



Exhibit 11: Class II Permissive Change SAR Test Report IHDT56FE1

Date of test: 06-Oct-2005 through 07-Oct-2005
Date of Report: 20-Oct-2005

Laboratory: Motorola Mobile Devices Business Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory
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Accreditation: This laboratory is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025-1999 to perform the following tests:



Tests: Electromagnetic Specific Absorption Rate
Procedures: ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, 1999 (SAR) IEEE C95.3-1991
IEEE 1528, IEC 62209-1
FCC OET Bulletin 65 (including Supplements A, B, C)
Australian Communications Authority Radio Communications (Electromagnetic Radiation – Human Exposure) Standard 1999
CENELEC EN 50361 (2001)
APP-0247
DOI-0876, 0900, 0902, 0904, 0915
Simulated Tissue Preparation
RF Power Measurement

On the following products or types of products:
Wireless Communications Devices (Examples): Two Way Radios; Portable Phones (including Cellular, Licensed Non-Broadcast and PCS); Low Frequency Readers; and Pagers

A2LA certificate #1651-01

Statement of Compliance: Motorola declares under its sole responsibility that portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56FE1 to which this declaration relates, is in conformity with the appropriate General Population/Uncontrolled RF exposure standards, recommendations and guidelines (FCC 47 CFR §2.1093). It also declares that the product was tested in accordance with the appropriate measurement standards, guidelines and recommended practices. Any deviations from these standards, guidelines and recommended practices are noted below:

(none)

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This test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

The results and statements contained herein relate only to the items tested. The names of individuals involved may be mentioned only in connection with the statements or results from this report.

Motorola encourages all feedback, both positive and negative, on this test report.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION3

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE UNDER TEST.....3

2.2 Device description.....3

3. TEST EQUIPMENT USED.....4

3.1 Dosimetric System4

3.2 Additional Equipment.....4

4. ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF THE TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID5

5. SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION.....5

6. TEST RESULTS.....6

6.1 Head Adjacent Test Results.....7

6.2 Body Worn Test Results9

6.3 Push to Talk Mode Test Results.....10

APPENDIX 1: SAR DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON FOR SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION11

APPENDIX 2: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS FOR PHANTOM HEAD ADJACENT USE12

APPENDIX 3: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS FOR BODY WORN CONFIGURATION13

APPENDIX 4: PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE14

APPENDIX 5: MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY BUDGET.....15

APPENDIX 6: PHOTOGRAPHS OF DEVICE UNDER TEST.....18

APPENDIX 7: DIPOLE CHARACTERIZATION CERTIFICATE24

1 Introduction

The Motorola Mobile Devices Business Product Safety Laboratory has performed measurements of the maximum potential exposure to the user of portable cellular phone (FCC ID IHDT56FE1). The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this product was measured. The portable cellular phone was tested in accordance with FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01.

2 Description of the Device Under Test

2.1 Antenna description

Type	Stubby	
Location	Upper Right Corner	
Dimensions	Length (max)	19mm
	Width (max)	10mm
Configuration	Helix	

2.2 Device description

FCC ID Number	IHDT56FE1	
Serial number	010664000059163	
Mode(s) of Operation	GSM850	GSM1900
Modulation Mode(s)	GMSK	GMSK
Maximum Output Power Setting	32.8	30.2
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:8
Transmitting Frequency Rang(s)	824.2-848.8 MHz	1850.2-1909.8 MHz
Production Unit or Identical Prototype (47 CFR §2.908)	Identical Prototype	
Device Category	Portable	
RF Exposure Limits	General Population / Uncontrolled	

3 Test Equipment Used

3.1 Dosimetric System

The Motorola Mobile Devices Business Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory utilizes a Dosimetric Assessment System (Dasy4™ v4.5) manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG™), of Zurich Switzerland. All the SAR measurements are taken within a shielded enclosure. The overall RSS uncertainty of the measurement system is ±11.1% (K=1) with an expanded uncertainty of ±22.2% (K=2). The measurement uncertainty budget is given in Appendix 6. Per IEEE 1528, this uncertainty budget is applicable to the SAR range of 0.4 W/kg to 10 W/kg. The list of calibrated equipment used for the measurements is shown below.

Description	Serial Number	Cal Due Date
DASY3 DAE V1	383	18-Aug-2006
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1515	30-Aug-2006
Dipole Validation Kit, D900V2	094	02-Jun-2006
S.A.M. Phantom used for 800MHz	TP-1168	
Dipole Validation Kit, D1800V2	276tr	
S.A.M. Phantom used for 1900MHz	TP-1138	

3.2 Additional Equipment

Description	Serial Number	Cal Due Date
Signal Generator HP8648C	3642U01447	27-May-2006
Power Meter E4419B	US39250623	24-May-2006
Power Sensor #1 - 8481A	3318A86935	31-May-2006
Power Sensor #2 - 8481A	US37296472	31-May-2006
Network Analyzer HP8753ES	US39172714	04-Mar-2006
Dielectric Probe Kit HP85070C	US99360207	

4 Electrical parameters of the tissue simulating liquid

Prior to conducting SAR measurements, the relative permittivity, ϵ_r , and the conductivity, σ , of the tissue simulating liquids were measured with the HP85070 Dielectric Probe Kit. These values, along with the temperature of the tissue simulate are shown in the table below. The recommended limits for maximum permittivity and minimum conductivity are also shown. These come from the Federal Communication Commission, OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01. It is seen that the measured parameters are satisfactory for compliance testing.

f (MHz)	Tissue type	Limits / Measured	Dielectric Parameters		
			ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	Temp (°C)
835	Head	Measured, 06-Oct-2005	42.1	0.91	20.9
		Recommended Limits	41.5 ±5%	0.90 ±5%	18-25
	Body	Measured, 06-Oct-2005	55.8	1.00	21.5
		Recommended Limits	55.2 ±5%	0.97 ±5%	18-25
1880	Head	Measured, 07-Oct-2005	38.5	1.45	21.0
		Recommended Limits	40.0 ±5%	1.40 ±5%	18-25
	Body	Measured, 07-Oct-2005	51.3	1.56	21.4
		Recommended Limits	53.3 ±5%	1.52 ±5%	18-25

The list of ingredients and the percent composition used for the tissue simulates are indicated in the table below.

Ingredient	800MHz	800MHz	1900MHz	1900MHz
	Head	Body	Head	Body
Sugar	57.0	44.9	--	--
DGBE	--	--	47.0	30.80
Water	40.45	53.06	52.8	68.91
Salt	1.45	0.94	0.2	0.29
HEC	1.0	1.0	--	--
Bact.	0.1	0.1	--	--

5 System Accuracy Verification

A system accuracy verification of the DASY4 v4.5 was performed using the measurement equipment listed in Section 3.1. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within center section of the SAM phantom.

A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within +/- 10% from the target SAR indicated in Section 8.3.7 Reference SAR Values in IEEE 1528, or Appendix 7 for the 900Mhz target reference SAR value. These tests were done at 900MHz and 1800MHz. These frequencies are within 100MHz of the mid-band frequency of the test device. This is within the allowable window given in Supplement C 01-01 *Appendix D System Verification* section item #5. The test was conducted on the same days as the measurement of the DUT. Recommended limits for maximum permittivity, minimum conductivity are shown in the table below. These come from the Federal Communication Commission, OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table below. The distributions of SAR compare well with those of the reference measurements (see Appendix 1). The tissue stimulant depth was verified to be 15.0cm ±0.5cm. Z-axis scans showing the SAR penetration are also included in Appendix 1. SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power delivered to the dipole.

f (MHz)	Description	SAR (W/kg), 1gram	Dielectric Parameters		Ambient Temp (°C)	Tissue Temp (°C)
			ϵ_r	σ (S/m)		
900	Measured, 06-Oct-2005	11.70	41.4	0.97	22.0	21.2
	Recommended Limits	11.3	41.5 ±5%	0.97 ±5%	18-25	18-25
1800	Measured, 07-Oct-2005	36.43	38.8	1.37	22.0	21.6
	Recommended Limits	38.1	40.0 ±5%	1.4 ±5%	18-25	18-25

The following probe conversion factors were used on the E-Field probe(s) used for the system accuracy verification measurements:

Description	Serial Number	f (MHz)	Conversion Factor	Cal Cert pg #
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	SN1515	900	6.09	8 of 9
		1810	5.07	8 of 9

6 Test Results

The test sample was operated in a test mode that allows control of the transmitter without the need to place actual phone calls. For the purposes of this test the unit is commanded to test mode and manually set to the proper channel, transmitter power level and transmit mode of operation. The phone was tested in the configurations stipulated in OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01. Motorola also followed the requirements in Supplement C / Appendix D: SAR Measurement Procedures, section titled “*Devices Operating Next To A Person’s Ear* “. These directions state “The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tile/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).“

The DASY4 v4.5 SAR measurement system specified in section 3.1 was utilized within the intended operations as set by the SPEAG™ setup. The phone was positioned into the measurement configurations using the positioner supplied with the DASY4 v4.5 SAR measurement system. The measured dielectric constant of the material used for the positioner is less than 2.9 and the loss tangent is less than 0.02 (± 30%) at 850MHz. The default settings for the “coarse” and “cube” scans were chosen and use for measurements. The grid spacing of the course scan was set to 15cm as shown in the SAR plots included in appendix 2 and 3. Please refer to the DASY manual for additional information on SAR scanning procedures and algorithms used.

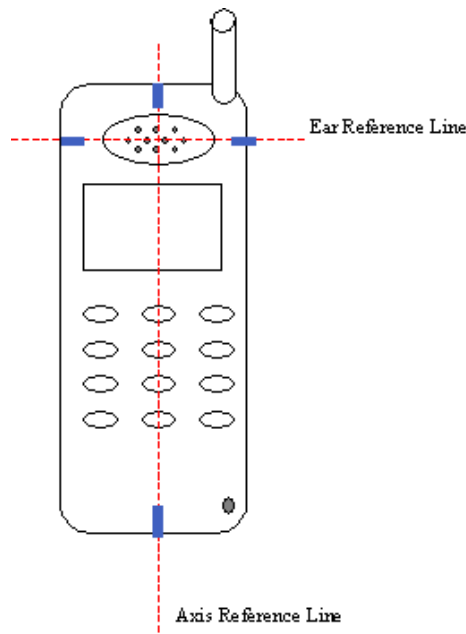
The Cellular Phone (FCC ID IHDT56FE1) has the SNN5786A as the only available battery option. This battery was used to do all of the SAR testing. The phone was placed in the SAR measurement system with a fully charged battery.

6.1 Head Adjacent Test Results

To aid in positioning repeatability, the ear reference line of the device and the axis reference line of the device have been physically added using a non-metallic marker.

- Per Figure 1, the "Ear Reference Line" is centered vertically through the center of the listening area (as defined by the speaker holes in the housing).
- The "Axis Reference Line" bisects the front surface of the device at its top and bottom edges.
- The intersection of these two lines defines the location of the "Ear Reference Point".

The lines drawn on the device extended to the outside edges, as shown in blue in the figure below, & wrap around the sides of the device.



The SAR results shown in tables 1 and 2 are maximum SAR values averaged over 1 gram of phantom tissue. Also shown are the measured conducted output powers, the temperature of the test facility during the test, the temperature of the tissue simulate after the test, the measured drift and the extrapolated SAR. The exact method of extrapolation is $\text{New SAR} = \text{Old SAR} * 10^{(-\text{drift}/10)}$. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASYS™ measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process. This is the most conservative SAR because it corresponds to the average output power at the beginning of the SAR test. This extrapolation has been done because when the DUT is operating properly it may exhibit a slump in radiated power and SAR over time. This is verified by measuring the SAR drift after the test.

The left head and right head SAR contour distributions are similar. Because of this similarity, the cheek/touch and 15° tilt test conditions with the highest SAR values in each band are indicated as bold numbers in the following tables and are included in Appendix 2. All other test conditions measured lower SAR values than those included in Appendix 2.

The SAR measurements were performed using the SAM phantoms listed in section 3.1. Since the same phantoms and tissue simulate are used for the system accuracy verification as the device SAR measurements, the Z-axis scans included in within Appendix 1 are applicable for verification of tissue simulate depth to be 15.0cm ±0.5cm.

The following probe conversion factors were used on the E-Field probe(s) used for the head adjacent measurements:

Description	Serial Number	f (MHz)	Conversion Factor	Cal Cert pg #
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	SN1515	900	6.09	8 of 9
		1810	5.07	8 of 9

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Cheek / Touch Position							
			Left Head				Right Head			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
GSM 850MHz	Channel 128	32.80	1.12	0.07	1.12	20.8	1.33	0.04	1.33	20.9
	Channel 189	32.79	0.897	-0.06	0.91	20.9	1.05	-0.03	1.06	21.0
	Channel 251	32.89	0.854	0.02	0.85	20.6	0.995	0.09	1.00	20.9
GSM 1900MHz	Channel 512	30.16	0.968	-0.09	0.99	21.4	1.18	-0.15	1.22	21.0
	Channel 661	30.12	0.991	0.05	0.99	21.6	1.16	-0.09	1.18	21.2
	Channel 810	30.14	0.902	0.00	0.90	21.2	1.02	-0.04	1.03	20.8

Table 1: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56FE1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the Cheek/Touch Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	15° Tilt Position							
			Left Head				Right Head			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
GSM 850MHz	Channel 128	32.80								
	Channel 189	32.79	0.231	0.04	0.23	21.1	0.218	0.04	0.22	21.1
	Channel 251	32.89								
GSM 1900MHz	Channel 512	30.16								
	Channel 661	30.12	0.475	-0.11	0.49	21.1	0.518	0.04	0.52	20.7
	Channel 810	30.14								

Table 2: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56FE1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the Tilt Position.

6.2 Body Worn Test Results

The SAR results shown in table 3 are the maximum SAR values averaged over 1 gram of phantom tissue. Also shown are the measured conducted output powers, the temperature of the test facility during the test, the temperature of the tissue simulate after the test, the measured drift and the extrapolated SAR. The exact method of extrapolation is $New\ SAR = Old\ SAR * 10^{(-drift/10)}$. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY™ measurement system can be scaled up by the measured drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process. This is the most conservative SAR because it corresponds to the average output power at the beginning of the SAR test. This extrapolation has been done because when the DUT is operating properly it may exhibit a slump in radiated power and SAR over time. This is verified by measuring the SAR drift after the test.

The test conditions that produced the highest SAR values in each band are indicated as bold numbers in the following tables and are included in Appendix 3. All other test conditions measured lower SAR values than those included in Appendix 3.

A “flat” phantom was for the body-worn tests. This “flat” phantom is made out of 1” thick natural High Density Polyethylene with a thickness at the bottom equal to 2.0mm. It measures 52.7cm(long) x 26.7cm(wide) x 21.2cm(tall). The measured dielectric constant of the material used is less than 2.3 and the loss tangent is less than 0.0046 all the way up to 2.184GHz.

The tissue stimulant depth was verified to be 15.0cm ±0.5cm. The same device holder described in section 6 was used for positioning the phone. The functional accessories were divided into two categories, the ones with metal components and the ones with non-metal components. For non-metallic component accessories’, testing was performed on the accessory that displayed the closest proximity to the flat phantom. Each metallic component accessory, if any, was checked for uniqueness of metal component so that each is tested with the device. If multiple accessories shared an identical metal component, only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body was tested. The cellular phone was tested with a headset connected to the device for all body-worn SAR measurements.

The tissue stimulant depth was verified to be 15.0cm ±0.5cm. The same device holder described in section 6 was used for positioning the phone. There are no Body-Worn Accessories available for this phone at the time of testing hence the device was tested per the supplement C testing guidelines for devices that do not have body worn accessories. The phone was placed a maximum of 25mm away from a flat phantom per the supplement C standard guidelines to perform SAR measurement. The cellular phone was tested with a headset connected to the device for all body-worn SAR measurements.

The following probe conversion factors were used on the E-Field probe(s) used for the body worn measurements:

Description	Serial Number	f (MHz)	Conversion Factor	Cal Cert pg #
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	SN1515	900	5.98	8 of 9
		1810	4.47	8 of 9

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	GSM Body-Worn							
			Front of Phone 15mm from Phantom				Back of Phone 15mm from Phantom			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
GSM 850MHz	Channel 128	32.80								
	Channel 190	32.79	0.203	-0.01	0.20	21.6	0.45	0.05	0.45	21.5
	Channel 251	32.89								
GSM 1900MHz	Channel 512	30.16								
	Channel 661	30.12	0.088	-0.09	0.09	21.6	0.32	0.00	0.32	21.4
	Channel 810	30.14								

Table 3: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56FE1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the body.

6.3 Push-to-Talk/Dispatch Mode Test Results

The SAR results shown in table 4 are maximum SAR values averaged over 1 gram of phantom tissue for the Push-to-Talk/Dispatch Mode SAR measurements. Also shown are the measured conducted output powers.

The test sample was operated in an over the air call in GSM 850 and 1900 MHz bands. For the purposes of this test the unit is commanded to the proper channel, transmitter power level and transmit mode of operation. The radio was then placed in the SAR measurement system with a fully charged battery. The radio was placed with the front of the device positioned at 2.5 cm from a flat phantom, as per Supplement C 01-01. Since the SAR values produced for the Push-to-Talk/Dispatch Mode are lower than the highest SAR values produced for the head and body worn test configurations, a full data set output of the two test conditions are not included in appendix 4.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Push-To-Talk Mode			
			Ant Fixed			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
GSM 850MHz	Channel 128	32.80				
	Channel 189	32.79	0.139	0.03	0.14	21.0
	Channel 251	32.89				
GSM 1900MHz	Channel 512	30.16				
	Channel 661	30.12	0.148	0.04	0.15	20.6
	Channel 810	30.14				

Table 4: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56FE1 against a flat phantom in PTT Mode

Appendix 1

SAR distribution comparison for the system accuracy verification

Date/Time: 10/6/2005 7:59:40 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola

20051006 900MHz_Good +3.5%

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN:094;

Procedure Notes: 900 MHz System Performance Check / Dipole Sn# 094 PM1 Power = 200 mW

Sim.Temp@meas = 21.24C Sim.Temp@SPC = 21.2C Room Temp @ SPC = 22C

Communication System: CW - Dipole; Frequency: 900 MHz; Channel Number: 4; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: VALIDATION Only; Medium parameters used: $f = 900$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Sugar Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1168;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

Daily SPC Check/Dipole Area Scan (4x9x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.19 mW/g

Daily SPC Check/0-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.45 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.29 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.47 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.48 mW/g

Daily SPC Check/90-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

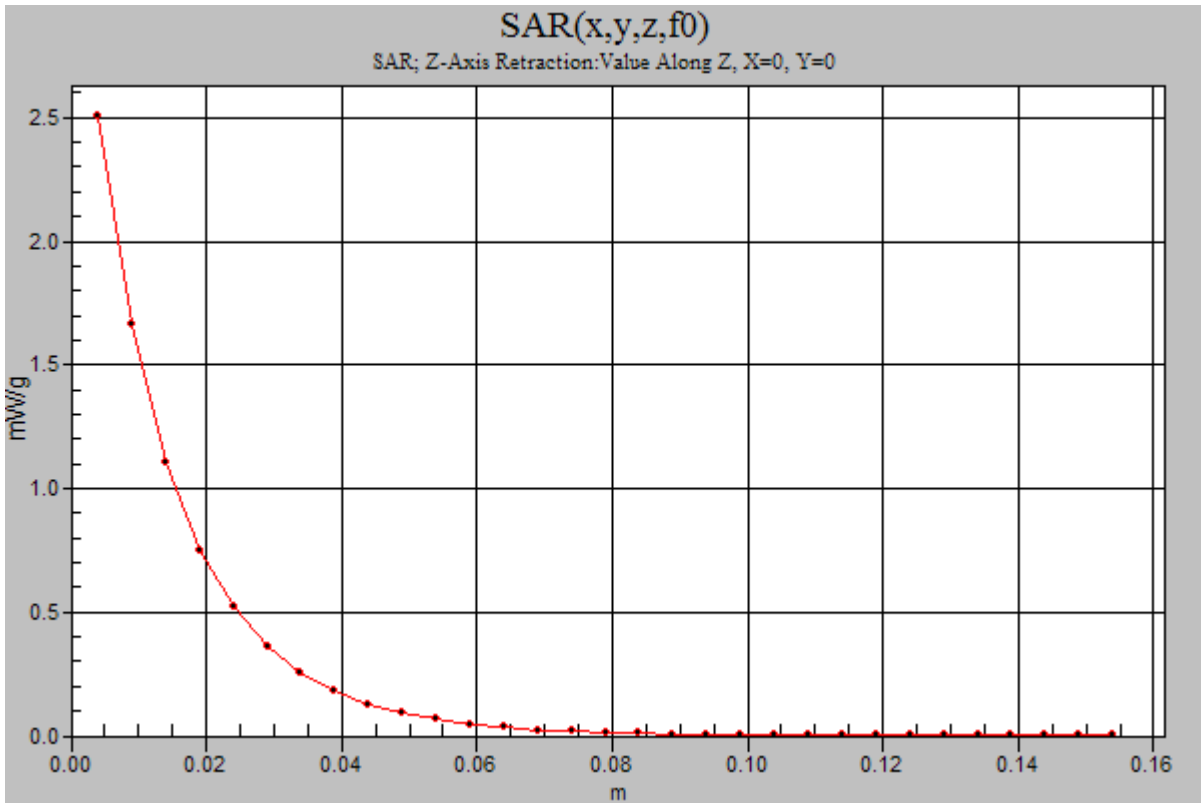
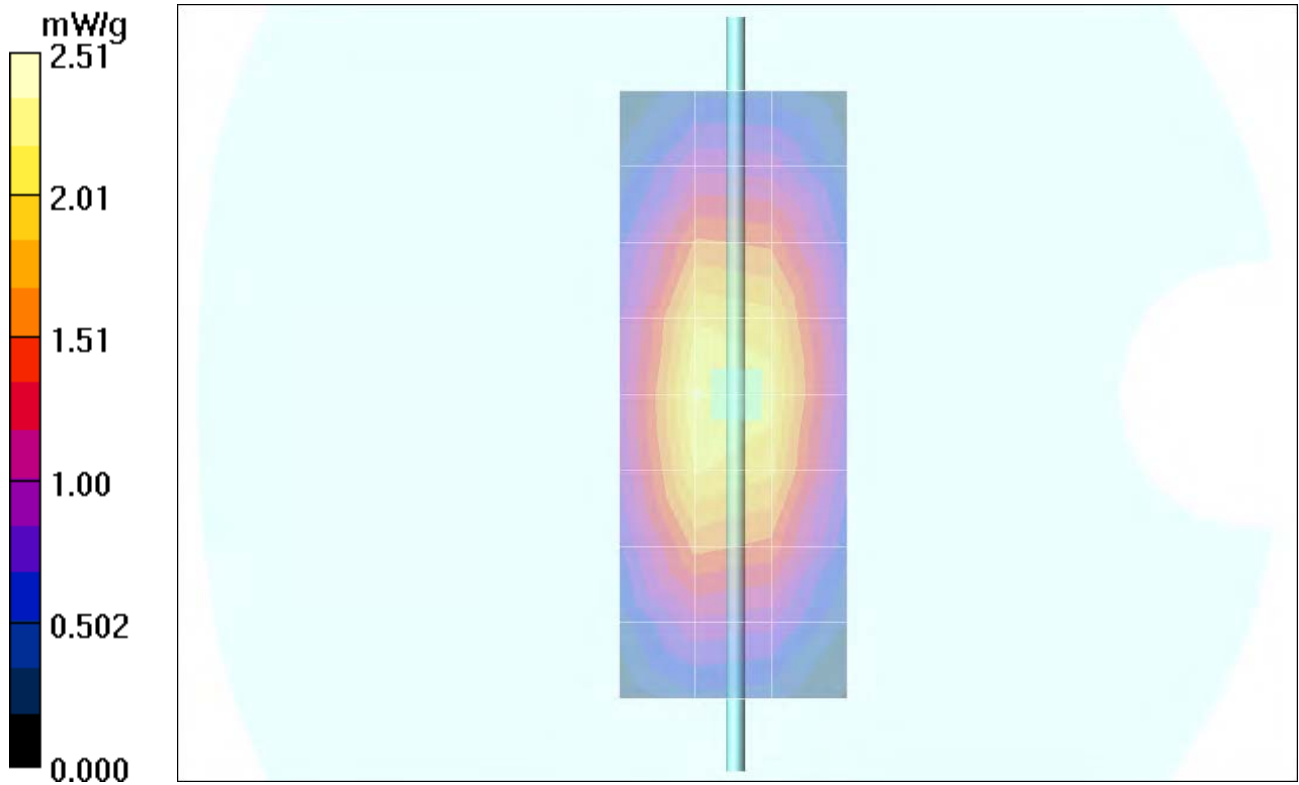
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.60 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.59 mW/g

Daily SPC Check/Z-Axis Retraction (1x1x31):

Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.51 mW/g



Date/Time: 10/7/2005 10:27:47 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola

20051007 1800MHz_Good -4.4%

DUT: Dipole 1800 MHz; Type: D1800V2; Serial: D1800V2 - SN:276tr;

Procedure Notes: 1800 MHz System Performance Check / Dipole Sn# 276tr PM1 Power = 200 mW

Sim.Temp@meas = 21.79C Sim.Temp@SPC = 21.6C Room Temp @ SPC = 22C

Communication System: CW - Dipole; Frequency: 1800 MHz; Channel Number: 8; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: VALIDATION Only; Medium parameters used: $f = 1800\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.37\text{mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.8$; $\rho = 1000\text{kg/m}^3$

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Glycol Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1138;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

Daily SPC Check/Dipole Area Scan (4x9x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.30 mW/g

Daily SPC Check/0-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 80.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.86 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.95 mW/g

Daily SPC Check/90-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

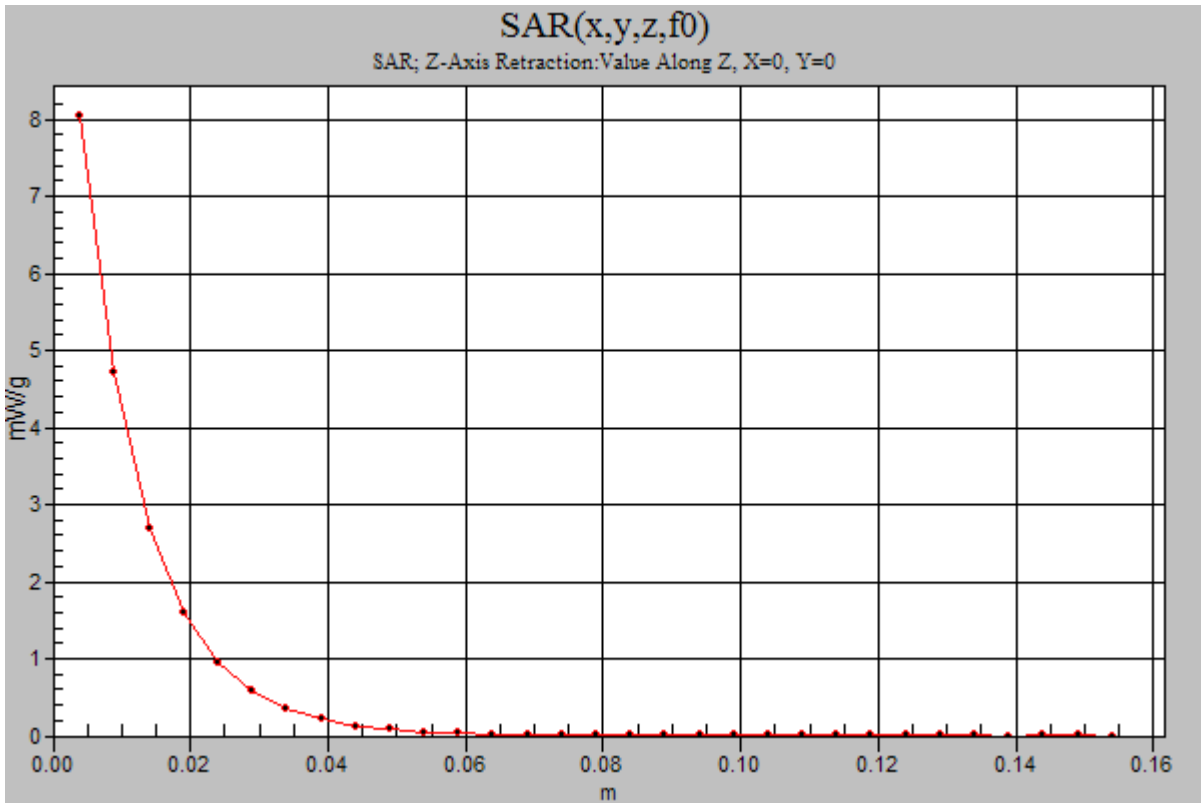
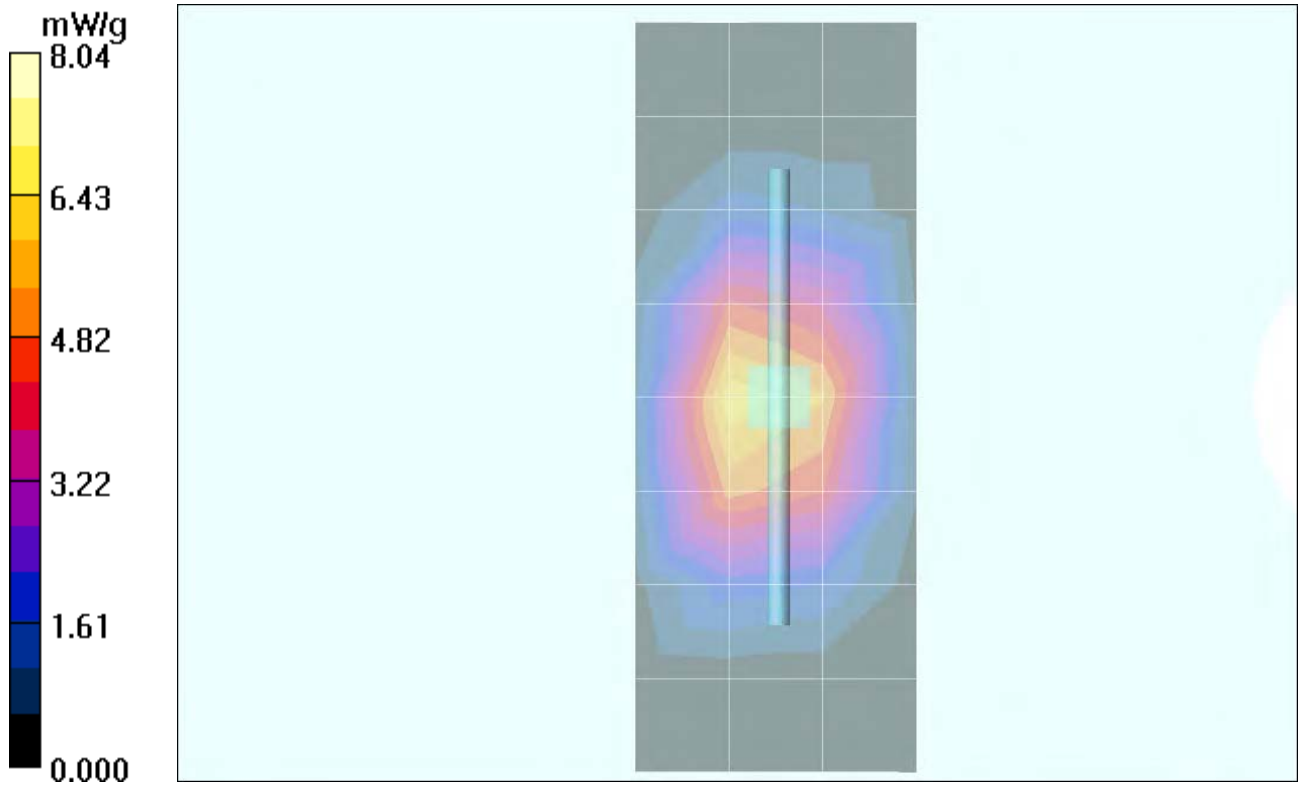
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 80.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.28 mW/g

Daily SPC Check/Z-Axis Retraction (1x1x31):

Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.04 mW/g



Appendix 2

SAR distribution plots for Phantom Head Adjacent Use

Date/Time: 10/6/2005 10:46:08 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 850 cheek

Serial: 10664000059163;

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 05 (OTA) Antenna Position: Fixed Accessory Model #: N/A

Battery Model #: SNN5786A DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): Cheek

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Channel Number: 128; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Low Freq Head; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Sugar Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1168;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

Right Head Template/Area Scan - Normal (15mm) (7x17x1):

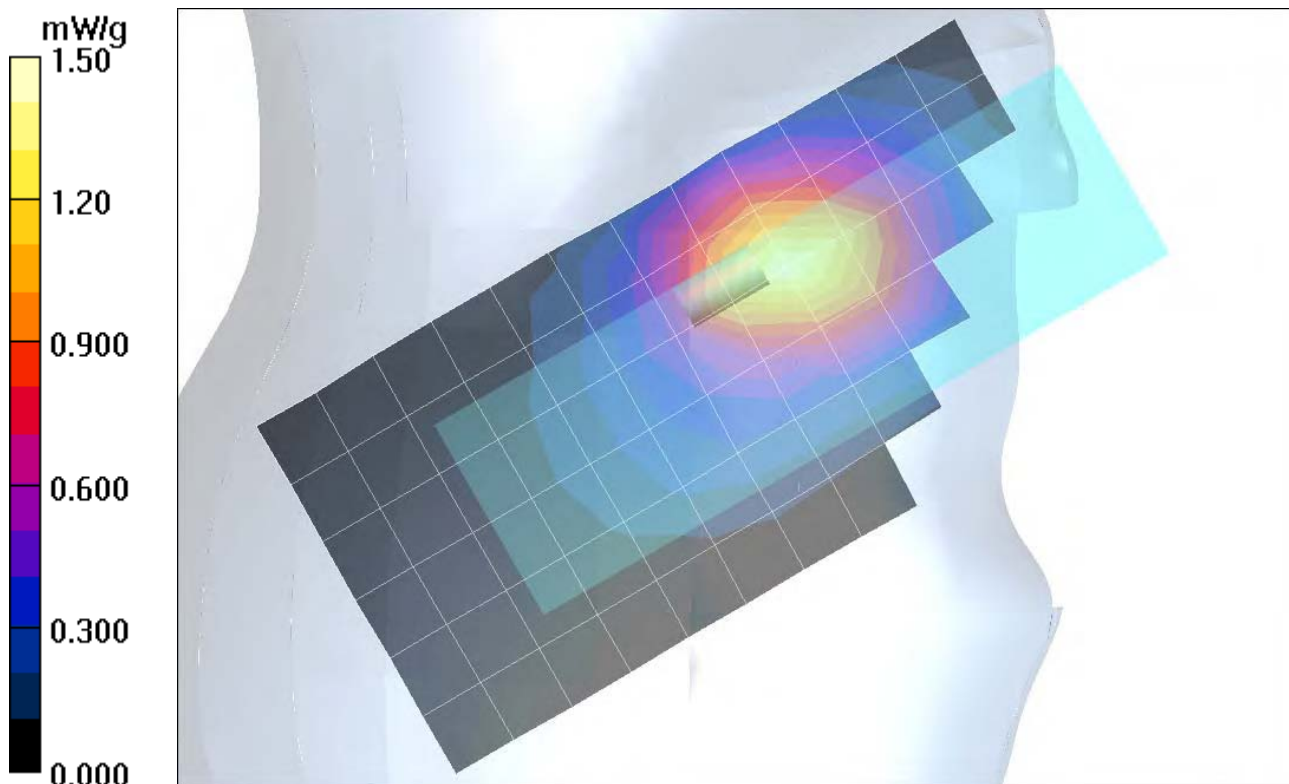
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.42 mW/g

Right Head Template/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 37.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.042 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.89 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.33 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.893 mW/g



Date/Time: 10/6/2005 9:30:47 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 850 tilt

Serial: 10664000059163

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 05 (OTA) Antenna Position: Fixed Accessory Model #: N/A

Battery Model #: SNN5786A DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): Rotated

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Channel Number: 189; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Low Freq Head; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Sugar Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1168;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

Left Head Template/Area Scan - Normal (15mm) (7x17x1):

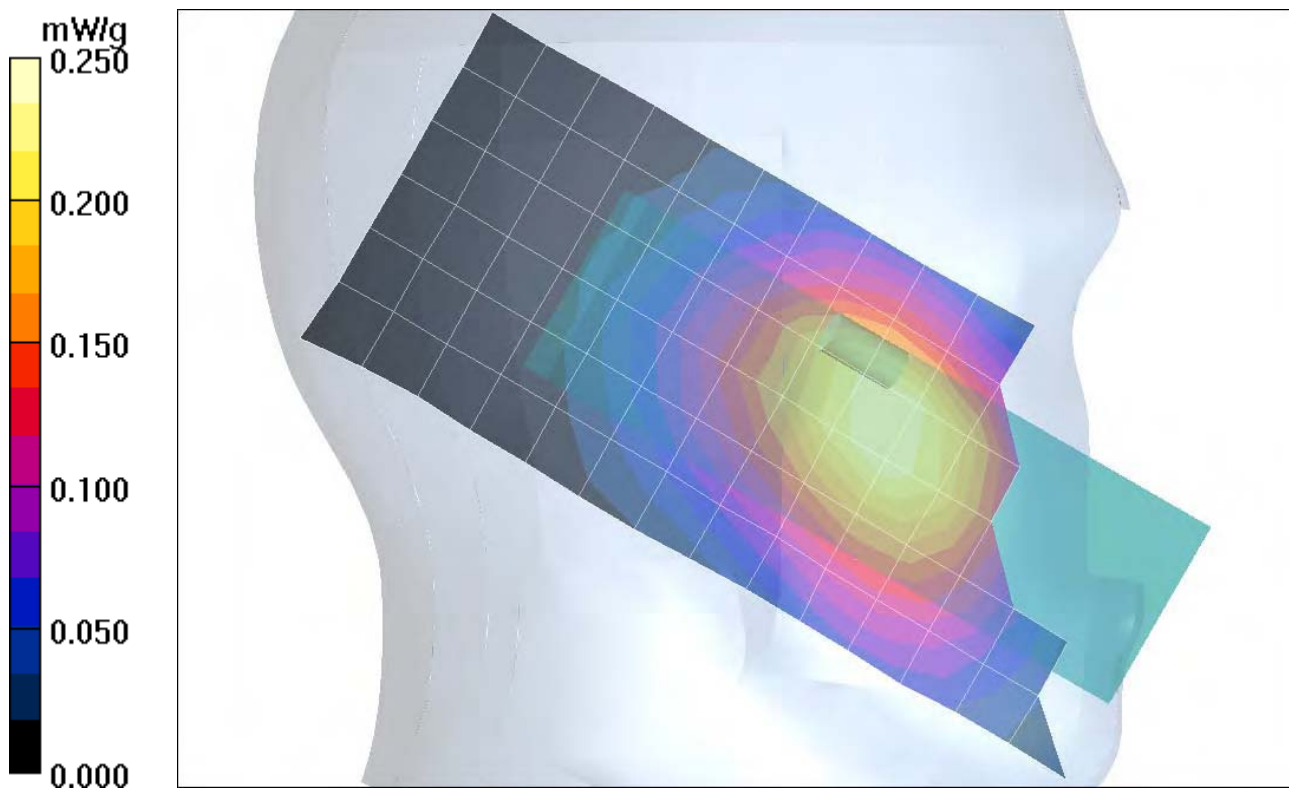
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.232 mW/g

Left Head Template/Zoom Scan - to correct max outside (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.036 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.297 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.231 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.171 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.243 mW/g



Date/Time: 10/7/2005 2:37:13 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 1900 cheek

Serial: 10664000059163

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 00 (OTA) Antenna Position: Fixed Accessory Model #: N/A

Battery Model #: SNN5786A DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): Cheek

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Channel Number: 512; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Regular Glycol Head; Medium parameters used: $f=1880$ MHz; $\sigma=1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=38.5$; $\rho=1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

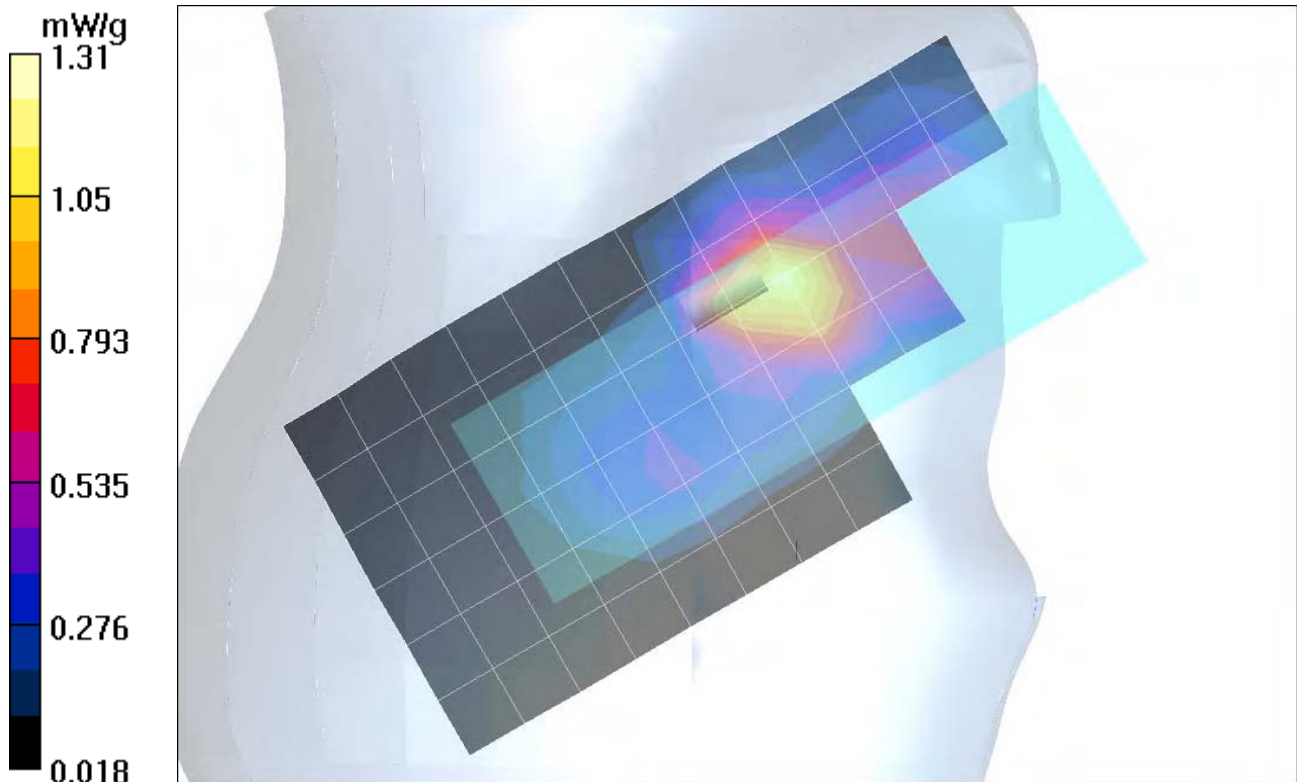
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Glycol Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1138;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

Right Head Template/Area Scan - Normal (15mm) (7x17x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.20 mW/g

Right Head Template/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 32.1 V/m; **Power Drift = -0.154 dB** Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.86 W/kg**SAR(1 g) = 1.18 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.657 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.31 mW/g

Date/Time: 10/7/2005 3:35:56 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 1900 tilt

Serial: 10664000059163

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 00 (OTA) Antenna Position: Fixed Accessory Model #: N/A

Battery Model #: SNN5786A DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): Rotated

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Channel Number: 661; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Regular Glycol Head; Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(5.07, 5.07, 5.07); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8: Glycol Water SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1138;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

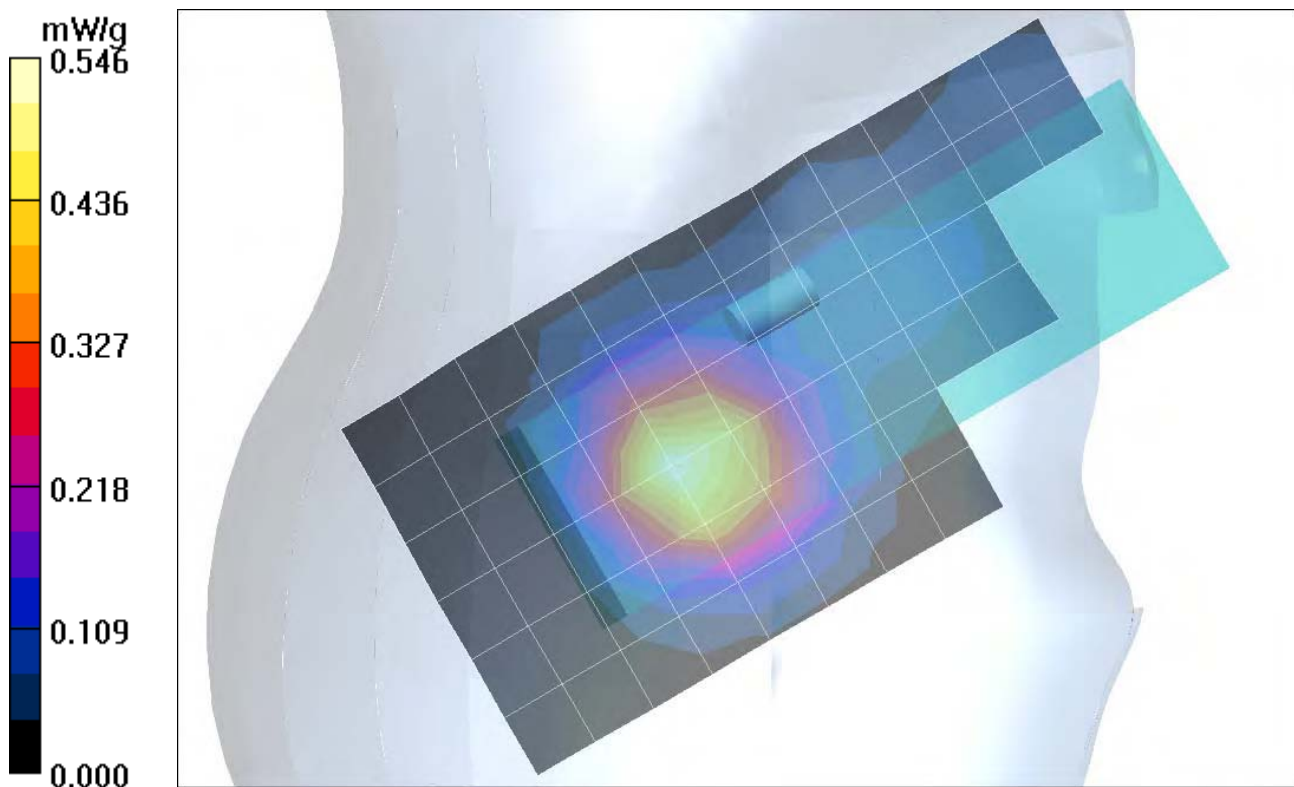
Right Head Template/Area Scan - Normal (15mm) (7x17x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.546 mW/g

Right Head Template/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.045 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.750 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.518 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.317 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.565 mW/g

Appendix 3

SAR distribution plots for Body Worn Configuration

Date/Time: 10/6/2005 1:13:04 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 850 body worn

Serial: 10664000059163

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 05 (OTA) Antenna Position: Fixed Battery

Model #: SNN5786A Accessory Model # = 15mm_Back

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Channel Number: 189; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Low Freq Body; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(5.98, 5.98, 5.98); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8_Section 1, Amy Twin, Rev2 (23-June-04); Type: Amy Twin Flat; Serial: n/a;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

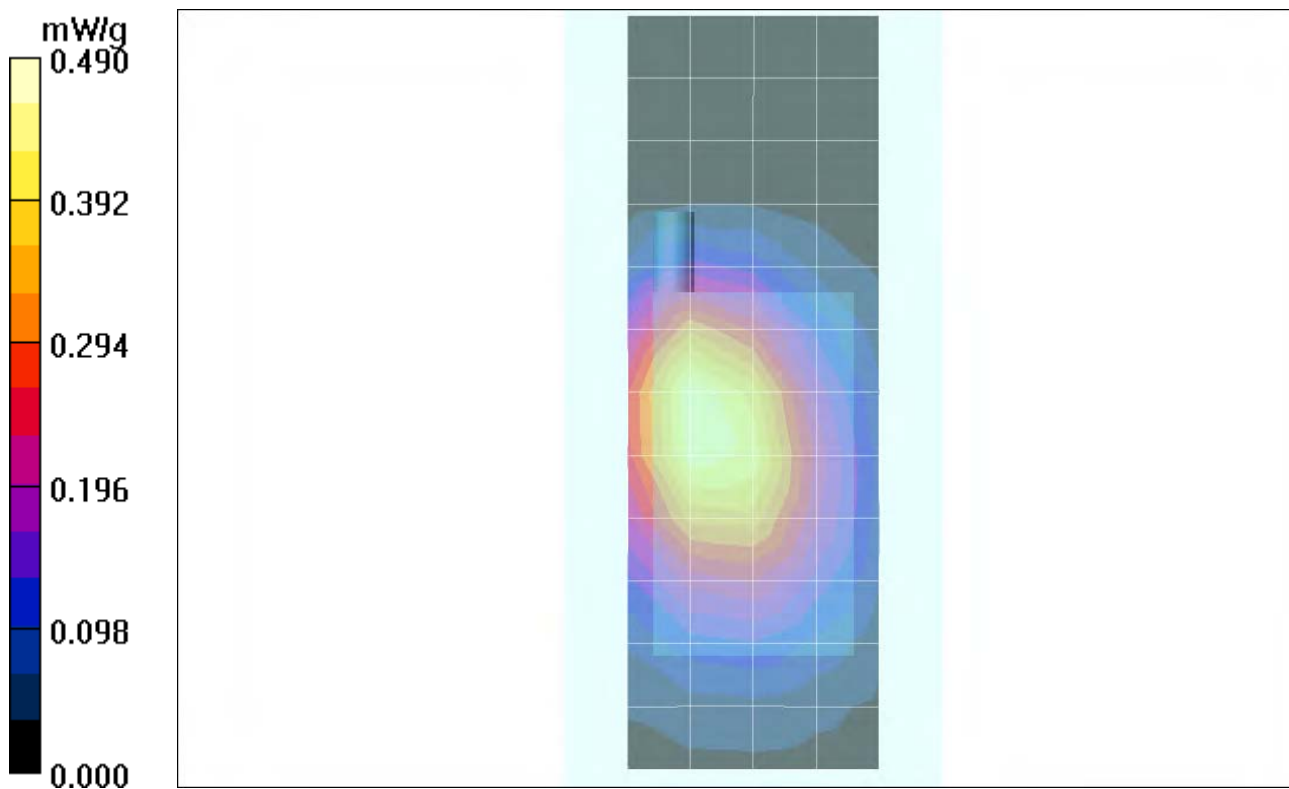
Amy Twin Phone Template/Area Scan - Normal Body (15mm) (13x7x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.455 mW/g

Amy Twin Phone Template/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.053 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.622 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.450 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.310 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.483 mW/g

Date/Time: 10/7/2005 4:26:01 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola 1900 body worn

Serial: 10664000059163

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 00 (OTA) Antenna Position: Fixed

Battery Model #: SNN5786A Accessory Model # = 15mm_Back

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Channel Number: 661; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium: Regular Glycol Body; Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1515; ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47); Calibrated: 8/30/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn383; Calibrated: 8/18/2005
- Phantom: PCS8_Section 2, Amy Twin, Rev2 (23-June-04); Type: Amy Twin Flat; Serial: n/a;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 159

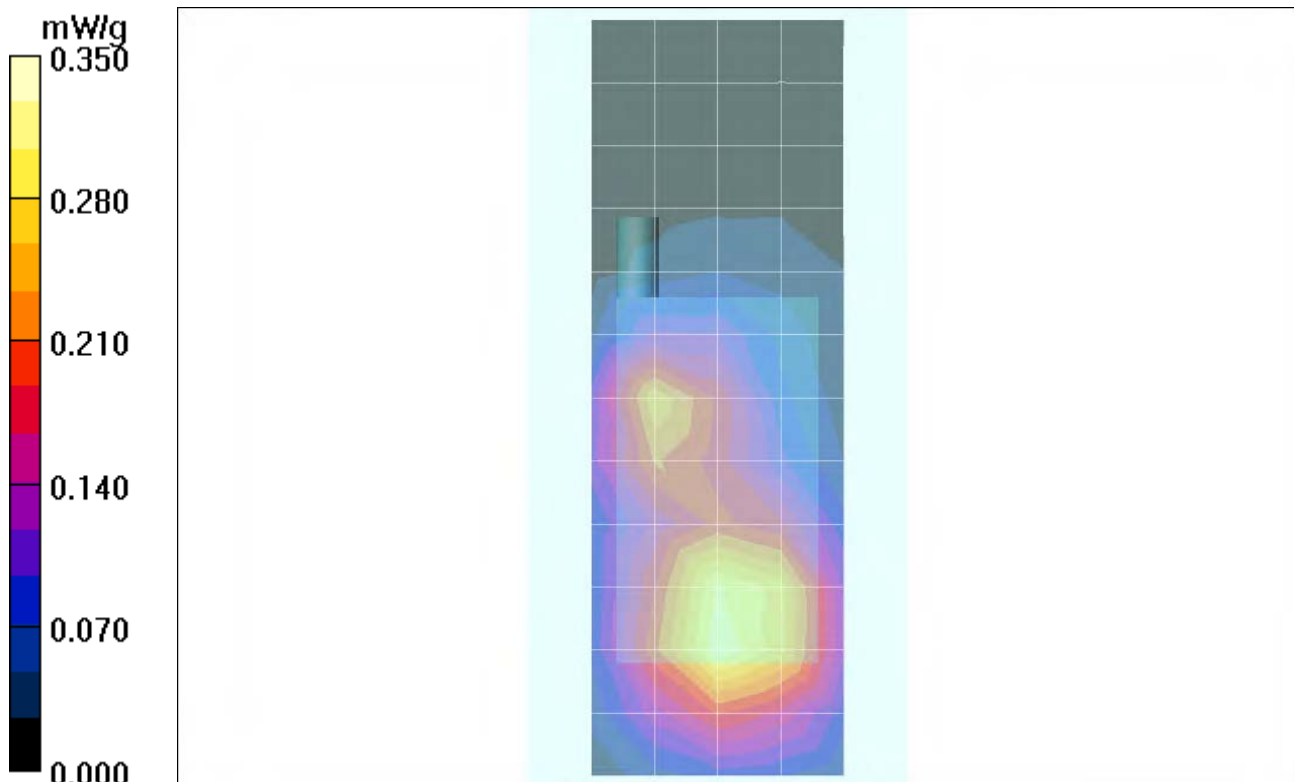
Amy Twin Phone Template/Area Scan - Normal Body (15mm) (13x7x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.323 mW/g

Amy Twin Phone Template/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.477 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.320 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.205 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.344 mW/g

Appendix 4
Probe Calibration Certificate

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
- EX3DVx
- 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.



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 **Motorola MDb**

Certificate No: **ET3-1515_Aug05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1515**

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

Calibration date: **August 30, 2005**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467)	May-06
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500)	Aug-06
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 654	29-Nov-04 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Nov04)	Nov-05
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: August 30, 2005

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



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**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConF	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 E^2 -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:1515

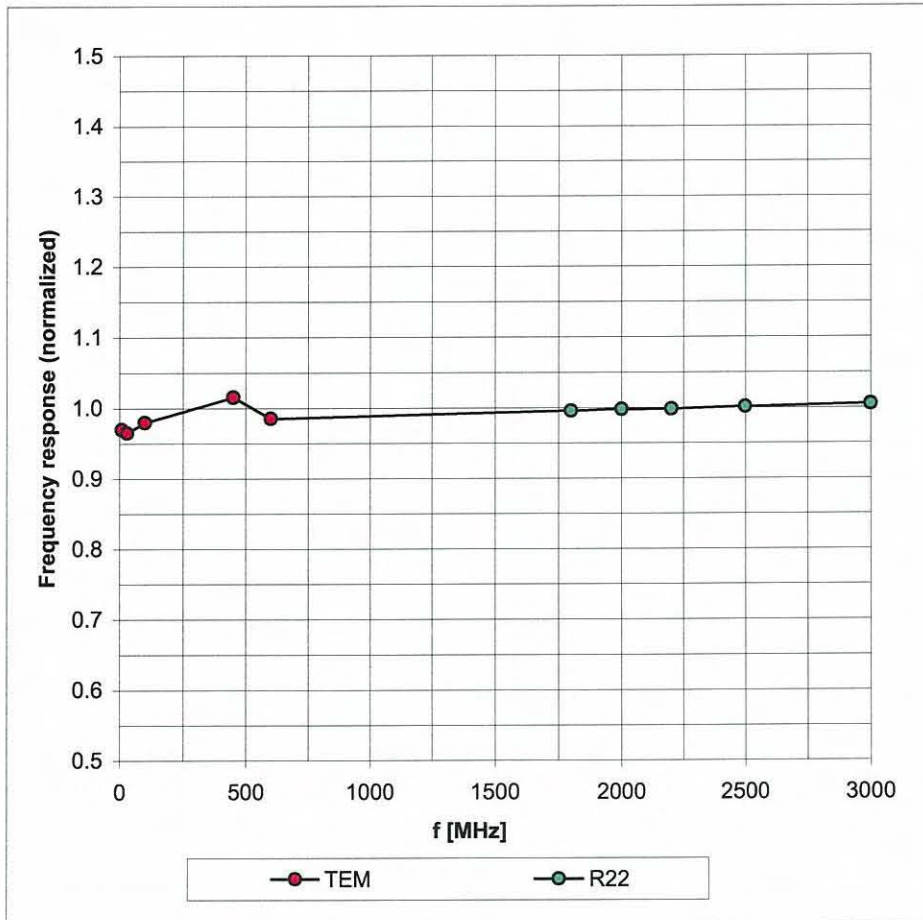
Manufactured:	February 1, 2000
Last calibrated:	August 25, 2004
Recalibrated:	August 30, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

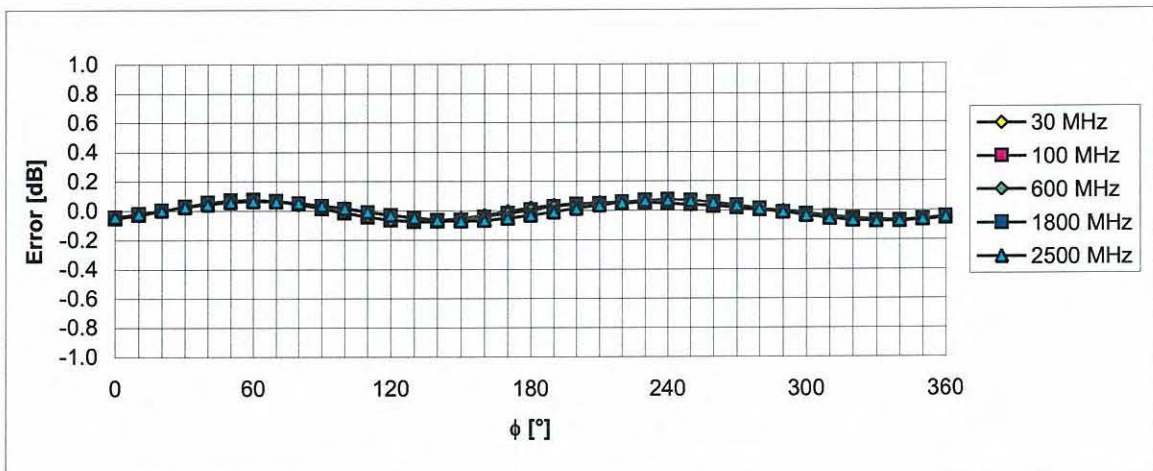
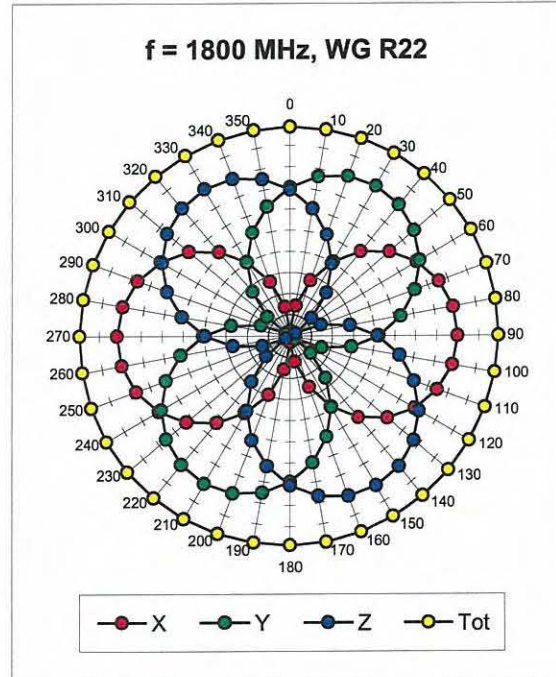
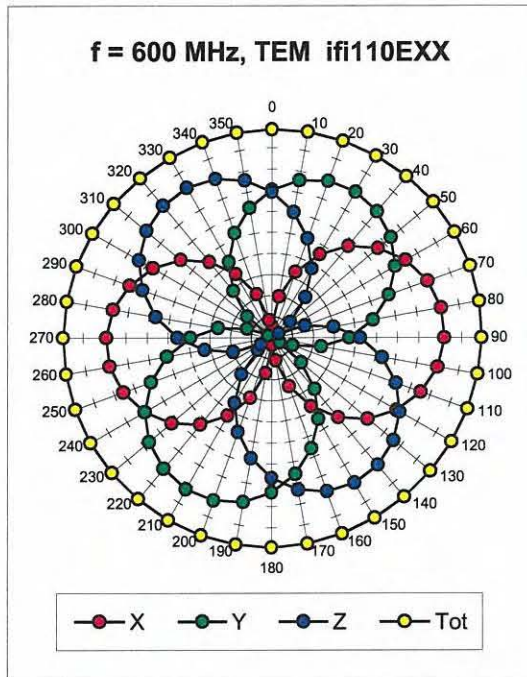
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



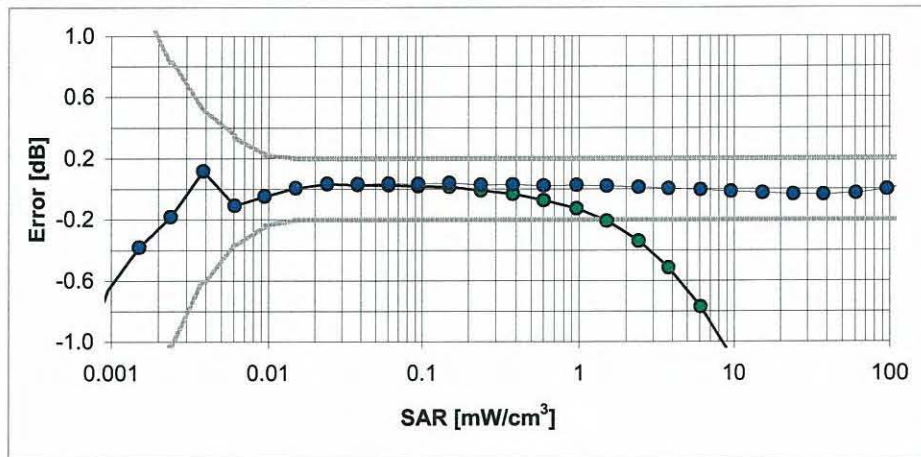
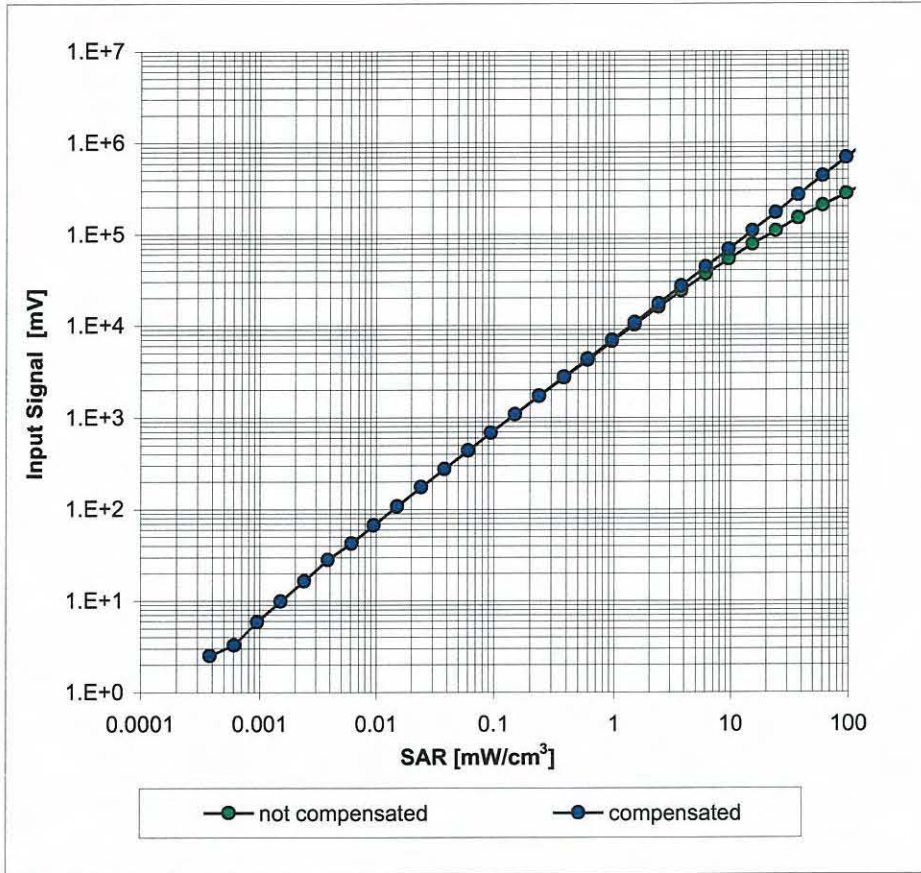
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$



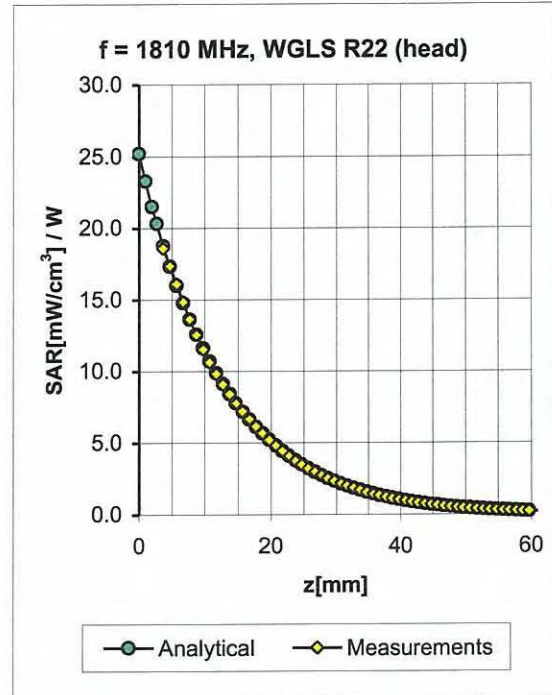
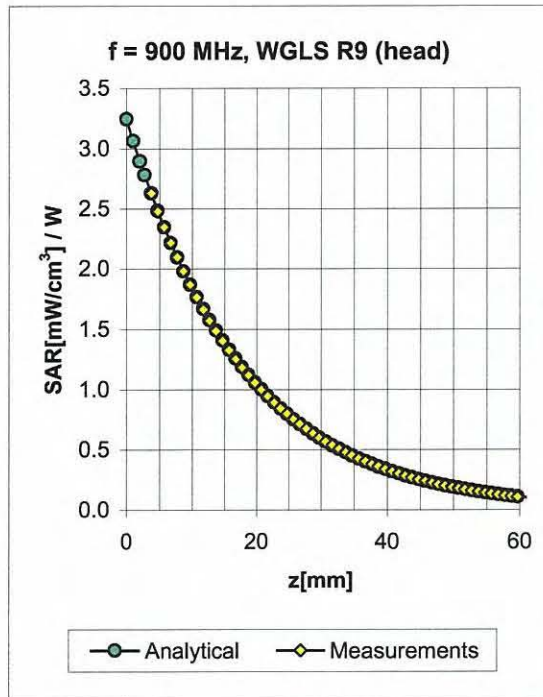
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment

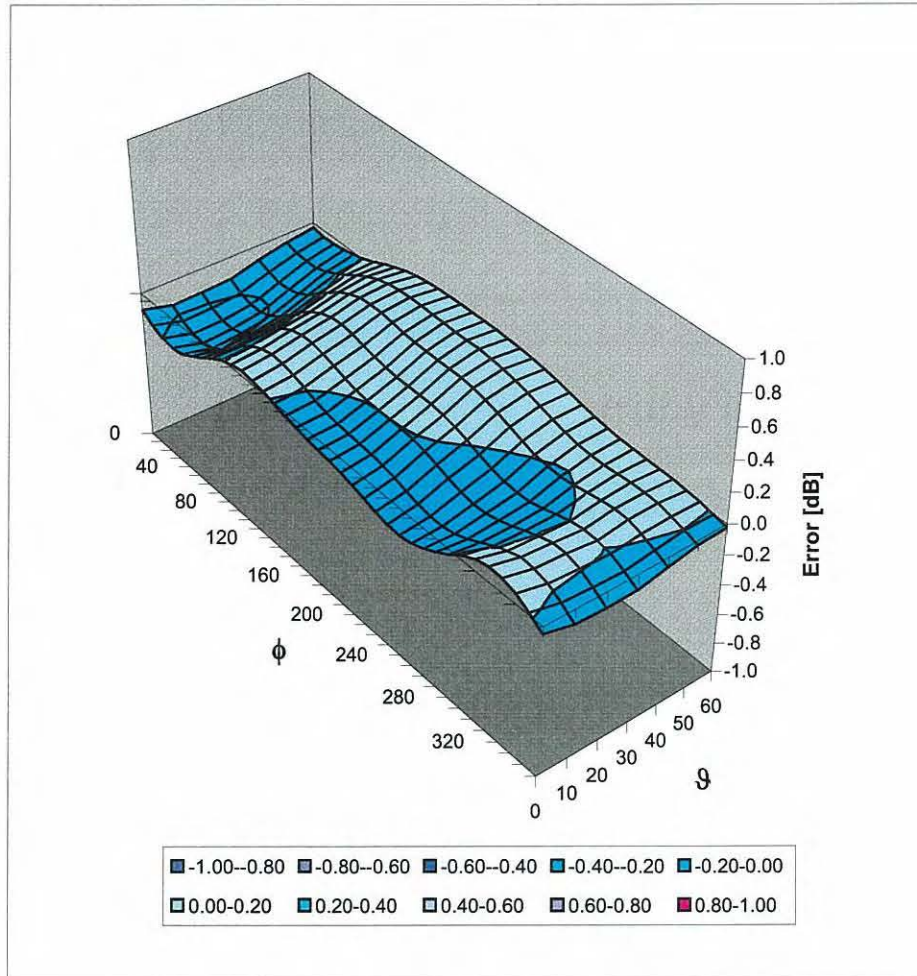


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.54	1.90	6.09 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.61	2.34	5.07 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.59	2.48	4.77 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.77	2.07	4.44 ± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.49	2.08	5.98 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.58	2.62	4.47 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.62	2.42	4.25 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.92	1.66	4.24 ± 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.

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900$ MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Appendix 5
Measurement Uncertainty Budget

Uncertainty Budget for Device Under Test: 30 – 3000 MHz

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e = f(d,k)</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h = c x f / e</i>	<i>i = c x g / e</i>	<i>k</i>
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 section	Tol. (± %)	Prob Dist	Div.	<i>c_i</i> (1 g)	<i>c_i</i> (10 g)	1 g <i>u_i</i> (±%)	10 g <i>u_i</i> (±%)	<i>v_i</i>
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	5.9	N	1.00	1	1	5.9	5.9	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	4.7	R	1.73	0.707	0.707	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	9.6	R	1.73	0.707	0.707	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	1.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	4.7	R	1.73	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	1.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.3	N	1.00	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	1.1	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.1	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	E.6.1	0.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Probe Positioner Mech. Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w.r.t Phantom	E.6.3	1.4	R	1.73	1	1	0.8	0.8	∞
Max. SAR Evaluation (ext., int., avg.)	E.5	3.4	R	1.73	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Test sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	3.2	N	1.00	1	1	3.2	3.2	29
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	4.0	N	1.00	1	1	4.0	4.0	8
SAR drift	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	E.3.3	3.3	N	1.00	0.64	0.43	2.1	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	E.3.3	1.9	N	1.00	0.6	0.49	1.1	0.9	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				11.1	10.8	411
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			<i>k=2</i>				22.2	21.6	

Uncertainty Budget for System Check: 30 – 3000 MHz

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e = f(d,k)</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h = c x f / e</i>	<i>i = c x g / e</i>	<i>k</i>
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 section	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	<i>c_i</i> (1 g)	<i>c_i</i> (10 g)	1 g <i>u_i</i> (±%)	10 g <i>u_i</i> (±%)	<i>v_i</i>
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	5.9	N	1.00	1	1	5.9	5.9	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	4.7	R	1.73	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Spherical Isotropy	E.2.2	9.6	R	1.73	0	0	0.0	0.0	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	1.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	4.7	R	1.73	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	1.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.3	N	1.00	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	1.1	R	1.73	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	0.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	E.6.1	0.0	R	1.73	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w.r.t. Phantom	E.6.3	1.4	R	1.73	1	1	0.8	0.8	∞
Max. SAR Evaluation (ext., int., avg.)	E.5	3.4	R	1.73	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Dipole									
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	^{8,} E.4.2	2.0	R	1.73	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Input Power and SAR Drift Measurement	^{8,} 6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	E.3.3	3.3	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.2	0.8	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	E.3.3	1.9	R	1.73	0.6	0.49	0.6	0.5	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				9.0	8.8	9999 9
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			<i>k=2</i>				17.7	17.3	

Appendix 6

Photographs of the device under test



Figure 1. Front of Phone



Figure 2. Back of Phone



Figure 3. Open Front



Figure 4. Open Back



Figure 5. Bodyworn

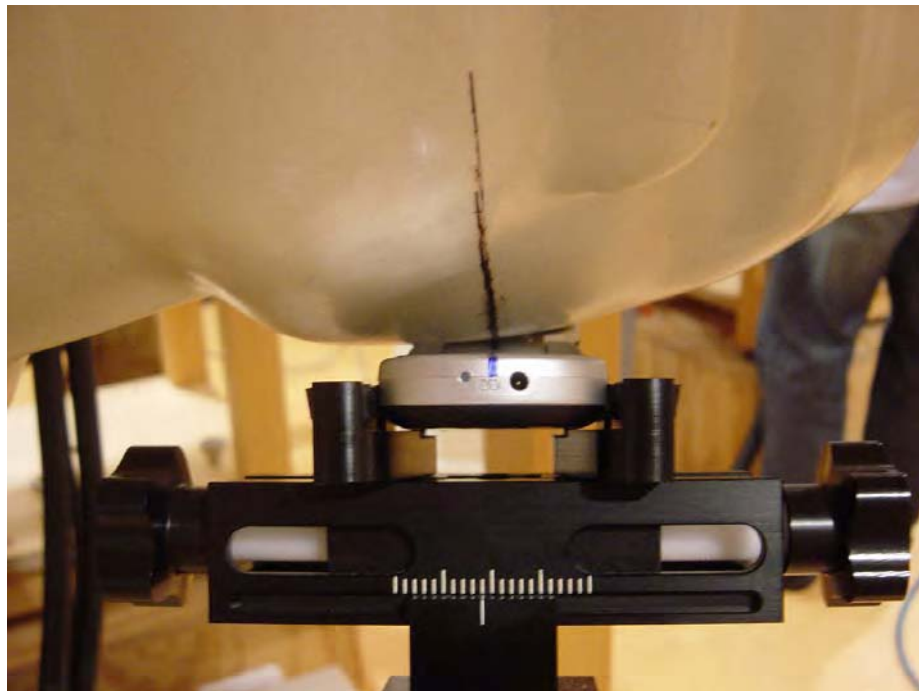


Figure 6. Cheek Bottom



Figure 7. Cheek Top



Figure 8. Tilted Bottom



Figure 9. Tilted Top



Figure 10. PTT Top

Appendix 7

Dipole Characterization Certificate

Certification of System Performance Check Targets

Based on APP-0396

-Historical Data-


900MHz	
IEEE1528 Target:	10.8 (W/kg)
Measurement Uncertainty (k=1):	9.0%
Measurement Period:	9-Nov-04 to 2-June-05
# of tests performed:	813
Grand Average:	11.3 (W/kg)
% Delta (Average - IEEE1528 Target)	4.4%
Is % Delta <= Expanded Measurement Uncertainty (k=2)?	Yes
Accept/Reject <u>Average</u> as new system performance check target?	ACCEPT
Historic data included the following 900MHz Dipoles:	
69, 77	
79, 80	
91, 94	
96, 97	

-New System Performance Check Targets- per APP-0396
(based on analysis of historical data)

Frequency	SAR Target (W/kg)	Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)
900MHz	11.3	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%


-Approvals-

Submitted by: Date:

Signed: 

Comments:

Approved by: Date:

Signed: 

Comments: