



November 18, 2002

Supplement to SAR Test Report for Motorola portable cellular phone (FCC ID IHDT56CD1)

Prepared by:

Steven Hauswirth

Motorola Personal Communications Sector Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory  
Harvard, Illinois

## Summary of FCC request for additional information

There was a request for additional information regarding Motorola's SAR Test Report for Motorola portable cellular phone (FCC ID IHDT56CD1). The requested information is addressed below in the same numbering sequence received.

- 1) Please provide justification for the probe conversion factor used for 1900 MHz Brain/Body measurements.

**Response:** In the attached calibration certificate for Probe SN1513 (see Appendix 1), page 2 of 8 shows that the conversion factor for 1800MHz & 1900MHz Head is 5.0. This is the value that was used for testing in the original filing. Since simulated tissue targets are the same for both 1800 & 1900 MHz head and the conversion factor for both 1800 & 1900 MHz head is the same ('5.0' for Probe SN1513), it is also true for body worn that both 1800 & 1900 MHz share the same conversion factor ('4.6' for Probe SN1513) since they share the same simulated tissue targets. This is demonstrated in another probe calibration sheet that we have just received from the same manufacturer. On this additional calibration sheet for Probe SN1398 (see Appendix 2), the 1900MHz body worn conversion factor is shown on page 8 of 10. It can be seen on this page that the 1800MHz & 1900MHz body do share the common conversion factor of 4.9.

- 2) Please provide additional test photo/sketch for body-worn configuration. Photograph/sketch provided must clearly show the distance between the device and the flat phantom.

**Response:** Please see photographs below of the test setup described in the original filing:

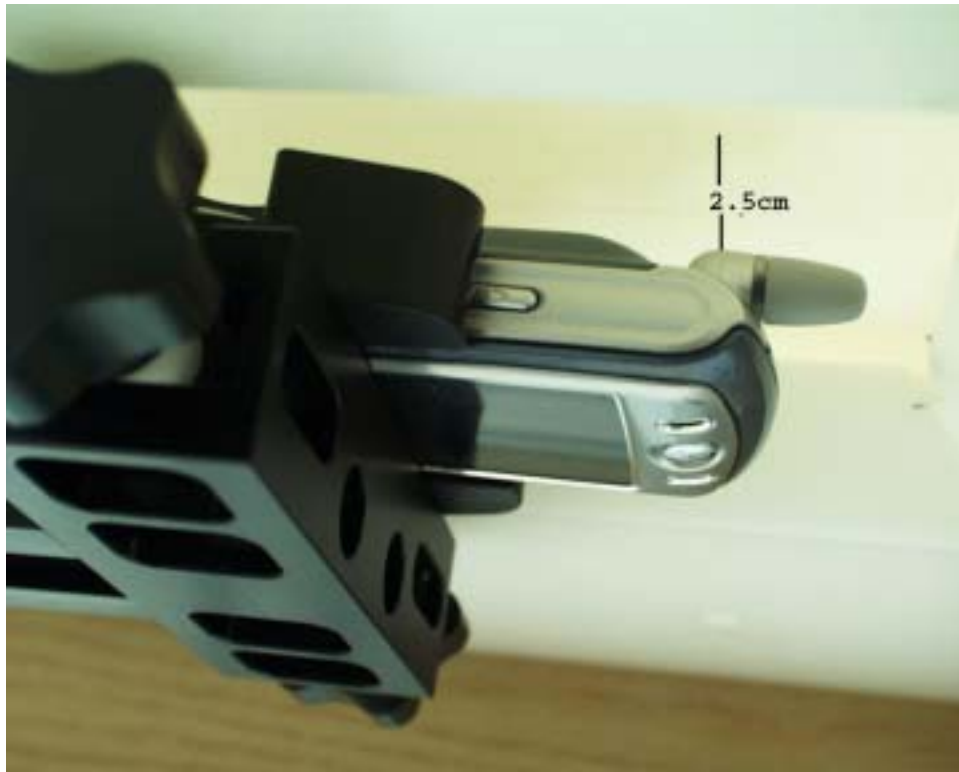


Figure 1. "Twin Tub" Body-Worn Measurement Phantoms and Fixture.



Figure 2. Underside of "Twin Tub" showing DUT placement locations.

Please see photographs shown below for the body worn configuration.



- 3) Justification for distance used in body-worn test (2.5cm). Supplement C recommends 1.5 cm when no body-worn accessory is used. Furthermore, the photographs provided does not clearly show the one inch spacing. Please retest with a 1.5 cm gap to the body of the phone as appropriate. Please revise the users manual, as appropriate.

**Response:** Supplement C (Edition 01-01) states in Appendix D: SAR Measurement Procedures: *“Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm”*. As stated in the original filing, the separation distance used for measurements was 2.5cm, which is in agreement above recommendation quoted from Supplement C.

- 4) Please address the FCC applications and RF exposure evaluations for UMTS/WCDMA and Bluetooth conditions.

**Response:** Per the TCB Workshop guidelines from April 04-05, 2002, an additional SAR measurement was performed with the co-located transmitter turned on in the configuration that produced the highest SAR for the dominant transmitter. Table 1 shows the SAR results with only the dominant transmitter. Table 2 shows the SAR results with both the dominant and Bluetooth transmitters on. The output plot from the additional SAR test is included in Appendix 3.

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Cheek / Touch Position									
			Left Head					Right Head				
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Amb. Temp (°C)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Amb. Temp (°C)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.80										
	Channel 661	29.87	<b>0.567</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>0.647</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>
	Channel 810	30.08										

**Table 1: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56CD1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the Cheek/Touch Position.**

f (MHz)	Description	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Cheek / Touch Position									
			Left Head					Right Head				
			Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Amb. Temp (°C)	Simulate Temp (°C)	Measured (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Extrapolated (W/kg)	Amb. Temp (°C)	Simulate Temp (°C)
Digital 1900MHz	Channel 512	29.80										
	Channel 661	29.87						<b>0.432</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>
	Channel 810	30.08										

**Table 2: SAR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone FCC ID IHDT56CD1 at highest possible output power. Measured against the head in the Cheek/Touch Position with the Bluetooth transmitting.**

## Appendix 1

### Probe SN1513 Calibration Certificate

# Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

## Calibration Certificate

### Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6R

Serial Number:

1513

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

May 8, 2002

Calibration Interval:

12 months

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:

D. Vetter

Approved by:

Heinrich Vetter



# Probe ET3DV6R

## SN:1513

Manufactured:	November 24, 1999
Last calibration:	February 20, 2001
Remake ET3DV6R:	May 3, 2002
Recalibrated:	May 8, 2002

Calibrated for System DASY3

**DASY3 - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6R SN:1513****Sensitivity in Free Space****Diode Compression**

NormX	<b>1.96</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	<b>2.02</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	<b>2.02</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

DCP X	<b>95</b>	mV
DCP Y	<b>95</b>	mV
DCP Z	<b>95</b>	mV

**Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid**

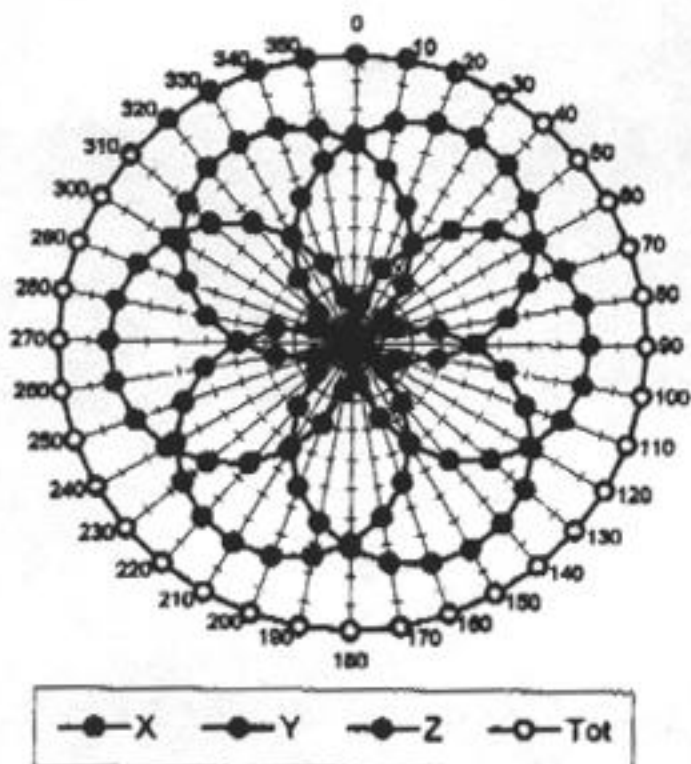
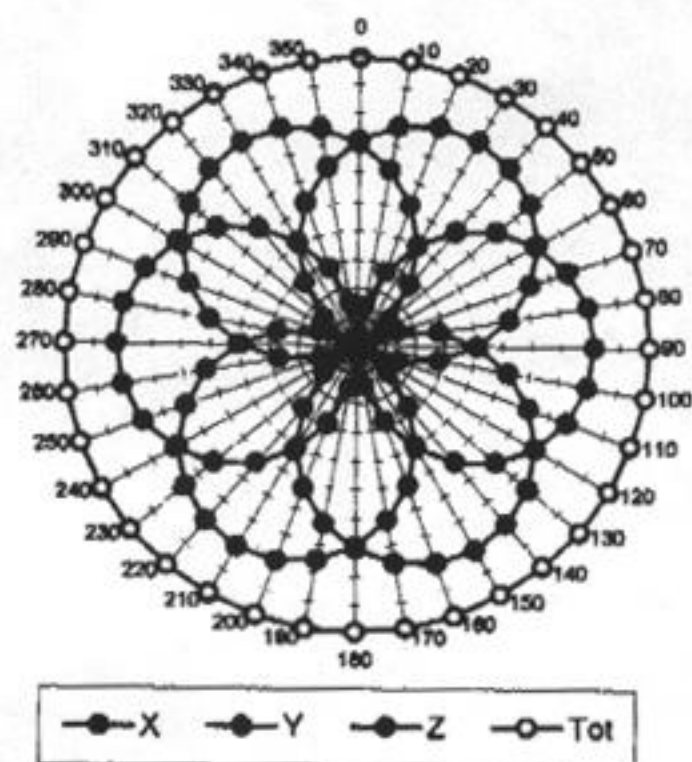
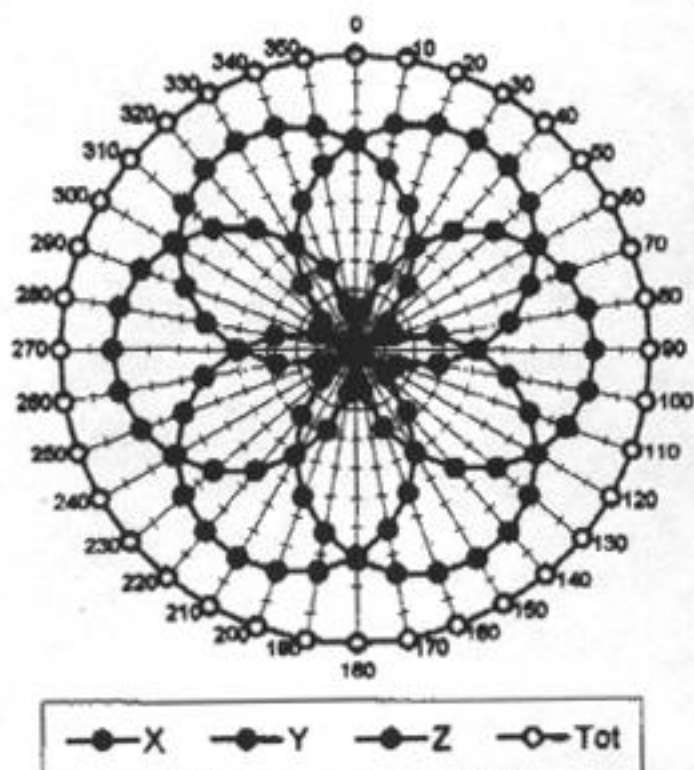
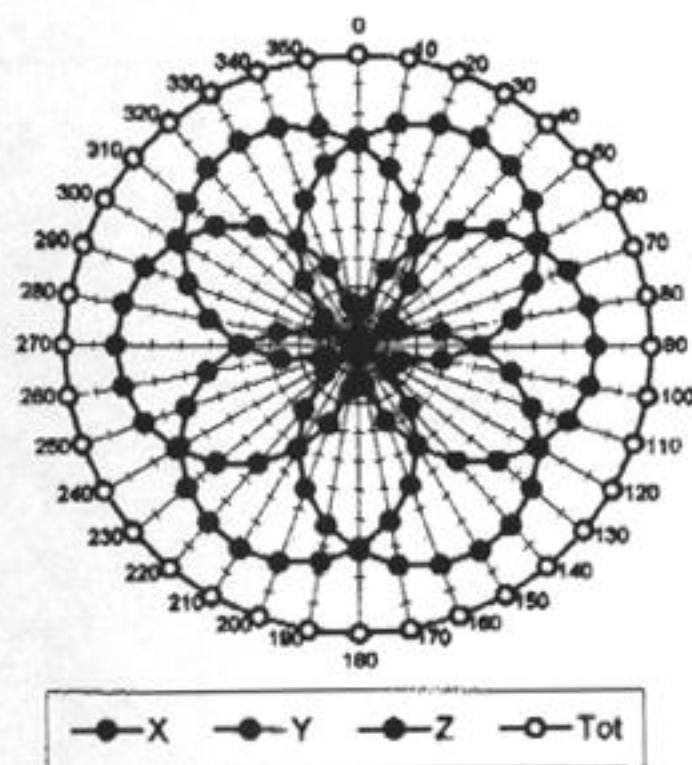
Head	<b>900 MHz</b>	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	<b>835 MHz</b>	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
ConvF X	<b>6.1</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	<b>6.1</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	<b>0.81</b>
ConvF Z	<b>6.1</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	<b>1.64</b>
Head	<b>1800 MHz</b>	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	<b>1900 MHz</b>	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
ConvF X	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	<b>0.61</b>
ConvF Z	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	<b>2.13</b>

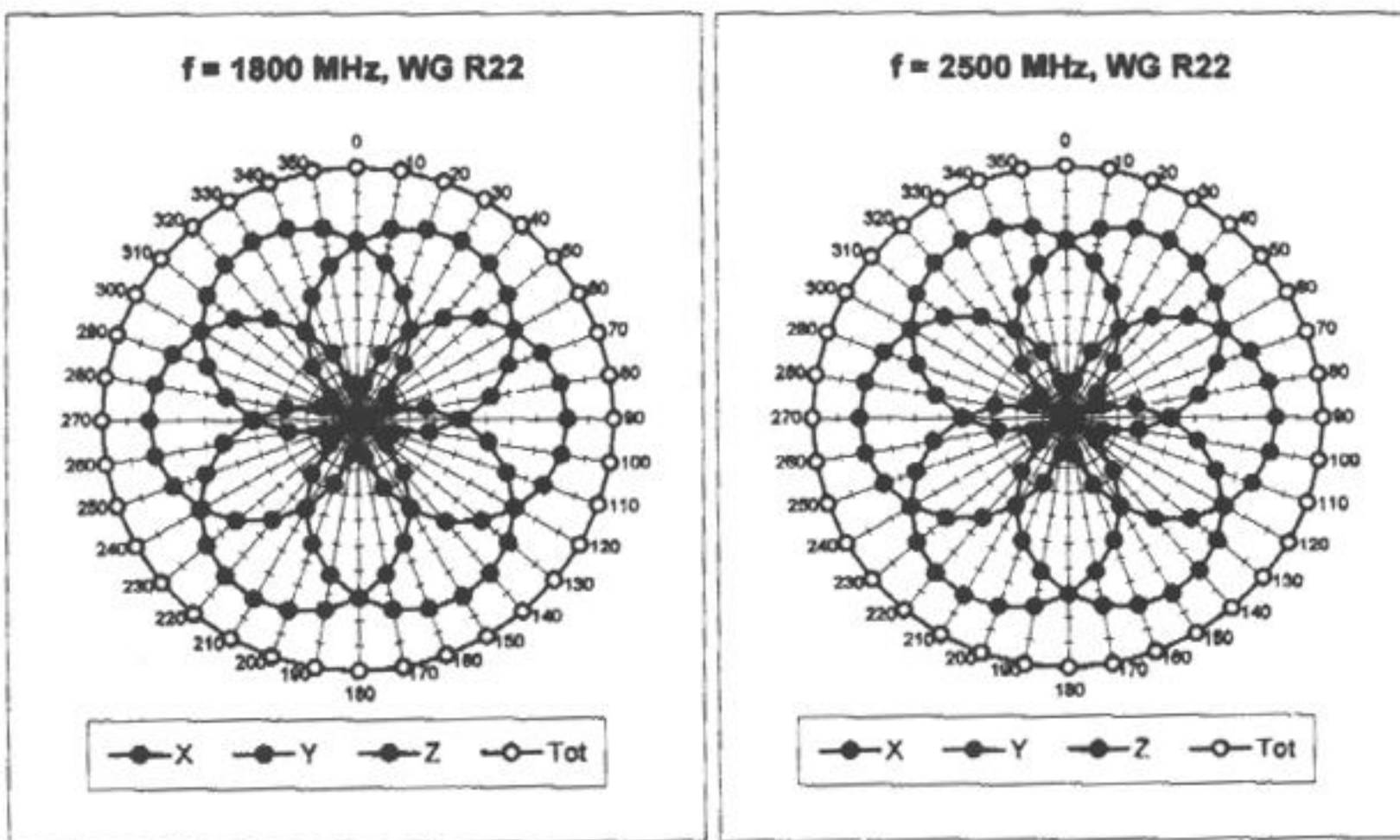
**Boundary Effect**

Head	<b>900 MHz</b>	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm		
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm	
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.3	4.6	
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.1	
Head	<b>1800 MHz</b>	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm		
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm	
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	11.8	7.3	
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.1	

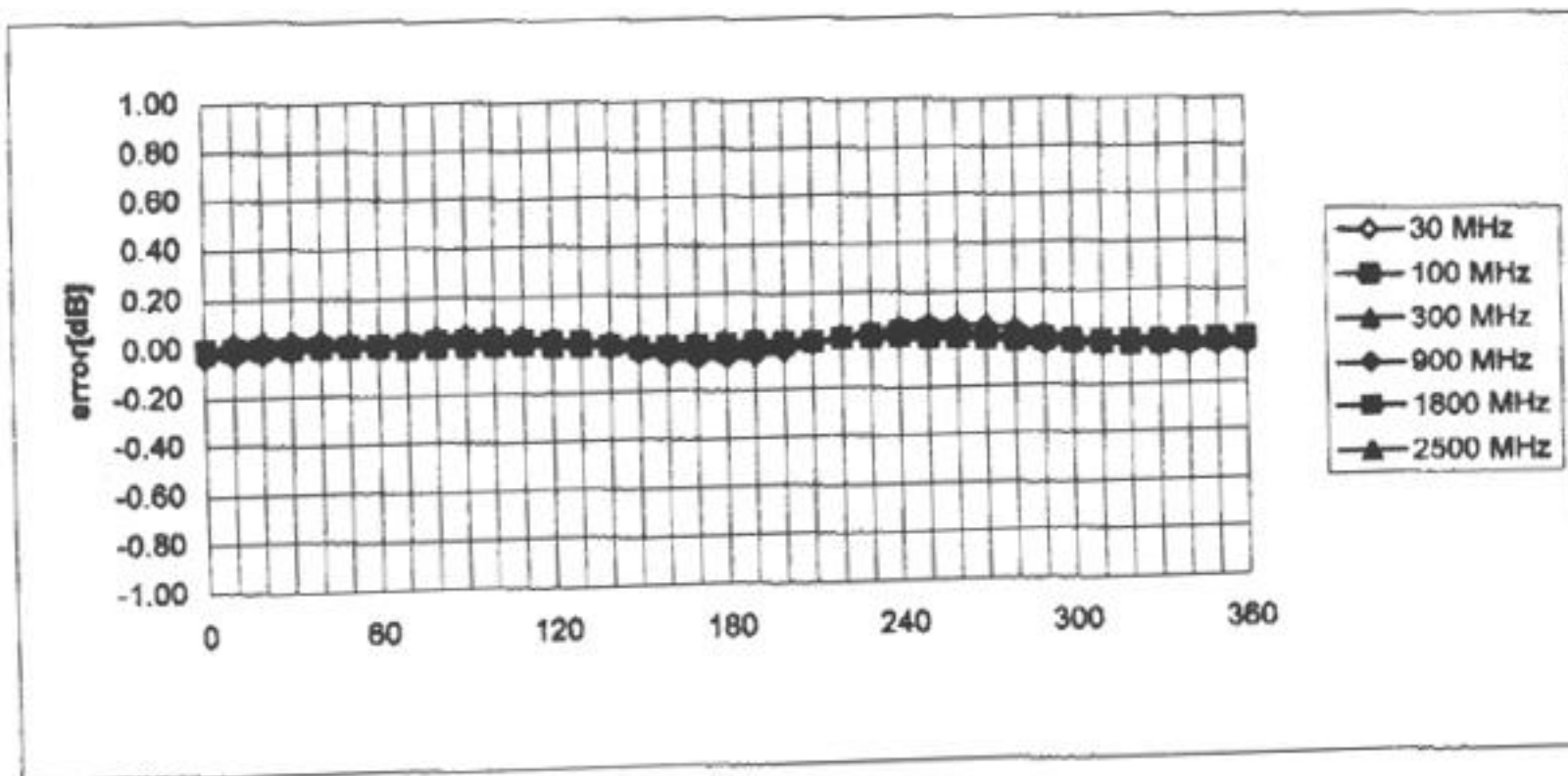
**Sensor Offset**

Probe Tip to Sensor Center	<b>2.7</b>	mm
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Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ),  $\theta = 0^\circ$  $f = 30$  MHz, TEM cell IIR110 $f = 100$  MHz, TEM cell IIR110 $f = 300$  MHz, TEM cell IIR110 $f = 900$  MHz, TEM cell IIR110



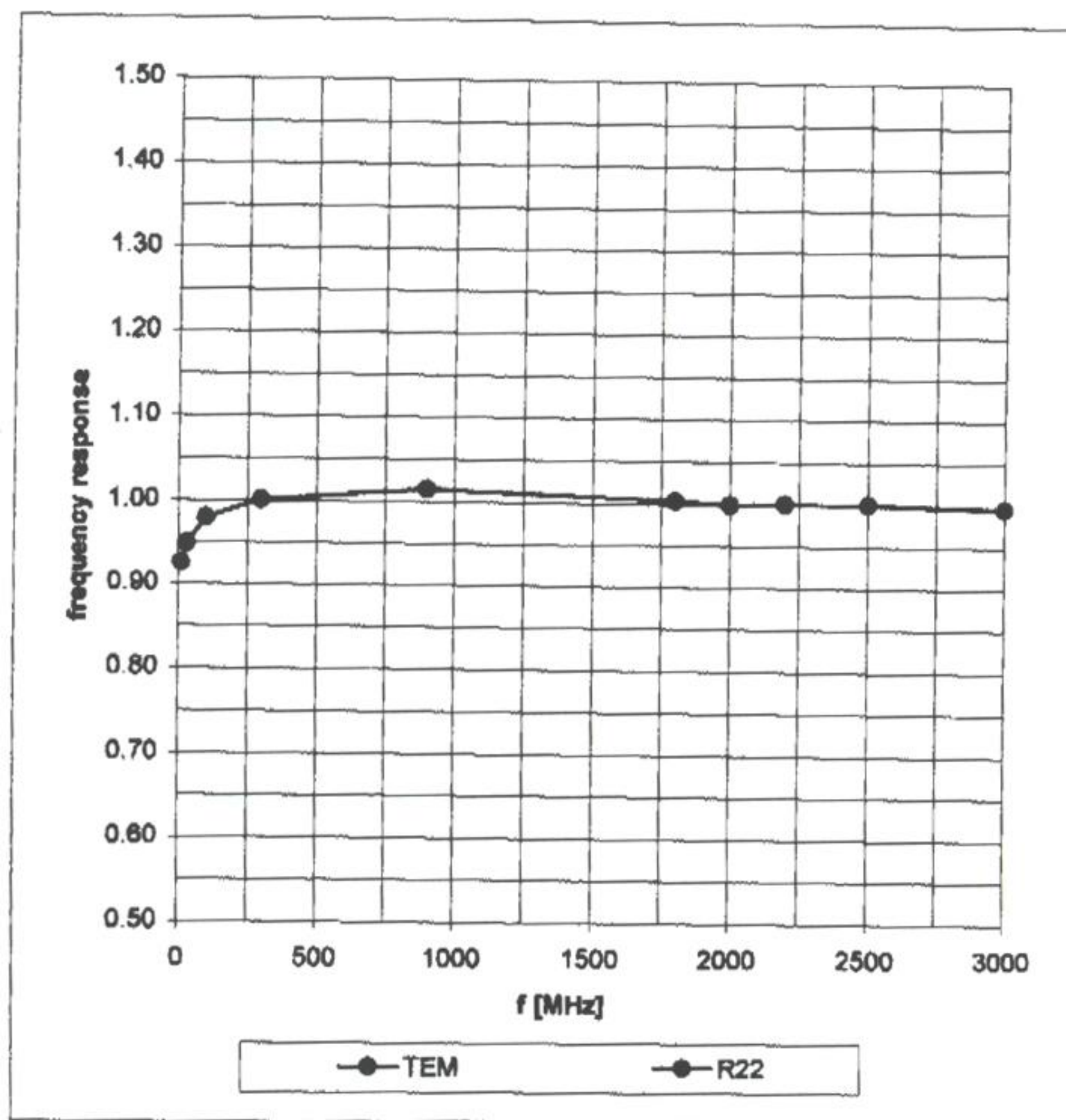
### Isotropy Error ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



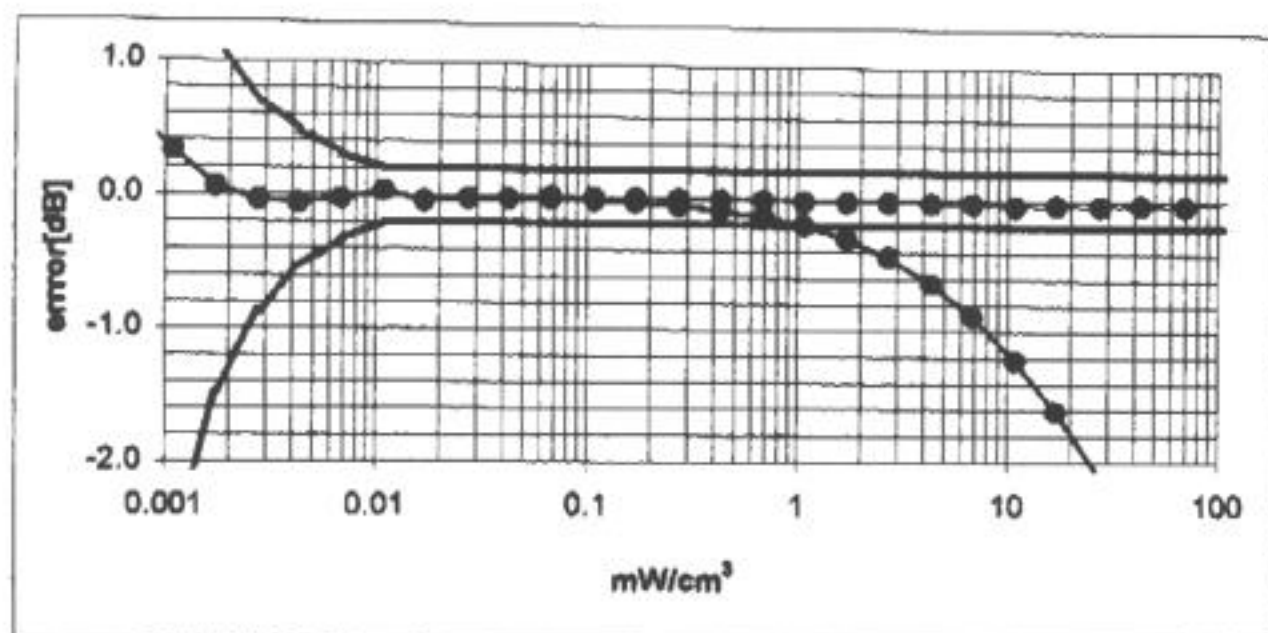
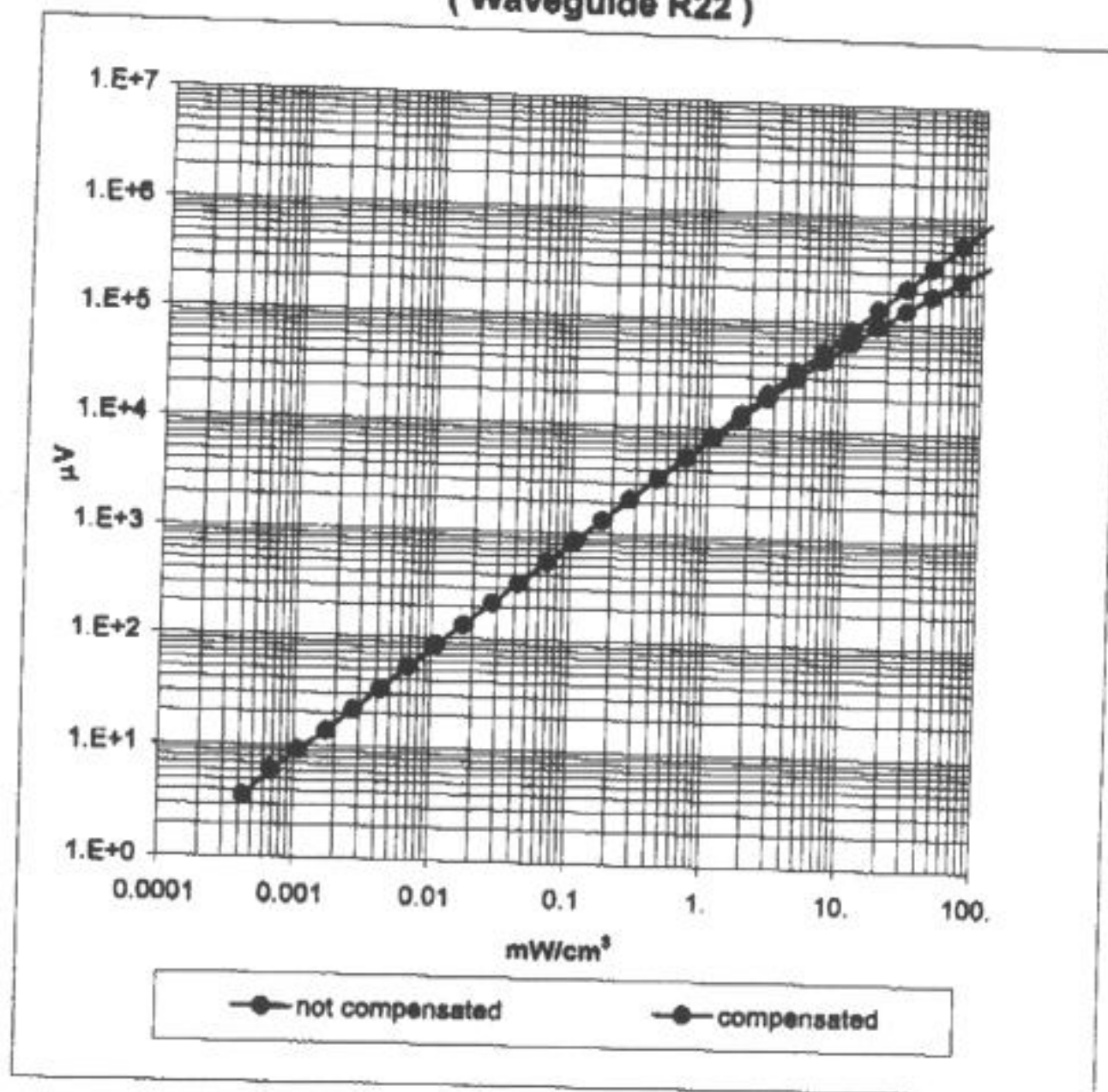


## Frequency Response of E-Field

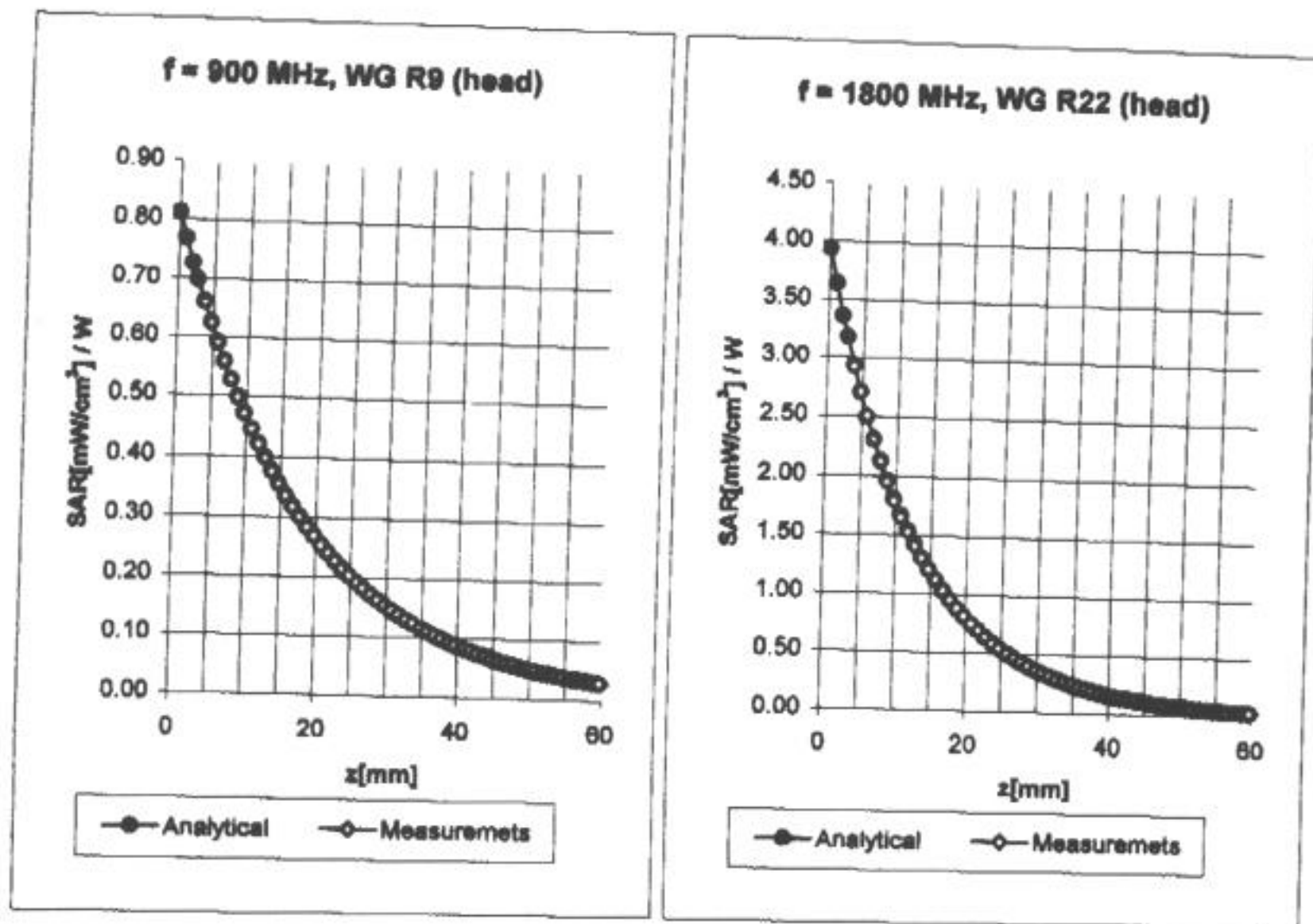
( TEM-Cell:ifl110, Waveguide R22)



# Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{brain}})$ ( Waveguide R22 )



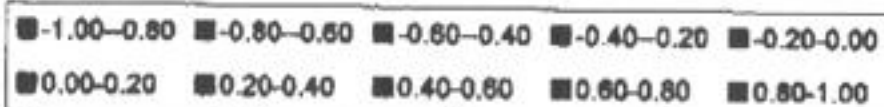
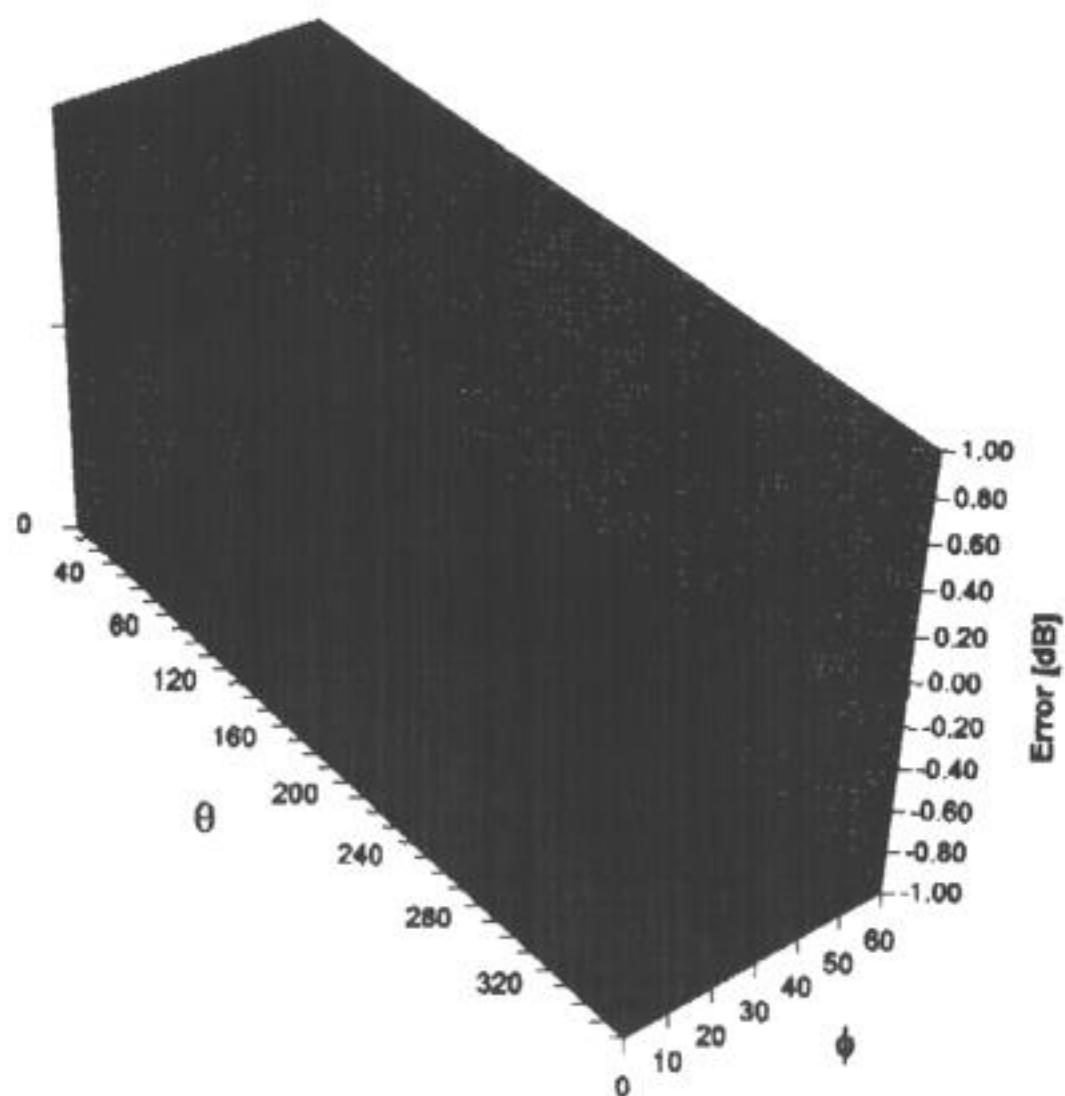
# Conversion Factor Assessment



Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	6.1 $\pm$ 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	6.1 $\pm$ 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha 0.81
	ConvF Z	6.1 $\pm$ 9.5% (k=2)	Depth 1.64
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	5.0 $\pm$ 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	5.0 $\pm$ 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha 0.61
	ConvF Z	5.0 $\pm$ 9.5% (k=2)	Depth 2.13

# Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\theta, \phi$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz





## Additional Conversion Factors for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6R

Serial Number:

1513

Place of Assessment:

Zurich

Date of Assessment:

May 8, 2002

Probe Calibration Date:

May 8, 2002

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1800 MHz.

Assessed by:

*Heinrich Kutz*

# Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6R SN:1513

Conversion factor ( $\pm$  standard deviation)

835 MHz      ConvF       $6.2 \pm 8\%$

$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$   
 $\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$   
(head tissue)

1950 MHz      ConvF       $4.8 \pm 8\%$

$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$   
 $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$   
(head tissue)

835 MHz      ConvF       $6.0 \pm 8\%$

$\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$   
 $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$   
(body tissue)

900 MHz      ConvF       $5.9 \pm 8\%$

$\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$   
 $\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$   
(body tissue)

1800 MHz      ConvF       $4.6 \pm 8\%$

$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$   
 $\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$   
(body tissue)

1950 MHz      ConvF       $4.4 \pm 8\%$

$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$   
 $\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$   
(body tissue)

## Appendix 2

### Probe SN1398 Calibration Certificate

# Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

## Calibration Certificate

### Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6

Serial Number:

1398

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

September 6, 2002

Calibration Interval:

12 months

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:

D. Vetter

Approved by:

Thomas Kötter

# Probe ET3DV6

**SN:1398**

<b>Manufactured:</b>	<b>October 24, 1999</b>
<b>Last calibration:</b>	<b>August 31, 2001</b>
<b>Recalibrated:</b>	<b>September 6, 2002</b>

**Calibrated for System DASY3**

**DASY3 - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1398****Sensitivity in Free Space****Diode Compression**

NormX	1.31 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$	DCP X	96	mV
NormY	1.33 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$	DCP Y	96	mV
NormZ	1.48 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$	DCP Z	96	mV

**Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid**

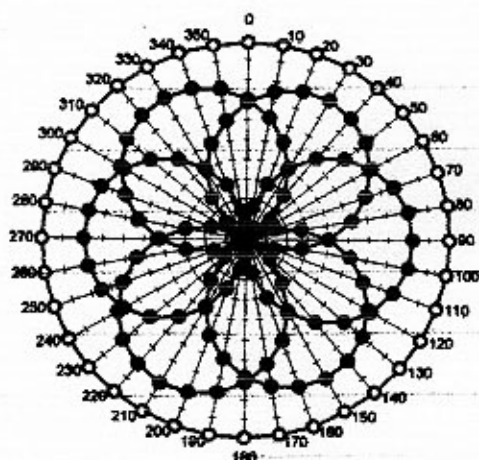
Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	6.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.35
ConvF Z	6.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.80
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	5.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	5.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.55
ConvF Z	5.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.37

**Boundary Effect**

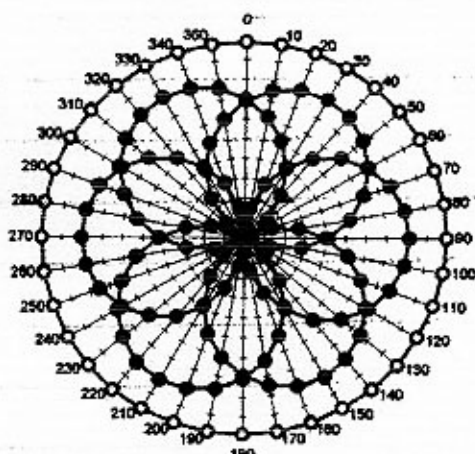
Head	900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm		
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm	
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.9	6.3	
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.5	0.7	
Head	1800 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm		
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm	
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	12.8	8.3	
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.1	

**Sensor Offset**

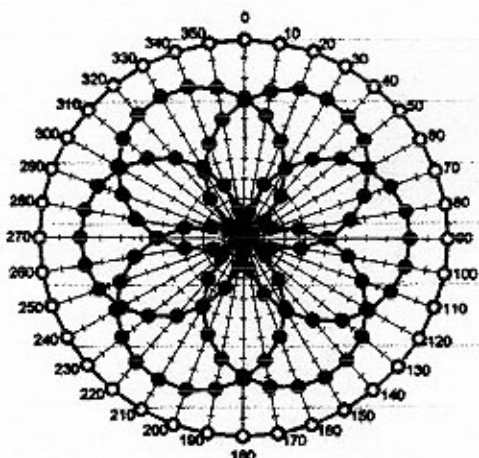
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7	mm
Optical Surface Detection	1.0 $\pm$ 0.2	mm

Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ),  $\theta = 0^\circ$  $f = 30 \text{ MHz}$ , TEM cell in110

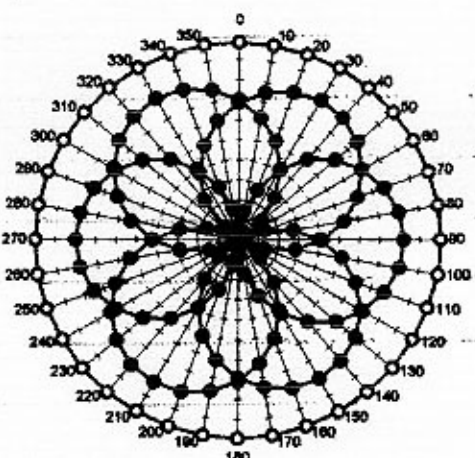
—●— X —●— Y —●— Z —○— Tot

 $f = 100 \text{ MHz}$ , TEM cell in110

—●— X —●— Y —●— Z —○— Tot

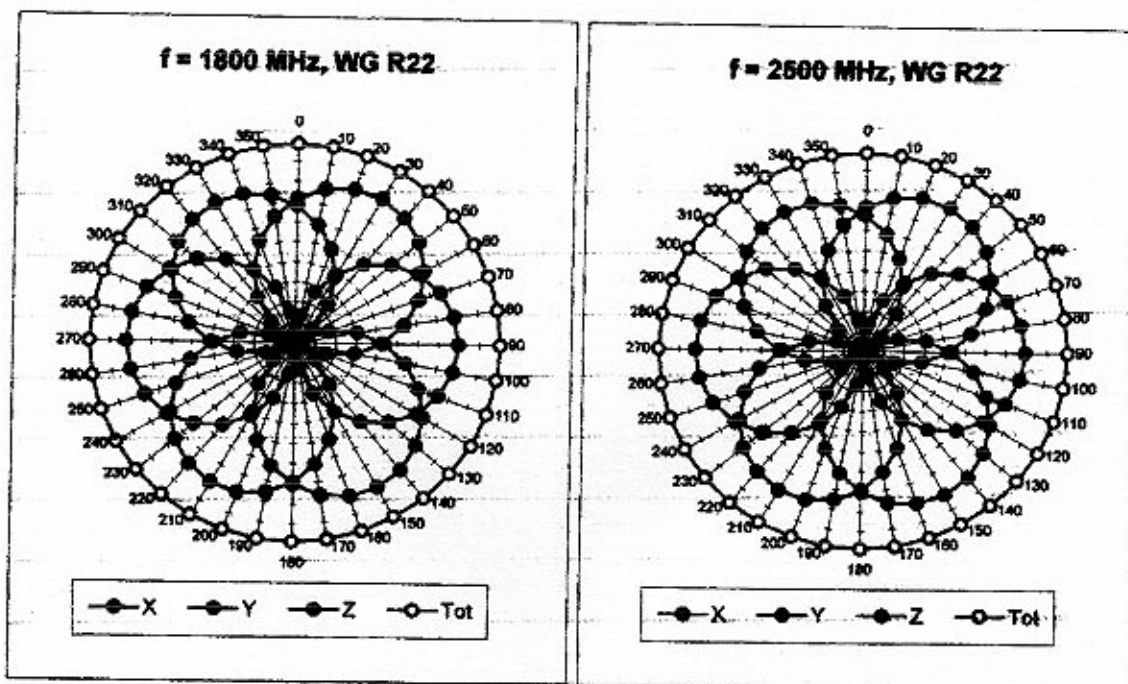
 $f = 300 \text{ MHz}$ , TEM cell in110

—●— X —●— Y —●— Z —○— Tot

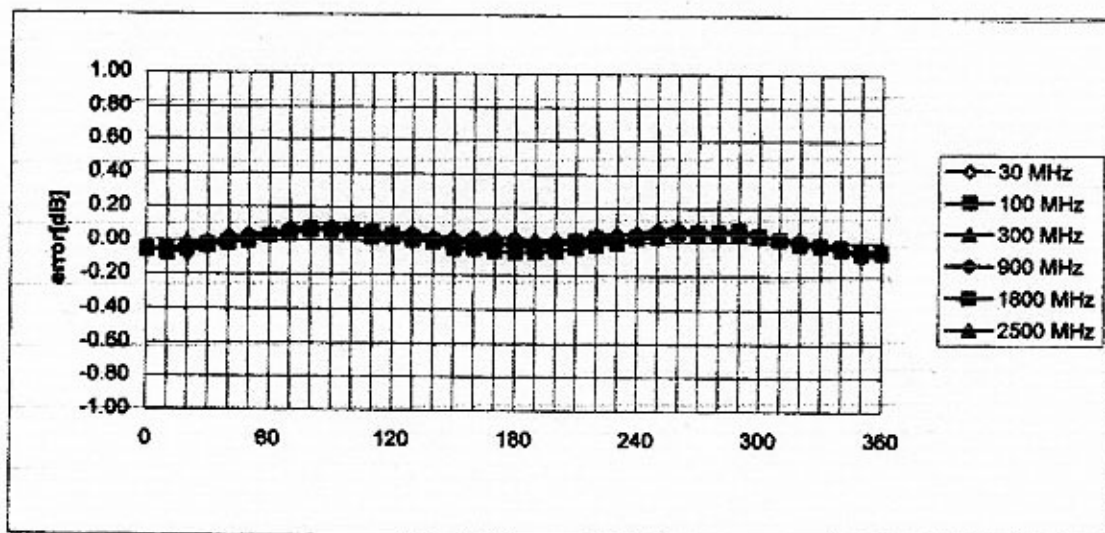
 $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ , TEM cell in110

—●— X —●— Y —●— Z —○— Tot





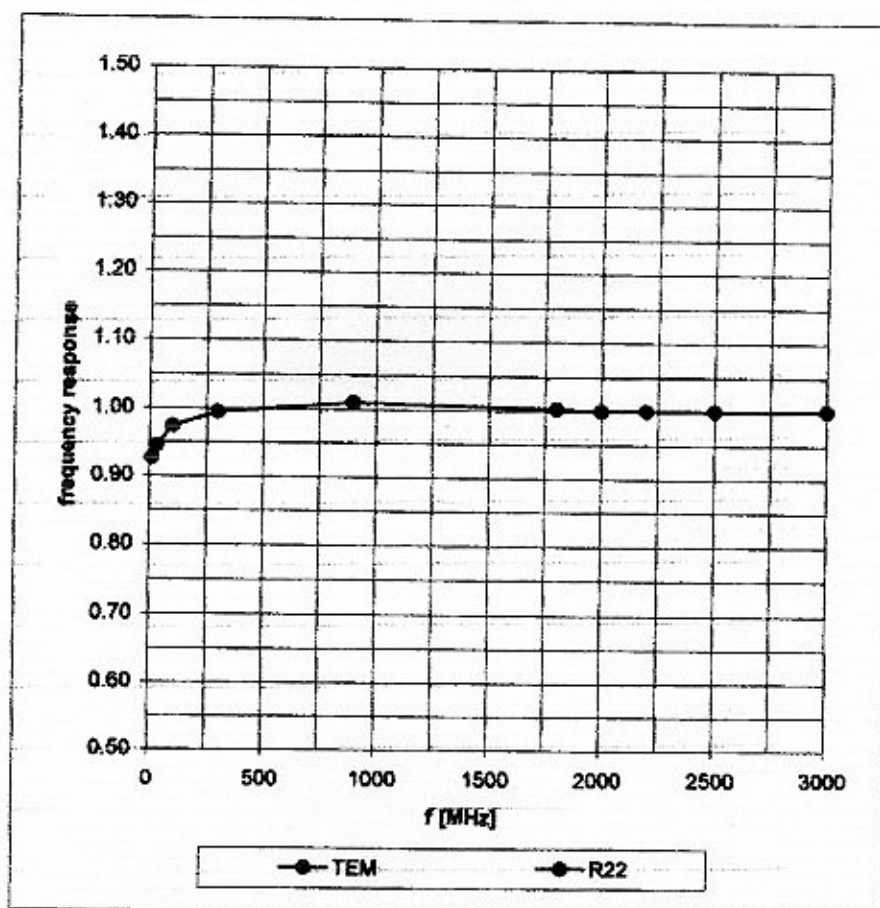
### Isotropy Error ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



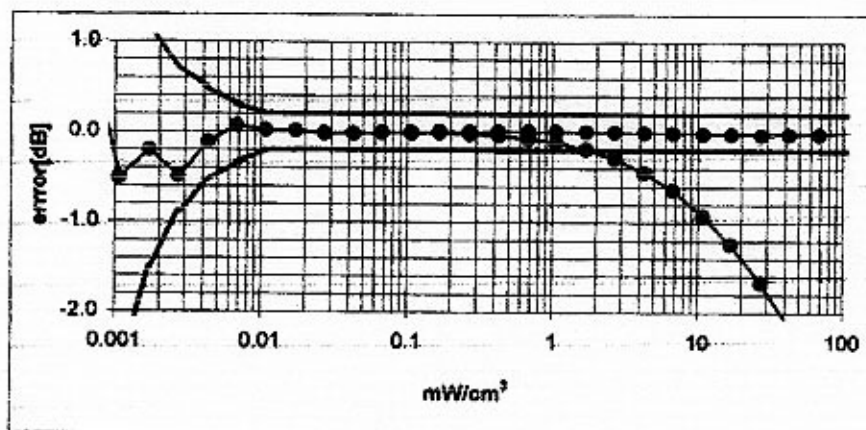
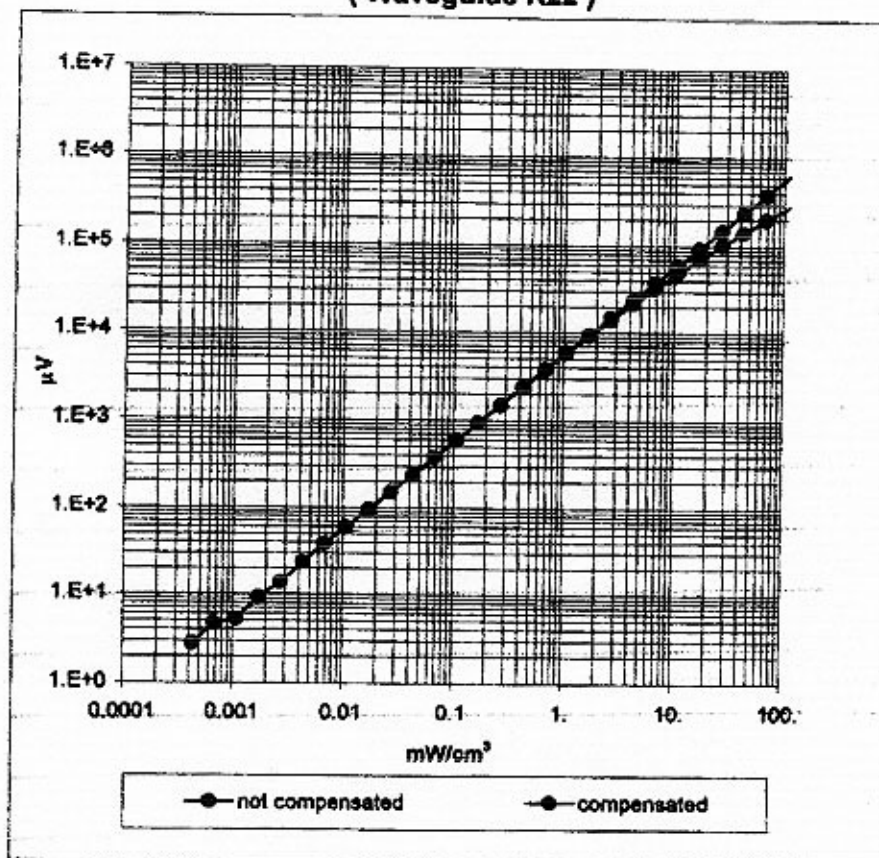


# Frequency Response of E-Field

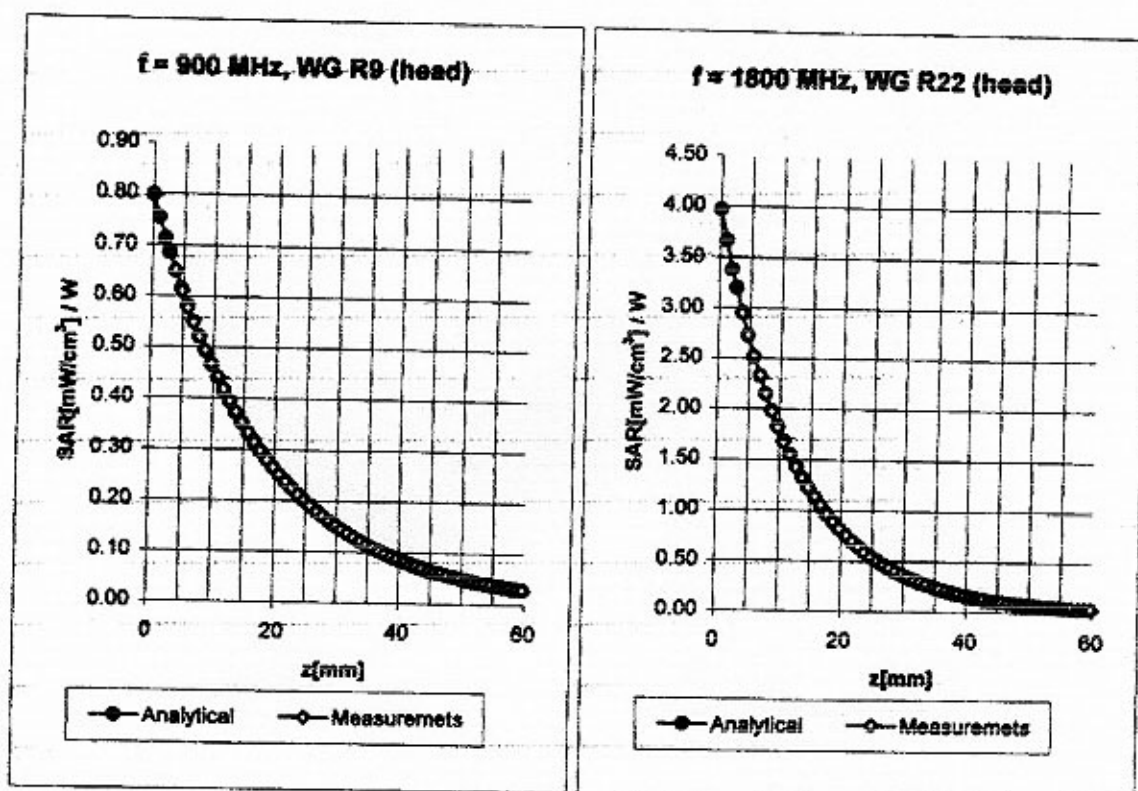
( TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



# Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{brain}})$ ( Waveguide R22 )

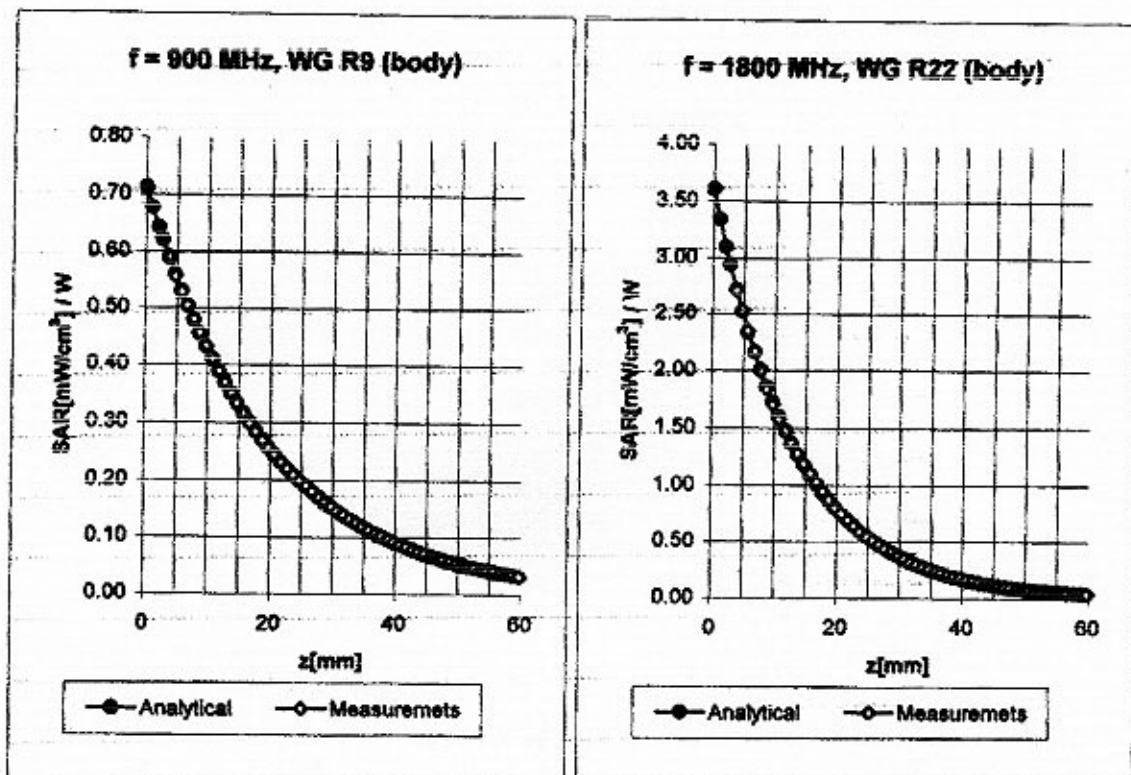


# Conversion Factor Assessment



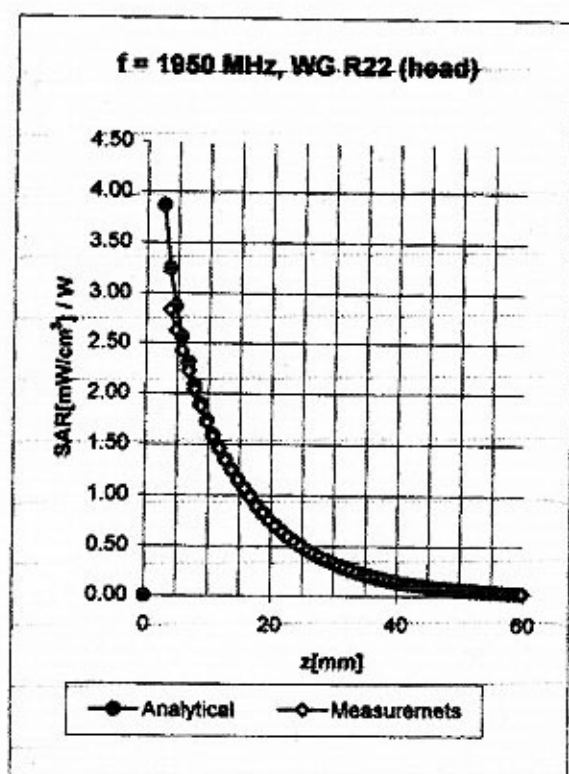
Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	935 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$6.2 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$6.2 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.35
	ConvF Z	$6.2 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.80
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$5.2 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$5.2 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.55
	ConvF Z	$5.2 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.37

# Conversion Factor Assessment



Body	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Body	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$5.9 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$5.9 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.40
	ConvF Z	$5.9 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.70
Body	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Body	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$4.9 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$4.9 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.61
	ConvF Z	$4.9 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.41

# Conversion Factor Assessment



Head

1950 MHz

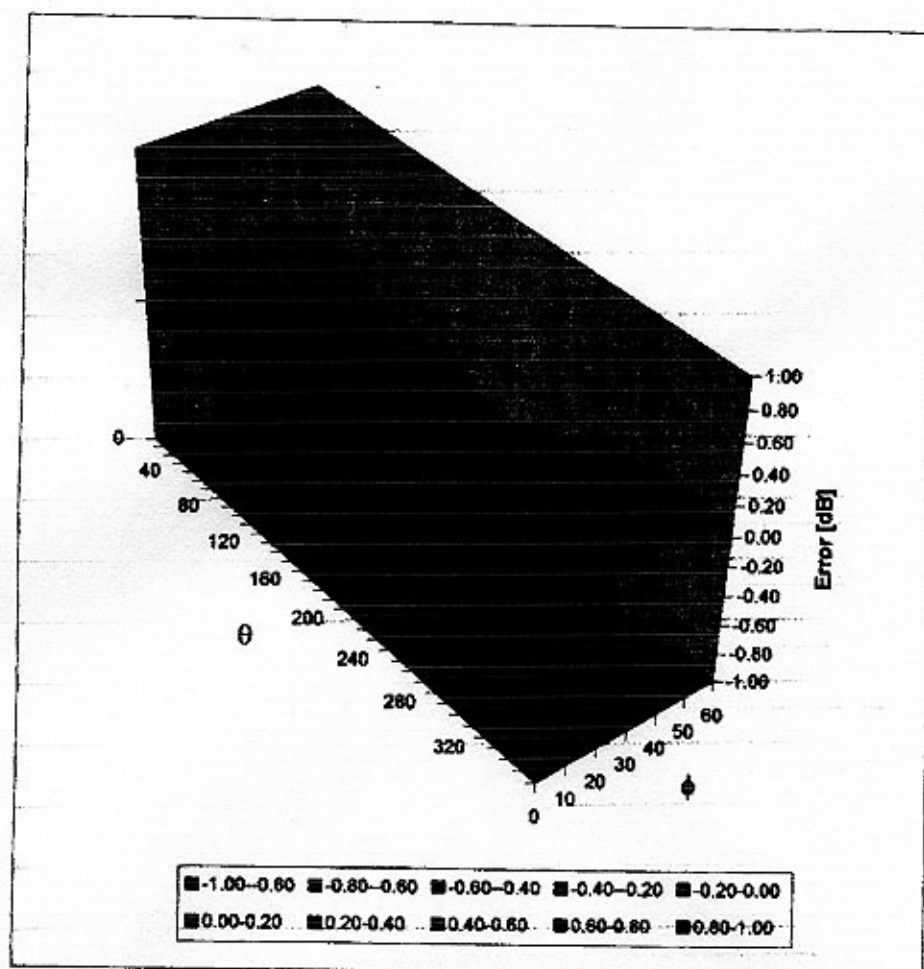
 $\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$  $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$  mho/mConvF X       $4.9 \pm 9.5\%$  (k=2)

Boundary effect:

ConvF Y       $4.9 \pm 9.5\%$  (k=2)Alpha      **0.63**ConvF Z       $4.9 \pm 9.5\%$  (k=2)Depth      **2.32**

# Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\theta, \phi$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz



## Appendix 3

Additional SAR Output Plot from Co-located Transmitter

s/n 7610010

Ch# 661 / Pwr Step: 0 / Type of Modulation: GSM1900

DEVICE POSITION (cheek or rotated): Cheek

Dominant Transmitter and Bluetooth Transmitter both turned ON

R4 TP-1105 GLYCOL sam(rev.3) Phantom; Right Hand Section; Position: (90°,180°); Frequency: 1880 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1521 - IEEE Head; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 8.0; 1880 MHz Head & Body:  $\sigma = 1.47 \text{ mho/m}$   $\epsilon_r = 40.3$   $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 7x7x7: SAR (1g): 0.432 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.261 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 15.0

Penetration depth: 10.9 (10.0, 12.0) [mm]

Powerdrift: -0.03 dB

