

# SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

## Quanzhou Wouxun Electronics Co., Ltd.

Jiangnan High Technology Industry Park, No.928 Nanhuan Road, Quanzhou, Fujian, China

**FCC ID: WVTWOUXUN26**

<b>Report Type:</b> Original Report	<b>Product Type:</b> TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO)
<b>Report Number:</b> XMTN1210421-12941E-20	
<b>Report Date:</b> 2021-07-17	
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**Note:** This test report is prepared for the customer shown above and for the device described herein. It may not be duplicated or used in part without prior written consent from Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan). This report must not be used by the customer to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by A2LA\* or any agency of the Federal Government. \* This report may contain data that are not covered by the A2LA accreditation and are marked with an asterisk "\*\*\*".

Attestation of Test Results			
<b>EUT Information</b>	<b>EUT Description</b>	TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO)	
	<b>Tested Model</b>	KG-935G	
	<b>Multiple Models</b>	KG-935G Plus, KG-935G+, KG-935GX, KG-935GV	
	<b>FCC ID</b>	WVTWOUXUN26	
	<b>Serial Number</b>	XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1	
	<b>Test Date</b>	2021-04-23	
<b>MODE</b>		<b>Max. SAR Level(s) Reported(W/kg)</b>	<b>Limit (W/kg)</b>
<b>PTT</b>		1g Head SAR (Face Up)	<b>0.86</b>
		1g Body SAR (Body Back)	<b>1.37</b>
<b>Applicable Standards</b>	<b>FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093</b> Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices		
	<b>RF Exposure Procedures: TCB Workshop April 2019</b>		
	<b>IEEE1528:2013</b> IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques		
	<b>IEC 62209-1:2016</b> Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Part 1: Devices used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)		
	<b>KDB procedures</b> 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		
<b>Note:</b> This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in <b>FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093</b> and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and RF exposure KDB procedures.			
<b>The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.</b>			

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## DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

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Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
1.0	XMTN1210421-12941E-20	Original Report	2021-07-17

## EUT DESCRIPTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of **Quanzhou Wouxun Electronics Co., Ltd.** and their product **TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO)**, Model: **KG-935G**, FCC ID: **WVTWOUXUN26** or the EUT (Equipment under Test) as referred to in the rest of this report.

*Note: The series product models KG-935G Plus, KG-935G+, KG-935GX, KG-935GV are electrically identical with model KG-935G, we selected KG-935G for fully testing, the differences details was explained in the declaration letter.*

*\*All measurement and test data in this report was gathered from production sample serial number: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1 (Assigned by BACL, Dongguan).The EUT supplied by the applicant was received on 2021-04-21.*

## Technical Specification

<b>Device Type:</b>	Portable
<b>Exposure Category:</b>	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure
<b>Antenna Type(s):</b>	External Antenna
<b>Body-Worn Accessories:</b>	Belt Clip
<b>Face-Head Accessories:</b>	None
<b>Modulation Type:</b>	PTT_FM
<b>Frequency Band:</b>	462MHz(462.5500-462.7250MHz); 462MHz(462.5625-462.7125MHz); 467MHz(467.5500-467.7250 MHz) 467MHz(467.5675-467.7125 MHz)
<b>ERP Power:</b>	462MHz(462.5500-462.7250MHz): 36.97 dBm 462MHz(462.5625-462.7125MHz) : 35.26 dBm 467MHz(467.5500-467.7250 MHz): 36.49 dBm 467MHz(467.5675-467.7125 MHz) : 26.67 dBm
<b>Power Source:</b>	7.4 V <sub>DC</sub> From Rechargeable Battery
<b>Normal Operation:</b>	Face Up and Body-worn

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## REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

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### **FCC:**

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

### **CE:**

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mW/g as recommended by EN62209-1 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in Europe is 2 mW/g average over 10 gram of tissue mass.

The test configurations were laid out on a specially designed test fixture to ensure the reproducibility of measurements. Each configuration was scanned for SAR. Analysis of each scan was carried out to characterize the above effects in the device.

**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)	<b>1.60</b>	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

CE 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 10 g of tissue)	2.0	10
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).

General Population/ Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6 W/kg (FCC) & 2.0 W/kg (CE) applied to the EUT.

## FACILITIES

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The Test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) to collect test data is located on the No.12, Pulong East 1<sup>st</sup> Road, Tangxia Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China.

The test site has been approved by the FCC under the KDB 974614 D01 and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database, FCC Registration No. : 897218,the FCC Designation No. : CN1220.

The lab has been recognized by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to test to Canadian radio equipment requirements, the CAB identifier : CN0022.

The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAR Lab 1	<input type="checkbox"/> SAR Lab 2
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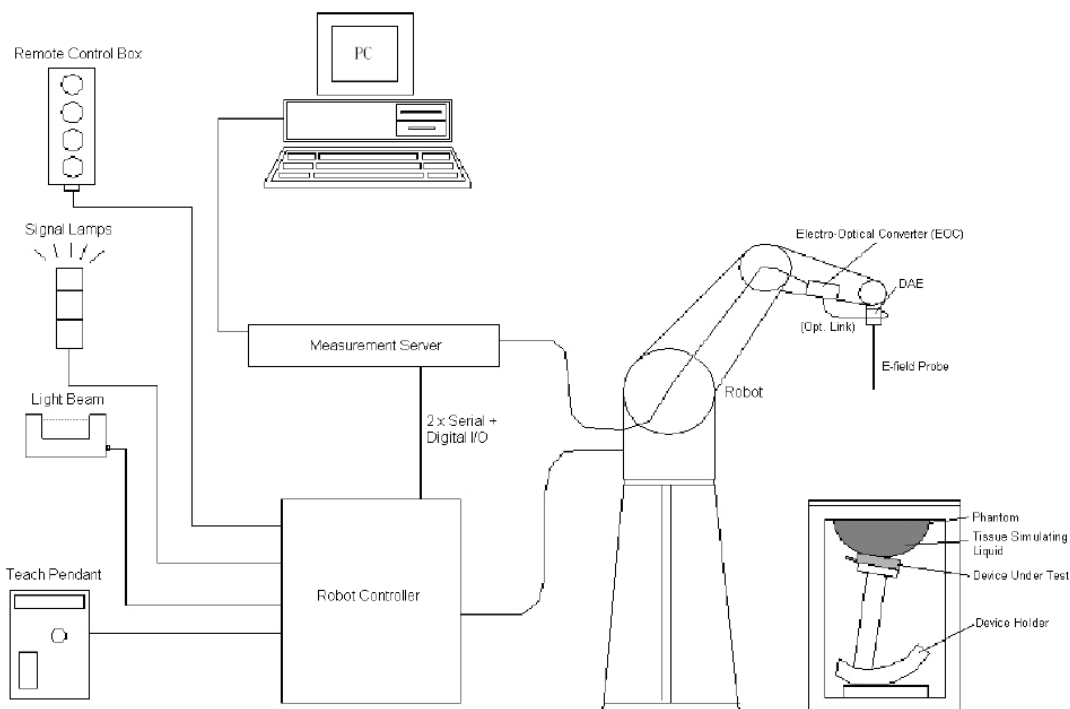
## DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

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**

<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to > 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
<b>Directivity</b>	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 10 mm) Tip diameter: 4 mm (Body: 10 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 4.0 mm
<b>Application</b>	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
<b>Compatibility</b>	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

**Calibration Frequency Points for ES3DV2 E-Field Probes SN: 3019 Calibrated: 2020/11/16**

Calibration Frequency Point(MHz)	Frequency Range(MHz)		Conversion Factor		
	From	To	X	Y	Z
150 Head	100	200	7.70	7.70	7.70
150 Body	100	200	7.38	7.38	7.38
450 Head	350	550	7.02	7.02	7.02
450 Body	350	550	6.90	6.90	6.90

**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 CS8c 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.

**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.

### 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<sup>3</sup> is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10g cube is 21.5mm.

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 x 7 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 IEC 62209-1:2016

#### Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head liquid

**Table A.3 – Dielectric properties of the head tissue-equivalent liquid**

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity $\epsilon_r$	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m
300	45,3	0,87
450	43,5	0,87
<i>750</i>	<i>41,9</i>	<i>0,89</i>
835	41,5	0,90
900	41,5	0,97
1 450	40,5	1,20
<i>1 500</i>	<i>40,4</i>	<i>1,23</i>
<i>1 640</i>	<i>40,2</i>	<i>1,31</i>
<i>1 750</i>	<i>40,1</i>	<i>1,37</i>
1 800	40,0	1,40
1 900	40,0	1,40
2 000	40,0	1,40
<i>2 100</i>	<i>39,8</i>	<i>1,49</i>
<i>2 300</i>	<i>39,5</i>	<i>1,67</i>
2 450	39,2	1,80
<i>2 600</i>	<i>39,0</i>	<i>1,96</i>
3 000	38,5	2,40
<i>3 500</i>	<i>37,9</i>	<i>2,91</i>
<i>4 000</i>	<i>37,4</i>	<i>3,43</i>
<i>4 500</i>	<i>36,8</i>	<i>3,94</i>
<i>5 000</i>	<i>36,2</i>	<i>4,45</i>
<i>5 200</i>	<i>36,0</i>	<i>4,66</i>
<i>5 400</i>	<i>35,8</i>	<i>4,86</i>
<i>5 600</i>	<i>35,5</i>	<i>5,07</i>
<i>5 800</i>	<i>35,3</i>	<i>5,27</i>
6 000	35,1	5,48

NOTE For convenience, permittivity and conductivity values at those frequencies which are not part of the original data provided by Drossos et al. [33] or the extension to 5 800 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 6 000 MHz that were linearly extrapolated from the values at 3 000 MHz and 5 800 MHz.

**Note:**

- 1, Effective February 19, 2019, FCC has permitted the use of single head-tissue simulating liquid specified in IEC 62209-1 for all SAR tests.
- 2, Mix and Match of traditional FCC SAR TSLs and IEC 62209-1 TSL in a single application is not permitted TSL can be changed in a Permissive Change.
- 3, If SAR increases and original SAR > 1.2 W/kg, additional SAR measurements will be required IEC 62209-1 TSL is an alternative, not mandatory at this time.
- 4, If FCC parameters are used,  $\pm 5\%$  tolerance. If IEC parameters,  $\pm 10\%$ .
- 5, In this case, IEC parameters applied.

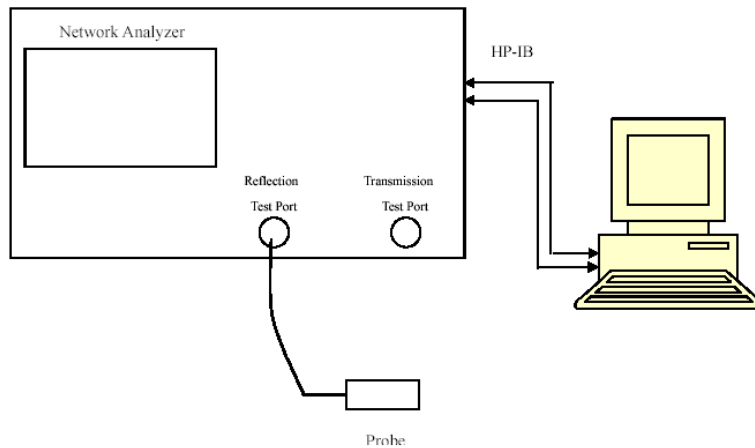
## EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

### Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
DASY5 Test Software	DASY52.10	N/A	NCR	NCR
DASY5 Measurement Server	DASY5 4.5.12	1470	NCR	NCR
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	772	2020/11/23	2021/11/22
E-Field Probe	ES3DV2	3019	2020/11/16	2021/11/15
Dipole, 450MHz	D450V3	1096	2019/11/27	2022/11/27
Mounting Device	MD4HHTV5	SD 000 H01 KA	NCR	NCR
Oval Flat Phantom	ELI V8.0	2051	NCR	NCR
Simulated Tissue 450 MHz	TS-450	2009045001	Each Time	/
Network Analyzer	8753C	3033A02857	2020/9/12	2021/9/11
Dielectric assessment kit	1253	SM DAK 040 CA	NCR	NCR
synthesized signal generator	8665B	3438a00584	2020/9/12	2021/9/11
Power Meter	E4419B	MY45103907	2020/9/12	2021/9/11
Power Amplifier	ZVA-213-S+	SN054 201245	NCR	NCR
Directional Coupler	53dB	488Z	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	20dB, 100W	LN749	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	6dB, 150W	2754	NCR	NCR

# SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

## Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

## Liquid Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$ (S/m)	
450	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz	43.415	0.843	43.5	0.87	-0.2	-3.1	$\pm 10$
462.6250	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz	43.298	0.864	43.43	0.87	-0.3	-0.69	$\pm 10$
462.6375	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz	43.293	0.866	43.43	0.87	-0.32	-0.46	$\pm 10$
467.6250	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz	43.044	0.899	43.41	0.87	-0.84	3.33	$\pm 10$
467.6375	Simulated Tissue 450 MHz	43.041	0.904	43.41	0.87	-0.85	3.91	$\pm 10$

\*Liquid Verification above was performed on 2021/4/23.

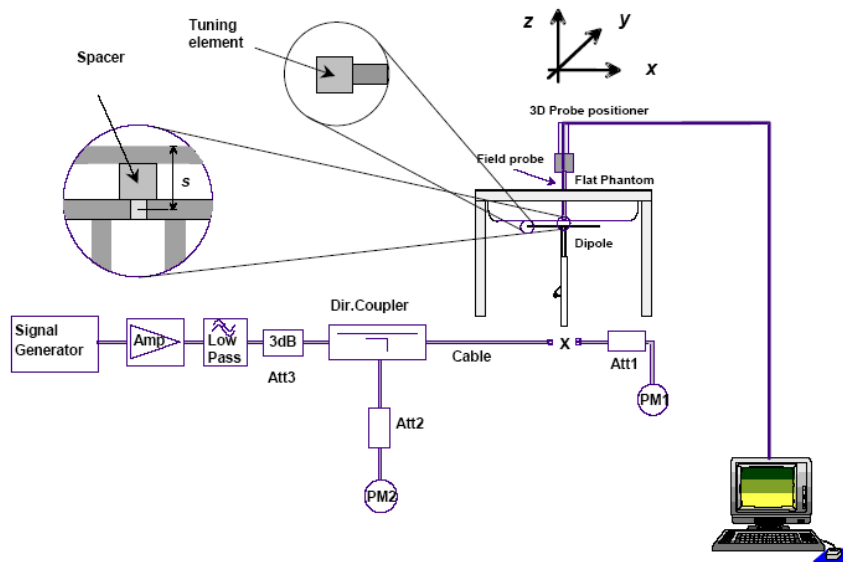
### System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of  $\pm 10\%$ . 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)  $s = 15 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$  for  $300 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 1 \text{ 000 MHz}$ ;
- b)  $s = 10 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$  for  $1 \text{ 000 MHz} < f \leq 3 \text{ 000 MHz}$ ;
- c)  $s = 10 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$  for  $3 \text{ 000 MHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ 000 MHz}$ .

### System Verification Setup Block Diagram



### System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band	Input Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W (W/kg)	Target Value (W/kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2021/4/23	450 MHz	100	1g 0.476	4.76	4.53	5.08	$\pm 10$

\*The SAR values above are normalized to 1 Watt forward power.



**SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA**

**System Performance 450 MHz**

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

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.843 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 43.415$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 450 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (61x201x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.523 W/kg

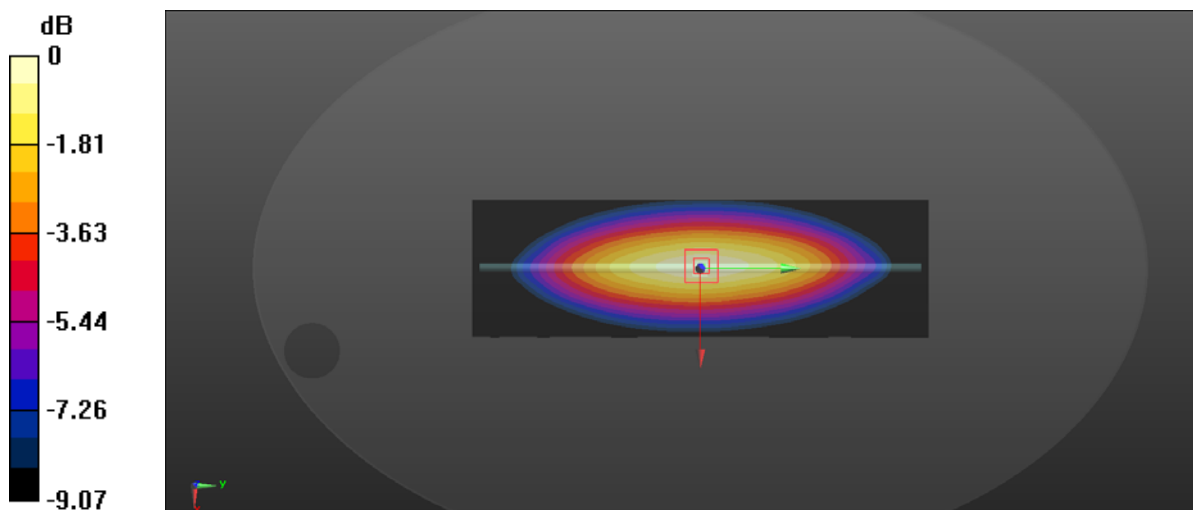
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 24.33 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.718 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.476 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.323 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.512 W/kg



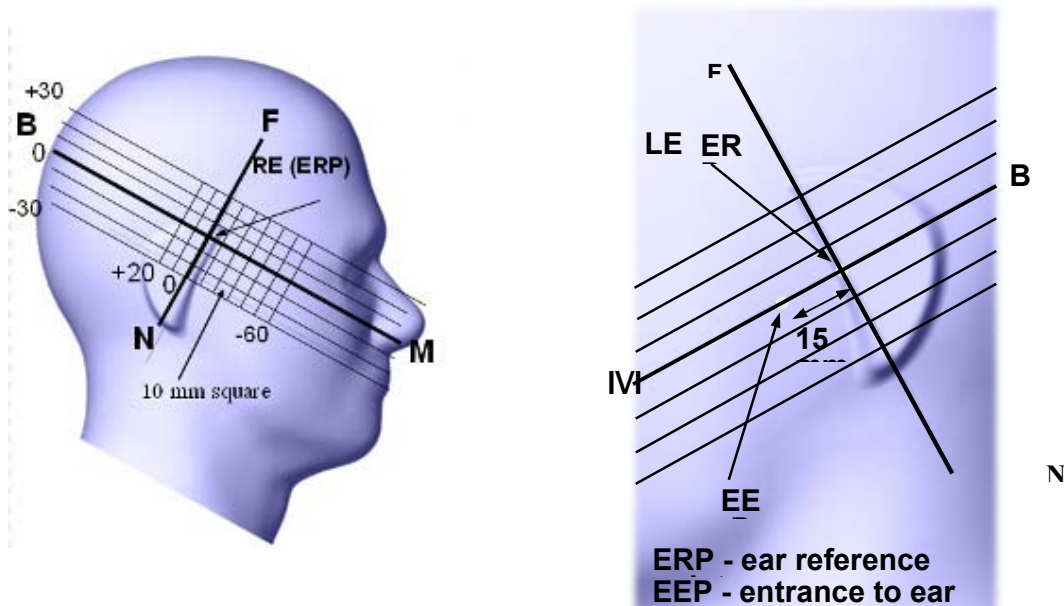
0 dB = 0.512 W/kg = -2.91 dBW/kg

## EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

### Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person’s Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper ¼ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point”. The “test device reference point” should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The “vertical centerline” should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A “ear reference point” is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the “phantom reference plane” defined by the three lines joining the center of each “ear reference point” (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the “N-F” line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the “ear reference point”. For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The “test device reference point” is aligned to the “ear reference point” on the head phantom and the “vertical centerline” is aligned to the “phantom reference plane”. This is called the “initial ear position”. While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:



## Cheek/Touch Position

The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the “ear reference point” or along the “N-F” line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

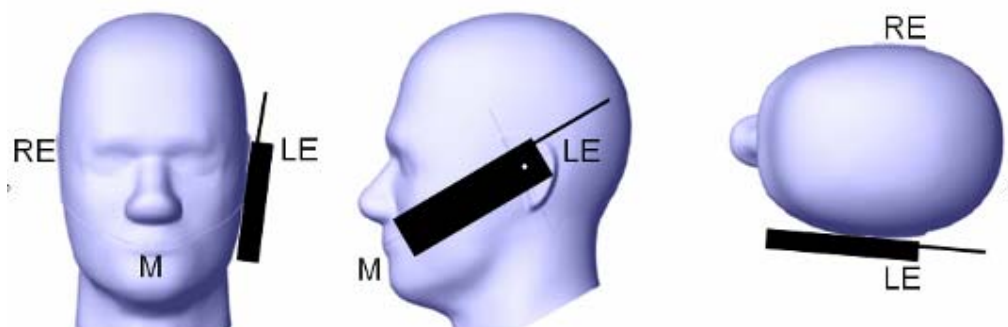
This test position is established:

When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.

(or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

### Cheek /Touch Position



## Ear/Tilt Position

With the handset aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

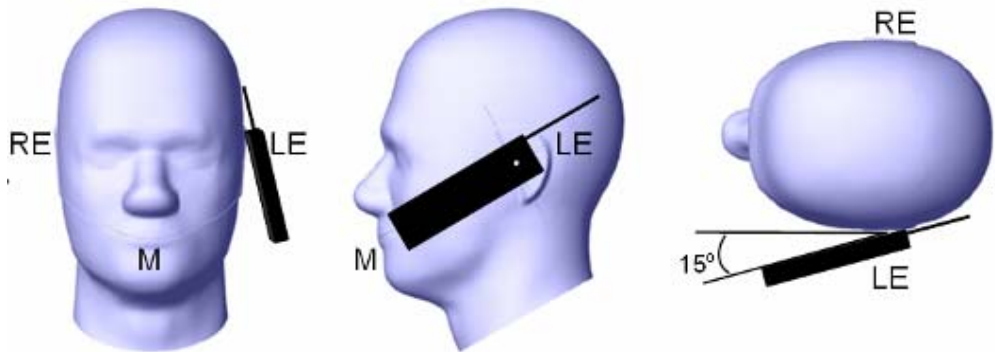
1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom’s ear spacer (in the “Cheek/Touch position”) and the peak SAR location for the “Cheek/Touch” position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the “initial ear position” by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.

2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the “test device reference point” until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15 80°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR

measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tilt/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

**Ear /Tilt 15° Position**



**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.

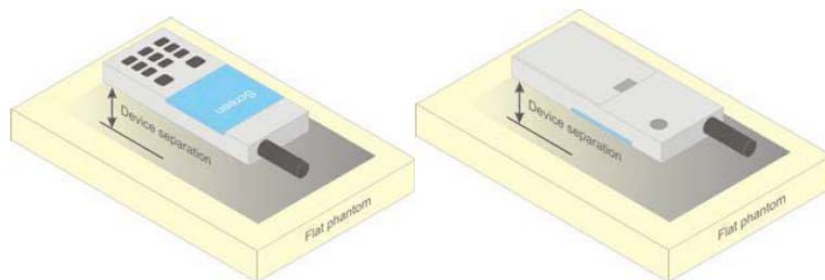


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

**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; and for face up mode the distance is 25mm.

## 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-axis. 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.

## OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

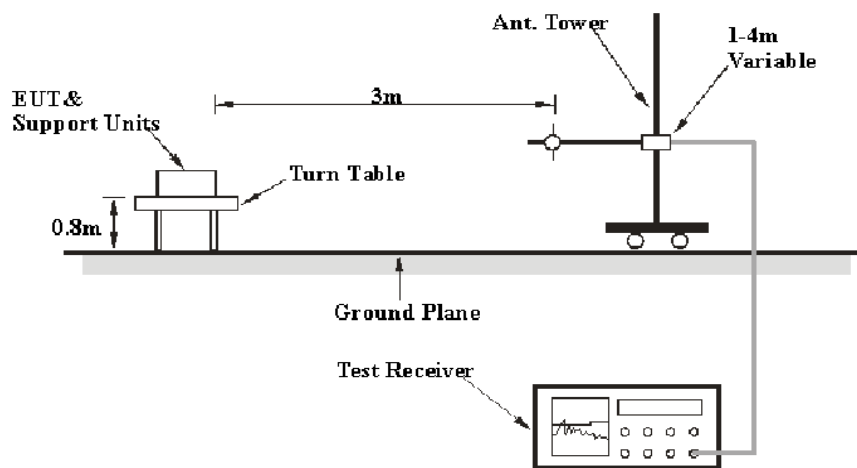
### Provision Applicable

The measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

### Test Procedure

#### ERP:

The RF output power was performed in an Anechoic chamber.



### Maximum Target Output Power

Frequency Band	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Max. ERP(with tolerance) for Production Unit (dBm)
462MHz(462.5500-462.7250MHz)	25kHz	462.6250	37
462MHz(462.5625-462.7125MHz)		462.6375	35.5
467MHz(467.5500-467.7250 MHz)		467.6250	36.5
467MHz(467.5675-467.7125 MHz)	12.5kHz	467.6375	26.8

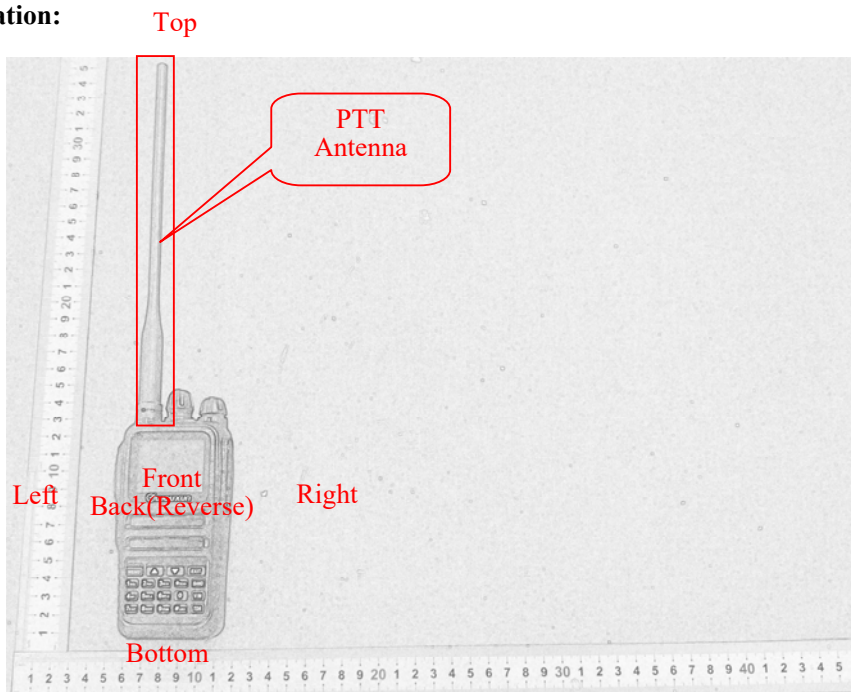
**Test Results:**

Mode	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Output Power(ERP) Unit (dBm)
462MHz(462.5500-462.7250MHz)	25kHz	462.6250	36.97
462MHz(462.5625-462.7125MHz)		462.6375	35.26
467MHz(467.5500-467.7250 MHz)		467.6250	36.49
467MHz(467.5675-467.7125 MHz)	12.5kHz	467.6375	26.67

**Note:**

Per IEEE1528:2013, the width of the transmit frequency band,  $\Delta f = f_{high} - f_{low}$  (where  $f_{high}$  is the highest frequency in the band and  $f_{low}$  is the lowest) does not exceeds 1% of its center frequency  $f_c$ . then only **center frequency** need be tested.

**Antennas Location:**



## SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

### SAR Test Data

#### Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22.1-23.4°C
Relative Humidity:	48 %
ATM Pressure:	100.6 kPa
Test Date:	2021/4/23

Testing was performed by Steve Zhou, David Li, Eric Yuan.

### Test Result:

Test Mode		Frequency (MHz)	Worn accessories	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1 g SAR Value(W/kg)				
						Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	50%	Scaled SAR	Plot
Head Face Up (25 mm)	FM 25 kHz	462.6250	Belt Clip	36.97	37	1.007	1.44	0.72	0.73	1#
		462.6375	Belt Clip	35.26	35.5	1.057	1.41	0.705	0.75	2#
		467.6250	Belt Clip	36.49	36.5	1.002	1.72	0.86	<b>0.86</b>	<b>3#</b>
	FM 12.5 kHz	467.6375	Belt Clip	26.67	26.8	1.03	0.248	0.124	0.13	4#
Body Back (0 mm)	FM 25 kHz	462.6250	Belt Clip	36.97	37	1.007	2.35	1.175	1.18	5#
		462.6375	Belt Clip	35.26	35.5	1.057	2.59	1.295	<b>1.37</b>	<b>6#</b>
		467.6250	Belt Clip	36.49	36.5	1.002	2.32	1.16	1.16	7#
	FM 12.5 kHz	467.6375	Belt Clip	26.67	26.8	1.03	0.357	0.179	0.18	8#

#### Note:

1. For a PTT, only simplex communication technology was supported, so the SAR value need to be corrected by Multiplying 50%.
2. Passive body-worn and audio accessories generally do not apply to the head SAR of PTT radios.
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.



## 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.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  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  $\geq 1.45$  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  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .
- 5) The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to 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.

*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	Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
				Original	Repeated	
450MHz (350~550MHz)	FM_25kHz	467.6250	Face Up	1.72	1.67	1.03

#### Body(Body Back)

SAR probe calibration point	Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
				Original	Repeated	
450MHz (350~550MHz)	FM_25kHz	462.6375	Body Back	2.59	2.45	1.06

#### 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.

## SAR Plots

**Test Plot 1#: FM\_25kHz\_462.625MHz\_Face Up**

**DUT: TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO); Type: KG-935G; Serial: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1**

Communication System: FM; Frequency: 462.625 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 462.625$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.864$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 43.298$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 462.625 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (71x221x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.58 W/kg

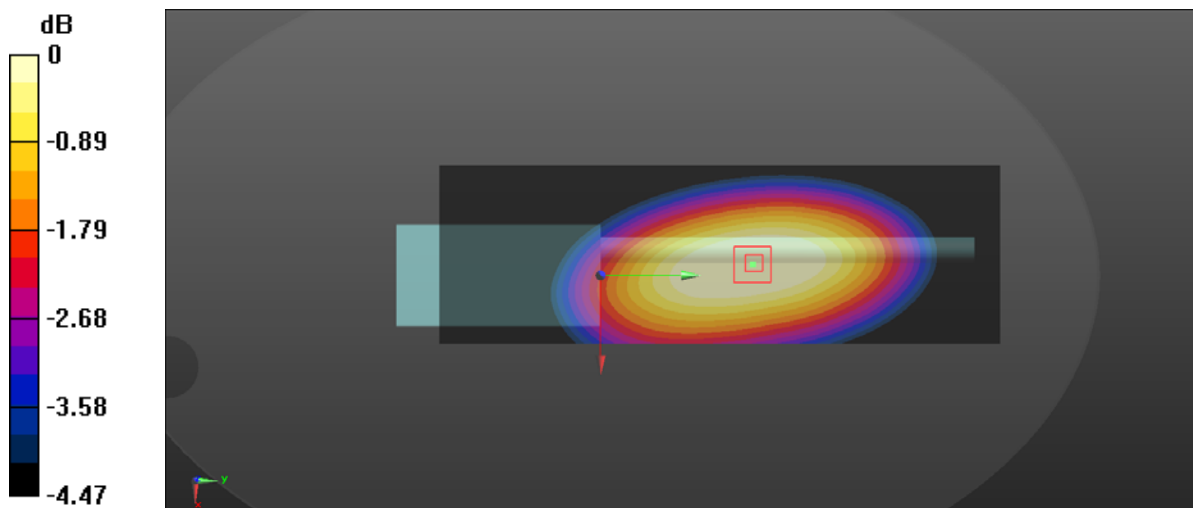
**Zoom Scan (5x5x4)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.03 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.72 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.18 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.49 W/kg



0 dB = 1.49 W/kg = 1.73 dBW/kg

**Test Plot 2#: FM\_25kHz\_462.6375MHz\_Face Up**

**DUT: TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO); Type: KG-935G; Serial: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1**

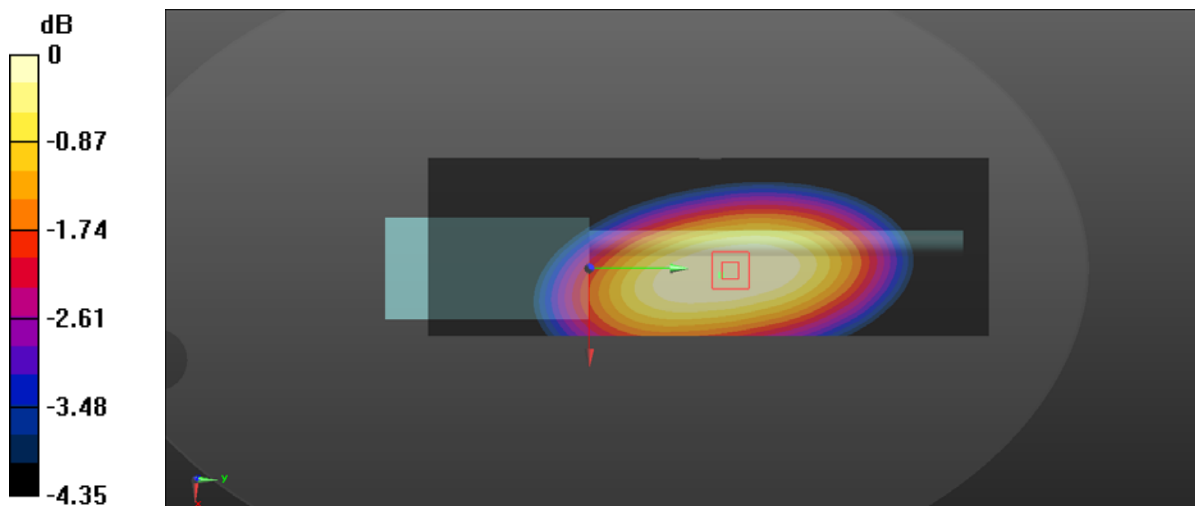
Communication System: FM; Frequency: 462.637 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 462.637 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.866 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 43.293$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 462.637 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (71x221x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$   
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.51 W/kg

**Zoom Scan (5x5x4)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$   
 Reference Value = 32.57 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.67 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 1.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.16 W/kg**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.45 W/kg



0 dB = 1.45 W/kg = 1.61 dBW/kg

**Test Plot 3#: FM\_25kHz\_467.6250MHz\_Face Up**

**DUT: TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO); Type: KG-935G; Serial: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1**

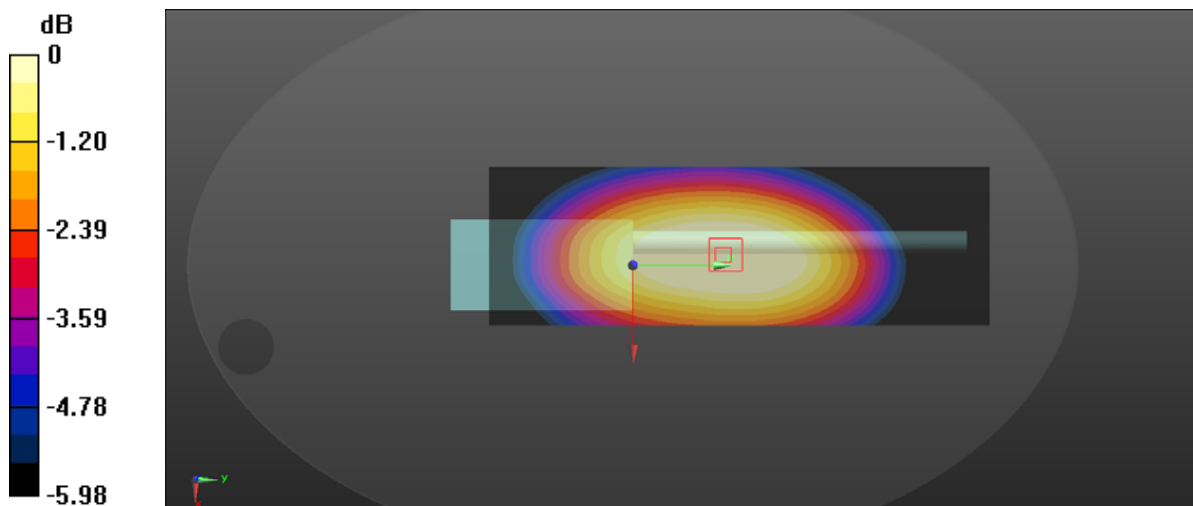
Communication System: FM; Frequency: 467.625 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 467.625 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.899 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 43.044$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 467.625 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (71x221x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$   
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.02 W/kg

**Zoom Scan (5x5x4)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$   
 Reference Value = 44.41 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.05 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 1.72 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.39 W/kg**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.78 W/kg



0 dB = 1.78 W/kg = 2.50 dBW/kg

**Test Plot 4#: FM\_12.5kHz\_467.6375MHz\_Face Up**

**DUT: TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO); Type: KG-935G; Serial: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1**

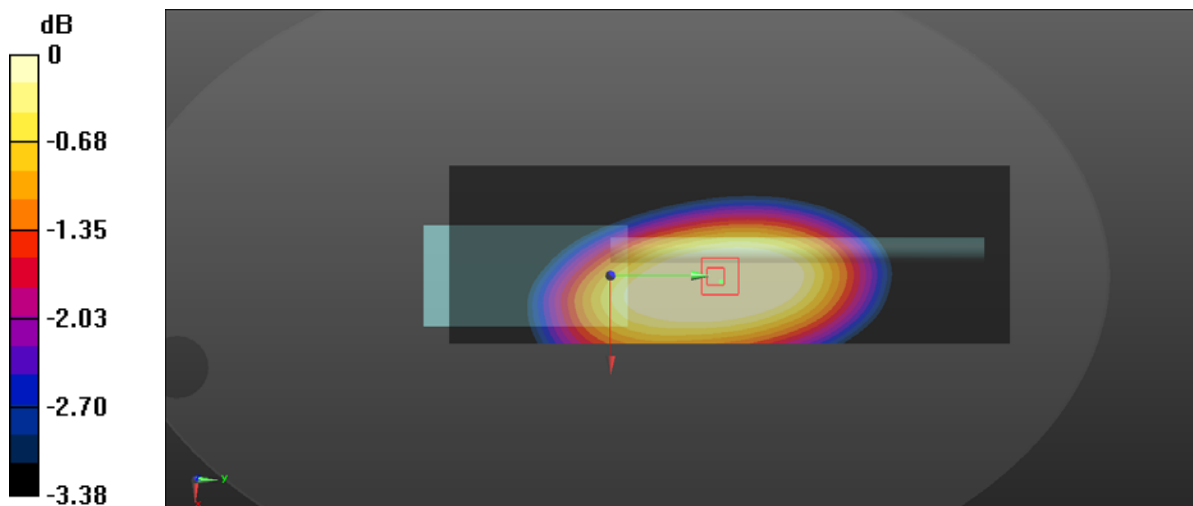
Communication System: FM; Frequency: 467.637 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 467.637 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.904 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 43.041$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 467.637 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (71x221x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$   
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.285 W/kg

**Zoom Scan (5x5x4)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$   
 Reference Value = 16.64 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.293 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.248 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.206 W/kg**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.256 W/kg



0 dB = 0.256 W/kg = -5.92 dBW/kg

**Test Plot 5#: FM\_25kHz\_462.6250MHz\_Body Back**

**DUT: TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO); Type: KG-935G; Serial: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1**

Communication System: FM; Frequency: 462.625 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 462.625 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.864 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 43.298$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 462.625 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (71x221x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.50 W/kg

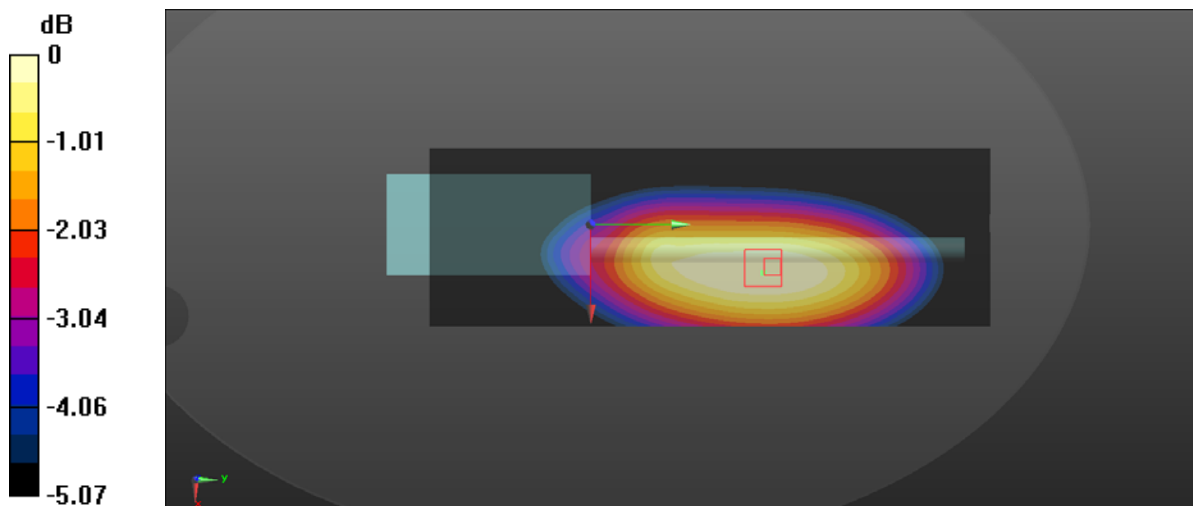
**Zoom Scan (5x5x4)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 38.34 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.85 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.35 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.91 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.43 W/kg



0 dB = 2.43 W/kg = 3.86 dBW/kg

**Test Plot 6#: FM\_25kHz\_462.6375MHz\_Body Back**

**DUT: TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO); Type: KG-935G; Serial: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1**

Communication System: FM; Frequency: 462.637 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 462.637 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.866$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 43.293$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 462.637 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (71x221x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.89 W/kg

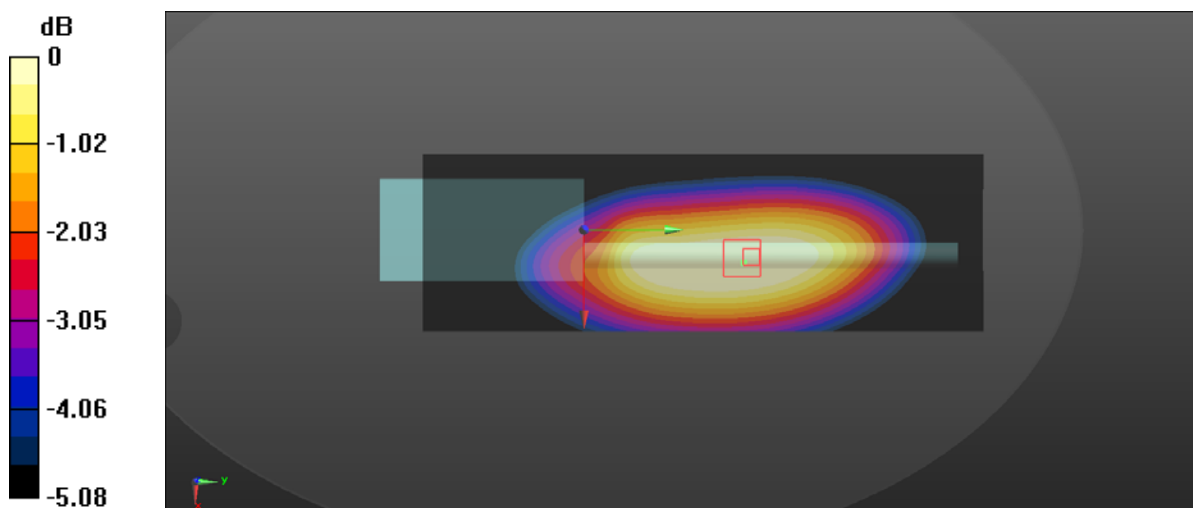
**Zoom Scan (5x5x4)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 43.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.13 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.59 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.68 W/kg



0 dB = 2.68 W/kg = 4.28 dBW/kg

**Test Plot 7#: FM\_25kHz\_467.6250MHz\_Body Back**

**DUT: TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO); Type: KG-935G; Serial: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1**

Communication System: FM; Frequency: 467.625 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 467.625 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.899 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 43.044$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 467.625 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (71x221x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

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

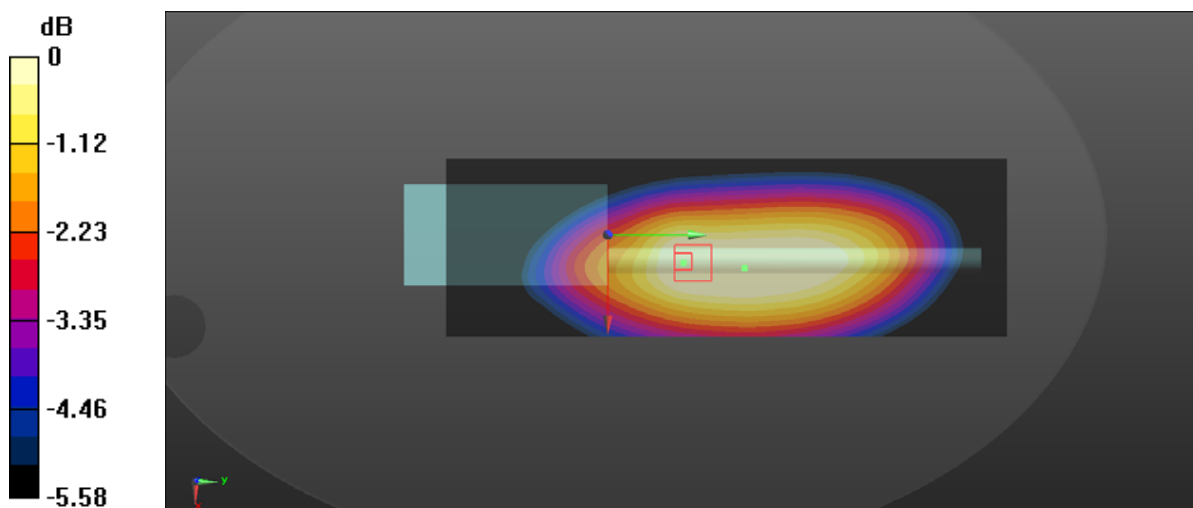
**oom Scan (5x5x4)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 43.71 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.91 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.32 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.85 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.42 W/kg



0 dB = 2.42 W/kg = 3.84 dBW/kg



**Test Plot 8#: FM\_12.5kHz\_467.6375MHz\_Body Back**

**DUT: TWO WAY RADIO(GMRS RADIO); Type: KG-935G; Serial: XMTN1210421-12941E-SA-S1**

Communication System: FM; Frequency: 467.637 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 467.637 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.904$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 43.041$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3019; ConvF(7.02, 7.02, 7.02) @ 467.637 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/11/16
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2020/11/23
- Phantom: ELI v8.0; Type: QDOVA004AA; Serial: 2051
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**Area Scan (71x221x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.346 W/kg

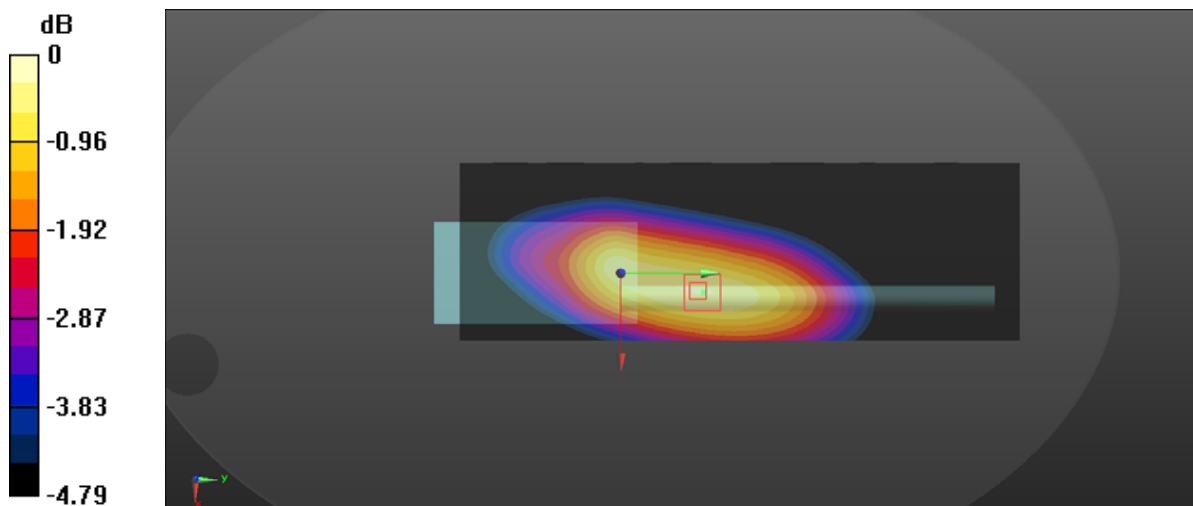
**Zoom Scan (5x5x4)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.86 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.427 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.357 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.292 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.371 W/kg



0 dB = 0.371 W/kg = -4.31 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)
<b>Measurement system</b>							
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.0	0.0
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF ambient conditions – noise	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
RF ambient conditions–reflections	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Probe positioner mech. Restrictions	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9
Post-processing	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2
<b>Test sample related</b>							
Test sample positioning	2.8	N	1	1	1	2.8	2.8
Device holder uncertainty	6.3	N	1	1	1	6.3	6.3
Drift of output power	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9
<b>Phantom and set-up</b>							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3
Liquid conductivity target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2
Liquid conductivity meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1
Liquid permittivity target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	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)						24.3	23.9

Measurement uncertainty evaluation for IEC62209-1 SAR test

Source of uncertainty	Tolerance/uncertainty ± %	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (1 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (10 g)
<b>Measurement system</b>							
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
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 ambient conditions – 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
<b>Test sample related</b>							
Test sample positioning	2.8	N	1	1	1	2.8	2.8
Device holder uncertainty	6.3	N	1	1	1	6.3	6.3
Drift of output power	5.0	R	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9
<b>Phantom and set-up</b>							
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)						24.3	23.9

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## APPENDIX B EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

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**Please Refer to the Attachment.**

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## APPENDIX C CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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**Please Refer to the Attachment.**

### Declarations

1. BACL 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.
2. Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested.
3. Otherwise required by the applicant or Product Regulations, Decision Rule in this report did not consider the uncertainty.
4. The extended uncertainty given in this report is obtained by combining the standard uncertainty times the coverage factor K with the 95% confidence interval.
5. This report cannot be reproduced except in full, without prior written approval of the Company.
6. This report is valid only with a valid digital signature. The digital signature may be available only under the Adobe software above version 7.0.
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8. This report may contain data that are not covered by the accreditation scope and shall be marked with an asterisk “★”.

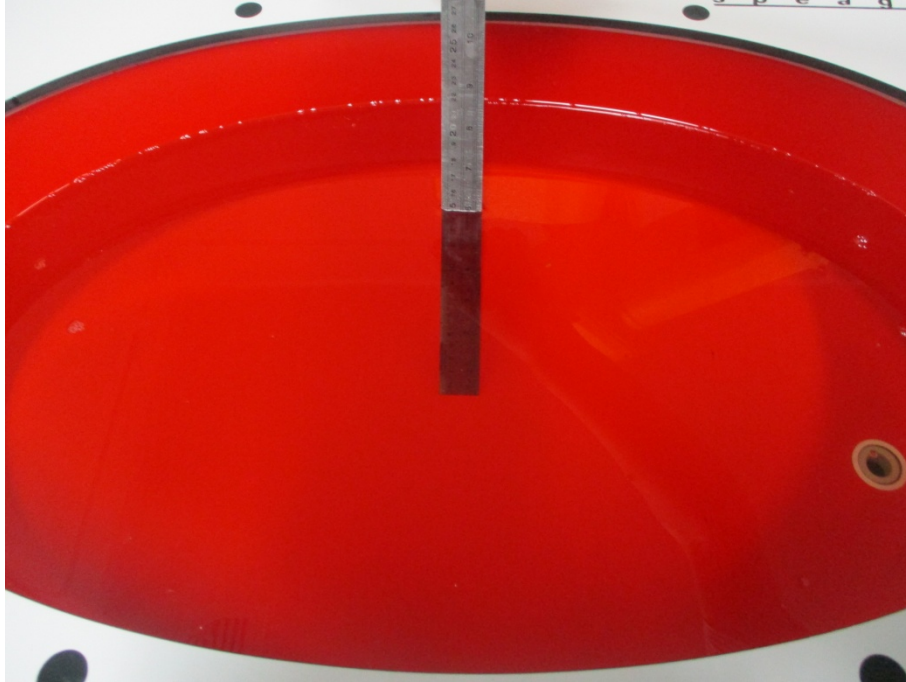
**\*\*\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*\*\***

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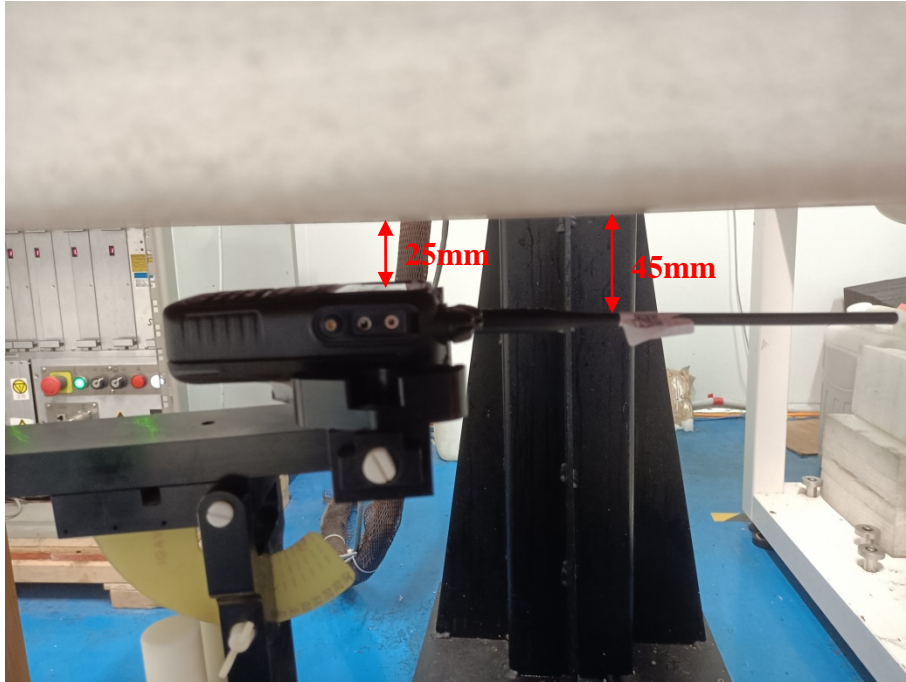
## APPENDIX B EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

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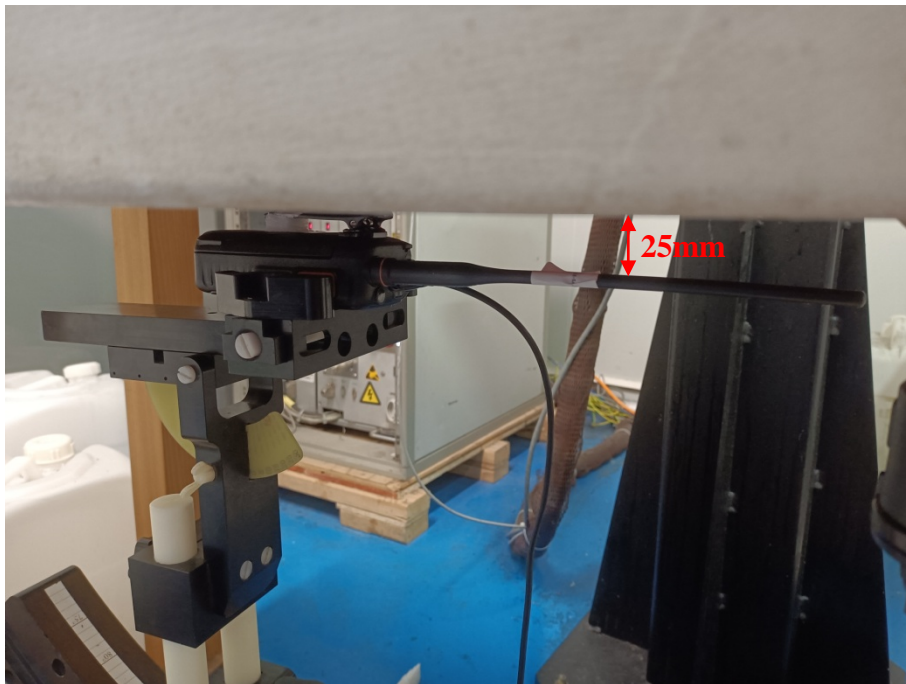
**Liquid depth  $\geq 15$ cm**



Face Up Setup Photo(25mm)



Body Back Setup Photo(0mm)





# APPENDIX C PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **ES3-3019\_Nov20**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV2 - SN:3019**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **November 16, 2020**

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	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
DAE4	SN: 660	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-660_Dec19)	Dec-20
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-19 (No. ES3-3013_Dec19)	Dec-20
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Jeton Kasrati</b>	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 24, 2020

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



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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\phi$	$\phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ 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:**

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle:** The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3019****Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.02	1.14	0.93	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	105.6	99.6	107.2	

**Calibration Results for Modulation Response**

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	191.5	$\pm 3.0 \%$	$\pm 4.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		196.8		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		216.5		

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

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

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

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

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3019****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-39.7
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

**Note:** Measurement distance from surface can be increased to 3-4 mm for an *Area Scan* job.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3019

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
150	52.3	0.76	7.70	7.70	7.70	0.05	1.50	± 13.3 %
450	43.5	0.87	7.02	7.02	7.02	0.15	1.50	± 13.3 %

<sup>C</sup> 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.

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

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3019

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

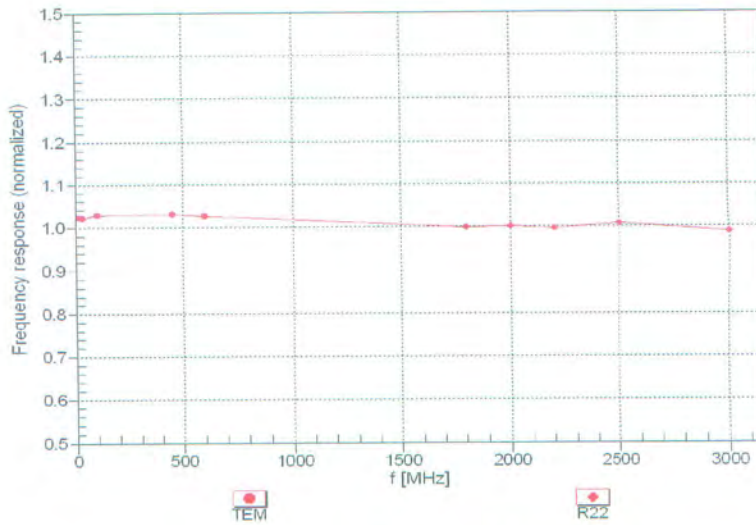
f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>g</sup>	Depth <sup>g</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
150	61.9	0.80	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.06	1.50	± 13.3 %
450	56.7	0.94	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.10	1.50	± 13.3 %

<sup>c</sup> 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.

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

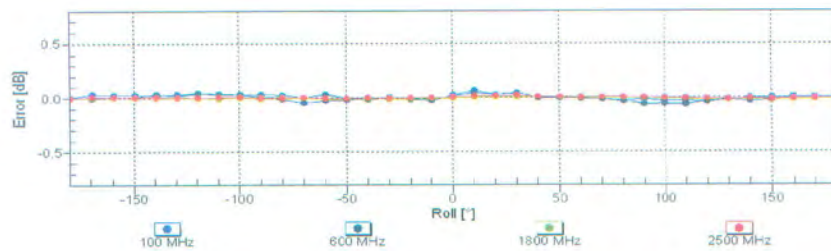
<sup>g</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter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

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



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

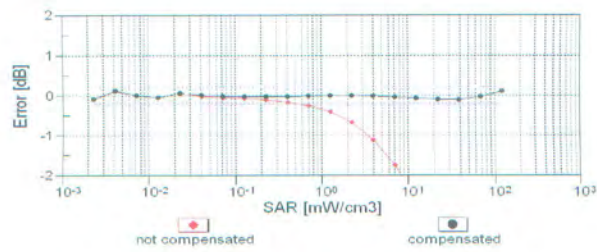
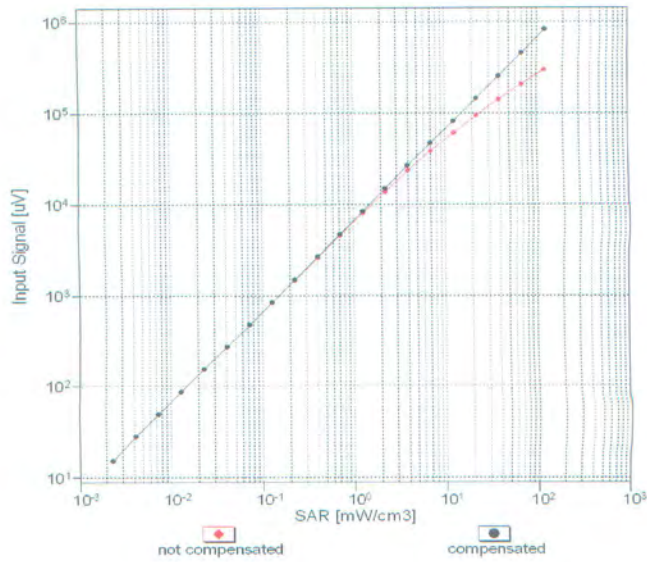
### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



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

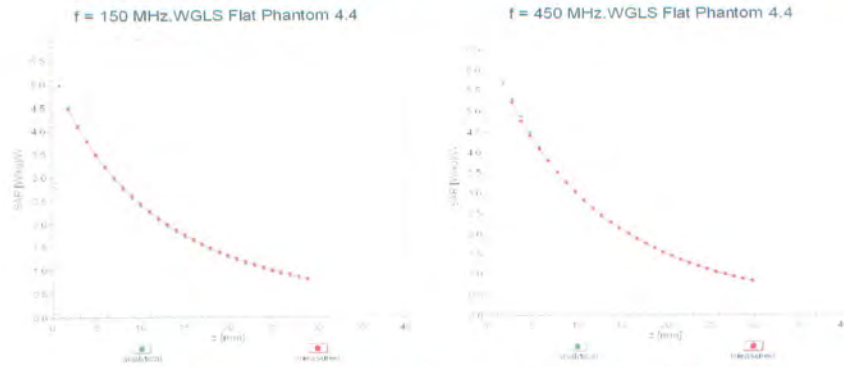


### Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (TEM cell , $f_{eval}=1900$ MHz)

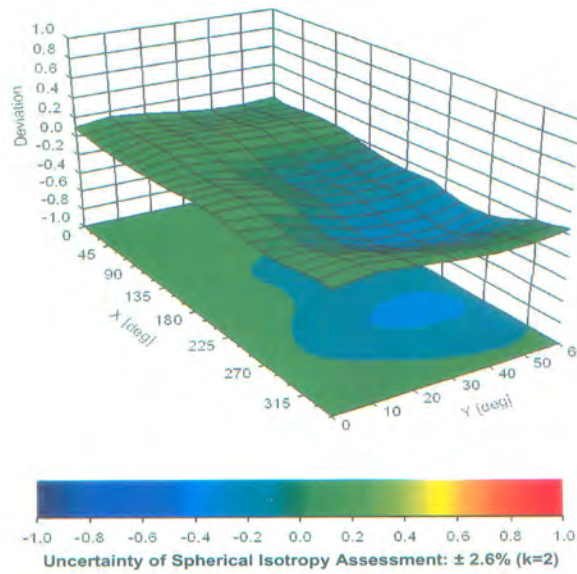


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  (k=2)

### Conversion Factor Assessment



### Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ), f = 900 MHz



# DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **BACL-SZ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D450V3-1096\_Nov19**

## 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 27, 2019**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature ( $22 \pm 3$ )°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	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3877	31-Dec-18 (No. EX3-3877_Dec18)	Dec-19
DAE4	SN: 654	27-Jun-19 (No. DAE4-654_Jun19)	Jun-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

Calibrated by: **Name: Michael Weber, Function: Laboratory Technician, Signature: [Signature]**

Approved by: **Name: Katja Pokovic, Function: Technical Manager, Signature: [Signature]**

Issued: November 27, 2019

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

**Calibration Laboratory of  
Schmid & Partner  
Engineering AG**  
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**S** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
**C** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
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**S** Swiss Calibration Service

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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) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

**Additional Documentation:**

- e) DASY4/5 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 dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. 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	DASY5	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	ELI4 Flat Phantom	Shell thickness: $2 \pm 0.2$ mm
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	450 MHz $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	43.9 $\pm$ 6 %	0.87 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>4.53 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 18.1 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	0.752 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>3.01 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.6 % (k=2)</b>

**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.7 $\Omega$ - 3.7 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.3 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.350 ns
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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
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## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 27.11.2019

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;  $\sigma = 0.87$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 43.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3877; ConvF(10.5, 10.5, 10.5) @ 450 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 27.06.2019
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1003
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/ $d=15$ mm, $P_{in}=250$ mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

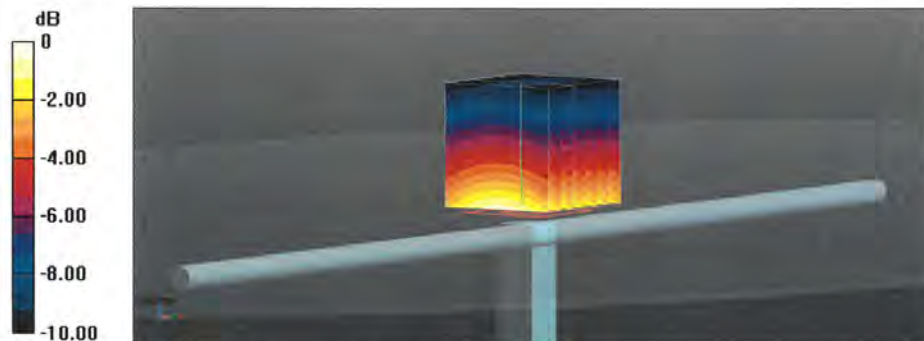
Reference Value = 38.69 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.74 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.752 W/kg**

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.52 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

