

SAR Evaluation Report

EUT Information

Manufacturer	Sennheiser Communications A/S		
Brand Name	SDW 60 HS (tested); SDW 30 HS (refer chapter 1.3)		
Model Name	SDW 60 HS (tested); SDW 30 HS (refer chapter 1.3)		
FCC ID	DMOSCDH2		
IC Number	2099A-SCDH2		
Type / Category	DECT headset	☒ portable	☐ mixed mobile/portable
Intended Use	☐ - ☐ hand-held	☒ next to the ear ☐ front-of-face	☐ body-worn ☐ body supported ☐ limb-worn ☐ clothing-integrated

Prepared by

Testing Laboratory	IMST GmbH, Test Center Carl-Friedrich-Gauß-Str. 2 – 4 47475 Kamp-Lintfort Germany		
Laboratory Accreditation	 	The Test Center facility 'Dosimetric Test Lab' within IMST GmbH is accredited by the German National 'Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH (DAkkS)' for testing according to the scope as listed in the accreditation certificate: D-PL-12139-01-00. The German Bundesnetzagentur (BNetzA) recognizes IMST GmbH as CAB-EMC on the basis of the Council Decision of 22. June 1998 concerning the conclusion of the MRA between the European Community and the United States of America (1999/178/EC) in accordance with § 4 of the Recognition Ordinance of 11. January 2016. The recognition is valid until 20. July 2021 under the registration number: BNetzA-CAB-16/21-14.	

Prepared for

Applicant	Sennheiser Communications A/S Industriparken 27 2750 Ballerup Denmark		
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Test Specification

Applied Rules/Standards	IEEE 1528-2013, FCC CFR 47 § 2.1093, RSS-102 Issue 5		
Exposure Category	☒ general public / uncontrolled exposure	☐ occupational / controlled exposure	
Test Result	☒ PASS	☐ FAIL	

Report Information

Data Stored	60320_6181023_SDW60HS		
Issue Date	August 20, 2018		
Revision Date	August 29, 2018		
Revision Number	1		
	A new revision replaces all previous revisions and thus, become invalid herewith.		
Remarks	This report relates only to the item(s) evaluated. This report shall not be reproduced, except in its entirety, without the prior written approval of IMST GmbH. The results and statements contained in this report reflect the evaluation for the certain model described above. The manufacturer is responsible for ensuring that all production devices meet the intent of the requirements described in this report.		



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1 Subject of Investigation and Test Results

The SDW 60 HS is a new headset from Sennheiser Communications A/S operating in the DECT standard with two integrated antennas working in diversity mode. The headset has two earpieces.

The objective of the measurements done by IMST was the dosimetric assessment of one device in direct contact to the flat part of the SAM phantom using head tissue simulating liquid.

1.1 Technical Data of EUT

Product Specifications	
Model Name	SDW 60 HS
IMEI / SN / IMST EUT No.	- / A00225P17B000170 / 01
Operation Mode	DECT UPCS (TDD)
Frequency Range	1921.536 - 1928.448
Modulation	GFSK, DBPSK, DQPSK, D8PSK
Number of Channels	5
Maximum Active Slots	1 (long slot)
Maximum Duty Cycle	8.33 % (1/12 crest factor)
Type of Antenna	2x integrated (inverted F-antenna) / diversity mode
Maximum Output Power	refer chapter 6.3
Power Supply	Lithium Polymer, internal battery DC 3.7V, 530mAh
Used Accessory	-
EUT Stage	☒ production unit ☐ identical prototype
Notes:	

1.2 Antenna Configuration



Fig. 1: Sketches and antenna locations of the EUT (marked in yellow).

1.3 Product Family / Model Variants

As declared by the applicant, the assessed SDW 60 HS is technically identical with the SDW 30 HS headset. The SDW 60 HS has two earpieces while the SDW 30 has one. Both models have the same PCB and the same antenna. Therefore, a compliance with the test requirements for the identical device could be granted, accordingly.

1.4 Test Specification / Normative References

The tests documented in this report have been performed according to the standards and rules described below.

Test Specifications		
Test Standard / Rule	Description	Issue Date
☒ IEEE 1528-2013	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.	June 14, 2013
☐ FCC CFR 47 § 2.1091	Code of Federal Regulations; Title 47. Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: Mobile Devices.	October 01, 2010
☒ FCC CFR 47 § 2.1093	Code of Federal Regulations; Title 47. Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: Portable Devices.	October 01, 2010
☒ RSS-102, Issue 5	Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)	March, 2015
Measurement Methodology KDB		
☒ KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz	August 07, 2015
☒ KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	Exposure Reporting	October 23, 2015
Product KDB		
☒ KDB 447498 D01 v06	General RF Exposure Guidance	October 23, 2015

1.5 Attestation of Test Results

Highest Reported SAR _{1g} [W/kg]										
Band	Equipment Class	Antenna	Frequency [MHz]	CH	Test Side of EUT	Gap [mm]	Pic. No.	Highest Reported SAR _{1g} [W/kg]	SAR _{1g} Limit [W/kg]	
DECT	PUE	1	1921.536	4	inner	0	4	0.024	1.6	PASS
Notes: To establish a connection at a specific channel and with maximum output power, engineering test software has been used. All measured SAR results and configurations are shown in chapter 6.6 on page 15.										

Prepared by:



Alexander Rahn
Test Engineer

Reviewed by:



Dessislava Patrishkova
Quality Assurance

2 Exposure Criteria and Limits

2.1 SAR Limits

Human Exposure Limits				
Condition	Uncontrolled Environment (General Population)		Controlled Environment (Occupational)	
	SAR Limit [W/kg]	Mass Avg.	SAR Limit [W/kg]	Mass Avg.
SAR averaged over the whole body mass	0.08	whole body	0.4	whole body
Peak spatially-averaged SAR for the head, neck & trunk	1.6	1g of tissue*	8.0	1g of tissue*
Peak spatially-averaged SAR in the limbs	4.0	10g of tissue*	20.0	10g of tissue*
Note: *Defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube				

Table 1: SAR limits specified in IEEE Standard C95.1-2005 and Health Canada's Safety Code 6.

In this report the comparison between the exposure limits and the measured data is made using the spatial peak SAR; the power level of the device under test guarantees that the whole body averaged SAR is not exceeded.

2.2 Exposure Categories

General Public / Uncontrolled Exposure
General population comprises individuals of all ages and of varying health status, and may include particularly susceptible groups or individuals. In many cases, members of the public are unaware of their exposure to electromagnetic fields. Moreover, individual members of the public cannot reasonably be expected to take precautions to minimize or avoid exposure.
Occupational / Controlled Exposure
The occupationally exposed population consists of adults who are generally exposed under known conditions and are trained to be aware of potential risk and to take appropriate precautions.

Table 2: RF exposure categories.

2.3 Distinction between Maximum Permissible Exposure and SAR Limits

The biological relevant parameter describing the effects of electromagnetic fields in the frequency range of interest is the specific absorption rate SAR (dimension: power/mass). It is a measure of the power absorbed per unit mass. The SAR may be spatially averaged over the total mass of an exposed body or its parts. The SAR is calculated from the r.m.s. electric field strength E inside the human body, the conductivity σ and the mass density ρ of the biological tissue:

$$SAR = \sigma \frac{E^2}{\rho} = c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \Big|_{t \rightarrow 0+} \quad (1)$$

The specific absorption rate describes the initial rate of temperature rise $\partial T / \partial t$ as a function of the specific heat capacity c of the tissue. A limitation of the specific absorption rate prevents an excessive heating of the human body by electromagnetic energy.

As it is sometimes difficult to determine the SAR directly by measurement (e.g. whole body averaged SAR), the standard specifies more readily measurable maximum permissible exposures in terms of external electric E and magnetic field strength H and power density S , derived from the SAR limits. The limits for E , H and S have been fixed so that even under worst case conditions, the limits for the specific absorption rate SAR are not exceeded.

3 The Measurement System

DASY is an abbreviation of „Dosimetric Assessment System“ and describes a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of a human being according to different standards. The DASY4 system consists of the following items as shown in Fig: 2. Additionally, Fig: 3 shows the equipment, similar to the installations in other laboratories.

- Fully compliant with all current measurement standards as stated in Fig. 4
- High precision robot with controller
- Measurement server (for surveillance of the robot operation and signal filtering)
- Data acquisition electronics DAE (for signal amplification and filtering)
- Field probes calibrated for use in liquids
- Electro-optical converter EOC (conversion from the optical into a digital signal)
- Light beam (improving of the absolute probe positioning accuracy)
- Two SAM phantoms filled with tissue simulating liquid
- DASY4 software
- SEMCAD

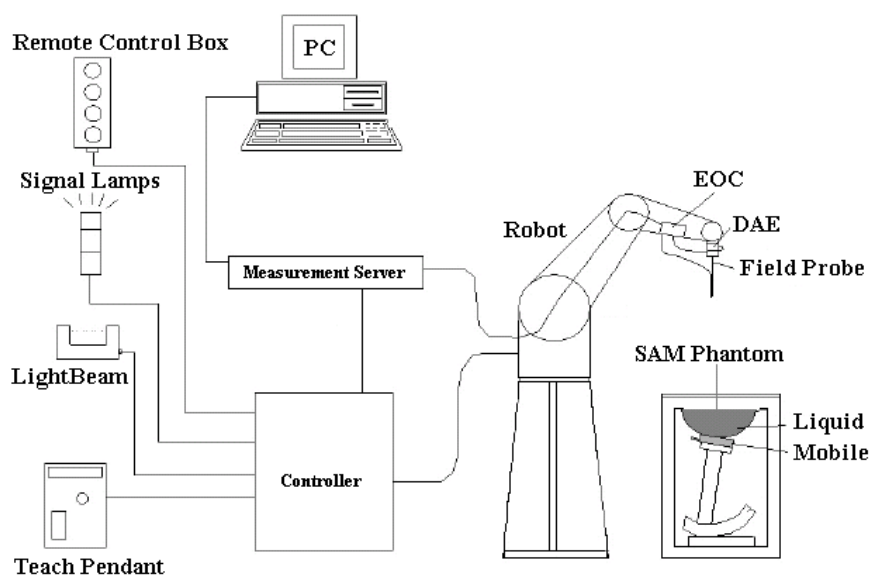


Fig. 2: The DASY4 measurement system.



Fig. 3: The measurement set-up with a DASY system and phantoms containing tissue simulating liquid.

The EUT operating at the maximum power level is placed by a non-metallic device holder (delivered from Schmid & Partner) in the above described positions at a shell phantom of a human being. The distribution of the electric field strength E is measured in the tissue simulating liquid within the shell phantom. For this miniaturised field probes with high sensitivity and low field disturbance are used. Afterwards the corresponding SAR values are calculated with the known electrical conductivity σ and the mass density ρ of the tissue in the SEMCAD FDTD software. The software is able to determine the averaged SAR values (averaging region 1 g or 10 g) for compliance testing.

The measurements are done by two scans: first a coarse scan determines the region of the maximum SAR, afterwards the averaged SAR is measured in a second scan within the shape of a cube.

3.1 Phantoms

TWIN SAM PHANTOM V4.0	
	Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1 and delivered by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. The details and the Certificate of conformity can be found in Fig. 5.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters

3.2 E-Field-Probes

For the measurements the Dosimetric E-Field Probes ET3DV6R or EX3DV4 with following specifications are used. They are manufactured and calibrated in accordance with FCC and IEEE 1528-2013 recommendations annually by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

ET3DV6R	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system (ET3DV6 only) Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Frequency	10 MHz to 2.3 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 2.3 GHz)
Directivity	Axial isotropy: ± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) Spherical isotropy: ± 0.4 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 $\mu\text{W/g}$ to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Calibration Range	450 MHz / 750 MHz / 900 MHz / 1750 MHz / 1900 MHz for head and body simulating liquid

EX3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	Axial isotropy: ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) Spherical isotropy: ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 $\mu\text{W/g}$ to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu\text{W/g}$)
Calibration Range	2450 MHz / 2600 MHz / 5250 MHz / 5600 MHz / 5800 MHz for head and body simulating liquid

4 Measurement Procedure

4.1 General Requirement

The test shall be performed in a laboratory with an environment which avoids influence on SAR measurements by ambient EM sources and any reflection from the environment itself. The ambient temperature shall be in the range of 20°C to 26°C and 30-70% humidity. All tests have been conducted according the latest version of all relevant KDBs.

4.2 Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position:

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile phone and the base station simulator is established via air interface.
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location (P1). This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with resolution settings for area scan and zoom scan according KDB 865664 D01 as shown in Table 3.
- The used extrapolation and interpolation routines are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method [DASY4].
- Repetition of the E-field measurement at the fixed location (P1) and repetition of the whole procedure if the two results differ by more than $\pm 0.21\text{dB}$.

			≤ 3 GHz	≥ 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx _{Area} , Δy _{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 - 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 - 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 - 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: ΔX _{Zoom} , ΔY _{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 - 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 - 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 - 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	Uniform grid: ΔZ _{Zoom} (n)		≤ 5 mm	3 - 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 - 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 - 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	ΔZ _{Zoom} (1): between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 - 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 - 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 - 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		ΔZ _{Zoom} (n>1): between subsequent points	≤ 1.5· ΔZ _{Zoom} (n-1)	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 - 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 - 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 - 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium: see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz				

Table 3: Parameters for SAR scan procedures.



4.3 Measurement Variability

According KDB 865664 repeated measurements are required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg. If the measured SAR value of the initial repeated measurement is < 1.45 W/kg with $\leq 20\%$ variation, only one repeated measurement is required to reaffirm that the results are not expected to have substantial variations, which may introduce significant compliance concerns. A second repeated measurement is required only if the measured result for the initial repeated measurement is within 10% of the SAR limit and vary by more than 20%, which are often related to device and measurement setup difficulties. The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

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

5 System Verification and Test Conditions

5.1 Date of Testing

Date of Testing				
Band		Frequency [MHz]	Date of System Check	Date of SAR Measurement
DECT	Ant. 1	1900	August 14, 2018	August 15, 2018
DECT	Ant. 2	1900	August 14, 2018	August 15, 2018

Table 4: Date of testing.

5.2 Environment Conditions

Environment Conditions		
Ambient Temperature[°C]	Liquid Temperature [°C]	Humidity [%]
22.0 ± 2	22.0 ± 2	40.0 ± 10
Notes: To comply with the required noise level (less than 12 mW/kg) periodically measurements without a DUT were conducted.		

Table 5: Environment Conditions.

5.3 Tissue Simulating Liquid Recipes

Tissue Simulating Liquid									
Frequency Range [MHz]	Water [%]	Sugar [%]	Cellulose [%]	Salt [%]	Preventol [%]	DGBE [%]	Triton X/100 [%]	TWEEN 80 [%]	GERMABEN [%]
Head Tissue									
☐ 300	37.1	56.1	0.9	5.8	0.2	-	-	-	-
☐ 450	38.9	56.9	0.3	3.8	0.1	-	-	-	-
☐ 835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	-	-	-	-
☐ 900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	-	-	-	-
☐ 1800	55.2	-	-	0.3	-	44.5	-	-	-
☒ 1900	55.4	-	-	0.1	-	44.5	-	-	-
☐ 2450	55.0	-	-	-	-	45.0	-	-	-
☐ 2600	54.8	-	-	0.1	-	45.1	-	-	-
☐ 5000 - 6000	65.5	-	-	-	-	17.2	17.25	-	-
Notes: Used liquid for measurement is checked above.									

Table 6: Recipes of the tissue simulating liquid.

5.4 Tissue Simulating Liquid Parameters

For the measurement of the following parameters the Speag DAK-3.5 dielectric probe kit is used, representing the open-ended coaxial probe measurement procedure.

Tissue Simulating Liquids									
Ambient Temperature(C) : 22.0 ± 2			Liquid Temperature(C) : 22.7			Humidity (%) : 40.0 ± 10			Date
Band	Frequency	Channel	Permittivity			Conductivity			
			Measured	Target	Delta	Measured	Target	Delta	
	[MHz]		ε'	ε'	+/- 5 [%]	σ [S/m]	σ [S/m]	+/- 5 [%]	
DECT	1900.0	System Check	41.6	40.0	4.0	1.41	1.40	0.9	Aug. 14, 2018
	1921.536	4	40.5	40.0	1.3	1.37	1.40	-2.4	
	1924.992	2	40.1	40.0	0.2	1.36	1.40	-2.7	
	1928.448	0	39.6	40.0	-0.9	1.36	1.40	-2.8	
Notes: Liquid depth is at least 15 cm for all frequency ranged measurements.									

Table 7: Parameters of the head tissue simulating liquid.

5.5 Simplified Performance Checking

The simplified performance check was realized using the dipole validation kit. The input power of the dipole antenna was 250 mW (CW) and it was placed under the flat part of the SAM phantom. The target and measured results are listed in the table 8 and shown in Appendix C - System Verification Plots. The target values were adopted from the calibration certificates found also in the appendix.

System Check Results											
Frequency [MHz]	Tissue	Dipole #SN	SAR Values with Head TSL [W/kg]								Date
			Measured				Target		Delta		
			with 250 mW		scaled to 1 W		normalized to 1 W		+/- 10 [%]		
			1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	
1900	Head	D1900V2 #535	9.13	4.93	36.52	19.72	39.96	21.00	-8.61	-6.10	Aug. 14, 2018

Table 8: Dipole target and measured results.

6 SAR Measurement Conditions and Results

6.1 Test Conditions

Test Conditions					
Band	TX Range [MHz]	RX Range [MHz]	Used Channels	Crest Factor	Phantom
DECT UPCS	1921.536 - 1928.448	1921.536 - 1928.448	04, 02, 00	12	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Notes: -					

Table 9: Used channels and crest factors during the test.

6.2 Tune-Up Information

Tune-Up Information					
Mode	Frequency [MHz]	CH	Target Output Power [dBm]	Tolerance [± dB]	Tune -Up Tolerance Limit [dBm]
DECT UPCS	1921.536	04	19.5	0.5	20.0
	1924.992	02	19.5	0.5	20.0
	1928.448	00	19.5	0.5	20.0
Notes: According to the manufacturer both antennas are transmitting with same power output values.					

Table 10: Maximum transmitting output power values declared by the manufacturer.

6.3 Measured Output Power

RMS Burst Output Power [dBm]			
Band	Frequency [MHz]	CH	Measured Output Power [dBm]
			GFSK
DECT UPCS	1921.536	04	18.9
	1924.992	02	18.9
	1928.448	00	18.9
Notes:			

Table 11: Conducted output power values.

6.4 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion according to KDB 447498

SAR test exclusion is determined for the EUT according to KDB 447498 D01 with 1g SAR exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm determined by:

$$[(\text{max power of channel. incl. tune-up tolerance. mW}) / (\text{min test separation distance. mm})] * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}]$$

≤ 3.0 for 1g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10g extremity SAR, where

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

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Consideration (FCC)											
Mode	Freq.	Distance	Output Power (peak)		Maximum Duty Cycle	Output Power (average)		Threshold Comparison Value	SAR Testing Exclusion Threshold Value	SAR Testing Exclusion	SAR Testing Required
	[MHz]	[mm]	[dBm]	[mW]	[%]	[dBm]	[mW]		HEAD/BODY	HEAD/BODY	HEAD/BODY
DECT	1925	5	20.0	100.0	8.33	9.21	8.33	2.3	≤ 3.0	YES	NO

Table 12: SAR test exclusion for the applicable transmitter according to KDB 447498.

When the standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas the standalone SAR must be estimated according to KDB 447498 in order to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

- $(\text{max. power of channel. including tune-up tolerance. mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance. mm}) * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;
where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

- 0.4 W/kg for 1g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10g SAR. when the test separation distance is > 50 mm

6.5 SAR Test Exclusion Consideration according to RSS-102

Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Consideration (ISED)										
Mode	Freq.	Distance	Output Power (peak)		Maximum Duty Cycle	Output Power (average)		Exemption Limit for 1g SAR [mW]	SAR Testing Exclusion	SAR Testing Required
	[MHz]	[mm]	[dBm]	[mW]	[%]	[dBm]	[mW]	HEAD/BODY	HEAD/BODY	HEAD/BODY
DECT	1925	5	20.0	100.0	8.33	9.21	8.33	6.8	NO	YES

Table 13: SAR test exclusion for the applicable transmitter according to RSS-102, section 2.5.1.



6.6 SAR Results

The tables below contain the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1g. SAR assessment was conducted in the worst case configuration with output power values according to Table 10. According to KDB 447498 D01, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.

Reported SAR is calculated by the following formulas:

- Scaling factor tune up limit = tune-up limit power (mW) / RF power (mW)
- Scaling factor max. duty cycle = max. possible duty cycle / used duty cycle for SAR measurement
- Reported SAR = measured SAR * scaling factor tune up limit * scaling factor max. duty cycle

The plots with the highest measured SAR values are shown in Appendix B - SAR Distribution Plots.

SAR Measurement Results												
Band	Freq. [MHz]	CH	Test Side of EUT	Gap [mm]	Pic. No.	Measured SAR1g [W/kg]	Power Drift [dB]	Peak Output Power [dBm]		Scaling Factor Tune-Up Limit	Reported SAR1g [W/kg]	Plot No.
								Meas.	Limit			
DECT Ant. 1	1924.992	2	inner	0	4	0.018	-0.039	18.9	20.0	1.288	0.023	-
	1921.536	4	inner	0	4	0.019	0.200	18.9	20.0	1.288	0.024	1
	1928.448	0	inner	0	4	0.015	0.199	18.9	20.0	1.288	0.019	-
DECT Ant. 2	1924.992	2	inner	0	4	0.006	0.190	18.9	20.0	1.288	0.008	-
	1921.536	4	inner	0	4	0.007	-0.138	18.9	20.0	1.288	0.009	2
	1928.448	0	inner	0	4	0.006	-0.043	18.9	20.0	1.288	0.008	-
Notes: According to reply of FCC inquiry 924777, SAR assessment was conducted with removed rubber ear buds during testing.												

Table 14: SAR measurement results.

To control the output power stability during the SAR test the used DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the e-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in the above tables labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.



7 Administrative Measurement Data

7.1 Calibration of Test Equipment

Test Equipment Overview						
Test Equipment		Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Last Calibration	Next Calibration
DASY System Components						
☒	Software Versions DASY4	SPEAG	V4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Software Versions SEMCAD	SPEAG	V1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	ET3DV6R	1579	02/2018	02/2019
☐	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	ET3DV6R	1669	02/2017	02/2019
☐	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3536	09/2016	09/2018
☐	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3860	09/2017	09/2018
☒	Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE 3	335	02/2018	02/2019
☐	Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE 4	631	09/2017	09/2018
☐	Phantom	SPEAG	SAM	1059	N/A	N/A
☐	Phantom	SPEAG	SAM	1176	N/A	N/A
☒	Phantom	SPEAG	SAM	1340	N/A	N/A
☐	Phantom	SPEAG	SAM	1341	N/A	N/A
☐	Phantom	SPEAG	ELI4	1004	N/A	N/A
Dipoles						
☐	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D450V2	1014	03/2015	03/2021
☐	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D835V2	470	03/2015	03/2021
☐	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D900V2	006	11/2015	11/2018
☐	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1640V2	311	09/2015	09/2018
☐	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1750V2	1005	03/2015	03/2021
☒	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1900V2	535	03/2018	03/2021
☐	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	709	11/2015	11/2018
☐	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2600V2	1019	11/2015	11/2018
☐	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1028	05/2017	05/2020
Material Measurement						
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103220	08/2017	08/2019
☒	Dielectric Probe Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1234	02/2018	02/2020
☒	Thermometer	LKMelectronic	DTM3000	3511	02/2018	02/2020
Power Meters and Sensors						
☒	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2487A	6K00002319	06/2018	06/2020
☒	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2472A	990365	06/2018	06/2020
☒	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2488A	6K00002078	06/2018	06/2020
☒	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2472A	002122	06/2018	06/2020
☒	Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP7	100433	04/2018	04/2020
RF Sources						
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103220	08/2017	08/2019
☐	RF Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SM300	100142	N/A	N/A
Amplifiers						
☒	Amplifier 10 MHz – 4200 MHz	Mini Circuits	ZHL-42-42W	D080504-1	N/A	N/A
☐	Amplifier 2 GHz – 6 GHz	Ciao Wireless	CA26-451	37452	N/A	N/A
Radio Tester						
☐	Radio Communication Tester	Anritsu	MT8815B	6200576536	04/2018	04/2020
☐	Radio Communication Tester	Anritsu	MT8820C	6200918336	04/2018	04/2020
Notes: Used test equipment for measurement is checked above.						

Table 15: Calibration of test equipment.

7.2 Uncertainty Assessment

Uncertainty Budget for SAR Measurements according to IEEE 1528-2013 (300 MHz - 6 GHz)								
Error Sources	Uncertainty Value [± %]	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	ci	Standard Uncertainty [± %]		vi ² or veff
Measurement System				1g	10g	1g	10g	
Probe calibration	6.7	Normal	1	1	1	6.7	6.7	∞
Axial isotropy	0.3	Rectangular	√3	√0.5	√0.5	0.1	0.1	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	1.3	Rectangular	√3	√0.5	√0.5	0.5	0.5	∞
Boundary effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	0.3	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
System detection limit	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Modulation response	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Readout electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration time	1.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.8	0.8	∞
RF ambient conditions - noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF ambient conditions - refl.	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe positioner mech. tol.	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Algorithms for max SAR eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test sample positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device holder uncertainty	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
SAR drift measurement (< 0.2 dB)	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
SAR scaling	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Phantom and Set-up								
Phantom uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
SAR correction for perm./cond.	1.9	Normal	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.9	3.6	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	1.2	1.3	∞
Liquid conductivity temp. unc.	2.9	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	1.3	1.2	∞
Liquid permittivity temp. unc.	1.8	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.2	0.3	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						11.1	11.0	
Coverage Factor for 95%						kp=2		
Expanded Standard Uncertainty						22.2	21.9	
Notes: Worst case probe calibration uncertainty has been applied for all available probes and frequencies.								

Table 16: Uncertainty budget for SAR measurements.



Uncertainty Budget for SAR System Validation according to IEEE 1528-2013 (300 MHz - 6 GHz)								
Error Sources	Uncertainty Value [± %]	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	ci	Standard Uncertainty [± %]		vi ² or veff
Measurement System				1g	10g	1g	10g	
Probe calibration	6.7	Normal	1	1	1	6.7	6.7	∞
Axial isotropy	0.3	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.1	0.1	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	1.3	Rectangular	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0	∞
Boundary effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	0.3	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
System detection limit	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Modulation response	0.0	Rectangular	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0	∞
Readout electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response time	0.0	Rectangular	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration time	0.0	Rectangular	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0	∞
RF ambient conditions - noise	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
RF ambient conditions - refl.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Probe positioner mech. tol.	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Algorithms for max SAR eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Validation Dipole								
Dev. of exp. dipole from num.	5.0	Normal	1	1	1	5.0	5.0	∞
Input power and SAR drift (< 0.2 dB)	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance (< 2deg)	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Phantom and Set-up								
Phantom uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
SAR correction for perm./cond.	1.9	Normal	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.9	3.6	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	1.2	1.3	∞
Liquid conductivity temp. unc.	2.9	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	1.3	1.2	∞
Liquid permittivity temp. unc.	1.8	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.2	0.3	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						10.7	10.6	
Coverage Factor for 95%						kp=2		
Expanded Standard Uncertainty						21.5	21.2	
Notes: Worst case probe calibration uncertainty has been applied for all available probes and frequencies.								

Table 17: Uncertainty budget for SAR system validation.



8 Report History

Revision History				
Revision	Description of Revision	Date	Revised Page	Revised By
/	Initial Release	August 20, 2018	-	-
1	SDW 30 HS model name added, KDB inquiry number added	August 29, 2018	1, 3, 20, 23	AR

END OF THE SAR REPORT

Please refer to separated appendix file for the following data:

- Appendix A - Pictures
- Appendix B - SAR Distribution Plots
- Appendix C - System Verification Plots
- Appendix D – Certificates of Conformity
- Appendix E – Calibration Certificates for DAEs
- Appendix F – Calibration Certificates for E-Field Probes
- Appendix G – Calibration Certificates for Dipoles