		Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		Page 1(42)
Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW	IC ID 2503A-RFD30CW

SAR Compliance Test Report

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

Device Category: This BlackBerry® Smartphone is a portable device, designed to be used in direct contact with the user’s head, hand and to be carried in approved accessories when carried on the user’s body.


RF exposure environment: This device has been shown to be in compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01), FCC 96-326, IEEE Std. C95.1-2005, 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
Andrew Becker SAR & HAC Compliance Specialist		28-March-2012

Tested and reviewed by:		
Daoud Attayi Team Lead: Safety, SAR & HAC Compliance		04-April-2012


Approved by:		
Masud S. Attayi Manager, Regulatory Compliance		05-April-2012

Note: According to the hardware similarity document BlackBerry model: RFD31CW has a similar design as REY21CW, except that it supports CDMA 800 BC10 in addition to CDMA 850 and CDMA 1900. Due to this similarity, SAR measurements were performed on the new/affected bands. Please refer to RTS-5994-1203-47 for REY21CW common modes/bands SAR values.

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			2(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

CONTENTS

1.0	OPERATING CONFIGURATIONS AND TEST CONDITIONS	4
1.1	PICTURE OF DEVICE	4
1.2	ANTENNA DESCRIPTION	4
1.3	DEVICE DESCRIPTION	4
1.4	BODY WORN ACCESSORIES (HOLSTERS)	6
1.5	HEADSET	6
1.6	BATTERY	6
1.7	PROCEDURE USED TO ESTABLISH TEST SIGNAL	6
1.8	HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FCC OET SAR MEASUREMENT REQUIREMENTS	7
1.8.1	SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR 802.11 B/G/N TRANSMITTER	7
1.8.2	FCC SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR 3G DEVICES CDMA 2000	10
1.8.2.1	OUTPUT POWER VERIFICATION	10
1.8.2.2	3GPP2 C.S0011/ TIA-98-E, SECTION 4.4.5.2 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	10
1.8.2.3	HEAD SAR MEASUREMENTS	11
1.8.2.4	BODY SAR MEASUREMENTS	11
1.8.2.5	1X EV-DO	11
1.8.3	SAR MEASUREMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR BLUETOOTH	14
1.8.4	SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR PORTABLE DEVICES WITH WIRELESS ROUTER CAPABILITIES	15
1.8.5	SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOR VOLUME SCAN AND MULTIBAND EVALUATION	15
1.9	HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FCC OET SAR EVALUATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR HANDSETS WITH MULTIPLE TRANSMITTERS/ ANTENNAS	18
2.0	DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT	21
2.1	SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM	21
2.1.1	EQUIPMENT LIST	22
2.2	DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST SETUP	23
2.2.1	DEVICE AND BASE STATION SIMULATOR SETUP	23
2.2.2	DASY SETUP	23
3.0	ELECTRIC FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION	23
3.1	PROBE SPECIFICATIONS	23
3.2	PROBE CALIBRATION AND MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	24
4.0	SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION	25
4.1	SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION FOR HEAD ADJACENT USE	25
5.0	PHANTOM DESCRIPTION	26
6.0	TISSUE DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES	27
6.1	COMPOSITION OF TISSUE SIMULANT	27
6.1.1	EQUIPMENT	27
6.1.2	PREPARATION PROCEDURE	28
6.2	ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF THE TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID	28
6.2.2	TEST CONFIGURATION	30
6.2.3	PROCEDURE	30
7.0	SAR SAFETY LIMITS	31
8.0	DEVICE POSITIONING	32
8.1	DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM	32
8.2	DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST POSITIONING	33
8.2.1	TEST POSITIONS OF DEVICE RELATIVE TO HEAD	33
8.2.1.1	DEFINITION OF THE “CHEEK” POSITION	34
8.2.1.2	DEFINITION OF THE “TILTED” POSITION	35
8.2.2	BODY HOLSTER CONFIGURATION	35
9.0	HIGH LEVEL EVALUATION	36
9.1	MAXIMUM SEARCH	36
9.2	EXTRAPOLATION	36
9.3	BOUNDARY CORRECTION	36
9.4	PEAK SEARCH FOR 1G AND 10G CUBE AVERAGED SAR	36
10.0	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	37
11.0	TEST RESULTS	38
11.1	SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS AT HIGHEST POWER MEASURED AGAINST THE HEAD	38
11.2	SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS AT HIGHEST POWER MEASURED AGAINST THE BODY USING ACCESSORIES	39
12.0	REFERENCES	41

		Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		Page 3(42)
Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW	IC ID 2503A-RFD30CW

APPENDIX A: SAR DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON FOR ACCURACY VERIFICATION


APPENDIX B: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS - HEAD CONFIGURATION

APPENDIX C1: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS - BODY-WORN CONFIGURATION

APPENDIX C2: SAR DISTRIBUTION PLOTS - MOBILE HOT SPOT

APPENDIX D: PROBE & DIPOLE CALIBRATION DATA

APPENDIX E: PHOTOGRAPHS

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			4(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

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 transmitters)
Configuration	Internal fixed antenna

Table 1.2.1. Antenna description

1.3 Device description


Device Model	RFD31CW			
FCC ID	L6ARFD30CW			
PIN	Radiated: 297ECFF9 Conducted: 297ECFAA			
Hardware Rev	Rev 1			
Software Version	7.1.0.282 (Bundle 990)			
Prototype or Production Unit	Production			
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA2000 BC0 850	CDMA2000 BC1 1900	CDMA2000 BC10 800	
Nominal Maximum conducted RF Output Power (dBm)	24.0	23.0	24.0	
Tolerance in Power Setting on centre channel (dB)	± 0.50	± 0.50	± 0.50	
Duty Cycle	1:1	1:1	1:1	
Transmitting Frequency Range (MHz)	824.70 – 848.52	1851.25-1908.50	817.9 – 823.1	
Mode(s) of Operation	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n	Bluetooth
Nominal Maximum conducted RF Output Power (dBm)	18.0	16.0	15.5	10.2
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
Transmitting Frequency Range (MHz)	2412-2462	2412-2462	2412-2462	2402-2483

Table 1.3.1. Test device description

	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			Page 5(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW

Device Model	RFD31CW			
FCC ID	L6ARFD30CW			
PIN	Radiated: 297ECFF9 Conducted: 297ECFAA, 297ECFA3			
Hardware Rev	Rev 1			
Software Version	7.1.0.282 (Bundle 990)			
Prototype or Production Unit	Production			
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA2000 BC0 850	CDMA2000 BC1 1900	CDMA2000 BC10 800	
Nominal Maximum conducted RF Output Power (dBm) in Mobile Hot Spot Mode	24.0	23.0	24.0	
Tolerance in Power Setting on centre channel (dB)	± 0.50	± 0.50	± 0.50	
Duty Cycle	1:1	1:1	1:1	
Transmitting Frequency Range (MHz)	824.70 – 848.52	1851.25-1908.50	817.9 – 823.1	
Mode(s) of Operation	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n	Bluetooth
Nominal Maximum conducted RF Output Power (dBm) in Mobile Hot Spot Mode	18.0	16.0	15.5	10.2
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
Transmitting Frequency Range (MHz)	2412-2462	2412-2462	2412-2462	2402-2483

Table 1.3.2. Test device description with Mobile Hot Spot mode enabled

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		6(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

1.4 Body worn accessories (holsters)

The device has been tested with the first holster listed below. The holsters have been designed with the intended device orientation being with the LCD facing the belt clip only. 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	Holster, Black Leather	HDW-46595-001	20
2*	Holster, Black Leather Rev C	HDW-46595-001	22

Table 1.4.1. Body worn holster

*Note: both holsters have identical design, except for different separation distances

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-14322-005
- 2) HDW-15766-005
- 3) HDW-44306-001


1.6 Battery

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

- 1) BAT-44582-001

1.7 Procedure used to establish test signal

The device was put into test mode for SAR measurements by placing a voice call from a Rohde & Schwarz CMU 200 Communications Test Instrument. The power control level was set to command the device to transmit at full power at the specified frequency. Other parameters include: Channel type = full rate, discontinuous transmission off, frequency hopping off.

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			7(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

1.8 Highlights of the FCC OET SAR Measurement Requirements

1.8.1 SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 b/g/n Transmitter

- Maintained dielectric parameter uncertainty to $\pm 5.0\%$ of the target value.
- Liquid depth from SAM ERP or flat phantom was kept at 15 cm.
- Probe Requirement: Used SPEAG probe model ET3DV6/ES3DV3 for 2.45 GHz SAR testing specs are outlined below:

Probe tip to sensor center	2.7 mm / 2.0 mm
Probe tip diameter is	6.8 mm / 4.0 mm
Probe calibration uncertainty	< 15 % for $f = 2.45$ GHz
Probe calibration range	± 100 MHz

Table 1.8.1. Probe specification requirements

- System accuracy validation was conducted within ± 100 MHz of device mid-band frequency and results were within $\pm 10\%$ of the manufacturers target value for each band.
- Zoom Scan: The following settings were used for the validation and measurement.


Closet Measurement Point to Phantom	4.0 mm / 3.0 mm
Zoom Scan (x,y) Resolution	7.5 mm
Zoom Scan (z) Resolution	5.0 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	Minimum 30 x 30 x 30 mm*

Table 1.8.2. Zoom Scan requirement

***Note: “Auto-extend zoom scan when maxima on boundry” is enabled, which can result in the zoom scan dimensions varying between 30x30x30 to 60x60x30.**


- 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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	802.11g @ 6Mbps	802.11n @ 6.5 Mbps
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	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			Page 8(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW


Chan	Cond. Power (dBm)	Chan	Cond. Power (dBm)	Chan	Cond. Power (dBm)
1	18.04	1	13.39	1	13.26
6	18.26	6	15.76	6	15.54
11	18.13	11	13.23	11	13.09
		802.11g		802.11b	
Data Rate (Mbps)	Mod.	Channel 6	Data Rate (Mbps)	Mod.	Channel 6
		Cond. Power (dBm)			Cond. Power (dBm)
6	BPSK	15.80	1	BPSK	18.25
9	BPSK	15.15	2	DQPSK	18.05
12	QPSK	14.20	5.5	CCK	17.32
18	QPSK	13.45	11	CCK	16.88
24	16-QAM	10.70	22	CCK	18.27
36	16-QAM	9.93			
48	64-QAM	7.53			
54	64-QAM	7.50			
			802.11 n		
Data Rate (Mbps)		Mod.	Channel 6		
			Cond. Power (dBm)		
6.5		MCS0	15.48		
13		MCS1	14.18		
19.5		MCS2	13.31		
26		MCS3	10.75		
39		MCS4	9.94		
52		MCS5	7.85		
58.5		MCS6	7.82		
65		MCS7	6.53		

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

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			9(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

802.11b @ 1Mbps		802.11g @ 6Mbps		802.11n @ 6.5 Mbps	
Chan	Cond. Power (dBm)	Chan	Cond. Power (dBm)	Chan	Cond. Power (dBm)
1	18.20	1	13.33	1	13.20
6	18.10	6	15.76	6	15.57
11	18.09	11	13.21	11	13.04
		802.11g			
Data Rate (Mbps)	Mod.	Channel 6	Data Rate (Mbps)	Mod.	Channel 6
		Cond. Power (dBm)			Cond. Power (dBm)
6	BPSK	15.76	1	BPSK	18.17
9	BPSK	15.33	2	DQPSK	18.07
12	QPSK	14.18	5.5	CCK	17.44
18	QPSK	13.50	11	CCK	16.95
24	16-QAM	10.77	22	CCK	18.25
36	16-QAM	9.83			
48	64-QAM	7.70			
54	64-QAM	7.51			
				802.11 n	
Data Rate (Mbps)		Mod.		Channel 6	
				Cond. Power (dBm)	
6.5		MCS0		15.55	
13		MCS1		14.08	
19.5		MCS2		13.38	
26		MCS3		10.90	
39		MCS4		9.80	
52		MCS5		7.92	
58.5		MCS6		7.80	
65		MCS7		6.75	

Table 1.8.4. 802.11 b/g/n modulation type/data rate vs. conducted power with Mobile Hot Spot mode enabled

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		10(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

1.8.2 FCC SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices CDMA 2000

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

1.8.2.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. Results for at least steps 3, 4 and 10 of the power measurement procedures should be tabulated in the SAR report as shown on Table 1.9.2. Steps 3 and 4 should be measured using SO55 with power control bits in “All Up” condition. TDSO / SO32 may be used instead of SO55 for step 4. Step 10 should be measured using TDSO / SO32 with power control bits in the “Bits Hold” condition (i.e. alternative Up/Down Bits).

1.8.2.2 3GPP2 C.S0011/ TIA-98-E, section 4.4.5.2 Method of Measurement

1. If the mobile station supports Reverse Traffic Channel Radio Configuration 1 and 7 Forward Traffic Channel Radio Configuration 1, set up a call using Fundamental 8 Channel Test Mode 1 with 9600 bps data rate only and perform steps 6 through 8.
2. If the mobile station supports the Radio Configuration 3 Reverse Fundamental 11 Channel and demodulation of Radio Configuration 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using 12 Fundamental Channel Test Mode 3 with 9600 bps data rate only and 13 perform steps 6 through 8.
3. Set the test parameters as specified in Table 1.8.3.
4. Send continuously ‘0’ power control bits to the mobile station.
5. Measure the mobile station output power at the mobile station antenna connector.
6. If the mobile station supports the Radio Configuration 3 Reverse Fundamental Channel, Radio Configuration 3 Reverse Supplemental Channel 0 and demodulation of Radio Configuration 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps Supplemental Channel 0 data rate, and perform the following:
 - a) Set the test parameters as specified in Table 1.8.4.
 - b) Send alternating ‘0’ and ‘1’ power control bits to the mobile station using the smallest supported closed loop power control step size supported by the mobile station.
 - c) Determine the active channel configuration. If the desired channel configuration is not active, increase by 1 dB and repeat the verification. Repeat this step until the desired channel configuration becomes active.
 - d) Measure the mobile station output power at the mobile station antenna connector and record reading.


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

Table 1.8.5.

Test Parameters for Maximum RF Output Power for Spreading Rate 1

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

Table 1.8.6.

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		11(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

1.8.2.3 Head SAR Measurements

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

1.8.2.4 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCH_n) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCH_n) with FCH at full rate and SCH₀ enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts.

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

1.8.2.5 1x Ev-DO


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

Band	Channel	1x EvDO (153.6kbps)	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Test Data Service
CDMA 850 BC0	1013	23.9	RC1	23.8	23.8	N/A
			RC3	23.9	23.9	23.8
	384	24.0	RC1	24.0	24.0	N/A
			RC3	24.0	24.0	23.9
	777	24.0	RC1	24.0	23.9	N/A
			RC3	23.9	23.9	24.0
Band	Channel	1x EvDO (153.6kbps)	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Test Data Service
CDMA 1900 BC1	25	23.1	RC1	23.5	23.4	N/A
			RC3	23.3	23.5	23.3
	600	22.8	RC1	23.2	23.3	N/A
			RC3	23.2	23.4	23.2
	1175	22.9	RC1	23.3	23.5	N/A
			RC3	23.3	23.5	23.5
Band	Channel	1x EvDO (153.6kbps)	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Test Data Service
CDMA 800 BC10	476	24.3	RC1	24.1	24.1	N/A
			RC3	24.2	24.2	24.2
	580	24.3	RC1	24.2	24.2	N/A
			RC3	24.2	24.2	24.2
	684	24.3	RC1	24.1	24.1	N/A
			RC3	24.1	24.1	24.1

Table 1.8.7. Conducted RF output power (dBm) measured for various settings

Band	Channel	1x EvDO (153.6kbps)	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Test Data Service
CDMA 850 BC0	1013	24.0	RC1	23.8	23.9	N/A
			RC3	23.8	23.8	23.7
	384	24.1	RC1	24.0	24.0	N/A
			RC3	24.0	24.0	24.0
	777	24.1	RC1	23.9	23.8	N/A
			RC3	24.0	23.9	23.9
Band	Channel	1x EvDO (153.6kbps)	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Test Data Service
CDMA 1900 BC1	25	23.1	RC1	23.4	23.5	N/A
			RC3	23.4	23.4	23.4
	600	22.8	RC1	23.3	23.6	N/A
			RC3	23.4	23.4	23.4
	1175	22.9	RC1	23.5	23.5	N/A
			RC3	23.4	23.4	23.4
Band	Channel	1x EvDO (153.6kbps)	CDMA2000 RC	SO2 Loopback	SO55 Loopback	TDSO SO32 Test Data Service
CDMA 800 BC10	476	24.3	RC1	24.1	24.1	N/A
			RC3	24.2	24.2	24.2
	580	24.3	RC1	24.2	24.2	N/A
			RC3	24.2	24.2	24.2
	684	24.3	RC1	24.1	24.1	N/A
			RC3	24.1	24.1	24.1

Table 1.8.8. Conducted RF output power (dBm) measured for various settings with Mobile Hot Spot mode enabled

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			14(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW


1.8.3 SAR Measurement Requirements for Bluetooth

Channel	Freq (MHz)	Mode	Conducted Transmit Power (dBm)
0	2402	DH5	9.67
39	2441	DH5	10.17
78	2480	DH5	9.67

Table 1.8.9. Bluetooth peak conducted power measurements

Channel	Freq (MHz)	Mode	Conducted Transmit Power (dBm)
0	2402	DH5	9.67
39	2441	DH5	10.17
78	2480	DH5	9.67

Table 1.8.10. Bluetooth peak conducted power measurements with Mobile Hot Spot mode enabled


	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			15(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

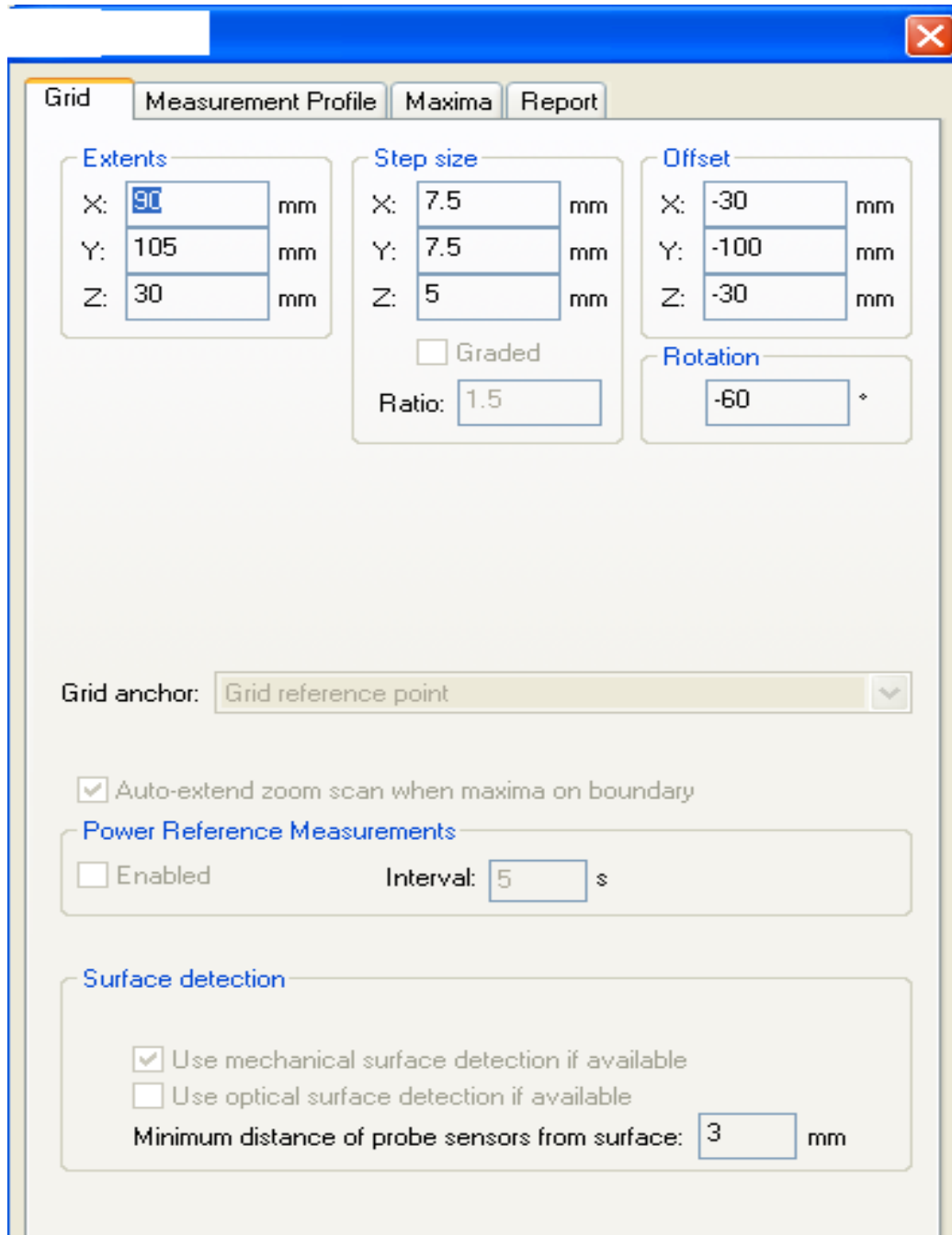
1.8.4 SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

Standalone personal wireless routers and handsets with hotspot mode capabilities must address hand-held and other near-body exposure conditions to show SAR compliance. The following procedures are applicable when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm respectively. A test separation of 10 mm is required. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge, for the data modes, wireless technologies and frequency bands supporting hotspot mode. The standalone SAR results in each device test orientation must be analyzed for the applicable hotspot mode simultaneous transmission configurations to determine SAR test exclusion and volume scan requirements

1.8.5 SAR Measurement Procedure for Volume Scan and Multiband Evaluation

- All Volume Scans and Multiband Simultaneous Transmission SAR plots have been included in Appendix B2 of the SAR report.
 - Same Volume Scan procedure was followed for each simultaneous transmitting antenna (UMTS and 802.11b) that required Multi-band SAR.
 - Large volume scans of 90 mm x 105 mm x 30 mm were conducted to cover all peaks
 - Volume scan step size of 7.5 mm (x), 7.5 mm (y) and 5 mm (z) were used.
 - “Grid Anchor” was set to “Grid Reference Point” to have same location for all Volume Scans
 - Please see below setup screenshots and a volume scan plot:
- Volume Scan (13x15x7) = 1365 measurements**

	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			Page 16(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW



Grid

Measurement Profile Maxima Report

Extents

X: 90 mm

Y: 105 mm

Z: 30 mm

Step size

X: 7.5 mm

Y: 7.5 mm

Z: 5 mm

Graded

Ratio: 1.5

Offset

X: -30 mm

Y: -100 mm

Z: -30 mm

Rotation

-60 °

Grid anchor: Grid reference point

Auto-extend zoom scan when maxima on boundary

Power Reference Measurements

Enabled Interval: 5 s

Surface detection

Use mechanical surface detection if available

Use optical surface detection if available

Minimum distance of probe sensors from surface: 3 mm

Figure 1.8.1. Volume scan properties

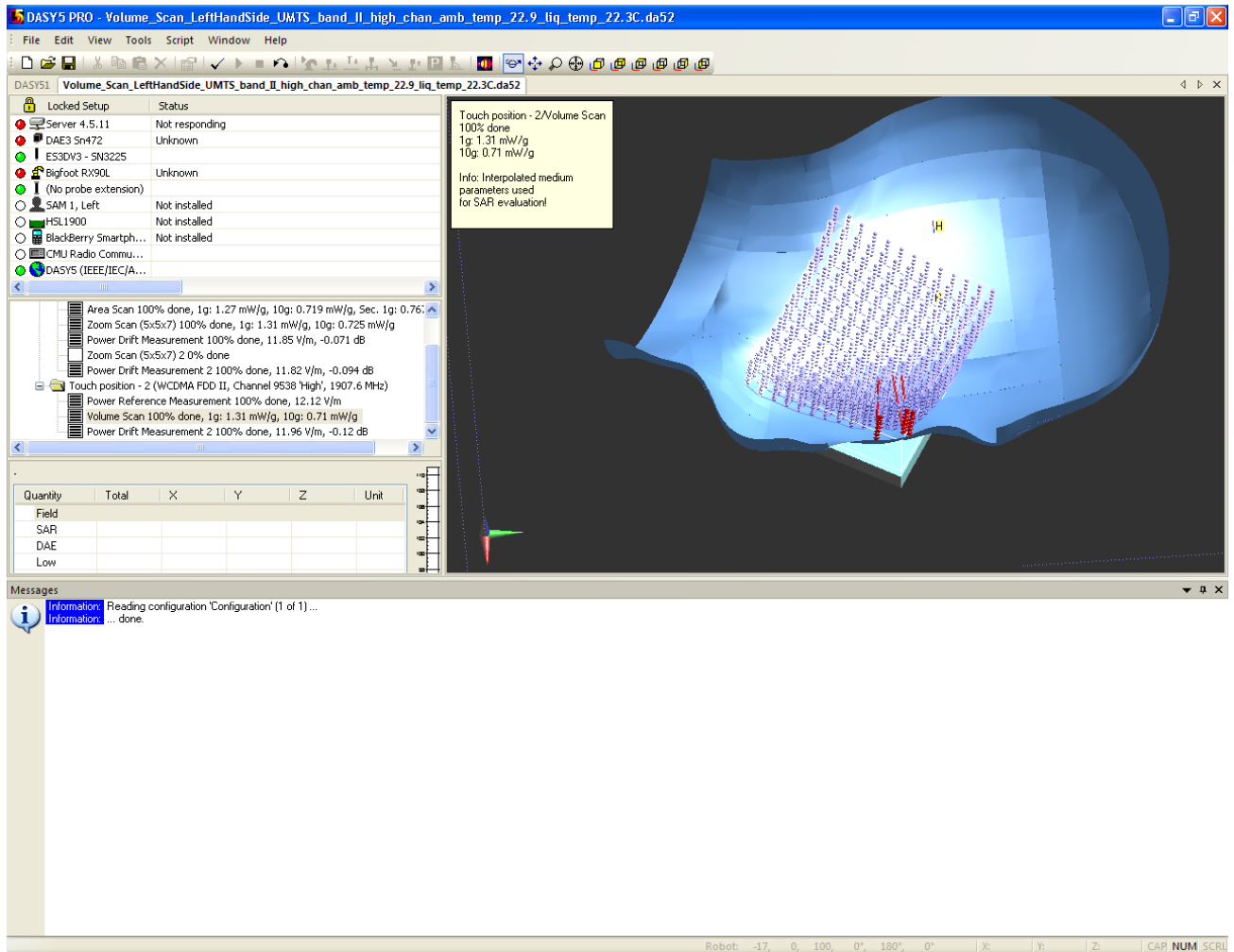



Figure 1.8.2. DASY5 view of volume scan

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			18(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

1.9 Highlights of the FCC OET SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters/ Antennas

Unlicensed Transmitters

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

- output $\leq 2 \cdot P_{Ref}$ and antenna is > 5.0 cm from other antennas
- output $\leq P_{Ref}$ and antenna is > 2.5 cm from other antennas
- the other antenna(s), which are < 2.5 cm away, has an output $\leq P_{Ref}$ 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 $\leq P_{Ref}$ OR max 1g SAR < 1.2 W/kg

Licensed & Unlicensed

- when the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 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
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

	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			Page 19(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW

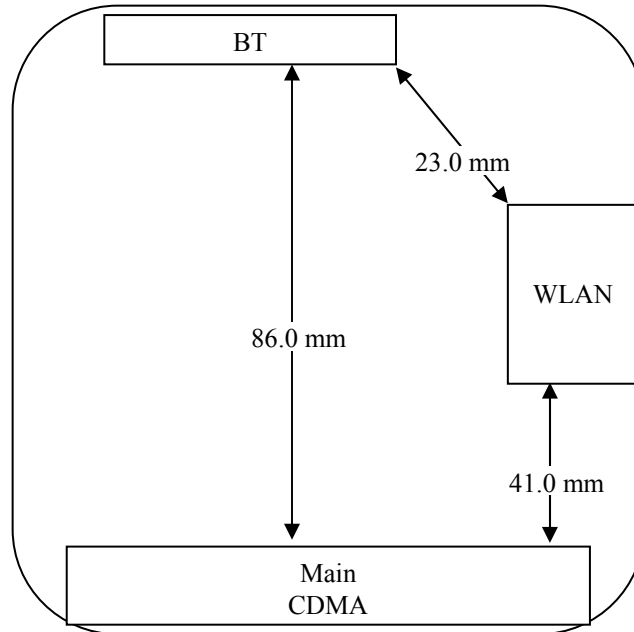


Figure 1.9.1. Back view of device showing closest distance between antenna pairs

Mode	Configuration	Highest 1 g SAR (W/kg)
CDMA 1900	Head-Right-Touch	1.54
CDMA 800	No Holster, back side 15 mm away	0.89
802.11b/g/n	Head-Right-Touch	0.19
	No Holster, back side 15 mm away	0.12


Table 1.9.2. Highest SAR values for the same setup

Mode	Configuration	Highest 1 g SAR (W/kg)
CDMA 1900	Bottom side 10 mm away	1.32
CDMA 800	Back side 10 mm away	1.21
802.11b/g/n	Bottom side 10 mm away	0.00
	Back side 10 mm away	0.26

Table 1.9.3. Highest SAR values for the same setup with Mobile Hot Spot mode enabled

Mode	Configuration	Zoom Scan 1g SAR (W/Kg)	Volume Scan 1g SAR (W/Kg)	Multi-Band Average 1g SAR (W/Kg)
CDMA 1900	Head-Right-Touch	1.54	1.47	1.58
802.11b		0.16	0.19	

Table 1.9.4. Simultaneous transmission SAR results

	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			Page 20(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW

BT & WiFi:


- BT Stand-alone SAR is not required because the WiFi antenna, which is < 2.5 cm away, has an max 1g SAR < 1.2 W/kg.
- BT Simultaneous Transmission SAR is not required because BT Stand-alone SAR is not required.

BT & CDMA:

- BT Stand-alone SAR is not required because the BT output $\leq 2 \cdot P_{Ref}$ and antenna is > 5.0 cm from the main antenna.
- BT Simultaneous Transmission SAR is not required because BT Stand-alone SAR is not required.

CDMA & WiFi:

- Head Configuration:
 - CDMA & WiFi Stand-alone SAR is required.
 - Simultaneous Transmission is required as the sum of the 1-g SAR is > 1.6 W/kg and the SAR to antenna separation ratio is ≥ 0.3 .
- Body Configuration:
 - CDMA & WiFi Stand-alone SAR is required.
 - Simultaneous Transmission is not required as the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg.

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		21(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

2.1 SAR measurement system

SAR measurements were performed using a Dosimetric Assessment System (DASY52), an automated SAR measurement system manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG), of Zurich, Switzerland.

The DASY 52 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software.
- An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A DAE module that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, A/D conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC).
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector that is connected to the EOC.
- The EOC performs the conversion from an optical signal into the digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the PC plug-in card.
- The functions of the PC plug-in card based on a DSP is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation fast movement interrupts.
- A computer operating Windows.
- DASY52 software version 52.6(2).
- 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.

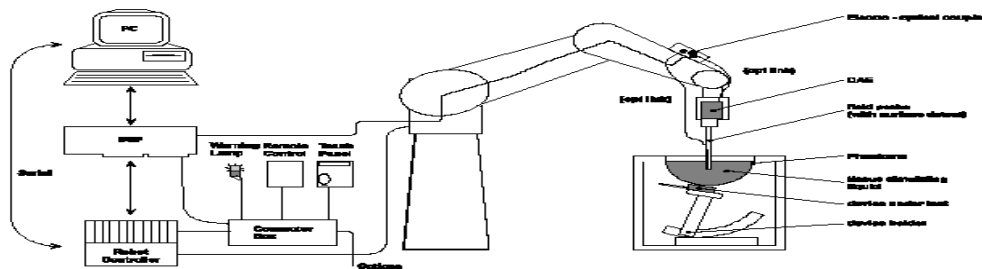




Figure 2.1.1. System Description

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			22(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

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	ES3DV3	3225	01/11/2013
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	E-field probe	ET3DV6	1644	11/15/2012
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE3)	DAE3 V1	473	01/13/2013
SCHMID & Partner Engineering AG	Dipole Validation Kit	D835V2	446	01/21/2013
Agilent Technologies	Signal generator	8648C	4037U03155	09/23/2013
Agilent Technologies	Power meter	E4419B	GB40202821	09/23/2013
Agilent Technologies	Power sensor	8481A	MY41095417	09/27/2012
Amplifier Research	Amplifier	5S1G4M3	300986	CNR
Weinschel Corp	20dB Attenuator	33-20-34	BMO697	CNR
Agilent Technologies	Network analyzer	8753ES	US39174857	09/20/2012
Rohde & Schwarz	Base Station Simulator	CMU 200	109747	11/20/2012

Table 2.1.1. Equipment list

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		23(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

2.2 Description of the test setup

Before SAR measurements are conducted, the device and the DASYS 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 DASYS setup

- Turn the computer on and log on to Windows.
- Start the DASYS 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 probes ES3DV3/ET3DV6, designed by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG for the measurement of SAR. The probe is constructed using the thin film technique, with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. It has a symmetrical design with triangular core, built-in optical fibre for the surface detection system and built-in shielding against static discharge. The probe is sensitive to E-fields and thus incorporates three small dipoles arranged so that the overall response is close to isotropic. The table below summarizes the technical data for the probe.

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

Table 3.1.1. Probe specifications

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			24(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

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) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.28	6.28	6.28	0.67	1.99	$\pm 12.0\%$
900	41.5	0.97	5.96	5.96	5.96	0.72	1.88	$\pm 12.0\%$
1810	40.0	1.40	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.63	2.36	$\pm 12.0\%$
2450	39.2	1.80	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.89	1.73	$\pm 12.0\%$

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.18	6.18	6.18	0.79	1.86	$\pm 12.0\%$
900	55.0	1.05	5.92	5.92	5.92	0.61	2.26	$\pm 12.0\%$
1810	53.3	1.52	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.65	2.60	$\pm 12.0\%$
2450	52.7	1.95	4.14	4.14	4.14	1.00	1.37	$\pm 12.0\%$

Table 3.2.1. Probe ET3DV6 SN: 1644

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.42	6.42	6.42	0.27	2.04	$\pm 12.0\%$
900	41.5	0.97	6.06	6.06	6.06	0.35	1.74	$\pm 12.0\%$
1810	40.0	1.40	5.23	5.23	5.23	0.73	1.21	$\pm 12.0\%$
1950	40.0	1.40	4.98	4.98	4.98	0.58	1.41	$\pm 12.0\%$
2450	39.2	1.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.79	1.26	$\pm 12.0\%$
2600	39.0	1.96	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.77	1.32	$\pm 12.0\%$


Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.36	1.74	$\pm 12.0\%$
900	55.0	1.05	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.29	2.02	$\pm 12.0\%$
1810	53.3	1.52	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.50	1.57	$\pm 12.0\%$
1950	53.3	1.52	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.59	1.49	$\pm 12.0\%$
2450	52.7	1.95	4.30	4.30	4.30	0.68	1.16	$\pm 12.0\%$
2600	52.5	2.16	4.12	4.12	4.12	0.80	0.99	$\pm 12.0\%$

Table 3.2.2. Probe ES3DV3 SN: 3225

^C The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher. DASY 52 has been used for measurements, therefore ± 100 MHz tolerance is valid.

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

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		25(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

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.

4.1 System accuracy verification for head adjacent use

f (MHz)	Limits / Measured (MM/DD/YYYY)	SAR 1 g/10 g (W/kg)	Dielectric Parameters		Liquid Temp. (°C)
			ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
835	Measured (03/16/12)	9.24/6.05	39.9	0.88	21.2
	Measured (03/19/12)	9.28/6.07	41.1	0.89	21.3
	Recommended Limits	9.50/6.27	41.5	0.90	N/A

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

		Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		Page 26(42)
Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW	IC ID 2503A-RFD30CW

5.0 PHANTOM DESCRIPTION

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

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

- Left side head
- Right side head
- Flat phantom

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


The bottom shelf contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder in place. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different solutions).

A white cover is provided to top the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible; however the optical surface detector does not work properly at the cover surface. Place a sheet of white paper on the cover when using optical surface detection.

Liquid depth of ≥ 15 cm is maintained in the phantom for all the measurements.



Figure 5.0.1. SAM Twin Phantom

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			27(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

6.0 TISSUE DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES

6.1 Composition of tissue simulant

The composition of the brain and muscle simulating liquids are shown in the table below.


INGREDIENT	MIXTURE 800–900MHz		MIXTURE 1800–1900MHz		MIXTURE 2450 MHz		MIXTURE 5 – 6 GHz	
	Brain %	Muscle %	Brain %	Muscle %	Brain %	Muscle %	Brain %	Muscle %
Water	40.29	65.45	55.24	69.91	55.0	68.75	64	64-78
Sugar	57.90	34.31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt	1.38	0.62	0.31	0.13	0	0	0	0
HEC	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.18	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0
DGBE	0	0	44.45	29.96	40.0	31.25	0	0
Triton X-100	0	0	0	0	5.0	0	0	0
Additives and Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2-3
Emulsifiers	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	9-15
Mineral Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	11-18

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
IKA Works Inc.	Hot Plate	RC Basic	3.107433	N/A
Dell	PC using GPIB card	GX110	347	N/A
Agilent Technologies	Dielectric probe kit	HP 85070C	US9936135	CNR
Agilent Technologies	Network Analyzer	8753ES	US39174857	09/20/2012
Control Company	Digital Thermometer	15-077-21	51129471	05/17/2012

Table 6.1.2. Tissue simulant preparation equipment

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		28(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

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”, DASYS manual and from FCC Tissue Dielectric Properties web page at <http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/dielec.sh>

	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			Page 29(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW

Band (MHz)	Tissue Type	Limits / Measured (MM/DD/YYYY)	f (MHz)	Dielectric Parameters		Liquid Temp (°C)
				ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
835	Head	Measured (03/16/12)	815	40.1	0.87	21.2
			825	40.0	0.88	21.2
			835	39.9	0.88	21.2
			850	39.7	0.90	21.2
		Measured (03/19/12)	815	41.4	0.87	21.3
			825	41.3	0.88	21.3
			835	41.1	0.89	21.3
			850	40.9	0.90	21.3
	Recommended Limits	835	41.5	0.90	N/A	
	Muscle	Measured (03/16/12)	815	54.8	0.96	21.2
			825	54.7	0.97	21.2
			835	54.6	0.98	21.2
			850	54.4	0.99	21.2
		Measured (03/19/12)	815	55.4	0.95	21.4
			825	55.3	0.97	21.4
			835	55.2	0.98	21.4
850			55.1	0.99	21.4	
Recommended Limits	835	55.2	0.97	N/A		

Table 6.2.1. Electrical parameters of tissue simulating liquid

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			30(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

6.2.2 Test Configuration

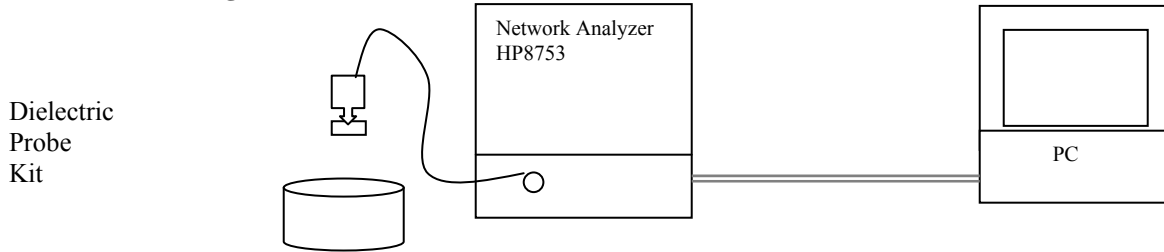



Figure 6.2.1. Test configuration

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 $\epsilon_r = \epsilon'$ and conductivity can be calculated from ϵ''
 $\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon''$
7. Measure liquid shortly after calibration.
8. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample (~50ml) with a syringe from the center of the liquid container.
9. Pour the liquid into a small glass flask. Hold the syringe at the bottom of the flask to avoid air bubbles.
10. Put the dielectric probe in the glass flask. Check that there are no air bubbles in front of the opening in the dielectric probe kit.
11. Perform measurements.
12. Adjust medium parameters in DASY software 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).

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		31(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

7.0 SAR SAFETY LIMITS

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

	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			Page 32(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW

8.0 DEVICE POSITIONING

8.1 Device holder for SAM Twin Phantom

The Device was positioned for all test configurations using the DASY5 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).

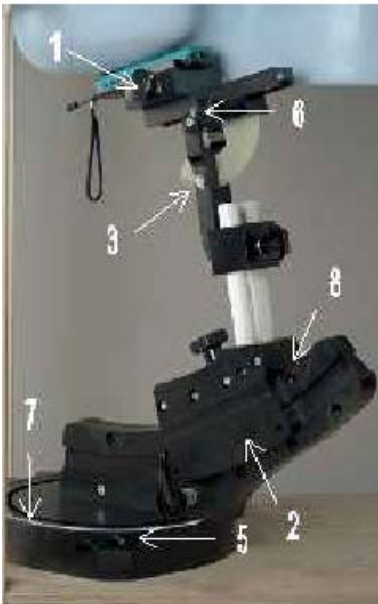



Figure 8.1.1. Device Holder

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

	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		Page 33(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78
			IC ID 2503A-RFD30CW

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”.

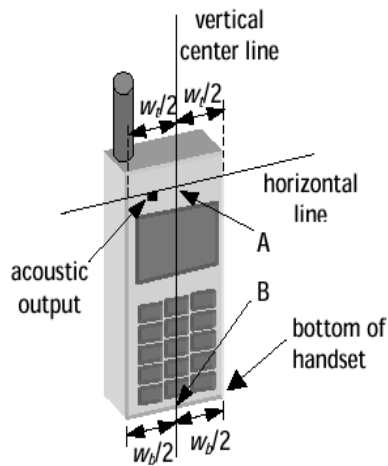


Figure 8.2.1a. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – fixed case

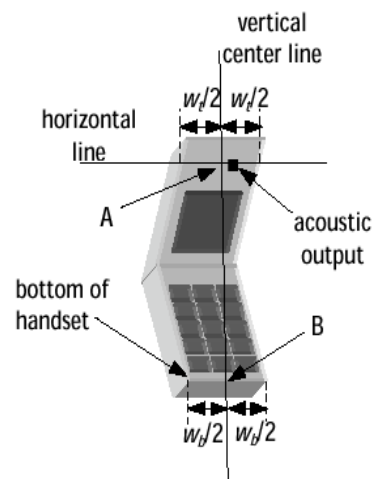



Figure 8.2.1b. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines – “clam-shell”

	Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			Page 34(42)
	Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW

8.2.1.1 Definition of the “cheek” position

- 1) Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece, open the cover.
- 2) Define two imaginary lines on the handset: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset: the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Figures 8.2.1a and 8.2.1b), and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 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).

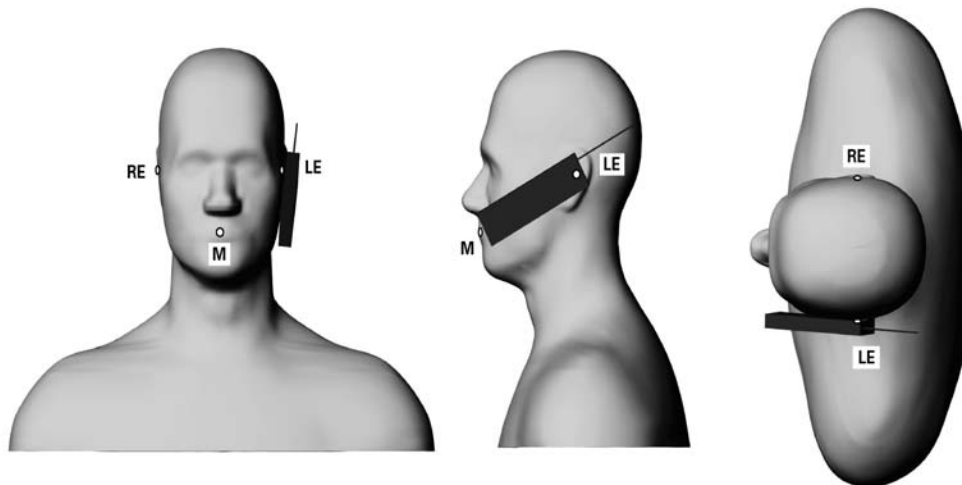



Figure 8.2.2. Phone position 1, “cheek” or “touch” position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

		Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		Page 35(42)
Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW	IC ID 2503A-RFD30CW

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.

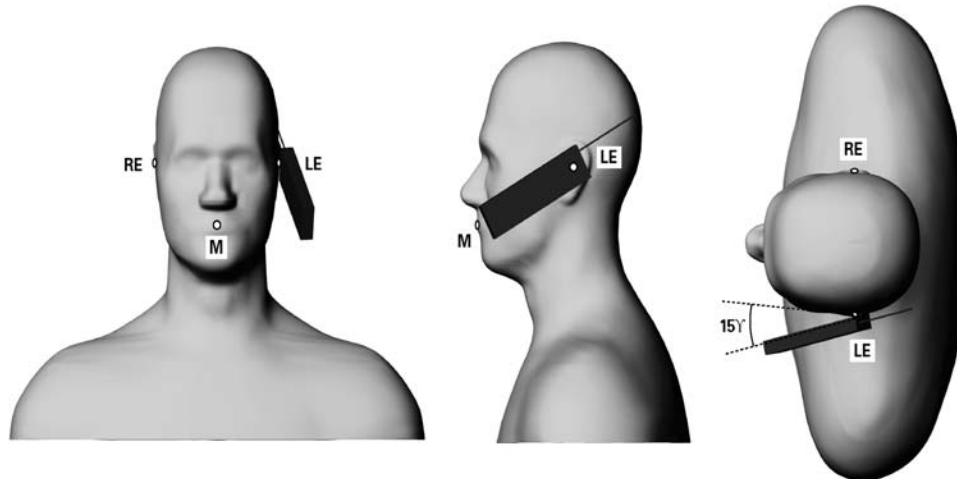



Figure 8.2.3. Phone position 2, “tilted position.” The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning, are indicated. The shoulders are shown for illustration purposes only.

8.2.2 Body Holster Configuration

Body worn holsters, as shown on Figure 1.4.1, have been test 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.

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		36(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

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 / 7x7x9 scan. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 30x30x30mm / 24x24x20 with 7.5mm / 4.0 resolution in (x,y) and 5mm / 2.5mm resolution in z axis amounts to 175 / 693 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.


	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			37(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

10.0 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

<p style="text-align: center;">DASY5 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528/2003 [1]</p>								
Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±5.5 %	N	1	1	1	±5.5 %	±5.5 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9 %	±1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Linearity	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3 %	N	1	1	1	±0.3 %	±0.3 %	∞
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 Noise	±3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2 %	±0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	±2.9 %	N	1	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	145
Device Holder	±3.6 %	N	1	1	1	±3.6 %	±3.6 %	5
Power Drift	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3 %	±2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8 %	±1.2 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6 %	±1.1 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7 %	±1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5 %	±1.2 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.7 %	±10.5 %	387
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±21.4 %	±21.0 %	

**Table 10.0.1. Worst-Case uncertainty budget for DASY52 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.

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			38(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

11.0 TEST RESULTS

11.1 SAR Measurement results at highest power measured against the head


Test Position	Mode	f (MHz)	Peaks	Cond. Output Power (dBm)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	SAR, averaged over 1 g		
						Measured (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	*Extrapolated (W/kg)
Right Head Cheek	CDMA 800 MHz BC 10	817.9		24.2	21.2	1.28	0.06	1.28
		820.5		24.2	21.2	1.22	-0.11	1.22
		823.1		24.1	21.2	1.18	0.04	1.18
Right Head 15° Tilt	CDMA 800 MHz BC 10	820.5		24.2	21.1	0.62	-0.11	0.62
Left Head Cheek	CDMA 800 MHz BC 10	817.9		24.2	21.1	1.12	0.00	1.12
		820.5		24.2	21.1	1.07	-0.08	1.07
		823.1		24.1	21.1	1.02	-0.01	1.02
Left Head 15° Tilt	CDMA 800 MHz BC 10	820.5	Peak 1	24.2	21.1	0.59	0.15	0.59
		820.5	Peak 2	24.2	21.1	0.60	0.12	0.59

Table 11.1.1. SAR results for CDMA800 BC 10 head configuration

Note 1: If the power drift is ≤ -0.200 dB, the extrapolated SAR is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Extrapolated SAR} = (\text{Measured SAR}) * 10^{(|\text{Power Drift (dB)}| / 10)}$$

Note 2: Only Middle channel was tested when 1g Average SAR < 0.8 W/Kg or 3dB lower than the limit.

		Document			Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			39(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID	
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW	

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


Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Cond. Power (dBm)	Holster type / device configuration	Liquid Temp. (°C)	SAR, averaged over 1 g		
					Measured (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	*Extrapolated (W/kg)
CDMA 800 MHz BC 10	817.9	24.2	No Holster, back side 15 mm away	20.9	0.89	0.01	0.89
	820.5	24.2	No Holster, back side 15 mm away	20.9	0.87	0.02	0.87
	823.1	24.1	No Holster, back side 15 mm away	20.9	0.84	-0.12	0.84
	820.5	24.2	No Holster, front side 15 mm away	21.4	0.73	0.13	0.73
	820.5	24.2	Vertical Holster, back side facing	21.4	0.74	-0.02	0.74
	820.5	24.2	No Holster, HS, back side 15mm away	21.4	0.56	0.13	0.56

Table 11.2.1. SAR results for CDMA800 BC 10 body-worn configurations

Note 1: If the power drift is ≤ -0.200 dB, the extrapolated SAR is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Extrapolated SAR} = (\text{Measured SAR}) * 10^{(|\text{Power Drift (dB)}| / 10)}$$


Note 2: Only Middle channel was tested when 1g Average SAR < 0.8 W/Kg or 3dB lower than the limit.

	Document			Page
	SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW			40(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Cond. Power (dBm)	MHS mode / device configuration	Liquid Temp. (°C)	SAR, averaged over 1 g		
					Measured (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	*Extrapolated (W/kg)
CDMA 800 MHz BC 10	817.9	24.2	Back side 10 mm away	21.4	1.20	0.06	1.20
	820.5	24.2	Back side 10 mm away	21.4	1.21	-0.03	1.21
	823.1	24.1	Back side 10 mm away	21.4	1.18	0.02	1.18
	817.9	24.2	Front side 10 mm away	21.3	0.98	-0.03	0.98
	820.5	24.2	Front side 10 mm away	21.3	0.99	0.02	0.99
	823.1	24.1	Front side 10 mm away	21.3	0.92	0.17	0.92
	820.5	24.2	Right side 10 mm away	21.3	0.68	-0.03	0.68
	820.5	24.2	Left side 10 mm away	21.3	0.62	-0.12	0.62
	820.5	24.2	Bottom side 10 mm away	21.3	0.10	-0.04	0.10


Table 11.2.2. SAR results for CDMA800 BC 10 body-worn configurations with Mobile Hot Spot mode enabled

Note 3: Any side of the phone that is further than 2.5 cm away from the transmitting antenna can be exempted from testing.

		Document		Page
		SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		41(42)
Author Data	Dates of Test	Test Report No	FCC ID:	IC ID
Andrew Becker	February 23 – March 19, 2012	RTS-5994-1203-78	L6ARFD30CW	2503A-RFD30CW

12.0 REFERENCES

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- [2] EN 50360: 2001, Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of mobile phones with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (300 MHz – 3 GHz)
- [3] ICNIRP, International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (2009), Guidelines for limiting exposure in time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz).
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- [13] FCC OET SAR Measurement Requirements for 3 – 6 GHz, October, 2006.
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- [16] FCC OET SAR Test Reduction Procedure for GSM/GPRS/EDGE, December, 2008.

		Document SAR Compliance Test Report for the BlackBerry® Smartphone Model RFD31CW		Page 42(42)
Author Data Andrew Becker	Dates of Test February 23 – March 19, 2012	Test Report No RTS-5994-1203-78	FCC ID: L6ARFD30CW	IC ID 2503A-RFD30CW

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