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SAR Compliace Test Report

APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS :
Acbel Polytech Inc.
No. 159,Tam-King Road, Sec. 3, Tamsui,
Taipei Hsien 251,Taiwan

DATA & LOCATION OF TESTING
Dates of testing : 11 December 2006 ~ 26 December 2006
Test Site : ESTECH Co., Ltd. Korea

Test Device :

Models : CWF-1x1900AA

FCC ID : USNCWF-1X1900AA

TYPE : Fixed WLL Telephone (CDMA) (Prototype)

Test report no :	ESTSAR0612-001
Number of page :	22
Contact person :	Hsin-Ming Feng
Responsible test Engineer :	I.K.Hong
Testing has been Carried out in Accordance with :	IEEE 1528(Dec.2003) Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Device : Experimental Techniques
Applicant Type :	Certification
FCC CLASSIFICATION :	Licensed Non-Broadcast station Transmitter(TNB)
FCC Rule Part(s)	§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July 2001)
Test results :	The Tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced recept in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

Date and Signatures : 26 December 2006
Report Prepared By : Engineer/ I.K.Hong
(Signatu

Engineering Manager/ Jay Kim
(Signature)

Table of Contents

1. SUMMARY FOR TEST REPORT

FCC ID	USNCWF-1X1900AA
Date of test	11 December 2006 ~ 26 December 2006
Responsible test engineer	Jay Kim
Measurement performed by	I.K.Hong
EUT Type	Fixed WLL Telephone (CDMA) (Prototype)
Tx Frequency	1851.25 ~ 1908.75 MHz
Rx Frequency	1931.25 ~ 1988.75 MHz
Max. RF Output Power	CDMA (24.5 dBm)

Maximum Results Found During SAR Evaluation under phone call

1.2 Body Worn Configuration

Max. SAR Measurement

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		Separation test position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch		dBm	Battery		
1908.75	1175	CDMA	24.5	N/A	2.5cm [w/o Holster]	0.768

1.3 Measurement Uncertainty

Combine Standard Uncertainty	± 11.00 (k=1)
Extended Standard Uncertainty	± 22.00 (k=2, 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

2. INTRODUCATION

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

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements arethe criteria published by the based on American National Standards Institute (ANSI) For localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electronic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. (c) 1992 by the institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.[2] The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSIC95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave[3] is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiationexposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (IC NIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields," IC NIRP Report No. 86 (c) IC NIRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD20814.[6] SAR is ameasure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). it is also defined as the rate of rf energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 2.1.).

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

Figure 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

Where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
E = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/㎥)
ρ = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE UNDER TEST

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

2.1 Antenna Description

Type	Removable
Location	the right side of the device
Radiator Material	P–Carbonate

2.2 Device Description

FCC ID	FCC ID : USNCWF–1X1900AA
Serial numbers	–
Exposure environment	Uncontrolled exposure
Device category	Fixed device
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA
Modulation Mode(s)	CDMA
Duty Cycle	1
Transmitting FreQuency Range(s)	1851.25 ~ 1908.75 MHz (CDMA)
test signal method	■ Base station simulator □ Internal test code

2.3 Battery Options

This device does not use any battery,just use the adapter.

4. TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 Ambient Conditions

Ambient Temperature (˚C)	20
Tissue simulating liquid temperature (˚C)	20
Humidity (%)	45

4.2 RF Characteristics of The Test Site

Tests were performed in a fully enclosed RF Shielded environment

4.3 Test Signal, Frequencies, And Output Power

The handset was placed into simulated call mode (1900MHz CDMA modes)

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

The phone was set to maximum power level during the all tests with adapter

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

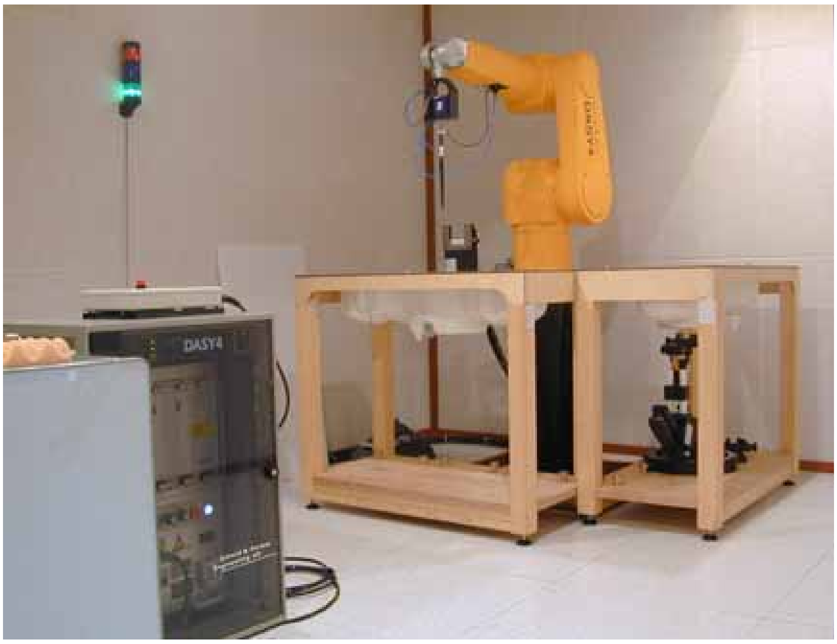

Fig. 4.1 SAR Measurement System

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

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

5.1 Test System Specifications

Test Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Cal.Due Date
DAE	DAE4	551	2007-04-27
E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1750	2007-01-24
Dipole validation kit	D1900V2	5d058	2007-09-13
Network analyzer	8753ES	MY40000609	2007-10-09
Signal generator	E4432B	GB40050840	2007-03-03
RF Power meter	EPM-442A	GB37170412	2007-10-11
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A90368	2007-03-08
RF Power meter	E4418A	GB38272722	2007-03-03
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A90368	2007-03-08
Dielectric Probe	85070D	US01440154	-
Power Amplifier	BBS3Q7ECK	NONE	2007-12-16
LP Filter			
	LA-30N	NONE	2007-10-30
Attenuator	8491B	21828	2007-06-03
Dual Directional Coupler	778D	17575	2007-05-02
Wireless Communications Test Set	E5515C	GB42230119	2007-02-06

5.2 SAR Measurement Setup

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

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

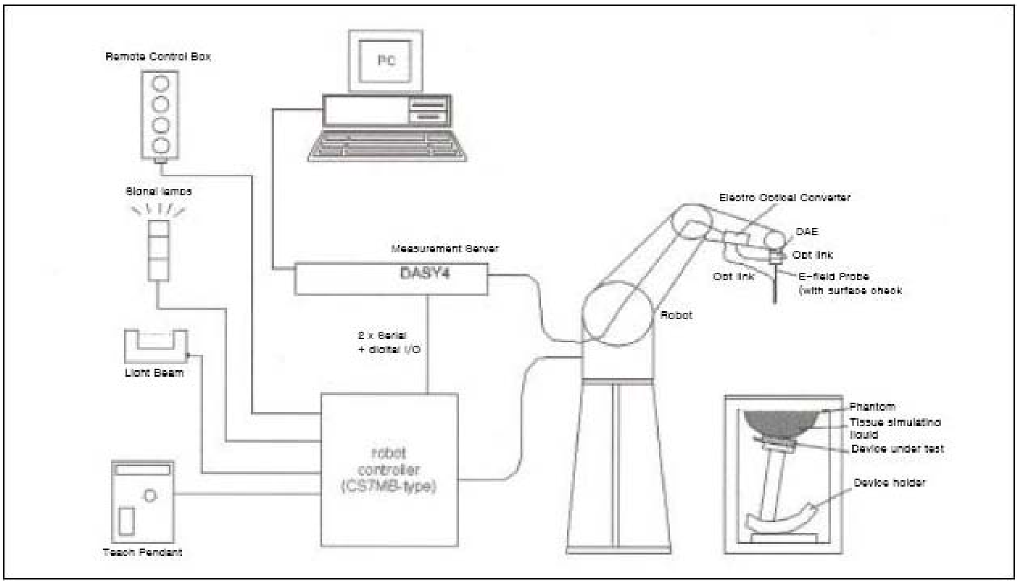

Fig. 5.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gainswitching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the Ethernet Card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status
information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in [7].

5.3 DASY4 E-Field Probe System

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

As the probe approach the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Fig. 5.2). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Isotropic E-Field Probe

Isotropic E-Field Probe for Dosimetric Measurements	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleafed sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 3 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and 1.8 GHz (accuracy ± 8%) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 20 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 3.9 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm

Fig. 5.2 Probe Specifications

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

5.4 Phantom & Equivalent Tissues

SAM Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of the fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users [11][12]. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Head & Muscle simulation Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethlcellullose(HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Fig 5.3). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been specified in 1528(Dec.2003) are derived from the issue dielectric parameters computed from
the 4-Cole-Cole equations The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulation liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartagrove [13]. (see Fig. 5.3)

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

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

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5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT(continued)

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

Fig. 5.4 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Note : A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations [12]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE

6.1 Definition of Reference Point

EAR Reference point

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

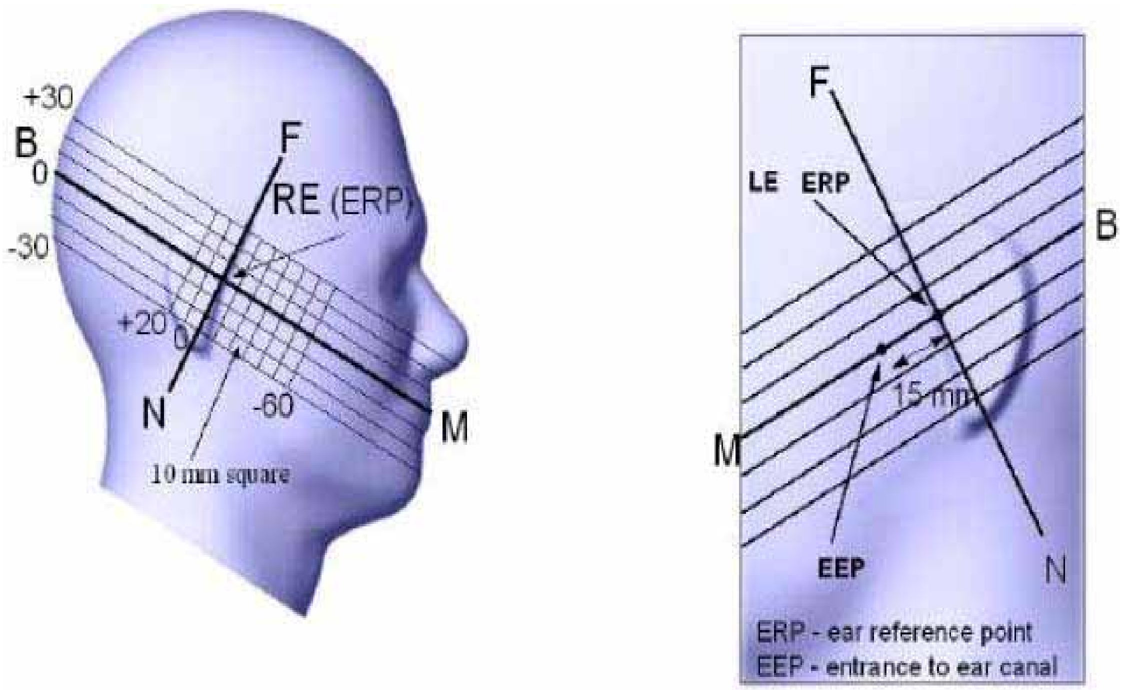

Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP

Handset Reference Points

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

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

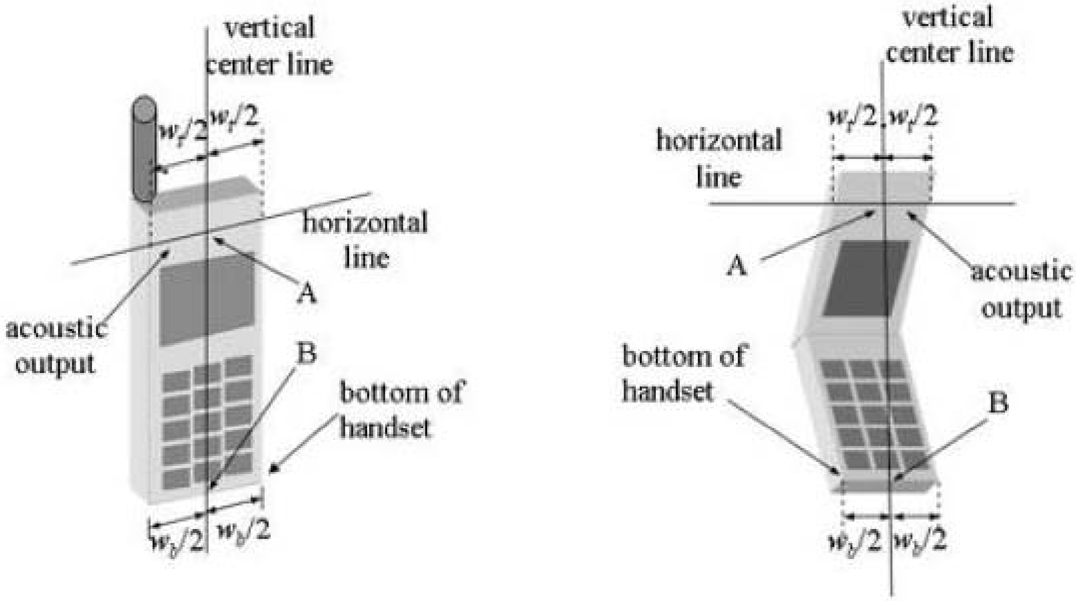

Figure 6.2 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

6.2 Test Configuration Positions
Positioning for Cheek/Touch

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

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

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

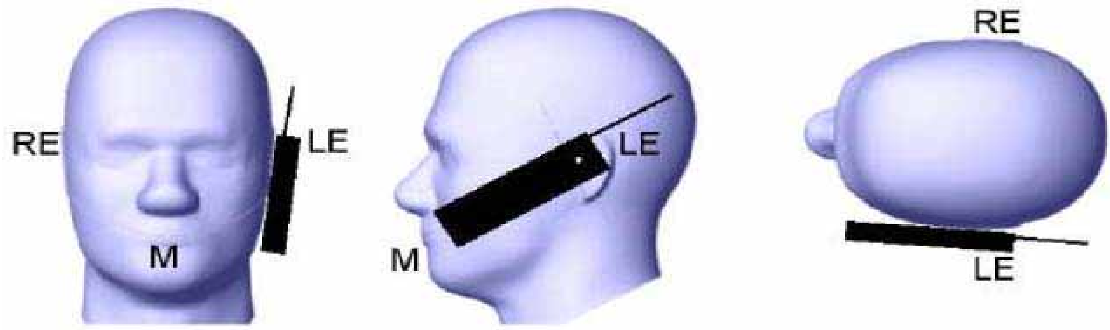

Figure 6.3 "Cheek" or "Touch" Position.

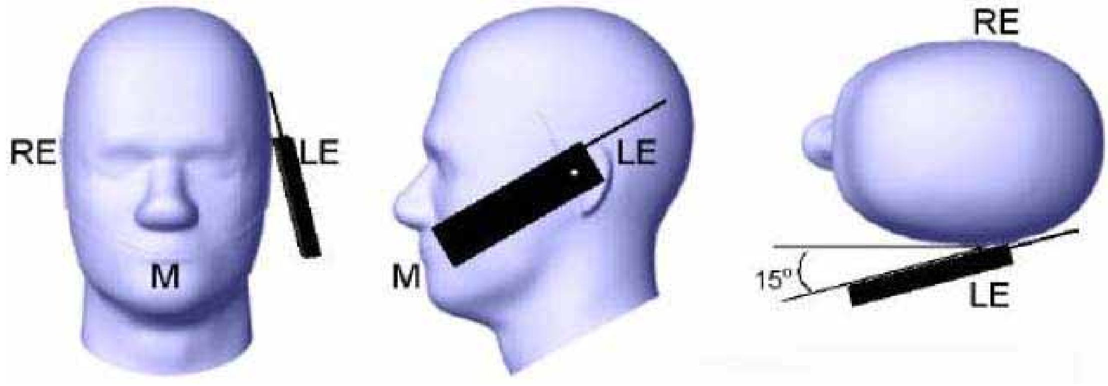

Figure 6.4 "Tilted" Position.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

Positioning for Ear / 15˚ Tilted

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

Body Holder / Belt Clip Configurations

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

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

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

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

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE(continued)

6.3 Scan Procedures

First coarse scans are used for quick determination of the field distribution. Nest cube scan, 5x5x7 points; spacing between each point 5x5x5 mm, is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 1g.

6.4 SAR Averaging Methods

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

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

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

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7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

According to CENELEC [17], typical worst-case uncertainty of field measurements is 5 dB.
For well-defined modulation characteristics the uncertainty can be reduced to 3 dB.

ERROR Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci 1 1g	Standard unc. (1g)	vi or Veff
MEASUREMENT SYSTEM						
Probe Calibration	± 11.7 %	normal	1	1	± 4.8 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7	rectangular	√3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	± 1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6	rectangular	√3	$(cp)^{1/2}$	± 3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Linearity	± 4.7	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	normal	1	1	± 1.0%	∞
Response time	± 0.8	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5%	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5%	∞
RF Amnient Conditions	± 3.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	± 0.4	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	± 2.9	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7%	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6%	∞
Test Sample Related						
Test Sample Positioning	± 2.9	normal	1	1	± 2.97%	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	± 3.6	normal	0.84	1	± 3.69%	5
Output Power Validation - SAR drift measurement	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9%	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters						
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	± 4.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity Target - tolerance	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8%	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	± 5.0	normal	1	0.64	± 3.2%	∞
Liquid permittivity Target - tolerance	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7%	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	± 5.0	normal	1	0.6	± 3.0%	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					±11.00 %	330
Coverage Factor for 95%				K = 2		
Expanded Standard Uncertainty					± 22.00 %	

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table 8.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Liquid Temperature (°C)			20		Liquid Depth(mm)		150			
Date	2006-12-22		2006-12-22				/ /			
Tissue	1900MHz Brain		1900MHz Muscle							
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured						
Dielectric Constant: ε	40	39.17	53.3	53.99						
Conductivity: σ	1.45	1.44	1.52	1.526						
Deviation (%)	ε : −2.08% σ : −0.69%		ε : 1.23% σ : 0.39%							

Test System Validation

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

− The results are nominalized to 1W input power

Table 8.2 System Validation [5]

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED						
Tissue	System Validation Kit:	Forward Power (W)	Targeted SAR1g (mW/g)	Measured SAR1g (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Test Date
1900MHz Brain	D1900V2(S/N :5d058)	1.0	39.7	39.08	−1.56%	2006-12-22

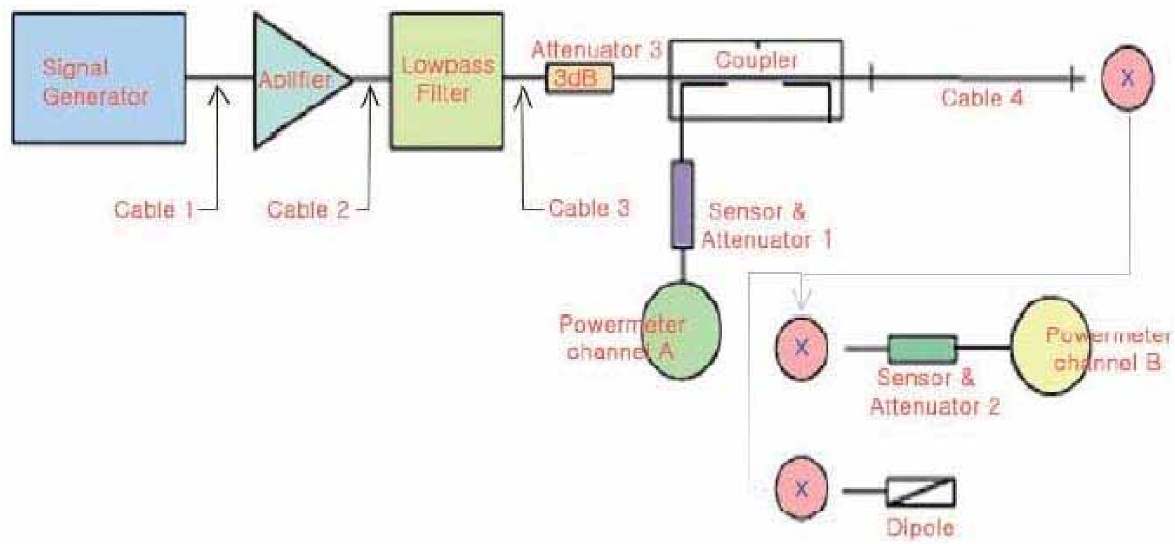

Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

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SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000 1x

These procedures were followed according to FCC"SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices",May2006.

Head SAR Measurement

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option S055. SAR for RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3

Body SAR Measurement

SAR for body exposure configuration is measured on RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCHn) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured with FCH at full rate and SCH0 enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts.
Body SAR in RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than 1/4dB higher than that measured in RC3.Otherwise,SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option S055,at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that results in the higiest SAR for that channel in RC3.

SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000 1x

Handsets with EV-DO

For handsets with Ev-Do capabilities, when the maximum average output of each channel in Rev.0 is less than 1/4dB higher than that measured in RC3(1xRTT),body SAR for Ev-Do is not required . Otherwise,SAR for Rev.0 is measured on the maximum output channel at 153.6 kbps using the
body exposure configuration that reasults in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.SAR for Rev.A is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than that measured in Rev.0 or less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and a Termination Target of 16 slots defined for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. A Forward Traffic Channel data rate corressponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in slots should be configured in the downlink for both ReV. 0 and Rev. A.

Band	Channel	S02	S02	S055	S055	TDS0S032
		RC1/1	RC3/3	RC1/1	RC3/3	RC3/3
PCS CDMA	25	21.2	21.17	21.21	21.17	21.15
	600	22.76	22.74	22.79	22.75	22.74
	1175	24.6	24.53	24.56	24.53	24.53

(OUTPUT POWER TABLE)

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9. RESULTS(continued)

Ambient TEMPERATURE (C) : 20
Relative HUMIDITY (%) : 45
Mixture Type : 1900MHz Body
Dielectric Constant : 53.99
Conductivity: 1.526

Measurement Results

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

MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Body SAR With Adapter)								
Frequency		Moudulation	Conducted Power(dBm)		battery	Device Test position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Begin	End				
1851.25	25	CDMA	24.50	24.48	N/A	2.5Cm	–	0.525
1880.00	600	CDMA	24.50	24.51	N/A	2.5Cm	–	0.472
1908.75	1175	CDMA	24.50	24.44	N/A	2.5Cm	–	0.768

NOTES:
1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration.
2. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3. Battery Type : N/A
Radiated measurements indicate that the Extended-life battery produces lower ERP and EIRP, therefore the Standard-life battery is used in SAR testing.
4. Power Measured : Conducted
5. SAR Measurement System : SPEAG
6. SAR Configuration : Body (For this test the EUT is Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 2.5Cm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

Engineer I.K.Hong
(Signature)

10. REFERENCE

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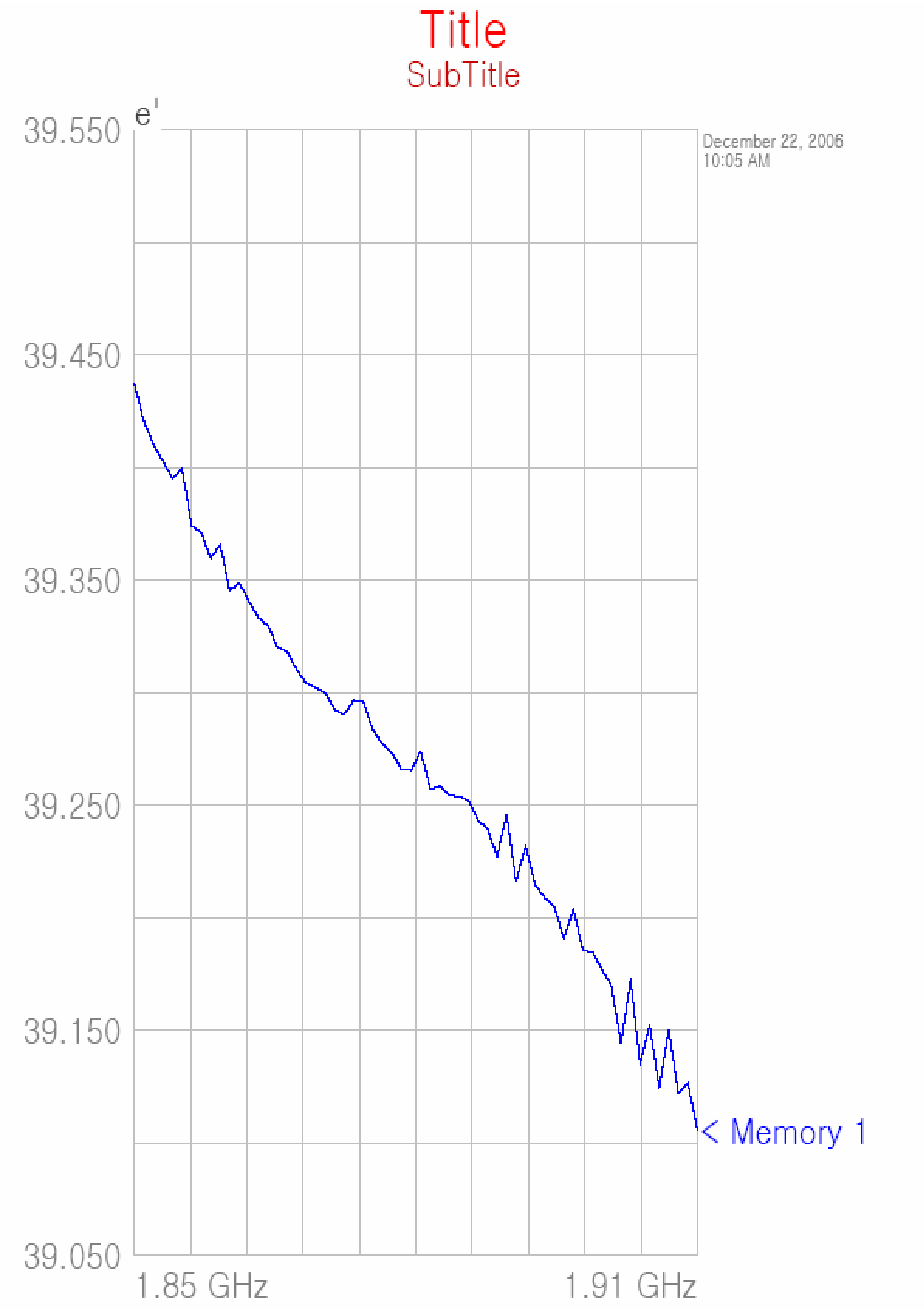
APPENDIX A : Validation Test Data of Tissue

– Head Tissue


Title
SubTitle
e'
39.550
39.450
39.350
39.250
39.150
39.050
December 22, 2006
10:05 AM
< Memory 1
1.85 GHz
1.91 GHz

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Title

SubTitle

December 22, 2006 10:05 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
1.850000000 GHz	39.4372	13.4795
1.851016949 GHz	39.4208	13.4806
1.852033898 GHz	39.4105	13.4868
1.853050847 GHz	39.4030	13.4733
1.854067797 GHz	39.3950	13.4782
1.855084746 GHz	39.3996	13.4842
1.856101695 GHz	39.3743	13.4998
1.857118644 GHz	39.3714	13.4985
1.858135593 GHz	39.3599	13.5026
1.859152542 GHz	39.3659	13.5107
1.860169492 GHz	39.3455	13.5053
1.861186441 GHz	39.3489	13.5091
1.862203390 GHz	39.3407	13.4991
1.863220339 GHz	39.3333	13.4856
1.864237288 GHz	39.3300	13.5026
1.865254237 GHz	39.3204	13.4905
1.866271186 GHz	39.3184	13.5096
1.867288136 GHz	39.3105	13.5144
1.868305085 GHz	39.3045	13.5031
1.869322034 GHz	39.3023	13.5074
1.870338983 GHz	39.3001	13.5117
1.871355932 GHz	39.2925	13.5073
1.872372881 GHz	39.2903	13.5116
1.873389831 GHz	39.2967	13.5105
1.874406780 GHz	39.2959	13.5169
1.875423729 GHz	39.2835	13.5097
1.876440678 GHz	39.2773	13.5313
1.877457627 GHz	39.2735	13.5187
1.878474576 GHz	39.2660	13.5144
1.879491525 GHz	39.2657	13.5264
1.880508475 GHz	39.2743	13.5239
1.881525424 GHz	39.2572	13.5375
1.882542373 GHz	39.2586	13.5425
1.883559322 GHz	39.2543	13.5481
1.884576271 GHz	39.2541	13.5362
1.885593220 GHz	39.2523	13.5551
1.886610169 GHz	39.2432	13.5577
1.887627119 GHz	39.2398	13.5598
1.888644068 GHz	39.2271	13.5706
1.889661017 GHz	39.2461	13.5705
1.890677966 GHz	39.2163	13.5683
1.891694915 GHz	39.2324	13.5729
1.892711864 GHz	39.2147	13.5900
1.893728814 GHz	39.2089	13.5787
1.894745763 GHz	39.2051	13.5988
1.895762712 GHz	39.1908	13.5929
1.896779661 GHz	39.2043	13.5932
1.897796610 GHz	39.1853	13.6080
1.898813559 GHz	39.1849	13.6052
1.899830508 GHz	39.1772	13.6189
1.900847458 GHz	39.1699	13.6146
1.901864407 GHz	39.1441	13.6278
1.902881356 GHz	39.1729	13.6243
1.903898305 GHz	39.1345	13.6456
1.904915254 GHz	39.1526	13.6251
1.905932203 GHz	39.1242	13.6341
1.906949153 GHz	39.1504	13.6264
1.907966102 GHz	39.1220	13.6354
1.908983051 GHz	39.1270	13.6410
1.910000000 GHz	39.1056	13.6515

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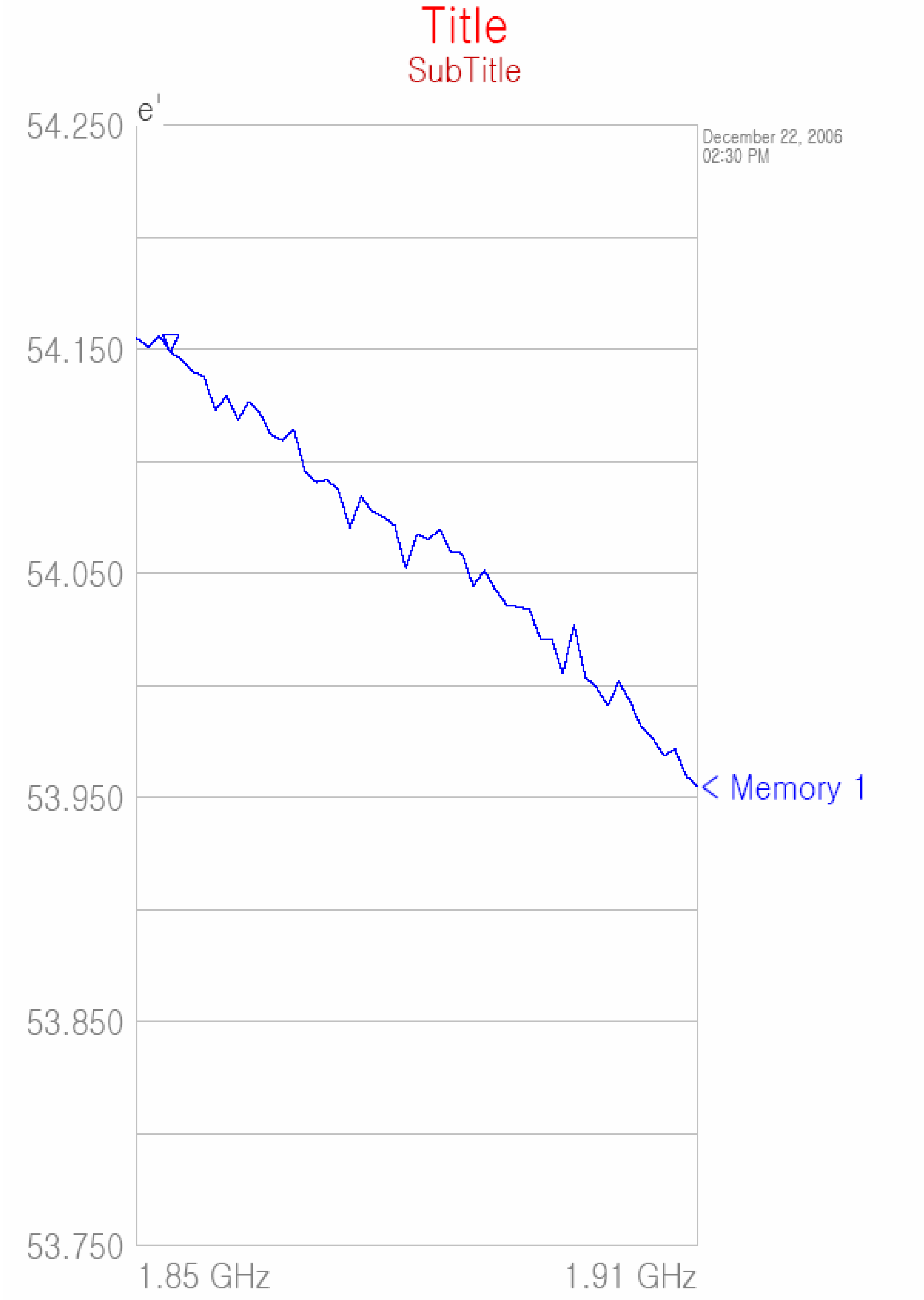
– Body Tissue



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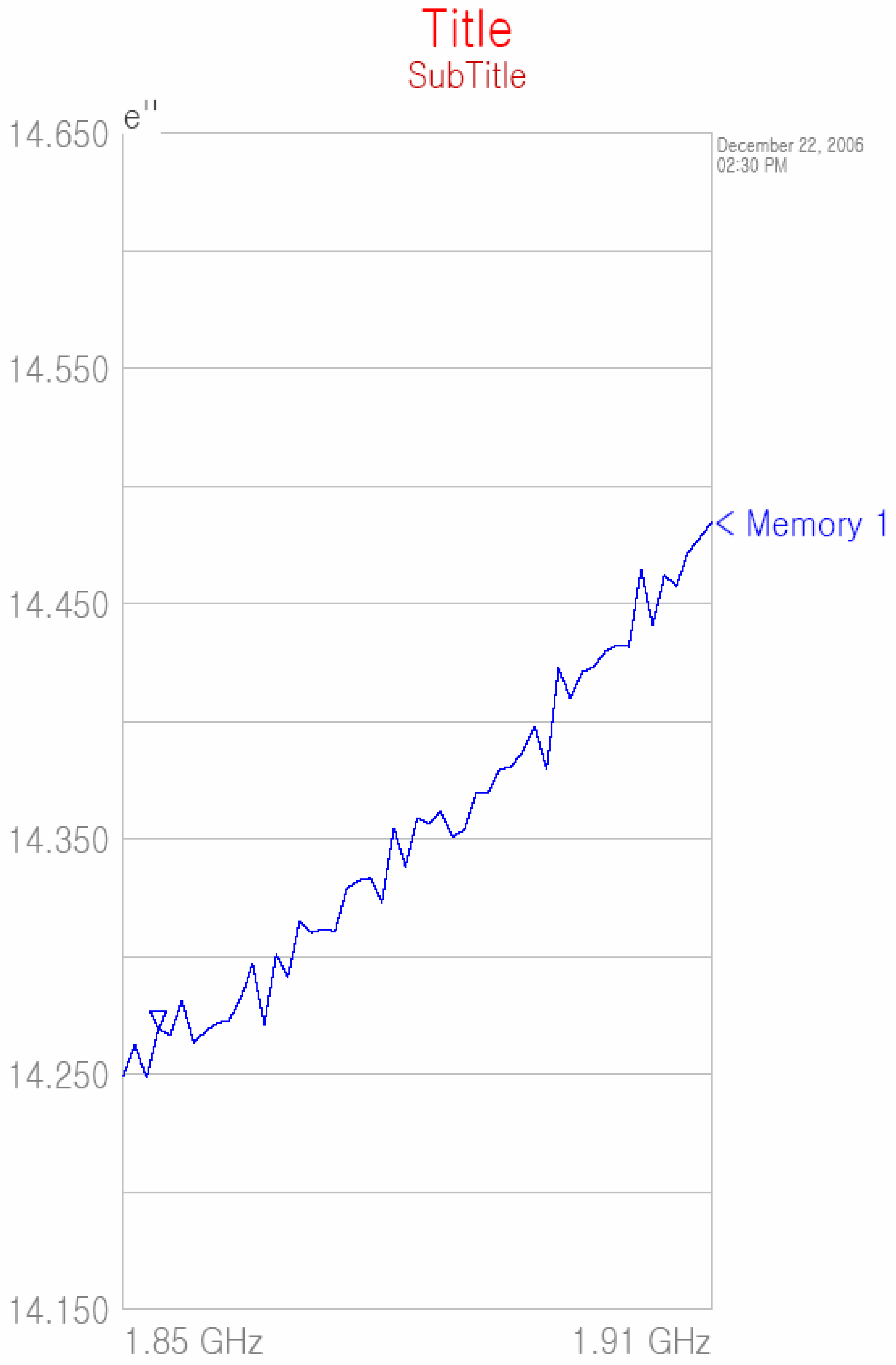

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Title

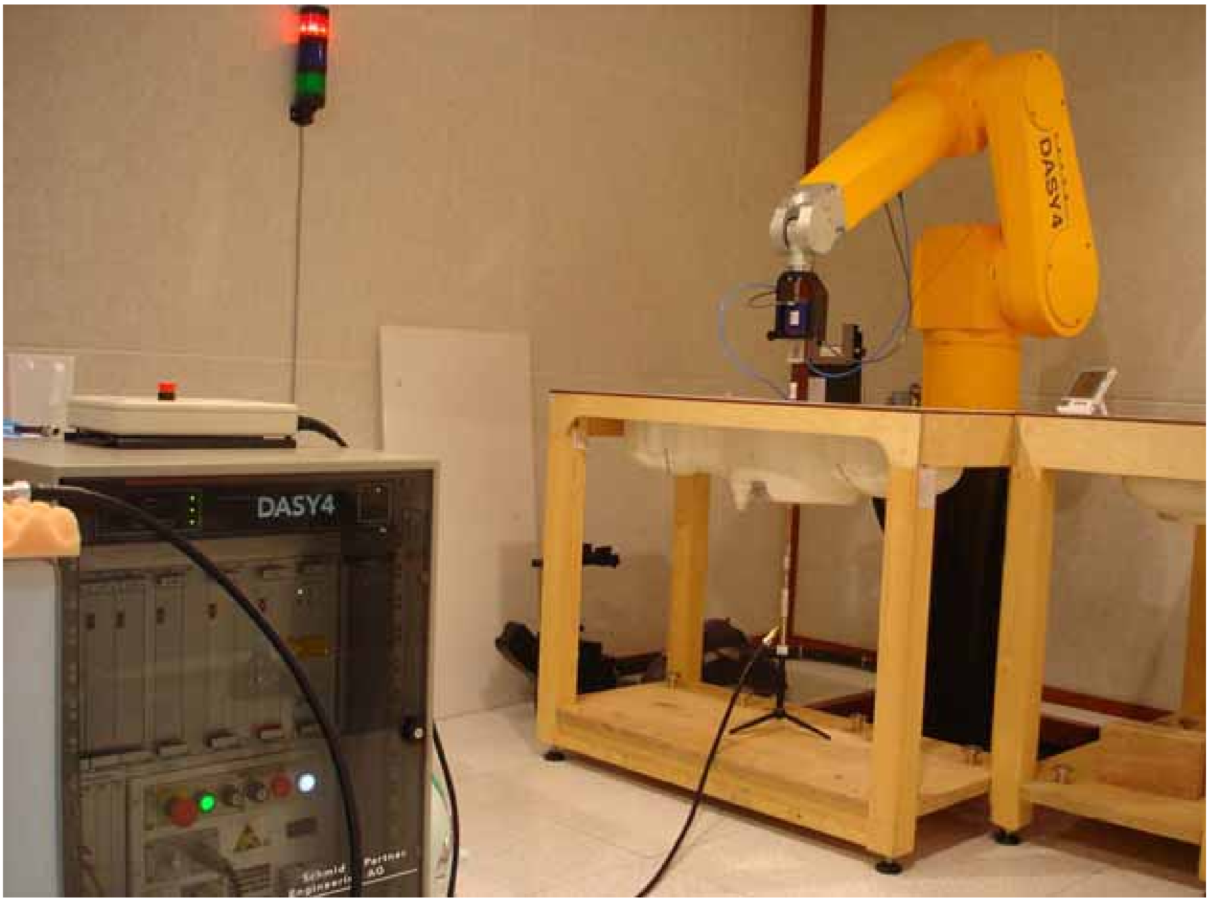
SubTitle

December 22, 2006 03:30 PM

Frequency	e'	e''
1.850000000 GHz	54.1550	14.2493
1.851182838 GHz	54.1513	14.2623
1.852365676 GHz	54.1564	14.2486
1.853548514 GHz	54.1487	14.2691
1.854731352 GHz	54.1457	14.2666
1.855914190 GHz	54.1401	14.2813
1.857100809 GHz	54.1377	14.2634
1.858287429 GHz	54.1230	14.2682
1.859474048 GHz	54.1294	14.2718
1.860660667 GHz	54.1187	14.2728
1.861847287 GHz	54.1269	14.2822
1.863037699 GHz	54.1214	14.2969
1.864228112 GHz	54.1118	14.2710
1.865418525 GHz	54.1096	14.3011
1.866608938 GHz	54.1147	14.2911
1.867799351 GHz	54.0956	14.3148
1.868993569 GHz	54.0909	14.3102
1.870187787 GHz	54.0919	14.3116
1.871382006 GHz	54.0871	14.3108
1.872576224 GHz	54.0702	14.3287
1.873770442 GHz	54.0845	14.3324
1.874968479 GHz	54.0778	14.3335
1.876166515 GHz	54.0754	14.3232
1.877364551 GHz	54.0715	14.3549
1.878562587 GHz	54.0521	14.3383
1.879760623 GHz	54.0678	14.3591
1.880962489 GHz	54.0652	14.3564
1.882164355 GHz	54.0699	14.3616
1.883366221 GHz	54.0599	14.3510
1.884568087 GHz	54.0591	14.3540
1.885769953 GHz	54.0445	14.3699
1.886975662 GHz	54.0514	14.3694
1.888181370 GHz	54.0427	14.3798
1.889387078 GHz	54.0362	14.3807
1.890592787 GHz	54.0353	14.3875
1.891798495 GHz	54.0343	14.3980
1.893008058 GHz	54.0209	14.3796
1.894217620 GHz	54.0209	14.4226
1.895427183 GHz	54.0053	14.4099
1.896636746 GHz	54.0273	14.4210
1.897846309 GHz	54.0038	14.4233
1.899059738 GHz	53.9992	14.4298
1.900273168 GHz	53.9910	14.4325
1.901486597 GHz	54.0018	14.4319
1.902700027 GHz	53.9928	14.4649
1.903913456 GHz	53.9815	14.4408
1.905130765 GHz	53.9767	14.4625
1.906348074 GHz	53.9687	14.4575
1.907565383 GHz	53.9717	14.4718
1.908782691 GHz	53.9597	14.4781
1.910000000 GHz	53.9553	14.4845

APPENDIX B : Validation Test Data

1900MHz Dipole Validation



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Date: 2006-12-22

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

VALIDATION

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:xxx

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.44 mho/m; ε_r = 39.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

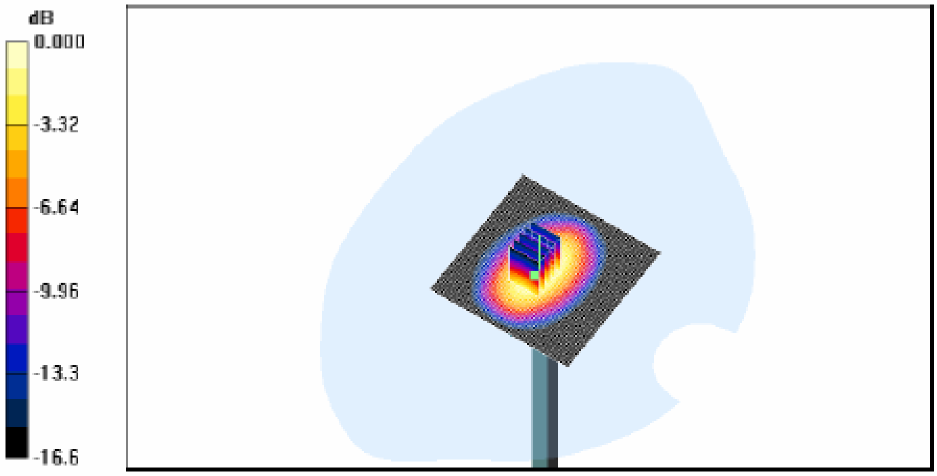
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(5.14, 5.14, 5.14); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161
- Temperature : 20℃, Humidity : 45%

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.9 mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 92.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.031 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.77 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.1 mW/g



0 dB = 11.1mW/g

APPENDIX C : SAR Test Setup Photographs

Flat – Body Side Configuration

APPENDIX D : SAR Test Data

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Date: 2006-12-22

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH25 BODY

DUT: CWF-1x1900AA; Type: FIXED WLL TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: PCS FCC; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1851.25 MHz; σ = 1.47 mho/m; ε_r = 54.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

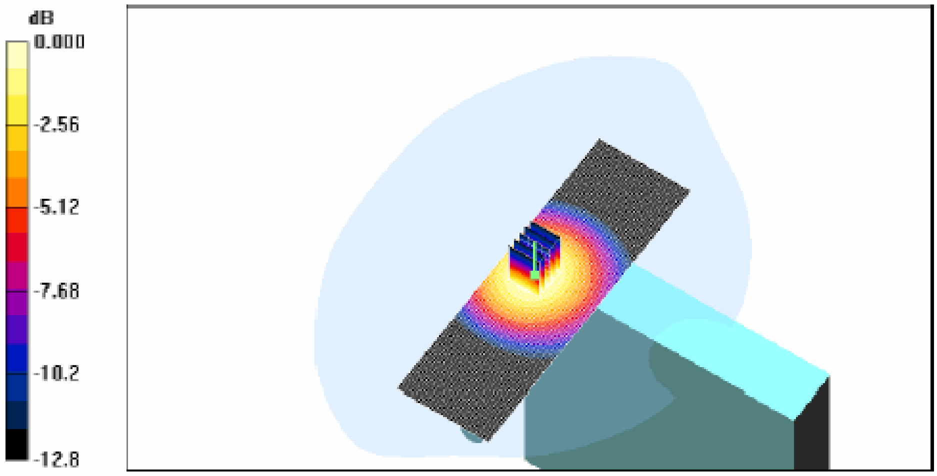
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161
- Temperature : 20℃, Humidity : 45%

Area Scan (41x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.578 mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.798 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.525 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.573 mW/g



0 dB = 0.573mW/g

Date: 2006-12-22

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH600 BODY

DUT: CWF-1x1900AA; Type: FIXED WLL TYPE; Serial: XXXX

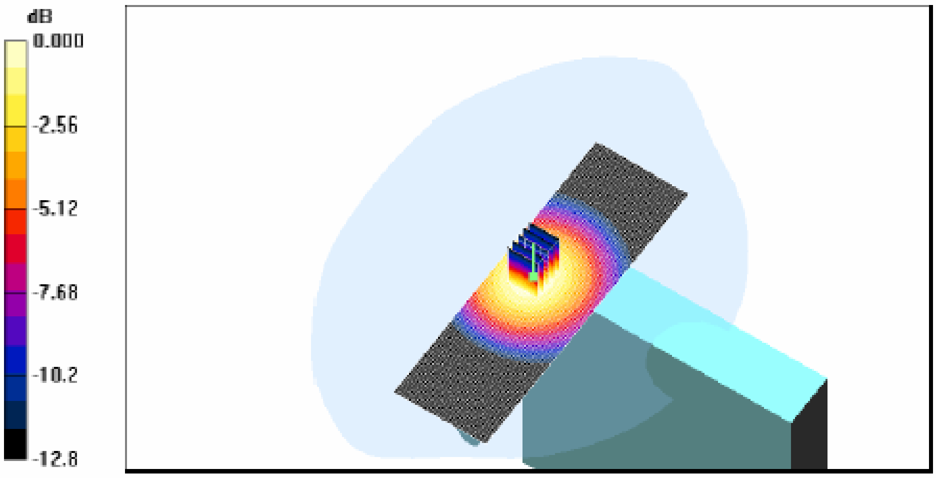
Communication System: PCS FCC; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.5 mho/m; ε_r = 54.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161
- Temperature : 20℃, Humidity : 45%

Area Scan (41x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.517 mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 19.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.042 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.718 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.472 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.508 mW/g



0 dB = 0.508mW/g

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Date: 2006-12-22

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

CH1175 BODY

DUT: CWF-1x1900AA; Type: FIXED WLL TYPE; Serial: XXXX

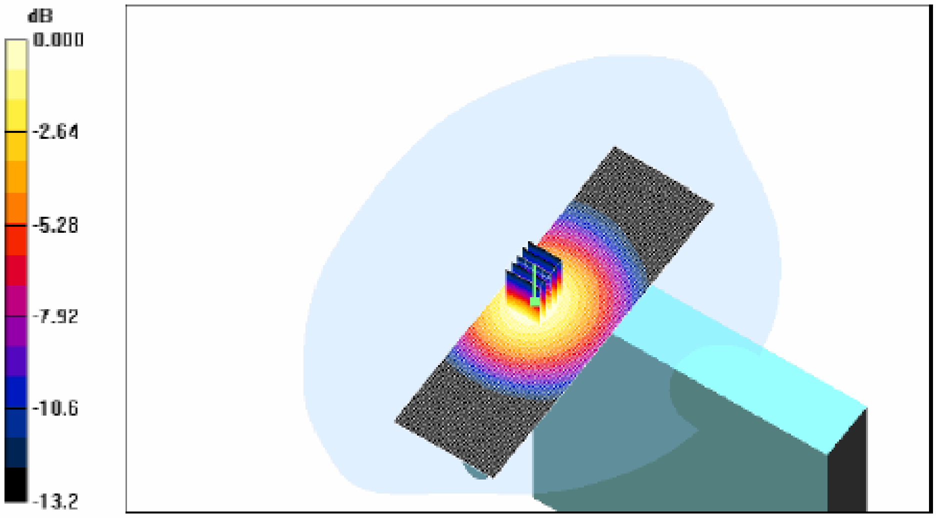
Communication System: PCS FCC; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1908.8 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ε_r = 54; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161
- Temperature : 20℃, Humidity : 45%

Area Scan (41x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.843 mW/g

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.062 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.768 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.833 mW/g



0 dB = 0.833mW/g

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FAX: 82-2-867-3204

Date/Time: 2006-12-22

Test Laboratory: ESTECH

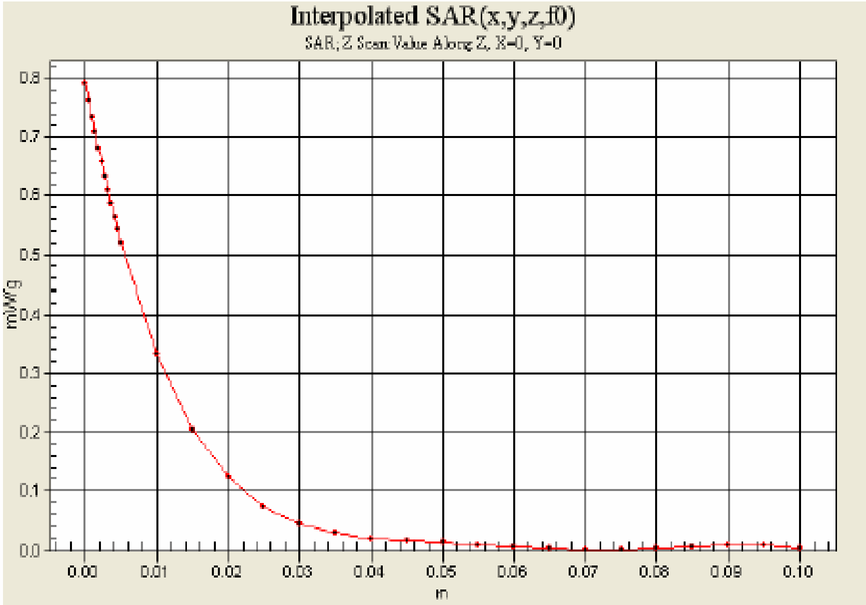
CH1175 BODY-Z

DUT: CWF-1x1900AA; Type: FIXED WLL TYPE; Serial: XXXX

Communication System: PCS FCC; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1908.8 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ε_r = 54; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1750; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 2006-01-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn551; Calibrated: 2006-04-27
- Phantom: SAM MIC 1800Mhz; Type: SAM MIC 1800MHz; Serial: TP-1263
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161
- Temperature : 20℃, Humidity : 45%



APPENDIX E：Calibration Certificates

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF PROBES IN ORGANIC SOLVENTS

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

Compatible Probes:
- ET3DV6
  ET3DV6R
- ES3DVx
- EX3DVx
- ER3DV6
- H3DV6

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

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Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **Estech (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: ET3-1750_Jan06

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1750
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	January 24, 2006
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467)	May-06
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500)	Aug-06
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan06)	Jan-07
DAE4	SN: 654	27-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Oct05)	Oct-06

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov 06

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

Issued: January 24, 2006

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:1750

Manufactured:	September 27, 2002
Last calibrated:	February 24, 2005
Recalibrated:	January 24, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1750

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**1.69** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	**95** mV
NormY	**1.73** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	**95** mV
NormZ	**1.66** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	**95** 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	7.8	4.2
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.2

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	7.1	4.1
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7** mm

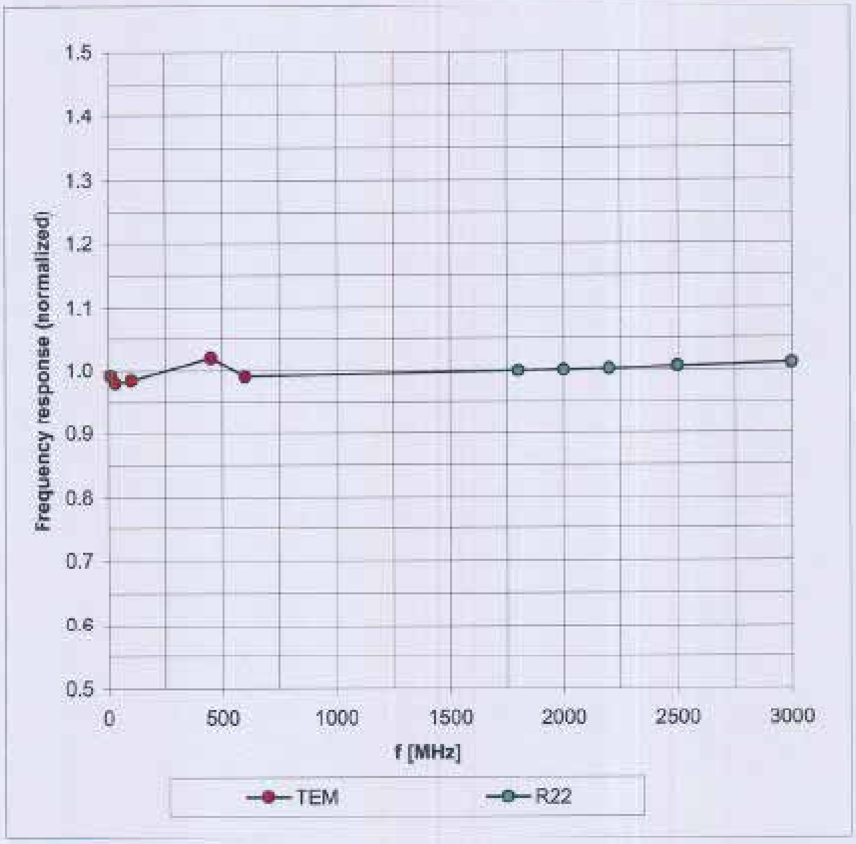
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[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.

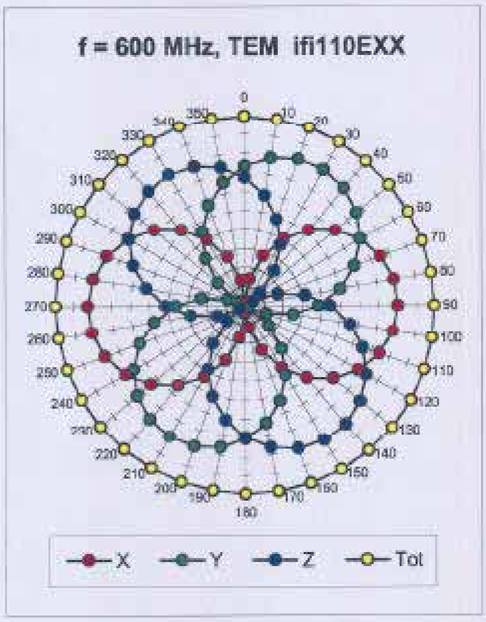
Frequency Response of E-Field

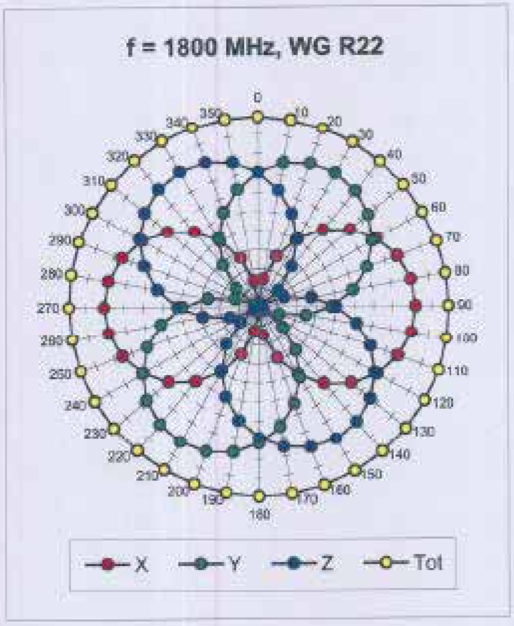
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

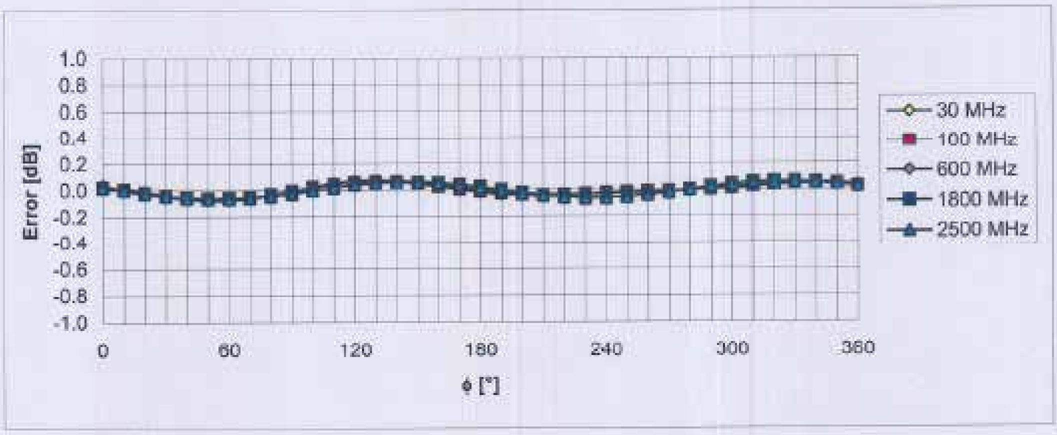


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



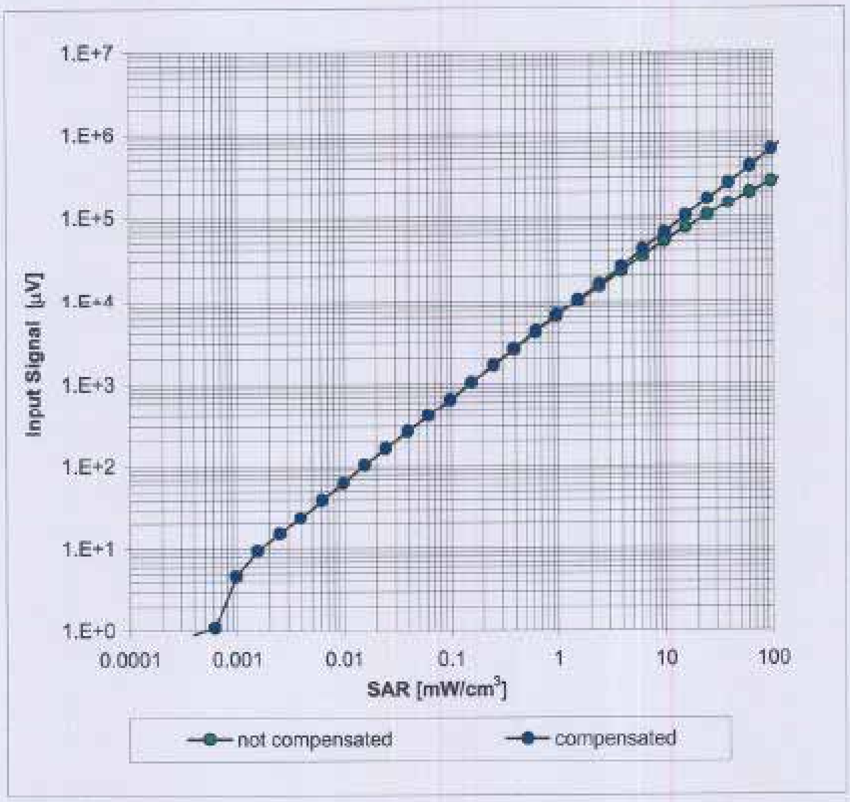


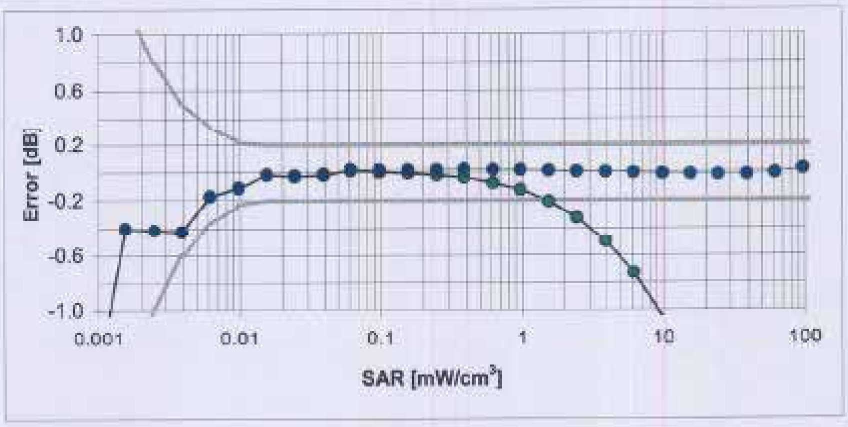


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

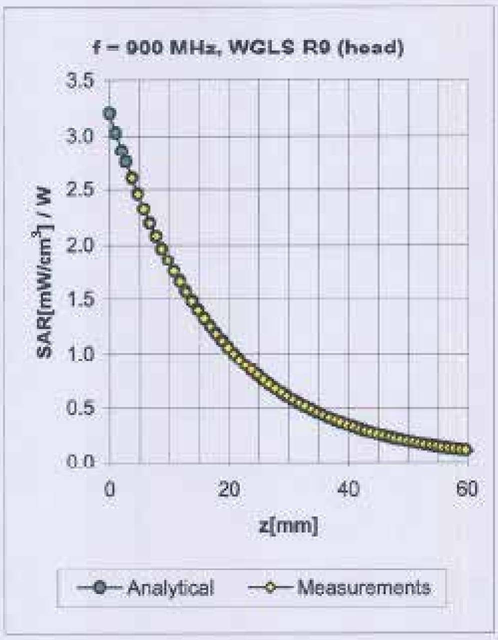
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

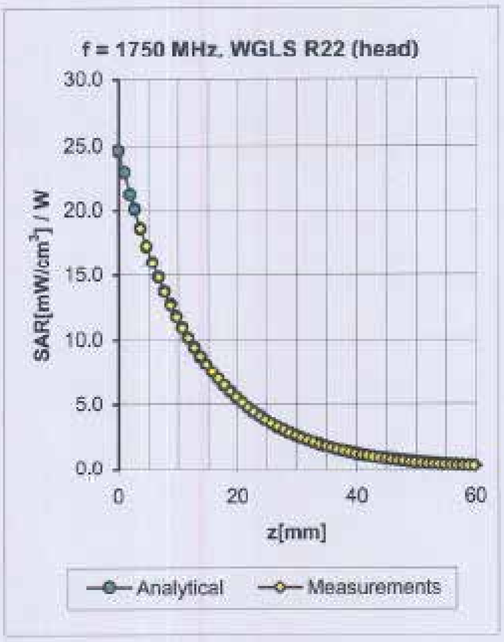




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



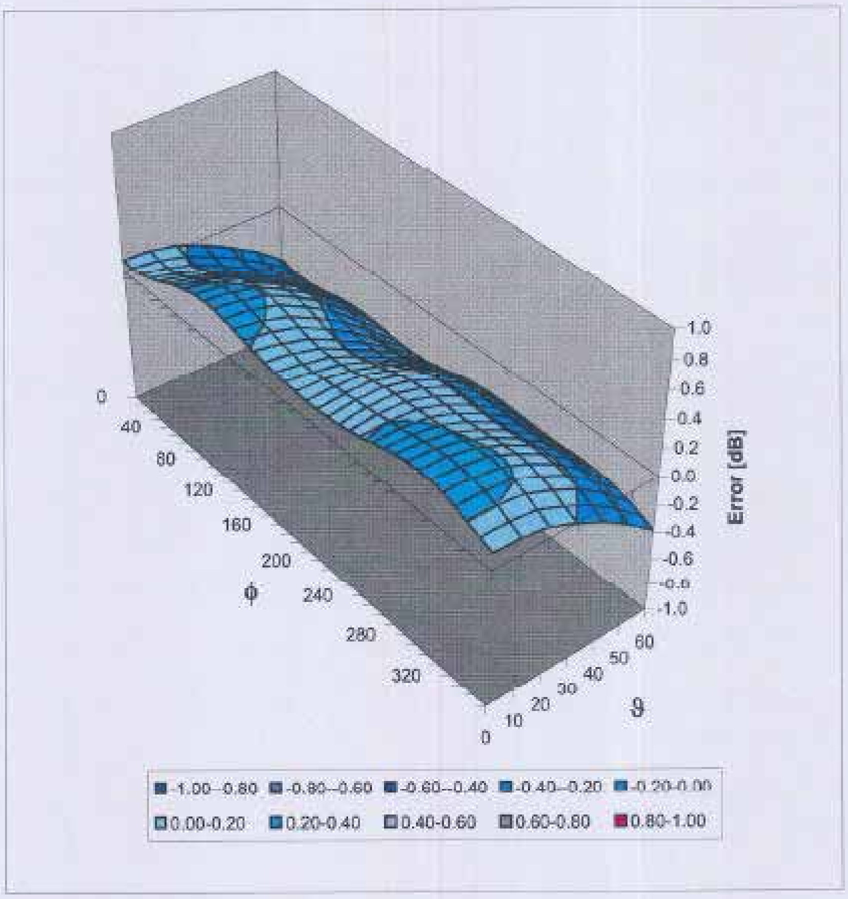


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.59	1.76	6.57 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.54	1.85	6.44 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.58	1.69	5.29 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.60	1.56	5.14 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.68	1.58	5.00 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.46	2.12	6.17 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.64	2.10	4.54 ± 11.0% (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)

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **Estech (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d058_Sep06

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d058
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	September 13, 2006
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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-05 (METAS, No. 251-00516)	Oct-06
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-05 (METAS, No. 251-00516)	Oct-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference Probe ET3DV6	SN: 1507	28-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Oct05)	Oct-06
DAE4	SN: 601	15-Dec-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Dec05)	Dec-06
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)	In house check: Oct-07
RF generator Agilent E4421B	MY41000675	11-May-05 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-06

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

Issued: September 20, 2006

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) 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
c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.6 ± 6 %	1.41 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.4 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

.

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.33 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	37.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**36.5 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.95 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	19.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**19.5 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

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

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.9 Ω + 3.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 19, 2004

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 13.09.2006 15:41:51

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d058

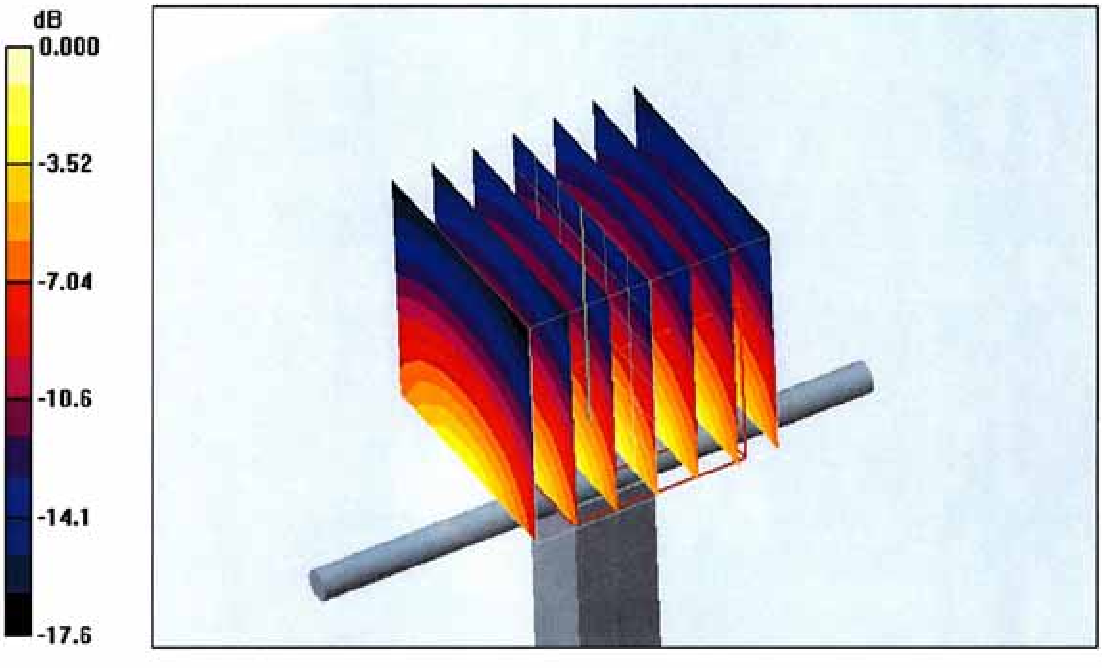
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL U10 BB;
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 38.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507 (HF); ConvF(4.74, 4.74, 4.74); Calibrated: 28.10.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 15.12.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 92.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.015 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.33 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.95 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.5 mW/g



0 dB = 10.5mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL