

TEST REPORT

Applicant: TCL Communication Ltd.
Address: 5/F, Building 22E, 22 Science Park East Avenue,
Hong Kong SciencePark, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong
Equipment Type: Mobile Hot Spot
Model Name: MW513U
Brand Name: TCL
FCC ID: 2ACCJB183
Test Standard: FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093
(refer to section 3.1)
Maximum SAR: Body (1 g): 0.97 W/kg
Sample Arrival Date: Jan. 08, 2026
Test Date: Jan. 14, 2026
Date of Issue: Feb. 06, 2026

ISSUED BY:

Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

**Tested by:** Xiong Lining**Checked by:** Xu Rui**Approved by:** Tolan Tu
(Testing Director)

Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
<u>Rev. 01</u>	<u>Feb. 06, 2026</u>	<u>Initial Issue</u>

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Test Laboratory

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1/F, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100

1.2 Test Location

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Location	☐ Block B, 1/F, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
	☒ 1/F, Building B, Ganghongji High-tech Intelligent Industrial Park, No. 1008, Songbai Road, Yangguang Community, Xili Sub-district, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as a accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1196.

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	18°C to 25°C
Ambient Relative Humidity	30% to 70%

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	TCL Communication Ltd.
Address	5/F, Building 22E, 22 Science Park East Avenue, Hong Kong SciencePark, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	TCL Communication Ltd.
Address	5/F, Building 22E, 22 Science Park East Avenue, Hong Kong SciencePark, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong

2.3 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	Mobile Hot Spot
Model Name Under Test	MW513U
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model Name Differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	V4.0
Software Version	N/A
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.3.1 Antenna Information:

Please refer the document “BL-SZ25C1299-AI EUT external photo.pdf”.

2.4 Ancillary Equipment

Ancillary Equipment	Li-Polymer Battery	
	Brand Name	N/A
	Model No.	TLi044A7
	Serial No.	N/A
	Capacitance	Rated: 4400mAh Typical: 4500mAh
	Rated Voltage	3.85 V
	Limited Voltage	4.4 V
	Manufacturer	Ningbo Veken Battery CO.,Ltd

2.5 Technical Information

Network and Wireless connectivity	4G Network LTE FDD Band 1/2/3/4/5/7/12/13/20/28/46/66 LTE TDD Band 48 LTE CA Frequency Band: CA_2A-2A, CA_2A-4A, CA_2A-5A, CA_2A-13A, CA_2A-46A, CA_2A-48A, CA_2A-66A, CA_4A-4A, CA_4A-5A, CA_4A-13A, CA_4A-46A, CA_4A-48A, CA_5A-5A, CA_5A-46A, CA_5A-48A, CA_5A-66A, CA_5B, CA_13A-46A, CA_13A-48A, CA_13A-66A, CA_46A-66A, CA_48A-66A, CA_48C, CA_66A-66A, CA_66B, CA_66C, CA_2A-2A-4A, CA_2A-2A-5A, CA_2A-2A-13A, CA_2A-2A-66A, CA_2A-4A-4A, CA_2A-4A-5A, CA_2A-4A-13A, CA_2A-5A-46A, CA_2A-5A-48A, CA_2A-5A-66A, CA_2A-5B, CA_2A-13A-46A, CA_2A-13A-48A, CA_2A-13A-66A, CA_2A-46A-46A, CA_2A-46A-66A, CA_2A-46C, CA_2A-48A-48A, CA_2A-48A-66A, CA_2A-48C, CA_2A-66A-66A, CA_2A-66B, CA_2A-66C, CA_4A-4A-5A, CA_4A-4A-13A, CA_4A-5B, CA_4A-46A-46A, CA_4A-46C, CA_4A-48C, CA_5A-5A-66A, CA_5A-46A-66A, CA_5A-46C, CA_5A-48A-66A, CA_5A-66A-66A, CA_5A-66B, CA_5A-66C, CA_5B-46A, CA_5B-66A, CA_13A-46A-66A, CA_13A-46C, CA_13A-48A-48A, CA_13A-48A-66A, CA_13A-48C, CA_13A-66A-66A, CA_13A-66B, CA_13A-66C, CA_46A-46A-66A, CA_46C-66A, CA_48A-48A-66A, CA_48A-66A-66A, CA_48A-66B, CA_48A-66C, CA_48C-66A, CA_48D, CA_66A-66A-66A, CA_66A-66C, CA_2A-2A-4A-4A, CA_2A-2A-4A-5A, CA_2A-2A-5A-66A, CA_2A-2A-13A-66A, CA_2A-2A-46C, CA_2A-2A-66A-66A, CA_2A-2A-66B, CA_2A-2A-66C, CA_2A-4A-4A-5A, CA_2A-4A-5B, CA_2A-5A-46C, CA_2A-5A-66A-66A, CA_2A-5A-66B, CA_2A-5A-66C, CA_2A-5B-66A, CA_2A-13A-46C, CA_2A-13A-48C, CA_2A-13A-66A-66A, CA_2A-13A-66B, CA_2A-13A-66C, CA_2A-46A-46C, CA_2A-46C-66A, CA_2A-46D, CA_2A-48A-48C, CA_2A-48C-66A, CA_2A-48D, CA_2A-48D-66A, CA_2A-66A-66A-66A, CA_4A-4A-5B, CA_4A-46A-46C, CA_4A-46D, CA_4A-48D, CA_5A-5A-66A-66A, CA_5A-5A-
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	66B, CA_5A-5A-66C, CA_5A-46C-66A, CA_5A-46D, CA_5A-48D, CA_5B-46C, CA_5B-66A-66A, CA_5B-66B, CA_5B-66C, CA_13A-46C-66A, CA_13A-46D, CA_13A-48A-48C, CA_13A-48A-66B, CA_13A-48A-66C, CA_13A-48C-66A, CA_13A-48D, CA_46A-46C-66A, CA_46D-66A, CA_48A-48A-66A-66A, CA_48A-48A-66B, CA_48A-48A-66C, CA_48A-48C-66A, CA_48C-66A-66A, CA_48C-66B, CA_48C-66C, CA_48D-66A, CA_48E, CA_2A-2A-5A-66A-66A, CA_2A-2A-5A-66B, CA_2A-2A-5A-66C, CA_2A-2A-13A-66A-66A, CA_2A-2A-46D, CA_2A-5A-46D, CA_2A-5B-66A-66A, CA_2A-5B-66B, CA_2A-5B-66C, CA_2A-13A-46D, CA_2A-13A-48D, CA_2A-13A-66A-66B, CA_2A-46A-46d, CA_2A-46D-66A, CA_2A-46E, CA_2A-48A-48D, CA_2A-48C-48C, CA_2A-48D-66A, CA_2A-48E, CA_4A-46A-46D, CA_4A-48E, CA_5A-46D-66A, CA_5A-46E, CA_5B-46D, CA_13A-46D-66A, CA_13A-46E, CA_13A-48A-48D, CA_13A-48C-48C, CA_13A-48D-66A, CA_13A-48E, CA_46A-46D-66A, CA_46D-66A-66A, CA_46E-66A, CA_48A-48C-66B, CA_48A-48C-66C, CA_48A-48D-66A, CA_48A-48E, CA_48C-48C-66A, CA_48C-48D, CA_48E-66A 5G Network SA: NR n2/5/48/66/77/78/260/261 UL MIMO: n77 UL MIMO/78 UL MIMO NSA(EN-DC): DC_2A-5A_n2A, DC_2A-5B_n2A, DC_2A-13A_n2A, DC_2A-66A_n2A, DC_2A-66A-66A_n2A, DC_5A_n2A, DC_5A-5A_n2A, DC_5A-5A-66A_n2A, DC_5A-5A-66A-66A_n2A, DC_5A-66A_n2A, DC_5A-66A-66A_n2A, DC_5A-66B_n2A, DC_5B_n2A, DC_5B-66A_n2A, DC_5B-66A-66A_n2A, DC_13A_n2A, DC_13A-46A_n2A, DC_13A-48A_n2A, DC_13A-48D_n2A, DC_13A-48E_n2A, DC_13A-66A_n2A, DC_13A-66A-66A_n2A, DC_13A-66B_n2A, DC_13A-66C_n2A, DC_48A-66A_n2A, DC_48C-66A_n2A, DC_48D-66A_n2A, DC_48E-66A_n2A, DC_66A_n2A, DC_66A-66A_n2A, DC_66A-66A-66A_n2A, DC_66B_n2A, DC_66C_n2A, DC_5A_n2A-n77A, DC_13A_n2A-n77A, DC_66A_n2A-n77A, DC_66A-66A_n2A-n77A, DC_2A_n5A, DC_2A-2A_n5A, DC_2A-2A-66A_n5A, DC_2A-2A-66A-66A_N5a, DC_2A-5A_n5A, DC_2A-46D_n5A, DC_2A-46E_n5A, DC_2A-48A_n5A, DC_2A-48C_n5A, DC_2A-48D_n5A, DC_2A-48E_n5A, DC_2A-66A_n5A, DC_2A-66A-66A_n5A, DC_2A-66B_n5A, DC_5A-66A_n5A, DC_5A-66A-66A_n5A, DC_46A-66A_n5A, DC_48A_n5A, DC_48A-66A_n5A, DC_48C_n5A, DC_48C-66A_n5A, DC_48D_n5A, DC_48D-66A_n5A, DC_48E_n5A, DC_48E-66A_n5A, DC_66A_n5A, DC_66A-66A_n5A, DC_66B_n5A, DC_66C_n5A, DC_2A_n5A-n77A, DC_2A-2A_n5A-n77A, DC_66A_n5A-n77A, DC_66A-66A_n5A-n77A, DC_2A_n66A, DC_2A-2A_n66A, DC_2A-2A-5A_n66A, DC_2A-2A-13A_n66A,
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	DC_2A-2A-66A_n66A, DC_2A-2A-66A-66A_n66A, DC_2A-5A_n66A, DC_2A-5B_n66A, DC_2A-13A_n66A, DC_2A-46A_n66A, DC_2A-48A_n66A, DC_2A-48C_n66A, DC_2A-48D_n66A, DC_2A-48E_n66A, DC_2A-66A_n66A, DC_2A-66A-66A_n66A, DC_5A_n66A, DC_5A-5A_n66A, DC_5A-5A-66A_n66A, DC_5A-46A_n66A, DC_5A-66A_n66A, DC_5B_n66A, DC_5B-66A_n66A, DC_13A_n66A, DC_13A-46A_n66A, DC_13A-48A_n66A, DC_13A-48D_n66A, DC_13A-48E_n66A, DC_13A-66A_n66A, DC_2A_n66A-n77A, DC_2A-2A_n66A-n77A, DC_5A_n66A-n77A, DC_13A_n66A-n77A, DC_2A_n77A, DC_2A-2A_n77A, DC_2A-2A-5A_n77A, DC_2A-2A-13A_n77A, DC_2A-2A-66A_n77A, DC_2A-2A-66A-66A_n77A, DC_2A-5A_n77A, DC_2A-13A_n77A, DC_2A-66A_n77A, DC_2A-66A-66A_n77A, DC_13A_n77A, DC_13A-66A_n77A, DC_13A-66A-66A_n77A, DC_5A_n77A, DC_5A-66A_n77A, DC_5A-66A-66A_n77A, DC_66A_n77A, DC_66A-66A_n77A, DC_66A-66A-66A_n77A, DC_2A_n5A-n77A, DC_2A_n66A-n77A, DC_2A-2A_n5A-n77A, DC_2A-2A_n66A-n77A, DC_5A_n2A-n77A, DC_5A_n66A-n77A, DC_13A_n2A-n77A, DC_13A_n66A-n77A, DC_66A_n2A-n77A, DC_66A_n5A-n77A, DC_66A-66A_n2A-n77A, DC_66A-66A_n5A-n77A, DC_1A_n257A, DC_3A_n257A, DC_5A_n257A, DC_7A_n257A, DC_2A_n260A, DC_2A_n260I, DC_2A-2A-66A_n260A, DC_2A-5A_n260A, DC_2A-5A_n260I, DC_2A-13A_n260A, DC_2A-13A_n260I, DC_2A-66A_n260A, DC_2A-66A_n260I, DC_2A-66A-66A_n260A, DC_2A-66A-66A_n260I, DC_5A_n260A, DC_5A_n260I, DC_5A-66A_n260A, DC_5A-66A_n260I, DC_5A-66A-66A_n260A, DC_5A-66A-66A_n260I, DC_13A_n260A, DC_13A_n260I, DC_13A-66A_n260A, DC_13A-66A_n260I, DC_13A-66A-66A_n260A, DC_13A-66A-66A_n260I, DC_48A_n260A, DC_48A_n260I, DC_66A_n260A, DC_66A_n260I, DC_66A-66A_n260A, DC_66A-66A_n260I, DC_2A_n261(2G), DC_2A_n261A, DC_2A_n261I, DC_2A-2A_n261A, DC_2A-2A_n261I, DC_2A-2A-13A_n261A, DC_2A-2A-13A_n261I, DC_2A-2A-66A_n261A, DC_2A-2A-66A_n261I, DC_2A-5A_n261(2G), DC_2A-5A_n261A, DC_2A-5A_n261I, DC_2A-13A_n261(2G), DC_2A-13A_n261A, DC_2A-13A_n261I, DC_2A-46A_n261A, DC_2A-46A_n261I, DC_2A-66A_n261(2G), DC_2A-66A_n261A, DC_2A-66A_n261I, DC_2A-66A-66A_n261(2G), DC_2A-66A-66A_n261A, DC_2A-66A-66A_n261I, DC_5A_n261(2G), DC_5A_n261A, DC_5A_n261I, DC_5A-66A_n261(2G), DC_5A-66A_n261A, DC_5A-66A_n261I, DC_5A-66A-66A_n261(2G), DC_5A-66A-66A_n261A, DC_5A-66A-66A_n261I, DC_13A_n261(2G), DC_13A_n261A, DC_13A_n261I, DC_13A-46A_n261A, DC_13A-46A_n261I, DC_13A-66A_n261(2G), DC_13A-66A_n261A, DC_13A-66A_n261I, DC_13A-66A-
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	66A_n261(2G), DC_13A-66A-66A_n261A, DC_13A-66A-66A_n261I, DC_46A-66A_n261A, DC_46A-66A_n261I, DC_48A_n261(2G), DC_48A_n261A, DC_48A_n261I, DC_66A_n261(2G), DC_66A_n261A, DC_66A_n261I, DC_66A-66A_n261(2G), DC_66A- 66A_n261A, DC_66A-66A_n261I, DC_2A_n260G, DC_5A_n260G, DC_13A_n260G, DC_48A_n260G, DC_66A_n260G, DC_2A_n261G, DC_5A_n261G, DC_13A_n261G, DC_48A_n261G, DC_66A_n261G NR-DC Frequency Band: DC_n2A_n260A, DC_n2A_n260G, DC_n2A-n261A, DC_n2A-n261G, DC_n5A-n260A, DC_n5A-n260G, DC_n5A_n261A, DC_n5A_n261G, DC_n66A-n260A, DC_n66A- n260G, DC_n66A_n261A, DC_n66A_n261G, DC_n48A-n260A, DC_n48A-n260G, DC_n48A_n261A, DC_n48A_n261G, DC_n77A- n260A, DC_n77A-n260G, DC_n77A_n261A, DC_n77A_n261G NR CA Frequency Band: CA_n2(2A), CA_n2A-n5A, CA_n2A-n66A, CA_n5(2A), CA_n5A-n66A, CA_n5B, CA_n66(2A), CA_n66B, CA_n48(2A), CA_n48B, CA_n48C, CA_n77C, CA_n2A-n48A, CA_n2A-n77A, CA_n5A-n48A, CA_n5A-n77A, CA_n48A-n66A, CA_n66A-n77A WIFI 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n(HT20/40), 802.11ac(VHT20/40/80/160), 802.11ax(HE20/40/80/160)
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The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode	LTE; NR; WLAN; Bluetooth		
Frequency Range	LTE Band 2	TX: 1850~1910 MHz	RX: 1930~1990 MHz
	LTE Band 4	TX: 1710~1755 MHz	RX: 2110~2115 MHz
	LTE Band 5	TX: 824 ~ 849 MHz	RX: 869 ~ 894 MHz
	LTE Band 7	TX: 2500 ~ 2570 MHz	RX: 2620 ~ 2690 MHz
	LTE Band 12	TX: 699-716 MHz	RX: 729~746 MHz
	LTE Band 13	TX: 777-787 MHz	RX: 746~756 MHz
	LTE Band 48	TX: 3550~3700 MHz	RX: 3550~3700 MHz
	LTE Band 66	TX: 1710~1780 MHz	RX: 2110~2200 MHz
	n2	TX: 1850 ~ 1910 MHz	RX: 1930 ~ 1990 MHz
	n5	TX: 824 ~ 849 MHz	RX: 869 ~ 894 MHz
	n48	TX: 3550 ~ 3700 MHz	RX: 3550 ~ 3700 MHz
	n66	TX: 1710 ~ 1780 MHz	RX: 1710 ~ 1780 MHz
	n77	TX: 3300 ~ 4200 MHz	RX: 3300 ~ 4200 MHz
	802.11b/g/n(HT20)	2400 ~ 2483.5 MHz	
	802.11a	5150 ~ 5350 MHz	
		5470 ~ 5725 MHz	
		5725 ~ 5850 MHz	
	802.11n(HT20/HT40)	5150 ~ 5350 MHz	
		5470 ~ 5725 MHz	
		5725 ~ 5850 MHz	

	802.11ac (VHT20/VHT40/VHT80/ VHT160)	5150 ~ 5350 MHz
		5470 ~ 5725 MHz
		5725 ~ 5850 MHz
	802.11ax (HE20/HE40/HE80/ HE160)	5150 ~ 5350 MHz
		5470 ~ 5725 MHz
		5725 ~ 5850 MHz
		5725 ~ 5850 MHz
		5945 ~ 6425 MHz
Antenna Type	Embedded Antenna	
Exposure Category	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure	
EUT Type	Portable Device	
Note:		
1. The device utilizes independent power reduction mechanisms for SAR compliance for the 4/5G transmitter for held-to-ear exposure conditions.		
2. The device utilizes independent power reduction mechanisms for SAR compliance for the 4/5G transmitter for near to body exposure conditions.		

Note: Refer to the original project No.I22Z60940-SEM01.

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2.1093	Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
2	ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	KDB 447498 D04 v01	RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies for Mobile and Portable Devices
4	KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
5	KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
6	KDB 248227 D01 v02r02	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmitters
7	KDB 616217 D04 v01r02	SAR for laptop and tablets

Note :

Compared with the EUT of test report I22Z60940-EMC01, the changes of the EUT of this report as below:

1. Replace the following components

Reference locaiton	Quantity	Component Name	Difference
U2101	1	Memory	Different Brand Name Different model name
U7101	1	Proximity Sensor	Same brand Different model name
U4401	1	RF switch	Same brand, same series
U4402,U4601	2	RF switch	Same brand, same series
L3201,L3202,L3203,L3204,L3205,L3206,L3207	7	Power Inductor	Different Brand Name
FL4405,FL4604	2	SAW Filter	Same brand, same series
U1101	1	Proximity Sensor	Same brand Different model Name

2.The specifications of the replaced components remain unchanged and do not affect the RF performance.

3.No change of schematic and PCB Layout.

4.No change in radio parameters has occurred.

Other hardware circuit and software are the same as EUT referred in test report I22Z60940-EMC01.

Therefore, only added the worst case spot check test data in this report.

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

Body Position	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/ Controlled Exposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. General population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Occupational/Controlled Exposure: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

3.3 Test Result Summary

Equipment Class	Band	Maximum Scaled SAR (W/kg)
		Body-worn
		(10mm)
		1g SAR
PCB	LTE B2	0.97
Limit (W/kg)		1.60
Verdict		PASS

Note: Refer to the original project No.I22Z60940-SEM01.

3.4 Test Uncertainty

According to KDB 865664 D01, when the highest measured 1 g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

The maximum 1 g SAR for the EUT in this report is 0.97 W/kg, which is lower than 1.5 W/kg, so the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is not required in this report.

4 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Definition

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an 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 general population/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 element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

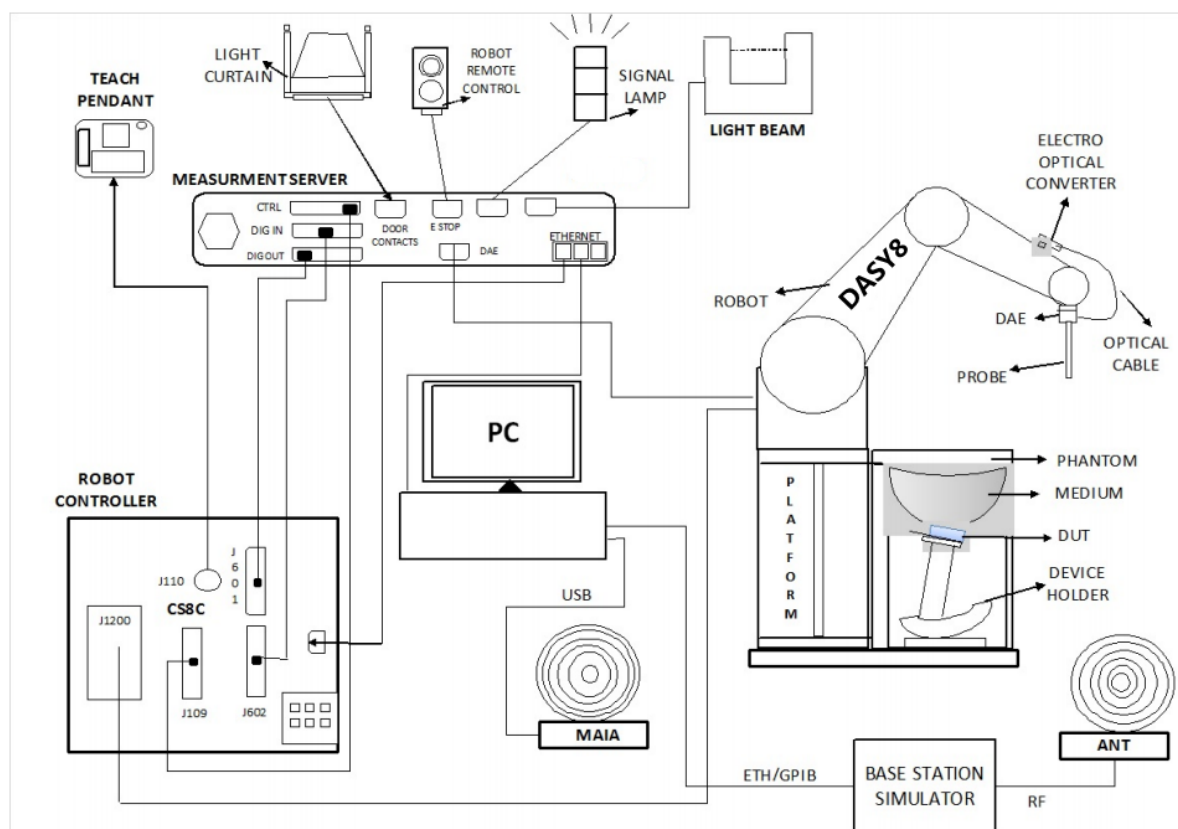
$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 DASY SAR System

4.2.1 DASY SAR System Diagram



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

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY measurement server.
6. The DASY measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation.
7. DASY software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

4.2.2 Robot

The Dasy SAR system uses the high precision robots. Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system For the 6-axis controller system, Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents). The robot series have many features that are important for our application:



- High precision
(repeatability ± 0.02 mm)
- High reliability
(industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs
(virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements
(brush less synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference
(motor control _elds shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities for the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe EX3DV4 with following specifications is used.

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ; ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 9 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 10 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV4)



E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.

4.2.4 Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte 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.



- Input Impedance: 200M Ω m
- The Inputs: Symmetrical and Floating
- Commom Mode Rejection: Above 80dB

4.2.5 Phantoms

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.



- Left head
- Right head
- Flat phantom



4.2.6 Device Holder

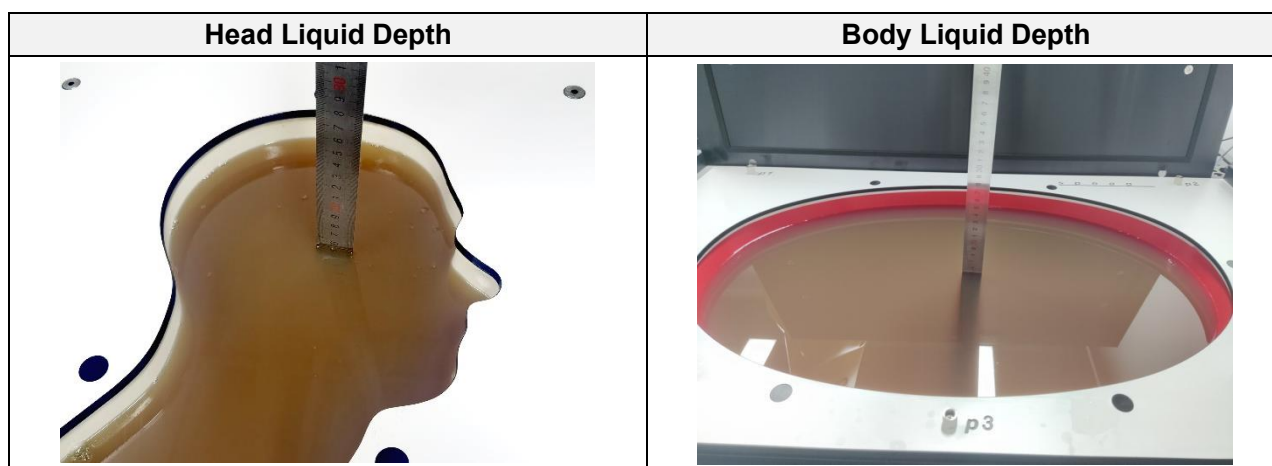
The DASY device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65° . The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA"s only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used. Larger DUT"s (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.



The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. Incompliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1° .

4.2.7 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 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5%.



The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid and the theoretical Conductivity/Permittivity.

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

TSL	Manufacturer / Model	Freq Range (MHz)	Main Ingredients
Head WideBand	SPEAG HBBL600-10000V6	600-10000	Ethanediol, Sodium petroleum sulfonate, Hexylene Glycol / 2-Methyl-pentane-2.4-diol, Alkoxylated alcohol

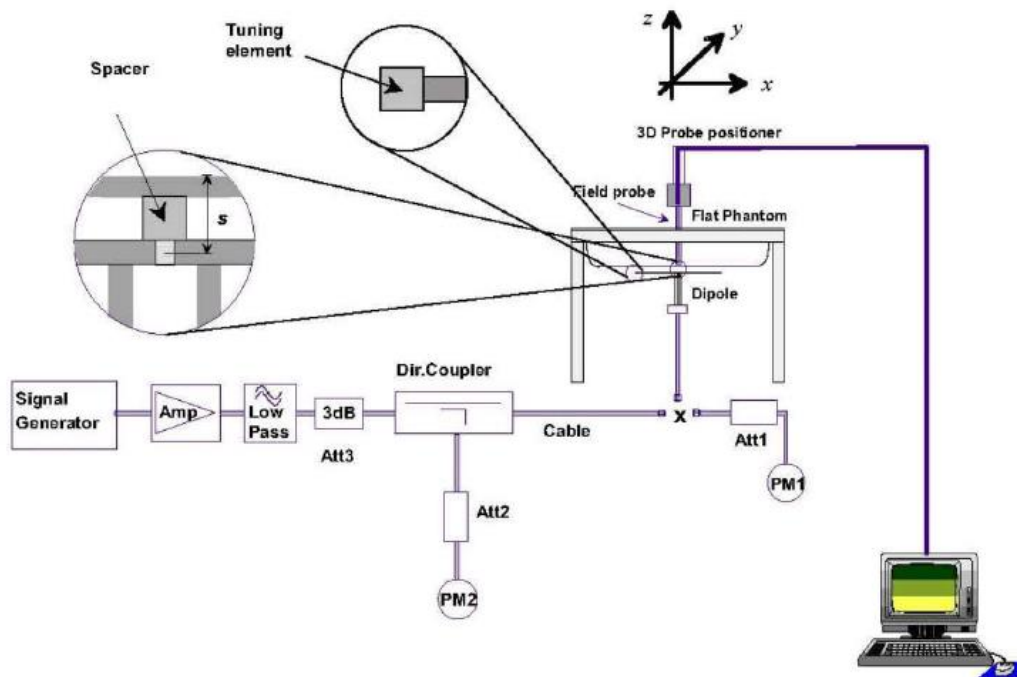
5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Purpose of System Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.2 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



6 TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS

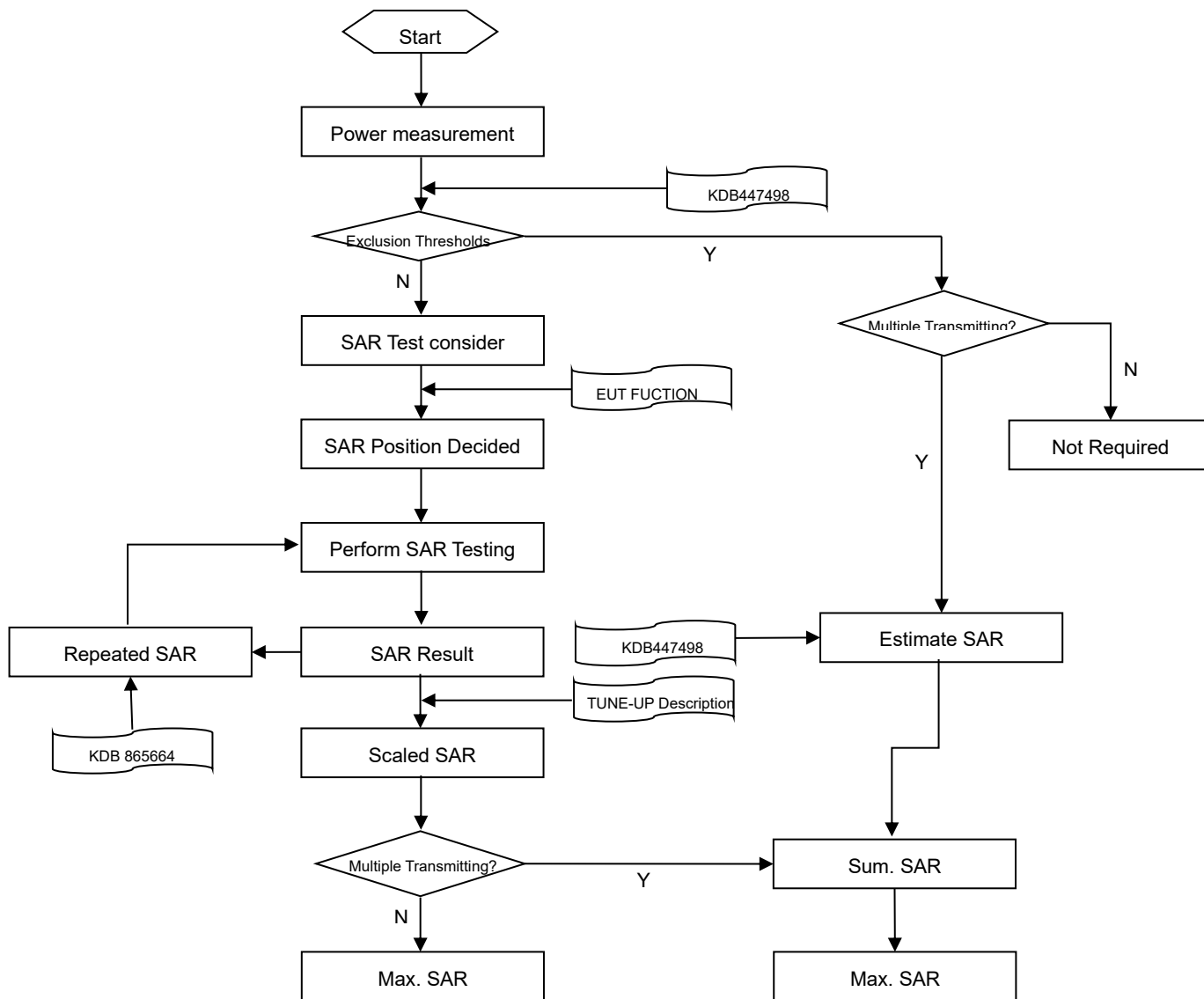
6.1 Body-worn Position Conditions

Devices that support transmission while used with body-worn accessories must be tested for SAR compliance related to each body-worn condition of use. SAR evaluation is required for body-worn accessories supplied with the device they are attached to.

The general informing principle is that the selected test configurations must conservatively capture the various body-worn accessory use conditions expected by users. For instance, devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, must be tested for SAR compliance using a conservative minimum test separation distance not to exceed 5 mm for all use conditions required by the device.

7 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

7.1 Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirement

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

			≤3GHz	>3GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5±1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ 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 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
				4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 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:				
1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
2. * 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 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

7.3 Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- a. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- b. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- c. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- d. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r04 quoted below.

When the 1 g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

7.5 Interim Procedures for WIFI 6E

Interim procedures for FCC radio frequency (RF) exposure evaluations of U-NII 6-7 GHz band portable devices have been made available during the TCB workshop in April 2021. The procedure is summarized below:

- a. Evaluate SAR / APD with DASY6 Module SAR V16.0 or higher. The configurations to be tested are defined in the relevant Knowledge Database (KDB). The psSAR and absorbed psPD are reported.
- b. For the configuration with the highest SAR, evaluate the incident power density with DASY6 Module mmWave V2.4.2 or higher. The incident psPD must be adjusted per amount that the measurement uncertainty exceeds 30% before it is included in the test report.

8 CONDUCTED RF OUTPUT POWER

Note: Refer to the original project No.I22Z60940-SEM01.

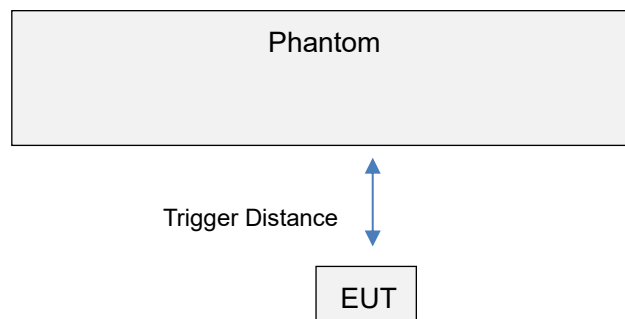
9 PROXIMITY SENSOR TRIGGERING TEST

9.1 Procedures for determining proximity sensor distance

The device uses one proximity sensors to reduce the maximum output power in selected wireless mode and operating configurations to ensure SAR compliance. The sensor implementation can identify and facilitate triggering different max power levels for different scenarios including the device held by hand(Extremity) and different exposure test positions test positions when the device is closed to a user's body.

Proximity sensor triggering distance testing was performed, EUT moving further away from the phantom and EUT moving toward the phantom were both assessed, and the shortest triggering distances were reported and used for SAR assessment. Note that while sensor is failed and it sets the output power to the lowest one in the sensor trigger state ,to make sure the SAR requirements can still be satisfied.

proximity sensor channel-0

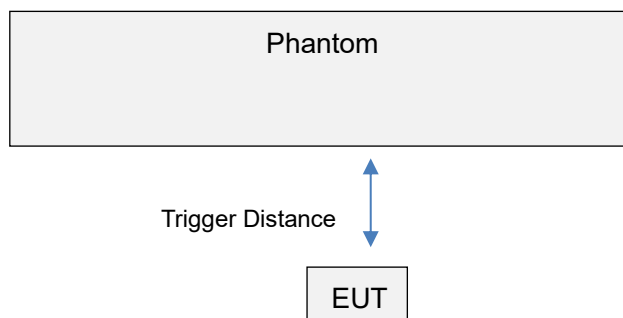


EUT moving toward Phantom and EUT moving away from Phantom

Distance in mm	1~13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Back Side	On	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Top Side	On	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

Note: Power reduction is only applicable for Ant.1

proximity sensor channel-1

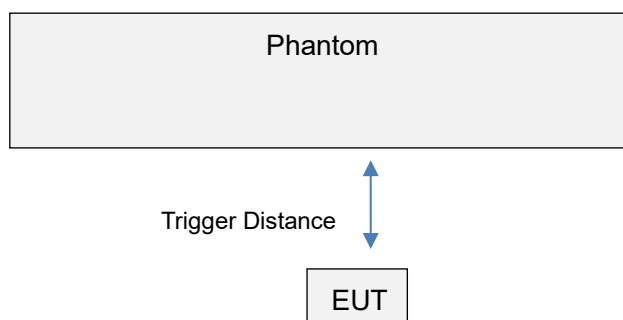


EUT moving toward Phantom and EUT moving away from Phantom

Distance in mm	1~13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Back Side	On	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Bottom Side	On	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

Note: Power reduction is only applicable for Ant.3

proximity sensor channel-2

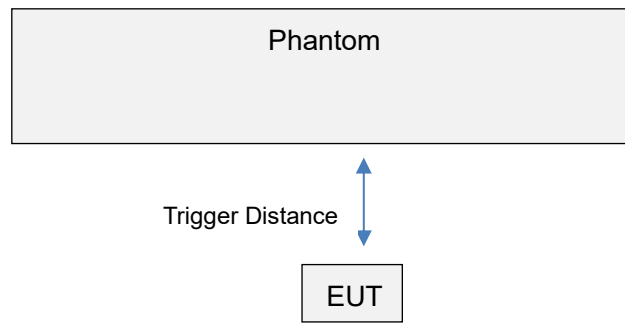


EUT moving toward Phantom and EUT moving away from Phantom

Distance in mm	1~13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Back Side	On	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Left Side	On	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

Note: Power reduction is only applicable for Ant.5

proximity sensor channel-3



EUT moving toward Phantom and EUT moving away from Phantom

Distance in mm	1~13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Back Side	On	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Right Side	On	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

Note: Power reduction is only applicable for Ant.7

To ensure all production units are compliant, it is generally necessary to reduce the triggering distance determined from the triggering tests by 1 mm, or more if it is necessary, and use the smallest distance for EUT moving toward the phantom, minus 1 mm, as the sensor triggering distance for determining the SAR measurement distance.

Ant.1 of proximity sensor channel-0

EUT Sides	Additional SAR test Distance in mm
Back Side	15
Top Side	15

Ant.3 of proximity sensor channel-1

EUT Sides	Additional SAR test Distance in mm
Back Side	15
Bottom Side	15

Ant.5 of proximity sensor channel-2

EUT Sides	Additional SAR test Distance in mm
Back Side	15
Left Side	15

Ant.7 of proximity sensor channel-3

EUT Sides	Additional SAR test Distance in mm
Back Side	15
Right Side	15

9.2 Procedures for determining EUT tilt angle influences to proximity sensor triggering

The influence of EUT tilt angles to proximity sensor channel-0 triggering was determined by positioning each EUT edge that contains a transmitting antenna 1, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at 16 mm separation for the top side.

The influence of EUT tilt angles to proximity sensor channel-1 triggering was determined by positioning each EUT edge that contains a transmitting antenna 3, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at 16 mm separation for the bottom side.

The influence of EUT tilt angles to proximity sensor channel-2 triggering was determined by positioning each EUT edge that contains a transmitting antenna 5, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at 16 mm separation for the left side.

The influence of EUT tilt angles to proximity sensor channel-3 triggering was determined by positioning each EUT edge that contains a transmitting antenna 7, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at 16 mm separation for the right side.

Rotating the EUT around the edge next to the phantom in $\leq 10^\circ$ increments until the EUT is $\pm 45^\circ$ from the vertical position at 0° , and the maximum output power remains in the reduced mode.

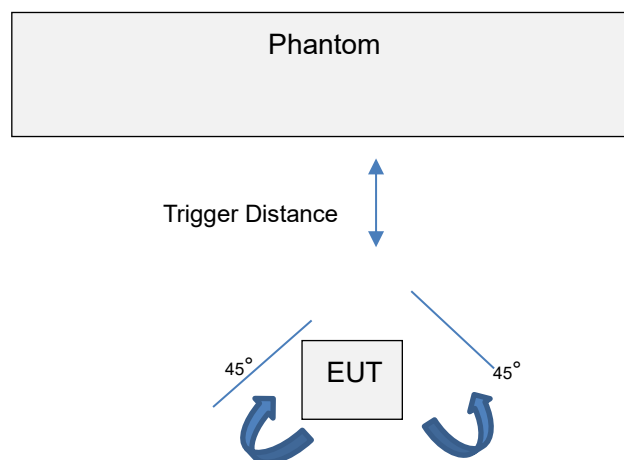


Table: Summary of Phone Tilt Angle Influence to Proximity Sensor Triggering(Left/Right/Top/Bottom Side)

Antenna	Posltion	Minimum trigger distance at which power reduction was maintained over $\pm 45^\circ$	Power Reduction Status											
			-45°	-35°	-25°	-15°	-5°	0°	5°	15°	25°	35°	45°	
ANT.1	Top Side	16mm	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	
ANT.3	Bottom Side	16mm	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	
ANT.5	Left Side	16mm	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	
ANT.7	Right Side	16mm	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	on	

10 TEST RESULT

- The reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - For SAR testing of WIFI signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)".
 - For WIFI/Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
- Absorbed power density (APD) using a 4cm² averaging area is reported based on SAR measurements.
- Per KDB 447498 D04, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
- Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg

10.1 LTE Band2

Band	Antenna	Mode	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Bandwidth	RB Num.	RB Start	Power Drift(dB)	1 g Meas SAR(W/kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune- up power(dBm)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Meas. No.
Body-worn																
LTE B2	ANT 3	QPSK	Rear	10	18900	1880	20	1	High	0.07	0.788	23.08	24.00	1.236	0.974	1#

Note: Refer to the original project No.I22Z60940-SEM01.

11 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR 1g of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR 1g 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR 1g is greater than the SAR limit (SAR 1g 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to Peak Location Ratio (SPLSR). According KDB 447498 D04, simultaneous transmission:

- a) $SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^{1.5} / R_i$ (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 + (z1-z2)^2]$, where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
SAR1 is the highest reported or estimated SAR for the first of a pair of simultaneous transmitting antennas, in a specific test operating mode and exposure condition.
SAR2 is the highest reported or estimated SAR for the second of a pair of simultaneous transmitting antennas, in a specific test operating mode and exposure condition as the first.
- b) If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
- c) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.

11.1 Simultaneous Transmission Mode Considerations

Note: Refer to the original project No.I22Z60940-SEM01.

11.2 Body Simultaneous Transmission SAR Evaluation

Note: Refer to the original project No.I22Z60940-SEM01.

12 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No./Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
PC	Dell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Software	Speag	DASY5	52.8.8.1222	N/A	N/A
1950MHz Validation Dipole	Speag	D1950V3	SN: 1240	2024/08/22	2027/08/21
Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	SN: 878	2025/03/05	2026/03/04
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	SN: 7664	2025/06/30	2026/06/29
Signal Generator	Keysight	N5173B	MY62150163	2025/07/15	2026/07/14
Power Meter	R&S	NRVD-B2	835843/014	2025/07/15	2026/07/14
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z4	100381	2025/07/15	2026/07/14
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z2	100211	2025/07/15	2026/07/14
Wireless Communication Test Set	R&S	CMW500	104946	2025/05/21	2026/05/20
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103472	2025/08/13	2026/08/12
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4HC	EF7239002652	2025/09/04	2026/09/03
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4	EF5238001629	2025/09/16	2026/09/15
Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVA-183W-S+	932502132	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK3.5	SN: 1312	N/A	N/A
Phantom	Speag	SAM	SN: 1859	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	COM-MW	ZA-S1-31	1305003187	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	AA-MCS	AAMCS-UDC	000272	N/A	N/A

Note: For dipole antennas, BALUN has adopted 3 years as calibration intervals, and 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 in within 20% of calibrated measurement.
4. Impedance (real or imaginary parts) in within 5 Ohms of calibrated measurement.

ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a DAK3.5 Dielectric Probe Kit.

Date	Liquid Type	Fre. (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Meas. Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Meas. Permittivity (ϵ)	Target Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Target Permittivity (ϵ)	Conductivity Tolerance (%)	Permittivity Tolerance (%)
2026.01.14	Head	1950	21.3	1.42	39.20	1.40	40.00	1.43	-2.00

Note: The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is $\pm 5\%$.

ANNEX B SYSTEM CHECK RESULT

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

Head liquid 1g

Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Dipole SAR (W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2026.01.14	Head	1950	100	4.280	42.80	41.70	2.64

Note: The tolerance limit of System validation $\pm 10\%$.

Please refer the document "BL-SZ25C1299-ASC.pdf".

ANNEX C TEST DATA

Please refer the document “BL-SZ25C1299-ATD.pdf”.

ANNEX D EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ25C1299-AW.pdf”.

ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ25C1299-AS.pdf”.

ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT

Please refer the document “BL-SZ25C1299-AC.pdf”.

ANNEX G TUNE-UP PROCEDURE

Please Refer to the original project No.I22Z60940-SEM01.

Statement

1. The laboratory guarantees the scientificity, accuracy and impartiality of the test, and is responsible for all the information in the report, except the information provided by the customer. The customer is responsible for the impact of the information provided on the validity of the results.
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