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, as reproduced in RSS-102 issue 2-2005 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01), FCC OET SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters 10-06, ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.3-1991, IEEE 1528-2003, IEC 62209-1-2005, DASY4 manual which follows draft IEC 62209 – Part 2 and Health Canada's Safety Code 6.

Tested and documented by:	Signatures	Date
Daoud Attayi Senior Compliance Specialist		12-Dec-2006

Reviewed & Approved by:

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1.0 OPERATING CONFIGURATIONS AND TEST CONDITIONS

1.1 Picture of Handheld

Please refer to Appendix E.

Figure 1. BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

1.2 Antenna description

Type	Internal fixed antenna
Location	Back bottom centre
Configuration	Internal fixed antenna

Table 1. Antenna description

1.3 Handheld description

Handheld Model	RBM41GW			
FCC ID	L6ARBM40GW			
PIN	20502F1C (LCD1), 20502F1C (LCD2), 2053032F (LCD3)			
Prototype or Production Unit	Production			
Mode(s) of Operation in North America	1-slot GSM850 GSM1900	2-slots GSM 850 GSM 1900	2-slots GPRS 850 GPRS 1900	* Bluetooth
Maximum nominal conducted RF Output Power	32.3 dBm 30.3 dBm	30.3 dBm 28.3 dBm	30.3 dBm 28.3 dBm	- 0.5 dBm
Tolerance in Power Setting on centre channel	± 0.50 dB	± 0.50 dB	± 0.50 dB	N/A
Duty Cycle	1:8	2:8	2:8	N/A
Tx Frequency Range (MHz)	824.2 – 848.8 1850.2 – 1909.8	824.2 – 848.8 1850.2 – 1909.8	824.2 – 848.8 1850.2 – 1909.8	2402-2483

Table 2. Test device description

The handheld supports GSM/GPRS 900, GSM/GPRS 1800 bands that are not operational in North America, therefore no data is presented in this report for those bands.

* Bluetooth application is for hands-free operation with headset only. Therefore, no head SAR testing with BT on is required.

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 holsters with the backside facing the belt clip. Body SAR measurements were carried out with the worst-case configuration front LCD side and backside towards the belt clip.

Holster Type	Model / Part Number	Separation (mm)
Holster 1	HDW-13789-001	21.5
Holster 2	HDW-13143-00x	22.0

Please refer to Appendix E.
Figure 2. Body-worn holsters

1.5 Headsets

The BlackBerry Wireless Handheld was tested with and without the following headset model numbers.

1) HDW-03458-001 (Mono)
2) HDW-12420-001 (Stereo)

1.6 Battery

The BlackBerry Wireless Handheld was tested with the following Lithium Ion Battery.

1) BAT-11005-001

1.7 LCDs

The BlackBerry Wireless Handheld will be sold with either of the following three LCDs with identical design specifications and ratings. One SAR scan on a second sample with LCD 2 showed no significant change in SAR (slight change due to setup), therefore SAR testing is not necessary on all three LCDs.

1) LCD-11059-001 / 004
2) LCD-11059-002 / 004 (Alternate)
3) LCD-11059-003 / 004 (Alternate)

1.8 Procedure used to establish test signal

The Handheld was put into test mode for SAR measurements by placing a voice call from a Rohde & Schwarz CMU 200 Communications Test Instrument. The power control level was set to command the handheld to transmit at full power at the specified frequency. Other parameters include: Channel type = full rate, discontinuous transmission off, frequency hopping off. A Rohde & Schwarz CBT Bluetooth Tester was used to establish a connection with the EUT's Bluetooth radio. Worst case SAR was evaluated with Bluetooth on.

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.
· DASY 4 software version 4.7.
· 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.

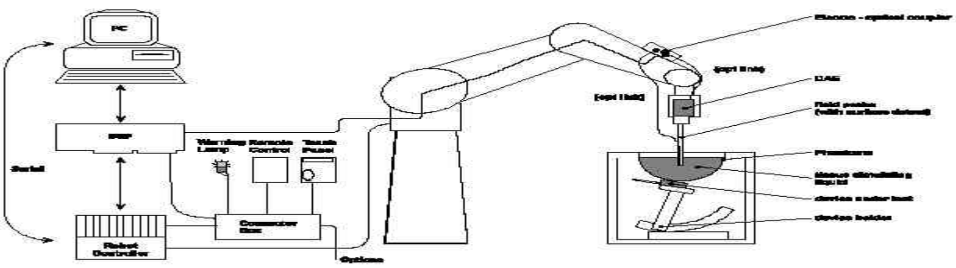

Figure 3. System Description

2.1.1 Equipment List

Manufacturer	Test Equipment	Model Number	Serial Number	Cal. Due Date
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	E-field probe	ET3DV6	1643	03/16/2007
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE3)	DAE3 V1	472	04/26/2007
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE3)	DAE3 V1	473	03/09/2007
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Dipole Validation Kit	D835V2	446	01/07/2007
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Dipole Validation Kit	D1900V2	545	01/06/2007
Agilent Technologies	Signal generator	HP 8648C	4037U03155	09/13/2007
Agilent Technologies	Signal generator	8360B	3844A00927	09/28/2007
Giga-tronic	Power meter	8541C	1837762	11/29/2006
Giga-tronic	Power sensor	80401A	1835838	11/29/2006
Amplifier Research	Amplifier	5S1G4M3	300986	CNR
Agilent Technologies	Network analyzer	8753ES	US39174857	09/28/2007
Rohde & Schwarz	Base Station Simulator	CMU 200	109747	02/08/2007
Rohde & Schwarz	CBT Bluetooth Tester	-	100034	06/15/2007

Table 3. Equipment list

2.2 Description of the test setup

Before SAR measurements are 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.

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

Table 4. Probe specifications

3.2 Probe calibration and measurement errors

The probe ET3DV6 was calibrated on March 19, 2006 with an accuracy better than ±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)
			ε_r	σ [S/m]	
835	Measured (11/13/2006)	9.05 / 5.89	41.62	0.87	23.8
	Recommended Limits	9.10 / 5.93	41.50	0.90	N/A
1900	Measured (11/09/2006)	39.3 / 20.5	38.33	1.45	23.8
	Recommended Limits	39.5 / 20.7	40.00	1.40	N/A

Table5. System accuracy (validation for head adjacent use)

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 = 15 cm is maintained in the phantom for all the measurements.

Figure 4. SAM Twin Phantom

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.

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
Control Company	Digital Thermometer	15-077-21	51129471	05/20/2007
IKA Works Inc.	Hot Plate	RC Basic	3.107433	N/A

Table 6. 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.

1800-2450 MHz liquid

- Fill the container with water and place it on hotplate. Begin heating and stirring.
- Add the salt, Glycol/Triton X-100. The container must be covered to prevent evaporation.
- Keep the liquid hot enough to dissolve sugar 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", DASY 4 manual 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)
			ε_r	σ [S/m]	
835	Head	Measured (11/13/2006)	41.62	0.87	23.8
		Recommended Limits	41.50	0.90	N/A
	Muscle	Measured (11/13/2006)	52.90	0.99	23.5
		Recommended Limits	55.20	0.97	N/A
1900	Head	Measured (11/09/2006)	38.33	1.45	23.8
		Recommended Limits	40.00	1.40	N/A
	Muscle	Measured (11/10/2006)	50.81	1.59	22.8
		Recommended Limits	53.3	1.52	N/A

Table 7. Electrical parameters of tissue simulating liquid

6.2.1 Equipment

Manufacturer	Test Equipment	Model Number	Serial Number	Cal. Due Date
Agilent Technologies	Network Analyzer	8753ES	US39174857	09/28/2007
Agilent Technologies	Dielectric probe kit	HP 85070C	US9936135	CNR
Dell	PC using GPIB card	GX110	347	N/A
Control Company	Digital Thermometer	15-077-21	51129471	05/20/2007

Table 8. Equipment required for electrical parameter measurements

6.2.2 Test Configuration

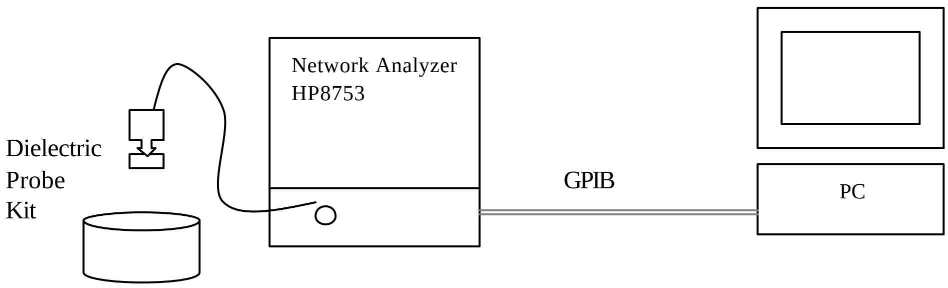

Figure 5. Test configuration

6.2.3 Procedure

1. Turn NWA on and allow at least 30 minutes for warm up.
2. Mount dielectric pro be kit so that interconnecting cable to NWA will not be moved during measurements or calibration.
3. Pour de-ionized water and measure water temperature (±1°).
4. Set water temperature in HP-Software (Calibration Setup).
5. Perform calibration.
6. Relative permittivity $\varepsilon r = \varepsilon'$ and conductivity can be calculated from ε''
   $\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon''$
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 835 MHz) and press 'Option'-button.
13. Select the current medium for the frequency of the validation (e.g. Setup Medium Brain 835 MHz).

Sample calculation for 835 MHz head tissue dielectric parameters using data from Table 12.

Relative permittivity $\varepsilon r = \varepsilon'$ = 41.62
Conductivity $\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon''$ = $(2p \times 835 \times 10^6)(8.854 \times 10^{-12})(18.81)$ = 0.87 S/m

Frequency	e'	e"
800.000000 MHz	42.0015	18.9402
805.000000 MHz	41.9522	18.9263
810.000000 MHz	41.8919	18.8887
815.000000 MHz	41.8345	18.8777
820.000000 MHz	41.7591	18.8558
825.000000 MHz	41.7198	18.8456
830.000000 MHz	41.6500	18.8177
835.000000 MHz	41.6186	18.8109
840.000000 MHz	41.5245	18.8010
845.000000 MHz	41.5071	18.8010
850.000000 MHz	41.4903	18.8007
855.000000 MHz	41.3966	18.7813
860.000000 MHz	41.3386	18.7929
865.000000 MHz	41.2896	18.7613
870.000000 MHz	41.1954	18.7635
875.000000 MHz	41.1450	18.7735
880.000000 MHz	41.0717	18.7700
885.000000 MHz	41.0324	18.7769
890.000000 MHz	40.9801	18.7876
895.000000 MHz	40.9389	18.7653
900.000000 MHz	40.8521	18.7370

Frequency	e'	e"
800.000000 MHz	53.4610	21.5287
805.000000 MHz	53.3931	21.4889
810.000000 MHz	53.2959	21.4429
815.000000 MHz	53.2083	21.4054
820.000000 MHz	53.1394	21.3512
825.000000 MHz	53.0548	21.3141
830.000000 MHz	52.9765	21.2755
835.000000 MHz	52.8974	21.2928
840.000000 MHz	52.8543	21.2534
845.000000 MHz	52.8123	21.2466
850.000000 MHz	52.7470	21.2595
855.000000 MHz	52.7336	21.2842
860.000000 MHz	52.6573	21.2432
865.000000 MHz	52.6195	21.2823
870.000000 MHz	52.6121	21.2733
875.000000 MHz	52.5436	21.2362
880.000000 MHz	52.4971	21.2531
885.000000 MHz	52.4920	21.2643
890.000000 MHz	52.4743	21.2283
895.000000 MHz	52.4546	21.1927
900.000000 MHz	52.3982	21.1772

Table 9. 835 MHz head and muscle tissue dielectric parameters

Frequency	e'	e"
1.800000000 GHz	38.6359	13.4326
1.805000000 GHz	38.6176	13.4499
1.810000000 GHz	38.6007	13.4485
1.815000000 GHz	38.6060	13.4639
1.820000000 GHz	38.5978	13.4664
1.825000000 GHz	38.5844	13.4898
1.830000000 GHz	38.5523	13.5064
1.835000000 GHz	38.5473	13.5278
1.840000000 GHz	38.5249	13.5296
1.845000000 GHz	38.4967	13.5411
1.850000000 GHz	38.4870	13.5533
1.855000000 GHz	38.4842	13.5762
1.860000000 GHz	38.4706	13.5908
1.865000000 GHz	38.4659	13.6147
1.870000000 GHz	38.4388	13.6255
1.875000000 GHz	38.4237	13.6410
1.880000000 GHz	38.4114	13.6459
1.885000000 GHz	38.3825	13.6668
1.890000000 GHz	38.3547	13.6841
1.895000000 GHz	38.3351	13.6759
1.900000000 GHz	38.3271	13.6958
1.905000000 GHz	38.3104	13.7153
1.910000000 GHz	38.2968	13.7299
1.915000000 GHz	38.2747	13.7351
1.920000000 GHz	38.2626	13.7605

Head

Frequency	e'	e"
1.800000000 GHz	51.2062	14.6803
1.805000000 GHz	51.1857	14.7011
1.810000000 GHz	51.1799	14.7132
1.815000000 GHz	51.1589	14.7237
1.820000000 GHz	51.1491	14.7428
1.825000000 GHz	51.1179	14.7442
1.830000000 GHz	51.1109	14.7824
1.835000000 GHz	51.1012	14.7872
1.840000000 GHz	51.0717	14.8017
1.845000000 GHz	51.0467	14.8124
1.850000000 GHz	51.0096	14.8336
1.855000000 GHz	51.0002	14.8491
1.860000000 GHz	50.9696	14.8685
1.865000000 GHz	50.9608	14.8836
1.870000000 GHz	50.9254	14.9002
1.875000000 GHz	50.9230	14.9135
1.880000000 GHz	50.9200	14.9380
1.885000000 GHz	50.8824	14.9463
1.890000000 GHz	50.8567	14.9762
1.895000000 GHz	50.8328	14.9870
1.900000000 GHz	50.8105	15.0072
1.905000000 GHz	50.7977	15.0298
1.910000000 GHz	50.7767	15.0384
1.915000000 GHz	50.7596	15.0508
1.920000000 GHz	50.7389	15.0628

Muscle

Table 10. 1900 MHz head and muscle tissue dielectric parameters

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 11. 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 12. 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).

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).

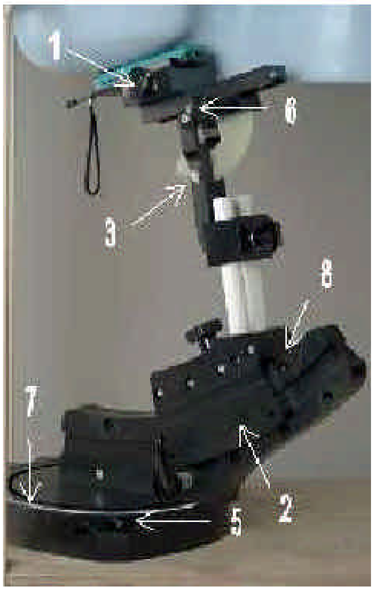

Figure 6. Device Holder

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.

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".

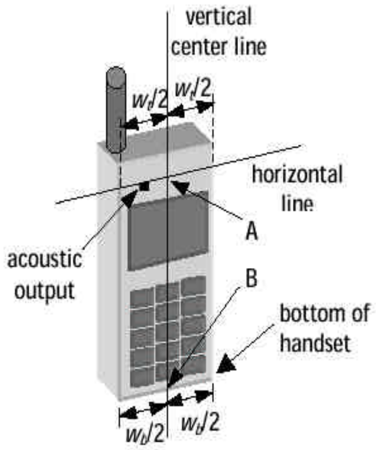

Figure 7a. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – fixed case

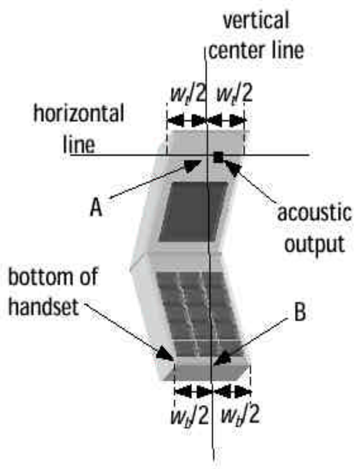

Figure 7b. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – "clam-shell"

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 *wt* of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Figures 7a and 7b), and the midpoint of the width *wb* of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 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).

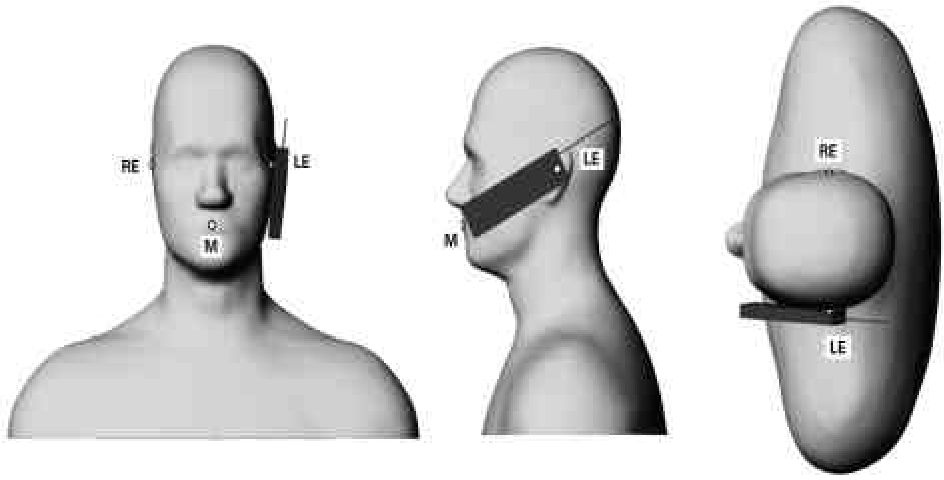

Figure 8. Phone position 1, "cheek" or "touch" position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

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.

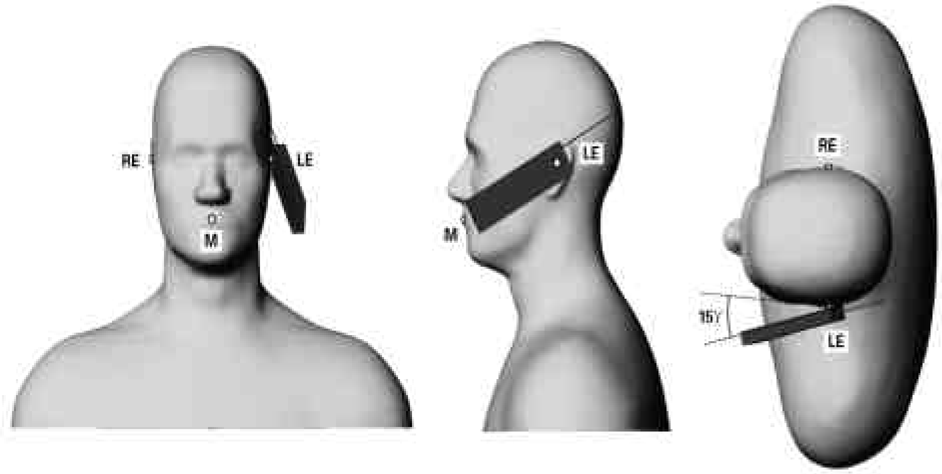

Figure 9. Phone position 2, "tilted position." The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

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.

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 7x7x7 scan. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements.
The measured volume of 30x30x30mm mm with 5mm resolution amounts to 343 measurement points. 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. In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is then mo ved 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.

10.0 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget
According to IEEE P1528 [1]

Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±4.8 %	N	1	1	1	±4.8 %	±4.8 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9 %	±1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Linearity	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	±1.0 %	N	1	1	1	±1.0 %	±1.0 %	∞
Response Time	±0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5 %	±0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	±2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5 %	±1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	±3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2 %	±0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Test Sample Related								
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	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3 %	±2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	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	$\sqrt{3}$	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 13. Worst-Case uncertainty budget for DASY4 assessed according to IEEE P1528.
Source: Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

[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.

11.0 TEST RESULTS

11.1 SAR Measurement results at highest power measured against the head

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Cond. Output Power (dBm)	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
1-slot GSM 850 MHz	824.2	32.4	23.7	0.76				
	836.6	32.3	23.5	0.77	0.46	23.2	0.75	0.46
	848.8	32.4	23.3	0.76				
	836.6	32.3	23.3	0.75				
* 2-slots GSM 850 MHz	824.2	30.4	23.7	0.96				
	836.6	30.3	23.5	0.97	0.58	23.2	0.94	0.58
	848.8	30.3	23.3	0.96				
1-slot GSM 1900 MHz	1850.2	30.5	23.2	0.92	0.44	23.3	0.72	0.38
	1880.0	30.0	23.4	0.89				
	1909.8	29.8	23.2	0.86				
* 2-slots GSM 1900 MHz	1850.2	28.5	23.2	**1.16**	0.55	23.3	0.91	0.76
	1880.0	28.0	23.4	1.12				
	1909.8	27.8	23.2	1.08				

Table 14. SAR results for head configuration

* Calculated SAR values for 2-slots DTM GSM modes since the CMU 200 base station simulator does not support GSM DTM 2-slots mode at this time: SAR (2-slots) = SAR (1-slot) * 10^ (1.0 dB / 10)

** If the Power Drift is < - 0.2 dB, then the SAR value must be compensated for by the following formula: SAR (compensated) = SAR (measured) * 10^(|Power Drift (dB)| / 10)

11.3 SAR measurement results at highest power measured against the body using accessories.

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Cond. Power (dBm)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Holster type / handheld configuration	Body SAR, averaged over 1 g (W/kg)
2-slots GPRS 850 MHz	824.2	30.4	23.3	Holster 1, back side facing	0.48
	836.6	30.3	23.5	Holster 1, back side facing	0.49
	848.8	30.3	23.8	Holster 1, back side facing	0.47
	836.6		23.5	Holster 1, front side facing	0.47
	836.6		23.2	Holster 2 , back side facing	0.51
	836.6		23.1	Holster 2 , heaset 1, back side facing	0.40
	836.6		22.9	Holster 2 , heaset 2, back side facing	0.34
	836.6		22.8	Holster 2 , back side facing & BT ON	0.50
	836.6		23.0	No Holster, back side 25 mm away	0.50
2-slots GPRS 1900 MHz	1850.2	28.5	22.9	Holster 2 , back side facing	0.49
	1880.0	28.0	22.8	Holster 2 , back side facing	0.50
	1909.8	27.8	22.7	Holster 2 , back side facing	0.37
	1880.0		23.0	Holster 1 , back side facing	0.39
	1880.0		23.2	Holster 2 , front side facing	0.44
	1880.0		23.4	Holster 2 , back side facing, headset 1 & BT	0.50
	1880.0		23.5	Holster 2 , back side facing, headset 2	0.47
	1880.0		23.3	No Holster, back side 25 mm away	0.33

Table 15. SAR results for body-worn configurations

** If the Power Drift is < - 0.2 dB, then the SAR values are compensated for by the the following formula:
SAR (compensated) = SAR (measured) * 10^(|Power Drift (dB)| / 10)

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.

[9] FCC 96-326, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio-Frequency Radiation.

[10] DASY 4 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT SYSTEM SOFTWARE MANUAL V4.7 Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, June 2006 which follows draft IEC 62209 – Part 2.

[11] Health Canada, Safety Code 6, 1999: Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

[12] RSS-102, issue 2-2005: Evaluation Procedure for Mobile and Portable Radio Transmitters with respect to Health Canada's Safety Code 6 for Exposure of Humans to Radio Frequency Fields.

[13] IEC 62209-1, First Edition-2005: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)