

Accessory test reductions in two-way radio SAR testing

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Objective

- Work with FCC and other stake-holders to develop a test reduction protocol suitable for two-way radio SAR testing for FCC certification
 - Proposal aims at increasing SAR test labs operational efficiency within the framework of a conservative accessory test reduction protocol
 - Test labs would benefit from a clearly defined protocol
 - All parties would benefit from more efficient certification process
 - Selection of accessory combinations to be tested is achieved by
 - applying SAR-based criteria
 - requiring concurrent sound engineering assessment



Background

- Two-way professional radios are frequently brought to market with several antennas, batteries, audio accessories, carry cases/holders
 - The broad selection of available accessories is due to the wide variety of scenarios where these radios are operated by federal, military, and emergency personnel, police, firemen, and enterprise users
 - Many of these applications require mission-critical radio features using specialized, rugged accessories for the safety of users and the public. Thus, manufacturers strive to meet customer expectations in providing suitable radios and accessories

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Statement of the problem

- SAR testing of all possible accessory combinations is unfeasible
 - A two-way radio featuring 2 antennas, 4 batteries, 4 audios, 5 carry cases would require <u>192 SAR tests per frequency channel</u>
 - 160 (= 2 x 4 x 4 x 5) tests at the body + 32 (= 2 x 4 x 4) tests at the face
 - SAR testing of a multi-band radio would take <u>hundreds of tests</u>
 - E.g., dual-band VHF/UHF radio with 10 test channels \rightarrow months!
- Experience shows that some accessories yield consistently low(er) SAR
 - Testing these accessories in all possible combinations would add little value
 - E.g., thick carry cases (w/metal content)





Test reduction protocol & Test plan

• **Test reduction protocol:** A set of rules and predefined criteria providing guidance in the definition of a test plan for a two-way radio product and inter-compatible accessories, operating in a given frequency band in predefined intended use conditions. The test reduction protocol involves implementation of a test sequence aimed at identifying the highest SAR configuration(s) for combinations of accessories while minimizing unnecessary tests and limiting the number of test frequencies (channels).



 Test plan: A test sequence or matrix featuring the accessory combinations that may potentially require testing according to the implementation of the test reduction protocol for a specific radio product.



Test reduction protocol: criteria & sequence

MOTOROLA PROPOSAL

- Physical characteristics
 - Similarity: e.g., aesthetic features (e.g., color)
 - Difference: e.g., thicker carry cases
- Observed SAR levels (at <u>all</u> applicable test channels)
 - Absolutely <u>low</u> or <u>very low</u> SAR (w.r.t. the SAR limit)
 - Relatively lower SAR (b/w two antennas/accessories)
- Catch-all threshold
 - antenna/accessory combinations yielding SAR > C.A.T. (*tbd*) are retained
- Test plans defined in each band, separately for "body" & "face"
 - Number of test channels defined based on IEEE 1528 formula
 - Subset used in battery, audio & carry selection phases
- Antenna/accessory/channel selection phases
 Antennas → Batteries → Audios → Carry cases
 Low & very low SAR channels may be partially dispensed
- Final frequency sweep
 - Highest SAR combination(s) tested at all channels in band
 - All antennas are tested at this final stage







Next steps

- Establish a forum for interested stake-holders to work on the issues and refine the protocol in conjunction with FCC
- FCC to issue the test reduction guidance with the plan to eliminate or reduce pre-certification reviews

