

# SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

## Midland Radio Corporation

5900 Parretta Drive,  
Kansas City, MO 64120-2134, USA

**FCC ID: MMAGXT950**  
**MODEL: GXT950, GXT900**

<b>This Report Concerns:</b>		<b>Product Name:</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Report		GMRS FM UHF Portable Transceiver	
<b>Test Engineer:</b>	Victor Zhang		
<b>Report No.:</b>	R0802076-SAR		
<b>Report Date:</b>	2008-3-5		
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## DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE SAR EVALUATION

<b>Rule Part(s):</b>	FCC §2.1093 & IEEE 1528
<b>Test Procedure(s):</b>	FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C & IEEE 1528
<b>Device Category:</b> <b>Exposure Category:</b>	Portable transceiver Occupational/Controlled Exposure
<b>Device Type:</b>	GMRS FM UHF Portable Transceiver
<b>Modulation Type:</b>	FM
<b>TX Frequency Range:</b>	FRS: 462.5625 ~ 467.7125MHz GMRS: 462.5625 ~ 462.7125 MHz 462.55 ~ 462.7250 MHz
<b>Maximum Conducted Power Tested:</b>	26.30 dBm (FRS) 37.30 dBm (GMRS)
<b>Antenna Type(s) Tested:</b>	Integer Antenna
<b>Body-Worn Accessories:</b>	Earphone and Belt Clip
<b>Face-Head Accessories:</b>	None
<b>Max. SAR Level(s) Measured:</b>	1.305 mW/g (1 g Body Tissue), Body-Worn 0.84 mW/g (1g Head Tissue), Face-Hold (with 50% Duty Cycle)

This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Standards and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC OET 65 Supplement C.

**The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.**

### Tested By:

Victor Zhang

Testing Engineer

**Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp.**



**EUT Photo**

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## **REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES**

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### **FCC:**

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

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

### **CE:**

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mw/g as recommended by the EN50360 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

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

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

There was no SAR of any concern measured on the device for any of the investigated configurations.

**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

*CE Limit (10g 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)	2.0	10
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

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

Population/Uncontrolled Environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6 w/kg (FCC) & 2 w/kg (CE) applied to the EUT.

## EUT DESCRIPTION

The Midland Radio Corporation product, the "EUT" GXT900/950 (FCC ID: MMAGXT950) as referred to in this report is a GMRS/FRS two way radio.

Item	Content
<b>Modulation</b>	FM
<b>Frequency Band</b>	FRS: 462.5625 ~ 467.7125MHz GMRS: 462.5625 ~ 462.7125 MHz 462.55 ~ 462.7250 MHz
<b>Dimensions (L*W*H)</b>	190 mm(L)× 64 mm(W)×33 mm(H)
<b>Weight</b>	225 g
<b>Power Source</b>	4 AA Alkaline or 6.0V Rechargeable Ni-MH Battery pack
<b>Normal Operation</b>	Face-held and Body-worn (Belt Clip)

*\*The data gathered are from a typical production sample provided by the manufacturer, serial number: B1686*

### EUT Photo



Additional EUT photos in Exhibit H

## **FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION**

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The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (BACL) to collect data is located at 1274 Anvilwood Ave, Sunnyvale, California 94089, USA.

BACL is a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) accredited laboratory under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accredited Program (Lab Code 200167-0).



The current scope of accreditations can be found at:

<http://ts.nist.gov/ts/htdocs/210/214/scopes/2001670.htm>

## DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the fourth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than  $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$ . Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN: 1604 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure with accuracy of better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than  $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$ .

The phantom used was the Generic Twin Phantom. The ear was simulated as a spacer of 4 mm thickness between the earpiece of the phone and the tissue simulating liquid. The Tissue simulation liquid used for each test is in according with the FCC OET65 supplement C as listed below.

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		Body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (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



- DASY4 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 and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

## System Components

- DASY4 Measurement Server
- Data Acquisition Electronics
- Probes
- Light Beam Unit
- Medium
- SAM Twin Phantom
- Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom
- System Validation Kits
- Robot

## DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chip disk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



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

## Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



## Probes

The DASY system can support many different probe types.

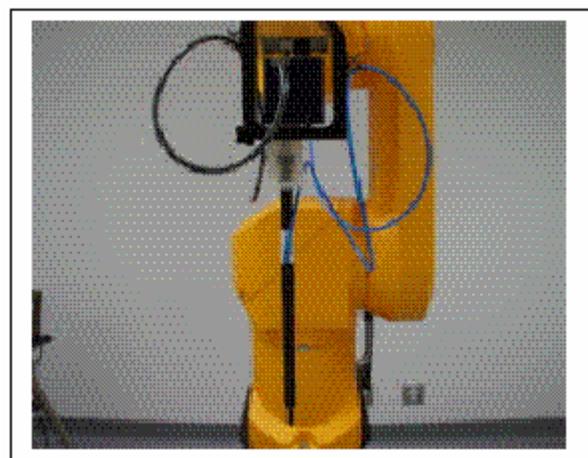
**Dosimetric Probes:** These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor ( $\pm 2$  dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

**Free Space Probes:** These are electric and magnetic field probes specially designed for measurements in free space. The z-sensor is aligned to the probe axis and the rotation angle of the x-sensor is specified. This allows the DASY system to automatically align the probe to the measurement grid for field component measurement. The free space probes are generally not calibrated in liquid. (The H-field probes can be used in liquids without any change of parameters.)

**Temperature Probes:** Small and sensitive temperature probes for general use. They use a completely different parameter set and different evaluation procedures. Temperature rise features allow direct SAR evaluations with these probes.

### ET3DV6 Probe Specification

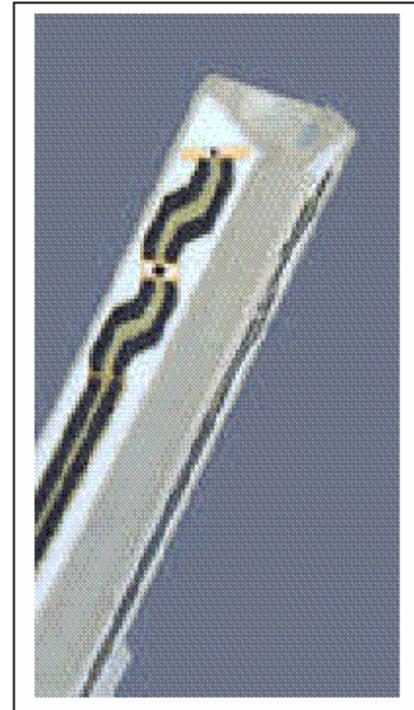
Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core  
 Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System  
 Built-in shielding against static charges  
 Calibration In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz  
 In brain and muscle simulating tissue at  
 Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and  
 1.8 GHz (accuracy  $\pm 8\%$ )  
 Frequency 10 MHz to  $> 6$  GHz; Linearity:  $\pm 0.2$  dB  
 (30 MHz to 3 GHz)  
 Directivity  $\pm 0.2$  dB in brain tissue (rotation around  
 probe axis)  
 $\pm 0.4$  dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)  
 Dynamic 5 mw/g to  $> 100$  mw/g;  
 Range Linearity:  $\pm 0.2$  dB  
 Surface  $\pm 0.2$  mm repeatability in air and clear liquids  
 Detection over diffuse reflecting surfaces.  
 Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm  
 Tip length: 16 mm



**Photograph of the probe**

Body diameter: 12 mm  
 Tip diameter: 6.8 mm  
 Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm  
 Application General dosimetric up to 3 GHz  
 Compliance tests of mobile phones  
 Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.



**Inside view of  
 ET3DV6 E-field Probe**

### E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [6] with accuracy better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [7] and found to be better than  $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$ . The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

### Data Evaluation

The DASY4 post-processing software (SEMCAD) 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	$\sigma$
- Density	$\rho$

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 multi-meter 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:

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

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

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i (i=x, y, z)  
 $\text{Norm}_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i=x, y, z)  
 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$  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  
 $H_i$  = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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  
 $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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

### Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, so that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

### Medium

#### Parameters

The parameters of the tissue simulating liquid strongly influence the SAR in the liquid. The parameters for the different frequencies are defined in the corresponding compliance standards (e.g., EN 50361, IEEE 1528-2003).

#### Parameter measurements

Several measurement systems are available for measuring the dielectric parameters of liquids:

- The open coax test method (e.g., HP85070 dielectric probe kit) is easy to use, but has only moderate accuracy. It is calibrated with open, short, and deionized water and the calibrations a critical process.
- The transmission line method (e.g., model 1500T from DAMASKOS, INC.) measures the transmission and reflection in a liquid filled high precision line. It needs standard two port calibration and is probably more accurate than the open coax method.
- The reflection line method measures the reflection in a liquid filled shorted precision lined, the method is not suitable for these liquids because of its low sensitivity.
- The slotted line method scans the field magnitude and phase along a liquid filled line. The evaluation is straight forward and only needs a simple response calibration. The method is very accurate, but can only be used in high loss liquids and at frequencies above 100 to 200MHz. Cleaning the line can be tedious.

## SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

The phantom table comes in two sizes: A 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L x W x H) table for use with free standing robots (DASY4 professional system option) or as a second phantom and a 100 x 75 x 85 cm(L x W x H) table with reinforcements for table mounted robots (DASY4 compact system option) .

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids) A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during o\_-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

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

- Water-sugar based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid if the system is not used, otherwise the parameters will change due to water evaporation.
- Glycol based liquids should be used with care. As glycol is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom and the phantom should be dried when the system is not used (desirable at least once a week).
- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the phantom resistiveness.



### Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source in 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of  $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$  would produce a SAR uncertainty of  $\pm 20\%$ . An accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions, in which the devices must be measured, are defined by the standards.

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 centers 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  $\epsilon_r=3$  and loss tangent  $\tan \delta=0.02$ . 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.

### System Validation Kits

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. For that purpose a well defined SAR distribution in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom is produced.

System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder. Dipoles are available for the variety of frequencies between 300MHz and 6 GHz (dipoles for other frequencies or media and other calibration conditions are available upon request).

The dipoles are highly symmetric and matched at the center frequency for the specified liquid and distance to the flat phantom (or flat section of the SAM-twin phantom). The accurate distance between the liquid surface and the dipole center is achieved with a distance holder that snaps on the dipole.

## Robot

The DASY4 system uses the high precision industrial robots RX60L, RX90 and RX90L, as well as the RX60BL and RX90BL types out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). The RX robot series offers many features that are important for our application:

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

For the newly delivered DASY4 systems as well as for the older DASY3 systems delivered since 1999, the CS7MB robot controller version from Stäubli is used. Previously delivered systems have either a CS7 or CS7M controller; the differences to the CS7MB are mainly in the hardware, but some procedures in the robot software from Stäubli are also not completely the same. The following descriptions about robot hard- and software correspond to CS7MB controller with software version 13.1 (edit S5). The actual commands, procedures and configurations, also including details in hardware, might differ if an older robot controller is in use. In this case please also refer to the Stäubli manuals for further information.



## TESTING EQUIPMENT

### Equipments List & Calibration Info

Type / Model	Cal. Due Date	S/N:
DASY4 Professional Dosimetric System	N/A	N/A
Robot RX60L	N/A	CS7MBSP / 467
Robot Controller	N/A	F01/5J72A1/A/01
Dell Computer Demension 3000	N/A	N/A
SPEAG EDC3	N/A	N/A
SPEAG DAE3	2007-11-22	456
DASY4 Measurement Server	N/A	1176
SPEAG E-Field Probe ET3DV6	2008-08-28	1604
Antenna Dipole D450V2	2007-11-09	1010
SPEAG Generic Twin Phantom	N/A	N/A
450MHz Head Liquid	N/A	N/A
450MHz Body Liquid	N/A	N/A
Agilent, Spectrum Analyzer E4446A	2008-04-26	US44300386
Microwave Amp. 8349A	N/A	2644A02662
Agilent, Wireless Communications Test Set 8960 Series 10 E5515C	2008-8-8	GB44051221
Dielectric Probe Kit HP85070A	N/A	US99360201
Agilent, Signal Generator, 8648C	2007-12-13	3347M00143
Amplifier, ST181-20	N/A	E012-0101
Antenna, Horn SAS-200/571	2008-4-20	A052704

*\*Please see SPEAG Evaluation Report featured the Appendix of this test report for verification of calibration succeeding the listed due date.*

# SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

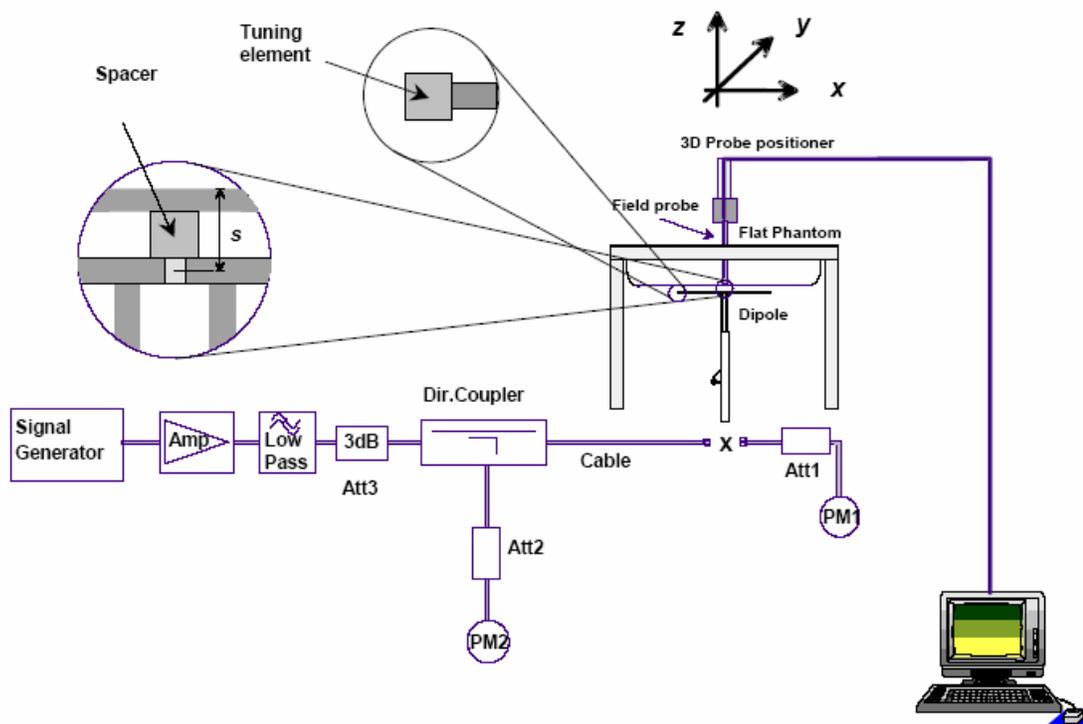
## System Accuracy Verification

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

### IEEE P1528 recommended reference value for Head

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR	10 g SAR	Local SAR at surface (above feed point)	Local SAR at surface ( $v=2\text{cm}$ offset from feed point)
300	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.1
450	4.9	3.3	7.2	3.2
835	9.5	6.2	14.1	4.9
900	10.8	6.9	16.4	5.4
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.5
1800	38.1	19.8	69.5	6.8
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.6
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.5
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

## System Setup Block Diagram



## SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation. The plots with the corresponding SAR distributions, which reveal information about the location of the maximum SAR with respect to the device, could be found in Appendix E.

### SAR Body Worst-Case Test Data

#### Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	20° C - 22° C
Relative Humidity:	55% - 60° C
ATM Pressure:	1020 mbar

Testing was performed by Victor Zhang on 2008-2-29

### GMRS Transceiver

EUT Position	Accessory	Frequency (MHz)	Power (dBm)	Liquid	Phantom	SAR (mW/g)	SAR of 50%Duty Cycle (mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)	Ref. Plot
Back Touching to Flat Phantom	Earphone and Belt clip	462.6375	37.3	Body	Flat	2.61	1.305	1.6	1
2.5 cm to Flat Phantom	None	462.6375	37.3	Head	Flat	1.68	0.84	1.6	2

## APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 measurement system and is given in the following Table.

<b>DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528</b>								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	± 5.9%	N	1	1	1	± 5.9%	± 5.9%	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9%	± 1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9%	± 3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Linearity	± 4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7%	± 2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	± 0.3%	N	1	1	1	± 0.3%	± 0.3%	∞
Response Time	± 0.8%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5%	± 0.5%	∞
Integration Time	± 2.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5%	± 1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7%	± 1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2%	± 0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7%	± 1.7%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	± 2.9%	N	1	1	1	± 2.9%	± 2.9%	145
Device Holder	± 3.6%	N	1	1	1	± 3.6%	± 2.6%	5
Power Drift	± 5.0%	R		1	1	± 2.9%	± 2.9%	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3%	± 2.3%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8%	± 1.2%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5%	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6%	± 1.1%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7%	± 1.4%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 2.5%	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5%	± 1%	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						± 10.8%	± 10.6%	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty						± 21.6%	± 21.1%	

## DASY4 Uncertainty Budget

### According to CENELEC EN 50361

Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	± 5.9%	N	1	1	1	± 5.9%	± 5.9%	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9%	± 1.9%	∞
Spherical Isotropy	± 9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9%	± 3.9%	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7%	± 0.6%	∞
Detection Limits	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 2.7%	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	± 0.3%	N	1	1	1	± 0.3%	± 0.3%	∞
Response Time	± 0.8%	N	1	1	1	± 0.8%	± 0.5%	∞
Noise	± 0.0%	N	1	1	1	± 0.0%	± 1.5%	∞
Integration Time	± 2.6%	N	1	1	1	± 2.6%	± 1.7%	∞
<b>Mechanical Constraints</b>								
Scanning System	± 0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2%	± 1.7%	∞
Phantom Shell	± 4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3%	± 0.6%	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7%	± 2.9%	∞
Device Positioning	± 2.9%	N	1	1	1	± 2.9%	± 2.6%	145
<b>Physical Parameters<sup>0.5</sup></b>								
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	± 2.0%	± 1.2%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 4.3%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	± 1.7%	± 1.1%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	± 1.7%	± 1.4%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 4.3%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	± 1.5%	± 1%	∞
Power Drift	± 5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.9%	± 10.6%	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7%	± 21.1%	∞
<b>Post-Processing</b>								
Extrap. and Integration	± 1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6%	± 2.3%	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						± 10.9%	± 10.6%	18125
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						± 21.7%	± 12.1%	

# APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation  
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 **BACL**

Certificate No: **ET3-1604\_Aug07**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **ET3DV6 - SN:1604**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v6 and QA CAL-12.v5  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **August 28, 2007**

Condition of the calibrated item: **In Tolerance**

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 Data (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41263874	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498587	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00719)	Aug-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00720)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	4-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan07)	Jan-08
DAE4	SN: 654	20-Apr-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Apr07)	Apr-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-08 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: August 28, 2007

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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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**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
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 effect 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 (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- 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.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

August 28, 2007

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1604

Manufactured:	July 30, 2001
Last calibrated:	May 2, 2006
Recalibrated:	August 28, 2007

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

Certificate No: ET3-1604\_Aug07

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ET3DV6 SN:1604

August 28, 2007

**DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1604**Sensitivity in Free Space<sup>A</sup>Diode Compression<sup>B</sup>

NormX	1.93 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	93 mV
NormY	1.80 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	93 mV
NormZ	1.84 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	93 mV

## Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

## Boundary Effect

TSL                    900 MHz    Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR <sub>0e</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	5.8	2.7
SAR <sub>0e</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.1

TSL                    1810 MHz    Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR <sub>0e</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.2	9.0
SAR <sub>0e</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	1.0	0.0

## Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center                    2.7 mm

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%.

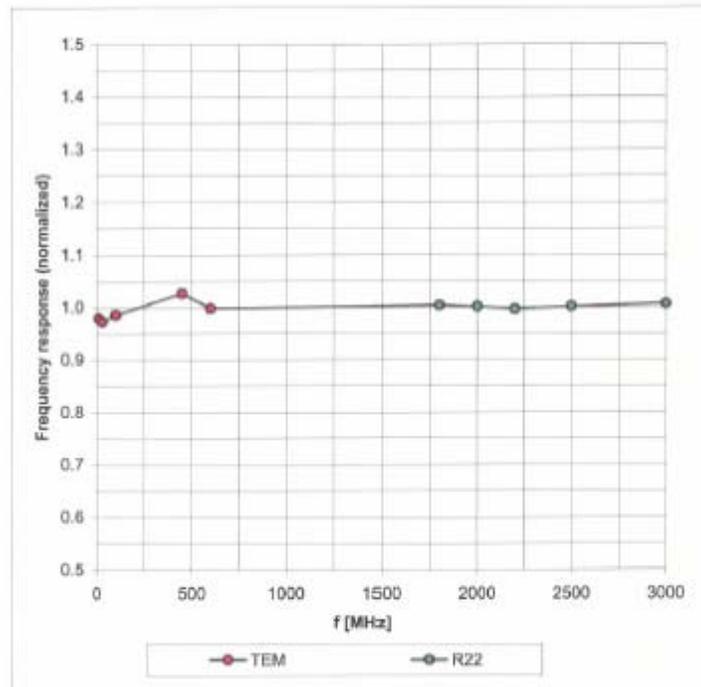
<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

August 28, 2007

### Frequency Response of E-Field

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

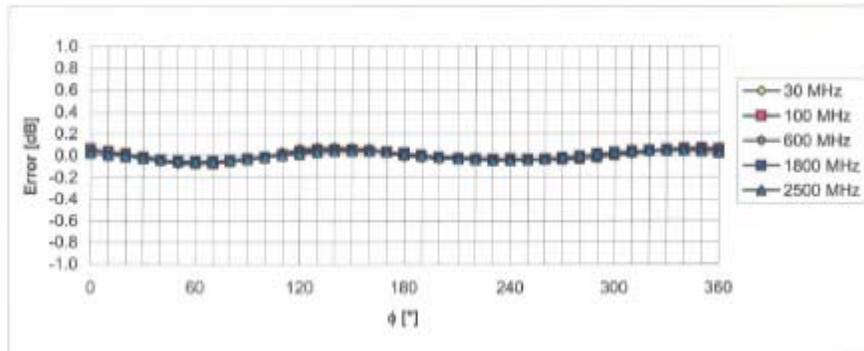
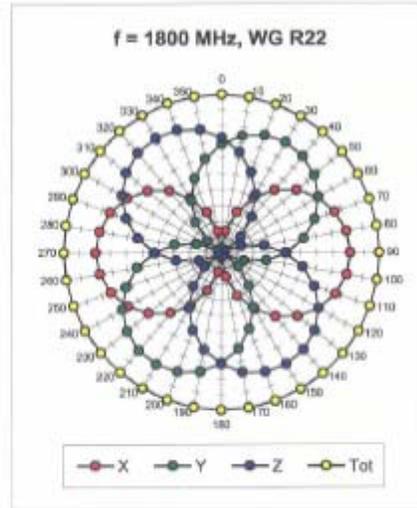
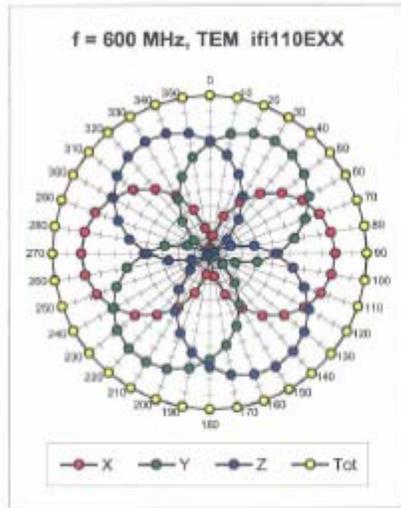


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1604

August 28, 2007

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

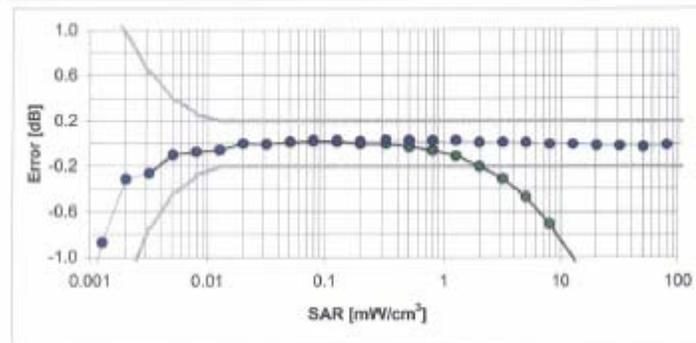
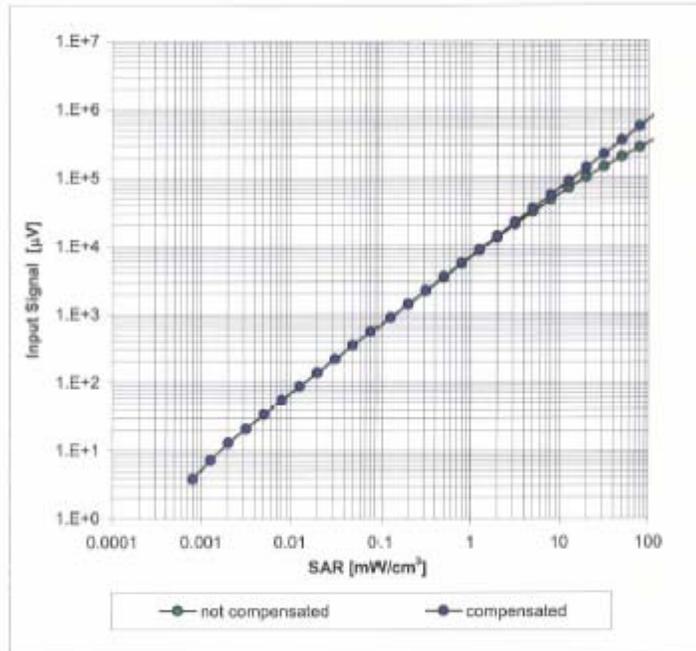


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN:1604

August 28, 2007

### Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (Waveguide R22, $f = 1800$ MHz)

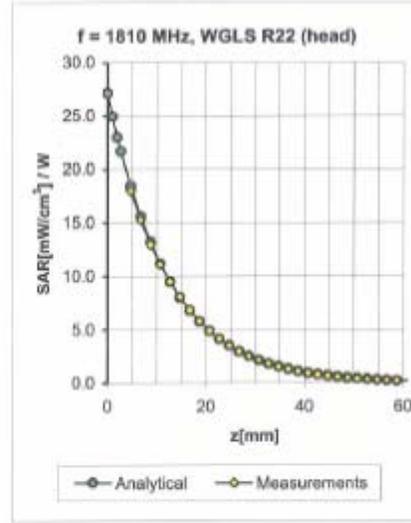
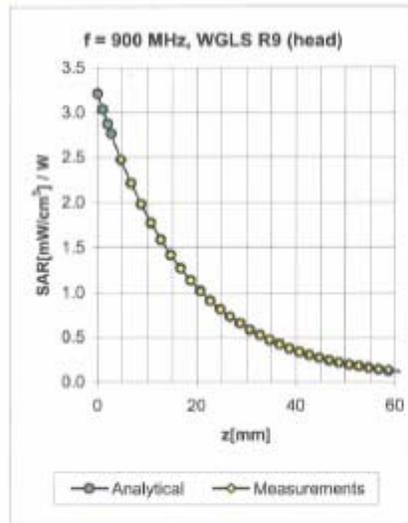


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

ET3DV6 SN:1604

August 28, 2007

### Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.35	1.81	7.31 ± 13.3% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 99	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.36	2.43	6.82 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.31	2.68	6.68 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.52	2.55	5.29 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 101	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.56	2.46	5.21 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.68	1.87	4.74 ± 11.8% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.30	1.88	7.84 ± 13.3% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.28	2.82	6.47 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.42	2.35	6.23 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.62	2.59	4.78 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.74	2.24	4.68 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.65	2.11	4.11 ± 11.8% (k=2)

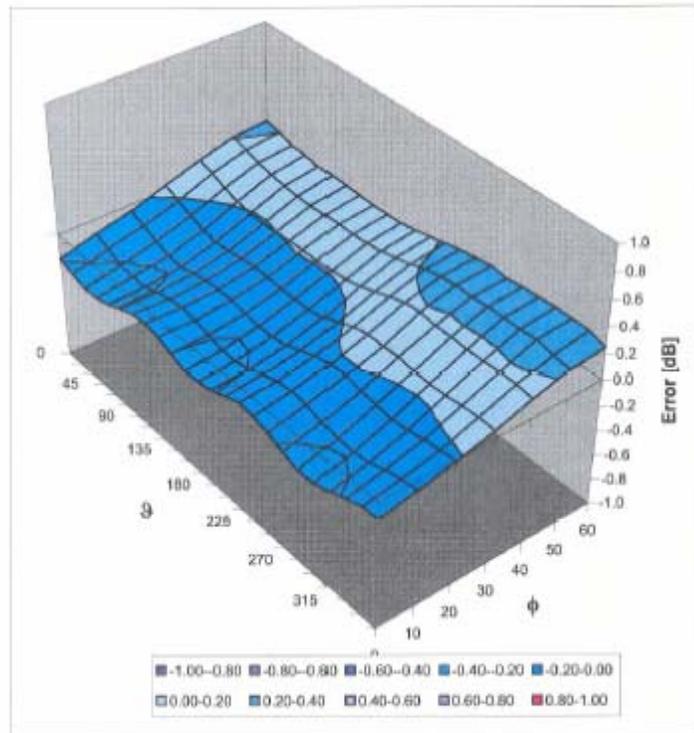
<sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the R55 of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

August 28, 2007

### Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

# APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **D450V2-1010\_Nov07**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE																																															
Object	D450V2 - SN: 1010																																														
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-15.v5 Calibration Procedure for dipole validation kits below 800 MHz																																														
Calibration date:	November 09, 2007																																														
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance																																														
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity &lt; 70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Primary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)</th> <th>Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power meter E4419B</td> <td>GB41293874</td> <td>29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)</td> <td>Mar-08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor E4412A</td> <td>MY41495277</td> <td>29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)</td> <td>Mar-08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor E4412A</td> <td>MY41498087</td> <td>29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)</td> <td>Mar-08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 3 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: S5054 (3c)</td> <td>08-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00719)</td> <td>Aug-08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 20 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: S5086 (20b)</td> <td>29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)</td> <td>Mar-08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference Probe ET3DV6 (LF)</td> <td>SN 1507</td> <td>11-Jul-07 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Jul07)</td> <td>Jul-08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAE4</td> <td>SN 601</td> <td>30-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan07)</td> <td>Jan-08</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Secondary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Check Date (in house)</th> <th>Scheduled Check</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RF generator HP 8648C</td> <td>US3642U01700</td> <td>04-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Analyzer HP 8753E</td> <td>US37390585</td> <td>19-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)</td> <td>In house check: Oct 08</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08	Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08	Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08	Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	08-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00719)	Aug-08	Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08	Reference Probe ET3DV6 (LF)	SN 1507	11-Jul-07 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Jul07)	Jul-08	DAE4	SN 601	30-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan07)	Jan-08	Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check	RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09	Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	19-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct 08
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Calibrated by:	Name Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 																																												
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 																																												
			Issued: November 14, 2007																																												
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



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

**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:**

- a) 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
- b) 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
- c) 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:**

- d) 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	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	ELI4 Flat Phantom	Shell thickness: $6 \pm 0.2$ 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	45.2 $\pm$ 6 %	0.88 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.5 $\pm$ 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	2.11 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	5.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>5.37 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	1.41 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	3.54 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>3.58 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.6 % (k=2)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

**Appendix****Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.8 $\Omega$ - 9.8 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 19.9 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.360 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

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 18, 2002

**DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date/Time: 09.11.2007 17:22:39

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN:1010**

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

Medium: HSL450;

Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.88$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 45.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507 (LF); ConvF(6.61, 6.61, 6.61); Calibrated: 11.07.2007
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.01.2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=15mm, Pin=398mW/Area Scan (41x111x1):**

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.24 mW/g

**d=15mm, Pin=398mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

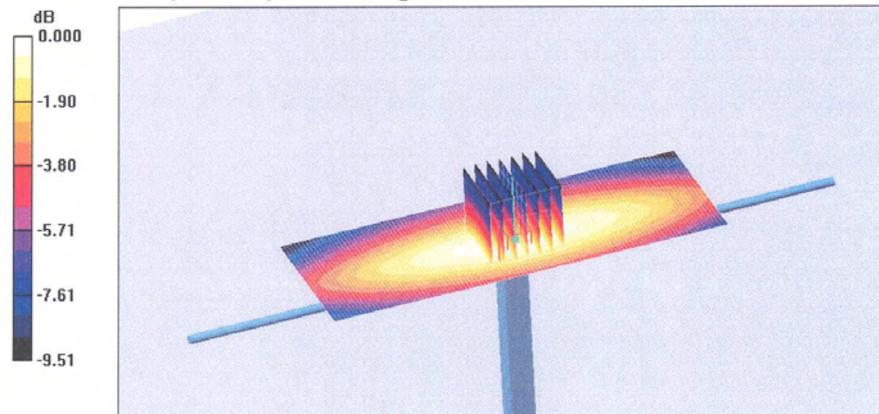
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.519 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.15 W/kg

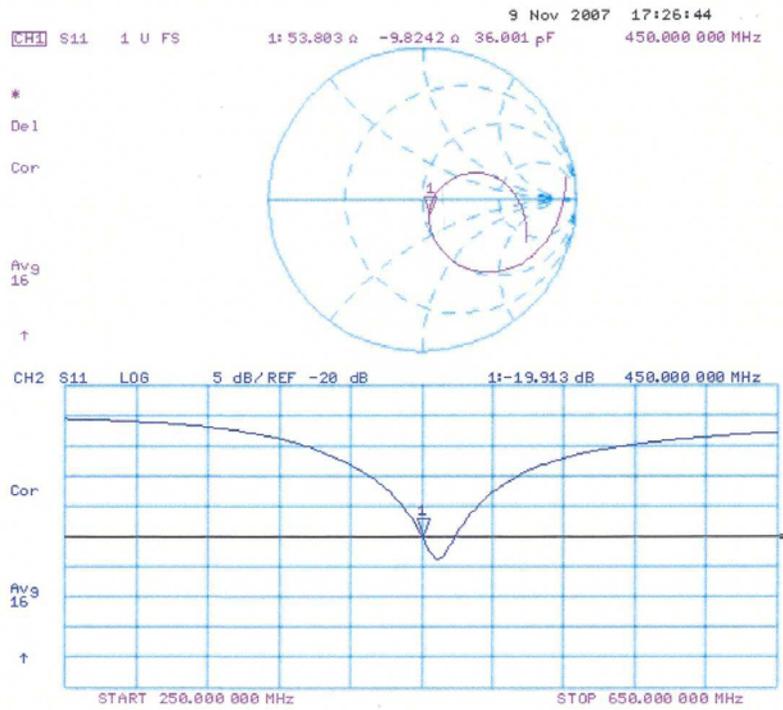
**SAR(1 g) = 2.11 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.41 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.28 mW/g



0 dB = 2.28mW/g

### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## APPENDIX D - TEST SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS SCANS

### Liquid Measurement Result

Testing was performed by Victor Zhang on 2008-2-29.

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [°C]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limits [%]
Head	450	$\epsilon_r$	22	43.5	43.6	0.23	±5
		$\sigma$	22	0.87	0.88	1.15	±5
		1g SAR	22	4.9	4.50	-8.16	±10

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****System Performance Test****Dipole 450 MHz; Type: D450V2; Serial: D450V2 - SN: 1010**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.88$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 43.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 8/28/2007
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

**d =15 mm, Pin = 0.5W /Area Scan (81x141x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.38 mW/g

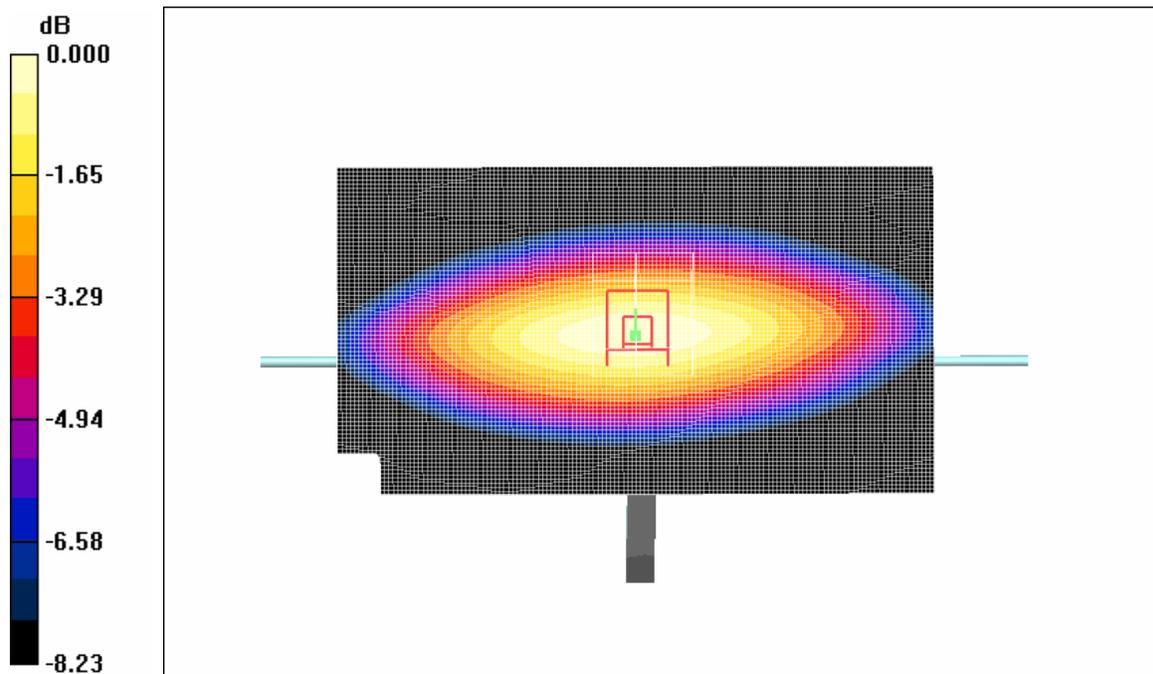
**d =15 mm, Pin = 0.5W /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.033 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.37 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.39 mW/g



0 dB = 2.39 mW/g

**System Validation Scan**

## APPENDIX E – EUT SCAN RESULTS

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. BACL)**

**EUT back touching to flat phantom with belt clip**

**Midland Radio; Type: GXT900/950 Series; Serial: B1686**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.94$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.84, 7.84, 7.84); Calibrated: 8/28/2007
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

**Midland Radio, Model: GXT900/950, 462.6375 MHz 3-11 2/Area Scan (81x141x1):** Measurement grid:

$dx=15$ mm,  $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.88 mW/g

**Midland Radio, Model: GXT900/950, 462.6375 MHz 3-11 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

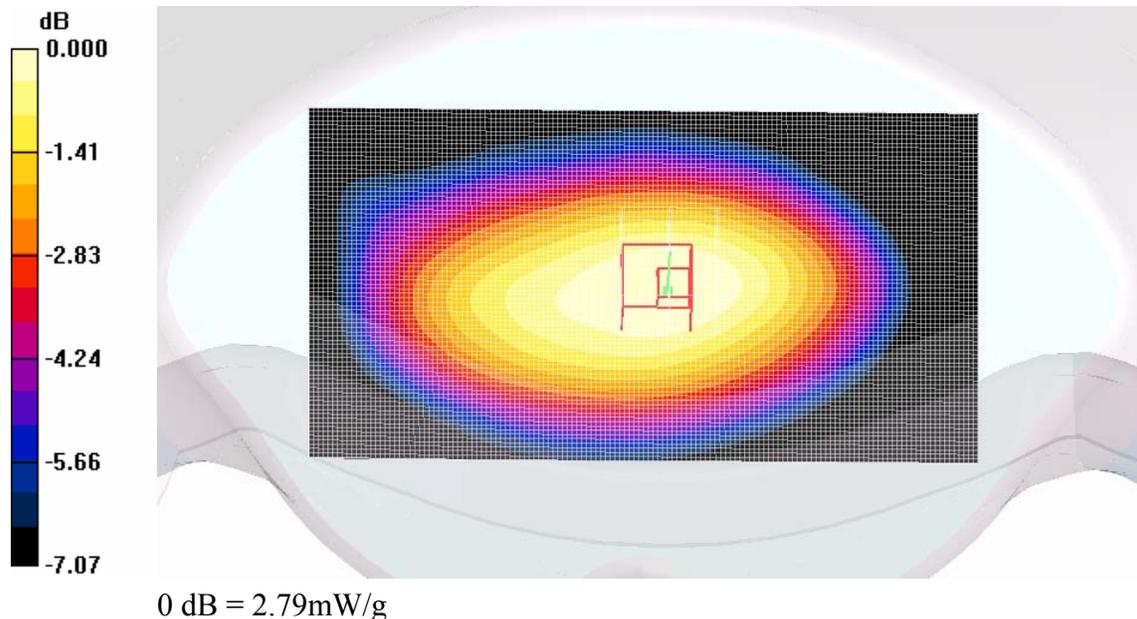
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 54.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0439 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.73 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.61 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.97 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.79 mW/g



**Plot-1**

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****2.5 cm separation to flat phantom****Midland Radio; Type: GXT900/950 Series; Serial: B1686**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.88$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 43.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 8/28/2007
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 161

**Midland Radio, Model: GXT900/950, 462.7125 MHz/Area Scan (91x141x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.90 mW/g

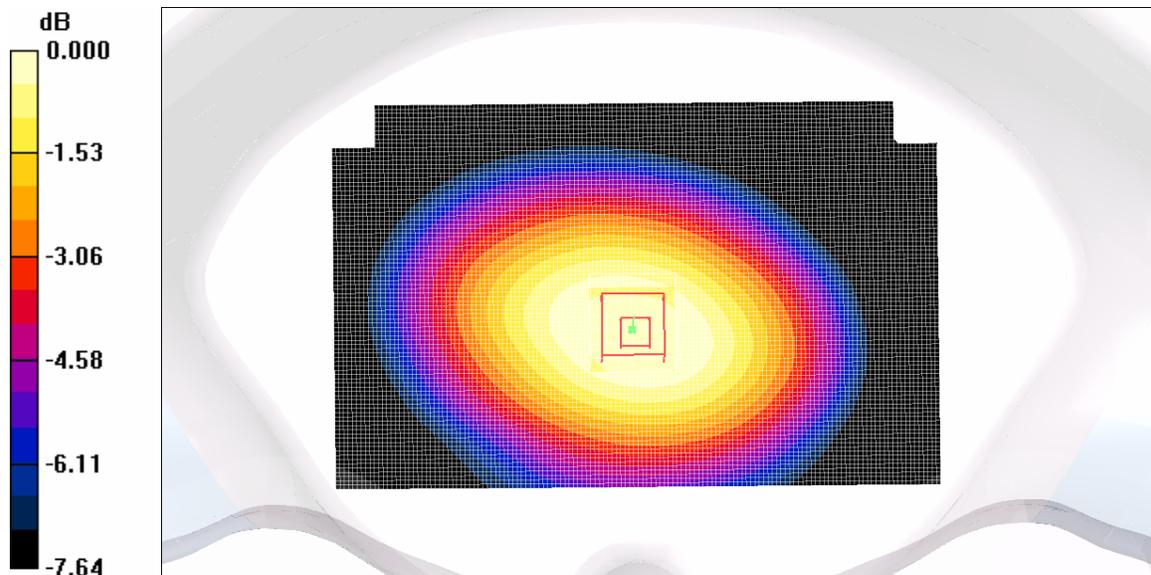
**Midland Radio, Model: GXT900/950, 462.7125 MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 50.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.33 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.68 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.24 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.76 mW/g



0 dB = 1.76 mW/g

**Plot-2**

## APPENDIX F – OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

### Provision Applicable

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

### Test Procedure

TIA 603-C §2.2.17.

### Test equipment

Equipment Description	Model Number	Manufacturer	S/N	Last Calibration
Spectrum Analyzer	E4446A	Agilent	US44300386	2007-04-26
Antenna	JB1	Sunol	A020106-1 / S010293	2007-05-21
Pre-amplifier	317	Sonoma Instrument	260407	2007-04-26
Antenna, Dipole	AD-100	Com-Power	2219	2007-05-10

### Test Results

Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Output Power	
		(dBm)	(mW)
FRS CH-4	462.6375	26.30	426.6
GMRS CH-4	462.6375	37.30	5370.3

## **APPENDIX G – TEST SET UP PHOTOS**

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### **Body Worn - EUT Back Touching to Flat Phantom with Belt Clip**



**Face Hold - 2.5 cm Separation to Flat Phantom**



## APPENDIX H- EUT PHOTOS

**EUT – Front View**



**EUT – Rear View**



### EUT – Uncovered View



### EUT – Battery View



**EUT – Headset View**



## APPENDIX I - INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

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