

FCC SAR TEST REPORT

FCC ID : 2AP4W-BELLEKA
Equipment : mPERS
Brand Name : Belle
Model Name : Belle Versa ATT
Marketing Name : Belle Versa ATT
Applicant : Becklar, LLC
1069 Stewart Dr, Suites 3-6 Ogden, Utah 84404, United States
Manufacturer : Becklar, LLC
1069 Stewart Dr, Suites 3-6 Ogden, Utah 84404, United States
Standard : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

The product was received on Aug. 10, 2026 and testing was started from Aug. 19, 2026 and completed on Sep. 01, 2026. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample provide by manufacturer and the test data has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has been pass the FCC requirement.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC. Laboratory, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Approved by: Cona Huang / Deputy Manager



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History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
FA672405	01	Initial issue of report	Oct. 14, 2026



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for Becklar, LLC, mPERS, Belle Versa ATT, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary	
		Next to mouth (Separation: 10 mm)	Extremity (Separation: 0 mm)
		1g SAR (W/kg)	10g SAR (W/kg)
Licensed	LTE Band 2	1.19	0.76
	LTE Band 12	0.18	0.73
	LTE Band 4/66	1.02	1.64
DTS	2.4GHz WLAN	0.40	1.16
DTS	Bluetooth	<0.01	<0.01
Date of Testing:		2026/08/19 ~ 2026/09/01	

Sporton Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation and the FCC designation No. TW3786 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test. This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR, 4.0 W/kg for Extremity 10g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093), Human Exposure to RF Radiation Limits (1.0 mW/cm²=10 W/m²) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 1.1310 and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

Reviewed by: Jason Wang

Report Producer: Carlie Tsai

2. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards, the below KDB standard may not including in the TAF code without accreditation.

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05



3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

3.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	mPERS
Brand Name	Belle
Model Name	Belle Versa ATT
Marketing Name	Belle Versa ATT
FCC ID	2AP4W-BELLEKA
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz LTE Band 12: 699 MHz ~ 716 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz WLAN 2.4 GHz Band: 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz Bluetooth: 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz
Mode	LTE: QPSK WLAN: 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 Bluetooth LE
HW Version	DVT
SW Version	v26.3.1
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

3.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05												
FCC ID			2AP4W-BELLEKA									
Equipment Name			mPERS									
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band			LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz LTE Band 12: 699 MHz ~ 716 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz									
Channel Bandwidth			LTE Band 2:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 4:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 12:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 66: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz									
uplink modulations used			QPSK									
LTE Voice / Data requirements			Data only									
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design			Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 1, 2 and 3									
			Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{RB})						MPR (dB)		
				1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz			
			QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1		
			16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1		
			16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2		
			64 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 2		
			64 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 3		
			256 QAM						≥ 1		≤ 5	
LTE A-MPR			In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)									
Spectrum plots for RB configuration			A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.									
Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band												
LTE Band 2												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	18607	1850.7	18615	1851.5	18625	1852.5	18650	1855	18675	1857.5	18700	1860
M	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880
H	19193	1909.3	19185	1908.5	19175	1907.5	19150	1905	19125	1902.5	19100	1900
LTE Band 4												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	19957	1710.7	19965	1711.5	19975	1712.5	20000	1715	20025	1717.5	20050	1720
M	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5
H	20393	1754.3	20385	1753.5	20375	1752.5	20350	1750	20325	1747.5	20300	1745
LTE Band 12												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	23017	699.7	23025	700.5	23035	701.5	23060	704				
M	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5				
H	23173	715.3	23165	714.5	23155	713.5	23130	711				
LTE Band 66												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	131979	1710.7	131987	1711.5	131997	1712.5	132022	1715	132047	1717.5	132072	1720
M	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745
H	132665	1779.3	132657	1778.5	132647	1777.5	132622	1775	132597	1772.5	132572	1770

4. RF Exposure Limits

4.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

4.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

1. Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

5. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

5.1 Introduction

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.

5.2 SAR Definition

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:

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

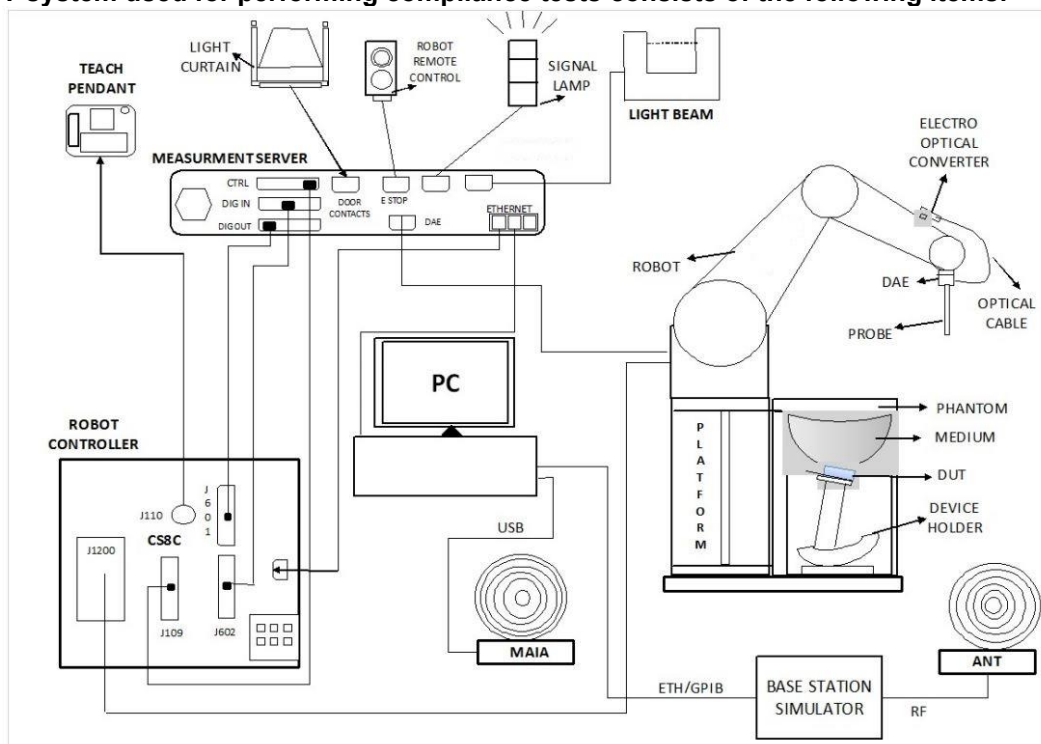
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

6. System Description and Setup

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



- The DASY system in SAR Configuration is shown above
- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (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.
- 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.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running windows software and the DASY software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

6.1 Test Site Location

The SAR measurement facilities used to collect data are within both Sporton Lab list below test site location are accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF code: 1190 and 3786) and the FCC designation No. TW1190 and TW3786 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test.

Laboratory	EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory		Wensan Laboratory					
Test Site Location	TW1190		TW3786					
	No.52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan		No.58, Aly. 75, Ln. 564, Wenhua 3rd, Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333010, Taiwan					
Test Site No.	SAR01-HY	SAR03-HY	SAR08-HY	SAR11-HY	SAR14-HY	SAR17-HY	SAR20-HY	
	SAR04-HY	SAR05-HY	SAR09-HY	SAR12-HY	SAR15-HY	SAR18-HY	SAR21-HY	
	SAR06-HY		SAR10-HY	SAR13-HY	SAR16-HY	SAR19-HY	SAR22-HY	

6.2 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

< ES3DV3 Probe >

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	4 MHz – 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 4 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g – > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3.0 mm	

< EX3DV4 Probe >

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	4 MHz – > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g – > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
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	

6.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

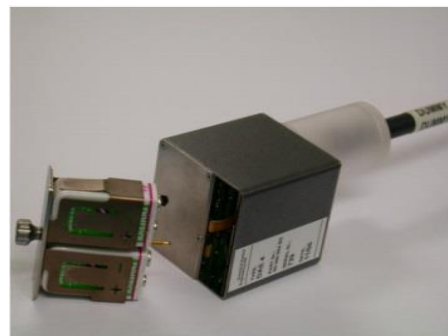


Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE

6.4 Phantom

< SAM Twin Phantom >

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, 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.

< ELI Phantom >

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: < 1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

6.5 Device Holder

< Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter >

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

< Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters >

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



Mounting Device for Laptops

7. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- (a) Configure the device RF transmitters to be in continuous transmission mode., at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

7.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

7.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

7.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
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	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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 $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

7.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 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: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: 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
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
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 <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> 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.				

7.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used to assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

7.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASy measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

8. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	750MHz System Validation Kit ⁽²⁾	D750V3	1107	Jun. 11, 2025	Jun. 09, 2027
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit ⁽²⁾	D1750V2	1112	Feb. 20, 2025	Feb. 18, 2027
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit ⁽²⁾	D1900V2	5d185	Jun. 11, 2025	Jun. 09, 2027
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	929	Nov. 12, 2025	Nov. 11, 2026
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1697	Nov. 19, 2025	Nov. 18, 2026
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1776	Feb. 13, 2026	Feb. 12, 2027
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1805	May. 19, 2026	May. 18, 2027
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3976	Jan. 27, 2026	Jan. 26, 2027
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7970	Jan. 28, 2026	Jan. 27, 2027
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7793	Feb. 23, 2026	Feb. 22, 2027
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1126	Sep. 16, 2025	Sep. 15, 2026
Testo	Hygro meter	608-H1	45196600	Nov. 04, 2025	Nov. 03, 2026
Testo	Hygro meter	608-H1	45207528	Nov. 04, 2025	Nov. 03, 2026
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8821C	6201341950	Nov. 20, 2025	Nov. 19, 2026
R&S	BT Base Station	CBT	101136	Oct. 29, 2025	Oct. 28, 2026
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Sep. 24, 2025	Sep. 23, 2026
Keysight	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46104758	Oct. 14, 2025	Oct. 13, 2026
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	DTM3000-spezial	3902	Feb. 23, 2026	Feb. 22, 2027
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2496A	2119003	Jul. 23, 2026	Jul. 22, 2027
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP8S	109687	Sep. 22, 2025	Sep. 21, 2026
Anritsu	Spectrum Analyzer	N9010A	MY53470118	Sep. 09, 2025	Sep. 08, 2026
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	QA1344002	Oct. 17, 2025	Oct. 16, 2026
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Warison	Directional Coupler	WCOU-10-50S-10	WR889BMC4B1	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval. The justification data in appendix C can be found which the return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration for each dipole.

9. System Verification

9.1 Tissue Verification

The tissue dielectric parameters of tissue-equivalent media used for SAR measurements must be characterized within a temperature range of 18°C to 25°C, measured with calibrated instruments and apparatuses, such as network analyzers and temperature probes. The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium during SAR measurement must also be within 18°C to 25°C and within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized. The tissue dielectric measurement system must be calibrated before use. The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements.

The liquid tissue depth was at least 15cm in the phantom for all SAR testing

The SPEAG Dasy Measurement system implement a SAR error compensation algorithm as documented in IEEE Std 1528-2013 to automatically compensate the measured SAR results for deviations between the measured and required tissue dielectric parameters, according to KDB 865664 D01 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, the tolerance for “Delta (σ)” and “Delta (ϵ_r)” can be relaxed to $\pm 10\%$

< Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results >

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
750	22.5	0.901	45	0.89	41.9	1.24	7.40	± 10.0	2026-08-20
750	22.5	0.899	42.496	0.89	41.9	1.01	1.42	± 10.0	2026-09-01
1750	22.5	1.38	40.9	1.37	40.1	0.73	2.00	± 10.0	2026-08-19
1750	22.5	1.363	40.243	1.37	40.1	-0.51	0.36	± 10.0	2026-09-01
1900	22.5	1.4	43.6	1.40	40.0	0.00	9.00	± 10.0	2026-08-19
1900	22.5	1.441	40.193	1.40	40.0	2.93	0.48	± 10.0	2026-09-01
2450	22.5	1.81	39.535	1.80	39.2	0.56	0.85	± 10.0	2026-09-01

9.2 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Test Site	Date	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
SAR14	2026-08-20	750	250	D750V3 - SN1107	EX3DV4 - SN3976	DAE4 Sn1776	2.32	8.84	9.28	4.98	1.56	5.81	6.24	7.40
SAR15	2026-09-01	750	250	D750V3 - SN1107	EX3DV4 - SN7793	DAE4 Sn1697	2.36	8.84	9.44	6.79	1.57	5.81	6.28	8.09
SAR14	2026-08-19	1750	50	D1750V2 - SN1112	EX3DV4 - SN3976	DAE4 Sn1776	1.73	36.3	34.6	-4.68	0.941	19.3	18.82	-2.49
SAR15	2026-09-01	1750	50	D1750V2 - SN1112	EX3DV4 - SN7793	DAE4 Sn1697	1.79	36.3	35.8	-1.38	0.95	19.3	19	-1.55
SAR14	2026-08-19	1900	50	D1900V2 - SN5d185	EX3DV4 - SN3976	DAE4 Sn1776	1.93	39.6	38.6	-2.53	1.01	20.8	20.2	-2.88
SAR15	2026-09-01	1900	50	D1900V2 - SN5d185	EX3DV4 - SN7793	DAE4 Sn1697	1.99	39.6	39.8	0.51	1.03	20.8	20.6	-0.96
SAR16	2026-09-01	2450	50	D2450V2 - 929	EX3DV4 - SN7970	DAE4 Sn1805	2.66	53.3	53.2	-0.19	1.22	25.2	24.4	-3.17

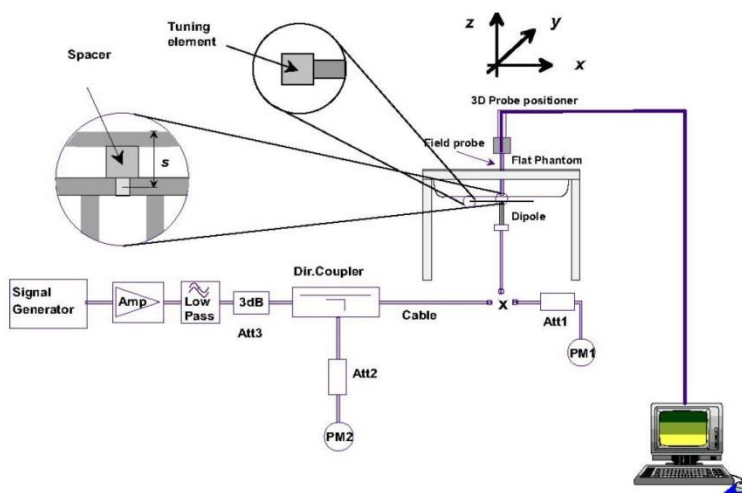


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

10. LTE Output Power (Unit: dBm)

< LTE Conducted Power >

General Note:

1. A Base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
8. For LTE B12 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

**<LTE Band 2>**

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Channel				18700	18900	19100	
Frequency (MHz)				1860	1880	1900	
20	QPSK	1	0	20.98	20.79	20.69	22.5
20	QPSK	1	49	20.67	20.98	20.99	
20	QPSK	1	99	20.87	20.71	20.84	
20	QPSK	50	0	19.80	20.05	19.95	21.5
20	QPSK	50	24	19.73	20.08	20.10	
20	QPSK	50	50	19.83	20.07	20.26	
20	QPSK	100	0	19.82	20.02	20.16	
20	16QAM	1	0	20.34	20.19	20.15	21.5
20	16QAM	1	13	20.23	20.32	20.22	
20	16QAM	1	26	20.16	20.43	20.31	
20	16QAM	12	0	20.01	19.99	19.89	21.5
20	16QAM	12	7	19.92	20.04	19.94	
20	16QAM	12	15	19.86	20.11	19.97	
20	16QAM	27	0	18.86	19.14	18.89	20.5
Channel				18675	18900	19125	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1857.5	1880	1902.5	
15	QPSK	1	0	20.95	20.80	20.71	22.5
15	QPSK	1	37	20.90	20.92	20.81	
15	QPSK	1	74	20.97	20.79	20.77	
15	QPSK	36	0	20.03	20.02	19.96	21.5
15	QPSK	36	20	19.92	20.07	20.16	
15	QPSK	36	39	19.94	19.95	20.20	
15	QPSK	75	0	20.18	20.12	19.59	
15	16QAM	1	0	20.32	20.18	20.17	21.5
15	16QAM	1	13	20.47	20.38	20.30	
15	16QAM	1	26	20.34	20.44	20.37	
15	16QAM	12	0	20.15	19.98	19.89	21.5
15	16QAM	12	7	20.06	20.04	19.98	
15	16QAM	12	15	20.01	20.17	20.05	
15	16QAM	27	0	19.15	19.19	18.96	20.5
Channel				18650	18900	19150	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1855	1880	1905	
10	QPSK	1	0	20.94	20.84	20.98	22.5
10	QPSK	1	25	20.94	20.94	20.95	
10	QPSK	1	49	20.72	20.88	20.80	
10	QPSK	25	0	20.10	20.17	20.21	21.5
10	QPSK	25	12	20.03	20.20	20.30	
10	QPSK	25	25	19.91	20.09	20.27	
10	QPSK	50	0	20.04	20.13	20.23	
10	16QAM	1	0	20.37	20.39	20.43	21.5
10	16QAM	1	13	20.47	20.38	20.46	
10	16QAM	1	26	20.34	20.38	20.45	
10	16QAM	12	0	20.28	20.24	20.17	21.5
10	16QAM	12	7	20.23	20.30	20.25	
10	16QAM	12	15	20.13	20.32	20.36	
10	16QAM	27	0	19.25	19.39	19.25	20.5
Channel				18625	18900	19175	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1852.5	1880	1907.5	
5	QPSK	1	0	20.90	20.82	20.94	22.5
5	QPSK	1	12	20.83	20.90	20.88	

5	QPSK	1	24	20.84	20.91	20.61	21.5
5	QPSK	12	0	20.15	20.11	20.25	
5	QPSK	12	7	20.10	20.11	20.13	
5	QPSK	12	13	20.04	20.06	19.98	
5	QPSK	25	0	20.07	20.07	20.10	
5	16QAM	1	0	20.31	20.40	20.37	21.5
5	16QAM	1	12	20.48	20.49	20.34	
5	16QAM	1	24	20.29	20.32	20.06	
5	16QAM	12	0	19.14	19.30	19.27	20.5
5	16QAM	12	7	19.10	19.31	19.15	
5	16QAM	12	13	19.05	19.25	19.01	
5	16QAM	25	0	19.08	19.24	19.13	
Channel				18615	18900	19185	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1851.5	1880	1908.5	
3	QPSK	1	0	20.96	20.88	20.98	22.5
3	QPSK	1	8	20.94	20.95	20.95	
3	QPSK	1	14	20.81	20.98	20.53	
3	QPSK	8	0	20.15	20.27	20.06	21.5
3	QPSK	8	4	20.15	20.28	20.09	
3	QPSK	8	7	20.06	20.21	19.92	
3	QPSK	15	0	20.07	20.20	20.02	
3	16QAM	1	0	20.39	20.48	20.41	21.5
3	16QAM	1	8	20.38	20.41	20.39	
3	16QAM	1	14	20.33	20.39	19.97	
3	16QAM	8	0	19.43	19.33	19.16	20.5
3	16QAM	8	4	19.40	19.33	19.12	
3	16QAM	8	7	19.33	19.26	18.96	
3	16QAM	15	0	19.32	19.23	19.03	
Channel				18607	18900	19193	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1850.7	1880	1909.3	
1.4	QPSK	1	0	20.95	20.83	20.94	22.5
1.4	QPSK	1	3	20.96	20.83	20.84	
1.4	QPSK	1	5	20.86	20.97	20.72	
1.4	QPSK	3	0	20.92	20.81	20.88	
1.4	QPSK	3	1	20.96	20.81	20.84	
1.4	QPSK	3	3	20.95	20.83	20.76	
1.4	QPSK	6	0	20.29	20.26	19.81	21.5
1.4	16QAM	1	0	20.43	20.39	20.21	21.5
1.4	16QAM	1	3	20.41	20.37	20.14	
1.4	16QAM	1	5	20.34	20.34	20.04	
1.4	16QAM	3	0	20.32	20.30	19.91	
1.4	16QAM	3	1	20.30	20.29	19.87	
1.4	16QAM	3	3	20.29	20.27	19.78	
1.4	16QAM	6	0	19.33	19.33	18.86	20.5

<LTE Band 4>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Channel				20050	20175	20300	
Frequency (MHz)				1720	1732.5	1745	
20	QPSK	1	0	20.50	21.47	21.57	22.5
20	QPSK	1	49	21.25	22.02	21.07	
20	QPSK	1	99	21.80	21.13	22.01	
20	QPSK	50	0	20.27	20.96	20.46	21.5
20	QPSK	50	24	20.62	21.08	20.43	



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20	QPSK	50	50	20.96	20.85	20.84	
20	QPSK	100	0	20.52	20.85	20.70	
20	16QAM	1	0	20.01	21.03	21.15	
20	16QAM	1	13	20.40	21.14	20.92	21.5
20	16QAM	1	26	20.62	21.27	20.64	21.5
20	16QAM	12	0	19.92	20.84	20.79	
20	16QAM	12	7	20.10	20.89	20.67	
20	16QAM	12	15	20.27	20.92	20.48	20.5
20	16QAM	27	0	19.16	19.95	19.61	
Channel				20025	20175	20325	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1717.5	1732.5	1747.5	
15	QPSK	1	0	20.56	21.36	20.74	22.5
15	QPSK	1	37	21.07	21.79	21.14	
15	QPSK	1	74	21.54	21.18	21.94	
15	QPSK	36	0	20.05	20.87	20.19	21.5
15	QPSK	36	20	20.37	21.01	20.48	
15	QPSK	36	39	20.64	20.81	20.88	
15	QPSK	75	0	21.00	20.94	20.63	21.5
15	16QAM	1	0	19.85	20.93	20.40	
15	16QAM	1	13	20.33	21.14	20.46	
15	16QAM	1	26	20.49	21.31	20.56	21.5
15	16QAM	12	0	19.76	20.74	20.19	
15	16QAM	12	7	19.97	20.84	20.14	
15	16QAM	12	15	20.15	20.97	20.18	20.5
15	16QAM	27	0	19.02	19.85	19.27	
Channel				20000	20175	20350	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1715	1732.5	1750	
10	QPSK	1	0	20.80	21.55	20.93	22.5
10	QPSK	1	25	20.91	21.85	21.46	
10	QPSK	1	49	21.12	21.50	21.90	
10	QPSK	25	0	19.86	21.02	20.43	21.5
10	QPSK	25	12	20.14	21.08	20.70	
10	QPSK	25	25	20.38	20.98	20.98	
10	QPSK	50	0	20.20	21.01	20.69	21.5
10	16QAM	1	0	19.92	21.10	20.63	
10	16QAM	1	13	20.31	21.36	20.92	
10	16QAM	1	26	20.59	21.41	21.21	21.5
10	16QAM	12	0	19.81	20.98	20.49	
10	16QAM	12	7	20.03	21.11	20.64	
10	16QAM	12	15	20.22	21.13	20.79	20.5
10	16QAM	27	0	19.09	20.05	19.64	
Channel				19975	20175	20375	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1712.5	1732.5	1752.5	
5	QPSK	1	0	20.58	21.71	21.48	22.5
5	QPSK	1	12	20.60	21.79	21.75	
5	QPSK	1	24	20.85	21.64	21.95	
5	QPSK	12	0	19.65	21.05	20.81	21.5
5	QPSK	12	7	19.88	21.05	20.93	
5	QPSK	12	13	20.14	21.01	21.07	
5	QPSK	25	0	19.95	21.00	20.93	21.5
5	16QAM	1	0	19.89	21.27	20.98	
5	16QAM	1	12	20.29	21.37	21.25	
5	16QAM	1	24	20.53	21.21	21.48	20.5
5	16QAM	12	0	18.84	20.06	19.86	
5	16QAM	12	7	19.08	20.07	19.99	
5	16QAM	12	13	19.22	20.03	20.14	



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5	16QAM	25	0	19.02	20.03	19.99	
Channel				19965	20175	20385	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1711.5	1732.5	1753.5	
3	QPSK	1	0	20.72	21.63	21.51	22.5
3	QPSK	1	8	20.68	21.78	21.80	
3	QPSK	1	14	20.67	21.57	21.79	
3	QPSK	8	0	19.78	21.01	20.97	21.5
3	QPSK	8	4	19.89	21.03	21.09	
3	QPSK	8	7	19.94	20.97	21.10	
3	QPSK	15	0	19.81	20.97	20.99	
3	16QAM	1	0	19.84	21.16	21.05	21.5
3	16QAM	1	8	20.20	21.31	21.38	
3	16QAM	1	14	20.19	21.10	21.39	
3	16QAM	8	0	18.73	20.06	20.06	20.5
3	16QAM	8	4	18.87	20.08	20.19	
3	16QAM	8	7	18.95	20.02	20.21	
3	16QAM	15	0	18.85	19.99	20.06	
Channel				19957	20175	20393	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1710.7	1732.5	1754.3	
1.4	QPSK	1	0	20.94	21.70	21.78	22.5
1.4	QPSK	1	3	20.53	21.69	21.85	
1.4	QPSK	1	5	20.52	21.65	21.83	
1.4	QPSK	3	0	20.94	21.80	21.86	
1.4	QPSK	3	1	20.96	21.80	21.89	
1.4	QPSK	3	3	20.61	21.78	21.93	
1.4	QPSK	6	0	19.81	21.05	21.07	21.5
1.4	16QAM	1	0	20.06	21.31	21.34	21.5
1.4	16QAM	1	3	20.14	21.35	21.38	
1.4	16QAM	1	5	20.14	21.27	21.42	
1.4	16QAM	3	0	19.81	21.08	21.08	
1.4	16QAM	3	1	19.81	21.07	21.11	
1.4	16QAM	3	3	19.84	21.04	21.15	
1.4	16QAM	6	0	18.79	20.12	20.19	20.5

<LTE Band 12>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Channel				23060	23095	23130	
Frequency (MHz)				704	707.5	711	
10	QPSK	1	0	23.55	23.32	23.59	24.5
10	QPSK	1	25	23.53	23.98	23.75	
10	QPSK	1	49	23.87	23.86	23.72	
10	QPSK	25	0	22.51	22.71	22.82	23.5
10	QPSK	25	12	22.58	22.94	22.86	
10	QPSK	25	25	22.80	23.05	22.75	
10	QPSK	50	0	22.69	22.92	22.82	
10	16QAM	1	0	22.90	22.67	22.94	23.5
10	16QAM	1	13	22.78	22.89	22.95	
10	16QAM	1	26	22.94	23.34	23.08	
10	16QAM	12	0	22.58	22.63	22.85	23.5
10	16QAM	12	7	22.50	22.79	22.88	
10	16QAM	12	15	22.56	22.94	22.94	
10	16QAM	27	0	21.67	21.80	21.90	22.5
Channel				23035	23095	23155	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				701.5	707.5	713.5	

5	QPSK	1	0	23.73	23.53	23.57	24.5
5	QPSK	1	12	23.57	23.91	23.48	
5	QPSK	1	24	23.60	23.97	23.37	
5	QPSK	12	0	22.81	22.81	22.74	23.5
5	QPSK	12	7	22.72	22.98	22.63	
5	QPSK	12	13	22.73	23.00	22.60	
5	QPSK	25	0	22.78	22.91	22.69	23.5
5	16QAM	1	0	23.03	22.84	22.92	
5	16QAM	1	12	22.90	23.20	22.85	
5	16QAM	1	24	22.95	23.27	22.72	22.5
5	16QAM	12	0	21.87	21.87	21.79	
5	16QAM	12	7	21.77	22.02	21.70	
5	16QAM	12	13	21.81	22.05	21.68	
5	16QAM	25	0	21.84	21.96	21.75	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Channel				23025	23095	23165	
Frequency (MHz)				700.5	707.5	714.5	
3	QPSK	1	0	23.53	23.58	23.36	24.5
3	QPSK	1	8	23.59	23.93	23.16	
3	QPSK	1	14	23.41	23.61	23.52	
3	QPSK	8	0	22.74	22.73	22.61	23.5
3	QPSK	8	4	22.67	22.86	22.59	
3	QPSK	8	7	22.54	22.88	22.60	
3	QPSK	15	0	22.62	22.78	22.57	23.5
3	16QAM	1	0	22.84	22.86	22.77	
3	16QAM	1	8	22.93	23.23	22.55	
3	16QAM	1	14	22.74	22.92	22.77	22.5
3	16QAM	8	0	21.83	21.80	21.62	
3	16QAM	8	4	21.78	21.96	21.61	
3	16QAM	8	7	21.66	21.98	21.65	
3	16QAM	15	0	21.70	21.84	21.59	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Channel				23017	23095	23173	
Frequency (MHz)				699.7	707.5	715.3	
1.4	QPSK	1	0	23.80	23.63	23.27	24.5
1.4	QPSK	1	3	23.87	23.89	23.54	
1.4	QPSK	1	5	23.92	23.96	23.47	
1.4	QPSK	3	0	23.78	23.85	23.42	
1.4	QPSK	3	1	23.83	23.91	23.49	
1.4	QPSK	3	3	23.85	23.95	23.44	
1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.82	22.96	22.50	23.5
1.4	16QAM	1	0	22.98	23.03	22.58	23.5
1.4	16QAM	1	3	23.12	23.30	22.87	
1.4	16QAM	1	5	23.14	23.29	22.77	
1.4	16QAM	3	0	22.81	22.91	22.50	
1.4	16QAM	3	1	22.88	22.98	22.59	
1.4	16QAM	3	3	22.90	23.09	22.55	
1.4	16QAM	6	0	21.94	22.05	21.62	22.5

<LTE Band 66>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Channel				132072	132322	132572	
Frequency (MHz)				1720	1745	1770	
20	QPSK	1	0	20.81	21.66	21.66	22.5
20	QPSK	1	49	21.75	21.07	21.45	
20	QPSK	1	99	22.30	22.19	21.20	



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20	QPSK	50	0	20.36	20.40	20.70	21.5
20	QPSK	50	24	20.76	20.29	20.53	
20	QPSK	50	50	21.06	20.73	20.46	
20	QPSK	100	0	20.74	20.53	20.51	
20	16QAM	1	0	20.14	20.96	21.12	21.5
20	16QAM	1	13	20.41	20.83	21.05	
20	16QAM	1	26	20.71	20.55	20.96	
20	16QAM	12	0	20.01	20.66	20.87	21.5
20	16QAM	12	7	20.15	20.57	20.82	
20	16QAM	12	15	20.33	20.37	20.73	
20	16QAM	27	0	19.08	19.59	19.90	20.5
Channel				132047	132322	132597	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1717.5	1745	1772.5	
15	QPSK	1	0	20.65	21.47	21.56	22.5
15	QPSK	1	37	21.50	21.13	21.50	
15	QPSK	1	74	21.82	21.95	21.20	
15	QPSK	36	0	20.08	20.26	20.51	21.5
15	QPSK	36	20	20.47	20.27	20.47	
15	QPSK	36	39	20.79	20.58	20.40	
15	QPSK	75	0	20.36	20.38	20.50	
15	16QAM	1	0	19.96	20.76	20.86	21.5
15	16QAM	1	13	20.32	20.56	20.83	
15	16QAM	1	26	20.56	20.52	20.71	
15	16QAM	12	0	19.83	20.43	20.57	21.5
15	16QAM	12	7	20.00	20.30	20.54	
15	16QAM	12	15	20.19	20.29	20.51	
15	16QAM	27	0	18.94	19.41	19.60	20.5
Channel				132022	132322	132622	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1715	1745	1775	
10	QPSK	1	0	20.66	21.16	21.37	22.5
10	QPSK	1	25	21.21	21.07	21.47	
10	QPSK	1	49	21.59	21.53	21.16	
10	QPSK	25	0	19.96	20.17	20.45	21.5
10	QPSK	25	12	20.21	20.17	20.44	
10	QPSK	25	25	20.46	20.35	20.35	
10	QPSK	50	0	20.22	20.27	20.39	
10	16QAM	1	0	20.01	20.45	20.68	21.5
10	16QAM	1	13	20.26	20.49	20.79	
10	16QAM	1	26	20.54	20.45	20.78	
10	16QAM	12	0	19.85	20.25	20.47	21.5
10	16QAM	12	7	20.02	20.25	20.50	
10	16QAM	12	15	20.18	20.15	20.52	
10	16QAM	27	0	18.96	19.27	19.54	20.5
Channel				131997	132322	132647	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1712.5	1745	1777.5	
5	QPSK	1	0	20.63	21.12	21.46	22.5
5	QPSK	1	12	20.92	21.06	21.38	
5	QPSK	1	24	21.13	21.27	21.26	
5	QPSK	12	0	19.83	20.10	20.47	21.5
5	QPSK	12	7	19.96	20.11	20.44	
5	QPSK	12	13	20.07	20.22	20.36	
5	QPSK	25	0	19.96	20.15	20.42	
5	16QAM	1	0	19.97	20.44	20.81	21.5
5	16QAM	1	12	20.26	20.36	20.76	
5	16QAM	1	24	20.48	20.58	20.60	
5	16QAM	12	0	18.80	19.27	19.57	20.5



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5	16QAM	12	7	18.93	19.28	19.54	
5	16QAM	12	13	19.05	19.39	19.45	
5	16QAM	25	0	18.91	19.31	19.50	
Channel				131987	132322	132657	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1711.5	1745	1778.5	
3	QPSK	1	0	20.50	20.88	21.09	22.5
3	QPSK	1	8	20.69	21.00	21.26	
3	QPSK	1	14	20.67	20.97	21.08	
3	QPSK	8	0	19.63	19.96	20.31	21.5
3	QPSK	8	4	19.75	20.00	20.32	
3	QPSK	8	7	19.78	20.00	20.27	
3	QPSK	15	0	19.68	19.98	20.26	
3	16QAM	1	0	19.79	20.23	20.53	21.5
3	16QAM	1	8	20.07	20.32	20.65	
3	16QAM	1	14	20.06	20.32	20.42	
3	16QAM	8	0	18.67	19.20	19.46	20.5
3	16QAM	8	4	18.79	19.16	19.47	
3	16QAM	8	7	18.84	19.14	19.29	
3	16QAM	15	0	18.69	19.07	19.27	
Channel				131979	132322	132665	Tune-up limit (dBm)
Frequency (MHz)				1710.7	1745	1779.3	
1.4	QPSK	1	0	20.51	20.99	21.27	22.5
1.4	QPSK	1	3	20.65	20.99	21.25	
1.4	QPSK	1	5	20.68	21.00	21.20	
1.4	QPSK	3	0	20.63	20.99	21.22	
1.4	QPSK	3	1	20.66	20.99	21.23	
1.4	QPSK	3	3	20.69	21.00	21.22	
1.4	QPSK	6	0	19.72	19.99	20.26	21.5
1.4	16QAM	1	0	19.97	20.29	20.58	21.5
1.4	16QAM	1	3	20.03	20.31	20.55	
1.4	16QAM	1	5	20.03	20.32	20.52	
1.4	16QAM	3	0	19.75	20.06	20.32	
1.4	16QAM	3	1	19.77	20.07	20.33	
1.4	16QAM	3	3	19.79	20.07	20.31	
1.4	16QAM	6	0	18.83	19.17	19.37	20.5



11. WiFi/Bluetooth Output Power (Unit: dBm)

General Note:

1. The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures. For "Not required", SAR Test reduction was applied from KDB 248227 guidance, Sec. 2.1, b), 1) when the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, additional output power measurements were not necessary.
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in 2.4 GHz band, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
3. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
4. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz band, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
5. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures. 18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
 - a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
 - b. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
 - c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

【2.4GHz WLAN】

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
802.11b 1Mbps	1	2412	20.00	20.00	100.00
	6	2437	20.00	20.00	
	11	2462	20.00	20.00	
802.11g 6Mbps	1	2412	19.10	19.50	99.51
	6	2437	19.60	20.00	
	11	2462	18.00	18.00	
802.11n-HT20 MCS0	1	2412	18.50	18.50	99.47
	6	2437	18.50	18.50	
	11	2462	17.60	18.00	
802.11n-HT40 MCS0	3	2422	18.10	18.50	99.49
	6	2437	16.05	16.50	
	9	2452	16.80	17.00	



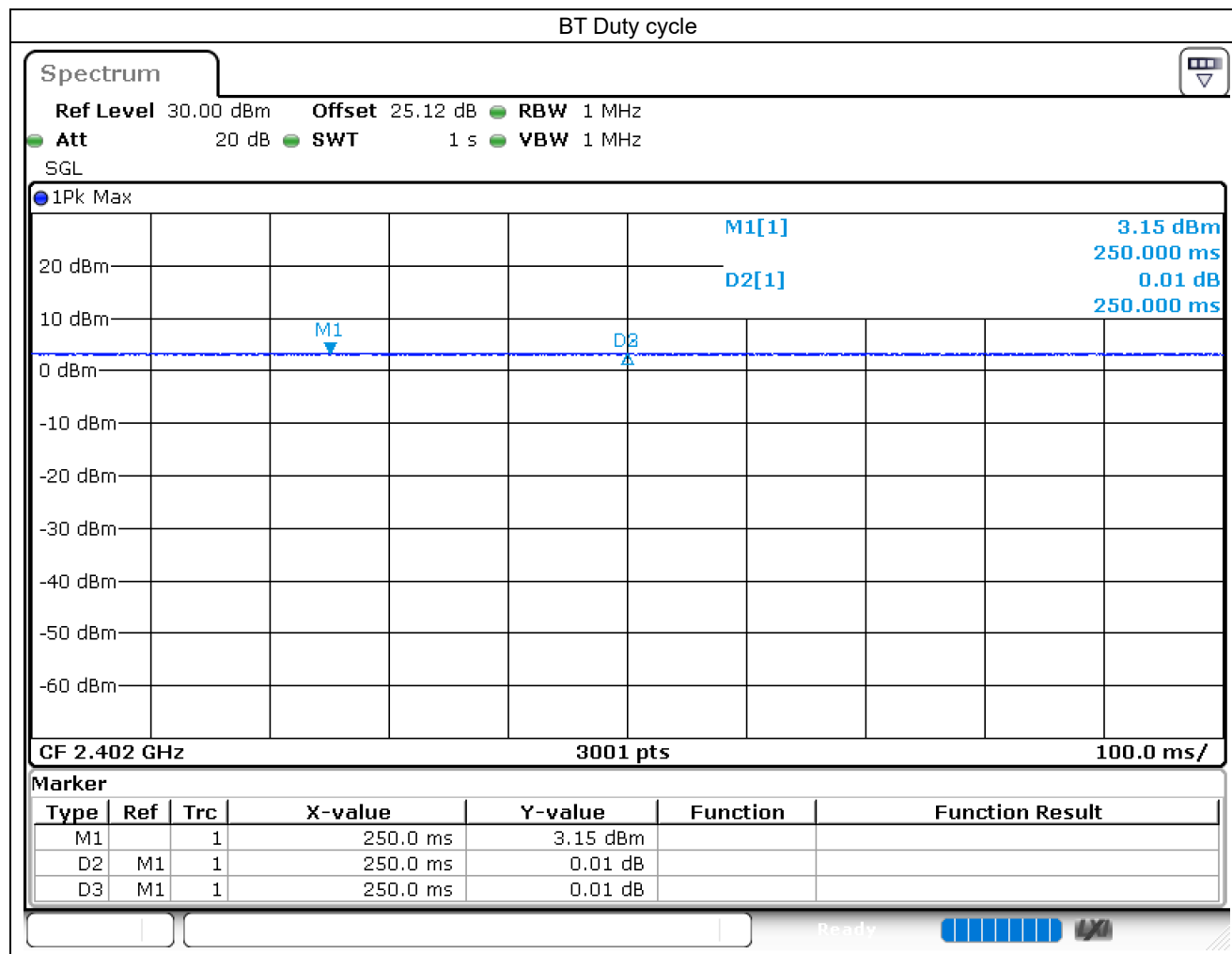
< 2.4GHz Bluetooth >

【Bluetooth】

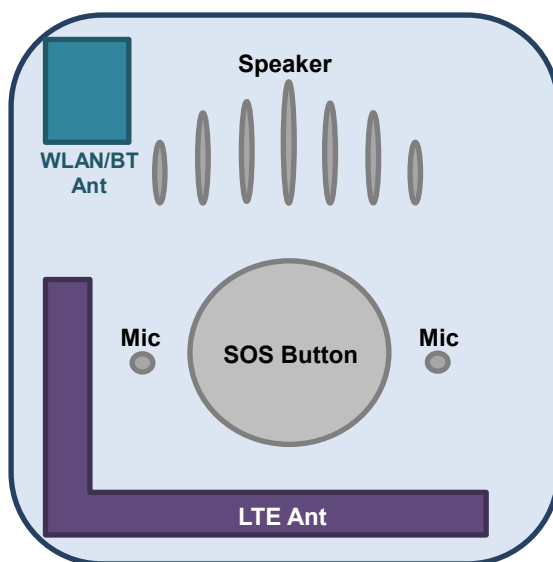
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
LE 125kbps	0	2402	2.84	3.00	100.00
	19	2440	3.23	3.50	
	39	2480	3.44	3.50	
LE 500kbps	0	2402	2.91	3.00	100.00
	19	2440	3.30	3.50	
	39	2480	3.50	3.50	
LE 1Mbps	0	2402	2.82	3.00	100.00
	19	2440	2.98	3.50	
	39	2480	3.46	4.00	
LE 2Mbps	0	2402	2.64	3.00	100.00
	19	2440	2.95	3.50	
	39	2480	3.35	4.00	

General Note:

- For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 1Mbps due to its highest average power and duty cycle is 100% considered in SAR testing.



12. Antenna Location



Front View

13. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. 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.
 - b. For SAR testing of WLAN 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)"
 - c. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
 - d. For WLAN/Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, 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
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.
4. When SAR evaluation is required, next to the mouth use is evaluated with the front of the device positioned at 10 mm from a flat phantom filled with head tissue-equivalent medium. The wrist bands should be strapped together to represent normal use conditions. SAR for wrist exposure is evaluated with the back of the device positioned in direct contact against a flat phantom filled with body tissue-equivalent medium
5. The all of wireless transmitter cannot transmit simultaneous.

LTE Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
4. LTE band 4 SAR test was covered by Band 66; according to TCB workshop, SAR test for overlapping LTE bands can be reduced if
 - a. The maximum output power, including tolerance, for the smaller band is $\leq$ the larger band to qualify for the SAR test exclusion.
 - b. The channel bandwidth and other operating parameters for the smaller band are fully supported by the larger band.
5. For LTE B12 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

WLAN Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
2. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
3. For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.
4. During SAR testing, the WLAN transmit signal was continuously monitored using a spectrum analyzer to ensure continuous and stable signal output throughout the measurement.

13.1 Next to mouth SAR

【LTE SAR】

Plot No	Band	BW	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Test Position	watch strap	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	1	49	Front	Watch strap	10mm	19100	1900	20.99	22.50	1.416	0.17	0.577	0.817
	LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	1	0	Front	Watch strap	10mm	18700	1860	20.98	22.50	1.419	0.10	0.660	0.937
01	LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	1	49	Front	Watch strap	10mm	18900	1880	20.98	22.50	1.419	-0.18	0.835	1.185
	LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	50	50	Front	Watch strap	10mm	19100	1900	20.26	21.50	1.33	-0.12	0.513	0.682
	LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	100	0	Front	Watch strap	10mm	19100	1900	20.16	21.50	1.361	-0.12	0.515	0.701
02	LTE Band 12	20	QPSK	1	25	Front	Watch strap	10mm	23095	707.5	23.98	24.50	1.127	-0.18	0.156	0.176
	LTE Band 12	20	QPSK	25	25	Front	Watch strap	10mm	23095	707.5	23.05	23.50	1.109	0.16	0.126	0.140
	LTE Band 66	20	QPSK	1	99	Front	Watch strap	10mm	132072	1720	22.30	22.50	1.047	-0.10	0.770	0.806
	LTE Band 66	20	QPSK	1	99	Front	Watch strap	10mm	132322	1745	22.19	22.50	1.074	0.02	0.902	0.969
03	LTE Band 66	20	QPSK	1	0	Front	Watch strap	10mm	132572	1770	21.66	22.50	1.213	-0.12	0.841	1.020
	LTE Band 66	20	QPSK	50	50	Front	Watch strap	10mm	132072	1720	21.06	21.50	1.107	-0.10	0.603	0.668
	LTE Band 66	20	QPSK	100	0	Front	Watch strap	10mm	132072	1720	20.74	21.50	1.191	-0.05	0.566	0.674

【WLAN 2.4GHz SAR】

Plot No	Band	Mode	Test Position	watch strap	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
04	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	Watch strap	10mm	6	2437	20.00	20.00	1.0	100.0	1.0	-0.08	0.396	0.396

【Bluetooth SAR】

Plot No	Band	Mode	Test Position	watch strap	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
05	Bluetooth	LE 1Mbps	Front	Watch strap	10mm	39	2480	3.46	4.00	1.132	100.0	0.833	0.16	0.001	0.001

13.2 Extremity SAR

【LTE SAR】

Plot No	Band	BW	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Test Position	watch strap	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
06	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	Watch strap	0mm	19100	1900	20.99	22.50	1.416	0.14	0.538	0.762
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	50	Back	Watch strap	0mm	19100	1900	20.26	21.50	1.33	0.17	0.450	0.599
07	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	25	Back	Watch strap	0mm	23095	707.5	23.98	24.50	1.127	-0.10	0.647	0.729
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	25	25	Back	Watch strap	0mm	23095	707.5	23.05	23.50	1.109	-0.06	0.533	0.591
08	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	99	Back	Watch strap	0mm	132072	1720	22.30	22.50	1.047	-0.17	1.570	1.644
	LTE Band 66	20	QPSK	1	99	Back	Watch strap	0mm	132322	1745	22.19	22.50	1.074	0.02	1.460	1.568
	LTE Band 66	20	QPSK	1	0	Back	Watch strap	0mm	132572	1770	21.66	22.50	1.213	0.06	1.290	1.565
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	50	Back	Watch strap	0mm	132072	1720	21.06	21.50	1.107	0.03	1.200	1.328

【WLAN 2.4GHz SAR】

Plot No	Band	Mode	Test Position	watch strap	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
09	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	Watch strap	0mm	6	2437	20.00	20.00	1.0	100.0	1.0	-0.08	1.160	1.160

【Bluetooth SAR】

Plot No	Band	Mode	Test Position	watch strap	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
10	Bluetooth	LE 1Mbps	Back	Watch strap	0mm	39	2480	3.46	4.00	1.132	100.0	0.833	0.08	0.001	0.001

13.3 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio
1st	LTE Band 66	20M QPSK 1 99	Front	10.0	132322	1745	22.19	22.50	1.074	0.02	0.902	0.969	-
2nd	LTE Band 66	20M QPSK 1 99	Front	10.0	132322	1745	22.19	22.50	1.074	0.01	0.888	0.954	1.02
1st	LTE Band 2	20M QPSK 1 49	Front	10.0	18900	1880	20.98	22.50	1.419	-0.18	0.835	1.185	-
2nd	LTE Band 2	20M QPSK 1 49	Front	10.0	18900	1880	20.98	22.50	1.419	0.03	0.822	1.167	1.02

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8\text{W/kg}$.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR $< 1.45\text{W/kg}$, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

Test Engineer : Winson Lin

14. Uncertainty Assessment

Declaration of Conformity:

The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded is presented in accordance with the regulation limits or requirements declared by manufacturers.

Comments and Explanations:

The declared of product specification for EUT presented in the report are provided by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer takes all the responsibilities for the accuracy of product specification.

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A 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 below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/ κ ^(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

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.

The judgment of conformity in the report is based on the measurement results excluding the measurement uncertainty.

Applicable for SAR Measurements:

Uncertainty Budget (4 MHz - 10 GHz range)							
Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	18.60	N	2	1	1	9.3	9.3
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
Modulation Response	4.68	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Boundary Effects	2.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	6.70	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9
Post-processing	4.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3
Test Sample Related							
Device Holder	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Test sample Positioning	3.03	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Power Scaling	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	7.60	R	1.732	1	1	4.4	4.4
SAR correction	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.03	N	1	0.78	0.77	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.78	0.77	2.3	2.2
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.78	0.77	1.1	1.1
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.68	R	1.732	0.78	0.77	1.7	1.6
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.02	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.84	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						14.5%	14.2%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						29.0%	28.4%



15. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 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”, Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, “SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters”, Oct 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Oct 2015
- [7] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Dec 2015
- [8] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [9] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” Oct 2015.