Exhibit 11: SAR Test Report IHDT6FJ1

Date of test:	9/11/2005 through 9/21/2005
Date of Report:	10/3/2005
Laboratory:	Motorola Personal Communications Sector Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory 600 N. US Highway 45 Room: MW113 Libertyville, Illinois 60048
Test Responsible:	Paul Ma RF Engineer
Accreditation:	This laboratory is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025-1999 to perform the following tests:

Tests:	Procedures:
Electromagnetic Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)	ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, 1999 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)
Simulated Tissue Preparation	APP-0247
RF Power Measurement	DOI-0876, 0900, 0902, 0904, 0915

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 IHDT6FJ1 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)

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. INTRODUCTION **3**

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

2.1 Antenna description **3**

3. TEST EQUIPMENT USED **4**

3.1 Dosimetric System **4**

3.2 Additional Equipment **4**

4. ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF THE TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID **5**

5. SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION **5**

6. TEST RESULTS **6**

6.1 Head Adjacent Test Results **7**

6.2 Body Worn Test Results **11**

APPENDIX 1: SAR DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON FOR SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION **14**

APPENDIX 2: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS FOR PHANTOM HEAD ADJACENT USE **15**

APPENDIX 3: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS FOR BODY WORN CONFIGURATION **16**

APPENDIX 4: PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE **17**

APPENDIX 5: DIPOLE CHARACTERIZATION CERTIFICATE **17**

APPENDIX 6: MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY BUDGET **18**

APPENDIX 7: PHOTOGRAPHS OF DEVICE UNDER TEST **21**

1 Introduction

The Motorola Personal Communications Sector Product Safety Laboratory has performed measurements of the maximum potential exposure to the user of portable cellular phone (FCC ID IHDT6FJ1). 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	Internal Antenna	
Location	Back of phone at the top	
Dimensions	Length (max)	40mm
	Width (max)	20mm
Configuration	FICA	

2.2 Device description

FCC ID Number	IHDT6FJ1								
Serial number	LE7A3D0033								
Mode(s) of Operation	GSM 900	GSM 1800	GSM 1900	UMTS	GPRS 900	GPRS 1800	GPRS 1900	UMTS	Blue Tooth
Modulation Mode(s)	GMSK	GMSK	GMSK	WCDMA	GMSK	GMSK	GMSK	WCDMA	Blue Tooth
Maximum Output Power Setting	32.00 dBm	30.00 dBm	30.00 dBm	22.00 dBm	32.00 dBm	30.00 dBm	30.00 dBm	22.00 dBm	4.00 dBm
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:8	1:8	1:1	2:8	2:8	2:8	1:1	1:1
Transmitting Frequency Rang(s)	880.2-914.8 MHz	1710.2-1784.8 MHz	1850.20 – 1909.80 MHz	1920.3-1979.7MHz	880.2-914.8 MHz	1710.2-1784.8 MHz	1850.20 – 1909.80 MHz	1920.3-1979.7MHz	2400 - 2483.5 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 Personal Communications Sector 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
DASY4 DAE4	316	13-Jan-06
E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1398	24-Feb-06
E-Field Probe ET3DV6R	1506	26-May-06
Dipole Validation Kit, D1800V2	259TR	
S.A.M. Phantom used for 1800MHz	TP-1154	

3.2 Additional Equipment

Description	Serial Number	Cal Due Date
Signal Generator HP8648C	3847A04843	25-Oct-05
Power Meter E4419B	GB39511082	16-Dec-05
Power Sensor #1 – E9301A	US39210931	16-Sep-05
Power Sensor #2 - E9301A	US39210932	16-Sep-05
Network Analyzer HP8753ES	US39172529	21-Feb-06
Dielectric Probe Kit HP85070B	US99360070	N/A

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)
1900	**Head**	**Measured,** 11-Sep-05	38.1	1.47	20.0
		Measured, 21-Sep-05	39.0	1.43	19.5
		Recommended Limits	40.0 ±5%	1.40 ±5%	18-25
	Body	**Measured,** 15-Sep-05	51.9	1.59	20.5
		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 Head	800MHz Body	1900MHz Head	1900MHz Body
Sugar	57.0	44.9	--	30.80
DGBE	--	--	47.0	--
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. These tests were done at 900MHz and/or 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)		
1800	**Measured,** 11-Sep-05	36.73	38.4	1.37	22.0	20.0
	Measured, 15-Sep-05	37.38	38.8	1.38	22.0	19.7
	Measured, 21-Sep-05	37.43	39.3	1.35	22.0	20.0
	Recommended Limits	38.10	40.0 ±5%	1.4 ±5%	15-30	15-30

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	1398	1810	5.12	8 of 9
E-Field Probe ET3DV6R	1506	1810	4.83	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 FCCID IHDT6FJ1 has the following battery options:
SNN5744A - 1000mAH Battery
SNN5766A - 810 mAH Battery
SNN5771A - 850 mAH Battery
SNN5782A – 1100 mAH Battery

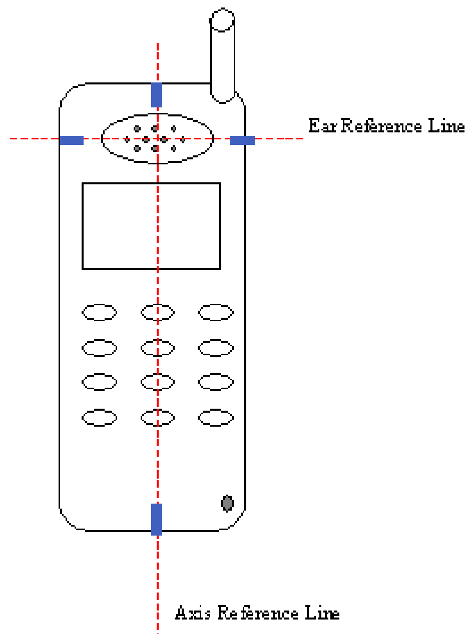
Battery SNN5744A was used to do most of the SAR testing. The phone was placed in the SAR measurement system with a fully charged battery. The configuration that resulted in the highest SAR values were tested using the other batteries listed above.

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 through 9 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 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 indicated as bold numbers in the following table are included in Appendix 2

The SAR measurements were performed using the SAM phantoms listed in section 3.1. Since 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. All other test conditions measured lower SAR values than those included in Appendix 2. Note that 800MHz digital mode SAR measurements were performed in accordance with Supplement C.

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	1398	1810	5.12	8 of 9
E-Field Probe ET3DV6R	1506	1810	4.83	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)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	**0.352**	**-0.03**	**0.35**	**20**	0.352	0.14	0.35	19.7
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 1: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 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)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.321	-0.08	0.33	20	0.306	0.02	0.31	19.7
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 2: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the 15° Tilt Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Cheek / Touch Position using SNN5766A battery							
			Left Head							
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.344	-0.09	0.35	19.8				
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 3: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the Cheek/Touch Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Cheek / Touch Position using SNN5771A battery							
			Left Head							
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.332	-0.08	0.34	19.8				
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 4: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the Cheek/Touch Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Cheek / Touch Position using SNN5782A battery							
			Left Head							
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.338	-0.04	0.34	19.8				
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 5: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the Cheek/Touch Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Left Head 15° Tilt Position							
			using SNN5766A battery							
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	**0.344**	**-0.15**	**0.36**	**19.5**				
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 6: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the 15° Tilt Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Left Head 15° Tilt Position							
			using SNN5771A battery							
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.336	-0.23	0.35	19.5				
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 7: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the 15° Tilt Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Left Head 15° Tilt Position							
			using SNN5782A battery							
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.334	-0.15	0.35	19.5				
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 8: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the 15° Tilt Position.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Accessory CEAB01							
			LH Cheek				LH Tilt			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.306	-0.01	0.31	20.1	0.315	-0.09	0.32	20.1
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 9: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the Left Head Position.

6.2 Body Worn Test Results

The SAR results shown in tables 10 through 15 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 indicated as bold numbers in the following table are included in Appendix 3. Note that 800MHz digital mode SAR measurements were performed in accordance with OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C 01-01.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 1 inch 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	1398	1810	4.65	8 of 9
E-Field Probe ET3DV6R	1506	1810	4.30	8 of 9

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Body Worn							
			Front of phone 15 mm away from phantom (GSM)				Back of phone 15 mm away from phantom (GSM)			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.109	-0.03	0.11	20.5	0.573	-0.22	0.6	20.5
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 10: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the body.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Body Worn							
			Back of phone 15 mm away from phantom (GSM & Bluetooth enabled)				Back of phone 25 mm away from phantom (GPRS Class 10)			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	**0.598**	**-0.1**	**0.61**	**20.5**	0.315	-0.01	0.32	20.5
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table11: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the body.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Body Worn							
			Back of phone 15 mm away from phantom (Bluetooth) with SNN5766A				Back of phone 15 mm away from phantom (Bluetooth) with SNN5771A			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.549	-0.05	0.56	20	0.55	-0.09	0.56	20.0
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 12: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the body.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Body Worn							
			Back of phone 15 mm away from phantom (Bluetooth) with SNN5782A							
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.522	-0.12	0.54	20.1				
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 13: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the body.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	**Body Worn**							
			Bluetooth Bodyworn with AAYN4533A Pouch				Bluetooth Bodyworn with CLAD01 Pouch			
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.237	-0.112	0.24	20	0.236	-0.17	0.25	20
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 14: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the body.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	**Body Worn**							
			Bluetooth Bodyworn with CE33202 Mercury EVA Case							
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.99								
	Channel 661	30.04	0.179	-0.23	0.19	20				
	Channel 810	30.08								

Table 15: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT6FJ1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the body.

Appendix 1

SAR distribution comparison for the system accuracy verification

Date/Time: 9/15/2005 6:27:46 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola

091505 1800MHz -1.9%

DUT: Dipole 1800 MHz; Type: D1800V2; Serial: D1800V2 - SN:259tr
Procedure Notes: 1800MHz System Performance Check / Dipole Sn# 259tr PM1 Power = 200 mW

Sim.Temp@meas = 20 Sim.Temp@SPC = 19.7 Room Temp @ SPC = 22

Communication System: CW - Dipole; Frequency: 1800 MHz; Channel Number: 8; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: VALIDATION Only; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 38.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6R - SN1506; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 5/26/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn316; Calibrated: 1/13/2005
- Phantom: R1: Glycol SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1154;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 147

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

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.80 mW/g

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

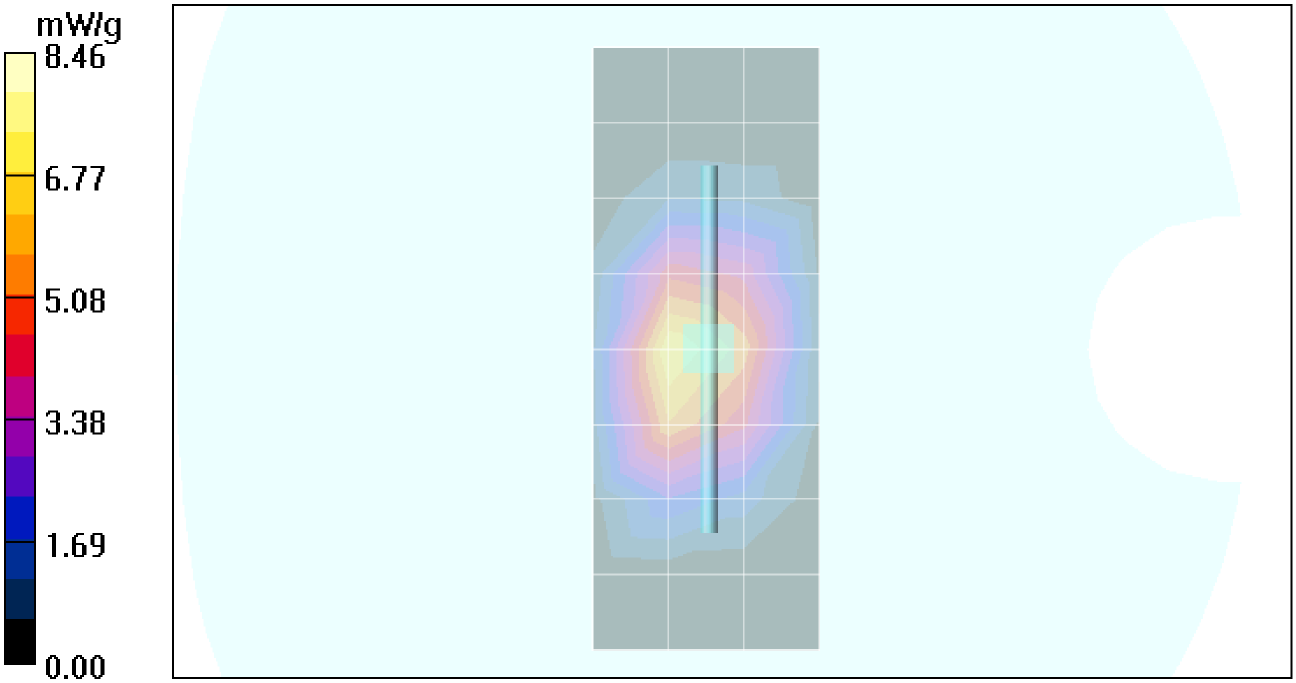
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 82.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.48 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.99 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.43 mW/g

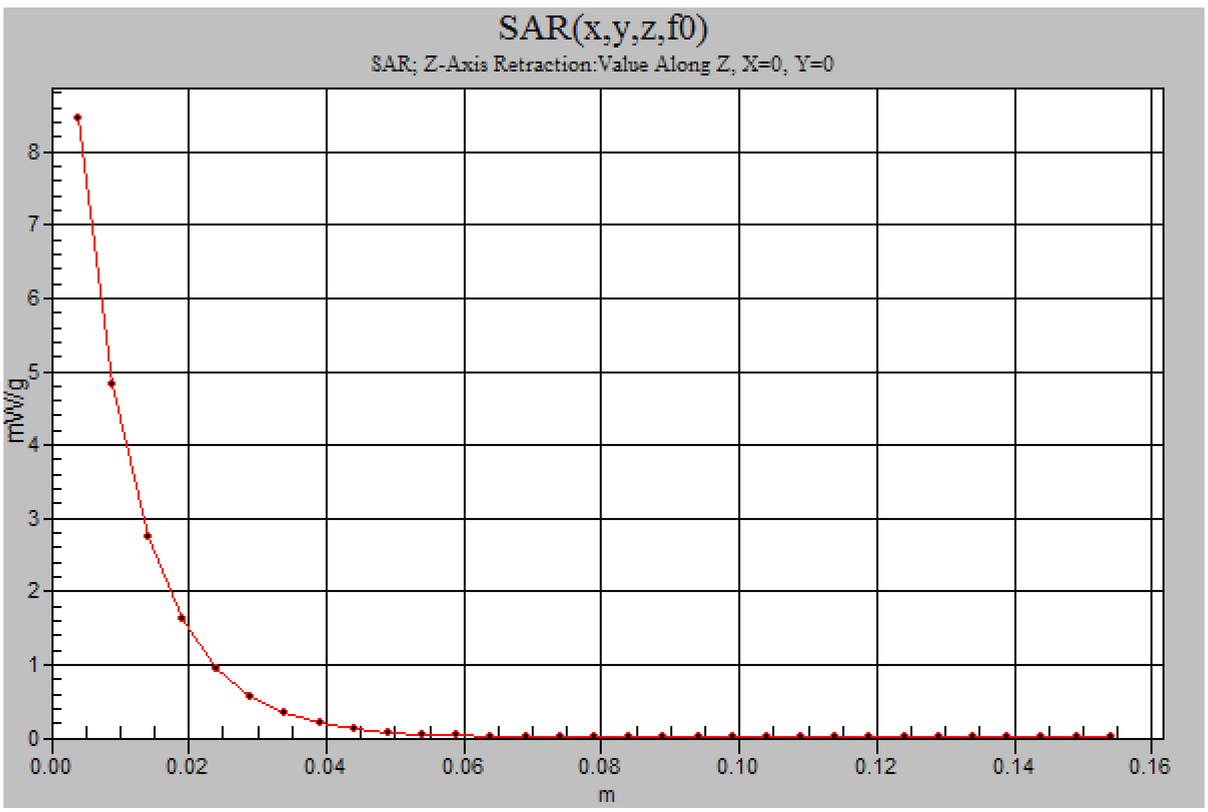
Daily SPC Check/90-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 82.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.47 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.98 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.39 mW/g

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

Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.46 mW/g


mW/g
8.46
6.77
5.08
3.38
1.69
0.00


SAR(x,y,z,f0)
SAR; Z-Axis Retraction:Value Along Z, X=0, Y=0
mW/g
m
0.00
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.10
0.12
0.14
0.16

Date/Time: 9/11/2005 11:00:52 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola

091105-2 1800MHz -3.6%

DUT: Dipole 1800 MHz; Type: D1800V2; Serial: D1800V2 - SN:259tr
Procedure Notes: 1800 MHz System Performance Check / Dipole Sn# 259tr

PM1 Power = 200 mW Sim.Temp@meas =20 Sim.Temp@SPC = 20 Room Temp @ SPC = 22

Communication System: CW - Dipole; Frequency: 1800 MHz; Channel Number: 8; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: VALIDATION Only; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 38.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1398; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2/24/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn316; Calibrated: 1/13/2005
- Phantom: R1: Glycol SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1154;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 147

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

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.87 mW/g

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

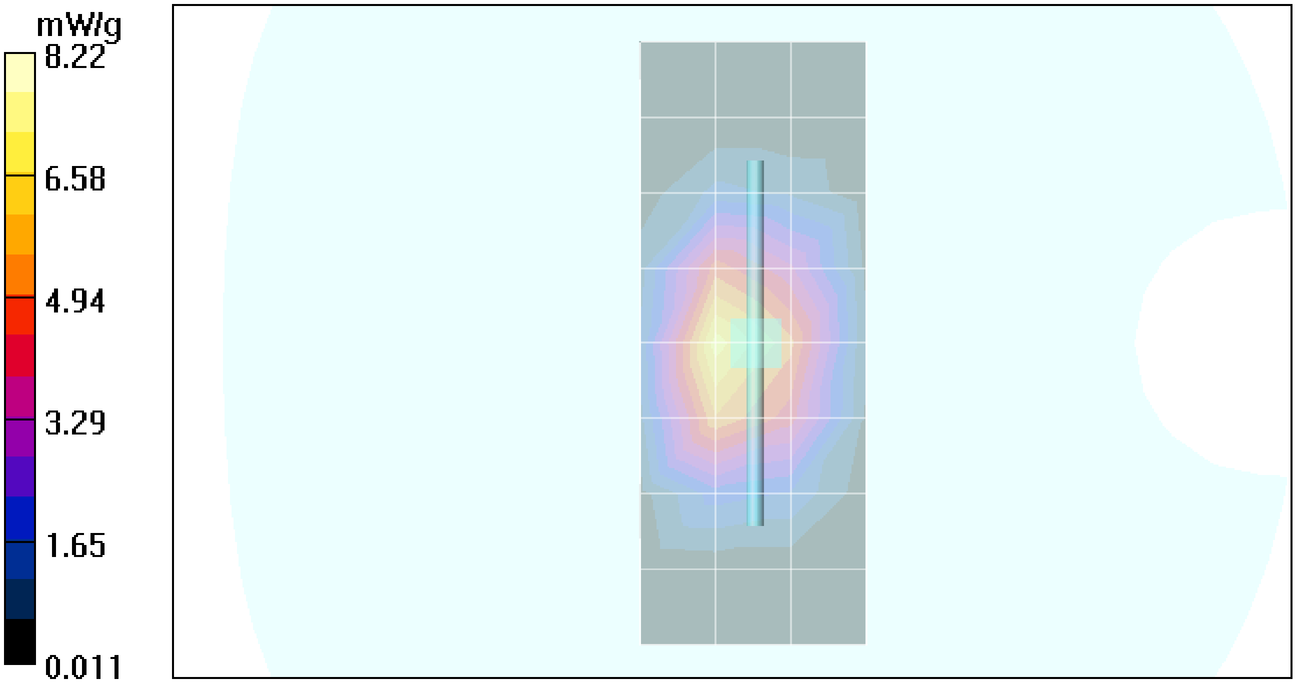
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 80.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.019 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.23 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.93 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.01 mW/g

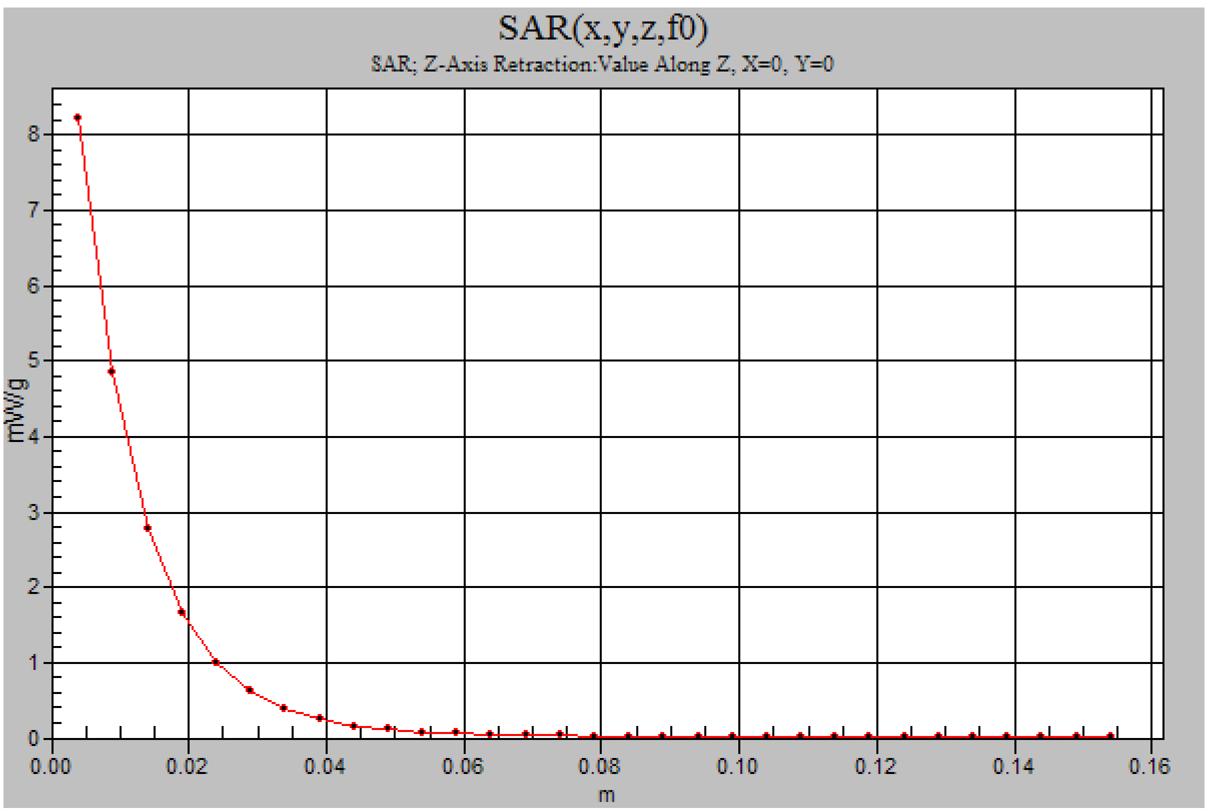
Daily SPC Check/90-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 80.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.019 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.46 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.12 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.24 mW/g

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

Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.22 mW/g


mW/g
8.22
6.58
4.94
3.29
1.65
0.011


SAR(x,y,z,f0)
SAR; Z-Axis Retraction:Value Along Z, X=0, Y=0
mW/g
m
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
0.00
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.10
0.12
0.14
0.16

Date/Time: 9/21/2005 6:33:22 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola

092105 1800 MHz -1.8%

DUT: Dipole 1800 MHz; Type: D1800V2; Serial: D1800V2 - SN:259tr
Procedure Notes: 1800 MHz System Performance Check / Dipole Sn# 259tr PM1 Power = 200 mW
Sim.Temp@meas = 20.2 Sim.Temp@SPC = 20 Room Temp @ SPC = 22

Communication System: CW - Dipole; Frequency: 1800 MHz; Channel Number: 8; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: VALIDATION Only; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 1.35$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 39.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6R - SN1506; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 5/26/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn316; Calibrated: 1/13/2005
- Phantom: R1: Glycol SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1154;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 147

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

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.81 mW/g

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

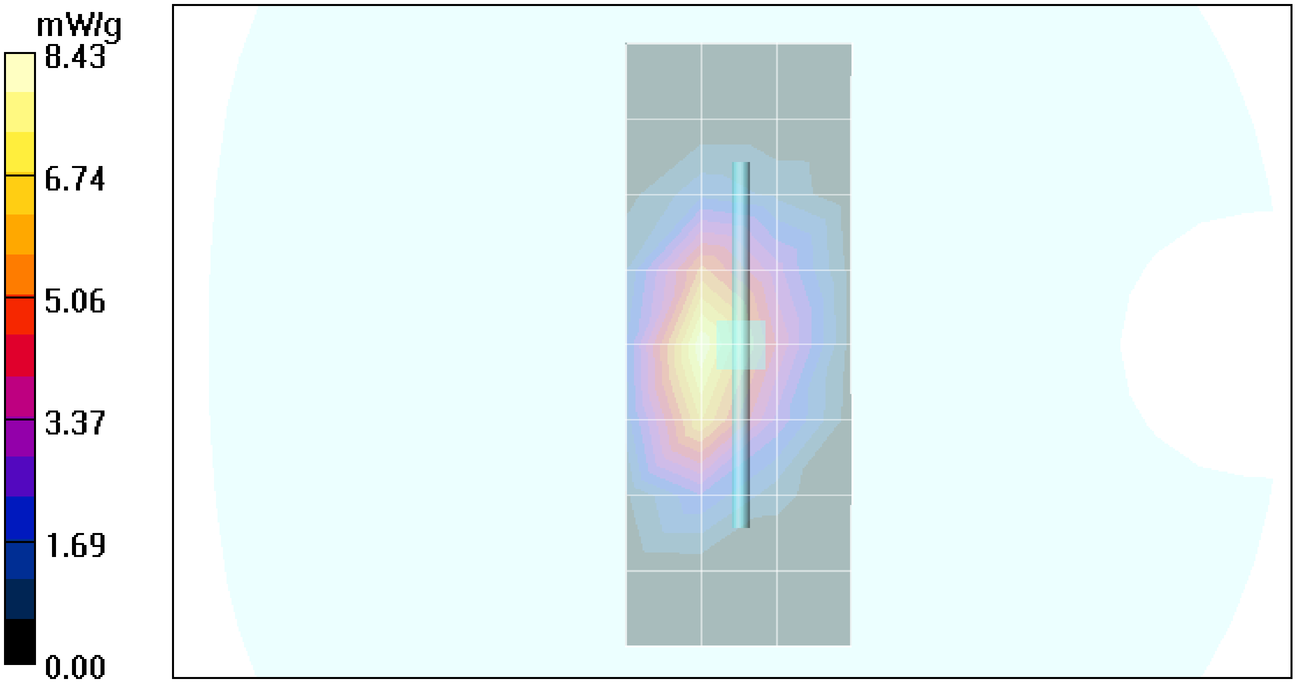
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 78.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.194 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.36 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.96 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.17 mW/g

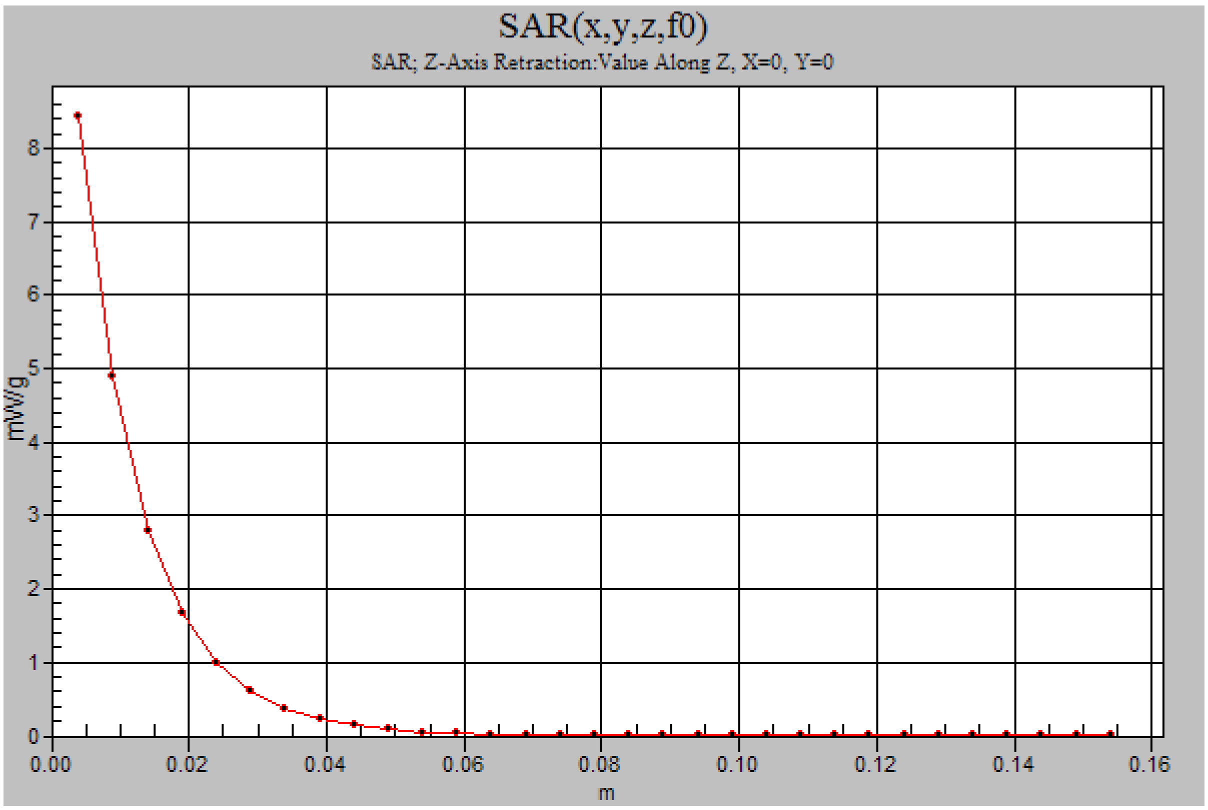
Daily SPC Check/90-Degree 5x5x7 Cube (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 78.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.194 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.61 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.08 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.44 mW/g

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

Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.43 mW/g


mW/g
8.43
6.74
5.06
3.37
1.69
0.00


SAR(x,y,z,f0)
SAR; Z-Axis Retraction:Value Along Z, X=0, Y=0
mW/g
m
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
0.00
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.10
0.12
0.14
0.16

Appendix 2

SAR distribution plots for Phantom Head Adjacent Use

Date/Time: 9/11/2005 11:31:52 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola

1900 LH Cheek ch661

Serial: LE7A3D0033

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 00 Antenna Position: INT Accessory Model #: N/A Battery Model #: SNN5744A NEC DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): CHEEK

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Channel Number: 661; Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Back-Up Glycol Head; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 38.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

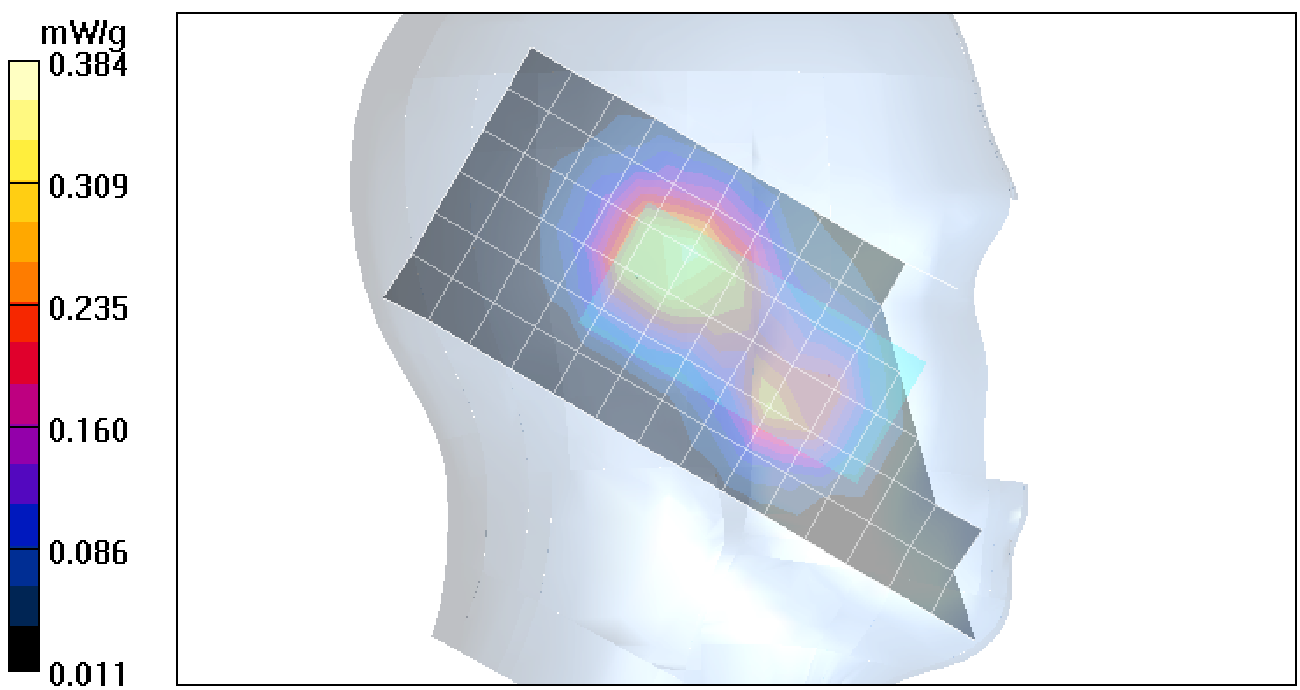
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1398; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2/24/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn316; Calibrated: 1/13/2005
- Phantom: R1: Glycol SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1154;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 147

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

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.349 mW/g

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 17.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.026 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.556 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.352 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.214 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.384 mW/g



Date/Time: 9/21/2005 2:09:32 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola

1900 LH Tilt ch661

Serial: LE7A3D0033

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 0 Antenna Position: internal DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): tilt Battery Model #: "LH Tilt with SNN5766A labelled 16551"

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Channel Number: 661; Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Back-Up Glycol Head; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

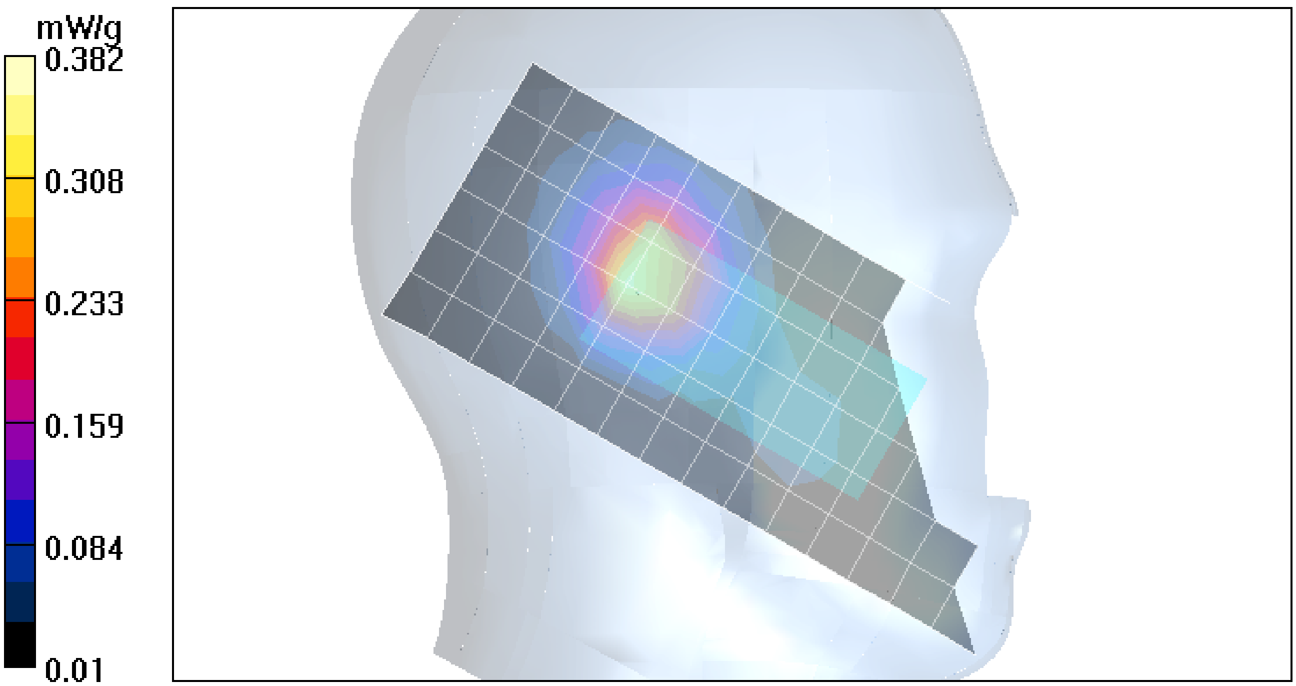
- Probe: ET3DV6R - SN1506; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 5/26/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn316; Calibrated: 1/13/2005
- Phantom: R1: Glycol SAM; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1154;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 147

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

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.348 mW/g

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 16.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.154 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.550 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.344 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.199 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.382 mW/g



Appendix 3

SAR distribution plots for Body Worn Configuration

Date/Time: 9/15/2005 7:15:34 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola

1900 Bluetooth 15mm Back of Phone ch661

Serial: LE7A3D0033

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 0 Antenna Position: int Battery Model # snn5744a "44a nec" 15mm from back with blutooth

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Channel Number: 661; Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Regular Glycol Body; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 1.59$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 51.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

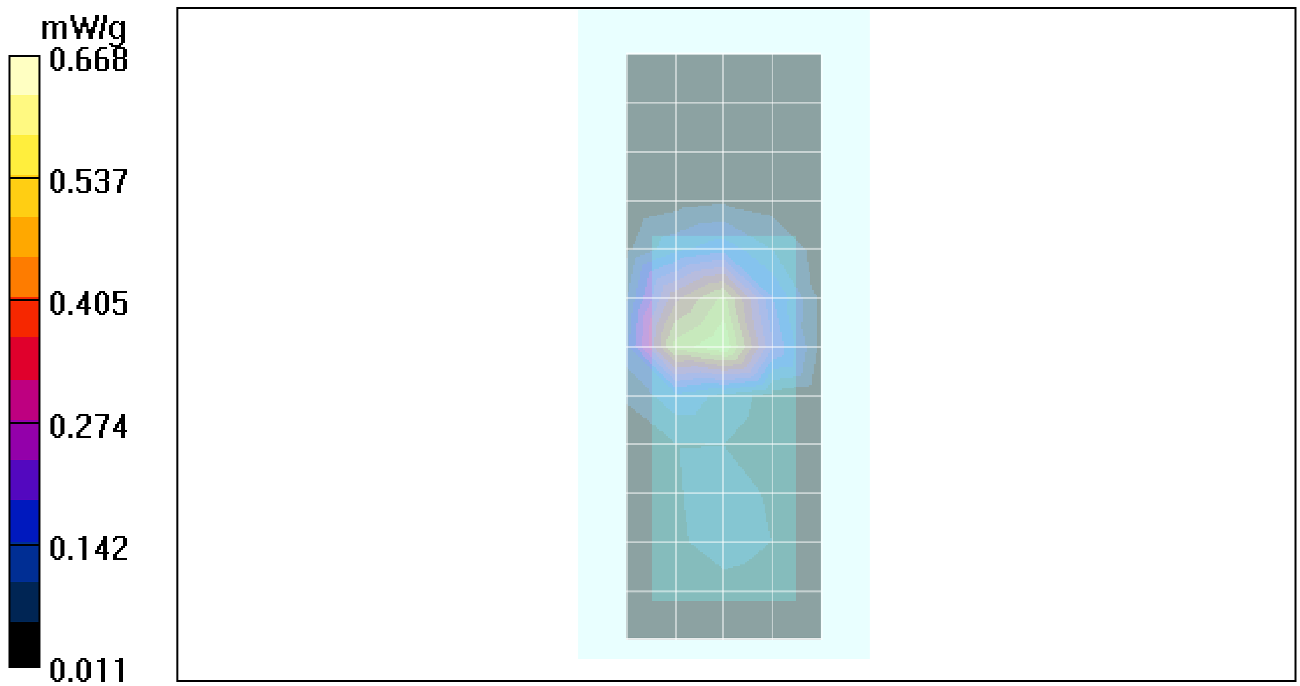
- Probe: ET3DV6R - SN1506; ConvF(4.3, 4.3, 4.3); Calibrated: 5/26/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn316; Calibrated: 1/13/2005
- Phantom: R1: Sect.2, Amy Twin; Type: Amy Twin Flat; Serial: n/a;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 147

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

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.536 mW/g

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.108 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.00 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.598 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.330 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.668 mW/g



Appendix 4

Probe Calibration Certificate

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

S **Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst**
C **Service suisse d'étalonnage**
S **Servizio svizzero di taratura**
S **Swiss Calibration Service**

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Motorola Korea

Certificate No: ET3-1398_Feb05

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1398
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	February 24, 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	5-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00388)	May-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00388)	May-05
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No. 251-00403)	Aug-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00389)	May-05
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No. 251-00404)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 617	19-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-617_Jan05)	Jan-06

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-03)	In house check: Oct 05
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05

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

Issued: February 25, 2005

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

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1398

Manufactured:	October 24, 1999
Last calibrated:	February 16, 2004
Recalibrated:	February 24, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1398

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**1.48** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormY	**1.61** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormZ	**1.54** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression[B]

DCP X	**92** mV
DCP Y	**92** mV
DCP Z	**92** mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.4	4.3
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.6	0.2

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.6	9.3
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.2

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7** mm

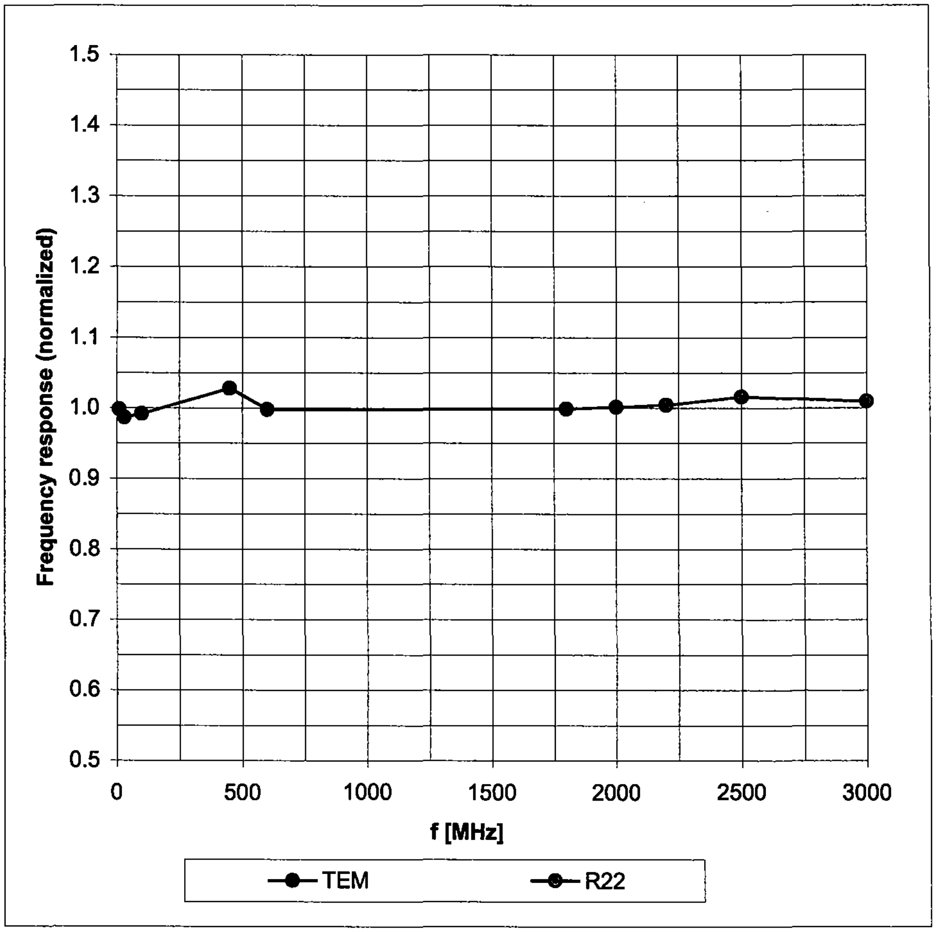
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

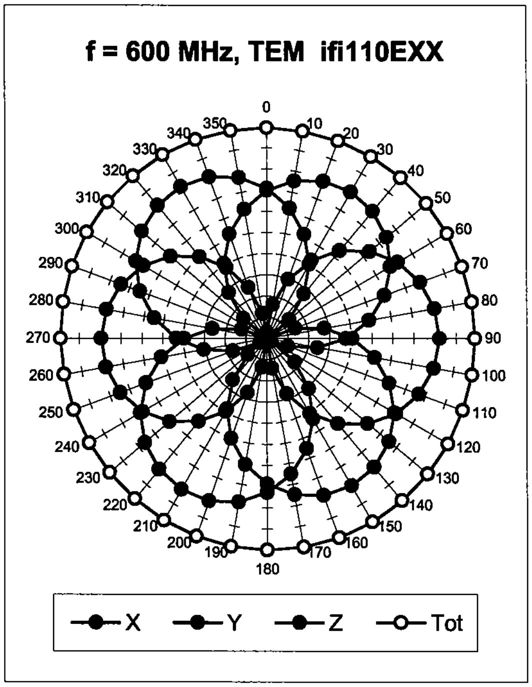
Frequency Response of E-Field

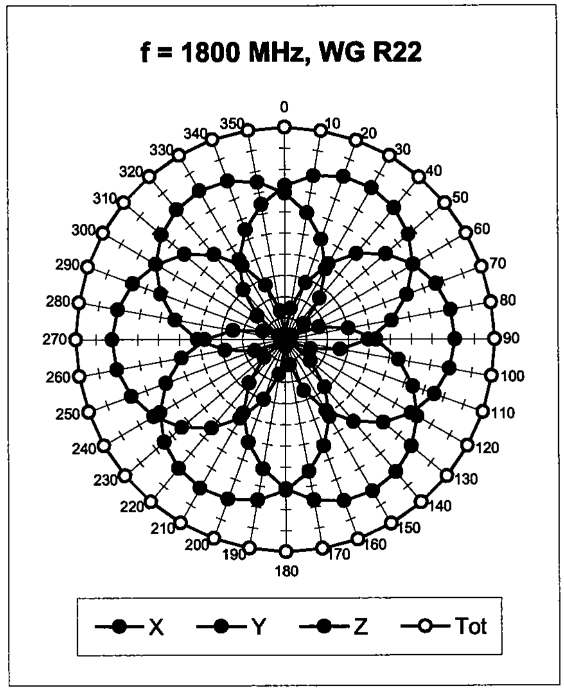
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

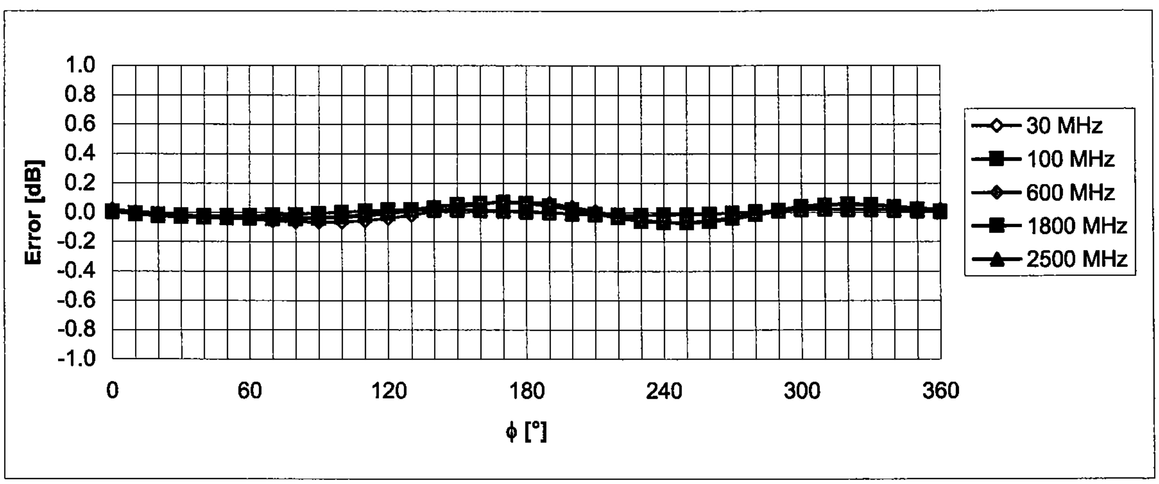


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



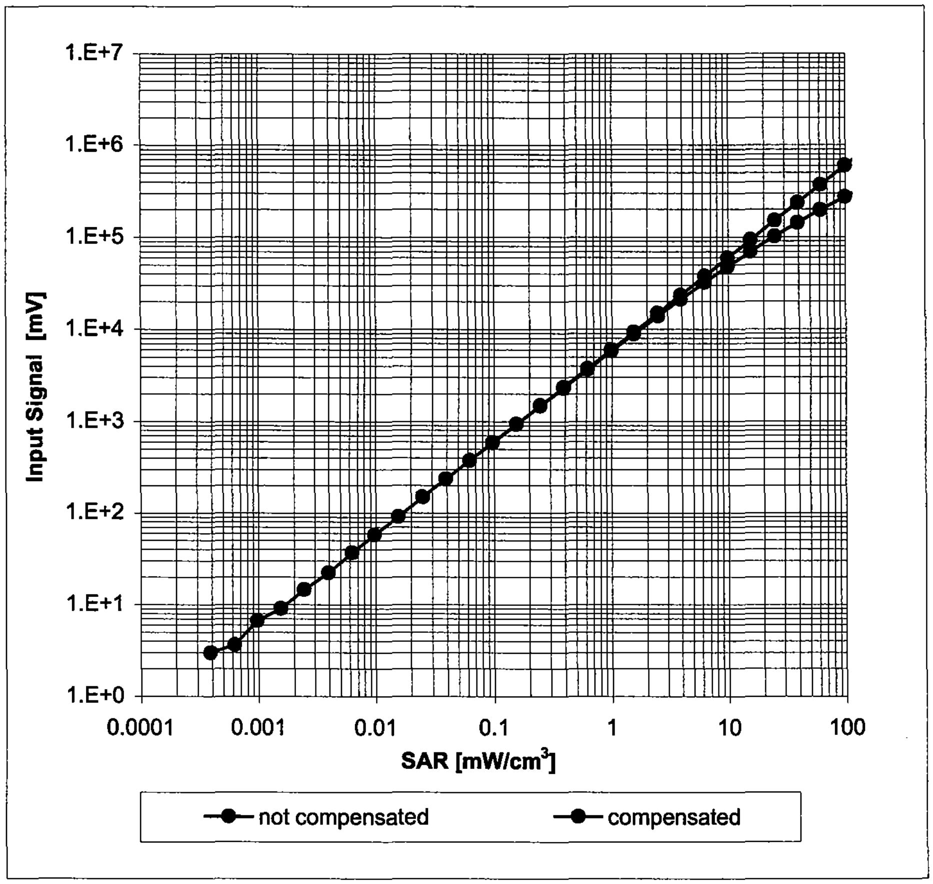


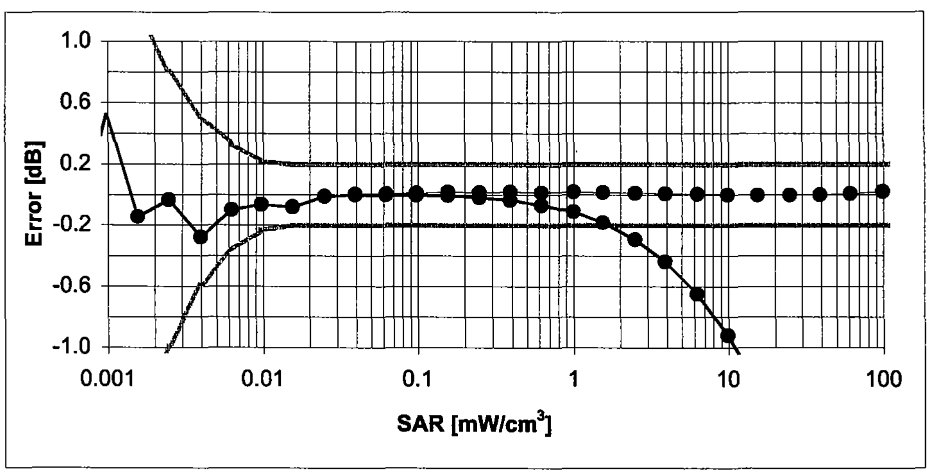


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

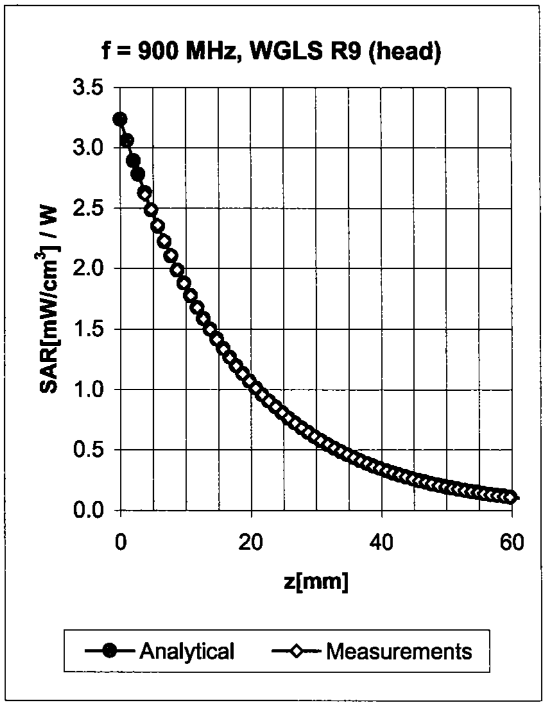
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

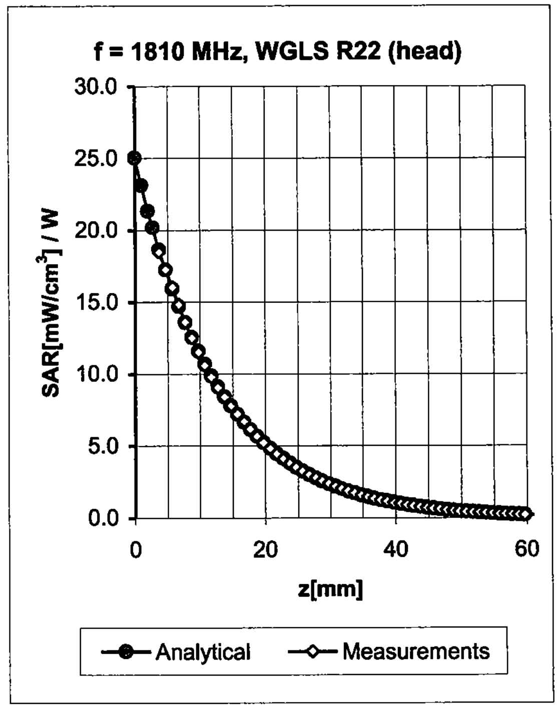




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



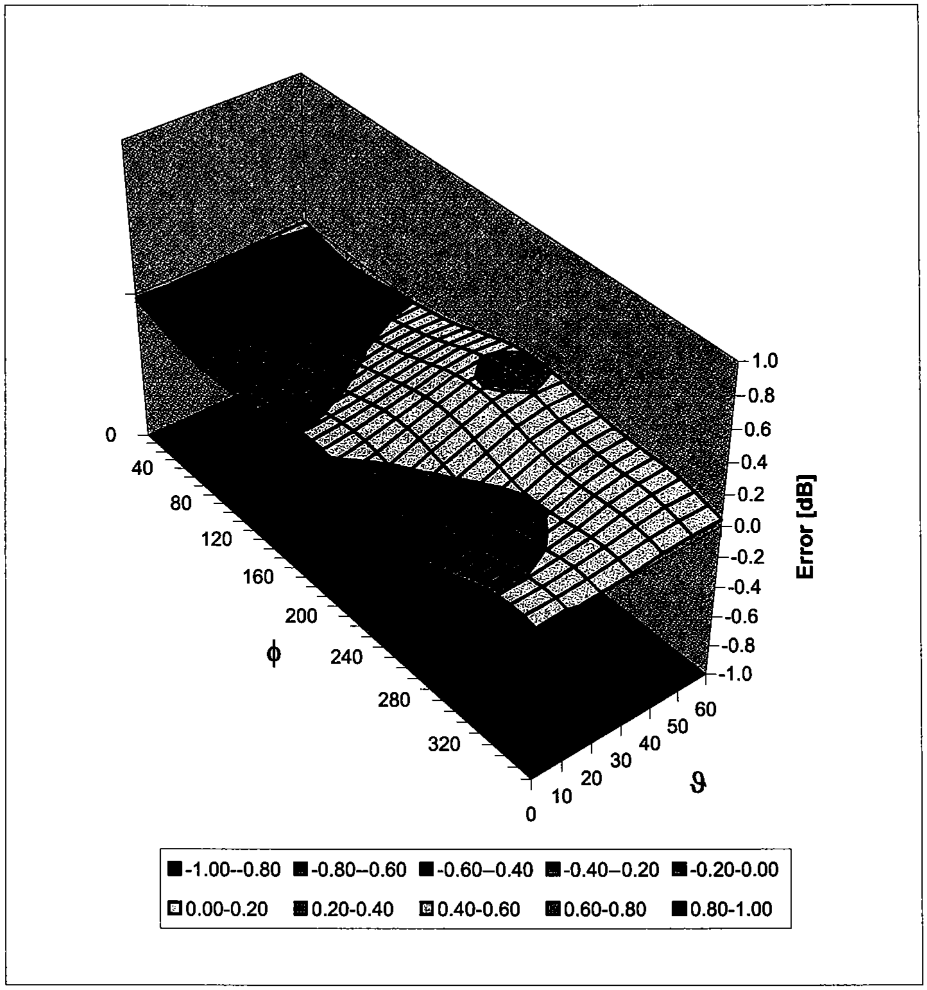


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	1.29	1.35	6.42	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.61	2.36	5.12	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.59	2.50	4.87	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.74	2.11	4.50	± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	1.16	1.50	6.04	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.60	2.67	4.65	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.67	2.36	4.43	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.89	1.79	4.26	± 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: ± 2.6% (k=2)

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

S **Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst**
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Swiss Calibration Service

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **Motorola MDb** | **Certificate No: ET3-1506_May05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6R - SN:1506
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	May 26, 2005
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No. 251-00403)	Aug-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467)	May-06
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No. 251-00404)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 617	19-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-617_Jan05)	Jan-06

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Laboratory Technician	N. Vetterli
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	[signature]

Issued: May 26, 2005

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ET3DV6R

SN:1506

Manufactured:	October 24, 1999
Last calibrated:	May 27, 2004
Recalibrated:	May 26, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6R SN:1506

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**2.27** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormY	**2.08** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormZ	**1.27** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression[B]

DCP X	**97** mV
DCP Y	**97** mV
DCP Z	**97** mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	11.1	5.7
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	14.8	9.4
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.0

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7** mm

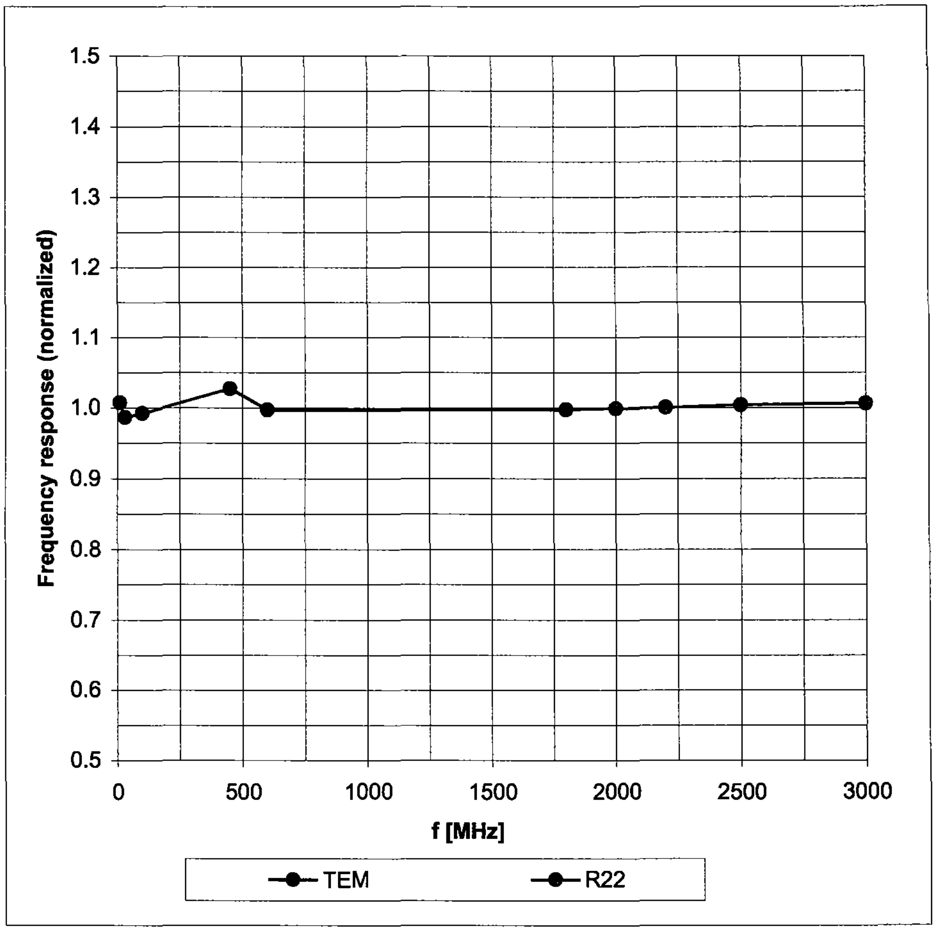
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

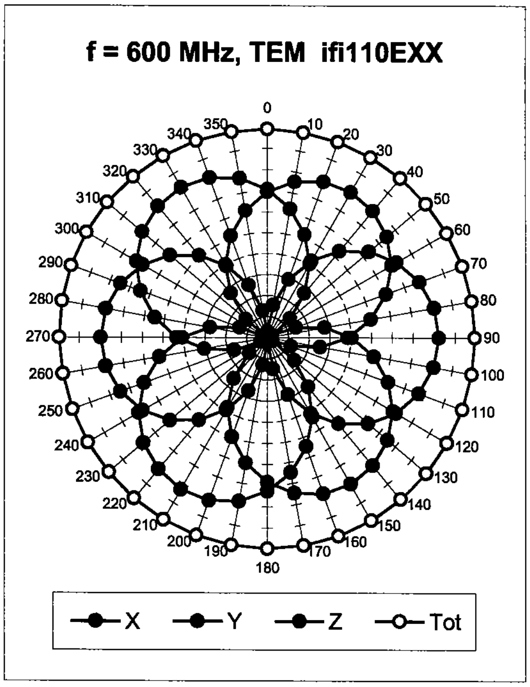
Frequency Response of E-Field

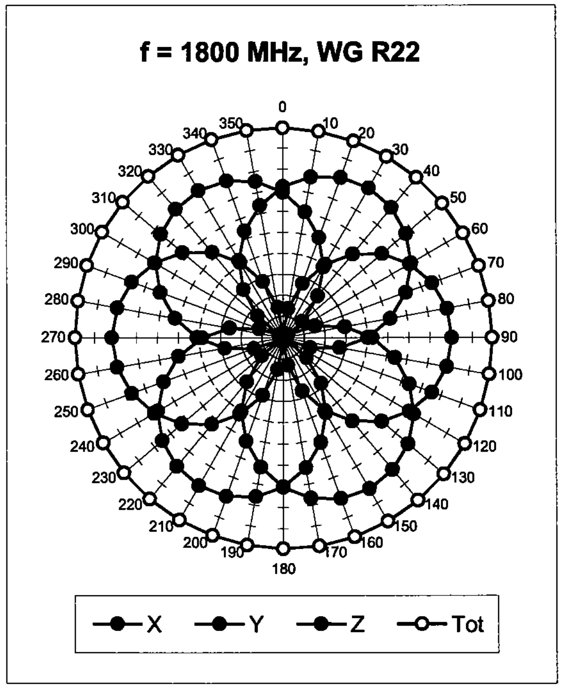
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

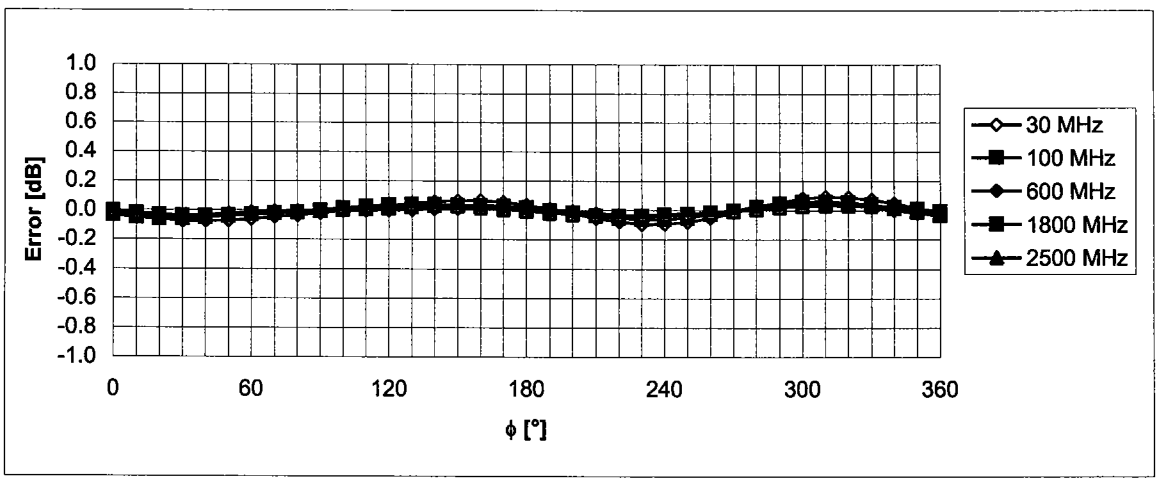


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



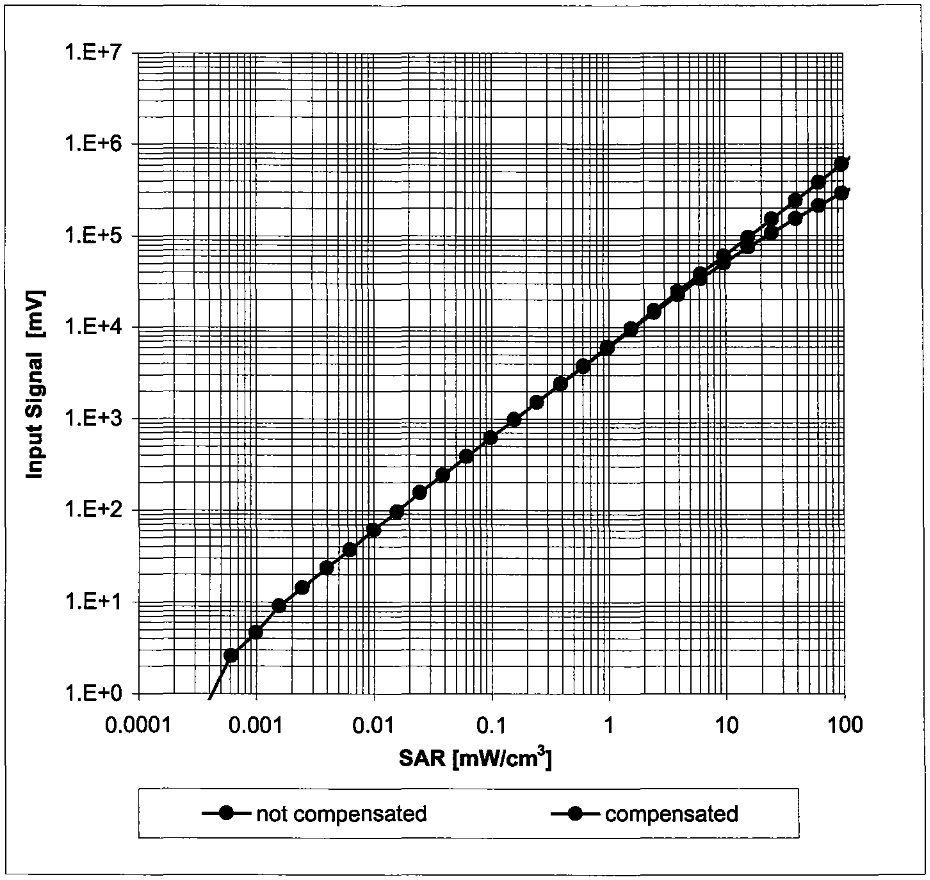


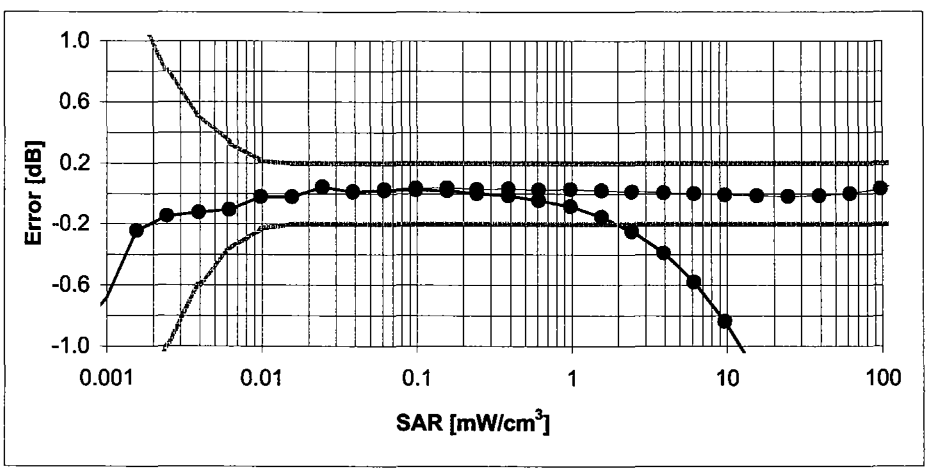


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

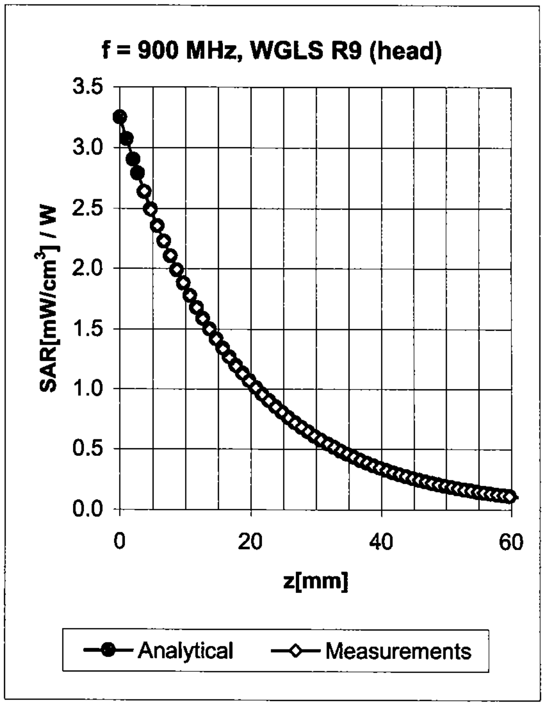
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

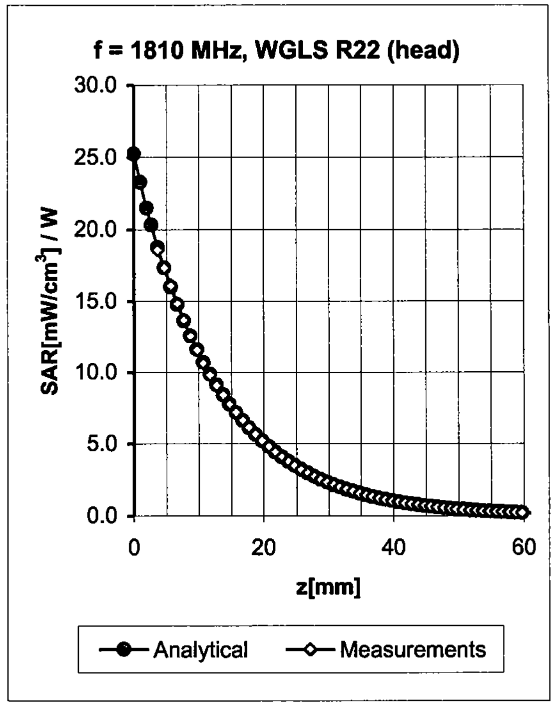




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



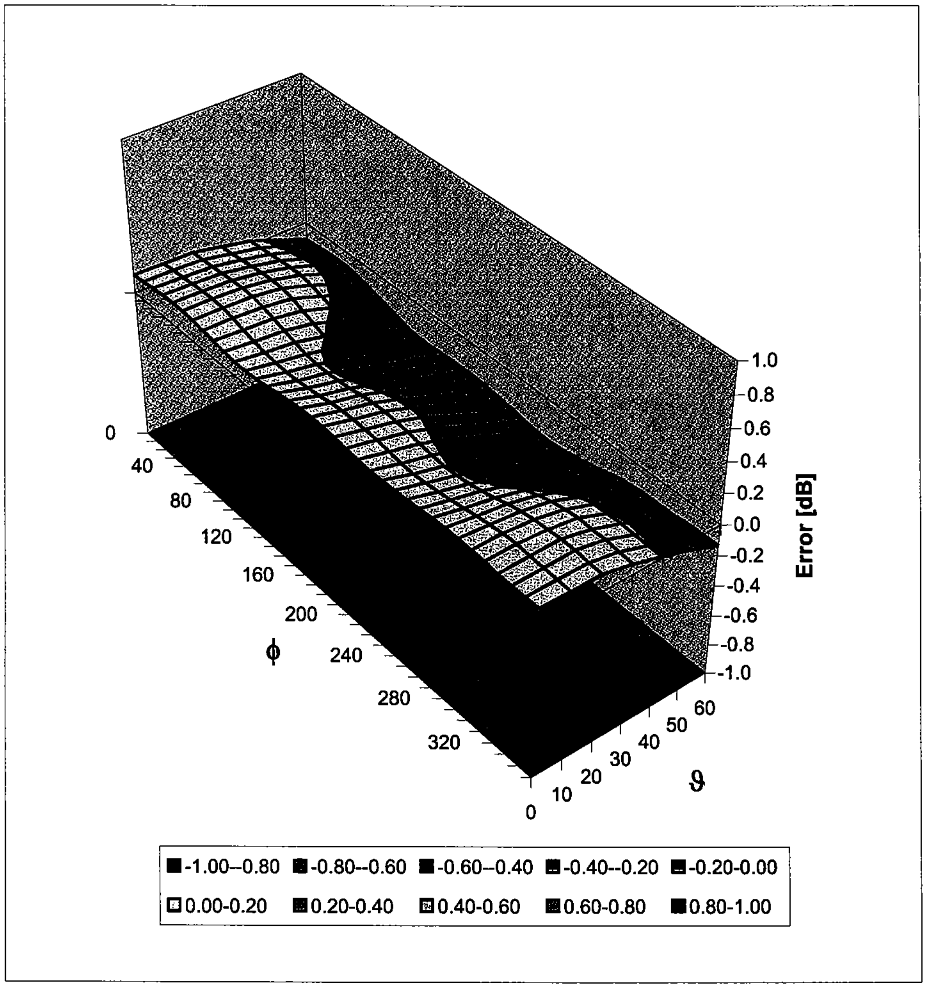


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty	
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.79	1.78	5.89	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.77	2.15	4.83	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.71	2.29	4.53	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.85	2.02	4.22	± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.68	1.91	5.55	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.70	2.51	4.30	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.76	2.28	4.08	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	1.03	1.72	3.97	± 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: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Appendix 5

Measurement Uncertainty Budget

Uncertainty Budget for Device Under Test: 30 – 3000 MHz

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e = f(d,k)*	*f*	*g*	*h = c x f / e*	*i = c x g / e*	*k*
Uncertainty Component	**IEEE 1528 section**	**Tol. (± %)**	**Prob Dist**	**Div.**	c_i **(1 g)**	c_i **(10 g)**	**1 g** u_i **(±%)**	**10 g** u_i **(±%)**	v_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)			*k*=2				22.2	21.6	

Uncertainty Budget for System Check: 30 – 3000 MHz

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e = f(d,k)*	*f*	*g*	*h = c x f / e*	*i = c x g / e*	*k*
Uncertainty Component	**IEEE 1528 section**	**Tol. (± %)**	**Prob. Dist.**	**Div.**	**c_i (1 g)**	**c_i (10 g)**	**1 g u_i (±%)**	**10 g u_i (±%)**	**v_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	99999
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			*k*=2				17.7	17.3	

Appendix 6

Photographs of the device under test

Figure 1. Front of Phone

Figure 2. Back of Phone

Figure 3. Phone Against the Head Phantom (Cheek Touch)

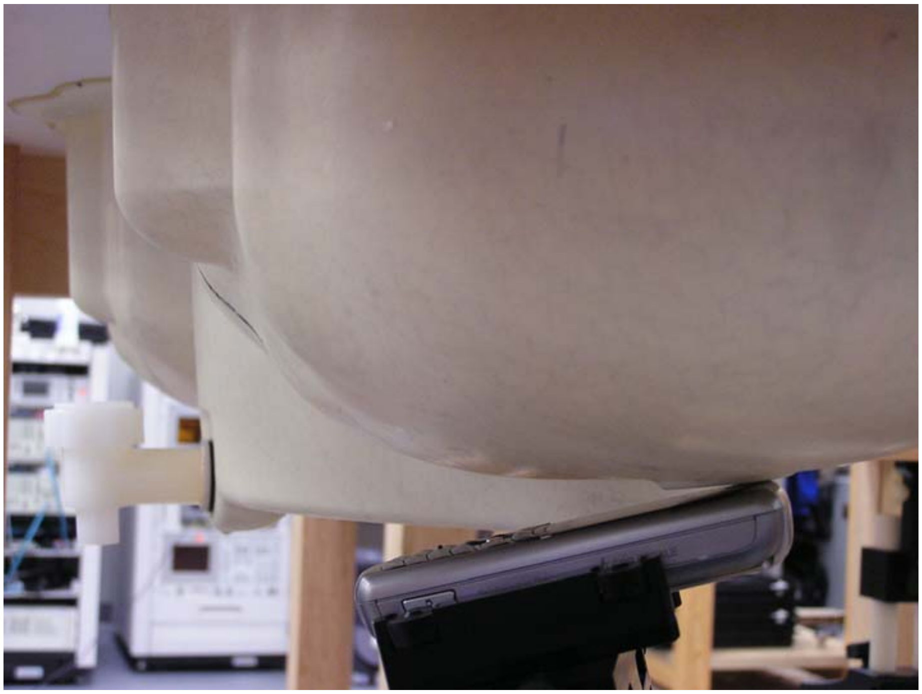


Figure 4. Phone Against the Head Phantom (15°Tilt)

Figure 5. Accessory CEAB01

Figure 6. Phone Against the Flat Phantom

Figure 6. CE33202 Mercury EVA Case

Figure 7. CE33202 Mercury EVA Case – Side View

Figure 8. CLAD01 Pouch

Figure 9. CLAD01 Pouch – Side View

Figure 10. AAYN4533A Pouch

Figure11. AAYN4533A Pouch – Side View