

**Certification Report on**  
**Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)**  
**Experimental Analysis**

**Com-Net Ericsson**  
**Critical Radio Systems**

**EDACS 300P**

Test Date: 8 June, 2000



CNEB-EDACS 300P at face-3456

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## CERTIFICATION REPORT

Subject: **Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Experimental Analysis**

Product: FM Portable Radio

Model: EDACS 300P

Client: Com-Net Ericsson Critical Radio Systems

Address: Mountain View Road  
Lynchburg, VA  
24501 USA

Project #: CNEB-EDACS 300P at Face-3456

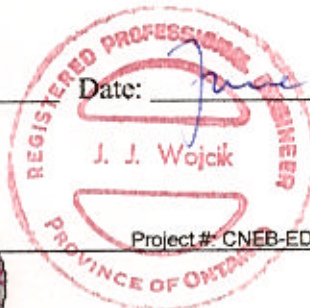
Prepared by: APREL Laboratories  
51 Spectrum Way  
Nepean, Ontario  
K2R 1E6



Tested by Delia Zapata BSEE Date: 14 June 2000  
Delia M. Zapata, BSEE

Submitted by Paul G. Cardinal Date: 14 June 00  
Dr. Paul G. Cardinal  
Director, Laboratories

Approved by J. J. Wojcik Date: June 14/2000  
Dr. Jacek J. Wojcik, P. Eng.



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FCC ID: OWDTR0001-E  
Applicant: Com-Net Ericsson Critical Radio Systems  
Equipment: FM Portable Radio  
Model: EDACS 300P  
Standard: FCC 96 –326, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio-Frequency Radiation

## ENGINEERING SUMMARY

This report contains the results of the engineering evaluation performed on a Com-Net Ericsson model EDACS 300P FM Portable Radio. The measurements were carried out in accordance with FCC 96-326. The FM Portable Radio was evaluated at its maximum nominal power level (3.20 W (35.1 dBm) on the EDACS band, and 2.64 W (34.2 dBm) on the talk-around band).

The FM Portable Radio was tested at high, middle, and low frequencies on channels 1 (806.025 MHz), 4 (821.0125 MHz) and 7 (860.15 MHz), with both types of batteries (BKB-191-212/1-P1A (thin) and BKB-191-212/2-P1A (thick)) and both antennas offered (quarter wavelength and half wavelength). The maximum SAR was found to coincide with the peak performance RF output power of channel 1 (806.025 MHz) with the quarter-wavelength antenna and thin battery. Test data and graphs are presented in this report.

Based on the test results and on how the device will be used, it is certified that the product meets the requirements as set forth in the above specifications, for an occupational/controlled RF exposure environment for partial body exposure.

The results presented in this report relate only to the sample tested.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tests were conducted to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of a sample of a Com-Net Ericsson model EDACS 300P FM Portable Radio. These tests were conducted at APREL Laboratories' facility located at 51 Spectrum Way, Nepean, Ontario, Canada. A view of the SAR measurement setup can be seen in Appendix A Figure 1. This report describes the results obtained.

## 2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following documents are applicable to the work performed:

- 1) FCC 96-326, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio-Frequency Radiation
- 2) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
- 3) ANSI/IEEE C95.3-1992, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave.
- 4) OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 97-01), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields".

## 3. EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST

- Com-Net Ericsson model EDACS 300P FM Portable Radio, SN 0016, received on 5 June 2000.
- Antenna and battery options shown in Appendix B.

The FM Portable Radio will be called DUT (device under test) in the following.

This is a PTT device which can operate in the frequency range 806-824 MHz EDACS transmit band and the 851-870 MHz talk-around transmit band with a maximum output power setting of 3.20 W on the EDACS band and 2.64 W on the talk-around band.



One of two antennas may be attached to the right side at the top of the device. One of the antennas is a  $\lambda/4$  end fed whip, 95 mm long, while the other antenna is a  $\lambda/2$  centre fed whip, 178 mm long. Photographs of the DUT, batteries and antennas can be found in Appendix B. See the manufacturer's submission documentation for drawings and more design details.

#### 4. TEST EQUIPMENT

- APREL Triangular Dosimetric Probe Model E-009, s/n 115, Asset # 301420
- CRS Robotics A255 articulated robot arm, s/n RA2750, Asset # 301335
- CRS Robotics C500 robotic system controller, s/n RC584, Asset # 301334
- HP 438A power meter, s/n 2502A01684, Asset # 301417
- HP 8482A power sensor, s/n 2652A1512B, Asset #301418
- APREL F-1, flat manikin, s/n 001
- Tissue Recipe and Calibration Requirements, APREL procedure SSI/DRB-TP-D01-033

#### 5. TEST METHODOLOGY

1. The test methodology utilised in the certification of the DUT complies with the requirements of FCC 96-326 and ANSI/IEEE C95.3-1992.
2. The E-field is measured with a small isotropic probe (output voltage proportional to  $E^2$ ).
3. The probe is moved precisely from one point to the next using the robot (10 mm increments for wide area scanning, 5 mm increments for zoom scanning, and 2.5 mm increments for the final depth profile measurement).
4. The probe travels in the homogeneous liquid simulating human tissue. Appendix D contains information about the recipe and properties of the simulated tissue used for these measurements.



5. The liquid is contained in a manikin simulating a portion of the human body.
6. The DUT is positioned with its keyboard side 30 mm away from the bottom of the phantom.
7. All tests were performed with the highest power available from the sample DUT, under transmit conditions.

More detailed descriptions of the test method is given in Section 6 when appropriate.

## 6. TEST RESULTS

### 6.1. TRANSMITTER CHARACTERISTICS

The battery-powered DUT will consume energy from its batteries, which may affect the DUT's transmission characteristics. In order to gage this effect the output of the transmitter is sampled before and after each SAR run. In the case of this DUT, the conducted power was sampled. A power meter was connected to the antenna feed point. The following table shows the conducted RF power sampled before and after the six sets of data used for the worst case SAR in this report.

Scan		Conducted Power Readings (dBm)		D (dBm)	Battery #
Type	Height (mm)	Before	After		
Area	2.5	10.99	10.87	-0.12	Thin 3
Area	12.5	10.93	10.88	-0.05	Thin 3
Zoom	2.5	11.01	-	-	Thin 1
Zoom	7.5	-	-	-	Thin 1
Zoom	12.5	-	10.99	-0.02	Thin 1
Depth	2.5 – 22.5	10.99	10.93	-0.06	Thin 2

NOTE: These readings do not include the 23.9 dB of attenuation, cable and adapter losses nor the sensor correction factor.





## 6.2. SAR MEASUREMENTS

- 1) RF exposure is expressed as a Specific Absorption Rate (SAR). SAR is calculated from the E-field, measured in a grid of test points as shown in Appendix A Figure 2. SAR is expressed as RF power per kilogram of mass, averaged in 10 grams of tissue for the extremities and 1 gram of tissue elsewhere.
- 2) The DUT was put into test mode for the SAR measurements by turning it on at maximum operating power and pressing the up and down buttons to control the channel.
- 3) Figure 3 in Appendix A shows a contour plot of the SAR measurements for the DUT (806.025 MHz, channel 1, with  $\lambda/4$  antenna). The presented values were taken 2.5 mm into the simulated tissue from the Universal Head-Arm's (UH-a) solid inner surface. Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A show the UH-a used in the measurements. A grid is shown inside of the UH-a indicating the orientation of the x-y grid used, with  $x = 0$  at the top of the volume control knob and the antenna aligned with  $y = 1$  (Figure 2). The x-axis is positive towards the left and the y-axis is positive towards the bottom.

A different presentation of the same data is shown in Appendix A Figure 4. This is a surface plot, where the measured SAR values provide the vertical dimension, which is useful as a visualisation aid.

Similar data was obtained 12.5 mm into the simulated. These measurements are presented as a contour plot in Appendix A Figure 5 and surface plot in Figure 6.

Figure 10 in Appendix A shows an overlay of the DUT's outlines, superimposed onto the contour plot previously shown as Figure 3.

Figures 3 through 6 in Appendix A show that there is a dominant peak, in the contour plots, that diminishes in magnitude with depth into the tissue simulation.



- 4) Wide area scans were performed for channels 1 (806.025 MHz), 2 (821.0125 MHz) and 7 (860.15 MHz), with both types of batteries (thin and thick) and both antennas offered (quarter wavelength and half-wavelength). The DUT was tested with its keyboard side 30 mm away from the bottom of the phantom. The peak single point SAR for the scans were:

Antenna Type $\lambda/2, \lambda/4$	Battery Type **	Channel		Highest SAR [W/kg]
		#	Frequency [MHz]	
$\lambda/4$	thick	1	806.025	1.79
$\lambda/4$	thick	4	821.0125	1.78
$\lambda/4$	thick	7	860.15	1.32
<b><math>\lambda/4</math></b>	<b>thin</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>806.025</b>	<b>2.20</b>
$\lambda/4$	thin	4	821.0125	2.12
$\lambda/4$	thin	7	860.15	1.56
$\lambda/2$	thick	1	806.025	1.2
$\lambda/2$	thick	4	821.0125	1.14
$\lambda/2$	thick	7	860.15	0.74
$\lambda/2$	thin	1	806.025	0.91
$\lambda/2$	thin	4	821.0125	1.11
$\lambda/2$	thin	7	860.15	0.59

All subsequent testing was performed on channel 1 (806.025 MHz) with the  $\lambda/4$  antenna.

- 5) The channel 1 (806.025 MHz) SAR peak was then explored on a refined 0.5 mm grid in three dimensions. Figures 7, 8 and 9 show the measurements made at 2.5, 7.5 and 12.5 mm respectively. The SAR value averaged over 1 gram was determined from these measurements by averaging the 27 points (3x3x3) comprising a 1 cm cube. The maximum SAR value measured averaged over 1 gram was determined from these measurements to be 1.55 W/kg.
- 6) To extrapolate the maximum SAR value averaged over 1 gram to the inner surface of the phantom a series of measurements were made at a few (x,y) coordinates within the refined grid as a function of depth, with 2.5 mm spacing. Figure 11 in Appendix A shows the data gathered and the exponential curves fit to them. The average exponential coefficient was determined to be  $(-0.0526 \pm 0.0007) / \text{mm}$ .



The distance from the probe tip to the inner surface of the phantom for the lowest point is 2.5 mm. The distance from the probe tip to the tip of the measuring dipole within the APREL Triangular Dosimetric Probe Model E-009 is 2.3 mm. The total extrapolation distance is 4.8 mm, the sum of these two.

Applying the exponential coefficient over the 4.8 mm to the maximum SAR value averaged over 1 gram that was determined previously, we obtain **the maximum SAR value at the surface averaged over 1 gram** of 1.995 W/kg.

## 7. DISCUSSION

The factory tolerance for setting the power level of the FM Portable Radio is  $\pm 0.20$  W. The DUT could then have an absolute maximum power of 3.40W. It was determined by proportional scaling of the maximum power to 3.40W that the device would produce an estimated maximum 1g SAR of 2.12 W/kg.

The most appropriate nose protrusion to use for SAR measurements is an open question. The DOD Handbook 743A defines Nose Protrusion as “the maximum anterior protrusion of the nose”; it is their dimension 137. In Table 137b they show the percentiles in centimetres for various series of measurements, a portion of which is included in the following table:

No.	Series	Percentiles in Centimeters		
		5 <sup>th</sup>	95 <sup>th</sup>	99 <sup>th</sup>
1	US Army Men (1988)	1.5	2.3	2.4
2	USAF Basic Trainees (1965)	1.8	2.8	3.0
3	US Navy Aviators (1964)	1.9	2.7	3.0
4	USAF Flying Personnel (1950)	1.8	2.7	3.0
5	CWS Face Study (1945)	1.7	2.6	2.8
6	US Army Women (1988)	1.5	2.2	2.4

The SAR measurements reported herein have used a 30mm separation between the face simulating phantom and the DUT. This actually corresponds to 32-33mm between the DUT and the liquid head simulation when the phantom’s shell thickness of 2-3mm is included (see Figure 12). This would be equivalent to 1cm in front of the tip of the nose for the average of the most 1988 US Army 95<sup>th</sup> percentile data, i.e. series 1 and 6.

A series of wide area SAR scans were performed on the worst channel (channel 1, 806.025 MHz) versus the separation between the DUT and the tissue simulation.

These will enable the maximum 1g SAR for a separation of 33 mm to be interpolated



for other separations between the plane of the face simulation and the surface of the DUT. The peak single point SAR for each scan were:

DUT – tissue simulation separation (mm)	Highest local SAR (W/kg)
19	3.06
29	2.62
33	1.88

Figure 13 in Appendix A shows the data plotted as a function of separation and the curves fit to them. Note that the data obtained from the area, zoom and depth scans for the worst channel, reported elsewhere in this report, are also included in the figure. The 5<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile nose protrusions from the DOD-Handbook data for the 1988 US Army (average of men and women) are indicated on the figure.

If the data for Figure 12 is fitted to an exponential equation we get for the DUT data:

$$\text{Peak Local SAR} = 5.960 e^{-0.033 * (\text{separation})}$$

A similar equation will exist for the maximum 1g SAR versus separation:

$$\text{Maximum 1g SAR} = k e^{-0.033 * (\text{separation})}$$

Using this equation with:

Maximum 1g SAR determined above = 2.12 W/kg

Tissue simulation – DUT separation = 33 mm

results in a  $k = 6.248 \text{ W/kg}$ , which corresponds to the maximum 1g SAR when the separation is 0mm. The estimated maximum 1g SAR at a separation corresponding to the DUT touching a 5<sup>th</sup> percentile nose from the 1988 US Army data (15mm) would be 3.81 W/kg, which is well below the FCC partial body limit of 8.0 W/kg for occupational or controlled exposure.



## 8. CONCLUSIONS

The maximum Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) averaged over 1 g, determined at 806.025 MHz (channel 1), for the Com-Net Ericsson Critical Radio Systems EDACS 300P FM Portable Radio, is 2.12 W/kg. Since this is a PTT device, its maximum effective duty factor is 50%, resulting in an effective maximum 1g SAR of 1.06 W/kg. The overall margin of uncertainty for this measurement is  $\pm 11.1\%$  (Appendix C). The SAR limit given in the FCC 96-326 safety guideline is 8 W/kg for occupational/controlled exposure. The product under investigation will be used in an occupational/controlled environment with user training which will be indicated in the manufacturer's documentation.

Considering the above, this unit as tested, and as it will be marketed and used (with user training), is found to be compliant with this requirement.



## APPENDIX A

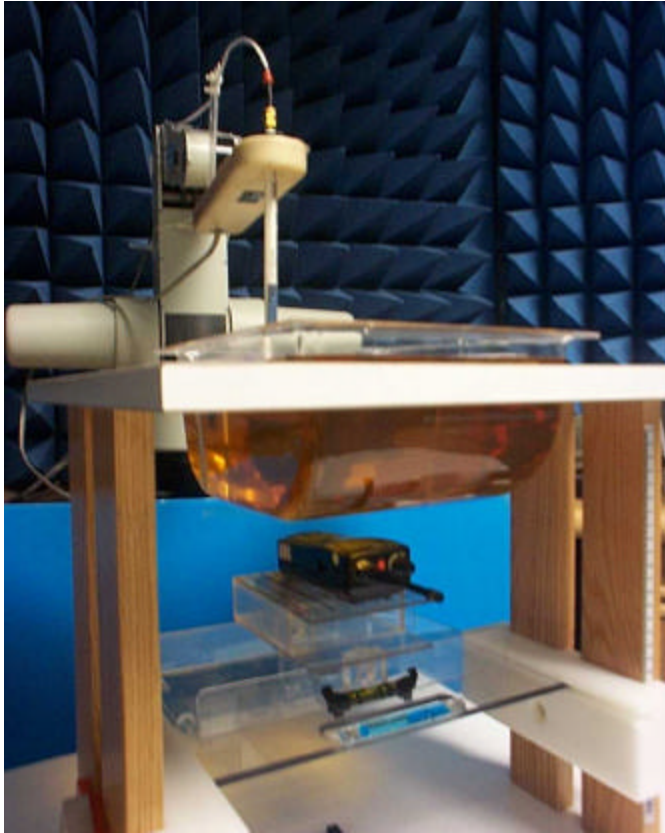


Figure 1



Figure 2





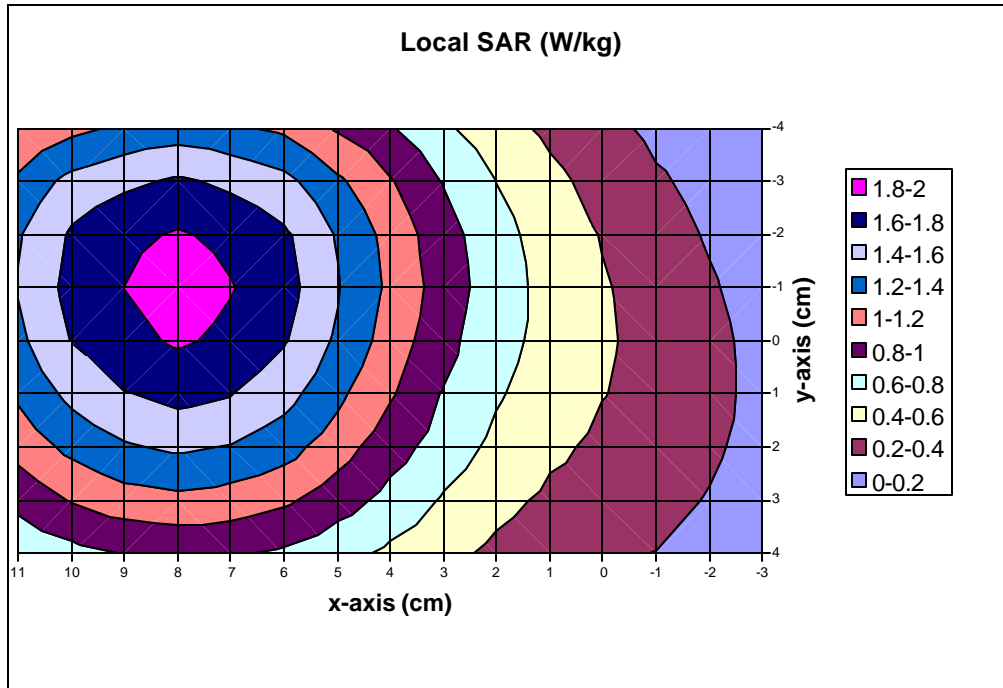


Figure 3. Area Scan 2.5mm Above Surface

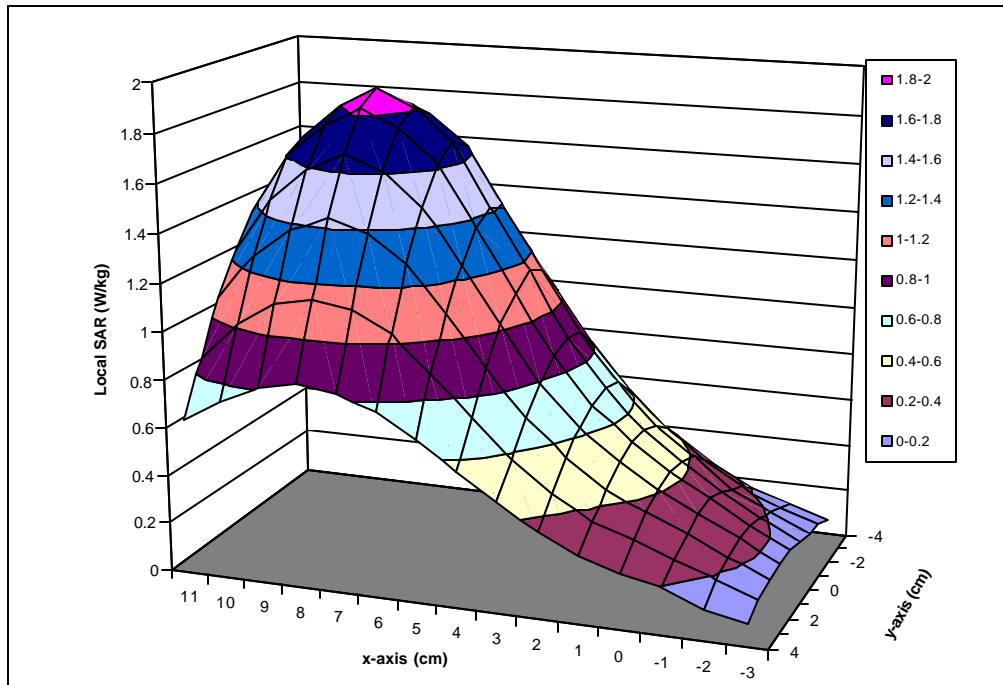


Figure 4. Area Scan 2.5mm Above Surface



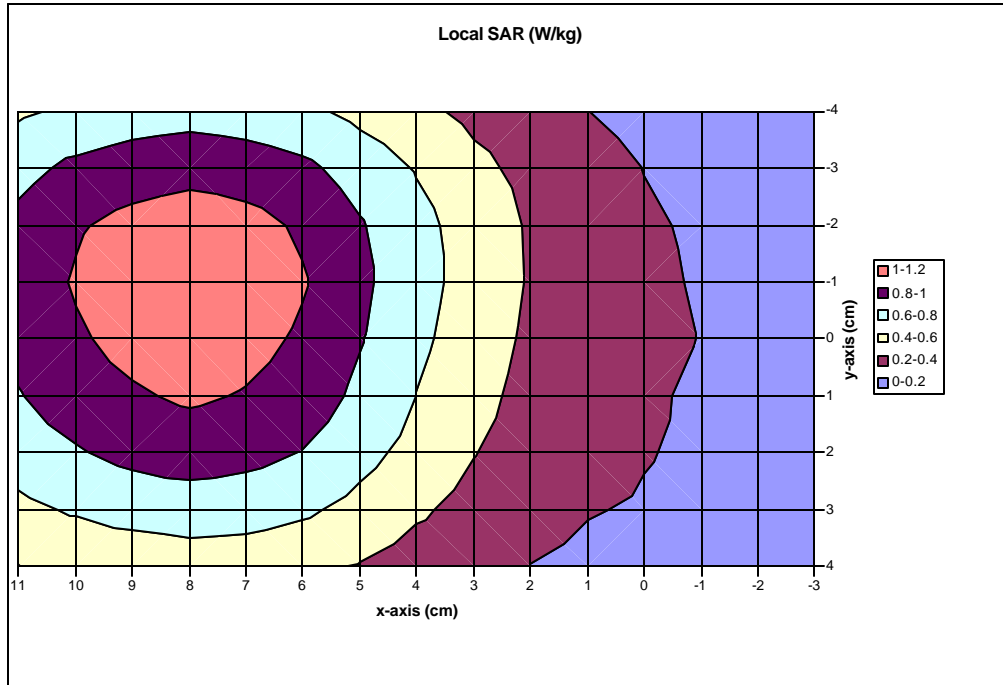


Figure 5. Area Scan 12.5mm Above Surface

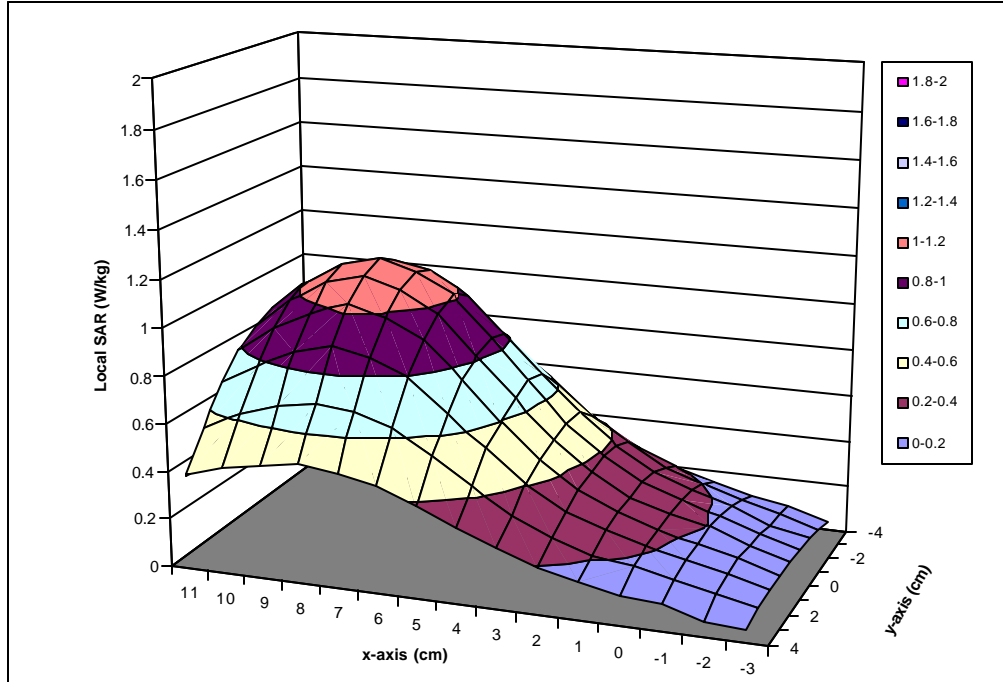


Figure 6. Area Scan 12.5mm Above Surface



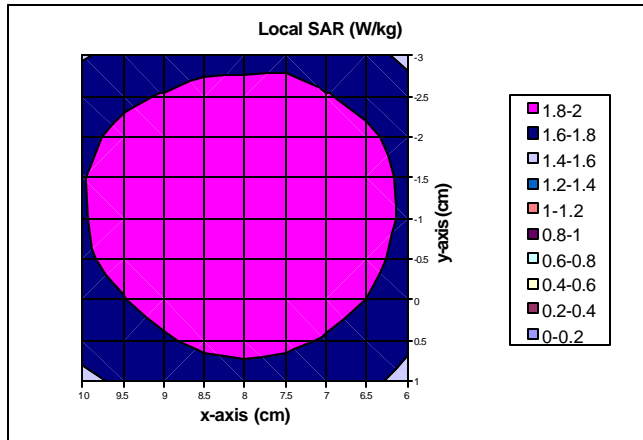


Figure 7. Zoom Scan 2.5mm Above Surface

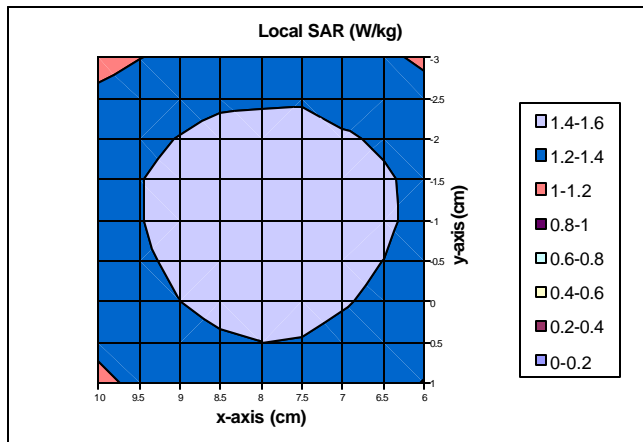


Figure 8. Zoom Scan 7.5mm Above Surface

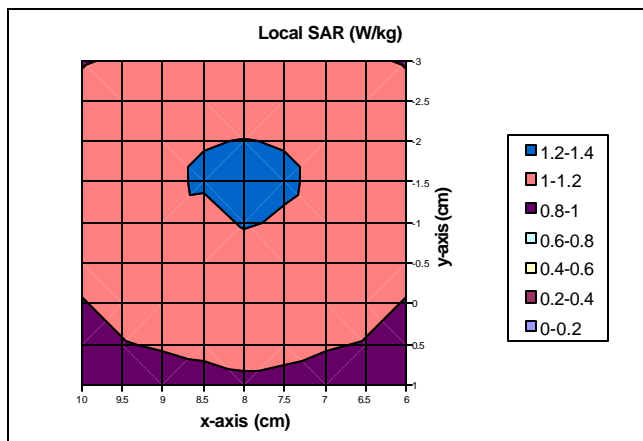


Figure 9. Zoom Scan 12.5mm Above Surface



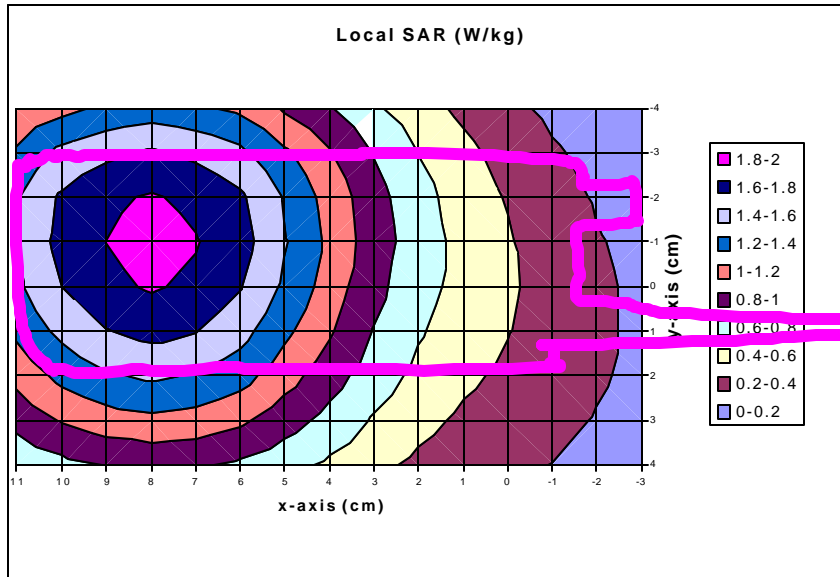


Figure 10

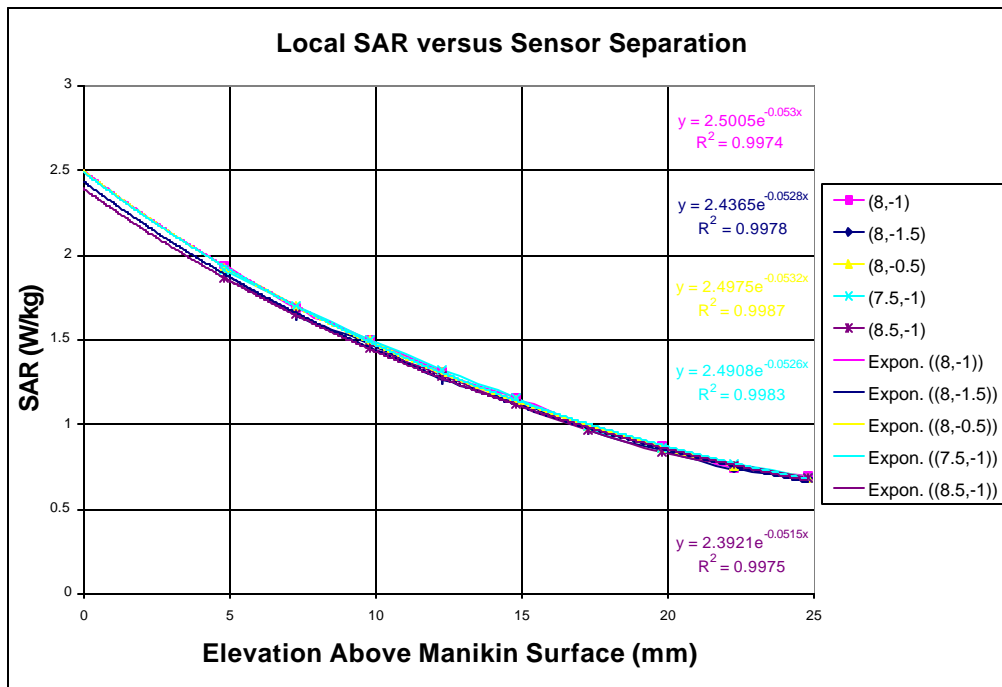


Figure 11



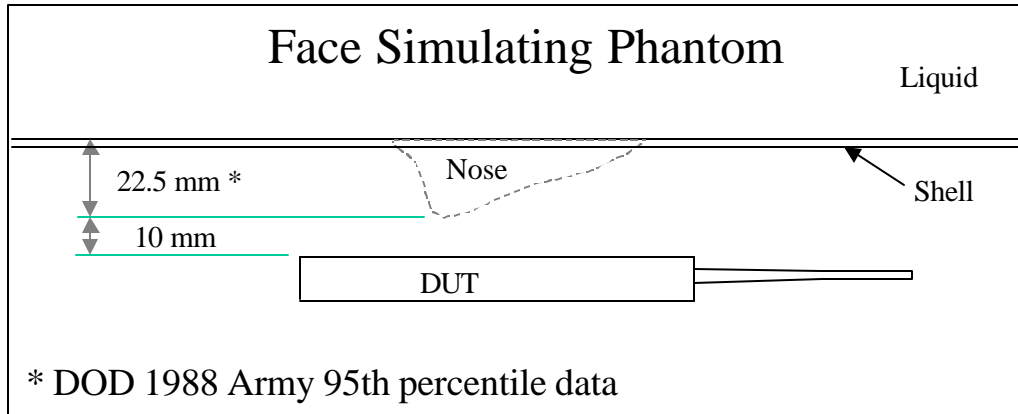


Figure 12

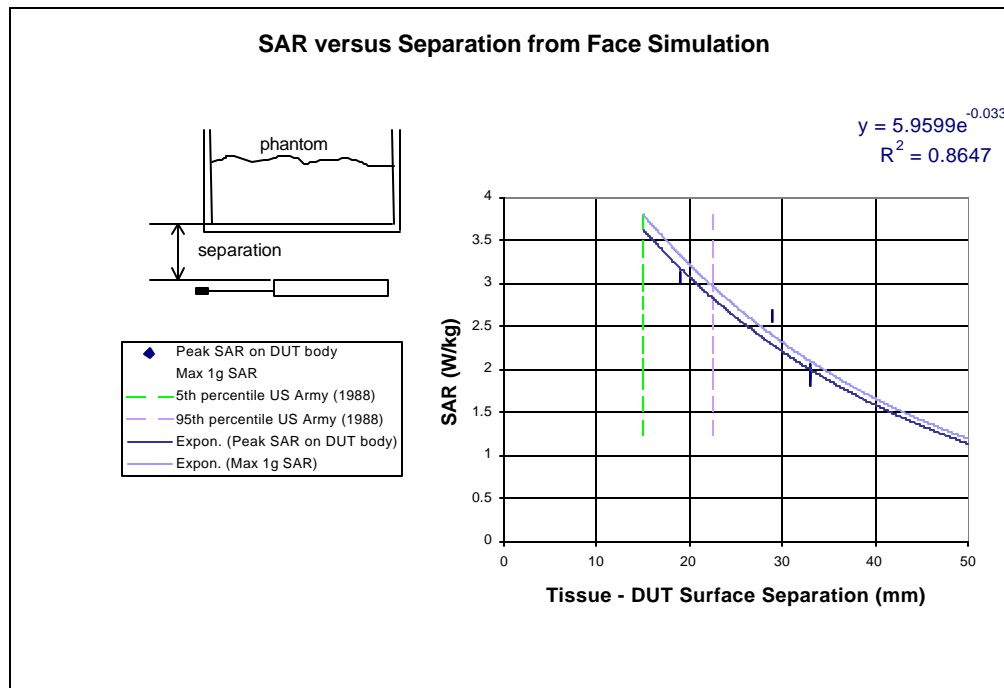


Figure 13



## APPENDIX B

### Manufacturer's Specifications



Com-Net Ericsson  
EDACS 300P FM  
Portable Radio, with a  $\lambda/4$   
antenna and thin battery



#### TYPES OF ANTENNAS

Helical  $\lambda/4$  antenna S/N 11445 (top)

Helical  $\lambda/2$  antenna S/N 11580 (bottom)



#### TYPES OF BATTERIES

“Thick” BKB-191-212/2-P1A (left)

“Thin” BKB-191-212/1-P1A (right)

(See manufacturer's submission documentation for drawings and more design details)



## APPENDIX C

### Uncertainty Budget

<u>Uncertainties Contributing to the Overall Uncertainty</u>		
Type of Uncertainty	Specific to	Uncertainty
Power variation due to battery condition	phone	0.7%
Extrapolation due to curve fit of SAR vs depth	phone	2.6%
Extrapolation due to depth measurement	setup	2.6%
Conductivity	setup	6.0%
Density	setup	2.6%
Tissue enhancement factor	setup	7.0%
Voltage measurement	setup	2.3%
Probe sensitivity factor	setup	3.5%
		<b>11.1% RSS</b>



## APPENDIX D

### Simulated Tissue Material and Calibration Technique

The mixture used was based on that presented SSI/DRB-TP-D01-033, “Tissue Recipe and Calibration Requirements”.

De-ionised water	40.6 %
Sugar	58.0 %
Salt	1.0 %
HEC	0.3 %
Bactericide	0.1 %

Mass density,  $\rho$  1.30 g/ml  
 (The density used to determine SAR from the measurements was the recommended 1030 kg/m<sup>3</sup> found in Appendix C of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01)

Dielectric parameters of the simulated tissue material were determined using a Hewlett Packard 8510 Network Analyser, a Hewlett Packard 809B Slotted Line Carriage, and an APREL SLP-001 Slotted Line Probe.

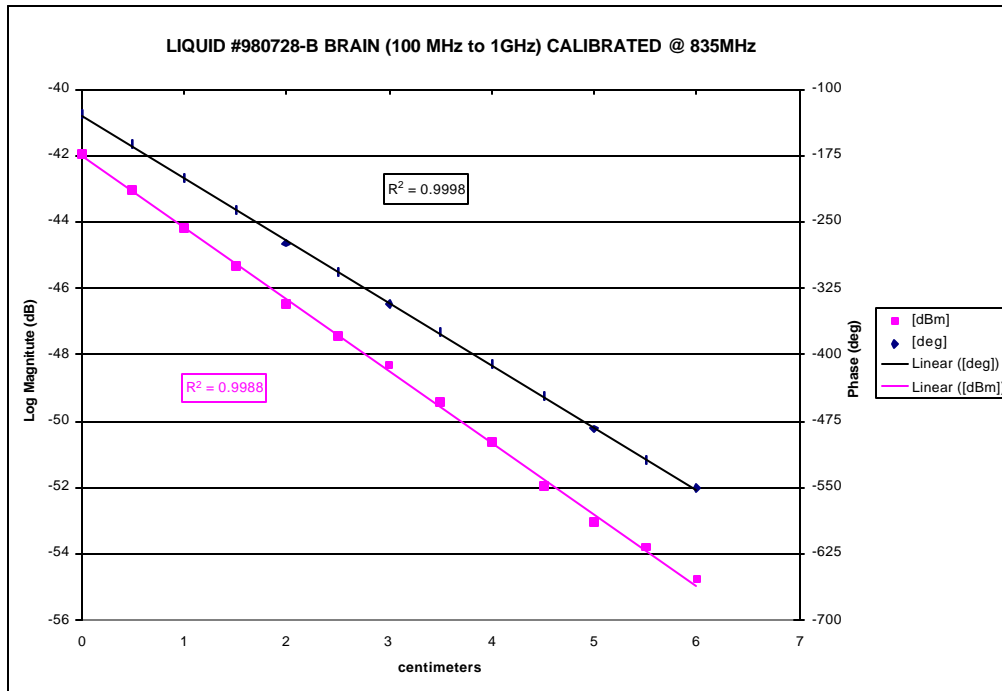
The dielectric properties are:

835MHz	APREL	OET 65 Supplement	$\Delta$ / % (OET)
Dielectric constant, $\epsilon_r$	47.1	46.1	2.1%
Conductivity, $\sigma$ / [S/m]	0.92	0.74	24.5%
Tissue Conversion Factor, $\gamma$	8.0	-	-



SIMULATION FLUID # 980728-B  
 CALIBRATION DATE 5-Jun-00  
 CALIBRATED BY Delia Zapata  
 Frequency Range 100MHz-1GHz  
 Frequency Calibrated 835MHz  
 Tissue Type BRAIN

Position [cm]	Amplitude [dBm]	Phase [deg]	Phase [deg]
0	-41.936	-128.92	-128.92
0.5	-43.018	-161.44	-161.44
1	-44.195	160.11	-199.89
1.5	-45.326	123.32	-236.68
2	-46.488	86.133	-273.867
2.5	-47.42	53.334	-306.666
3	-48.311	17.666	-342.334
3.5	-49.396	-14.846	-374.846
4	-50.65	-49.619	-409.619
4.5	-51.93	-85.668	-445.668
5	-53.055	-123.6	-483.6
5.5	-53.787	-158.31	-518.31
6	-54.75	169.34	-550.66
$\Delta dB_1$	-6.375	$\Delta deg_1$	-213.414
$\Delta dB_2$	-6.378	$\Delta deg_2$	-213.406
$\Delta dB_3$	-6.455	$\Delta deg_3$	-209.729
$\Delta dB_4$	-6.604	$\Delta deg_4$	-208.988
$\Delta dB_5$	-6.567	$\Delta deg_5$	-209.733
$\Delta dB_6$	-6.367	$\Delta deg_6$	-211.644
$\Delta dB_7$	-6.439	$\Delta deg_7$	-208.326
$\Delta dB_{AVG}$ [dB]	-6.46	$Ddeg_{AVG}$ [deg]	-210.7485714
$dB_{AVG}(\alpha_{AVG})$ [dB/cm]	-2.15	$deg_{AVG}(\beta_{AVG})$ [deg/crr]	-70.24952381
$(\alpha_{AVG})$ [NP/cm]	-0.24771978	$(\beta_{AVG})$ [rad/cm]	-1.226085488
$f$ [Hz]	8.35E+08		
$\mu$ [H/cm]	1.25664E-08		
$\epsilon_0$ [F/cm]	8.854E-14		
$\epsilon_r$	47.1		2.1%
$\sigma_{effective}$	0.92	S/m	24.5%



835 MHz Data (Hale & Tony) Brain with E115

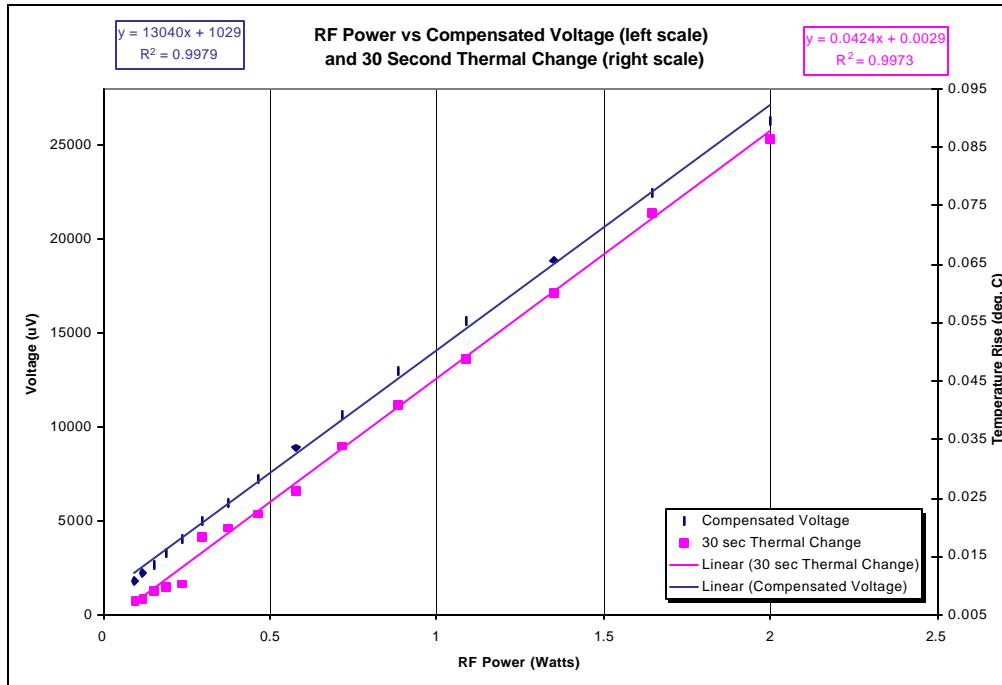
RF Power	Ch0	Ch1	Ch2	delta	Sum	Thermal		
W	dBm	RSS	uV	uV	uV	deg.C		
0.03572	1981	-2605	757	1221	2588	0.072	1804.3	0.68
0.11998	2073	-2514	978	1489	3174	0.073	2199.4	0.73
0.15177	2181	-2405	1099	1831	3955	0.079	2720.6	0.83
0.18867	2278	-2311	1343	2245	4693	0.083	3347.7	0.91
0.23714	2375	-2214	1611	2759	6016	0.088	4099.5	0.95
0.29648	2472	-2117	1978	3394	7373	0.093	5065.9	1.71
0.37323	2572	-2017	2537	3516	8911	0.098	5988.4	1.84
0.46348	2668	-1923	3198	4272	10915	0.022	7222.4	2.06
0.5781	2762	-1827	3955	5273	13881	0.023	8903.1	2.42
0.71614	2855	-1734	4517	6239	18016	0.023	10612	3.14
0.88008	2946	-1643	5335	7813	23983	0.043	13017	3.77
1.08843	3036	-1553	7080	9473	32022	0.043	16682	4.50
1.3489	313	-1455	8643	11546	42989	0.071	19876	5.56
1.64437	3216	-1373	10400	13988	58455	0.073	24429	6.94
1.99888	3301	-1288	12354	16557	78686	0.081	29330	8.01

Directional Coupler factor 2589 dB (Asset 100251 call data (Janusz, 21 Jul 96))  
 Additional line attenuation 20 dB

Sensitivity (e) 1688 1721 168 - Sensor Sensitivity in mV/mW/C  
<sup>11</sup>=15De 2487 25815 252

Density 13 g/cm<sup>3</sup> 1300 kg/m<sup>3</sup> -Tory, summer 95  
 Conductivity 89 mS/m 089 S/m -Hale & Jul 99  
 Heat Capacity (c) 2775 J/Cg 2775 J/Cg  
 Exposure Time 30 second 30 seconds  
 Speed of Measure Voltage (m) 1390 uV/W 0.013 V/W  
 -standard error m 16742 uV/W 0.0002 V/W 1.3%  
 Speed of Measure Temp Change (m) 0.0424 CW 0.0424 CW  
 -standard error m 0.0006 CW 0.0006 CW 1.4%

Tissue Conversion Factor (f) 80



## APPENDIX E

### Validation Scans

