SAR TEST REPORT

Equipment Under Test	:	FM Handheld Transceiver
Model No.	:	EP400
Applicant	:	E-TECH Co., Ltd.
Address of Applicant	:	#403-901, Techno Park Complex, 193, Yakdae-dong Wonmi-gu, Bucheon-city, Kyunggi-do, 420-734, Korea
FCC ID		R72EP400
Device Category	:	Portable Device
Exposure Category	:	Occupational/Controlled Exposure
Date of Receipt	:	2007-08-27
Date of Test(s)	:	2007-10-02
Date of Issue	:	2007-11-06
Max. SAR	:	2.57 W/kg (Head 50% Duty Cycle) 5.05 W/kg (Body 50 % Duty Cycle)

Standards:

FCC OET Bulletin 65 supplement C
IEEE 1528, 2003
ANSI/IEEE C95.1, C95.3

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

Remarks:

This report details the results of the testing carried out on one sample, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.
This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS Testing Korea Co., Ltd. or testing done by SGS Testing Korea Co., Ltd. in connection with distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS Testing Korea Co., Ltd. in writing.

Tested by	:	**Leo Kim**	**2007-11-06**
Approved by	:	**Albert Lim**	**2007-11-06**

Contents

APPENDIX

A. Photographs of EUT & EUT's Test Setup
B. DASY4 SAR Report
C. Uncertainty Analysis
D. Calibration certificate

1. General Information

1.1 Testing Laboratory

SGS Testing Korea Co., Ltd.
Wireless Div. 2FL, 18-34, Sanbon-dong, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 435-040
Telephone : +82 +31 428 5700
FAX : +82 +31 427 2371
Homepage : www.electrolab.kr.sgs.com

1.2 Details of Applicant

Manufacturer : E-TECH Co., Ltd.
Address : #403-901, Techno Park Complex, 193, Yakdae-dong Wonmi-gu, Bucheon-city, Kyunggi-do, 420-734, Korea
Contact Person : Jong-woon Kim
Phone No. : 82-32-328-0611
Fax No. : 82-32-328-0612

1.3 Version of Report

Version Number	Date	Revision
00	2007-10-04	Initial issue
01	2007-11-06	Revision 1

1.4 Description of EUT(s)

EUT Type	: FM Handheld Transceiver
Model	: EP400
Serial Number	: N/A
Mode of Operation	: LMR
Body worn Accessory	: Belt Clip
Tx Frequency Range	: 403 MHz ~ 520 MHz
Antenna	:External
Max. Conducted RF Power	: 4.32 W
Battery Type	: DC 7.4V(Li-ion Battery)

1.5 Test Environment

Ambient temperature	:	22 ~ 23 ° C
Tissue Simulating Liquid	:	22 ~ 23 ° C
Relative Humidity	:	40 ~ 60 %

1.6 Operation Configuration

Reference Positions for Handheld Radio Transmitters

In general handheld radio transmitters like GMRS/FRS/LMR devices are used in held to face position or with a speaker/microphone combination as body-worn configuration.

Held to face position

For held to face position the flat section of a SAM Phantom or a flat phantom is used.
The center of the radiating structure is to set on the middle position of the flat phantom. The distance between sample and flat phantom is 2.5 cm, similar to the real using.
For the measurement head tissue simulating liquid is used.

Belt Clip/Holster Configuration

Test configurations for body-worn operated EUTs are carried out while the belt-clip and/or holster is attached to the EUT and placed against a flat phantom in a regular configuration. An EUT with a headset output it tested with a headset connected to the device.
Body dielectric parameters are used.
There are two categories for accessories for body-worn operation configurations:

1. accessories not containing metallic components
2. accessories containing metallic components.

When the EUT is equipped with accessories not containing metallic components the tests are done with the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. For accessories containing metallic parts a test with each one is implemented. If the multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that has the closest spacing to the body is tested.
In case that a EUT authorized to be body-worn is not supplied or has no options to be operated with any accessories, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented.
Transmitters operating in front of a person’s face (e.g. push-to-talk configurations) are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat platform. SAR Compliance tests for shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters are carried out with the accessories including headsets and microphones attached to the device and placed against a flat phantom in a regular configuration.
The SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. This is documented and used to perform Body SAR testing. [2]. Body tissue simulating liquid is used.

1.7 EVALUATION PROCEDURES

- Power Reference Measurement Procedures

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 4 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties (for example, 2.7 mm for an ET3DV6 probe type).

- The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan.
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extreme of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extreme is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maximum within –2 dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Cube Scan measurement. In the Cube Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5mm.

The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 7x7x7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 30x30x30mm contains about 30g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. Boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume. In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is the moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

1.8 The SAR Measurement System

A photograph of the SAR measurement System is given in Fig. a. This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (Speag Dasy 4 professional system). A Model ET3DV6 1782 E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation SAR= σ (|Ei|2)/ ρ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-simulant. The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

•A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

•A dosimeter probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

•A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

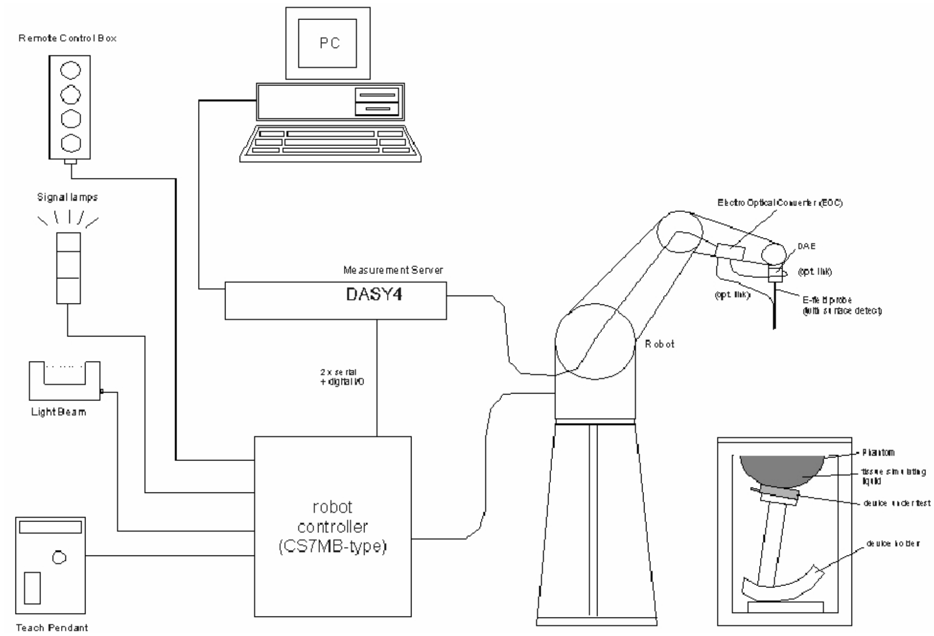


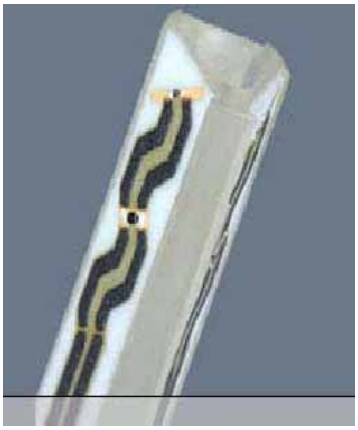
Fig a. The microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system verification

- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

1.9 System Components

ET3DV6 E-Field Probe

Construction	**:**	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g. glycol).
Calibration	**:**	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain simulating tissue (accuracy ± 8%)
Frequency	**:**	10 MHz to >6 GHz; Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	**:**	±0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ±0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	**:**	5 µW/g to >100 mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2 dB
Srfce. Detect	**:**	±0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces
Dimensions	**:**	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application	:	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phone



ET3DV6 E-Field Probe

NOTE:

1. The Probe parameters have been calibrated by the SPEAG. Please reference “APPENDIX D” for the Calibration Certification Report.

SAM Phantom

Construction: The SAM Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot

Shell Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.1 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

SAM Phantom

DEVICE HOLDER

Construction In combination with the Twin SAM PhantomV4.0/V4.0C or Twin SAM, the Mounting Device (made from POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates, whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, CENELEC, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Device Holder

1.10 SAR System Verification

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in Fig. b. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within +/- 10% from the target SAR values. These tests were done at 450 MHz. The tests for EUT were conducted within 24 hours after each validation. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table 1 (SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power delivered to the dipole). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range 20~23 °C, the relative humidity was in the range 40~60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.

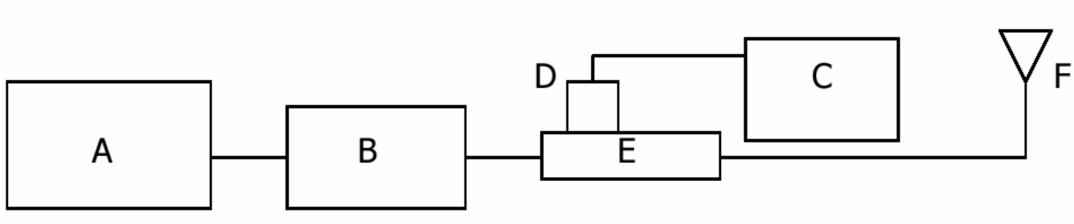


Fig b. The microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system verification

A. Agilent Model E4421B Signal Generator
B. EMPOWER Model 2001-BBS3Q7ECK Amplifier
C. Agilent Model E4419B Power Meter
D. Agilent Model 9300H Power Sensor
E. Agilent Model 777D/778D Dual directional coupling
F. Reference dipole Antenna

Photo of the dipole Antenna

System Validation Results

Validation Kit	Tissue	Target SAR 1g from Calibration Certificate		Measured SAR 1 g		Deviation (%)	Date	Liquid Temp. (°C)
		Input Power : 398 mW	Normalized to 1 W	Input Power : 250 mW	Normalized to 1 W			
D450V2 S/N: 1015	450 MHz Brain	2.07 W/kg	**5.27** W/kg	1.24 W/kg	**4.96** W/kg	**-5.89**	2007-10-02	22.4

Table 1. Results system validation

1.11 Tissue Simulant Fluid for the Frequency Band

The dielectric properties for this simulant fluid were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070D Dielectric Probe (rates frequence band 200 MHz to 20 GHz) in conjunction with Agilent E5070B Network Analyzer(300 KHz-3000 MHz) by using a procedure detailed in Section V.

f (MHz)	Tissue type	Limits / Measured	Dielectric Parameters		
			Permittivity	Conductivity	Simulated Tissue Temp(℃)
450	Head	Measured, 2007-10-02	**44.2**	**0.863**	**22.4**
		Recommended Limits	43.5	0.87	22.0
		Deviation(%)	1.6	-0.81	-
	Body	Measured, 2007-10-02	**57.15**	**0.9685**	**22.5**
		Recommended Limits	56.70	0.94	22.0
		Deviation(%)	0.79	3.03	-

The composition of the brain tissue simulating liquid

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Ingredients (% by weight)	**Frequency (MHz)**									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

Salt: 99^{+}% Pure Sodium Chloride   Sugar: 98^{+}% Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16 $M\Omega^{+}$ resistivity   HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

DGBE: 99^{+}% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]

Triton X-100 (ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

1.12 Test Standards and Limits

According to FCC 47CFR §2.1093(d) The limits to be used for evaluation are based generally on criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (“SAR”) in Section 4.2 of “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz,” ANSI/IEEE C95.3–2003, Copyright 2003 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in “Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields,” NCRP Report No. 86, Section 17.4.5. Copyright NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards. The criteria to be used are specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section and shall apply for portable devices transmitting in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 6 GHz. Portable devices that transmit at frequencies above 6 GHz are to be evaluated in terms of the MPE limits specified in § 1.1310 of this chapter. Measurements and calculations to demonstrate compliance with MPE field strength or power density limits for devices operating above 6 GHz should be made at a minimum distance of 5 cm from the radiating source.

(1) Limits for Occupational/Controlled exposure: 0.4 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 8 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 20 W/kg, as averaged over an 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Occupational/Controlled limits apply when persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided these persons are fully aware of and exercise control over their exposure. Awareness of exposure can be accomplished by use of warning labels or by specific training or education through appropriate means, such as an RF safety program in a work environment.

(2) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure: 0.08 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 4 W/kg, as averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). General Population/Uncontrolled limits apply when the general public may be exposed, or when persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or do not exercise control over their exposure. Warning labels placed on consumer devices such as cellular telephones will not be sufficient reason to allow these devices to be evaluated subject to limits for occupational/controlled exposure in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.(Table .4)

Human Exposure	**Uncontrolled Environment General Population**	**Controlled Environment Occupational**
Partial Peak SAR (Partial)	1.60 m W/g	8.00 m W/g
Partial Average SAR (Whole Body)	0.08 m W/g	0.40 m W/g
Partial Peak SAR (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 m W/g	20.00 m W/g

Table .4 RF exposure limits

2. Instruments List

Maunfacturer	Device	Type	Serial Number	Due date of Calibration
Stäubli	Robot	RX90BL	F03/5W05A1/A/01	N/A
Schmid& Partner Engineering AG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1782	April 23, 2008
Schmid& Partner Engineering AG	450 MHz System Validation Dipole	D450V2	1015	August 24, 2008
Schmid& Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition Electronics	DAE4	614	August 30, 2008
Schmid& Partner Engineering AG	Software	DASY 4 V4.7	-	N/A
Schmid& Partner Engineering AG	Phantom	SAM Phantom V4.0	TP-1299	N/A
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5070B	MY42100282	May 11, 2008
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070D	2184	N/A
Agilent	Power Meter	E4419B	GB43311126	December 8, 2007
Agilent	Power Sensor	E9300H	MY41495308 MY41495314	December 8, 2007
Agilent	Signal Generator	E4421B	MY43350132	December 8, 2007
Empower RF Systems	Power Amplifier	2001-BBS3Q7ECK	1032 D/C 0336	May 11, 2008
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50454	December 8, 2007
Microlab	LP Filter	LA-07N	N/A	December 8, 2007

3.Summary of Results

Ambient Temperature (°C)	22.4
Liquid Temperature (°C)	22.4
Date	2007-10-02

GMRS Head/Body SAR

Mode	Position	Distance from Phantom	Traffic Channel		Power Drift (dB)	1g SAR (100 % Duty Cycle)	1g SAR (50 % Duty Cycle)	1 g SAR Limits (W/kg)
			Frequency (MHz)	Channel				
High Power	Head	2.5 cm	403.0	1	-0.246	1.62	0.81	8
High Power	Head	2.5 cm	461.5	5	-0.228	5.14	2.57	
High Power	Head	2.5 cm	520.0	7	-0.479	2.08	1.04	
High Power	Body	-	403.0	1	-0.433	4.02	2.01	
High Power	Body	-	461.5	5	-0.070	10.1	**5.05**	
High Power	Body	-	520.0	7	-0.214	5.09	2.545	

Appendix

List

Appendix A	Photographs	- EUT - Test Setup
Appendix B	DASY4 Report (Plots of the SAR Measurements)	- 450 MHz Validation Test - GMRS Head/Body Test
Appendix C	Uncertainty Analysis	
Appendix D	Calibration Certificate	- PROBE - DAE - DIPOLE

Appendix A

EUT Photographs

Front View of EUT

Rear View of EUT

Right View of EUT

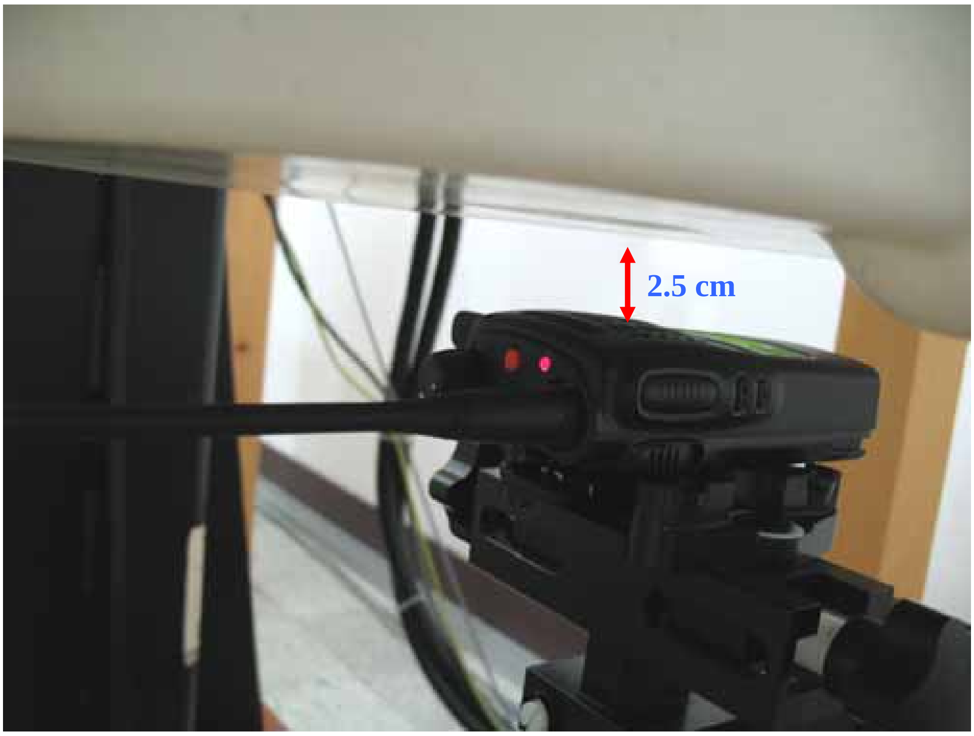
Left View of EUT

Top View of EUT

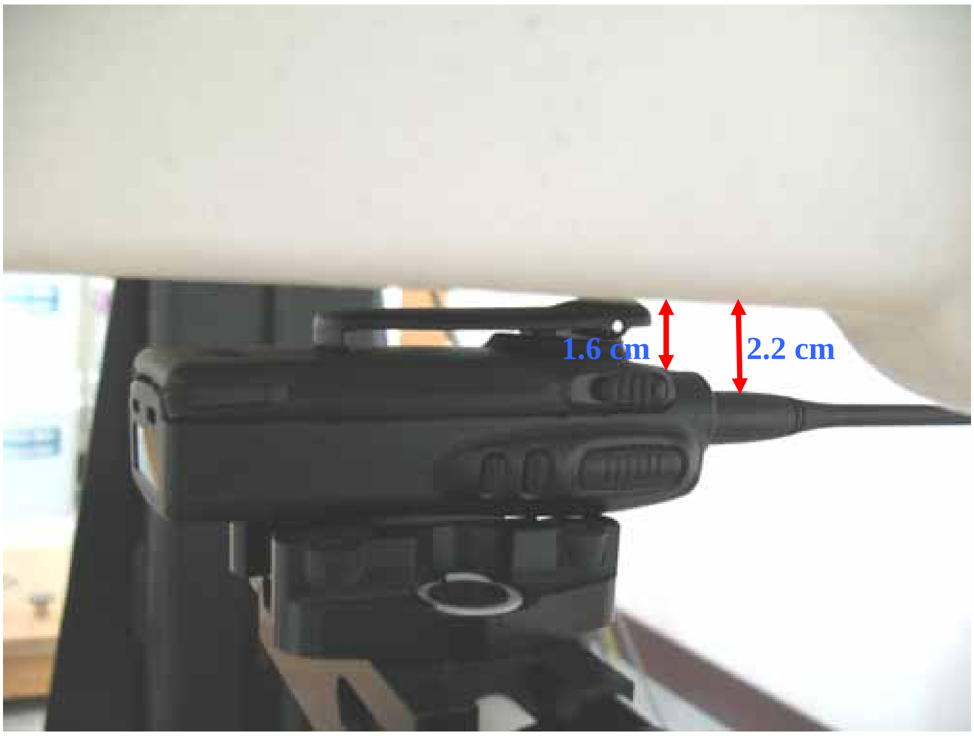
Bottom View of EUT

Test Setup Photographs

Head Face Up Position



Body Face Down Position



Appendix B

Test Plot - DASY4 Report

450 MHz Validation Test

Date/Time: 2007-10-02 7:15:10

Test Laboratory: SGS Testing Korea
File Name: Validation450.da4

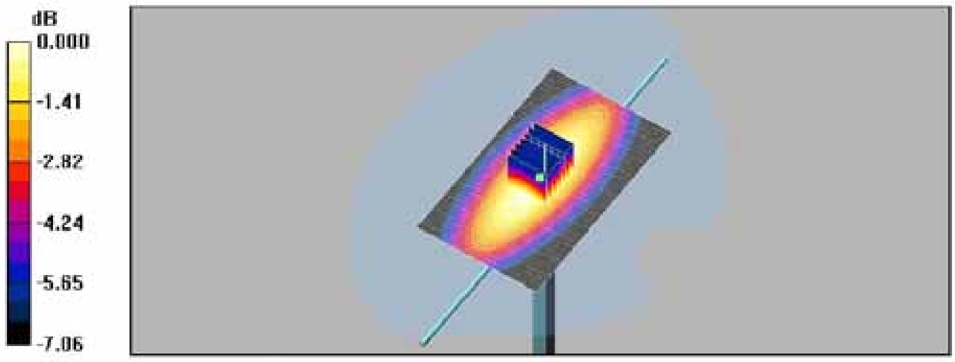
DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN:1015
Program Name: Validation450

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; $\sigma = 0.863$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 44.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1782; ConvF(7.08, 7.08, 7.08); Calibrated: 2007-04-23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn614; Calibrated: 2007-08-30
- Phantom: SAM MIC #2000-93 with CRP_900MHz; Type: SAM MIC #2000-93; Serial: TP-1300
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Validation450/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.33 mW/g

Validation450/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 40.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.113 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.77 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.24 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.901 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.31 mW/g



0 dB = 1.31mW/g

Head SAR Test

Date/Time: 2007-10-02 8:12:50

Test Laboratory: SGS Testing Korea
File Name: Head_Mid.da4

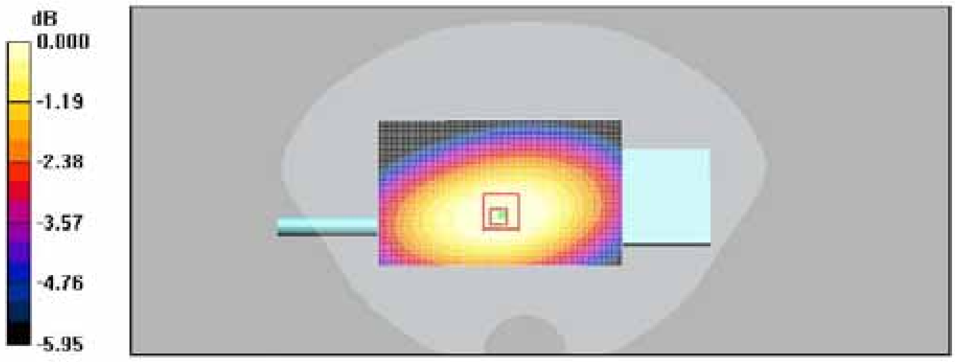
DUT: EP400; Type: CW; Serial: -
Program Name: Head

Communication System: F3E; Frequency: 403 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 403 MHz; $\sigma = 0.822$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 45.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1782; ConvF(7.08, 7.08, 7.08); Calibrated: 2007-04-23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn614; Calibrated: 2007-08-30
- Phantom: SAM MIC #2000-93 with CRP_900MHz; Type: SAM MIC #2000-93; Serial: TP-1300
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Head_Low/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.75 mW/g

Head_Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 44.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.246 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.05 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.62 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.28 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.69 mW/g



0 dB = 1.69mW/g

Date/Time: 2007-10-02 7:50:43

Test Laboratory: SGS Testing Korea
File Name: Head_Mid.da4

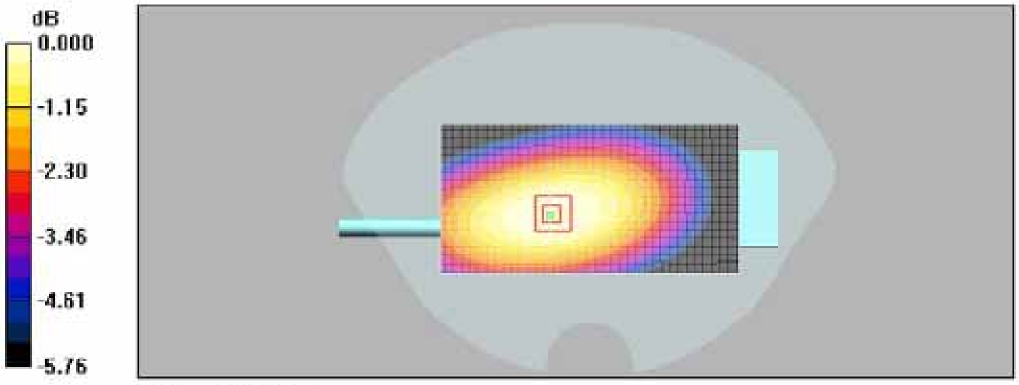
DUT: EP400; Type: CW; Serial: -
Program Name: Head

Communication System: F3E; Frequency: 461.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 461.5 MHz; $\sigma = 0.872$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 44$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1782; ConvF(7.08, 7.08, 7.08); Calibrated: 2007-04-23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn614; Calibrated: 2007-08-30
- Phantom: SAM MIC #2000-93 with CRP_900MHz; Type: SAM MIC #2000-93; Serial: TP-1300
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Head_Mid/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.45 mW/g

Head_Mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 78.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.228 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.53 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.14 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.1 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.34 mW/g



0 dB = 5.34mW/g

Date/Time: 2007-10-02 8:38:38

Test Laboratory: SGS Testing Korea
File Name: Head_Mid.da4

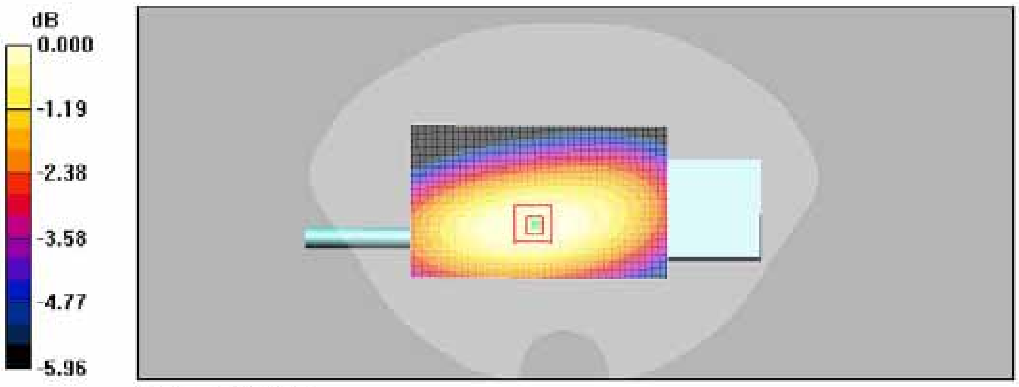
DUT: EP400; Type: CW; Serial: -
Program Name: Head

Communication System: F3E; Frequency: 520 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 520 MHz; σ = 0.922 mho/m; ε_r = 42.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1782; ConvF(7.08, 7.08, 7.08); Calibrated: 2007-04-23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn614; Calibrated: 2007-08-30
- Phantom: SAM MIC #2000-93 with CRP_900MHz; Type: SAM MIC #2000-93; Serial: TP-1300
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Head_High/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.21 mW/g

Head_High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 47.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.479 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.69 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.17 mW/g



0 dB = 2.17mW/g

Body SAR Test

Date/Time: 2007-10-02 10:08:30

Test Laboratory: SGS Testing Korea
File Name: Body.da4

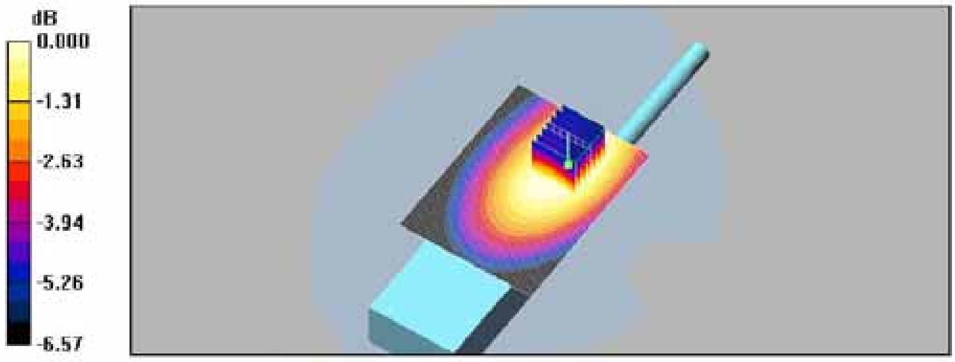
DUT: EP400; Type: CW; Serial: -
Program Name: Body

Communication System: F3E; Frequency: 403 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 403 MHz; $\sigma = 0.928$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 57.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1782; ConvF(7.86, 7.86, 7.86); Calibrated: 2007-04-23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn614; Calibrated: 2007-08-30
- Phantom: SAM MIC #2000-93 with CRP_900MHz; Type: SAM MIC #2000-93; Serial: TP-1300
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Body_Low/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.45 mW/g

Body_Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 66.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.433 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.40 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.02 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.07 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.19 mW/g



0 dB = 4.19mW/g

Date/Time: 2007-10-02 10:29:05

Test Laboratory: SGS Testing Korea
File Name: Body.da4

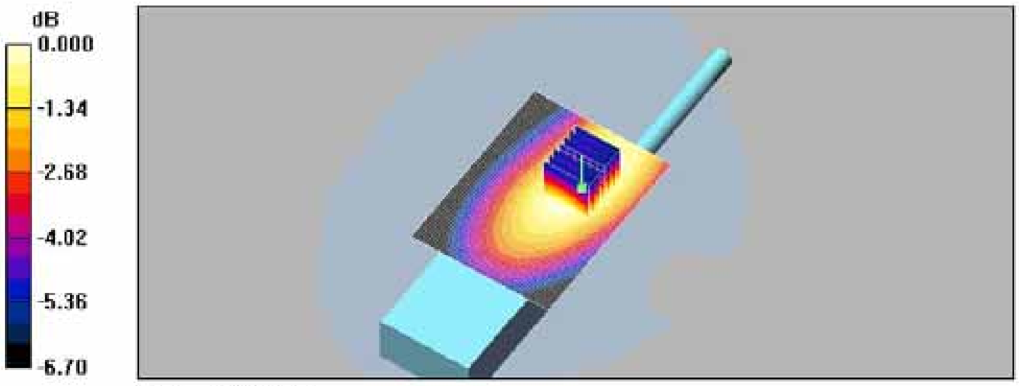
DUT: EP400; Type: CW; Serial: -
Program Name: Body

Communication System: F3E; Frequency: 461.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 461.5 MHz; $\sigma = 0.978$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 56.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1782; ConvF(7.86, 7.86, 7.86); Calibrated: 2007-04-23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn614; Calibrated: 2007-08-30
- Phantom: SAM MIC #2000-93 with CRP_900MHz; Type: SAM MIC #2000-93; Serial: TP-1300
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Body_Mid/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.6 mW/g

Body_Mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 99.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.070 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 13.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 7.75 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.6 mW/g



0 dB = 10.6mW/g

Date/Time: 2007-10-02 10:48:05

Test Laboratory: SGS Testing Korea
File Name: Body.da4

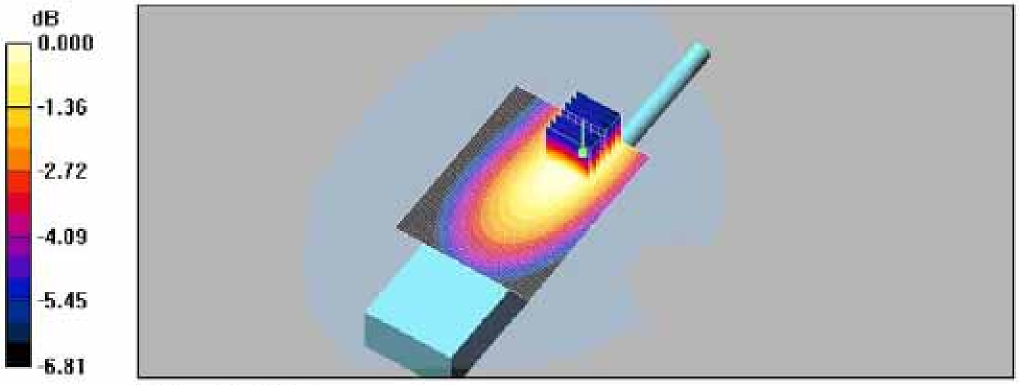
DUT: EP400; Type: CW; Serial: -
Program Name: Body

Communication System: F3E; Frequency: 520 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 520 MHz; σ = 1.03 mho/m; ε_r = 55.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1782; ConvF(7.86, 7.86, 7.86); Calibrated: 2007-04-23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn614; Calibrated: 2007-08-30
- Phantom: SAM MIC #2000-93 with CRP_900MHz; Type: SAM MIC #2000-93; Serial: TP-1300
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Body_High/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.44 mW/g

Body_High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 68.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.214 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.94 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.09 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.82 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.33 mW/g



0 dB = 5.33mW/g

Appendix C

Uncertainty Analysis

Uncertainty of SAR equipments for measurement

Items	Uncertainty value %	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci 1 1g	Standard unc (1g)	vi or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	4.8	normal	1	1	4.8%	∞
Axial isotropy	4.7	rectangular	√ 3	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	1.9%	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	rectangular	√ 3	$(c_p)^{1/2}$	3.9%	∞
Boundary effects	1.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	0.6%	∞
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	√ 3	1	2.7%	∞
System Detection limits	1.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1.0%	∞
Response time	0.8	rectangular	√ 3	1	0.5%	∞
Integration time	2.6	rectangular	√ 3	1	1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	1.7%	∞
Mech. constrains of robot	0.4	rectangular	√ 3	1	0.2%	∞
Probe positioning	2.9	rectangular	√ 3	1	1.7%	∞
Extrap. and integration	1.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	0.6%	∞

Uncertainty of measurements

Test Sample Related						
Device positioning	2.9	normal	1	1	2.9%	145
Device holder uncertainty	3.6	normal	1	1	3.6%	5
Power drift	5.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	2.9%	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom uncertainty	4.0	rectangular	√ 3	1	2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	√ 3	0.64	1.8%	∞
Liquid conductivity(meas.)	5.0	normal	1	0.64	3.2%	∞
Liquid permittivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	√ 3	0.6	1.7%	∞
Liquid permittivity(meas.)	5.0	normal	1	0.6	3.0%	∞

Uncertainty of SAR system

Combined Standard Uncertainty				10.6%	
Expanded Standard Uncertainty(k=2)				20.6%	

Appendix D

Calibration Certificate

- PROBE

- DAE

- 450 MHz

- PROBE Calibration Certificate

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

ilac-MRA

SWISS CALIBRATION

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 **SGS KES (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: ET3-1782_Apr07

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1782
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 and QA CAL-12.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	April 23, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00592)	Aug-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00593)	Aug-07
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	4-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan07)	Jan-08
DAE4	SN: 654	21-Jun-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Jun06)	Jun-07

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-06)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	F. Bomholt

Issued: April 23, 2007

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

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**

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) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization 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:1782

Manufactured:	April 15, 2003
Last calibrated:	May 2, 2006
Recalibrated:	April 23, 2007

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1782

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**2.02** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	**92** mV
NormY	**1.75** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	**93** mV
NormZ	**1.75** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	**91** mV

Diode Compression[B]

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	8.9	4.6
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.2

TSL **1810 MHz** **Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	12.7	8.5
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.1

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%.

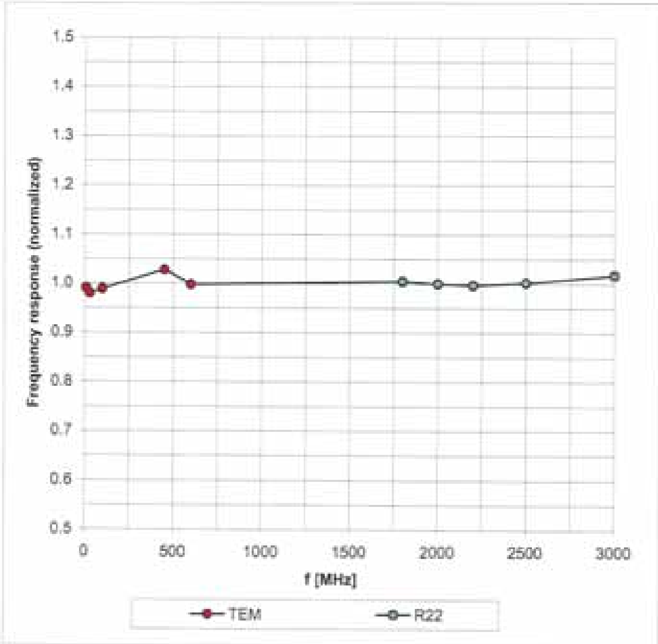
[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

ET3DV6 SN:1782 April 23, 2007

Frequency Response of E-Field

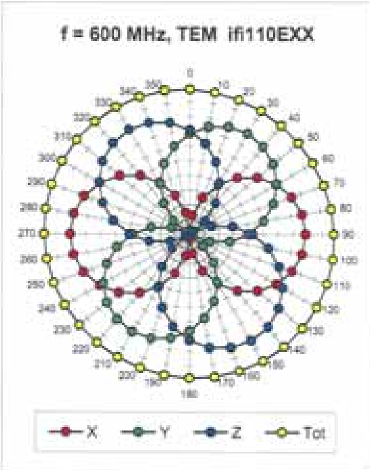
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

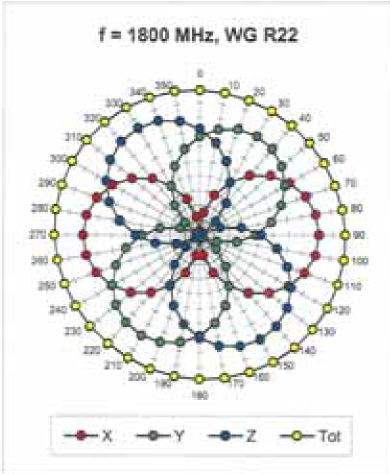


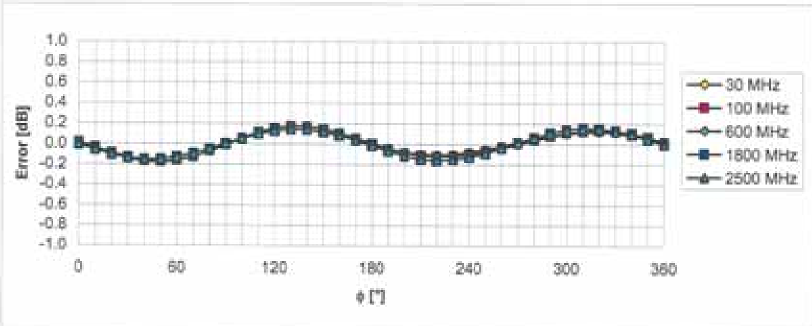
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1782 April 23, 2007

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$





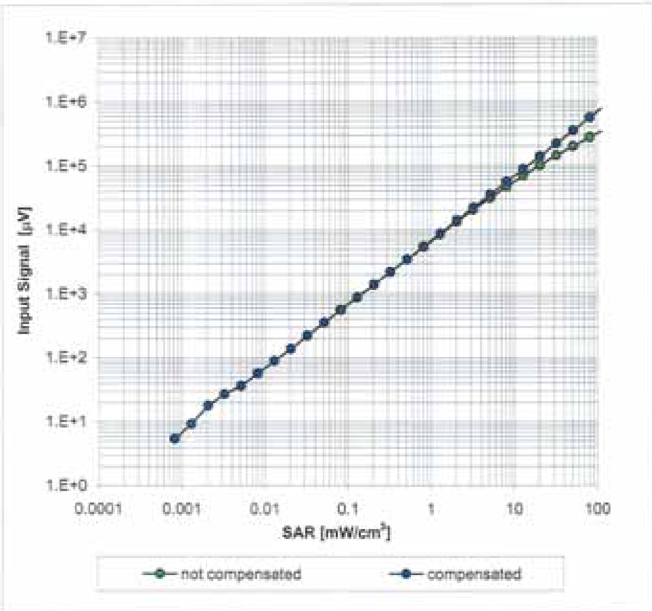


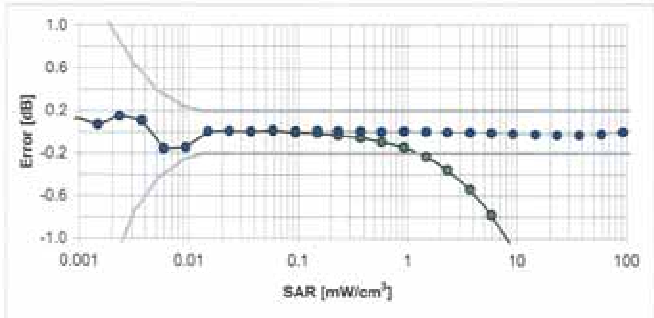
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1782 April 23, 2007

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

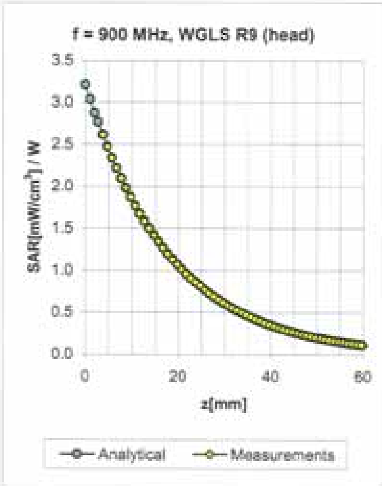


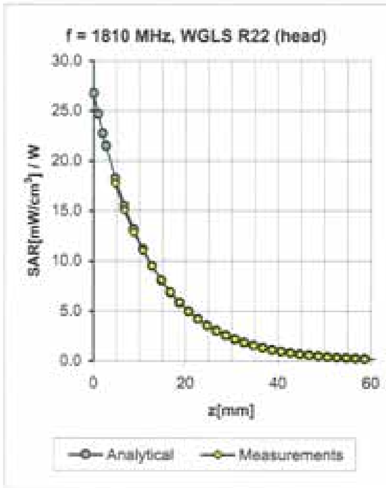


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1782 April 23, 2007

Conversion Factor Assessment



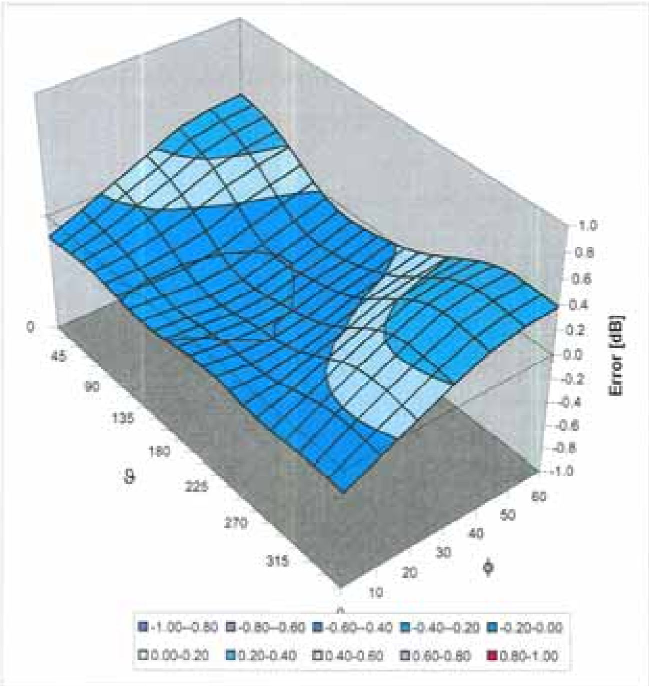


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.40	1.93	7.08	± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.36	2.79	6.18	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.44	2.87	5.16	± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.51	2.77	4.82	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.59	2.36	4.62	± 11.8% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.33	1.93	7.86	± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.59	2.23	5.96	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.57	2.78	4.84	± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.58	2.61	4.51	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.66	2.22	4.14	± 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)