



## TEST REPORT

### OET 65C

**Report Reference No.**.....: **TRE12080112 R/C:36566**

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Date of issue.....: Sep 27, 2012

**Testing Laboratory Name** .....: **CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing(Shenzhen) Co.,Ltd.**

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**Applicant's name**.....: **Hytera Communications Corporation Ltd.**

Address.....: HYT Tower,Hi-Tech Industrial Park North,Nanshan  
 District,Shenzhen China.518057

**Test specification:**

Standard.....: **OET 65C**

TRF Originator.....: Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection CO., Ltd

Master TRF.....: Dated 2006-06

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**Test item description** .....: Digital Portable Radio

Trade Mark .....: 

Manufacturer.....: **Hytera Communications Corporation Ltd.**

Model/Type reference.....: X1p U(1)

Listed Models .....: /

Ratings.....: DC 7.4 V

Modulation .....: FM&4FSK

Channel Separation.....: 12.5KHz

Operation Frequency Range .....: From 400 MHz to 470 MHz

Result.....: **Positive**

# TEST REPORT

<b>Test Report No. :</b>	<b>TRE12080112</b>	Sep 27, 2012
		Date of issue

Equipment under Test : Digital Portable Radio

Model /Type : X1p U(1)

Listed Models : /

**Applicant** : **Hytera Communications Corporation Ltd.**

Address : HYT Tower,Hi-Tech Industrial Park North,Nanshan District,Shenzhen China.518057

**Manufacturer** : **Hytera Communications Corporation Ltd.**

Address : HYT Tower,Hi-Tech Industrial Park North,Nanshan District,Shenzhen China.518057

<b>Test Result</b> according to the standards on page 4:	<b>Positive</b>
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The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.  
It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

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## **1. TEST STANDARDS**

The tests were performed according to following standards:

**[IEEE Std C95.1, 1999:](#)** IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz.

**[IEEE Std 1528™-2003:](#)** IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

**[SUPPLEMENT C Edition 01-01 to OET BULLETIN 65 Edition 97-01 June 2001 including DA 02-1438 June 19, 2002:](#)** Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields Additional Information for Evaluation Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions.

**[KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v04:](#)** Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

## 2. SUMMARY

### 2.1. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	Sep 10, 2012
Testing commenced on	:	Sep 10, 2012
Testing concluded on	:	Sep 27, 2012

### 2.2. Product Description

The Hytera Communications Corporation Ltd.'s Model: X1p U(1) or the "EUT" as referred to in this report; more general information as follows, for more details, refer to the user's manual of the EUT.

Name of EUT	Digital Portable Radio	
Model Number	X1p U(1)	
Rated Output Power	4 Watts(36.02dBm)/1 Watts(30.00dBm)	
Modulation Type	FM for Analog Voice	
	4FSK for Digital Voice/Digital Data	
	4FSK for Digital Data	
Emission Designator	Analog	11K0F3E for 12.5KHz Channel Separation
	Digital	7K60FXD for Digital Voice
		7K60FXW for Digital Data
Channel Separation	Analog Voice	12.5KHz
	Digital Voice/Data	12.5KHz
	Digital Data	12.5KHz
Antenna Type	External	
Frequency Range	From 400 MHz to 470 MHz	
Maximum SAR Values	7.85 W/Kg (50% duty cycle)	

**Note:** The product has the same digital working characters when operating in both two digitized voice/data mode (7K60FXD and 7K60FXW). So only one set of test results for digital modulation modes are provided in this test report.

### 2.3. Equipment under Test

#### Power supply system utilised

Power supply voltage	:	<input type="radio"/> 120V / 60 Hz	<input type="radio"/> 115V / 60Hz
		<input type="radio"/> 12 V DC	<input type="radio"/> 24 V DC
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Other (specified in blank below)	

DC 7.4V from battery

#### Test frequency list

Modulation Type	Test Channel	Test Frequency
Analog/Digital	Low Channel	406.5000 MHz
	Low Channel	418.0000 MHz
	Middle Channel	435.5000 MHz
	High Channel	453.0000 MHz
	High Channel	469.5000 MHz

## 2.4. Short description of the Equipment under Test (EUT)

Digital Portable Radio with Bluetooth function (X1P U(1)).

The spatial peak SAR values were assessed for UHF systems. Battery and accessories shall be specified by the manufacturer. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output.

## 2.5. TEST Configuration

Face-held Configuration

The front of the EUT is towards the phantom.

The front surface of the EUT is positioned at 25mm parallel to the flat phantom.

Body-worn Configuration

Due to the form factor and remote-only PTT switch of this device, and the vest accessory shown in user manual, intended use conditions appear to include transmitting while held covertly in user's pocket. For such use conditions, SAR will be tested with front and back surfaces of device contacted with the flat phantom

The front of the EUT towards phantom, the EUT directed tightly to touch the bottom of the flat phantom

The front of the EUT towards ground, the EUT directed tightly to touch the bottom of the flat phantom

## 2.6. EUT operation mode

The EUT has been tested under typical operating condition and The Transmitter was operated in the normal operating mode. The TX frequency was fixed which was for the purpose of the measurements.

## 2.7. EUT configuration

The following peripheral devices and interface cables were connected during the measurement:

● - supplied by the manufacturer

○ - supplied by the lab

<input type="radio"/>	Power Cable	Length (m) :	/
		Shield :	/
		Detachable :	/
<input type="radio"/>	Multimeter	Manufacturer :	/
		Model No. :	/

**Battery1#:** Model: BL1103  
output: DC 7.4V 1100mAh/8.1Wh

**Battery2#:** Model: BL1809  
output: DC 7.4V 1800mAh/13.3Wh

## 2.8. Note

The EUT is is a U frequency band (400-470MHz) Digital Portable Radio, The functions of the EUT listed as below:

	Test Standards	Reference Report
EMF	EN 62209-2: 2010	TRE12080112

### 3. TEST ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1. Address of the test laboratory

CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co.,Ltd.  
Electronic Testing Building, Shahe Road, Xili Town,  
Shenzhen, P.R.China  
Phone: 86-755-26703568 Fax: 86-755-26703568

The sites are constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.7, ANSI C63.4 (2009) and CISPR Publication 22.

#### 3.2. Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

##### **CNAS-Lab Code: L1659**

CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co.,Ltd. has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Date of Registration: August 02, 2007. Valid time is until Sep 28, 2015.

##### **FCC-Registration No.: 406086**

CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co.,Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration 406086, Renewal date Nov 12, 2014.

#### 3.3. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Temperature:	18-25 ° C
Humidity:	40-65 %
Atmospheric pressure:	950-1050mbar

#### 3.4. SAR Limits

FCC Limit (1g Tissue)

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

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

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

### 3.5. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE4	1315	2012/02/27	1
E-field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	3292	2012/02/24	1
System Validation Dipole D450V3	SPEAG	D450V3	1061	2012/09/11	1
Network analyzer	Agilent	8753E	US37390562	2012/03/26	1
Signal generator	IFR	2032	203002/100	2011/10/23	1
Amplifier	AR	75A250	302205	2011/10/23	1





## 4.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

### Probe Specification

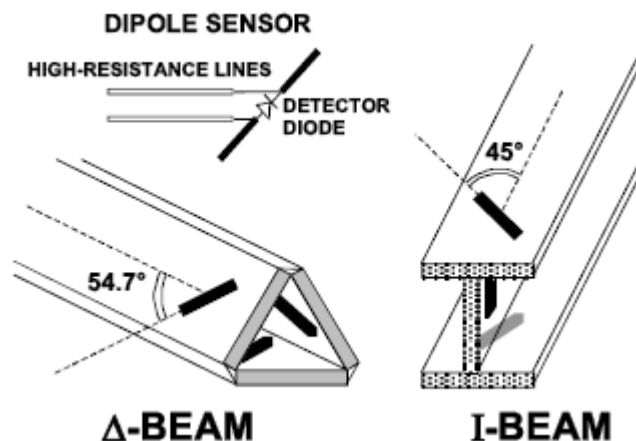
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI



### Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



### 4.3. Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm).

System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.



SAM Twin Phantom

### 4.4. Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

## 4.5. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max.  $\pm 5\%$ .

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ ). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within  $\pm 30^\circ$ .)

### Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

### Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

### Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as: • maximum search • extrapolation • boundary correction • peak search for averaged SAR. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard’s method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation.

Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard’s method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

## 4.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

### Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm<sup>2</sup>], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

### Data Evaluation

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With	$V_i$	= compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	$U_i$	= input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	cf	= crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
	dcp <sub>i</sub>	= diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$\text{E - fieldprobes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$\text{H - fieldprobes : } H_i = \sqrt{V_i \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}}$$

With	$V_i$	= compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	Norm <sub>i</sub>	= sensor sensitivity of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
		[mV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ] for E-field Probes	
	ConvF	= sensitivity enhancement in solution	
	a <sub>ij</sub>	= sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes	
	f	= carrier frequency [GHz]	
	E <sub>i</sub>	= electric field strength of channel i in V/m	
	H <sub>i</sub>	= magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m	

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

- with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
- Etot = total field strength in V/m
- σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
- ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

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

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

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (Nacl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton x-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity (s/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 P1528 Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

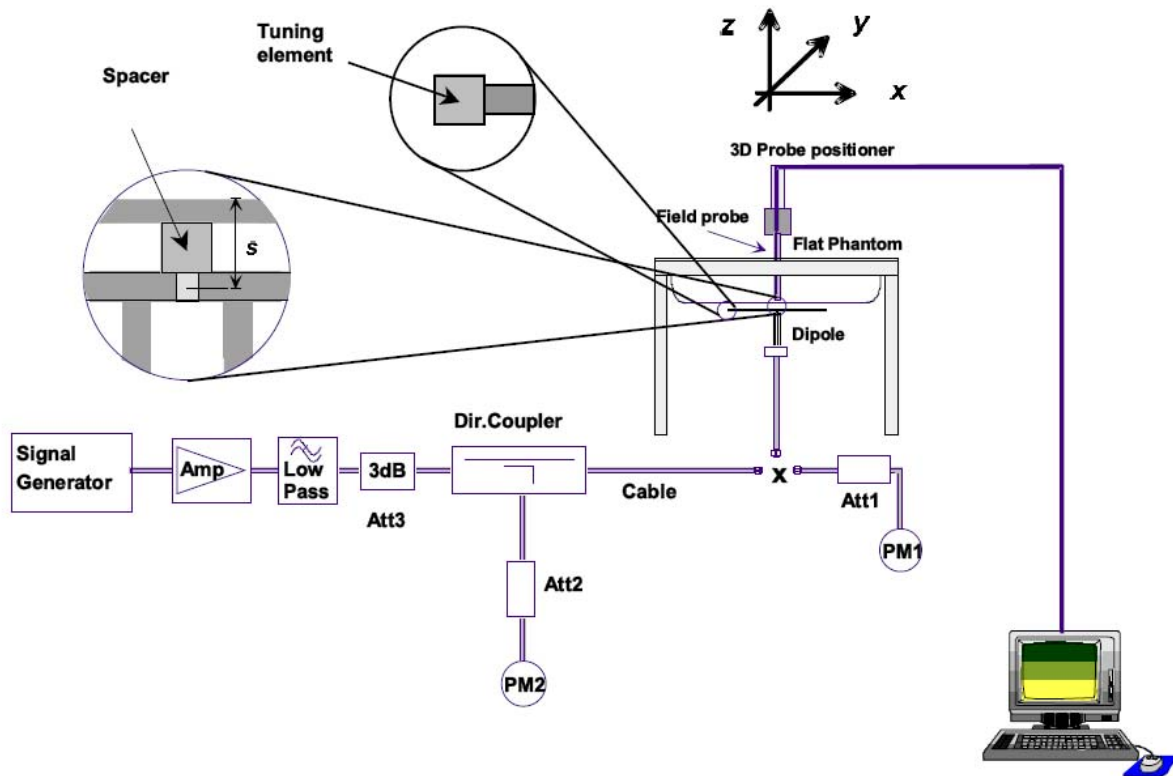
Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
	εr	σ (S/m)	εr	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

### 4.8. System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the device test frequency. The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system ( $\pm 10\%$ ).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.



IEEE P1528 recommended reference value for Head Tissue

## 5. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

### 5.1. Conducted Power Results

Conducted power measurement results

Modulation Type	Channel Separation	Test Channel	Test Frequency	Power Level (dBm)
Analog/FM	25KHz	Low Channel	406.5000 MHz	36.31
		Low Channel	418.0000 MHz	36.13
		Middle Channel	435.5000 MHz	36.11
		High Channel	453.0000 MHz	36.41
		High Channel	469.5000 MHz	36.30
Digital	12.5KHz	Low Channel	406.5000 MHz	36.39
		Low Channel	418.0000 MHz	36.18
		Middle Channel	435.5000 MHz	36.17
		High Channel	453.0000 MHz	36.49
		High Channel	469.5000 MHz	36.36

### 5.2. Bluetooth Function

The distance between BT antenna and main antenna is >5cm



The output power of BT

Channel	2402MHz	2441 MHz	2480 MHz
Conducted Output Power	2.809	2.336	2.661

Thresholds

Exposure category	<u>low threshold</u>	<u>high threshold</u>
general population	(60/ $f_{\text{GHz}}$ ) mW, $d < 2.5$ cm (120/ $f_{\text{GHz}}$ ) mW, $d \geq 2.5$ cm	(900/ $f_{\text{GHz}}$ ) mW, $d < 20$ cm
occupational	(375/ $f_{\text{GHz}}$ ) mW, $d < 2.5$ cm (900/ $f_{\text{GHz}}$ ) mW, $d \geq 2.5$ cm	(2250/ $f_{\text{GHz}}$ ) mW, $d < 20$ cm

The max peak output power is 2.809dBm . The antenna gain is 0.58dBi. EIRP=3.389dBm=2.18mW< 60/2.48=24mW, so the SAR is not required.



**5.3. Sar Measurement Results**

Limits	1 g Average(W/Kg)		Power Drift(dB)	Graph results
	8.0		±0.21	
Frequency	Duty Cycle		Power Drift(dB)	
	100%	50%		
<b>The EUT display towards phantom for 12.5KHz(analog,face held)</b>				
406.5 MHz	6.96	3.480	-0.020	Figure 1
418.0 MHz	7.77	3.885	-0.039	Figure 2
435.5 MHz	6.68	3.340	-0.025	Figure 3
453.0 MHz	5.50	2.750	0.056	Figure 4
469.5 MHz	4.34	2.170	0.025	Figure 5
<b>The EUT display towards ground for 12.5KHz(analog,Body-worn)</b>				
406.5 MHz	15.70	7.850	-0.020	Figure 6
418.0 MHz	15.00	7.500	-0.050	Figure 7
435.5 MHz	9.99	4.995	-0.022	Figure 8
453.0 MHz	10.40	5.200	-0.050	Figure 9
469.5 MHz	6.32	3.160	-0.039	Figure 10
<b>The EUT display towards phantom for 12.5KHz(analog,Body-worn)</b>				
406.5 MHz	14.50	7.250	-0.037	Figure 11
418.0 MHz	13.50	6.750	-0.041	Figure 12
435.5 MHz	9.44	4.720	-0.037	Figure 13
453.0 MHz	11.80	5.900	-0.010	Figure 14
469.5 MHz	7.10	3.550	-0.050	Figure 15
<b>Worst case position of analog for digital</b>				
406.5 MHz	7.88	3.940	-0.041	Figure 16
<b>Worst case position of Battery 1# for Battery 2#</b>				
406.5 MHz	9.01	4.505	-0.032	Figure 17

Limits	1 g Average(W/Kg)		Power Drift(dB)	Power Drift 10^(dB/10)	SAR Values Include the Power Drift	
	8.0		±0.21		Duty Cycle	
Frequency	Duty Cycle		Power Drift(dB)		100%	50%
	100%	50%				
<b>Worst case position including the power drift</b>						
406.5 MHz	15.70	7.850	-0.020	0.995	15.621	7.811

#### 5.4. Measurement Uncertainty

Uncertainty Component	Tol. (%)	Prob Dist.	Div	ci (10g)	ci.ui(%) (10g)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe Calibration	5.9	N	1	1	5.9	$\infty$
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	1.9	$\infty$
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	3.9	$\infty$
Boundary Effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	$\infty$
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	$\infty$
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	0.3	$\infty$
Response Time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.5	$\infty$
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.5	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	$\infty$
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	$\infty$
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	$\infty$
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	$\infty$
<b>Test Sample Related</b>						
Test Sample Positioning	2.9	N	1	1	2.9	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.6	N	1	1	3.6	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and Tissue Parameters</b>						
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	$\infty$
Conductivity Target - tolerance	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.43	1.2	$\infty$
Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	1	0.43	1.1	$\infty$
Permittivity Target - tolerance	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.49	1.4	$\infty$
Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	1	0.49	1.2	5
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>					<b>10.7</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>					<b>21.4</b>	

## 5.5. System Check Results

### System Performance Check at 450 MHz Head TSL

DUT: Dipole450 MHz; Type: D450V3; Serial: 1061

Date/Time: 09/20/2012 10:05:01 AM

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.86$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 44.13$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x131x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.89 W/kg

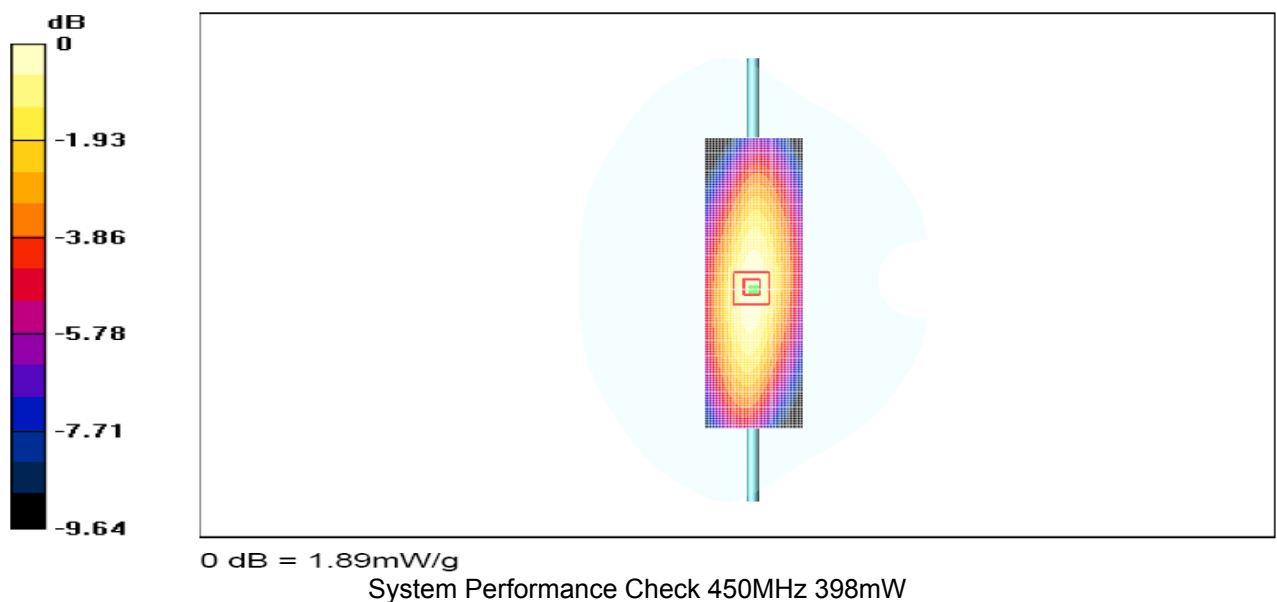
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 47.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.028 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.87 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 1.83 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.19 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =1.92 W/kg



## 5.6. Sar Test Graph Results

### Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 406.5 MHz

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 406.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 406.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.86$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 44.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 7.35 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 79.592 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.645 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 6.96 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.97 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.34 W/kg

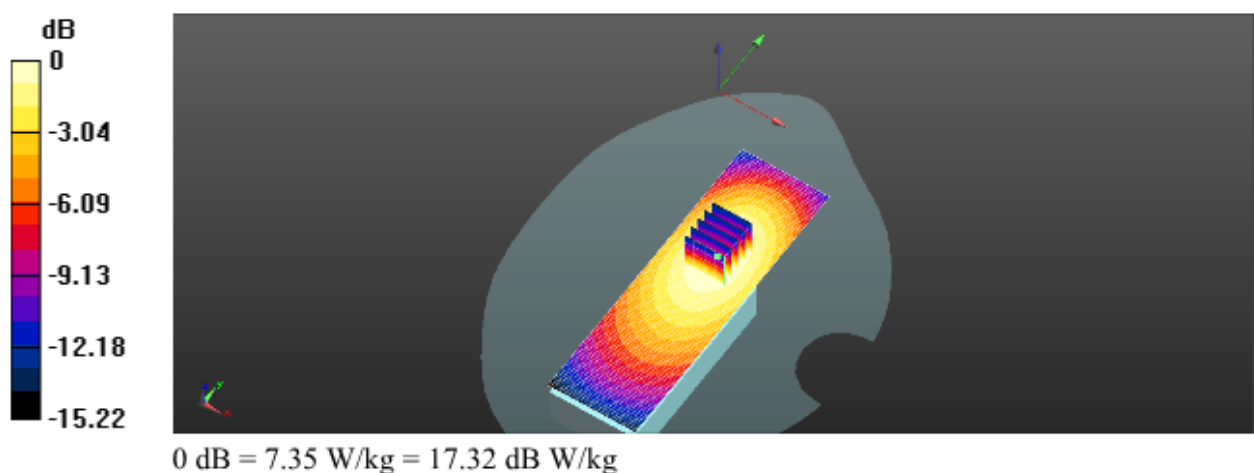


Figure 1: Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 406.5 MHz

**Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 418 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 418 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 418$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.86$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 44.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 8.46 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 87.652 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.878 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 7.77 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.5 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.23 W/kg

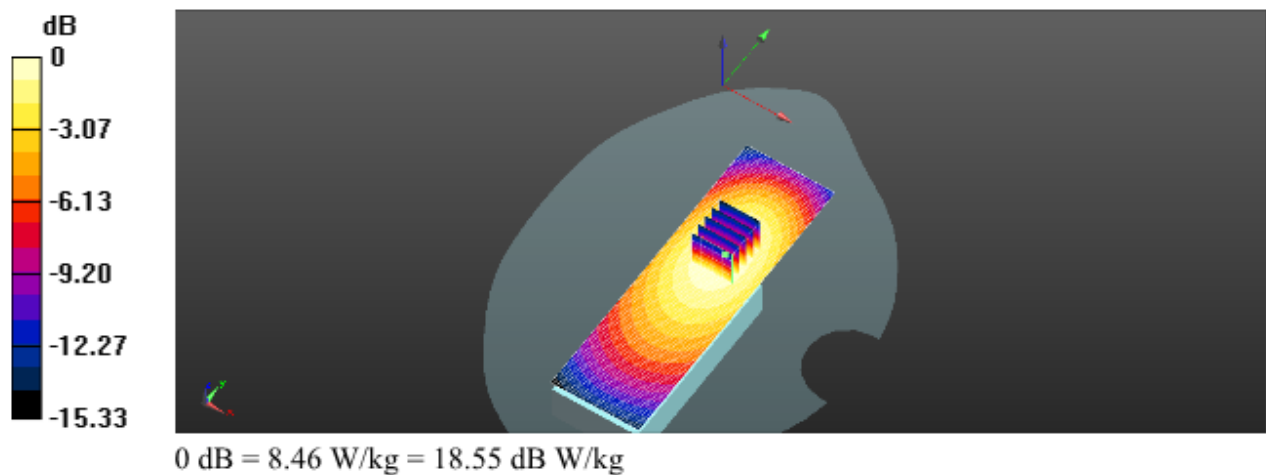


Figure 2: Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 418 MHz

**Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 435.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 435.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 435.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.86$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 44.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 7.40 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 85.458 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.309 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 6.68 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.74 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.08 W/kg

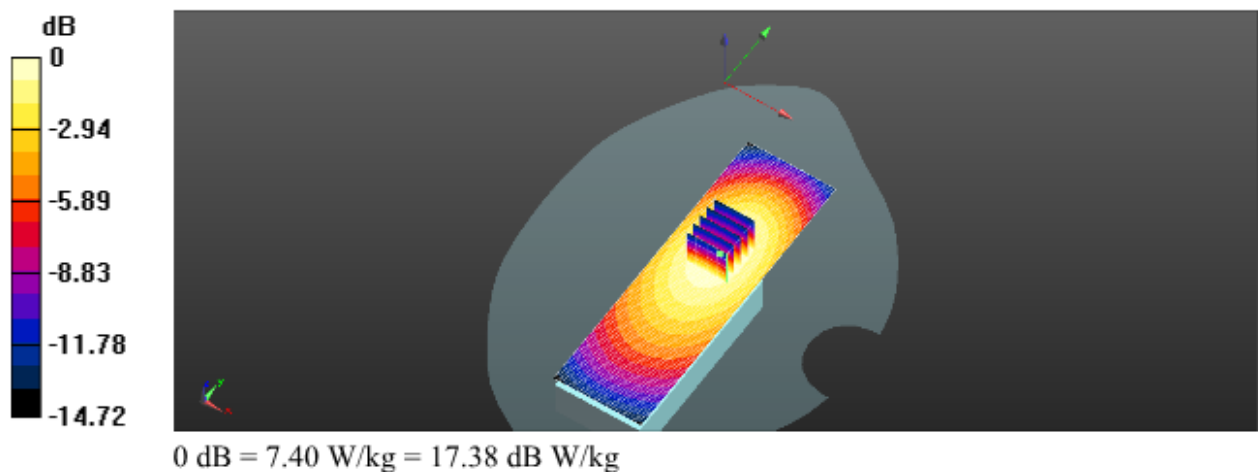


Figure 3: Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 435.5 MHz

**Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 453 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 453 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 453$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.86$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 44.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.89 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 71.835 V/m; Power Drift = 0.056 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.705 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 5.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.88 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.84 W/kg

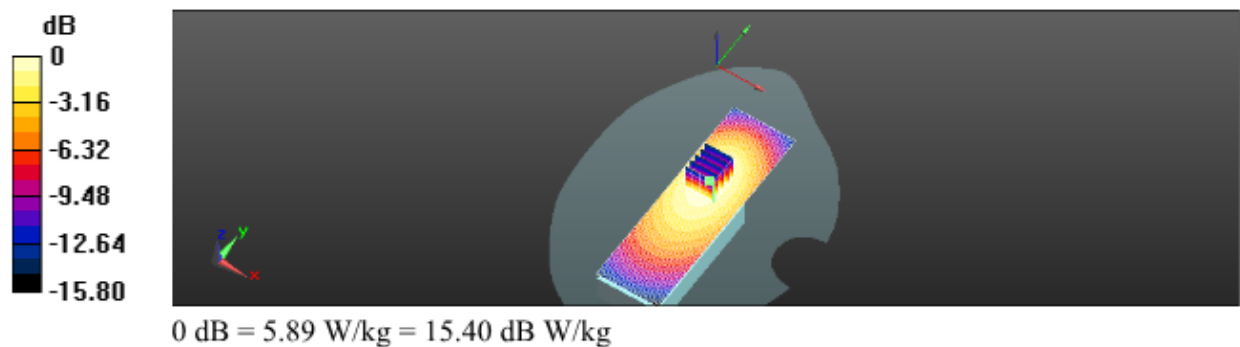


Figure 4: Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 453 MHz

**Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 469.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 469.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 469.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.86$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 44.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.81 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 66.777 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.113 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 4.34 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.06 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.57 W/kg

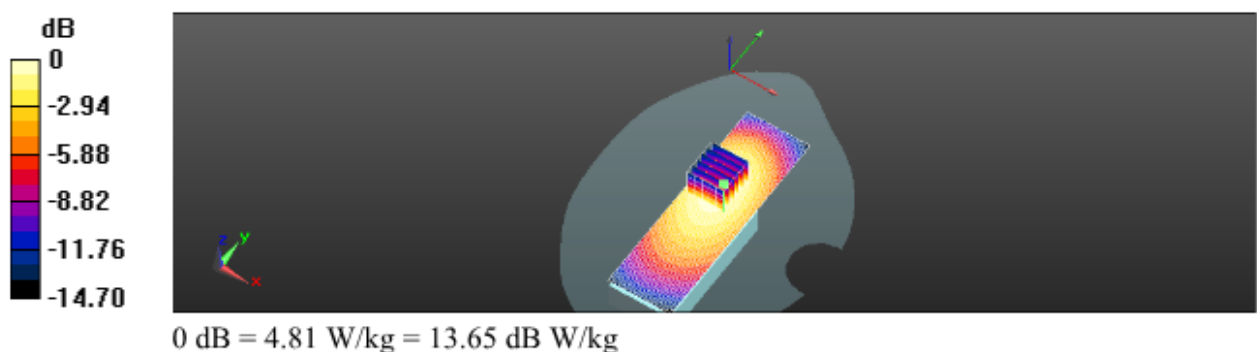


Figure 5: Face Held for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 469.5 MHz



**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 406.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 406.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 406.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.54$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.3 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 109.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.083 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 15.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 9.5 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.0 W/kg

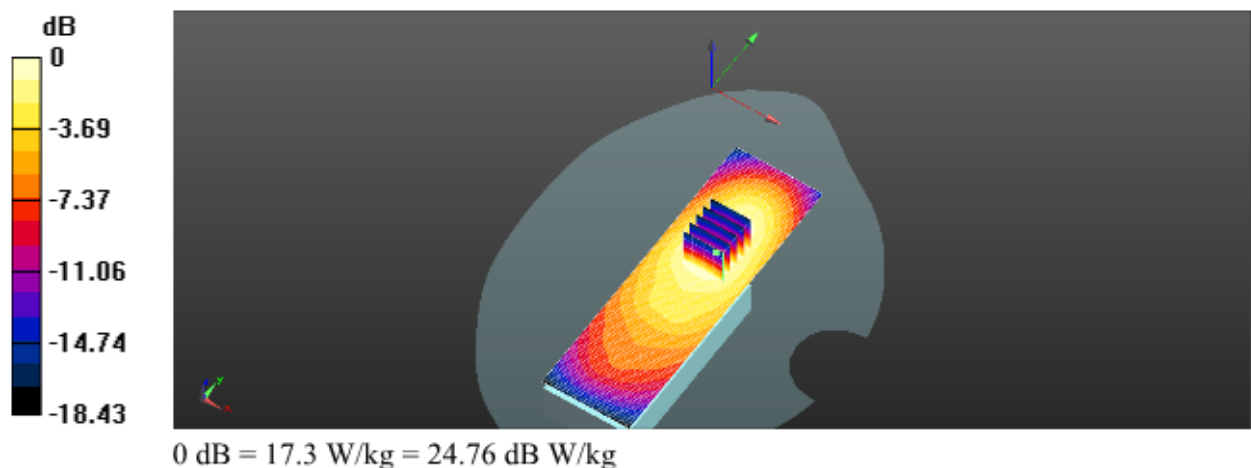


Figure 6: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 406.5 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 418 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 418 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 418$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 56.54$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) =16.4 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 113.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.050 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 23.318 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 15.0 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 9.93 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 W/kg

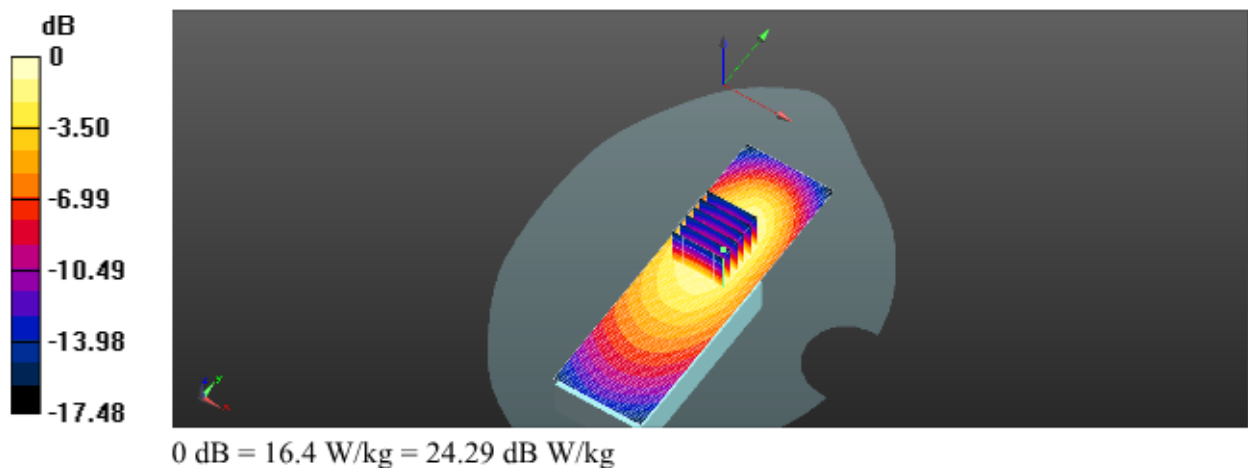


Figure 7: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 418 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 435.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 435.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 435.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.948$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 55.903$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.8 W/kg

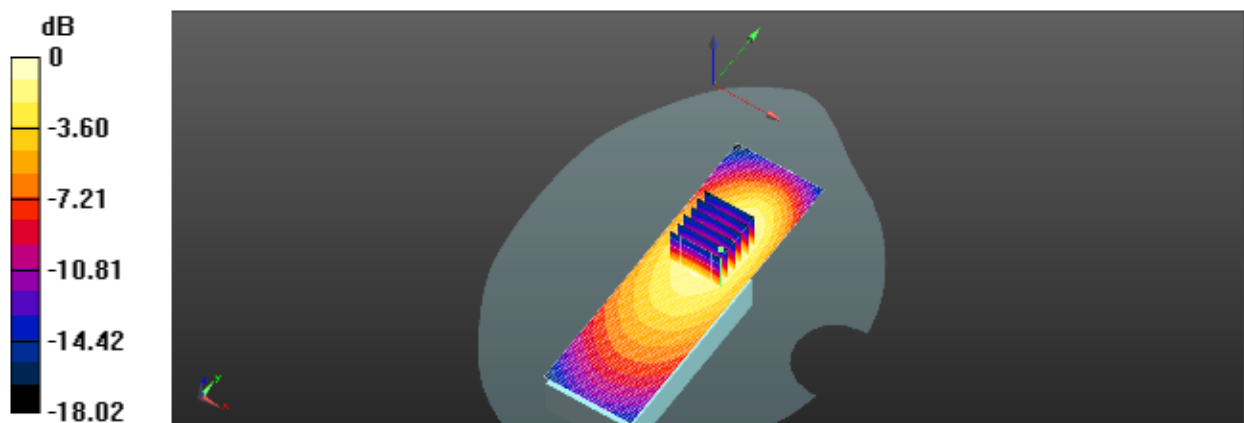
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 89.449 V/m; Power Drift = -0.022 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.556 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 9.99 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.57 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.6 W/kg



0 dB = 10.8 W/kg = 20.63 dB W/kg

Figure 8: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 435.5 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 453 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 453 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 453$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.0 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 87.773 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.383 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.79 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.0 W/kg

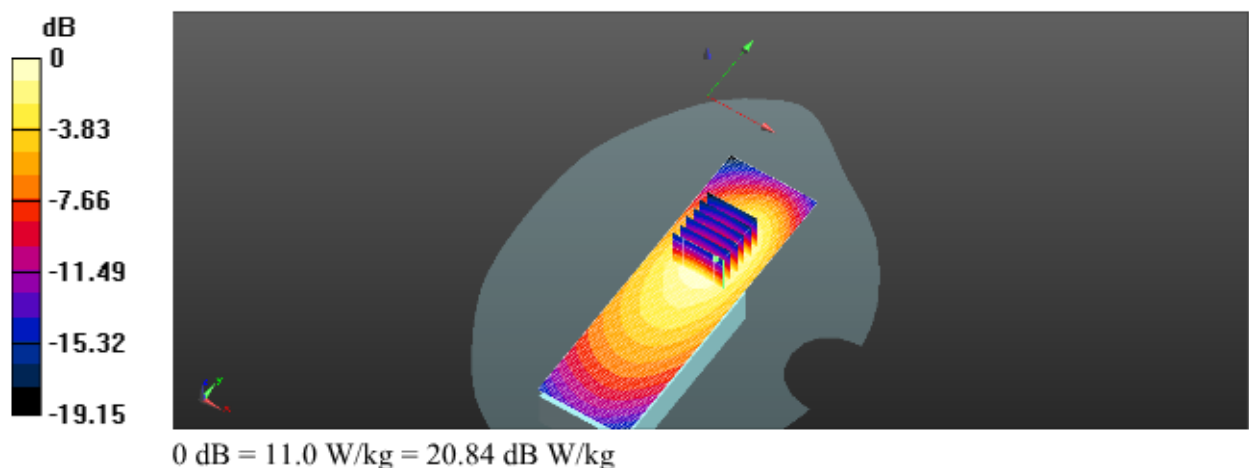


Figure 9: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 453 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 469.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 469.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 469.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.82 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 68.190 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.930 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 6.32 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.09 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.75 W/kg

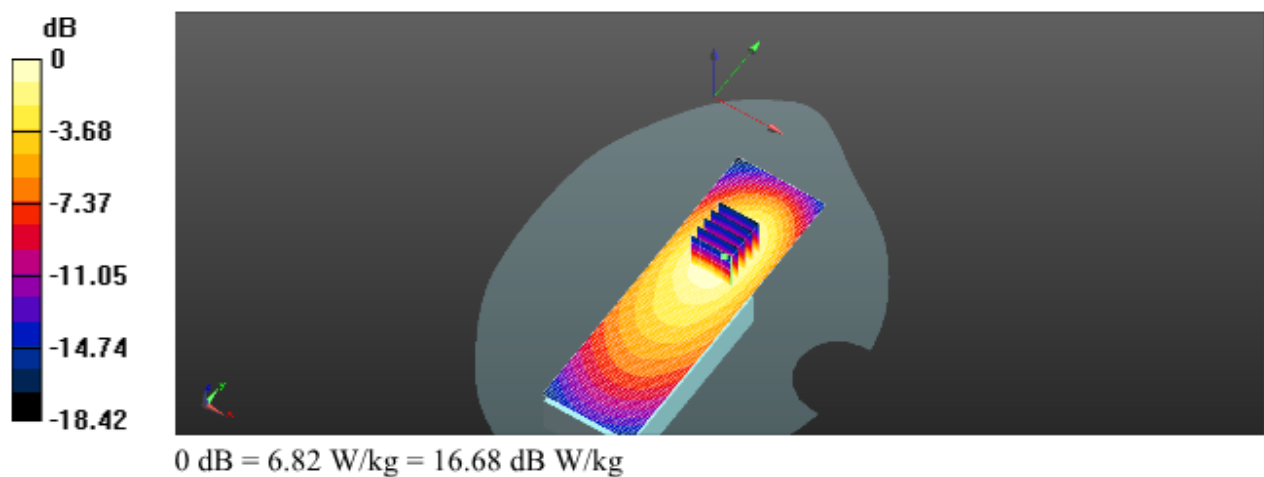


Figure 10: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Ground 469.5 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 406.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 406.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 406.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.7 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 111.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.037 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 22.360 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 14.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 9.64 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.6 W/kg

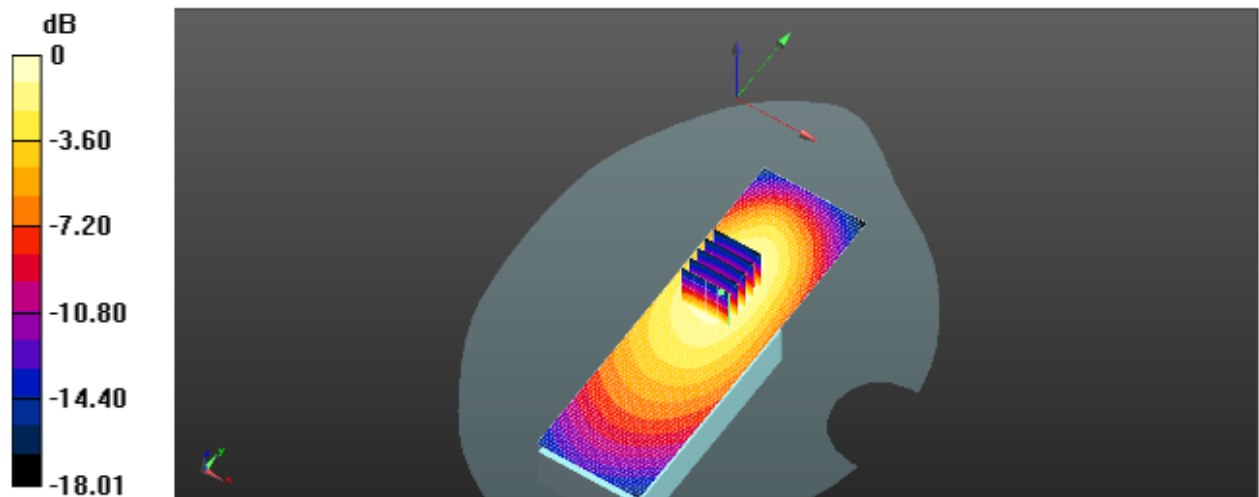


Figure 11: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 406.5 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 418 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 418 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 418$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.5 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 92.754 V/m; Power Drift = -0.041 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 21.461 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 13.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 8.83 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.5 W/kg

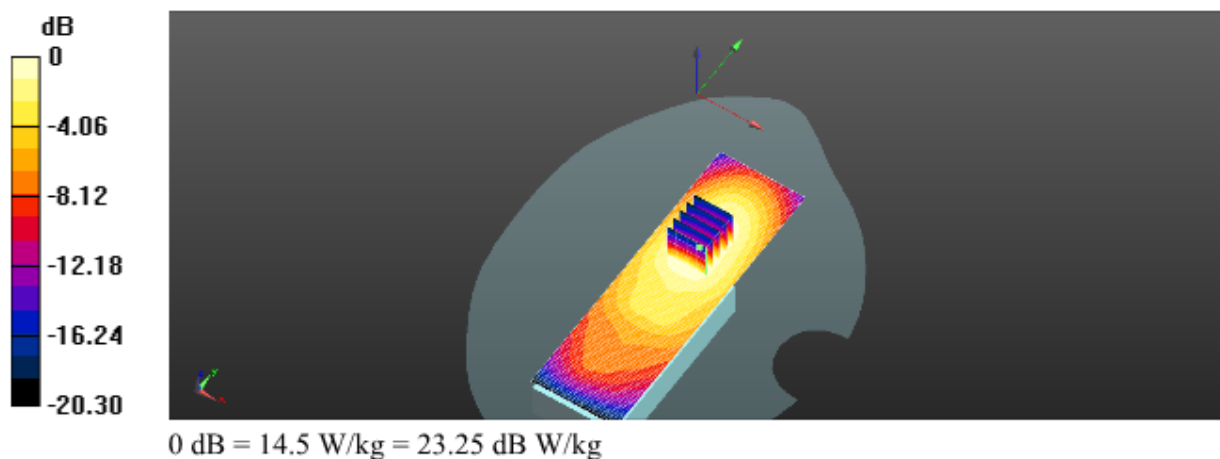


Figure 12: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 418 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 435.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 435.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 435.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.1 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 86.869 V/m; Power Drift = -0.037 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.050 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 9.44 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.1 W/kg

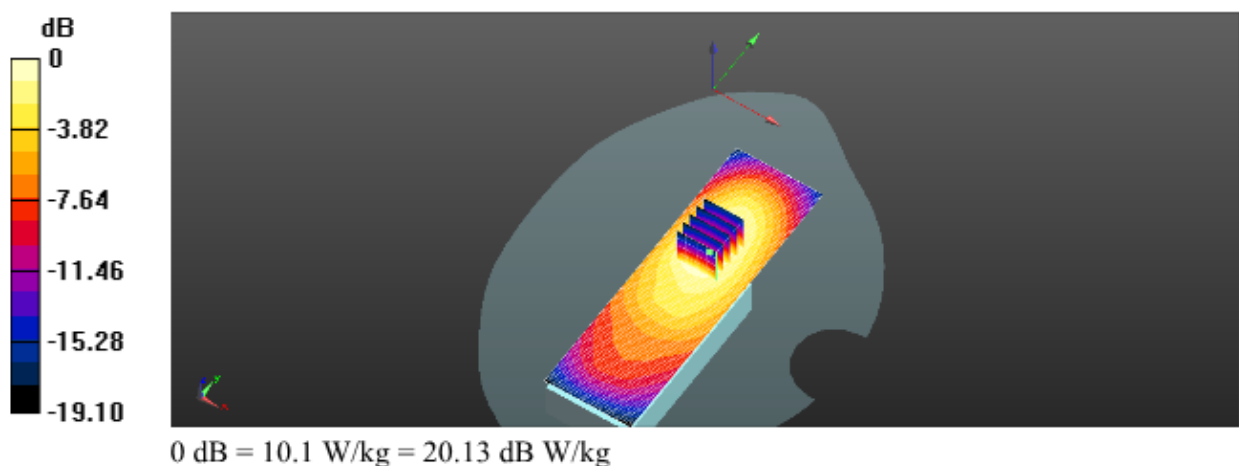


Figure 13: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 435.5 MHz



**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 453 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 453 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 453$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.5 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 95.830 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.914 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 11.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 7.59 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.7 W/kg

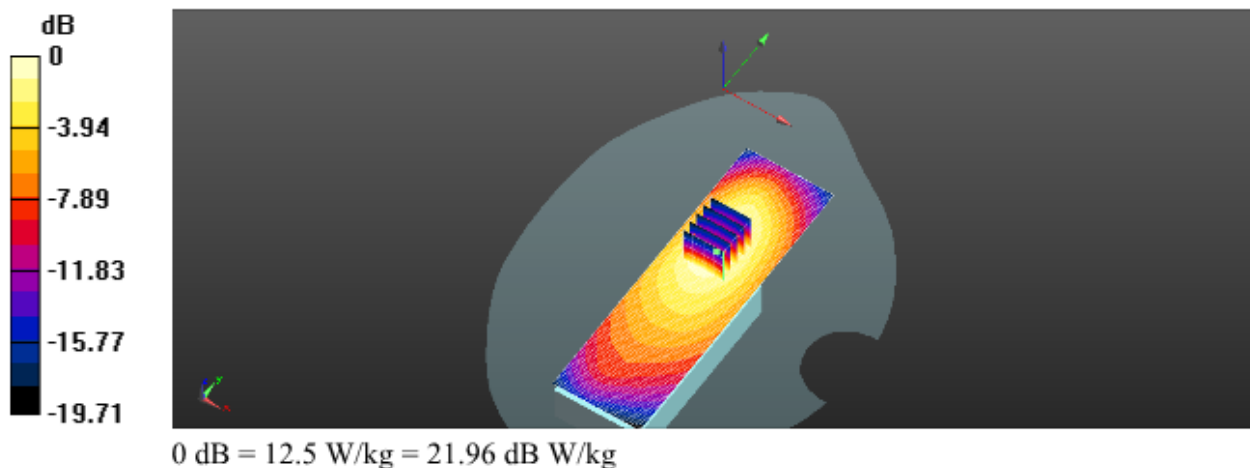


Figure 14: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 453 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 469.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 469.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 469.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 7.79 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 81.149 V/m; Power Drift = -0.050 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.519 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 7.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.52 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.61 W/kg

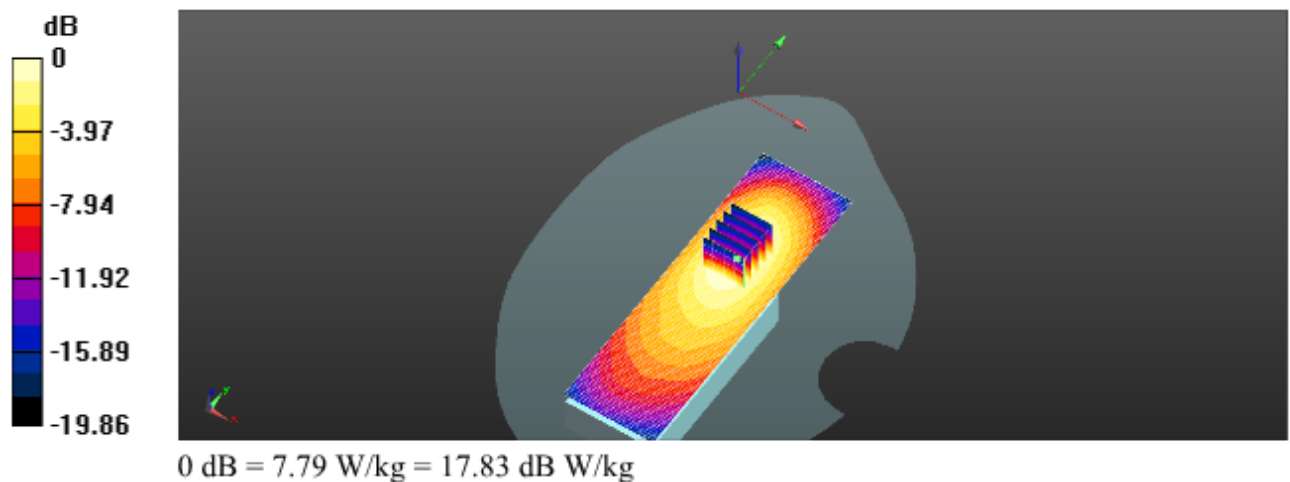


Figure 15: Body-worn for 12.5 KHz, Front towards Phantom 469.5 MHz

**Body-worn for Digital, Front towards Ground 406.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 406.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 406.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 8.17 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 80.879 V/m; Power Drift = -0.041 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.829 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 7.88 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.60 W/kg

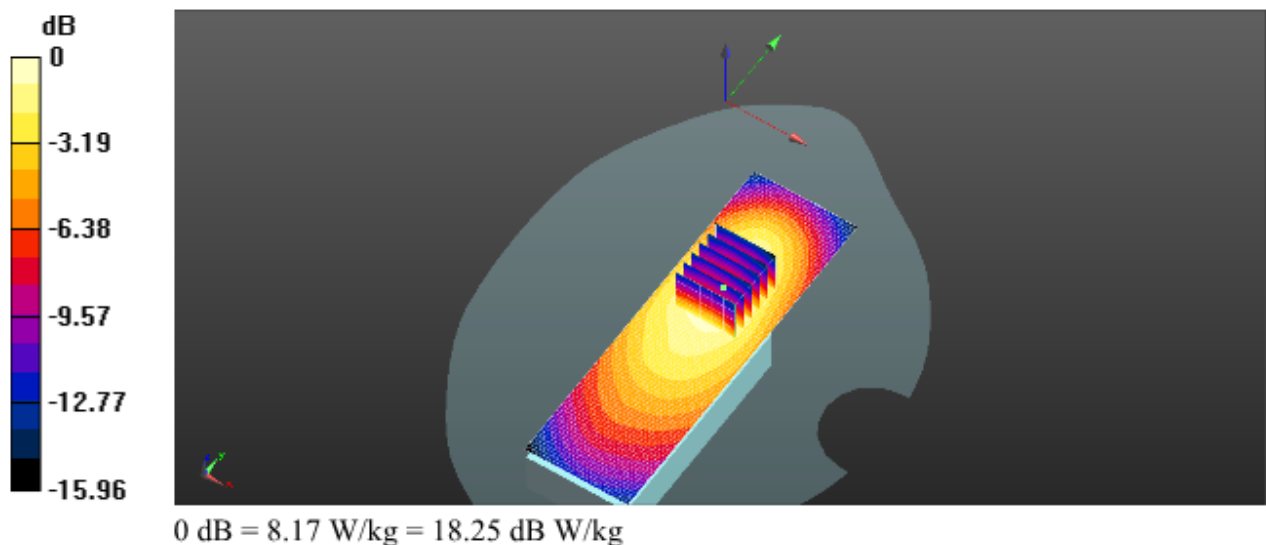


Figure 16: Body-worn for Digital, Front towards Ground 406.5 MHz

**Body-worn for 12.5KHz, Front towards Ground change the battery 2# 406.5 MHz**

Communication System: DuiJiangJi; Frequency: 406.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 406.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.979$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 24/02/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn851; Calibrated: 30/06/2011

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (41x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15.00$  mm,  $dy=15.00$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 9.89 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 82.847 V/m; Power Drift = -0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 13.439 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 9.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.03 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.63 W/kg

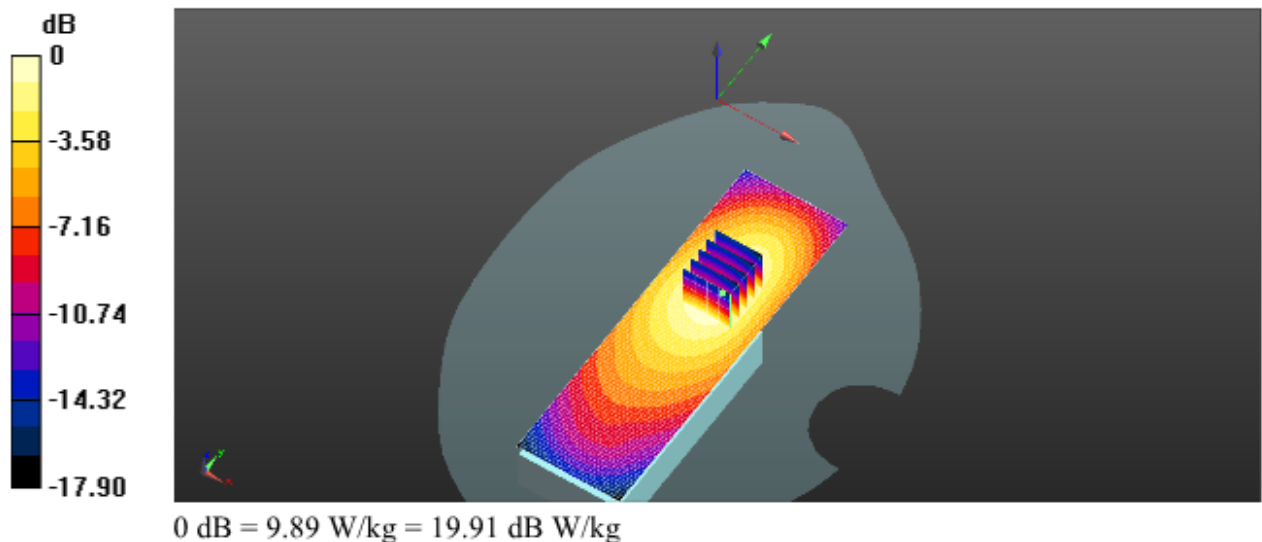


Figure 17: Body-worn for 12.5KHz, Front towards Ground change the battery 2# 406.5 MHz

# 6. Calibration Certificate

## 6.1. Probe Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **CIQ SZ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3292\_Feb12**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3292**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v7, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **February 24, 2012**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

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

Issued: February 27, 2012

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

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

#### 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	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ 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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<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<sup>2</sup>-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>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: A, B, C 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.

ES3DV3 – SN:3292

February 24, 2012

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3292

Manufactured: July 6, 2010  
Calibrated: February 24, 2012

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

ES3DV3– SN:3292

February 24, 2012

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.81	0.90	1.18	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	105.9	104.7	102.0	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	117.3	$\pm 2.2 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	94.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	108.2	

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

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

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

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



ES3DV3– SN:3292

February 24, 2012

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

### 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	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.15	1.80	± 13.4 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.06	6.06	6.06	0.26	2.19	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.03	6.03	6.03	0.29	2.00	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	5.25	5.25	5.25	0.80	1.17	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.21	5.21	5.21	0.63	1.38	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	5.15	5.15	5.15	0.80	1.20	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.47	4.47	4.47	0.63	1.50	± 12.0 %

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

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

ES3DV3– SN:3292

February 24, 2012

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

### 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	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.09	1.00	± 13.4 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.14	6.14	6.14	0.42	1.57	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.48	1.49	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.62	1.42	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.47	1.75	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.70	1.39	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.80	1.03	± 12.0 %

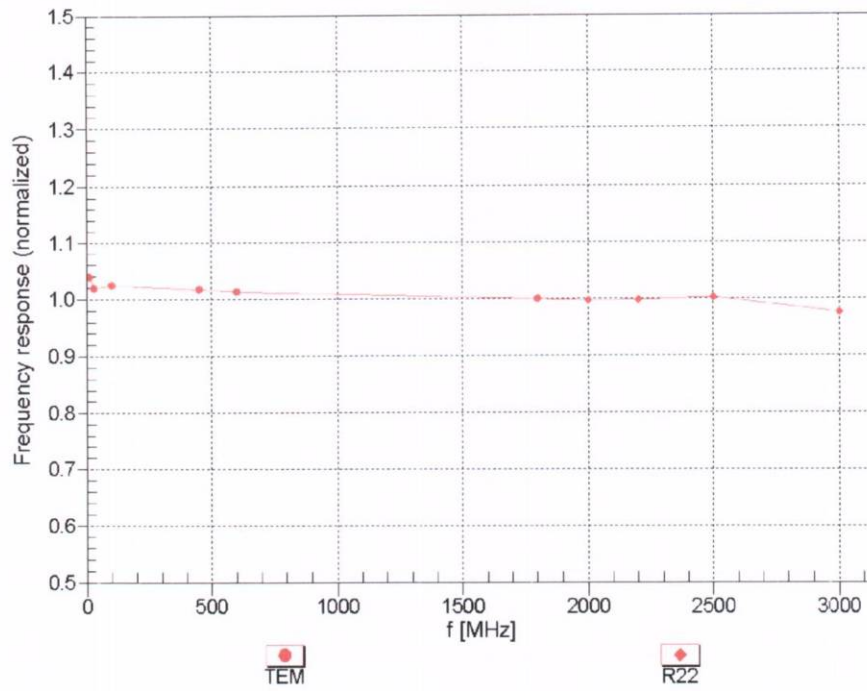
<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

ES3DV3-SN:3292

February 24, 2012

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



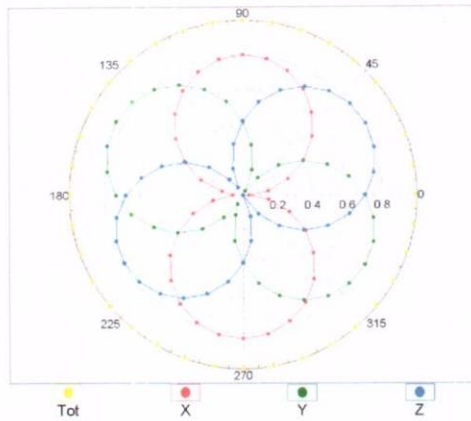
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

ES3DV3– SN:3292

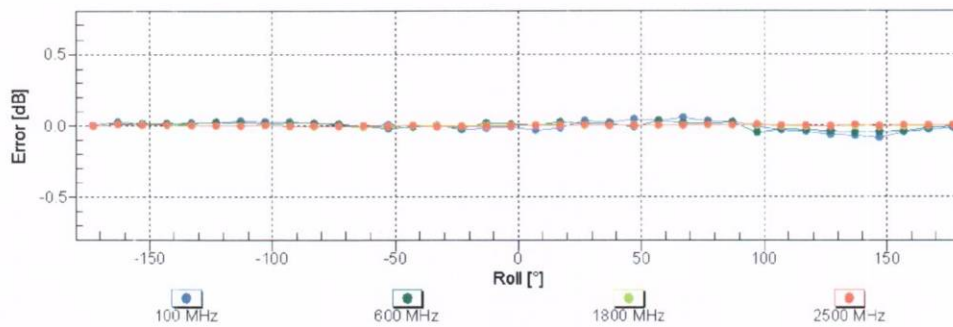
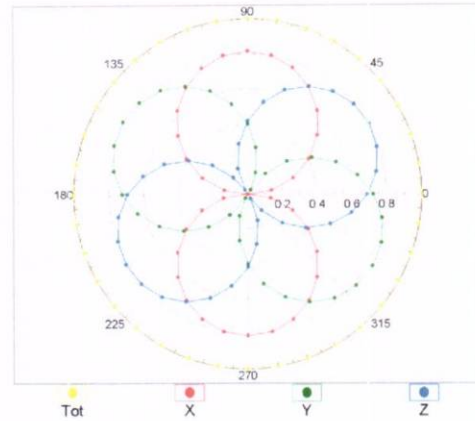
February 24, 2012

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

f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22

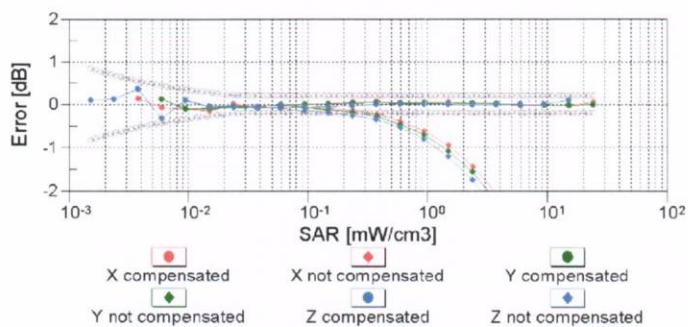
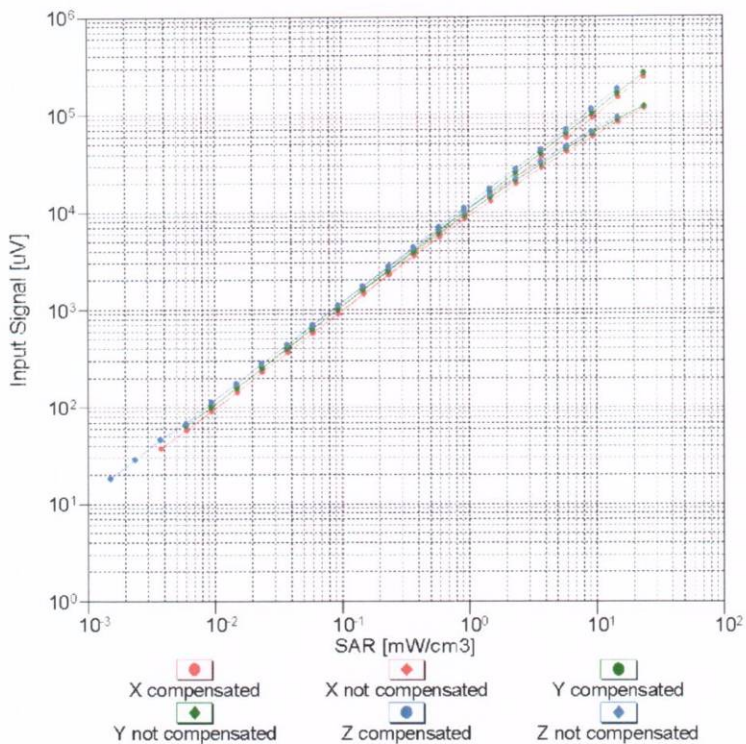


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

ES3DV3- SN:3292

February 24, 2012

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

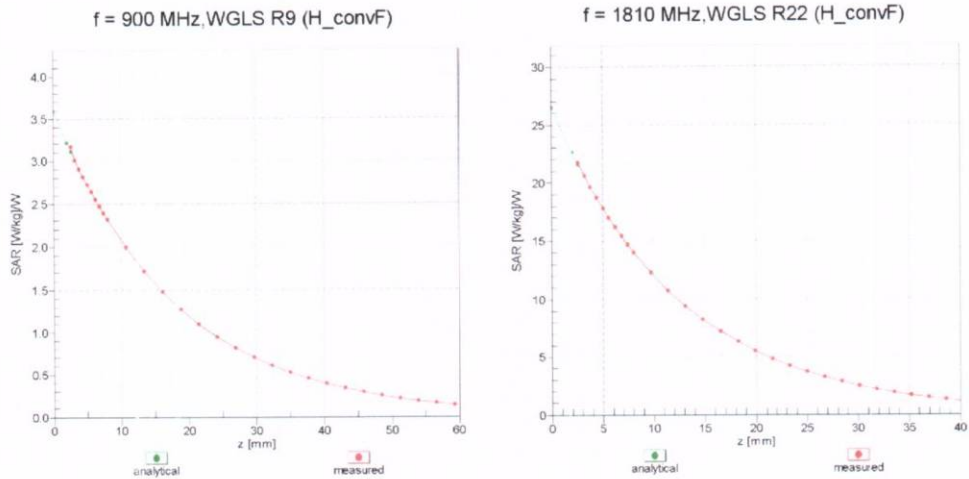


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

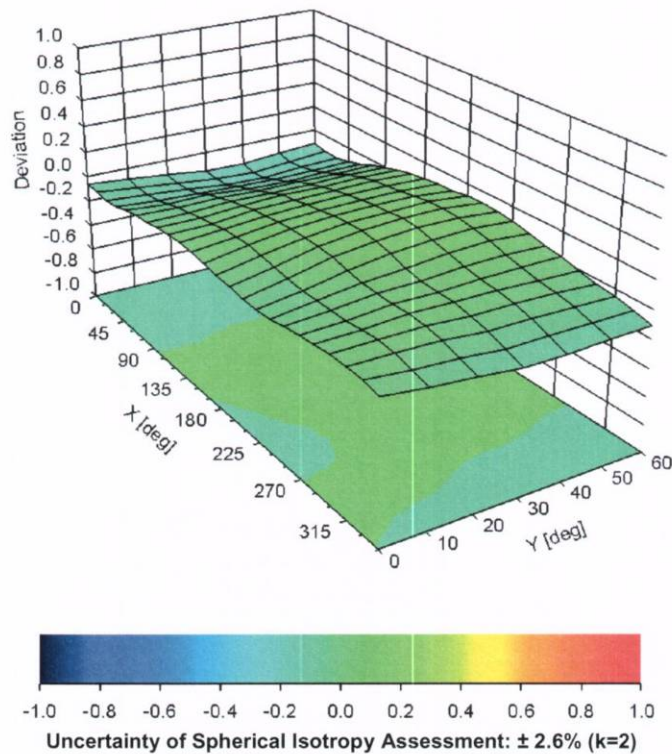
ES3DV3-SN:3292

February 24, 2012

### Conversion Factor Assessment



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



ES3DV3- SN:3292

February 24, 2012

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
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

## 6.2. D450V3 Dipole Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **SMQ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D450V3-1061\_Sep10**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D450V3 - SN: 1061**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-15.v5  
 Calibration Procedure for dipole validation kits below 800 MHz**

Calibration date: **September 11, 2012**

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ET3DV6	SN: 1507	30-Apr-10 (No. ET3-1507_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 654	23-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-654_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

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

Issued: September 11, 2012

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**S** Servizio svizzero di taratura  
**S** Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

#### Glossary:

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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4 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.

### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	ELI4 Flat Phantom	Shell thickness: $2 \pm 0.2$ mm
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 15 mm	
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	43.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.83 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	398 mW input power	1.80 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	4.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>4.70 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 18.1 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	398 mW input power	1.19 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	2.99 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>3.09 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.6 % (k=2)</b>