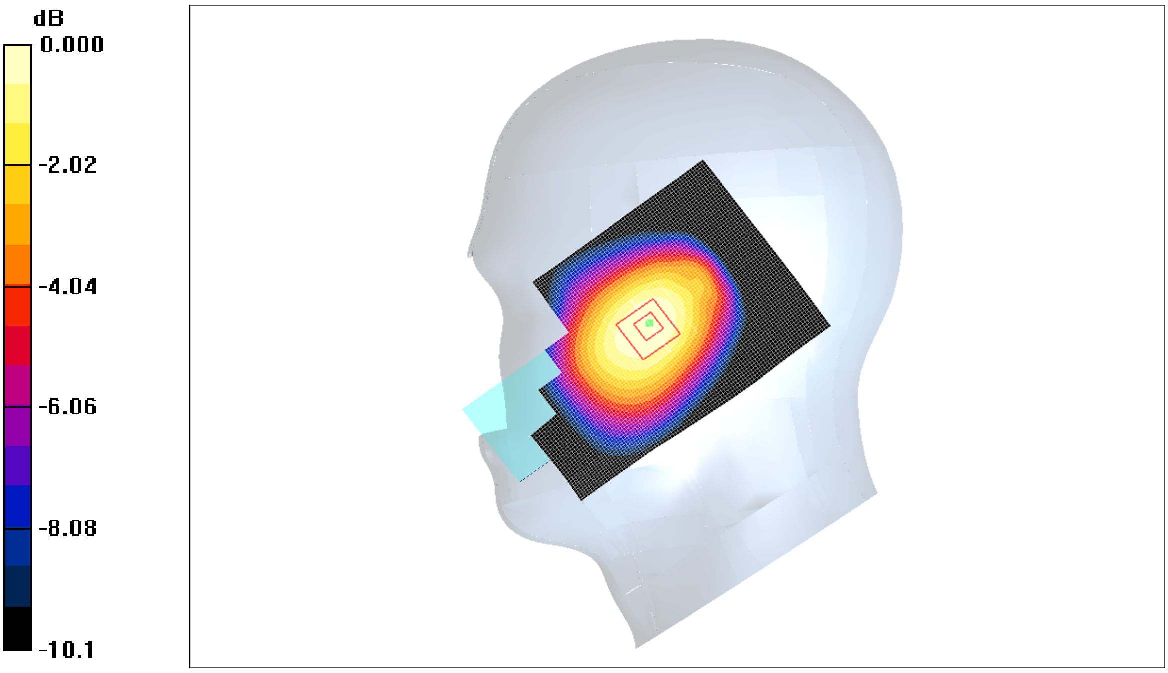
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21. 5˚C;Tissue Temp: 21.8˚C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Right Head Tilt, Ch.384, Fixed Ant., Standard Battery

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.350mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.1V/m; Power Drift = 0.095dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.415W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.321mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.235mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.338mW/g



0 dB = 0.338mW/g

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: RD6300 ;Type: Single-Band Mobile Phone; Serial:#1

Communication System: DCN; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 836.52 MHz;(σ = 0.892 mho/m; ε_r = 41.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Left Section

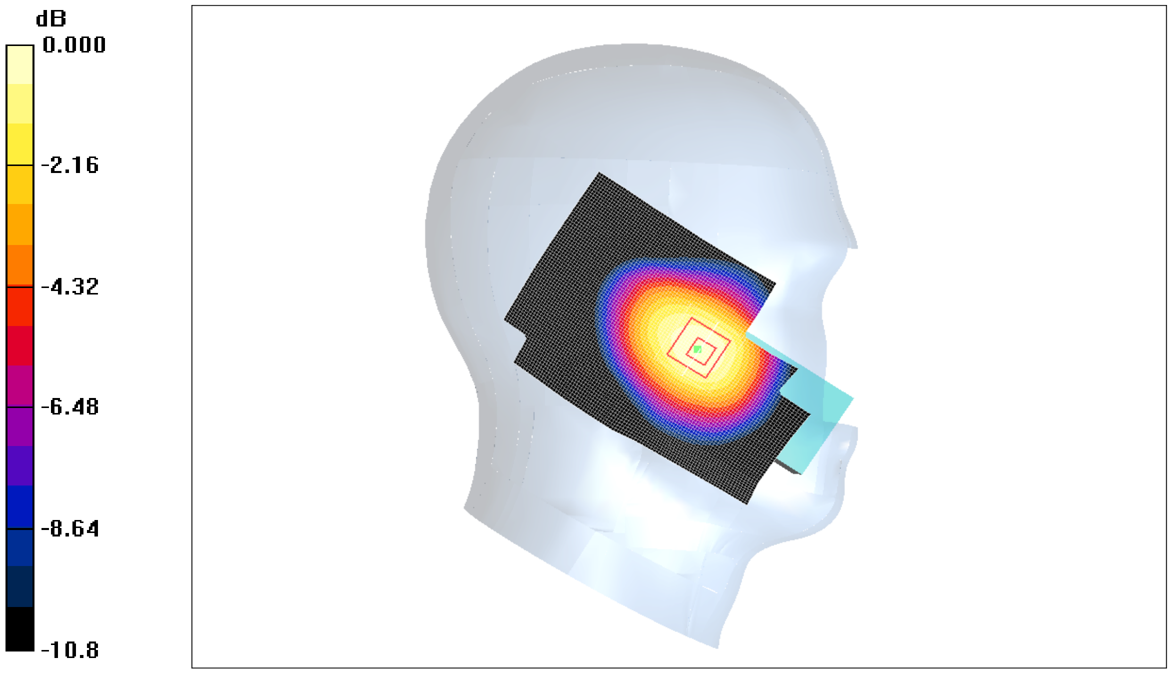
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21. 5˚C;Tissue Temp: 21.8˚C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Left Head Touch, Ch.384, Fixed Ant., Standard Battery

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.575mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.15V/m; Power Drift = -0.241dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.705W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.533mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.376mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.572mW/g



0 dB = 0.572mW/g

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: RD6300 ;Type: Single-Band Mobile Phone; Serial:#1

Communication System: DCN; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 836.52 MHz;(σ = 0.892 mho/m; ε_r = 41.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Left Section

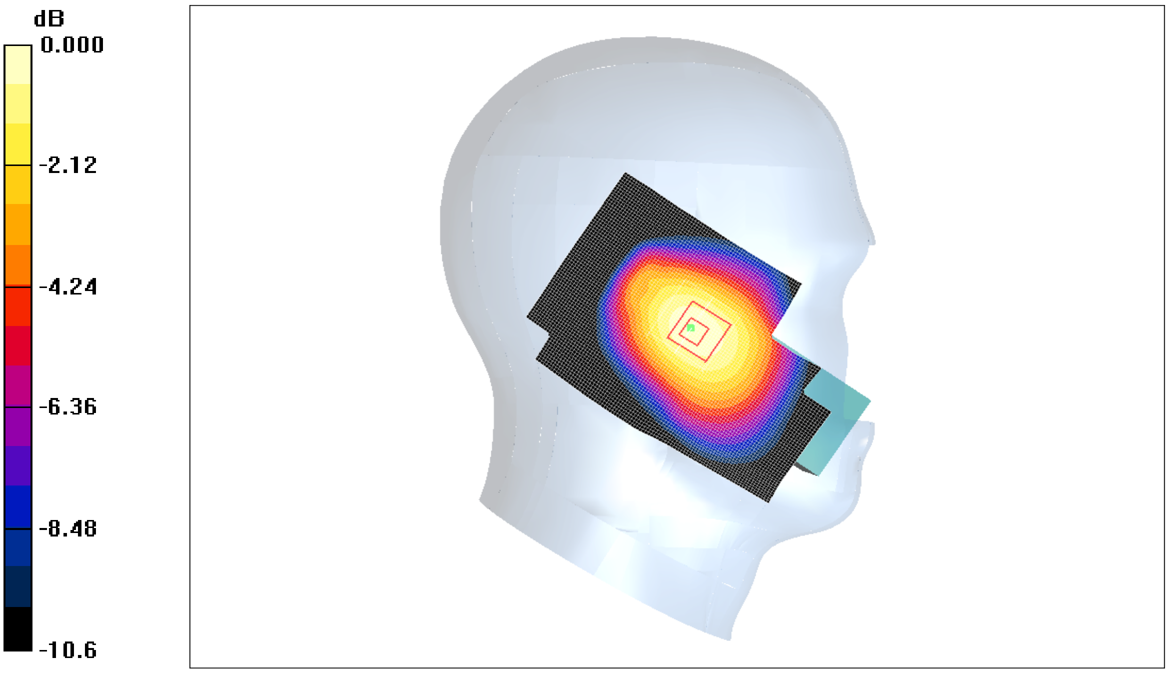
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21. 5˚C;Tissue Temp: 21.8˚C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Left Head Tilt, Ch.384, Fixed Ant., Standard Battery

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.274mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.65V/m; Power Drift = 0.113dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.348 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.271mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.199mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.284mW/g



0 dB = 0.284mW/g

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: RD6300 ;Type: Single-Band Mobile Phone; Serial:#1

Communication System: DCN; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 836.52 MHz;(σ = 0.943 mho/m; ε_r = 55.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

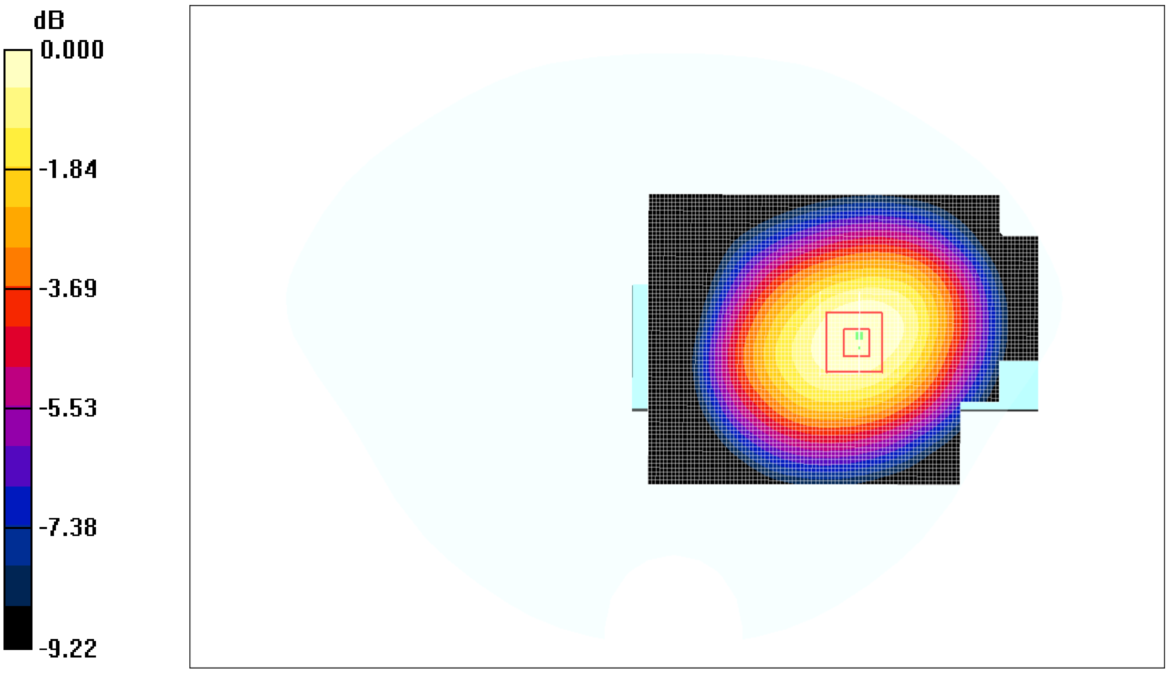
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21. 5˚C;Tissue Temp: 21.8˚C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Flat Touch, Ch.384, Front, Fixed Ant., Standard Battery

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.208mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.07V/m; Power Drift = -0.180dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.249W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.192mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.140mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.202mW/g



0 dB = 0.202mW/g

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: RD6300 ;Type: Single-Band Mobile Phone; Serial:#1

Communication System: DCN; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 836.52 MHz;(σ = 0.943 mho/m; ε_r = 55.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

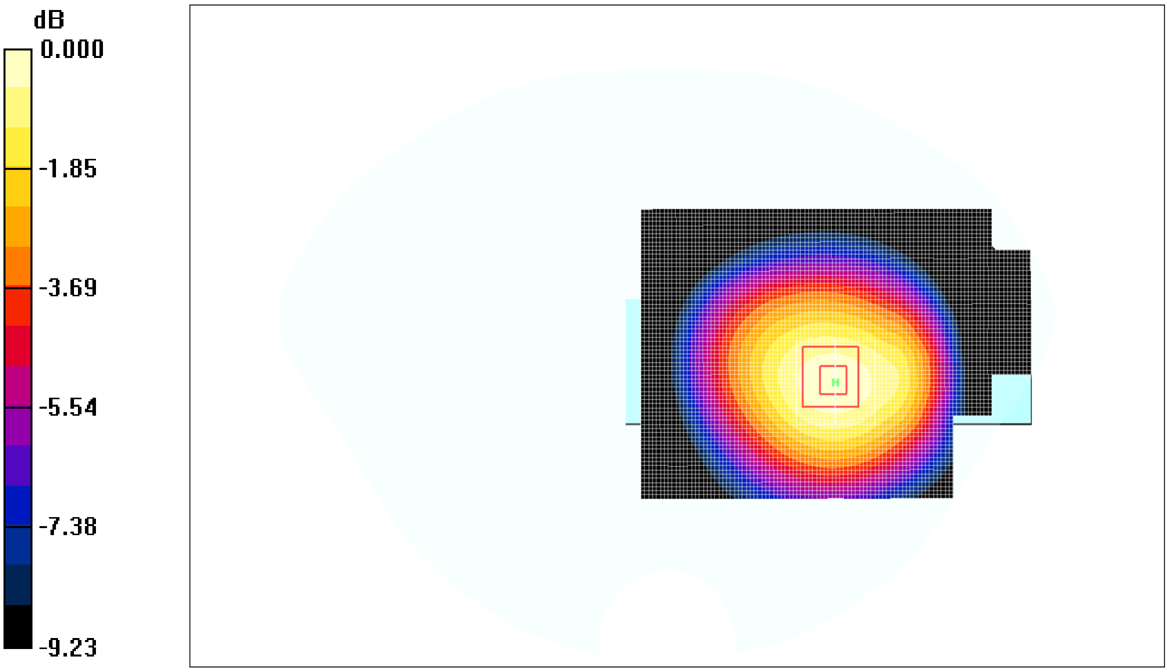
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21. 5˚C;Tissue Temp: 21.8˚C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Flat Touch, Ch.384, Rear, Fixed Ant., Standard Battery

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.286mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.48V/m; Power Drift = 0.079dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.362W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.279mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.204mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.296mW/g



0 dB = 0.296mW/g

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: RD6300 ;Type: Single-Band Mobile Phone; Serial:#1

Communication System: DCN; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 836.52 MHz;(σ = 0.892 mho/m; ε_r = 41.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Right Section

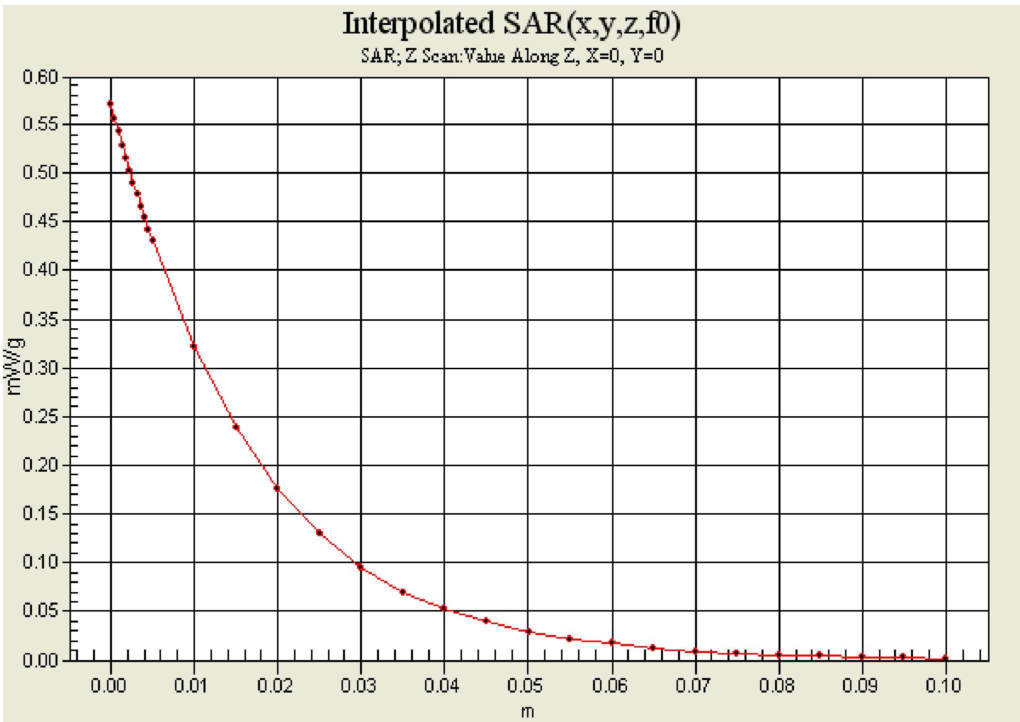
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21. 5˚C;Tissue Temp: 21.8˚C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Right Head Touch, Ch.384, Fixed Ant., Standard Battery

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.612mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.94V/m; Power Drift = 0.087dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.755W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.558mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.388mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.600mW/g



0 dB = 0.600mW/g

LG Electronics Inc.

DUT: RD6300 ;Type: Single-Band Mobile Phone; Serial:#1

Communication System: DCN; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Head 836.52 MHz;(σ = 0.943mho/m; ε_r = 55.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

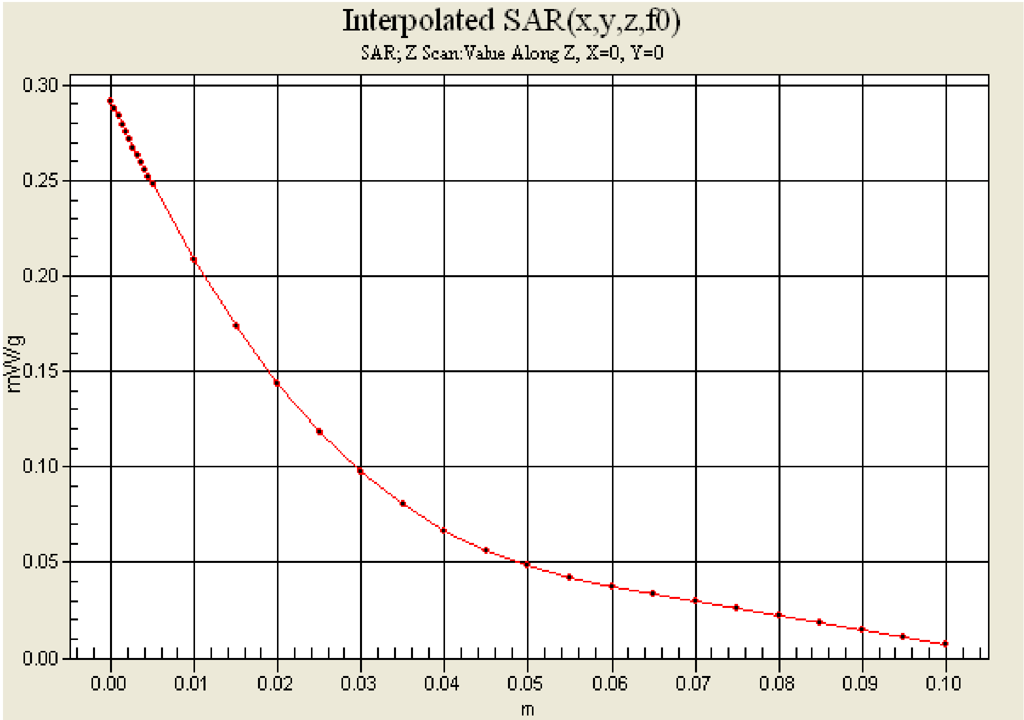
Test Date: 12/15/2008;Ambient Temp: 21. 5˚C;Tissue Temp: 21.8˚C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3066; ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49); Calibrated: 2008-03-21
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn646; Calibrated: 2008-05-19
Phantom: SAM 835; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1066
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Flat Touch, Ch.384, Rear, Fixed Ant., Standard Battery

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.286mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.48V/m; Power Drift = 0.079dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.362W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.279mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.204mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.296mW/g



0 dB = 0.296mW/g

Calibration Laboratory of
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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client LG (Dymstec)

Certificate No: ES3-3066_Mar08

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3066
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	March 21, 2008
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	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00719)	Aug-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00720)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-08 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan08)	Jan-09
DAE4	SN: 654	20-Apr-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Apr07)	Apr-08

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

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

Issued: March 21, 2008

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

Certificate No: ES3-3066_Mar08 Page 1 of 9

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	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., $\vartheta = 0$ 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) IEC 62209-1, “Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ (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 ES3DV3

SN:3066

Manufactured:	December 14, 2004
Last calibrated:	January 23, 2007
Recalibrated:	March 21, 2008

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3066

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**1.20** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormY	**1.38** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormZ	**1.19** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression[B]

DCP X	**97** mV
DCP Y	**94** mV
DCP Z	**95** mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.0 mm**	**4.0 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.6	5.7
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.7	0.5

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.0 mm**	**4.0 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.1	5.0
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.5	0.4

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.0** 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).

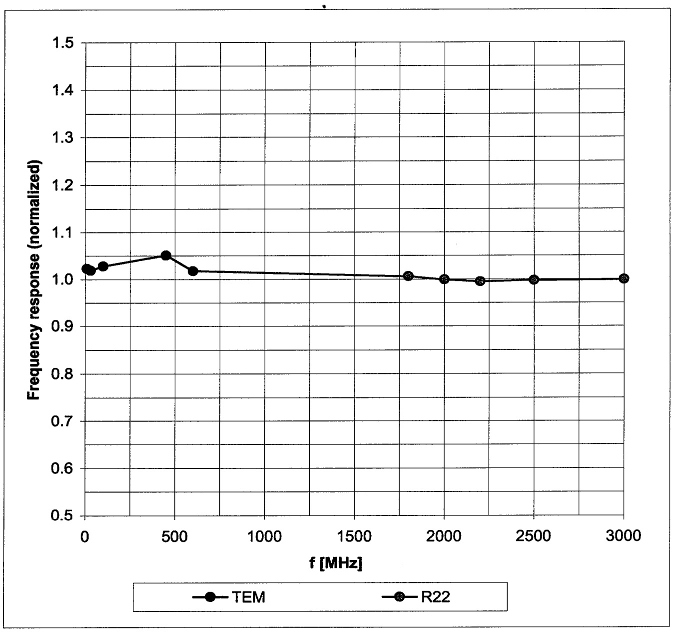
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

ES3DV3 SN:3066

March 21, 2008

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



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

Certificate No: ES3-3066_Mar08

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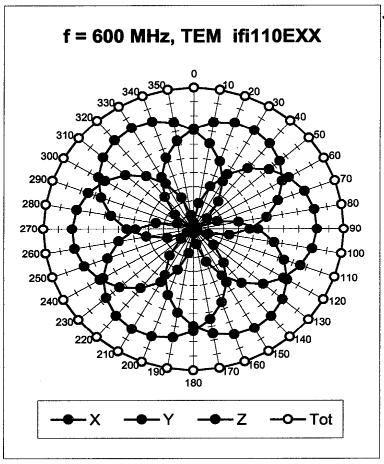
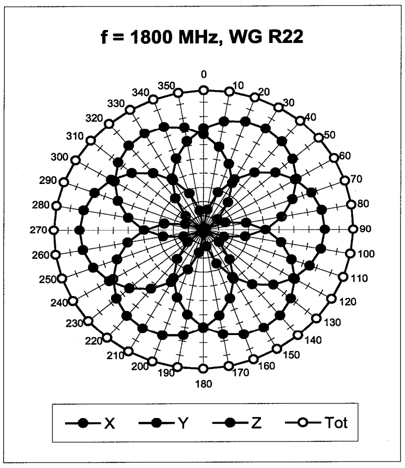
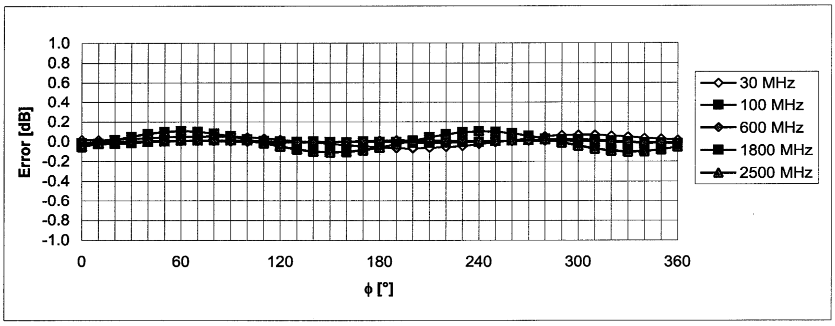
ES3DV3 SN:3066 March 21, 2008

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°







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

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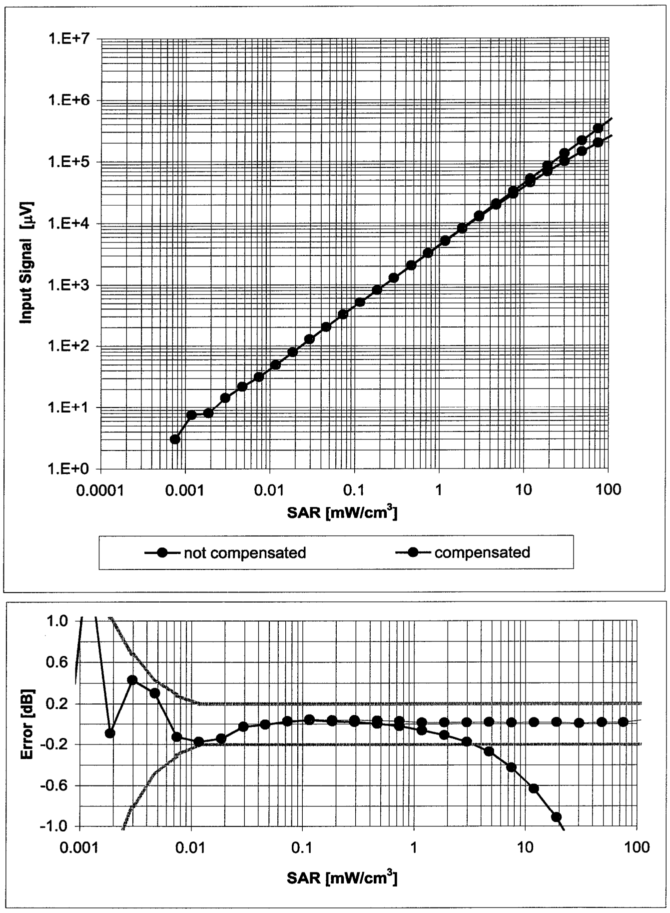
ES3DV3 SN:3066 March 21, 2008

Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

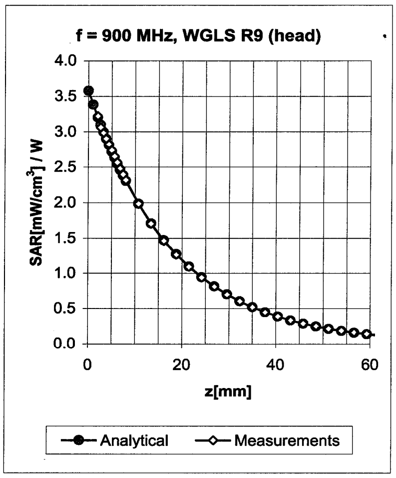


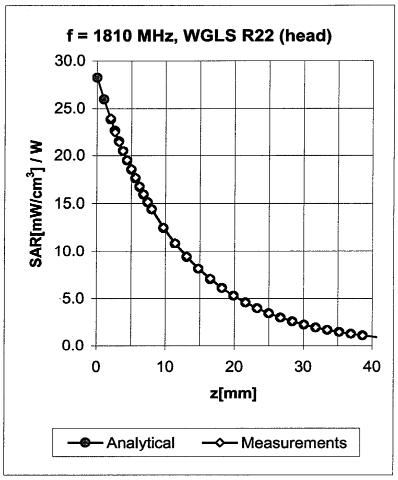
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ES3-3066_Mar08 Page 7 of 9

ES3DV3 SN:3066 March 21, 2008

Conversion Factor Assessment





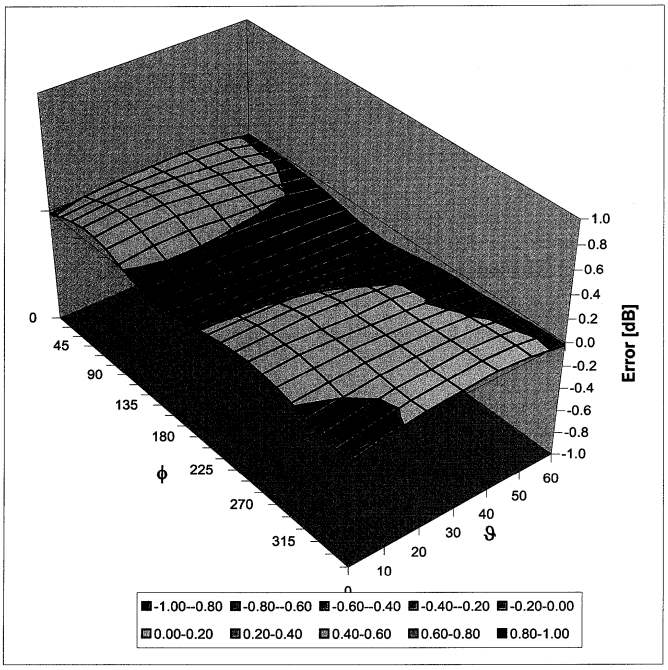
f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.95	1.15	5.86	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.80	1.21	4.85	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.91	1.12	4.62	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.68	1.35	4.37	± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	1.00	1.14	5.49	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.89	1.21	4.89	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.80	1.30	4.69	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.69	1.43	4.01	± 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: ES3-3066_Mar08 Page 8 of 9

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **LG (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: D835V2-468_Apr08

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 468
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	April 23, 2008
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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	07-Aug-07 (No 217-00718)	Aug-08
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	08-Aug-07 (No. 217-00721)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	01-Mar-08 (No. ES3-3025_Mar08)	Mar-09
DAE4	SN: 601	14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08)	Mar-09

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Marcel Fehr	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: April 24, 2008

Calibration Laboratory of
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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	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) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
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) DASY4/5 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	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.1 ± 6 %	0.90 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.2 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.28 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.12 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**9.07 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.50 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.00 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**5.97 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

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

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.4 Ω - 2.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.385 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	August 27, 2002

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 23.04.2008 11:29:27

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

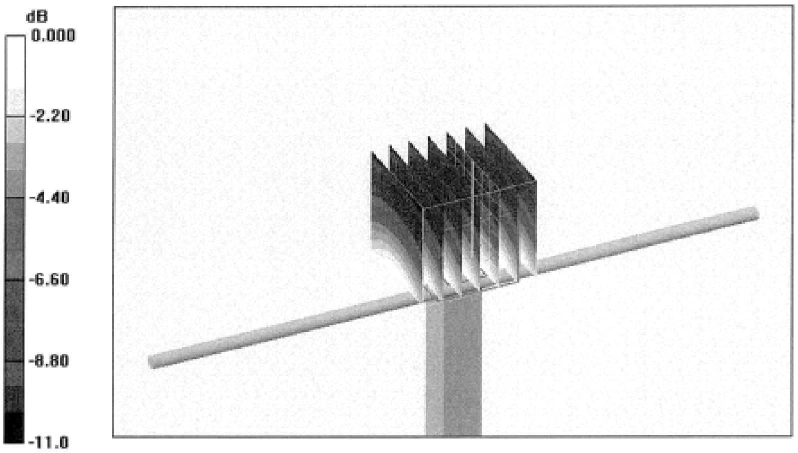
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:468

Communication System: CW-835; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 900 MHz;
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.9 mho/m; ε_r = 41.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 01.03.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.4mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 55.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.012 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.29 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.28 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.5 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.58 mW/g



0 dB = 2.58mW/g

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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL