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Rev : 02

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FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Application No: SZEM1712012791RG
Applicant: XI'AN FENGYU INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
Manufacturer: XI'AN FENGYU INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
Product Name: Mi Walkie-Talkie
Model No.(EUT): A102
FCC ID: 2AORCA102
Standards: FCC 47CFR §2.1093
Date of Receipt: 2018-01-10
Date of Test: 2018-01-12
Date of Issue: 2018-02-24
Test conclusion: **PASS ***

* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

Authorized Signature:

Derek Yang

Wireless Laboratory Manager

The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report. If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS International Electrical Approvals or testing done by SGS International Electrical Approvals in connection with, distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS International Electrical Approvals in writing.

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REVISION HISTORY

Revision Record				
Version	Chapter	Date	Modifier	Remark
01		2018-01-19		Original
02		2018-02-24	Simon Ling	Revise Comment



TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	Maximum Reported SAR(W/kg)	
	Head	Body-worn
FRS	1.13	1.28
SAR Limited(W/kg)	1.6	
Maximum Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)		
Scenario	Head	Body-worn
Sum SAR	1.14	1.31
SPLSR	N/A	N/A
SPLSR Limited	0.04	

Approved & Released by

Simon Ling

SAR Manager

Tested by

Gavin Gao

SAR Engineer



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1 General Information

1.1 Details of Client

Applicant:	XI'AN FENGYU INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
Address:	No.10, Zhangba 5th road, Yanta, Xi'an, Shanxi China.
Manufacturer:	XI'AN FENGYU INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
Address:	No.10, Zhangba 5th road, Yanta, Xi'an, Shanxi China.

1.2 Test Location

Company: SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch
Address: No. 1 Workshop, M-10, Middle section, Science & Technology Park, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Post code: 518057
Telephone: +86 (0) 755 2601 2053
Fax: +86 (0) 755 2671 0594
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1.3 Test Facility

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

- **CNAS (No. CNAS L2929)**

CNAS has accredited SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch EMC Lab to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) for the competence in the field of testing.

- **A2LA (Certificate No. 3816.01)**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA). Certificate No. 3816.01.

- **VCCI**

The 10m Semi-anechoic chamber and Shielded Room of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. have been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: G-823, R-4188, T-1153 and C-2383 respectively.

- **FCC –Designation Number: CN1178**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.

Designation Number: CN1178. Test Firm Registration Number: 406779.

- **Industry Canada (IC)**

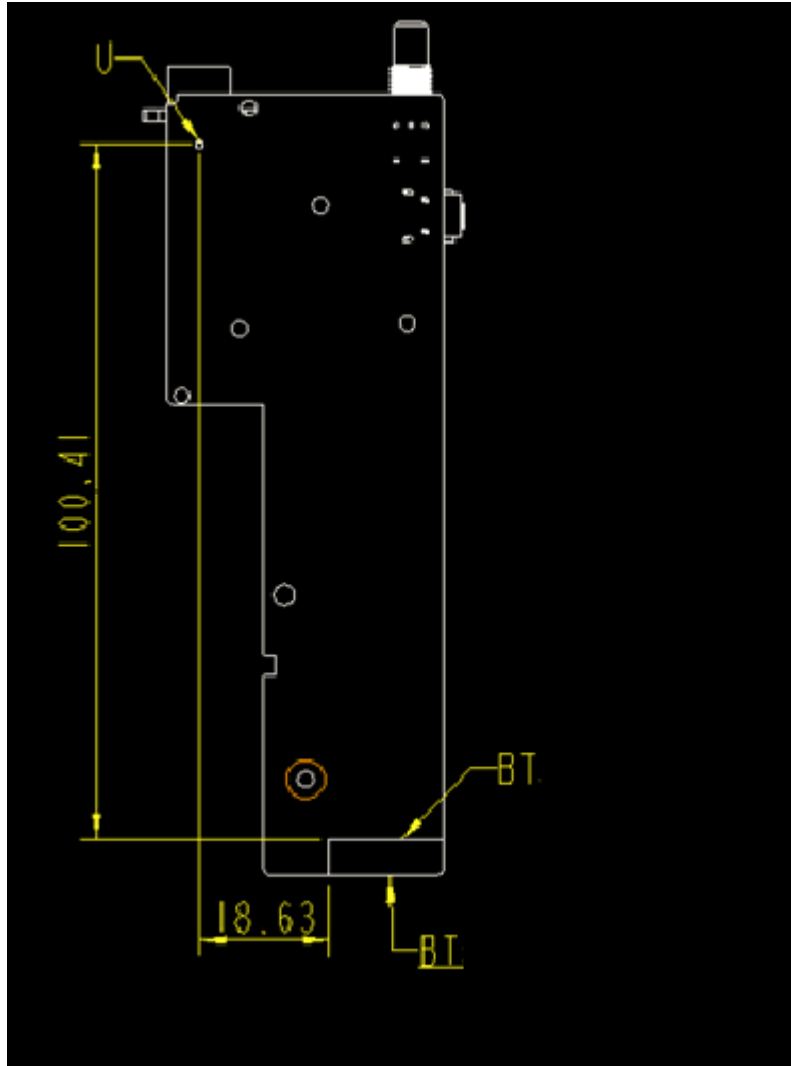
Two 3m Semi-anechoic chambers and the 10m Semi-anechoic chamber of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch EMC Lab have been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 4620C-1, 4620C-2, 4620C-3.



1.4 General Description of EUT

Device Type :	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Product Name:	Mi Walkie-Talkie		
Model No.(EUT):	A102		
FCC ID:	2AORCA102		
Product Phase:	production unit		
IMEI/SN:	1711100081		
Hardware Version:	1.6.0		
Software Version:	1.8.7		
Antenna Type:	Vertical polarization omnidirectional Antenna		
Device Operating Configurations :			
Modulation Mode:	FRS:FM; BLE: GFSK		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	FRS	462.5625-462.7125	462.5625-462.7125
	FRS	462.5500-462.7250	462.5500-462.7250
	FRS	467.5625-467.7125	467.5625-467.7125
	BT	2402-2480	2402-2480
Battery Information:	Model: LGABB41865		
	Rated capacity: 2600mAh		
	Battery Type: Rechargeable Li-ion Battery		
	Manufacturer: LG Chem		

1.5 Antenna Location





1.6 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
IEEE Std C95.1 – 1991	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06	Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
KDB447498 D03 Supplement C Cross-Reference v01	OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C Cross-Reference
KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04	SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02	RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations



1.7 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain*Trunk)	1.60 W/kg	8.00 W/kg
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 W/kg	0.40 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 W/kg	20.00 W/kg

Notes:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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

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



2 Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

Table 1 : The Ambient Conditions

3 SAR Measurements System Configuration

3.1 The SAR Measurement System

This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY5 professional system). A E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation $SAR = \sigma (|E|^2) / \rho$ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.

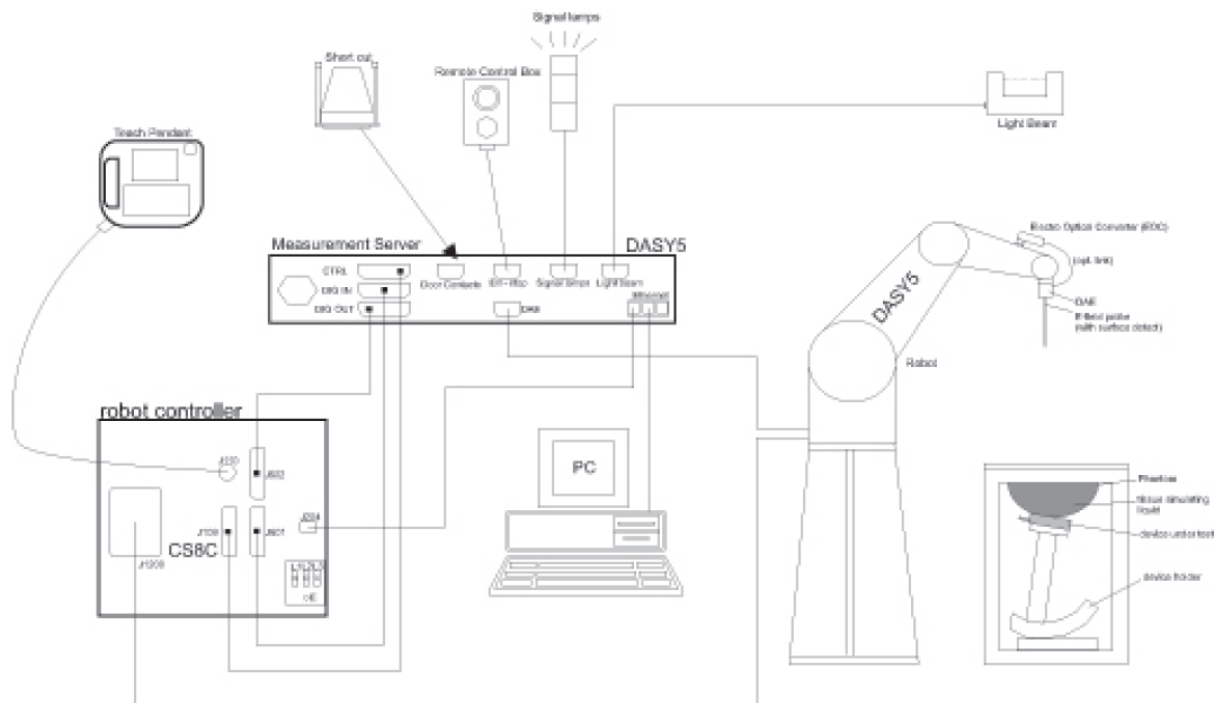
The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software .An arm extension for accommodation the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, 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 between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.



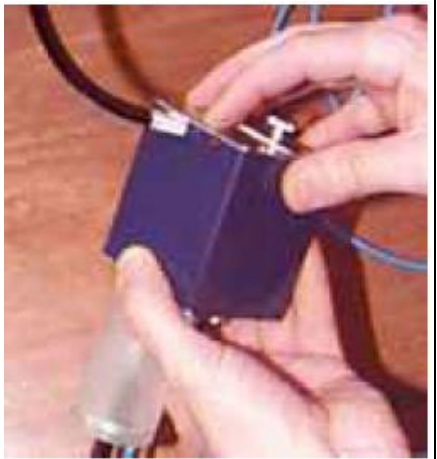
F-1. SAR Measurement System Configuration

- 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.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 7.
- DASY5 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and Body Worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validating the proper functioning of the system.

3.2 Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4

	Symmetrical design with triangular core 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 > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

3.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE4	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV,400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	< 5μV (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 f A	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

3.4 SAM Twin Phantom

Material	Vynylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions (incl. Wooden Support)	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.

Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.

3.5 ELI Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue	
Compatibility	simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.

ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4, but has reinforced top structure.

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters



F-2. Device Holder for Transmitters

- The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centres for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
- The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon=3$ and loss tangent $\delta=0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



3.7 Measurement procedure

3.7.1 Scanning procedure

Step 1: Power reference measurement

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.

Step 2: Area scan

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm*15mm or 12mm*12mm or 10mm*10mm. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: Zoom scan

Around this point, a volume of 32mm*32mm*30mm ($f \leq 2\text{GHz}$), 30mm*30mm*30mm (f for 2-3GHz) and 24mm*24mm*22mm (f for 5-6GHz) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points ($f \leq 2\text{GHz}$), 7x7x7 points (f for 2-3GHz) and 7x7x12 points (f for 5-6GHz). On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the centre of the dipoles is 2.0mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. (This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification). The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighbouring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std. 1528-2013.

			$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 4 \text{ mm}^*$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \geq 22 \text{ mm}$

Step 4: Power reference measurement (drift)

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max. $\pm 5 \%$



3.7.2 Data Storage

The DASY 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 ".DAE4". 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], [m W/g], [m W/cm²], [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.

3.7.3 Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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	ε
- 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 DASY 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf / dcp_i$$

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 i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:



$$E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$$

H-field probes:

$$H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2) / f$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)

[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\epsilon \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

ϵ = 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. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \text{ or } P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m



4 SAR measurement variability and uncertainty

4.1 SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, 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. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

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



4.2 SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is $< 1.5 \text{ W/kg}$, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.



5 Description of Test Position

5.1 Front-of-face Condition

A typical example of a front-of-face device is a two-way radio that is held at a distance from the face of the user when transmitting. In these cases, the device under test shall be positioned at the distance to the phantom surface that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. If the intended use is not specified, a separation distance of 25 mm between the phantom surface and the device shall be used.

The front of the EUT is towards the phantom.

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

The surface of the EUT antenna is positioned at 35mm to the flat phantom.

5.2 Body Exposure Condition

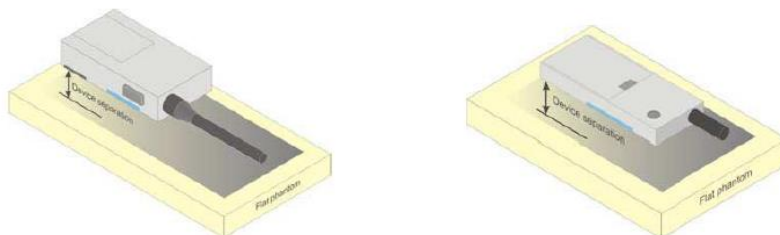
5.2.1 Body-worn accessory exposure conditions

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.

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. 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 is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.



F-3. Test positions for body-worn devices

The back of the EUT is towards the phantom.

The belt clip of the EUT directed tightly to touch the bottom of the flat phantom.

The surface of the EUT antenna is positioned at 20mm to the flat phantom.



6 SAR System Verification Procedure

6.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

6.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The following tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands:

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)							
	450		835		1800-2000		2300-2700	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	40.30	50.75	55.24	70.17	55.00	68.53
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.38	0.94	0.31	0.39	0.2	0.1
Sucrose	56.32	46.78	57.90	48.21	0	0	0	0
HEC	0.98	0.52	0.24	0	0	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.18	0.10	0	0	0	0
Tween	0	0	0	0	44.45	29.44	44.80	31.37
Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride					Sucrose: 98+% Pure Sucrose			
Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ ⁺ resistivity					HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose			
Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate								

Table 2 : Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid



6.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

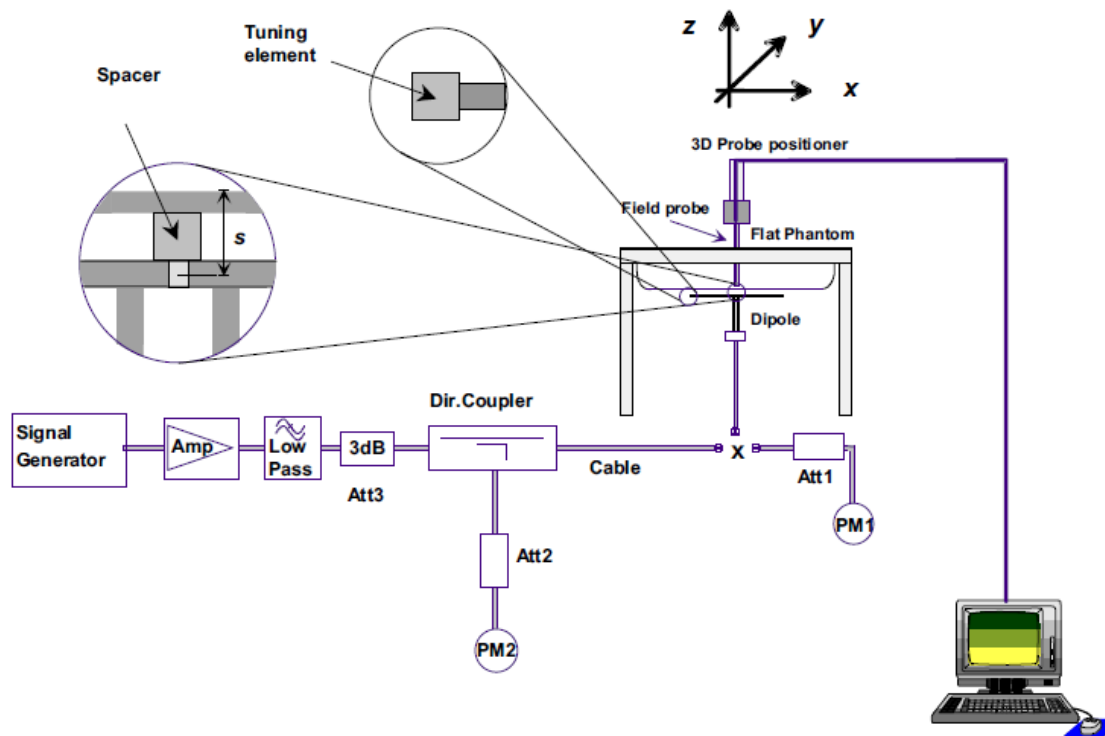
The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulate Liquids were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070E Dielectric Probe in conjunction with Agilent E5071C Network Analyzer (300 KHz-8500 MHz). The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in Table 3. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was $22\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue ($\pm 5\%$)		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Measured Date
		ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
450 Head	450	43.5 (41.33~45.68)	0.87 (0.83~0.91)	42.829	0.888	22	2018/1/12
450 Body	450	56.7 (53.87~59.54)	0.94 (0.89~0.99)	55.484	0.97	22	2018/1/12

Table 3 : Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters

6.2 SAR System Check

The microwave circuit arrangement for system check is sketched in bellow figure. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within $\pm 10\%$ from the target SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the following table. During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



F-4. the microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system check



6.2.1 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

1) Referring to KDB865664 D01 requirements for dipole calibration, instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.

- a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;
- d) Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.



6.2.2 Summary System Check Result(s)

Validation Kit		Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR (normalized to 1w)	Measured SAR (normalized to 1w)	Target SAR (normalized to 1w) (±10%)	Target SAR (normalized to 1w) (±10%)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D450V3	Head	1.18	0.769	4.72	3.076	4.57 (4.11~5.03)	3.07 (2.76~3.38)	22	2018/1/12
	Body	1.16	0.762	4.64	3.048	4.48 (4.03~4.93)	2.95 (2.66~3.25)	22	2018/1/12

Table 4 : SAR System Check Result

6.2.3 Detailed System Check Results

Please see the Appendix A



7 Test Result

7.1 Measurement of RF conducted Power

7.1.1 FRS Conducted Power

Channel	Channel Description	Frequency	Conducted Power	Tune up (dBm)
		MHz	dBm	
1	FRS	462.5625	24.36	24± 1
2		462.5875	23.81	
3		462.6125	24.18	
4		462.6375	23.65	
5		462.6625	24.27	
6		462.6875	24.31	
7		462.7125	24.28	
8	FRS	467.5625	22.94	22.5± 1
9		467.5875	22.35	
10		467.6125	21.54	
11		467.6375	22.99	
12		467.6625	21.73	
13		467.6875	22.37	
14		467.7125	21.63	
15	FRS	462.55	24.06	24± 1
16		462.575	24.35	
17		462.6	24.26	
18		462.625	24.34	
19		462.65	23.94	
20		462.675	24.18	
21		462.7	24.02	
22		462.725	23.77	

7.1.2 BLE Conducted Power

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up (dBm)
BLE	0	2402	-1.786	-3dBm± 1.5
	19	2440	-2.965	-3dBm± 1.5
	39	2480	-4.316	-3dBm± 1.5



7.2 Stand-alone SAR test evaluation

Unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Test Exclusion Threshold condition is satisfied. These test exclusion conditions are based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power of the RF channel requiring evaluation, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions.

Freq. Band	Frequency (GHz)	Position	Average Power		Test Separation (mm)	Calculate Value	Exclusion Threshold	Exclusion (Y/N)
			dBm	mW				
Bluetooth	2.48	Head	0	1	25	0.06	3	Y
		Body-worn	0	1	5	0.31	3	Y

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

- $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.



7.3 Measurement of SAR Data

7.3.1 SAR Result Of FRS

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	SAR (100%)(W/kg) 1-g	SAR (50%)(W/kg) 1-g	Power drift(dB)	Conducted power(dBm)	Tune up Limit(dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
Head Test data(25mm)											
Front side	FM	1/462.5625	1:1	1.95	0.975	0.09	24.36	25	1.159	1.130	22
Body Test data(0mm)											
Back side	FM	1/462.5625	1:1	2.21	1.105	0.06	24.36	25	1.159	1.280	22
Back side Repeat	FM	1/462.5625	1:1	2.15	1.075	-0.02	24.36	25	1.159	1.250	22

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	SAR (100%)(W/kg) 1-g	SAR (50%)(W/kg) 1-g	Power drift(dB)	Conducted power(dBm)	Tune up Limit(dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
Head Test data(25mm)											
Front side	FM	11/467.6375	1:1	0.664	0.332	0.01	22.99	23.5	1.125	0.370	22
Body Test data(0mm)											
Back side	FM	11/467.6375	1:1	0.962	0.481	-0.04	22.99	23.5	1.125	0.540	22

Table 5: SAR of FRS for Head and Body.

Note:

- 1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B

Test Position	Channel/Frequency (MHz)	Measured SAR (1g)	1 st Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	2 nd Repeated SAR (1g)	3 rd Repeated SAR (1g)
Back Side	1/462.5625	1.105	1.075	1.03	N/A	N/A

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

Table 6: SAR Measurement Variability Results



7.4 Multiple Transmitter Evaluation

7.4.1 Simultaneous SAR test evaluation

Simultaneous Transmission

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configuration	Head	Body worn
1	FRS+ BT	Yes	Yes

7.4.2 Estimated SAR

When the standalone SAR test exclusion is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

• $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$
for test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$;

Where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.

• 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is $> 50 \text{ mm}$.

Estimated SAR Result

Freq. Band	Frequency (GHz)	Test Position	max. power(dBm)	Test Separation (mm)	Estimated
					1g SAR (W/kg)
Bluetooth	2.48	Head	-1.5	25	0.006
		Body-worn	-1.5	5	0.029



SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd.
Shenzhen Branch

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Rev : 02

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1) Simultaneous Transmission SAR Summation Scenario for head

WWAN Band	Exposure position	①MAX.FRS SAR(W/kg)	② MAX.BT SAR(W/kg)	Summed SAR①+②	Case NO.
FRS	Front face	1.13	0.006	1.136	No

2) Simultaneous Transmission SAR Summation Scenario for body worn

WWAN Band	Exposure position	①MAX.FRS SAR(W/kg)	② MAX.BT SAR(W/kg)	Summed SAR①+②	Case NO.
FRS	Back side	1.28	0.029	1.309	No



8 Equipment list

Test Platform		SPEAG DASY5 Professional				
Location		SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch				
Description		SAR Test System (Frequency range 300MHz-6GHz)				
Software Reference		DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)				
Hardware Reference						
Equipment		Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
☑	Robot	Staubli	RX90L	F03/5V32A1/A01	NCR	NCR
☑	Twin Phantom	SPEAG	SAM2	1913	NCR	NCR
☑	DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	1374	2017-08-31	2018-08-30
☑	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3789	2017-01-30	2018-01-29
☑	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D450V2	1149	2015-11-25	2018-11-24
☑	Agilent Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46523590	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
☑	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US01440210	NCR	NCR
☑	RF Bi-Directional Coupler	Agilent	86205-60001	MY31400031	NCR	NCR
☑	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5171B	MY53050736	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
☑	Preamplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	15542	NCR	NCR
☑	Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	GB41292095	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
☑	Power Sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41091234	2017-03-05	2018-03-04
☑	Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z92	100025	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
☑	Attenuator	SHX	TS2-3dB	30704	NCR	NCR
☑	Coaxial low pass filter	Mini-Circuits	VLF-2500(+)	NA	NCR	NCR
☑	Coaxial low pass filter	Microlab Fxr	LA-F13	NA	NCR	NCR
☑	50 Ω coaxial load	Mini-Circuits	KARN-50+	00850	NCR	NCR
☑	DC POWER SUPPLY	SAKO	SK1730SL5A	NA	NCR	NCR
☑	Speed reading thermometer	MingGao	T809	NA	2017-03-08	2018-03-07
☑	Humidity and Temperature Indicator	KIMTOKA	KIMTOKA	NA	2017-03-08	2018-03-07

9 Calibration certificate

Please see the Appendix C

10 Photographs

Please see the Appendix D



Appendix A: Detailed System Validation Results

Appendix B: Detailed Test Results

Appendix C: Calibration certificate

Appendix D: Photographs

---END---



Appendix A

Detailed System Validation Results

1. System Performance Check for Head
System Performance Check 450 MHz Head
2. System Performance Check for Body
System Performance Check 450 MHz Body

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

System Performance Check 450 MHz Head

DUT: D450V3; Type: D450V3; Serial: 1072

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL450; Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.888$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.829$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3789; ConvF(9.49, 9.49, 9.49); Calibrated: 2017-1-30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2017-8-31
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI; Serial: 1123
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Head/d=15mm, Pin=250mV/Area Scan (11x21x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.22 W/kg

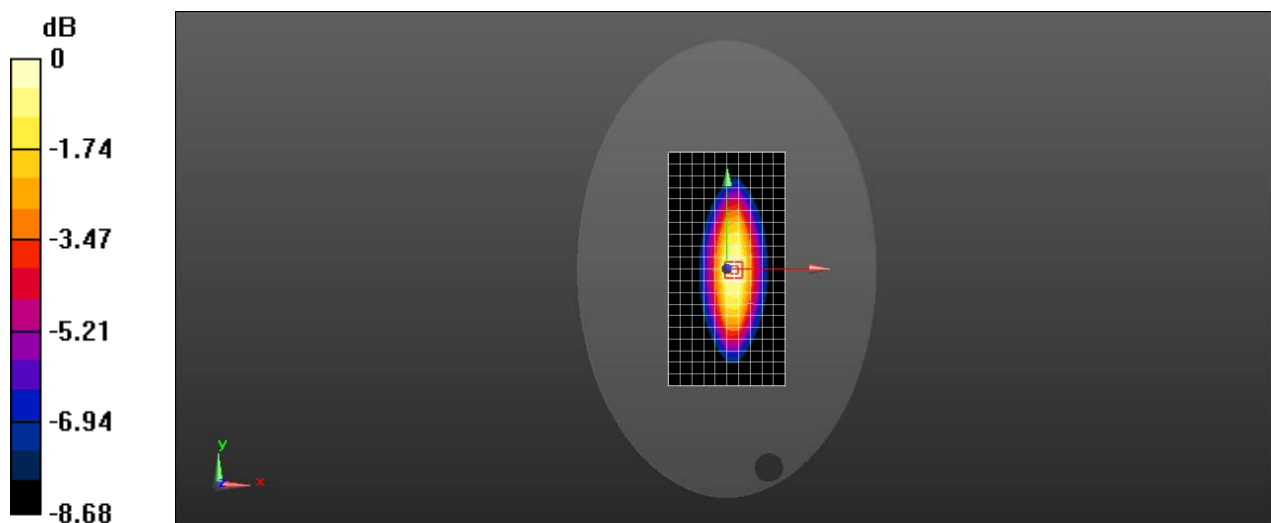
Head/d=15mm, Pin=250mV/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 38.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.76 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.18 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.769 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.31 W/kg



0 dB = 1.47 W/kg = 1.67 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

System Performance Check 450 MHz Body

DUT: D450V3; Type: D450V3; Serial: 1072

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL450; Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.484$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3789; ConvF(9.65, 9.65, 9.65); Calibrated: 2017-1-30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2017-8-31
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI; Serial: 1123
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Body/d=15mm, Pin=398mW/Area Scan (11x21x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.24 W/kg

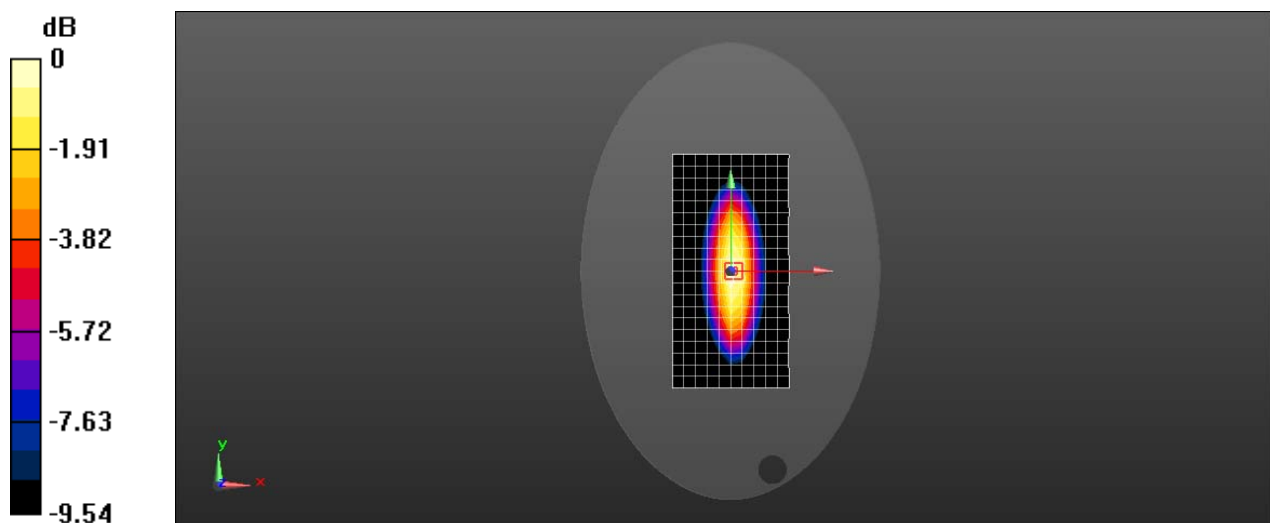
Body/d=15mm, Pin=398mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 32.11 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.05 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.762 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.31 W/kg





Appendix B

Detailed Test Results

1. FM

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

XMDJJ01FY FRS CH1 Front side 25mm

DUT: XMDJJ01FY; Type: Mi Walkie-Talkie; Serial: N/A

Communication System: UID 0, PTT-Analog (0); Frequency: 462.563 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL450; Medium parameters used: $f = 463$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.554$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3789; ConvF(9.49, 9.49, 9.49); Calibrated: 2017-1-30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2017-8-31
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI; Serial: 1123
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.04 W/kg

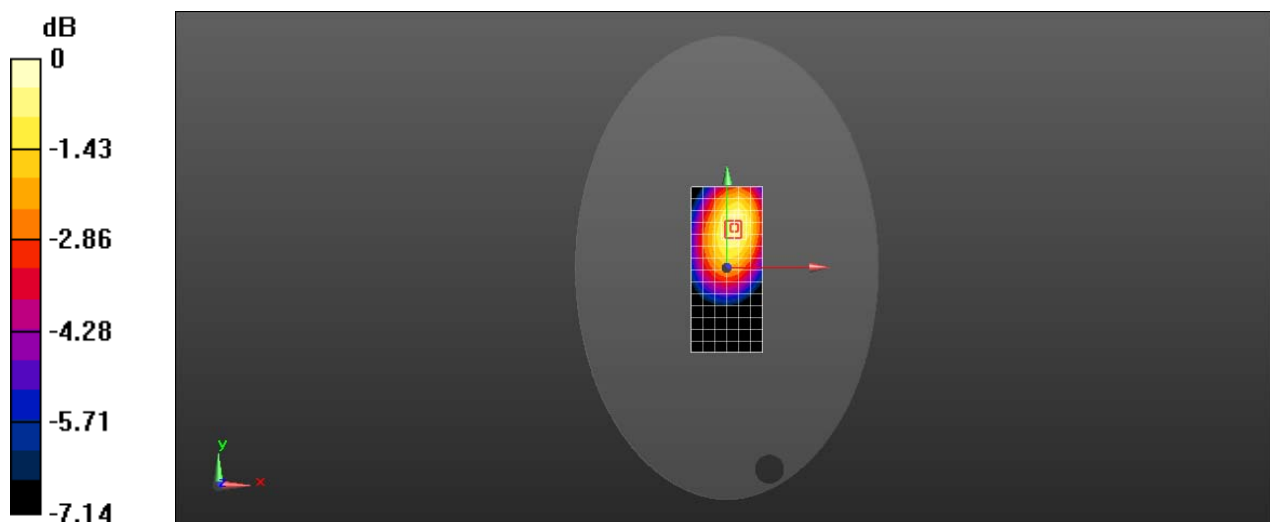
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 39.24 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.54 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.49 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.28 W/kg



0 dB = 2.28 W/kg = 3.58 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

XMDJJ01FY FRS CH1 Back side 0mm with Back Cover

DUT: XMDJJ01FY; Type: Mi Walkie-Talkie; Serial: N/A

Communication System: UID 0, PTT-Analog (0); Frequency: 462.563 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL450; Medium parameters used: $f = 463$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.981$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.273$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3789; ConvF(9.65, 9.65, 9.65); Calibrated: 2017-1-30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2017-8-31
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI; Serial: 1123
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.65 W/kg

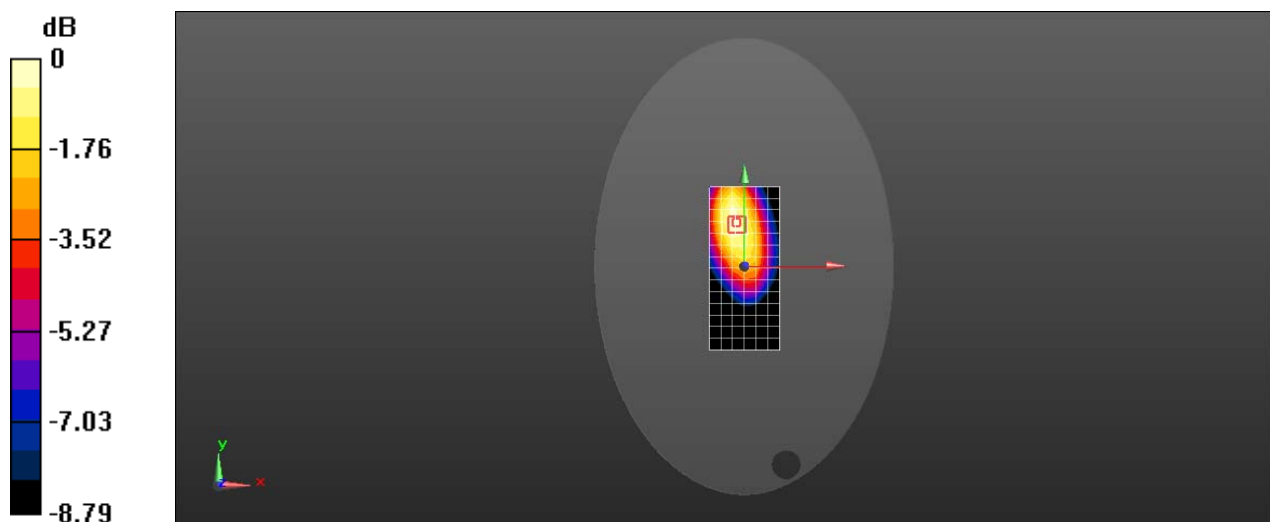
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 38.33 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.08 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.67 W/kg



0 dB = 2.67 W/kg = 4.27 dBW/kg



Appendix C

Calibration certificate

1. Dipole
D450V3-SN 1072(2015-11-25)
2. DAE
DAE4 - SN 1374(2017-08-31)
3. Probe
EX3DV4 - SN 3789(2017-1-30)



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **SGS-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D450V3-1072_Nov15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D450V3 - SN: 1072**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-15.v8**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits below 700 MHz

Calibration date: **November 25, 2015**

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	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ET3DV6	SN: 1507	30-Dec-14 (No. ET3-1507_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 654	08-Jul-15 (No. DAE4-654_Jul15)	Jul-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 25, 2015

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- 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"

Additional Documentation:

- 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	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	ELI4 Flat Phantom	Shell thickness: 2 ± 0.2 mm
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	$dx, dy, dz = 5$ mm	
Frequency	$450 \text{ MHz} \pm 1 \text{ MHz}$	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	$22.0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	43.5	0.87 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	$(22.0 \pm 0.2) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$44.0 \pm 6 \%$	$0.89 \text{ mho/m} \pm 6 \%$
Head TSL temperature change during test	$< 0.5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	$4.57 \text{ W/kg} \pm 18.1 \%$ (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	0.778 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	$3.07 \text{ W/kg} \pm 17.6 \%$ (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	$22.0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	56.7	0.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	$(22.0 \pm 0.2) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$56.3 \pm 6 \%$	$0.95 \text{ mho/m} \pm 6 \%$
Body TSL temperature change during test	$< 0.5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	$4.48 \text{ W/kg} \pm 18.1 \%$ (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	0.744 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	$2.95 \text{ W/kg} \pm 17.6 \%$ (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.0 Ω - 4.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.6 Ω - 9.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 20.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.356 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
Manufactured on	November 25, 2009

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 25.11.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V3; Serial: D450V3 - SN: 1072

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 44$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.58, 6.58, 6.58); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 08.07.2015
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1003
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

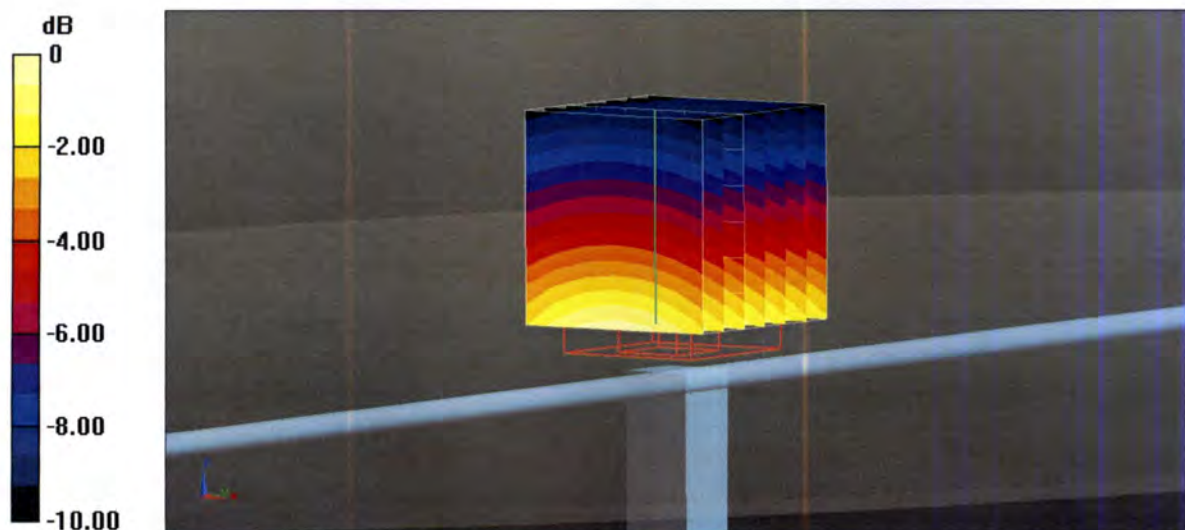
Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 39.53 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.67 W/kg

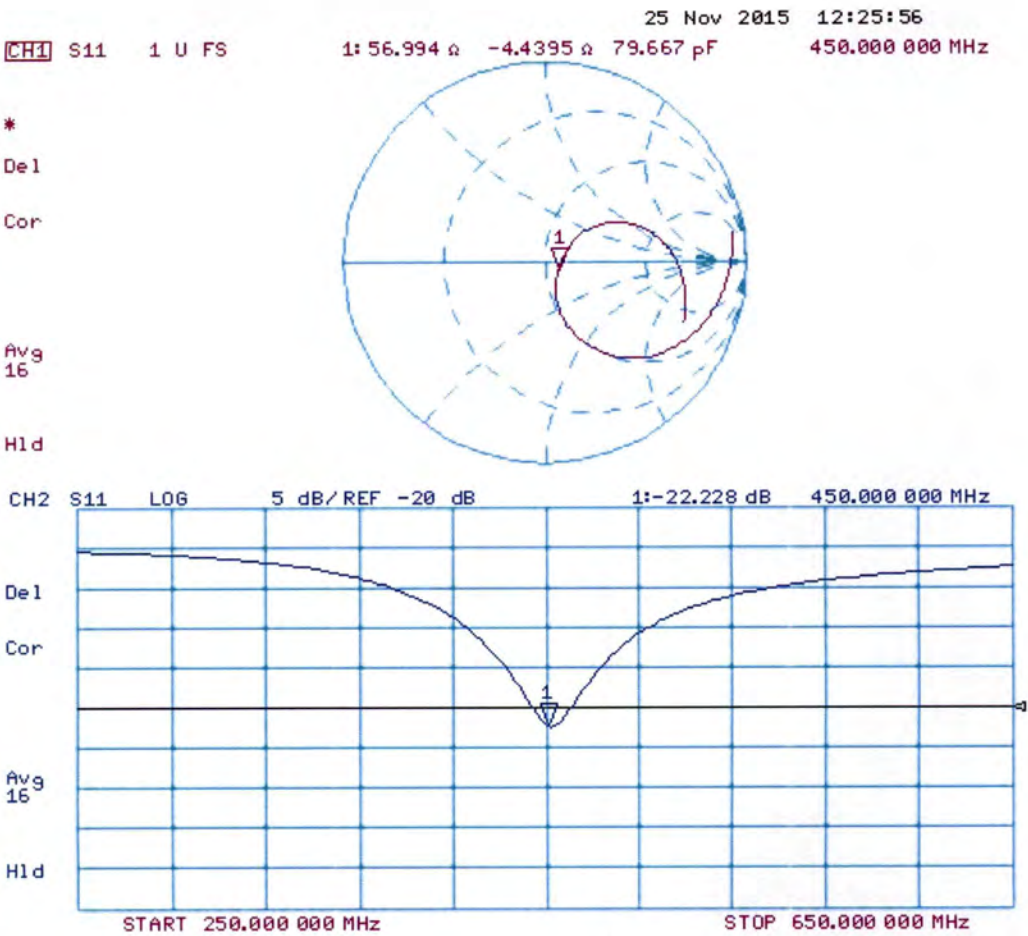
SAR(1 g) = 1.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.778 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.25 W/kg



0 dB = 1.25 W/kg = 0.97 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 25.11.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V3; Serial: D450V3 - SN: 1072

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 450$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(7.05, 7.05, 7.05); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 08.07.2015
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1003
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

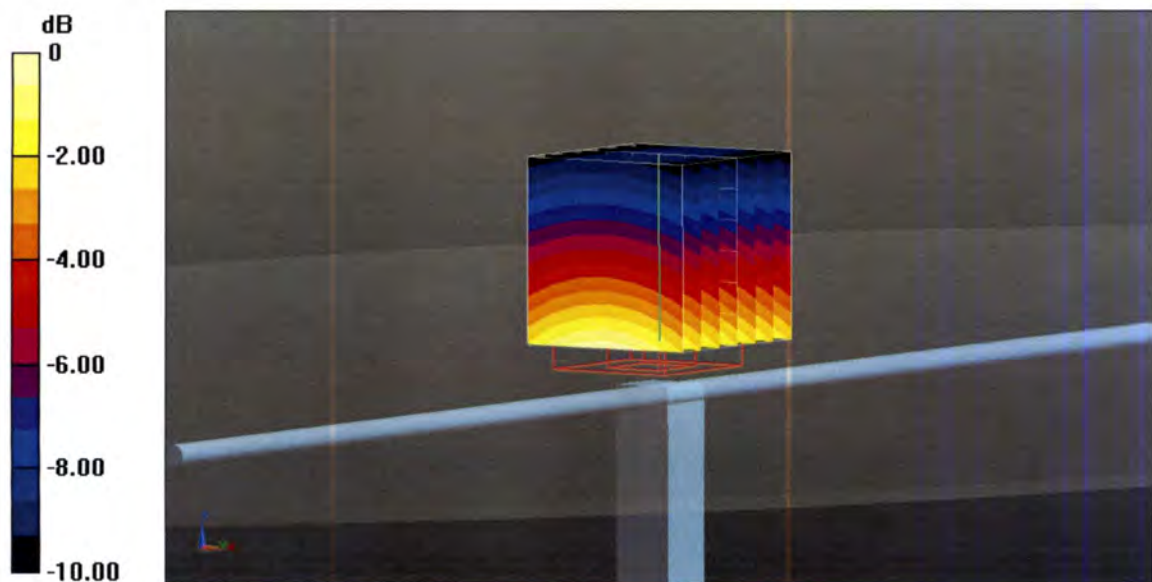
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 36.53 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.81 W/kg

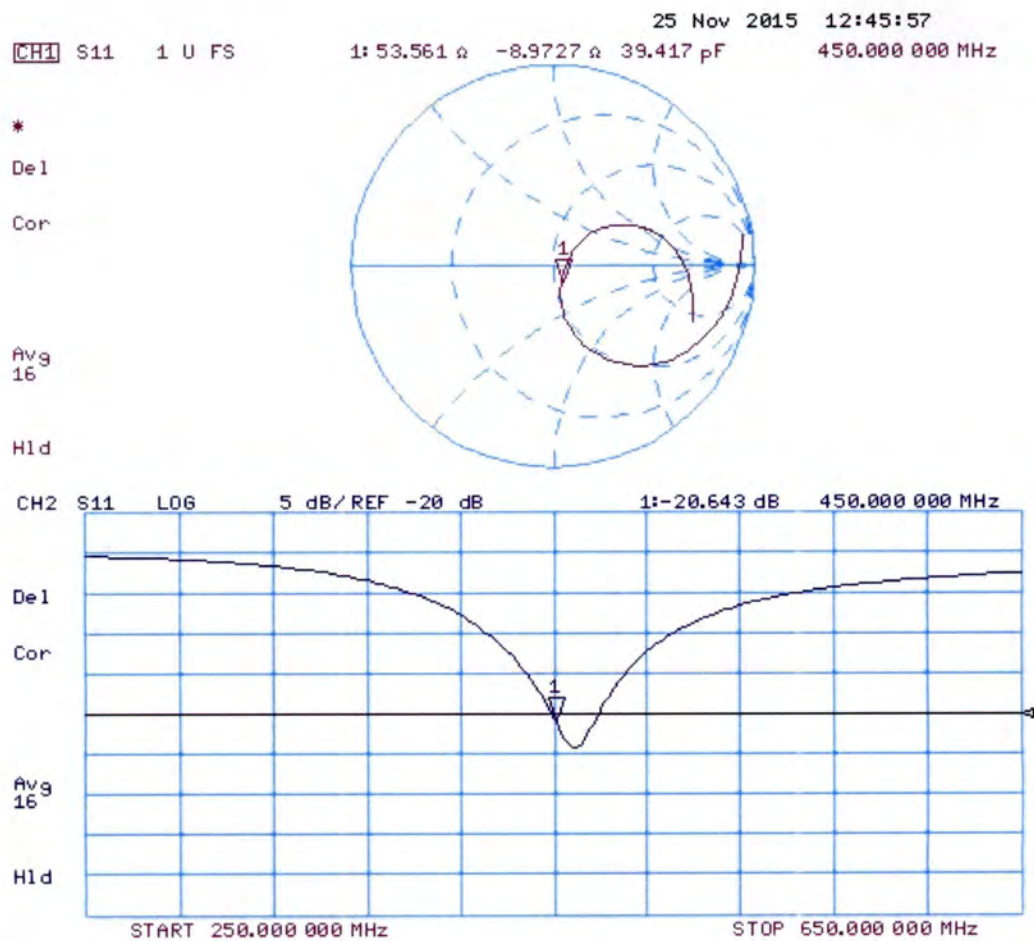
SAR(1 g) = 1.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.744 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.21 W/kg



0 dB = 1.21 W/kg = 0.83 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client : **SGS(Boce)**

Certificate No: **Z17-97130**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

DAE4 - SN: 1374

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-002-01

Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics
(DAEx)

Calibration date:

August 31, 2017

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
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	27-Jun-17 (CTTL, No.J17X05859)	June-18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: September 02, 2017

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Glossary:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.654 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	403.901 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.177 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98379 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.96900 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99103 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	41.5° $\pm$ 1 °
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