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# SAR Test Report

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Report No.: AGC01566140301FH01

**FCC ID** : T4K-QZQXFD-950

**APPLICATION PURPOSE** : Original Equipment

**Product Designation** : Handheld two way radio

**Brand Name** : FDX

**Model Name** : FD-950

**Client** : Quanzhou Feidaxin Electronics Co., Ltd.

**Date of Issue** : Apr.21,2014

**STANDARD(S)** : IEEE Std. 1528:2003  
: 47CFR § 2.1093  
: IEEE/ANSI C95.1

**REPORT VERSION** : V1.0

Attestation of Global Compliance (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.



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**Report Revise Record**

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	Apr.21,2014	Valid	Original Report

## Test Report Certification

Applicant Name	Quanzhou Feidaxin Electronics Co., Ltd.
Applicant Address	Feidaxin Building, Tangxi Industrial Zone, Luojiang District, Quanzhou, Fujian China 362011
Manufacturer Name	Quanzhou Feidaxin Electronics Co., Ltd.
Manufacturer Address	Feidaxin Building, Tangxi Industrial Zone, Luojiang District, Quanzhou, Fujian China 362011
Product Name	Handheld two way radio
Brand Name	FDX
Model Name	FD-950
Difference Description	N/A
EUT Voltage	DC7.4V by battery
Applicable Standard	IEEE Std. 1528:2003 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1
Test Date	Apr.09,2014
Performed Location	Attestation of Global Compliance (Shenzhen)Co., Ltd. 2F, Building 2, No.1-No.4, Chaxi Sanwei Technical Industrial Park, Gushu, Xixiang Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China
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## 1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for EUT are as follows:

Highest Report tested & scaled SAR Summary (with 50% duty cycle)

Exposure Position	Separation	Highest Tested 1g-SAR(W/Kg)	Highest Scaled SAR(W/Kg)
Face Up	12.5 KHz	1.575	1.692
Back Touch	12.5 KHz	1.240	1.353

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment limits (8.0W/Kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1, and had been tested in accordance with measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and the following specific FCC Test Procedures:

KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r03

KDB 643646 D01 SAR Test for PTT Radios V01r01

## 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 2.1. EUT Description

General Information	
Product Name	Handheld two way radio
Test Model	FD-950
Hardware Version	N/A
Software Version	N/A
Exposure Category:	Occupational/Controlled Exposure
Device Category	FM UHF Portable Transceiver
Modulation Type	FM
TX Frequency Range	400-470MHz
Rated Power	UHF:5Watt
Max. Average Power	UHF:36.69dBm
Channel Spacing	12.5 KHz
Antenna Type	External Antenna
Antenna Gain	3.0dBi
Body-Worn Accessories:	Belt Clip with headset
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Battery Type (s) Tested:	DC7.4V by battery

Note: The sample used for testing is end product.

## 2.2. Test Procedure

1	Setup the EUT for two typical configuration of hold to face and body worn individually
2	Power on the EUT and make it continuously transmitting on required operating channel
3	Make sure the EUT work normally during the test

## 2.3. Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	21 ± 2
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	56

### 3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

#### 3.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and occupational/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy ( $dW$ ) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass ( $dm$ ) contained in a volume ( $dv$ ) of given mass density ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/Kg)

SAR can be obtained using either of the following equations:

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

$$\text{SAR} = c_h \left. \frac{dT}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$$

Where

SAR	is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;
E	is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;
$\sigma$	is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;
$\rho$	is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;
$c_h$	is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;

$\frac{dT}{dt} \mid t=0$  is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second

### **3.2. SAR Measurement Procedure**

The EUT is set to transmit at the required power in line with product specification, at each frequency relating to the LOW, MID, and HIGH channel settings.

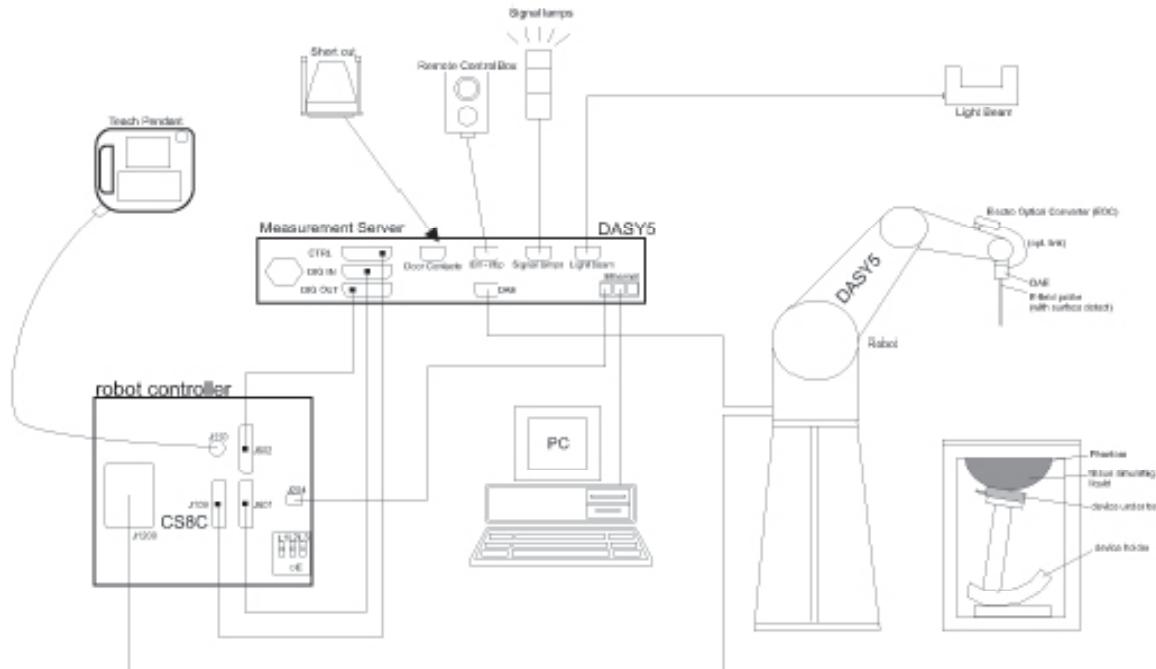
Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The EUT is placed against the Universal Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at  $1\text{mm}^2$  ) which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at  $1\text{mm}^3$  ).

When multiple peak SAR location were found during the same configuration or test mode, Zoom scan shall performed on each peak SAR location, only the peak point with maximum SAR value will be reported for the configuration or test mode.

### 3.3. COMOSAR System Description



**DASY5 System Configurations**

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

- (1) A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software.
- (2) A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which attached to the robot arm extension. The DAE consist 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 with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.
- (3) A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- (4) The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server..
- (5) A Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- (6) A computer running WinXP .
- (7) DASY software.
- (8) Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- (9) Phantoms, device holders and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

#### 3.3.1. Applications

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g., IEEE 1528, OET 65, IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, EN 50360, EN 50383 and others.

### 3.3.2. Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm<sup>2</sup> step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan).

### 3.3.3. Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21.5mm. The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications utilize a physical step of 7x7x7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

### 3.3.4. Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Post processor, COMOSAR allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEEE 1528. The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat distribution f1, the spatially steep distribution f3 and f2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x, y, z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{2a}} \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}}{5a} \right)$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{a}} \frac{a^2}{a^2 + x'^2} \left( 3 - e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} \right) \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{y'}{3a} \right)$$

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \left( e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a+2z)^2} \right)$$

### 3.4. DASY5 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dissymmetric probe manufactured by SPEAG. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dissymmetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) Under ISO17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

### 3.5. Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

<b>Model</b>	ES3DV3
<b>Manufacture</b>	SPEAG
<b>frequency</b>	0.03GHz-3GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB(30MHz-3GHz)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length:337mm Tip diameter:4mm Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers:2mm
<b>Application</b>	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

### 3.6. Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5:TX60) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from is used.

The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- 6-axis controller



### 3.7. Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic “tooling” of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



### 3.8. Device Holder

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon=3$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



### 3.9. Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip-disk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

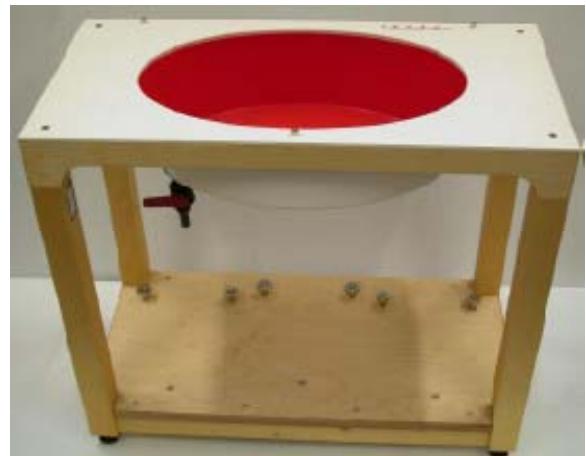
The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



### 3.10. SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

Flat phantom



The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

## 4. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in 4.2

### 4.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient (% Weight) Tissue Type	450 MHz
Water	38.56
Salt (NaCl)	3.95
Sugar	56.32
HEC	0.98
Bactericide	0.19
Triton X-100	0.0
DGBE	0.0

## 4.2. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using DASY5 Dielectric Probe Kit and R&S Network Analyzer ZVL6.

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 450MHz									
Fr. (MHz)	Ch.	Dielectric Parameters ( $\pm 5\%$ )				Tissue Temp [°C]	Test time		
		head		body					
		$\epsilon_r$ 43.50 41.325 to 45.675	$\delta[\text{s}/\text{m}]$ 0.87 0.8265 to 0.9135	$\epsilon_r$ 56.7 53.865 to 59.535	$\delta[\text{s}/\text{m}]$ 0.94 0.893 to 0.987				
450	Low	42.57	0.84	56.77	0.93	21	Apr.09,2014		
450	Mid	43.66	0.85	54.46	0.90	21	Apr.09,2014		
450	High	44.07	0.88	54.62	0.95	21	Apr.09,2014		

#### 4.3. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Target Frequency (MHz)	head		body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
<b>450</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>0.94</b>
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	51.6	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

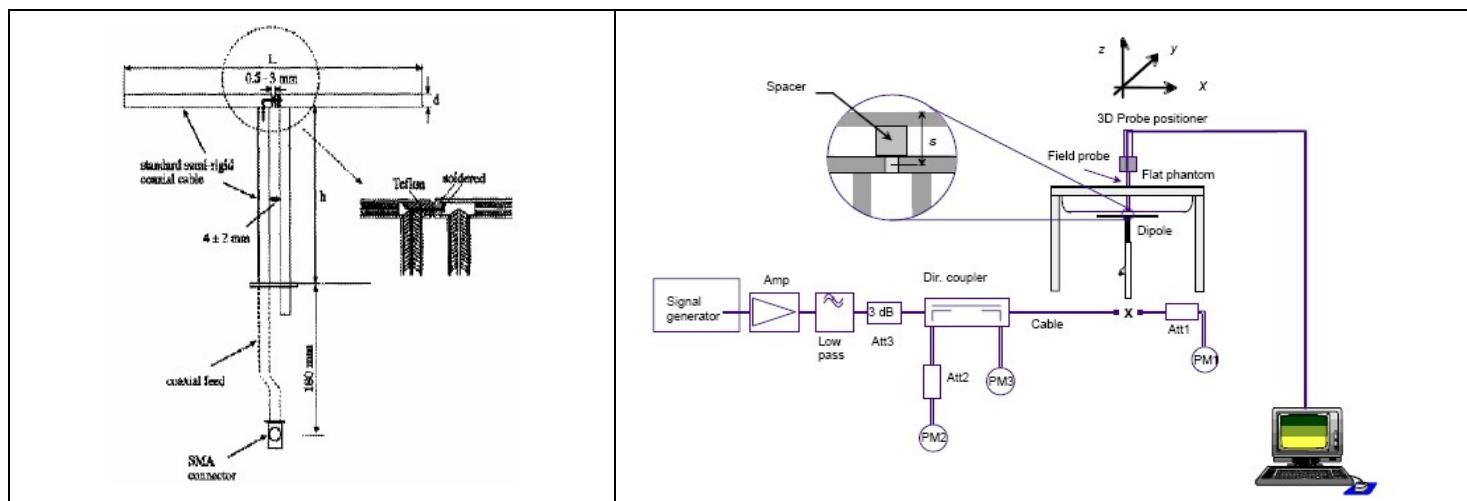
( $\epsilon_r$  = relative permittivity,  $\sigma$  = conductivity and  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

## 5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

### 5.1. SAR System Validation Procedures

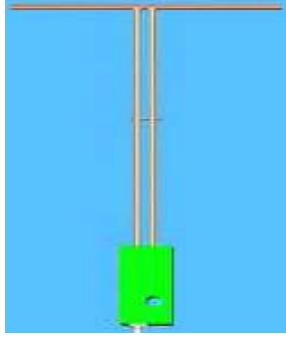
Each DASY5 system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY5 software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.



## 5.2. SAR System Validation

### 5.2.1. Validation Dipoles

	<p>The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical Specifications for the dipoles.</p>
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Frequency	R/L (mm)	R/h (mm)	d (mm)
450MHz	290	166.7	6.35

### 5.2.2. Validation Result

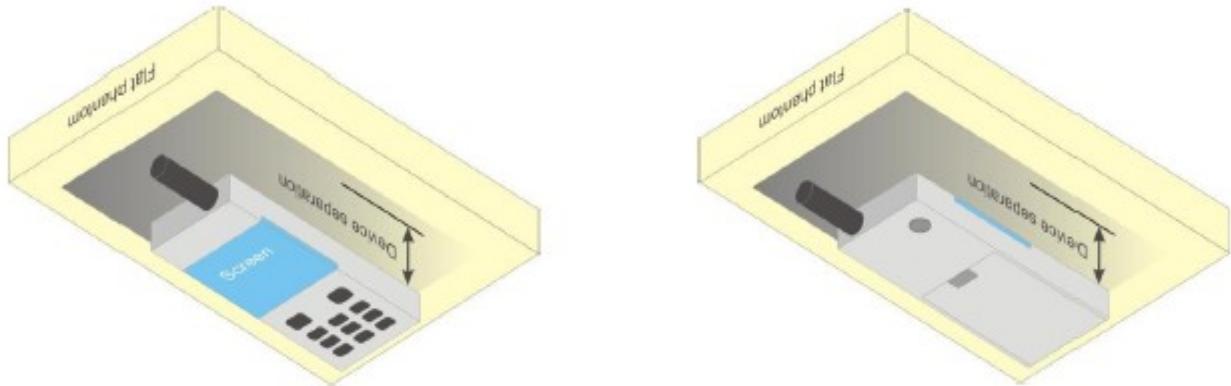
System Performance Check at 450MHz for body								
Validation Kit: SN 46/11DIP 0G450-184								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result (± 10%)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
450	5.07	3.25	4.563-5.577	2.925-3.575	4.8	3.3	21	Apr.09,2014

## 6. EUT TEST POSITION

This EUT was tested in **Front Face and Rear Face**.

### 6.1. Body Worn Position

- (1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
- (2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
- (3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to **25mm**.



## 7. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, FCC Supplement C, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 "Controlled Exposure Environment" limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as "Controlled Exposure Environment" which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

### Limits for Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment

Type Exposure Limits	Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment(W/Kg)
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	8.0

## 8. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/ Model	Identification No.	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
Stäubli Robot	Stäubli-TX60	F13/5Q2UD1/A/01	N/A	N/A
Robot Controller	Stäubli-CS8	139522	N/A	N/A
E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	SN:3337	01/28/2014	01/27/2015
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag-SAM	1790	N/A	N/A
Device Holder	Speag-SD 000 H01 KA	SD 000 H01 KA	N/A	N/A
DAE4	Speag-SD 000 D04 BM	1398	10/10/2013	10/09/2014
SAR Software	Speag-DASY5	DASY52.8	N/A	N/A
Liquid	SATIMO	-	N/A	N/A
Radio Communication Tester	R&S-CMU200	069Y7-158-13-712	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Dipole	SATIMO SID450	SN46/11 DIP 0G450-184	11/14/2013	11/13/2015
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	12/08/2013	12/07/2014
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4421B	MY43351603	05/13/2013	05/12/2014
Power Probe	NRP-Z23	US38261498	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
SPECTRUM ANALYZER	Agilent- E4440A	MY44303916	10/22/2013	10/21/2014
Power Attenuator	BED	DLA-5W	07/30/2013	07/29/2014
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/17/2014	02/16/2015

Note: Per KDB 865664 Dipole SAR Validation Verification, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
4. Impedance is within 5Ω of calibrated measurement.

## 9. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

### DAYS5 Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty for 30 MHz to 3 GHz averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.

Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c <sub>i</sub> ) 1g	(c <sub>i</sub> ) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v <sub>i</sub> ) v <sub>eff</sub>
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	±6.55 %	N	1	1	1	±6.55 %	±6.55 %	∞
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	±2.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2 %	±1.2 %	∞
Linearity	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.3 %	∞
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	±0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5 %	±0.5 %	∞
Probe Positioning	±6.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3 %	±2.3 %	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
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 %	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
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 (mea.) <sup>DAK</sup>	±2.5 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±0.9 %	±0.3 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7 %	±1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.) <sup>DAK</sup>	±2.5 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±0.9 %	±0.7 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±12.0 %	±11.8 %	530
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±24.0 %	±23.7 %	

## 10. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

Frequency (MHz)	Channel Spacing	Measured Conducted Output power	
		Max. Peak Power (dBm)	Avg. Power (dBm)
400.025	12.5KHz	36.96	36.62
435.000		36.98	<b>36.69</b>
469.975		36.95	36.61

## 11. TEST RESULTS

### 11.1. SAR Test Results Summary

#### 11.1.1. Test position and configuration

Head SAR was performed with the device configured in the positions according to KDB 643646 and Body SAR was performed with the device configurated with all accessories close to the Flat Phantom.

#### 11.1.2. Operation Mode

Set the EUT to maximum output power level and transmit on lower, middle and top channel with 100% duty cycle individually during SAR measurement.

#### 11.1.3. Co-located SAR

The following KDB was used for assessing this device.

KDB 643646 and KDB 865664

#### **11.1.4. Test Result**

## APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

System Check Body 450MHz

**DUT: Dipole 450 MHz Type: SID 450**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;

Frequency: 450 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.85$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 43.66$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;

Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom; Input Power=10dBm

Ambient temperature ( °C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

Date: Apr.09,2014

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.30,7.30,7.30); Calibrated: 01/28/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0$ ,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Configuration/System Check 450MHz Body/Area Scan (81×321×1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=1.000$  mm,  $dy=1.000$  mm,

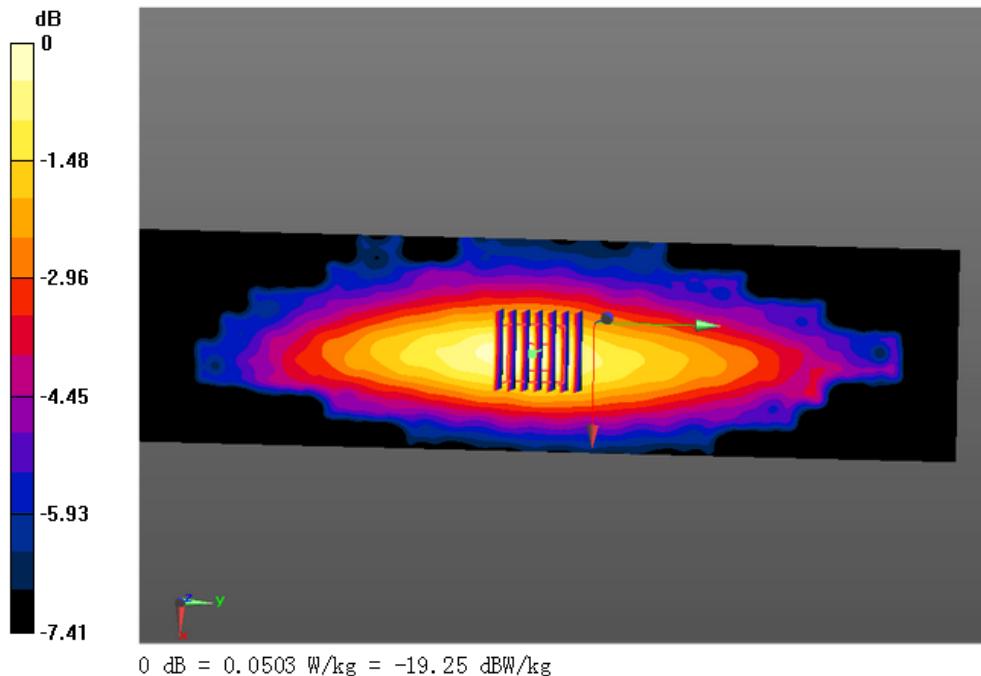
Maximum value of SAR (measured)=0.0523 W/Kg

**Configuration/System Check 450MHz Body/Zoom Scan (7×7×7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$  mm,  $dy = 5$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm, Reference Value=7.017 V/m; Power Drift=-0.18dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =0.0513 W/kg

**SAR (1g) =0.048 W/Kg; SAR (10g) =0.033 W/Kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured)=0.0503W/Kg



## APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

CW450 Low- Face up 2.5 cm separation (12.5 KHz)

DUT: Handheld two way radio; Type: FD-950

Date: Apr.09,2014

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;  
Frequency: 400.025MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.84$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.57$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(6.93, 6.93, 6.93); Calibrated: 01/28/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0$ ,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Face up/Low/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.000$  mm,  $dy=1.000$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.47 W/kg

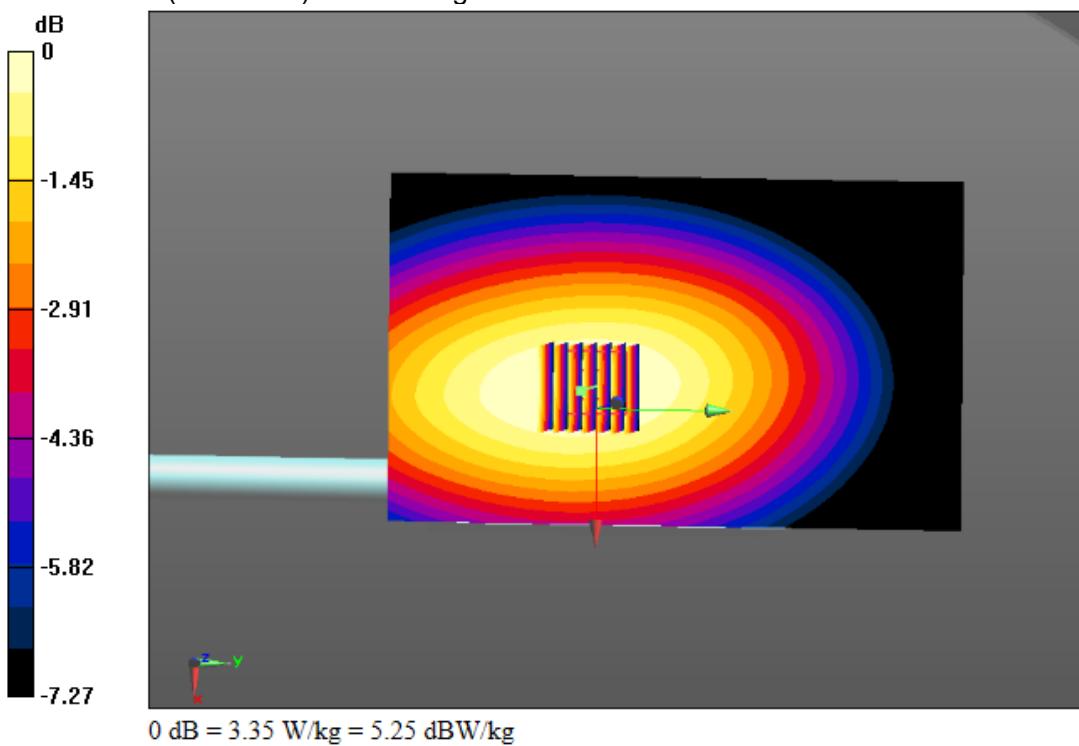
**Face up/Low /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$  mm,  $dy=5$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 63.447 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.69 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 3.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.44 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.35 W/kg



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
CW450 Mid- Face up 2.5 cm separation (12.5 KHz)  
**DUT: Handheld two way radio; Type: FD-950**

Date: Apr.09,2014

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;  
Frequency: 435.000 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.85$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 43.66$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom

Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(6.93, 6.93, 6.93); Calibrated: 01/28/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Face up/Mid/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.62 W/kg

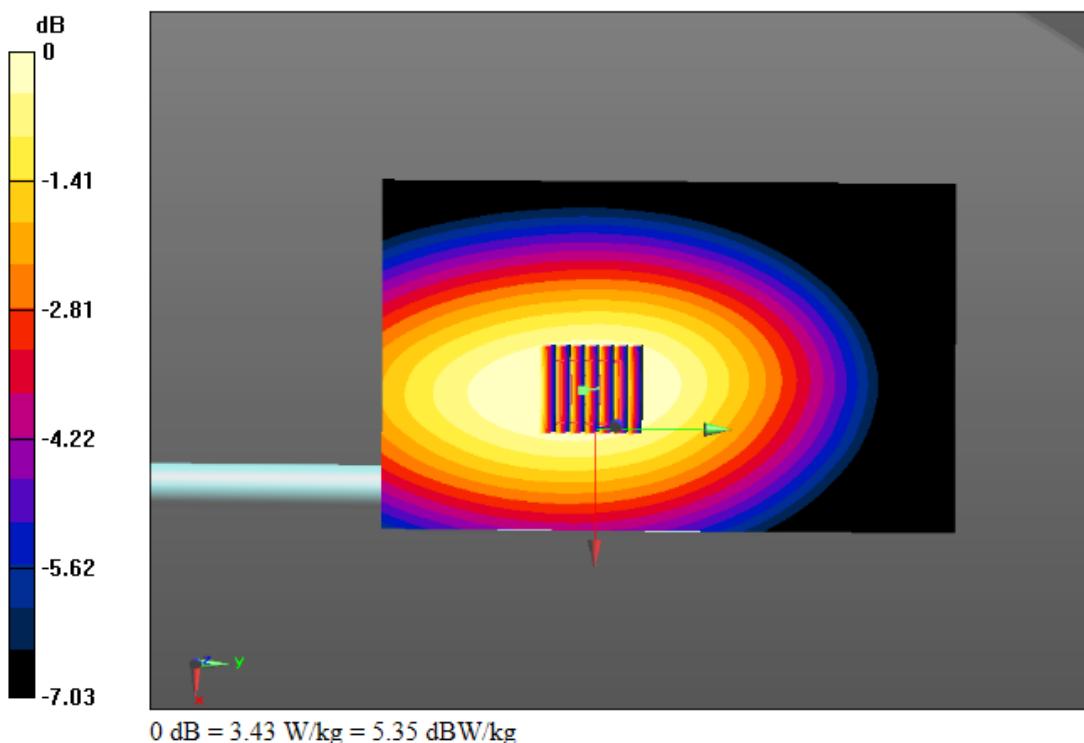
**Face up/Mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 62.346 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.81 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 3.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.47 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.43 W/kg



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
CW450 High- Face up 2.5 cm separation (12.5 KHz)  
**DUT: Handheld two way radio; Type: FD-950**

Date: Apr.09,2014

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;  
Frequency: 469.975MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.88$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 44.07$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(6.93, 6.93, 6.93); Calibrated: 01/28/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0$ ,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Face up/High/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.000$  mm,  $dy=1.000$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.62 W/kg

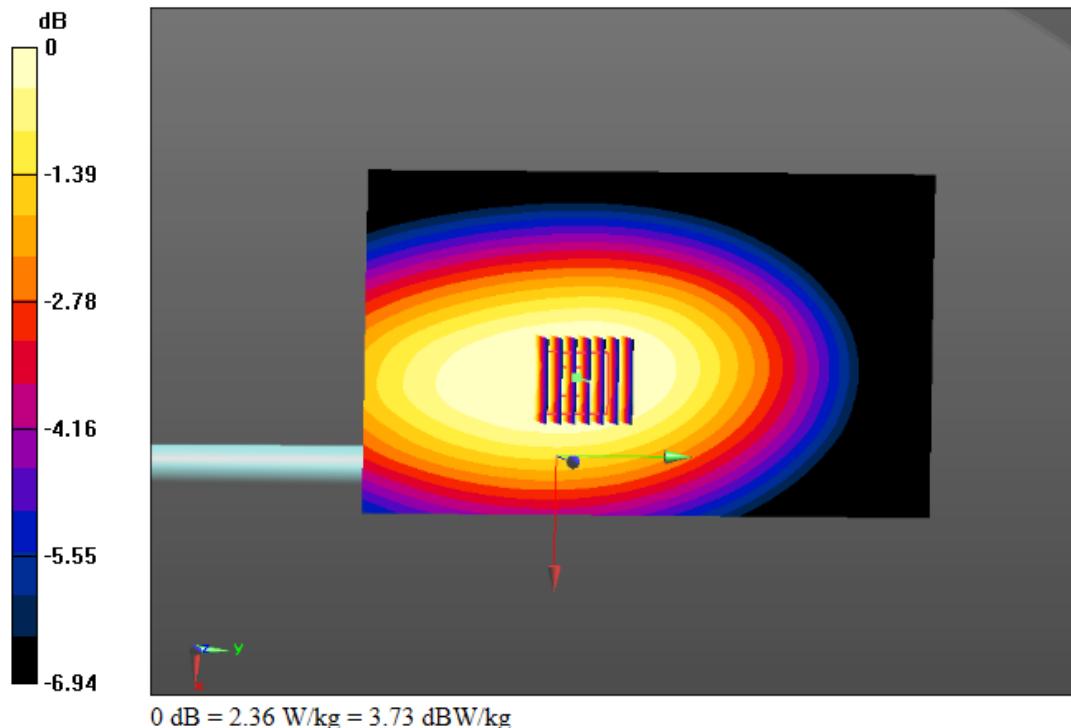
**Face up/High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$  mm,  $dy=5$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 53.751 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.67 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.68 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.36 W/kg



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
CW450 Low -Body -Touch (12.5 KHz)  
**DUT: Handheld two way radio; Type: FD-950**

Date: Apr.09,2014

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;  
Frequency: 400.025MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.93$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.77$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature(°C): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.30,7.30,7.30; Calibrated: 01/28/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0$ ,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Body back/Low/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.000$  mm,  $dy=1.000$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.80 W/kg

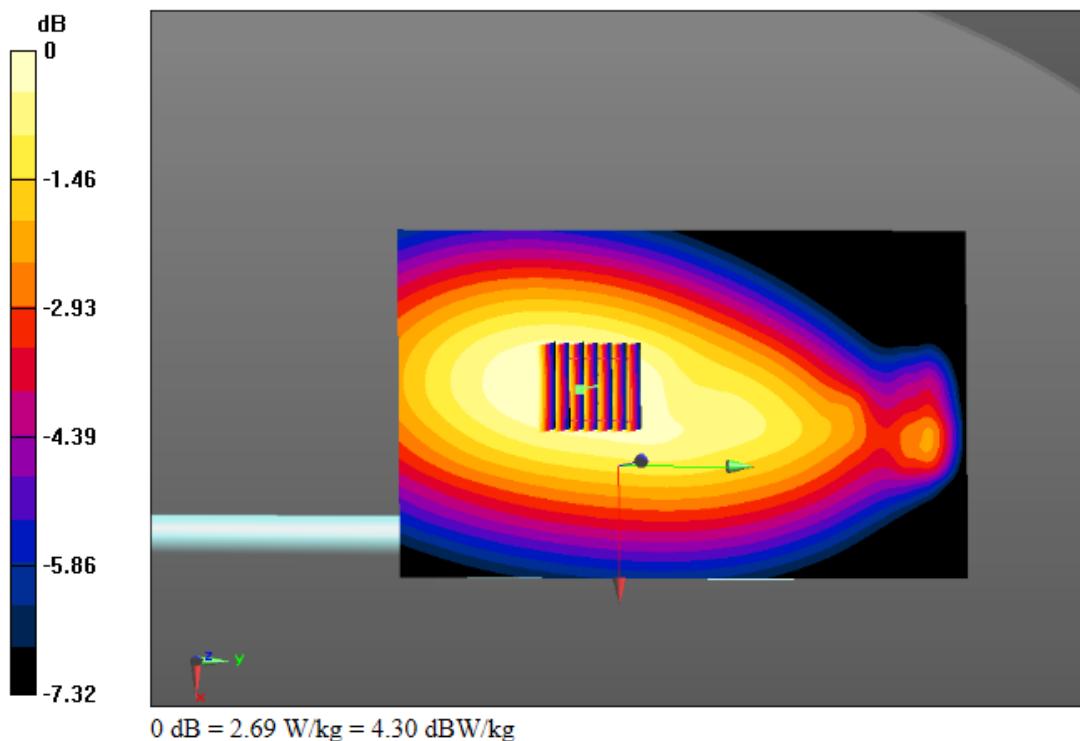
**Body back/Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 44.735 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.94 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.48 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.95 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.69 W/kg



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
CW450 Mid -Body –Touch (12.5 KHz)  
**DUT: Handheld two way radio; Type: FD-950**

Date: Apr.09,2014

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;  
Frequency: 435.000 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.90$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.46$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom

Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature(°C): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.30,7.30,7.30); Calibrated: 01/28/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Body back/Mid/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.40 W/kg

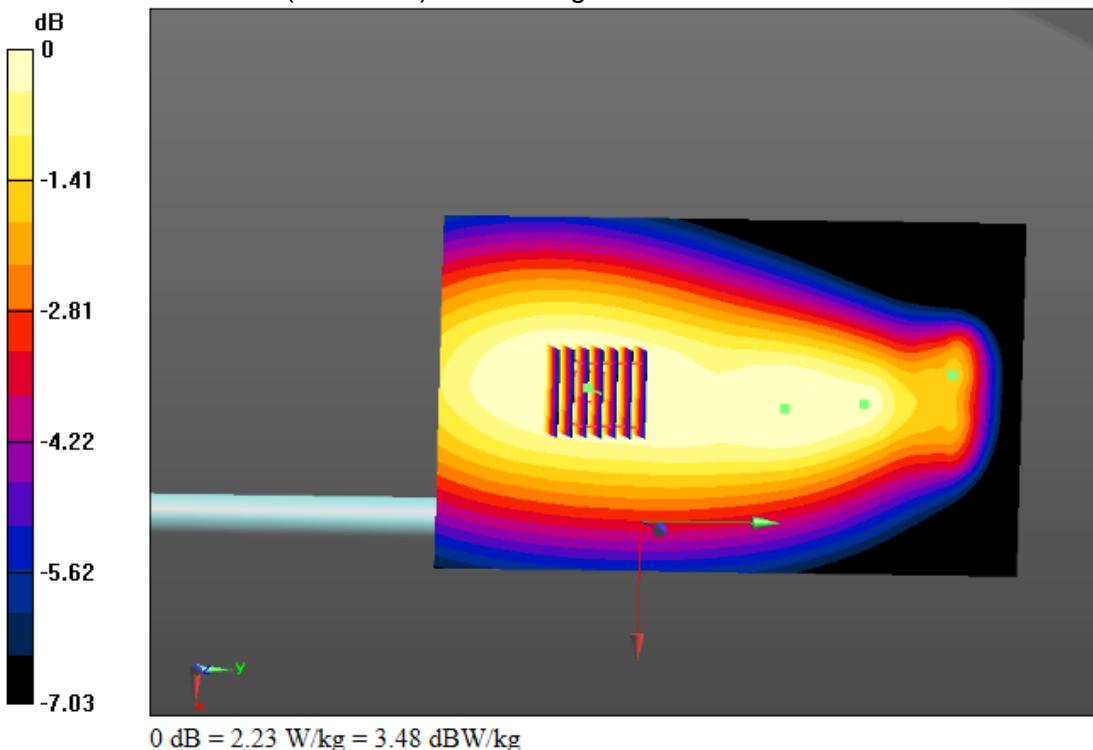
**Body back/Mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 44.330 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.46 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.06 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.23 W/kg



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
CW450 High -Body –Touch (12.5 KHz)  
**DUT: Handheld two way radio; Type: FD-950**

Date: Apr.09,2014

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;  
Frequency: 469.975MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.62$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom

Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature(°C): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.30,7.30,7.30); Calibrated: 01/28/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Body back /High/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.00 W/kg

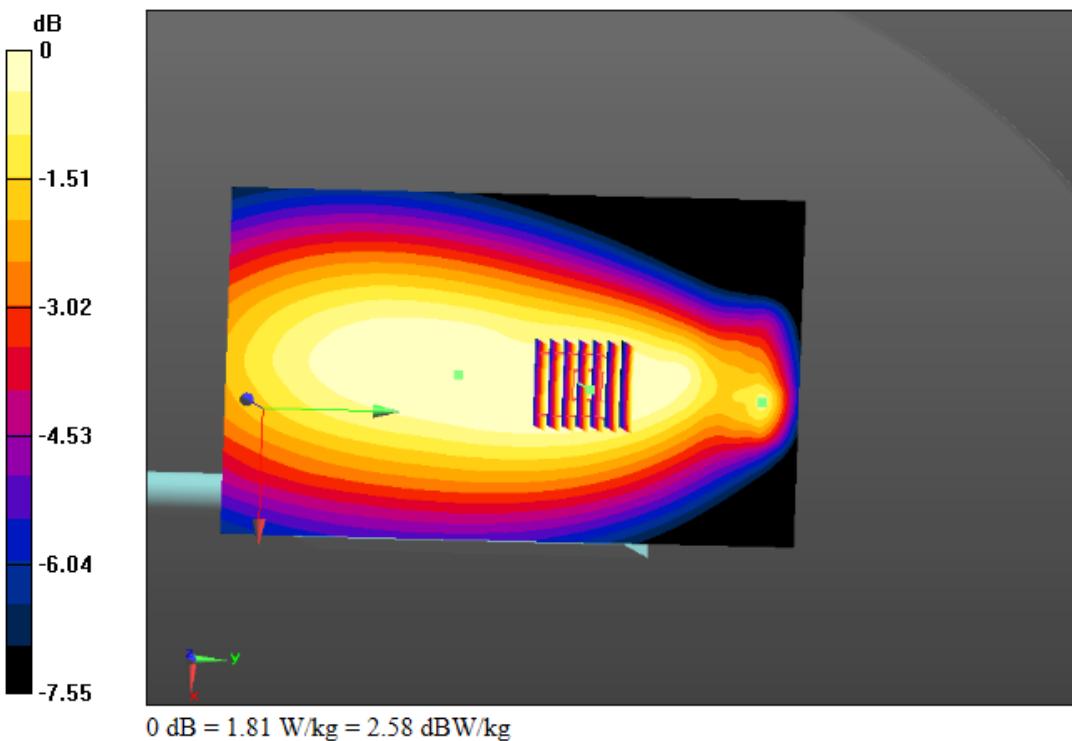
**Body back /High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 40.145 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.08 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.64 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.24 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.81 W/kg



## APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS &EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

### Test Setup Photographs

Face Up with 25 mm Separation Distance.

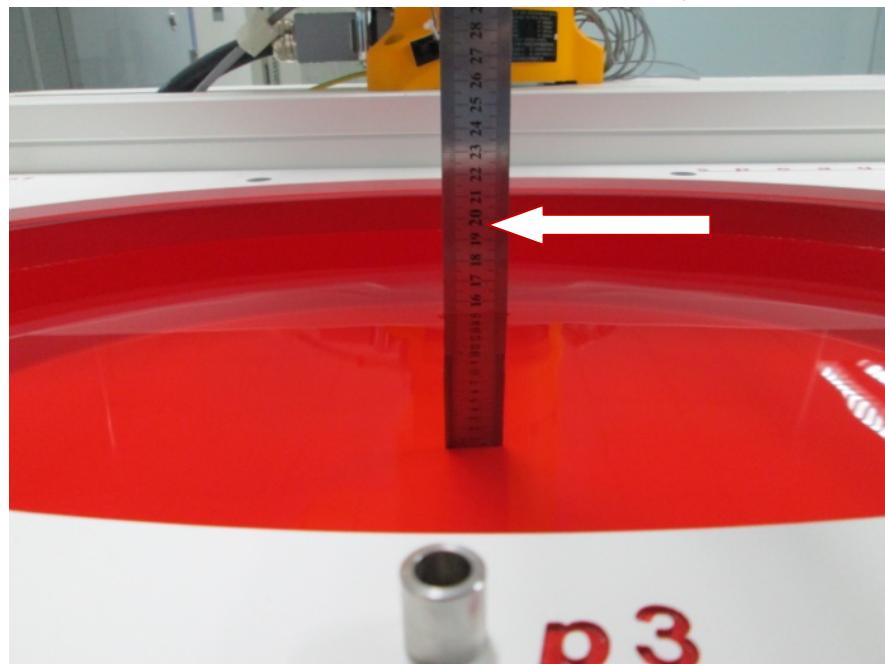


Body Back Touch with all accessories



### DEPTH OF THE LIQUID IN THE PHANTOM—ZOOM IN

Note : The position used in the measurement were according to IEEE 1528-2003



**EUT PHOTOGRAPHS**  
**TOTAL VIEW OF EUT**



**TOP VIEW OF EUT**



BACK VIEW OF EUT



BOTTOM VIEW OF EUT



FRONT VIEW OF EUT



LEFT VIEW OF EUT



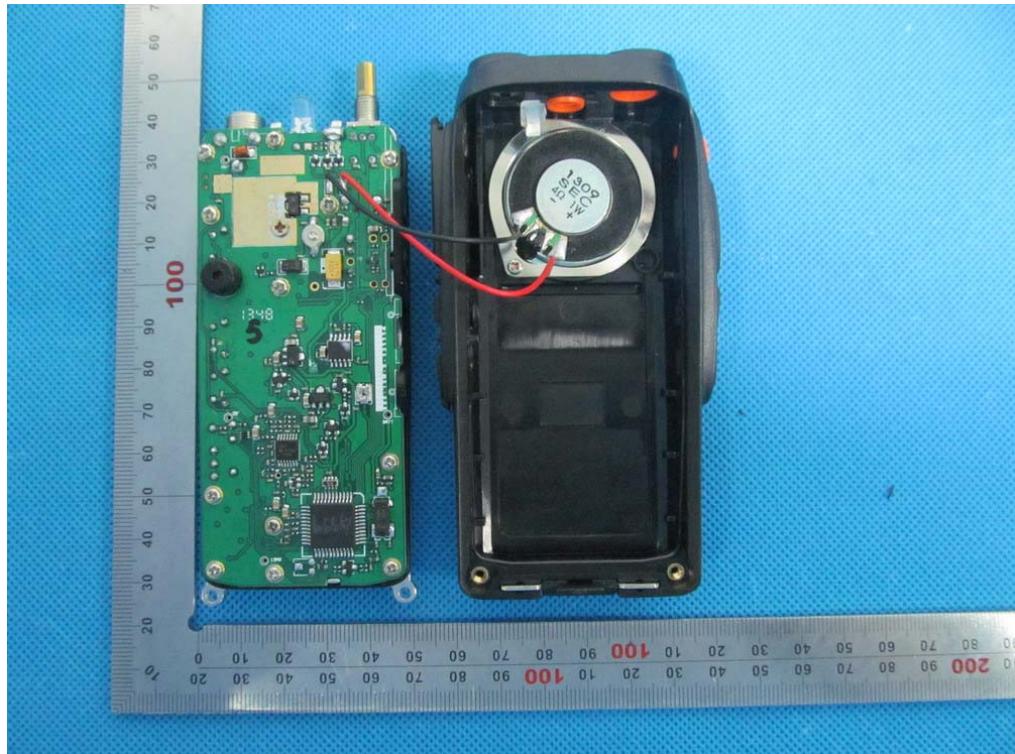
RIGHT VIEW OF EUT



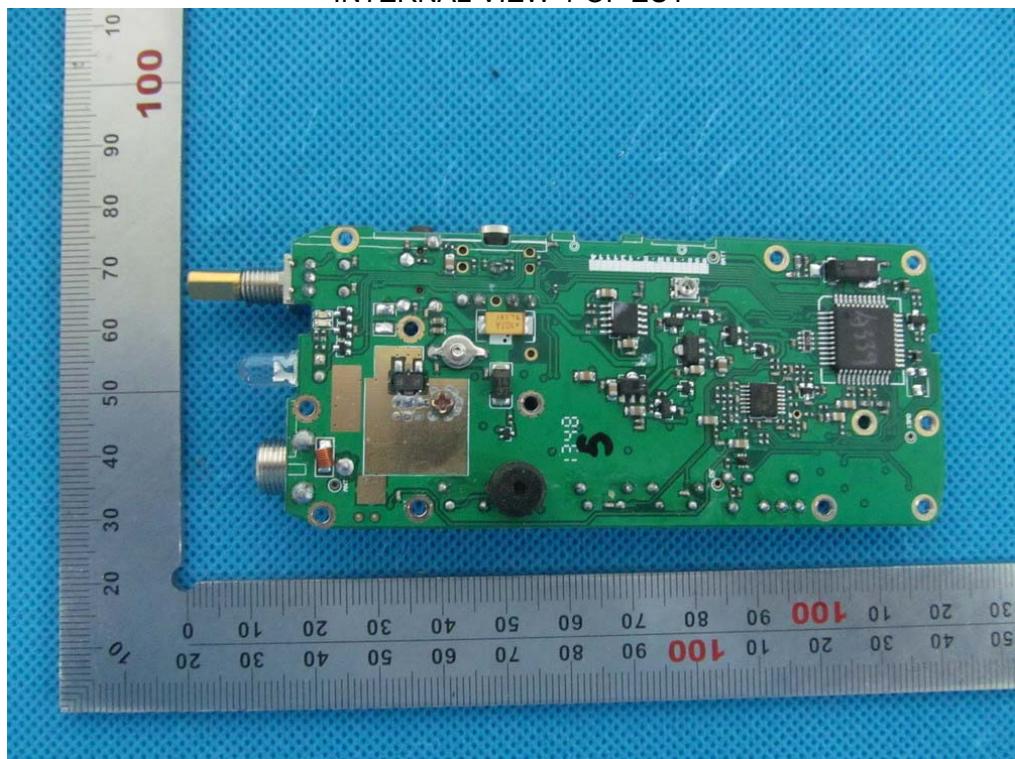
OPEN VIEW-1 OF EUT



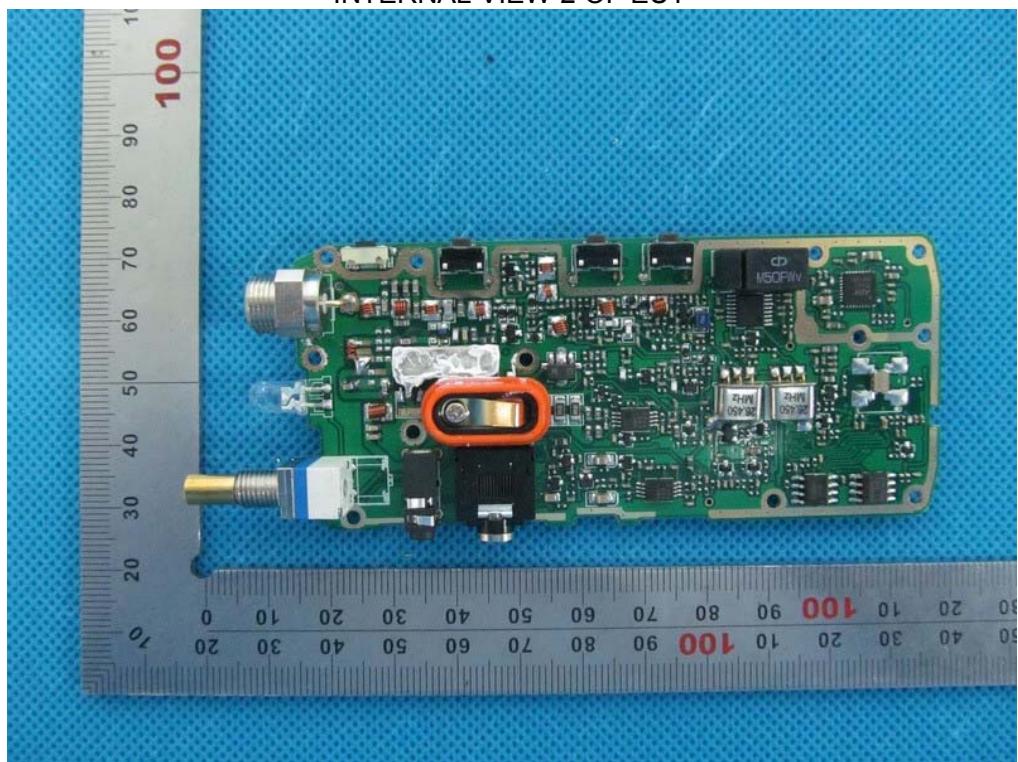
OPEN VIEW-2 OF EUT



INTERNAL VIEW-1 OF EUT



INTERNAL VIEW-2 OF EUT



## APPENDIX D. PROBE CALIBRATION DATA

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
C Service suisse d'étalonnage  
S Servizio svizzero di taratura  
S Swiss Calibration Service

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 AGC-CERT (Auden)

Certificate No: ES3-3337\_Jan14

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object ES3DV3 - SN:3337

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: January 28, 2014

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	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Issued: January 28, 2014

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

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
C Service suisse d'étalonnage  
S Servizio svizzero di taratura  
S Swiss Calibration Service

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 <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- 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  $\theta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  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 affect the E<sup>2</sup>-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.
- $DCPx,y,z$ : DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- $PAR$ : PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- $A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}$ : A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the  $NORM_x$  (no uncertainty required).

ES3DV3 – SN:3337

January 28, 2014

# Probe ES3DV3

**SN:3337**

Manufactured: January 24, 2012  
Calibrated: January 28, 2014

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems  
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ES3DV3- SN:3337

January 28, 2014

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3337

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.00	0.87	0.61	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	103.3	107.9	96.8	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu\text{V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	139.4	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		176.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		174.8	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

ES3DV3– SN:3337

January 28, 2014

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3337

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
150	52.3	0.76	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.08	1.40	± 13.3 %
450	43.5	0.87	6.93	6.93	6.93	0.22	3.58	± 13.3 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

ES3DV3– SN:3337

January 28, 2014

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3337

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
150	61.9	0.80	9.52	9.52	9.52	0.08	1.40	± 13.3 %
450	56.7	0.94	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.15	2.26	± 13.3 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

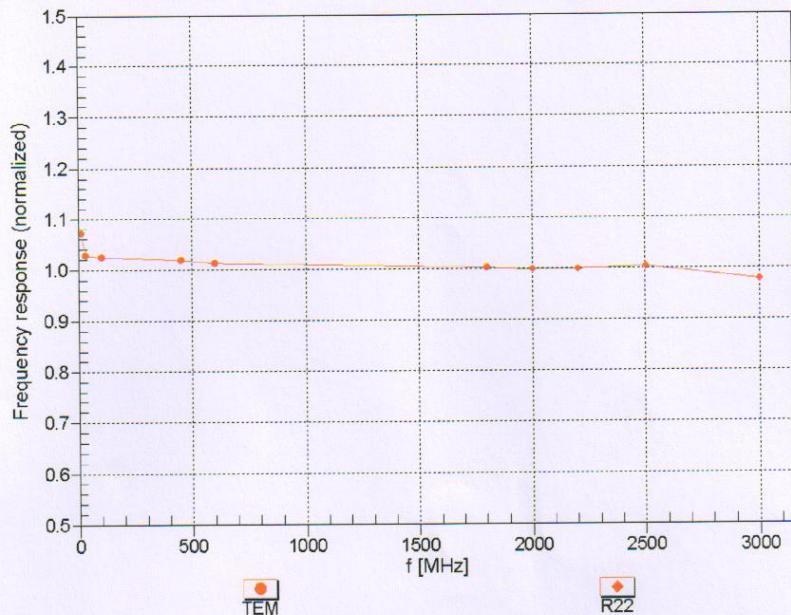
<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

ES3DV3– SN:3337

January 28, 2014

## Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



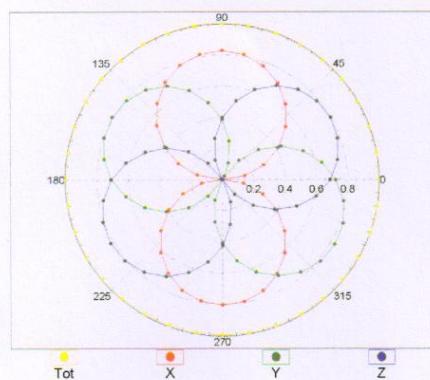
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

ES3DV3– SN:3337

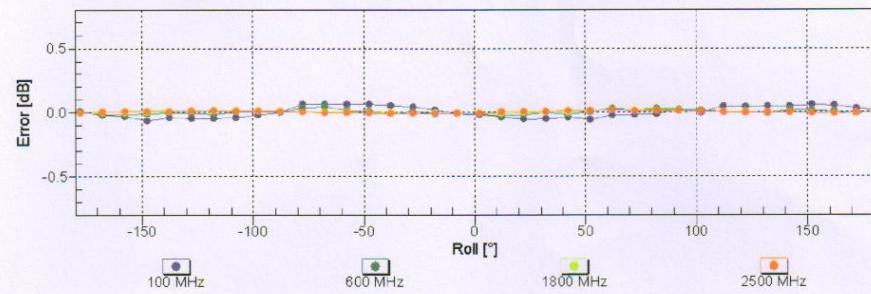
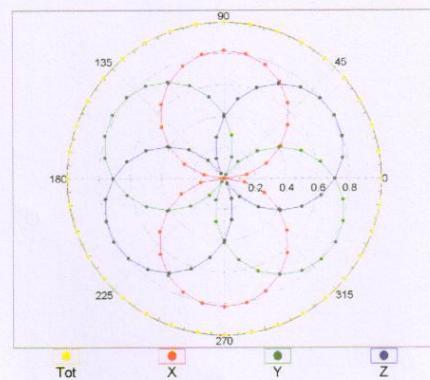
January 28, 2014

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

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22

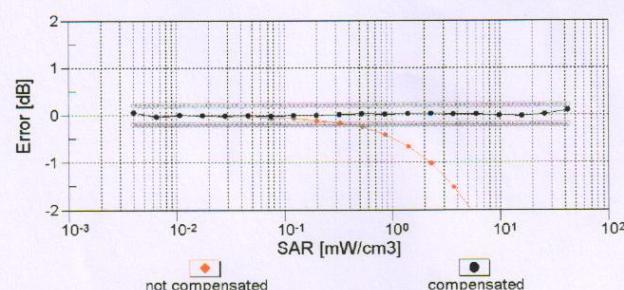
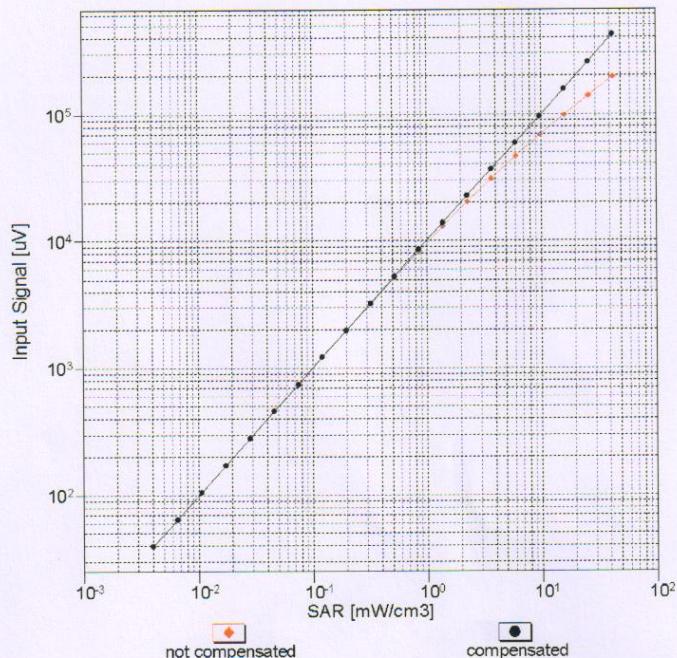


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

ES3DV3- SN:3337

January 28, 2014

**Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)**  
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



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

## APPENDIX E. DAE CALIBRATION DATA

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
C Service suisse d'étalonnage  
S Servizio svizzero di taratura  
S Swiss Calibration Service

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 AGC-CERT (Auden)

Certificate No: DAE4-1398\_Oct13

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1398

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v26  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: October 10, 2013

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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	01-Oct-13 (No:13978)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14

Calibrated by: Name R. Mayoraz Function Technician Signature

Approved by: Fin Bomholt Deputy Technical Manager

Issued: October 10, 2013  
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
C Service suisse d'étalonnage  
S Servizio svizzero di taratura  
S Swiss Calibration Service

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

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

### DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB =  $6.1\mu V$ , full range =  $-100...+300 mV$

Low Range: 1LSB =  $61nV$ , full range =  $-1.....+3mV$

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.147 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$404.125 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$403.593 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.97351 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$3.99134 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$3.96993 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$

### Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$195.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	---------------------------

## Appendix

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading ( $\mu$ V)	Difference ( $\mu$ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199993.80	-0.96	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20001.48	0.96	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-19998.33	1.89	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199993.57	-0.93	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.87	-0.65	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20000.78	-0.61	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199994.78	0.34	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19999.79	-0.74	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20001.29	-1.06	0.01

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu$ V)	Difference ( $\mu$ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.47	-0.40	-0.02
Channel X	+ Input	201.47	0.11	0.05
Channel X	- Input	-198.29	0.26	-0.13
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.20	0.29	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200.83	-0.60	-0.30
Channel Y	- Input	-198.98	-0.44	0.22
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.13	0.29	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200.34	-1.05	-0.52
Channel Z	- Input	-199.72	-1.09	0.55

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu$ V)	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	200	-13.30	-14.96
	-200	15.96	14.26
Channel Y	200	8.58	8.53
	-200	-10.64	-10.82
Channel Z	200	7.29	7.35
	-200	-9.79	-10.00

### 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu$ V)	Channel Y ( $\mu$ V)	Channel Z ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	200	-	-2.79	-1.69
Channel Y	200	4.12	-	-2.08
Channel Z	200	9.54	2.38	-

**4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15962	16491
Channel Y	15951	16621
Channel Z	15854	15212

**5. Input Offset Measurement**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input  $10M\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu V$ )	min. Offset ( $\mu V$ )	max. Offset ( $\mu V$ )	Std. Deviation ( $\mu V$ )
Channel X	-0.35	-1.45	0.36	0.33
Channel Y	-1.44	-2.26	-0.41	0.33
Channel Z	-2.29	-3.89	-0.99	0.46

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

**7. Input Resistance** (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

**8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

**9. Power Consumption** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

## APPENDIX F DIPOLE CALIBRATION DATA



### SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref: ACR.318.4.13.SATU.A

#### ATTESTATION OF GLOBAL COMPLIANCE CO. LTD.

1&2F, NO.2 BUILDING, HUAFENG NO.1 INDUSTRIAL  
PARK, GUSHU COMMUNITY XIXIANG STREET

BAOAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, P.R. CHINA

SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE

FREQUENCY: 450 MHZ

SERIAL NO.: SN 46/11 DIP 0G450-184

Calibrated at SATIMO US  
2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144



11/14/13

#### Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited SAR reference dipole calibration performed in SATIMO USA using the COMOSAR test bench. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.318.4.13 SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	11/14/2013	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	11/14/2013	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	11/14/2013	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	ATTESTATION OF GLOBAL COMPLIANCE CO. LTD.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	11/14/2013	Initial release

Page: 2/10

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for reference dipoles used for SAR measurement system validations and the measurements that were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

## 2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 450 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID450
Serial Number	SN 46/11 DIP 0G450-184
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

## 3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Satimo's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole**



#### 4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide requirements for reference dipoles used for system validation measurements. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

##### 4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a return loss of -20 dB or better. The return loss measurement shall be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards.

##### 4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards specify the mechanical components and dimensions of the validation dipoles, with the dimensions frequency and phantom shell thickness dependent. The COMOSAR test bench employs a 2 mm phantom shell thickness therefore the dipoles sold for use with the COMOSAR test bench comply with the requirements set forth for a 2 mm phantom shell thickness.

### 5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of  $k=2$ , traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

##### 5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

Frequency band	Expanded Uncertainty on Return Loss
400-6000MHz	0.1 dB

##### 5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

Length (mm)	Expanded Uncertainty on Length
3 - 300	0.05 mm

##### 5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %
10 g	20.1 %

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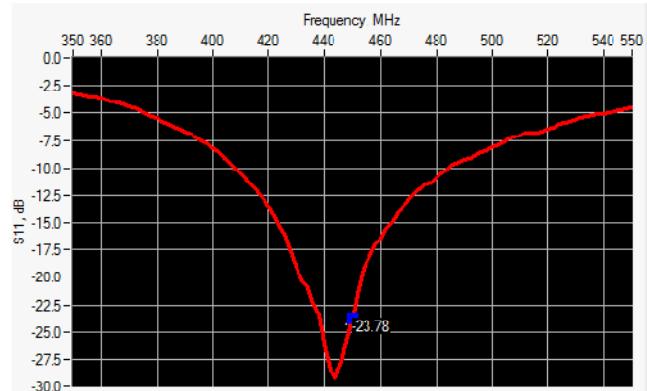


## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.318.4.3.SATU.A

### 6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

#### 6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
450	-23.78	-20	$54.9 \Omega + 5.1 j\Omega$

#### 6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	l mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	$420.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$250.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$6.35 \pm 1\%$ .	
450	$290.0 \pm 1\%$ .	PASS	$166.7 \pm 1\%$ .	PASS	$6.35 \pm 1\%$ .	PASS
750	$176.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$100.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$6.35 \pm 1\%$ .	
835	$167.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$89.8 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
900	$149.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$83.3 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
1450	$89.1 \pm 1\%$ .		$51.7 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
1500	$80.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$50.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
1640	$79.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$45.7 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
1750	$75.2 \pm 1\%$ .		$42.9 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
1800	$72.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$41.7 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
1900	$68.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$39.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
1950	$66.3 \pm 1\%$ .		$38.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
2000	$64.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$37.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
2100	$61.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$35.7 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
2300	$55.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$32.6 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
2450	$51.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$30.4 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
2600	$48.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$28.8 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
3000	$41.5 \pm 1\%$ .		$25.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
3500	$37.0 \pm 1\%$ .		$26.4 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	
3700	$34.7 \pm 1\%$ .		$26.4 \pm 1\%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1\%$ .	

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## 7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The IEEE Std. 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements must be performed using a reference dipole meeting the fore mentioned return loss and mechanical dimension requirements. The validation measurement must be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. Per the standards, the dipole shall be positioned below the bottom of the phantom, with the dipole length centered and parallel to the longest dimension of the flat phantom, with the top surface of the dipole at the described distance from the bottom surface of the phantom.

### 7.1 MEASUREMENT CONDITION

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: $\epsilon_r'$ : 42.5 sigma : 0.86
Distance between dipole center and liquid	: 5.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8\text{mm}/dy=8\text{mm}$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=8\text{mm}/dy=8\text{mm}/dz=5\text{mm}$
Frequency	450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humicity	45 %

### 7.2 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r'$ )		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ± 5 %		0.87 ± 5 %	
450	43.5 ± 5 %	PASS	0.87 ± 5 %	PASS
750	41.9 ± 5 %		0.89 ± 5 %	
835	41.5 ± 5 %		0.90 ± 5 %	
900	41.5 ± 5 %		0.97 ± 5 %	
1450	40.5 ± 5 %		1.20 ± 5 %	
1500	40.4 ± 5 %		1.23 ± 5 %	
1640	40.2 ± 5 %		1.31 ± 5 %	
1750	40.1 ± 5 %		1.37 ± 5 %	
1800	40.0 ± 5 %		1.40 ± 5 %	
1900	40.0 ± 5 %		1.40 ± 5 %	
1950	40.0 ± 5 %		1.40 ± 5 %	
2000	40.0 ± 5 %		1.40 ± 5 %	
2100	39.8 ± 5 %		1.49 ± 5 %	
2300	39.5 ± 5 %		1.67 ± 5 %	
2450	39.2 ± 5 %		1.80 ± 5 %	
2600	39.0 ± 5 %		1.96 ± 5 %	
3000	38.5 ± 5 %		2.40 ± 5 %	
3500	37.9 ± 5 %		2.91 ± 5 %	

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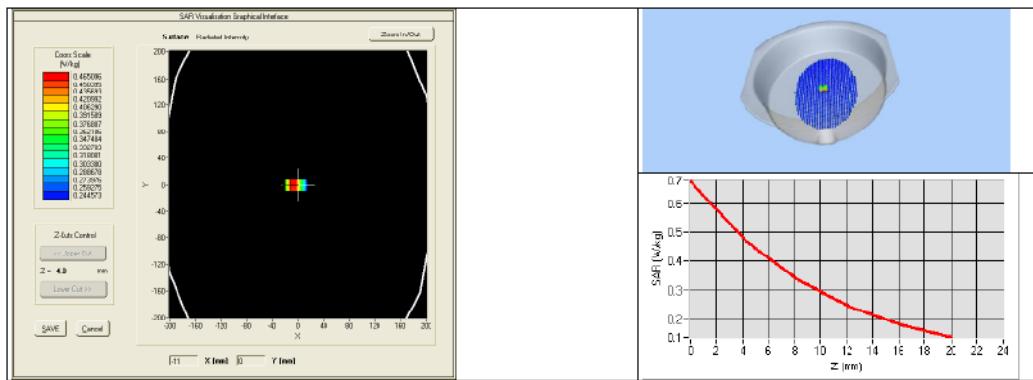
## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.318.4.13.SATU.A

### 7.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements should produce the SAR values shown below (for phantom thickness of 2 mm), within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W forward power. In bracket, the measured SAR is given with the used input power.

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58	4.91 (0.49)	3.06	3.13 (0.31)
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1000	30.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



Page: 8/10

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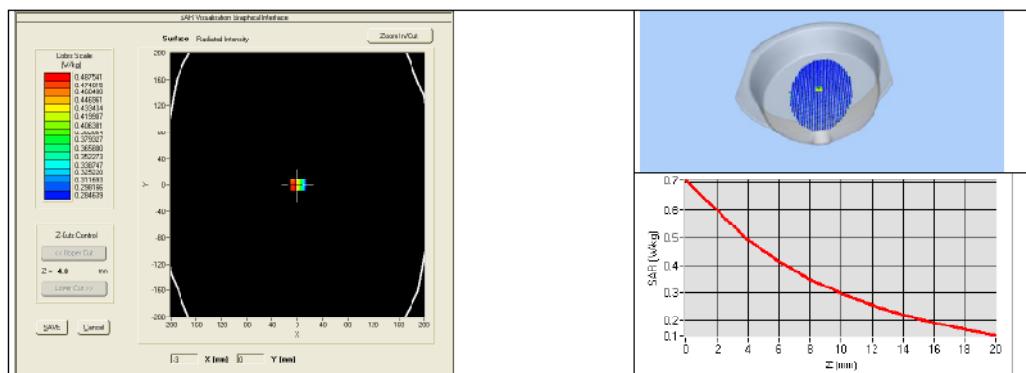
## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.318.4.13.SATU.A

### 7.4 BODY MEASUREMENT RESULT

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN : 8/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: $\epsilon\mu'$ : 57.6 sigma : 0.98
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8mm$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm$
Frequency	450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
450	5.07 (0.51)	3.25 (0.35)





## 8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
SAM Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN10C132	02/2013	02/2016
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	12/2010	12/2013
Reference Probe	Satimo	EPG122 SN 18/11	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	11/2010	11/2013
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2010	12/2013
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	11/2010	11/2013
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	11/2010	11/2013
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	3/2012	3/2014