



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045 USA

Tel. 410.290.6652 / Fax 410.290.6554

<http://www.pctestlab.com>



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

Applicant Name:
LG Electronics USA
1000 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632
United States

Date of Testing:
07/08/09
Test Site/Location:
PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Test Report Serial No.:
0907061358.BEJ

FCC ID: BEJGD910

APPLICANT: LG ELECTRONICS USA

EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth
Application Type: Certification
FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]
FCC Classification: PCS Licensed Transmitter (PCB)
Model(s): GD910
Tx Frequency: 1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz (GSM PCS)
Conducted Power: 30.29 dBm GSM 1900
Test Device Serial No.: Pre-Production [S/N: 35030526.000000.465]

Max. SAR Measurement: 0.145 W/kg (1g) GSM 1900 Face SAR
0.151 W/kg (10g) GPRS 1900 Wrist SAR

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. 1528-2003 and in applicable Industry Canada Radio Standards Specifications (RSS).

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been denied the FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.


Randy Ortanez
President



FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 1 of 23

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	TEST SITE LOCATION	4
3	SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP	5
4	DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM	7
5	PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS	8
6	PHANTOM AND EQUIVALENT TISSUES.....	9
7	DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS.....	10
8	TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS	11
9	RF EXPOSURE LIMITS	12
10	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES	13
11	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	14
12	FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS.....	16
13	CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS	17
14	SAR DATA SUMMARY	18
15	EQUIPMENT LIST	20
16	CONCLUSION.....	21
17	REFERENCES	22

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 2 of 23

1 INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.[1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz[2] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [26]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [3] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

1.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1-1).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{\rho dV} \right)$$

Figure 1-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma \cdot E^2}{\rho}$$

where:

- σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

FCC ID: BEJGD910	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 3 of 23

2 TEST SITE LOCATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The map at the right shows the location of the PCTEST LABORATORY in Columbia, Maryland. It is in proximity to the FCC Laboratory, the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) airport, the city of Baltimore and Washington, DC (See Figure 2).

These measurement tests were conducted at the PCTEST Engineering Laboratory, Inc. facility in New Concept Business Park, Guilford Industrial Park, Columbia, Maryland. The site address is 6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045. The test site is one of the highest points in the Columbia area with an elevation of 390 feet above mean sea level. The site coordinates are 39° 11'15" N latitude and 76° 49' 38" W longitude. The facility is 1.5 miles north of the FCC laboratory, and the ambient signal and ambient signal strength are approximately equal to those of the FCC laboratory. There are no FM or TV transmitters within 15 miles of the site. The detailed description of the measurement facility was found to be in compliance with the requirements of § 2.948 according to ANSI C63.4 on January 27, 2006 and Industry Canada.

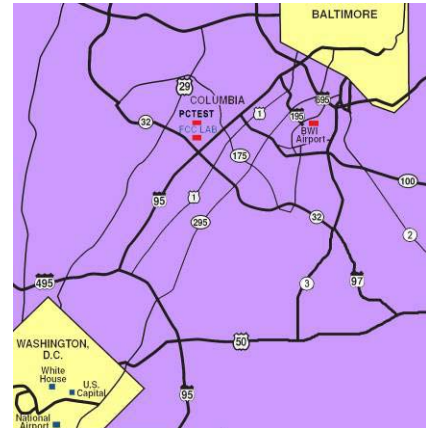


Figure 2-1

Map of the Greater Baltimore and Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area

2.2 Test Facility / Accreditations:

Measurements were performed at an independent accredited PCTEST Engineering Lab located in Columbia, MD 21045, U.S.A.



- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025-2005 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) in Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing, Hearing-Aid Compatibility (HAC), CTIA Test Plans, and wireless testing for FCC and Industry Canada Rules.
- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab code: 100431-0) in EMC, FCC and Telecommunications.
- PCTEST facility is an FCC registered (PCTEST Reg. No. 90864) test facility with the site description report on file and has met all the requirements specified in Section 2.948 of the FCC Rules and Industry Canada (IC-2451).
- PCTEST Lab is a recognized U.S. Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) in EMC and R&TTE (n.b. 0982) under the U.S.-EU Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).
- PCTEST TCB is a Telecommunication Certification Body (TCB) accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in all scopes of FCC Rules and all Industry Canada Standards (RSS).
- PCTEST facility is an IC registered (IC-2451) test laboratory with the site description on file at Industry Canada.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for AMPS and CDMA, and EvDO mobile phones.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for Over-the-Air (OTA) Antenna Performance testing for AMPS, CDMA, GSM, GPRS, EGPRS, UMTS (W-CDMA), CDMA 1xEVDO Data, CDMA 1xRTT Data

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 4 of 23

3 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

3.1 Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium 4 computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure 3-1).

3.2 System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Gateway Pentium 4 2.53 GHz computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

3.3 System Electronics

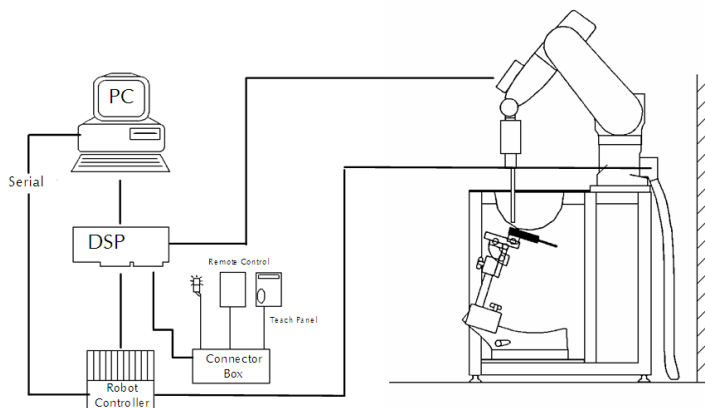


Figure 3-1
SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in [7].

FCC ID: BEJGD910	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	CERTIFICATION REPORT	 LG	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 5 of 23

3.4 Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot RX60L
Repeatability: 0.02 mm
No. of Axes: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic System (DAE)

Cell Controller

Processor: Pentium 4
Clock Speed: 2.53 GHz
Operating System: Windows XP Professional

Data Converter

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter & control logic
Software: DASY4, SEMCAD software
Connecting Lines: Optical Downlink for data and status info
Optical upload for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function: 166MHz low power Pentium MMX 32MB chipdisk
Link to DAE
16-bit A/D converter for surface detection system
Two Serial & Ethernet link to robotics
Direct emergency stop output for robot

Phantom

Type: SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
Shell Material: Composite
Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.2 mm



Figure 3-2
DASY4 SAR Measurement System

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 6 of 23

4 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

4.1 Probe Measurement System



Figure 4-1
SAR System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Figure 4-3) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach

and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Figure 5-1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

4.2 Probe Specifications

Model:	ES3DV3, EX3DV4
Frequency Range:	10 MHz – 6.0 GHz (EX3DV4) 10 MHz – 4 GHz (ES3DV3)
Calibration:	In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz
Linearity:	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4 ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3
Dynamic Range:	10 mW/kg – 100 W/kg
Probe Length:	330 mm
Probe Tip Length:	20 mm
Body Diameter:	12 mm
Tip Diameter:	2.5 mm (3.9mm for ES3DV3)
Tip-Center:	1 mm (2.0 mm for ES3DV3)
Application:	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones Dosimetry in strong gradient fields



Figure 4-2
Near-Field Probe



Figure 4-3
Triangular Probe
Configuration

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 7 of 23

5 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

5.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each E-Probe/Probe amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm²) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

5.2 Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm².

5.3 Temperature Assessment

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = \frac{C \Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

$$SAR = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot \sigma}{\rho}$$

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T/\Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

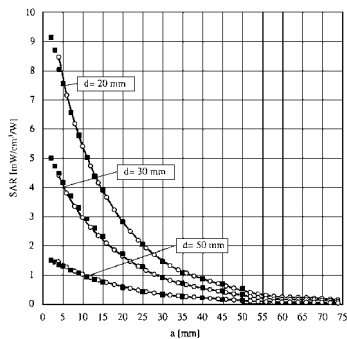


Figure 5-1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

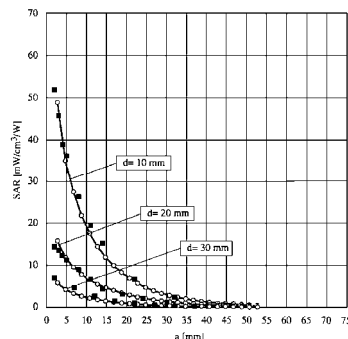


Figure 5-2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

FCC ID: BEJGD910	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	CERTIFICATION REPORT	 LG	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 8 of 23

6 PHANTOM AND EQUIVALENT TISSUES

6.1 SAM Phantoms



Figure 6-1
SAM Phantoms

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users [11][12]. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 5.1)

6.2 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization



Figure 6-2
Head Simulated

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6-1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in IEEE-1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrrove [13]. (See Table 6-1)

Table 6-1
Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	300	450	835	900				1450	1800				1900		1950	2000	2100		2450	3000	
Recipe #	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	2
Ingredient: (% by weight)																					
1,2-Propanediol							64.81														
Bactericide	0.19	0.19	0.50	0.10	0.10		0.50					0.50								0.50	
Diacetin			48.90				49.20					49.43								49.75	
DGSE								45.41	47.00	13.84	44.92		44.94	13.84	45.00	50.00	50.00	7.99	7.99		7.99
HEC	0.98	0.98		1.00	1.00																
NaCl	5.95	3.95	1.70	1.45	1.48	0.79	1.10	0.67	0.36	0.35	0.18	0.64	0.18	0.35				0.16	0.16		0.16
Sucrose	55.32	56.32		57.00	56.50																
Triton X-100										30.45				30.45				19.97	19.97		19.97
Water	37.56	38.56	48.90	40.45	40.92	34.40	49.20	53.80	52.64	55.36	54.90	49.43	54.90	55.36	55.00	50.00	50.00	71.88	71.88	49.75	71.88
Measured dielectric parameters																					
ϵ'_p	46.00	43.4	44.3	41.6	41.2	41.8	42.7	40.9	39.3	41	40.4	39.2	39.9	41	40.1	37	36.8	41.1	40.3	39.2	37.9
σ (S/m)	0.86	0.85	0.9	0.9	0.98	0.97	0.99	1.21	1.39	1.38	1.4	1.4	1.42	1.38	1.41	1.4	1.51	1.55	1.88	1.82	2.46
Temp. (°C)	22	22	20	22	22	22	20	22	22	21	22	20	21	21	20	22	22	20	20	20	20
Target dielectric parameters: (Table 2)																					
ϵ'_p	45.30	43.50	41.5	41.50				40.5	40.0								39.80			39.2	38.3
σ (S/m)	0.87	0.87	0.9	0.97				1.2	1.4								1.49			1.8	2.4
NOTE—Multiple columns for any single frequency are optional recipes. Recipe #, reference: 1 (Kashi et al. [B85]), 2 (Vignosa [B143]), 3 (Peyman and Gabriel [B119]), 4 (Pouzarova et al. [B50]).																					

NOTE—Multiple columns for any single frequency are optional recipes. Recipe #, reference: 1 (Kanda et al. [B85]), 2 (Vigneron [B145]), 3 (Vigneron and Gabriel [B119]), 4 (Fitzpatrick et al. [B50]).

*The formulas containing Triton X-100 and corresponding measured parameters are under review and verification.

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 9 of 23

7.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.0mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm x 15mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see Figure 7-1):
 - a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
 - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions) [15][16]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

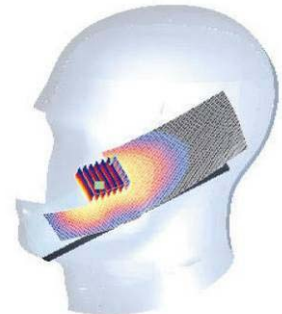


Figure 7-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Figure 7-2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.



Figure 7-2
SAM Twin Phantom Shell

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 10 of 23

8.1 Positioning for Face/Head SAR

The test device was positioned with the watch phone 1.0 cm from to the surface of the phantom to the front face of the watch per FCC Guidance received from PCTEST FCC meeting on 7/7/2009. This is to simulate worst-case conditions for an adult or child that may use the watch in a speaker-phone voice call.

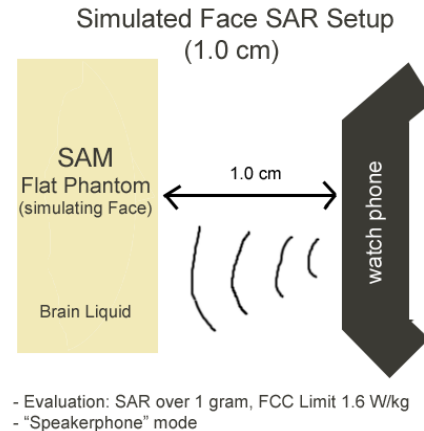


Figure 8-1
Face SAR Setup Diagram

The watch phone was setup in the center of the flat phantom and positioned with a Styrofoam structure to ensure minimal interference of the antenna to the device holder. See SAR Test Setup Photographs for more detail.

8.2 Positioning for Wrist SAR

Since the shape of the EUT did not allow for direct contact to the flat of the Flat SAM phantom, the EUT was required to be tested along a defined curved surface of the SAM head phantom (i.e. the neck region). The setup allowed for simulation for the device in either a voice call (speaker-phone or BT Headset configurations) or a data call. Test Points that were not accessible or inappropriate for the system software to evaluate were not considered for the SAR evaluation.

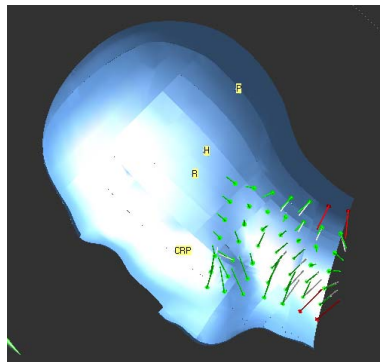


Figure 8-2
SAR Probe Accessibility Map for Neck Region



Figure 8-3
Wrist SAR Setup Configuration Diagram

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 11 of 23

9 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

9.1 Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

9.2 Controlled Environment

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). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 9-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Brain	1.6	8.0
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR Whole Body	0.08	0.4
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.0	20

1 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

2 The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

3 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

FCC ID: BEJGD910	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth	Page 12 of 23	

10 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_1 1gm	c_1 10 gms	1gm u_1 (± %)	10gms u_1 (± %)	v_1
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E2.1	6.6	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	E2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)							RSS	12.4	12.0
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							k=2	24.7	24.0
									299

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 13 of 23

11 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

11.1 Tissue Verification

Table 11-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated Date:	Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
07/06/2009	1900H	1850	1.395	39.21	1.40	40.00	-0.36%	-1.98%
		1880	1.421	38.86	1.40	40.00	1.50%	-2.85%
		1910	1.468	38.68	1.40	40.00	4.86%	-3.30%
07/06/2009	1900M	1850	1.512	51.72	1.52	53.30	-0.53%	-2.96%
		1880	1.546	51.40	1.52	53.30	1.71%	-3.56%
		1910	1.591	51.30	1.52	53.30	4.67%	-3.75%

Note: KDB 450824 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50 MHz of the DUT frequencies.

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies (per IEEE 1528 6.6.1.2).

11.2 Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification

- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
- 3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
- 4) The complex relative permittivity , for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\epsilon'_r\epsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\epsilon'_r\epsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 14 of 23

11.3 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ of the manufacturer SAR result on the reference dipole at the time of calibration, by using the below system validation kit(s).

Table 11-2
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED									
Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Dipole SN	Tissue Type	Targeted SAR _{1g} (mW)	Measured SAR _{1g} (mW)	Deviation (%)
07/08/2009	23.3	22.2	0.100	1900	502	Brain	3.99	3.73	-6.52%

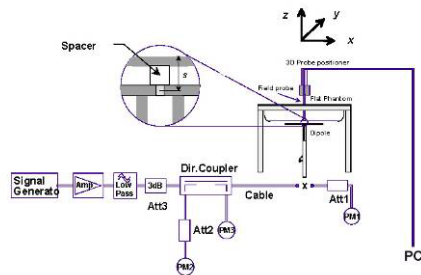


Figure 11-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 11-2
System Verification Setup Photo

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 15 of 23

12 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

12.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from “FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters” v01r03 from May 2008 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11a/b/g and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

12.2 FCC Power Tables & Conditions

	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.

Figure 12-1
Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	Individual Transmitter	Simultaneous Transmission
Licensed Transmitters	<u>Routine evaluation required</u>	<u>SAR not required:</u> <u>Unlicensed only</u> - when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is ≥ 5 cm from other antennas <u>Licensed & Unlicensed</u> - when the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas - when SAR to peak location separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3
Unlicensed Transmitters	<u>When there is no simultaneous transmission –</u> - output ≤ 60 f: SAR not required - output > 60 f: stand-alone SAR required <u>When there is simultaneous transmission –</u> <u>Stand-alone SAR not required when</u> - 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 - output $\leq P_{Ref}$ and antenna is < 2.5 cm from other antennas, each with either output power $\leq P_{Ref}$ or 1-g SAR < 1.2 W/kg <u>Otherwise stand-alone SAR is required</u> <u>When stand-alone SAR is required</u> - 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 procedures	<u>SAR required:</u> <u>Licensed & Unlicensed</u> antenna pairs with SAR to peak location separation ratio ≥ 0.3 ; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in stand-alone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition <u>Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply</u>

Figure 12-2
SAR Evaluation Requirements for Multiple Transmitter Handsets

12.3 Multiple Antenna/Transmission Information for GD910

Separation Distance of Antennas is 4.5 cm for Bluetooth
RF Conducted Power of Bluetooth Tx is 4.58 mW.

Based on the output power, antenna separation distance and the Body SAR of the dominant transmitter, a stand-alone BT SAR test is not required.

The summation of BT SAR and Licensed Transmitter SAR is $0.151 \text{ W/kg} + 0 \text{ W/kg} = 0.151 \text{ W/kg}$, which is less than 1.6 W/kg , therefore, a simultaneous SAR evaluation is not required.

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 16 of 23

13 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

13.1 RF Conducted Powers:

		RF Conducted Power Table								
		Voice	GPRS Data				EDGE Data			
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm]	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot
PCS	512	30.29	30.28	30.24	30.17	28.01	24.55	24.74	25.02	24.01
	661	30.11	30.09	30.04	29.98	27.87	24.52	24.61	24.97	24.04
	810	29.98	29.94	29.90	29.85	27.78	24.52	24.57	24.97	24.02

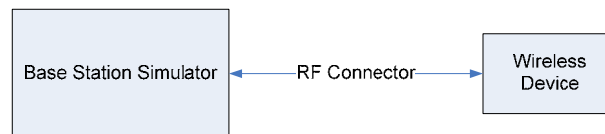


Figure 13-1
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth	Page 17 of 23	

14 SAR DATA SUMMARY

14.1 GSM 1900 Face SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	C_Power[dBm]		Phantom	Operating Configuration	EUT Side	Spacing	SAR (1g) (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Start	End					
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	30.11	30.13	Flat	Speakerphone (Voice mode)	Front (Watch Face)	1.0 cm	0.145
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in the test configuration recommended per FCC meeting on 7/7/2009. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1 .
5. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 18 of 23

14.2 Wrist SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUENCY		Service	C_Power[dBm]		Phantom Region	Test Position	Spacing	Slots	EUT Side	SAR (10g) (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		Start	End						
1880.00	661	GSM - Voice	30.11	29.92	Head/Neck	Wrist (BTH mode, Speakerphone)	0 cm	1	Back	0.058
1880.00	661	GPRS - Data	30.04	30.21	Head/Neck	Wrist (Data mode)	0 cm	2	Back	0.0914
1880.00	661	GPRS - Data	29.98	29.98	Head/Neck	Wrist (Data mode)	0 cm	3	Back	0.151
1880.00	661	GPRS - Data	27.87	27.76	Head/Neck	Wrist (Data mode)	0 cm	4	Back	0.138
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Hands, Wrists, Extremities 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 grams				

Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in the test configuration recommended per FCC meeting on 7/7/2009. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
4. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. $\pm$ 0.1.
5. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 19 of 23

15 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Index SAR	IXTL-010	Dielectric Measurement Kit	N/A		N/A	N/A
Index SAR	IXTL-030	30MM TEM line for 6 GHz	N/A		N/A	N/A
Agilent	E6651A	Mobile WiMAX Tester	8/23/2007	Biennial	8/23/2009	MY47310109
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	8/27/2007	Biennial	8/27/2009	4d026
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	9/25/2007	Biennial	9/25/2009	1007
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	9/26/2007	Biennial	9/26/2009	719
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	10/11/2007	Biennial	10/11/2009	3613A00315
SPEAG	D2600V2	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	1/30/2008	Biennial	1/30/2010	1004
SPEAG	D2300V2	2300 MHz SAR Dipole	3/6/2008	Biennial	3/6/2010	1008
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	7/23/2008	Annual	7/23/2009	109892
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	7/30/2008	Annual	7/30/2009	859
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	8/18/2008	Annual	8/18/2009	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	8/18/2008	Annual	8/18/2009	8650319
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	8/20/2008	Biennial	8/20/2010	101695
Speag	D1640V2	1640 MHz Dipole	8/21/2008	Biennial	8/21/2010	321
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	8/26/2008	Annual	8/26/2009	3561
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	9/10/2008	Biennial	9/10/2010	GB41450275
SPEAG	DAE3	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	10/17/2008	Annual	10/17/2009	455
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	10/21/2008	Annual	10/21/2009	3022
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z33	Peak Power Sensor (1mW-20W)	12/5/2008	Biennial	12/5/2010	100004
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z32	Peak Power Sensor (100uW-2W)	12/5/2008	Biennial	12/5/2010	100155
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	1/8/2009	Biennial	1/8/2011	797
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	1/15/2009	Biennial	1/15/2011	1057
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	1/19/2009	Biennial	1/19/2011	4d047
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	1/20/2009	Biennial	1/20/2011	502
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	1/21/2009	Annual	1/21/2010	3550
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	1/21/2009	Annual	1/21/2010	649
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	3/25/2009	Biennial	3/25/2011	MY45470194
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	3/25/2009	Annual	3/25/2010	JP38020182
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	4/6/2009	Annual	4/6/2010	833855/0010
Speag	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/15/2009	Annual	4/15/2010	3213
Speag	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/15/2009	Annual	4/15/2010	3209
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/14/2009	Annual	5/14/2010	704
SPEAG	D1765V2	1765 MHz SAR Dipole	5/19/2009	Biennial	5/19/2011	1008
SPEAG	D1450V2	1450 MHz SAR Dipole	5/20/2009	Biennial	5/20/2011	1025
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/25/2009	Annual	5/25/2010	665
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/12/2009	Annual	6/12/2010	836536/0005

Notes:

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by the waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by PCTEST prior to SAR evaluation. The brain simulating material is calibrated by PCTEST using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

FCC ID: BEJGD910	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth	Page 20 of 23	

16 CONCLUSION

16.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 21 of 23

17 REFERENCES

- [1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.
- [2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300kHz to 100GHz, New York: IEEE, 2006.
- [3] ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, December 2002.
- [4] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, July 2001.
- [5] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices.
- [6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for RadioFrequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.
- [7] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.
- [8] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. 120-124.
- [9] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.
- [10] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.
- [11] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Head Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct. 1996, pp. 1865-1873.
- [12] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.
- [13] G. Hartsgrrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bioelectromagnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.
- [14] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.
- [15] W. Gander, Computermathematick, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [16] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recepies in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth	Page 22 of 23	

- [17] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65, Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. Supplement C, Dec. 1997.
- [18] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.
- [19] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10kHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.
- [20] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.
- [21] FCC SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices v2.0, October 2007
- [22] SAR Measurement procedures for IEEE 802.11a/b/g rev 1.2, May 2007
- [23] IEC 62209-1, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz), Feb. 2005.
- [24] FCC Public Notice DA-02-1438. Office of Engineering and Technology Announces a Transition Period for the Phantom Requirements of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65, June 19, 2002
- [25] Industry Canada RSS-102 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) Issue 2, November 2005
- [26] Health Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz – 300 GHz, 1999
- [27] FCC SAR Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas v01r05 #648474, September 2008
- [28] FCC Application Note for SAR Probe Calibration and System Verification Consideration for Measurements at 150 MHz – 3 GHz, Rev 1.1, January 2007
- [29] FCC SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop Computers with Antennas Built-in on Display Screens, #616217, v01r01, April 2008
- [30] FCC SAR Measurement Requirements for 3 – 6 GHz Rev1.1, October 2006
- [31] FCC Mobile Portable RF Exposure Procedure D01 v03r03, KDB 447498, Jan. 2009
- [32] FCC SAR Procedures for Dongle Transmitters D02 v01, KDB 447498, Dec. 2008
- [33] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300kHz to 100GHz, New York: IEEE, Sept. 1992.

FCC ID: BEJGD910		CERTIFICATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename: 0907061358.BEJ	Test Dates: 07/08/09	EUT Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth		Page 23 of 23

APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: GD910; Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth; SN: 35030526.000000.465

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Brain Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 4/15/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 5/25/2009

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: GSM 1900, Face SAR, Watch Face side, Mid.ch

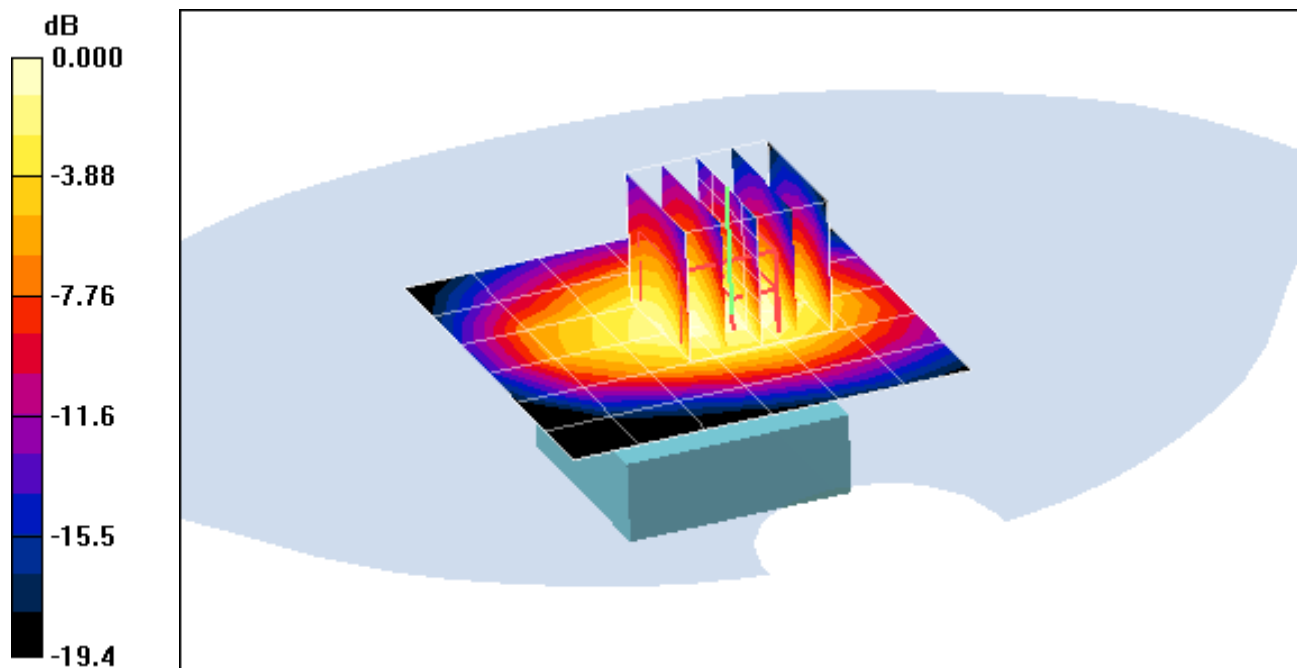
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.3 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.244 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.145 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.086 mW/g



0 dB = 0.173mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: GD910; Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth; SN: 35030526.000000.465

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.55$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 07-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 4/15/2009
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 5/25/2009
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: GPRS 1900, Wrist SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

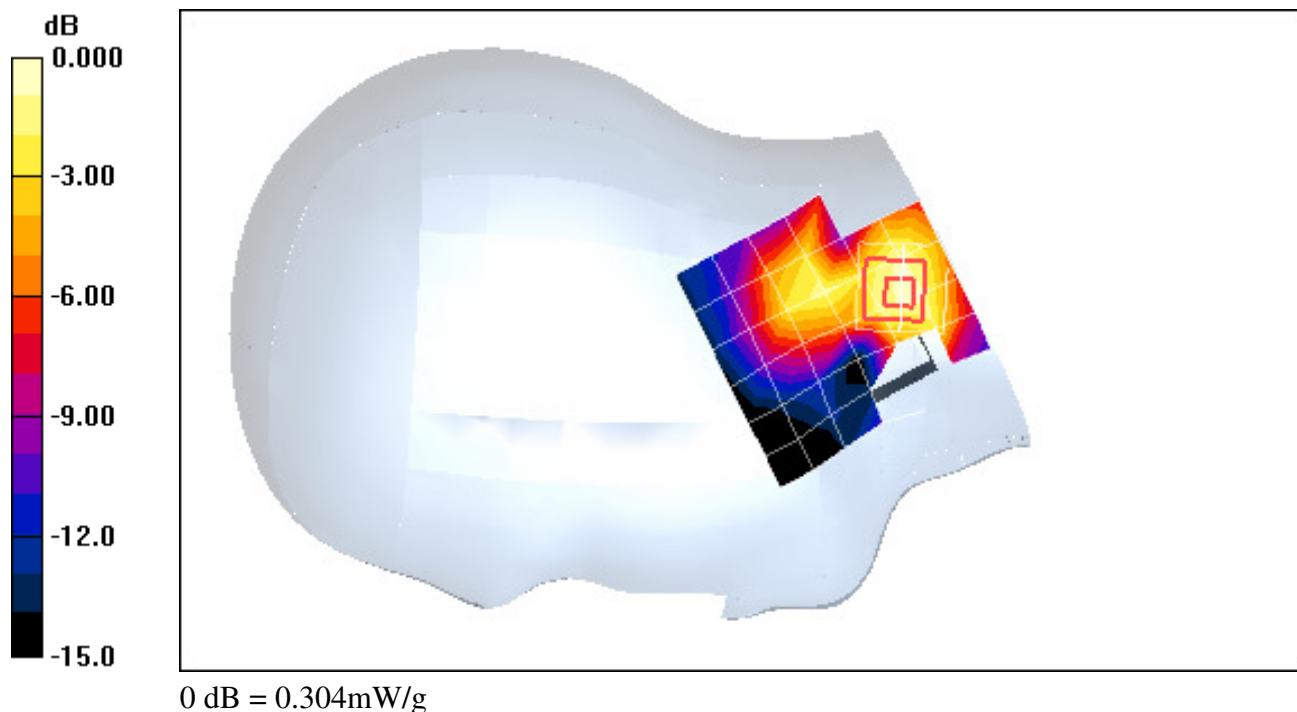
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.04 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.409 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.256 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: GD910; Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth; SN: 35030526.000000.465

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.55$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 07-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 4/15/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 5/25/2009

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: GSM 1900, Wrist SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

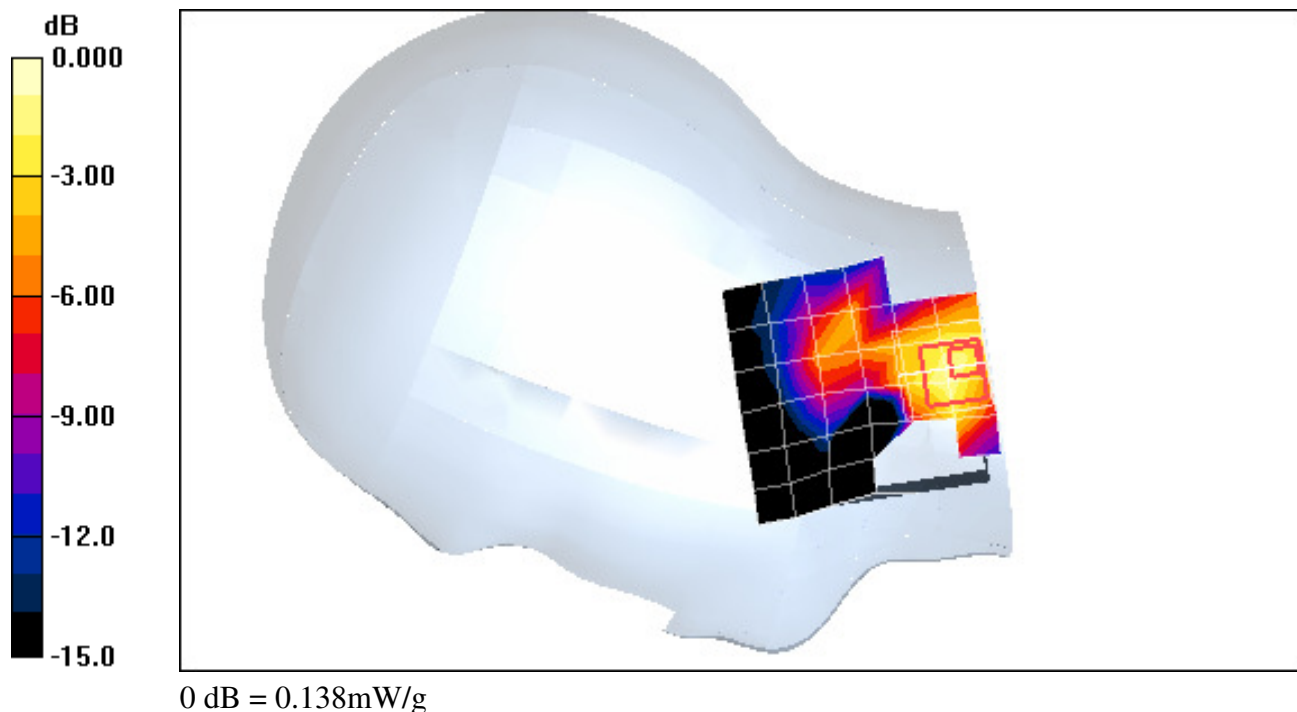
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 1.26 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.194 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.104 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.058 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: GD910; Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth; SN: 35030526.000000.465

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Brain Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 4/15/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 5/25/2009

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: GSM 1900, Face SAR, Watch Face side, Mid.ch

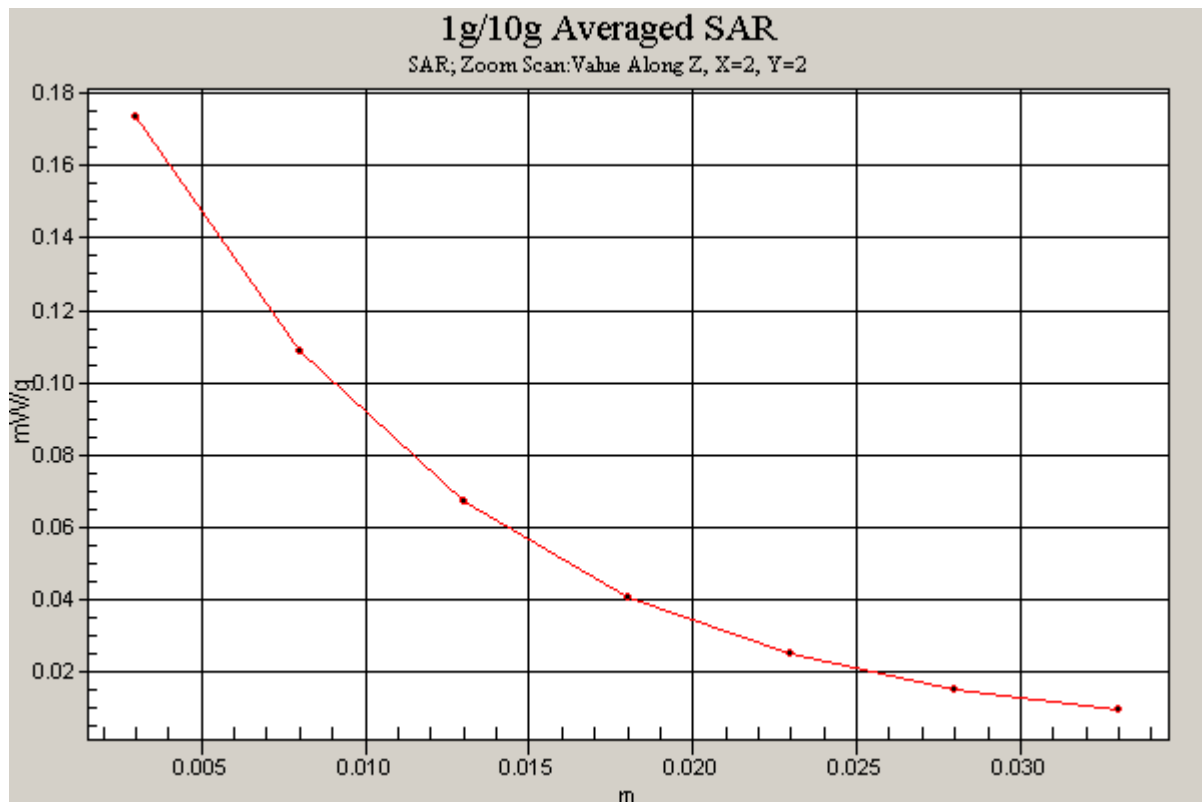
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.3 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.244 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.145 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.086 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: GD910; Type: PCS GSM/GPRS/EDGE Watch Phone with Bluetooth; SN: 35030526.000000.465

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.55 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 07-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 4/15/2009
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 5/25/2009
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: GPRS 1900, Limb Worn SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

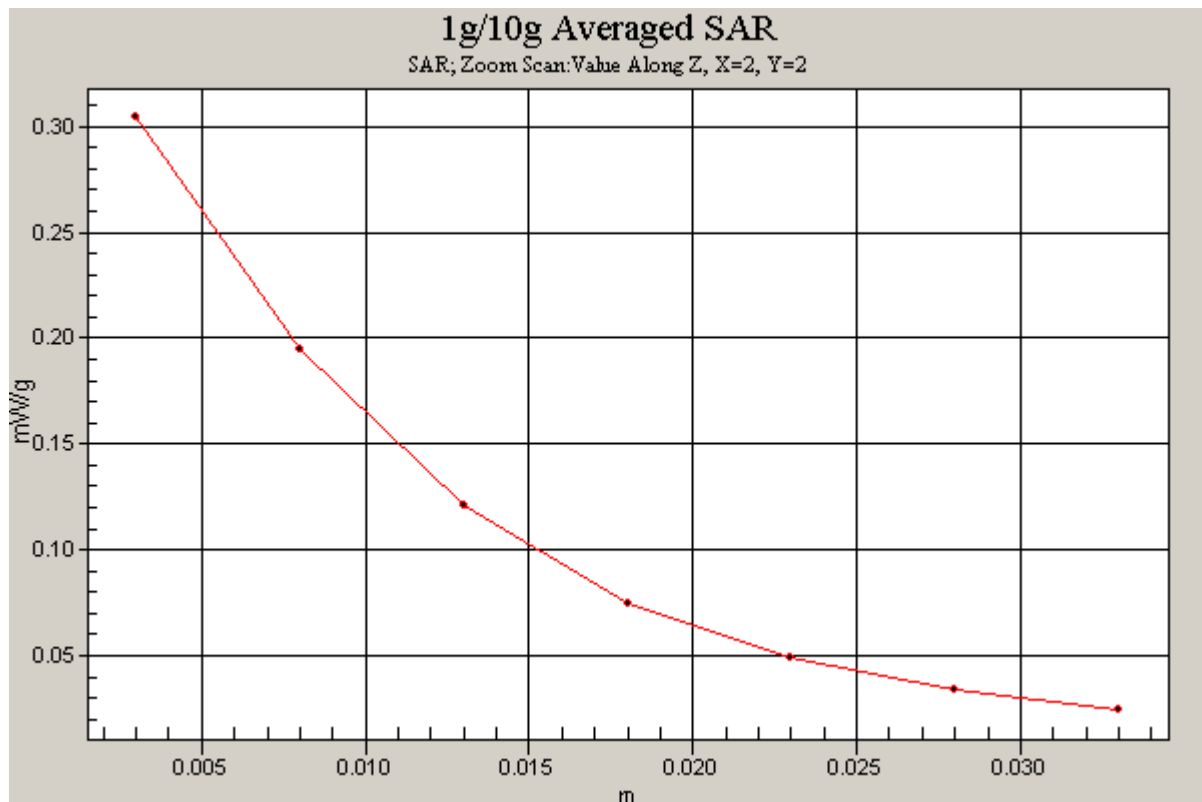
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.04 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.409 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.256 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g



APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: 1900MHz SAR Dipole 502; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Brain Medium (interpolated): $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 07-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 4/15/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 5/25/2009

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

1900MHz Dipole Validation

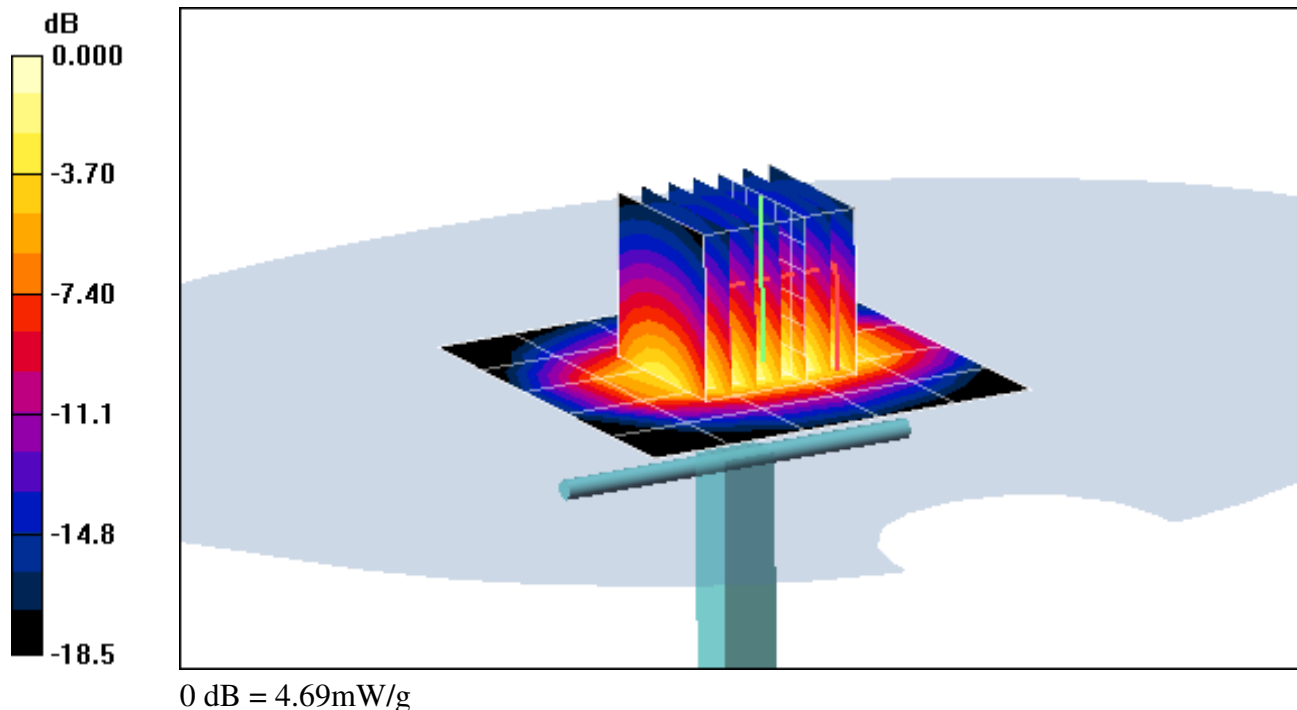
Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 3.73 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.93 mW/g

Deviation = - 6.52 %



APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3209_Apr09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3209**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6 and QA CAL-23.v3
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **April 15, 2009**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09
Calibrated by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature
Approved by:	Name Fin Bomholt	Function R&D Director	Signature

Issued: April 15, 2009

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3209

Manufactured:	October 14, 2008
Calibrated:	April 15, 2009

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3209

Sensitivity in Free Space^A

Diode Compression^B

NormX	1.33 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	91 mV
NormY	1.34 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	93 mV
NormZ	1.14 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	92 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL **835 MHz** Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.0 mm	4.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.5	5.5
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.5

TSL **1750 MHz** Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.0 mm	4.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.6	5.1
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.3

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.0 mm**

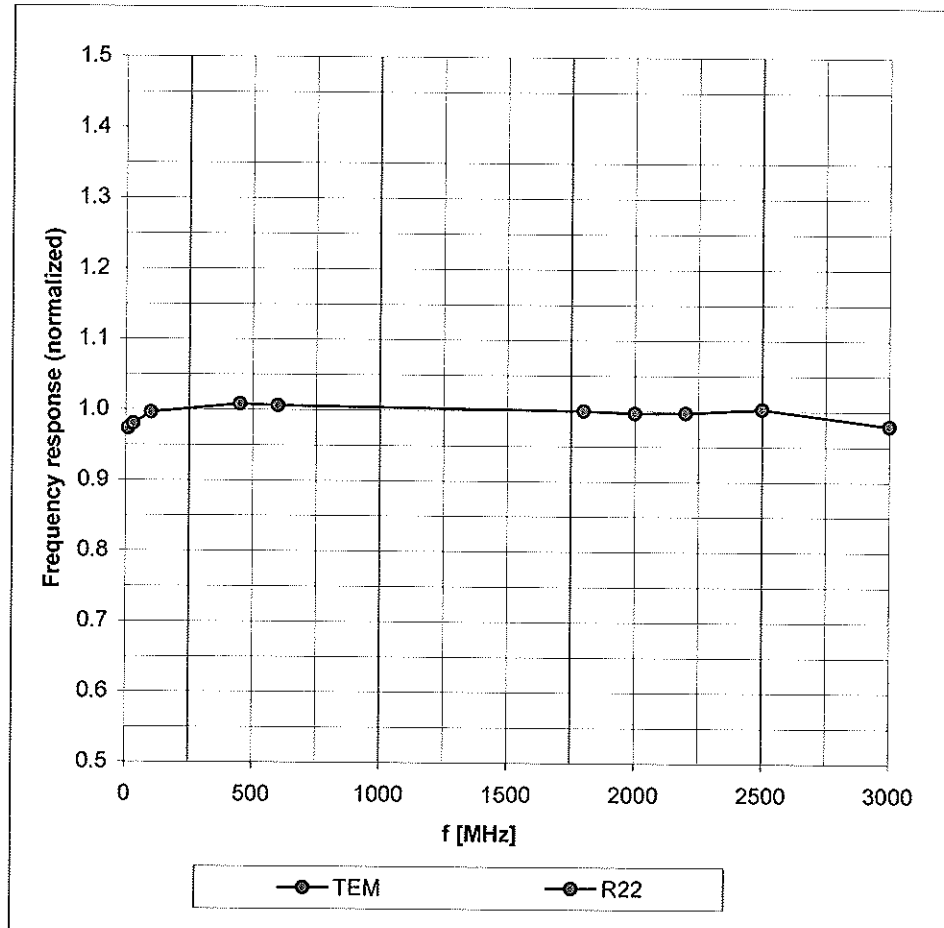
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

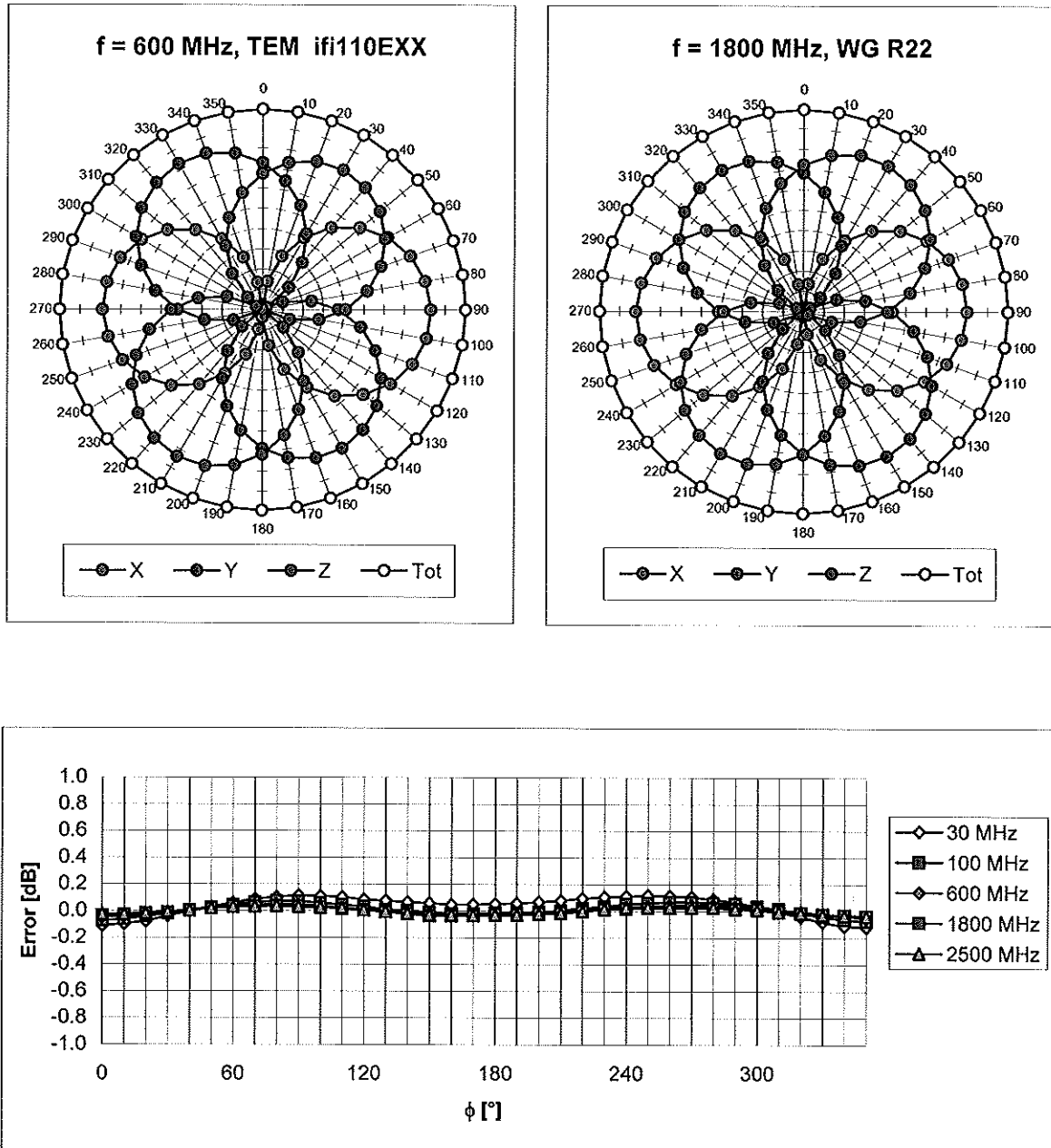
^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

Frequency Response of E-Field

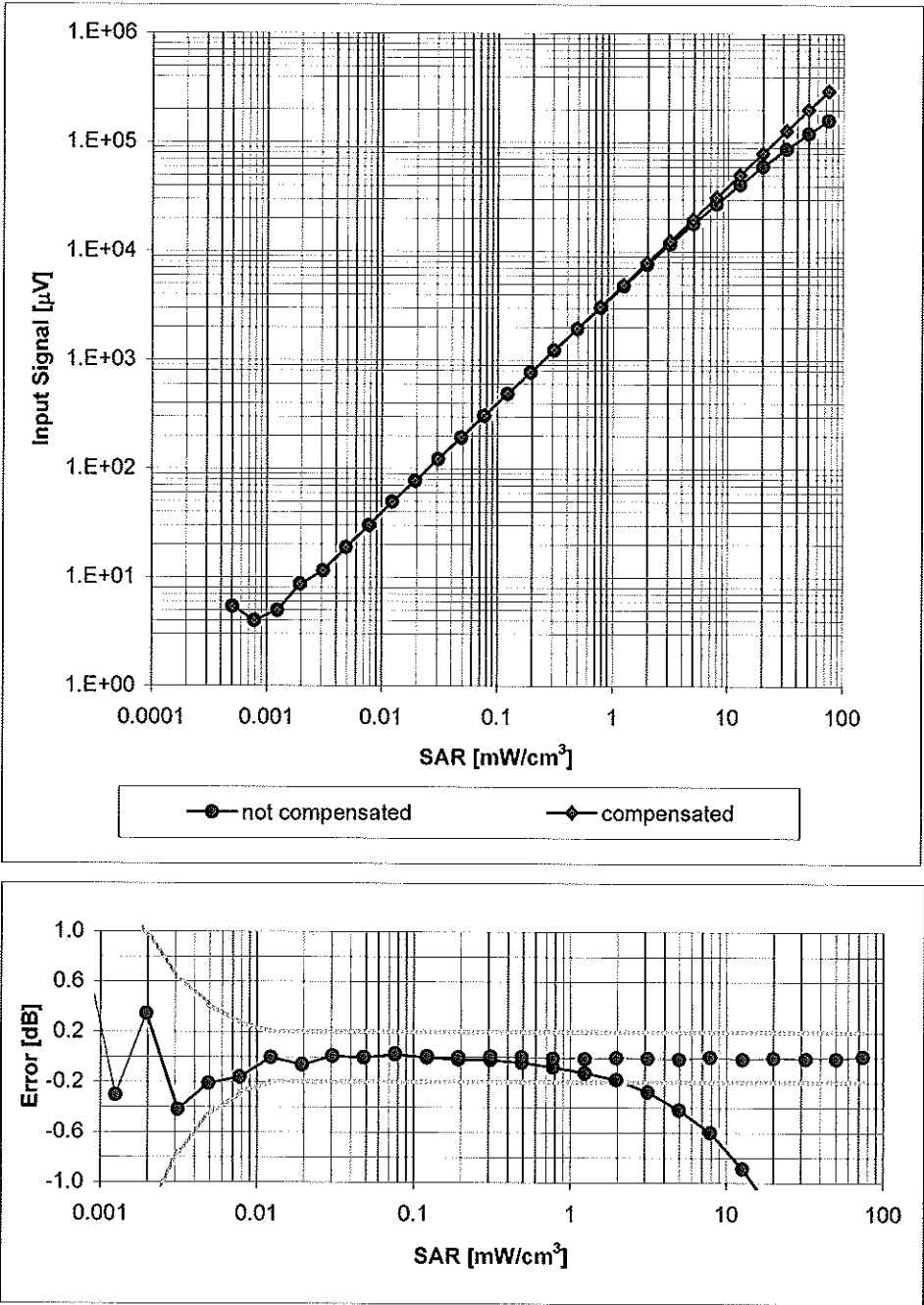
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

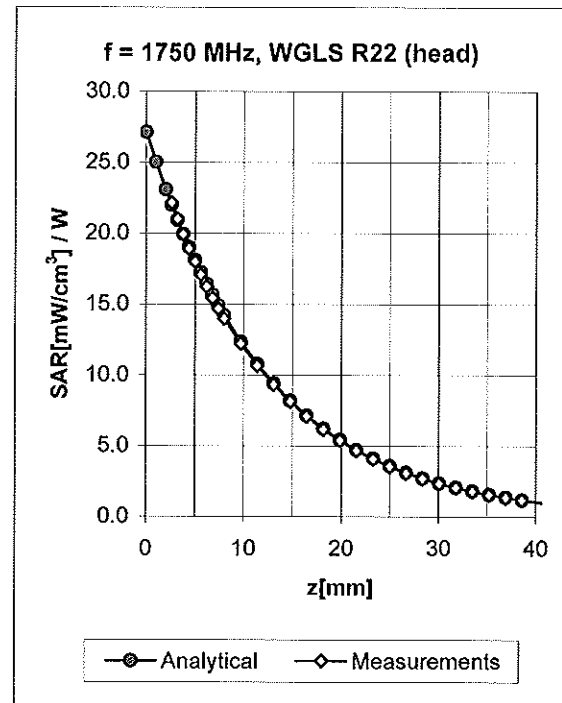
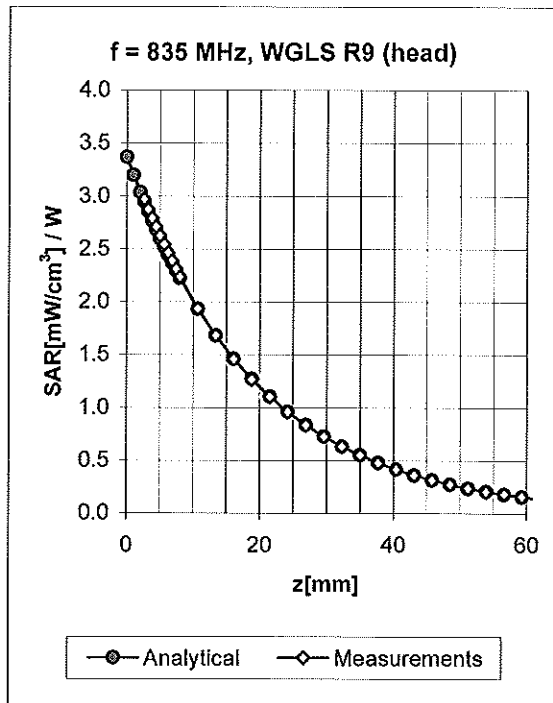
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



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

Conversion Factor Assessment

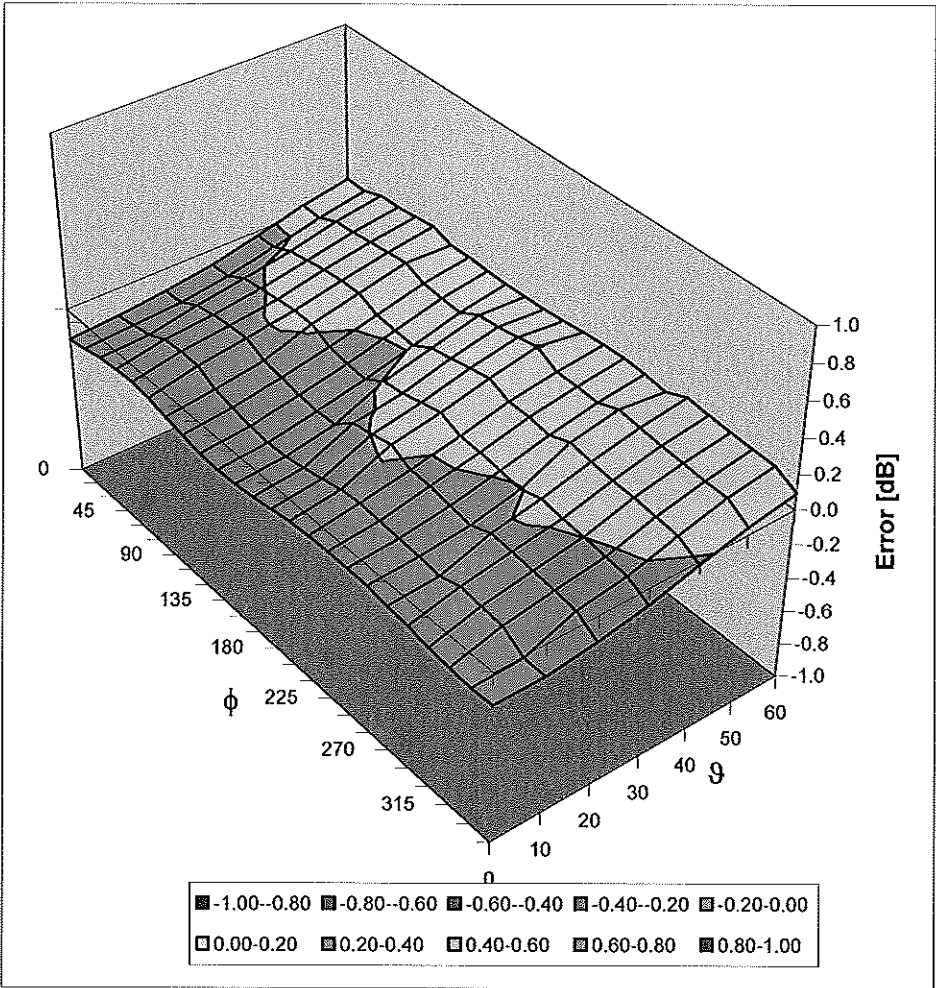


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.84	1.10	6.10 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.40	1.74	5.29 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.36	1.83	5.10 ± 11.0% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.78	1.17	6.07 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.33	2.21	4.83 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.31	2.41	4.55 ± 11.0% (k=2)

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

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



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