



EUROFINS PRODUCT SERVICE GMBH

SAR

TEST - REPORT

SAR Compliance Test Report

**Bluetooth Headset
GO 6400HS**

Test report no.:
G0M20812-2132-S-8



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1 General Information
1.1 Notes

The purpose of conformity testing is to increase the probability of adherence to the essential requirements or conformity specifications, as appropriate.

The complexity of the technical specifications, however, means that full and thorough testing is impractical for both technical and economic reasons.

Furthermore, there is no guarantee that a test sample which has passed all the relevant tests conforms to a specification.

The existence of the tests nevertheless provides the confidence that the test sample possesses the qualities as maintained and that its performance generally conforms to representative cases of communications equipment.

The test results of this test report relate exclusively to the item tested as specified in 1.5.

The test report may only be reproduced or published in full.

Reproduction or publication of extracts from the report requires the prior written approval of the Eurofins Product Service GmbH.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualification of all persons taking them.

Tester:

26.02.2009

B. Pudell



Date

Eurofins-Lab.

Name

Signature

Technical responsibility for area of testing:

26.02.2009

T. Jahn



Date

Eurofins

Name

Signature

1.2 Testing laboratory

1.2.1 Location

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Germany
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1.2.2 Details of accreditation status

DAR ACCREDITED TESTING LABORATORY
DAR-REGISTRATION NUMBER: DAT-P-268/08

RECOGNIZED NOTIFIED BODY EMC
REGISTRATION NUMBER: BNetzA-bS EMV-07/61

RECOGNIZED NOTIFIED BODY R&TTE
REGISTRATION NUMBER: BNetzA-bS-02/51-53

FCC FILED TEST LABORATORY
REG.-No. 96970

A2LA ACCREDITED TESTING LABORATORY
CERTIFICATE No. 1983.01

BLUETOOTH QUALIFICATION TEST FACILITY (BQTF)
ACCREDITED BY BLUETOOTH QUALIFICATION REVIEW BOARD

INDUSTRY CANADA FILED TEST LABORATORY
REG. NO. IC 3470

Statement: The tests documented within this report are carried out in accordance with the scope of accreditation of test laboratory Eurofins Product Service GmbH.

1.3 Details of approval holder

Name : GN Netcom A/S
Street : Lautrupbjerg 7, P.O. Box 201
Town : 2750 Ballerup
Country : Denmark
Telephone : +45 45 75 88 88
Fax : +45 45 75 88 89

Contact : Mr. Steen Kaiser
E-Mail : skaiser@gn.com

1.4 Manufacturer: (if applicable)

Name :
Street :
Town :
Country :

1.5 Application details

Date of receipt of application : 17.12.2008
Date of receipt of test item : 17.12.2008
Date of test : 18.12.2009

1.6 Test item

FCC ID : BCE-6400HS
Description of test item : Bluetooth Headset
Type identification : GO 6400HS
Brand Name : Jabra
Serial number : without; Identical prototype
Device category : DSS (Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter)

Technical data

TX Frequency range : 2402,0 - 2480,0 MHz
Max. Conducted RF output power : 16,90 dBm (48,98 mW)
Power supply : 3.7 V DC
Antenna Tx : integral
Antenna RX : integral
Additional information : ./.

1.7 Test Results

Max. SAR Measurement (Head) : 0.500 W/kg (averaged over 1 gram)

This EUT has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. 1528-2003, December 2003.

1.8 Test standards

Standards : - Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard 2003
- IEEE Std. 1528-2003, December 2003

FCC Rule Part(s) : - FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01

2 Technical test

2.1 Summary of test results

Applicable Configuration

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Handset (Head) | |
| Handset (Body) | |
| Headset (Head) | X |
| Body Worn Equipment | |

EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC as shown by the SAR measurement results. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. The EUT complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [1]

In case of multiple hotspots the secondary hotspots within 2dB of the maximum SAR value will be recorded and displayed in the measurement plots. The secondary hotspots with a peak SAR value below 0.5 W/kg will not be measured by the system, due to the high margin to the limits.

2.2 Test environment

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Room temperature | : 22.1 -22.6 °C |
| Liquid temperature | : 22.0 -22.3 °C |
| Relative humidity content | : 20 ... 75 % |
| Air pressure | : 86 ... 103 k P a |
| Details of power supply | : 3.7 V DC |

2.3 Test equipment utilized

| No. | Measurement device: | Type: | Manufacturer: |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ETS 0449 | Stäubli Robot | RX90B L | Stäubli |
| ETS 0450 | Stäubli Robot Controller | CS/MBs&p | Stäubli |
| ETS 0451 | DASY 4 Measurement Server | | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0452 | Control Pendant | | Stäubli |
| ETS 0453 | Compaq Computer | Pentium IV, 2 GHz, | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0454 | Dabu Acquisition Electronics | DAE3V1 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0455 | Dummy Probe | | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0456 | Dosimetric E-Field Probe | ET3DV6 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0457 | Dosimetric E-Field Probe | ET3DV6 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0458 | Dosimetric H-Field Probe | H3DV6 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0459 | System Validation Kit | D900V2 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0460 | System Validation Kit | D1800V2 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0461 | System Validation Kit | D1900V2 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0462 | System Validation Kit | D2450V2 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0463 | Probe Alignment Unit | LBV2 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0464 | SAM Twin phantom | V 4.0 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0465 | Mounting Device | V 3.1 | Schmid & Partner |
| ETS 0224a | Millivoltmeter | URV 5 | Rohde & Schwarz |
| ETS 0219 | Power sensor | NRV-Z2 | Rohde & Schwarz |
| ETS 0268 | RF signal generator | SMP 02 | Rohde & Schwarz |
| ETS 0322 | Insertion unit | URV5-Z4 | Rohde & Schwarz |
| ETS 0466 | Directional Coupler | HP 87300B | HP |
| ETS0231 | Radio Communication Tester | CMD65 | Rohde & Schwarz |
| ETS 0467 | Universal Radio Communication Tester | CMU 200 | Rohde & Schwarz |
| ETS 0468 | Network Analyzer 300 kHz to 3 GHz | 8753C | Agilent |
| ETS 0469 | Dielectric Probe Kit | 85070C | Agilent |

2.4 Definitions

2.4.1 SAR

The specific absorption rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ_t), expressed in watts per kilogram (W/kg)

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho_t dV} \right) = \frac{\sigma}{\rho_t} |E_t|^2$$

where:

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \int_v E \cdot J dV = \int_v \sigma E^2 dV$$

2.4.2 Uncontrolled Exposure

The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity. Warning labels placed on low-power consumer devices such as cellular telephones are not considered sufficient to allow the device to be considered under the occupational/controlled category, and the general population/uncontrolled exposure limits apply to these devices. [2]

2.4.3 Controlled Exposure

In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means. Awareness of the potential for RF exposure in a workplace or similar environment can be provided through specific training as part of a RF safety program. If appropriate, warning signs and labels can also be used to establish such awareness by providing prominent information on the risk of potential exposure and instructions on methods to minimize such exposure risks. [2]

2.5 Measurement System Description

2.5.1 System Setup

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system (figure 1) made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland.



Figure 1

The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric 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.
- An unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The functions of the measurement server is to perform the time critical task such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation, fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows NT.
- 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 (see Application Notes).
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

2.5.2 Phantom Description



(Figure 2.1)



(Figure 2.2)

The SAM twin phantom V4.0 (figure 2.1) is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2 mm shell thickness. It has three measurement areas:

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

The Oval flat phantom (ELI 4) (figure 2.3) is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2 mm thickness.

The phantom is integrated in a wooden table.

The bottom plate of the table contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids).

A cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible.

On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom positions with respect to the robot.

2.5.3 Tissue Simulating Liquids

The parameters of the tissue simulating liquid strongly influence the SAR. The parameters for the different frequencies are defined in the corresponding compliance standards (e.g., EN 50361, IEEE P1528-2003, December 2003).

Tissue dielectric properties

| Frequency (MHz) | Head | | Body | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Relative Dielectric Constant (ϵ_r) | Conductivity (σ) (S/m) | Relative Dielectric Constant (ϵ_r) | Conductivity (σ) (S/m) |
| 300 | 45.3 | 0.87 | 58.2 | 0.92 |
| 450 | 43.5 | 0.87 | 56.7 | 0.94 |
| 835 | 41.5 | 0.90 | 55.2 | 0.97 |
| 900 | 41.5 | 0.97 | 55.0 | 1.05 |
| 1450 | 40.5 | 1.20 | 54.0 | 1.30 |
| 1800 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 53.3 | 1.52 |
| 1900 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 53.3 | 1.52 |
| 2000 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 53.3 | 1.52 |
| 2450 | 39.2 | 1.80 | 52.7 | 1.95 |
| 3000 | 38.5 | 2.40 | 52.0 | 2.73 |

2.5.4 Device Holder

The DASY device holder (figure 3.1 and 3.2) is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear opening. Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Figure 3.1



Figure 3.2

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

2.5.5 Probes

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 (figure 4), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. [3] 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 on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches 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 maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.



Figure 4

Probe Specifications

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Calibration: | In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 1900 MHz and 2450 MHz Calibration certificates please find attached. |
| Frequency: | 10 MHz to > 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz) |
| Directivity: | ± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal probe axis) |
| Dynamic Range: | 5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; |
| Linearity: | ± 0.2 dB |
| Dimensions: | Overall length: 330 m 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 phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms |

2.6 Test System Specification

Positioner

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Robot: | Stäubli Animation Corp. Robot Model: RX90B L |
| Repeatability: | 0.02 mm |
| No. of axis: | 6 |

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Processor: | Pentium IV |
| Clock Speed: | 2.0 GHz |
| Operating System: | Windows 2000 |
| Data Card: | DASY4 PC-Board |
| Data Converter | |
| Features: | Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, & control logic |
| Software: | DASY4 software |
| Connecting Lines: | Optical downlink for data and status info. Optical uplink for commands and clock |

PC Interface Card

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Function: | 24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE3 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot |
|-----------|---|

E-Field Probes

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Model: | ET3DV6 SN1711 |
| Construction: | Triangular core fiber optic detection system |
| Frequency: | 10 MHz to 6 GHz |
| Linearity: | ± 0.2 dB (30MHz to 3 GHz) |

Phantom

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Phantom 1: | Oval flat phantom (ELI 4) |
| Shell Material: | Fiberglass |
| Thickness: | 2.0 ± 0.2 mm |
| Phantom 2: | SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0) |
| Shell Material: | Fiberglass |
| Thickness: | 2.0 ± 0.2 mm |

2.7 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 10mm x 10mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 30mm x 30mm x 30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 5 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:
 - a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [4]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
 - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions) [4] [5]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

2.8 Reference Points

2.8.1 Ear Reference Points

Figure 5.1 shows the front, back and side views of SAM. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15 mm posterior to the entrance to ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 5.2. The plane passing through the two ear reference points and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 5.3). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line, the thickness of the N-F line, the ear is truncated as illustrated in Figure 5.2. The ear truncation is introduced to avoid the handset from touching the ear lobe, which can cause unstable handset positioning at the cheek. [6]



Figure 5.1

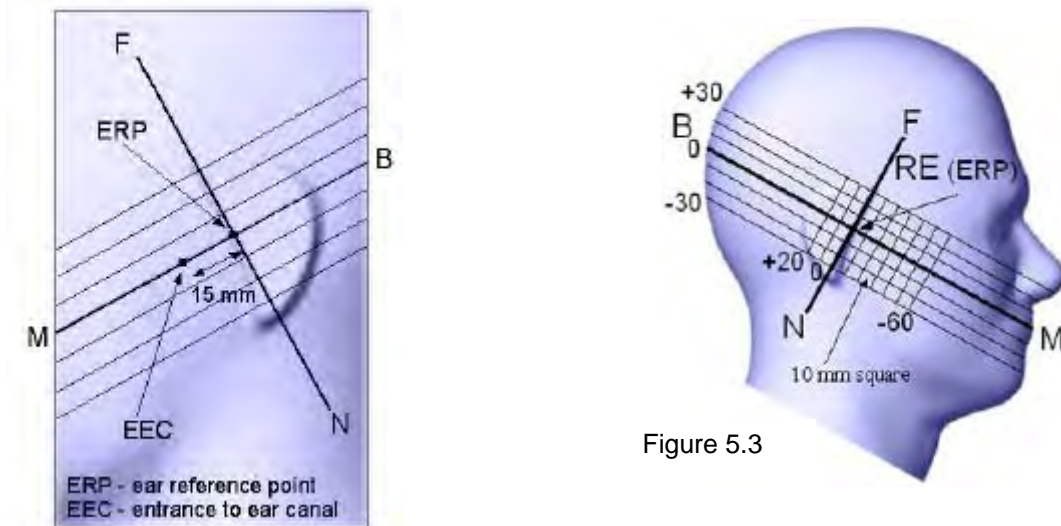


Figure 5.3

Figure 5.2

2.8.2 Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were defined: 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 w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Figures 6.1 and 6.2), and the midpoint of the width w_b 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 6.1). The two lines intersect at point A. 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. The vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 6.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip pieces, and other irregularly-shaped handsets. [6]

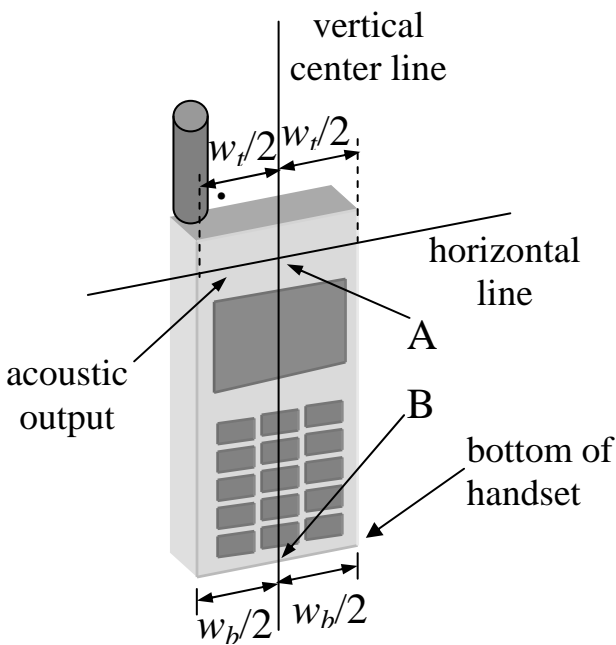


Figure 6.1

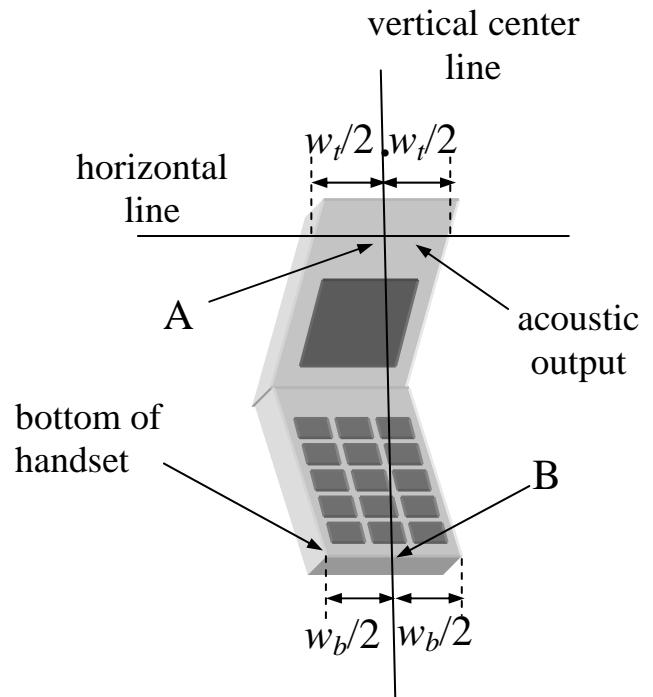


Figure 6.2

2.9 Test Positions

2.9.1 "Cheek" / "Touch" Position

The EUT was positioned close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 7), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

The EUT was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the handset touches the pinna.

While maintaining the handset in this plane, the EUT was rotated it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).

The EUT was rotated around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.

While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, the EUT was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset was in contact with a phantom point below the pinna (cheek). [6] See Figure 7.

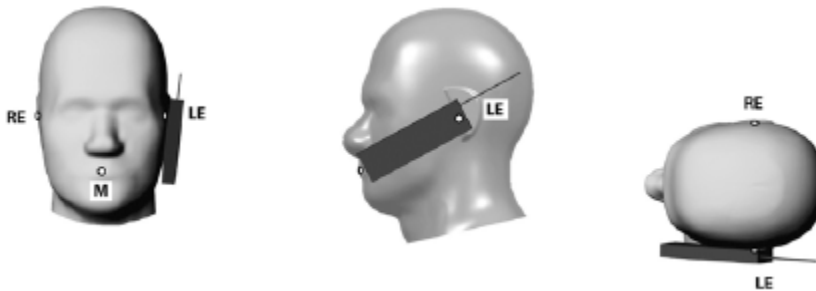


Figure 7

2.9.2 "Tilted" Position

The EUT was in "cheek position".

While maintaining the orientation of the handset move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE in order to enable a rotation of the handset by 15 degrees.

The EUT was rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.

While maintaining the orientation of the handset, the EUT was moved towards the phantom on a line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touched the ear. The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna (e.g., the antenna with the back of the phantom head), the angle of the handset would be reduced. In this case, the tilted position is obtained if any part of the handset was in contact with the pinna as well as a second part of the handset was in contact with the phantom (e.g., the antenna with the back of the head). [6] See Figure 8.

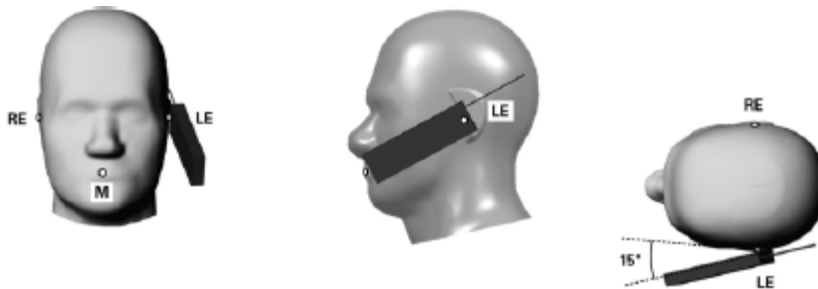


Figure 8

2.9.3 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 (see Figure 9). An EUT with a headset output is 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].



Figure 9

2.9.4 Headset Configuration

Headsets which have their radiating structure in close proximity to the head are measured according to the following conditions.

- Head tissue liquid is used.
- The EUT is positioned on the surface of the head of phantom according the picture below. Right and left position is tested according to the normal use (see figure 10).
- Additional metallic parts like clips or others are subject of testing, too.



Figure 10

Headsets which have their radiating structure in close proximity to the body are tested as body worn equipment.

2.10 Measurement uncertainty

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 system performance check according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003 December 2003.

| Error Description | Tol. (± %) | Prob. dist. | Div. | $(\sigma)^1$ (1g) | Std. unc. (1g) (± %) | $(\sigma)^2$ |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Measurement System | | | | | | |
| Probe Calibration | 4.8 | N | 1 | 1 | 4.8 | ∞ |
| Axial Isotropy | 4.7 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | 1.9 | ∞ |
| Hemispherical Isotropy | 9.6 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | 3.9 | ∞ |
| Boundary Effects | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 0.6 | ∞ |
| Linearity | 4.7 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 2.7 | ∞ |
| System Detection Limit | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 0.6 | ∞ |
| Readout Electronics | 1.0 | N | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | ∞ |
| Response Time | 0.8 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 0.5 | ∞ |
| Integration Time | 2.6 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1.5 | ∞ |
| RF Ambient Conditions | 3.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1.7 | ∞ |
| Probe Positioner | 0.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 0.2 | ∞ |
| Probe Positioning | 2.9 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1.7 | ∞ |
| Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval. | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 0.6 | ∞ |
| Test Sample Related | | | | | | |
| Device Positioning | 2.9 | N | 1 | 1 | 2.9 | 145 |
| Device Holder | 3.6 | N | 1 | 1 | 3.6 | 5 |
| Power Drift | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 2.9 | ∞ |
| Phantom and Setup | | | | | | |
| Phantom Uncertainty | 4.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 2.3 | ∞ |
| Liquid Conductivity (target) | 5.0 | R. | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.64 | 1.8 | ∞ |
| Liquid Conductivity (meas.) | 2.6 | N | 1 | 0.64 | 1.7 | ∞ |
| Liquid Permittivity (target) | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.6 | 1.7 | ∞ |
| Liquid Permittivity (meas.) | 3.8 | N | 1 | 0.6 | 2.3 | ∞ |
| Combined Standard Uncertainty | | | | | 10.4 | 330 |
| Expanded Uncertainty kp=2 | | | | | | |
| Coverage Factor for 95% | | | | | 20.8 | |

The budget is valid for the frequency range 300MHz – 3 GHz and represent a worst case analysis. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty could be considerable smaller.

4. Test Results

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The EUT was placed into simulated call mode (e.g. AMPS, Cellular CDMA & PCS CDMA modes) using manufacturers test codes. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [2]. The actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar when test modes are not available or inappropriate for testing the EUT.

The EUT is rechargeable battery operated. The battery used for the SAR measurements was completely charged. The device was tested at full power verified by implementing conducted output power measurements. For confirming of the output power it was tested before and after each SAR measurement. The test was repeated if a conducted power deviation of more than 5 % occurred.

Mixture Type: 2450 MHz Head
Date: 18.12.2008
Liquid Temperature: 22.0 -22.3 °C **Room Temperature:** 22.1 -22.6 °C

| Frequency | | | Power Drift dBm | Antenna Pos. | Phantom Section | Test Position | SAR (W/kg) |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| MHz | Channel | Modulation | | | | | |
| 2441 | 39 | Bluetooth | -0.041 | Integral | Left Ear | Cheek | 0.269 |
| 2441 | 39 | Bluetooth | -0.192 | Integral | Left Ear | Tilted | 0.075 |
| 2402 | 0 | Bluetooth | -0.065 | Integral | Right Ear | Cheek | 0.414 |
| 2441 | 39 | Bluetooth | -0.013 | Integral | Right Ear | Cheek | 0.376 |
| 2441 | 39 | Bluetooth | -0.191 | Integral | Right Ear | Tilted | 0.038 |
| 2480 | 79 | Bluetooth | -0.015 | Integral | Right Ear | Cheek | 0.500 |

Limits:

| Exposure Limits | SAR (W/kg) | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|------|--|-----------|------|
| | Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Environment | | | Controlled Exposure/Occupational Environment | | |
| | Region | Australia | US | EU | Australia | US |
| Spatial Average SAR (averaged over the whole body) | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Spatial Peak SAR (averaged over any 1 g of tissue) | 2.00 | 1.60 | 2.00 | 10.0 | 8.00 | 10.0 |
| Spatial Peak SAR (Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrist) (averaged over any 10 g of tissue) | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |

Notes:

1. Test data represent the worst case SAR value and test procedure used are according to OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01).
2. All modes of operation were investigated.

5. References

- [1] ANSI/IEEE C95.3 – 1991, *IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic fields, 300 kHz to 100 GHz*, New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992
- [2] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), *Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields*, July 2001.
- [3] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, *Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments*, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.
- [4] W. Gander, *Computermathematics*, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [5] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, *Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing*, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- [6] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, December 2003, *Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Absorption Rate (SAR in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques*.
- [7] DASY4 *Dosimetric Assessment System Manual*; Draft; September 6, 2002; Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

3. Tissue and System Verification

3.1 Tissue Verification

Dielectric parameters of the simulating liquids were verified using a Dielectric Probe Kit Agilent 85070D to a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$.

Room Temperature: 22.1 -22.6 ° C

| | Measured Tissue Parameters | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2450 MHz Head | |
| | Target | Measured 18.12.2008 |
| Date | | 22.1 ° C |
| Liquid Temperature: | | 22.1 ° C |
| Dielectric Constant: ϵ | 39.2 | 38 |
| Conductivity: σ | 1.80 | 1.84 |

3.2 System Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system was verified by using a 2450 MHz validation dipole. Power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna placed under the flat section of SAM Phantom. This system validation is valid for a frequency range of 900 ± 100 MHz.

The system was verified to a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$.

Liquid Temperature: 22.0 -22.3 ° C
 Room Temperature: 22.1 -22.6 ° C
 Liquid Depth: > 15.5 cm

| System Dipole Validation Target & Measurement | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Date | System Validation Kit: | Liquid | Targeted SAR 1g (mW/g) | Measured SAR 1g (mW/g) | Deviation (%) |
| 18.12.2008 | D2450V2 SN722 | 2450 MHz Head | 54,8 | 49,6 | -9,49 |

Comment: Please find attached the measurement plots.

6. Annex

- | | | | |
|----|---------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Annex A | Calibration Certificate | D2450V2 SN722 ET3DV6 SN1711 DAE3V1-522 |
| 2. | Annex B | Measurement Plots | |
| 3. | Annex C | Pictures | |

Annex A

Calibration Certificate

Note:

The calibration cycle for SAR field probes and related equipment is determined to one year. According to Eurofins's internal quality management instruction based on EN 17025 the calibration cycle for other test equipment is determined to 2 years. Additionally, Eurofins has prolonged the calibration interval for SPEAG System Validation Dipoles by two additional years. These QM procedures are acknowledged by the accreditation bodies mentioned on page 3 of this report during several accreditation audits.



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 **Dr. Genz**

Certificate No. **D2450V2-722_Sep06**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 722**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v6
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **September 27, 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 ES3DV2 | SN 3025 | 28-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3025_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 |

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leubler** Laboratory Technician **[Signature]**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Technical Manager **[Signature]**

Issued: September 28, 2006

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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

- 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 | 2450 MHz ± 1 MHz | |

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

| | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | 22.0 °C | 39.2 | 1.80 mho/m |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | (22.0 ± 0.2) °C | 37.8 ± 6 % | 1.77 mho/m ± 6 % |
| Head TSL temperature during test | (22.0 ± 0.2) °C | — | — |

SAR result with Head TSL

| SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL | condition | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 13.6 mW / g |
| SAR normalized | normalized to 1W | 54.4 mW / g |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹ | normalized to 1W | 53.8 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2) |

| SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL | condition | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 6.31 mW / g |
| SAR normalized | normalized to 1W | 25.2 mW / g |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹ | normalized to 1W | 25.0 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2) |

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

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

| | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Nominal Body TSL parameters | 22.0 °C | 52.7 | 1.95 mho/m |
| Measured Body TSL parameters | (22.0 ± 0.2) °C | 52.1 ± 6 % | 1.97 mho/m ± 6 % |
| Body TSL temperature during test | (21.6 ± 0.2) °C | --- | --- |

SAR result with Body TSL

| SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL | Condition | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 13.8 mW / g |
| SAR normalized | normalized to 1W | 55.2 mW / g |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ² | normalized to 1W | 54.5 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2) |

| SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL | Condition | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 6.39 mW / g |
| SAR normalized | normalized to 1W | 25.6 mW / g |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ² | normalized to 1W | 25.4 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2) |

² Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $50.4 \Omega + 6.4 j\Omega$ |
| Return Loss | - 24.0 dB |

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $46.5 \Omega + 6.3 j\Omega$ |
| Return Loss | - 22.6 dB |

General Antenna Parameters and Design

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.153 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 | October 16, 2002 |