
	Document <b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW  SAR Report</b>		Page <b>1(28)</b>
	Author Data <b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	Dates of Test <b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	Test Report No <b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>

**APPENDIX D: PROBE & DIPOLE CALIBRATION DATA**

	Document		Page
	<b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		<b>2(28)</b>
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:
<b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	<b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	<b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>	<b>L6ARCP50UW</b>

**Calibration Laboratory of  
Schmid & Partner  
Engineering AG**  
 Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **RTS (RIM Testing Services)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1642\_Jan09**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE



Object: **ET3DV6 - SN:1642**  
 Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v6 and QA CAL-23.v3  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**  
 Calibration date: **January 12, 2009**  
 Condition of the calibrated item: **In Tolerance**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00865)	Jul-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787)	Apr-09
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00866)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09


	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: January 12, 2009

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Certificate No: ET3-1642\_Jan09

Page 1 of 9

	Document		Page
	<b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		<b>3(28)</b>
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:
<b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	<b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	<b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>	<b>L6ARCP50UW</b>

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**


TSL tissue simulating liquid  
 NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> sensitivity in free space  
 ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>  
 DCP diode compression point  
 Polarization  $\varphi$   $\varphi$  rotation around probe axis  
 Polarization  $\vartheta$   $\vartheta$  rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e.,  $\vartheta = 0$  is normal to probe axis

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

	Document		Page
	<b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		<b>4(28)</b>
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:
<b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	<b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	<b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>	<b>L6ARCP50UW</b>

ET3DV6 SN:1642

January 12, 2009


# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1642

Manufactured: November 7, 2001  
 Last calibrated: January 18, 2008  
 Recalibrated: January 12, 2009

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

	Document		Page
	<b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		<b>5(28)</b>
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:
<b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	<b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	<b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>	<b>L6ARCP50UW</b>

ET3DV6 SN:1642

January 12, 2009

### DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1642

Sensitivity in Free Space <sup>A</sup>			Diode Compression <sup>B</sup>	
NormX	1.68 ± 10.1%	μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup>	DCP X	91 mV
NormY	1.88 ± 10.1%	μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup>	DCP Y	93 mV
NormZ	1.66 ± 10.1%	μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup>	DCP Z	93 mV

### Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

### Boundary Effect

TSL	900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm		
	Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	3.7 mm	4.7 mm	
	SAR <sub>iso</sub> [%] Without Correction Algorithm	10.1	5.8	
	SAR <sub>iso</sub> [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.5	
TSL	1810 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm		
	Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	3.7 mm	4.7 mm	
	SAR <sub>iso</sub> [%] Without Correction Algorithm	12.6	8.1	
	SAR <sub>iso</sub> [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6	


### Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7 mm**

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

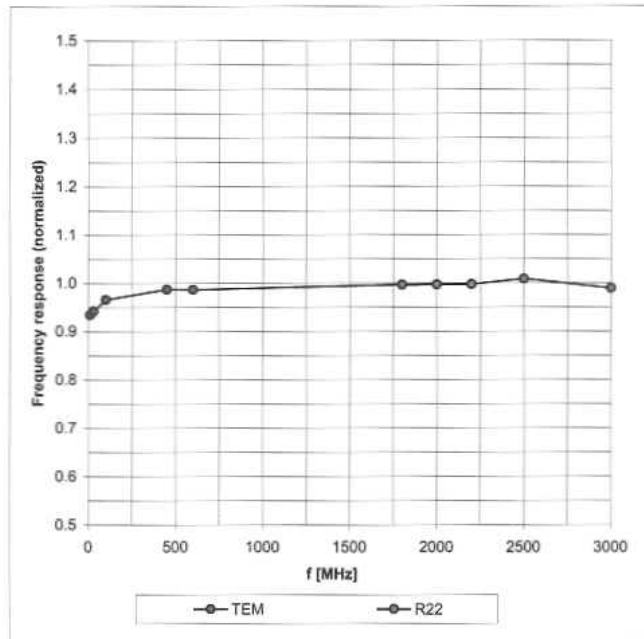
	Document <b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		Page <b>6(28)</b>
	Author Data <b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	Dates of Test <b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	Test Report No <b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>

ET3DV6 SN:1642

January 12, 2009


### Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

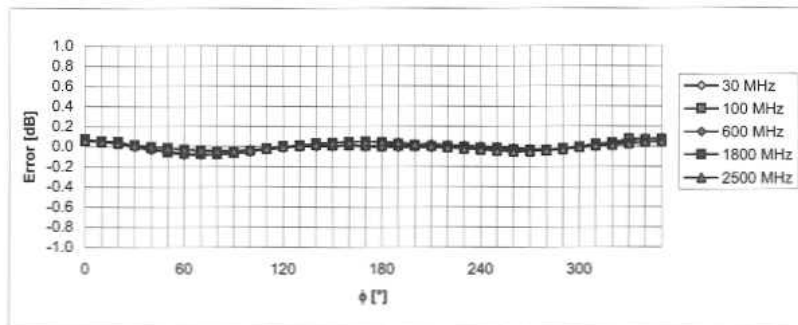
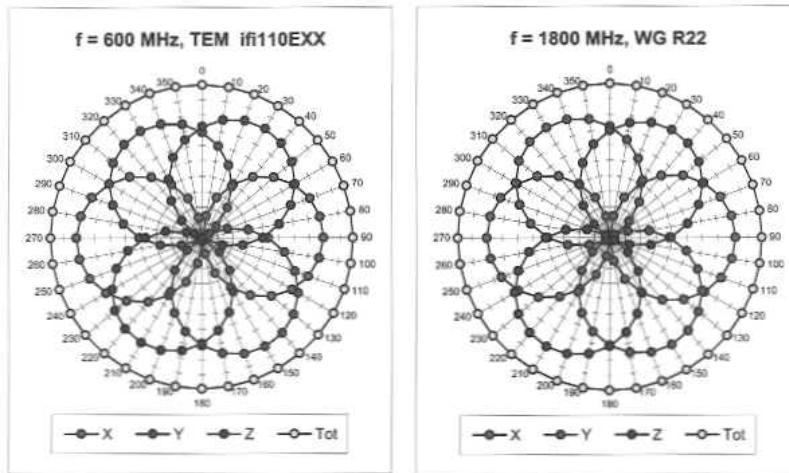


	Document <b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		Page <b>7(28)</b>
	Author Data <b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	Dates of Test <b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	Test Report No <b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>


ET3DV6 SN:1642

January 12, 2009

**Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ),  $\theta = 0^\circ$**



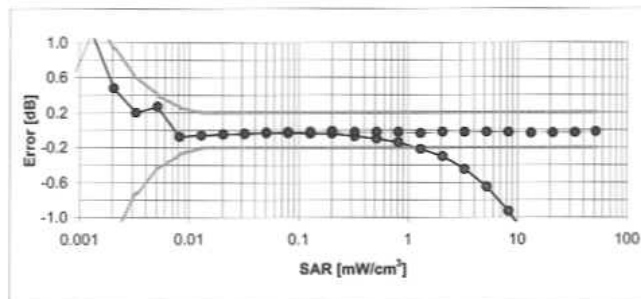
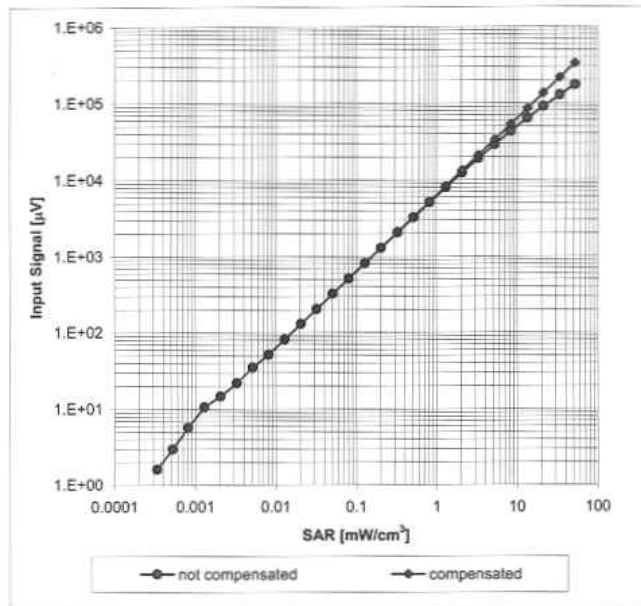
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

	Document <b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		Page <b>8(28)</b>
	Author Data <b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	Dates of Test <b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	Test Report No <b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>

ET3DV6 SN:1642

January 12, 2009

**Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)**  
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



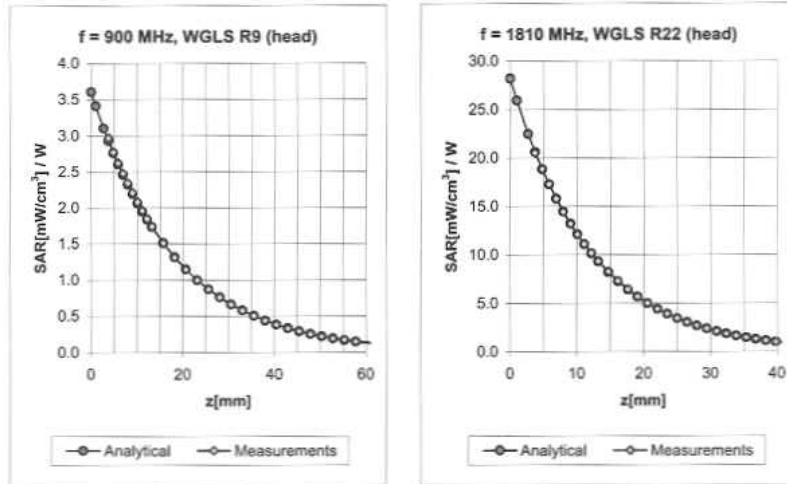
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)



ET3DV6 SN:1642


January 12, 2009

### Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.40	2.33	6.06 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.54	2.62	5.14 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.67	2.35	4.88 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.90	1.74	4.54 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.37	2.77	5.99 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.85	2.33	4.71 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.60	2.30	4.61 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.90	1.89	4.02 ± 11.0% (k=2)

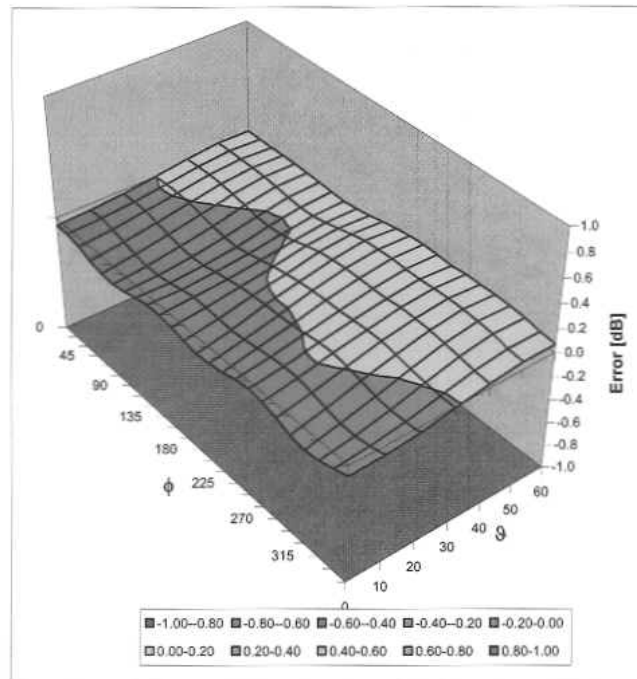
<sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

	Document <b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		Page <b>10(28)</b>
	Author Data <b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	Dates of Test <b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	Test Report No <b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>


ET3DV6 SN:1642

January 12, 2009

**Deviation from Isotropy in HSL**  
Error ( $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  (k=2)

	Document		Page
	<b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		<b>11(28)</b>
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:
<b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	<b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	<b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>	<b>L6ARCP50UW</b>

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **RTS ( RIM Testing Services )**

Certificate No: **D835V2-446\_Jan09**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 446**  
 Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**  
 Calibration date: **January 05, 2009**  
 Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**



This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)


Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00864)	Jul-09
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00867)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	28-Apr-08 (No. ES3-3025_Apr08)	Apr-09
DAE4	SN: 601	14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08)	Mar-09

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 7, 2009

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	Document		Page
	<b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		<b>12(28)</b>
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:
<b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	<b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	<b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>	<b>L6ARCP50UW</b>

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

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

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**


- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

	Document		Page
	<b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		<b>13(28)</b>
Author Data <b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	Dates of Test <b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	Test Report No <b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>	FCC ID: <b>L6ARCP50UW</b>

### Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.3 ± 6 %	0.91 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C	---	---


### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.40 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>9.50 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>6.27 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



	Document <b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		Page <b>14(28)</b>
	Author Data <b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	Dates of Test <b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	Test Report No <b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>

**Appendix**

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8 Ω - 6.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.3 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.385 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.


The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

**Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	October 24, 2001



	Document		Page
	<b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		<b>15(28)</b>
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:
<b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	<b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	<b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>	<b>L6ARCP50UW</b>

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date/Time: 05.01.2009 10:38:06

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:446**

Communication System: CW-835; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.91 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 41.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

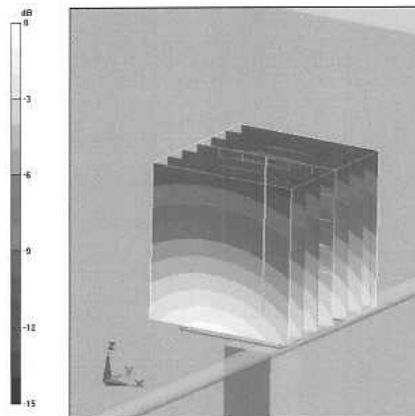
**Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.4mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.024 dB


Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.54 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.7 mW/g



0 dB = 2.7mW/g

	Document <b>Appendix for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RCP51UW SAR Report</b>		Page <b>16(28)</b>
	Author Data <b>Jean-Paul Hacquoil</b>	Dates of Test <b>July 30-August 19, 2009</b>	Test Report No <b>RTS-1765-0908-02</b>

**Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL**

