FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
EQUIPMENT	:	Mobile Phone
BRAND NAME	:	SAMSUNG
MODEL NAME	:	SM-G3609
FCC ID	:	A3LSMG3609
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

Testing Laboratory
2353

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA482501	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Sep. 23, 2014

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Mobile Phone, SM-G3609** 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	**0.53**	**0.54**	**0.54**	0.55	0.58
	LTE Band 41	0.40	0.35	0.35		
DTS	WLAN 2.4GHz	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	0.53	0.58
DSS	Bluetooth	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	0.55	0.55
Date of Testing:		Sep. 12, 2014 ~ Sep. 13, 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	No. 101, Complex Building C, Guanlong Village, Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.C. TEL: +86-755-8637-9589 FAX: +86-755-8637-9595

Applicant	
Company Name	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-city,Gyeonggi-do, 443-742, Korea

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	129, Samsung-ro, 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 D03 SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r03
- 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-G3609
FCC ID	A3LSMG3609
IMEI Code	355016060014823
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz LTE Band 41: 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	・GSM/GPRS/EGPRS ・LTE ・802.11b/g/n HT20 ・Bluetooth v3.0+EDR, Bluetooth v4.0 LE
HW Version	G3609.02
SW Version	G3609KEU0ANG5
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	Pre-Production

Remark:

1. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation and 802.11n-HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz WLAN.
2. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS and LTE (e.g. 3rd party VoIP).
3. This device supports GRPS/EGPRS mode up to multi-slot class10 and does not support DTM operation.
4. This supports dual SIM dual standby, the SIM1 supports GSM1900 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)	28.0
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	26.0
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	26.0

LTE Band 41				
Modulation	BW (MHz)	RB size	Target MPR	Target Power (dBm)
QPSK	20	≤ 18	0	23.00
QPSK	20	> 18	1	22.00
16QAM	20	≤ 18	1	22.00
16QAM	20	> 18	2	21.00
QPSK	15	≤ 16	0	23.00
QPSK	15	> 16	1	22.00
16QAM	15	≤ 16	1	22.00
16QAM	15	> 16	2	21.00
QPSK	10	≤ 12	0	23.00
QPSK	10	> 12	1	22.00
16QAM	10	≤ 12	1	22.00
16QAM	10	> 12	2	21.00
QPSK	5	≤ 8	0	23.00
QPSK	5	> 8	1	22.00
16QAM	5	≤ 8	1	22.00
16QAM	5	> 8	2	21.00

Mode			Maximum Average Power (dBm)
2.4GHz	802.11b	CH 01	12.8
		CH 06	14.6
		CH 11	14.6
	802.11g		12.0
	802.11n-HT20		11.0
Bluetooth v3.0+EDR			11.5
Bluetooth v4.0 LE			2.0

4.3 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r03	
FCC ID	A3LSMG3609
Equipment Name	Mobile Phone
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 41: 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz
Channel Bandwidth	5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
uplink modulations used	QPSK, and 16QAM
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	≤ 1
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1
16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2

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	39675	2498.5	39700	2501	39725	2503.5	39750	2506
Low-Middle	40148	2545.8	40160	2547	40173	2548.3	40185	2549.5
Middle	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593
Middle-High	41093	2640.3	41080	2639	41068	2637.8	41055	2636.5
High	41565	2687.5	41540	2685	41515	2682.5	41490	2680

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:

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

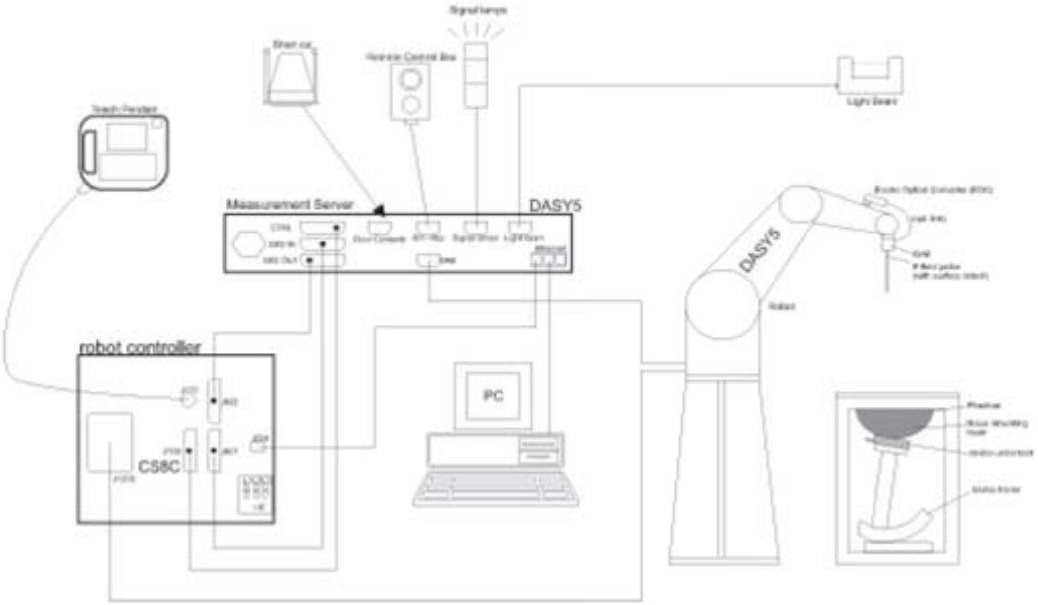
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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	 **Photo of SAM Phantom**
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat 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 form 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	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used 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 shoes 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: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
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 *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* 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 for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. 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	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d118	Nov. 21, 2011	Nov. 20, 2014
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	908	Mar. 26, 2013	Mar. 25, 2015
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1070	Nov. 13, 2013	Nov. 12, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	910	Jul. 22, 2014	Jul. 21, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3819	Nov. 27, 2013	Nov. 26, 2014
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
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Oct. 10, 2013	Oct. 09, 2014
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8820C	6201300653	Jul. 17, 2014	Jul. 16, 2015
Anritsu	BT Base Station	MT8852B-042	1336001	Jul. 17, 2014	Jul. 16, 2015
R&S	Network Analyzer	ZVB8	100106	Nov. 07, 2013	Nov. 06, 2014
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	Oct. 10, 2013	Oct. 09, 2014
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Note 1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. 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.
3. The justification data of dipole D1900V2, SN: 5d118 and D2450V2, SN: 908 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 (εr)
For Head								
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								
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

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
1900	Head	22.6	1.422	40.315	1.40	40.00	1.57	0.79	±5	Sep. 13, 2014
2450	Head	22.6	1.878	40.464	1.80	39.20	4.33	3.22	±5	Sep. 13, 2014
2600	Head	22.7	2.056	37.284	1.96	39.00	4.90	-4.40	±5	Sep. 13, 2014
1900	Body	22.7	1.545	53.535	1.52	53.30	1.64	0.44	±5	Sep. 13, 2014
2450	Body	22.7	2.013	51.474	1.95	52.70	3.23	-2.33	±5	Sep. 12, 2014
2600	Body	22.8	2.201	52.823	2.16	52.50	1.90	0.62	±5	Sep. 12, 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 (%)
Sep. 13, 2014	1900	Head	250	5d118	3819	910	10.20	40.30	40.8	1.24
Sep. 13, 2014	2450	Head	250	908	3819	910	13.90	54.00	55.6	2.96
Sep. 13, 2014	2600	Head	250	1070	3819	910	13.60	56.60	54.4	-3.89
Sep. 13, 2014	1900	Body	250	5d118	3819	910	10.40	41.80	41.6	-0.48
Sep. 12, 2014	2450	Body	250	908	3819	910	13.71	50.40	54.84	8.81
Sep. 12, 2014	2600	Body	250	1070	3819	910	14.00	55.70	56	0.54

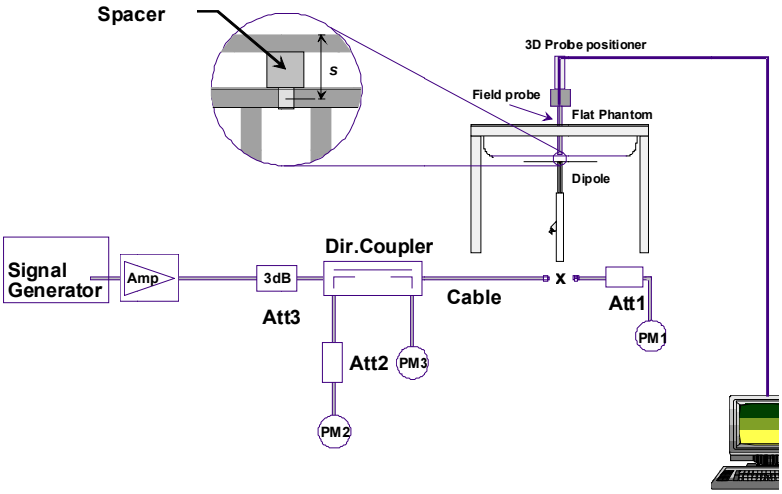


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

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.

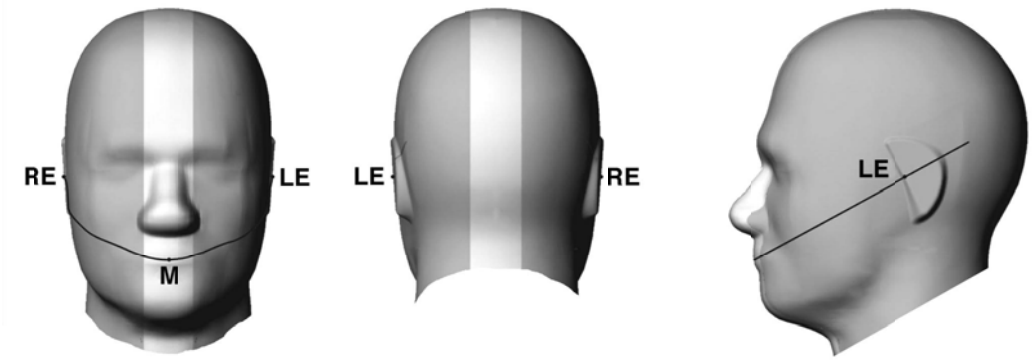


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

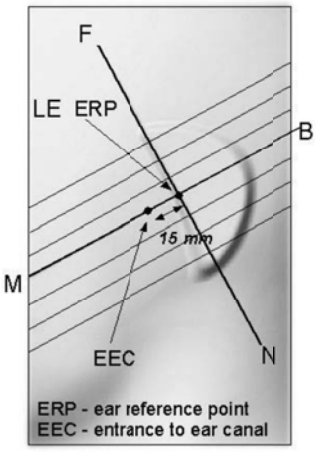


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

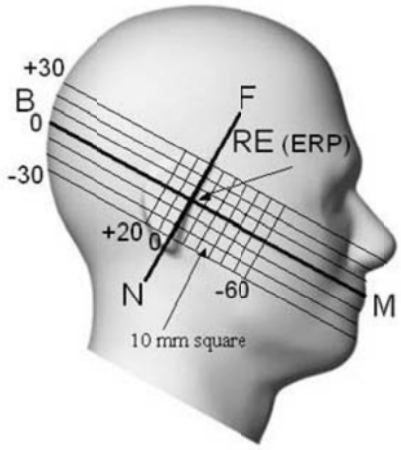


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

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 wt 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 wb 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.

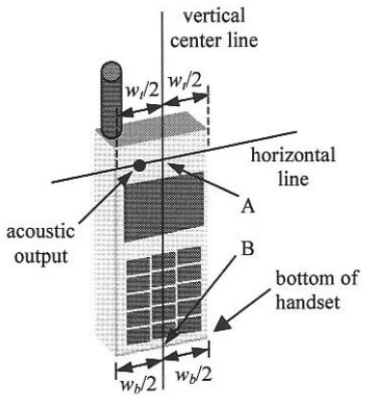


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

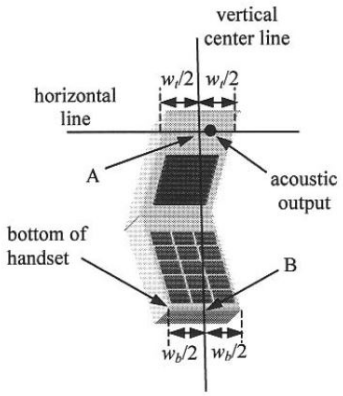


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

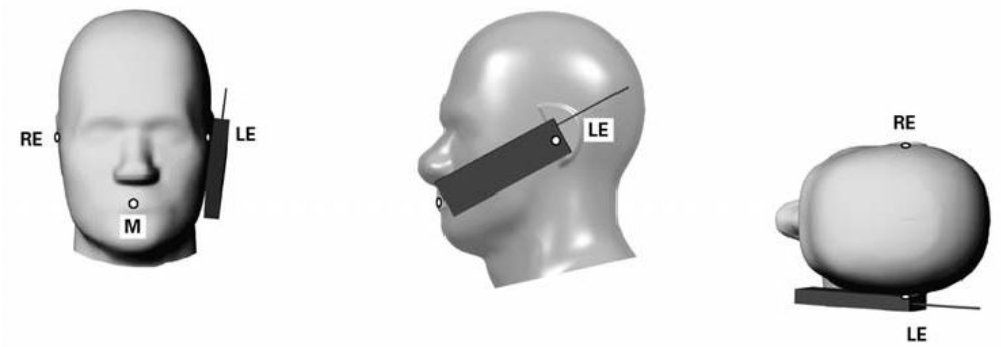


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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

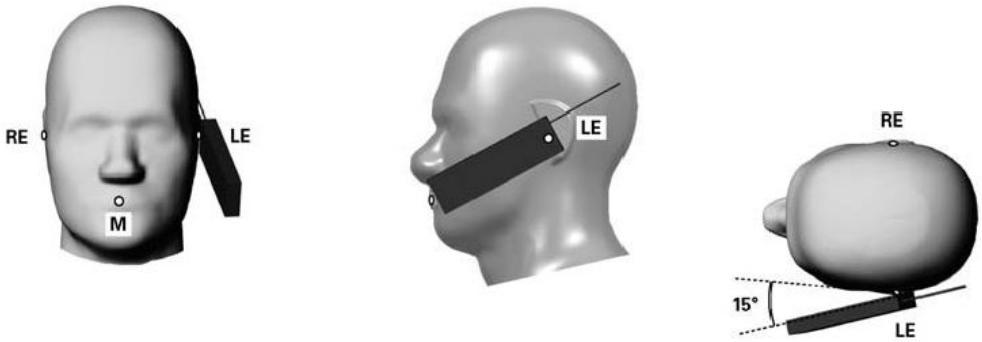


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset 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 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-chip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

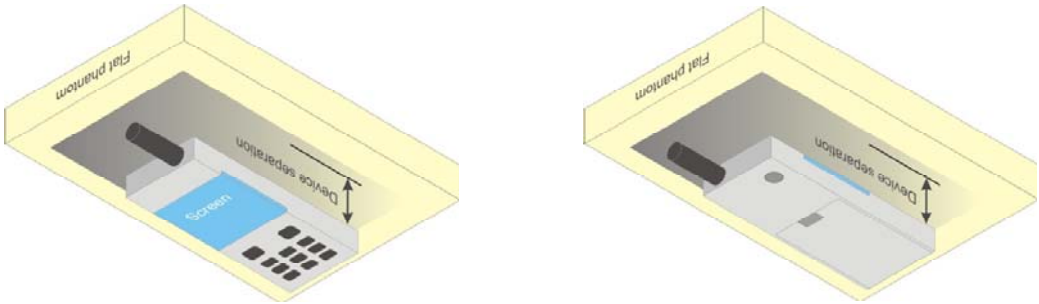


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

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 x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 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 form 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. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS / EGPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest source-based time-averaged maximum output power configuration, Considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slots) for GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS / EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 2 Tx slots for GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.

Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.95	**30.06**	29.96	30.5	20.95	21.06	20.96	21.5
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	29.72	29.90	29.86	30.5	20.72	20.90	20.86	21.5
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	27.23	27.31	27.21	28.0	21.23	**21.31**	21.21	22.0
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5	25.67	25.72	25.68	26.0	16.67	16.72	16.68	17.0
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5	25.56	25.67	25.57	26.0	19.56	19.67	19.57	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

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.

a) 3GPP TS 36.211 section 4.2 for Type 2 Frame Structure and Table 4.2-2 for uplink-downlink configurations.
b) "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.
c) 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.

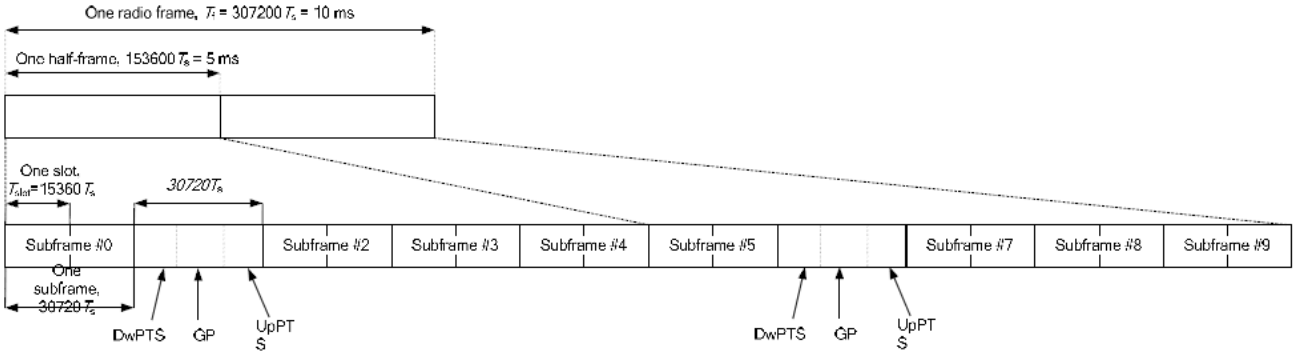


Figure 4.2-1: Frame structure type 2 (for 5 ms switch-point periodicity)

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	$26336 \cdot T_s$			$7680 \cdot T_s$	$4384 \cdot T_s$	$5120 \cdot T_s$
5	$6592 \cdot T_s$	$4384 \cdot T_s$	$5120 \cdot T_s$	$20480 \cdot T_s$		
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:

i. uplink-downlink configuration: 0. In a half-frame consisted of 5 subfames, uplink operation is in 3 uplink subframes and 1 special subframe.

ii. special subframe configuration: 5-9 for normal cyclic prefix in downlink, 4-7 for extended cyclic prefix in downlink

iii. 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%

iv. 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%

v. 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 Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle High Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				39750	40185	40620	41055	41490		
Frequency (MHz)				2506	2549.5	2593	2636.5	2680		
20	QPSK	1	0	22.34	22.43	22.27	22.30	22.49	23.00	0
20	QPSK	1	49	22.40	22.57	22.45	22.46	22.50		
20	QPSK	1	99	22.44	**22.65**	22.48	22.49	22.53		
20	QPSK	50	0	21.46	21.72	21.39	21.60	21.68	22.00	1
20	QPSK	50	24	21.44	21.59	21.37	21.49	21.51		
20	QPSK	50	49	21.37	21.61	21.35	21.55	21.60		
20	QPSK	100	0	21.37	21.64	21.35	21.57	21.73		
20	16QAM	1	0	21.54	21.75	21.58	21.70	21.75	22.00	1
20	16QAM	1	49	21.53	21.79	21.77	21.69	21.76		
20	16QAM	1	99	21.57	21.80	21.81	21.74	21.88		
20	16QAM	50	0	20.39	20.60	20.28	20.58	20.68	21.00	2
20	16QAM	50	24	20.39	20.69	20.37	20.62	20.53		
20	16QAM	50	49	20.40	20.61	20.36	20.59	20.52		
20	16QAM	100	0	20.33	20.64	20.47	20.68	20.63		
Channel				39725	40173	40620	41068	41515	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2503.5	2548.3	2593	2637.8	2682.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	22.50	22.47	22.39	22.53	22.60	23.00	0
15	QPSK	1	37	22.45	22.63	22.46	22.61	22.62		
15	QPSK	1	74	22.52	22.65	22.53	22.65	22.65		
15	QPSK	36	0	21.47	21.65	21.33	21.55	21.52	22.00	1
15	QPSK	36	18	21.33	21.51	21.30	21.58	21.56		
15	QPSK	36	37	21.28	21.55	21.30	21.55	21.54		
15	QPSK	75	0	21.28	21.57	21.37	21.55	21.51		
15	16QAM	1	0	21.53	21.69	21.52	21.68	21.56	22.00	1
15	16QAM	1	37	21.40	21.69	21.50	21.70	21.71		
15	16QAM	1	74	21.55	21.73	21.60	21.78	21.75		
15	16QAM	36	0	20.34	20.54	20.24	20.37	20.45	21.00	2
15	16QAM	36	18	20.31	20.53	20.36	20.45	20.50		
15	16QAM	36	37	20.29	20.50	20.32	20.43	20.42		
15	16QAM	75	0	20.23	20.52	20.36	20.55	20.50		

Note:
According to KDB 447498 D01v05r02 there are 5 default test channels in TDD LTE Band41.

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Low Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle High Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				39700	40160	40620	41080	41540		
Frequency (MHz)				2501	2547	2593	2639	2685		
10	QPSK	1	0	22.22	22.34	22.23	22.15	22.31	23.00	0
10	QPSK	1	24	22.27	22.48	22.28	22.41	22.38		
10	QPSK	1	49	22.28	22.45	22.32	22.34	22.40		
10	QPSK	25	0	21.48	21.64	21.36	21.52	21.56	22.00	1
10	QPSK	25	12	21.49	21.56	21.38	21.60	21.53		
10	QPSK	25	24	21.40	21.52	21.44	21.63	21.44		
10	QPSK	50	0	21.48	21.54	21.43	21.49	21.49		
10	16QAM	1	0	21.50	21.64	21.53	21.67	21.60	22.00	1
10	16QAM	1	24	21.55	21.73	21.53	21.79	21.61		
10	16QAM	1	49	21.58	21.71	21.56	21.72	21.65		
10	16QAM	25	0	20.45	20.58	20.27	20.41	20.44	21.00	2
10	16QAM	25	12	20.34	20.48	20.24	20.44	20.40		
10	16QAM	25	24	20.27	20.54	20.28	20.41	20.37		
10	16QAM	50	0	20.45	20.60	20.33	20.51	20.49		
Channel				39675	40148	40620	41093	41565	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2498.5	2545.8	2593	2640.3	2687.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	22.31	22.55	22.34	22.45	22.38	23.00	0
5	QPSK	1	12	22.30	22.53	22.31	22.41	22.32		
5	QPSK	1	24	22.29	22.48	22.22	22.36	22.26		
5	QPSK	12	0	21.47	21.56	21.40	21.51	21.54	22.00	1
5	QPSK	12	6	21.53	21.56	21.38	21.58	21.55		
5	QPSK	12	11	21.52	21.56	21.44	21.63	21.62		
5	QPSK	25	0	21.44	21.55	21.40	21.61	21.44		
5	16QAM	1	0	21.54	21.72	21.50	21.69	21.62	22.00	1
5	16QAM	1	12	21.50	21.57	21.46	21.68	21.59		
5	16QAM	1	24	21.51	21.63	21.47	21.64	21.52		
5	16QAM	12	0	20.50	20.67	20.56	20.63	20.74	21.00	2
5	16QAM	12	6	20.58	20.75	20.56	20.60	20.54		
5	16QAM	12	11	20.64	20.74	20.51	20.65	20.61		
5	16QAM	25	0	20.42	20.55	20.29	20.53	20.31		

Note:
According to KDB 447498 D01v05r02 there are 5 default test channels in TDD LTE Band41.

<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.

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)							Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate				
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate 1Mbps	Channel	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps	
CH 01	2412	12.26	CH 11	13.94	14.02	14.03	12.8
CH 06	2437	13.51					14.6
CH 11	2462	**14.08**					14.6

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)											Tune up Limit (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	10.61	CH 11	11.40	11.33	11.39	11.39	11.47	11.46	11.43	12.0
CH 06	2437	11.23									
CH 11	2462	**11.51**									

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n HT20 Average Power (dBm)											Tune up Limit (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	9.70	CH 11	10.47	10.37	10.40	10.42	10.40	10.42	10.45	11.0
CH 06	2437	10.19									
CH 11	2462	**10.51**									

<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

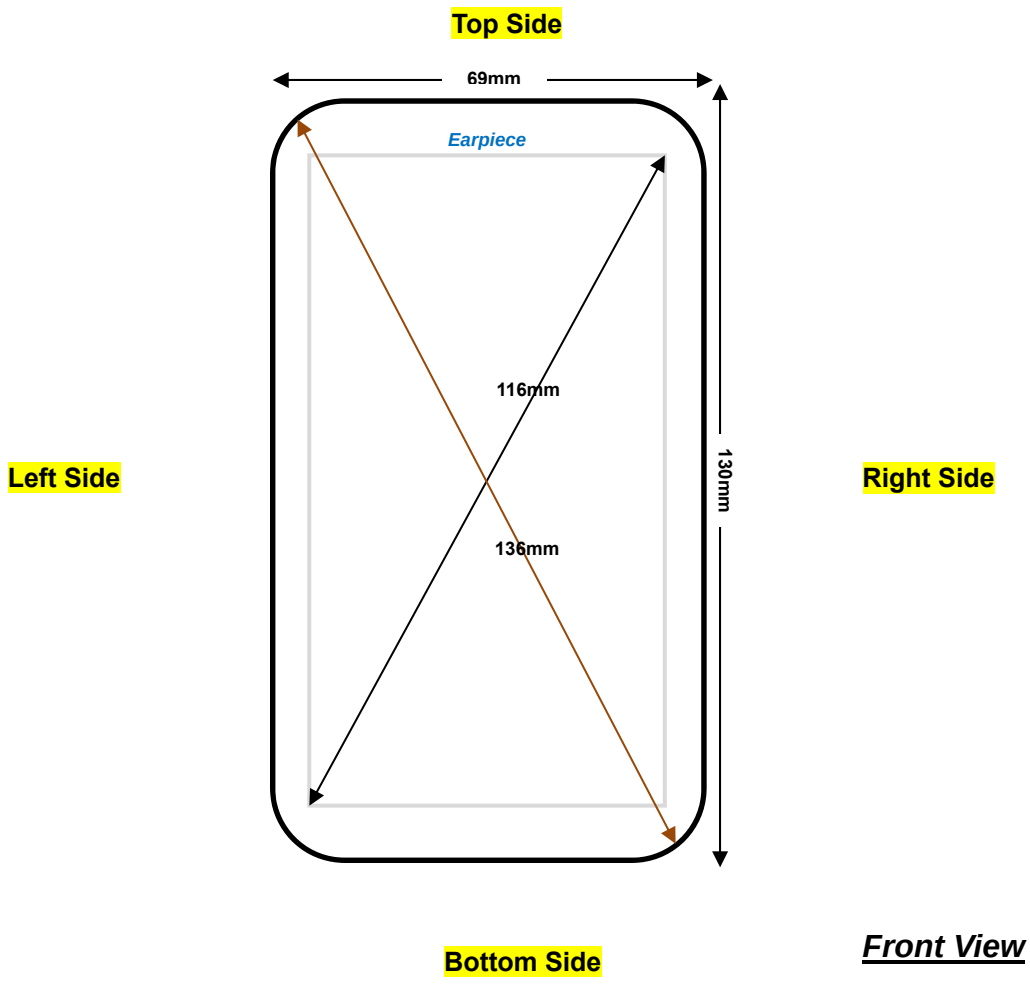
General Note:

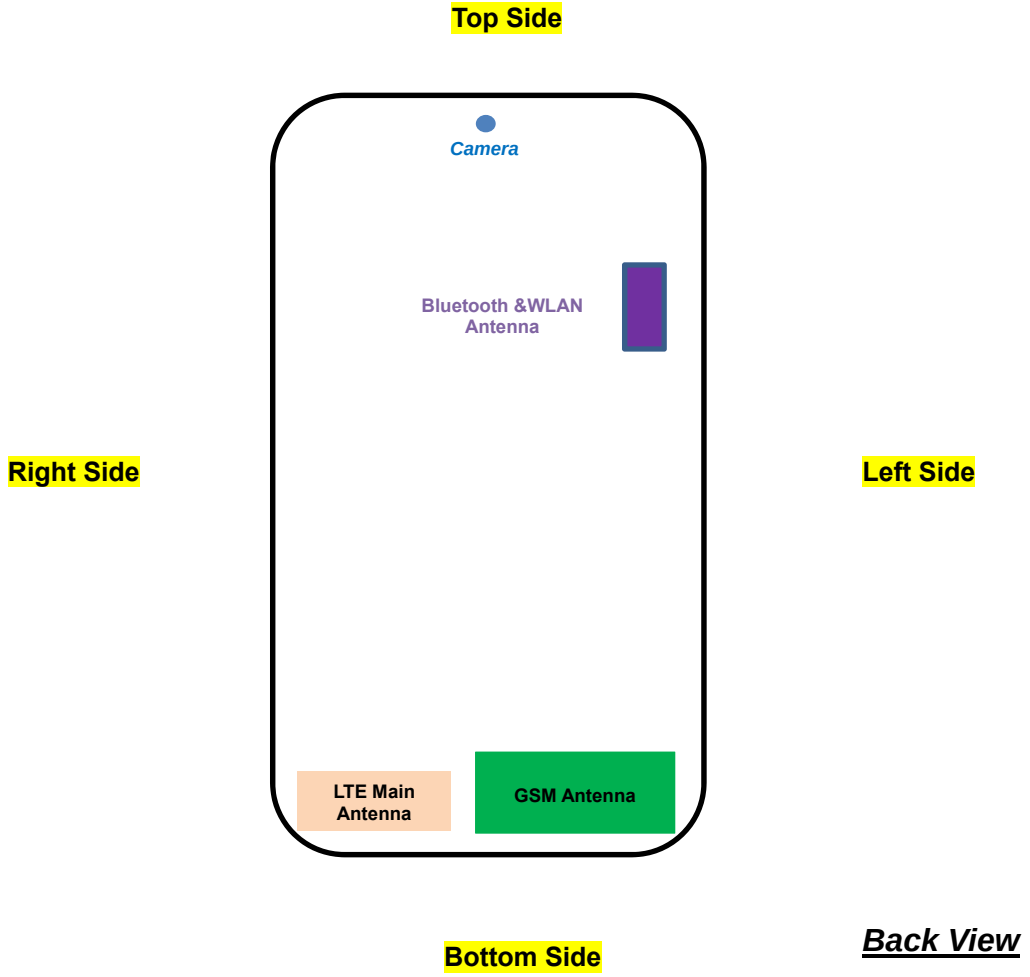
1. For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 1Mbps, due to its highest average power.
2. The duty factor is selected theoretical 83.3% perform Bluetooth SAR testing.

Bluetooth Burst Average Power (dBm)_DH5					Tune up Limit (dBm)
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	v3.0+EDR			
		1Mbps	2Mbps	3Mbps	
CH 00	2402	10.18	8.07	8.06	11.5
CH 39	2441	**10.98**	8.92	8.86	
CH 78	2480	10.53	8.42	8.38	

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Bluetooth Burst Average power (dBm)	Tune up Limit (dBm)
		v4.0 LE	
CH 00	2402	1.55	2.0
CH 19	2440	**1.97**	
CH 39	2480	1.84	

13. Antenna Location





Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
GSM	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	116mm	≤ 25mm	37mm	≤ 25mm
LTE Main	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	124mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	50mm
BT&WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	33mm	85mm	63mm	≤ 25mm

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

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. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS / EGPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest source-based time-averaged maximum output power configuration, Considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slots) for GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
4. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS and EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 2 Tx slots for GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
5. 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.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
7. 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.
8. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ 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.
9. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ 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.
10. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation
11. 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.
12. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is not required only when the measured SAR is ≤ 0.8W/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 (2 Tx slots)	Right Cheek	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.05	0.222	0.260
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right Tilted	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.09	0.122	0.143
#01	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.03	0.454	**0.532**
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Tilted	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.05	0.134	0.157

<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)
#02	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Right Cheek	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	0.08	0.368	**0.401**
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Right Tilted	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	-0.02	0.111	0.121
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Left Cheek	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	-0.07	0.090	0.098
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Left Tilted	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	-0.09	0.095	0.104
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Right Cheek	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	0.04	0.278	0.298
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Right Tilted	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	-0.03	0.056	0.060
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Left Cheek	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	0.04	0.098	0.105
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Left Tilted	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.064	0.069

<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)
#03	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	11	2462	14.08	14.60	1.127	0.09	0.039	**0.044**
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Tilted	11	2462	14.08	14.60	1.127	-0.09	< 0.001	< 0.001
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	11	2462	14.08	14.60	1.127	0.07	0.000122	< 0.001
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Tilted	11	2462	14.08	14.60	1.127	0.09	0.00153	0.002

<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	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	-0.11	0.00136	0.002
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Right Tilted	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	-0.09	0.00455	0.005
#04	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Left Cheek	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	-0.09	0.014	**0.016**
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Left Tilted	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	-0.07	0.00136	0.002

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	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	116mm	≤ 25mm	37mm	≤ 25mm
LTE Main	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	124mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	50mm
BT&WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	33mm	85mm	63mm	≤ 25mm

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

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 (2 Tx slots)	Front	1	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.1	0.352	0.413
#05	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.04	0.464	**0.544**
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Side	1	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.06	0.278	0.326
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	1	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	-0.02	0.249	0.292

<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)
#06	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Front	1	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	0.02	0.324	**0.353**
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Back	1	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	0.09	0.292	0.318
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Right Side	1	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	0.09	0.174	0.190
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Bottom Side	1	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	0.01	0.212	0.231
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Front	1	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	0.02	0.294	0.315
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Back	1	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	0.02	0.270	0.290
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Right Side	1	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	-0.08	0.132	0.142
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Bottom Side	1	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	0.1	0.167	0.179

<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	14.08	14.60	1.127	0.02	0.00487	0.005
#07	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	11	2462	14.08	14.60	1.127	0.09	0.028	**0.032**
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Side	1	11	2462	14.08	14.60	1.127	0.02	6.73e-005	< 0.001

<DSS Bluetooth 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)
#08	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Front	1	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	0.04	0.00321	**0.004**
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Back	1	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	0.09	0.00207	0.002
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Left Side	1	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	0.02	3.98e-005	< 0.001

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 (2 Tx slots)	Front	1	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.1	0.352	0.413
#05	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	661	1880	27.31	28.00	1.172	0.04	0.464	**0.544**

<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)
#06	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Front	1	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	0.02	0.324	**0.353**
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	1	99	Back	1	40185	2549.5	22.65	23.00	1.084	62.9	1.006	0.09	0.292	0.318
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Front	1	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	0.02	0.294	0.315
	LTE Band 41	QPSK	20	50	0	Back	1	40185	2549.5	21.72	22.00	1.067	62.9	1.006	0.02	0.270	0.290

<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	14.08	14.60	1.127	0.02	0.00487	0.005
#07	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	11	2462	14.08	14.60	1.127	0.09	0.028	**0.032**

<DSS Bluetooth 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)
#08	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Front	1	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	0.04	0.00321	**0.004**
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Back	1	39	2441	10.98	11.50	1.127	0.09	0.00207	0.002

15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	Note
1.	GSM(voice) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
2.	GSM(voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
3.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
4.	LTE(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
5.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
6.	LTE(data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering

General Note:

1. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS and LTE (e.g. 3rd party VoIP).
2. WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
3. EUT will choose either GSM or LTE according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
4. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
5. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
   i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
   ii) SPLSR = $(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}$ / (*min. 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.
   iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
   iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.

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	0.260	0.044	0.30
		Right Tilted	0.143	< 0.001	0.14
		Left Cheek	0.532	< 0.001	**0.53**
		Left Tilted	0.157	0.002	0.16
LTE	Band 41	Right Cheek	0.401	0.044	0.45
		Right Tilted	0.121	< 0.001	0.12
		Left Cheek	0.105	< 0.001	0.11
		Left Tilted	0.104	0.002	0.11

<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	0.260	0.002	0.26
		Right Tilted	0.143	0.005	0.15
		Left Cheek	0.532	0.016	**0.55**
		Left Tilted	0.157	0.002	0.16
LTE	Band 41	Right Cheek	0.401	0.002	0.40
		Right Tilted	0.121	0.005	0.13
		Left Cheek	0.105	0.016	0.12
		Left Tilted	0.104	0.002	0.11

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	0.413	0.005	0.42
		Back	0.544	0.032	**0.58**
		Left side	0.326	<0.001	0.33
		Bottom side	0.292		0.29
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.353	0.005	0.36
		Back	0.318	0.032	0.35
		Left side		<0.001	<0.01
		Right side	0.190		0.19
		Bottom side	0.231		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	0.413	0.004	0.42
		Back	0.544	0.002	**0.55**
		Left side	0.326	<0.001	0.33
		Bottom side	0.292		0.29
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.353	0.004	0.36
		Back	0.318	0.002	0.32
		Left side		<0.001	<0.01
		Right side	0.190		0.19
		Bottom side	0.231		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	0.413	0.005	0.42
		Back	0.544	0.032	**0.58**
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.353	0.005	0.36
		Back	0.318	0.032	0.35

<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	0.413	0.004	0.42
		Back	0.544	0.002	**0.55**
LTE	Band 41	Front	0.353	0.004	0.36
		Back	0.318	0.002	0.32

Test Engineer： Luke Lu

16. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An 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/k[(b)]	1/√3	1/√6	1/√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

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", Feb 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”, Feb 2014.

[8] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01r02, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, Dec 2013

[9] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007

[10] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, “Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE”, December 2008

[11] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r03, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Dec 2013

[12] 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.