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 BlackBerry® Smartphone 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 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), 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**
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1.0 OPERATING CONFIGURATIONS AND TEST CONDITIONS

1.1 Picture of Device

Please refer to Appendix E.

Figure 1. BlackBerry Smartphone

1.2 Antenna description

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

Table 1. Antenna description

1.3 Device description

Device Model	RCE21CW			
FCC ID	L6ARCE20CW			
PIN	3048F4CB, 3048F47B			
Prototype or Production Unit	Production			
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA2000/ 1xEvDO 800	CDMA2000/ 1xEvDO 1900	Bluetooth	
Maximum nominal conducted RF Output Power (dBm)	24.50	23.50	0.67	
Tolerance in Power Setting on centre channel (dB)	± 0.50	± 0.50	N/A	
Duty Cycle	1:1	1:1	N/A	
Tx Frequency Range (MHz)	824.70 – 848.52	1851.25 – 1908.50	2402-2483	

Table 2. Test device description

1.4 Body worn accessories (holsters)

The device has been tested with the following holster which contains metal components and the separation distance between the device and the user's body is listed in the table below. The holster is designed with the intended device 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 device. The device can also be placed in the holster 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	Model / Part Number	Separation (mm)
Plastic Holster	HDW-19805-001	18
Leather Holster 1	HDW-18955-001	22
Leather Holster 2	HDW-19594-001	22
Flip Holster	HDW-20656-001/002	28

Note: Both leather holsters have the exact same design, just different leather material.

Table 3: Body worn holster

Please refer to Appendix E.

Figure 2. Body-worn holster

1.5 Headset

The device was tested with and without the following headset model number.

1) HDW-14322-003

1.6 Battery

The device was tested with the following Lithium Ion Battery pack.

1) BAT-11004-001

1.7 Procedure used to establish test signal

The device 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 device to transmit at full power at the specified frequency. Other parameters include: Channel type = full rate, discontinuous transmission off, frequency hopping off.

1.8 Highlights of the FCC OET SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas

Unlicensed Transmitters

When there is simultaneous transmission –
Stand-alone SAR not required when

- output ≤ 2·PRef and antenna is > 5.0 cm from other antennas
- output ≤ PRef and antenna is > 2.5 cm from other antennas
- the other antenna(s), which are < 2.5 cm away, has an output ≤ PRef OR max 1g SAR < 1.2 W/kg

Otherwise stand-alone SAR is required

- test SAR on highest output channel for each wireless mode and exposure condition
- if SAR for highest output channel is > 50% of SAR limit, evaluate all channels according to normal procedure

Simultaneous Transmission SAR not required:

Unlicensed only

- when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is > 5 cm from other antennas
- when the other antenna(s), which are < 2.5 cm away, has an output ≤ PRef OR max 1g SAR < 1.2 W/kg

Licensed & Unlicensed

- when the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all/pair of simutaneous transmitting antennas which are < 5 cm from each other.
- when SAR to antenna separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3

Simultaneous Transmission SAR required:

Licensed & Unlicensed

- antenna pairs with SAR to antenna separation ratio ≥ 0.3; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in standalone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition.

	2.45	5.15 - 5.35	5.47 - 5.85	GHz
P_{Ref}	12	6	5	mW
Device output power should be rounded to the nearest mW to compare with values specified in this table.				

Table 4 – Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

Mode	Configuration	Highest 1 g SAR (W/kg)
BT	Head-Right-Touch	N/A
	Body-Holster 1-Back	N/A
CDMA	Head Flat	1.23
	Plastic Holster, Back & Plastic Holster, Back, Headset	0.95

Table 5 – Highest SAR values for worst case configuration

BT stand-alone SAR is not required and antenna is 7.5 cm away from CDMA antenna, therefore Simultaneous Transmission SAR is not required.

SAR Tests in Mouth and Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom:

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones.

In order to ensure there is sufficient conservativeness for ensuring compliance, the following procedures apply. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. Rectangular shaped phones should be positioned with its bottom edge positioned from the flat phantom with the same distance provided by the cheek touching position using SAM. The ear reference point (ERP, as defined for SAM) of the phone should be positioned ½ cm from the flat phantom shell. Clam-shell phones should be positioned with the hinge against a smooth edge of the flat phantom where the upper half of the phone is unfolded and extended beyond the phantom side wall. The lower half of the phone is secured in the test device holder at a fixed distance below the flat phantom determined by the minimum separation along the lower edge of the phone in the cheek touching position using SAM.

These flat phantom procedures are only applicable to stand-alone SAR evaluation in tight regions of the SAM phantom, where measurement is not feasible or test results can be questionable due to probe calibration and accessibility issues.

1.9 FCC SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices CDMA 2000 1x

The followings are the **FCC SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices issued in Oct. 2006**, applicable to handsets operating under CDMA 2000, Release 0, with MS Protocol Revision 6 (**P_REV 6**). The default test configuration is to measure SAR in RC3 with an established radio link between the DUT and a communication test set. SAR in RC1 is selectively confirmed according to output power and exposure conditions.

1.9.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. Results for at least steps 3, 4 and 10 of the power measurement procedures should be tabulated in the SAR report as shown on Table 5. Steps 3 and 4 should be measured using SO55 with power control bits in "All Up" condition. TDSO / SO32 may be used instead of SO55 for step 4. Step 10 should be measured using TDSO / SO32 with power control bits in the "Bits Hold" condition (i.e. alternative Up/Down Bits).

1.9.2 3GPP2 C.S0011/ TIA-98-E, section 4.4.5.2 Method of Measurement

3. If the mobile station supports Reverse Traffic Channel Radio Configuration 1 and 7 Forward Traffic Channel Radio Configuration 1, set up a call using Fundamental 8 Channel Test Mode 1 with 9600 bps data rate only and perform steps 6 through 8.
4. If the mobile station supports the Radio Configuration 3 Reverse Fundamental 11 Channel and demodulation of Radio Configuration 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using 12 Fundamental Channel Test Mode 3 with 9600 bps data rate only and 13 perform steps 6 through 8.
6. Set the test parameters as specified in Table 6.
7. Send continuously ‘0’ power control bits to the mobile station.
8. Measure the mobile station output power at the mobile station antenna connector.
10. If the mobile station supports the Radio Configuration 3 Reverse Fundamental Channel, Radio Configuration 3 Reverse Supplemental Channel 0 and demodulation of Radio Configuration 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps Supplemental Channel 0 data rate, and perform the following:
a) Set the test parameters as specified in Table 7.
b) Send alternating ‘0’ and ‘1’ power control bits to the mobile station using the smallest supported closed loop power control step size supported by the mobile station.
c) Determine the active channel configuration. If the desired channel configuration is not active, increase by 1 dB and repeat the verification. Repeat this step until the desired channel configuration becomes active.
d) Measure the mobile station output power at the mobile station antenna connector and record reading.

Parameter	Units	Value
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 6

Parameter	Units	Value
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 7

Test Parameters for Maximum RF Output Power for Spreading Rate 1

1.9.3 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

1.9.4 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCH_n) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCH_n) with FCH at full rate and SCH_0 enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts.

Body SAR in RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

1.9.5 1x Ev-DO

For handsets with Ev-Do capabilities, when the maximum average output of each channel in Rev. 0 is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3 (1x RTT), body SAR for Ev-Do is not required. Otherwise, SAR for Rev. 0 is measured on the maximum output channel at 153.6 kbps using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3. SAR for Rev. A is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than that measured in Rev. 0 or less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and a Termination Target of 16 slots defined for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. A Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots should be configured in the downlink for both Rev. 0 and Rev. A.

Band	Channel	1x EvDO (153.6kbps)	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Test Data Service
CDMA 800	1013	24.7	**RC1**	24.9	24.9	N/A
			RC3	24.9	24.9	24.9
	384	24.5	**RC1**	24.8	24.8	N/A
			RC3	24.9	24.8	24.7
	777	24.4	**RC1**	24.8	24.8	N/A
			RC3	24.7	24.7	24.8
Band	**Channel**	**1x EvDO (153.6kbps)**	**CDMA2000 RC**	**SO2 Loopback**	**SO55 Loopback**	**TDSO SO32 Test Data Service**
CDMA 1900	25	23.5	**RC1**	23.8	23.7	N/A
			RC3	23.9	23.9	23.8
	600	23.5	**RC1**	23.9	24.0	N/A
			RC3	24.0	24.0	24.0
	1175	23.4	**RC1**	23.8	23.9	N/A
			RC3	23.9	23.9	23.8

Table 8: Conducted RF output power (dBm) measured for various settings

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 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.

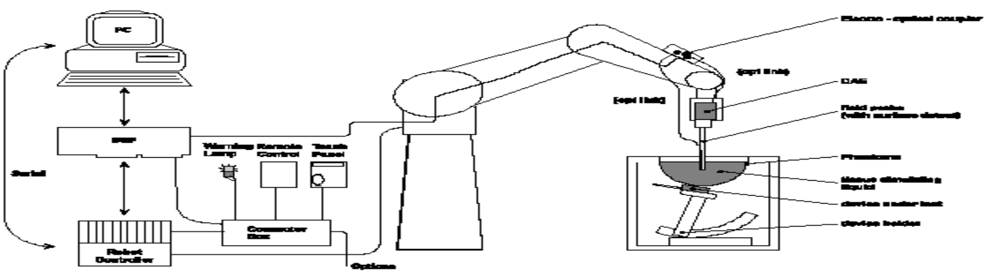

Figure 3. System Description

2.1.1 Equipment List

Manufacturer	Test Equipment	Model Number	Serial Number	Cal. Due Date
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	E-field probe	ET3DV6	1642	01/18/2009
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE3)	DAE3 V1	472	03/05/2009
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Dipole Validation Kit	D835V2	446	01/08/2009
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Dipole Validation Kit	D1900V2	545	01/09/2009
Agilent Technologies	Signal generator	8648C	4037U03155	09/20/2009
Agilent Technologies	Power meter	E4419B	GB40202821	09/19/2009
Agilent Technologies	Power sensor	8481A	MY41095417	10/30/2009
Amplifier Research	Amplifier	5S1G4M3	300986	CNR
Agilent Technologies	Network analyzer	8753ES	US39174857	10/29/2009
Rohde & Schwarz	Base Station Simulator	CMU 200	109747	12/04/2008

Table 9. Equipment list

2.2 Description of the test setup

Before SAR measurements are conducted, the device and the DASY equipment are setup as follows:

2.2.1 Device and base station simulator setup

• Power up the device.
• 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 device.

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 Device and the communications test instrument. Place the Device 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
Probe model ET3DV6	
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 10. Probe specifications

3.2 Probe calibration and measurement uncertainty

The probe ET3DV6 was calibrated 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 1.0 W 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 (12/01/08)	8.96 / 5.90	41.58	0.87	22.4
	Recommended Limits	9.30 / 6.00	41.50	0.90	N/A
1900	Measured (11/27/2008)	40.5 / 21.2	38.01	1.40	22.0
	Measured (12/01/2008)	40.5 / 21.3	38.10	1.39	23.0
	Recommended Limits	37.00 / 19.60	40.00	1.40	N/A

Table 11. 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.

INGREDIENT	MIXTURE 800–900MHz		MIXTURE 1800–1900MHz		MIXTURE 2450 MHz	
	Brain %	Muscle %	Brain %	Muscle %	Brain %	Muscle %
Water	40.29	65.45	55.24	69.91	55.0	68.75
Sugar	57.90	34.31	0	0	0	0
Salt	1.38	0.62	0.31	0.13	0	0
HEC	0.24	0	0	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.18	0.10	0	0	0	0
DGBE	0	0	44.45	29.96	40.0	31.25
Triton X-100	0	0	0	0	5.0	0

Table 12. 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
Control Company	Digital Thermometer	15-077-21	51129471	05/12/2009
IKA Works Inc.	Hot Plate	RC Basic	3.107433	N/A

Table 13. 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 (12/01/2008)	41.58	0.87	22.4
		Recommended Limits	41.50	0.90	N/A
	Muscle	Measured (12/02/2008)	52.87	0.94	23.0
		Recommended Limits	55.20	0.97	N/A
1900	Head	Measured (11/27/2008)	38.01	1.40	22.0
		Measured (12/01/2008)	38.10	1.39	23.0
		Recommended Limits	40.00	1.40	N/A
	Muscle	Measured (11/28/2008)	50.82	1.57	22.6
		Measured (12/01/2008)	50.65	1.52	23.1
		Recommended Limits	53.30	1.52	N/A

Table 14. 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	10/29/2009
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	05/12/2009

Table 15. Equipment required for electrical parameter measurements

6.2.2 Test Configuration

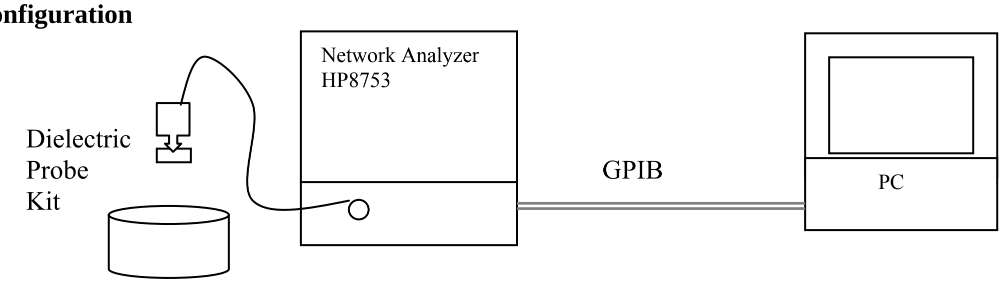

Figure 5. Test configuration

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 (±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 16.
Relative permittivity $\varepsilon_r = \varepsilon' = 41.58$
Conductivity $\sigma = \omega\,\varepsilon_0\,\varepsilon'' = (2\pi \times 835 \times 10^{6})(8.854 \times 10^{-12})(18.64) = 0.87$ S/m

Title

SubTitle

December 01, 2008 12:49 PM

Frequency	e'	e"
800.000000 MHz	41.8742	18.6708
805.000000 MHz	41.8381	18.6658
810.000000 MHz	41.7904	18.6748
815.000000 MHz	41.7509	18.6708
820.000000 MHz	41.7166	18.6442
825.000000 MHz	41.6794	18.6240
830.000000 MHz	41.6205	18.6364
835.000000 MHz	41.5820	18.6430
840.000000 MHz	41.5169	18.6259
845.000000 MHz	41.4554	18.6184
850.000000 MHz	41.3732	18.6068
855.000000 MHz	41.3057	18.5708
860.000000 MHz	41.2243	18.5188
865.000000 MHz	41.1481	18.5170
870.000000 MHz	41.0489	18.5018
875.000000 MHz	40.9696	18.4814
880.000000 MHz	40.8860	18.4426
885.000000 MHz	40.8104	18.4619
890.000000 MHz	40.7658	18.4475
895.000000 MHz	40.7148	18.4252
900.000000 MHz	40.6328	18.4124

Head

Title

SubTitle

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Frequency	e'	e"
800.000000 MHz	53.2603	20.4246
805.000000 MHz	53.2255	20.4074
810.000000 MHz	53.1612	20.3670
815.000000 MHz	53.0922	20.3734
820.000000 MHz	53.0853	20.3635
825.000000 MHz	52.9832	20.3321
830.000000 MHz	52.9505	20.3370
835.000000 MHz	52.8695	20.3263
840.000000 MHz	52.8318	20.3113
845.000000 MHz	52.7785	20.2804
850.000000 MHz	52.7236	20.2720
855.000000 MHz	52.6318	20.2772
860.000000 MHz	52.5873	20.2761
865.000000 MHz	52.5428	20.2431
870.000000 MHz	52.4769	20.2502
875.000000 MHz	52.4492	20.2432
880.000000 MHz	52.3693	20.2347
885.000000 MHz	52.3319	20.2524
890.000000 MHz	52.2960	20.2434
895.000000 MHz	52.2728	20.2244
900.000000 MHz	52.2606	20.2323

Muscle

Table 16. 835 MHz head and muscle tissue dielectric parameters

Title

SubTitle

December 01, 2008 09:15 AM

Frequency	e'	e"
1.800000000 GHz	38.4351	12.9354
1.805000000 GHz	38.4230	12.9443
1.810000000 GHz	38.4028	12.9489
1.815000000 GHz	38.3845	12.9614
1.820000000 GHz	38.3545	12.9837
1.825000000 GHz	38.3431	13.0218
1.830000000 GHz	38.3341	13.0584
1.835000000 GHz	38.3402	13.0800
1.840000000 GHz	38.3169	13.1013
1.845000000 GHz	38.2939	13.1224
1.850000000 GHz	38.2902	13.1556
1.855000000 GHz	38.2837	13.1786
1.860000000 GHz	38.2782	13.1832
1.865000000 GHz	38.2686	13.1903
1.870000000 GHz	38.2475	13.1926
1.875000000 GHz	38.2404	13.1981
1.880000000 GHz	38.2209	13.1878
1.885000000 GHz	38.1818	13.1690
1.890000000 GHz	38.1512	13.1685
1.895000000 GHz	38.1268	13.1586
1.900000000 GHz	38.0983	13.1512
1.905000000 GHz	38.0661	13.1375
1.910000000 GHz	38.0317	13.1340
1.915000000 GHz	38.0018	13.1279
1.920000000 GHz	37.9801	13.1255

Head

Title

SubTitle

December 01, 2008 09:32 AM

Frequency	e'	e"
1.800000000 GHz	50.9473	14.1292
1.805000000 GHz	50.9226	14.1508
1.810000000 GHz	50.8917	14.1987
1.815000000 GHz	50.8861	14.2293
1.820000000 GHz	50.8824	14.3043
1.825000000 GHz	50.8687	14.3451
1.830000000 GHz	50.8464	14.4214
1.835000000 GHz	50.8436	14.4779
1.840000000 GHz	50.8362	14.5029
1.845000000 GHz	50.8258	14.5234
1.850000000 GHz	50.8233	14.5444
1.855000000 GHz	50.8185	14.5496
1.860000000 GHz	50.8178	14.5549
1.865000000 GHz	50.8229	14.5376
1.870000000 GHz	50.8060	14.5355
1.875000000 GHz	50.7952	14.5072
1.880000000 GHz	50.7687	14.4642
1.885000000 GHz	50.7513	14.4277
1.890000000 GHz	50.7164	14.3993
1.895000000 GHz	50.6850	14.3787
1.900000000 GHz	50.6506	14.3503
1.905000000 GHz	50.6348	14.3550
1.910000000 GHz	50.6001	14.3658
1.915000000 GHz	50.5568	14.3703
1.920000000 GHz	50.5182	14.3917

Muscle

Table 17. 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 18. 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 19. 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 Device 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).

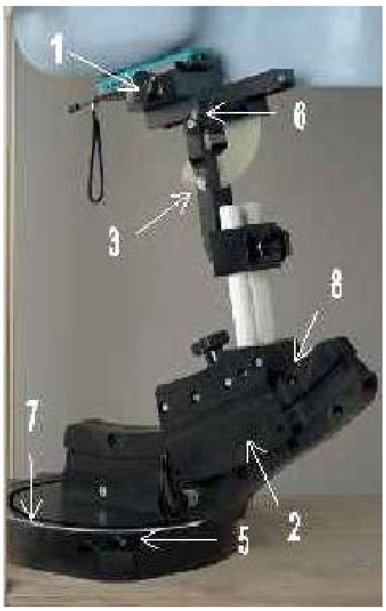

Figure 6. Device Holder

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".

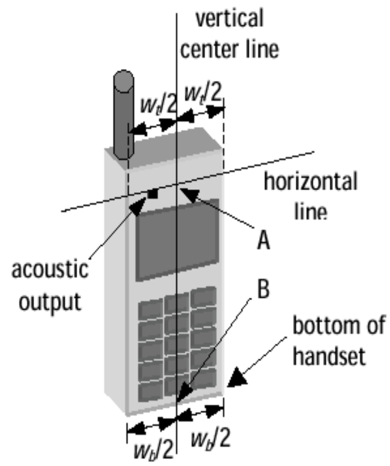

Figure 7a. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – fixed case

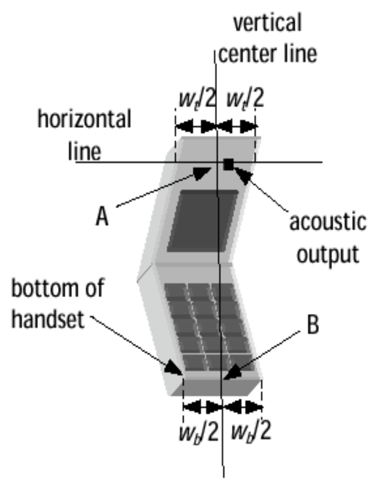

Figure 7b. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – "clam-shell"

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).

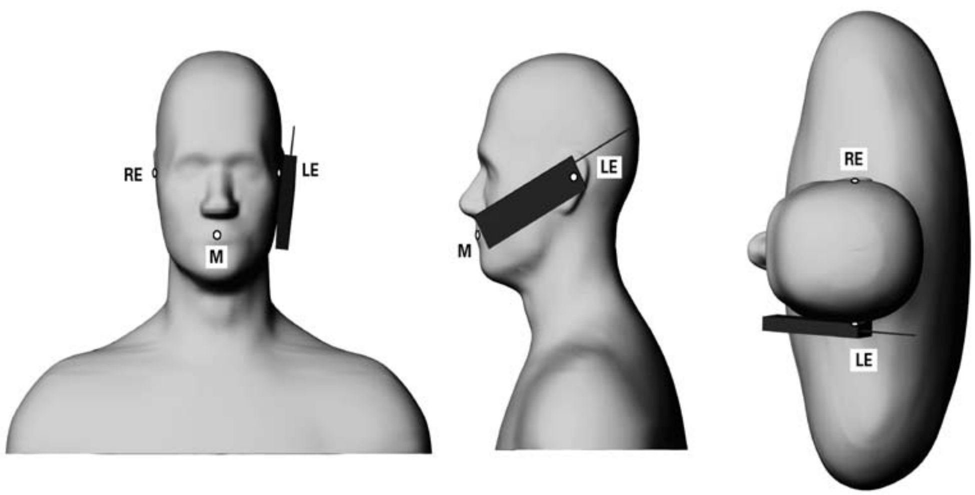

Figure 8. Phone position 1, "cheek" or "touch" position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

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**.**

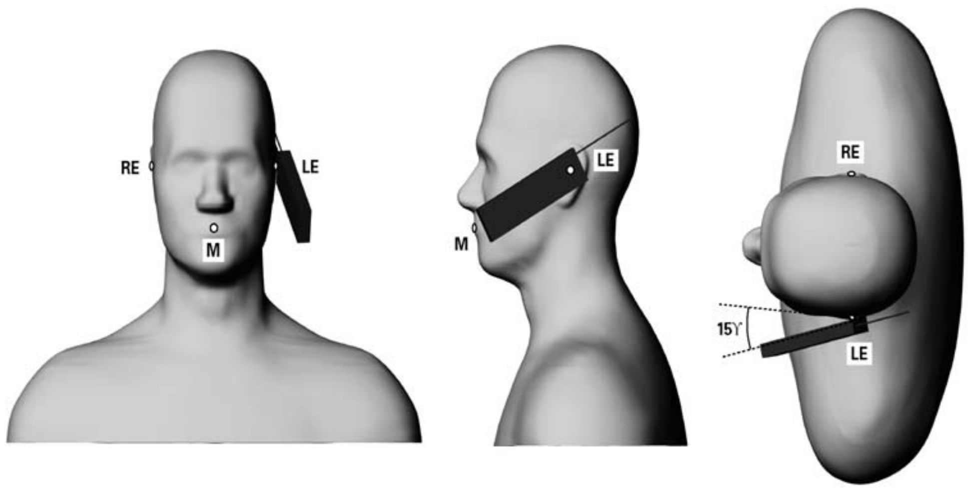

Figure 9. Phone position 2, "tilted position." The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

8.2.2 Body Holster Configuration

Body worn holsters, as shown on Figure 2, have been tested with the device for FCC RF exposure compliance. The EUT was positioned in each holster case and the belt clip was placed against the flat section of the phantom. A headset was then connected to the device 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 5x5x7 scan. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements.
The measured volume of 30x30x30mm with 7.5mm resolution in (x,y) and 5mm resolution in z axis amounts to 175 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 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.

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 20. 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

Test Position	Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Cond. Output Power (dBm)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	SAR, averaged over 1 g		
					Measured (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	*Extrapolated (W/kg)
Right Head Cheek	CDMA 800 MHz	824.70	24.9	22.1	0.663	0.040	0.66
		836.52	24.8	22.6	0.770	-0.098	0.77
		848.52	24.8	22.5	0.822	-0.142	0.82
Right Head 15° Tilt	CDMA 800 MHz	824.70	24.9				
		** 836.52	24.8	22.1	0.407	-0.085	0.41
		848.52	24.8				
Left Head Cheek	CDMA 800 MHz	824.70	24.9	22.4	0.989	-0.038	0.99
		836.52	24.8	22.6	0.992	0.083	0.99
		848.52	24.8	22.5	0.963	0.081	0.96
Left Head 15° Tilt	CDMA 800 MHz	824.70	24.9				
		836.52	24.8	22.6	0.425	-0.334	0.46
		848.52	24.8				
Head Flat Phantom	CDMA 800 MHz	824.70	24.9	22.3	1.15	-0.283	**1.23**
		836.52	24.8	22.5	1.08	-0.106	1.08
		848.52	24.8	22.5	1.01	-0.161	1.01
Right Head Cheek	CDMA 1900 MHz	1851.25	23.8	22.4	0.885	0.119	0.88
		1880.00	23.9	22.2	0.805	-0.345	0.87
		1908.50	23.8	22.5	1.09	-0.105	1.09
Right Head 15° Tilt	CDMA 1900 MHz	1851.25	23.8				
		1880.00	23.9	22.3	0.170	-0.163	0.17
		1908.50	23.8				
Left Head Cheek	CDMA 1900 MHz	1851.25	23.8	23.4	0.904	-0.179	0.90
		1880.00	23.9	22.2	0.932	0.349	0.93
		1908.50	23.8	23.0	1.18	-0.022	1.18
Left Head 15° Tilt	CDMA 1900 MHz	1851.25	23.8				
		1880.00	23.9	23.1	0.217	0.158	0.22
		1908.50	23.8				
Head Flat Phantom	CDMA 1900 MHz	1851.25	23.8	22.2	0.775	-0.171	0.78
		1880.00	23.9	22.1	0.787	0.047	0.79
		1908.50	23.8	22.2	0.577	0.004	0.58

Table 21. SAR results for head configuration

* Note: If the power drift is ≤ – 0.200 dB, the extrapolated SAR is calculated using the formula:

Extrapolated SAR = (Measured SAR) * 10^(|Power Drift (dB)| / 10)

** Note 2: Supplement C: Middle channel testing is sufficient if SAR < 3 dB below limit

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

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Cond. Power (dBm)	Holster type / device configuration	Liquid Temp. (°C)	SAR, averaged over 1 g		
					Measured (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	*Extrapolated (W/kg)
CDMA 800 MHz	824.70	24.9	Plastic Holster, back side facing	23.1	0.949	-0.007	**0.95**
CDMA 800 MHz	836.52	24.8	Plastic Holster, back side facing	23.1	0.857	-0.018	0.86
CDMA 800 MHz	848.52	24.8	Plastic Holster, back side facing	22.9	0.582	-0.048	0.58
CDMA 800 MHz	824.70	24.9	Plastic Holster, headset, back side facing	21.7	0.949	0.017	0.95
CDMA 800 MHz	836.52	24.8	Plastic Holster, headset, back side facing	22.8	0.839	0.008	0.84
CDMA 800 MHz	848.52	24.8	Plastic Holster, headset, back side facing	21.9	0.581	-0.097	0.58
CDMA 800 MHz	824.70	24.9	Leather Swivel Holster, back side facing	22.6	0.813	0.006	0.81
CDMA 800 MHz	836.52	24.8	Leather Swivel Holster, back side facing	22.7	0.760	-0.028	0.76
CDMA 800 MHz	848.52	24.8	Leather Swivel Holster, back side facing	22.6	0.531	-0.291	0.57
CDMA 800 MHz	836.52	24.8	Leather Swivel Holster, front side facing	22.5	0.387	0.012	0.39
CDMA 800 MHz	836.52	24.8	Flip Holster, back side facing	21.9	0.519	-0.072	0.52
CDMA 800 MHz	836.52	24.8	No Holster, back side 25 mm away	21.8	0.698	0.032	0.70

Table 22. SAR results for CDMA800 body-worn configurations

* Note: If the power drift is ≤ – 0.200 dB, the extrapolated SAR is calculated using the formula:

Extrapolated SAR = (Measured SAR) * 10^(|Power Drift (dB)| / 10)

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Cond. Power (dBm)	Holster type / device configuration	Liquid Temp. (°C)	SAR, averaged over 1 g		
					Measured (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	*Extrapolated (W/kg)
CDMA 1900 MHz	1851.25	23.8	Plastic Holster, back side facing	22.2	0.632	-0.244	0.67
CDMA 1900 MHz	1880.00	23.9	Plastic Holster, back side facing	22.4	0.937	0.005	0.94
CDMA 1900 MHz	1908.50	23.8	Plastic Holster, back side facing	22.0	0.476	-0.067	0.48
CDMA 1900 MHz	1880.00	23.9	Plastic Holster, headset, back side facing	22.1	0.892	-0.410	0.89
CDMA 1900 MHz	1880.00	23.9	Leather Swivel Holster, back side facing	23.5	0.528	-0.038	0.53
CDMA 1900 MHz	1880.00	23.9	Leather Swivel Holster, front side facing	23.2	0.300	0.095	0.30
CDMA 1900 MHz	1880.00	23.9	Flip Holster, back side facing	22.9	0.345	-0.124	0.34
CDMA 1900 MHz	1880.00	23.9	No Holster, back side 25 mm away	22.5	0.483	0.223	0.48

Table 23. SAR results for CDMA1900 body-worn configurations

* Note: If the power drift is ≤ – 0.200 dB, the extrapolated SAR is calculated using the formula:

Extrapolated SAR = (Measured SAR) * 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)

[14] FCC OET SAR Measurement Requirements for 3 – 6 GHz, October 16, 2006.

[15] FCC OET SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters, May 29, 2007.

[16] FCC OET SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters & Antennas, September 2008.

[17] FCC OET SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices, October, 2007.

[18] Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies, July 27, 2008

[19] SAR Probe Calibration and System Verification Considerations for Measurements at 150MHz – 3GHz, Jan 2007