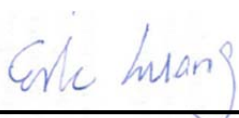


FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
EQUIPMENT : Mobile phone
BRAND NAME : SAMSUNG
MODEL NAME : SM-A7009
FCC ID : A3LSMA7009
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

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



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.
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Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P. R. China



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Revision History

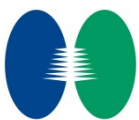
REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA4N1105	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Dec. 04, 2014

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., Mobile phone, SM-A7009** are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary				
		Head 1g SAR (W/kg)	Wireless Router 1g SAR (W/kg) (Gap 1cm)	Body-worn 1g SAR (W/kg) (Gap 1cm)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission Head 1g SAR (W/kg)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission Body 1g SAR (W/kg)
PCE	GSM1900	< 0.10	0.36	0.27	0.38	0.94
	WCDMA Band V	0.11	0.63	0.63		
	WCDMA Band II	0.13	0.80	0.49		
	LTE Band 41	< 0.10	0.23	0.11		
DTS	WLAN 2.4GHz	0.25	< 0.10	< 0.10	0.38	0.80
NII	WLAN 5.2GHz	< 0.10			0.23	0.94
	WLAN 5.3GHz	0.11				
	WLAN 5.5GHz	< 0.10				
	WLAN 5.8GHz	< 0.10				
DSS	Bluetooth	0.14			0.27	0.92
Date of Testing:		Nov. 24, 2014 ~ Nov. 27, 2014				

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.



2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.
Test Site Location	1F & 2F, Building A, Morning Business Center, No. 4003 ShiGu Rd., Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P. R. China TEL: +86-755-8637-9589 FAX: +86-755-8637-9595
Applicant	
Company Name	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Address	416 Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-City, Gyeonggi-do, 443-742, Korea
Manufacturer	
Company Name	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Address	416 Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-City, Gyeonggi-do, 443-742, Korea

3. Guidance Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11abg v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devices v03
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r03
- FCC KDB 941225 D05A Rel.10 LTE SAR Test Guidance v01r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v01r01

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Mobile phone
Brand Name	SAMSUNG
Model Name	SM-A7009
FCC ID	A3LSMA7009
IMEI Code	SIM1: 990004708781467 SIM2: 356760060009478
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz LTE Band 41: 2557.5 MHz ~ 2652.5 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz ANT+: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz NFC: 13.56 MHz
Mode	• GSM/GPRS/EGPRS • RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps • HSDPA • HSUPA • DC-HSDPA • 802.11a/b/g/n HT20/HT40 • Bluetooth v3.0+EDR, Bluetooth v4.0 LE • ANT+ • NFC
HW Version	REV0.5
SW Version	A7009.05
GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer mode	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Production Unit
Remark: 1. WLAN operation in 5600 MHz ~ 5650 MHz is notched and 802.11n-HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz WLAN. 2. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation, 5.8GHz WLAN supports WiFi Direct (GC/GO), and 5.2GHz / 5.3GHz / 5.5GHz supports WiFi Direct (GC only). 3. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS, WCDMA and LTE (e.g. 3rd party VoIP). 4. This device supports GRPS/EGPRS mode up to multi-slot class10 and does not support DTM operation. 5. The HSPA+ does not support 16QAM uplink. 6. This device supports dual SIM dual standby, the SIM1 supports GSM1900, WCDMA Band II/V and LTE Band 41, the SIM2 supports GSM1900 only. The WWAN transmission will be enabled by either one SIM at a time (single active).	

4.2 Maximum Tune-up Limit

Mode	Burst Average Power (dBm)
	GSM1900
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	30.5
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	30.5
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	27.0
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	27.0
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	26.0

Mode	Average Power (dBm)	
	WCDMA Band V	WCDMA Band II
RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps	23.0	23.0
HSDPA	22.0	22.0
DC-HSDPA	22.0	22.0
HSUPA	22.5	22.5

Mode	Average Power (dBm)
LTE Band 41	23.5

Mode			Average Power (dBm)
2.4GHz	802.11b		15.5
	802.11g		12.5
	802.11n-HT20		10.5
5GHz	802.11a	5.2GHz	9.0
		5.3GHz	10.0
		5.5GHz	10.0
		5.8GHz	8.5
	802.11n-HT20	5.2GHz	8.5
		5.3GHz	9.0
		5.5GHz	9.0
		5.8GHz	7.5
	802.11n-HT40	5.2GHz	8.5
		5.3GHz	8.5
		5.5GHz	9.0
		5.8GHz	8.0
Bluetooth v3.0+EDR			11.5
Bluetooth v4.0 LE			2.5

4.3 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r03									
FCC ID	A3LSMA7009								
Equipment Name	Mobile phone								
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 41: 2557.5 MHz ~ 2652.5 MHz								
Channel Bandwidth	5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz								
Release and Category	Rel10, Cat4								
Uplink Modulations used	QPSK, and 16QAM								
Carrier Aggregation	Not Support								
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Data only								
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3								
	Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (RB)						MPR (dB)	
		1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz		
		QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16		> 18
		16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16		≤ 18
	16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18		
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)								
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.								
Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band									
LTE Band 41									
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz		
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	
Low	40265	2557.5	40290	2560	40315	2562.5	40340	2565	
Low-Middle	40581	2589.1	40590	2590	40598	2590.8	40607	2591.7	
Middle	40897	2620.7	40890	2620	40881	2619.1	40874	2618.4	
High	41215	2652.5	41190	2650	41165	2647.5	41140	2645	



5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

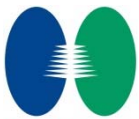
The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

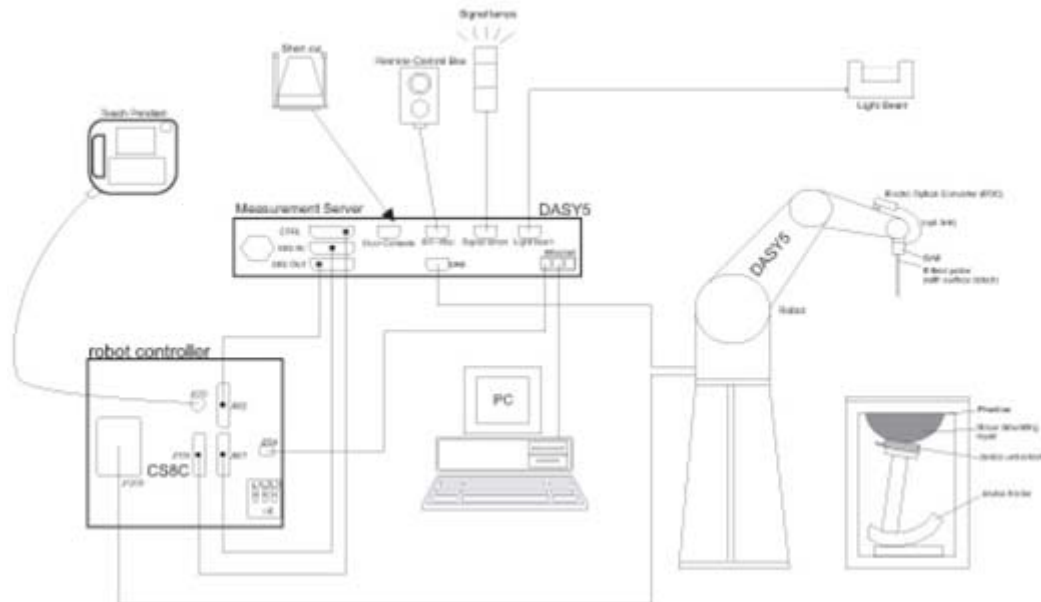
$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

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



7. System Description and Setup

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



<SAM Twin Phantom>

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



Photo of SAM Phantom

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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

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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

8.3 Area Scan

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

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

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

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d151	Mar. 25, 2013	Mar. 24, 2015
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d170	Mar. 27, 2013	Mar. 26, 2015
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	908	Mar. 26, 2013	Mar. 25, 2015
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1061	Mar. 26, 2013	Mar. 25, 2015
SPEAG	5000MHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1128	Jul. 22, 2014	Jul. 21, 2015
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	910	Jul. 22, 2014	Jul. 21, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3661	Mar. 10, 2014	Mar. 09, 2015
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1670	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1671	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8820C	6201300653	Jul. 17, 2014	Jul. 16, 2015
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515E	MY53211040	Jun. 12, 2014	Jun. 11, 2015
Anritsu	Bluetooth Base Station	MT8852B-042	1336001	Jul. 17, 2014	Jul. 16, 2015
R&S	Network Analyzer	ZVB8	100106	Sep. 29, 2014	Sep. 28, 2015
SPEAG	Dielectric Assessment Kit	DAK-3.5	1032	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Mar. 03, 2014	Mar. 02, 2015
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Mar. 03, 2014	Mar. 02, 2015
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	NA	NA
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101362	Sep. 29, 2014	Sep. 28, 2015
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note1	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Note1	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-3W	162601250	Note1	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	13440021344	Note1	

General Note:

- Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
- Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r03, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
- The justification data of dipole D835V2, SN: 4d151, D1900V2, SN: 5d170, D2450V2, SN: 908 and D2600V2, SN: 1061 can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Verification

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm; For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which are show as followings.

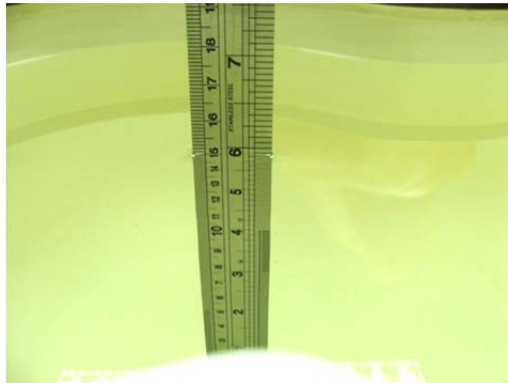


Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	22.7	0.900	42.153	0.90	41.50	0.00	1.57	±5	Nov. 26, 2014
1900	Head	22.7	1.422	40.315	1.40	40.00	1.57	0.79	±5	Nov. 25, 2014
2450	Head	22.6	1.878	40.464	1.80	39.20	4.33	3.22	±5	Nov. 27, 2014
2600	Head	22.8	2.049	37.739	1.96	39.00	4.54	-3.23	±5	Nov. 26, 2014
5200	Head	22.7	4.683	36.973	4.66	36.00	0.49	2.70	±5	Nov. 26, 2014
5300	Head	22.8	4.805	36.763	4.76	35.90	0.95	2.40	±5	Nov. 26, 2014
5600	Head	22.6	5.048	36.534	5.07	35.50	-0.43	2.91	±5	Nov. 26, 2014
5800	Head	22.7	5.415	35.658	5.27	35.30	2.75	1.01	±5	Nov. 26, 2014
835	Body	22.8	1.011	56.243	0.97	55.20	4.23	1.89	±5	Nov. 24, 2014
1900	Body	22.7	1.545	53.535	1.52	53.30	1.64	0.44	±5	Nov. 24, 2014
2450	Body	22.6	1.992	52.319	1.95	52.70	2.15	-0.72	±5	Nov. 27, 2014
2600	Body	22.6	2.165	53.823	2.16	52.50	0.23	2.52	±5	Nov. 25, 2014

10.2 System Performance Check Results

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

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Nov. 26, 2014	835	Head	250	4d151	3661	910	2.38	9.49	9.52	0.32
Nov. 25, 2014	1900	Head	250	5d170	3661	910	9.25	40.20	37	-7.96
Nov. 27, 2014	2450	Head	250	908	3661	910	12.46	54.00	49.84	-7.70
Nov. 26, 2014	2600	Head	250	1061	3661	910	13.50	58.60	54	-7.85
Nov. 26, 2014	5200	Head	100	1128	3661	910	7.47	79.80	74.7	-6.39
Nov. 26, 2014	5300	Head	100	1128	3661	910	7.52	81.60	75.2	-7.84
Nov. 26, 2014	5600	Head	100	1128	3661	910	7.83	84.00	78.3	-6.79
Nov. 26, 2014	5800	Head	100	1128	3661	910	7.94	78.90	79.4	0.63
Nov. 24, 2014	835	Body	250	4d151	3661	910	2.34	9.43	9.36	-0.74
Nov. 24, 2014	1900	Body	250	5d170	3661	910	9.49	41.20	37.96	-7.86
Nov. 27, 2014	2450	Body	250	908	3661	910	12.50	50.40	50	-0.79
Nov. 25, 2014	2600	Body	250	1061	3661	910	12.90	55.60	51.6	-7.19

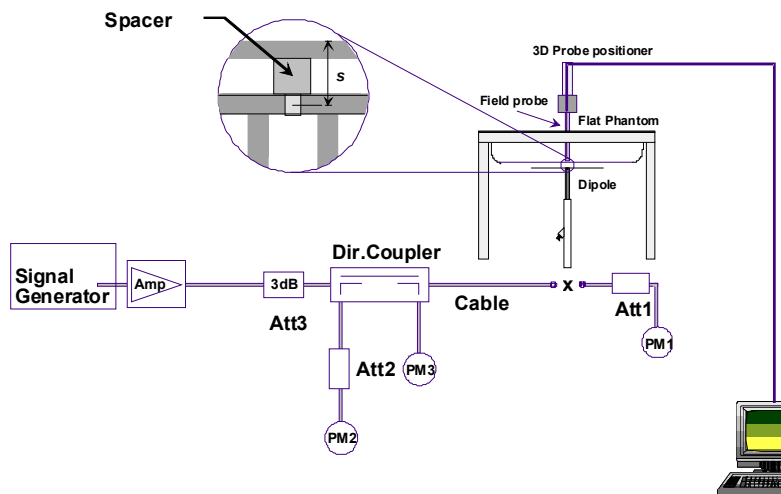


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 9.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled "M," the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked "LE," and the right ERP is marked "RE." Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 9.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 9.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 9.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

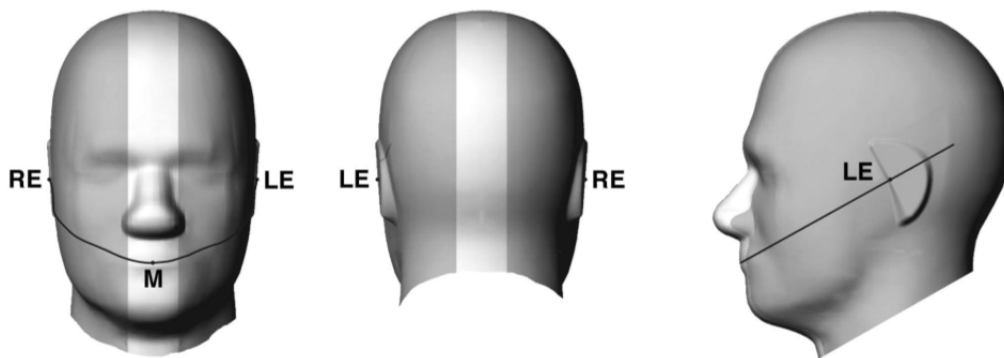


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

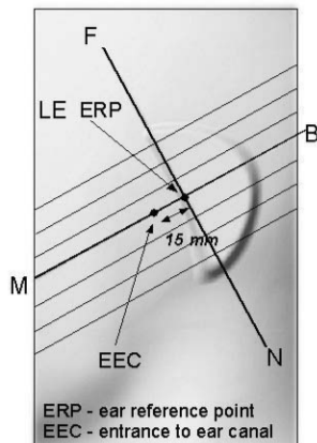


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

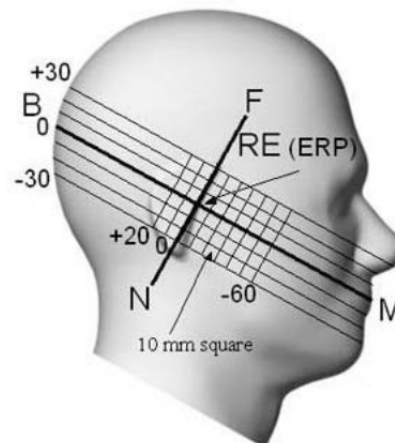


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 9.2.1). 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 (see Figure 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

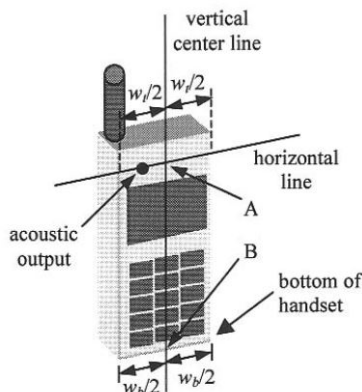


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case"

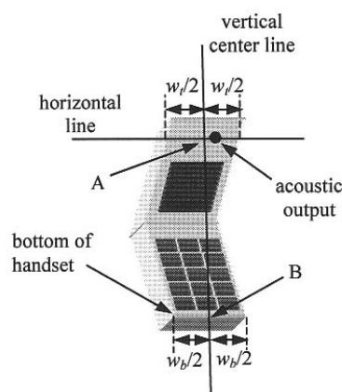


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

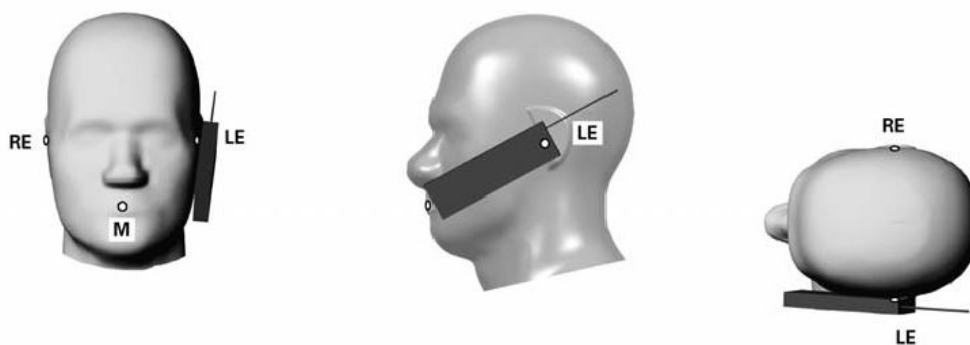


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 9.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

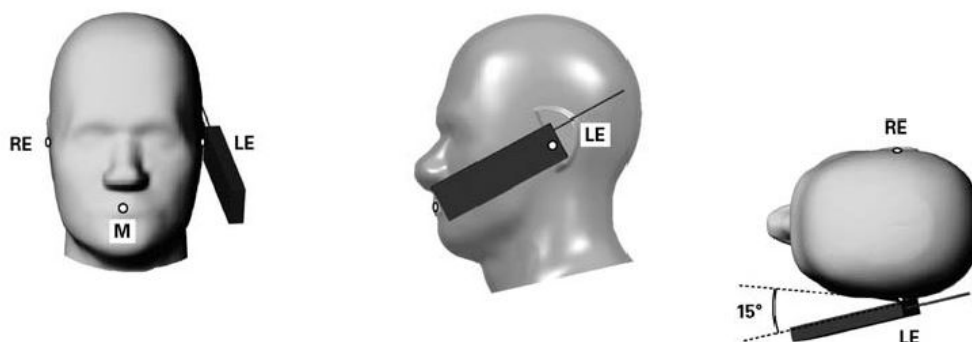


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB 648474 D04v01r02, 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 FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for 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 that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Accessories for body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are test with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

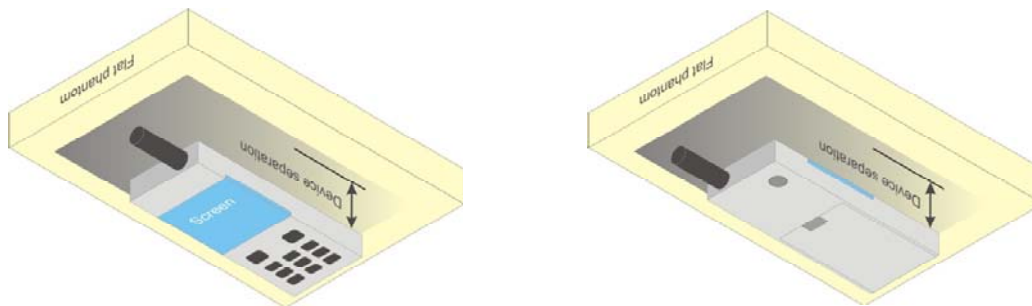


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC HDB Publication 941225 D06v01r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (1Tx slot) for GSM1900.
3. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, for Body SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, for modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested, therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (1Tx slot) for GSM1900.

Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up
Tx Channel	512	661	810	Limit	512	661	810	Limit
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	(dBm)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	(dBm)
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.96	30.06	30.10	30.5	20.96	21.06	21.10	21.5
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	29.95	30.07	30.11	30.5	20.95	21.07	21.11	21.5
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	26.16	26.08	26.26	27.0	20.16	20.08	20.26	21.0
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5	26.47	26.35	26.62	27.0	17.47	17.35	17.62	18.0
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5	25.36	25.24	25.51	26.0	19.36	19.24	19.51	20.0

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.

The calculated method are shown as below:

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.
3. For DC-HSDPA, the device was configured according to the H-Set 12, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) configuration in Table C.8.1.12 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1, with the primary and the secondary serving HS-DSCH Cell enabled during the power measurement.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting * :
 - i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
 - ii. Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - 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-TFCl
 - viii. Confirm that E-TFCl is equal to the target E-TFCl of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCl
- 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} (Note 1)	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-TFCl
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/25	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	4 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 $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

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

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

Note 4: 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 $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

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.

Setup Configuration

DC-HSDPA 3GPP release 8 Setup Configuration:

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

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

C.8.1.12 Fixed Reference Channel Definition H-Set 12

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

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

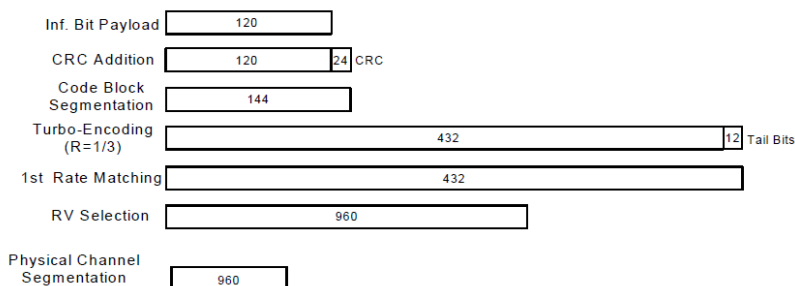


Figure C.8.19: Coding rate for Fixed reference Channel H-Set 12 (QPSK)

Setup Configuration

<WCDMA Conducted Power>
General Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for Head / Hotspot / Body-worn exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

Band			WCDMA Band V			WCDMA Band II		
Tx Channel			4132	4182	4233	9262	9400	9538
Frequency (MHz)			826.4	836.4	846.6	1852.4	1880	1907.6
MPR (dB)	3GPP Rel 99	AMR 12.2Kbps	22.27	22.22	22.30	22.47	22.36	22.56
	3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	22.28	22.24	22.32	22.48	22.37	22.57
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	21.10	21.10	21.16	21.13	21.07	21.42
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	21.11	21.10	21.20	21.15	21.17	21.46
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	20.63	20.61	20.70	20.71	20.63	20.95
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	20.73	20.61	20.70	20.64	20.62	20.94
0	3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-1	21.05	21.08	21.07	21.06	21.02	21.34
0	3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-2	21.01	21.03	21.09	21.09	21.08	21.38
0.5	3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-3	20.48	20.46	20.50	20.55	20.62	20.70
0.5	3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-4	20.52	20.55	20.52	20.60	20.63	20.78
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	21.07	20.82	20.53	21.03	20.58	20.60
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	19.54	20.03	19.77	20.22	20.01	19.83
1	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	19.68	19.63	19.77	19.81	19.83	19.83
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	19.97	20.21	20.35	20.35	20.09	20.23
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.10	21.10

TDD LTE configuration setup for SAR measurement

SAR was tested with a fixed periodic duty factor according to the highest transmission duty factor implemented for the device and supported by 3GPP.

- 3GPP TS 36.211 section 4.2 for Type 2 Frame Structure and Table 4.2-2 for uplink-downlink configurations.
- “special subframe S” contains both uplink and downlink transmissions, it has been taken into consideration to determine the transmission duty factor according to the worst case uplink and downlink cyclic prefix requirements for UpPTS.
- Establishing connections with base station simulators ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and recommended for evaluating SAR. The Anritsu MT8820C (firmware: #22.52#004) was used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing.

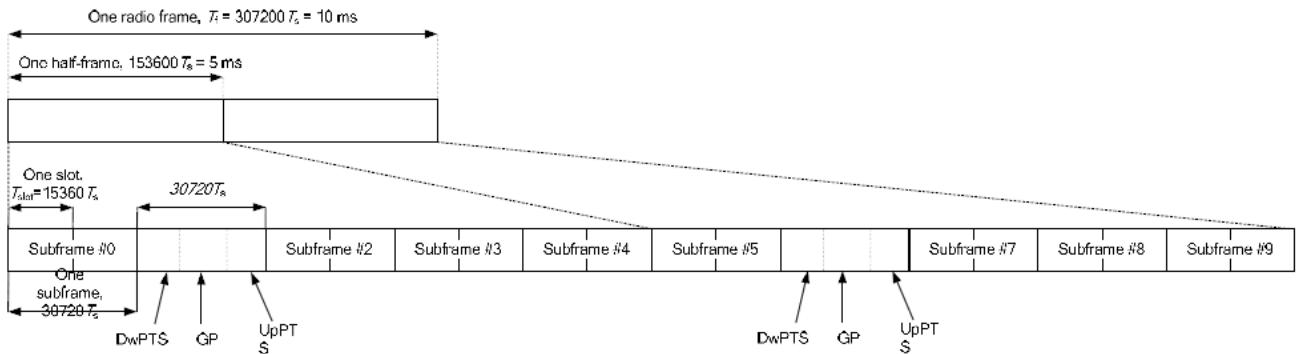


Figure 4.2-1: Frame structure type 2 (for 5 ms switch-point periodicity)

Table 4.2-2: Uplink-downlink configurations.

Uplink-downlink configuration	Downlink-to-Uplink Switch-point periodicity	Subframe number									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	U
1	5 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	S	U	U	D
2	5 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	S	U	D	D
3	10 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	D	D	D	D
4	10 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	D
5	10 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
6	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	D

Table 4.2-1: Configuration of special subframe (lengths of DwPTS/GP/UpPTS).

Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in downlink			Extended cyclic prefix in downlink		
	DwPTS	UpPTS		DwPTS	UpPTS	
		Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink		Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
0	$6592 \cdot T_s$	$2192 \cdot T_s$	$2560 \cdot T_s$	$7680 \cdot T_s$	$2192 \cdot T_s$	$2560 \cdot T_s$
1	$19760 \cdot T_s$			$20480 \cdot T_s$		
2	$21952 \cdot T_s$			$23040 \cdot T_s$		
3	$24144 \cdot T_s$			$25600 \cdot T_s$		
4	$26336 \cdot T_s$	$4384 \cdot T_s$	$5120 \cdot T_s$	$7680 \cdot T_s$	$4384 \cdot T_s$	$5120 \cdot T_s$
5	$6592 \cdot T_s$			$20480 \cdot T_s$		
6	$19760 \cdot T_s$			$23040 \cdot T_s$		
7	$21952 \cdot T_s$			$12800 \cdot T_s$		
8	$24144 \cdot T_s$			-	-	-
9	$13168 \cdot T_s$			-	-	-

Special subframe (30720·T _s): Normal cyclic prefix in downlink (UpPTS)			
	Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
Uplink duty factor in one special subframe	0~4	7.13%	8.33%
	5~9	14.3%	16.7%

Special subframe(30720·T _s): Extended cyclic prefix in downlink (UpPTS)			
	Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
Uplink duty factor in one special subframe	0~3	7.13%	8.33%
	4~7	14.3%	16.7%

The highest duty factor is resulted from:

- uplink-downlink configuration: 0. In a half-frame consisted of 5 subframes, uplink operation is in 3 uplink subframes and 1 special subframe.
- special subframe configuration: 5-9 for normal cyclic prefix in downlink, 4-7 for extended cyclic prefix in downlink
- for special subframe with extended cyclic prefix in uplink, the total uplink duty factor in one half-frame is:
 $(3+0.167)/5 = 63.3\%$
- for special subframe with normal cyclic prefix in uplink, the total uplink duty factor in one half-frame is:
 $(3+0.143)/5 = 62.9\%$
- Considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix $63.3\%/62.9\% = 1.006$ is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The scaled TDD LTE SAR = (measured SAR) * (scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix).

<LTE Band 41>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Low Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				40340	40607	40874	41140		
Frequency (MHz)				2565	2591.7	2618.4	2645		
20	QPSK	1	0	22.69	22.56	22.88	22.75	23.5	0
20	QPSK	1	49	22.56	22.36	22.70	22.57		
20	QPSK	1	99	22.44	22.54	22.62	22.71		
20	QPSK	50	0	21.69	21.56	22.02	21.92	22.5	1
20	QPSK	50	24	21.68	21.51	21.89	21.79		
20	QPSK	50	49	21.66	21.54	21.80	21.90		
20	QPSK	100	0	21.72	21.53	21.83	21.73	22.5	1
20	16QAM	1	0	22.00	21.82	22.07	22.05		
20	16QAM	1	49	22.02	21.99	22.23	21.80		
20	16QAM	1	99	21.75	21.82	21.91	21.92	21.5	2
20	16QAM	50	0	20.87	20.79	21.12	20.90		
20	16QAM	50	24	20.86	20.74	21.08	20.79		
20	16QAM	50	49	20.82	20.75	20.88	21.05	21.5	2
20	16QAM	100	0	20.92	20.80	20.95	20.81		
Channel				40315	40598	40881	41165	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2562.5	2590.8	2619.1	2647.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	22.61	22.54	22.86	22.68	23.5	0
15	QPSK	1	37	22.51	22.53	22.84	22.62		
15	QPSK	1	74	22.66	22.52	22.70	22.73		
15	QPSK	36	0	21.77	21.73	22.01	21.88	22.5	1
15	QPSK	36	18	21.80	21.73	22.01	21.89		
15	QPSK	36	37	21.75	21.75	21.95	21.90		
15	QPSK	75	0	21.85	21.77	22.02	21.92	22.5	1
15	16QAM	1	0	22.11	21.88	22.40	21.81		
15	16QAM	1	37	21.93	21.85	22.21	21.79		
15	16QAM	1	74	22.00	22.06	22.10	22.23	21.5	2
15	16QAM	36	0	20.56	20.73	20.80	20.74		
15	16QAM	36	18	20.69	20.83	20.81	20.74		
15	16QAM	36	37	20.76	20.76	20.73	20.72	21.5	2
15	16QAM	75	0	20.99	20.81	21.00	20.99		

Note:

According to KDB 447498 D01v05r02 there are 4 default test channels in TDD LTE Band41.

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Low Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				40290	40590	40890	41190		
Frequency (MHz)				2560	2590	2620	2650		
10	QPSK	1	0	22.65	22.48	22.82	22.72	23.5	0
10	QPSK	1	24	22.64	22.53	22.84	22.68		
10	QPSK	1	49	22.63	22.50	22.82	22.71		
10	QPSK	25	0	21.75	21.66	21.94	21.82	22.5	1
10	QPSK	25	12	21.79	21.67	22.02	21.81		
10	QPSK	25	24	21.74	21.73	21.98	22.00		
10	QPSK	50	0	21.62	21.75	22.01	21.83	22.5	1
10	16QAM	1	0	22.07	21.72	22.32	21.87		
10	16QAM	1	24	22.06	21.71	22.15	21.90		
10	16QAM	1	49	22.02	21.67	21.92	21.91	21.5	2
10	16QAM	25	0	20.73	21.03	21.34	21.21		
10	16QAM	25	12	20.94	20.99	21.31	21.02		
10	16QAM	25	24	20.81	20.98	21.29	20.88	21.5	2
10	16QAM	25	49	20.86	20.69	20.88	20.94		
10	16QAM	50	0	20.86	20.69	20.88	20.94		
Channel				40265	40581	40897	41215		
Frequency (MHz)				2557.5	2589.1	2620.7	2652.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	22.66	22.32	22.75	22.69	23.5	0
5	QPSK	1	12	22.65	22.54	22.86	22.72		
5	QPSK	1	24	22.62	22.27	22.73	22.76		
5	QPSK	12	0	21.65	21.57	21.97	21.81	22.5	1
5	QPSK	12	6	21.54	21.56	21.90	21.90		
5	QPSK	12	11	21.61	21.64	21.96	21.86		
5	QPSK	25	0	21.66	21.61	21.94	21.87	22.5	1
5	16QAM	1	0	21.65	21.61	22.10	21.84		
5	16QAM	1	12	21.61	21.84	22.15	22.07		
5	16QAM	1	24	21.54	21.56	22.13	21.92	21.5	2
5	16QAM	12	0	21.01	20.70	20.86	20.79		
5	16QAM	12	6	20.93	20.81	20.90	21.00		
5	16QAM	12	11	20.89	20.78	20.83	20.88	21.5	2
5	16QAM	25	0	20.99	20.69	20.94	20.89		

Note:

According to KDB 447498 D01v05r02 there are 4 default test channels in TDD LTE Band41.

<Bluetooth Conducted Power>
General Note:

- For 2.4GHz Bluetooth head SAR testing was selected 1Mbps, due to its highest average power. And the duty factor is selected theoretical 83.3% perform Bluetooth SAR testing.
- For 2.4GHz Bluetooth Body SAR, per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, 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:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
for 1-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
- Since the tune-up limit is 11.5dBm, distance is 10mm and calculated threshold is 2.2, which is ≤ 3, therefore the Bluetooth body SAR is not necessary.

Bluetooth Burst Average Power (dBm)_DH5				
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	v3.0+EDR		
		1Mbps	2Mbps	3Mbps
CH 00	2402	10.71	8.94	8.95
CH 39	2441	9.92	8.02	7.99
CH 78	2480	9.99	8.02	7.95

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Bluetooth Burst Average power (dBm)	
		v4.0 LE	
CH 00	2402	2.24	
CH 19	2440	1.43	
CH 39	2480	1.70	

**<WLAN Conducted Power>****General Note:**

- For 2.4GHz WLAN SAR testing, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. 802.11g/n HT20 were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode.
- For 5GHz WLAN head SAR testing, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for 802.11a were selected for SAR evaluation. 802.11n HT20/n HT40 were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of 802.11a mode.
- For 5GHz WLAN Body SAR, per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, 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:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
 for 1-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
- Since the tune-up limit is 10.0dBm, distance is 10mm and calculated threshold is 2.4, which is ≤ 3 , therefore the 5GHz WLAN body SAR is not necessary.

<2.4GHz WLAN>

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)						
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate 1Mbps	Channel	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
CH 01	2412	14.80	CH 11	14.91	14.72	14.71
CH 06	2437	13.94				
CH 11	2462	14.97				

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate 6Mbps	Channel	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
CH 01	2412	11.68	CH 01	11.57	11.64	11.61	11.64	11.67	11.65	11.61
CH 06	2437	10.77								
CH 11	2462	11.42								

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n HT20 Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. MCS Index							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index MCS0	Channel	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 01	2412	10.06	CH 01	9.88	9.93	9.96	9.92	10.03	9.98	9.89
CH 06	2437	8.90								
CH 11	2462	9.69								

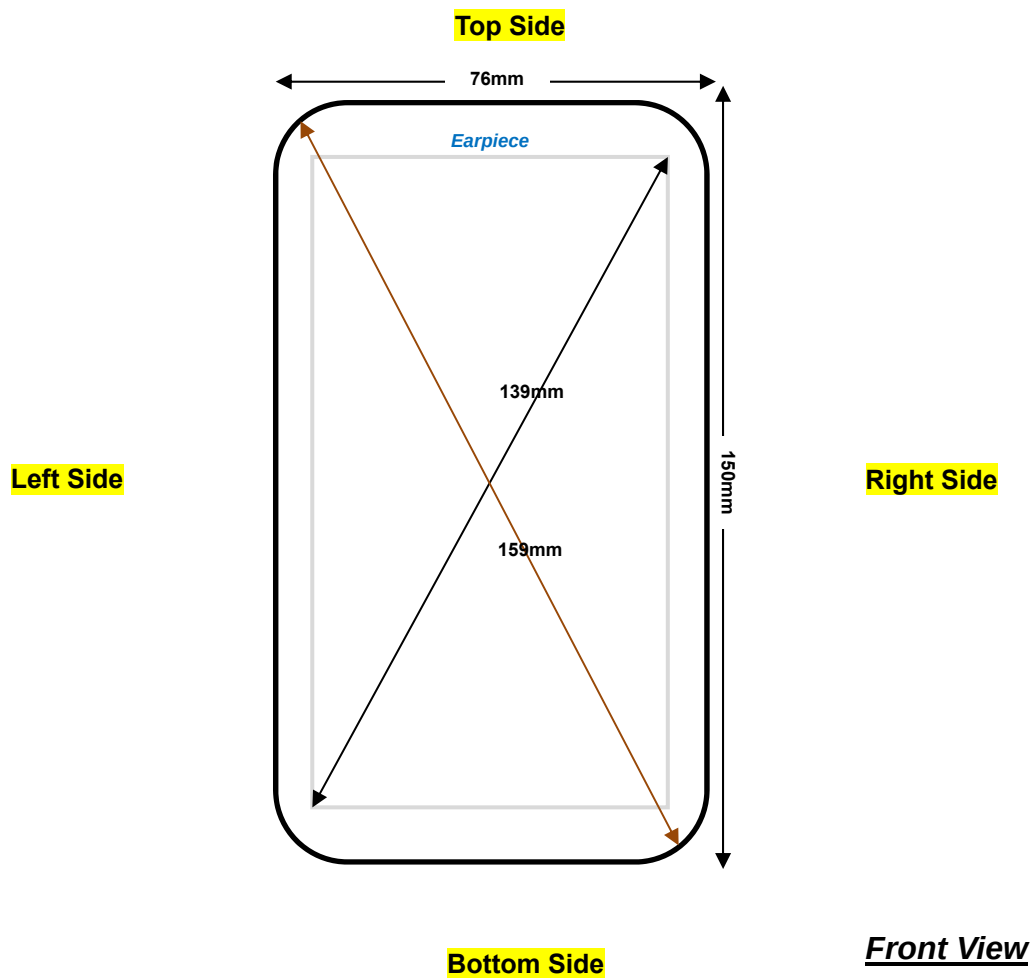
<5GHz WLAN>

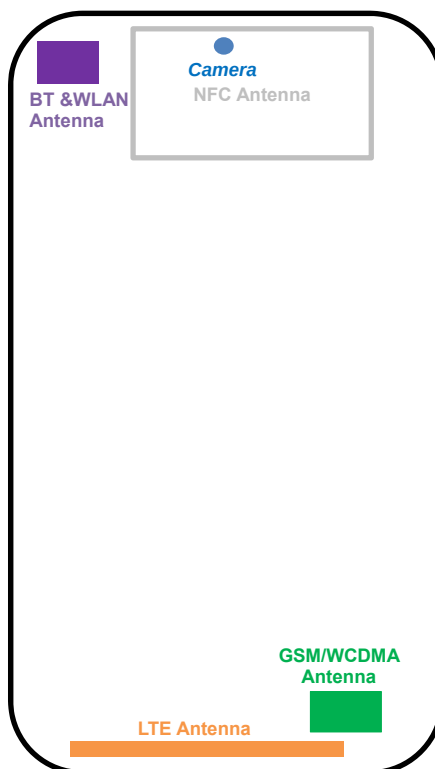
WLAN 5GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate 6Mbps	Channel	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
CH 36	5180	8.04	CH 48	8.48	8.56	8.32	8.52	8.59	8.46	8.47
CH 40	5200	7.95								
CH 44	5220	8.21								
CH 48	5240	8.66								
CH 52	5260	8.79	CH 64	9.21	9.23	9.08	9.19	9.27	9.22	9.24
CH 56	5280	8.41								
CH 60	5300	9.16								
CH 64	5320	9.35								
CH 100	5500	7.94	CH 140	9.40	9.33	9.16	9.38	9.36	9.35	9.34
CH 104	5520	7.87								
CH 108	5540	8.15								
CH 112	5560	8.38								
CH 116	5580	8.91								
CH 132	5660	9.21								
CH 136	5680	9.15								
CH 140	5700	9.51								
CH 149	5745	7.83	CH 149	7.72	7.69	7.47	7.70	7.73	7.63	7.66
CH 153	5765	7.37								
CH 157	5785	7.56								
CH 161	5805	6.91								
CH 165	5825	7.16								

WLAN 5GHz 802.11n HT20 Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate MCS0	Channel	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 36	5180	7.34	CH 48	7.76	7.78	7.84	7.81	7.77	7.86	7.80
CH 40	5200	7.06								
CH 44	5220	7.51								
CH 48	5240	7.96								
CH 52	5260	8.09	CH 64	8.48	8.48	8.49	8.51	8.53	8.52	8.52
CH 56	5280	7.65								
CH 60	5300	8.46								
CH 64	5320	8.61								
CH 100	5500	7.24	CH 140	8.55	8.60	8.63	8.66	8.66	8.67	8.63
CH 104	5520	6.74								
CH 108	5540	7.07								
CH 112	5560	7.35								
CH 116	5580	8.21								
CH 132	5660	8.12								
CH 136	5680	8.30								
CH 140	5700	8.73								
CH 149	5745	6.80	CH 149	6.62	6.65	6.68	6.65	6.74	6.67	6.66
CH 153	5765	6.25								
CH 157	5785	6.63								
CH 161	5805	5.97								
CH 165	5825	6.36								

WLAN 5GHz 802.11n HT40 Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate MCS0	Channel	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 38	5190	7.39	CH 38	7.24	7.28	7.11	7.16	7.21	7.17	7.21
CH 46	5230	7.36	CH 62	8.12	8.14	7.92	8.03	8.06	8.01	8.07
CH 54	5270	8.05								
CH 62	5310	8.29	CH 134	8.45	8.52	8.31	8.38	8.44	8.34	8.42
CH 102	5510	6.91								
CH 110	5550	7.50								
CH 134	5670	8.65	CH 151	6.69	6.77	6.59	6.66	6.70	6.64	6.69
CH 151	5755	6.90								
CH 159	5795	6.61								

13. Antenna Location



Top Side
Right Side
Left Side

Bottom Side
Back View

Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
GSM/WCDMA	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	139mm	≤ 25mm	55mm	≤ 25mm
LTE	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	146mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm
Bluetooth & WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	140mm	≤ 25mm	63mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
GSM/WCDMA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
LTE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bluetooth & WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

General Note:

Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.

14. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, 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. Duty cycle of TDD was fixed, therefore not require scaled to 100% of duty cycle. For SAR system, the crest factor 1:1.59 (62.9%) was used perform testing. Considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix $63.3\%/62.9\% = 1.006$ is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result.
 - c. Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
 - d. For TDD LTE Band: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (1Tx slot) for GSM1900.
4. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, for Body SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, for modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested, therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (1Tx slot) for GSM1900.
5. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for Head / Hotspot / Body-worn exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
6. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 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.
8. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
9. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 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.
10. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $> \text{not } \frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
11. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $> \text{not } \frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
12. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation, 5.8GHz WLAN supports WiFi Direct (GC/GO), and 5.2GHz / 5.3GHz / 5.5GHz supports WiFi Direct (GC only).
13. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r02, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.
14. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.

14.1 Head SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Right Cheek	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	0.05	0.036	0.039
	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Right Tilted	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	0.04	0.025	0.027
#01	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Left Cheek	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	0.04	0.065	0.071
	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Left Tilted	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	0.01	0.012	0.013

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
#02	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	0.03	0.090	0.105
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Tilted	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	0.01	0.042	0.049
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	0.02	0.071	0.083
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Tilted	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	0.01	0.047	0.055
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	0.01	0.071	0.078
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Tilted	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	0.02	0.045	0.050
#03	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	0.06	0.116	0.128
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Tilted	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	0.05	0.023	0.025

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	BW (MHz)	RB Size	RB Offset	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
#04	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Right Cheek	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.012	0.014
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Right Cheek	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.04	0.00563	0.006
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Right Tilted	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.00	<0.001	<0.001
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Right Tilted	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.00	<0.001	<0.001
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Left Cheek	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.08	0.00712	0.008
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Left Cheek	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.06	0.00208	0.002
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Left Tilted	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.00	<0.001	<0.001
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Left Tilted	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.01	<0.001	<0.001

<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	0.04	0.149	0.168
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Tilted	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	0.01	0.167	0.189
#05	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	0.01	0.221	0.250
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Tilted	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	0.02	0.198	0.224

<DSS Bluetooth SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Right Cheek	00	2402	10.71	11.50	1.199	0.02	0.079	0.095
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Right Tilted	00	2402	10.71	11.50	1.199	0.02	0.091	0.109
#06	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Left Cheek	00	2402	10.71	11.50	1.199	0.01	0.117	0.140
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Left Tilted	00	2402	10.71	11.50	1.199	0.04	0.099	0.119

<NII WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Cheek	48	5240	8.66	9.00	1.082	92.92	1.076	0.01	0.022	0.026
	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Tilted	48	5240	8.66	9.00	1.082	92.92	1.076	0.03	0.019	0.022
#07	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Cheek	48	5240	8.66	9.00	1.082	92.92	1.076	0.01	0.049	0.057
	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Tilted	48	5240	8.66	9.00	1.082	92.92	1.076	0.03	0.034	0.040
	WLAN 5.3GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Cheek	64	5320	9.35	10.00	1.162	92.92	1.076	0.07	0.056	0.070
	WLAN 5.3GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Tilted	64	5320	9.35	10.00	1.162	92.92	1.076	0.01	0.047	0.059
#08	WLAN 5.3GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Cheek	64	5320	9.35	10.00	1.162	92.92	1.076	-0.09	0.084	0.105
	WLAN 5.3GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Tilted	64	5320	9.35	10.00	1.162	92.92	1.076	0.03	0.076	0.095
	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Cheek	140	5700	9.51	10.00	1.119	92.92	1.076	0.08	0.00762	0.009
	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Tilted	140	5700	9.51	10.00	1.119	92.92	1.076	0.09	<0.001	<0.001
#09	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Cheek	140	5700	9.51	10.00	1.119	92.92	1.076	0.07	0.00955	0.012
	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Tilted	140	5700	9.51	10.00	1.119	92.92	1.076	0.01	<0.001	<0.001
	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Cheek	149	5745	7.83	8.50	1.167	92.92	1.076	0.01	0.0071	0.009
	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Tilted	149	5745	7.83	8.50	1.167	92.92	1.076	0.00	<0.001	<0.001
#10	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Cheek	149	5745	7.83	8.50	1.167	92.92	1.076	0.09	0.017	0.021
	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Tilted	149	5745	7.83	8.50	1.167	92.92	1.076	0.05	0.00427	0.005

14.2 Hotspot SAR

Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
GSM/WCDMA	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	139mm	≤ 25mm	55mm	≤ 25mm
LTE	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	146mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm
Bluetooth & WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	140mm	≤ 25mm	63mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
GSM/WCDMA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
LTE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bluetooth & WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

General Note:

Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Front	1	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	0.04	0.186	0.203
	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Back	1	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	-0.09	0.242	0.265
	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Left Side	1	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	0.01	0.053	0.058
#11	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Bottom Side	1	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	0.07	0.327	0.358

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	-0.05	0.425	0.497
#12	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	-0.11	0.539	0.630
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	1	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	-0.11	0.081	0.095
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	1	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	-0.02	0.351	0.410
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	0.01	0.407	0.449
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	-0.03	0.440	0.486
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	1	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	0.01	0.112	0.124
#13	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	1	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	0.06	0.726	0.802
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	1	9262	1852.4	22.48	23.00	1.127	-0.02	0.612	0.690
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	1	9400	1880	22.37	23.00	1.156	0.06	0.611	0.706



<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	BW (MHz)	RB Size	RB Offset	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Front	1	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.05	0.092	0.107
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Front	1	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.01	0.066	0.074
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Back	1	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.08	0.096	0.111
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Back	1	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.04	0.069	0.078
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Left Side	1	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.05	0.017	0.020
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Left Side	1	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	-0.08	0.011	0.012
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Right Side	1	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.09	0.016	0.019
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Right Side	1	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.012	0.013
#14	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Bottom Side	1	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	-0.04	0.195	0.226
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Bottom Side	1	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	-0.02	0.142	0.160

<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	-0.18	0.019	0.021
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	-0.06	0.021	0.024
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Side	1	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	0.02	0.014	0.016
#15	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	1	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	-0.08	0.044	0.050

**14.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR****<GSM SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Front	1	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	0.04	0.186	0.203
#16	GSM1900	GPRS (1 Tx slot)	Back	1	810	1909.8	30.11	30.50	1.094	-0.09	0.242	0.265

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	-0.05	0.425	0.497
#12	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1	4233	846.6	22.32	23.00	1.169	-0.11	0.539	0.630
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	0.01	0.407	0.449
#17	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1	9538	1907.6	22.57	23.00	1.104	-0.03	0.440	0.486

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	BW (MHz)	RB Size	RB Offset	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Front	1	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.05	0.092	0.107
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Front	1	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.01	0.066	0.074
#18	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	1	0	Back	1	40874	2618.4	22.88	23.50	1.153	62.9	1.006	0.08	0.096	0.111
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20M	50	0	Back	1	40874	2618.4	22.02	22.50	1.117	62.9	1.006	0.04	0.069	0.078

<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	-0.18	0.019	0.021
#19	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	11	2462	14.97	15.50	1.130	-0.06	0.021	0.024

15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	Note
1.	GSM(voice) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
2.	WCDMA(voice) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
3.	GSM(voice) + WLAN 5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
4.	WCDMA(voice) + WLAN 5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
5.	GSM(voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
6.	WCDMA(voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
7.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
8.	WCDMA(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
9.	LTE(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
10.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + WLAN 5.8GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	WiFi Direct (GC/GO)
11.	WCDMA(data) + WLAN 5.8GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	WiFi Direct (GC/GO)
12.	LTE(data) + WLAN 5.8GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	WiFi Direct (GC/GO)
13.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + WLAN 5.2/5.3/5.5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		WiFi Direct (GC only)
14.	WCDMA(data) + WLAN 5.2/5.3/5.5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		WiFi Direct (GC only)
15.	LTE(data) + WLAN 5.2/5.3/5.5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		WiFi Direct (GC only)
16.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
17.	WCDMA(data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
18.	LTE(data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering

General Note:

- This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS, WCDMA and LTE (e.g. 3rd party VoIP).
- EUT will choose each GSM, WCDMA and LTE according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
- WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- EUT will choose either 2.4GHz WLAN or 5GHz WLAN according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
- This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation, 5.8GHz WLAN supports WiFi Direct (GC/GO), and 5.2GHz / 5.3GHz / 5.5GHz supports WiFi Direct (GC only).
- The worst case 5 GHz WLAN reported SAR for each configuration was used for SAR summation, therefore, the following summations represent the absolute worst cases for simultaneous transmission with 5 GHz WLAN.
- The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - $SPLSR = (SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5} / (min. \text{ separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
 - If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
- For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth and 5GHz WLAN body SAR are estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r02 based on the formula below.
 - $(max. \text{ power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (min. \text{ test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
 - 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.

Band	Max Power (dBm)	Exposure Position	Hotspot	Body worn
			10	10
Bluetooth	11.5	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.294	0.294
WLAN 5.2GHz	9.0	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	-	0.244
WLAN 5.3GHz	10.0	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	-	0.308
WLAN 5.5GHz	10.0	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	-	0.313
WLAN 5.8GHz	8.5	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.225	0.225

15.1 Head Exposure Conditions

<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN DTS Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Right Cheek	0.039	0.168	0.21
		Right Tilted	0.027	0.189	0.22
		Left Cheek	0.071	0.250	0.32
		Left Tilted	0.013	0.224	0.24
WCDMA	Band V	Right Cheek	0.105	0.168	0.27
		Right Tilted	0.049	0.189	0.24
		Left Cheek	0.083	0.250	0.33
		Left Tilted	0.055	0.224	0.28
	Band II	Right Cheek	0.078	0.168	0.25
		Right Tilted	0.050	0.189	0.24
		Left Cheek	0.128	0.250	0.38
		Left Tilted	0.025	0.224	0.25
LTE	Band 41	Right Cheek	0.014	0.168	0.18
		Right Tilted	<0.001	0.189	0.19
		Left Cheek	0.008	0.250	0.26
		Left Tilted	<0.001	0.224	0.22

<WWAN PCE + WLAN NII>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN NII Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Right Cheek	0.039	0.070	0.11
		Right Tilted	0.027	0.059	0.09
		Left Cheek	0.071	0.105	0.18
		Left Tilted	0.013	0.095	0.11
WCDMA	Band V	Right Cheek	0.105	0.070	0.18
		Right Tilted	0.049	0.059	0.11
		Left Cheek	0.083	0.105	0.19
		Left Tilted	0.055	0.095	0.15
	Band II	Right Cheek	0.078	0.070	0.15
		Right Tilted	0.050	0.059	0.11
		Left Cheek	0.128	0.105	0.23
		Left Tilted	0.025	0.095	0.12
LTE	Band 41	Right Cheek	0.014	0.070	0.08
		Right Tilted	<0.001	0.059	0.06
		Left Cheek	0.008	0.105	0.11
		Left Tilted	<0.001	0.095	0.10

<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Right Cheek	0.039	0.095	0.13
		Right Tilted	0.027	0.109	0.14
		Left Cheek	0.071	0.140	0.21
		Left Tilted	0.013	0.119	0.13
WCDMA	Band V	Right Cheek	0.105	0.095	0.20
		Right Tilted	0.049	0.109	0.16
		Left Cheek	0.083	0.140	0.22
		Left Tilted	0.055	0.119	0.17
	Band II	Right Cheek	0.078	0.095	0.17
		Right Tilted	0.050	0.109	0.16
		Left Cheek	0.128	0.140	0.27
		Left Tilted	0.025	0.119	0.14
LTE	Band 41	Right Cheek	0.014	0.095	0.11
		Right Tilted	<0.001	0.109	0.11
		Left Cheek	0.008	0.140	0.15
		Left Tilted	<0.001	0.119	0.12

15.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions
<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN DTS Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.203	0.021	0.22
		Back	0.265	0.024	0.29
		Left side	0.058		0.06
		Right side		0.016	0.02
		Top side		0.050	0.05
		Bottom side	0.358		0.36
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.497	0.021	0.52
		Back	0.630	0.024	0.65
		Left side	0.095		0.10
		Right side		0.016	0.02
		Top side		0.050	0.05
		Bottom side	0.410		0.41
	Band II	Front	0.449	0.021	0.47
		Back	0.486	0.024	0.51
		Left side	0.124		0.12
		Right side		0.016	0.02
		Top side		0.050	0.05
		Bottom side	0.802		0.80
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.107	0.021	0.13
		Back	0.111	0.024	0.14
		Left side	0.020		0.02
		Right side	0.019	0.016	0.04
		Top side		0.050	0.05
		Bottom side	0.226		0.23

<WWAN PCE + WLAN NII>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN NII Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.203	0.225	0.43
		Back	0.265	0.225	0.49
		Left side	0.058		0.06
		Right side		0.225	0.23
		Top side		0.225	0.23
		Bottom side	0.358		0.36
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.497	0.225	0.72
		Back	0.630	0.225	0.86
		Left side	0.095		0.10
		Right side		0.225	0.23
		Top side		0.225	0.23
		Bottom side	0.410		0.41
	Band II	Front	0.449	0.225	0.67
		Back	0.486	0.225	0.71
		Left side	0.124		0.12
		Right side		0.225	0.23
		Top side		0.225	0.23
		Bottom side	0.802		0.80
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.107	0.225	0.33
		Back	0.111	0.225	0.34
		Left side	0.020		0.02
		Right side	0.019	0.225	0.24
		Top side		0.225	0.23
		Bottom side	0.226		0.23

<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.203	0.294	0.50
		Back	0.265	0.294	0.56
		Left side	0.058		0.06
		Right side		0.294	0.29
		Top side		0.294	0.29
		Bottom side	0.358		0.36
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.497	0.294	0.79
		Back	0.630	0.294	0.92
		Left side	0.095		0.10
		Right side		0.294	0.29
		Top side		0.294	0.29
		Bottom side	0.410		0.41
	Band II	Front	0.449	0.294	0.74
		Back	0.486	0.294	0.78
		Left side	0.124		0.12
		Right side		0.294	0.29
		Top side		0.294	0.29
		Bottom side	0.802		0.80
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.107	0.294	0.40
		Back	0.111	0.294	0.41
		Left side	0.020		0.02
		Right side	0.019	0.294	0.31
		Top side		0.294	0.29
		Bottom side	0.226		0.23

15.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN DTS Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.203	0.021	0.22
		Back	0.265	0.024	0.29
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.497	0.021	0.52
		Back	0.630	0.024	0.65
	Band II	Front	0.449	0.021	0.47
		Back	0.486	0.024	0.51
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.107	0.021	0.13
		Back	0.111	0.024	0.14

<WWAN PCE + WLAN NII>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN NII Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.203	0.313	0.52
		Back	0.265	0.313	0.58
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.497	0.313	0.81
		Back	0.630	0.313	0.94
	Band II	Front	0.449	0.313	0.76
		Back	0.486	0.313	0.80
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.107	0.313	0.42
		Back	0.111	0.313	0.42

<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.203	0.294	0.50
		Back	0.265	0.294	0.56
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.497	0.294	0.79
		Back	0.630	0.294	0.92
	Band II	Front	0.449	0.294	0.74
		Back	0.486	0.294	0.78
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.107	0.294	0.40
		Back	0.111	0.294	0.41

Test Engineer : Luke Lu

16. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in table below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/ κ ^(b)	1/ $\sqrt{3}$	1/ $\sqrt{6}$	1/ $\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 16.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						± 22.0 %	± 21.5 %

Table 16.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.55 %	± 6.55 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.2 %	± 1.2 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 5.7 %	± 5.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 12.8 %	± 12.6 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						± 25.6 %	± 25.2 %

Table 16.3. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

17. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03 "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", February 2014.
- [6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations", May 2013
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02 General RF Exposure Guidance "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", February 2014
- [8] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01r02, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", December 2013
- [9] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters", May 2007
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03, "3G SAR measurement procedures", October 2014
- [11] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r03, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices", December 2013
- [12] FCC KDB 941225 D05A v01r01, "Rel. 10 LTE SAR Test Guidance and KDB Inquiries", Aug 2014
- [13] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", May 2013



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.



Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.



Appendix C. *DASY Calibration Certificate*

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.