10.2 Limit

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters

computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head	
	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)
150	0.76	52.3
300	0.87	45.3
450	0.87	43.5
750	0.89	41.9
835	0.90	41.5
900	0.97	41.5
915	0.98	41.5
1450	1.20	40.5
1610	1.29	40.3
1800-2000	1.40	40.0
2450	1.80	39.2
2600	1.96	39.0
3000	2.40	38.5
5200	4.66	36.0
5400	4.86	35.8
5600	5.07	35.5
5800	5.27	35.3

10.3 Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an R&S ZVB 8. Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

Calibration Result for Dielectric Parameters of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permitivity (εr)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permitivity (εr)	Delta (σ)%	Delta (εr)%	Limit (%)	Temp. TSL (°C)	Date
835	Head	0.90	41.50	0.999	40.685	2.99	-1.96	±5	22.5	11/10/2023
1900	Head	1.40	40.0	1.443	40.395	3.07	0.99	±5	22.5	11/10/2023
2450	Head	1.80	39.2	1.834	38.216	1.89	-2.51	±5	22.5	11/10/2023

Remark:

1. The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium used during measurement must also be within 18°C to 25°C and within ± 2°C of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized.
2. The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements. The parameters should be re-measured after each 3 – 4 days of use; or earlier if the dielectric parameters can become out of tolerance; for example, when the parameters are marginal at the beginning of the measurement series.

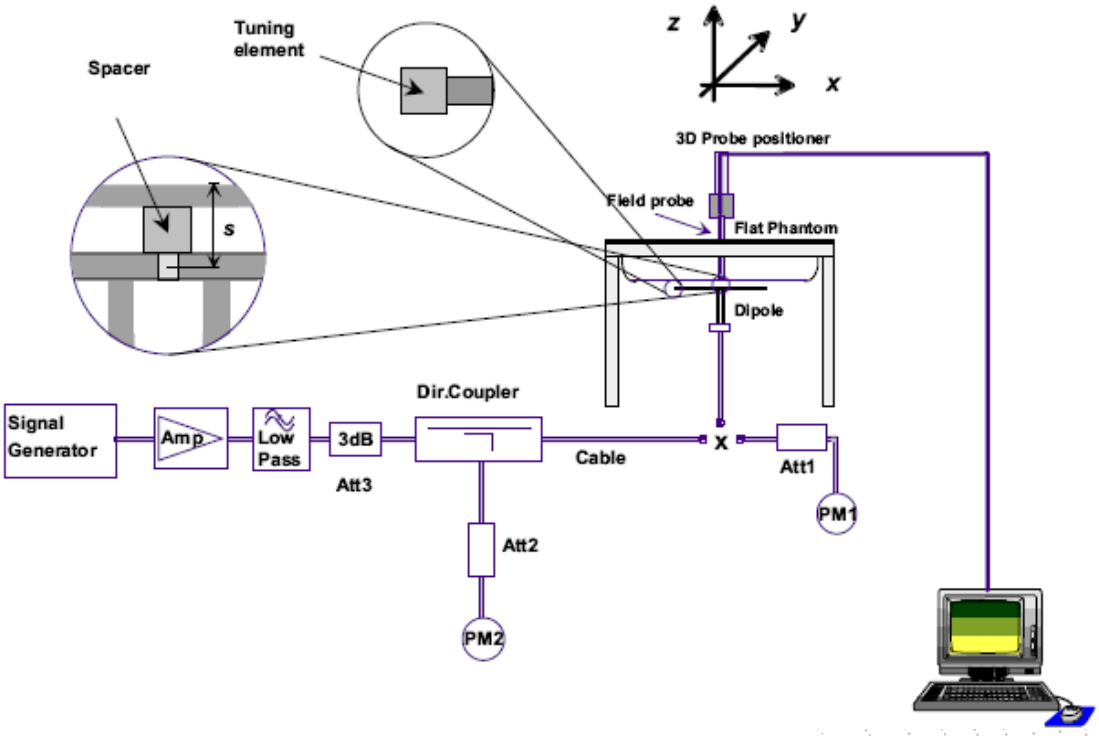
11. System Check

11.1 Purpose of System Performance Check

At the device test frequencies. System check verifies the measurement repeatability of a SAR system before compliance testing and is not a validation of all system specifications. The latter is not required for testing a device but is mandatory before the system is deployed. The system check detects possible short-term drift and unacceptable measurement errors or uncertainties in the system.

11.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which comes from a signal generator at frequency 600MHz-6000MHz. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 20 dBm (100 mW) before dipole is connected.



System Verification Setup Block Diagram

Setup Photo of Dipole Antenna

11.3 Validation Results

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

Frequency (MHz)	Power	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/Kg)	Normalize to 1 Watt	Drift (%)	1W Target SAR_{1g} (W/Kg)	Difference Percentage (%)	Limit (%)	Liquid Temp	Date
835	250 mW	2.478	9.912	-2.132	10.01	-0.979	±10	22.5	11/10/2023
1900	250 mW	10.015	40.060	-0.650	41.26	-2.908	±10	22.5	11/10/2023
2450	250 mW	13.819	55.275	-3.160	55.16	0.208	±10	22.5	11/10/2023

12. EUT Testing Position

12.1 Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

(a) The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset.

(b) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic
output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

(c) The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

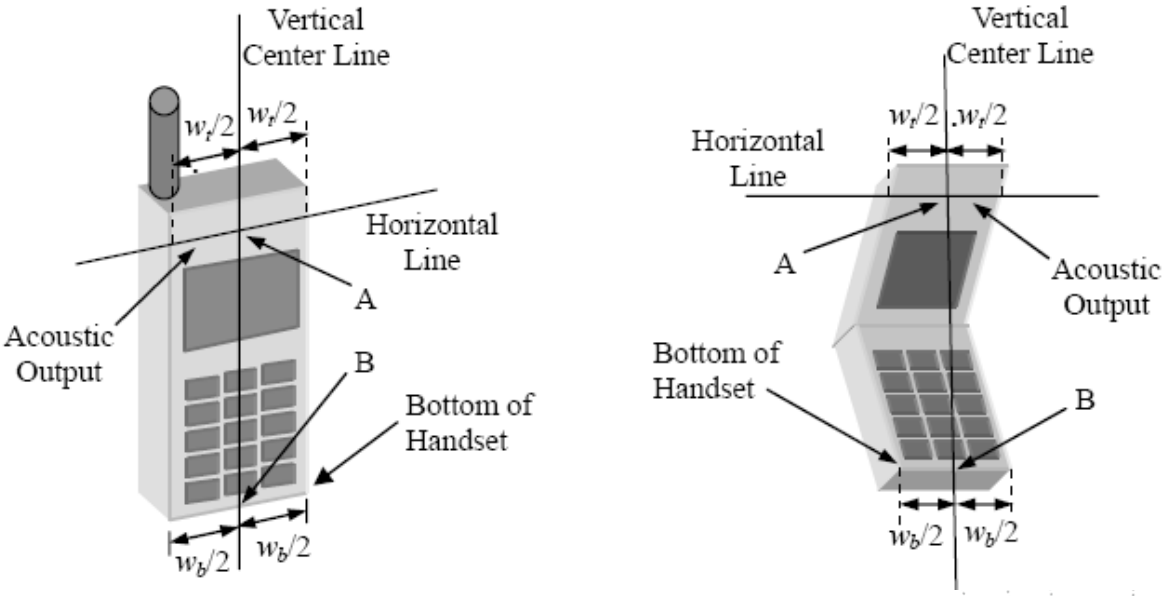


Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

12.2 Cheek Position

(a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
(b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see below).

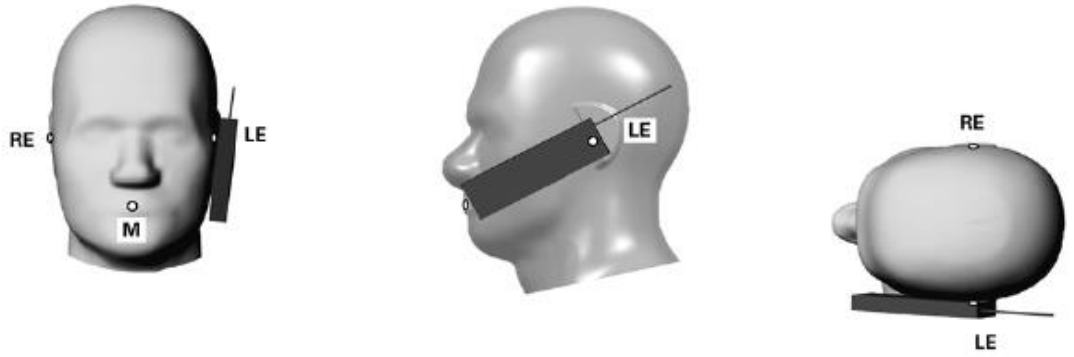


Illustration for Cheek Position

12.3 Tilted Position

(a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.

(b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (see below).

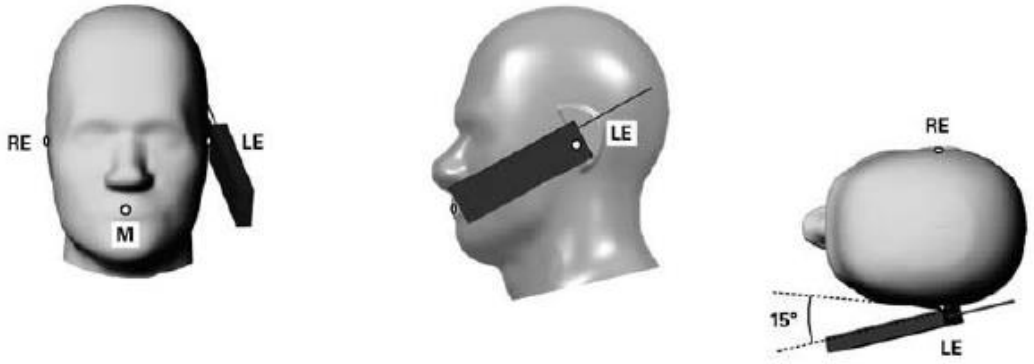
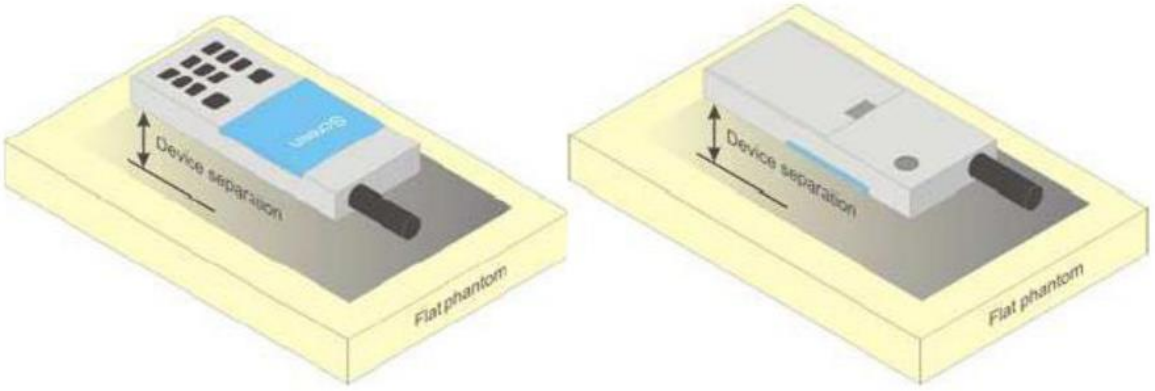


Illustration for Tilted Position

12.4 Body Position

A typical example of a body-worn device is a Mobile Phone , wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person’s body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.



Test positions for body-worn devices

13. SAR Measurement Procedures

13.1 Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:
(a) Use base station simulator (if applicable) or engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the highest power channel.
(b) Keep EUT to radiate maximum output power or 100% factor (if applicable)
(c) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter.
(d) Place the EUT in the positions as Annex D demonstrates.
(e) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the SATIMO software.
(f) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
(g) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
(h) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the 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

13.2 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 SATIMO 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. 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
(c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
(d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
(e) Extrapolation of the entire 3D 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

13.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 8x8x8 points with step size 4, 4 and 2.5 mm for 3 GHz to 6 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 mm ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) mm ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤ 1.5·$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
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 IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.

* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB Publication 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.

13.4 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for 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 (step-size is 4, 4 and 2.5 mm). When all volume scan were completed, the software can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

13.5 SAR Averaged Methods

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimize measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.

An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1mm step.

The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10g and 1 g requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

13.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In SATIMO 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 drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

14. SAR Test Result

14.1 Conducted RF Output Power

According KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 Section 4.1 2) states that "Unless it is specified differently in the published RF exposure KDB procedures, these requirements also apply to test reduction and test exclusion considerations. Time-averaged maximum conducted output power applies to SAR and, as required by § 2.1091(c), time-averaged ERP applies to MPE. When an antenna port is not available on the device to support conducted power measurement, such as FRS and certain Part 15 transmitters with built-in integral antennas, the maximum output power allowed for production units should be used to determine RF exposure test exclusion and compliance."

The Tune-up limit already includes component tolerance. KDB 447498 sec.4.1.(d) at the maximum rated output power and within the tune-up tolerance range specified for the product, but not more than 2 dB lower than the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

<GSM>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01, SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions.
3. Per October 2013 TCB Workshop: When the maximum frame-averaged powers levels are within 0.25 dB of each other, test the configuration with the most number of time slots.

Conducted power measurement results

GSM - Burst Average Power (dBm)								
Band	**GSM850**			**Tune-up**	**GSM1900**			**Tune-up**
Channel	**128**	**190**	**251**		**512**	**661**	**810**	
Frequency (MHz)	**824.2**	**836.6**	**848.8**		**1850.2**	**1880**	**1909.8**	
GSM	31.67	31.48	**31.87**	32.5	27.62	28.29	**28.55**	29.0

GSM - Source-Based Time-Average Power (dBm)						
Band	**GSM850**			**GSM1900**		
Channel	**128**	**190**	**251**	**512**	**661**	**810**
Frequency (MHz)	**824.2**	**836.6**	**848.8**	**1850.2**	**1880**	**1909.8**
GSM	22.67	22.48	22.87	18.62	19.29	19.55

Notes:Per KDB 941225 D01, SAR is not required for EDGE (8PSK) mode because the maximum output power and tune-up limit is ≤ 1/4dB higher than GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) or the adjusted SAR of the highest reported SAR of GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) is ≤ 1.2W/kg.

<W-CDMA>

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:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station E5515C referred to theSetup 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 (βc and βd) 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} *(Note1, 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 Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_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 Δ_{NACK} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c , and Δ_{CQI} = 24/15 with β_{hs} = 24/15 * β_c .

Note 3: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, 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 β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base StationR&S CMU200 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. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
ii. Set the Gain Factors (βc and βd) 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
iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
v. Set UE Target Power
vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI

d. 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} (Note1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed} (Note 5) (Note 6)	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/225	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	$\beta_{ed}1$: 47/15 $\beta_{ed}2$: 47/15	4 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 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c .

Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_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 β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Note 5: 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 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

General Note

1. Per KDB 941225 D01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If AMR 12.2kbps power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC 12.2kbps, SAR tests with AMR 12.2kbps can be excluded.
2. By design, AMR and HSDPA/HSUPA RF power will not be larger than RMC 12.2kbps, detailed information is included in Tune-up Procure exhibit.
3. It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSDPA/HSUPA subtests may differ from the specification of 3GPP, according to the chipset implementation in this model. The implementation and expected deviation are detailed in tune-up procedure exhibit.

Conducted power measurement results

Band	WCDMA Band II				WCDMA Band V			
Channel	9262	9400	9538	Tune-up	4132	4182	4233	Tune-up
Frequency (MHz)	1852.4	1880.0	1907.6		826.4	836.4	846.6	
RMC 12.2K	**22.61**	22.57	22.39	23.0	**22.74**	22.63	22.61	23.0
HSDPA Subtest-1	21.89	21.96	21.63	22.5	21.68	21.07	21.99	22.5
HSDPA Subtest-2	21.39	21.59	21.08		21.97	21.75	21.41	
HSDPA Subtest-3	21.52	21.56	21.18		21.75	21.61	21.81	
HSDPA Subtest-4	21.38	21.95	21.44		21.78	21.50	21.47	
HSUPA Subtest-1	21.45	21.81	21.02	22.5	21.44	21.02	21.23	22.5
HSUPA Subtest-2	21.11	21.27	21.37		21.49	21.34	21.44	
HSUPA Subtest-3	21.12	21.43	21.56		21.91	21.35	21.09	
HSUPA Subtest-4	21.89	21.93	21.86		21.54	21.13	21.58	
HSUPA Subtest-5	21.45	21.81	21.02		21.59	21.58	21.83	

Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01 v03, the 12.2kbps RMC mode was selected for SAR testing (the primary mode).
2. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤1/4dB higher than the primary mode (RMC12.2kbps) or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

WLAN 2.4G			
Mode	Frequency	Maximum Conducted Output Power	Tune-up power
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)
802.11b	2412	16.53	17.5
	2437	16.86	
	2462	15.92	
802.11g	2412	16.07	17.0
	2437	15.58	
	2462	16.61	
802.11n20	2412	16.06	17.0
	2437	16.64	
	2462	16.57	
802.11n40	2422	16.13	17.5
	2437	**16.98**	
	2452	16.49	

Note:
1. When the same transmission mode configurations have the same maximum output power on the same channel for the 802.11 b/g/n modes, the channel in the lower order/sequence 802.11 mode (i.e. g, n) is selected. Therefore the SAR measurements performed for the 802.11b modes, as the lowest order modulation, cover 802.11g/n modes.
2. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions as 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.
3. Per KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements ,when the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration. When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

Bluetooth			
Modulation	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)
1-DH1	2402	4.86	5.5
	2441	4.33	
	2480	3.37	
2-DH1	2402	5.04	5.5
	2441	4.27	
	2480	3.67	
3-DH1	2402	5.36	5.5
	2441	4.64	
	2480	4.07	

BLE			
Modulation	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)
GFSK BLE 1M	2402	0.33	1.0
	2440	-0.23	
	2480	-1.47	
GFSK BLE 2M	2402	0.21	0.5
	2440	-0.47	
	2480	-1.69	

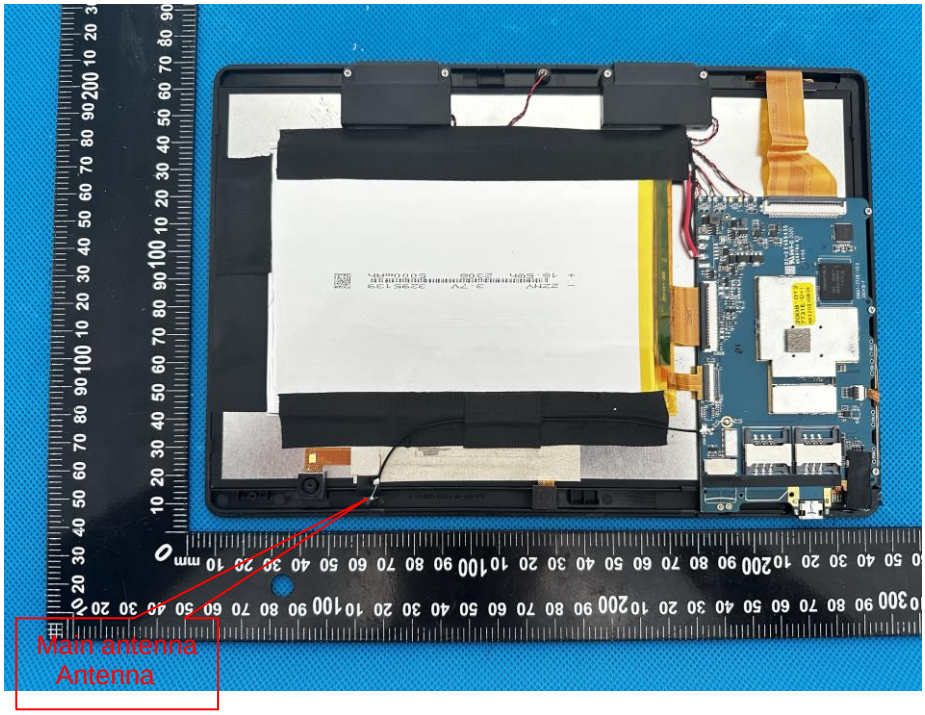
Note:
Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] •[√ f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Turn up Power (dBm)	Bluetooth Turn up Power (mW)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	Result	Exclusion Thresholds
5.5	3.55	5	2.48	1.12	3.0

Per KDB 447498 D01v06, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.
According to the calculation results in the table above, BT SAR does not need to be tested.

14.2 Transmit Antennas and SAR Measurement Position

EUT Antenna Location:



Antennas	Support Band
Main antenna	Bluetooth + WiFi2.4G + GSM 850/1900 + WCDMA Band 2/5

Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge (mm)						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
Main	<25	<25	<25	152	50	125

EUT Testing Location Evaluation:

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
Main	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Note:

1. According to the KDB 941225 D06 Hot Spot SAR v02, the edges with less than 25 mm distance to the antennas need to be tested for SAR.

14.3 Measured and Reported (Scaled) SAR Results

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:
1. Reported SAR for WWAN=Measured SAR * Tune-up Scaling factor
2. Reported SAR for WLAN and Bluetooth=Measured SAR * Tune-up Scaling factor * Duty Cycle Scaling factor
3. Duty Cycle Scaling factor=1/ Duty Cycle (%)

KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance:
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

KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03:
1. When the *reported* SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest *reported* SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for the body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.
2. when the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, using the same wireless mode test configuration for voice and data, such as UMTS, LTE and Wi-Fi, and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface)
3. For Smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm, when hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures:
When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤1/4dB higher than the primary mode (RMC12.2kbps) or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices:
1. Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB, and 50% RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, testing for other Channels is performed at the highest output power level for 1RB, and 50% RB configuration for that channel.
3. Testing for 100% RB configuration is performed at the highest output power level for 100% RB configuration across the Low, Mid and High Channel when the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB are > 0.8 W/kg. Testing for the remaining required channels is not needed because the reported SAR for 100% RB Allocation < 1.45 W/kg.
4. SAR measurement is not required for the 16QAM and 64QAM. When the highest maximum output power for 16QAM and 64QAM is ≤ ½ dB higher than the QPSK or when the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg.
5. Testing for the other channel bandwidths is not required because the reported SAR for the highest channel bandwidth is < 1.45 W/Kg and its output power is not more than 0.5 dB higher than that of the highest channel bandwidth.

KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions. An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements.

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 and 5 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.

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.16 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 (remaining) test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band. SAR is also not required for that exposure configuration in the subsequent test configuration(s).

b) When the *reported* SAR of the initial test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position using subsequent highest extrapolated or estimated 1-g SAR conditions determined by area scans or next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum RF coupling test positions based on manufacturer justification, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the *reported* SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions (left, right, touch, tilt or subsequent surfaces and edges) are tested.

c) For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, 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.

Additional power measurements may be required for this step, which should be limited to those necessary for identifying the subsequent highest output power channels.

When the specified maximum output power is the same for both UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR measurements in UNII 2A with the channel with the highest measured output power. If the reported SAR for UNII 2A is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for UNII 1; otherwise treat the remaining bands separately and test them independently for SAR.

When the specified maximum output power is different between UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR with the band that has the higher specified maximum output. If the highest reported SAR for the band with the highest specified power is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, testing for the band with the lower specified output power is not required; otherwise test the remaining bands independently for SAR

TCB workshop April 2015:

SAR test exclusion can be applied for testing overlapping LTE bands as follows:

a) The maximum output power, including tolerance, for the smaller band must be s the larger band to qualify for the SAR test exclusion.

b) The channel bandwidth and other operating parameters for the smaller band must be fully supported by the larger band.

LTE Band 17 (704-716 MHz) is covered by LTE Band 12 (699-716 MHz)

GSM 850											
RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Mode	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)			SAR1g (W/kg)		Plot No.
						Meas.	Turn-up	Scaling Factor	Meas.	Scaled	
Body & Hotspot	0	GSM	Front	251	848.8	31.87	32.5	1.156	0.339	0.392	
		GSM	Back	251	848.8	31.87	32.5	1.156	0.060	0.069	
Hotspot	0	GSM	Top Side	251	848.8	31.87	32.5	1.156	0.867	1.002	
		GSM	Top Side	128	824.2	31.67	32.5	1.211	0.954	**1.155**	1
		GSM	Top Side	190	836.6	31.48	32.5	1.265	0.834	1.055	

GSM 1900											
RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Mode	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)			SAR1g (W/kg)		Plot No.
						Meas.	Turn-up	Scaling Factor	Meas.	Scaled	
Body & Hotspot	0	GSM	Front	810	1909.8	28.55	29.0	1.109	0.305	0.338	
		GSM	Back	810	1909.8	28.55	29.0	1.109	0.079	0.088	
Hotspot	0	GSM	Top Side	810	1909.8	28.55	29.0	1.109	0.711	**0.789**	2

WCDMA Band II											
RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Mode	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)			SAR1g (W/kg)		Plot No.
						Meas.	Turn-up	Scaling Factor	Meas.	Scaled	
Body & Hotspot	0	RMC*	Front	9262	1852.4	22.61	23.0	1.094	0.316	0.346	
		RMC*	Back	9262	1852.4	22.61	23.0	1.094	0.059	0.065	
Hotspot	0	RMC*	Top Side	9262	1852.4	22.61	23.0	1.094	0.704	**0.770**	3

WCDMA Band V											
RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Mode	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)			SAR1g (W/kg)		Plot No.
						Meas.	Turn-up	Scaling Factor	Meas.	Scaled	
Body & Hotspot	0	RMC*	Front	4132	826.4	22.74	23.0	1.062	0.427	0.453	
		RMC*	Back	4132	826.4	22.74	23.0	1.062	0.078	0.083	
Hotspot	0	RMC*	Top Side	4132	826.4	22.74	23.0	1.062	0.805	0.855	
		RMC*	Top Side	4182	836.4	22.63	23.0	1.089	0.900	0.980	
		RMC*	Top Side	4233	846.6	22.61	23.0	1.094	0.948	**1.037**	4

WLAN 2.4G											
RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Mode	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)			SAR1g (W/kg)		Plot No.
						Meas.	Turn-up	Scaling Factor	Meas.	Scaled	
Body & Hotspot	0	802.11b	Front	6	2437	16.86	17.5	1.159	0.153	0.177	
		802.11b	Back	6	2437	16.86	17.5	1.159	0.033	0.038	
Hotspot	0	802.11b	Top Side	6	2437	16.86	17.5	1.159	0.235	**0.272**	5

Remark:
1. The value with the bold is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels SAR tests are not necessary.