SAR Test Report

Report No.: AGC00589141003FH01

FCC	:	T4K3208PLUSA
APPLICATION PURPOSE	**:**	Original Equipment
Product Designation	:	TWO WAY RADIO
Brand Name	:	N/A
Model Name	:	518plus, 3208plus, 518-7.4V, 518TURBO, 318P, 318, 518
Client	:	Qixiang Electron Science & Technology Co., Ltd. Quanzhou
Date of Issue	:	Nov. 07,2014
STANDARD(S)	:	IEEE Std. 1528:2003 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1
REPORT VERSION	:	V1.0

Attestation of ***G***lobal ***C***ompliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Report Revise Record

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	Nov. 07,2014	Valid	Original Report

Test Report Certification

Applicant Name	Qixiang Electron Science & Technology Co., Ltd. Quanzhou
Applicant Address	Qixiang Building, Tangxi Industrial Zone, Luojiang District, Quanzhou, Fujian, China
Manufacturer Name	Qixiang Electron Science & Technology Co., Ltd. Quanzhou
Manufacturer Address	Qixiang Building, Tangxi Industrial Zone, Luojiang District, Quanzhou, Fujian, China
Product Name	TWO WAY RADIO
Brand Name	N/A
Model Name	518plus, 3208plus, 518-7.4V, 518TURBO, 318P, 318, 518
Difference Description	All the same, except for the model name. The test model is 3208plus.
EUT Voltage	DC7.4V by battery
Applicable Standard	IEEE Std. 1528:2003 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1
Test Date	Oct. 08,2014
Performed Location	Attestation of Global Compliance (Shenzhen)Co., Ltd. 2F, Building 2, No.1-No.4, Chaxi Sanwei Technical Industrial Park, Gushu, Xixiang Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China
Report Template	AGCRT-EC-PPT/SAR (2013-03-01)

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1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for EUT are as follows:

Highest Report tested & scaled SAR Summary（with 50% duty cycle）

Exposure Position	Separation	Highest Tested 1g-SAR(W/Kg)	Highest Scaled SAR(W/Kg)
Face Up	12.5 KHz	**3.290**	**3.674**
Back Touch	12.5 KHz	**1.645**	**1.837**

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment limits (8.0W/Kg) specified in 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1, and had been tested in accordance with measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and the following specific FCC Test Procedures:
KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r03
KDB 643646 D01 SAR Test for PTT Radios V01r01

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. EUT Description

General Information	
Product Name	TWO WAY RADIO
Test Model	3208plus
Hardware Version	N/A
Software Version	N/A
Exposure Category:	Occupational/Controlled Exposure
Device Category	FM VHF Portable Transceiver
Modulation Type	FM
TX Frequency Range	136-174MHz
Rated Power	5Watt (It was fixed by the manufacturer, any individual can't arbitrarily change it)
Max. Average Power	36.52dBm
Channel Spacing	12.5 KHz
Antenna Type	External Antenna
Antenna Gain	3dBi
Body-Worn Accessories:	Belt Clip with headset
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Battery Type (s) Tested:	DC 7.4V, 1300mAh (by battery)

Product	Type	
	☒ Production unit	☐ Identical Prototype

2.2. Test Procedure

1	Setup the EUT for two typical configuration of hold to face and body worn individually
2	Power on the EUT and make it continuously transmitting on required operating channel
3	Make sure the EUT work normally during the test

2.3. Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	21 ± 2
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	56

3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

3.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and occupational/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume (dv) of given mass density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho dV}\right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/Kg)

SAR can be obtained using either of the following equations:

$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

$$\mathrm{SAR} = c_h \left.\frac{dT}{dt}\right|_{t=0}$$

Where

SAR	is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;
E	is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;
σ	is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;
ρ	is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;
c_h	is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;
$\frac{dT}{dt} \mid t = 0$	is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second

3.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

The EUT is set to transmit at the required power in line with product specification, at each frequency relating to the LOW, MID, and HIGH channel settings.

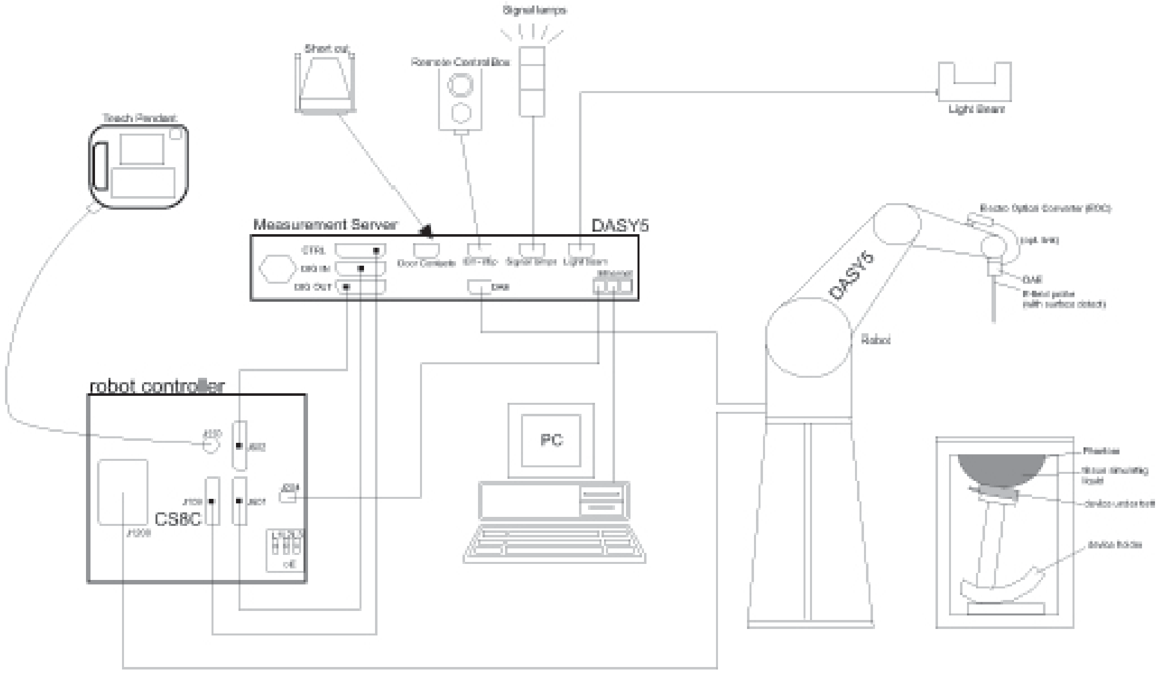
Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The EUT is placed against the Universal Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at $1mm^2$) which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at $1mm^3$).

When multiple peak SAR location were found during the same configuration or test mode, Zoom scan shall performed on each peak SAR location, only the peak point with maximum SAR value will be reported for the configuration or test mode.

3.3. DASY SAR System Description



DASY5 System Configurations

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

(1)A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software.

(2)A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which attached to the robot arm extension. The DAE consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

(3)A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system.

(4)The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital Communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server..\

(5) A Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.

(6) A computer running WinXP .

(7) DASY software.

(8)Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

(9) Phantoms, device holders and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

3.3.1. Applications

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g., IEEE 1528,IEC62209-2,RSS 102 and others.

3.3.2. Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm² step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan).

3.3.3. Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m³ is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm. The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications utilize a physical step of 7x7x7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

3.3.4. Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Post processor, DASY allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEEE 1528.The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat distribution f1, the spatially steep distribution f3 and f2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x,y,z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{2a}} \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\sqrt{x'^2+y'^2}}{5a}\right)$$

$$f_2(x,y,z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{a}} \frac{a^2}{a^2+x'^2}\left(3-e^{-\frac{2z}{a}}\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{y'}{3a}\right)$$

$$f_3(x,y,z) = A\frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4}+x'^2+y'^2}\left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}}+\frac{a^2}{2(a+2z)^2}\right)$$

3.4. DASY5 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dissymmetric probe manufactured by SPEAG. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dissymmetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) Under ISO17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

3.5. Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

Model	ES3DV3	
Manufacture	SPEAG	
frequency	0.03GHz-3GHz Linearity:±0.2dB(30MHz-3GHz)	
Dynamic Range	0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg Linearity:±0.2dB	
Dimensions	Overall length:337mm Tip diameter:4mm Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers:2mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.	

3.6. Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5:TX60) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from is used.
The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
High reliability (industrial design)
Jerk-free straight movements
Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
6-axis controller

3.7. 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, such 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.

3.8. Device Holder

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 center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).
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 ε=3 and loss tangent δ = 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.

3.9. Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip-disk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DAYS I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.
The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.

3.10. ELI4 Phantom

Flat phantom a fiberglass shell flat phantom with 2mm+/- 0.2 mm shell thickness. It has only one measurement area for Flat phantom	

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. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

4. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm.The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in 4.2

4.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient (% Weight) Tissue Type	150MHz
Water	55.12
Salt (NaCl)	1.57
Tween	43.31
Emulsifiers	0.0
Mineral Oil	0.0
Diethylenglycol monohexylether	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0
DGBE	0.0
Additives and Salt	0.0

4.2. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using DASY5 Dielectric Probe Kit and R&S Network Analyzer ZVL6 .

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 150MHz							
Fr. (MHz)	Ch.	Dielectric Parameters (±5%)				Tissue Temp [°C]	Test time
		head		body			
		εr 52.3 49.685 to 54.915	δ[s/m] 0.76 0.722to 0.798	εr 61.9 58.805 to 64.995	δ[s/m] 0.80 0.76 to 0.84		
150	Low	52.16	0.75	61.12	0.81	21	Oct. 08,2014
150	Mid	52.58	0.77	61.80	0.79	21	Oct. 08,2014
150	High	52.44	0.76	61.79	0.80	21	Oct. 08,2014

4.3. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

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

Target Frequency (MHz)	head		body	
	εr	σ (S/m)	εr	σ (S/m)
150	**52.3**	**0.76**	**61.9**	**0.80**
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	51.6	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

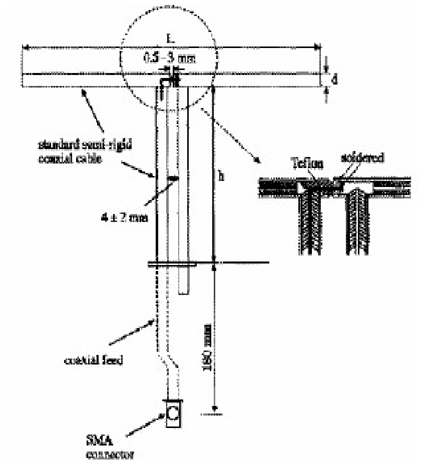
(ε_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)

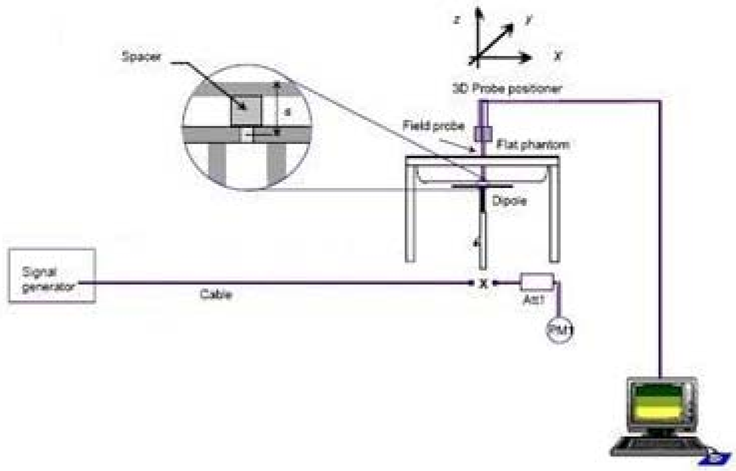
5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

5.1. SAR System Validation Procedures

Each DASY5 system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY5 software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.





5.2. SAR System Validation
5.2.1. Validation Loop Antenna

The Loop Antenna used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical Specifications for the Loop Antenna.

Frequency	R/L (mm)	R/h (mm)	d (mm)
150MHz	222	222	97

5.2.2. Validation Result

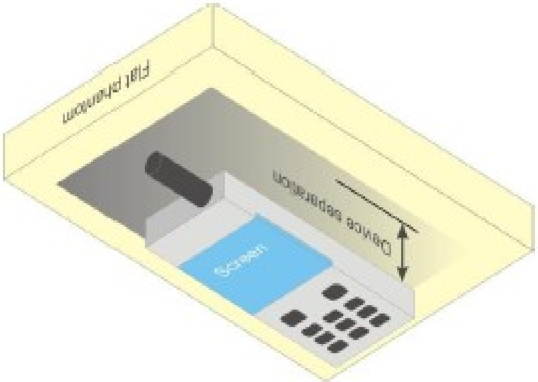
System Performance Check at 150MHz for body								
Validation Kit: ES3DV3-SN:3337								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result (± 10%)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
150	3.88	2.6	4.268-3.492	2.86-2.34	3.62	2.39	21	Oct. 08,2014

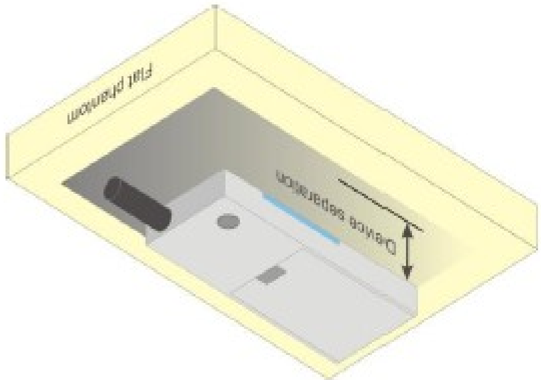
6. EUT TEST POSITION

This EUT was tested in **Front Face and Rear Face.**

6.1. Body Worn Position

(1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
(2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
(3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to **25mm** while used in front of face, and **0mm** while used at body back touch.





7. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, FCC Supplement C, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 “Controlled Exposure Environment” limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as “Controlled Exposure Environment” which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

Limits for Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment

Type Exposure Limits	Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment(W/Kg)
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	8.0

8. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/ Model	Identification No.	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
Stäubli Robot	Stäubli-TX60	F13/5Q2UD1/A/01	N/A	N/A
TISSUE Probe	SATIMO	SN 45/11 OCPG45	11/14/2013	11/13/2015
Robot Controller	Stäubli-CS8	139522	N/A	N/A
E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	SN:3337	09/05/2014	09/04/2015
ELI4 Phantom	ELI V5.0	1210	N/A	N/A
Device Holder	Speag-SD 000 H01 KA	SD 000 H01 KA	N/A	N/A
DAE4	Speag-SD 000 D04 BM	1398	10/10/2013	10/09/2014
SAR Software	Speag-DASY5	DASY52.8	N/A	N/A
Liquid	SATIMO	-	N/A	N/A
Radio Communication Tester	R&S-CMU200	069Y7-158-13-712	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Loop Antenna	Speag-CLA150	SN 4008	01/24/2014	01/24/2015
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4438C	MY44260051	02/23/2014	02/22/2015
Power Sensor	NRP-Z23	US38261498	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
SPECTRUM ANALYZER	Agilent- E4440A	MY44303916	10/22/2013	10/21/2014
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/17/2014	02/16/2015

Note: Per KDB 865664 Dipole SAR Validation Verification, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:
1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
4. Impedance is within 5Ω of calibrated measurement.

9. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 12.1

Uncertainty Distributions	**Normal**	**Rectangular**	**Triangular**	**U-Shape**
Multi-plying Factor(a)	1/k(b)	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 13.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

DAYS5 Measurement Uncertainty Measurement uncertainty for 30 MHz to 3GHz averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.							
Error Description	Uncertainty value(±10%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	±6.0%	±6.0%
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%
Probe Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%
RF Ambient Reflection	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%
Probe Positioning	6.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±3.9%	±3.9%
Post-processing	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	±3.6%	±2.3%
Device Holder	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.3%
Measurement SAR Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9%	±2.3%
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.0%	±2.3%
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%
Liquid Conductivity(Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	±2.0%	±2.0%
Liquid Conductivity(Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8%	±1.8%
Liquid Permittivity(Meas.)	2.5	Normal		0.26	0.26	±0.7%	±0.7%
Liquid Permittivity((Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7%	±1.4%
Liquid Conductivity-temperature uncertainty	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	±0.8%	±0.7%
Liquid Permittivity-temperature uncertainty	0.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	±0.0%	±0.0%
Combined Standard Uncertainty						±12.2%	±11.9%
Coverage Factor for 95%						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						±22.0%	±21.5%

10. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

Frequency (MHz)	Channel Spacing	Measured Conducted Output power	
		Max. Peak Power (dBm)	Avg. Power (dBm)
136.025	12.5KHz	36.89	36.47
155.000		36.95	**36.52**
173.975		36.91	36.50

11. TEST RESULTS

11.1. SAR Test Results Summary

11.1.1. Test position and configuration

Head SAR was performed with the device configured in the positions according to KDB 643646 and Body SAR was performed with the device configurated with all accessories close to the Flat Phantom.

11.1.2. Operation Mode

Set the EUT to maximum output power level and transmit on lower, middle and top channel with 100% duty cycle individually during SAR measurement.

11.1.3. Co-located SAR

The following KDB was used for assessing this device.
KDB 643646 and KDB 865664

The EUT only contains the Testing antenna, Standard battery and default body-worn accessory specified by customer. The earphone is only for testing

11.1.4. Test Result

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ±2				Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ±2					
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ±2				Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ±2					
Product: TWO WAY RADIO									
Test Mode: Hold to Face with 2.5 cm separation(VHF)									
Position	**Frequency(MHz)**	**Separation (KHz)**	**Power Drift (<±0.2)**	**SAR 1g with 100% duty Cycle(W/kg)**	**SAR 1g with 50% duty cycle (W/Kg)**	**Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)**	**Meas. output Power (dBm)**	**Scaled SAR (W/Kg)**	**Limit W/kg**
Face Up	136.025	12.5	0.03	6.39	3.195	37.00	36.47	3.610	8.0
Face Up	155.000	12.5	-0.12	6.58	**3.290**	37.00	36.52	**3.674**	8.0
Face Up	173.975	12.5	-0.01	5.75	2.875	37.00	36.50	3.226	8.0
Back Touch	155.000	12.5	-0.05	3.29	**1.645**	37.00	36.52	**1.837**	8.0

Note:
1 During the test, EUT power is 5 W with 100% duty cycle;
2.There is just default battery and antenna in this project;
3 According to KDB 643646 D01, when testing antennas with the default battery:
a. When the SAR≤ 3.5 W/kg, testing of all other required channels is not necessary for that antenna;
b. When the SAR > 3.5 W/kg and ≤ 4.0 W/kg, testing of the required immediately channel(s) is not necessary; testing of the other required channels may still be required. testing of the other required channels may still be required;
c. When the SAR > 4.0 W/kg and ≤ 6.0 W/kg, head SAR should be measured for that antenna on the required immediately adjacent channels; testing of the other required channels still need consideration.
d. When the highest measured SAR is ≤ 6.0 W/kg, PBA is not required.

Repeated SAR								
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ±2				Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ±2				
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ±2				Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ±2				
Product: TWO WAY RADIO								
Test Mode: Hold to Face with 2.5 cm separation(VHF)								
Position	**Frequency (MHz)**	**Separation (KHz)**	**Power Drift (<±5%)**	**Once SAR 1g with 100% duty cycle (W/kg)**	**Once SAR 1g with 50% duty cycle (W/Kg)**	**Twice SAR 1g with 100% duty cycle (W/kg)**	**Twice SAR 1g with 50% duty cycle (W/kg)**	**Limit W/kg**
Face Up	155.000	12.5	0.10	6.36	3.180	--	--	8.0

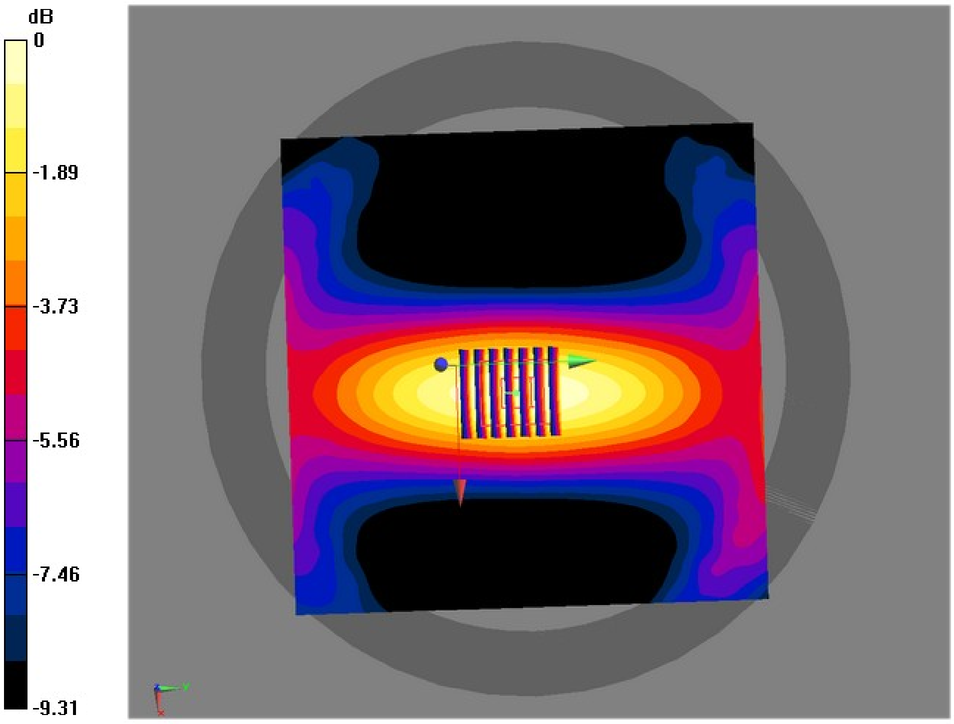
APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Test date: Oct. 08,2014**
System Check Body 150MHz
DUT: Dipole 150 MHz Type: SID 150
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW; Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 150MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 150MHz; σ=0.79 mho/m; εr =61.80 ; ρ = 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom; Input Power=30 dBm
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.0, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.17,7.17,7.17); Calibrated: 09/05/2014;;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: ELI4 (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

Configuration/System Check 450MHz Body/Area Scan (17×17×1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm,
Maximum value of SAR (measured)=3.97 W/Kg
Configuration/System Check 450MHz Body/Zoom Scan (7×7×7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy =5mm, dz=5mm,
Reference Value=62.705 V/m; Power Drift=-0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) =5.21 W/kg
SAR (1g) =3.62 W/Kg; SAR (10g) =2.39 W/Kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured)=4.10 W/Kg



0 dB = 4.10 W/kg = 6.14 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 08,2014**
CW150Low-face up 2.5cm (12.5 KHz)
DUT: TWO WAY RADIO; Type: 3208plus

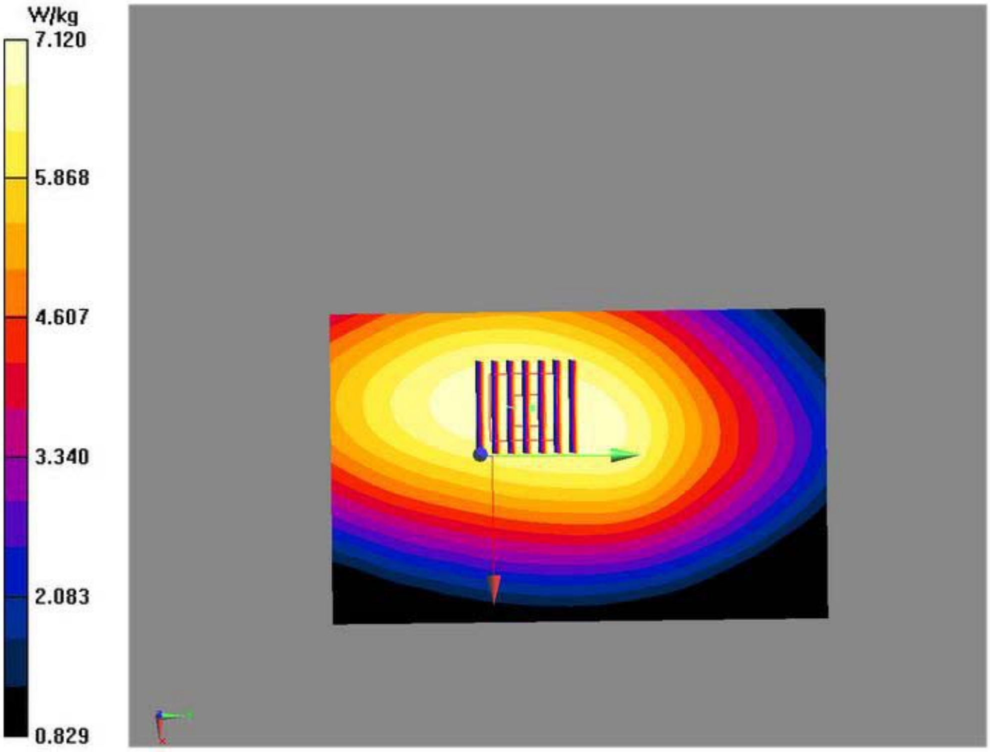
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 150MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 136.025 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 150MHz; σ=0.75 mho/m; εr =52.16; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.5, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.56, 7.56,7.56); Calibrated: 09/05/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: ELI4 (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

FRONT/1/Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.15 W/kg

FRONT/1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 81.206 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 8.62 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.77 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.12 W/kg



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 08,2014**
CW150Mid- face up 2.5cm (12.5 KHz)
DUT: TWO WAY RADIO; Type: 3208plus

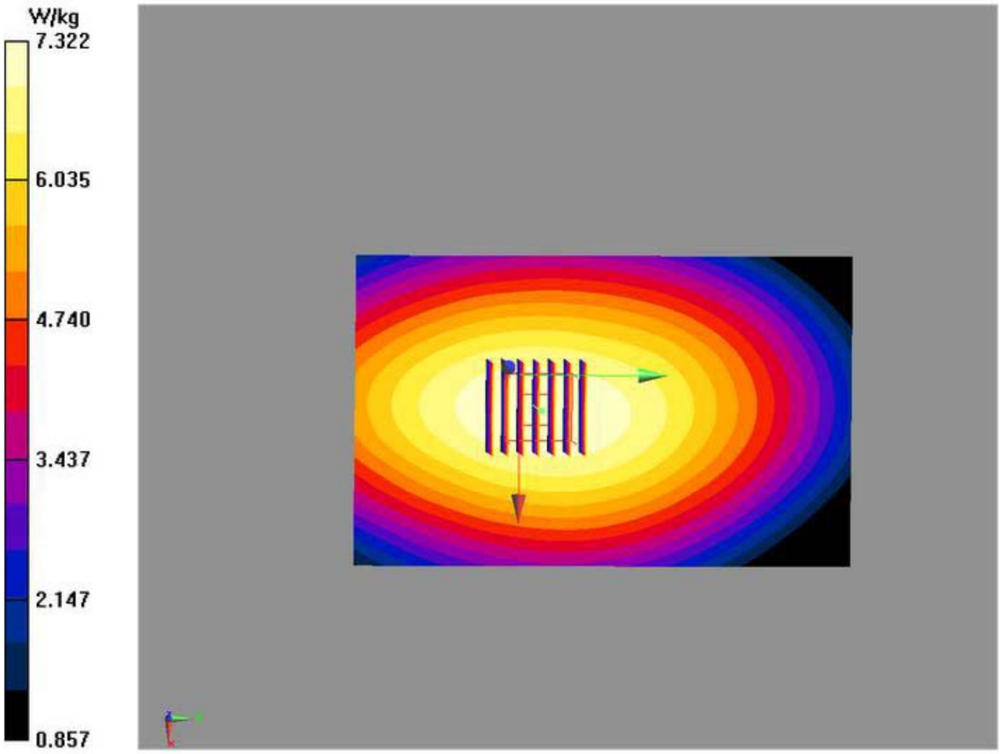
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 150MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 155.000 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 150MHz; σ=0.77 mho/m; εr =52.58; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.5, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.56, 7.56,7.56); Calibrated: 09/05/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: ELI4 (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

FRONT/2/Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) =7.30 W/kg

FRONT/2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 97.043 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 8.75 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.58 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.90 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.32 W/kg



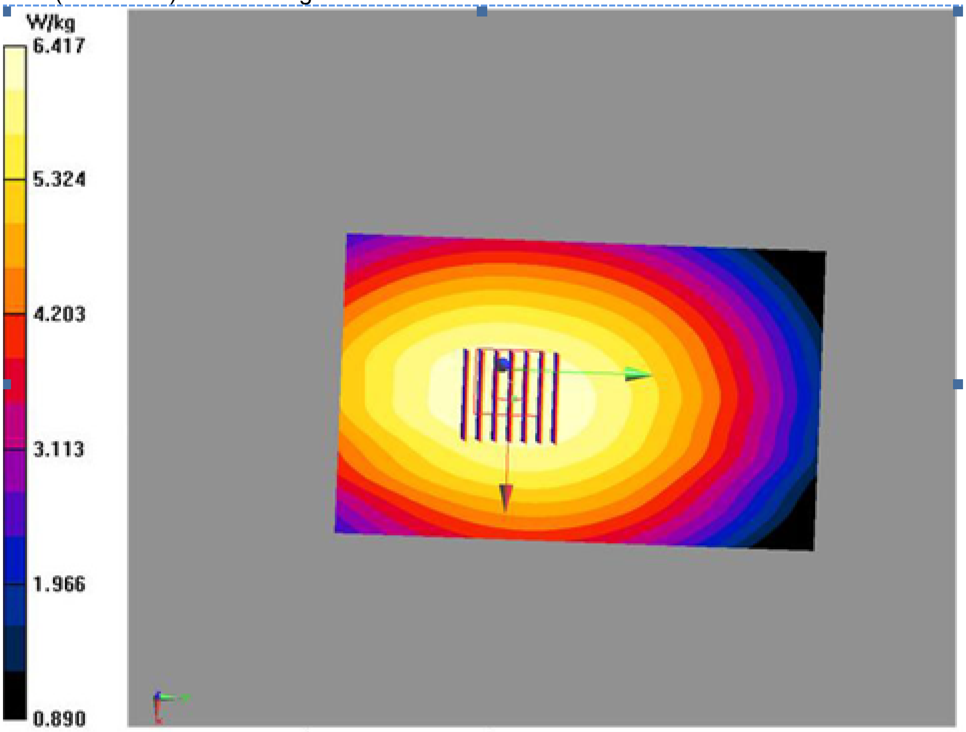
Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 08,2014**
CW150High- face up 2.5cm (12.5 KHz)
DUT: TWO WAY RADIO; Type: 3208plus

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 150MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 173.975MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 150MHz; σ=0.76 mho/m; εr =52.44; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.5, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

DASY Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.56, 7.56,7.56); Calibrated: 09/05/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: ELI4 (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

FRONT/3/Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.46 W/kg

FRONT/3/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 87.154 V/m; Power Drift =-0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.73 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.75 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.30 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.42 W/kg



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 08,2014**
CW150 Mid -Body –Touch (12.5 KHz)
DUT: TWO WAY RADIO; Type: 3208plus

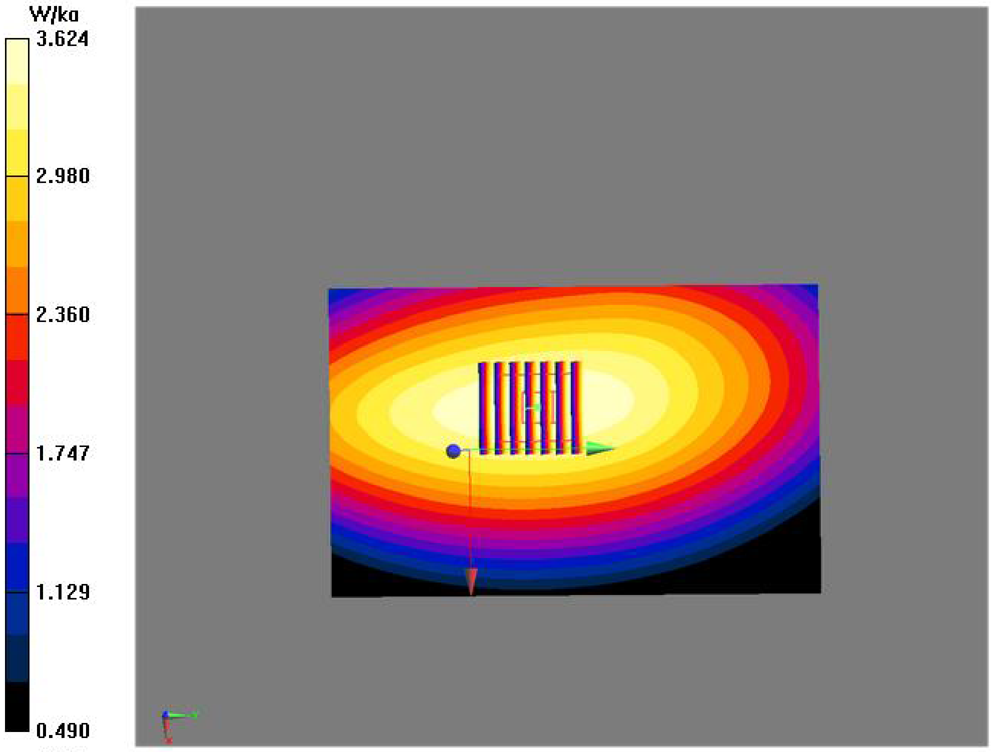
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 150 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 155.000 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 150 MHz; σ=0.79 mho/m; εr =61.80; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.5, Liquid temperature(℃): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.17,7.17,7.17); Calibrated: 09/05/2014;;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: ELI4 (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; ;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

BACK/2/Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.66 W/kg

BACK/2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 62.028 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.40 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.29 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.45 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.62 W/kg



Repeated SAR

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 08,2014**
CW150Mid- face up 2.5cm (12.5 KHz)
DUT: TWO WAY RADIO; Type: 3208plus

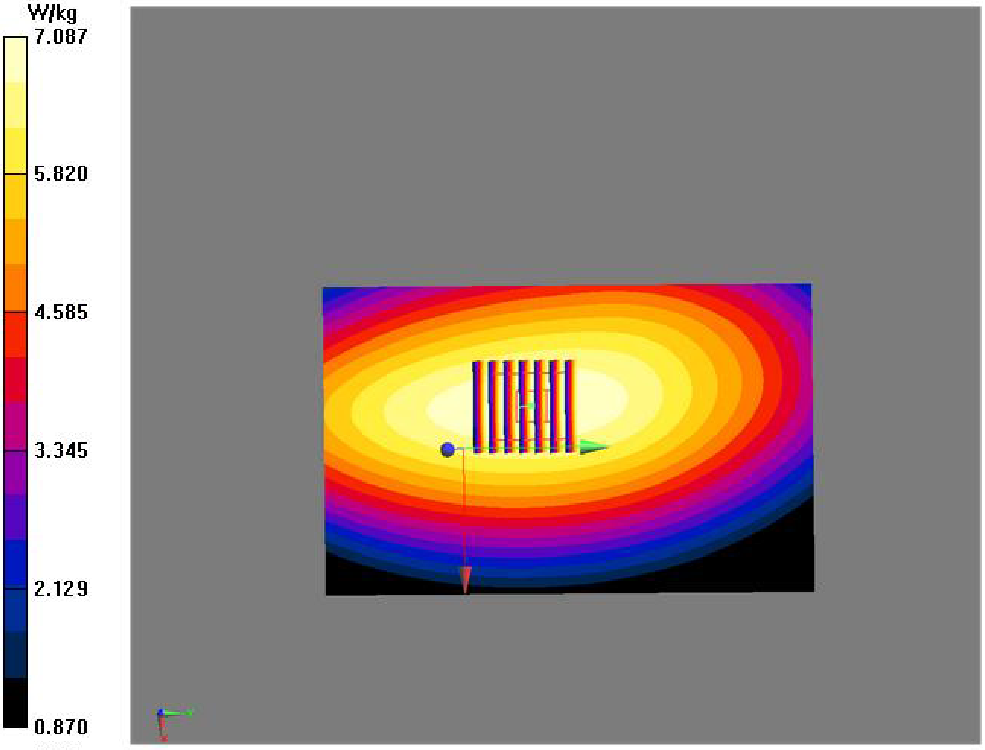
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CW 150MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 155.000 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 150MHz; σ=0.77 mho/m; εr =52.58; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom Type: Elliptical Phantom
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.5, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3-SN:3337; ConvF(7.56, 7.56,7.56); Calibrated: 09/05/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0,
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: ELI4 (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

FRONT/2/Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) =6.88 W/kg

FRONT/2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 94.089 V/m; Power Drift =-0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 8.55 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.36 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.79 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.09 W/kg

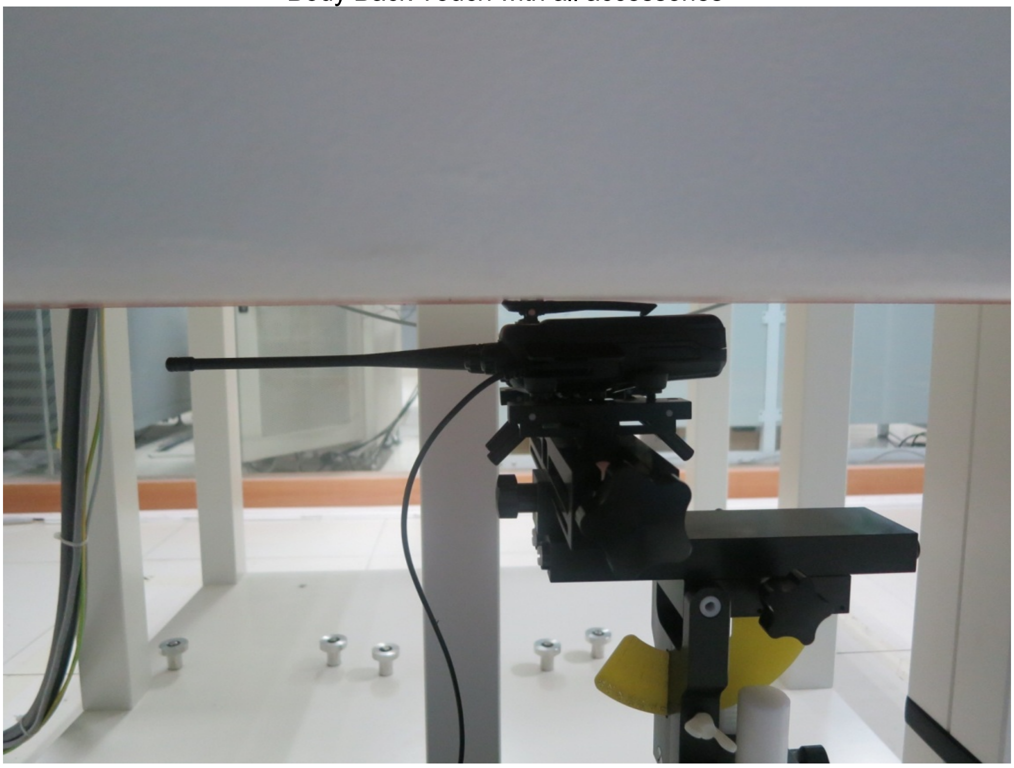


APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS &EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

Test Setup Photographs

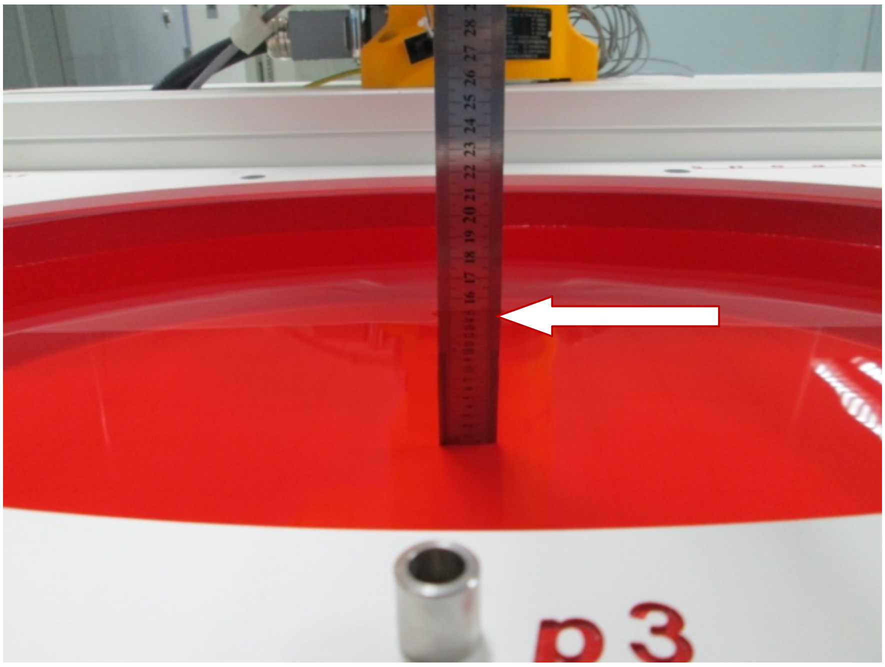
Face Up with 25mm Separation Distance.

Body Back Touch with all accessories



DEPTH OF THE LIQUID IN THE PHANTOM—ZOOM IN

Note：The position used in the measurement were according to IEEE 1528-2003



EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

TOTAL VIEW OF EUT

TOP VIEW OF EUT

BOTTOM VIEW OF EUT

FRONT VIEW OF EUT

BACK VIEW OF EUT

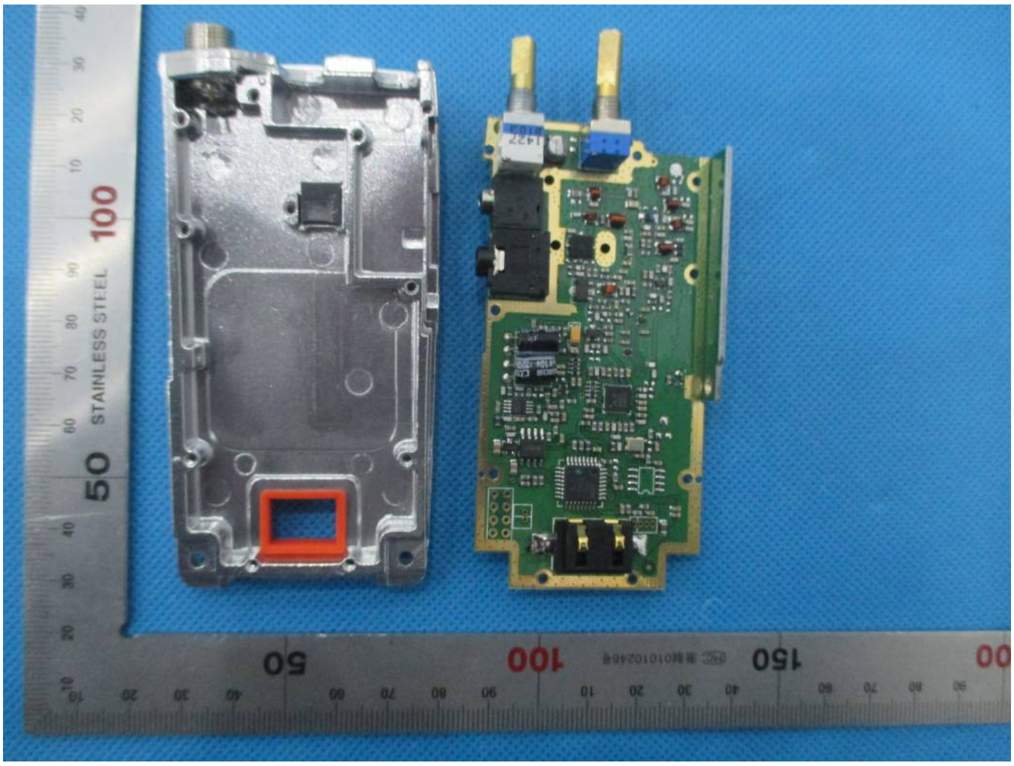
LEFT VIEW OF EUT

RIGHT VIEW OF EUT

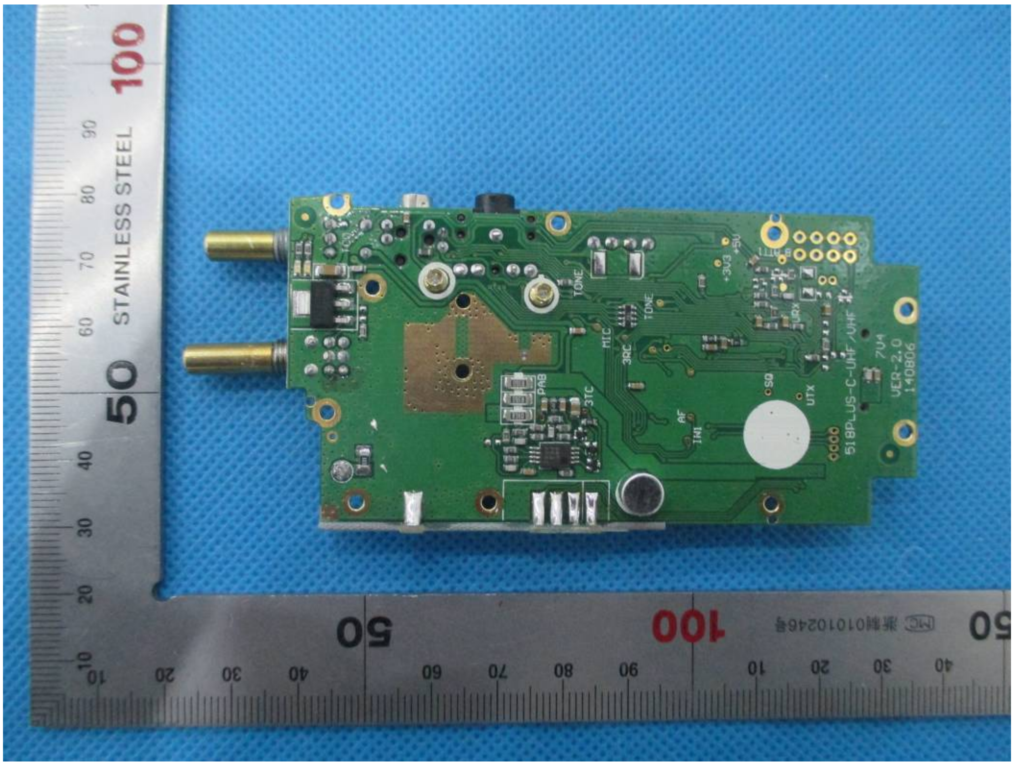
OPEN VIEW-1 OF EUT

OPEN VIEW-2 OF EUT

OPEN VIEW-3 OF EUT



INTERNAL VIEW-1 OF EUT



INTERNAL VIEW-2 OF EUT