中认信通
CHINA CERTIFICATION ICT CO.,LTD (DONGGUAN)

ACCREDITED
TESTING LABORATORY
CERTIFICATE # 6356.01

SAR TEST REPORT

Applicant: **PO FUNG ELECTRONIC (HK) INTERNATONAL GROUP COMPANY LIMITED**

Address: Room 1508, 15/F, Office Tower II, Grand Plaza, 625 Nathan Road,
Kowloon, Hong Kong

FCC ID: **2AJGM-1904D**

Product Name: **Digital Radio**

Standard(s): **47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)**

The above device has been tested and found compliant with the requirement of the relative standards by China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan)

Report Number: **2403V62712E-20**

Date Of Issue: **2024/09/19**

Reviewed By: **Ken Zong** Ken Zong

Title: SAR Engineer

Approved By: **Karl Gong** Karl Gong

Title: SAR Engineer

Test Laboratory: **China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan)**

No. 113, Pingkang Road, Dalang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China
Tel: +86-769-82016888

SAR TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Operation Frequency Bands</th><th colspan="2">Highest Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)</th><th rowspan="2">Limits (W/kg)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Head Face Up (Gap 25mm)</th><th>Body-Worn (Gap 0mm)</th></tr>
<tr><td>PTT(410-469MHz)</td><td>3.42</td><td>4.31</td><td>8.0</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Maximum Simultaneous Transmission SAR</td></tr>
<tr><td>Items</td><td>Head Face Up (Gap 25mm)</td><td>Body-Worn (Gap 0mm)</td><td>Limits</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sum SAR(W/kg)</td><td>/</td><td>/</td><td>8.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>EUT Received Date:</td><td colspan="3">2024/07/20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tested Date:</td><td colspan="3">2024/07/26</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tested Result:</td><td colspan="3">Pass</td></tr>
</table>

Test Facility

The Test site used by China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) to collect test data is located on the No. 113, Pingkang Road, Dalang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China.

The lab has been recognized as the FCC accredited lab under the KDB 974614 D01 and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database, FCC Registration No. : 442868, the FCC Designation No. : CN1314.

Declarations

China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) is not responsible for the authenticity of any test data provided by the applicant. Data included from the applicant that may affect test results are marked with a triangle symbol “▲”. Customer model name, addresses, names, trademarks etc. are not considered data.

Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested.

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Data of Revision
1.0	2403V62712E-20	Original Report	2024/09/19

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Device under Test (DUT)

EUT Name:	Digital Radio
EUT Model:	NA-1904D
Multiple Models:	BF-1904D ,AD-1904D, AT-1904D, AR-1904D
Device Type:	Portable
Exposure Category:	Occupational/Controlled Exposure
Antenna Type(s):	External Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	Belt Clip
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Operation Mode:	PTT_FM/PTT_GMSK
Frequency Band:	PTT_FM/PTT_GMSK: 410-469MHz
RF Conducted Output Power:	PTT_FM/PTT_GMSK(410-469MHz): 36.69 dBm
Power Source:	DC 7.4V from Rechargeable Battery
Serial Number:	2P3D-1
Normal Operation:	Face Up and Body

Note:
The series product, models BF-1904D ,AD-1904D, AT-1904D, AR-1904D and NA-1904D are electrically identical, the model NA-1904D was fully tested. The differences between them please refer to the declaration letter for details.

1.2 Test Specification, Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093, IEEE 1528-2013, the following FCC Published RF exposure KDB procedures:

KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 643646 D01 SAR Test for PTT Radios v01r03

TCB Workshop April 2019: RF Exposure Procedures

1.3 SAR Limits

FCC Limit

EXPOSURE LIMITS	**SAR (W/kg)**	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	**8.0**
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

Population/Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individual who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Occupational/Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

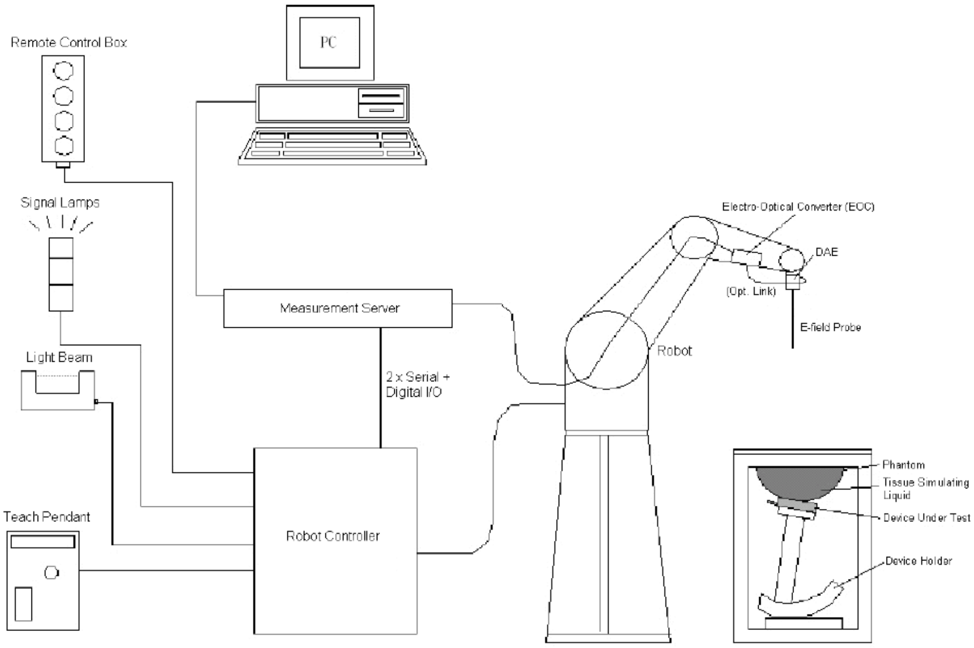
Occupational /Controlled Exposure environments Spatial Peak limit 8.0W/kg for 1g SAR applied to the EUT.

2. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY5 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the Fifth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:

DASY5 System Description

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal application, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- 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.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running Win7 professional operating system and the DASY52 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

DASY5 Measurement Server

The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz Intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chip-disk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized point out, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) 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.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of both the DAE4 as well as of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

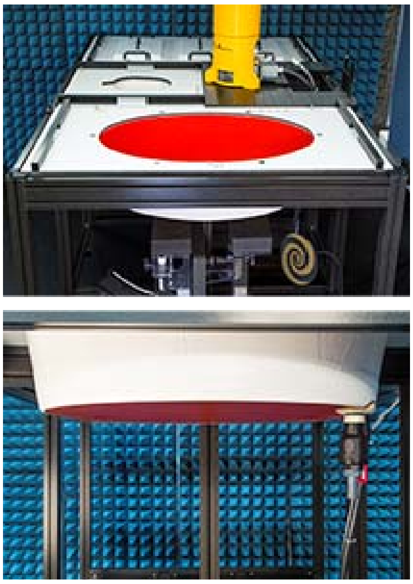
ES3DV2 E-Field Probes

Frequency	10 MHz - 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52, DASY6, DASY8 SAR, EASY6, EASY4/MRI

Calibration Frequency Points for ES3DV2 E-Field Probes SN: 3019 Calibrated: 2024/2/8

Calibration Frequency Point(MHz)	Frequency Range(MHz)		Conversion Factor		
	From	To	X	Y	Z
150 Head	100	200	7.38	7.38	7.38
150 Body	100	200	7.15	7.15	7.15
450 Head	350	550	6.76	6.76	6.76

ELI Phantom



The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the latest draft of the use of all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized for performance and can be integrated into a SPEAG standard phantom table. A cover is provided to prevent evaporation of water and changes in liquid parameters. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points.

The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

- Sugar-water-based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid when the system is not in use to prevent changes in liquid parameters due to water evaporation.

- DGBE-based liquids should be used with care. As DGBE is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom, and the phantom should be dried when the system is not in use (desirable at least once a week).

- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the solvent resistivity of the phantom.

Approximately 25 liters of liquid is required to _fill the ELI phantom

Robots

The DASY5 system uses the high precision industrial robot. The robot offers the same features important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchrony motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

The above mentioned robots are controlled by the Staubli CS7MB robot controllers. All information regarding the use and maintenance of the robot arm and the robot controller is contained on the CDs delivered along with the robot. Paper manuals are available upon request direct from Staubli.

SAR Scan Procedures

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

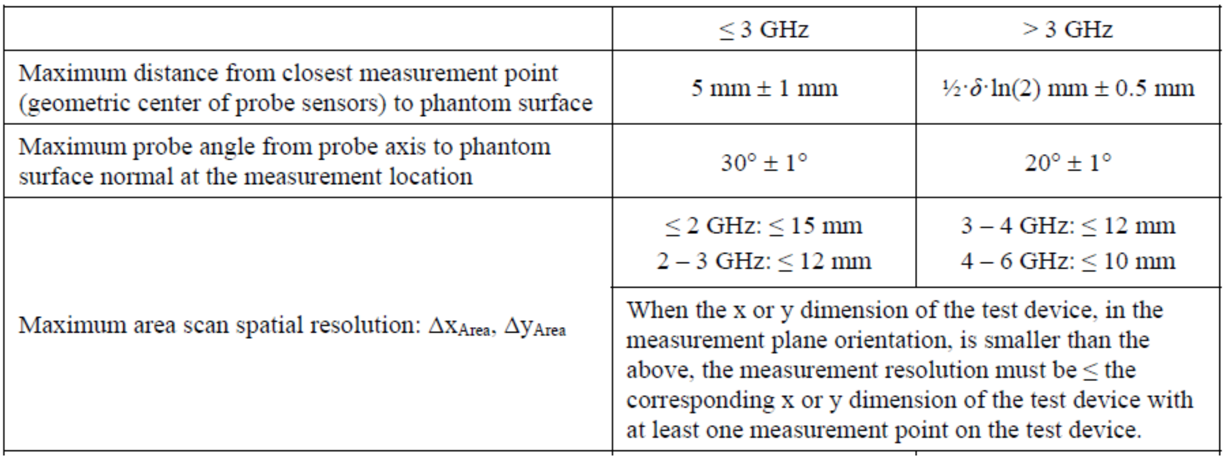
The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 1.4 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

Step 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 15mm 2 step integral, with 1.5mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

Area Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz

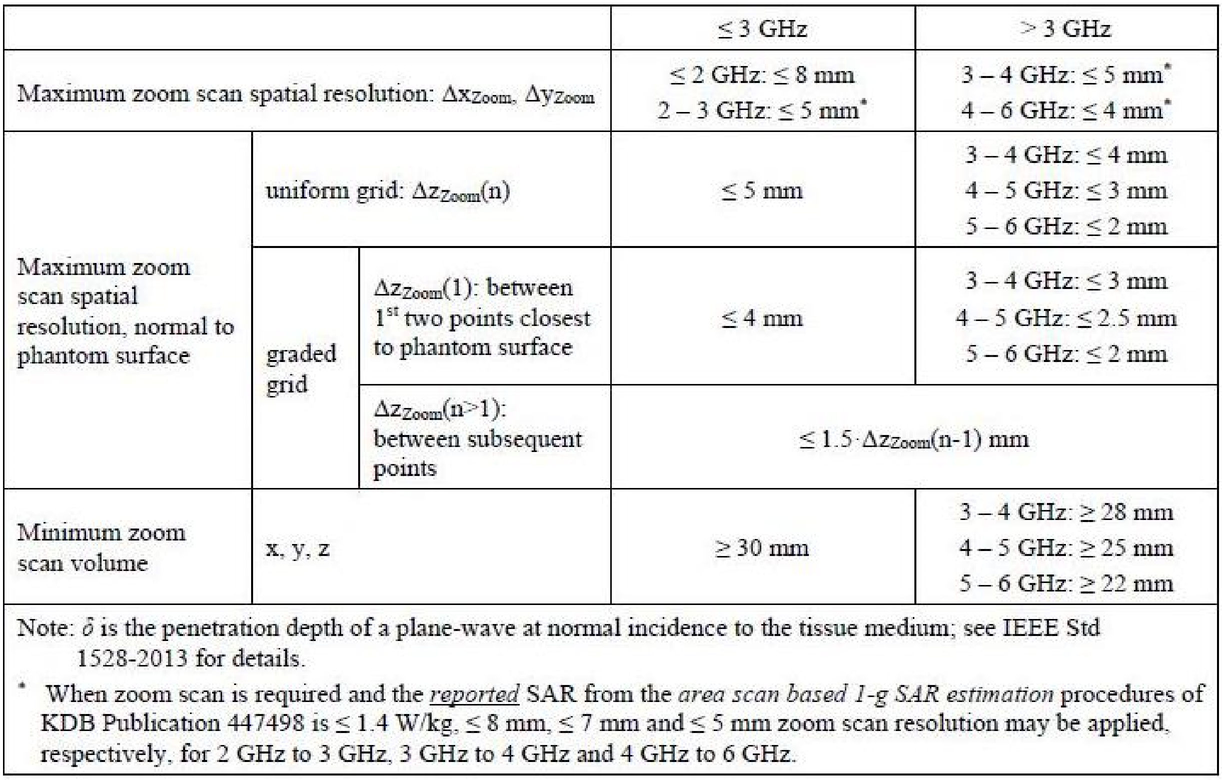


	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 mm ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\delta\cdot\ln(2)$ mm ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

Step 3: Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the DASY5 software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m^3 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 1g cube is 10mm,with the side length of the 10g cube is 21.5mm.

Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz



			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details. * When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

Step 4: Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 7 x7 x 7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30 mm in the X & Y & Z axis.

Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE 1528-2013

Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head liquid

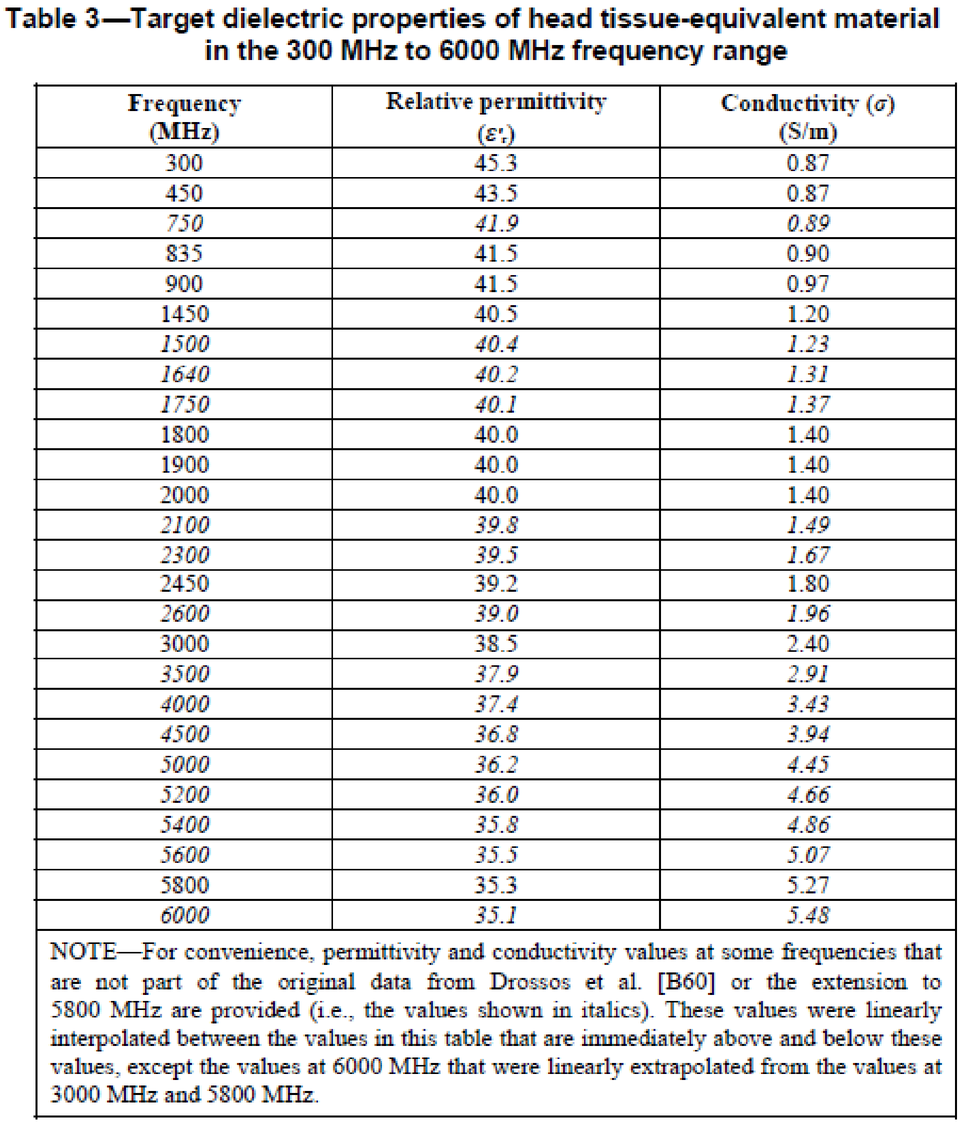


Table 3—Target dielectric properties of head tissue-equivalent material in the 300 MHz to 6000 MHz frequency range

Frequency (MHz)	Relative permittivity (ε'_r)	Conductivity (σ) (S/m)
300	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87
750	*41.9*	*0.89*
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
1450	40.5	1.20
1500	*40.4*	*1.23*
1640	*40.2*	*1.31*
1750	*40.1*	*1.37*
1800	40.0	1.40
1900	40.0	1.40
2000	40.0	1.40
2100	*39.8*	*1.49*
2300	*39.5*	*1.67*
2450	39.2	1.80
2600	*39.0*	*1.96*
3000	38.5	2.40
3500	*37.9*	*2.91*
4000	*37.4*	*3.43*
4500	*36.8*	*3.94*
5000	*36.2*	*4.45*
5200	*36.0*	*4.66*
5400	*35.8*	*4.86*
5600	*35.5*	*5.07*
5800	35.3	5.27
6000	*35.1*	*5.48*

NOTE—For convenience, permittivity and conductivity values at some frequencies that are not part of the original data from Drossos et al. [B60] or the extension to 5800 MHz are provided (i.e., the values shown in italics). These values were linearly interpolated between the values in this table that are immediately above and below these values, except the values at 6000 MHz that were linearly extrapolated from the values at 3000 MHz and 5800 MHz.

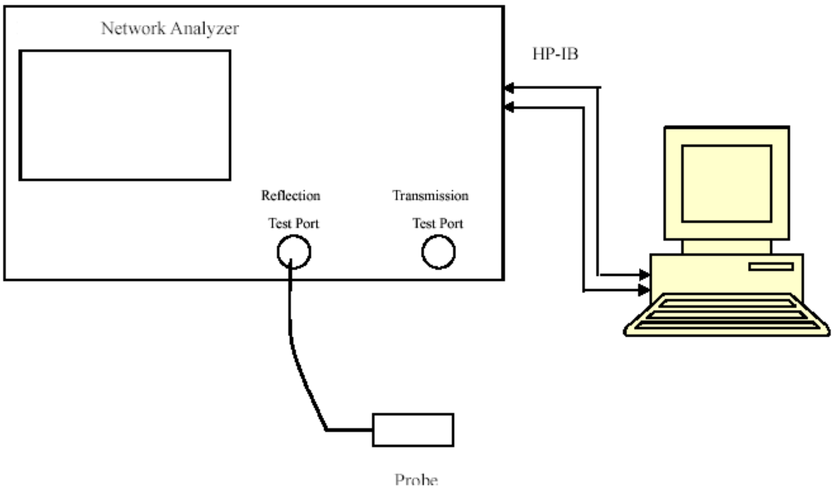
3. EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

3.1 Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
DASY5 Test Software	DASY52.8	N/A	NCR	NCR
DASY5 Measurement Server	DASY5 5.0.28	1123	NCR	NCR
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1493	2024/3/27	2025/3/26
E-Field Probe	ES3DV2	3019	2024/2/8	2025/2/7
Mounting Device	MD4HHTV5	BJPCTC0152	NCR	NCR
Oval Flat Phantom	ELI V5.0	1078	NCR	NCR
Dipole, 450MHz	D450V3	1096	2022/11/17	2025/11/16
Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	TS-450	2309045001	Each Time	/
Network Analyzer	8753B	2828A00170	2023/10/17	2024/10/16
Dielectric assessment kit	1319	SM DAK 040 CA	NCR	NCR
MXG Vector Signal Generator	N5182B	MY51350144	2024/4/1	2025/3/31
Power Meter	ML2495A	1106009	2023/8/4	2024/8/3
Power Amplifier	ZHL-5W-202-S+	416402204	NCR	NCR
Directional Coupler	441493	520Z	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	20dB, 100W	LN749	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	6dB, 150W	2754	NCR	NCR
Thermometer	DTM3000	3892	2024/4/22	2025/4/21
Thermohygrometer	HTC-1	N/A	2024/4/22	2025/4/21
Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101589	2023/10/11	2024/10/10

4. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

4.1 Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

Liquid Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	LiquidType	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ε_r	Ơ (S/m)	ε_r	Ơ (S/m)	$\Delta\varepsilon_r$	ΔƠ	
400	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	44.848	0.838	44.1	0.87	1.7	-3.68	±5
410	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	44.507	0.845	43.98	0.87	1.2	-2.87	±5
420	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	44.459	0.849	43.86	0.87	1.37	-2.41	±5
430	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	44.121	0.856	43.74	0.87	0.87	-1.61	±5
440	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	44.092	0.864	43.62	0.87	1.08	-0.69	±5
450	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	43.896	0.868	43.5	0.87	0.91	-0.23	±5
460	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	43.734	0.874	43.45	0.87	0.65	0.46	±5
470	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	43.564	0.878	43.39	0.87	0.4	0.92	±5
480	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	43.456	0.887	43.34	0.87	0.27	1.95	±5

**Liquid Verification above was performed on2024/07/26.*

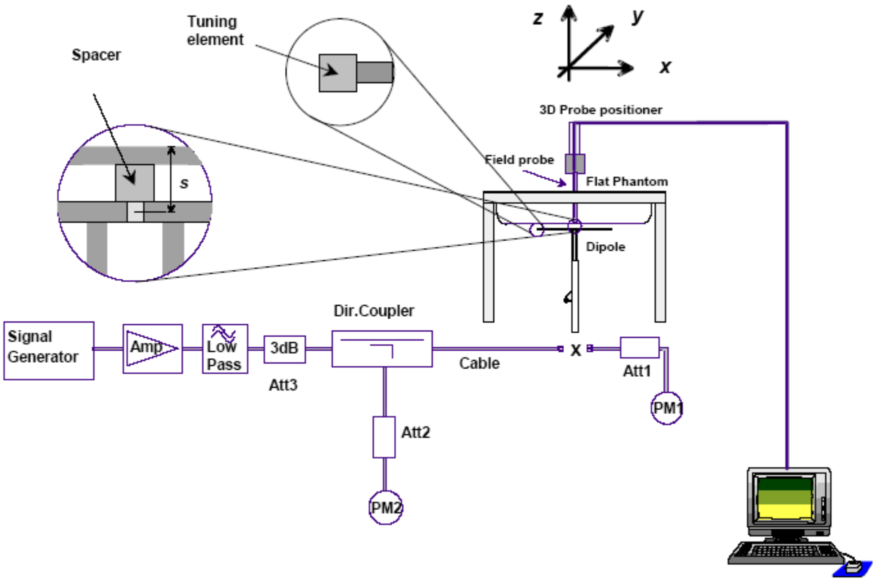
4.2 System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ±10%. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

The spacing distances in the **System Verification Setup Block Diagram** is given by the following:

a) s = 15 mm ± 0,2 mm for 300 MHz ≤ f ≤ 1 000 MHz;
b) s = 10 mm ± 0,2 mm for 1 000 MHz < f ≤ 3 000 MHz;
c) s = 10 mm ± 0,2 mm for 3 000 MHz < f ≤ 6 000 MHz.

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band	Liquid Type	Input Power (W)	Measured SAR (W/kg)		Target Value (W/kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2024/07/26	450 MHz	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz Head	1	1g	4.68	4.56	2.63	±10

4.3 SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

System Performance 450 MHz Head was performed on 2024/07/26

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V3; Serial: 1096

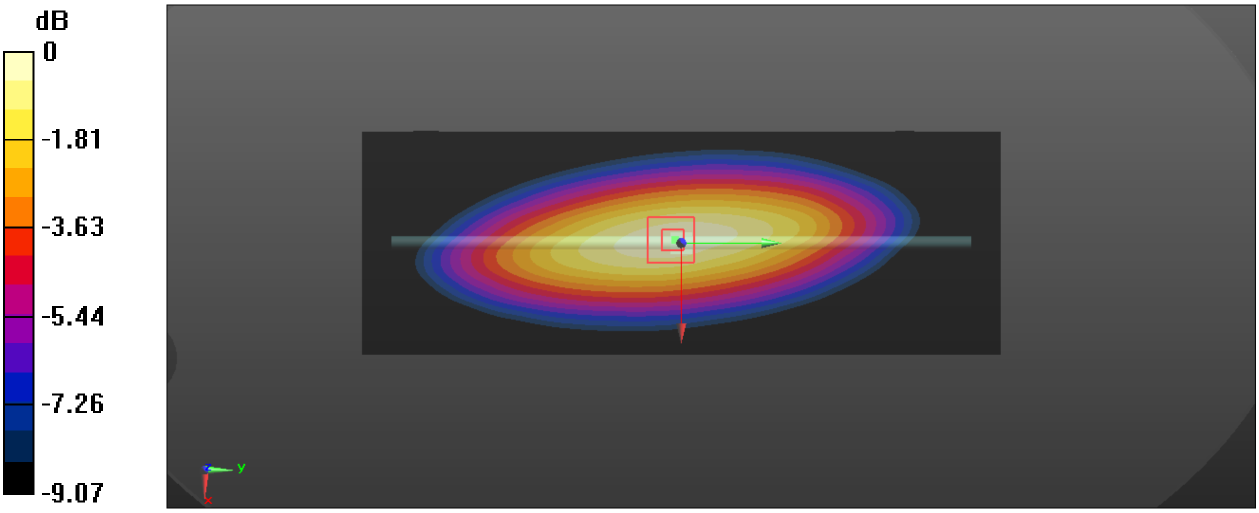
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; σ = 0.868 S/m; ε_r = 43.896; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 450 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x21x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) =5.47 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 74.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.68 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.68W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 3.17 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.78 W/kg

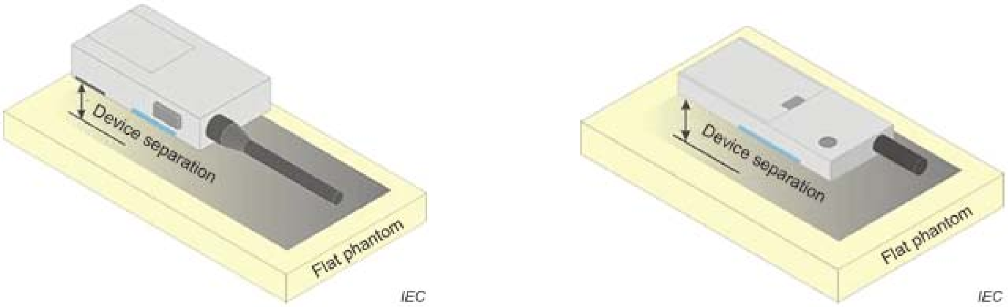


0 dB = 5.78 W/kg = 7.62 dBW/kg

5. EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

5.1 Test positions for Front-of-face configurations

Passive body-worn and audio accessories generally do not apply to the head SAR of PTT radios. Head SAR is measured with the front surface of the radio positioned at 2.5 cm parallel to a flat phantom. A phantom shell thickness of 2 mm is required. When the front of the radio has a contour or non-uniform surface with a variation of 1.0 cm or more, the average distance of such variations is used to establish the 2.5 cm test separation from the phantom.



b) Two-way radios

Figure 10 – Test positions for front-of-face devices

5.2 Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

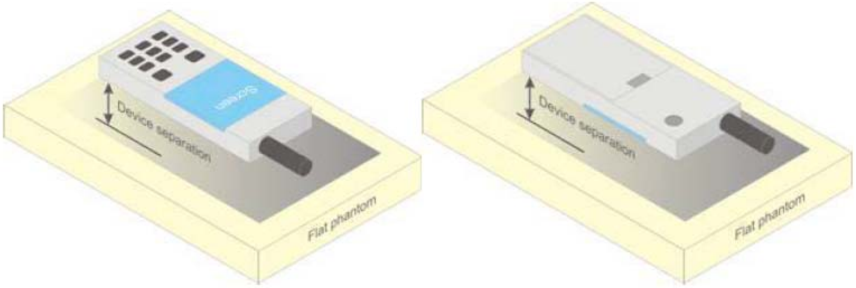


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

5.3 Test Distance for SAR Evaluation

In this case the DUT(Device Under Test) is set directly against the phantom, the test distance is 0mm for Body Back mode; for Face Up mode the distance is 25mm.

5.4 SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or radiating structures of the EUT, the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm, and the SAR distribution was determined by integrated grid of 1.5mm x 1.5mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. 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.

2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by 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). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

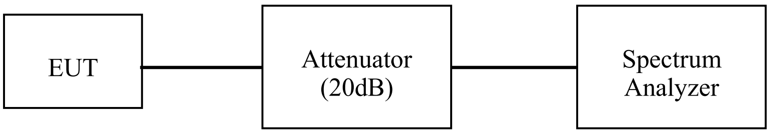
All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

6. CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

6.1 Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the Spectrum Analyzer through sufficient attenuation.



The Spectrum Analyzer setting:

RBW	VBW
100 kHz	300 kHz

6.2 Maximum Target Output Power

Mode		Max. tune-up tolerance power limit for Production(dBm)
PTT(410-469MHz)	**FM_12.5kHz**	37
	GMSK_12.5kHz	37

6.3 Test Results:

Test Mode		Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)
PTT (410-469MHz)	**FM 12.5 kHz**	410.0125	36.49
		424.0125	36.53
		439.5	**36.69**
		454.9875	36.46
		468.9875	36.23
	GMSK 12.5kHz	410.0125	36.48
		424.0125	36.56
		439.5	36.62
		454.9875	36.39
		468.9875	36.25

Note:

Per KDB 447498 D01, the frequency range of PTT (410-469MHz), according to the following formula Calculate Nc is 5.

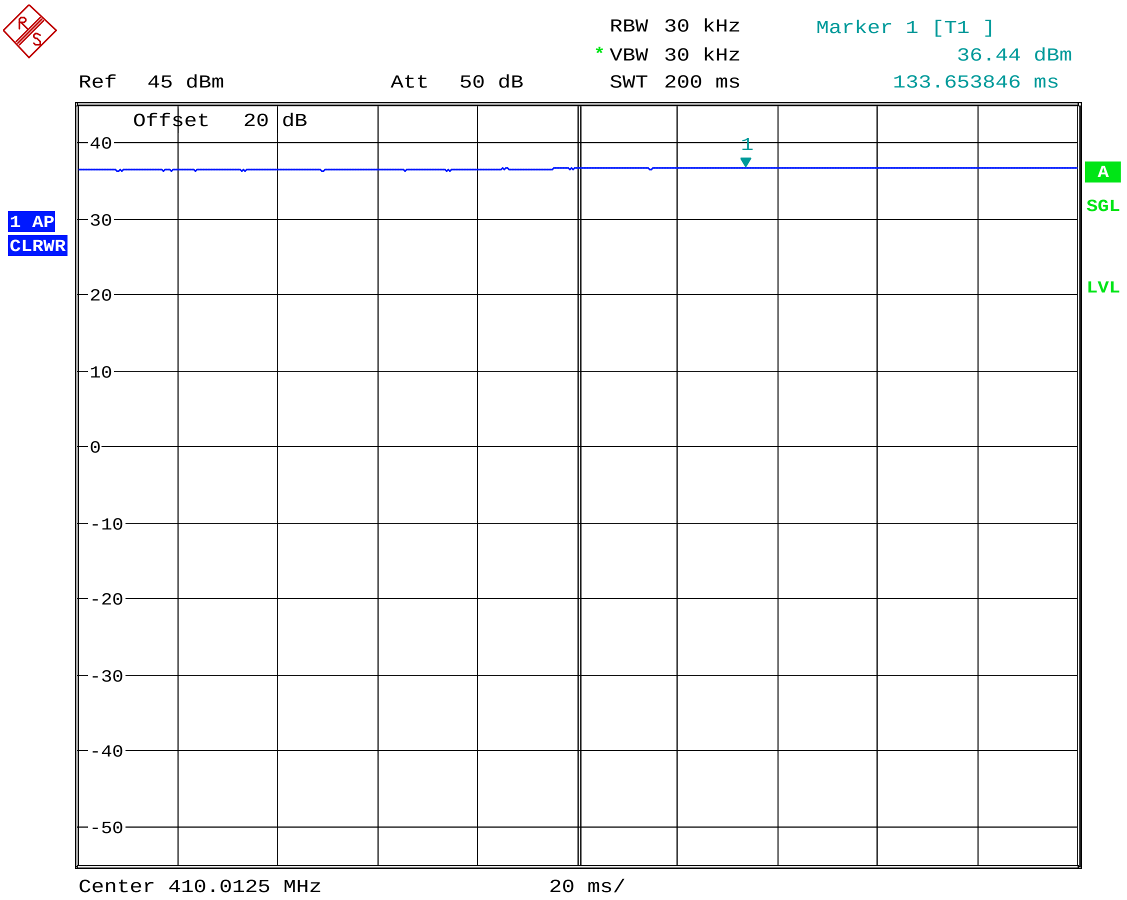
KDB procedures, the following should be applied to determine the number of required test channels. The test channels should be evenly spread across the transmission frequency band of each wireless mode.[14]

$$N_c = Round\left\{\left[100\left(f_{\text{high}} - f_{\text{low}}\right)/f_c\right]^{0.5} \times \left(f_c/100\right)^{0.2}\right\},$$

where

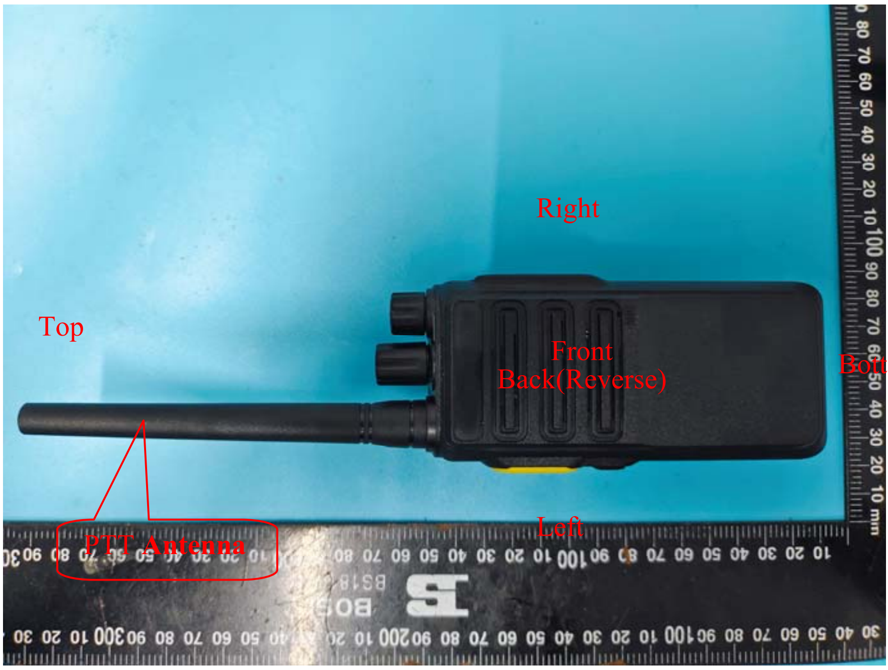
- N_c is the number of test channels, rounded to the nearest integer,
- f_{high} and f_{low} are the highest and lowest channel frequencies within the transmission band,
- f_c is the mid-band channel frequency,
- all frequencies are in MHz.

Note: GMSK mode duty cycle is 100%， as shown below



Comment: ProjectNo.:2403V62712E Tester:Ken
Date: 26.JUL.2024 14:33:52

Antennas Location:



7. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

7.1 SAR Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22.9-24.1℃
Relative Humidity:	62%
ATM Pressure:	100.8 kPa
Test Date:	2024/07/26

Testing was performed by Wen Chen

Test Results:

PTT(410~469MHz):

Pre-scan all 5 Channels, the peak SAR located on 410.0125MHz for Face Up mode and Body Back mode,

Test Mode		Frequency (MHz)	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Maximum output Power(dBm)	1 g SAR Value(W/kg)				
					Power Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	PTT 50% Factor	Scaled SAR	Plot
Face Up (25 mm)	FM 12.5 kHz	410.0125	36.49	37	1.125	5.52	2.76	3.11	1#
		424.0125	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		439.5	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		454.9875	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		468.9875	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	GMSK 12.5 kHz	410.0125	36.48	37	1.127	6.18	3.09	3.42	2#
		424.0125	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		439.5	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		454.9875	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		468.9875	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Back (0 mm)	FM 12.5 kHz	410.0125	36.49	37	1.125	7.4	3.7	4.16	3#
		424.0125	36.53	37	1.114	5.11	2.555	2.85	4#
		439.5	36.69	37	1.074	6.66	3.33	3.58	5#
		454.9875	36.46	37	1.132	7.09	3.545	4.01	6#
		468.9875	36.23	37	1.194	3.32	1.66	1.98	7#
	GMSK 12.5 kHz	410.0125	36.48	37	1.127	7.64	3.82	4.31	8#
		424.0125	36.56	37	1.107	5.47	2.735	3.03	9#
		439.5	36.62	37	1.091	7.39	3.695	4.03	10#
		454.9875	36.39	37	1.151	7.04	3.52	4.05	11#
		468.9875	36.25	37	1.189	3.86	1.93	2.29	12#

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is ≤ 3.5W/kg, testing for other channels are optional.
2. KDB 447498 D01 - A duty factor of 50% should be applied to determine compliance for radios with maximum operating duty factors ≤ 50%. The 50% duty factor only applies to exposure conditions where the radio operates with a mechanical PTT button.
3. The whole antenna and radiating structures that may contribute to the measured SAR or influence the SAR distribution has been included in the area scan.

8. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

Note: The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

The Highest Measured SAR Configuration in Each Frequency Band

Head(Face Up)

SAR probe calibration point	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
			Original	Repeated	
/	/	/	/	/	/

Body(Body Back)

SAR probe calibration point	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
			Original	Repeated	
450MHz (350-550MHz)	410.0125	Body Back	7.64	7.42	1.03

Note:

1. Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is not > 1.20.
2. The measured SAR results **do not** have to be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance to determine if repeated measurements are required.
3. SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the **SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium** used for the device measurements.

9. DUT HOLDER PERTURBATIONS

In accordance with TCB workshop October 2016:

1) SAR perturbation due to test device holders, depending on antenna locations, buttons locations on phones or device, form factor (e.g. dongles etc.), the measured SAR could be influenced by the relative positions of the test device and its holder
2) SAR measurement standards have included protocols to evaluate this with a flat phantom, with and without the device holder
3) When the highest reported SAR of an antenna is > 1.2 W/kg, holder perturbation verification is required for each antenna, using the highest SAR configuration among all applicable frequency bands in the same exact device and holder positions used for head and body SAR measurements; i.e. same device/button locations in the holder

Per IEEE 1528: 2013/Annex E/E.4.1.1: Device holder perturbation tolerance for a specific test device: Type B

When it is unknown if a device holder perturbs the fields of a test device, the SAR uncertainty shall be assessed with a flat phantom (see Clause 5) by comparing the SAR with and without the device holder according to the following tests:

The SAR tolerance for device holder disturbance is computed using Equation (E.21) and entered in the corresponding row of the appropriate uncertainty table with an assumed rectangular probability distribution and *vi* = ∞ degrees of freedom:

$$SAR_{\text{tolerance}}[\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{SAR_{\text{w/ holder}} - SAR_{\text{w/o holder}}}{SAR_{\text{w/o holder}}} \right) \quad \text{(E.21)}$$

The Highest Measured SAR Configuration among all applicable Frequency Band

Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		The Device holder perturbation uncertainty
			With holder	Without holder	
PTT(410-469MHz)	410.0125	Body Back	10.4	10.1	3.0%

10. SAR SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION DESCRIPTION

10.1 Simultaneous Transmission:

Note: There is no multiple transmitters for the product, so simultaneous transmission need not to evaluate.

11. SAR PLOTS

Plot 1#: FM 12.5kHz_410.0125MHz_Face Up

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

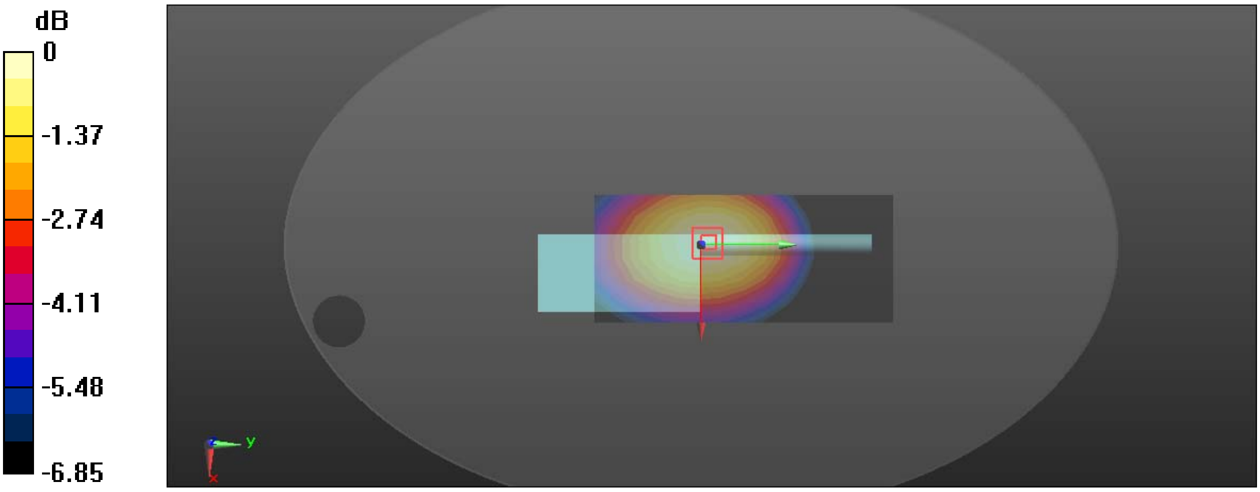
Communication System: UID 0, FM (0); Frequency: 410.012 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 410.012 MHz; $\sigma = 0.845$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 44.507$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 410.012 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.21 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 89.93 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.39 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.52 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.19 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.12 W/kg



0 dB = 6.12 W/kg = 7.87 dBW/kg

Plot 2#: GMSK 12.5kHz_410.0125MHz_Face Up

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

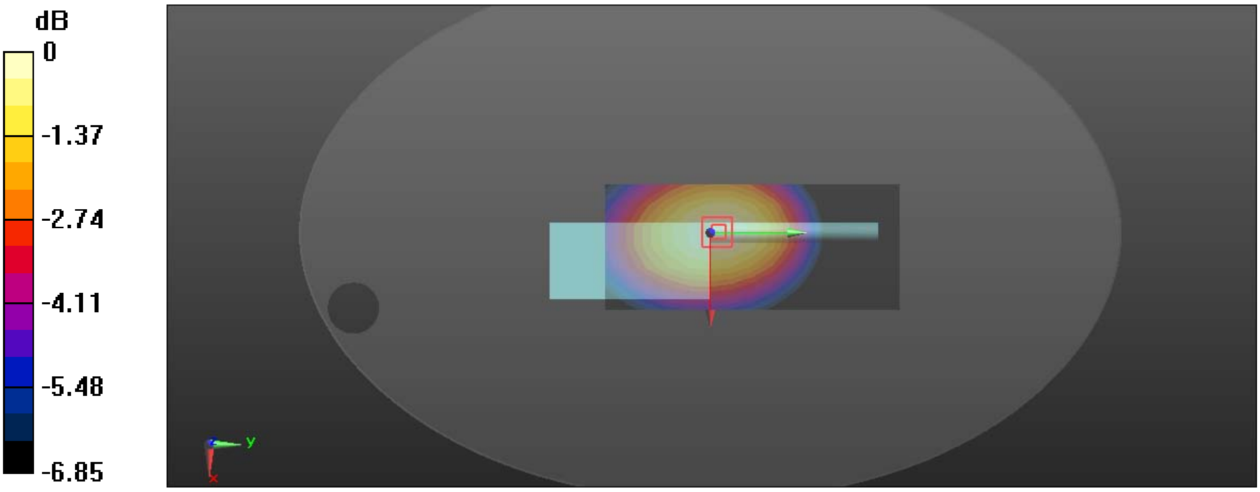
Communication System: UID 0, GMSK (0); Frequency: 410.012 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 410.012 MHz; $\sigma = 0.845$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 44.507$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 410.012 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.08 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 94.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 8.51 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.18 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.85 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.08 W/kg



0 dB = 7.08 W/kg = 8.50 dBW/kg

Plot 3#: FM 12.5kHz_410.0125MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

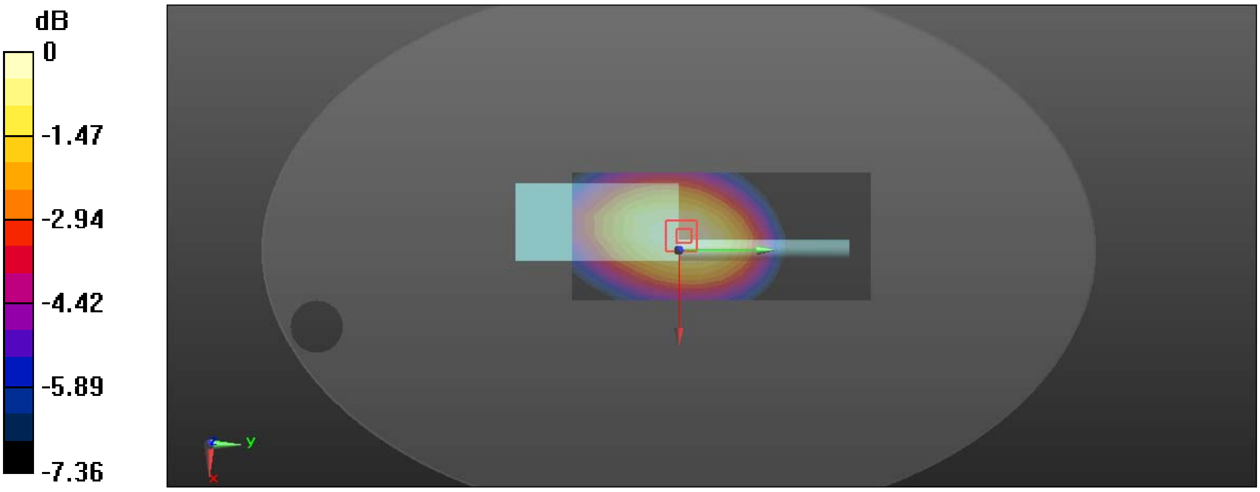
Communication System: UID 0, FM (0); Frequency: 410.012 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 410.012 MHz; $\sigma = 0.845$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 44.507$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 410.012 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.38 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 97.96 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.52 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.26 W/kg



0 dB = 8.26 W/kg = 9.17 dBW/kg

Plot 4#: FM 12.5kHz_424.0125MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

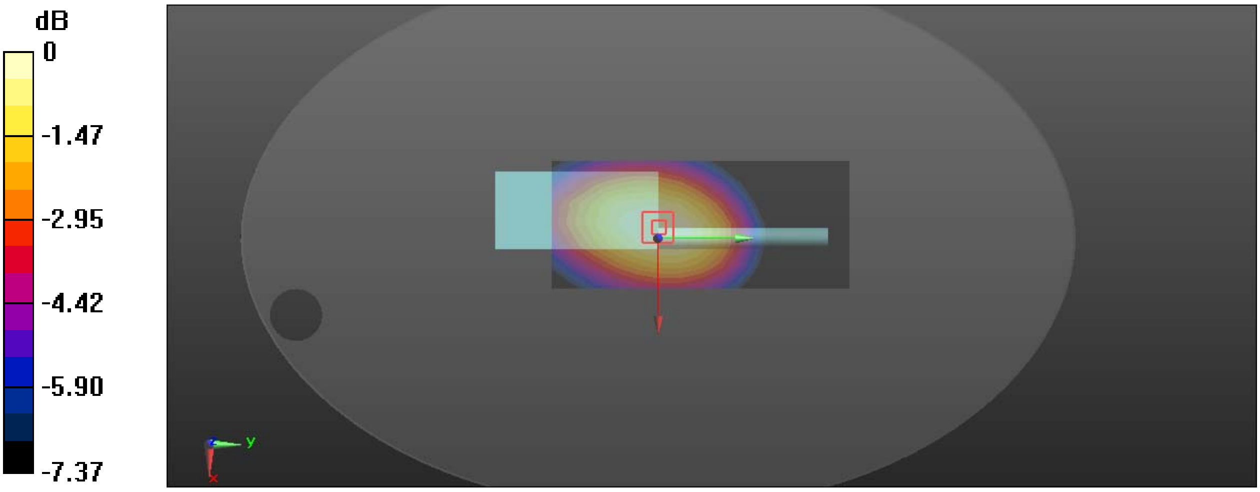
Communication System: UID 0, FM (0); Frequency: 424.012 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 424.012 MHz; $\sigma = 0.852$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 44.323$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 424.012 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.91 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 85.48 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.00 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.11 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 3.81 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.72 W/kg



0 dB = 5.72 W/kg = 7.57 dBW/kg

Plot 5#: FM 12.5kHz_439.5MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

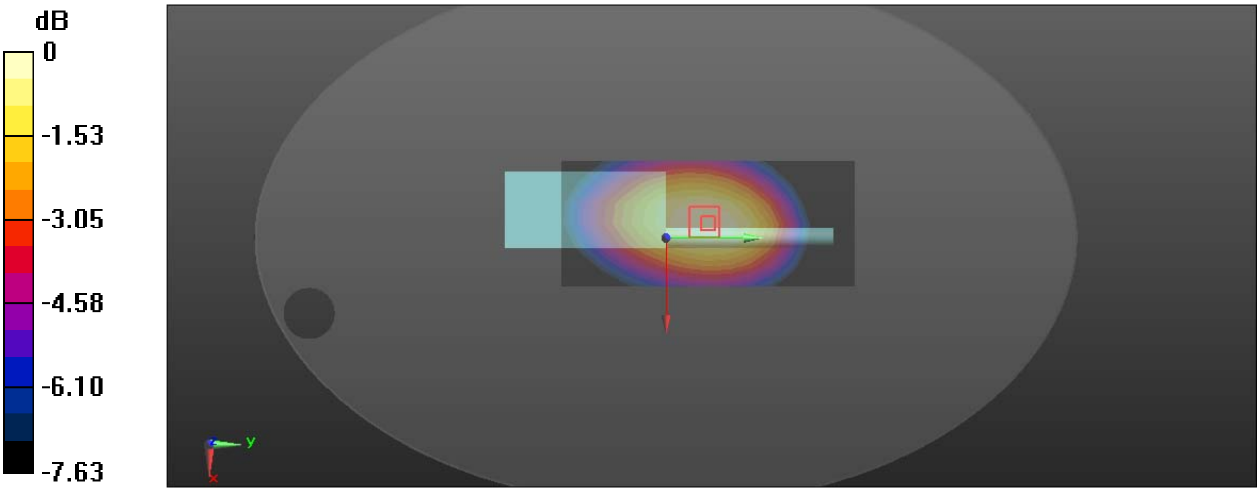
Communication System: UID 0, FM (0); Frequency: 439.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 439.5 MHz; σ = 0.864 S/m; ε_r = 44.093; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 439.5 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.61 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 85.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.13 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.66 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.91 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.45 W/kg



0 dB = 7.45 W/kg = 8.72 dBW/kg

Plot 6#: FM 12.5kHz_454.9875MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

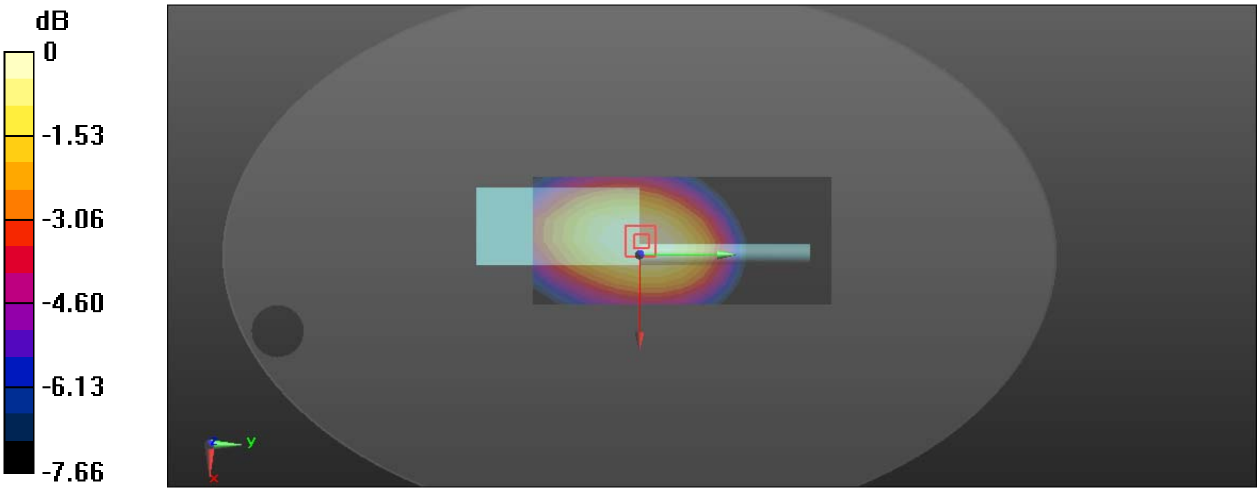
Communication System: UID 0, FM (0); Frequency: 454.988 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 454.988 MHz; $\sigma = 0.871$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 43.815$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 454.988 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.28 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 101.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.66 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.24 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.93 W/kg



0 dB = 7.93 W/kg = 8.99 dBW/kg

Plot 7#: FM 12.5kHz_468.9875MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

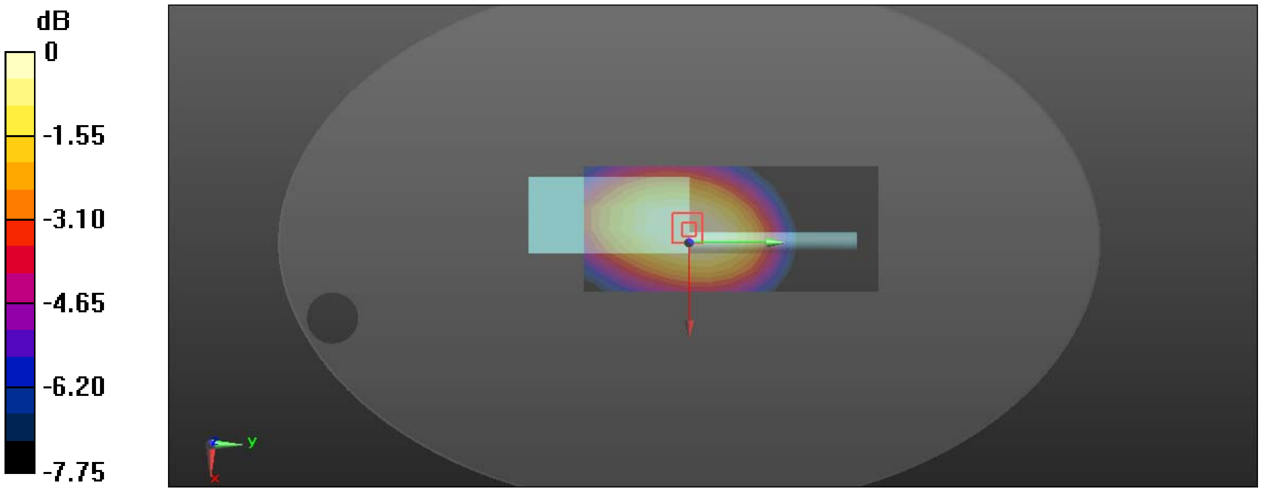
Communication System: UID 0, FM (0); Frequency: 468.988 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 468.988 MHz; $\sigma = 0.878$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 43.581$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 468.988 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.93 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 68.85 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.52 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.32 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.46 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.71 W/kg



0 dB = 3.71 W/kg = 5.69 dBW/kg

Plot 8#: GMSK 12.5kHz_410.0125MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

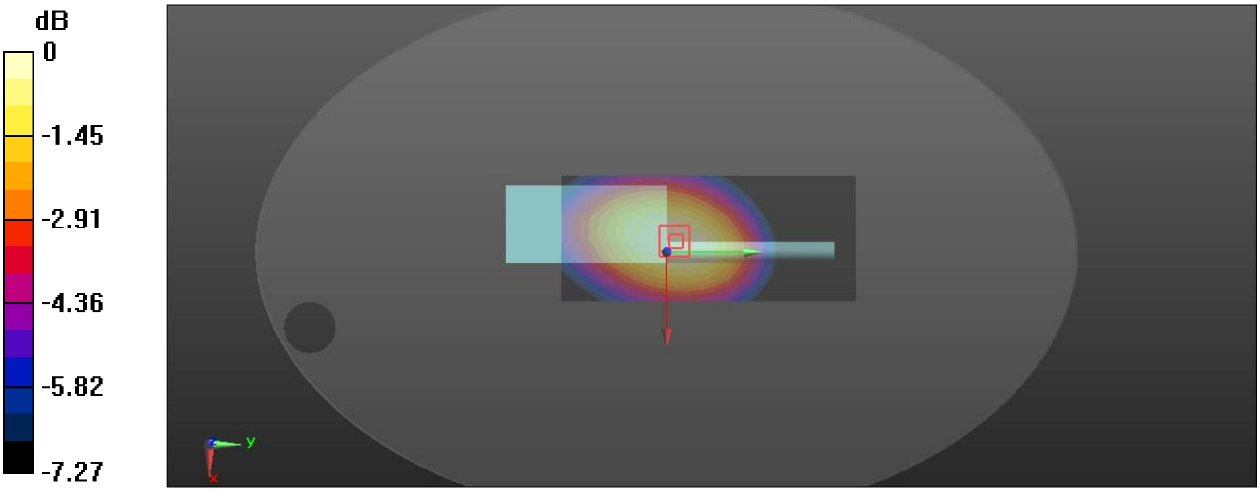
Communication System: UID 0, GMSK (0); Frequency: 410.012 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 410.012 MHz; σ = 0.845 S/m; ε_r = 44.507; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 410.012 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.78 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 105.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.64 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.71 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.52 W/kg



0 dB = 8.52 W/kg = 9.30 dBW/kg

Plot 9#: GMSK 12.5kHz_424.0125MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

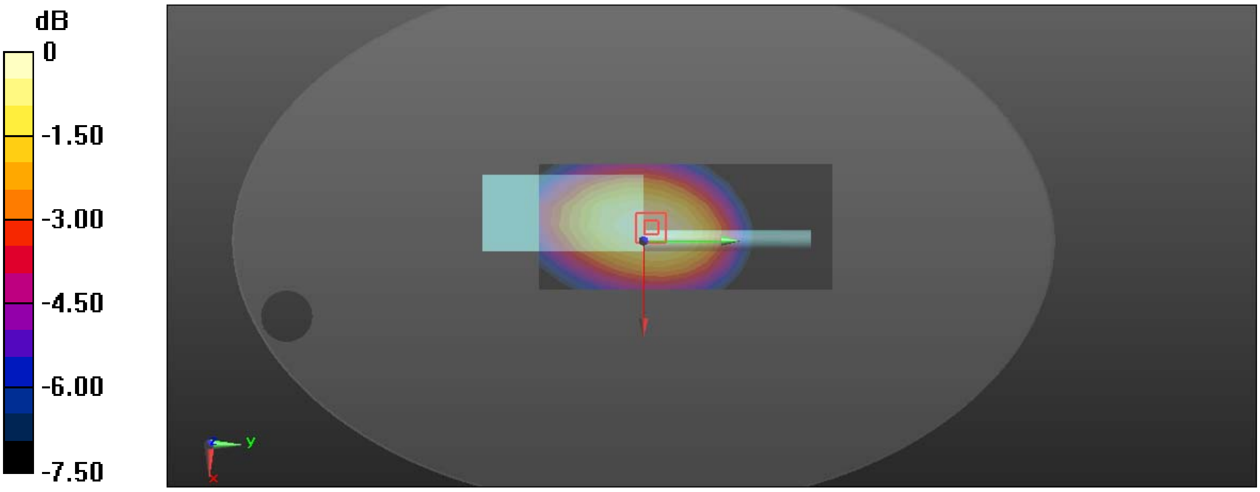
Communication System: UID 0, GMSK (0); Frequency: 424.012 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 424.012 MHz; $\sigma = 0.852$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 44.323$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 424.012 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.16 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 86.02 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.42 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.07 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.08 W/kg



0 dB = 6.08 W/kg = 7.84 dBW/kg

Plot 10#: GMSK 12.5kHz_439.5MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

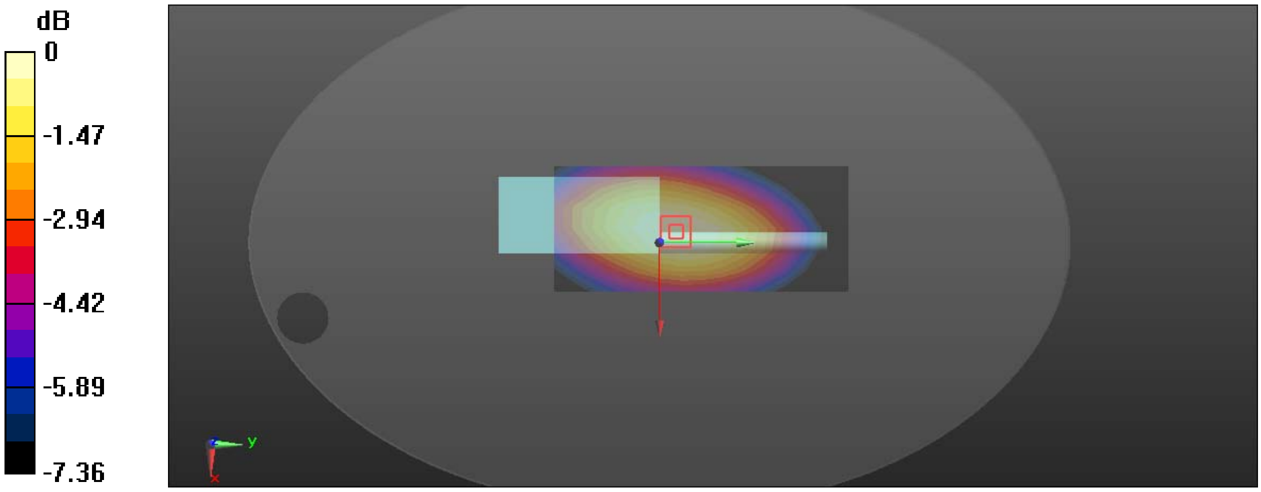
Communication System: UID 0, GMSK (0); Frequency: 439.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 439.5 MHz; σ = 0.864 S/m; ε_r = 44.093; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 439.5 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.60 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 100.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.49 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.27 W/kg



0 dB = 8.27 W/kg = 9.18 dBW/kg

Plot 11#: GMSK 12.5kHz_454.9875MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

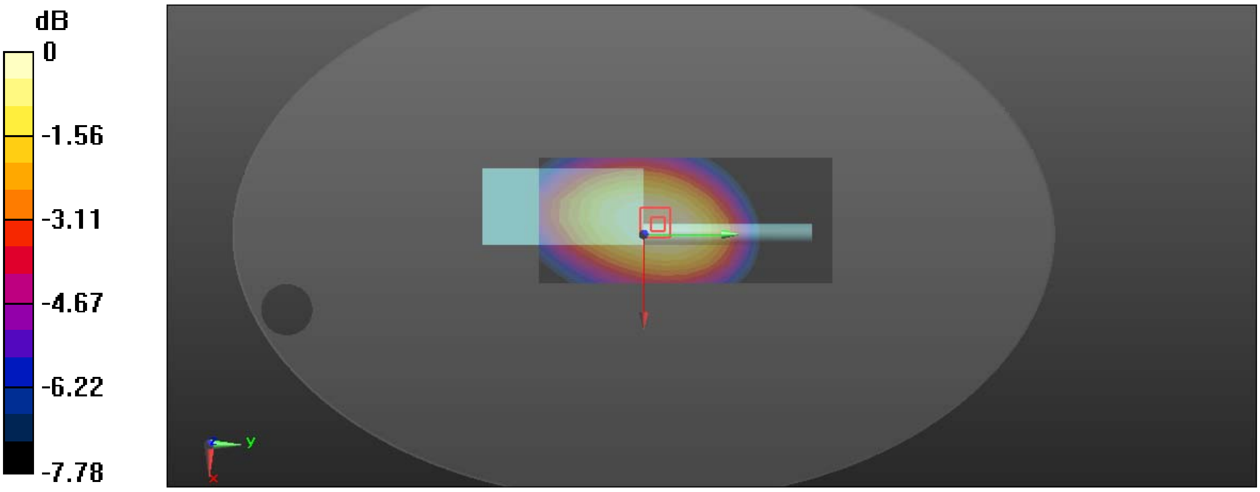
Communication System: UID 0, GMSK (0); Frequency: 454.988 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 454.988 MHz; $\sigma = 0.871$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 43.815$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 454.988 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.43 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 97.01 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.34 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.97 W/kg



0 dB = 8.97 W/kg = 9.53 dBW/kg

Plot 12#: GMSK 12.5kHz_468.9875MHz_Body Back

DUT: Digital Radio; Type: NA-1904D; Serial: 2P3D-1

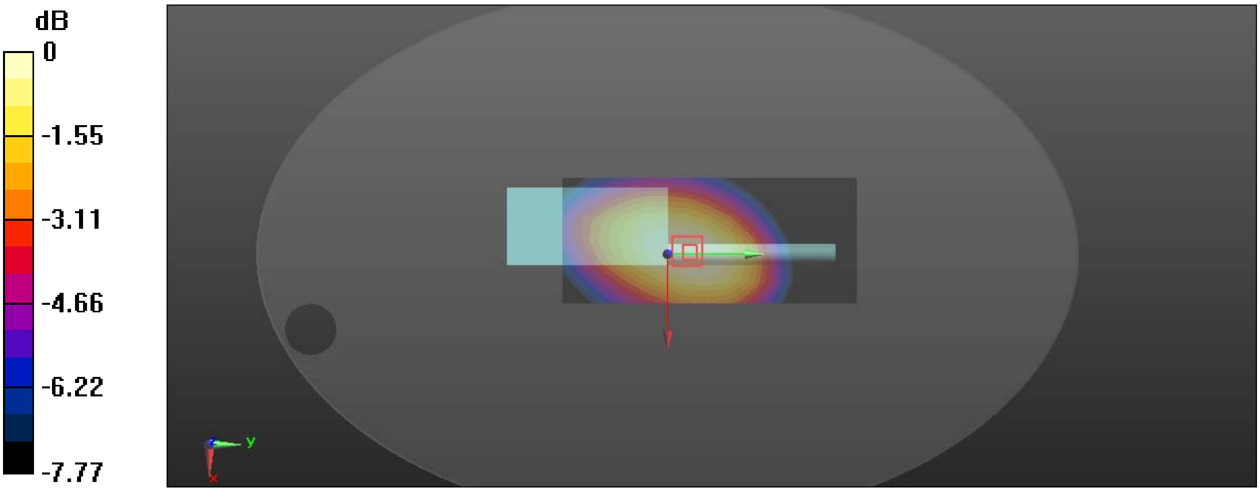
Communication System: UID 0, GMSK (0); Frequency: 468.988 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 468.988 MHz; $\sigma = 0.878$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 43.581$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(6.76, 6.76, 6.76) @ 468.988 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/2/8
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1493; Calibrated: 2024/3/27
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1078
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.70 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 76.49 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.28 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.86 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.85 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.31 W/kg



0 dB = 4.31 W/kg = 6.34 dBW/kg

APPENDIX A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

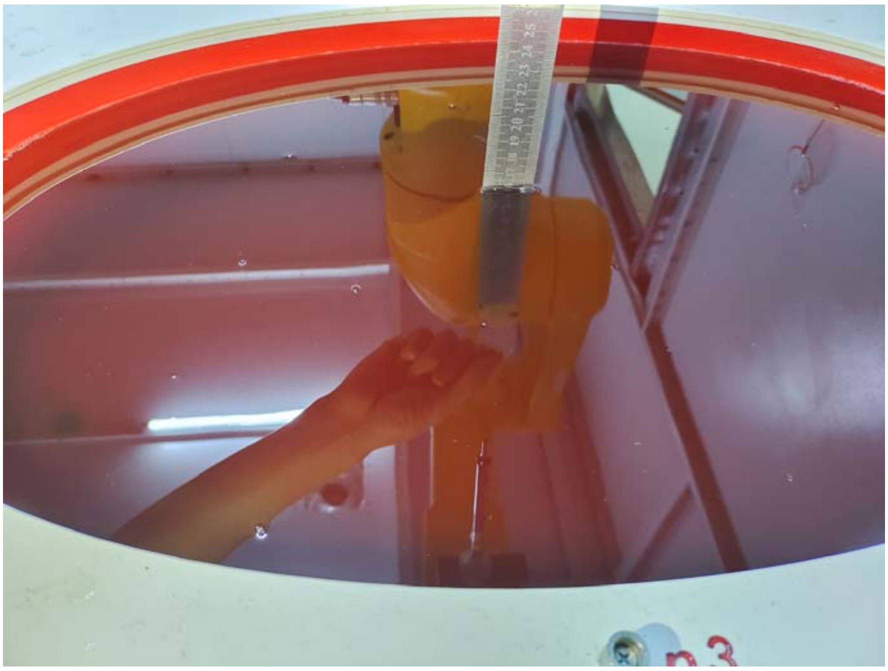
The uncertainty budget has been determined for the measurement system and is given in the following Table.

Measurement uncertainty evaluation for IEEE1528-2013 SAR test

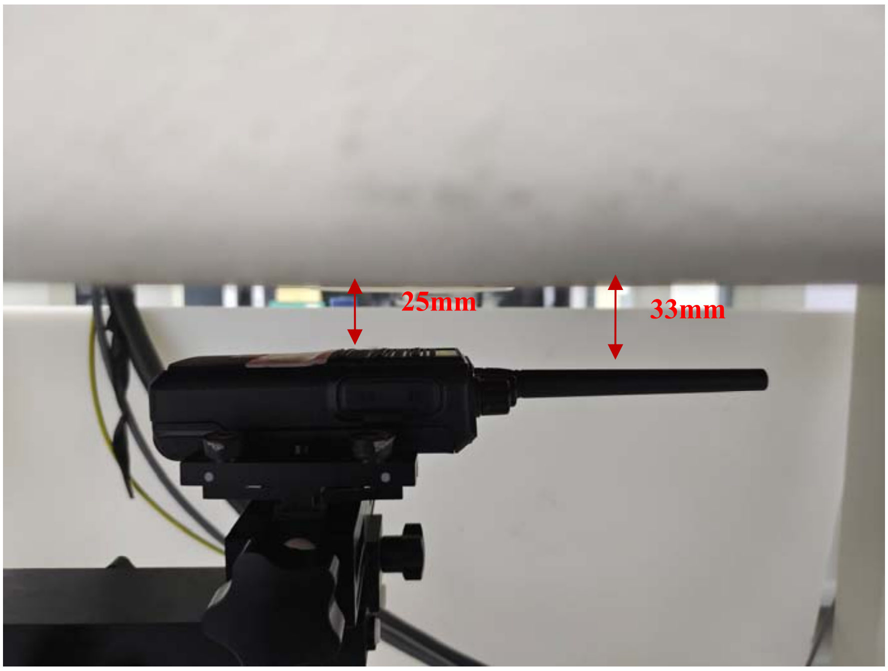
Source of uncertainty	Tolerance/ uncertainty ± %	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (1 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (10 g)
Measurement system							
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.3	6.3
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Boundary effect	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection limits	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF ambientconditions – noise	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
RF ambient conditions– reflections	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Probe positioner mech. Restrictions	0.8	R	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	6.7	R	√3	1	1	3.9	3.9
Post-processing	2.0	R	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test sample related							
Test sample positioning	2.8	N	1	1	1	2.8	2.8
Device holder uncertainty	3.0	N	1	1	1	6.3	6.3
Drift of output power	5.0	R	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9
Phantom and set-up							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3
Liquid conductivity target)	5.0	R	√3	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2
Liquid conductivity meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1
Liquid permittivity target)	5.0	R	√3	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4
Liquid permittivity meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				12.2	12.0
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence interval)						24.1	23.7

APPENDIX B EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

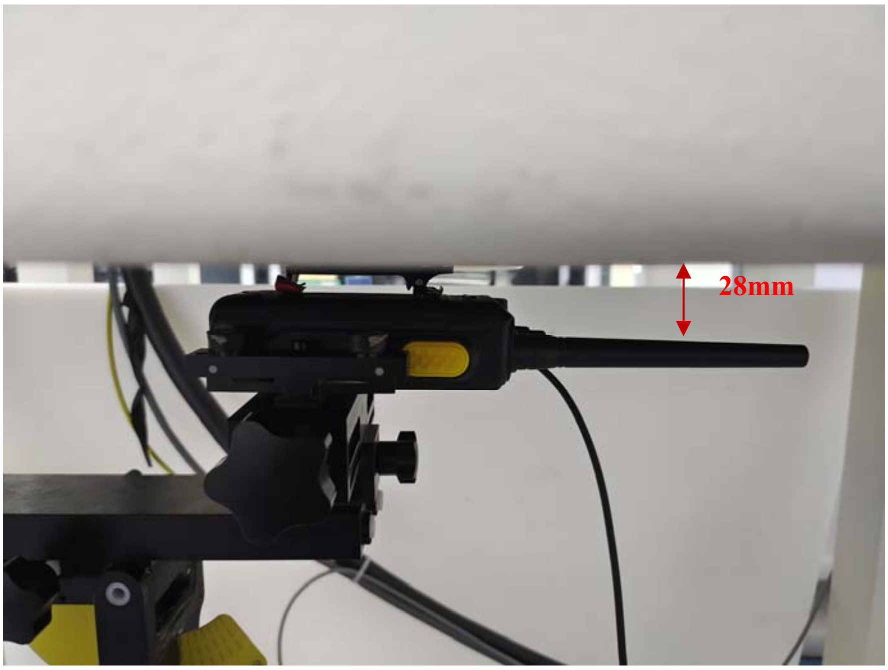
Liquid depth ≥ 15cm



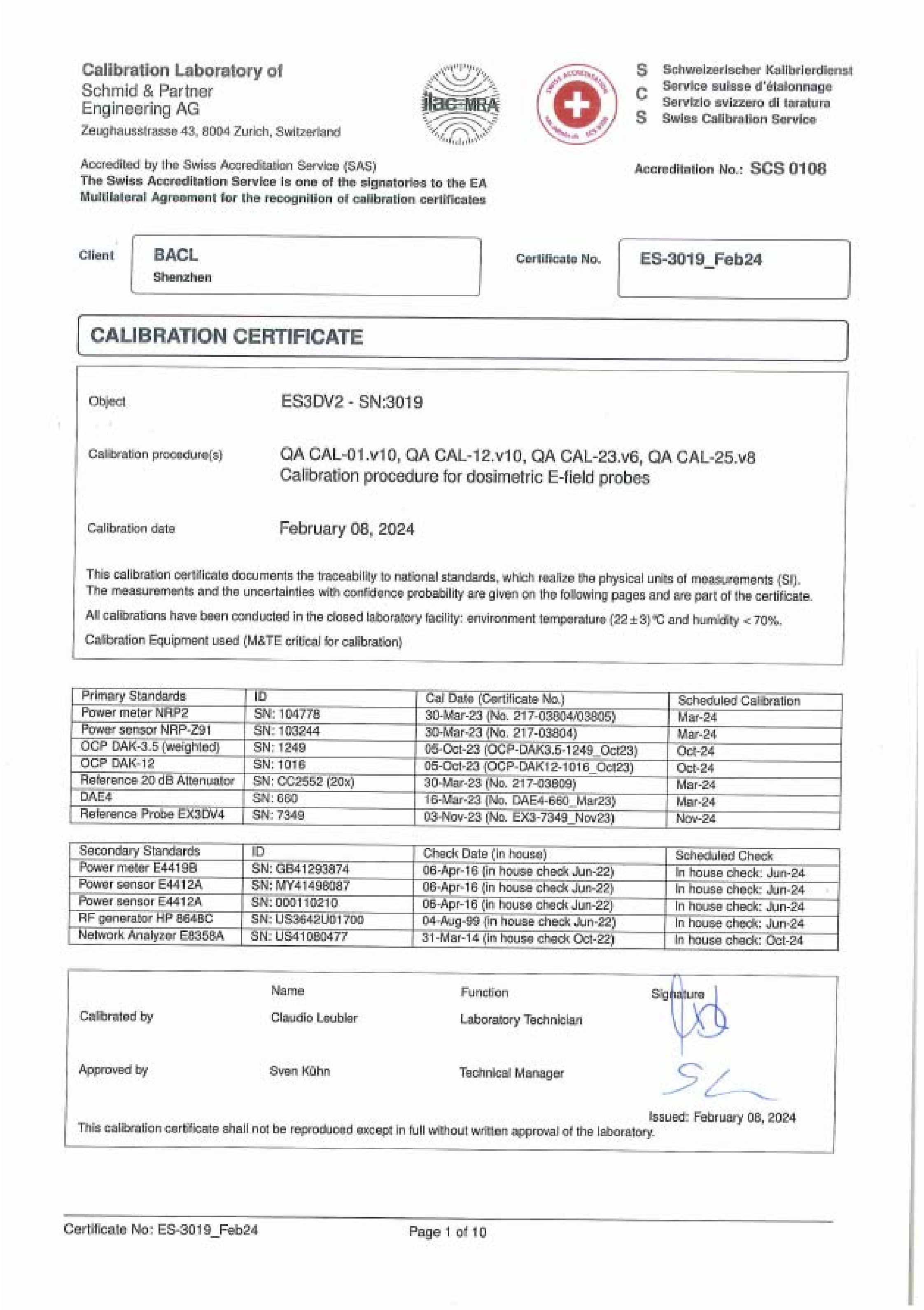
Face Up Setup Photo (25mm)



Body Back Setup Photo (0mm)



APPENDIX C CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client: **BACL**
Shenzhen

Certificate No.: **ES-3019_Feb24**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: ES3DV2 - SN:3019

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-01.v10, QA CAL-12.v10, QA CAL-23.v6, QA CAL-25.v8
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: February 08, 2024

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 NRP2	SN: 104778	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804/03805)	Mar-24
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804)	Mar-24
OCP DAK-3.5 (weighted)	SN: 1249	05-Oct-23 (OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Oct23)	Oct-24
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	05-Oct-23 (OCP-DAK12-1016_Oct23)	Oct-24
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03809)	Mar-24
DAE4	SN: 660	16-Mar-23 (No. DAE4-660_Mar23)	Mar-24
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	03-Nov-23 (No. EX3-7349_Nov23)	Nov-24

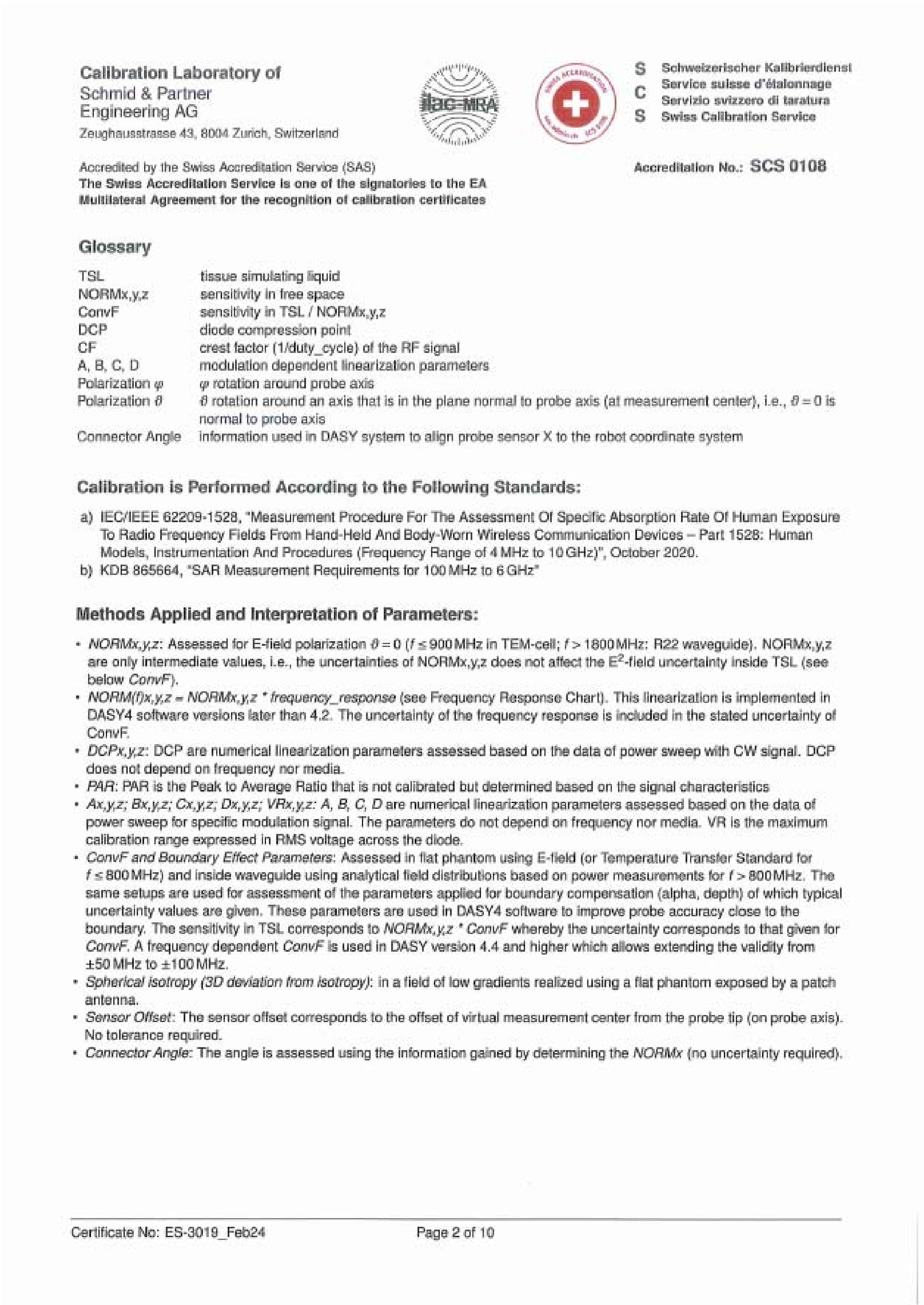
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-22)	In house check: Oct-24

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 08, 2024

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

Certificate No: ES-3019_Feb24 Page 1 of 10



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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary

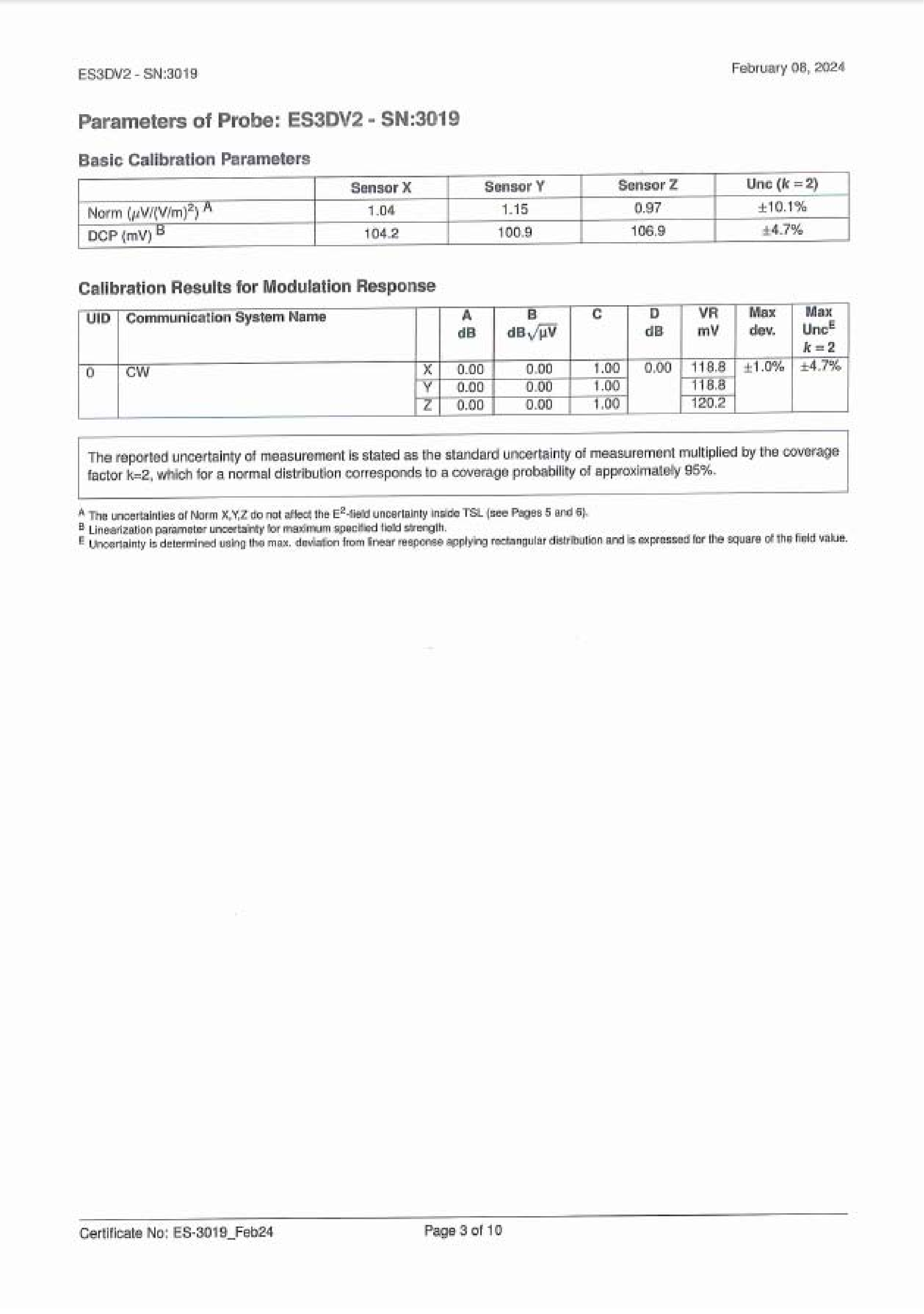
TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
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:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices – Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z*: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,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. 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
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,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 *NORMx,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.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).



Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3019

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc ($k = 2$)
Norm (μV/(V/m)^2) [A]	1.04	1.15	0.97	±10.1%
DCP (mV) [B]	104.2	100.9	106.9	±4.7%

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

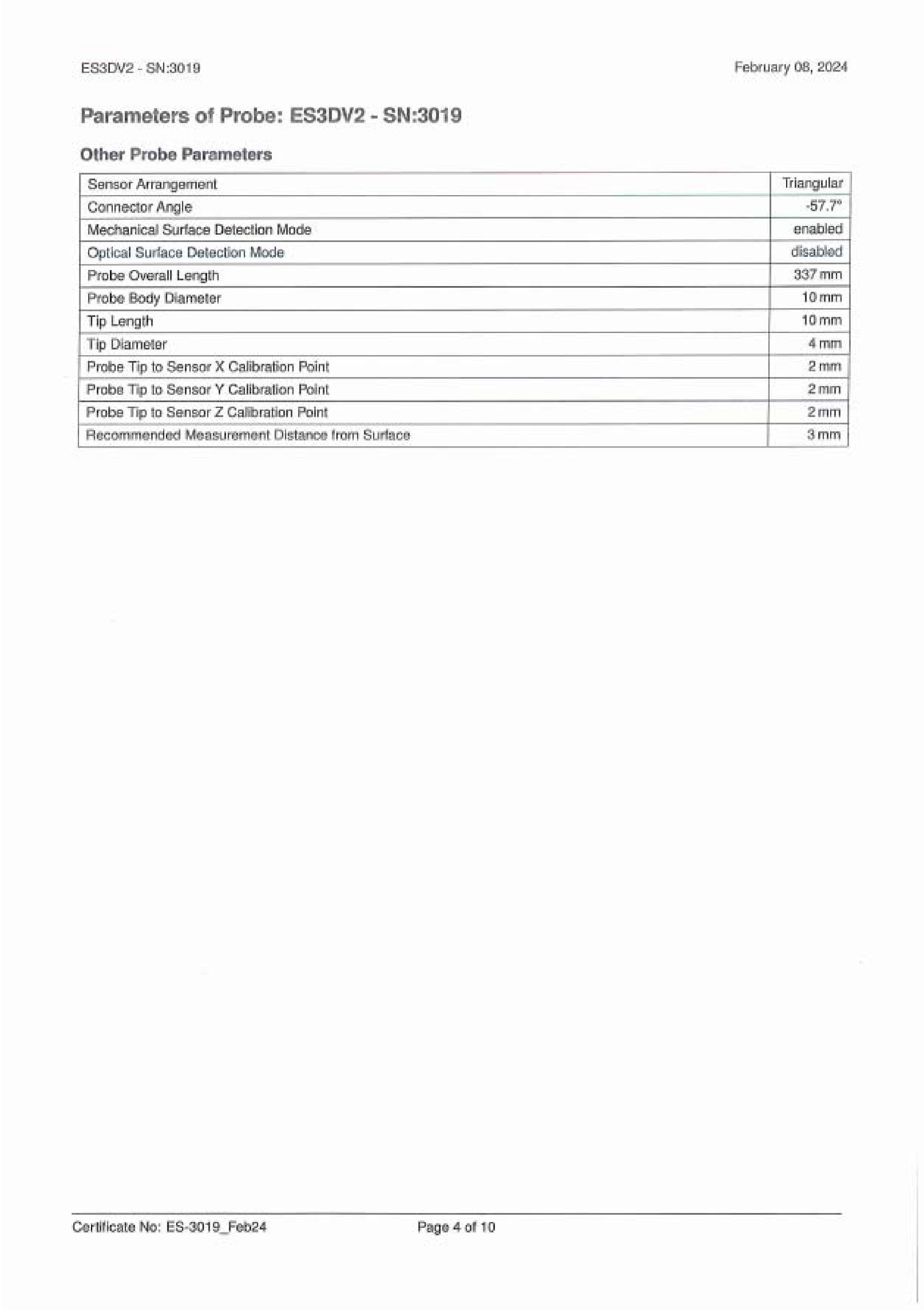
UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB$\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc[E] $k = 2$
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	118.8	±1.0%	±4.7%
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		118.8		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		120.2		

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 Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

[B] Linearization parameter uncertainty for maximum specified field strength.

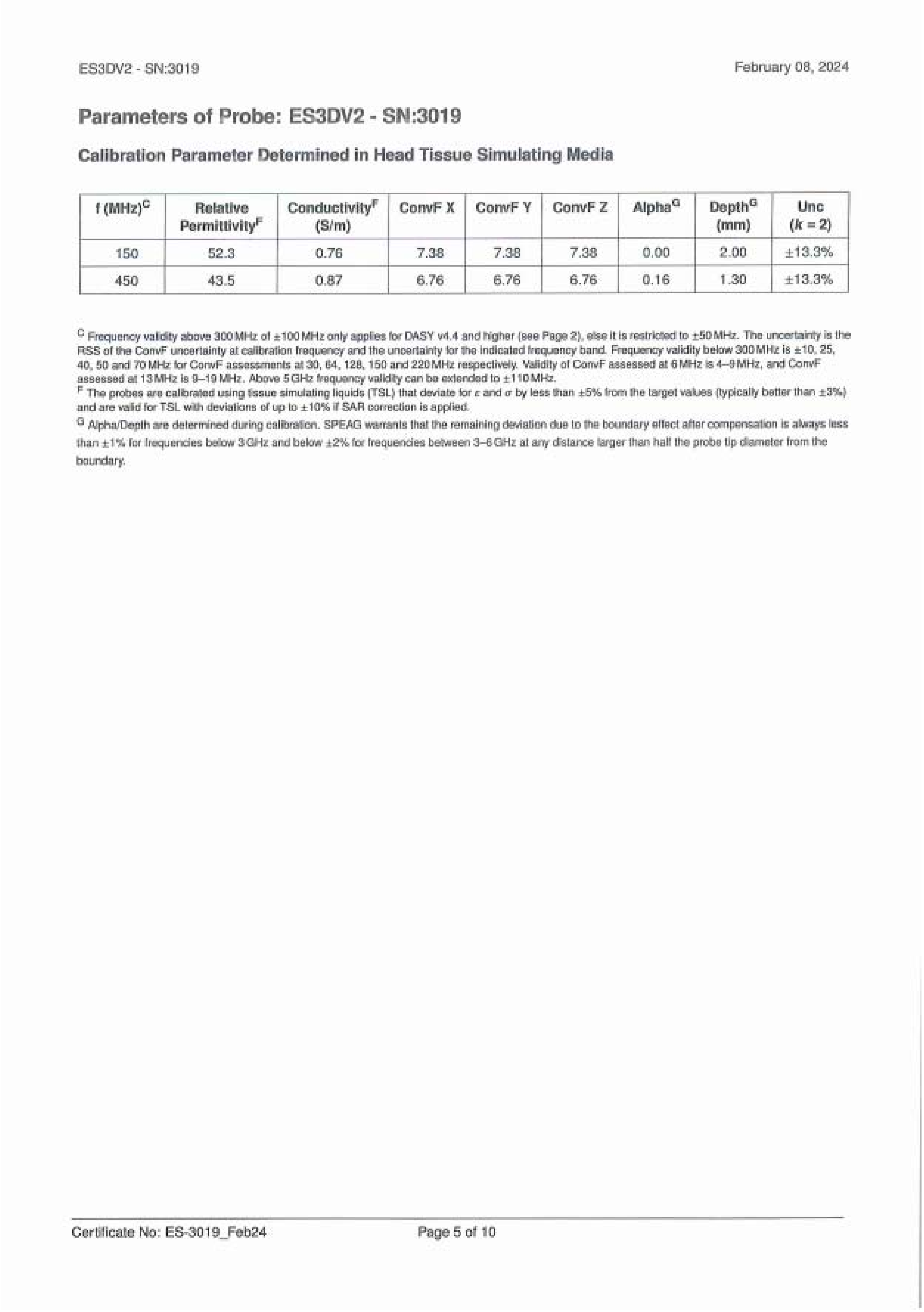
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3019

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle	-57.7°
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm



Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3019

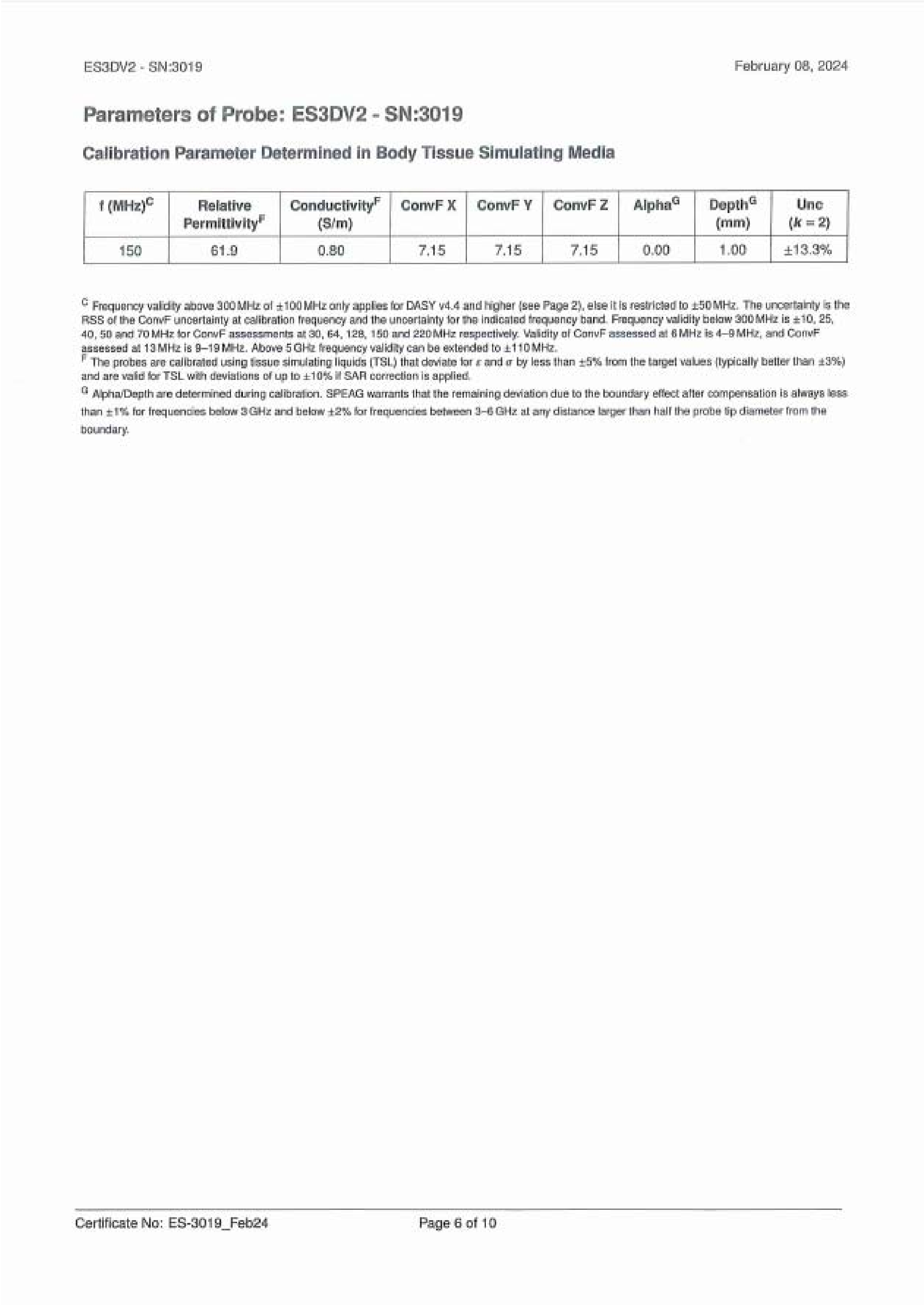
Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz)[C]	Relative Permittivity[F]	Conductivity[F] (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha[G]	Depth[G] (mm)	Unc ($k = 2$)
150	52.3	0.76	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.00	2.00	±13.3%
450	43.5	0.87	6.76	6.76	6.76	0.16	1.30	±13.3%

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz 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. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ±10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4–9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9–19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ±110 MHz.

[F] The probes are calibrated using tissue simulating liquids (TSL) that deviate for ε and σ by less than ±5% from the target values (typically better than ±3%) and are valid for TSL with deviations of up to ±10% if SAR correction is applied.

[G] 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.



Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3019

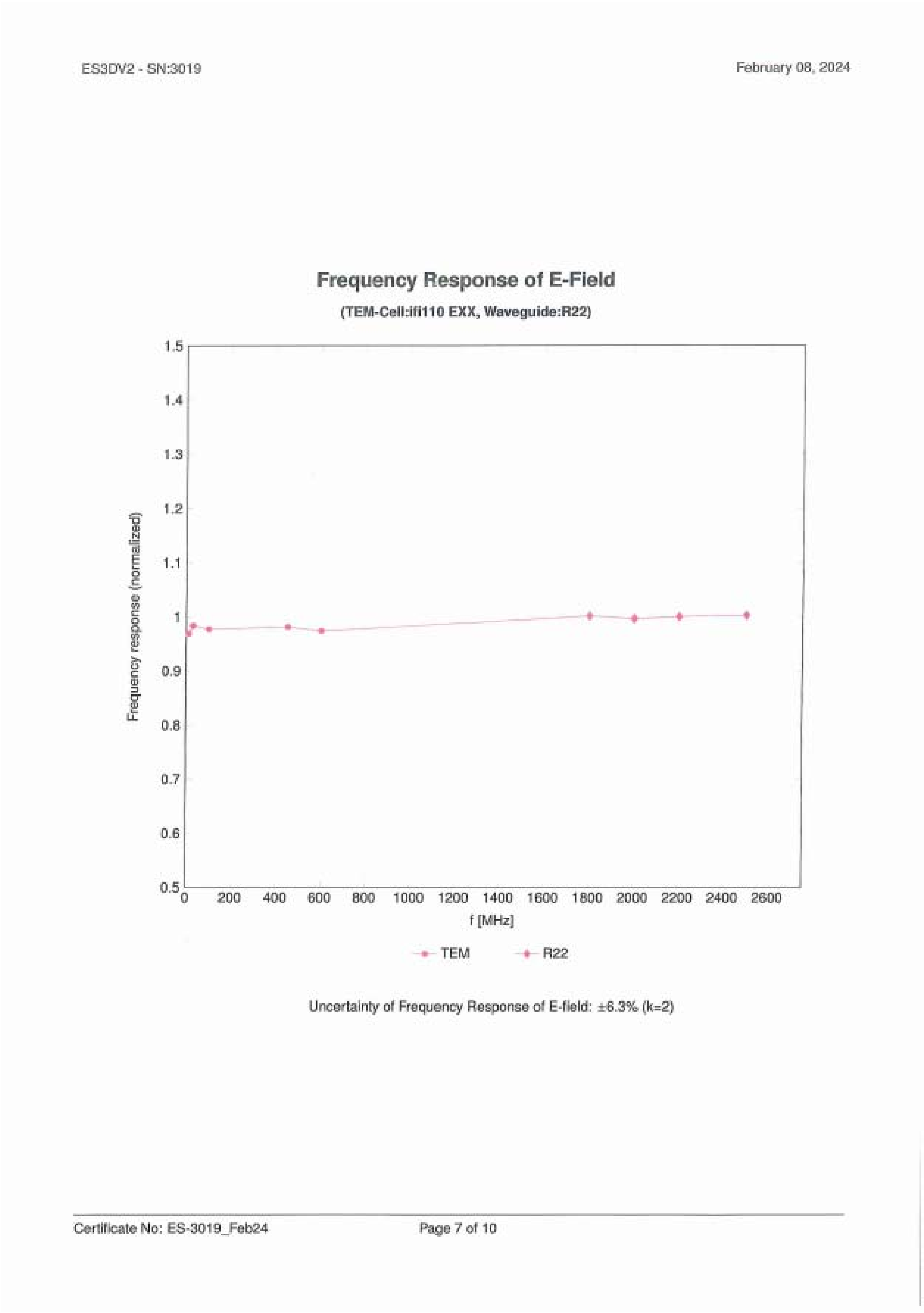
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz)[C]	Relative Permittivity[F]	Conductivity[F] (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha[G]	Depth[G] (mm)	Unc ($k = 2$)
150	61.9	0.80	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.00	1.00	±13.3%

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz 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. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ±10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4–9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9–19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ±110 MHz.

[F] The probes are calibrated using tissue simulating liquids (TSL) that deviate for ε and σ by less than ±5% from the target values (typically better than ±3%) and are valid for TSL with deviations of up to ±10% if SAR correction is applied.

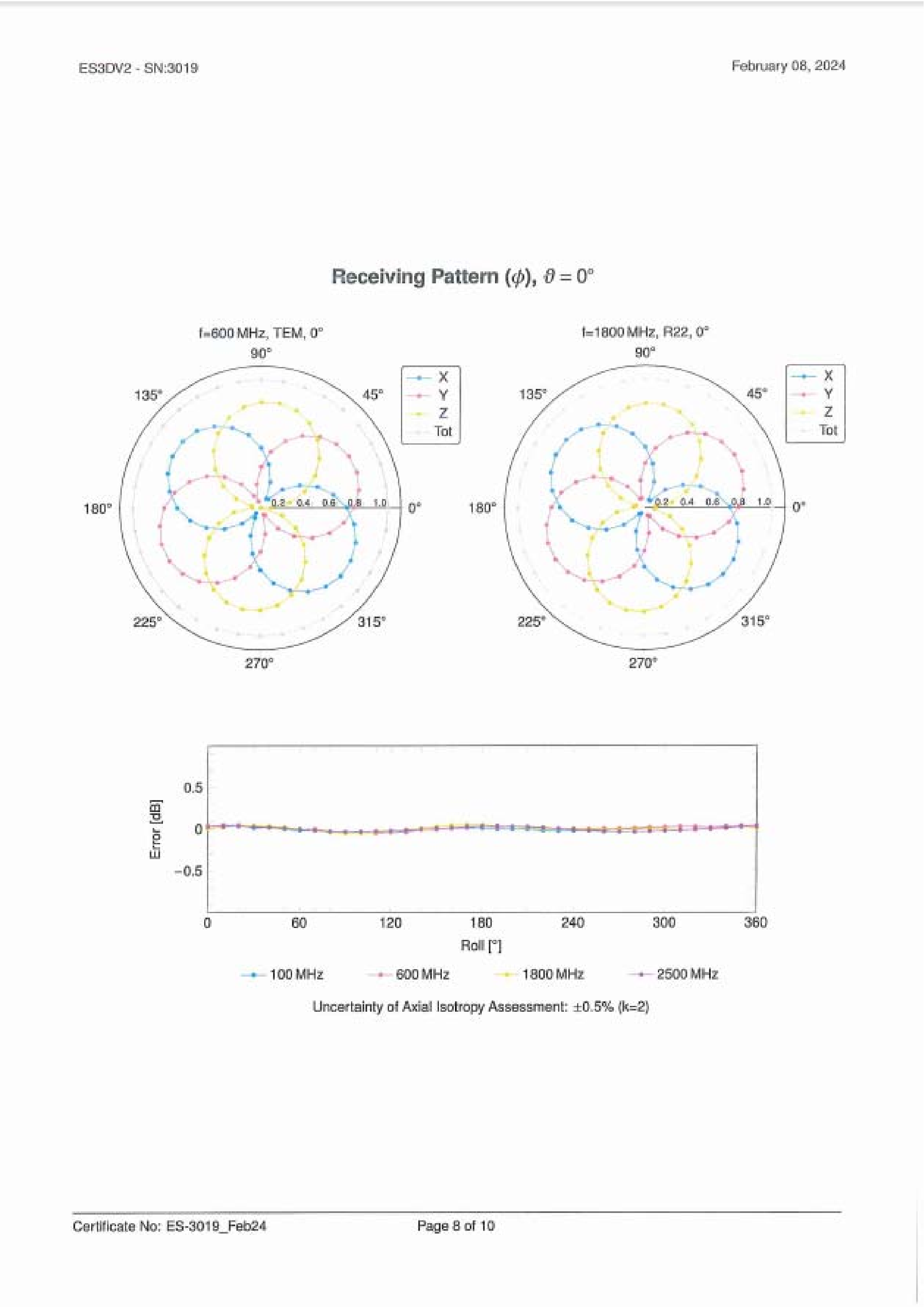
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ±1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ±2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the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



Frequency Response of E-Field

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

Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±6.3% (k=2)

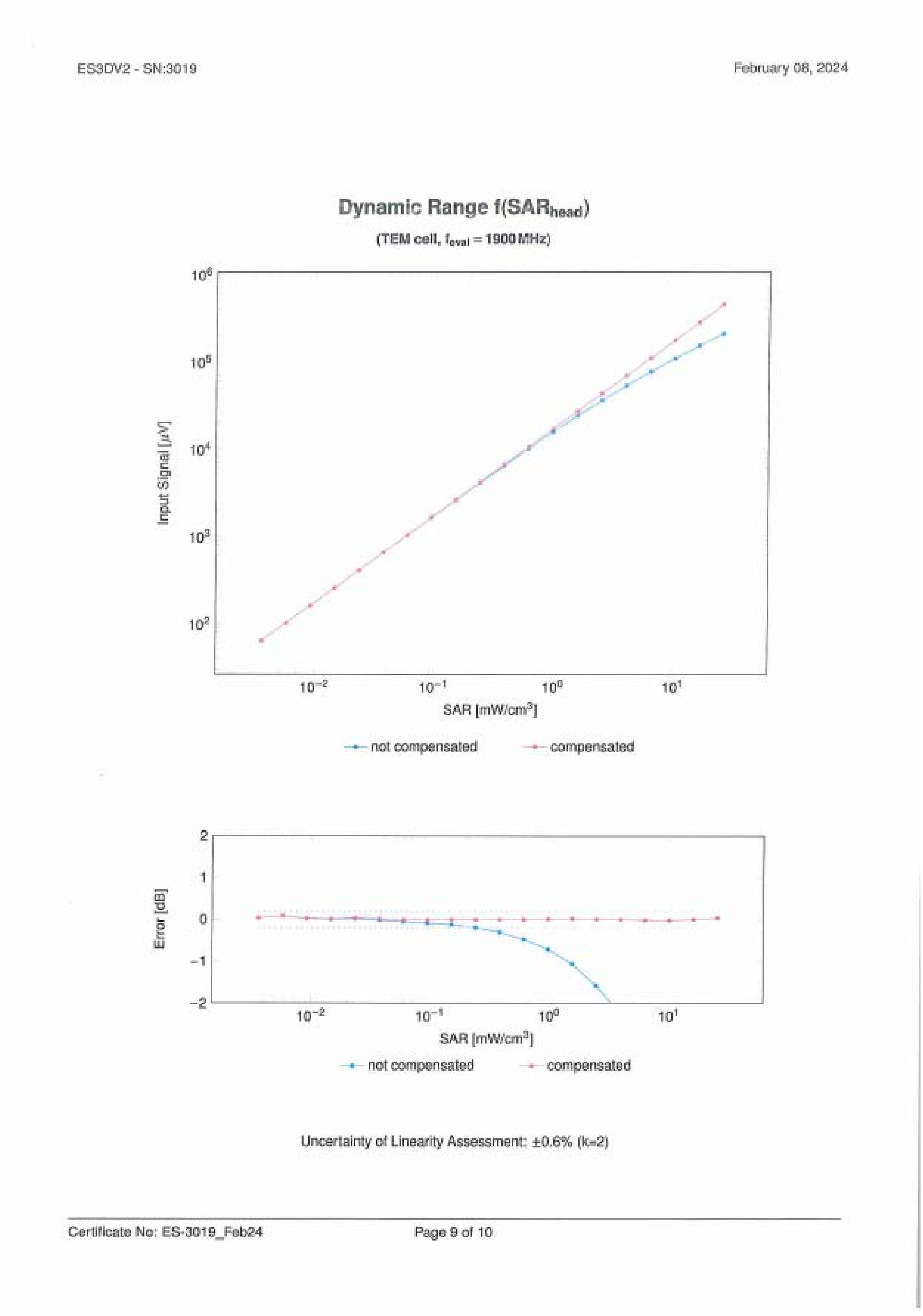


ES3DV2 - SN:3019 February 08, 2024

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$

Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±0.5% (k=2)

Certificate No: ES-3019_Feb24 Page 8 of 10



ES3DV2 - SN:3019

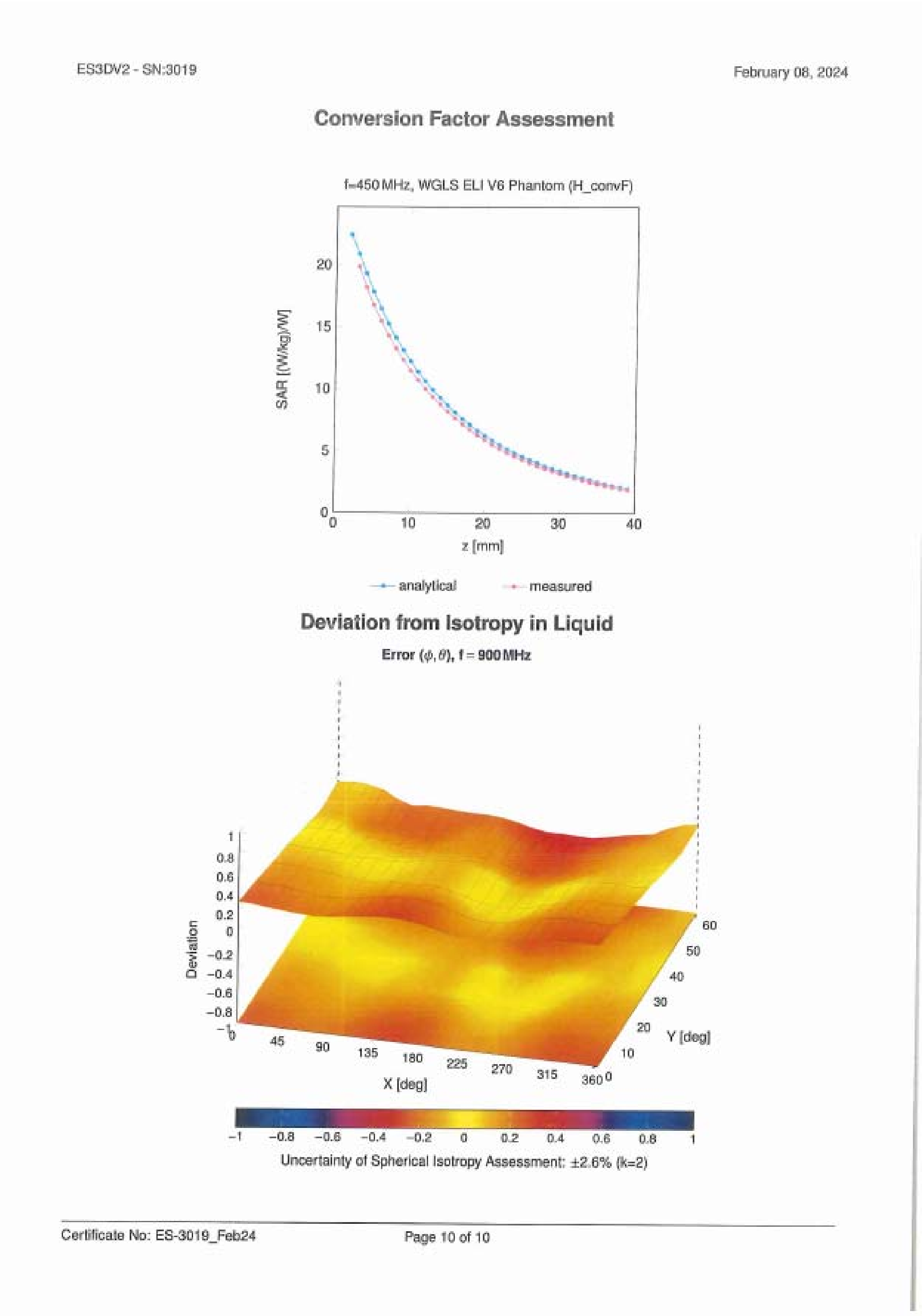
February 08, 2024

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell, f_{eval} = 1900 MHz)

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

Certificate No: ES-3019_Feb24 Page 9 of 10



ES3DV2 - SN:3019

February 08, 2024

Conversion Factor Assessment

f=450 MHz, WGLS ELI V6 Phantom (H_convF)

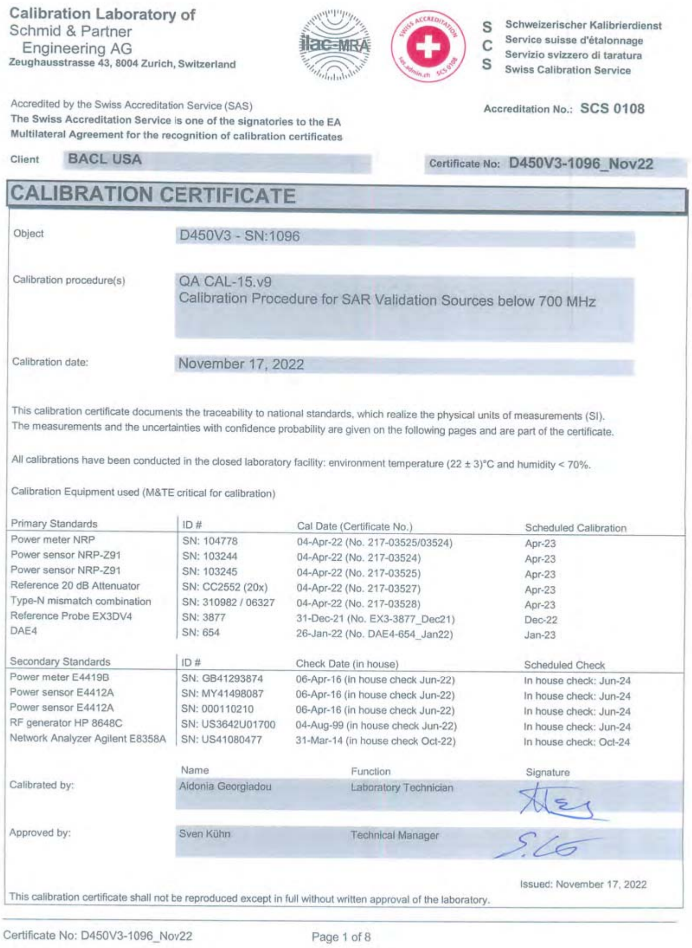
Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz

Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±2.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ES-3019_Feb24 Page 10 of 10

DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client BACL USA

Certificate No: D450V3-1096_Nov22

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D450V3 - SN:1096
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-15.v9 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources below 700 MHz
Calibration date:	November 17, 2022

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 NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03525/03524)	Apr-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03524)	Apr-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03525)	Apr-23
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03527)	Apr-23
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03528)	Apr-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3877	31-Dec-21 (No. EX3-3877_Dec21)	Dec-22
DAE4	SN: 654	26-Jan-22 (No. DAE4-654_Jan22)	Jan-23

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-22)	In house check: Oct-24

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Aidonia Georgiadou	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	S.K

Issued: November 17, 2022

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

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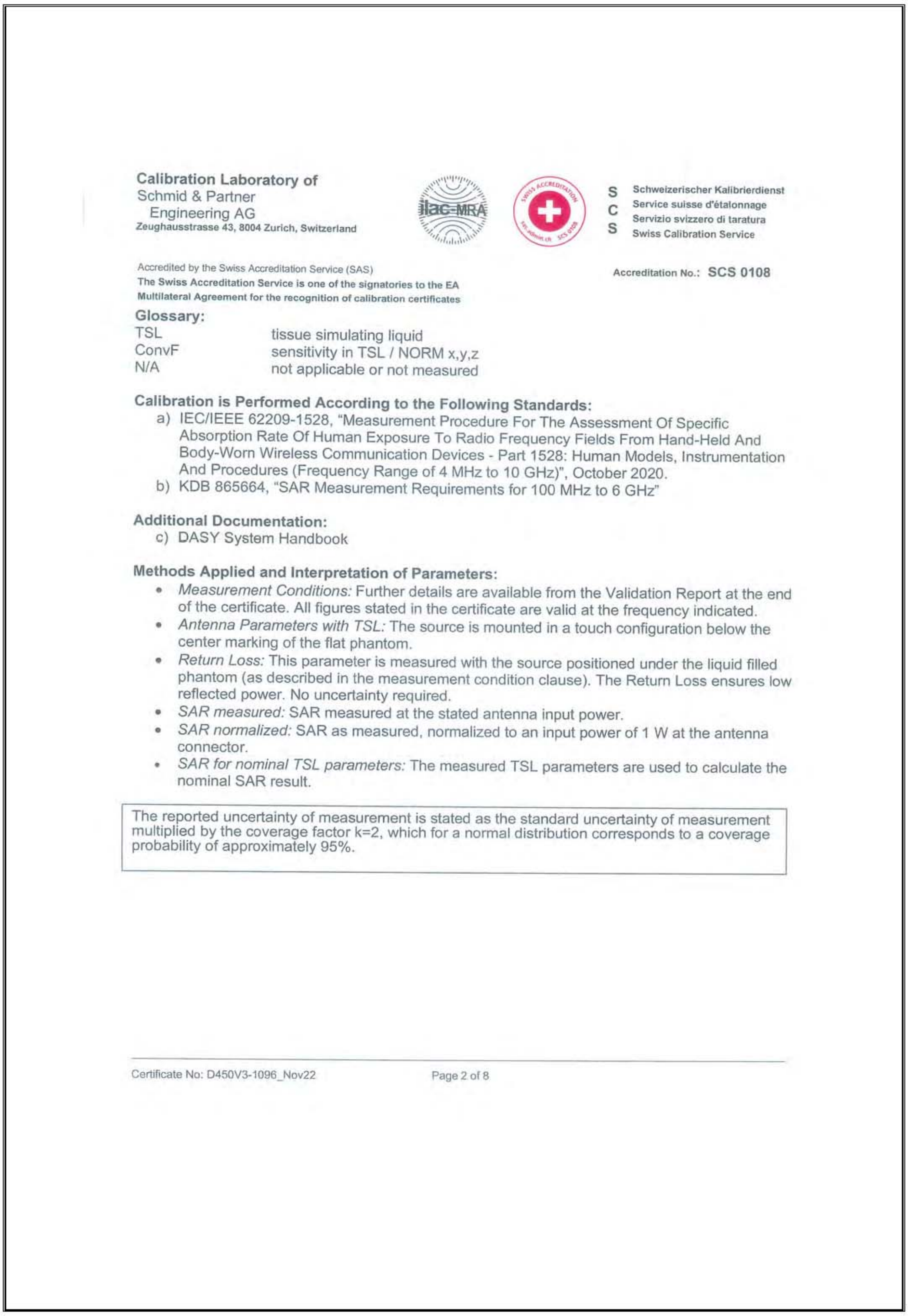


Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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 0108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

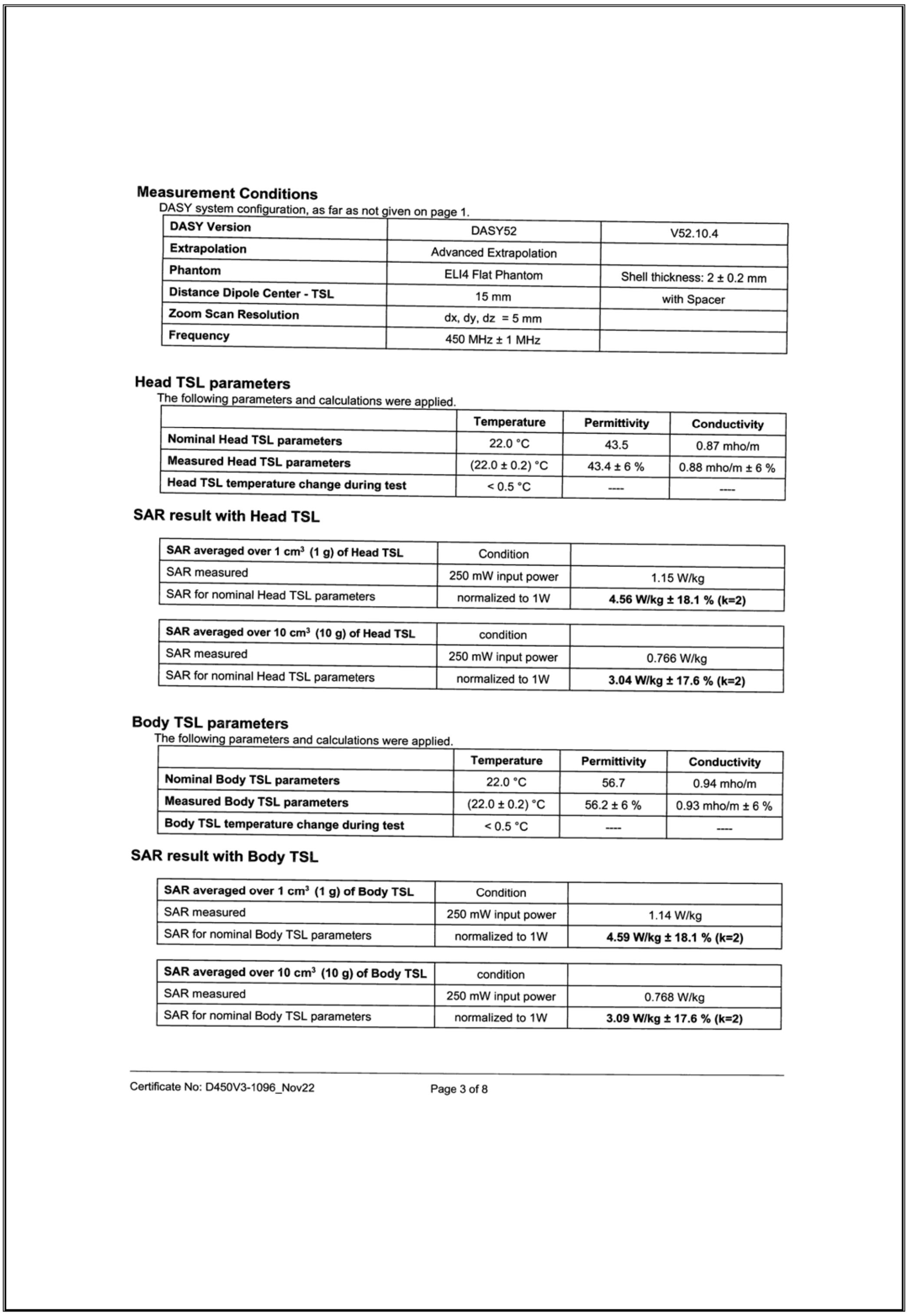
Additional Documentation:

c) DASY System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- *Return Loss:* This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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%.



Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	ELI4 Flat Phantom	Shell thickness: 2 ± 0.2 mm
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	43.5	0.87 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	43.4 ± 6 %	0.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.15 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**4.56 W/kg ± 18.1 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	0.766 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**3.04 W/kg ± 17.6 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

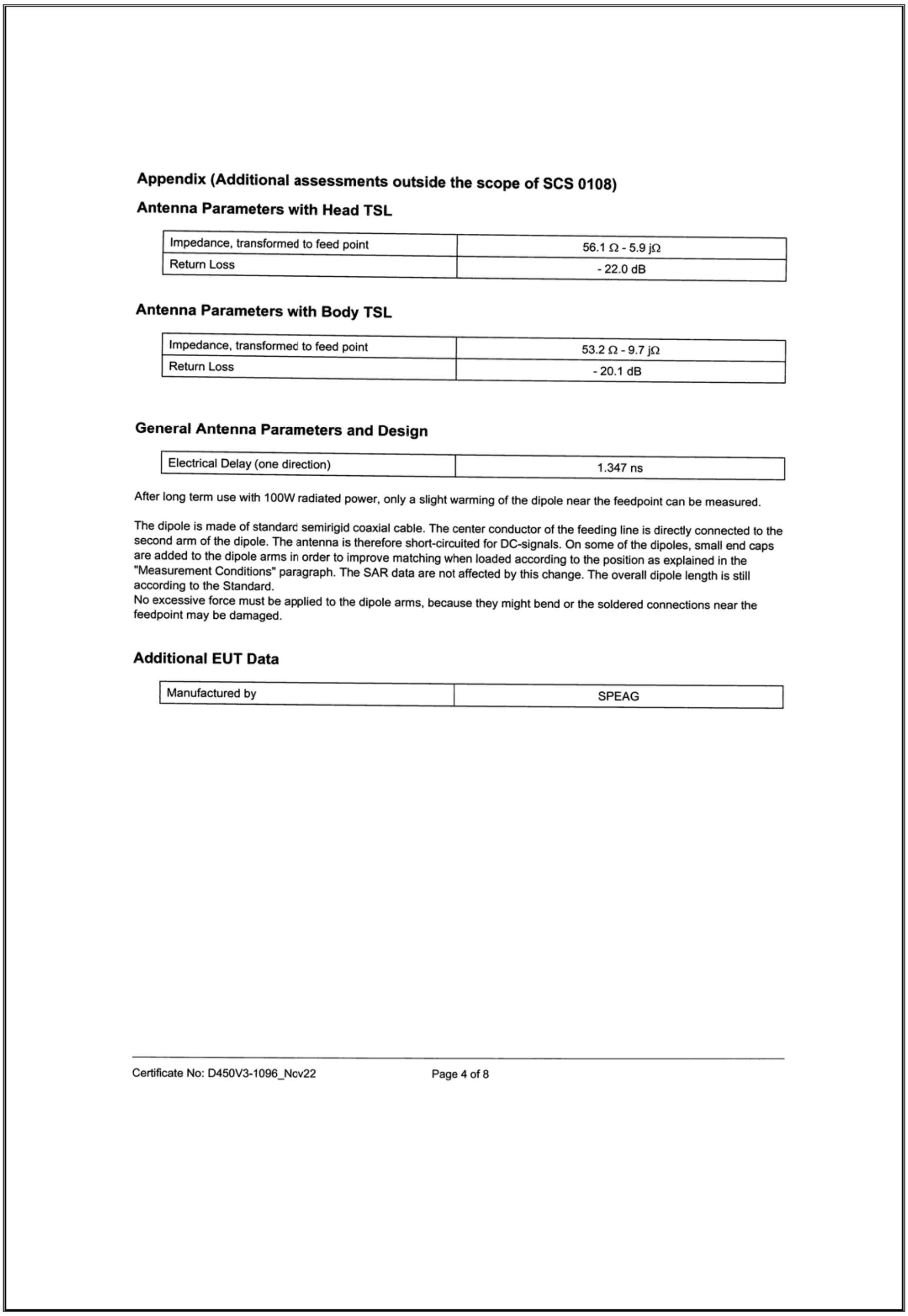
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	56.7	0.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	56.2 ± 6 %	0.93 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**4.59 W/kg ± 18.1 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	0.768 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**3.09 W/kg ± 17.6 % (k=2)**



Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.1 Ω - 5.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 Ω - 9.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 20.1 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

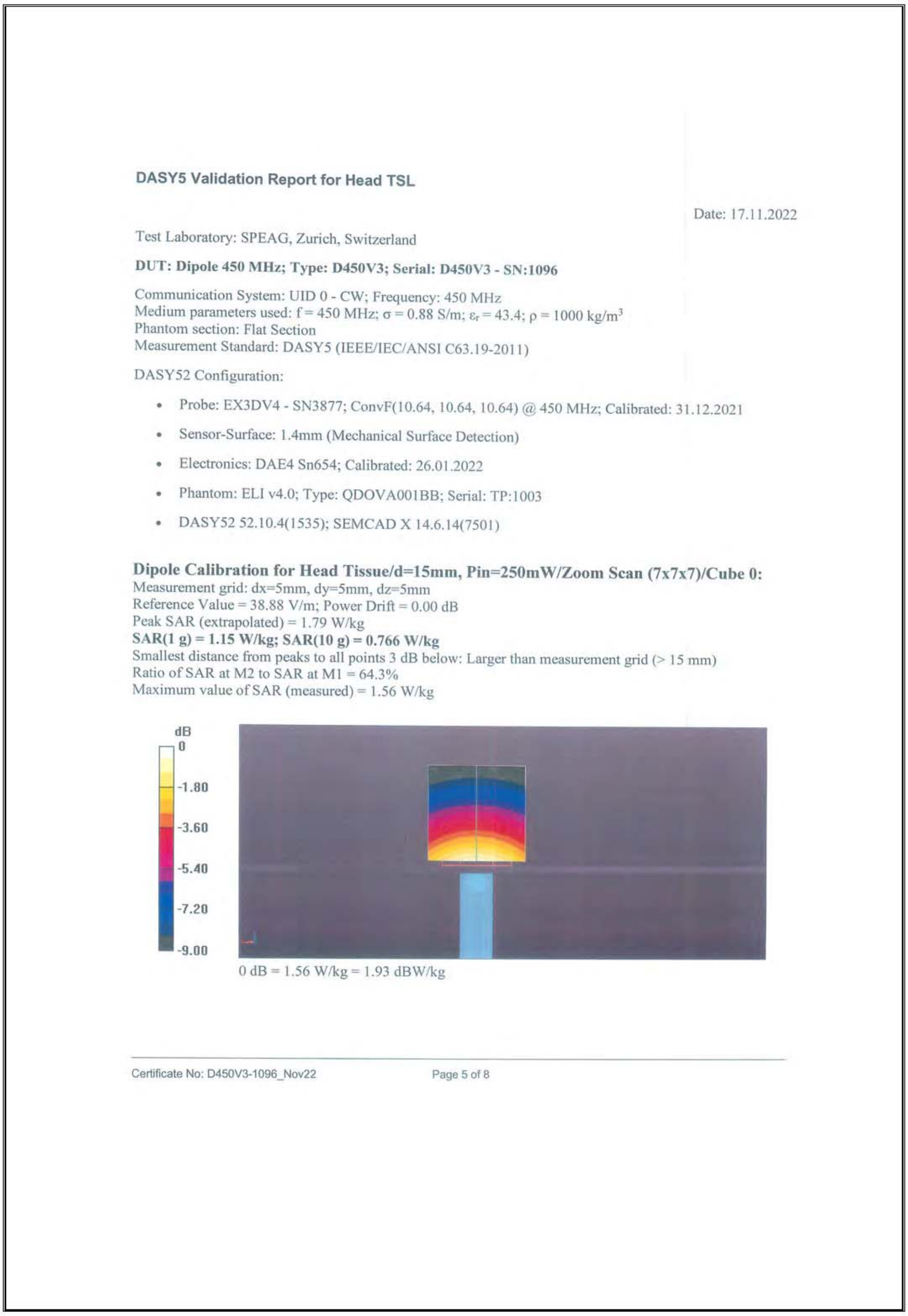
Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.347 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG



DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 17.11.2022

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V3; Serial: D450V3 - SN:1096

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; σ = 0.88 S/m; ε_r = 43.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3877; ConvF(10.64, 10.64, 10.64) @ 450 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2021
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 26.01.2022
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1003
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 38.88 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.79 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.766 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid (> 15 mm)
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.3%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.56 W/kg

0 dB = 1.56 W/kg = 1.93 dBW/kg

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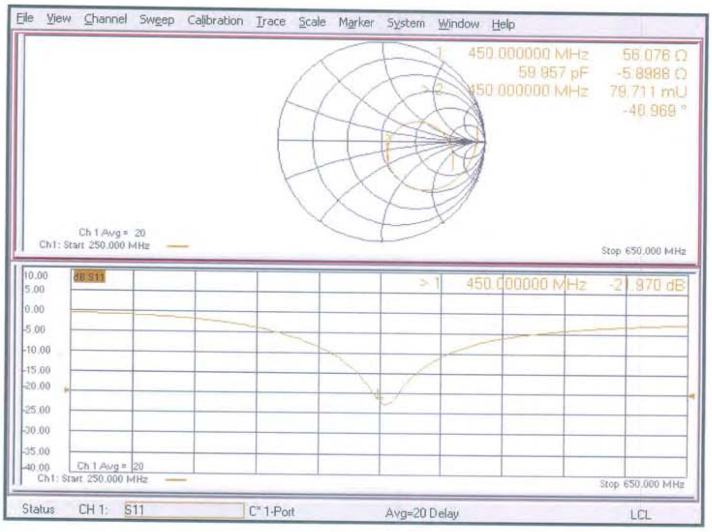
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

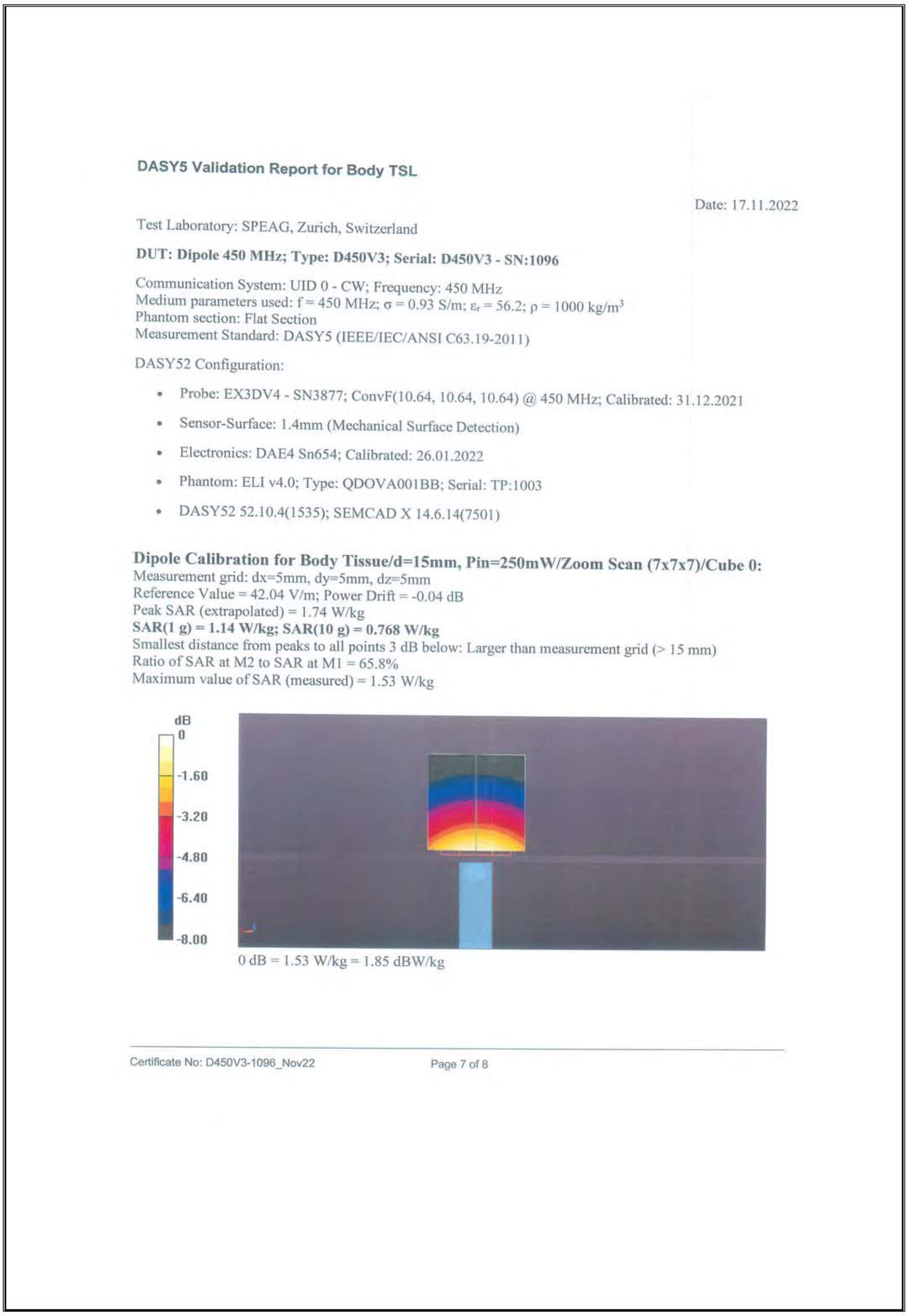


1 450.000000 MHz 56.076 Ω
59.957 pF -5.8988 Ω
> 2 450.000000 MHz 79.711 mU
-40.969 °

> 1 450.000000 MHz -21.970 dB

Status CH 1: S11 C* 1-Port Avg=20 Delay LCL

Certificate No: D450V3-1096_Nov22 Page 6 of 8



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 17.11.2022

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V3; Serial: D450V3 - SN:1096

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 450 MHz; σ = 0.93 S/m; ε_r = 56.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

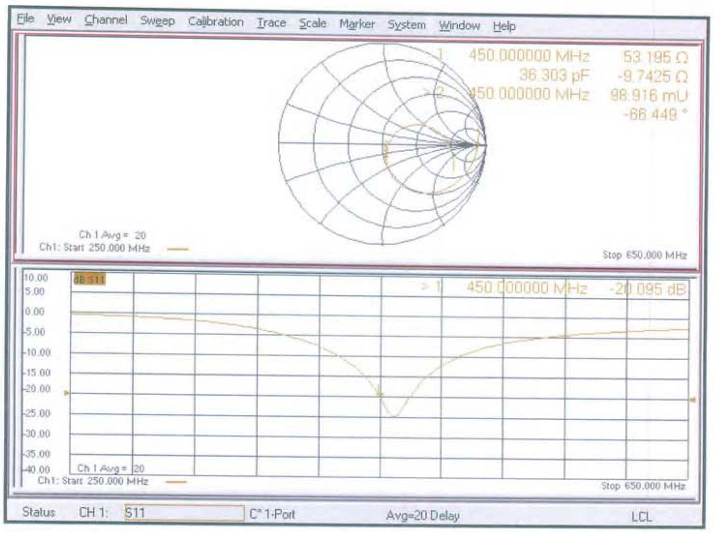
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3877; ConvF(10.64, 10.64, 10.64) @ 450 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2021
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 26.01.2022
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1003
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 42.04 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.74 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.768 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid (> 15 mm)
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.8%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.53 W/kg

0 dB = 1.53 W/kg = 1.85 dBW/kg

Certificate No: D450V3-1096_Nov22 Page 7 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



```
1    450.000000 MHz   53.195 Ω
           36.303 pF  -9.7425 Ω
>2   450.000000 MHz   98.916 mU
                      -66.449 °
```

```
>1   450.000000 MHz   -20.095 dB
```

D450V3 - SN:1096 Extended Dipole Calibrations

DUT Code:	ADK	Cal Date:	2023/11/15	
Description	Antenna - Dipole	Temperature:	23.6℃	
Model	D450V3	Humidity:	58%	
Manufacturer	SPEAG	Pressure	101.7 kPa	
Certificate No.:	D450V3-1096_Mar22	Tester:	Karl Gong	Karl Gong

TEST SPECIFICATIONS

Specification:	WP 438 SAR Dipole Verification	Version:	2020 - Rev 0
Specification:		Version:	

TEST PARAMETERS

Device Received In Tolerance:	Yes	Calibrated Frequency Range:	N/A	Next Cal Due Date:	2024/11/15

Equipment Used to perform Measure

Item:	Network Analyzer	Identifier:	NAM	Model:	8753B	Last Cal:	2023/10/17	Cal Due:	2024/10/16
Item:	Calibration/Verification - Kit	Identifier:	NAM	Model:	85032F	Last Cal:	NCR	Cal Due:	NCR
Item:	Terminator	Identifier:	NANA	Model:	85032-10003	Last Cal:	2023/4/29	Cal Due:	2024/4/28
Item:		Identifier:		Model:		Last Cal:		Cal Due:	

COMMENTS, OPINIONS and INTERPRETATIONS

None

Measurement Uncertainty

	Probability Distribution	Impedance (dB)	Insertion Loss（dB）	Value (dB)	Value (+/- %)
Expanded uncertainty U (level of confidebce = 95%)	Normal(k=2)			0.93	

RESULTS

Pass

This measurement was a calibration verification. (Instrument parameters are within tolerances.)
Measurements are traceable to the international System of Units (SI) via NIST

CALIBRATION DATA ATTACHED

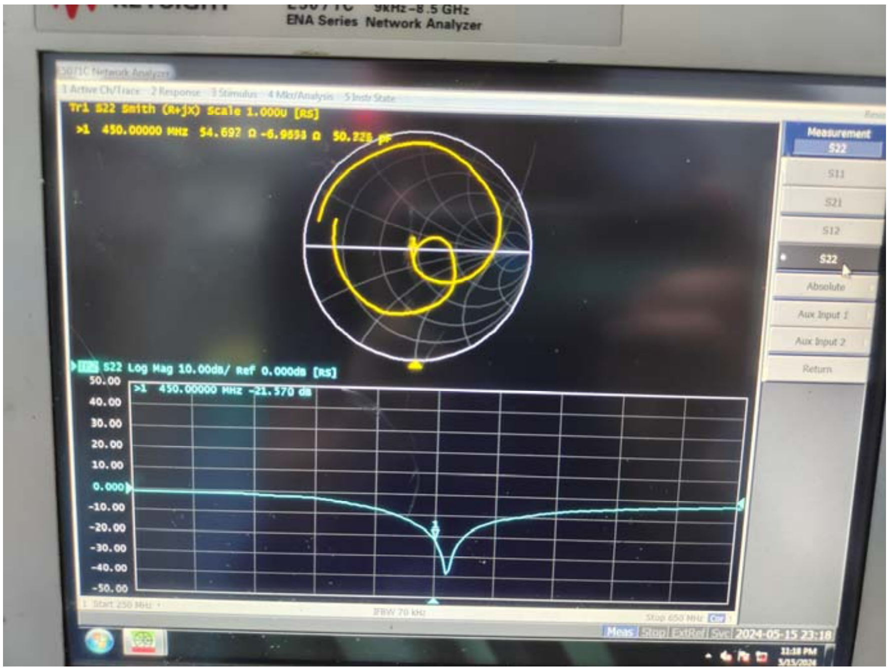
	Name	Function	Signatum
Measure By	Kark Gong	SAR Engineer	Karl Gong

Per FCC KDB 865664 D01, calibration intervals of up to 3 years may be considered for reference dipoles when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remained stable according to the following requirements.

1. The measured SAR does not deviate more than 10% from the target on the calibration certificate.
2. The return-loss does not deviate more than 20% from the previous measurement and meets the required 20 dB minimum return-loss requirement.
3. The measurement of real or imaginary parts of impedance does not deviate more than 5Ω from the previous measurement.

The following dipole was checked to pass the above 3 requirements to have 3-year calibration period from calibration date.

		Return Loss		Real Impedence	Imaginary Impedence
D450V3 - SN:1096	Measured Value (dB)	-21.570	Measured Value (Ω)	54.697	-6.955
	Target Value (dB)	-21.970	Target Value (Ω)	56.076	-5.899
	Devation (%)	-1.82	Devation (Ω)	-1.379	-1.056
	Limit (%)	±20	Limit (Ω)	5	5
	Limit (< dB)	-20	Results	Pass	Pass
	Results	Pass			



******* END OF REPORT *******