



SAR Test Report

Report No.: STS2606178H01

Issued for

Shenzhen Rawpic Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd
Room 401, Building 18, Longwangmiao Industrial Zone,
Baishixia East District, Fuyong Street, Bao an District,
Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, China

Product Name: Pet location camera

Brand Name: N/A

Model Name: CW01

Series Model(s): CW02,CW03,CW05,CW06,CW07,CW08,
CW09,CW100

FCC ID: 2BNW9-CW01

Test Standard: IEEE Std C95.1™-2019
FCC 47 CFR Part 2§2.1093
IEEE Std. 1528:2013

Max. Report
SAR (1g) Body: 0.953 W/kg

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested. This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

**OTEST REPORT CERTIFICATION**

Applicant's name : Shenzhen Rawpic Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd
Room 401, Building 18, Longwangmiao Industrial Zone,
Address : Baishixia East District, Fuyong Street, Bao an District, Shenzhen
City, Guangdong Province, China
Manufacturer's Name : Shenzhen Rawpic Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd
Room 401, Building 18, Longwangmiao Industrial Zone,
Address : Baishixia East District, Fuyong Street, Bao an District, Shenzhen
City, Guangdong Province, China

Product description

Product name : Pet location camera
Brand name : N/A
Model name : CW01
Series Model..... : CW02,CW03,CW05,CW06,CW07,CW08,CW09,CW100
ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1
Standards..... : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
IEEE Std. 1528-2013

The device was tested by Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd. in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in KDB 865664 The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

Date of Test..... :
Date (s) of performance of tests..... : 29 Jun. 2026
Date of Issue..... : 02 July. 2026
Test Result..... : **Pass**

Testing Engineer :

(Xin.Liu)

Technical Manager :

(Eric. Zhou)

Authorized Signatory :

(Bovey Yang)





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**Revision History**

Rev.	Issue Date	Report No.	Effect Page	Contents
00	19 July 2022	STS2606178H01	ALL	Initial Issue



1. General Information

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	Pet location camera
Brand Name	N/A
Model Name	CW01
Series Model	CW02,CW03,CW05,CW06,CW07,CW08,CW09,CW100
Model Difference	All models are same as the samples except model name and appearance color, they have the same structure and circuit.
Sample number	260618005-1
Battery	Rated Voltage:3.7V Capacity:840mAh
Device Category	Portable
Product stage	Production unit
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled
Hardware Version	HV01
Software Version	SV01
Frequency Range	LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 66:1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz



Max. Reported SAR(1g): (Limit:1.6W/kg) Test distance: Body:0mm	Band	Mode	Body Worn (W/kg)
	PCB	LTE Band 2	0.953
	PCB	LTE Band 5	0.362
	PCB	LTE Band 66	0.590
FCC Equipment Class	Licensed Transmitter (PCB)		
Operating Mode:	LTE: QPSK, 16QAM		
Antenna Specification:	LTE: Internal Antenna		
SIM Card	Only one SIM		
Hotspot Mode	Not Support		
DTM Mode	Not Support		
Note: 1. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power			

1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required
Temperature (°C)	18-25
Humidity (%RH)	30-70

1.3 Test Factory

ShenZhen STS Test Services Co.,Ltd.

A 1/F, Building B, Zhuoke Science Park, No.190 Chongqing Road, HepingShequ, Fuyong Sub-District, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guang Dong, China

FCC test Firm Registration No.: 625569

IC Registration No.: 12108A

A2LA Certificate No.: 4338.01



2. Test Standards and Limits

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	IEEE Std C95.1, 2019	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields, 0 Hz to 300 GHz. It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06	RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies for Mobile and Portable Devices
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
8	FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05	SAR for LTE Devices

(A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

NOTE: Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1 gram 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.

Population/Uncontrolled Environments:

Are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Occupational/Controlled Environments:

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

NOTE

GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE

PARTIAL BODY LIMIT

1.6 W/kg



3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

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

3.2 SAR System

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.

The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

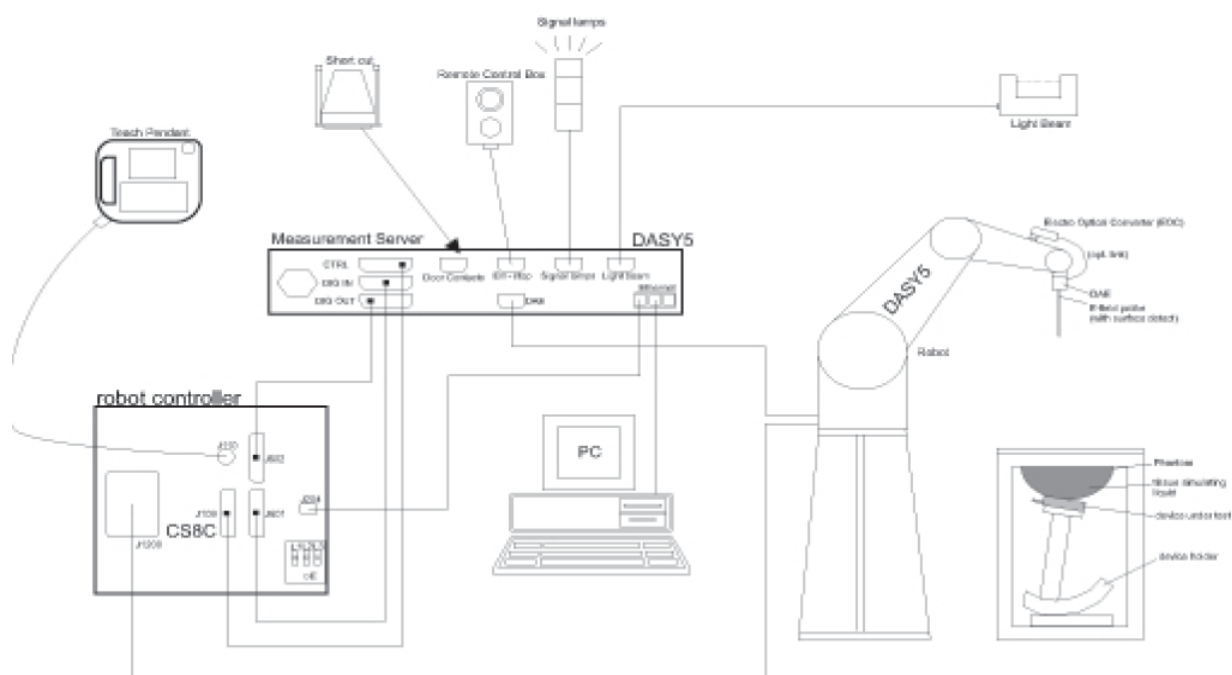
DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.



System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.



3.3 DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

Probe Specification

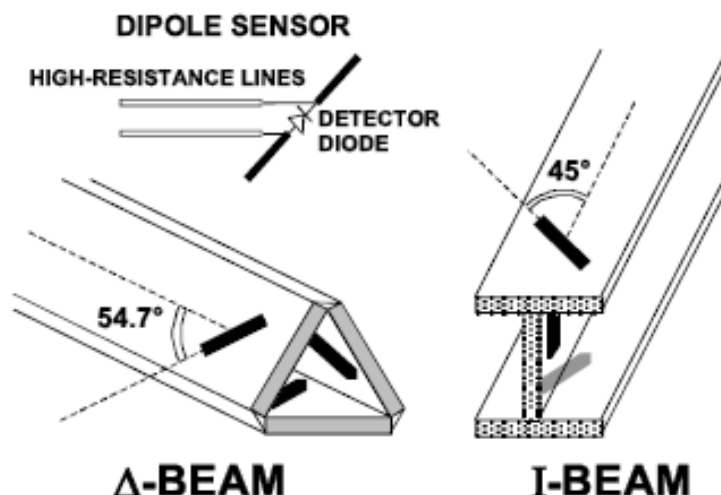
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 6 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of Mobile Phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY5, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI



Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



3.4 Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm). System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

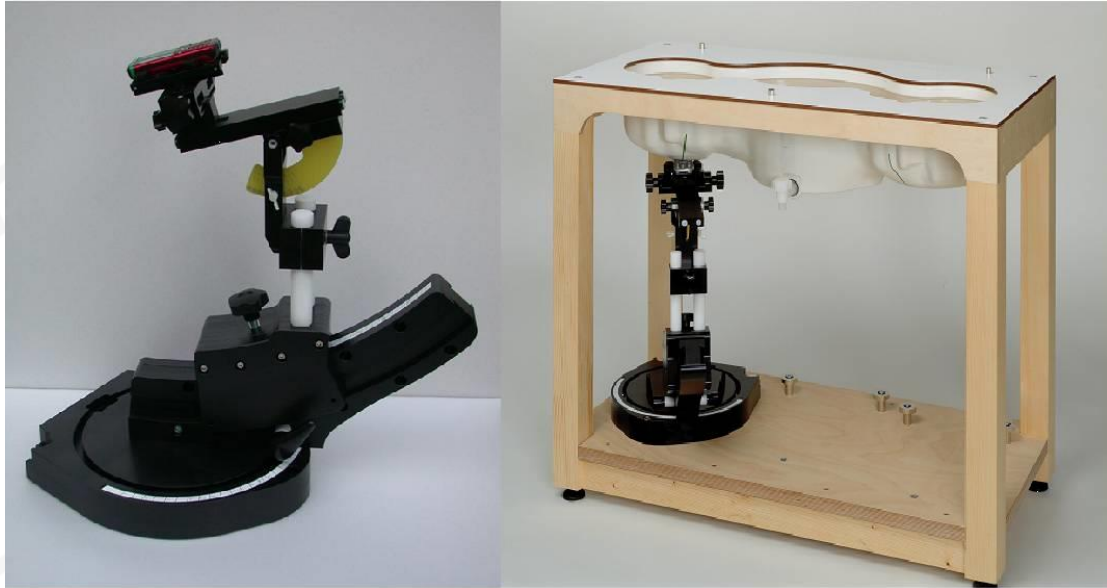


SAM Twin Phantom

3.5 Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

3.6 Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. $\pm 5\%$.

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)

Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of $15\text{ mm} \times 15\text{ mm}$ is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume



containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as: • maximum search • extrapolation • boundary correction • peak search for averaged SAR. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

3.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ



These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)
 U_i = input signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the priMayy field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$E - \text{fieldprobes} : E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$H - \text{fieldprobes} : H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)
 [mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes
 $ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The priMayy field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.



4. Tissue Simulating Liquids

4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values

The uncertainty due to the liquid conductivity and permittivity arises from two different sources. The first source of error is the deviation of the liquid conductivity from its target value (max _ 5 %) and the second source of error arises from the measurement procedures used to assess conductivity. The uncertainty shall be assessed using a rectangular probability. For 1 g averaging, the maximum weighting coefficient for SAR is 0,5.

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE 62209-1528 have been incorporated in the following table.

Frequency	ϵ_r	σ 10g S/m
300	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87
750	41.9	0.89
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
1450	40.5	1.20
1800 to 2000	40.0	1.40
2100	39.8	1.49
2450	39.2	1.80
2600	39.0	1.96
3000	38.5	2.40
3500	37.9	2.91
4000	37.4	3.43
4500	36.8	3.94
5000	36.2	4.45
5200	36.0	4.66
5400	35.8	4.86
5600	35.5	5.07
5800	35.3	5.27



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

Head (Reference IEEE1528)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0.1	0	44.9	1.80	39.2
2600	54.9	0	0	0.1	0	45.0	1.96	39.0
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Hexyl Carbitol (%)			Triton X-100 (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
5200	62.52	17.24			17.24		4.66	36.0
5800	62.52	17.24			17.24		5.27	35.3
Body (From instrument manufacturer)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0.1	0	31.3	1.95	52.7
2600	68.2	0	0	0.1	0	31.7	2.16	52.5
Frequency(MHz)	Water	DGBE (%)			Salt (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
5200	78.60	21.40			/		5.30	49.00
5800	78.50	21.40			0.1		6.00	48.20

**LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS**

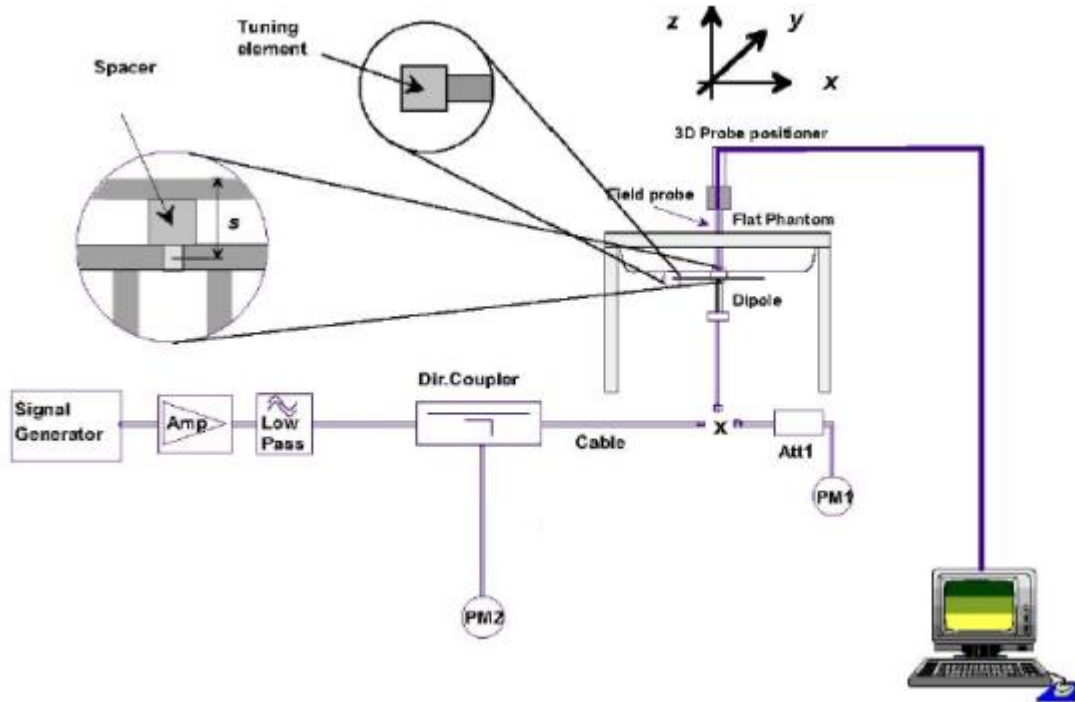
Date	Ambient		Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation %	Limited %
	Temp. [°C]	Humidity %	Frequency (MHz)	Temp. [°C]					
2026-06-29	23.5	51	835	23.2	Permittivity	41.50	41.28	-0.53	±5
					Conductivity	0.90	0.92	2.22	±5
2026-06-29	23.5	51	844	23.2	Permittivity	41.46	42.61	2.78	±5
					Conductivity	0.90	0.90	-0.12	±5
2026-06-29	23.5	51	1720	23.2	Permittivity	40.11	40.38	0.66	±5
					Conductivity	1.35	1.36	0.42	±5
2026-06-29	23.5	51	1745	23.2	Permittivity	40.08	40.67	1.48	±5
					Conductivity	1.37	1.35	-1.36	±5
2026-06-29	23.5	51	1800	23.2	Permittivity	40.00	41.05	2.62	±5
					Conductivity	1.40	1.38	-1.43	±5
2026-06-29	23.5	51	1860	23.2	Permittivity	40.00	40.83	2.08	±5
					Conductivity	1.40	1.42	1.43	±5
2026-06-29	23.5	51	1880	23.2	Permittivity	40.00	39.92	-0.20	±5
					Conductivity	1.40	1.42	1.43	±5
2026-06-29	23.5	51	1900	23.2	Permittivity	40.00	39.95	-0.12	±5
					Conductivity	1.40	1.40	0.00	±5

5. SAR System Validation

5.1 Validation System

Each MVG system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the MVG software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.





5.2 Validation Result

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

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Power	SAR _{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR _{10g} (W/Kg)	Drift (%)	1W Target		Difference percentage		Limited %
						SAR _{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR _{10g} (W/Kg)	1g	10g	
2026-06-29	835	100 mW	0.920	0.604	0.05	9.63	6.15	-	-	10
		Normalize to 1 Watt	9.20	6.04				4.47%	1.79%	
2026-06-29	1800	100 mW	3.800	2.020	0.11	37.95	20.49	0.13%	-	10
		Normalize to 1 Watt	38.00	20.20				1.42%	-	
2026-06-29	1900	100 mW	3.850	1.980	0.14	39.84	20.20	-	-	10
		Normalize to 1 Watt	38.50	19.80				3.36%	1.98%	

Note:

- (1) We use a CW signal of 20dBm(835/1800/1900MHz) for system check, and then all SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power. The result must be within $\pm 10\%$ of target value.



6. SAR Evaluation Procedures

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2.7mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

Step 2: 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 SATIMO software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal 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 2db range is required in IEEE Standard 1528 standards, whereby 3db is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If 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 KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz

	$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
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: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
	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.	

Step 3: Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR value within a cubic average volume containing 1g and 10g 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 1g and 10g and displays these values next to the job's label.



Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB865664 d01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz

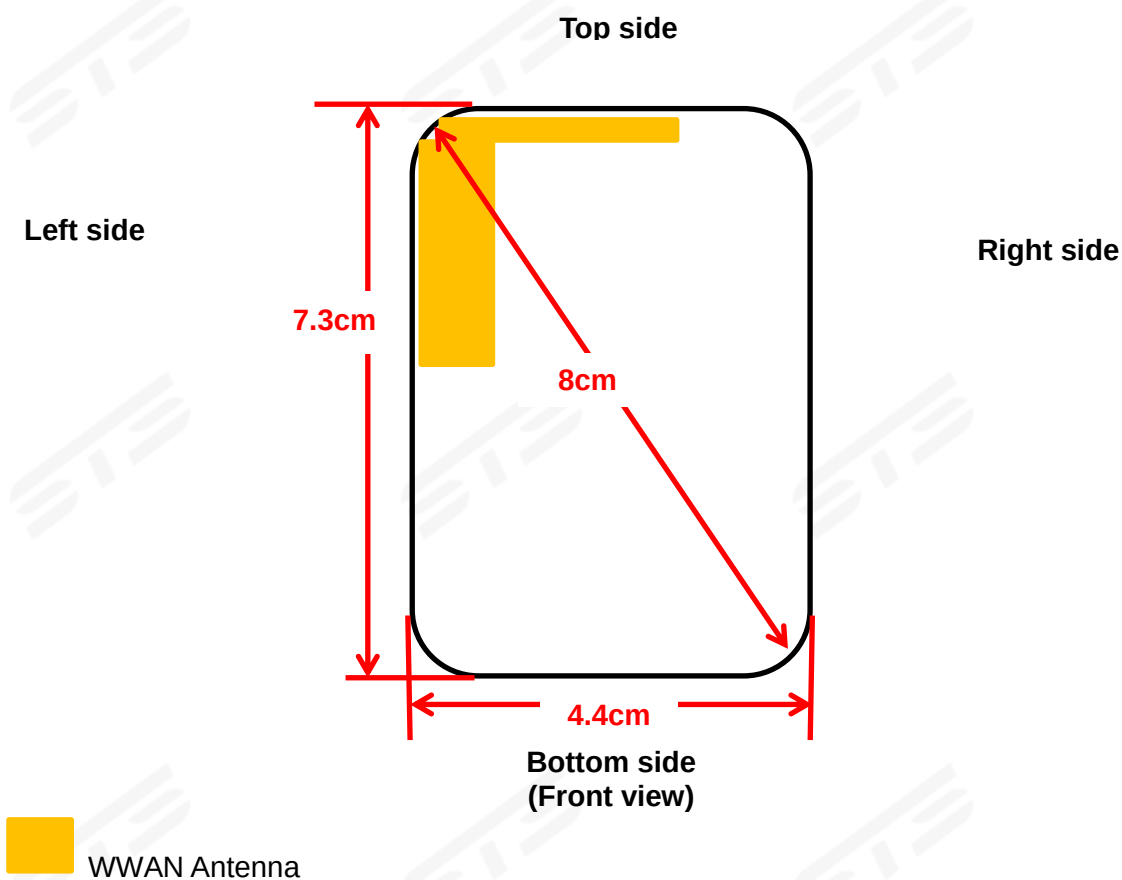
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}^*$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \geq 22 \text{ mm}$
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 $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$, $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$, $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

Step 4: Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the same settings. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

7. EUT Antenna Location Sketch

It is a Smart phone, support LTE mode.



Antenna Separation Distance(cm)						
ANT	Back Side	Front Side	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
WWAN	0.5	2.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	3.8

Note 1: The antenna information refer the manufacturer provide report, applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.



7.1 SAR test exclusion consider table

The WWAN SAR evaluation of Maximum power (dBm) summing tolerance.

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	LTE Band 2	LTE Band 5	LTE Band 66
	Calculated Frequency(GHz)	1.9093	0.8483	1.745
	Maximum Turn-up power (dBm)	23	23	23
	Maximum rated power(mW)	199.53	199.53	199.53
Back Side	Separation distance (cm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	3.35	9.04	3.60
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Front Side	Separation distance (cm)	2.2	2.2	2.2
	exclusion threshold(mW)	51.79	74.62	54.07
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Left Side	Separation distance (cm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	3.35	9.04	3.60
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Right Side	Separation distance (cm)	1.1	1.1	1.1
	exclusion threshold(mW)	14.38	27.80	15.22
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Top Side	Separation distance (cm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	3.35	9.04	3.60
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Bottom Side	Separation distance (cm)	3.8	3.8	3.8
	exclusion threshold(mW)	142.18	162.52	146.87
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES

Note:

1. maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
3. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06 Section 4.3.1, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions is not required when the SAR test exclusion threshold is satisfied. For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the criterion is given by:

$[(\text{Max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{Min. test separation distance, mm})] \times \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} \leq 3.0$ for 1-g head/body SAR, and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR.

$$\frac{\text{Max. Tune-up Power (mW)}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance (mm)}} \times \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} \leq 3.0$$

The applicable frequency range is 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz, and the applicable separation distance range is 0.5 cm to 40 cm. Where the actual minimum test separation distance is less than 5 mm, a separation distance of 5 mm shall be used for calculation. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest integer before calculation, and the calculated result is



rounded to one decimal place for comparison. Only source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power is used for SAR test exclusion evaluation; ERP shall not be applied in this clause.

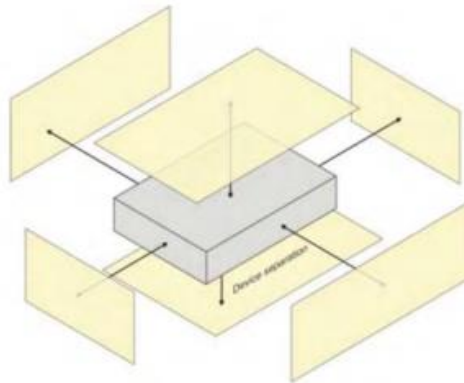
4. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion 8. for each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of each of these configurations is less than 1/4db higher than those measured at the lower data rate than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.
5. Per KDB 616217 D04, SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens are generally not necessary.
6. Per KDB 248227, as maximum rated power for U-NII-2A > U-NII-1, U-NII-2A was chosen for SAR evaluation. Based on the measurements obtained, SAR measurements on U-NII-1 are not required as highest reported SAR from U-NII-2A band is $\leq 1.2\text{W/Kg}$.

8. EUT Test Position

This EUT was tested in Front Side, Back Side, Top Side, Bottom Side and Top Side.

8.1 Body-worn Position Conditions:

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB Publication 447498 D01 v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. When the same wireless transmission configuration is used for testing body-worn accessory and hotspot mode SAR, respectively, in voice and data mode, SAR results for the most conservative *test separation distance* configuration may be used to support both SAR conditions. When the *reported* SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, 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.





9. Uncertainty

9.1 Measurement Uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528: 2013. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of $k=2$.

Measurement uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+ - %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+ %)	10g Ui (+ %)	vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	5.72	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.72	5.72	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.18	R	1.73	0.71	0.71	0.07	0.07	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.04	R	1.73	0.71	0.71	0.42	0.42	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	0.80	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.46	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	1.25	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.72	∞
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.20	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Modulation response	E.2.5	3.42	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.97	1.97	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.26	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.26	0.26	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.17	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.43	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.83	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	E.6.1	3.51	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.03	2.03	∞
RF ambient conditions- reflections	E.6.1	3.15	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.82	1.82	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.20	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.40	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	2.10	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.21	1.21	∞
Test sample Related									
Test sample positioning	E.4.2	3.10	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.10	3.10	∞
Device holder uncertainty	E.4.1	3.80	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.80	3.80	∞
Output power variation— SAR drift measurement	E.2.9	4.50	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.60	2.60	∞
SAR scaling	E.6.5	1.80	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	∞
Phantom and tissue parameters									
Phantom shell uncertainty— shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	3.70	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.14	2.14	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.90	N	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity measurement	E.3.3	2.40	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.08	0.98	M
Liquid permittivity measurement	E.3.3	4.10	N	1.00	0.78	0.71	3.20	2.91	M
Liquid conductivity— temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	2.70	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.36	0.41	∞
Liquid permittivity— temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	4.80	N	1.00	0.23	0.26	1.10	1.25	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				10.08	9.59	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				19.58	19.18	



System Validation uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+-%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	5.72	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.72	5.72	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.18	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.04	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	0.80	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.46	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	1.25	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.72	∞
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.20	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Modulation response	E.2.5	3.42	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.26	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.26	0.26	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.17	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.43	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions- Noise	E.6.1	3.51	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.03	2.03	∞
RF ambient conditions- reflections	E.6.1	3.15	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.82	1.82	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.20	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.40	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	2.10	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.21	1.21	∞
System validation source									
Deviation of experimental dipole from numerical dipole	E.6.4	4.80	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.80	4.80	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	8,6.6.4	5.10	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.94	2.94	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	8,E.6.6	2.40	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.39	1.39	∞
Phantom and set-up									
Phantom shell uncertainty— shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	3.70	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.14	2.14	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.90	N	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	E.3.3	2.40	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.08	0.98	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	E.3.3	4.10	N	1.00	0.78	0.71	3.20	2.91	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	E.3.4	2.70	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.36	0.41	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	E.3.4	4.80	N	1.00	0.23	0.26	1.10	1.25	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				9.72	9.52	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				19.44	19.03	



。 System Check uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+-%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration drift	E.2.1.3	5.72	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.72	5.72	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.18	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.04	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	0.8	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	1.25	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.20	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Modulation response	E.2.5	3.42	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.26	N	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.17	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.43	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	E.6.1	3.51	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	E.6.1	3.15	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.2	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.4	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	3.9	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
System check source (dipole)									
Deviation of experimental dipoles	E.6.4	4.8	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.80	4.80	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	8,6.6.4	5.1	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.94	2.94	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	8,E.6.6	2.4	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.39	1.39	∞
Phantom and tissue parameters									
Phantom shell uncertainty—shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	3.7	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.14	2.14	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.9	N	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity measurement	E.3.3	2.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.08	0.98	∞
Liquid permittivity measurement	E.3.3	4.1	N	1.00	0.78	0.71	3.20	2.91	M
Liquid conductivity—temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	2.7	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.36	0.41	∞
Liquid permittivity—temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	4.8	N	1.00	0.23	0.26	1.10	1.25	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				5.56	5.20	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				11.12	10.41	



10. Conducted Power Measurement

10.1 Test Result

LTE Conducted Power

General Note:

1. ROHDE & SCHWARZ CMW500 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 D05, 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 D05, 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 D05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05, 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 D05, 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 D05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05, 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 D05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.



LTE Band 2 Maximum Average Power [dBm]						
BW [MHz]	RB Size	RB Offset	Mod	Lowest	Middle	Highest
1.4	1	0	QPSK	22.85	22.8	22.89
1.4	1	2		22.08	22.37	22.38
1.4	1	5		22.12	22.45	22.36
1.4	3	0		22.06	22.4	22.36
1.4	3	1		22.07	22.42	22.33
1.4	3	2		22.07	22.45	22.3
1.4	6	0		21.08	21.42	21.42
1.4	1	0	16-QAM	22.17	22.15	22.95
1.4	1	2		22.05	22.52	22.28
1.4	1	5		22.15	22.5	22.74
1.4	3	0		22.25	22.46	22.64
1.4	3	1		22.29	22.48	22.61
1.4	3	2		22.28	22.31	22.4
1.4	6	0		21.34	21.12	21.33
3	1	0	QPSK	22.25	22.4	22.39
3	1	7		22.28	22.59	22.52
3	1	14		22.2	22.52	22.27
3	8	0		22.33	22.51	22.47
3	8	4		22.3	22.56	22.51
3	8	7		22.29	22.58	22.46
3	15	0		21.25	21.52	21.51
3	1	0	16-QAM	22.55	22.43	22.62
3	1	7		22.65	22.61	22.08
3	1	14		22.59	22.56	22.56
3	8	0		22.45	22.61	22.48
3	8	4		22.52	22.67	22.54
3	8	7		22.53	22.45	22.33
3	15	0		22.32	22.24	22.23



LTE Band 2 Maximum Average Power [dBm]						
BW [MHz]	RB Size	RB Offset	Mod	Lowest	Middle	Highest
5	1	0	QPSK	22.37	22.36	22.41
5	1	12		22.42	22.6	22.5
5	1	24		22.22	22.65	22.42
5	12	0		22.27	22.36	22.27
5	12	6		22.33	22.53	22.42
5	12	11		22.22	22.49	22.41
5	25	0		21.2	21.43	21.32
5	1	0	16-QAM	22.71	22.59	22.46
5	1	12		22.71	22.72	22.64
5	1	24		22.59	22.1	22.58
5	12	0		22.26	22.57	22.47
5	12	6		22.39	22.15	22.54
5	12	11		22.23	22.53	22.37
5	25	0		21.39	21.35	21.18
10	1	0	QPSK	22.23	22.05	22.73
10	1	24		22.05	22.4	22.19
10	1	49		22.66	22.45	22.28
10	25	0		21.96	22.02	22.65
10	25	12		22.25	22.31	22.1
10	25	24		22.7	22.26	22.07
10	50	0		21.28	21.08	21.89
10	1	0	16-QAM	22.41	22.16	22.04
10	1	24		22.3	22.46	22.51
10	1	49		21.96	22.54	22.55



LTE Band 2 Maximum Average Power [dBm]						
BW [MHz]	RB Size	RB Offset	Mod	Lowest	Middle	Highest
15	1	0	QPSK	22.17	22.03	22.11
15	1	37		22.56	22.21	22.14
15	1	74		22.51	22.62	22.4
15	36	0		22.08	22.22	22.19
15	36	18		21.91	22.51	22.52
15	36	39		22.64	22.57	22.2
15	75	0		21.71	21.3	21.14
15	1	0	16-QAM	22.43	22.2	22.23
15	1	38		22.13	22.07	22.25
15	1	75		22.08	22.12	22.61
20	1	0	QPSK	22.22	22.68	22.56
20	1	49		22.62	22.53	22
20	1	99		22.52	22.27	22.27
20	50	0		22.61	22.53	22.6
20	50	24		21.79	22.33	22.59
20	50	49		22.38	22.37	22.02
20	100	0		21.72	21.93	21.69
20	1	0	16-QAM	22.23	21.83	22.37
20	1	49		22.65	22.64	22.66
20	1	99		22.61	22.57	22.31



LTE Band 5 Maximum Average Power [dBm]						
BW [MHz]	RB Size	RB Offset	Mod	Lowest	Middle	Highest
1.4	1	0	QPSK	22.87	22.85	22.88
1.4	1	2		22.71	22.03	22.74
1.4	1	5		22.49	22.56	22.61
1.4	3	0		22.53	22.74	22.53
1.4	3	1		22.63	22.29	22.58
1.4	3	2		22.72	22.7	22.65
1.4	6	0		22.2	22.19	22.49
1.4	1	0	16-QAM	22.29	22.49	22.06
1.4	1	2		22.69	22.53	22.41
1.4	1	5		22.55	22.35	22.69
1.4	3	0		22.81	22.57	22.38
1.4	3	1		22.73	22.72	22.65
1.4	3	2		22.74	22.46	22.58
1.4	6	0		22.07	22.4	22.41
3	1	0	QPSK	22.09	22.07	22.23
3	1	7		22.49	22.41	22.23
3	1	14		22.12	22.54	22.47
3	8	0		22.11	22.37	21.99
3	8	4		22.49	22.32	22.5
3	8	7		22.18	22.48	22.45
3	15	0		22.52	22.49	22.82
3	1	0	16-QAM	22.7	22.71	22.25
3	1	7		22.17	22.08	22.33
3	1	14		22.06	22.7	22.8
3	8	0		22.77	22.21	22.69
3	8	4		22.45	22.74	22.49
3	8	7		22.28	22.49	22.5
3	15	0		22.63	22.4	22.26



LTE Band 5 Maximum Average Power [dBm]						
BW [MHz]	RB Size	RB Offset	Mod	Lowest	Middle	Highest
5	1	0	QPSK	21.99	22.43	22.48
5	1	12		22.28	22.38	22.11
5	1	24		22.66	22.6	22.74
5	12	0		22.54	21.99	22.34
5	12	6		22.11	22.01	22.21
5	12	11		22.45	22.75	22.47
5	25	0		22.25	22.75	22.08
5	1	0	16-QAM	22.6	22.66	22.16
5	1	12		22.03	22.35	22.38
5	1	24		22.61	22.54	22.12
5	12	0		22.61	22.68	22.17
5	12	6		22.44	22.8	22.31
5	12	11		22.67	22.41	21.91
5	25	0		22.41	22.53	22.05
10	1	0	QPSK	22.18	22.28	22.25
10	1	24		22.29	22.41	22.49
10	1	49		22.09	22.36	22.59
10	25	0		22.28	22.21	22.17
10	25	12		22.45	21.99	22.63
10	25	24		22.58	22.6	22.17
10	50	0		22.12	22.2	22.37
10	1	0	16-QAM	22.01	22.16	22.67
10	1	24		22.69	22.62	22.66
10	1	49		22.11	22.37	22.46



LTE Band 66 Maximum Average Power [dBm]						
BW [MHz]	RB Size	RB Offset	Mod	Lowest	Middle	Highest
1.4	1	0	QPSK	22.83	22.94	22.9
1.4	1	2		22.38	22.1	22.3
1.4	1	5		22.35	21.99	22.29
1.4	3	0		22.28	22.04	22.33
1.4	3	1		22.29	22.08	22.33
1.4	3	2		22.24	22.02	22.19
1.4	6	0		22.23	22.01	22.07
1.4	1	0	16-QAM	22.23	22.22	22.23
1.4	1	2		22.31	22.27	22.23
1.4	1	5		22.24	22.15	22.13
1.4	3	0		22.45	22.23	22.12
1.4	3	1		22.48	22.27	22.12
1.4	3	2		22.43	22.05	21.89
1.4	6	0		22.52	22.17	22.2
3	1	0	QPSK	22.24	22.03	22.21
3	1	7		22.3	22.06	22.28
3	1	14		22.27	22.31	22.09
3	8	0		22.19	22.05	21.99
3	8	4		22.23	22.04	22.19
3	8	7		22.22	22.38	22.17
3	15	0		22.2	22.22	22.38
3	1	0	16-QAM	22.45	22.2	22.51
3	1	7		22.55	22.27	22.32
3	1	14		22.52	22.11	22.09
3	8	0		22.4	22.22	22.1
3	8	4		22.44	22.24	22.02
3	8	7		22.43	22.22	22.1
3	15	0		22.32	21.99	21.94



LTE Band 66 Maximum Average Power [dBm]						
BW [MHz]	RB Size	RB Offset	Mod	Lowest	Middle	Highest
5	1	0	QPSK	22.21	22	22.49
5	1	12		22.29	22	22.21
5	1	24		22.31	22.35	22.73
5	12	0		22.2	22.05	22.28
5	12	6		22.25	22.03	22.09
5	12	11		22.26	22.23	22.2
5	25	0		22.22	22.27	22.03
5	1	0	16-QAM	22.51	22.22	22.65
5	1	12		22.67	22.3	22.35
5	1	24		22.64	22.09	22.29
5	12	0		22.34	22.01	22.47
5	12	6		22.42	22.6	22.21
5	12	11		22.41	22.45	22.2
5	25	0		22.41	22.57	21.94
10	1	0	QPSK	22.47	22.37	22.15
10	1	24		22.41	22.04	22.62
10	1	49		22.28	22.15	22.12
10	25	0		22.02	22.86	22.45
10	25	12		22.28	22.33	22.27
10	25	24		22.2	22.68	22.28
10	50	0		22.1	22.16	22.21
10	1	0	16-QAM	22.67	22.29	22.38
10	1	24		22.66	22.06	22.27
10	1	49		22.18	22.18	22.38

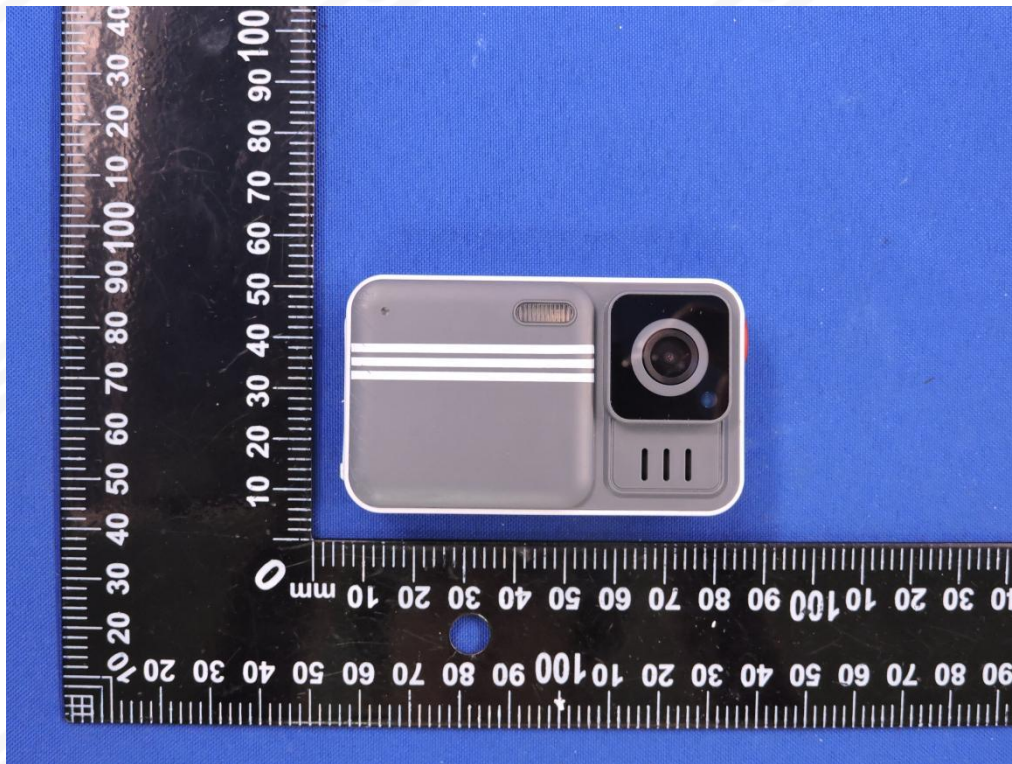


LTE Band 66 Maximum Average Power [dBm]						
BW [MHz]	RB Size	RB Offset	Mod	Lowest	Middle	Highest
15	1	0	QPSK	22.37	22.21	22.26
15	1	37		22.46	22.25	22.58
15	1	74		22.15	22.7	22.32
15	36	0		22	22.73	22.53
15	36	18		22.44	22.66	22.14
15	36	39		22.47	22.64	22.05
15	75	0		22.23	22.69	22.15
15	1	0	16-QAM	22.29	22.39	22.38
15	1	38		22.17	22.49	22.21
15	1	75		22.19	22.51	22.31
20	1	0	QPSK	22.26	22.35	22.22
20	1	49		22.07	22.53	22.57
20	1	99		22.1	22.72	22.37
20	50	0		22.21	22.04	22.33
20	50	24		22.35	22.36	22.23
20	50	49		22.51	22.46	22.31
20	100	0		22.36	22.43	22.13
20	1	0	16-QAM	22.27	22.38	22.49
20	1	49		22.07	22.37	22.38
20	1	99		22.38	22.41	22.37

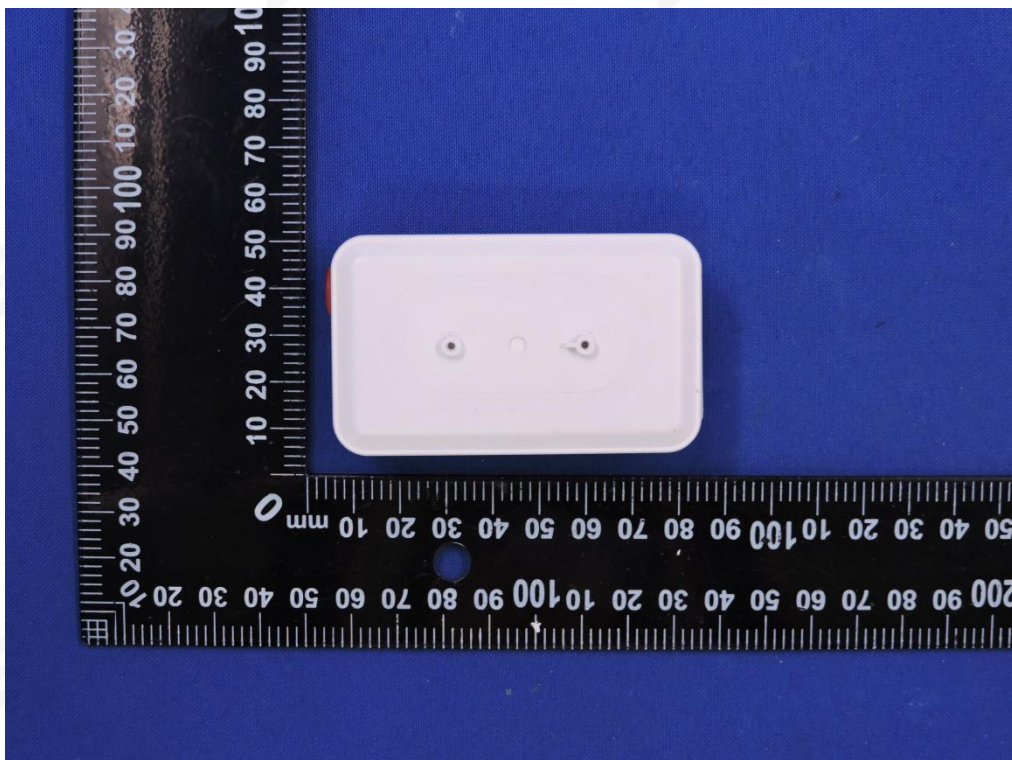
11. EUT and Test Setup Photo

11.1 EUT Photo

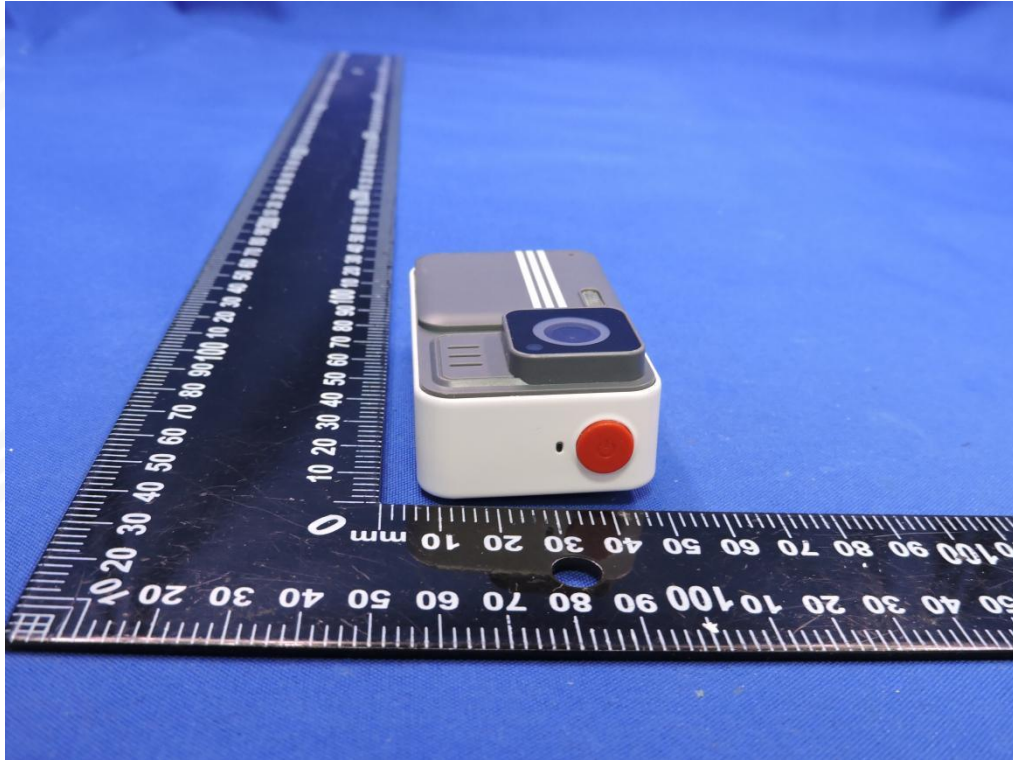
Front side



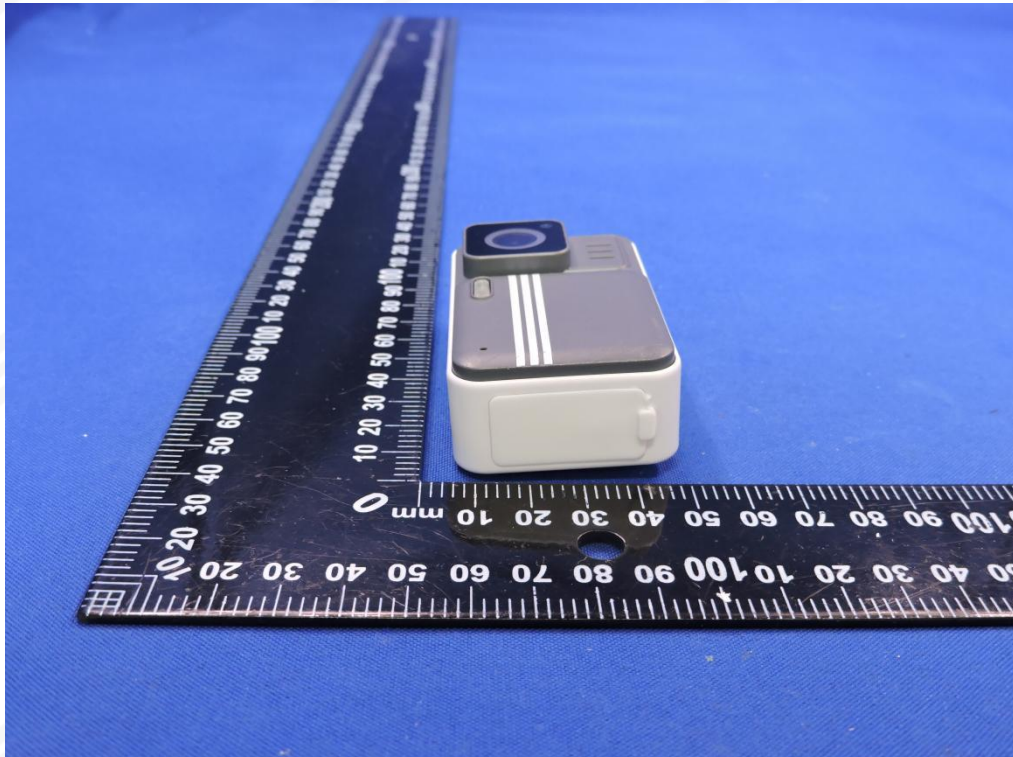
Back side



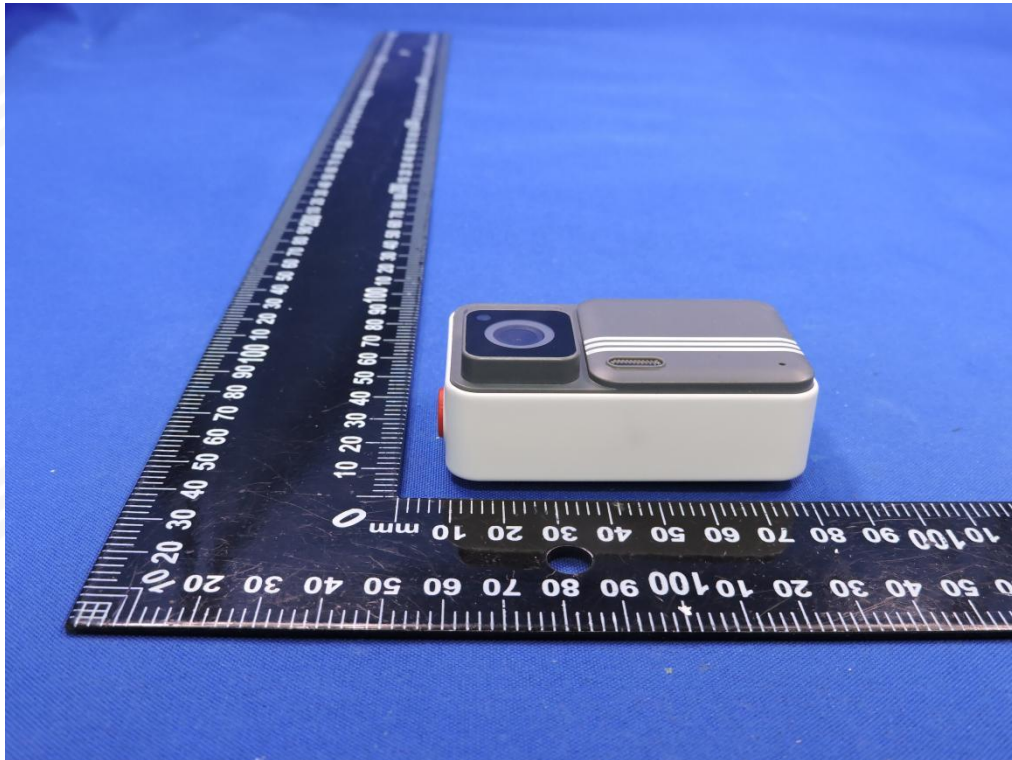
Top side



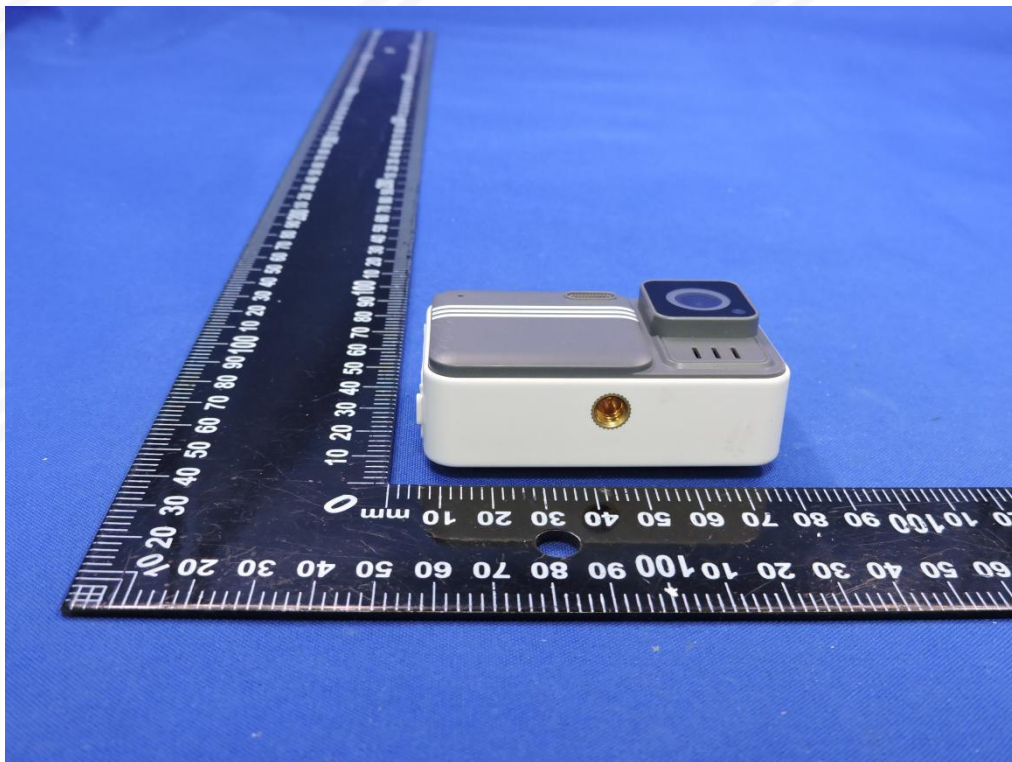
Bottom side



Left side



Right side





11.2 Setup Photo

Body Front side(separation distance is 5mm)



Body Back side(separation distance is 5mm)



Body Left side(separation distance is 5mm)



Body Right side(separation distance is 5mm)



Body Bottom side(separation distance is 5mm)

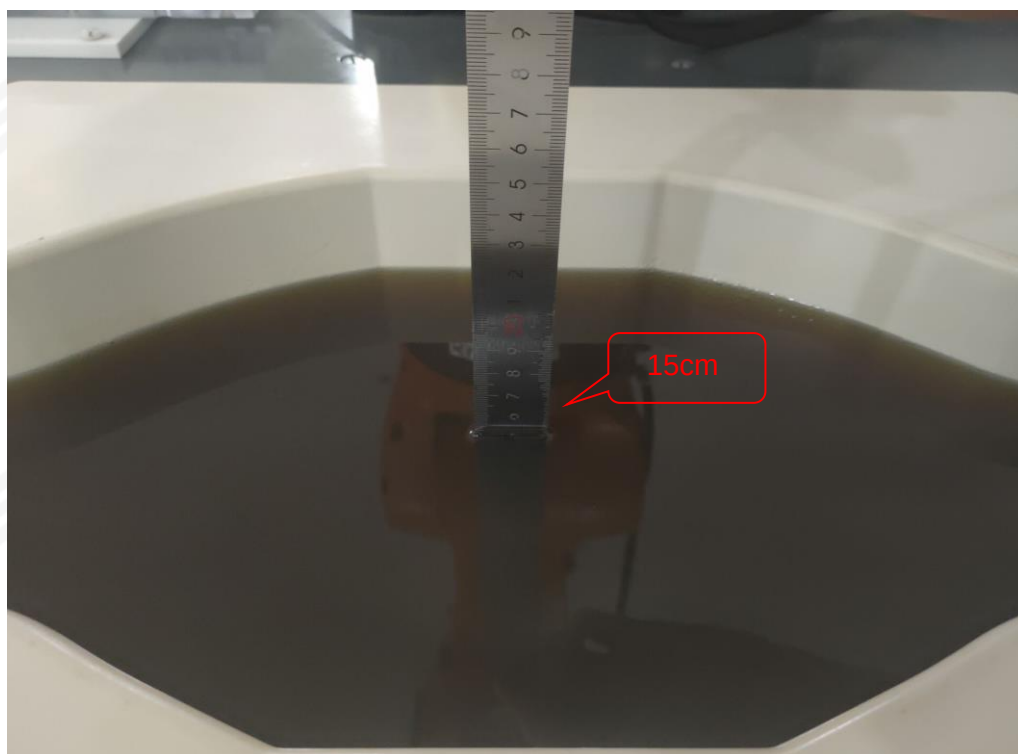


Body Top side(separation distance is 5mm)





Liquid depth (15 cm)





12. SAR Result Summary

12.1 Body-worn SAR

Band	BW (MHz)	Mod.	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Freq.	Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift ($\geq \pm 0.2\text{dB}$)	Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)	Meas. Output Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Front side	1880	0.602	-0.02	23	22.68	1.076	0.648	/
			50	0	Front side	1860	0.554	-0.17	23	22.61	1.094	0.606	/
			1	0	Back Side	1860	0.823	-0.06	22.5	22.22	1.067	0.878	/
			1	0	Back Side	1880	0.885	-0.12	23	22.68	1.076	0.953	1
			1	0	Back Side	1900	0.836	0.08	23	22.56	1.107	0.925	/
			50	0	Back Side	1860	0.802	0.00	23	22.61	1.094	0.877	/
			50	0	Back Side	1880	0.756	0.03	23	22.53	1.114	0.842	/
			50	0	Back Side	1900	0.781	0.03	23	22.6	1.096	0.856	/
			100	0	Back Side	1880	0.681	-0.09	22	21.93	1.016	0.692	/
			1	0	Left Side	1880	0.699	0.09	23	22.68	1.076	0.752	/
			50	0	Left Side	1860	0.657	-0.11	23	22.61	1.094	0.719	/
			1	0	Right Side	1880	0.637	-0.04	23	22.68	1.076	0.686	/
			50	0	Right Side	1860	0.586	0.15	23	22.61	1.094	0.641	/
			1	0	Top Side	1880	0.354	-0.19	23	22.68	1.076	0.381	/
			50	0	Top Side	1860	0.322	0.15	23	22.61	1.094	0.352	/
			1	0	Bottom Side	1880	0.204	-0.08	23	22.68	1.076	0.220	/
			50	0	Bottom Side	1860	0.165	0.17	23	22.61	1.094	0.181	/
LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	49	Front side	844	0.184	-0.13	23	22.59	1.099	0.202	/
			25	12	Front side	844	0.164	0.10	23	22.63	1.089	0.179	/
			1	49	Back Side	844	0.297	0.07	23	22.59	1.099	0.326	2
			25	12	Back Side	844	0.279	0.03	23	22.63	1.089	0.304	/
			1	49	Left Side	844	0.241	-0.07	23	22.59	1.099	0.265	/
			25	12	Left Side	844	0.202	-0.04	23	22.63	1.089	0.220	/
			1	49	Right Side	844	0.184	-0.09	23	22.59	1.099	0.202	/
			25	12	Right Side	844	0.167	-0.04	23	22.63	1.089	0.182	/
			1	49	Top Side	844	0.134	-0.06	23	22.59	1.099	0.147	/
			25	12	Top Side	844	0.113	-0.13	23	22.63	1.089	0.123	/
			1	49	Bottom Side	844	0.068	0.16	23	22.59	1.099	0.075	/
			25	12	Bottom Side	844	0.054	-0.05	23	22.63	1.089	0.059	/
LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	99	Front side	1745	0.359	0.18	23	22.72	1.067	0.383	/



			50	49	Front side	1720	0.316	-0.14	23	22.51	1.119	0.354	/
			1	99	Back Side	1745	0.553	0.18	23	22.72	1.067	0.590	3
			50	49	Back Side	1720	0.498	0.11	23	22.51	1.119	0.557	/
			1	99	Left Side	1745	0.442	0.02	23	22.72	1.067	0.471	/
			50	49	Left Side	1720	0.362	0.16	23	22.51	1.119	0.405	/
			1	99	Right Side	1745	0.387	-0.11	23	22.72	1.067	0.413	/
			50	49	Right Side	1720	0.348	0.00	23	22.51	1.119	0.390	/
			1	99	Top Side	1745	0.238	-0.10	23	22.72	1.067	0.254	/
			50	49	Top Side	1720	0.200	-0.09	23	22.51	1.119	0.224	/
			1	99	Bottom Side	1745	0.160	-0.14	23	22.72	1.067	0.171	/
			50	49	Bottom Side	1720	0.130	0.11	23	22.51	1.119	0.146	/

Note:

1. The test separation of all above table is 5mm.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. Scaled SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
3. When the user enables the personal Wireless router functions for the handsets, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the Wi-Fi transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal.

**12.3 Repeated SAR**

Band	BW (MHz)	Mod.	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Freq.	Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift	Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)	Meas. Output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back Side	1880	0.859	0.09	23	22.68	0.925	-

12.4 Repeated SAR measurement

Band	BW (MHz)	Mod.	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Freq.	Original Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	1st Repeated SAR 1g	Ratio	Original Measured	2nd Repeated SAR 1g	Ratio
LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back Side	1880	0.885	0.859	1.030	-	-	-

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/Kg.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/Kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/Kg.
4. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated measured SAR.



13. Equipment List

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Calibrated Until
835MHz Dipole	MVG	SID835	SN 30/14 DIP0G835-332	2023.07.04	2026.07.03
1800MHz Dipole	MVG	SID1800	5023-DIP1G800-747	2023.12.20	2026.12.19
1900MHz Dipole	MVG	SID1900	SN 30/14 DIP1G900-333	2023.09.14	2026.09.13
Waveguide	MVG	SWG5500	SN 13/14 WGA32	2023.07.04	2026.07.03
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE3	428	2025.09.08	2026.09.07
E-field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3806	2025-09-11	2026-09-10
Dielectric Probe Kit	MVG	SCLMP	SN 32/14 OCPG67	2025.09.15	2026.09.14
Antenna	MVG	ANTA3	SN 07/13 ZNTA52	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	Agilent	HXT-10-8-SMA	240327017	2026.02.04	2027.02.03
Directional coupler	Xi'an Xingbo	XBOH-OA08-20dB	211123-4-3	2026.02.03	2027.02.02
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46520378	2025-09-26	2026-09-24
Multi Meter	Keithley	Multi Meter 2000	4050073	2025-09-22	2026-09-21
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50140530	2025-09-26	2026-09-25
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	8960-E5515C	MY48360751	2026.02.04	2027.02.03
Wireless Communication Test Set	R&S	CMW500	156324	2025-09-25	2026-09-24
Power Amplifier	DESAY	WCS-DLNA50M8G50G1	CSKJLNA231227A	2025-09-29	2026-09-28
Power Meter	R&S	NRP	100510	2025-09-25	2026-09-24
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z11	101919	2025-09-25	2026-09-24
Power Sensor	Keysight	U2021XA	MY56280002	2025-09-25	2026-09-24
Temperature hygrometer	TOPRIE	TP502V4-P	6700000124198	2025.10.09	2026.10.08
Thermograph	Elitech	RC-4	S/N EF7176501537	2025.10.17	2026.10.16



Appendix A. System Validation Plots

Test Laboratory: STS Lab
System Check 835MHz

Time: 2026-06-29

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz); Frequency: 835 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.28$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(8.2, 8.73, 8.98) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 1.8mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASYS 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (7x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.19 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 41.57 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

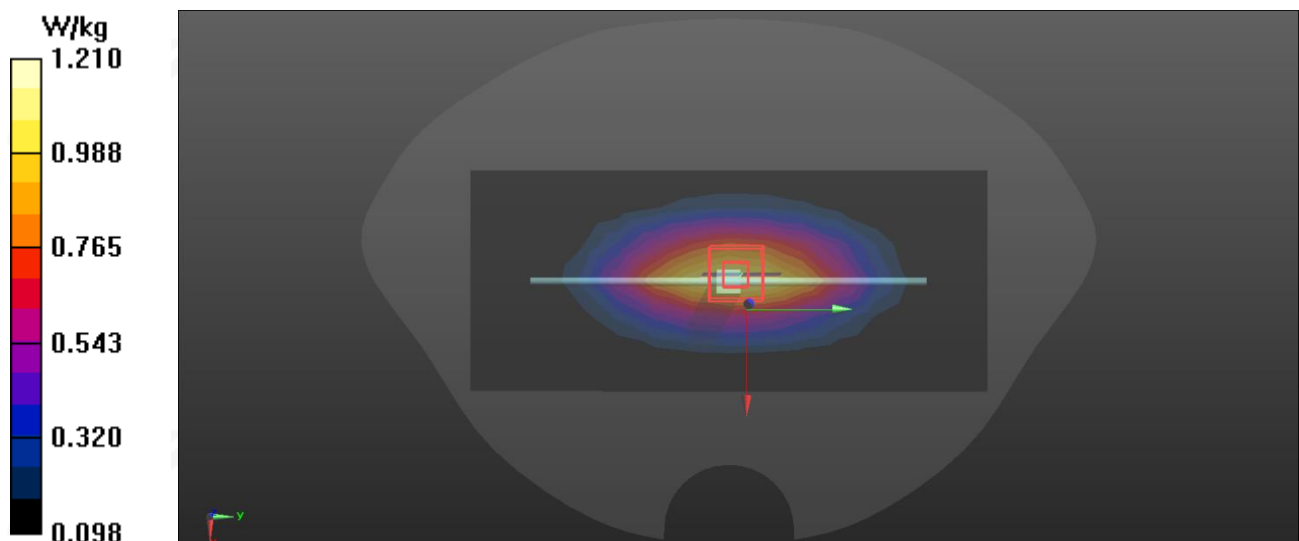
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.920 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.604 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 17.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 68.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.21 W/kg





DUT: Dipole 1800 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Communication System Band: D1800 (1800.0 MHz); Frequency: 1800 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1800$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.05$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(7.06, 7.52, 7.74) @ 1800 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 1.8mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.09 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 64.37 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

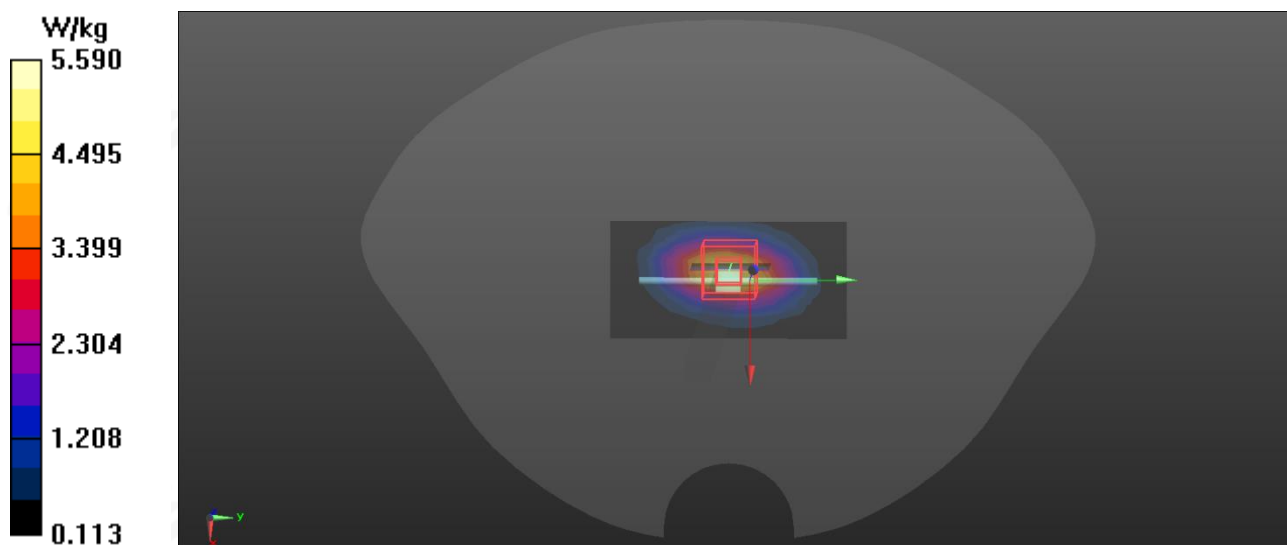
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.68 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.80 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.02 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10.7 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 57.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.59 W/kg





DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.40$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.95$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(6.85, 7.3, 7.51) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 1.8mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASYS 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (5x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.44 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 65.89 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

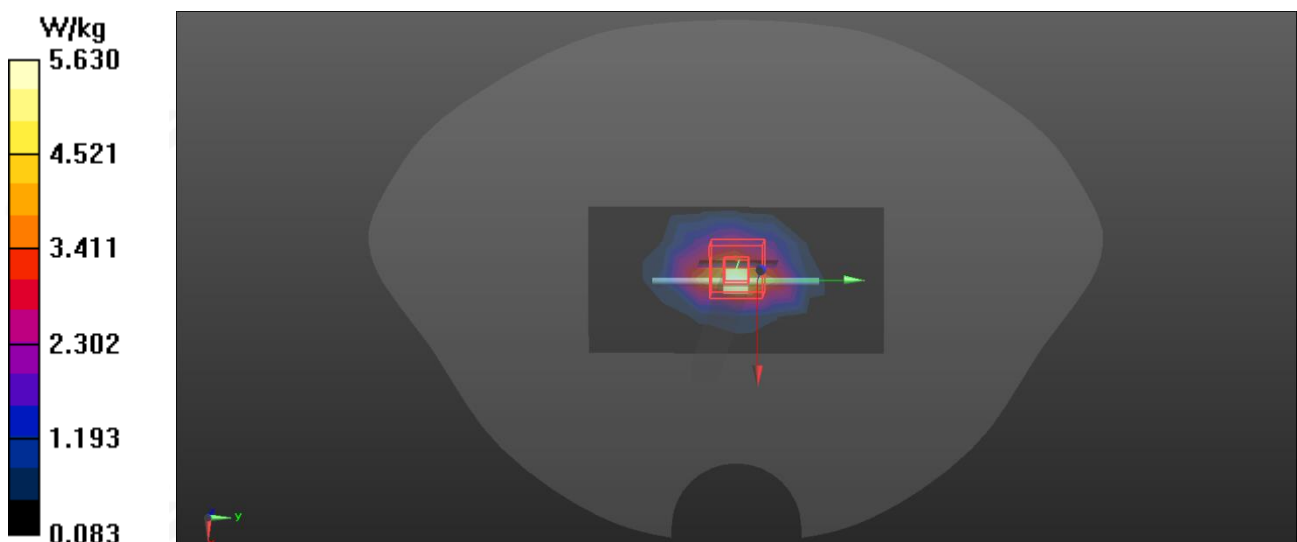
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.84 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.98 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 55.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.63 W/kg





Appendix B. SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: STS Lab

Time: 2026-06-29

No: 01 LTE B2_Back Side_5mm

DUT: Pet location camera

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Communication System Band: Band 2, E-UTRA/FDD (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.92$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(6.85, 7.3, 7.51) @ 1880 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASYS 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.661 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 4.605 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

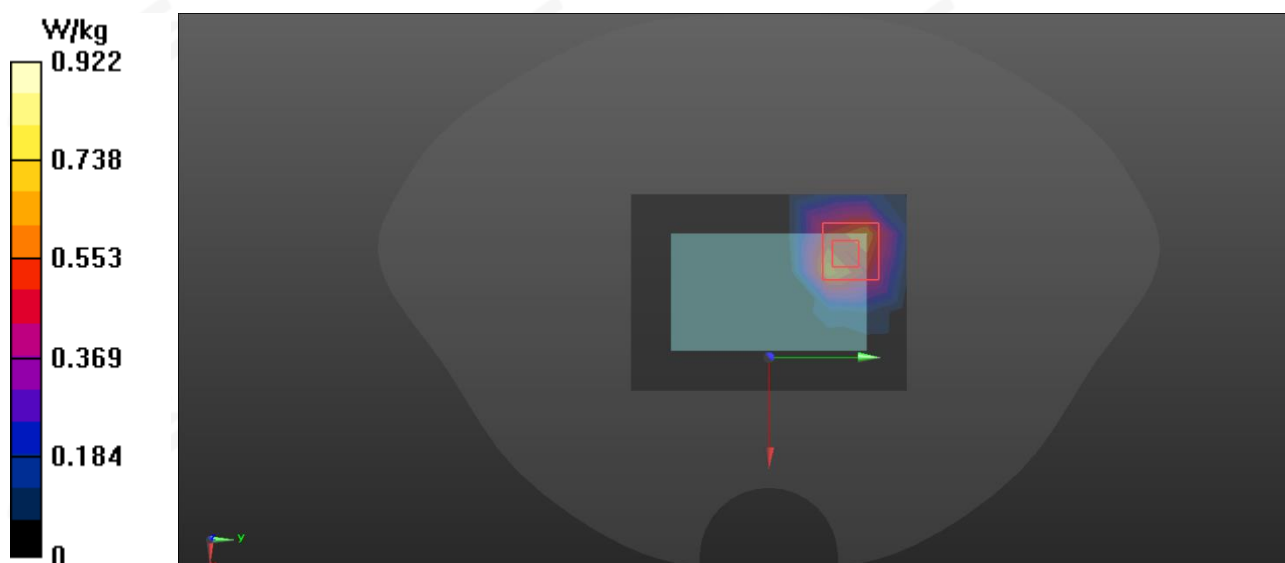
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.84 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.885 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.469 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 12.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 53.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.922 W/kg





Test Laboratory: STS Lab
No: 02 LTE_Back Side_5mm

Time: 2026-06-29

DUT: Pet location camera

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Communication System Band: Band 5, E-UTRA/FDD (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 844 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 844$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.90$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.61$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(8.2, 8.73, 8.98) @ 844MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASYS 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.381 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 7.608 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

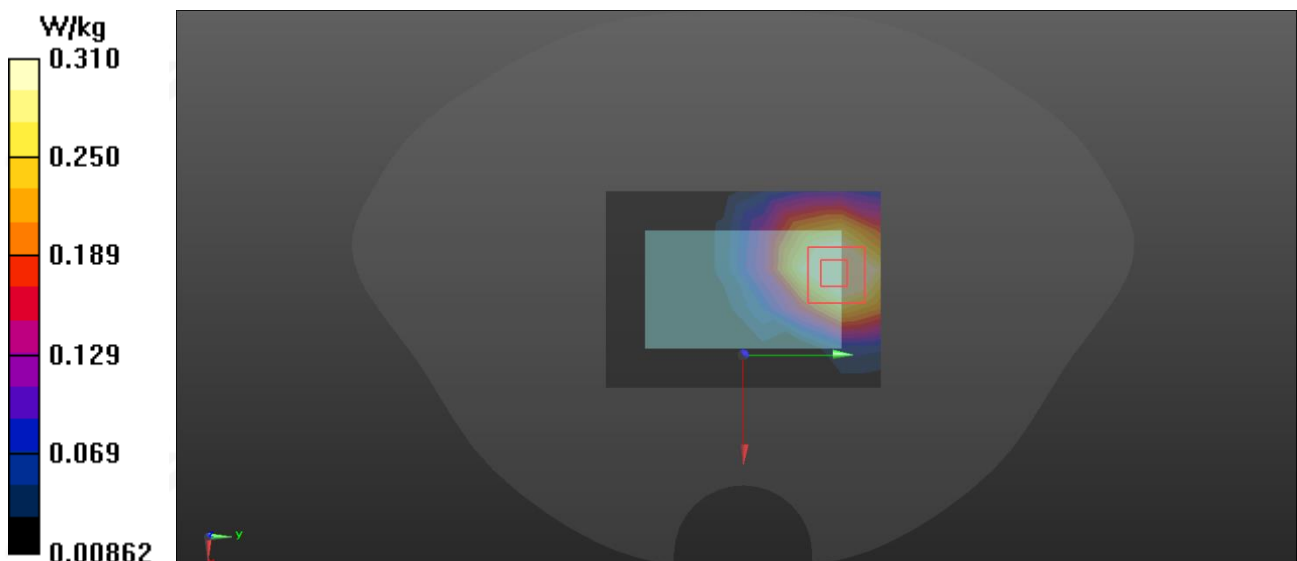
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.499 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.297 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.181 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 13.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.310 W/kg





Test Laboratory: STS Lab
No: 03 LTE B66_Back Side_5mm

Time: 2026-06-29

DUT: Pet location camera

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Communication System Band: Band 66, E-UTRA/FDD (1920.0 - 1980.0 MHz); Frequency: 1745 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1745$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.35$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.67$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4-SN3806; ConvF(7.06, 7.52, 7.74) @ 1745 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASYS 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.820 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 4.368 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

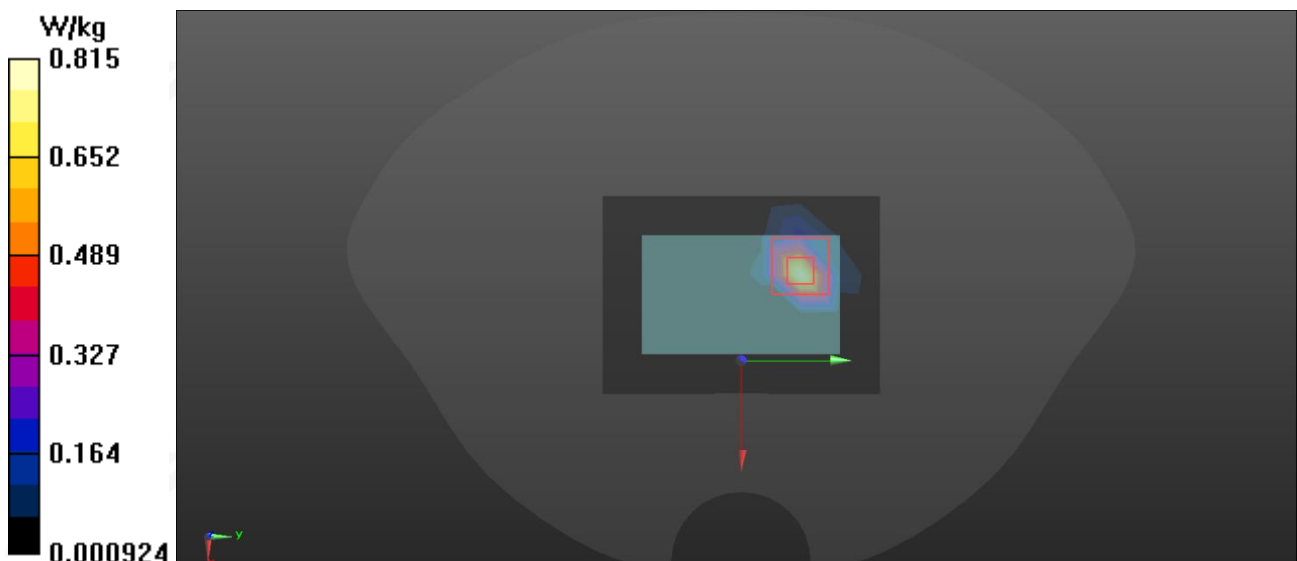
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.51 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.553 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10.1 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 34.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.815 W/kg





Appendix C. Probe Calibration and Dipole Calibration Report

Refer the appendix Calibration Report.

※※※※END OF THE REPORT※※※※