

FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : SHADOWTRACK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
EQUIPMENT : GPS Watch
BRAND NAME : Compass XR
MODEL NAME : XR-22
FCC ID : 2ARH7-COMPASS-XR-22
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

We, Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen), would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen), the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Approved by: Si Zhang



Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen)

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People's Republic of China



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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA221520	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Apr. 13, 2022

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **SHADOWTRACK TECHNOLOGIES, INC., GPS Watch, XR-22**, are as follows.

1g Next to Mouth SAR:

Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Highest SAR Summary
			Next to Mouth SAR (Separation 10mm)
			1g SAR (W/kg)
Licensed	WCDMA	Band II	0.11
		Band IV	0.18
		Band V	0.40
	LTE	Band 2	0.12
		Band 4	0.12
		Band 5	0.28
		Band 12/Band 17	0.12
		Band 13	0.17
		Band 66	0.15
		Band 71	<0.10

10g Extremity SAR:

Log Extremity SAR:			
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Highest SAR Summary
			Wrist-worn SAR (Separation 0mm)
			10g SAR (W/kg)
Licensed	WCDMA	Band II	0.37
		Band IV	0.34
		Band V	0.70
	LTE	Band 2	0.44
		Band 4	0.26
		Band 5	0.42
		Band 12/Band 17	0.12
		Band 13	0.34
		Band 66	0.30
		Band 71	<0.10
Date of Testing:			2022/4/4~ 2022/4/6

Remark:

- This device supports LTE B17 and B12. Since the supported frequency span for LTE B17 falls completely within the supports frequency span for B12, both LTE bands have the same target power, and both LTE bands share the same transmission path; therefore, SAR was only assessed for LTE B12.

Declaration of Conformity:

The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded are 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.

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled 1g SAR exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) and 10g Extremity SAR (4.0 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) 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.

2. Administration Data

Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen) is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.01.

Testing Laboratory			
Test Firm	Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen)		
Test Site Location	1/F, 2/F, Bldg 5, Shiling Industrial Zone, Xinwei Village, Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, 518055 People's Republic of China TEL: +86-755-86379589 FAX: +86-755-86379595		
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No.	FCC Designation No.	FCC Test Firm Registration No.
	SAR04-SZ	CN1256	421272

Applicant	
Company Name	SHADOWTRACK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Address	One Lakeway, 3900 North Causeway Boulevard, Suite 1200, Metairie, LA 72000, United States

Manufacturer	
Company Name	SHADOWTRACK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Address	One Lakeway, 3900 North Causeway Boulevard, Suite 1200, Metairie, LA 72000, United States.

3. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- 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 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	GPS Watch
Brand Name	Compass XR
Model Name	XR-22
FCC ID	2ARH7-COMPASS-XR-22
IMEI Code	868862040710117
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WCDMA Band II: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz WCDMA Band IV: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz WCDMA Band V: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 12: 699 MHz ~ 716 MHz LTE Band 13: 777 MHz ~ 787 MHz LTE Band 17: 704 MHz ~ 716 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz LTE Band 71: 663 MHz ~ 698 MHz
Mode	RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA HSPA+(16QAM uplink is not supported) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM
HW Version	S10_V9.6.2
SW Version	4GYL
EUT Stage	Production Unit
Remark: 1. This device supports voice function. 2. This device supports VoIP in LTE (e.g. for 3rd-party VoIP), LTE supports VoLTE operation.	

4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05																																																																							
FCC ID	2ARH7-COMPASS-XR-22																																																																						
Equipment Name	GPS Watch																																																																						
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 12: 699 MHz ~ 716 MHz LTE Band 13: 777 MHz ~ 787 MHz LTE Band 17: 704 MHz ~ 716 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz LTE Band 71: 663 MHz ~ 698 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 5:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 12:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 13: 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 17: 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 66:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 71: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz																																																																						
uplink modulations used	QPSK / 16QAM																																																																						
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Voice and Data																																																																						
LTE CA supported	No																																																																						
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	<table><tr><th colspan="8">Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 1, 2 and 3</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">Modulation</th><th colspan="6">Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{RB})</th><th rowspan="2">MPR (dB)</th></tr><tr><th>1.4 MHz</th><th>3.0 MHz</th><th>5 MHz</th><th>10 MHz</th><th>15 MHz</th><th>20 MHz</th></tr><tr><td>QPSK</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr><tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr><tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr><tr><td>64 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr><tr><td>64 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 3</td></tr><tr><td>256 QAM</td><td colspan="6">≥ 1</td><td>≤ 5</td></tr></table>	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
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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 5												
	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	20407	824.7	20415	825.5	20425	826.5	20450	829				
M	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5				
H	20643	848.3	20635	847.5	20625	846.5	20600	844				
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 13												
	Bandwidth 5 MHz				Bandwidth 10 MHz							
	Channel #		Freq.(MHz)		Channel #		Freq.(MHz)					
L	23205		779.5		23230		782					
M	23230		782									
H	23255		784.5									
LTE Band 17												
	Bandwidth 5 MHz				Bandwidth 10 MHz							
	Channel #		Freq.(MHz)		Channel #		Freq. (MHz)					
L	23755		706.5		23780		709					
M	23790		710		23790		710					
H	23825		713.5		23800		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
LTE Band 71												
	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	133147	665.5	133172	668	133197	670.5	133222	673				
M	133247	675.5	133272	678	133297	680.5	133322	683				
H	133447	695.5	133422	693	133397	690.5	133372	688				

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 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.

6.2 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:

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

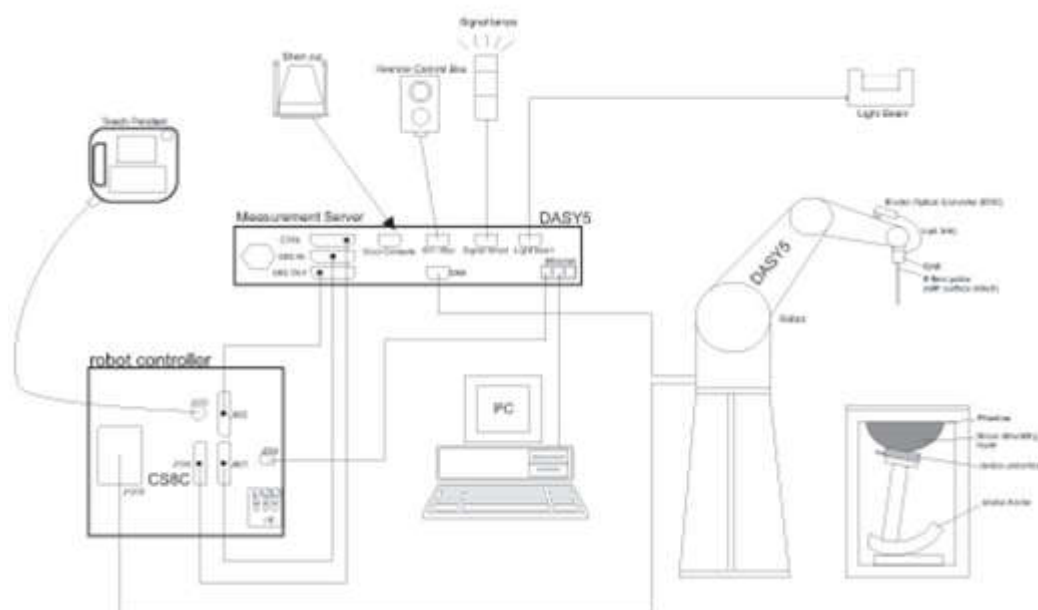
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

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



- 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 WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 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.

7.1 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.

<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	10 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	

7.2 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 7.1 Photo of DAE

7.3 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.

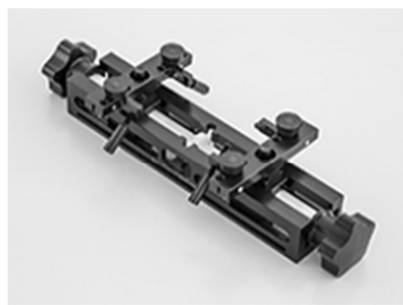
7.4 Device Holder

<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

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (b) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use engineering software to configure EUT BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Setup photo 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

8.1 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

8.2 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.

8.3 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 dB) 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.	

8.4 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 <u>reported</u> 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.				

8.5 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.

8.6 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.

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	750MHz System Validation Kit	D750V3	1099	Dec. 15, 2021	Dec. 14, 2022
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d162	Dec. 17, 2021	Dec. 16, 2022
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit	D1750V2	1137	Oct. 19, 2021	Oct. 18, 2022
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d182	Dec. 20, 2021	Dec. 19, 2022
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	715	Dec. 29, 2021	Dec. 28, 2022
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3819	Apr. 30, 2021	Apr. 29, 2022
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CC	TP-1500	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8821C	6262314715	Jun. 29, 2021	Jun. 28, 2022
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Jul. 14, 2021	Jul. 13, 2022
Keysight	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46523671	Oct. 25, 2021	Oct. 24, 2022
Speag	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1138	Jun. 09, 2021	Jun. 08, 2022
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Dec. 28, 2021	Dec. 27, 2022
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1306099	Sep. 29, 2021	Sep. 28, 2022
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Sep. 29, 2021	Sep. 28, 2022
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1542004	Dec. 28, 2021	Dec. 27, 2022
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1339473	Dec. 28, 2021	Dec. 27, 2022
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP8S	109228	Apr. 09, 2021	Apr. 08, 2022
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1306099	Sep. 29, 2021	Sep. 28, 2022
TES	Hygrometer	1310	200505600	Jul. 17, 2021	Jul. 16, 2022
Anymetre	Thermo-Hygrometer	JR593	2018100802	Oct. 29, 2021	Oct. 28, 2022
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	0333096	Note 1	
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	599201528	Note 1	
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note 1	
Weinschel	Attenuator 1	3M-10	N/A	Note 1	
Weinschel	Attenuator 2	3M-20	N/A	Note 1	
ET Industries	Dual Directional Coupler	C-058-10	N/A	Note 1	

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. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r04, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. 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, which is shown in Fig. 10.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.2.

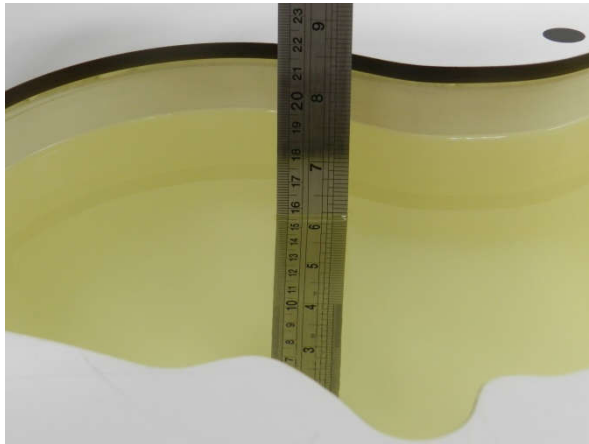


Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

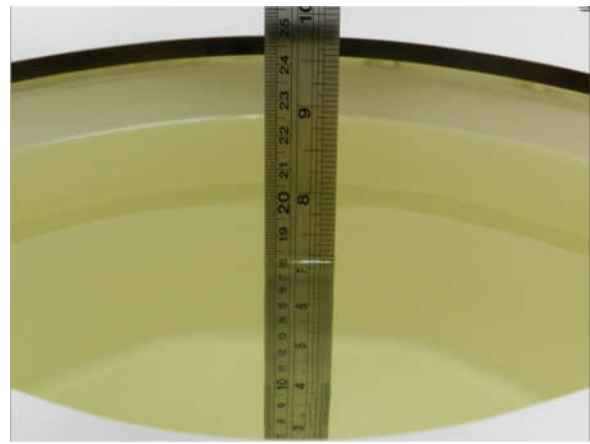


Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
750	Head	22.7	0.880	40.752	0.89	41.90	-1.12	-2.74	±5	2022/4/4
835	Head	22.3	0.913	40.859	0.90	41.50	1.44	-1.54	±5	2022/4/4
1750	Head	22.3	1.378	41.340	1.37	40.10	0.58	3.09	±5	2022/4/5
1900	Head	22.6	1.447	40.017	1.40	40.00	3.36	0.04	±5	2022/4/6

10.3 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.

<1g SAR>

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	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 (%)
2022/4/4	750	Head	250	1099	3819	715	2.170	8.54	8.68	1.64
2022/4/4	835	Head	250	4d162	3819	715	2.530	9.64	10.12	4.98
2022/4/5	1750	Head	250	1137	3819	715	9.350	36.50	37.4	2.47
2022/4/6	1900	Head	250	5d182	3819	715	10.400	39.60	41.6	5.05

<10g SAR>

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2022/4/4	750	Head	250	1099	3819	715	1.440	5.65	5.76	1.95
2022/4/4	835	Head	250	4d162	3819	715	1.650	6.26	6.6	5.43
2022/4/5	1750	Head	250	1137	3819	715	4.970	19.20	19.88	3.54
2022/4/6	1900	Head	250	5d182	3819	715	5.330	20.20	21.32	5.54

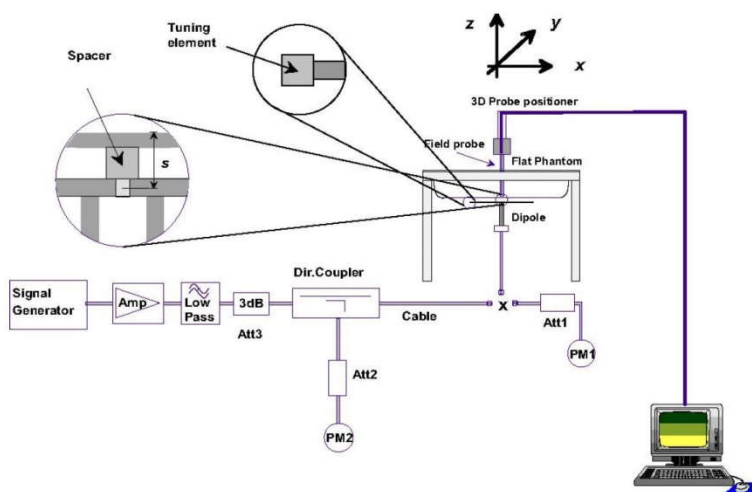


Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



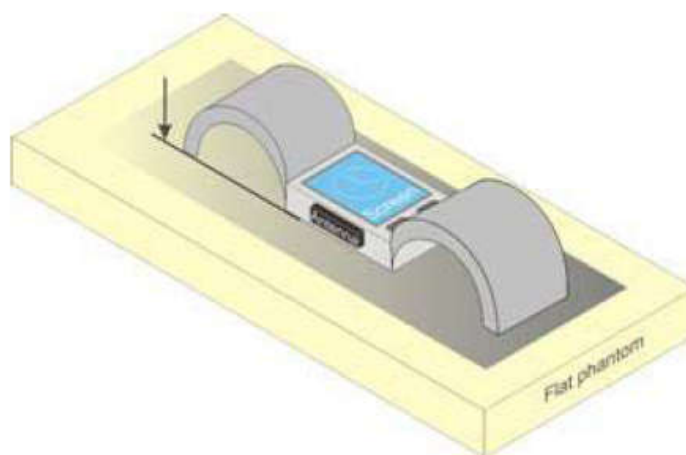
Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Next to the Mouth and extremity Exposure Condition

A limb-worn device is a unit whose intended use includes being strapped to the arm of the user while transmitting. The strap shall be opened so that it is divided into two parts as following picture. The device shall be positioned directly against the phantom surface with the strap straightened as much as possible and the back of the device towards the phantom. If the strap cannot normally be opened to allow placing in direct contact with the phantom surface, it may be necessary to break the strap of the device but ensuring to not damage the antenna.

The device can use speak to Mouth mode, So this SAR test should be evaluated too. Adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 10mm.



12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

The detailed conducted power table can refer to Appendix E.

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01v03r01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.
3. For HSPA+ devices supporting 16 QAM in the uplink, power measurements procedure is according to the configurations in Table C.11.1.4 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1.
4. For DC-HSDPA, the device was configured according to the H-Set 12, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) configuration in Table C.8.1.12 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1, with the primary and the secondary serving HS-DSCH Cell enabled during the power measurement.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
 - i. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
 - ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
 - v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
 - vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
 - viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
 - xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (Note 1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and $\Delta_{NACK} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta_{CQI} = 24/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 3: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

- The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting * :
 - Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
 - Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
 - Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
 - Set UE Target Power
 - Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
 - Set and observe the E-TFCI
 - Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
- The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note 1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed} (Note 4) (Note 5)	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2) (Note 6)	AG Index (Note 5)	E-TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/25	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15	0	-	-	5/15	5/15	47/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	12	67

Note 1: For sub-test 1 to 4, Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{tx} = 30/15 * \beta_c$. For sub-test 5, Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 5/15$ with $\beta_{tx} = 5/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{tx}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Note 4: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.

Note 5: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Note 6: For subtests 2, 3 and 4, UE may perform E-DPDCH power scaling at max power which could results in slightly smaller MPR values.

Setup Configuration

DC-HSDPA 3GPP release 8 Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration below
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
 - i. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - ii. Set Cell Power = -25 dBm
 - iii. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 12, QPSK)
 - iv. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - v. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - a). Subtest 1: $\beta_c/\beta_d=2/15$
 - b). Subtest 2: $\beta_c/\beta_d=12/15$
 - c). Subtest 3: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/8$
 - d). Subtest 4: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/4$
 - vi. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
 - vii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - viii. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - ix. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
 - x. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

C.8.1.12 Fixed Reference Channel Definition H-Set 12

Table C.8.1.12: Fixed Reference Channel H-Set 12

Parameter	Unit	Value
Nominal Avg. Inf. Bit Rate	kbps	60
Inter-TTI Distance	TTI's	1
Number of HARQ Processes	Processes	6
Information Bit Payload (N_{INF})	Bits	120
Number Code Blocks	Blocks	1
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	Bits	960
Total Available SML's in UE	SML's	19200
Number of SML's per HARQ Proc.	SML's	3200
Coding Rate		0.15
Number of Physical Channel Codes	Codes	1
Modulation		QPSK
Note 1: The RMC is intended to be used for DC-HSDPA mode and both cells shall transmit with identical parameters as listed in the table.		
Note 2: Maximum number of transmission is limited to 1, i.e., retransmission is not allowed. The redundancy and constellation version 0 shall be used.		

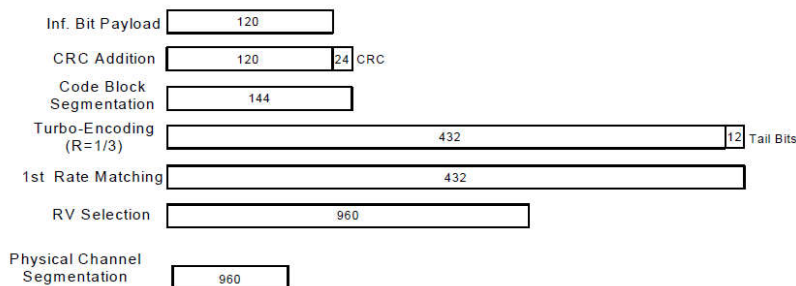


Figure C.8.19: Coding rate for Fixed reference Channel H-Set 12 (QPSK)
Setup Configuration



<WCDMA Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR testing is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. The maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA, and according to the following RF output power, the output power results of the secondary modes (HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA) are less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary modes; therefore, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

<LTE Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Anritsu MT8820C 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 4 / B5 / B12 / B17 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.
9. LTE band 17 SAR test was covered by Band 12; according to April 2015 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



13. Antenna Location

The detailed antenna location information can refer to SAR Test Setup Photos.

14. 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.
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. Head SAR is evaluated with the front of device and positioned at 10mm from a flat phantom filled with head tissue-equivalent medium for the SAR test.
5. Extremity SAR is evaluated with the back of the device positioned in direct contact against a flat phantom filled with head tissue-equivalent medium. The strap is a metallic wristband and it does not contain any electronic circuitry. Considering the material of the strap, we used SAM Twin phantom for the SAR test.

WCDMA Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR testing is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. The maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA, and according to the following RF output power, the output power results of the secondary modes (HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA) are less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary modes; therefore, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

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. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $> \text{not } \frac{1}{2}$ 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.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $> \text{not } \frac{1}{2}$ 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.
6. For LTE B4 / B5 / B12 / B17 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.
7. LTE B 17 SAR test was covered by LTE B12; according to April 2015 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

14.1 Next to Mouth SAR

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	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)
750MHz																
01	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	49	-	Front	10mm	23095	707.5	21.39	22.00	1.151	0.17	0.107	0.123
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	25	0	-	Front	10mm	23095	707.5	20.53	21.00	1.114	-0.02	0.063	0.070
02	LTE Band 13	10M	QPSK	1	49	-	Front	10mm	23230	782	20.81	22.00	1.315	-0.03	0.131	0.172
	LTE Band 13	10M	QPSK	25	0	-	Front	10mm	23230	782	19.83	21.00	1.309	0.04	0.086	0.113
03	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Front	10mm	133297	680.5	21.24	22.00	1.191	-0.04	0.019	0.023
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	50	0	-	Front	10mm	133297	680.5	20.38	21.00	1.153	0.08	0.016	0.018
835MHz																
04	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10mm	4233	846.6	21.70	23.00	1.349	-0.07	0.299	0.403
05	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	49	-	Front	10mm	20525	836.5	21.00	22.00	1.259	0.03	0.223	0.281
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	25	-	Front	10mm	20525	836.5	20.96	21.00	1.009	0.02	0.058	0.059
1750MHz																
06	WCDMA IV	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10mm	1513	1752.6	22.48	24.00	1.419	0.17	0.127	0.180
07	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Front	10mm	20175	1732.5	21.92	23.50	1.439	-0.08	0.083	0.120
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	50	0	-	Front	10mm	20175	1732.5	20.94	22.50	1.432	0.11	0.021	0.030
08	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Front	10mm	132572	1770	21.58	23.00	1.387	0.14	0.106	0.147
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	0	-	Front	10mm	132572	1770	20.72	22.00	1.343	0.05	0.041	0.055
1900MHz																
09	WCDMA II	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10mm	9262	1852.4	22.56	24.00	1.393	-0.03	0.078	0.108
10	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Front	10mm	18700	1860	22.25	23.00	1.189	0.08	0.099	0.118
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	-	Front	10mm	18700	1860	21.11	22.00	1.227	0.07	0.058	0.071

14.2 Extremity SAR

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	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)
750MHz																
11	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	0mm	23095	707.5	21.39	22.00	1.151	0.03	0.103	0.119
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	25	0	-	Back	0mm	23095	707.5	20.53	21.00	1.114	0.01	0.084	0.094
12	LTE Band 13	10M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	0mm	23230	782	20.81	22.00	1.315	0.09	0.261	0.343
	LTE Band 13	10M	QPSK	25	0	-	Back	0mm	23230	782	19.83	21.00	1.309	0.01	0.188	0.246
13	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	0mm	133297	680.5	21.24	22.00	1.191	-0.09	0.046	0.055
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	50	0	-	Back	0mm	133297	680.5	20.38	21.00	1.153	0.07	0.037	0.043
835MHz																
14	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	0mm	4233	846.6	21.70	23.00	1.349	-0.05	0.519	0.700
15	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	0mm	20525	836.5	21.00	22.00	1.259	-0.06	0.336	0.423
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	25	-	Back	0mm	20525	836.5	20.96	21.00	1.009	-0.05	0.288	0.291
1750MHz																
16	WCDMA IV	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	0mm	1513	1752.6	22.48	24.00	1.419	0	0.241	0.342
17	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	0mm	20175	1732.5	21.92	23.50	1.439	0	0.180	0.259
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	50	0	-	Back	0mm	20175	1732.5	20.94	22.50	1.432	0.11	0.148	0.212
18	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	0mm	132572	1770	21.58	23.00	1.387	-0.09	0.215	0.298
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	0	-	Back	0mm	132572	1770	20.72	22.00	1.343	0.07	0.186	0.250
1900MHz																
19	WCDMA II	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	0mm	9262	1852.4	22.56	24.00	1.393	0	0.265	0.369
20	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	0mm	18700	1860	22.25	23.00	1.189	-0.09	0.368	0.437
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	-	Back	0mm	18700	1860	21.11	22.00	1.227	0.02	0.275	0.338

15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations
1.	None

Note: Due to this device only supports WWAN Transmit antenna and WLAN/BT is RX antenna, so there is no need to evaluate the simultaneous transmission.

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16. Uncertainty Assessment

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be $\leq 30\%$, for a confidence interval of $k = 2$. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 10-g SAR is less 3.75W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.

17. 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 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [8] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, "3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES", Oct 2015
- [9] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices", Dec 2015

-----THE END-----



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Head_750MHz

DUT: D750V3-SN:1099

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_750_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.88$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.752$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.79, 9.79, 9.79); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.80 W/kg

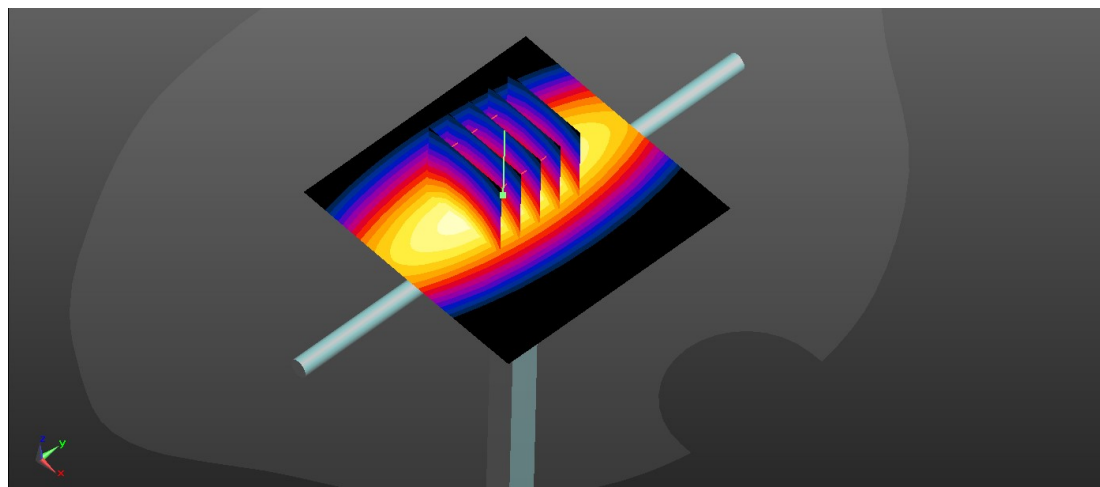
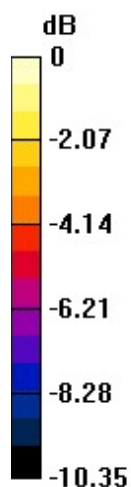
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.69 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.18 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.44 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.86 W/kg



0 dB = 2.86 W/kg

System Check_Head_835MHz

DUT: D835V2-SN:4d162

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.913$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.859$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.57, 9.57, 9.57); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.44 W/kg

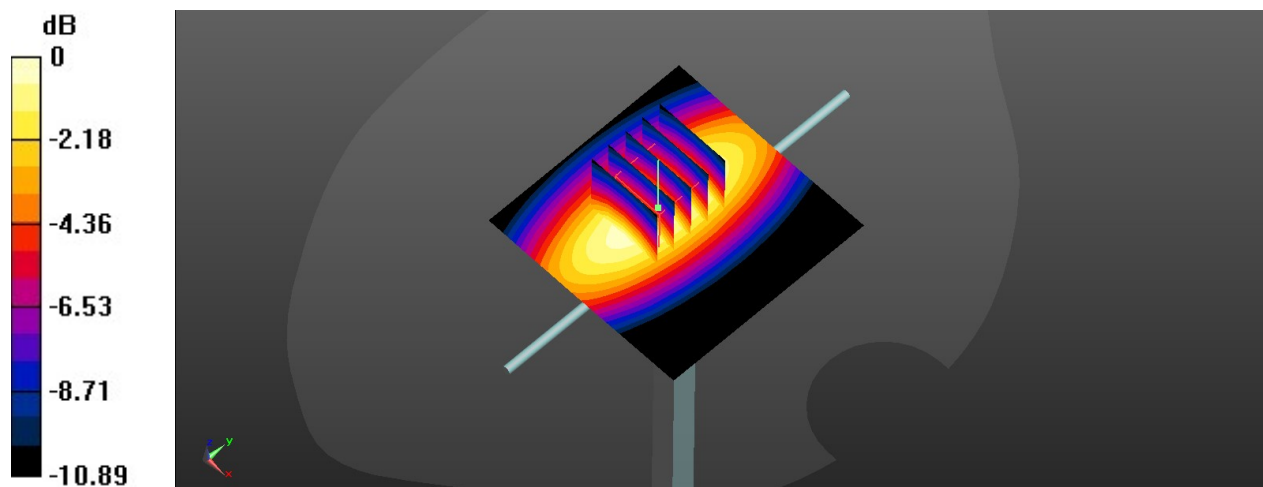
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 59.84 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.77 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.53 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.37 W/kg



0 dB = 3.37 W/kg

System Check_Head_1750MHz

DUT: D1750V2-SN:1137

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1750_220405 Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.378$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.34$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.53, 8.53, 8.53); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.0 W/kg

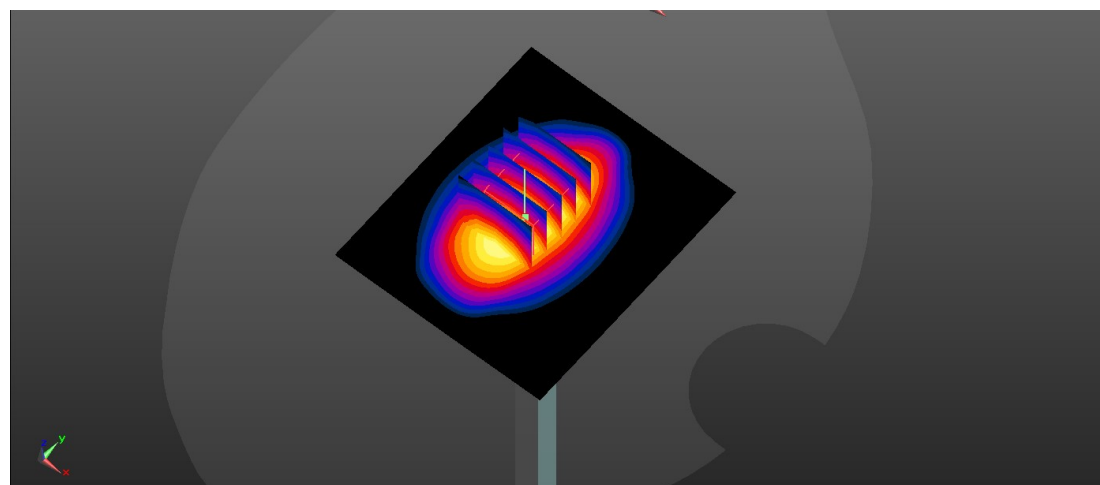
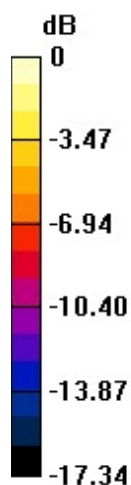
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.76 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.35 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.97 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 W/kg



0 dB = 14.1 W/kg

System Check_Head_1900MHz

DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d182

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_220406 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.447$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.017$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.24, 8.24, 8.24); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.5 W/kg

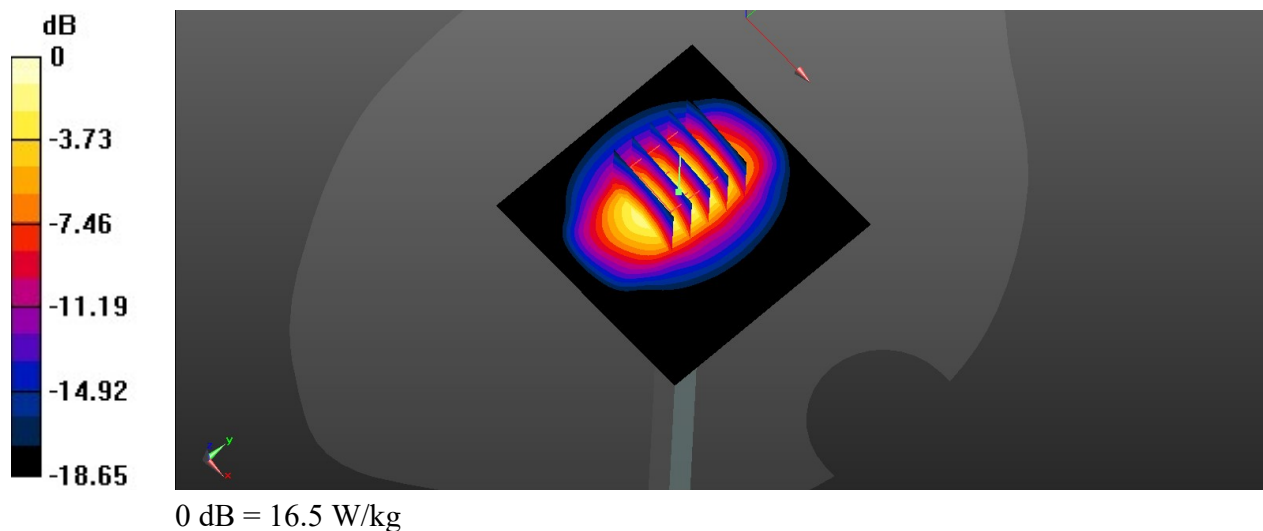
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.86 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.33 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.5 W/kg





Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

01_LTE Band 12_10M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Front_10mm_Ch23095

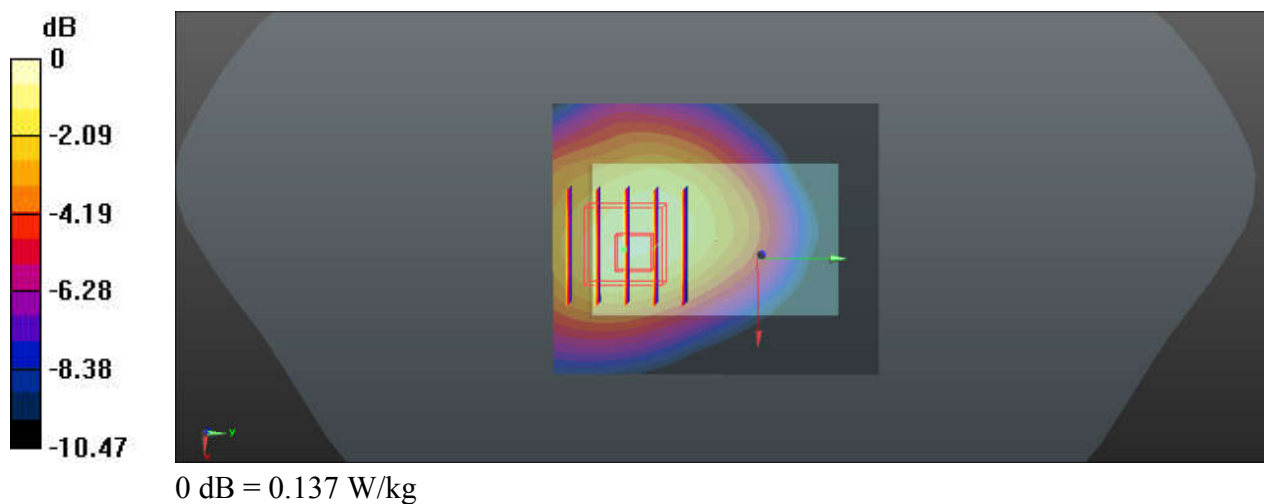
Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 707.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 707.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.857$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.674$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.79, 9.79, 9.79); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.120 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.951 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.160 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.107 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.073 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.137 W/kg



02_LTE Band 13_10M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Front_10mm_Ch23230

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 782 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 782 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.898 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.018$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Ambient Temperature : $23.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.79, 9.79, 9.79); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.169 W/kg

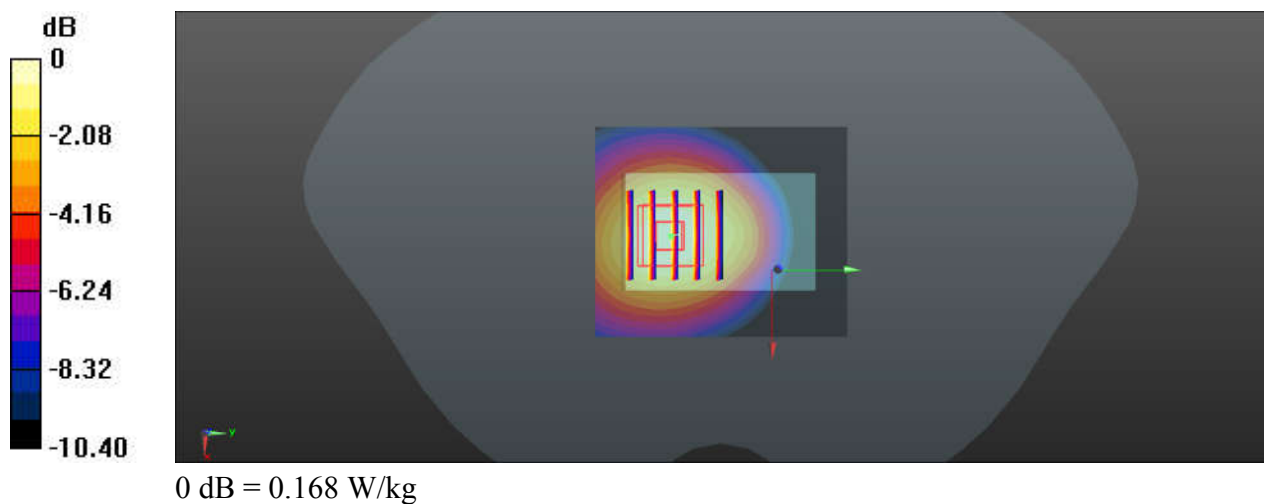
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 12.61 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.189 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.131 W/kg ; SAR(10 g) = 0.089 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.168 W/kg



03_LTE Band 71_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Front_10mm_Ch133297

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 680.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 680.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.836$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.115$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.79, 9.79, 9.79); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0292 W/kg

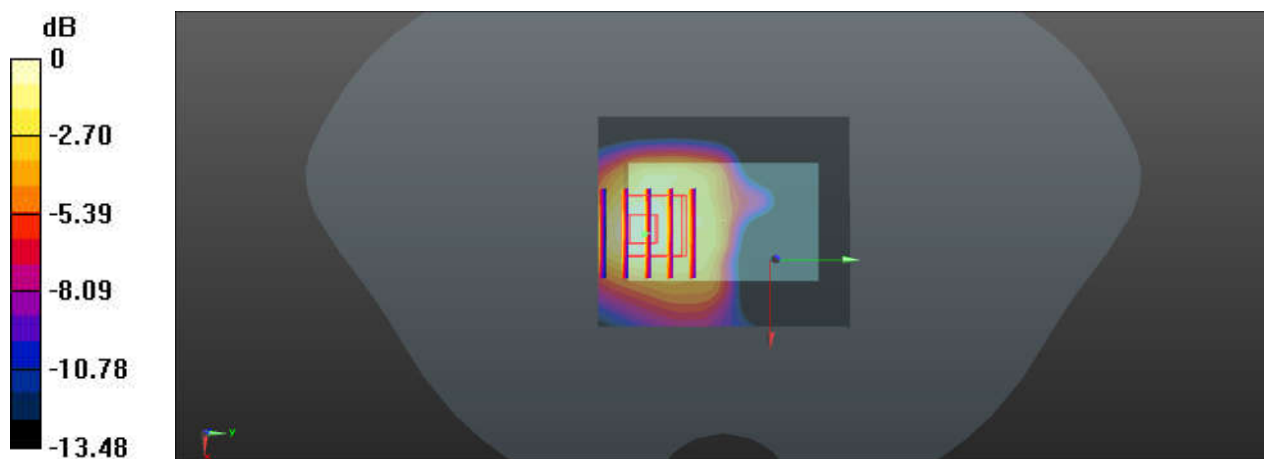
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.889 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0350 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.019 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0272 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0272 W/kg

04_WCDMA V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_10mm_Ch4233

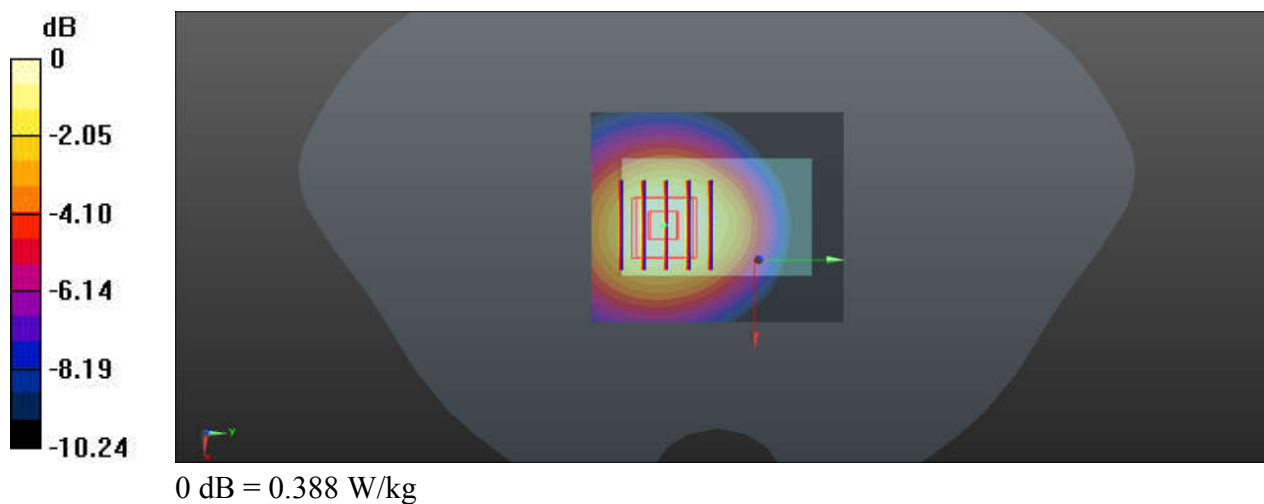
Communication System: UID 0, Generic WCDMA (0); Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 846.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.923$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.736$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.57, 9.57, 9.57); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.404 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.43 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.439 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.299 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.203 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.388 W/kg



05_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Front_10mm_Ch20525

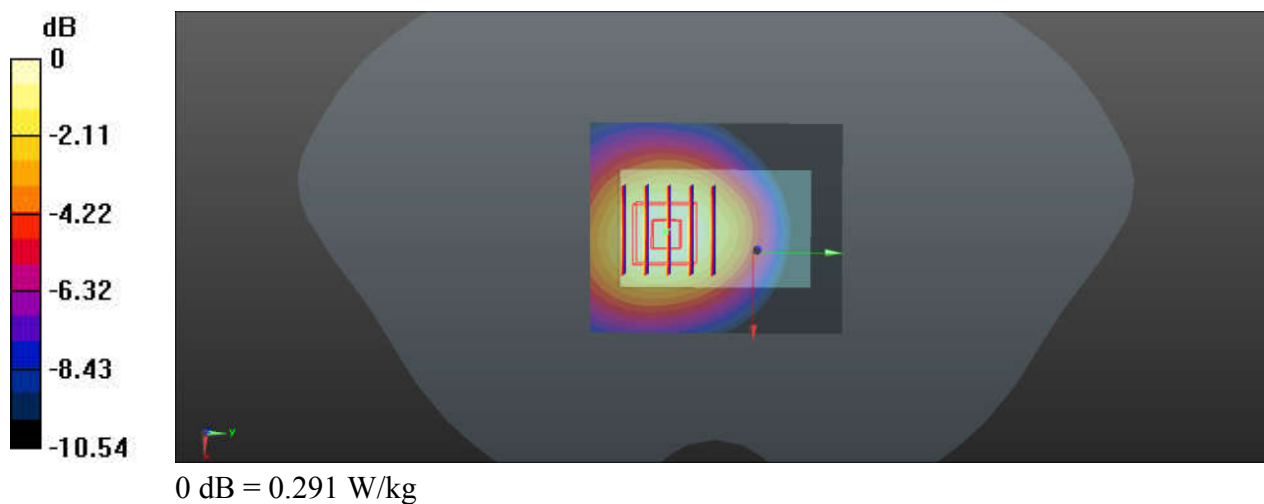
Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.914$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.842$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.57, 9.57, 9.57); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.303 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 15.99 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.331 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.223 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.291 W/kg



06_WCDMA IV_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_10mm_Ch1513

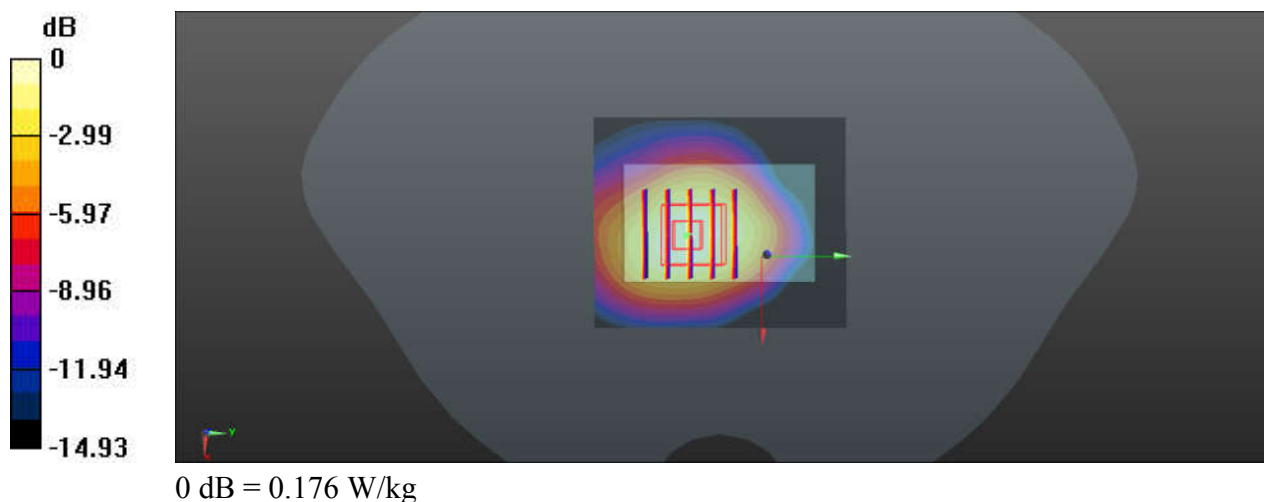
Communication System: UID 0, Generic WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1752.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750_220405 Medium parameters used: $f = 1753$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.382$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.323$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.53, 8.53, 8.53); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.176 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.910 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.205 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.127 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.079 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.175 W/kg



07_LTE Band 4_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Front_10mm_Ch20175

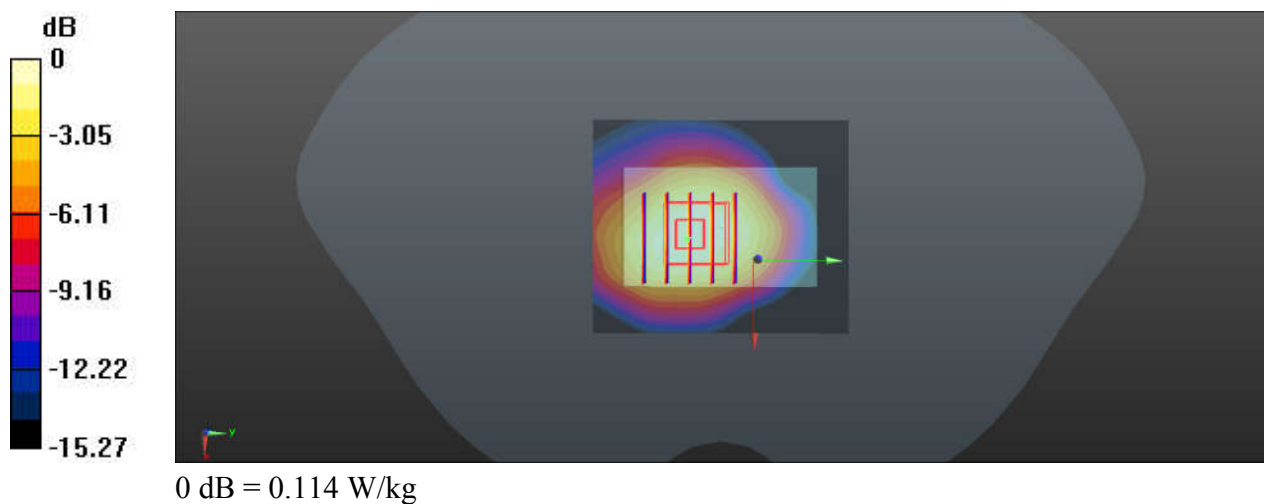
Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750_220405 Medium parameters used: $f = 1732.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.36$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.426$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.53, 8.53, 8.53); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.121 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.968 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.134 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.083 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.052 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.114 W/kg



08_LTE Band 66_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Front_10mm_Ch132572

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 1770 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750_220405 Medium parameters used: $f = 1770$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.403$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.243$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.53, 8.53, 8.53); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.158 W/kg

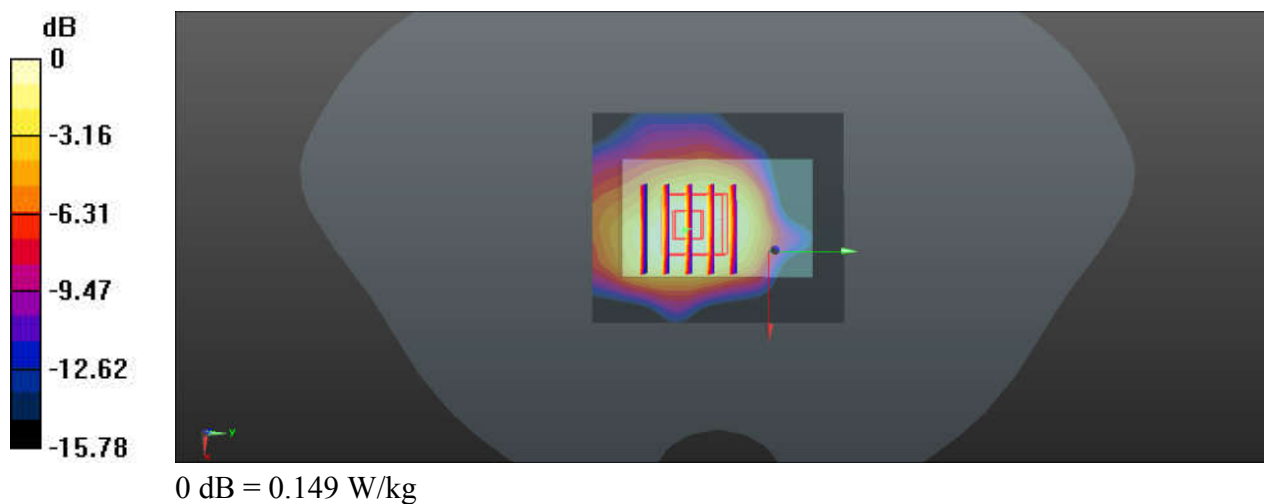
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.474 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.177 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.106 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.065 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.149 W/kg



09_WCDMA II_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_10mm_Ch9262

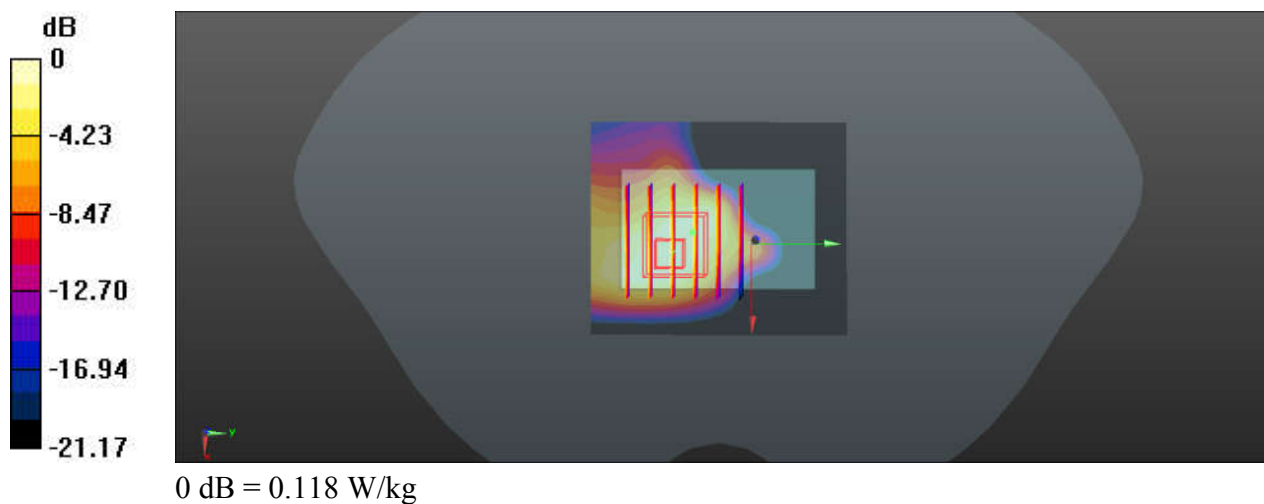
Communication System: UID 0, Generic WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900_220406 Medium parameters used: $f = 1852.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.398$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.233$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.24, 8.24, 8.24); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.135 W/kg

Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.766 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.143 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.078 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.043 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.118 W/kg



10_LTE Band 2_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Front_10mm_Ch18700

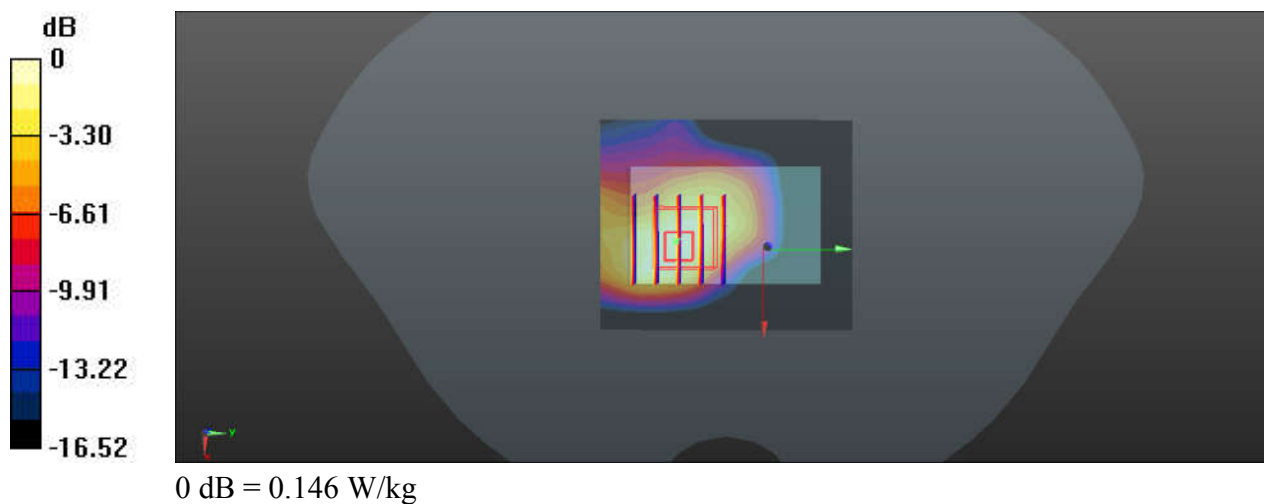
Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900_220406 Medium parameters used: $f = 1860$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.406$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.24, 8.24, 8.24); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.154 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.348 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.186 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.099 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.055 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.146 W/kg



11_LTE Band 12_10M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Back_0mm_Ch23095

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 707.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 707.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.864$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.444$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.79, 9.79, 9.79); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.319 W/kg

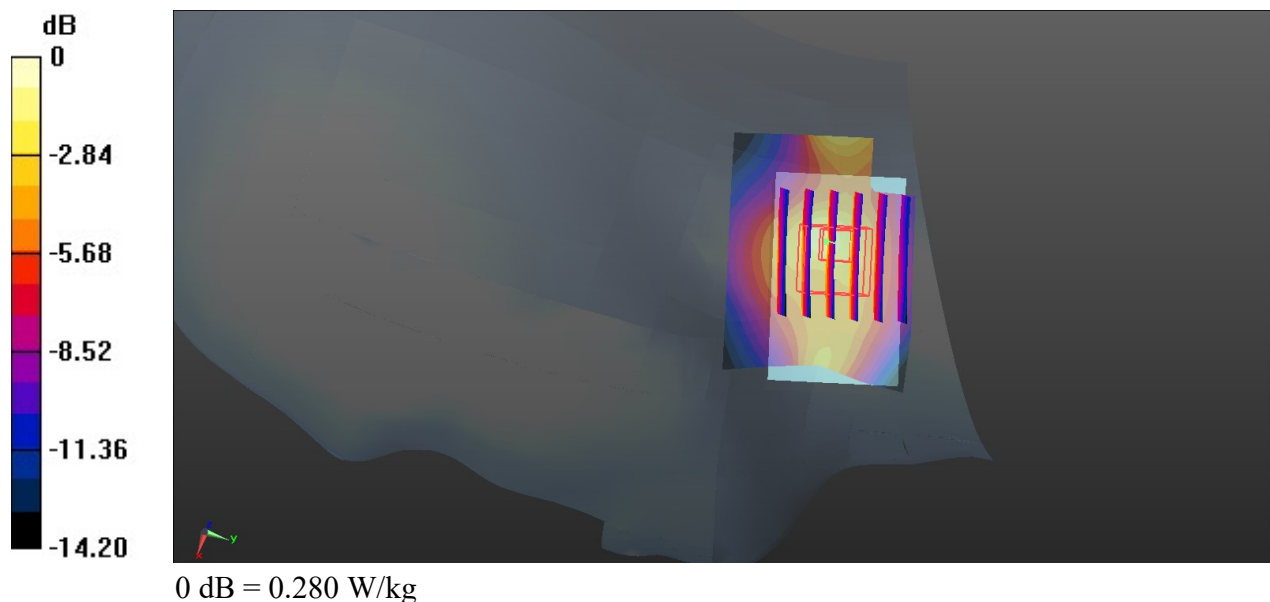
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.057 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.698 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.175 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.103 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.280 W/kg



12_LTE Band 13_10M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Back_0mm_Ch23230

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 782 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 782$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.905$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.814$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.79, 9.79, 9.79); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.569 W/kg

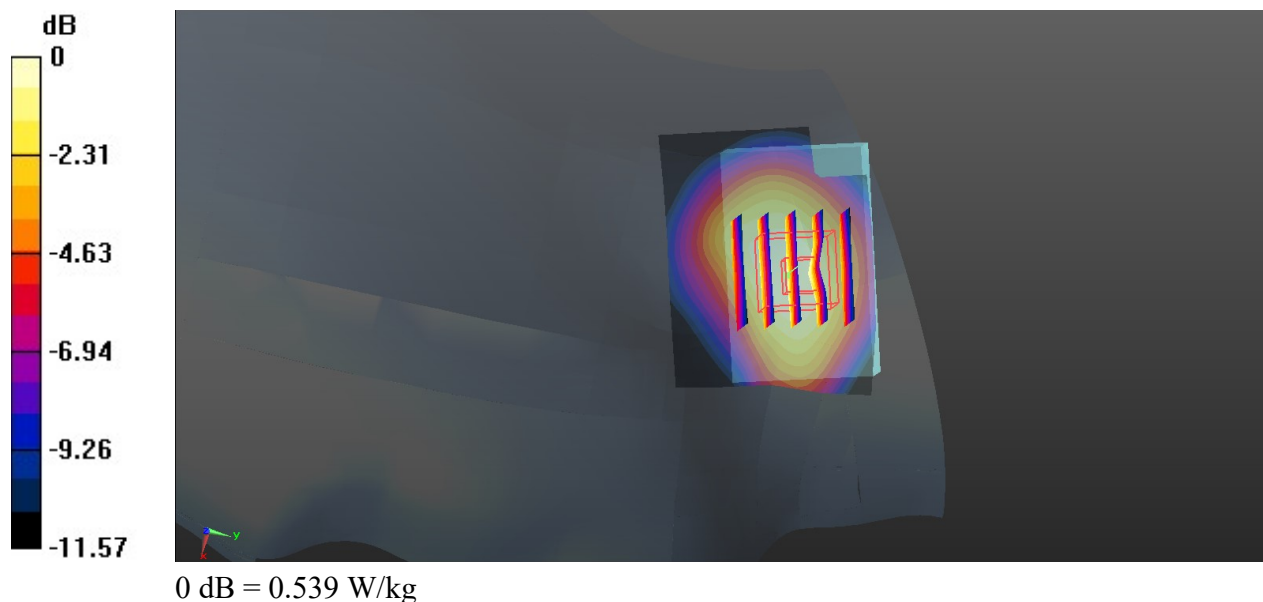
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.4200 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.595 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.409 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.261 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.539 W/kg



13_LTE Band 71_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Back_0mm_Ch133297

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 680.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 680.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.843$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.896$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.79, 9.79, 9.79); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.143 W/kg

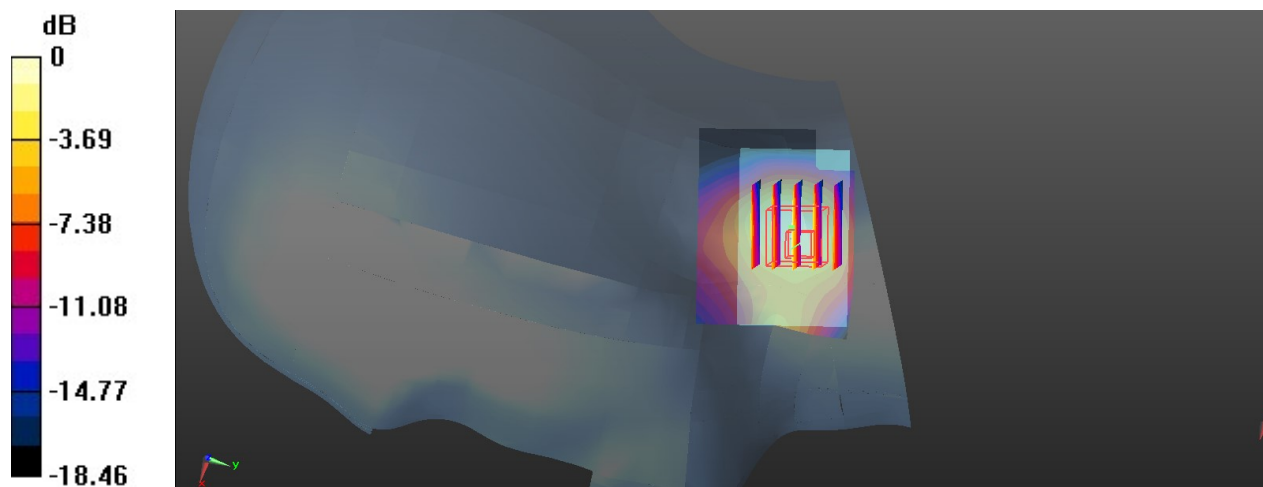
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.6920 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.192 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.086 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.046 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.147 W/kg



0 dB = 0.147 W/kg

14_WCDMA V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Back_0mm_Ch4233

Communication System: UID 0, Generic WCDMA (0); Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 846.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.923$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.736$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.57, 9.57, 9.57); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 W/kg

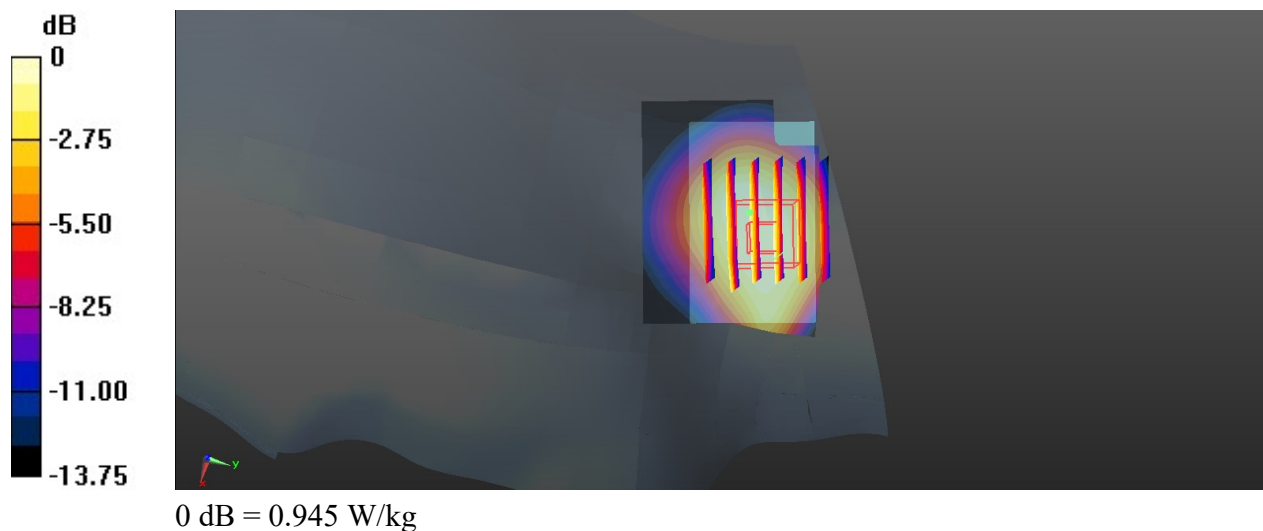
Ch4233/Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.7080 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.764 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.519 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.945 W/kg



15_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Back_0mm_Ch20525

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835_220404 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.914$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.842$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.57, 9.57, 9.57); Calibrated: 2021/4/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn715; Calibrated: 2021/12/29
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1500
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.677 W/kg

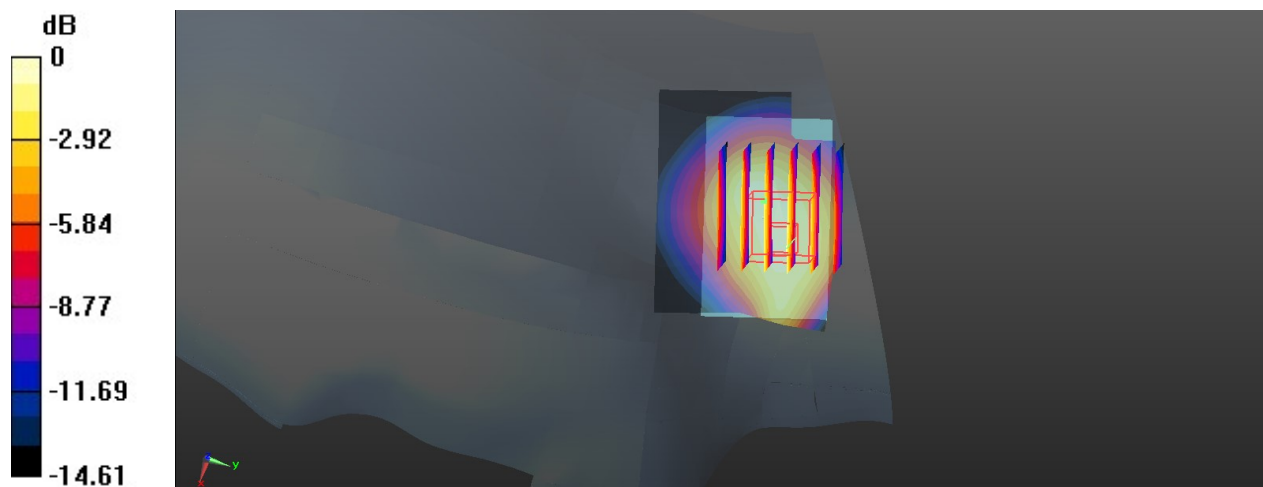
Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.3710 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.814 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.503 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.336 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.705 W/kg



0 dB = 0.705 W/kg