



Edition 1.0 2017-01

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE SPECIFICATION



Specific absorption rate (SAR) measurement procedure for long term evolution (LTE) devices

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 17.220.20; 17.240

ISBN 978-2-8322-3764-9

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	7
5 Protocol for SAR assessment	7
5.1 General LTE SAR testing considerations	7
5.1.1 Description of LTE Mode selection	
5.2 Power and SAR Measurement Protocol	
6 Uncertainty estimation	
7 Measurement report	
Annex A (informative) Supporting information	
Annex B (informative) Maximum Power Reduction (MPR)	
Annex C (informative) Power test conditions	
Annex D (normative) RF Conducted Output Power Measurement	
Annex E (informative) RF Conducted LTE Modes to be tested for Band 3, 7 and 20	
Bibliography	28
Figure 1 – Use of conducted power for LTE Mode selection	10
Figure A.1 – Low, Middle, and High channel at 2 GHz band (Band 1)	14
Figure A.2 – RF conducted power vs. 10g SAR	14
Figure A.3 – 1g SAR as a function of RF conducted power in various test conditions (dashed lines indicate y=a*x linear regressions)	16
Table A.1 – CV of α	15
Table A.2 – Maximum CV of α found in Study 2	16
Table B.1 – Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3	18
Table C.1 – Test Configuration Table without MPR	19
Table C.2 – Test Configuration Table with MPR	19
Table E.1 – Band 3 (1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz)	21
Table E.2 – Band 7 (2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz)	24
Table E.3 – Band 20 (832 MHz to 862 MHz)	26

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR) MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOR LONG TERM EVOLUTION (LTE) DEVICES

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

A PAS is a technical specification not fulfilling the requirements for a standard, but made available to the public.

IEC PAS 63083 has been processed by IEC technical committee 106: Methods for the assessment of electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields associated with human exposure.

The text of this PAS is based on the following document:	This PAS was approved for publication by the P-members of the committee concerned as indicated in the following document
Draft PAS	Report on voting
106/377/PAS	106/385/RVD

This PAS shall remain valid for an initial maximum period of 3 years starting from the publication date. The validity may be extended for a single period up to a maximum of 3 years, at the end of which it shall be published as another type of normative document, or shall be withdrawn.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

LTE technology shows an added complexity over previously available radio schemes and in order to configure and test LTE devices, many signal parameters have to be taken into account. The combinations of parameters in a given frequency band can result in hundreds of LTE Modes and SAR test configurations. The main purpose of this protocol is to support the demonstration of DUT compliance with applicable exposure limits based on a reasonable number of SAR evaluations.

SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR) MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOR LONG TERM EVOLUTION (LTE) DEVICES

1 Scope

This Publicly Available Specification (PAS) applies to measurement procedures of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) generated by devices with LTE (Long Term Evolution) technology specified by 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), Rel. 8 and 9 [1] where the devices are intended to be used with the radiating part in close proximity to the human head and body. This document supports both FDD and TDD modes. The objective of this document is to define the number of test conditions with respect to basic radio frequency aspects, i.e. channel bandwidths, number and offset of allocated resource blocks (RB), modulation, and maximum power reduction (MPR) for IEC 62209-1 and IEC 62209-2.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62209-1:2016, Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Part 1: Devices used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)

IEC 62209-2, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)

ETSI TR 121 905, Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications