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<b>Lauren Weber</b>	<b>June 20 – July 04, 2005</b>	<b>RTS-0181-0507-02 rev. 01</b>	<b>L6ARAV20CW</b>



## SAR Compliance Test Report

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**Statement of Compliance:** RIM Testing Services declares under its sole responsibility that the product to which this declaration relates, is in conformity with the appropriate RF exposure standards, recommendations and guidelines. It also declares that the product was tested in accordance with the appropriate measurement standards, guidelines and recommended practices.

**Device Category:** This wireless handheld is a portable device, designed to be used in direct contact with the user's head, hand and to be carried in approved accessories when carried on the user's body.

**RF exposure environment:** This wireless portable device has been shown to be in compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01), FCC 96-326, IEEE Std. C95.1-1999, Health Canada's Safety Code 6, and reproduced in RSS-102 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01), ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.3-1991, IEEE 1528-2003 and Health Canada's Safety Code 6.

Approved by:	Signatures	Date
Paul G. Cardinal, Ph.D. Manager, Compliance & Certification		July 26, 2005
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## 1.0 OPERATING CONFIGURATIONS AND TEST CONDITIONS

### 1.1 Picture of Handheld Audio output

Headset Jack

Voice microphone



**Figure 1. BlackBerry Wireless Handheld**

### 1.2 Antenna description

<b>Type</b>	Internal fixed antenna
<b>Location</b>	Back bottom centre section
<b>Configuration</b>	Internal fixed antenna

**Table 1. Antenna description**

### 1.3 Handheld description

<b>Handheld Model</b>	RAV20CW		
<b>FCC ID</b>	L6ARAV20CW		
<b>Serial Number</b>	003B2 28		
<b>Prototype or Production Unit</b>	Pre-production		
<b>Mode(s) of Operation</b>	Cellular CDMA	PCS CDMA	* Bluetooth
<b>Maximum conducted RF Output Power</b>	24.50 dBm	23.50 dBm	3.5 dBm
<b>Tolerance in Power Setting on centre channel</b>	± 0.50 dB	± 0.50 dB	N/A
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	1:1	1:1	N/A
<b>Transmitting Frequency Range (MHz)</b>	824.70-848.31 MHz	1851.25-1908.75 MHz	2402-2483

**Table 2. Test device description**

\* Bluetooth application is with headset for hands free operation only. Therefore, no head SAR testing with BT on is applicable. Worst case body SAR with holster was tested with BT turned on and SAR value was determined to be lower as shown in the Table 16.

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#### 1.4 Body worn accessories

##### Holsters

The BlackBerry Wireless Handheld has been tested with the following holsters which all contain metal components and the separation distance between the handheld and the user's body is listed in the table below. All of the holsters are designed with the intended handheld orientation being with the LCD facing the belt clip. Proper positioning is vital for protection of the LCD display, and to help maximize the battery life of the handheld. The handheld can also be placed in the holders with the backside facing the belt clip. Body SAR was evaluated with both configurations.

Holster Type	Model / Part Number	Separation (mm)
Black Fabric Holster	HDW-08104-001	15
Black Leather Holster	HDW-08360-xxx	15
Leather Swivel Holster	HDW-0997-001	17
Fabric Holster with key chain	HDW-08361-xxx	10



Figure 2. Body-worn holsters

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## 1.5 Headsets

The BlackBerry Wireless Handheld was tested with and without headset model number HDW-03458-001. The SAR values are shown in Table 16.

## 1.6 Batteries

The BlackBerry Wireless Handheld was tested with the following Lithium Ion Batteries:

- 1) Sanyo battery pack, RIM part number BAT-06860-001
- 2) Sanyo GS battery pack, RIM part number BAT-06860-001
- 3) Sanyo GS higher capacity battery pack, RIM part number BAT-06895-001
- 4) Sanyo battery pack, RIM part number BAT-06860-002

## 1.7 Procedure used to establish the test signal

The Handheld was put into test mode for SAR measurements by enabling a call via an Agilent 8960 Base Station Simulator test instrument. The 8960 was configured to command the Handheld to transmit at full power at the specified frequency.

A Rohde & Schwarz CMU 200 was used to connect to the Handheld's Bluetooth radio and command it to transmit at maximum power. Worst case SAR was measured with CDMA and Bluetooth bands ON simultaneously.

## 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

### 2.1 SAR measurement system

SAR measurements were performed using a Dosimetric Assessment System (DASY4), an automated SAR measurement system manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG), of Zurich, Switzerland.

The DASY 4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller 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 DAE module that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, A/D 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 Electro-optical coupler (EOC).
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector that is connected to the EOC.
- The EOC performs the conversion from an optical signal into the digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the PC plug-in card.
- The functions of the PC plug-in card based on a DSP is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation fast movement interrupts.
- A computer operating Windows 2000.

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- DASY 4 software version 4.5.
- 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 section 6.1).
- System validation dipoles allowing for the validation of proper functioning of the system.

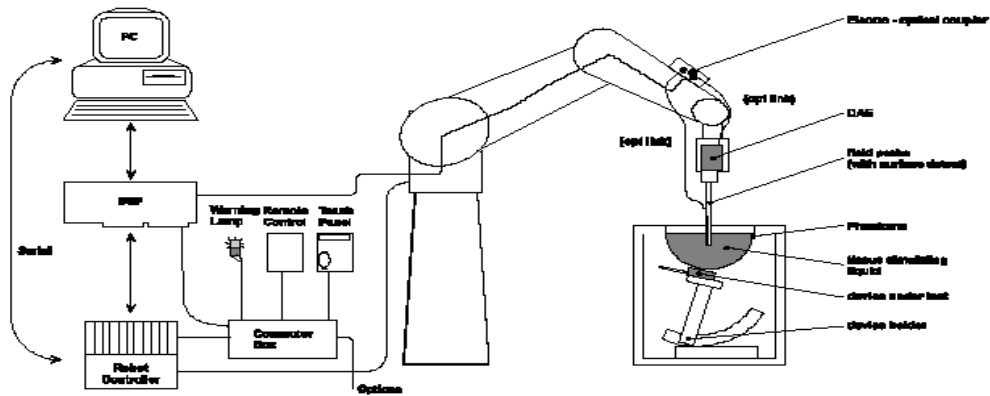


Figure 3. System Description

### 2.1.1 Equipment List

Manufacturer	Test Equipment	Model Number	Serial Number	Cal. Due Date
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	E-field probe	ET3DV6	1642	01/07/2006
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE3)	DAE3 V1	472	01/03/2006
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Dipole Validation Kit	D835V2	446	01/07/2006
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Dipole Validation Kit	D1900V2	545	01/06/2006
Agilent Technologies	Signal generator	HP 8648C	4037U03155	08/01/2005
Agilent Technologies	Power meter	E4419B	GB40202821	07/21/2005
Agilent Technologies	Power sensor	8482A	US37295126	08/05/2005
Amplifier Research	Amplifier	5S1G4M3	300986	CNR
Agilent Technologies	Network analyzer	8753ES	US39174857	07/27/2005
Agilent Technologies	Base Station Simulator	8960	GB41070272	07/30/2005
Rohde & Schwarz	Base Station Simulator	CMU 200	102205	04/30/2006

Table 3. Equipment list

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## 2.2 Description of the test setup

Before a SAR test is conducted, the Handheld and the DASY equipment are setup as follows:

### 2.2.1 Handheld and base station simulator setup

- Power up the Handheld.
- Turn on the base station simulator and set the radio channel and power to the appropriate values.
- Connect an antenna to the RF IN/OUT of the communication test set and place it close to the Handheld.

### 2.2.2 DASY setup

- Turn the computer on and log on to Windows 2000.
- Start the DASY4 software by clicking on the icon located on the Windows desktop.
- Mount the DAE unit and the probe. Turn on the DAE unit.
- Turn the Robot Controller on by turning the main power switch to the horizontal position
- Align the probe by clicking the 'Align probe in light beam' button.
- Open a file and configure the proper parameters - probe, medium, communications system etc.
- Establish a connection between the Handheld and the communications test instrument. Place the Handheld on the stand and adjust it under the phantom.
- Start SAR measurements.

## 3.0 ELECTRIC FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION

### 3.1 Probe Specifications

SAR measurements were conducted using the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG for the measurement of SAR. The probe is constructed using the thin film technique, with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. It has a symmetrical design with triangular core, built-in optical fibre for the surface detection system and built-in shielding against static discharge. The probe is sensitive to E-fields and thus incorporates three small dipoles arranged so that the overall response is close to isotropic. The table below summarizes the technical data for the probe.



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Property	Data
Frequency range	30 MHz – 3 GHz
Linearity	$\pm 0.1$ dB
Directivity (rotation around probe axis)	$\leq \pm 0.2$ dB
Directivity (rotation normal to probe axis)	$\pm 0.4$ dB
Dynamic Range	5 mW/kg – 100 W/kg
Probe positioning repeatability	$\pm 0.2$ mm
Spatial resolution	$< 0.125$ mm <sup>3</sup>

**Table 4. Probe specifications**

### 3.2 Probe calibration and measurement errors

The probe was calibrated on January 7, 2005 with an accuracy better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe were tested. The probe calibration parameters are shown on Appendix D.

## 4.0 SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Prior to conducting SAR measurements, the system was validated using the dipole validation kit and the flat section of the SAM phantom. A power level of 1.0W was applied to the dipole antenna. The verification results are in the table below with a comparison to reference values. Printouts are shown in Appendix A. All the measured parameters are within the allowed tolerances.

### 4.1 System accuracy verification for Head Adjacent use

f (MHz)	Limits / Measured	SAR (W/kg) 1 g / 10 g	Dielectric Parameters		Liquid Temp (°C)
			$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ [S/m]	
835	Measured (06/20/2005)	9.73 / 6.33	43.54	0.91	22.5
	Measured (06/28/2005)	8.78 / 5.79	43.04	0.90	22.3
	Measured (08/16/2005)	9.64 / 6.26	42.11	0.89	22.7
	Recommended Limits	9.1 / 5.93	41.5	0.90	N/A
1900	Measured (06/21/2005)	41.0 / 21.2	38.70	1.45	22.2
	Measured (06/30/2005)	42.6 / 22.1	38.1	1.45	23.0
	Measured (07/04/2005)	42.3 / 21.9	38.2	1.44	22.9
	Measured (08/25/2005)	43.3 / 22.4	38.5	1.43	22.2
	Recommended Limits	39.5 / 20.7	40.0	1.40	N/A

**Table 5. System accuracy (Validation for Head Adjacent use)**

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## 5.0 PHANTOM DESCRIPTION

The SAM Twin Phantom, manufactured by SPEAG, was used during the SAR measurements. The phantom is made of a fibreglass shell integrated with a wooden table.

The SAM Twin Phantom is a fibreglass shell phantom with 2 mm shell thickness. It has three measurement areas:

- Left side head
- Right side head
- Flat phantom

The phantom table dimensions are: 100x50x85 cm (LxWxH). The table is intended for use with freestanding robots.

The bottom shelf contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder in place. 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 solutions).

A white cover is provided to top 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; however the optical surface detector does not work properly at the cover surface. Place a sheet of white paper on the cover when using optical surface detection.

Liquid depth of  $\geq 15$  cm is maintained in the phantom for all the measurements.



**Figure 4. SAM Twin Phantom**

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## 6.0 TISSUE DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES

### 6.1 Composition of tissue simulant

The composition of the brain and muscle simulating liquids for 800-900 MHz and 1800-1900 MHz are shown in the table below.

INGREDIENT	MIXTURE 800–900MHz		MIXTURE 1800–1900MHz	
	Brain %	Muscle %	Brain %	Muscle %
Water	51.07	65.45	54.88	69.91
Sugar	47.31	34.31	0	0
Salt	1.15	0.62	0.21	0.13
HEC	0.23	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.24	0.10	0	0
DGBE	0	0	44.91	29.96

**Table 6. Tissue simulant recipe**

#### 6.1.1 Equipment

Manufacturer	Test Equipment	Model Number	Serial Number	Cal. Due Date
Pyrex, England	Graduated Cylinder	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pyrex, USA	Beaker	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acculab	Weight Scale	V1-1200	018WB2003	N/A
Hart Scientific	Digital Thermometer	61161-302	21352860	09/10/2005
IKA Works Inc.	Hot Plate	RC Basic	3.107433	N/A

**Table 7. Tissue simulant preparation equipment**

#### 6.1.2 Preparation procedure

##### 800-900 MHz liquids

- Fill the container with **water**. Begin heating and stirring.
- Add the **Cellulose**, the **preservative substance** and the **salt**. After several hours, the liquid will become more transparent again. The container must be covered to prevent evaporation.
- Add **Sugar**. Stir it well until the sugar is sufficiently dissolved.
- Keep the liquid hot but below the boiling point for at least an hour. The container must be covered to prevent evaporation.
- Remove the container from, and turn the hotplate off and allow the liquid to cool off to room temperature prior to performing dielectric measurements.

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### 1800-1900 MHz liquid

- Fill the container with **water**. Begin heating and stirring.
- Add the **salt** and **Glycol**. The container must be covered to prevent evaporation.
- Keep the liquid hot but below the boiling point for at least an hour. The container must be covered to prevent evaporation.
- Remove the container from, and turn the hotplate off and allow the liquid to cool off to room temperature prior to performing dielectric measurements.

### 6.2 Electrical parameters of the tissue simulating liquid

The tissue dielectric parameters shall be measured before a batch can be used for SAR measurements to ensure that the simulated tissue was properly made and will simulate the desired human characteristic. Limits and measured electrical parameters are shown in the table below.

Recommended limits are adopted from IEEE P1528-2003:

“Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, SPEAG dipole calibration certificates and from FCC Tissue Dielectric Properties web page at <http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/dielec.sh>

f (MHz)	Tissue Type	Limits / Measured	Dielectric Parameters		Liquid Temp (°C)
			$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ [S/m]	
835	Head	Measured (06/20/2005)	43.54	0.91	22.5
		Measured (06/28/2005)	43.04	0.90	22.3
		Measured (08/16/2005)	42.11	0.89	22.7
		Recommended Limits	41.5	0.90	N/A
	Muscle	Measured	52.4	0.95	22.2
		Measured (08/16/2005)	52.9	0.96	22.7
Recommended Limits		55.20	0.97	N/A	
1900	Head	Measured (06/21/2005)	38.70	1.45	22.2
		Measured (06/30/2005)	38.1	1.45	23.0
		Measured (07/04/2005)	38.2	1.44	22.9
		Measured (08/25/2005)	38.5	1.43	22.2
		Recommended Limits	40.0	1.40	N/A
	Muscle	Measured (06/30/2005)	50.67	1.55	22.5
		Measured (06/30/2005)	50.67	1.55	22.4
		Measured (08/25/2005)	53.3	1.56	22.3
		Recommended Limits	53.3	1.52	N/A

**Table 8. Electrical parameters of tissue simulating liquid**

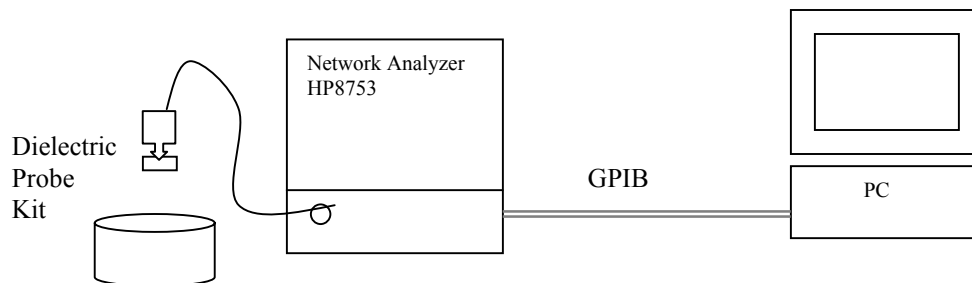
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### 6.2.1 Equipment

Manufacturer	Test Equipment	Model Number	Serial Number	Cal. Due Date
Agilent Technologies	Network Analyzer	8753ES	US39174857	27/07/2005
Agilent Technologies	Dielectric probe kit	HP 85070C	US9936135	CNR
Dell	PC using GPIB card	GX110	347	N/A
Hart Scientific	Digital Thermometer	61161-302	21352860	09/10/2005

**Table 9. Equipment required for electrical parameter measurements**

### 6.2.2 Test Configuration



**Figure 5. Test configuration**

### 6.2.3 Procedure

1. Turn NWA on and allow at least 30 minutes for warm up.
2. Mount dielectric probe kit so that interconnecting cable to NWA will not be moved during measurements or calibration.
3. Pour de-ionized water and measure water temperature ( $\pm 1^\circ$ ).
4. Set water temperature in HP-Software (Calibration Setup).
5. Perform calibration.
6. Relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r = \epsilon' - j\epsilon''$  and conductivity can be calculated from  $\epsilon''$   

$$\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon''$$
7. Measure liquid shortly after calibration.
8. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample (~50ml) with a syringe from the center of the liquid container.
9. Pour the liquid into a small glass flask. Hold the syringe at the bottom of the flask to avoid air bubbles.
10. Put the dielectric probe in the glass flask. Check that there are no air bubbles in front of the opening in the dielectric probe kit.
11. Perform measurements.
12. Adjust medium parameters in DASY4 for the frequencies necessary for the measurements ('Setup Config', select medium (e.g. Head 900 MHz) and press 'Option'-button.
13. Select the current medium for the frequency of the validation (e.g. Setup Medium

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Brain 900 MHz).

Sample calculation for 835 MHz head tissue dielectric parameters using data from Table 10.

Relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r = \epsilon' = 43.04$

Conductivity  $\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = (2\pi \times 835 \times 10^6)(8.854 \times 10^{-12})(19.43) = 0.90\text{S/m}$

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Frequency	e'	e''	Frequency	e'	e''
800.000000 MHz	43.3955	19.5479	800.000000 MHz	52.5810	20.5676
805.000000 MHz	43.3652	19.5434	805.000000 MHz	52.5484	20.5458
810.000000 MHz	43.3271	19.5466	810.000000 MHz	52.4966	20.5307
815.000000 MHz	43.2819	19.5410	815.000000 MHz	52.4893	20.5282
820.000000 MHz	43.2242	19.5069	820.000000 MHz	52.4391	20.4962
825.000000 MHz	43.1865	19.4836	825.000000 MHz	52.4003	20.4936
830.000000 MHz	43.1181	19.4800	830.000000 MHz	52.3599	20.4367
<b>835.000000 MHz</b>	<b>43.0366</b>	<b>19.4276</b>	<b>835.000000 MHz</b>	<b>52.3506</b>	<b>20.4348</b>
840.000000 MHz	43.0063	19.4031	840.000000 MHz	52.2702	20.4146
845.000000 MHz	42.9200	19.3639	845.000000 MHz	52.2096	20.3552
850.000000 MHz	42.8665	19.3261	850.000000 MHz	52.2149	20.3267
855.000000 MHz	42.7740	19.2588	855.000000 MHz	52.1533	20.2902
860.000000 MHz	42.6933	19.2458	860.000000 MHz	52.0867	20.2667
865.000000 MHz	42.6223	19.2610	865.000000 MHz	52.0161	20.2875
870.000000 MHz	42.5669	19.2052	870.000000 MHz	51.9857	20.2407
875.000000 MHz	42.4555	19.1974	875.000000 MHz	51.9418	20.2413
880.000000 MHz	42.4189	19.1980	880.000000 MHz	51.8667	20.2117
885.000000 MHz	42.3581	19.2160	885.000000 MHz	51.7822	20.2382
890.000000 MHz	42.3050	19.2065	890.000000 MHz	51.7460	20.2364
895.000000 MHz	42.2894	19.1859	895.000000 MHz	51.7134	20.2281
900.000000 MHz	42.2526	19.1917	900.000000 MHz	51.6477	20.2117
905.000000 MHz	42.2088	19.2047	905.000000 MHz	51.5932	20.2222
910.000000 MHz	42.1510	19.2170	910.000000 MHz	51.5632	20.2132
915.000000 MHz	42.0989	19.2130	915.000000 MHz	51.5188	20.2047
920.000000 MHz	42.0621	19.2238	920.000000 MHz	51.4621	20.2010
925.000000 MHz	41.9938	19.2251	925.000000 MHz	51.4205	20.1816
930.000000 MHz	41.9497	19.2383	930.000000 MHz	51.3690	20.1864
935.000000 MHz	41.9129	19.2106	935.000000 MHz	51.3305	20.1962
940.000000 MHz	41.8739	19.1742	940.000000 MHz	51.2774	20.1917
945.000000 MHz	41.7747	19.1574	945.000000 MHz	51.2200	20.1991
950.000000 MHz	41.7284	19.1385	950.000000 MHz	51.1517	20.1761

Head

Muscle

Table 10. 835 MHz head and muscle tissue dielectric parameters

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Frequency	e'	e''	Frequency	e'	e''
1.800000000 GHz	38.5445	13.4770	1.800000000 GHz	50.9363	14.5629
1.810000000 GHz	38.4959	13.4591	1.810000000 GHz	50.9158	14.5430
1.820000000 GHz	38.4768	13.4541	1.820000000 GHz	50.8793	14.5364
1.830000000 GHz	38.4336	13.4574	1.830000000 GHz	50.8363	14.5286
1.840000000 GHz	38.3996	13.4793	1.840000000 GHz	50.7745	14.5050
1.850000000 GHz	38.3551	13.4720	1.850000000 GHz	50.7187	14.5122
1.860000000 GHz	38.3272	13.4904	1.860000000 GHz	50.6931	14.5157
1.870000000 GHz	38.3134	13.5063	1.870000000 GHz	50.6710	14.5340
1.880000000 GHz	38.2663	13.5188	1.880000000 GHz	50.6735	14.5666
1.890000000 GHz	38.2265	13.5417	1.890000000 GHz	50.6772	14.6191
<b>1.900000000 GHz</b>	<b>38.1776</b>	<b>13.5909</b>	<b>1.900000000 GHz</b>	<b>50.6696</b>	<b>14.6848</b>
1.910000000 GHz	38.1175	13.6148	1.910000000 GHz	50.6371	14.7475

Head

Muscle

Table 11. 1900 MHz head and muscle tissue dielectric parameters



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## 7.0 SAR SAFETY LIMITS

Standards/Guideline	Localized SAR Limit (W/kg) General public (uncontrolled)	Localized SAR Limits (W/kg) Workers (controlled)
ICNIRP (1998) Standard	2.0 (10g)	10.0 (10g)
IEEE C95.1 (1999) Standard	1.6 (1g)	8.0 (1g)

**Table 12. SAR safety limits for Controlled / Uncontrolled environment**

Human Exposure	Localized SAR Limits (W/kg) 10g, ICNIRP (1998) Standard	Localized SAR Limits (W/kg) 1g, IEEE C95.1 (1999) Standard
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.08
Spatial Peak (averaged over any X g of tissue)	2.00	1.60
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.00	4.00 (10g)

**Table 13. SAR safety limits**

**Uncontrolled Environments** are defined as locations where there is exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

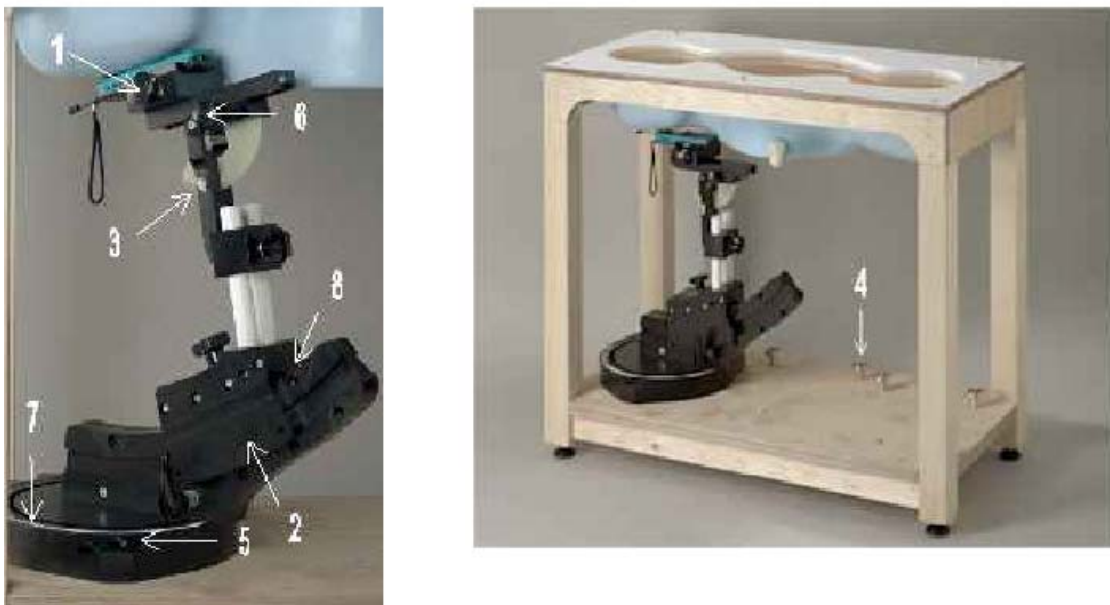
**Controlled Environments** are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

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## 8.0 DEVICE POSITIONING

### 8.1 Device holder for SAM Twin Phantom

The Handheld was positioned for all test configurations using the DASY4 holder. The device holder facilitates the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately and with repeatability positioned according to FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).



**Figure 6. Device Holder**

1. Put the phone in the clamp mechanism (1) and hold it straight while tightening. (Curved phones or phones with asymmetrical ear pieces should be positioned so that the earpiece is in the symmetry plane of the clamp).
2. Adjust the sliding carriage (2) to 90°. Then adjust the phone holder angle (3) until the reference line of the phone is horizontal (parallel to the flat phantom bottom). The phone reference line is defined as the front tangential line between the earpiece and the center of the device bottom (or the center of the flip hinge). For devices with parallel front and backsides, the phone holder angle (3) is 0°.
3. Place the device holder at the desired phantom section and move it securely against the positioning pins (4). The screw in front of the turning plate can be applied for correct positioning (5). (Do not tighten it too strongly).
4. Shift the phone clamp (6) so that the earpiece is exactly below the ear marking of the phantom. The phone is now correctly positioned in the holder for all standard phantom measurements, even after changing the phantom or phantom section.

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5. Adjust the device position angles to the desired measurement position.
6. After fixing the device angles, move the phone fixture up until the phone touches the ear marking. (The point of contact depends on the design of the device and the positioning angle).

## 8.2 Description of the test positioning

### 8.2.1 Test Positions of Device Relative to Head

The handset was tested in two test positions against the head phantom, the “cheek” position and the “tilted” position, on both left and right sides of the phantom.

The handset was tested in the above positions according to IEEE 1528- 2003 “Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial-Peak Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques”.

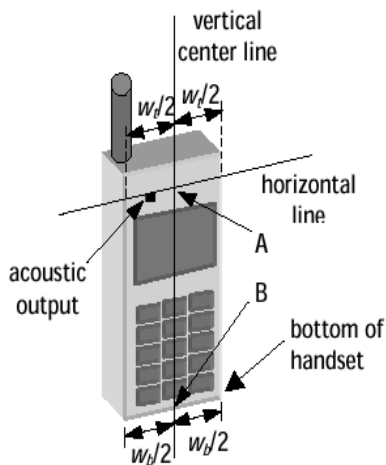


Figure 7a. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – fixed case

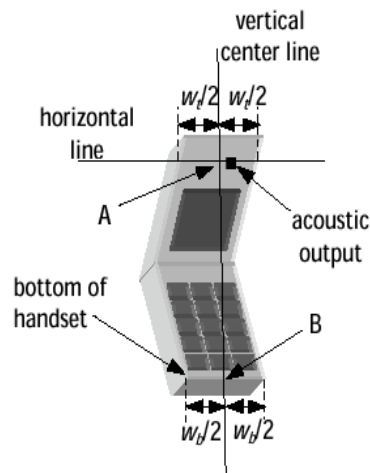
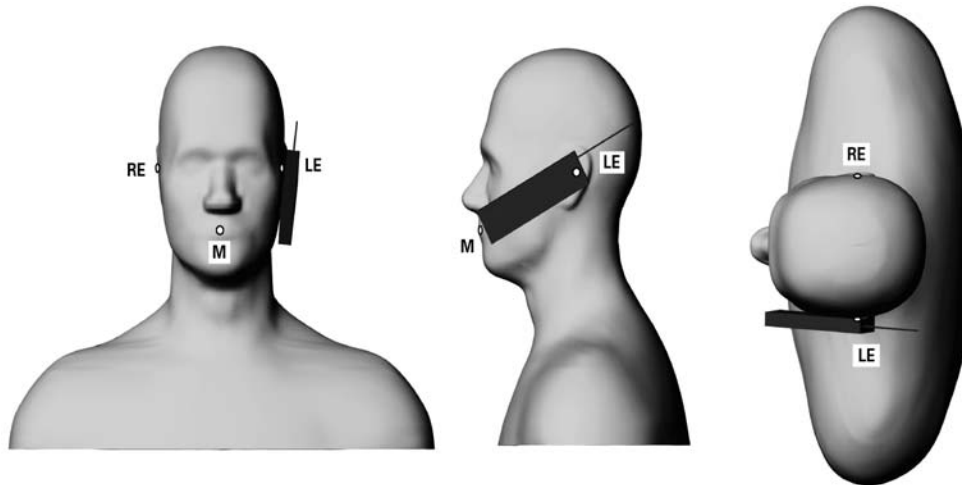


Figure 7b. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – “clam-shell”

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### 8.2.1.1 Definition of the “cheek” position

- 1) Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece, open the cover.
- 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  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Figures 7a and 7b), 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 7a). 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 necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 7b), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip pieces, and other irregularly shaped handsets.
- 3) Position the handset 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 center line is in a plane approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
- 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 the plane normal to MB (“mouth-back”) - NF (“neck-front”) including the line MB (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 below the ear (cheek).

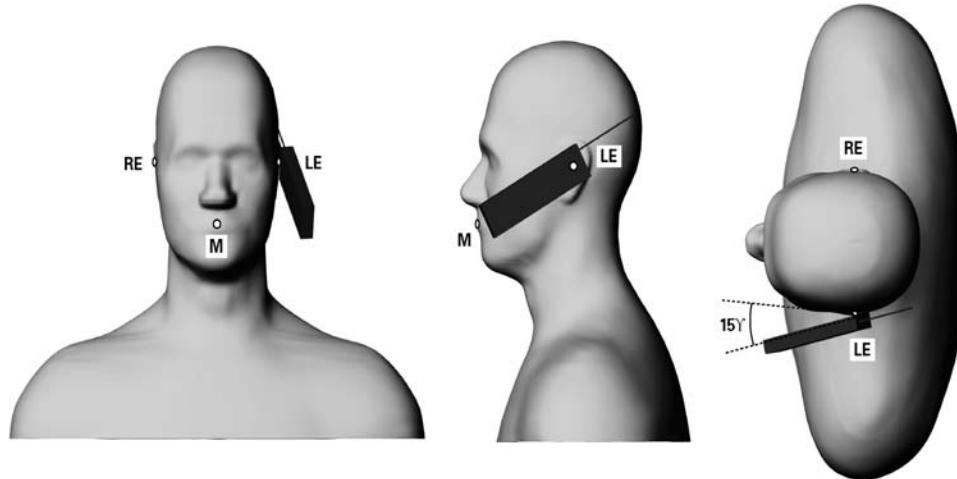


**Figure 8. Phone position 1, “cheek” or “touch” position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.**

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### 8.2.1.2 Definition of the “Tilted” Position

- 1) Repeat steps 1 to 7 of 5.4.1 (in this report 8.2.1.1) to replace the device in the “cheek position.”
- 2) While maintaining the device in the reference plane (described above) and pivoting against the ear, move the device outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees, or until the antenna touches the phantom.



**Figure 9. Phone position 2, “tilted position.”** The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

### 8.2.2 Body Holster Configuration

A body worn holster, as shown on Figure 2, was tested with the Wireless Handheld for FCC RF exposure compliance. The EUT was positioned in the holster case and the belt clip was placed against the flat section of the phantom. A headset was then connected to the handheld to simulate hands-free operation in a body worn holster configuration.

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## 9.0 HIGH LEVEL EVALUATION

### 9.1 Maximum search

The maximum search is automatically performed after each coarse scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the coarse scan measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations.

### 9.2 Extrapolation

The extrapolation can be used in z-axis scans with automatic surface detection. The SAR values can be extrapolated to the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is the sum of the probe sensor offset, the surface detection distance and the grid offset. The extrapolation is based on fourth order polynomial functions. The extrapolation is only available for SAR values.

### 9.3 Boundary correction

The correction of the probe boundary effect in the vicinity of the phantom surface is done in the standard (worst case) evaluation; the boundary effect is reduced by different weights for the lowest measured points in the extrapolation routine. The result is a slight overestimation of the extrapolated SAR values (2% to 8%) depending on the SAR distribution and gradient. The advanced evaluation makes a full compensation of the boundary effect before doing the extrapolation. This is only possible for probes with specifications on the boundary effect.

### 9.4 Peak search for 1g and 10g cube averaged SAR

The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 5x5x7 scan. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements.

The measured volume of 32x32x35mm mm contains about 35g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. Boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume in a 1mm grid (35000 points). In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is then moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. This last procedure is repeated for a 10 g cube. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

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## 10.0 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

<b>DASY4 Uncertainty Budget</b> <b>According to IEEE P1528 [1]</b>								
Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	( $c_i$ ) 1g	( $c_i$ ) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	( $v_i$ ) $v_{eff}$
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	±4.8%	N	1	1	1	±4.8%	±4.8%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	√3	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	√3	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	√3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	±1.0%	N	1	1	1	±1.0%	±1.0%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	R	√3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	R	√3	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	±3.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4%	R	√3	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Device Holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	±5.0%	R	√3	0.64	0.43	±1.8%	±1.2%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6%	±1.1%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	±5.0%	R	√3	0.6	0.49	±1.7%	±1.4%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5%	±1.2%	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.3%	±10.0%	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±20.6%	±20.1%	

Table 14. Worst-Case uncertainty budget for DASY4 assessed according to IEEE P1528.

[1] The budget is valid for the frequency range 300MHz - 3 GHz and represents a worst-case analysis. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty could be considerably smaller.

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## 11.0 TEST RESULTS

### 11.1 SAR Measurement results at highest power measured against the head

Mode	f (MHz)	Cond. Output Power (dBm)	Battery Number	SAR, averaged over 1 g (W/kg)			SAR, averaged over 1 g (W/kg)		
				Left-hand			Right-hand		
				Liquid Temp (°C)	Cheek	Tilted	Liquid Temp (°C)	Cheek	Tilted
CDMA 800	824.7	24.9	1	22.8	0.95	-	22.7	0.917	-
	836.52	25.0	1	22.6	1.04	0.472	22.5	<b>1.04</b>	0.533
	848.52	24.9	1	22.7	0.849	-	22.7	0.817	-
	836.52	-	2	-	-	-	23.6	0.841	-
	836.52	-	3	-	-	-	23.5	0.724	-
	836.52	-	4	-	-	-	23.4	0.912	-
CDMA 1900	1851.25	24.0	1	22.2	1.09	-	22.7	1.04	-
	1880.00	23.9	1	22.6	1.21	0.889	22.4	1.00	-
	1908.50	24.0	1	22.7	1.06	-	22.5	<b>1.23</b>	0.745
	1908.50	-	2	-	-	-	22.6	1.04	-
	1908.50	-	3	-	-	-	22.8	1.14	-
	1908.50	-	4	-	-	-	22.9	1.06	-

Table 15. SAR results for head configuration



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## 11.2 SAR measurement results at highest power measured against the body using accessories

Mode	f (MHz)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Accessory	Battery	Body SAR, averaged over 1 g (W/kg)
CDMA 800	824.7	22.5	Leather holster, handheld front facing phantom	1	0.906
	836.52	22.4	Leather holster, handheld front facing phantom	1	1.03
	848.52	22.5	Leather holster, handheld front facing phantom	1	0.871
	824.7	22.3	Leather holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.10
	836.52	22.2	Leather holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.24
	848.52	22.3	Leather holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.04
	824.7	22.4	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.08
	836.52	22.2	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.21
	848.52	22.3	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.13
	836.52	22.6	Leather swivel holster, back facing phantom	1	0.94
	824.7	22.6	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	0.968
	836.52	22.3	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	<b>1.25</b>
	848.52	22.4	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	0.875
	836.52	22.3	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom	2	1.03
	836.52	22.1	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom	3	0.806
	836.52	22.2	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom Headset attached	1	0.959
836.52	22.4	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom Bluetooth on	1	1.16	
836.52	22.3	No holster, 15mm distance, back facing phantom	1	0.955	
CDMA 1900	1851.25	22.4	Leather holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.10
	1880.00	22.5	Leather holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	0.900
	1908.50	22.5	Leather holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	0.923
	1851.25	22.5	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.22
	1880.00	22.6	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	0.945
	1908.50	22.6	Keychain holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.13
	1880.00	22.3	Leather swivel holster, back facing phantom	1	0.99
	1851.25	22.6	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	<b>1.36</b>
	1880.00	22.7	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	1.02
	1908.50	22.7	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	1	0.889
	1851.25	22.5	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	2	1.02
	1851.25	22.5	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	3	0.845
	1851.25	22.6	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom	4	1.22
	1851.25	22.5	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom Headset attached	1	1.25
	1851.25	22.3	Fabric holster, handheld back facing phantom Bluetooth on	1	1.16
	1851.25	22.5	No holster, 15mm distance, back facing phantom	1	0.648

**Table 16. SAR results for body-worn configurations**

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## 12.0 REFERENCES

- [1] IEEE 1528-2003: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.
- [2] EN 50360: 2001, Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of mobile phones with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (300 MHz – 3 GHz)
- [3] EN 50361: 2001, Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz – 3 GHz)
- [4] ICNIRP, International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (1998), Guidelines for limiting exposure in time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz).
- [5] Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC of July 1999 on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)
- [6] IEEE C95.3-1991, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave.
- [7] IEEE C95.1-1999, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
- [8] FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields.
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