

Author Data

Hang Wang

SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone **Model RDM71UW**

Page 1(42)

Dates of Test

Fax:

Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011

519-746-0189

Test Report No RTS-3640-1102-04 FCC ID: L6ARDM70UW

IC ID 2503A-RDM70UW

SAR Compliance Test Report

Testing Lab: RIM Testing Services **Applicant:** Research In Motion Limited

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Statement of RIM Testing Services declares under its sole responsibility that the product

Compliance: to which this declaration relates, is in conformity with the appropriate RF exposure standards, recommendations and guidelines. It also declares that the product was

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

tested in accordance with the appropriate measurement standards, guidelines and

carried on the user's body.

RF exposure This device has been shown to be in compliance for localized specific absorption environment: rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits

specified in OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01), FCC 96-326, IEEE Std. C95.1-2005, Health Canada's Safety Code 6, as reproduced in RSS-102 issue 4-2010 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC OET Procedures, OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01), ANSI/IEEE Std.

C95.3-2002, IEEE 1528-2003, IEC 62209-1-2005, IEC 62209 - 2-2010 and Health

Canada's Safety Code 6.

Tested and documented by: **Signatures** Date

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13-Mar-2011

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Document

SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry ${\bf @Smartphone}$ Model RDM71UW

Page

2(42)

Author Data
Hang Wang

Dates of Test

Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011

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Test Report No **RTS-3640-1102-04**

FCC ID: L6ARDM70UW

1C ID **2503A-RDM70UW**

| | ITEN | | |
|------|-------|---|----|
| SAR | CON | MPLIANCE TEST REPORT | |
| | | CONTENTS | |
| 1.0 | | OPERATING CONFIGURATIONS AND TEST CONDITIONS | |
| | 1.1 | PICTURE OF DEVICE | |
| | 1.2 | ANTENNA DESCRIPTION | |
| | 1.3 | DEVICE DESCRIPTION | 4 |
| | 1.4 | BODY WORN ACCESSORIES (HOLSTERS) | |
| | 1.5 | HEADSET | |
| | 1.6 | BATTERY | |
| | 1.7 | PROCEDURE USED TO ESTABLISH TEST SIGNAL | |
| | 1.8 | HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FCC OET SAR MEASUREMENT REQUIREMENTS | |
| | | 1.8.1 SAR MEASUREMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR 3-6 GHZ AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR | |
| | | 802.11 A/B/G/N TRANSMITTER | |
| | 4.0 | 1.8.2 SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR 3G DEVICES | |
| | 1.9 | HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FCC OET SAR EVALUATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR HANDSETS WITH MULTI | |
| | 0.4 | TRANSMITTERS/ ANTENNAS & GSM/GPRS/EDGE PROCEDURE | |
| | 2.1 | SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM | |
| | 2.2 | DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST SETUP | |
| | 2.2 | 2.2.1 DEVICE AND BASE STATION SIMULATOR SETUP | |
| | | 2.2.2 DASY SETUP | |
| 3.0 | | ELECTRIC FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION | 10 |
| 5.0 | 3.1 | PROBE SPECIFICATIONS | 10 |
| | 3.2 | PROBE CALIBRATION AND MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY | 10 |
| 4.0 | J.Z | SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION | |
| 4.0 | 4.1 | SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION FOR HEAD ADJACENT USE | |
| 5.0 | | PHANTOM DESCRIPTION | |
| 6.0 | | TISSUE DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES | |
| 0.0 | 6.1 | COMPOSITION OF TISSUE SIMULANT | |
| | • • • | 6.1.1 EQUIPMENT | |
| | | 6.1.2 PREPARATION PROCEDURE | |
| | 6.2 | ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF THE TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID | |
| | | 6.2.2 TEST CONFIGURATION | 24 |
| | | 6.2.3 PROCEDURE | 24 |
| 7.0 | | SAR SAFETY LIMITS | 25 |
| 8.0 | | DEVICE POSITIONING | 26 |
| | 8.1 | DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM | 26 |
| | 8.2 | DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST POSITIONING | |
| | | 8.2.1 TEST POSITIONS OF DEVICE RELATIVE TO HEAD | |
| | | 8.2.1.1 DEFINITION OF THE "CHEEK" POSITION | 28 |
| | | 8.2.1.2 DEFINITION OF THE "TILTED" POSITION | 29 |
| | | 8.2.2 BODY HOLSTER CONFIGURATION | |
| 9.0 | | HIGH LEVEL EVALUATION | |
| | 9.1 | MAXIMUM SEARCH | |
| | 9.2 | EXTRAPOLATION | |
| | 9.3 | BOUNDARY CORRECTION | |
| | 9.4 | PEAK SEARCH FOR 1G AND 10G CUBE AVERAGED SAR | |
| 10.0 | | MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY | |
| 11.0 | | TEST RESULTS | |
| | 11.1 | | 32 |
| | 11.2 | | 2- |
| 12.0 | | ACCESSORIESREFERENCES | |
| 12.0 | | INET EINEINOLO | 41 |



Document

SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry \otimes Smartphone Model RDM71UW

Page 3(42)

Author Data

Hang Wang

Dates of Test

Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | F

Test Report No **RTS-3640-1102-04**

FCC ID: L6ARDM70UW

1C ID **2503A-RDM70UW**

APPENDIX A: SAR DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON FOR ACCURACY VERIFICATION

APPENDIX B: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS - HEAD CONFIGURATION

APPENDIX C: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS - BODY-WORN CONFIGURATION

APPENDIX D: PROBE & DIPOLE CALIBRATION DATA

APPENDIX E: PHOTOGRAPHS

| Testing Services™ | | | | Page 4(42) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--|------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | IC ID | | |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | 2503A-RDM70UW | | |

1.0 OPERATING CONFIGURATIONS AND TEST CONDITIONS

1.1 Picture of Device

Please refer to Appendix E.

Figure 1.1.1 BlackBerry Smartphone

1.2 Antenna description

| Type | Internal fixed antenna |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Location | Back bottom centre (main licensed |
| Location | transmitters) |
| Configuration | Internal fixed antenna |

Table 1.2.1. Antenna description

1.3 Device description

| Device Model | RDM71UW | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| FCC ID | L6ARDM70UW | | | | | | |
| IC ID | 2503A-RDM70UW | | | | | | |
| | 26000070 (Radiate | ed Rev1), 2695E3C | 2 (Radiated Rev2) |), 26000080 | | | |
| PIN | ` | , 2696B404 (Condu | | ,, | | | |
| Hardware Version | Rev 1, Rev2 | | , | | | | |
| Software Version | 6.1.0.70, 6.1.0.157 | i | | | | | |
| Prototype or Production Unit | Production | | | | | | |
| | 1-slot | 2-slots | WCDMA / | WCDMA / | | | |
| Mode(s) of Operation in North | GSM 850 | EDGE/GPRS | UMTS FDD | UMTS FDD | | | |
| America | GSM 1900 850/1900 V (850) II (1900) | | | | | | |
| Maximum nominal conducted | 32.5 30.0 24.0 23.5 | | | | | | |
| RF Output Power (dBm) | 30.0 27.0 24.0 | | | | | | |
| Tolerance in Power Setting on centre channel (dB) | ± 0.50 ± 0.50 ± 0.50 ± 0.50 | | | | | | |
| Duty Cycle | 1:8 | 2:8 | 1:1 | 1:1 | | | |
| Tx Frequency Range (MHz) | 824.2 - 848.8 1850.2 - 1909.8 1850.2 - 1909.8 1850.2 - 1909.8 1850.2 - 1909.8 | | | | | | |
| Mode(s) of Operation in North America | 802.11b 802.11g 802.11n Bluetooth | | | | | | |
| Maximum nominal conducted RF Output Power (dBm) | 18.0 16.0 16.0 9.00 | | | | | | |
| Tolerance in Power Setting on centre channel (dB) | ± 0.50 ± 0.50 ± 0.50 N/A | | | | | | |
| Duty Cycle | 1:1 | 1:1 | 1:1 | N/A | | | |
| Tx Frequency Range (MHz) | 2412-2462 | 2412-2462 | 2412-2462 | 2402 - 2483 | | | |

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Page 5(42) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | IC ID |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | 2503A-RDM70UW |

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Table 1.2.2. Test device description} \\ \textbf{The device supports GSM/GPRS/EDGE } 900/1800 \ MHz \ bands \ and \ UMTS \ band \ I \ that \ are \ not \ operational \ and \ operational \ operational \ operation \ oper$ in North America, therefore no data is presented in this report for those bands.

| Testing Services™ | | | | Page 6(42) |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID |
| Hang Wang Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 RTS-3640-1102-04 L6ARDM70UW 25 | | | 2503A-RDM70UW | |

1.4 Body worn accessories (holsters)

The device has been tested with the holsters listed 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.

| Number | Holster Type | Part Number | Separation distance (mm) |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Vertical Holster | HDW-31012-001 | 19 |
| *2 | Vertical Holster (alt.) | HDW-31010-001 | 19 |

^{*}Identical design, but made of a different type of material. Separation distance is identical

Table 1.4.1. Body worn holster

Please refer to Appendix E. **Figure 1.4.1. Body-worn holster**

1.5 Headset

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

- 1) HDW-14322-003
- 2) HDW-15766-005
- 3) HDW-24529-001

1.6 Battery

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

1) BAT-26483-003

| SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RDM71UW | | | | Page 7(42) |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------|-------------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | 2503A-RDM70UW | | |

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 Measurement Requirements

1.8.1 SAR Measurement Requirements for 3-6 GHz and Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g/n Transmitter

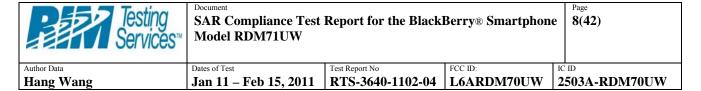
- Maintained dielectric parameter uncertainty as close to $\pm 5.0\%$ of the target value as possible.
- Liquid depth from SAM ERP or flat phantom was kept at 15 cm.
- Probe Requirement: Used SPEAG probe model EX3DV4 for 2.4 6 GHz SAR testing specs are outlined below:

| Probe tip to sensor center | 1.0 mm |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Probe tip diameter is | 2.5 mm |
| Probe calibration uncertainty | < 15 % for f = 2.45 to $< 6.0 GHz$ |
| Probe calibration range | ± 100 MHz |

Table 1.8.1. Probe specification requirements

- Frequency Channel Configuration: 802.11 b/g modes are tested on "default test channels" 1, 6 and 11.
- For each frequency band, testing at higher rates and higher modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than ¼ dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.
- SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels when the maximum average output power is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.
- SAR test was conducted on each "default test channel" and each band with the worst case modulation and highest duty cycle.

• Conducted power measurements:



| 802.11b @ 1Mbps | | 902 11 a @ (Mhma | | 902 11 - O (5 Mb | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 802.111 | o @ Twidps | 802.11g @ 6Mbps | | 802.11n @ 6.5 Mbps | | |
| Chan | Cond. Power (dBm) | Chan | Cond. Power (dBm) | Chan | Cond. Power (dBm) | |
| 1 | 17.91 | 1 | 15.44 | 1 | 15.30 | |
| 6 | 18.10 | 6 | 15.61 | 6 | 15.41 | |
| 11 | 18.45 | 11 | 15.96 | 11 | 15.80 | |

Table 1.8.2. 802.11 b/g/n channel vs. conducted power

| | | 802.11g | | | 802.11b | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| ta Rate (Mbps) | Mod. | Channel 6 Cond. Power (dBm) | Data Rate (Mbps) | Mod. | Channel 6 Cond. Power (dBm) | |
| 6 | BPSK | 15.61 | 1 | BPSK | 18.10 | |
| 9 | BPSK | 15.22 | 2 | DQPSK | 17.84 | |
| 12 | QPSK | 13.62 | 5.5 | CCK | 17.20 | |
| 18 | QPSK | 12.95 | 11 | CCK | 16.70 | |
| 24 | 16-QAM | 11.71 | 22 | CCK | 18.10 | |
| 36 | 16-QAM | 10.75 | | | | |
| 48 | 64-QAM | 10.00 | | | | |
| 54 | 64-QAM | 10.00 | | | | |
| | | | | 802.11 n | | |
| Doto Dot | te (Mbps) | Mod | | Channel 6 | | |
| Data Ka | te (MDps) | Mod. | | Cond. Power (dBm) | | |
| 6 | .5 | MCS0 | | 15.41 | | |
| 1 | 3 | MCS1 | | 13.51 | | |
| 19 | 9.5 | MCS2 | | 12.81 | | |
| 26 | | MCS3 | | 11.67 | | |
| 39 | | MCS4 | | 10.91 | | |
| 52 | | MCS5 | | 10.41 | | |
| 58 | 3.5 | MCS6 | | 10.31 | · | |
| 6 | 55 | MCS7 | | 9.67 | | |

Table 1.8.3. 802.11 b/g/n modulation type/data rate vs. conducted power



SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RDM71UW

Page 9(42)

Author Data Dates of Test Test Report No FCC ID: IC ID

Hang Wang Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 RTS-3640-1102-04 L6ARDM70UW 2503A-RDM70UW

1.8.2 SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices

WCDMA Handsets

Output Power Verification

- Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels using 12.2 kbps RMC, 12.2 kbps AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signal radio bearer) with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1's" for WCDMA/HSDPA or applying the required inner loop.
- For Release 5 HSDPA, output power is measured according to requirements for HS-DPCCH Sub-test 1-4

Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signalling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in 12.2 RMC.

Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCH_n, when supported by the DUT, are not required when the maximum average outputs of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCH_n configuration, are less than ½ dB higher than those measured in 12.2 RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel with an applicable RMC configuration for the corresponding spreading code or DPDCH_n using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR with 12.2 RMC.



Handsets with HSPA

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSPA capabilities, when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA Otherwise, SAR for HSPA is measured using FRC (fixed reference channel) in the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in 12.2kbps RMC.

| | Band | F | FDD V (850 |)) |] | FDD II (19 | 00) | |
|------------|--------------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Channel | 4132 | 4182 | 4233 | 9262 | 9400 | 9538 | |
| | Freq (MHz) | 826.4 | 836.4 | 846.6 | 1852.4 | 1880.0 | 1907.6 | |
| Mode | Subtest | Max | burst aver | aged | Max bur | st averageo | d conducted | |
| Wiode | Bubtest | conduc | cted power | r (dBm) | power (dBm) | | | |
| Rel99 | 12.2 kbps RMC | 24.05 | 24.10 | 24.15 | 23.72 | 23.25 | 23.90 | |
| Rel99 | 12.2 kbps AMR, SRB | 24.00 | 24.15 | 24.12 | 23.71 | 23.30 | 23.82 | |
| | 3.4 kbps | | | | | | | |
| Rel5 HSDPA | 1 | 23.52 | 23.75 | 23.84 | 23.40 | 22.98 | 23.40 | |
| Rel5 HSDPA | 2 | 23.60 | 23.77 | 23.83 | 23.42 | 22.87 | 23.34 | |
| Rel5 HSDPA | 3 | 23.57 | 23.71 | 23.81 | 23.35 | 22.90 | 23.25 | |
| Rel5 HSDPA | 4 | 23.50 | 23.70 | 23.80 | 23.38 | 22.80 | 23.30 | |
| Rel6 HSUPA | 1 | 23.65 | 23.74 | 23.82 | 23.50 | 22.86 | 23.35 | |
| Rel6 HSUPA | 2 | 23.69 | 23.65 | 23.90 | 23.42 | 22.73 | 23.30 | |
| Rel6 HSUPA | 3 | 23.70 | 23.77 | 23.81 | 23.37 | 22.71 | 23.38 | |
| Rel6 HSUPA | 4 | 23.50 | 23.68 | 23.80 | 23.42 | 22.80 | 23.28 | |
| Rel6 HSUPA | 5 | 23.55 | 23.70 | 23.80 | 23.48 | 22.78 | 23.47 | |

Table 1.8.4. WCDMA (Rel99) / HSPA conducted power measurements

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Report for the Black | Berry® Smartphone | Page 11(42) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | RTS-3640-1102-04 | L6ARDM70UW | 2503A-RDM70UW |

1.9 Highlights of the FCC OET SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters/ Antennas & GSM/GPRS/EDGE Procedure

Unlicensed Transmitters

When there is simultaneous transmission –

Stand-alone SAR not required when

- output $\leq 2 \cdot PRef$ and antenna is > 5.0 cm from other antennas
- output \leq 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

- \bullet when the sum of the 1-g SAR is \le 1.6 W/kg for each pair of simultaneous transmitting antennas. or
- when the ratio of SAR to peak SAR separation distance 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 | | |
|---|------|-------------|-------------|-----|--|--|
| \mathbf{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 1.9.1 – Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

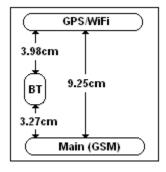
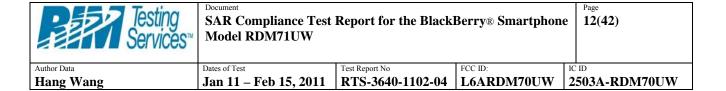


Figure 1.9.1. Back view of device showing closet distance between antenna pairs



| Mode | Configuration | Highest 1 g SAR (W/kg) |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GSM/GPRS/EDGE/ | Head-Left-Touch | 1.44 |
| WCDMA | No Holster Back, 15mm away | 0.94 |
| | Head-Left-Tilt | 0.25 |
| 802.11b/g/n | Body- Vertical Holster Back | 0.07 |

Table 1.9.2. Highest SAR values for the same setup

| Antenna | Channel | Position | SAR Zoom 1gr | X [mm] | Y [mm] | Z [mm] | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------|
| Antenna 1 | | LHS, | | | | | |
| (802.11b) | High | Touch | 0.25 | 23.4 | 337 | -169.0 | |
| Antenna 2, UMTS band | | LHS, | | | | | |
| II | High | Touch | 1.44 | 68.2 | 259 | -168 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | SAR Sum | 1.69 | | | | |
| | | Delta | | | | | |
| | | [cm] | | 4.5 | -7.8 | 0.1 | |
| | | closest Distance | | | | | |
| | | [cm] | | | | | 9.00 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | Ratio | 0.19 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Table 1.9.3. Highest SAR values & Peak Coordiates distance

BT & WiFi: BT Stand-alone and Simultaneous Transmission SAR are not required, since WiFi antenna is < 2.5 cm away and has max 1g SAR < 1.2 W/kg.

BT & GSM/WCDMA: BT Stand-alone and Simultaneous Transmission SAR are not required, since BT output power is \leq PRef and antenna is > 2.5 cm from other antennas.

GSM & WiFi: Simultaneous Transmission SAR is not required for head/body configuration based on the sum of 1-g SAR values for each pair of simultaneous transmitting antennas being < 1.6W/kg.

WCDMA & WiFi: Simultaneous Transmission SAR is not required for head configuration based on ratio of SAR to peak SAR separation distance is < 0.3



- The device supports DTM, GPRS Category Class A, Multi-Slot Class 12 with maximum 5 s-lots (4-slots uplink and 1-slot downlink).
- For head SAR configuration, GSM 1-slot (CS) uplink and 2/3/4-slots DTM {GSM (SC) + EDGE (PD)} were evaluated.
- For body SAR configuration, 2/3/4-slots GPRS (PD) mode were tested.
- In EDGE/GPRS mode, GMSK Modulation was used using CS1-CS4 or MCSI-MCS4.
- 8-PSK modulation or MCS5-MCS9 code scheme were avoided since maximum burst avg power was measured lower on those modulation schemes.
- Each slot is set to maximum power, but there is software power reduction of $\sim 2/4/6$ dB in DTM/EDGE/GPRS 2/3/4-slots uplink modes.

Please refer to the conducted power measurements table below:



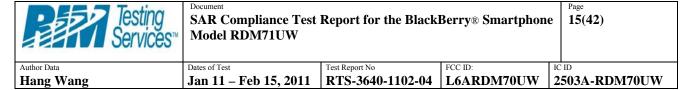
SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry ${\bf @Smartphone}$ Model RDM71UW

Page 14(42)

 Author Data
 Dates of Test
 Test Report No
 FCC ID:
 IC ID

 Hang Wang
 Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011
 RTS-3640-1102-04
 L6ARDM70UW
 2503A-RDM70UW

| | Freq. | Max burst averaged conducted power (dBm) | Max burst averaged conducted power (dBm) | Max burst averaged conducted power (dBm) | Max burst averaged conducted power (dBm) | Max burst averaged conducted power (dBm) |
|---------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Mode | (MHz) | CS1 | CS4 | MCS1 | MCS4 | MCS5 |
| 2-slots | 824.2 | 29.8 | 29.8 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| GPRS | 836.8 | 29.8 | 29.7 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 850 MHz | 848.8 | 29.6 | 29.8 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3-slots | 824.2 | 28.9 | 28.8 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| GPRS 850 MHz | 836.8 | 28.8 | 28.7 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | 848.8 | 28.4 | 28.4 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4-slots | 824.2 | 27.4 | 27.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| GPRS 850 MHz | 836.8 | 27.6 | 27.4 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 630 WIIIZ | 848.8 | 27.3 | 27.2 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2-slots | 824.2 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 29.7 | 29.9 |
| EDGE/DTM | 836.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 29.8 |
| 850 MHz | 848.8 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 29.8 |
| 3-slots | 824.2 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.9 |
| EDGE/DTM | 836.8 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.4 |
| 850 MHz | 848.8 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.4 |
| 4-slots | 824.2 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.4 |
| EDGE/DTM | 836.8 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.6 |
| 850 MHz | 848.8 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.3 |
| 2-slots | 1850.2 | 27.3 | 27.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| GPRS | 1880.0 | 27.2 | 27.2 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1900 MHz | 1909.8 | 27.3 | 27.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3-slots GPRS | 1850.2 | 25.5 | 25.6 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1900 | 1880.0 | 25.2 | 25.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MHz | 1909.8 | 25.5 | 25.5 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4-slots GPRS | 1850.2 | 24.7 | 24.7 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1900 | 1880.0 | 24.4 | 24.4 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MHz | 1909.8 | 24.3 | 24.2 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2-slots EDGE/DTM | 1850.2 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.2 |
| 1900 | 1880.0 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 27.1 |
| MHz | 1909.8 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 27.2 |
| 3-slots | 1850.2 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.6 |
| EDGE/DTM 1900 | 1880.0 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| MHz | 1909.8 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 25.6 |
| 4-slots | 1850.2 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
| EDGE/DTM | 1880.0 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.4 |
| 1900 MHz | 1909.8 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.8 |



| Mode | Freq. (MHz) | Max burst averaged conducted power (dBm) |
|---------------|----------------|--|
| 1-slot | 824.2 | 32.8 |
| GSM (CS) | 836.8 | 32.6 |
| 850 MHz | 848.8 | 32.7 |
| 1-slot | 1850.2 | 29.7 |
| GSM (CS) 1900 | 1880.0 | 29.8 |
| MHz | 1909.8 | 29.6 |

1.9.3: GSM/EDGE/GPRS channel vs. conducted powers

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Report for the Black | Berry® Smartphone | Page 16(42) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | RTS-3640-1102-04 | L6ARDM70UW | 2503A-RDM70UW |

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.
- \cdot 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.
- \cdot 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.

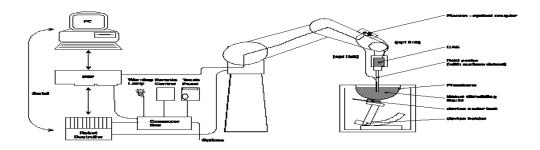


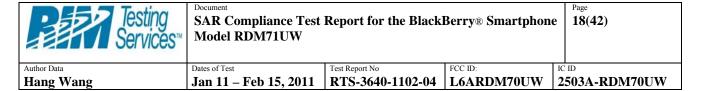
Figure 2.1.1. System Description

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Report for the Black | Berry® Smartphon | Page 17(42) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | RTS-3640-1102-04 | L6ARDM70UW | 2503A-RDM70UW |

2.1.1 Equipment List

| Manufacturer | Test Equipment | Model Number | Serial Number | Cal. Due Date (MM/DD/YY) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG | E-field probe | ET3DV6 | 1643 | 03/09/2011 |
| SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG | E-field probe | ET3DV6 | 1644 | 11/16/2011 |
| SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG | Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE3) | DAE3 V1 | 472 | 05/17/2011 |
| SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG | Dipole Validation Kit | D835V2 | 446 | 03/09/2013 |
| SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG | Dipole Validation Kit | D1900V2 | 545 | 03/09/2013 |
| SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG | Dipole Validation Kit | D2450V2 | 747 | 11/11/2011 |
| Agilent Technologies | Signal generator | 8648C | 4037U03155 | 09/24/2011 |
| Agilent Technologies | Power meter | E4419B | GB40202821 | 09/15/2011 |
| Agilent Technologies | Power sensor | 8481A | MY41095417 | 09/23/2011 |
| Agilent Technologies | Power sensor | N1921A | SG45240281 | 05/22/2011 |
| Agilent Technologies | Power meter | N1911A | MY45100905 | 05/01/2011 |
| Amplifier Research | Amplifier | 5S1G4M3 | 300986 | CNR |
| Agilent Technologies | Network analyzer | 8753ES | US39174857 | 09/17/2011 |
| Rohde & Schwarz | Base Station Simulator | CMU 200 | 109747 | 11/25/2011 |

Table 2.1.2. 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.
- 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, 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 | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Pro | obe model ET3DV6 | | | |
| Frequency range | 10 MHz to 4 GHz | | | |
| Linearity | \pm 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 | GHz) | | |
| Directivity (rotation around probe axis) | \pm 0.2 dB in HSL (rotati | ion around probe axis) | | |
| Directivity (rotation normal to probe axis) | \pm 0.3 dB in tissue mater | rial (rotation normal to probe axis) | | |
| Dynamic Range | $5 \mu W/g \text{ to} > 100 \text{ mW/g}$ | g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB | | |
| Probe positioning repeatability | ±0.2 mm | | | |
| Spatial resolution | < 0.125 mm ³ | | | |

Table 3.1.1. Probe specifications



SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RDM71UW

19(42)

Author Data **Hang Wang** Dates of Test **Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011**

Test Report No RTS-3640-1102-04 FCC ID: L6ARDM70UW IC ID 2503A-RDM70UW

3.2 Probe calibration and measurement uncertainty

The probe had been calibrated with an accuracy better than $\pm 12\%$. 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 and below:

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

| f [MHz] | Validity [MHz] ^C | Permittivity | Conductivity | ConvF X Cor | IVF Y Co | nvF Z | Alpha | Depth Unc (k=2) |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 900 | ± 50 / ± 100 | 41.5 ± 5% | 0.97 ± 5% | 6.12 | 6.12 | 6.12 | 0.99 | 1.07 ± 11.0% |
| 1810 | ± 50 / ± 100 | 40.0 ± 5% | 1.40 ± 5% | 5.14 | 5.14 | 5.14 | 0.46 | 1.60 ± 11.0% |
| 1950 | ± 50 / ± 100 | 40.0 ± 5% | 1.40 ± 5% | 4.96 | 4.96 | 4.96 | 0.47 | 1.57 ± 11.0% |
| 2450 | ± 50 / ± 100 | 39.2 ± 5% | 1.80 ± 5% | 4.53 | 4.53 | 4.53 | 0.41 | 1.89 ± 11.0% |

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

| f [MHz] | Validity [MHz] ^C | Permittivity | Conductivity | ConvF X Cor | nvFY Cor | nvF Z | Alpha | Depth Unc (k=2) |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 900 | ± 50 / ± 100 | 55.0 ± 5% | 1.05 ± 5% | 5.97 | 5.97 | 5.97 | 0.98 | 1.12 ± 11.0% |
| 1810 | ± 50 / ± 100 | 53.3 ± 5% | 1.52 ± 5% | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 0.35 | 2.07 ± 11.0% |
| 1950 | ± 50 / ± 100 | 53.3 ± 5% | 1.52 ± 5% | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 0.32 | 2.45 ± 11.0% |
| 2450 | ± 50 / ± 100 | 52.7 ± 5% | 1.95 ± 5% | 4.32 | 4.32 | 4.32 | 0.74 | 1.27 ± 11.0% |

C The validity of \pm 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher.

DASY v4.7 has been used for measurements, therefore \pm 100 MHz tolerance is valid.

Measured dielectric parameters are within +/- 5% of the probe calibration values and target values. Expanded probe calibration uncertainty (k=2) is < 15 %

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.

At above 1.5 - 2 GHz, dipoles maintain good return loss of -15 dB to -20 dB, therefore SAR measurements are limited to approximately +/- 100 MHz of the probe/dipole calibration frequency.

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Page 20(42) | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | IC ID | | |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | RTS-3640-1102-04 | L6ARDM70UW | 2503A-RDM70UW |

4.1 System accuracy verification for head adjacent use

| f | Limits / Measured | SAR (W/kg) | Dielectric | Parameters | Liquid |
|-------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| (MHz) | (MM/DD/YY) | 1 g/ 10 g | $\epsilon_{\rm r}$ | σ [S/m] | Temp (°C) |
| 835 | Measured (02/09/2011) | 9.59/6.29 | 40.4 | 0.92 | 22.4 |
| 633 | Recommended Limits | 9.50/6.27 | 41.5 | 0.90 | N/A |
| 1900 | Measured (02/14/2011) | 38.3/20.2 | 38.2 | 1.39 | 22.1 |
| 1900 | Recommended Limits | 39.5/20.8 | 40.0 | 1.40 | N/A |
| 2450 | Measured (01/11/2011) | 56.1/25.7 | 37.6 | 1.86 | 22.4 |
| 2430 | Recommended Limits | 53.2/24.8 | 39.2 | 1.80 | N/A |

Table 4.1.1. System accuracy (validation for head adjacent use)

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|----------------------|
|----------------------|

SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone **Model RDM71UW**

> Test Report No RTS-3640-1102-04

FCC ID: L6ARDM70UW IC ID 2503A-RDM70UW

21(42)

Author Data **Hang Wang**

5.0

Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011

PHANTOM DESCRIPTION

Dates of Test

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

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 5.0.1. SAM Twin Phantom

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Page 22(42) | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | IC ID | | |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | RTS-3640-1102-04 | L6ARDM70UW | 2503A-RDM70UW |

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 | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| INGREDIENT | 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 6.1.1 Tissue simulant recipe

6.1.1 Equipment

| Manufacturer | Test Equipment | Model Number | Serial Number | Cal. Due Date (MM/DD/YY) |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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 | 04/29/2011 |
| IKA Works Inc. | Hot Plate | RC Basic | 3.107433 | N/A |
| Agilent | | | | |
| Technologies | Network Analyzer | 8753ES | US39174857 | 10/02/2010 |
| Agilent | | | | |
| Technologies | Dielectric probe kit | HP 85070C | US9936135 | CNR |
| Dell | PC using GPIB card | GX110 | 347 | N/A |
| Control Company | Digital Thermometer | 23609-234 | 21352860 | 09/03/10 |

Table 6.1.2 Tissue simulant preparation equipment

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RDM71UW | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------|------------|------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | RTS-3640-1102-04 | L6ARDM70UW | 2503A-RDM7 |

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 (MIIa) | Tissue | Limits / Measured | Dielectric | Parameters | Liquid Temp |
|----------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| f (MHz) | Type | Limits / Wieasureu | $\epsilon_{\rm r}$ | σ [S/m] | (°C) |
| | Hand | Measured (02/09/2011) | 40.4 | 0.92 | 22.4 |
| 925 | Head | Recommended Limits | 41.5 | 0.90 | N/A |
| 835 | Muscle | Measured (02/09/2011) | 53.3 | 1.00 | 22.4 |
| | iviuscie | Recommended Limits | 55.2 | 0.97 | N/A |
| | Haad | Measured (02/14/2011) | 38.2 | 1.39 | 22.1 |
| 1000 | Head | Recommended Limits | 40.0 | 1.40 | N/A |
| 1900 | Muscle | Measured (02/14/2011) | 50.6 | 1.56 | 22.3 |
| | iviuscie | Recommended Limits | 53.3 | 1.52 | N/A |
| | Head | Measured (01/11/2011) | 37.6 | 1.86 | 22.4 |
| 2450 | пеац | Recommended Limits | 39.2 | 1.80 | N/A |
| 2430 | Muscle | Measured (01/11/2011) | 50.6 | 1.93 | 22.8 |
| | Muscie | Recommended Limits | 52.7 | 1.95 | N/A |

Table 6.2.1 Electrical parameters of tissue simulating liquid

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Page 24(42) | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | IC ID | | |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | RTS-3640-1102-04 | L6ARDM70UW | 2503A-RDM70UW |

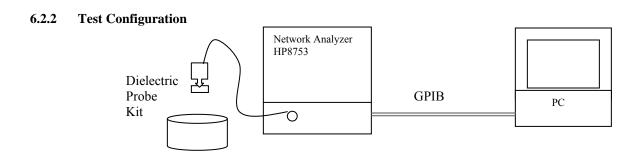


Figure 6.2.1 Test configuration

6.2.3 Procedure

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

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Page 25(42) | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|--|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID | |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | | | | |

7.0 SAR SAFETY LIMITS

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

Table 7.0.1. 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 7.0.2. 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).



SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RDM71UW

Page **26(42)**

 Author Data
 Dates of Test
 Test Report No
 FCC ID:
 IC ID

Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | RTS-3640-1102-04 | L6ARDM70UW | 2503A-RDM70UW

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 7. 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.

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Page 27(42) | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | IC ID | ı |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | 2503A-RDM70UW | ı |

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".

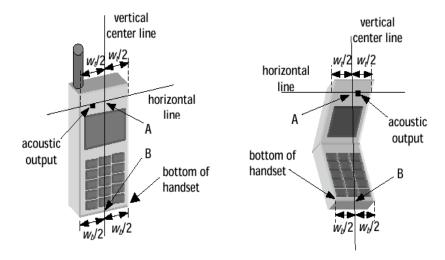


Figure 8.2.1a. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – fixed case

Figure 8.2.1b. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – "clam-shell"

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SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RDM71UW

Page 28(42)

Hang Wang Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 RTS-3640-1102-04 L6ARDM70UW 2503A-RDM70UW

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 8.2.1a and 8.2.1b), 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 8.2.1a). 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 8.2.1b), 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 8.2.1), 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).

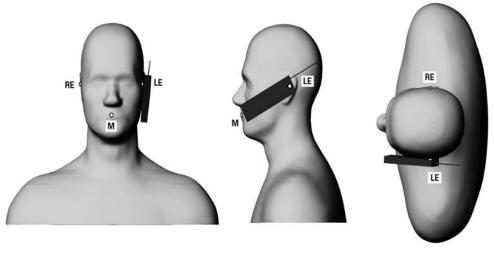


Figure 8.2.2. Phone position 1, "cheek" or "touch" position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------|-------|--|--|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID | | |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | 2503A-RDM70UW | | | | |

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.

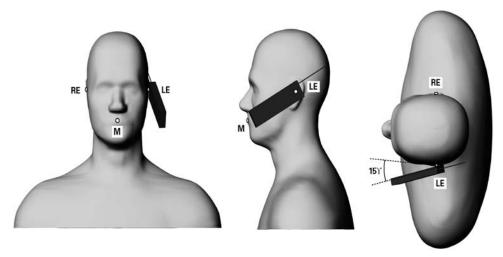


Figure 8.2.3. Phone position 2, "tilted position." The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

8.2.2 Body Holster Configuration

Body worn holsters, as well as 15mm separation distance, 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.



SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RDM71UW

Page 30(42)

IC ID

Author Data
Hang Wang

Dates of Test

Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011

Test Report No **RTS-3640-1102-04**

FCC ID: L6ARDM70UW

2503A-RDM70UW

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.

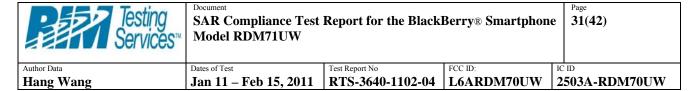
9.3 Boundary correction

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.

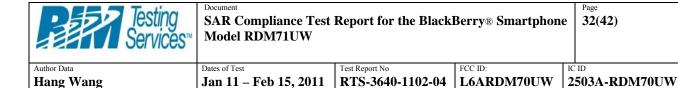


10.0 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

| DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE P1528 [1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------|------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| | Uncertainty | Prob. | Div. | (c_i) | (c_i) | Std. Unc. | Std. Unc. | (v_i) | | | | |
| Error Description | value | Dist. | | 1g | 10g | (1g) | (10g) | 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 | $\pm 0.6\%$ | ±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% | $\pm 2.9\%$ | ∞ | | | | |
| 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 Uncertain | ty | | | T | | ±20.6 % | ±20.1 % | | | | | |

Table 10.0.1. 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

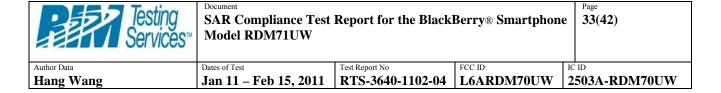
11.1 SAR Measurement results at highest power measured against the head

| 11.1 5 | | icht resu | Cond. | est power | measur | SAR, averaged over 1 g | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Test Position | Mode | f (MHz) | Output Power (dBm) | Slider Position | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) | | |
| Right | 4-slots | 824.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Head | GSM/EDGE | 836.8 | 27.6 | Closed | 21.6 | 0.30 | -0.47 | 0.33 | | |
| Cheek | 850 MHz | 848.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Right | 3-slots | 824.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Head | GSM/EDGE | 836.8 | 28.4 | Closed | 21.7 | 0.31 | 0.15 | 0.31 | | |
| Cheek | 850 MHz | 848.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Dight | 2-slots | 824.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Right Head | GSM/EDGE | 836.8 | 29.8 | Closed | 21.7 | 0.34 | -0.24 | 0.36 | | |
| Cheek | 850 MHz | 836.8 | 29.8 | Open | 21.6 | 0.32 | -0.18 | 0.32 | | |
| CHECK | | 848.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Right | 2-slots GSM/EDGE 850 MHz | 824.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Head | | 836.8 | 29.8 | Closed | 21.6 | 0.32 | 0.08 | 0.32 | | |
| 15° Tilt | | 848.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Right | 1-slot | 824.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Head | GSM | 836.8 | 32.6 | Closed | 21.5 | 0.34 | -0.23 | 0.34 | | |
| Cheek | 850 MHz | 848.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Ι . Ω | 2 21242 | 824.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Left Head | 2-slots GSM/EDGE | 836.8 | 29.8 | Closed | 21.6 | 0.33 | -0.18 | 0.33 | | |
| Cheek | 850 MHz | 836.8 | 29.8 | Open | 21.6 | 0.27 | 1.53 | 0.27 | | |
| CHECK | 030 WIIIZ | 848.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Left | 2-slots | 824.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Head | GSM/EDGE | 836.8 | 29.8 | Closed | 21.7 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 0.36 | | |
| 15° Tilt | 850 MHz | 848.8 | | | | | | | | |

Table 11.1.1. SAR results for GSM/EDGE 850 head configuration

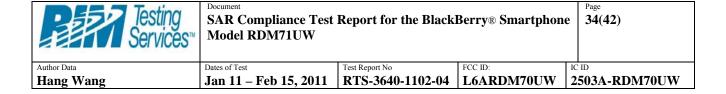
^{*} Notes that apply to all results: If the power drift is ≤ -0.200 dB, the extrapolated SAR is calculated using the formula: **Extrapolated SAR** = (**Measured SAR**) * 10° (|**Power Drift (dB)**| / 10°)

^{*}Only Middle channel was tested when 1g Average SAr < 0.8 W/Kg or 3dB lower than the limit.



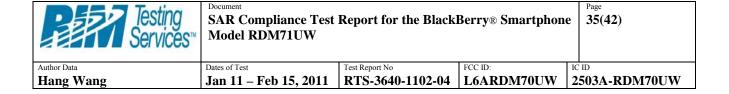
| | | | Cand | | | SAI | R, averaged | over 1 g |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Test Position | Mode | f (MHz) | Cond. Output Power (dBm) | Slider Position | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) |
| | | 826.4 | | | | | | |
| Right | WCDMA FDD V | 836.4 | 24.1 | Closed | 21.7 | 0.26 | -0.07 | 0.26 |
| Head Cheek | 850 MHz | 836.4 | 24.1 | Open | 21.8 | 0.26 | -0.03 | 0.26 |
| | | 846.6 | | | | | | |
| Right | WCDMA FDD V 850 MHz | 826.4 | | | | | | |
| Head | | 836.4 | 24.1 | Closed | 21.8 | 0.26 | -0.07 | 0.26 |
| 15° Tilt | | 846.6 | | | | | | |
| | | 826.4 | | | | | | |
| Left Head | WCDMA FDD V | 836.4 | 24.1 | Closed | 21.6 | 0.24 | -0.08 | 0.24 |
| Cheek | 850 MHz | 836.4 | 24.1 | Open | 21.6 | 0.26 | 0.11 | 0.26 |
| | | 846.6 | | | | | | |
| Left | WCDMA | 826.4 | | | | | | |
| Head | FDD V | 836.4 | 24.1 | Open | 21.7 | 0.20 | 0.11 | 0.20 |
| 15° Tilt | 850 MHz | 846.6 | | | | | | |

Table 11.1.2. SAR results for WCDMA band V head configuration



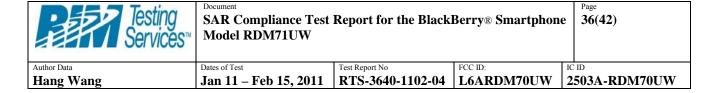
| | | | G 1 | | | SA | R, averaged | over 1 g |
|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Test Position | Mode | f (MHz) | Cond. Output Power (dBm) | Slider Position | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) |
| Right | 4-slots | 1850.2 | | | | | | |
| Head | GSM/EDGE | 1880.0 | 24.5 | Closed | 21.9 | 0.36 | -0.17 | 0.36 |
| Cheek | 1900 MHz | 1909.8 | | | | | | |
| Right | 3-slots | 1850.2 | | | | | | |
| Head | GSM/EDGE | 1880.0 | 25.6 | Closed | 22.0 | 0.36 | -0.37 | 0.39 |
| Cheek | 1900 MHz | 1909.8 | | | | | | |
| | | 1850.2 | | | | | | |
| Right | ad GSM/EDGE | 1880.0 | 27.0 | Closed | 22.1 | 0.35 | -0.51 | 0.39 |
| Head Cheek | | 1880.0 | 27.0 | Open | 22.0 | 0.25 | 0.43 | 0.25 |
| CHOCK | 1900 WIIIZ | 1909.8 | | | | | | |
| Right | 2-slots GSM/EDGE 1900 MHz | 1850.2 | | | | | | |
| Head | | 1880.0 | 27.0 | Closed | 21.8 | 0.34 | 0.13 | 0.34 |
| 15° Tilt | | 1909.8 | | | | | | |
| Right | 1-slot | 1850.2 | | | | | | |
| Head | GSM | 1880.0 | 29.8 | Closed | 21.9 | 0.31 | -0.39 | 0.34 |
| Cheek | 1900 MHz | 1909.8 | | | | | | |
| | | 1850.2 | | | | | | |
| Left | 2-slots | 1880.0 | 27.0 | Closed | 21.7 | 0.70 | 0.06 | 0.70 |
| Head Cheek | GSM/EDGE 1900 MHz | 1880.0 | 27.0 | Open | 21.7 | 0.40 | -0.03 | 0.40 |
| CHECK | 1700 WILLS | 1909.8 | | | | | | |
| Left | 2-slots | 1850.2 | | | | | | |
| Head | GSM/EDGE | 1880.0 | 27.0 | Closed | 21.8 | 0.35 | 0.05 | 0.35 |
| 15° Tilt | 1900 MHz | 1909.8 | | | | | | |

Table 11.1.3. SAR results for GSM/EDGE 1900 head configuration



| | | | | | | SA | R, averaged | over 1 g |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Test Position | Mode | f (MHz) | 2 0 11 02 | | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) |
| | | 1852.4 | | | | | | |
| Right | WCDMA | 1880 | 23.2 | Closed | 22.4 | 0.75 | -0.28 | 0.80 |
| Head Cheek | FDD II 1900 MHz | 1880 | 23.2 | Open | 22.3 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 0.47 |
| | 1900 WIIIZ | 1907.6 | | | | | | |
| Right | WCDMA FDD II 1900 MHz | 1852.4 | | | | | | |
| Head | | 1880 | 23.2 | Closed | 22.2 | 0.68 | -0.04 | 0.68 |
| 15° Tilt | | 1907.6 | | | | | | |
| | | 1852.4 | 23.7 | Closed | 22.0 | 1.29 | -0.05 | 1.29 |
| | | 1880 | 23.2 | Closed | 22.0 | 1.34 | 0.11 | 1.34 |
| Left Head | WCDMA FDD II | 1907.6 | 23.9 | Closed | 21.8 | 1.44 | -0.04 | 1.44 |
| Cheek | 1900 MHz | 1852.4 | 23.7 | Open | 21.7 | 0.79 | -0.04 | 0.79 |
| oneen. | 1,001,111 | 1880 | 23.2 | Open | 21.8 | 0.89 | -0.07 | 0.89 |
| | | 1907.6 | 23.9 | Open | 21.9 | 0.99 | -0.02 | 0.99 |
| Left | WCDMA | 1852.4 | | | | | | |
| Head | FDD II | 1880 | 23.2 | Closed | 21.9 | 0.63 | -0.12 | 0.63 |
| 15° Tilt | 1900 MHz | 1907.6 | | | | | | |

Table 11.1.4. SAR results for WCDMA band II head configuration



| | | | Cond. | | | SAR, averaged over 1 g | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Test Position | Mode | f (MHz) | Output Power (dBm) | Slider Position | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) |
| | | 2412 | | | | | | |
| Right | 802.11 b | 2437 | | | | | | |
| Head Cheek | 2450 MHz | 2462 | 18.4 | Closed | 22.5 | 0.13 | -0.03 | 0.13 |
| | | 2462 | 18.4 | Open | 22.5 | 0.04 | -0.31 | 0.04 |
| Right | 802.11 b 2450 MHz | 2412 | | | | | | |
| Head | | 2437 | | | | | | |
| 15° Tilt | | 2462 | 18.4 | Closed | 22.2 | 0.17 | -0.12 | 0.17 |
| | | 2412 | | | | | | |
| Left Head | 802.11 b | 2437 | | | | | | |
| Cheek | 2450 MHz | 2462 | 18.4 | Closed | 22.6 | 0.25 | -0.06 | 0.25 |
| | | 2462 | 18.4 | Open | 22.6 | 0.06 | -0.03 | 0.06 |
| Left | 802.11 b | 2412 | | | | | | |
| Head | 2450 | 2437 | | | | | | |
| 15° Tilt | MHz | 2462 | 18.4 | Closed | 22.4 | 0.26 | -0.15 | 0.26 |

Table 11.1.5. SAR results for 802.11b head configuration

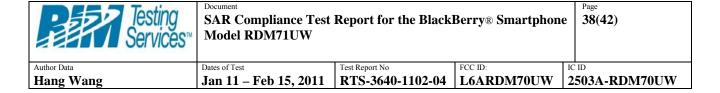
*Note: Tested only highest output power channel

| Testing Services™ | SAR Compliance Test Model RDM71UW | Report for the Black | Berry® Smartphon | Page 37(42) | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Author Data | Dates of Test | Test Report No | FCC ID: | IC ID | | | | |
| Hang Wang | Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011 | | | | | | | |

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

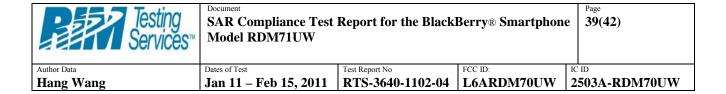
| | | | | | SA | .R, average | d over 1 g |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Mode | Freq. (MHz) | Cond. Power (dBm) | Holster type / device configuration | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) |
| | 824.2 | 29.8 | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 22.1 | 0.62 | -0.15 | 0.62 |
| | 836.8 848.8 | | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 22.1 | 0.83 | -0.18 | 0.83 |
| | | | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 22.1 | 0.76 | 0.02 | 0.76 |
| 2-slots GPRS | 836.8 | 29.8 | No Holster, front side 15mm away | 22.1 | 0.38 | 010 | 0.38 |
| 850 MHz | 836.8 | 29.8 | Vertical Holster, back side facing | 22.1 | 0.68 | 0.04 | 0.68 |
| | 836.8 | 29.8 | No Holster, headset 1, back side 15mm away | 22.1 | 0.62 | 0.08 | 0.62 |
| | 836.8 | 29.8 | No Holster, headset 2, back side 15mm away | 22.0 | 0.64 | 0.01 | 0.64 |
| | 836.8 | 29.8 | No Holster, headset 3, back side 15mm away | 22.0 | 0.40 | -0.22 | 0.42 |
| 3-slots GPRS 850 MHz | 836.8 | 28.8 | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 22.0 | 0.74 | -0.39 | 0.81 |
| 4-slots GPRS 850 MHz | 836.8 | 27.6 | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 21.9 | 0.80 | 0.03 | 0.80 |

Table 11.2.1. SAR results for GPRS850 body-worn configurations



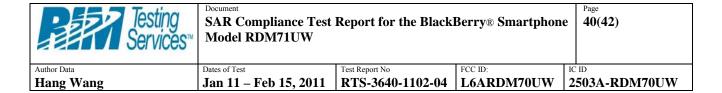
| | | | | | SAI | SAR, averaged over 1 g | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Mode | Freq. (MHz) | Cond. Power (dBm) | Holster type / device configuration | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) | | |
| | 836.4 | | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 22.5 | 0.61 | -0.08 | 0.61 | | |
| | 836.4 | | No Holster, front side 15mm away | 22.1 | 0.28 | -0.04 | 0.28 | | |
| WCDMA FDD V | 836.4 | | Vertical Holster, back side facing | 22.0 | 0.79 | -0.06 | 0.79 | | |
| 850 MHz | 836.4 | | No Holster, HS#1, back side 15mm away | 22.3 | 0.45 | 0.09 | 0.45 | | |
| | 836.4 | | No Holster, HS#2, back side 15mm away | 22.2 | 0.43 | 0.09 | 0.43 | | |
| 836.4 | | | No Holster, HS#3, back side 15mm away | 22.2 | 0.59 | -0.06 | 0.59 | | |

Table 11.2.2. SAR results for WCDMA band V body-worn configurations



| | | | | | SAI | R, average | d over 1 g |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mode | Freq. (MHz) | Cond. Power (dBm) | Holster type / device configuration | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) |
| | 1880.0 | 27.2 | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 22.1 | 0.34 | -0.20 | 0.36 |
| 2-Slots | 1880.0 | 27.2 | Vertical Holster, back side facing | 22.0 | 0.24 | -0.38 | 0.27 |
| 1900 MHz | GPRS 1900 MHz 1880.0 | 27.2 | No Holster, front side 15mm away | 21.9 | 0.24 | -0.35 | 0.26 |
| | 1880.0 | 27.2 | No Holster, HS#2, back side 15mm away | 21.9 | 0.30 | 0.02 | 0.30 |
| 3-Slots GPRS 1900 MHz | 1880.0 | 25.2 | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 22.0 | 0.41 | 0.24 | 0.41 |
| 4-Slots GPRS 1900 MHz | 1880.0 | 24.4 | No Holster, back side 15mm away | 22.0 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 |

Table 11.2.3. SAR results for GPRS 1900 body-worn configurations



| | | | | | SAR, averaged over 1 g | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mode | Freq. (MHz) | Cond. Power (dBm) | Holster type / device configuration | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) |
| WCDMA FDD II 1900MHz | 1852.4 | 23.7 | No Hoslter, back side 15mm away | 21.9 | 0.68 | 0.04 | 0.68 |
| | 1880.0 | 23.2 | No Hoslter, back side 15mm away | 21.9 | 0.79 | -0.28 | 0.84 |
| | 1907.6 | 23.9 | No Hoslter, back side 15mm away | 21.9 | 0.94 | -0.03 | 0.94 |
| | 1907.6 | 23.9 | Vertical Holster, back side facing | 22.0 | 0.59 | -0.06 | 0.59 |
| | 1907.6 | 23.9 | No Hoslter, front side 15mm away | 22.1 | 0.54 | 0.02 | 0.54 |
| | 1907.6 | 23.9 | No Holster, HS#2, back side 15 mm away | 22.1 | 0.88 | -0.18 | 0.88 |

Table 11.2.4: SAR results for WCDMA band II body-worn configurations

| | | | | | SAR, averaged over 1 g | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mode | Freq. (MHz) | Cond. Power (dBm) | Holster type / device configuration | Liquid Temp. (°C) | Measured (W/kg) | Power Drift (dB) | *Extrapolated (W/kg) |
| 802.11b/ WLAN 2450 MHz | 2462 | 18.4 | No Hoslter, back side 15mm away | 22.5 | 0.06 | -0.21 | 0.06 |
| | 2462 | 18.4 | Vertical Holster, back side facing | 22.6 | 0.07 | -0.01 | 0.07 |
| | 2462 | 18.4 | Vertical Holster, front side facing | 22.6 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.05 |
| | 2462 | 18.4 | No Holster, HS#1, back side 15 mm away | 22.6 | 0.05 | -0.12 | 0.05 |
| | 2462 | 18.4 | No Holster, HS#2, back side 15 mm away | 22.8 | 0.04 | -0.32 | 0.04 |
| | 2462 | 18.4 | No Holster, HS#3, back side 15 mm away | 22.4 | 0.04 | -0.12 | 0.04 |

Table 11.2.5: SAR results for 802.11b/WLAN 2450 MHz body-worn configurations



SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RDM71UW

RTS-3640-1102-04

Page **41(42)**

Author Data

Hang Wang

Dates of Test

Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011

Test Report No

FCC ID: L6ARDM70UW

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SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone **Model RDM71UW**

Page

42(42)

Author Data Dates of Test **Hang Wang**

Jan 11 – Feb 15, 2011

Test Report No RTS-3640-1102-04

FCC ID: L6ARDM70UW IC ID 2503A-RDM70UW

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