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SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:
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Date of Testing:
12/08/14 - 12/11/14
Test Site/Location:
PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Document Serial No.:
0Y1412102254.A3L

FCC ID: A3LSMJ100H

APPLICANT: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

DUT Type: Portable Handset
Application Type: Certification
FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093
Model(s): SM-J100H/DS, SM-J100H

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR		
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE Rx Only 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	0.32	0.55	0.59
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE Rx Only 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	0.99	0.67	0.78
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	0.94	0.14	0.14
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	N/A		
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03:			1.25	0.86	0.92

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.7 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

Randy Ortanez
President

The SAR Tick is an initiative of the Mobile Manufacturers Forum (MMF). While a product may be considered eligible, use of the SAR Tick logo requires an agreement with the MMF. Further details can be obtained by emailing: sartick@mmfai.info.

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE Rx Only 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSM/GPRS/EDGE Rx Only 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz

1.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

Mode / Band		Voice (dBm)	Burst Average GMSK (dBm)			
		1 TX Slot	*1 TX Slots*	*2 TX Slots*	*3 TX Slots*	*4 TX Slots*
GSM/GPRS 850	Maximum	**33.5**	**33.5**	**31.0**	**29.0**	**26.5**
	Nominal	**33.0**	**33.0**	**30.5**	**28.5**	**26.0**
GSM/GPRS 1900	Maximum	**31.0**	**31.0**	**28.5**	**26.0**	**25.0**
	Nominal	**30.5**	**30.5**	**28.0**	**25.5**	**24.5**

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	**17.5**
	Nominal	**17.0**
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	**15.5**
	Nominal	**15.0**
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	**14.5**
	Nominal	**14.0**
Bluetooth	Maximum	**9.5**
	Nominal	**9.0**
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	**9.0**
	Nominal	**8.5**

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1.3 Sides for SAR Testing

The overall dimensions of this device are > 9 × 5 cm. The overall diagonal dimension of the device is < 160 mm and the diagonal display is < 150 mm. Exact antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the Technical Descriptions in the FCC filing.

Table 1-1
Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing

Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
GPRS 850	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
GPRS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Wireless Router SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01 guidance, page 2. The distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device are included in the filing.

1.4 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D05v01, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds.
This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 3) procedures.

Table 1-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Wireless Router
1	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	N/A
2	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A
3	GPRS + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	N/A	N/A	Yes

1. 2.4 GHz WLAN, and 2.4 GHz Bluetooth share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
2. All licensed modes share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
3. Per the manufacturer, WIFI Direct is not expected to be used in conjunction with a held-to-ear or body-worn accessory voice call. Therefore, there are no simultaneous transmission scenarios involving WIFI direct beyond that listed in the above table.

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1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI/BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05, the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 3.0$$

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, body-worn Bluetooth SAR was not required; [(9/10)* √2.480] = 1.4< 3.0. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

(B) Licensed Transmitter(s)

GSM/GPRS DTM is not supported for US bands. Therefore, the GSM Voice modes in this report do not transmit simultaneously with GPRS Data.

1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.7 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03, D06v01r01 (2G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, D02v01r01 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes (GPRS Testing Considerations)

1.8 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples with identical hardware were used to support SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.

	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number	Hotspot Serial Number
GSM/GPRS/EDGE Rx Only 850	0912-2	0912-2	0912-2
GSM/GPRS/EDGE Rx Only 1900	0912-4	0912-4	0912-4
2.4 GHz WLAN	0912-4	0912-4	0912-4

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2 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [22]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

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3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 and IEEE 1528-2013:

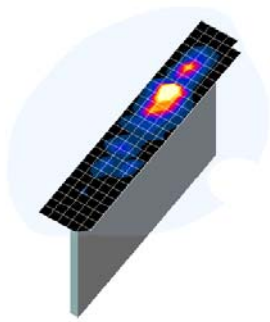

Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
   a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
   b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Table 3-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01*

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)$*	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)$*	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

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4 DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 4-2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 4-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front), also called the Reference Pivoting Line, is not perpendicular to the reference plane (see Figure 4-1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

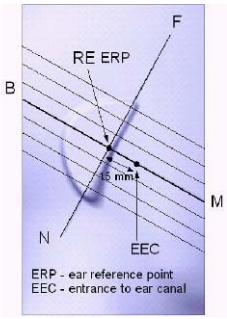

Figure 4-1
Close-Up Side view of ERP

4.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the acoustic output located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Figure 4-3). The acoustic output was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

Figure 4-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

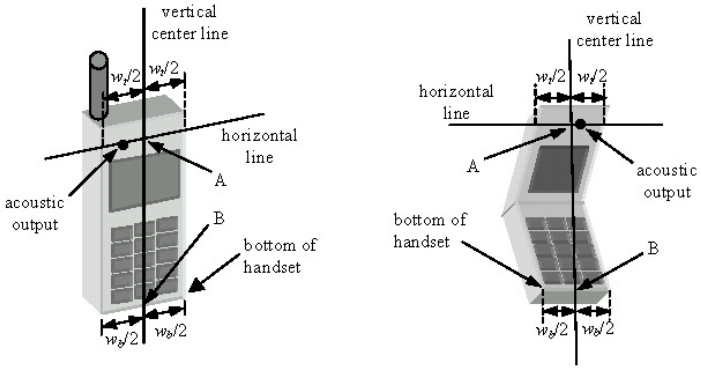

Figure 4-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

5.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε = 3 and loss tangent δ = 0.02.

5.2 Positioning for Cheek

1. The test device was positioned with the device 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 5-1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

Figure 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the pinna.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the reference plane.
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the device contact with the ear, the device was rotated about the NF line until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek) (See Figure 5-2).

5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15º Tilt

With the test device aligned in the “Cheek Position”:

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15degrees.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the handset touched the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. In this situation, the tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 5-2).

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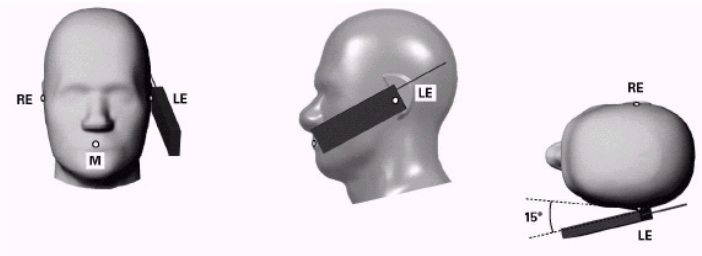

Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15º Tilt Position

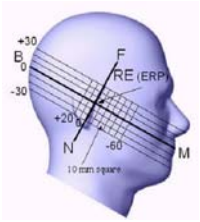

Figure 5-3
Side view w/ relevant markings

5.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones. Per IEEE 1528-2013, a rotated SAM phantom is necessary to allow probe access to such regions. Both SAM heads of the TwinSAM-Chin20 are rotated 20 degrees around the NF line. Each head can be removed from the table for emptying and cleaning.

Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04_v01. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR location identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

5.5 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

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 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, 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 Publication 447498 D01v05 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 a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

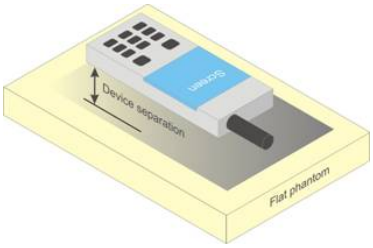

Figure 5-4
Sample Body-Worn Diagram

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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 tested 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.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

5.6 Extremity Exposure Configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions; i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 44798 D01v05 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, Cell phones (handsets) are not normally designed to be used on extremities or operated in extremity only exposure conditions. The maximum output power levels of handsets generally do not require extremity SAR testing to show compliance. Therefore, extremity SAR was not evaluated for this device.

5.7 Wireless Router Configurations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm 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 D01v05 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.

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6 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

6.1 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.

6.2 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. This 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.

Table 6-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT *General Population* (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT *Occupational* (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Peak Spatial Average SAR Head	1.6	8.0
Whole Body SAR	0.08	0.4
Peak Spatial Average SAR Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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7 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as *reported* SAR. The highest *reported* SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r02.

7.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices” v02, October 2007.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a “point SAR” at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

7.3 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 for more details.

7.3.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

7.3.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [24]

For 2.4 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel between the low, mid and high channel at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b mode. 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates for 802.11b were additionally evaluated for SAR if the output power of the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the powers of the SAR configurations tested in the 802.11b mode.

If the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the highest output channel was less than 1.6 W/kg and if the 1g averaged SAR was less than 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing was not required for the other test channels in the band.

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8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

8.1 GSM Conducted Powers

		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	*GPRS Data (GMSK)*			
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**
GSM 850	128	32.22	32.18	30.42	**28.47**	26.42
	190	32.10	32.08	30.54	**28.60**	26.46
	251	32.15	32.15	30.63	**28.69**	26.50
GSM 1900	512	29.87	29.86	**27.86**	25.92	24.13
	661	29.44	29.43	**27.73**	25.79	23.95
	810	29.88	29.90	**27.65**	25.72	23.85

		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	*GPRS Data (GMSK)*			
Band	**Channel**	**GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)**	**GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot**	**GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot**
GSM 850	128	23.19	23.15	24.40	**24.21**	23.41
	190	23.07	23.05	24.52	**24.34**	23.45
	251	23.12	23.12	24.61	**24.43**	23.49
GSM 1900	512	20.84	20.83	**21.84**	21.66	21.12
	661	20.41	20.40	**21.71**	21.53	20.94
	810	20.85	20.87	**21.63**	21.46	20.84
GSM 850	**Frame Avg.Targets:**	23.97	23.97	24.48	**24.24**	22.99
GSM 1900		21.49	21.47	**21.98**	21.24	21.49

Note:

1. Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. Frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
2. The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS slot configurations. Per October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes, the configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for hotspot SAR. When the maximum frame-averaged powers are equivalent across two or more slots (within 0.25 dB), the configuration with the most number of time slots was tested.
3. GPRS (GMSK) output powers were measured with coding scheme setting of 1 (CS1) on the base station simulator. CS1 was configured to measure GPRS output power measurements and SAR to ensure GMSK modulation in the signal. Our Investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4 settings do not have any impact on the output levels or modulation in the GPRS modes.

GSM Class: B
GPRS Multislot class: 12 (Max 4 Tx uplink slots)
EDGE Multislot class: N/A
DTM Multislot Class: N/A

Figure 8-1
Power Measurement Setup

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8.2 WLAN Conducted Powers

Table 8-1
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps] 1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1*	**16.42**	16.53	16.62	16.57
802.11b	2437	6*	16.35	16.43	16.56	16.55
802.11b	2462	11*	16.32	16.37	16.51	16.48

(*) – indicates default channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02.

Table 8-2
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps] 6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	14.74	14.71	14.59	14.83	14.58	14.61	14.49	14.54
802.11g	2437	6	14.62	14.64	14.47	14.68	14.42	14.44	14.39	14.41
802.11g	2462	11	15.35	15.36	15.18	15.41	15.20	15.26	15.00	15.14

Table 8-3
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11n (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps] 6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2412	1	13.76	13.78	13.56	13.43	13.51	13.32	13.28	13.49
802.11n	2437	6	13.54	13.52	13.36	13.29	13.30	13.05	13.04	13.31
802.11n	2462	11	13.39	13.42	13.18	13.07	13.12	13.01	12.89	13.08

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012/April 2013 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz operations, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) 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 IEEE 802.11b mode.
- When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The bolded data rate and channel above was tested for SAR.

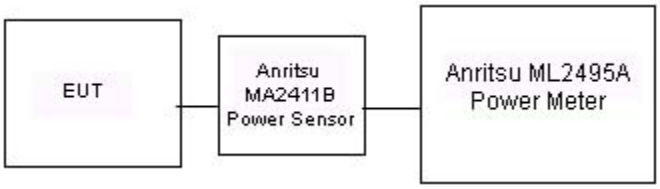

Figure 8-2
Power Measurement Setup

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9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

Table 9-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C˚)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ε	% dev σ	% dev ε
12/8/2014	835H	22.7	820	0.922	42.149	0.899	41.578	2.56%	1.37%
			835	0.938	42.054	0.900	41.500	4.22%	1.33%
			850	0.951	42.028	0.916	41.500	3.82%	1.27%
12/8/2014	1900H	22.0	1850	1.381	40.125	1.400	40.000	-1.36%	0.31%
			1880	1.413	40.012	1.400	40.000	0.93%	0.03%
			1910	1.445	39.897	1.400	40.000	3.21%	-0.26%
12/11/2014	2450H	22.9	2401	1.821	40.820	1.756	39.287	3.70%	3.90%
			2450	1.877	40.633	1.800	39.200	4.28%	3.66%
			2499	1.934	40.433	1.853	39.138	4.37%	3.31%
12/9/2014	835B	21.4	820	0.948	54.234	0.969	55.258	-2.17%	-1.85%
			835	0.964	54.082	0.970	55.200	-0.62%	-2.03%
			850	0.979	53.926	0.988	55.154	-0.91%	-2.23%
12/8/2014	1900B	21.8	1850	1.475	51.137	1.520	53.300	-2.96%	-4.06%
			1880	1.509	51.027	1.520	53.300	-0.72%	-4.26%
			1910	1.544	50.921	1.520	53.300	1.58%	-4.46%
12/9/2014	2450B	21.7	2401	1.979	51.356	1.903	52.765	3.99%	-2.67%
			2450	2.044	51.143	1.950	52.700	4.82%	-2.95%
			2499	2.112	50.956	2.019	52.638	4.61%	-3.20%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

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9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to ±10% of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in Appendix E.

Table 9-2
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	$Deviation_{1g}$ (%)
E	835	HEAD	12/08/2014	22.9	22.6	0.100	4d119	3332	0.886	9.220	8.860	-3.90%
D	1900	HEAD	12/08/2014	21.8	22.0	0.100	5d141	3263	3.980	40.100	39.800	-0.75%
B	2450	HEAD	12/11/2014	23.0	22.9	0.100	882	3318	5.100	52.000	51.000	-1.92%
C	835	BODY	12/09/2014	23.9	21.4	0.100	4d132	3333	1.010	9.580	10.100	5.43%
B	1900	BODY	12/08/2014	22.5	21.8	0.100	5d148	3318	3.930	39.300	39.300	0.00%
E	2450	BODY	12/09/2014	24.3	21.9	0.100	797	3332	5.290	49.400	52.900	7.09%

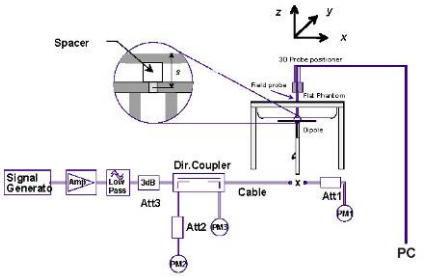

Figure 9-1
System Verification Setup Diagram

Figure 9-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 10-1
GSM 850 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.5	32.10	0.03	Right	Cheek	0912-2	1:8.3	0.223	1.380	0.308	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.5	32.10	0.02	Right	Tilt	0912-2	1:8.3	0.123	1.380	0.170	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.5	32.10	0.02	Left	Cheek	0912-2	1:8.3	0.232	1.380	0.320	A1
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.5	32.10	0.01	Left	Tilt	0912-2	1:8.3	0.120	1.380	0.166	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 10-2
GSM 1900 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1850.20	512	GSM 1900	GSM	31.0	29.87	-0.05	Right	Cheek	0912-4	1:8.3	0.657	1.297	0.852	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	31.0	29.44	0.07	Right	Cheek	0912-4	1:8.3	0.624	1.432	0.894	
1909.80	810	GSM 1900	GSM	31.0	29.88	-0.09	Right	Cheek	0912-4	1:8.3	0.768	1.294	**0.994**	A2
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	31.0	29.44	0.21	Right	Tilt	0912-4	1:8.3	0.214	1.432	0.306	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	31.0	29.44	0.11	Left	Cheek	0912-4	1:8.3	0.293	1.432	0.420	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	31.0	29.44	0.08	Left	Tilt	0912-4	1:8.3	0.213	1.432	0.305	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 10-3
DTS Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.00	Right	Cheek	0912-4	1	1:1	0.736	1.282	**0.944**	A3
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.35	-0.06	Right	Cheek	0912-4	1	1:1	0.671	1.303	0.874	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.32	-0.05	Right	Cheek	0912-4	1	1:1	0.590	1.312	0.774	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.04	Right	Tilt	0912-4	1	1:1	0.497	1.282	0.637	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.06	Left	Cheek	0912-4	1	1:1	0.292	1.282	0.374	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.07	Left	Tilt	0912-4	1	1:1	0.320	1.282	0.410	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

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10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

Table 10-4
GSM Body-Worn SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.5	32.10	-0.11	10 mm	0912-2	1:8.3	back	0.397	1.380	0.548	A4
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	31.0	29.44	0.00	10 mm	0912-4	1:8.3	back	0.469	1.432	**0.672**	A6
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 10-5
DTS Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.04	10 mm	0912-4	1	back	1:1	0.106	1.282	**0.136**	A8
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

10.3 Standalone Wireless Router SAR Data

Table 10-6
GPRS Hotspot SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of GPRS Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.60	-0.05	10 mm	0912-2	3	1:2.76	back	0.537	1.096	0.589	A5
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.60	0.06	10 mm	0912-2	3	1:2.76	front	0.407	1.096	0.446	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.60	-0.11	10 mm	0912-2	3	1:2.76	bottom	0.026	1.096	0.028	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.60	0.00	10 mm	0912-2	3	1:2.76	right	0.349	1.096	0.383	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.60	-0.04	10 mm	0912-2	3	1:2.76	left	0.353	1.096	0.387	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	28.5	27.73	0.03	10 mm	0912-4	2	1:4.15	back	0.654	1.194	**0.781**	A7
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	28.5	27.73	-0.04	10 mm	0912-4	2	1:4.15	front	0.646	1.194	0.771	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	28.5	27.73	0.03	10 mm	0912-4	2	1:4.15	bottom	0.198	1.194	0.236	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	28.5	27.73	0.02	10 mm	0912-4	2	1:4.15	right	0.344	1.194	0.411	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	28.5	27.73	0.01	10 mm	0912-4	2	1:4.15	left	0.034	1.194	0.041	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

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Table 10-7
WLAN Hotspot SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.04	10 mm	0912-4	1	back	1:1	0.106	1.282	**0.136**	A8
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.11	10 mm	0912-4	1	front	1:1	0.106	1.282	**0.136**	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.01	10 mm	0912-4	1	top	1:1	0.073	1.282	0.094	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	16.42	0.05	10 mm	0912-4	1	left	1:1	0.055	1.282	0.071	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram								

10.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, body-worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported body-worn SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional body-worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were not required since the measured SAR results for all frequency bands were less than 0.8 W/kg. Please see Section 12 for more information.
9. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 5.7 for more details).

GSM Test Notes:

1. Body-Worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR.
2. Justification for reduced test configurations per October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes: The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for hotspot SAR. When the maximum frame-averaged powers are equivalent across two or more slots (within 0.25 dB), the configuration with the most number of time slots was tested.

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3. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

WLAN Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI operations: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) 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 IEEE 802.11b mode.
2. WIFI transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
3. When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg or the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other default channels was required.

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11 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11b/g/n and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

11.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1.iii and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤1.6 W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(GHz)}}{7.5} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

Table 11-1
Estimated SAR

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2480	9.50	10	0.189

Note: Held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

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11.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.308	0.944	**1.252**	N/A
	Right Tilt	0.170	0.637	0.807	N/A
	Left Cheek	0.320	0.374	0.694	N/A
	Left Tilt	0.166	0.410	0.576	N/A
Simult Tx	**Configuration**	**GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)**	**2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)**	**Σ SAR (W/kg)**	**SPLSR**
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.994	0.944	See Note	0.03
	Right Tilt	0.306	0.637	0.943	N/A
	Left Cheek	0.420	0.374	0.794	N/A
	Left Tilt	0.305	0.410	0.715	N/A

Note: No evaluation was performed to determine the aggregate 1g SAR for this configuration since the SPLS ratio between the antennas was not higher than 0.04 per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05. See Section 11.6 for detailed SPLS ratio analysis.

11.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.548	0.136	0.684
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.672	0.136	0.808

Table 11-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.548	0.189	0.737
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.672	0.189	0.861

Note: Bluetooth SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498. Estimated SAR results were used in the above table to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

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11.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the devices edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm from edge are not required to be evaluated for SAR ("-").

Table 11-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (2.4 GHz Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.589	0.136	**0.725**	Body SAR	Back	0.781	0.136	**0.917**
	Front	0.446	0.136	0.582		Front	0.771	0.136	0.907
	Top	-	0.094	0.094		Top	-	0.094	0.094
	Bottom	0.028	-	0.028		Bottom	0.236	-	0.236
	Right	0.383	-	0.383		Right	0.411	-	0.411
	Left	0.387	0.071	0.458		Left	0.041	0.071	0.112

11.6 SPLSR Evaluation and Analysis

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, when the sum of the standalone transmitters is more than 1.6 W/kg, the SAR sum to peak locations can be analyzed to determine SAR distribution overlaps. When the SAR peak to location ratio (shown below) for each pair of antennas is ≤ 0.04, simultaneous SAR evaluation is not required. The distance between the transmitters was calculated using the following formula.

$$\text{Distance}_{Tx1-Tx2} = R_i = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

$$\text{SPLS Ratio} = \frac{(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}}{R_i}$$

The sums of the standalone SAR value was above 1.6 W/kg for the Right Cheek configuration for 2.4 GHz WLAN operating with GSM 1900.

Table 11-6
Peak SAR Locations for Right Cheek

Mode/Band	x (mm)	y (mm)	z (mm)
2.4 GHz WLAN	28.30	-327.00	-171.00
GSM 1900	68.10	-249.00	-172.00

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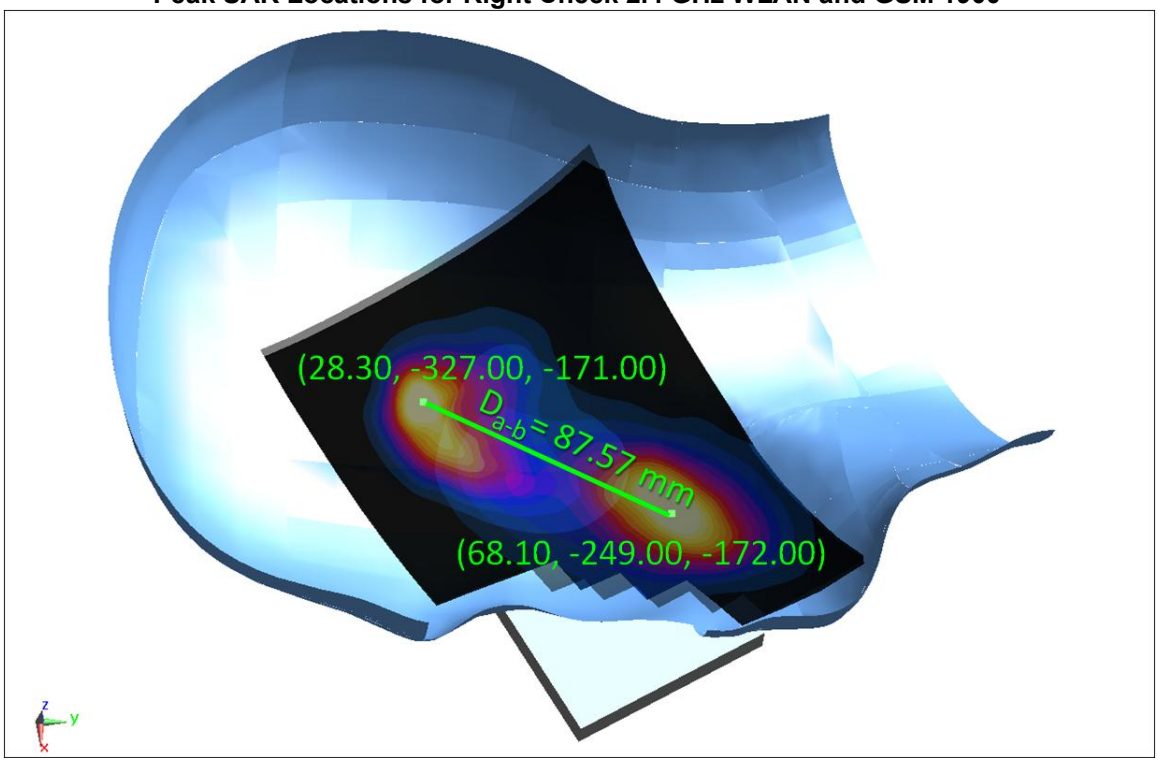
Table 11-7
SAR Sum to Peak Location Separation Ratio Calculations

Antenna Pair		Standalone 1g SAR (W/kg)		Standalone SAR Sum (W/kg)	Peak SAR Separation Distance (mm)	SPLS Ratio
Ant "a"	Ant "b"	a	b	a+b	D_{a-b}	$(a+b)^{1.5}/D_{a-b}$
GSM 1900	2.4 GHz WLAN	0.994	0.944	1.938	87.57	0.03

Figure 11-1
Peak SAR Locations for Right Cheek 2.4 GHz WLAN and GSM 1900



11.7 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR and SPLSR analysis results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

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12 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

12.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability analysis was not required since all measured SAR values were < 0.8 W/kg.

12.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.

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13 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	5/6/2014	Annual	5/6/2015	1070
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	4/7/2014	Annual	4/7/2015	4d119
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	4/9/2014	Annual	4/9/2015	5d141
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	2/24/2014	Annual	2/24/2015	882
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	7/10/2014	Annual	7/10/2015	4d132
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/27/2014	Annual	2/27/2015	5d148
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	1/21/2014	Annual	1/21/2015	797
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	9/18/2014	Annual	9/18/2015	3332
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	5/15/2014	Annual	5/15/2015	3263
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	3/19/2014	Annual	3/19/2015	3318
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	10/24/2014	Annual	10/24/2015	3333
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/17/2014	Annual	9/17/2015	1323
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	859
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	1/22/2014	Annual	1/22/2015	1272
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	10/23/2014	Annual	10/23/2015	1408
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	3629U00687
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	MY47420651
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/31/2014	Annual	3/31/2015	MY42082659
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	MY45091346
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	5/22/2014	Annual	5/22/2015	US39170118
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	MY47420800
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	MY45470194
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433975
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433978
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	1/3/2014	Annual	1/3/2015	1349514
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	1231535
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	1248508
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	2/3/2014	Annual	2/3/2015	1339018
Anritsu	ML2469A	Power Meter	3/14/2014	Annual	3/14/2015	1306009
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/31/2013	Biennial	10/31/2015	0941001
COMTech	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M1S5A00-009
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	4/29/2014	Biennial	4/29/2016	111331323
Control Company	4052	Long Stem Thermometer	9/27/2013	Biennial	9/27/2015	130567447
Fisher Scientific	S407993	Long Stem Thermometer	11/4/2013	Biennial	11/4/2015	130671821
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/30/2014	Annual	10/30/2015	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/30/2014	Annual	10/30/2015	8650319
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Mitutoyo	CD-6"CSX	Digital Caliper	5/8/2014	Biennial	5/8/2016	13264165
Mitutoyo	CD-6"CSX	Digital Caliper	5/8/2014	Biennial	5/8/2016	13264162
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/6/2014	Annual	6/6/2015	109892
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	4/17/2014	Annual	4/17/2015	101699
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	10/4/2013	Biennial	10/4/2015	108798
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	22313
Tektronix	RSA6114A	Real Time Spectrum Analyzer	4/16/2014	Annual	4/16/2015	B010177
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	8/8/2013	Biennial	8/8/2015	130477877
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	4/29/2014	Biennial	4/29/2016	111859323

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

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14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for frequencies less than 3000 MHz.

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i 1gm	c_i 10 gms	1gm u_i (± %)	10gms u_i (± %)	v_i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)	RSS						12.1	11.7	299
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)	k=2						24.2	23.5	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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15 CONCLUSION

15.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

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PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ100H; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0912-2

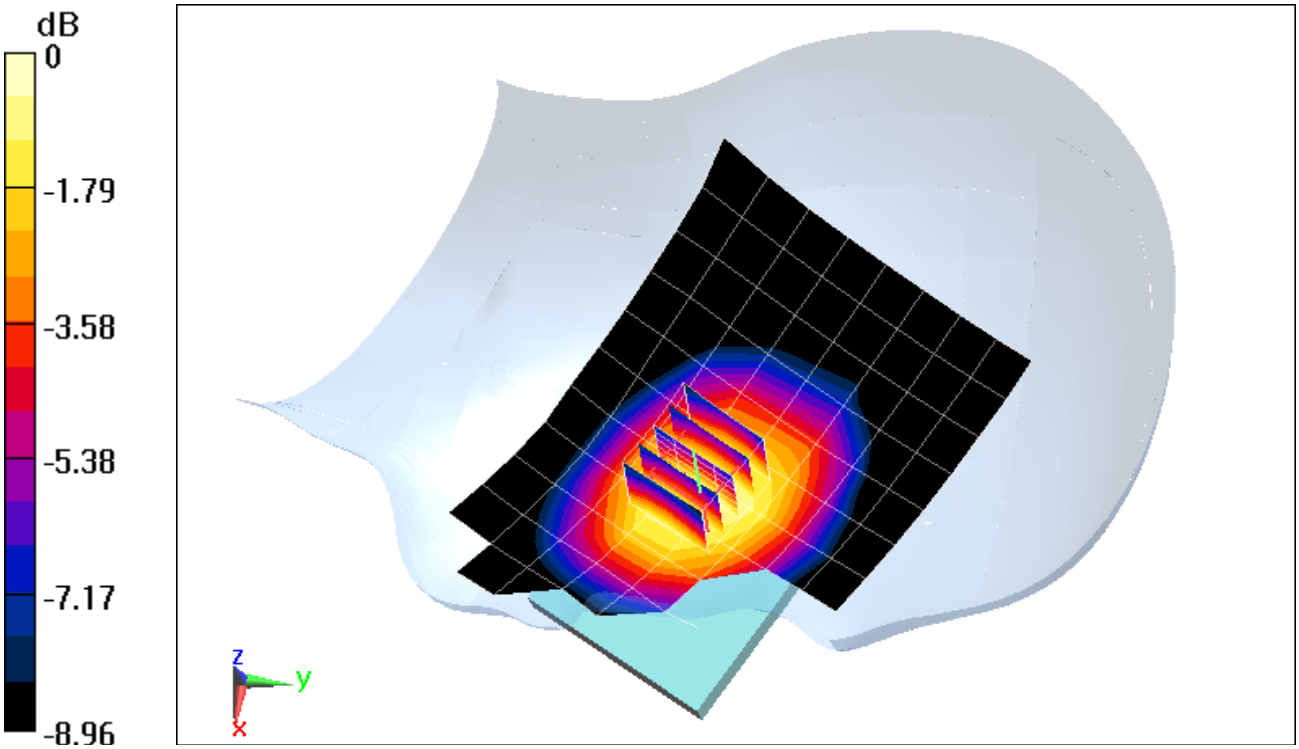
Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Head, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.939 S/m; ε_r = 42.051; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 12-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 22.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014
Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Mode: GSM 850, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch

Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 16.014 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.286 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.232 W/kg



0 dB = 0.254 W/kg = -5.95 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ100H; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0912-4

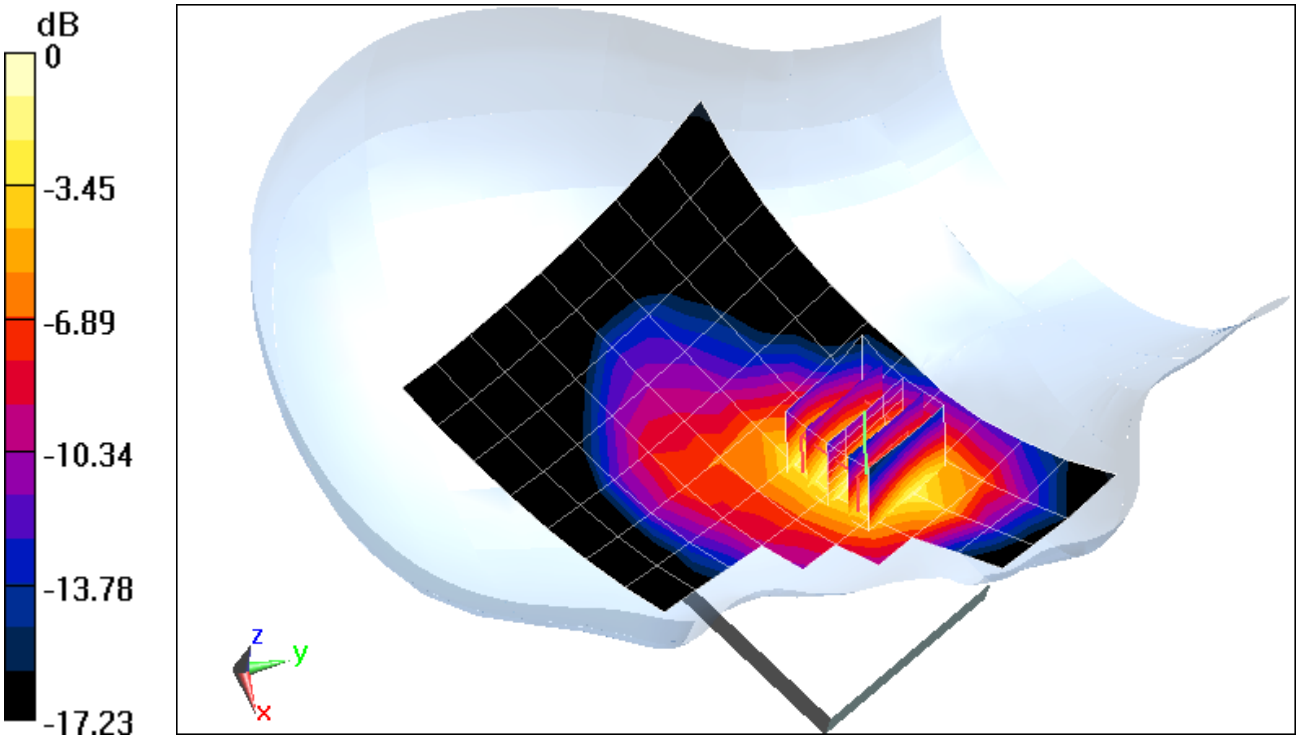
Communication System: UID 0, GSM1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Head, Medium parameters used:
f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.445 S/m; ε_r = 39.897; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 12-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 21.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(5.08, 5.08, 5.08); Calibrated: 5/15/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/14/2014
Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Mode: GSM 1900, Right Head, Cheek, High.ch

Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.452 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.768 W/kg



0 dB = 0.910 W/kg = -0.41 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ100H; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0912-4

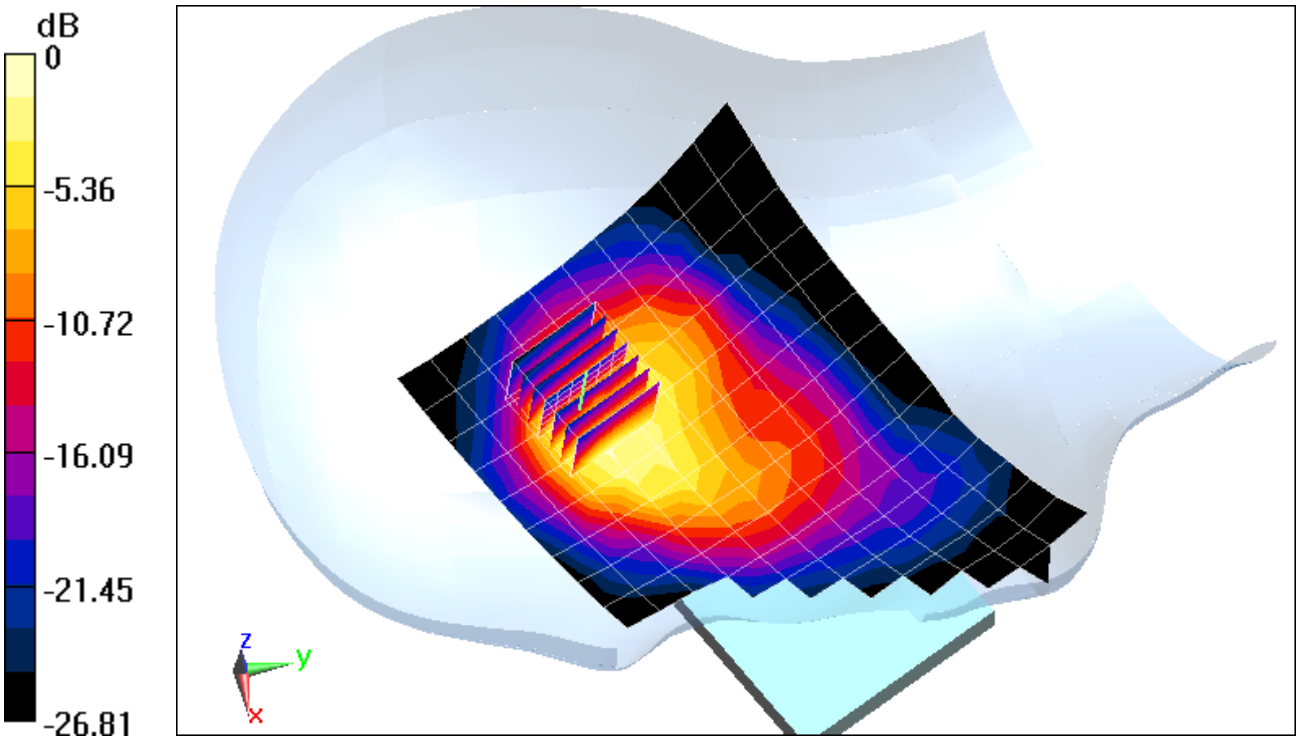
Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.834 S/m; ε_r = 40.778; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 12-11-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3318; ConvF(4.69, 4.69, 4.69); Calibrated: 3/19/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 6/19/2014
Phantom: Main Twin Sam; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1375
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Cheek, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

Area Scan (11x18x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.764 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.92 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.736 W/kg



0 dB = 1.00 W/kg = 0.00 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ100H; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0912-2

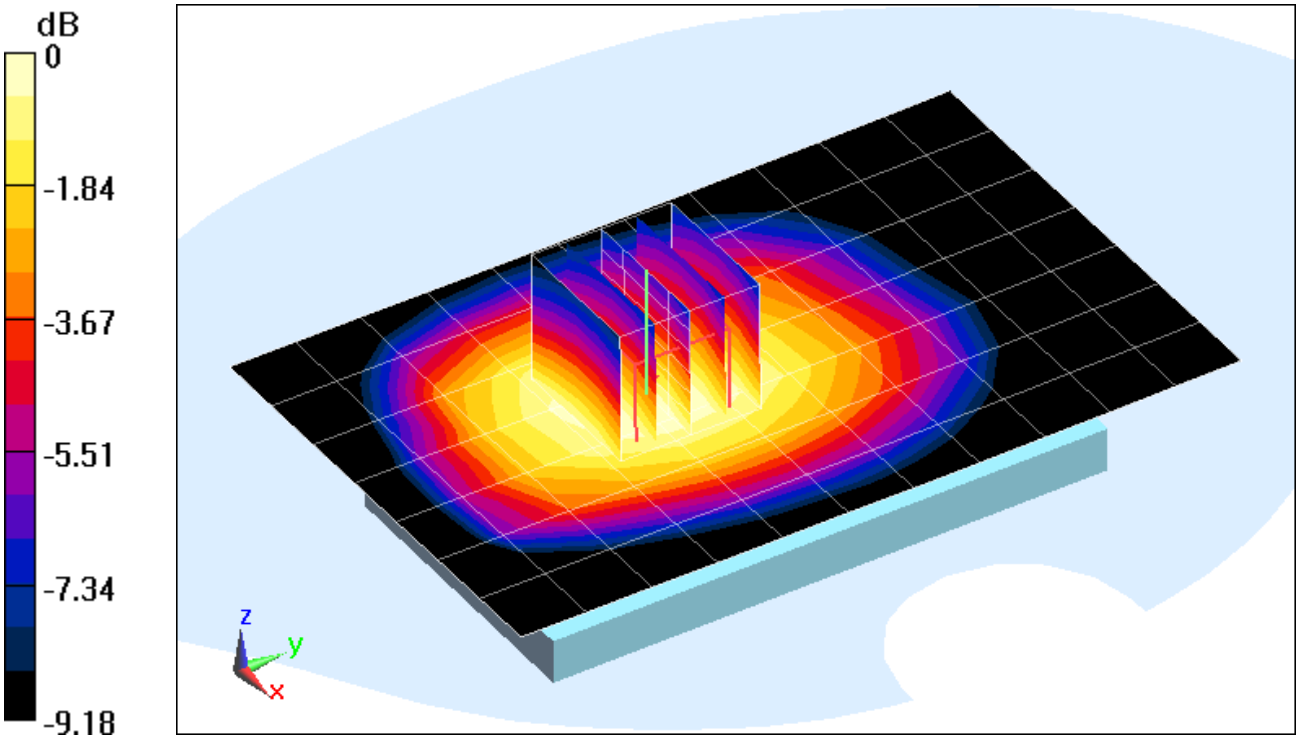
Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 835 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.966 S/m; ε_r = 54.065; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-09-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 10/24/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 10/23/2014
Phantom: Main TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.061 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.504 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.397 W/kg



0 dB = 0.435 W/kg = -3.62 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ100H; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0912-2

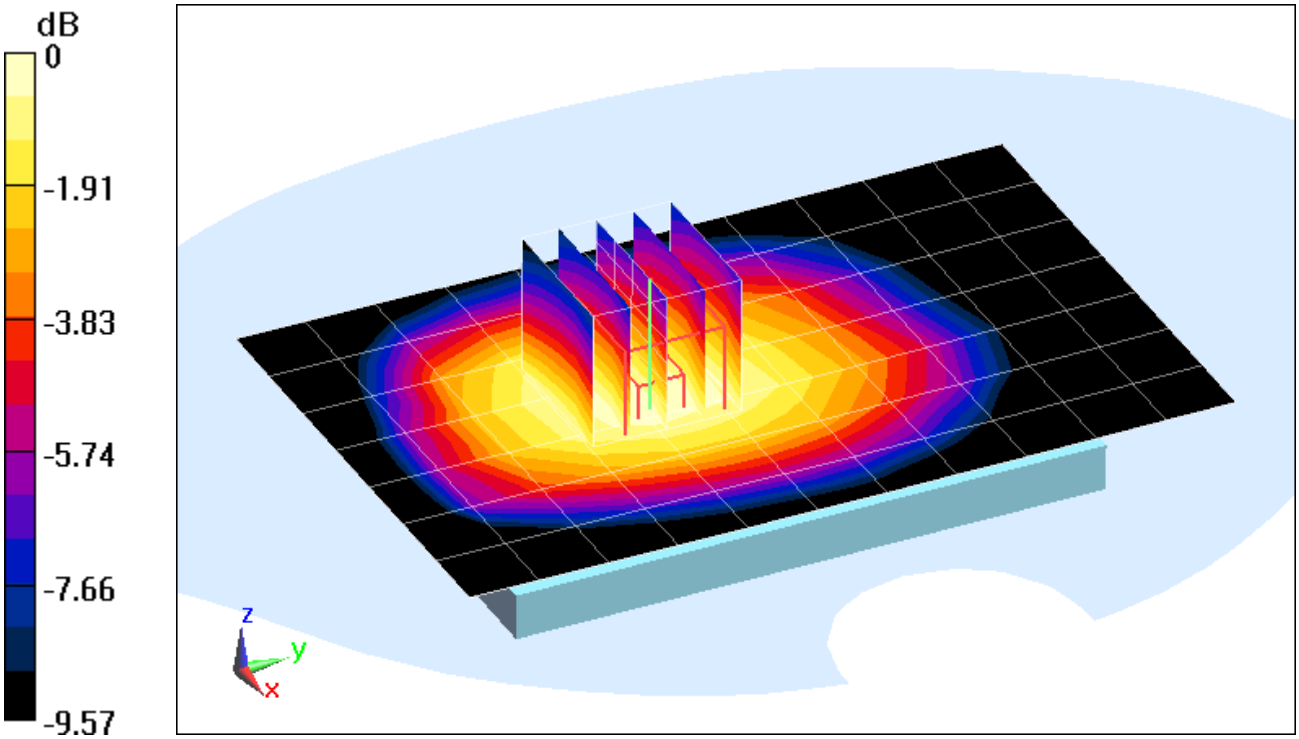
Communication System: UID 0, GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.76
Medium: 835 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.966 S/m; ε_r = 54.065; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-09-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 10/24/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 10/23/2014
Phantom: Main TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.075 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.674 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.537 W/kg



0 dB = 0.585 W/kg = -2.33 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ100H; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0912-4

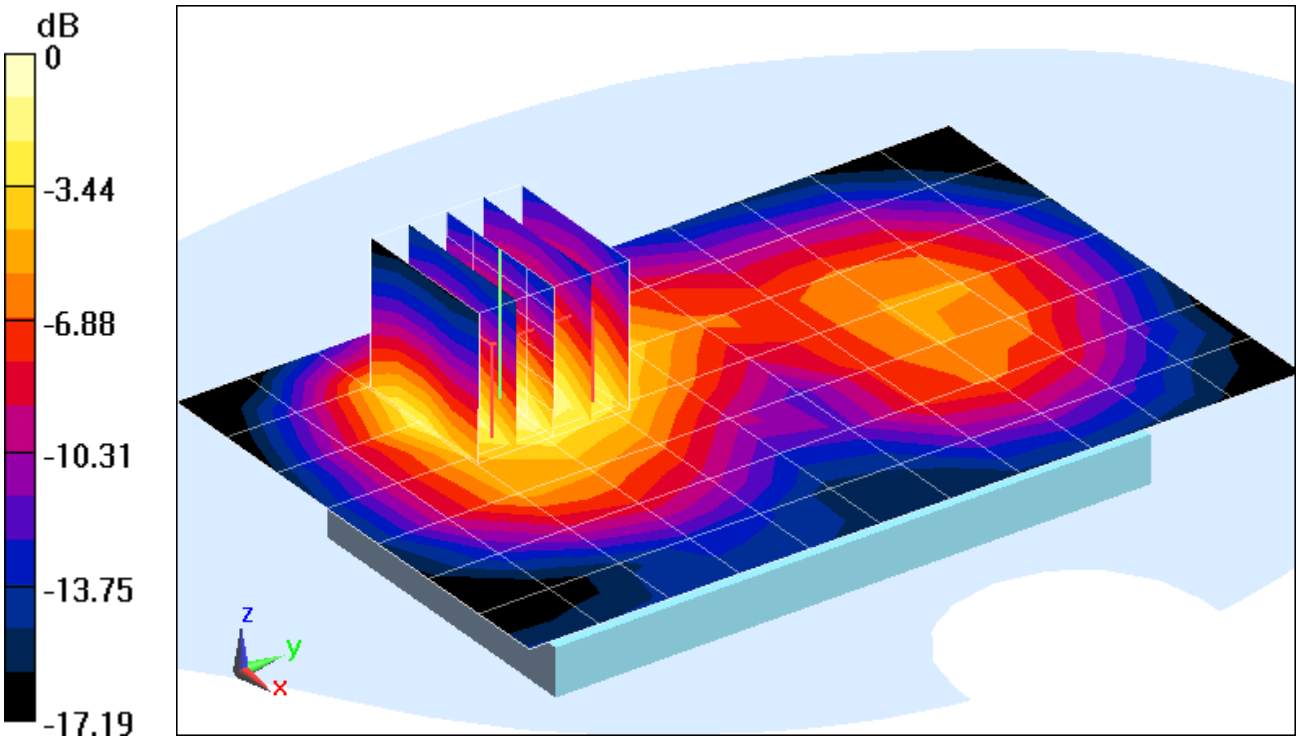
Communication System: UID 0, GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: 1900 Body, Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.509 S/m; ε_r = 51.027; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 22.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3318; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 3/19/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 6/19/2014
Phantom: Sub Twin Sam v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1626
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.961 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.792 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.469 W/kg



0 dB = 0.571 W/kg = -2.43 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ100H; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0912-4

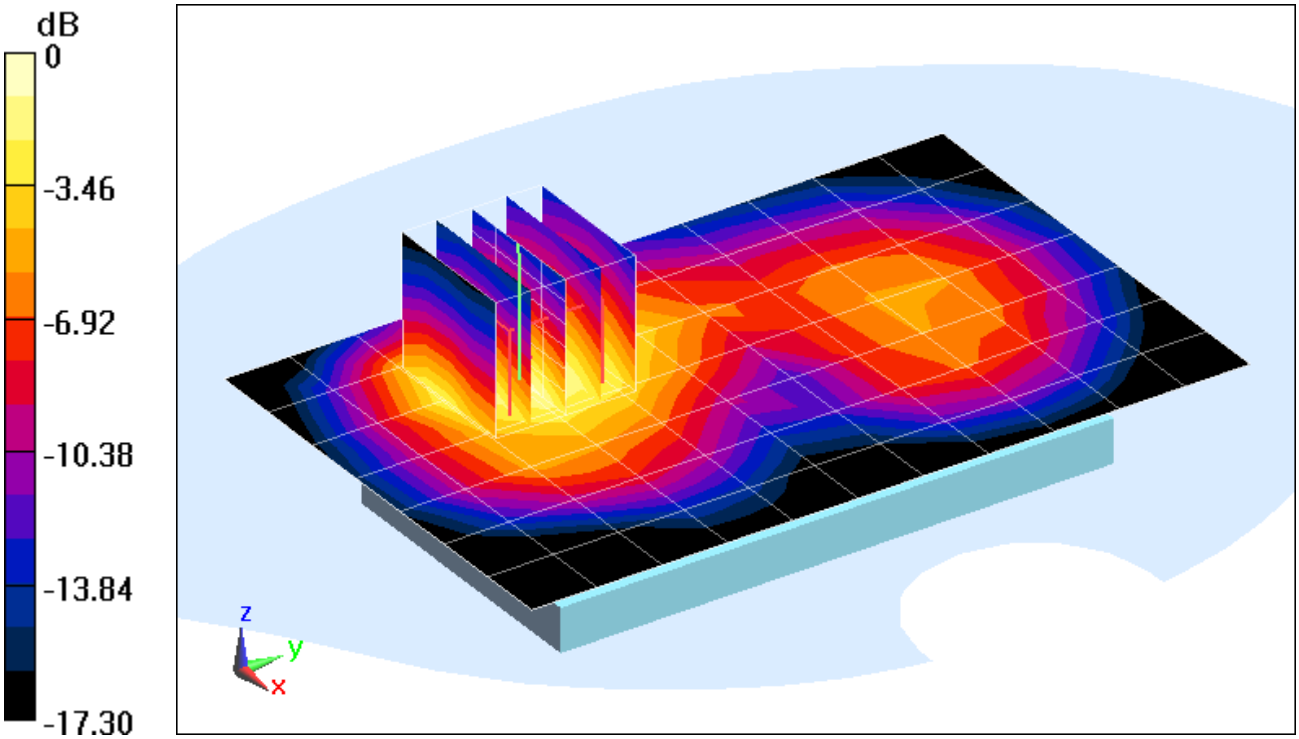
Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: 1900 Body, Medium parameters used:
f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.509 S/m; ε_r = 51.027; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 22.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3318; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 3/19/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 6/19/2014
Phantom: Sub Twin Sam v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1626
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.413 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.654 W/kg



0 dB = 0.795 W/kg = -1.00 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ100H; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0912-4

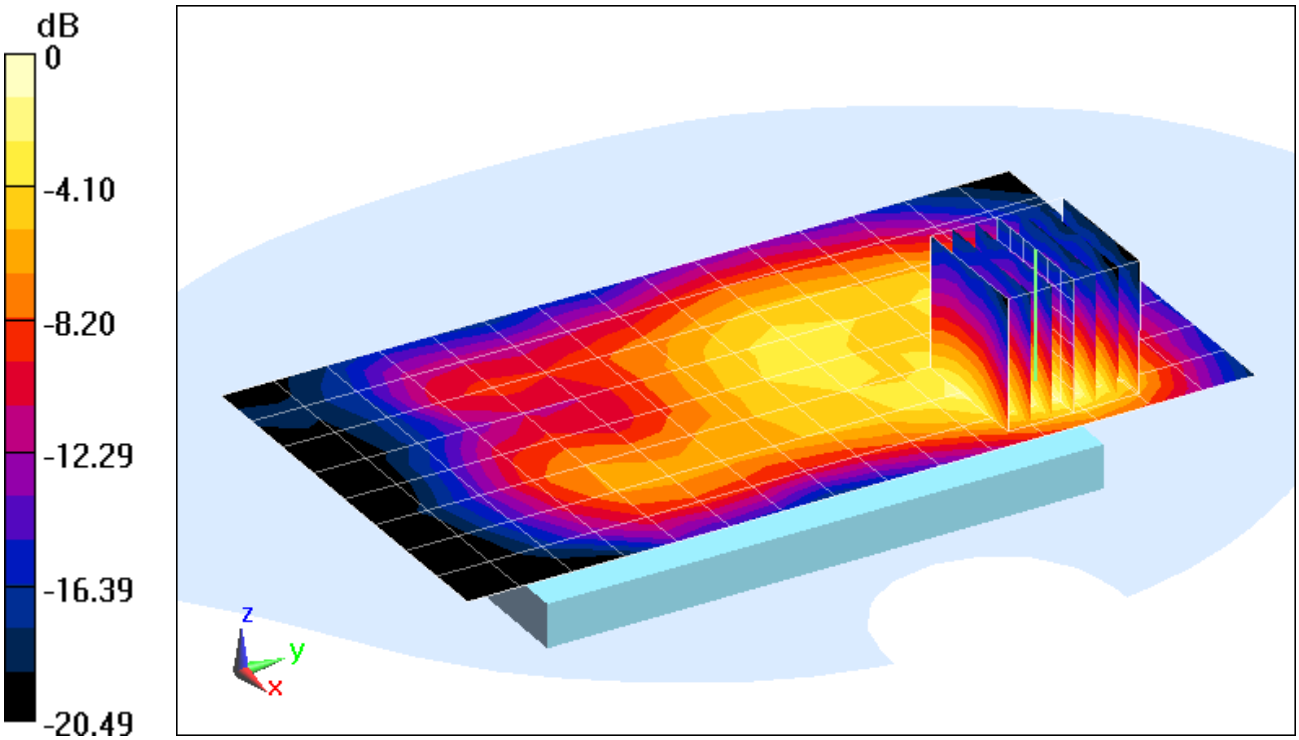
Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.994 S/m; ε_r = 51.308; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-09-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014
Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 01, 1 Mbps, Back Side

Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.624 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.219 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.106 W/kg



0 dB = 0.138 W/kg = -8.60 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

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PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d119

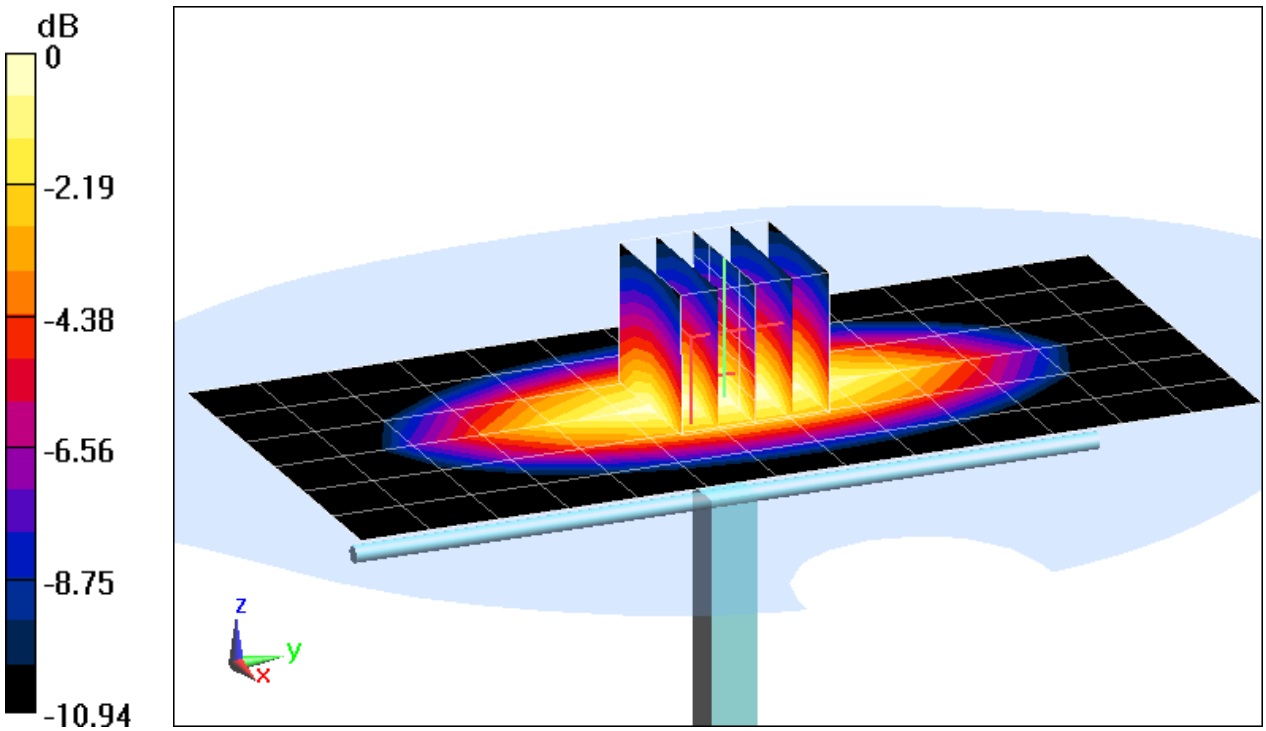
Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head, Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.938 S/m; ε_r = 42.054; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 12-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 22.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014
Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

835 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power: 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.886 W/kg
Deviation(1 g): -3.90%



0 dB = 1.04 W/kg = 0.17 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d141

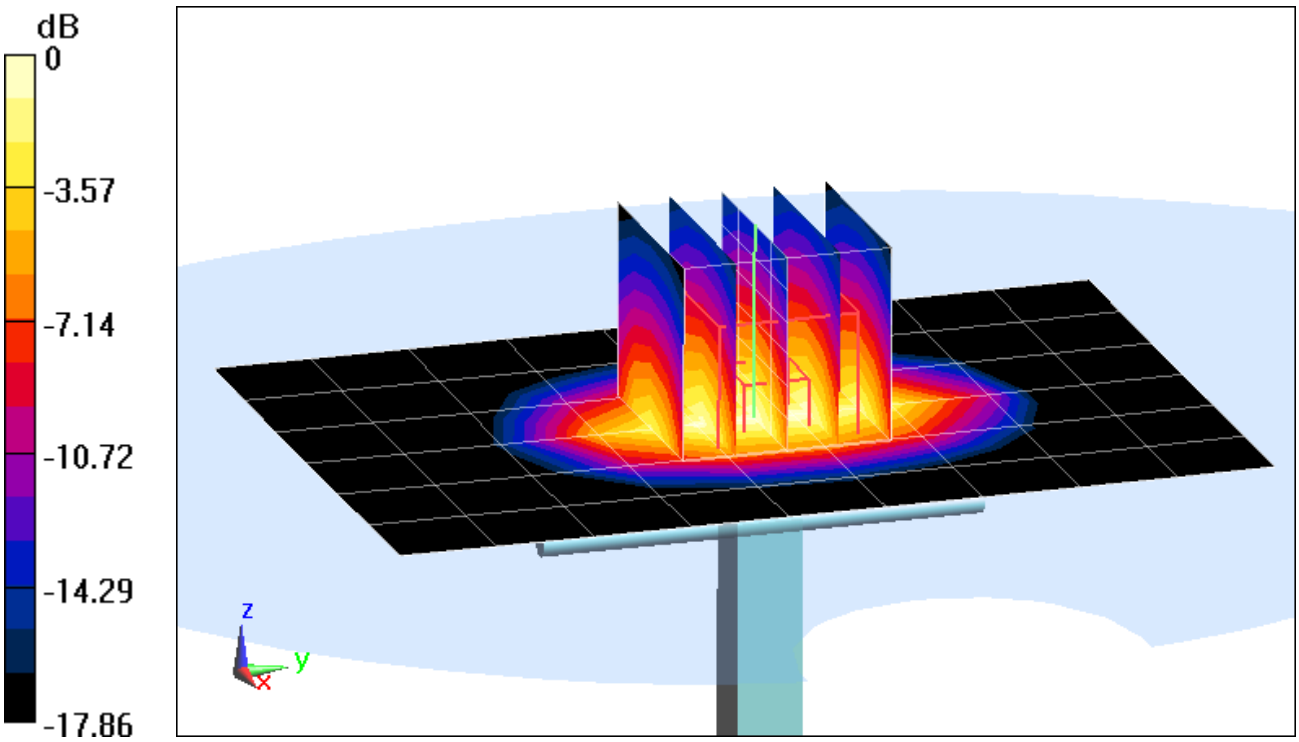
Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Head, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.434 S/m; ε_r = 39.935; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 21.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(5.08, 5.08, 5.08); Calibrated: 5/15/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/14/2014
Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

1900 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power: 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.34 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.98 W/kg
Deviation(1 g): -0.75%



0 dB = 5.06 W/kg = 7.04 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 882

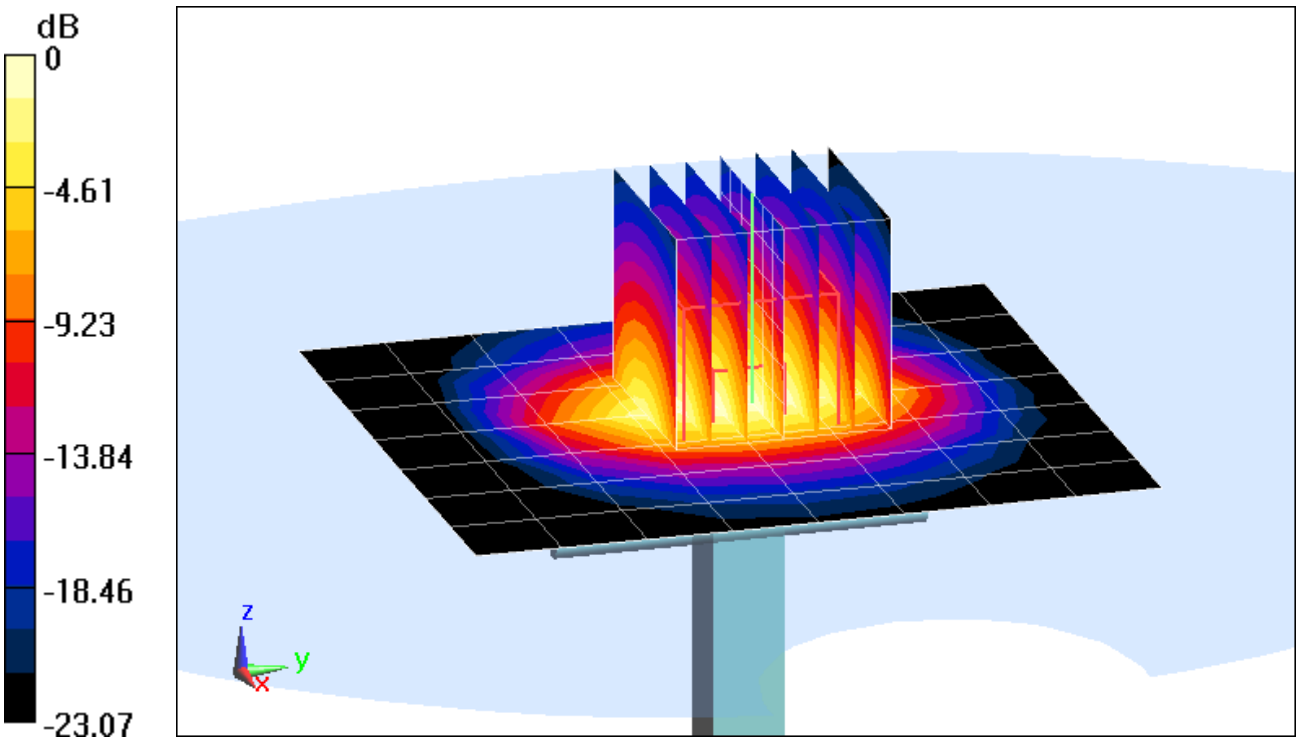
Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head, Medium parameters used:
f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.877 S/m; ε_r = 40.633; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-11-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3318; ConvF(4.69, 4.69, 4.69); Calibrated: 3/19/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 6/19/2014
Phantom: Main Twin Sam; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP: 1375
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

2450 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Input Power: 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.1 W/kg
Deviation(1 g): -1.92%



0 dB = 6.70 W/kg = 8.26 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d132

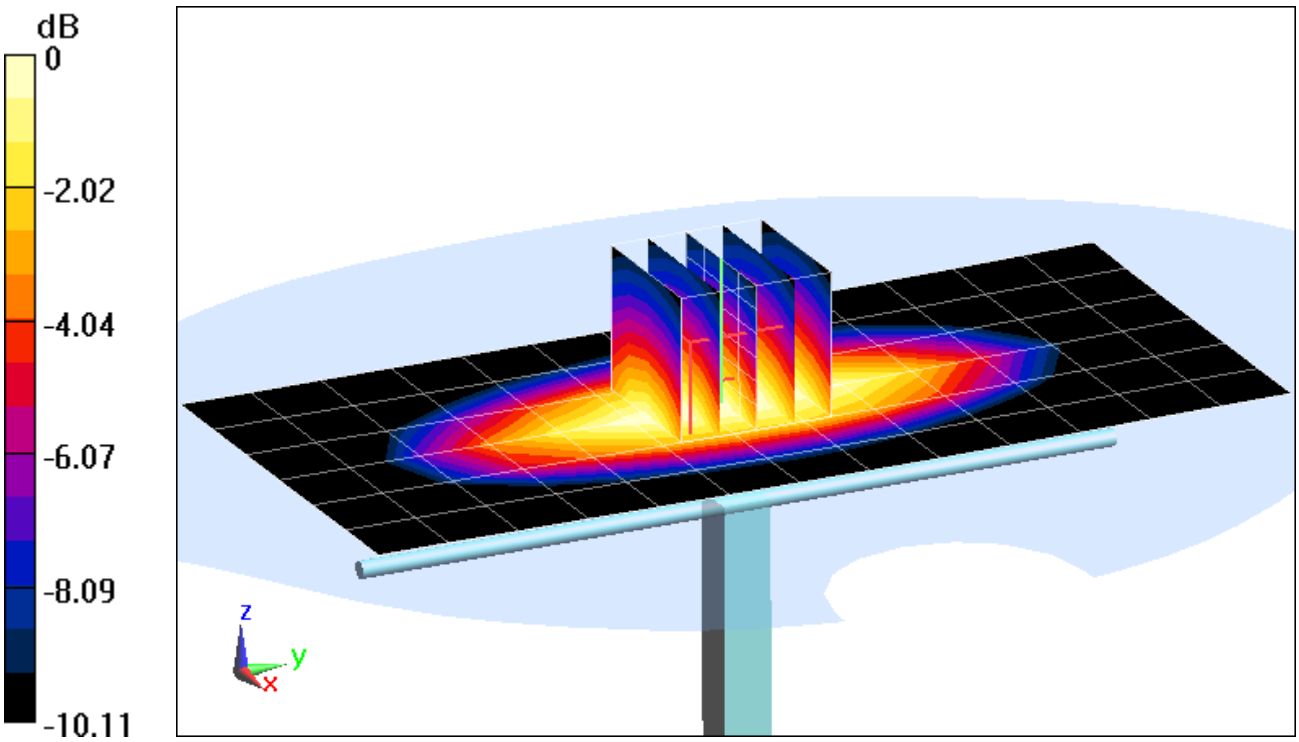
Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Body, Medium parameters used:
f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.964 S/m; ε_r = 54.082; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 12-09-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 21.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 10/24/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 10/23/2014
Phantom: Main TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP-1406
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

835 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power: 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.50 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.01 W/kg
Deviation(1 g): 5.43%



0 dB = 1.19 W/kg = 0.76 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d148

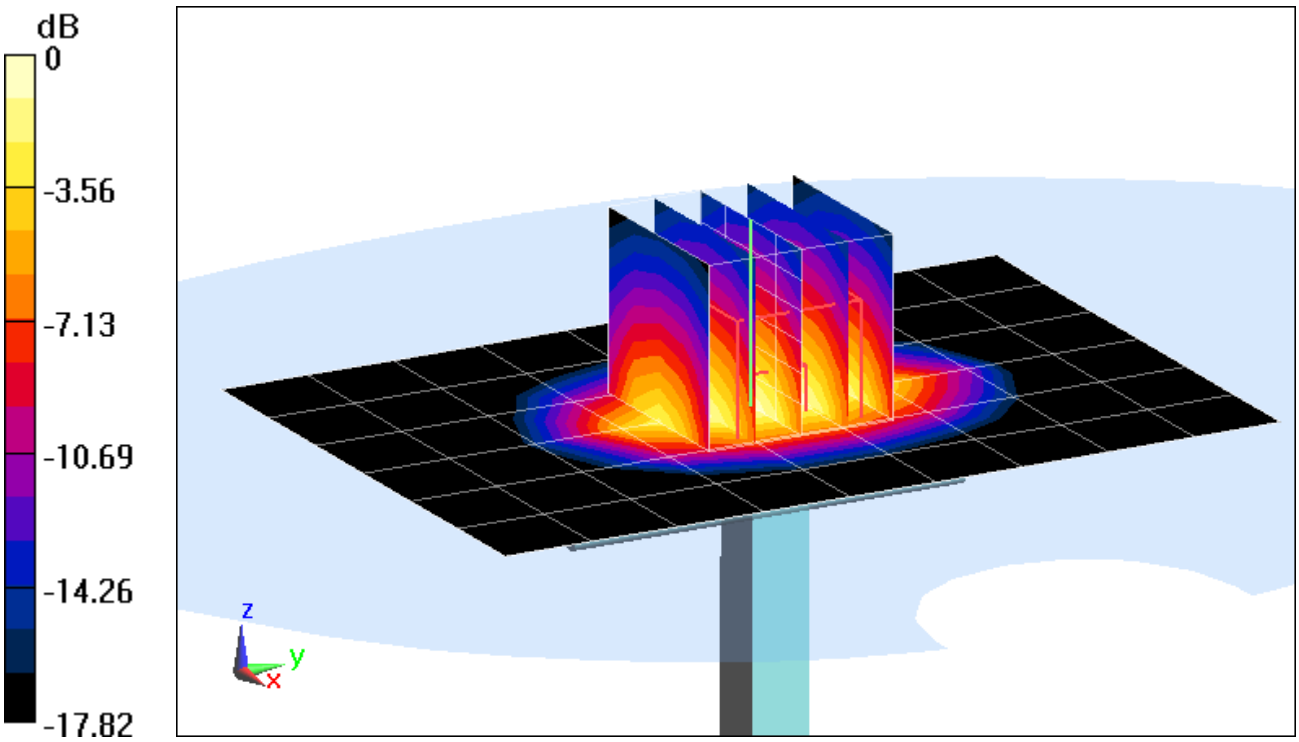
Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):
f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.532 S/m; ε_r = 50.956; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 22.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3318; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 3/19/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 6/19/2014
Phantom: Sub Twin Sam v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1626
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

1900 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Input Power: 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.04 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.93 W/kg
Deviation(1 g): 0.00%



0 dB = 4.96 W/kg = 6.95 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 797

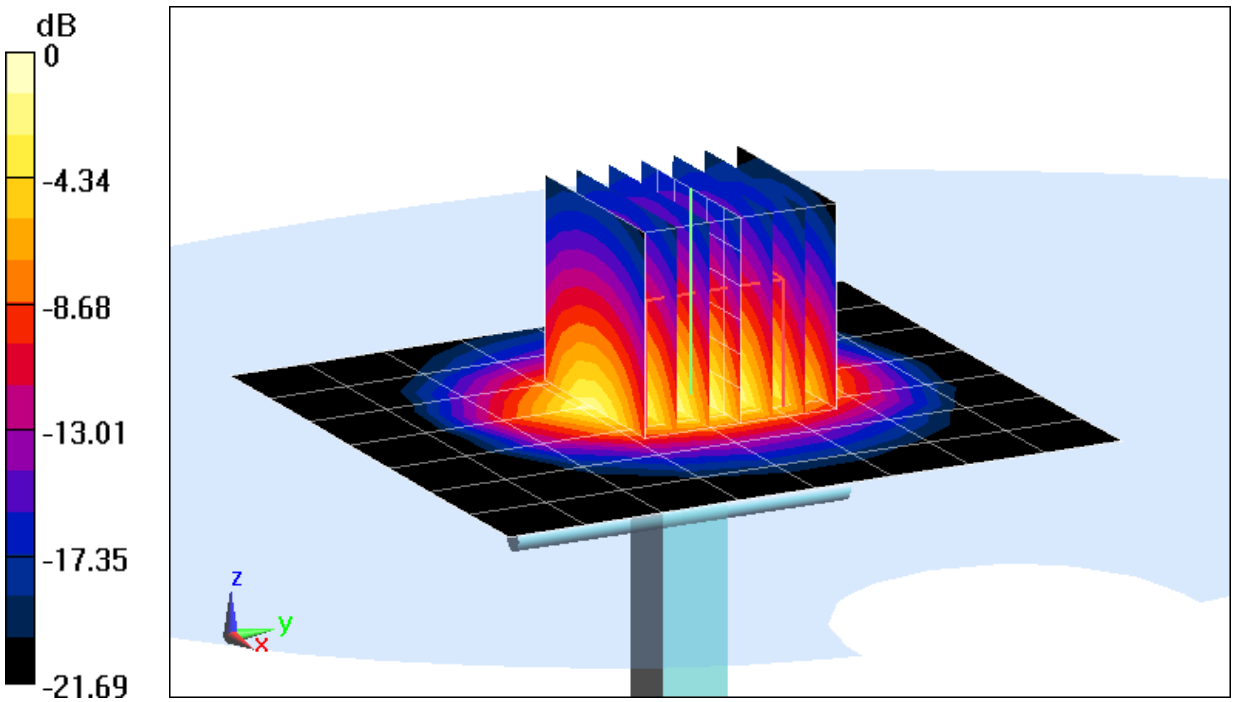
Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body, Medium parameters used:
f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.044 S/m; ε_r = 51.143; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-09-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014
Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

2450 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Input Power: 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.29 W/kg
Deviation(1 g): 7.09%



0 dB = 6.95 W/kg = 8.42 dBW/kg