



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
129, Samsung-ro, Maetan dong,
Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si
Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea

Date of Testing:

06/14/17 – 06/20/17

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

1M1706140195 -01.A3L

FCC ID:

A3LSMJ530

APPLICANT:

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

DUT Type:

Portable Handset

Application Type:

Class II Permissive Change

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model:

SM-J530K

Additional Model(s):

SM-J530S, SM-J530L

Original Grant Date:

05/16/2017

Permissive Changes:

See FCC Change Document

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR		
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)
PCE	UMTS 850	826.40 - 846.60 MHz	1.00	0.28	0.46
PCE	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	824.7 - 848.3 MHz	0.51	0.39	0.62
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03:			1.57	0.71	1.52

Note: The table above shows test data evaluated for the current test report. Please refer to RF Exposure Technical Report S/N 1M1703310130-01.A3L for original compliance evaluation.

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 1.8 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 Orlanez
President



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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
UMTS 1900	Voice/Data	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz
LTE Band 17	Voice/Data	706.5 - 713.5 MHz
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Voice/Data	824.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 41	Voice/Data	2498.5 - 2687.5 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
U-NII-1	Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz
ANT+	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
MST	Data	555 Hz - 8.33 kHz

1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

This device utilizes a single step power reduction mechanism for SAR compliance under portable hotspot conditions for some wireless modes and bands. All hotspot SAR evaluations for this device were performed at the maximum allowed output power when hotspot is enabled. Detailed descriptions of the power reduction mechanism are included in the operational description.

This device uses an independent fixed level power reduction mechanism for WLAN operations during voice or VoIP held to ear scenarios. Per FCC Guidance, the held-to-ear exposure conditions were evaluated at reduced power according to the head SAR positions described in IEEE 1528-2013. Detailed descriptions of the power reduction mechanism are included in the operational description.

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1.3 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 D01v06.

1.3.1 Maximum Target Powers- Ant B

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
		3GPP WCDMA	3GPP HSDPA	3GPP HSUPA
UMTS Band 5 (850 MHz)	Maximum	21.0	21.0	21.0
	Nominal	20.5	20.5	20.5
Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Maximum	22.5		
	Nominal	22.0		

1.3.2 Reduced Target Powers- Ant B

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Maximum	18.5
	Nominal	18.0

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1.3.3 Maximum Unlicensed Target Powers

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	15.5		
	Nominal	15.0		
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	15.5		
	Nominal	15.0		
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	15.5		
	Nominal	15.0		
Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
		20 MHz Bandwidth	40 MHz Bandwidth	80 MHz Bandwidth
IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz)	Maximum	11.5		
	Nominal	11.0		
IEEE 802.11n (5 GHz)	Maximum	11.5	11.5	
	Nominal	11.0	11.0	
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz)	Maximum	11.5	11.5	11.5
	Nominal	11.0	11.0	11.0

1.3.4 Reduced Unlicensed Target Powers

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	15.5		
	Nominal	15.0		
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	13.5		
	Nominal	13.0		
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	12.5		
	Nominal	12.0		
Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
		20 MHz Bandwidth	40 MHz Bandwidth	80 MHz Bandwidth
IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz)	Maximum	11.5		
	Nominal	11.0		
IEEE 802.11n (5 GHz)	Maximum	10.5	9.5	
	Nominal	10.0	9.0	
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz)	Maximum	10.5	9.5	8.5
	Nominal	10.0	9.0	8.0

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1.4 DUT Antenna Locations

The overall dimensions of this device are > 9 x 5 cm. The overall diagonal dimension of the device is ≤160 mm and the diagonal display is ≤150 mm. A diagram showing the location of the device antennas can be found in Appendix F.

Table 1-1
Device Edges/Sides for SAR Testing

Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
UMTS 850 Ant B	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Ant B	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	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 D06v02r01 Section III. The distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device are included in the filing.

1.5 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

This DUT has NFC operations. The NFC antenna is integrated into the device for this model. Therefore, all SAR tests were performed with the device which already incorporates the NFC antenna. A diagram showing the location of the NFC antenna can be found in Appendix F.

1.6 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, 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. Possible transmission paths for the DUT are shown in Figure 1-1 and are color-coded to indicate communication modes which share the same path. Modes which share the same transmission path cannot transmit simultaneously with one another.



Figure 1-1
Simultaneous Transmission Paths

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 procedures.

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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 + 5 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	N/A
3	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A
4	UMTS + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	UMTS + 5 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	UMTS + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A
7	LTE + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	LTE + 5 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	LTE + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A
10	GPRS/EDGE + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	N/A	N/A	Yes
11	GPRS/EDGE + 5 GHz WI-FI	N/A	N/A	Yes
12	GPRS/EDGE + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	N/A	N/A

- 2.4 GHz WLAN, 5 GHz WLAN, and 2.4 GHz Bluetooth share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- All licensed modes share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- When the user utilizes multiple services in UMTS 3G mode it uses multi-Radio Access Bearer or multi-RAB. The power control is based on a physical control channel (Dedicated Physical Control Channel [DPCCH]) and power control will be adjusted to meet the needs of both services. Therefore, the UMTS+WLAN scenario also represents the UMTS Voice/DATA + WLAN Hotspot scenario.
- 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.
- 5 GHz Wireless Router is only supported for the U-NII-3 by S/W, therefore U-NII-1, U-NII2A, and U-NII2C were not evaluated for wireless router conditions.
- This device supports VOLTE.

1.7 Miscellaneous SAR Test Considerations

This device is only capable of QPSK HSUPA in the uplink. Therefore, no additional SAR tests are required beyond that described for devices with HSUPA in KDB 941225 D01v03r01.

LTE SAR for the higher modulations and lower bandwidths were not tested since the maximum average output power of all required channels and configurations was not more than 0.5 dB higher than the highest bandwidth; and the reported LTE SAR for the highest bandwidth was less than 1.45 W/kg for all configurations according to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r04.

Unlicensed SAR data is excluded from retest as the target powers are less than or equal to those of the original compliance evaluation. Please refer to RF Exposure Technical Report S/N 1M1703310130-01.A3L for complete unlicensed SAR test data.

Only modes relevant to this change were evaluated for SAR compliance. For complete SAR test data please refer to RF Exposure Technical Report S/N 1M1703310130-01.A3L.

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1.8 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01, D05v02r04, D06v02r01 (3G/4G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, D02v01r02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)

1.9 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
UMTS 850	F44DD	F44DD	F44DD
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	F44DD	F44DD	F44DD

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2 LTE INFORMATION

LTE Information			
FCC ID	A3LSMJ530		
Form Factor	Portable Handset		
Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 5 (Cell) (824.7 - 848.3 MHz)		
Channel Bandwidths	LTE Band 5 (Cell): 1.4 MHz, 3 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz		
Channel Numbers and Frequencies (MHz)	Low	Mid	High
LTE Band 5 (Cell): 1.4 MHz	824.7 (20407)	836.5 (20525)	848.3 (20643)
LTE Band 5 (Cell): 3 MHz	825.5 (20415)	836.5 (20525)	847.5 (20635)
LTE Band 5 (Cell): 5 MHz	826.5 (20425)	836.5 (20525)	846.5 (20625)
LTE Band 5 (Cell): 10 MHz	829 (20450)	836.5 (20525)	844 (20600)
UE Category	6		
Modulations Supported in UL	QPSK, 16QAM		
LTE MPR Permanently implemented per 3GPP TS 36.101 section 6.2.3~6.2.5? (manufacturer attestation to be provided)	YES		
A-MPR (Additional MPR) disabled for SAR Testing?	YES		
LTE Release 10 Additional Information	This device does not support full CA features on 3GPP Release 10. The following LTE Release 10 features are not supported: LTE CA, Relay, HetNet, Enhanced MIMO, eICIC, WIFI Offloading, MDH, eMBMS, Cross-Carrier Scheduling, Enhanced SC-FDMA.		

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3 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development 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.

3.1 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 3-1).

Equation 3-1
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/m³)
- 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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4 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

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 D01v01r04 (See Table 4-1) 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 D01v01r04 (See Table 4-1) 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 4-1. 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.

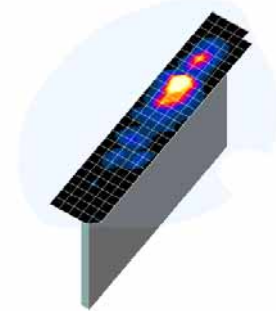


Figure 4-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

Table 4-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

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

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

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5.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 5-2 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 5-1. 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 5-1). 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].

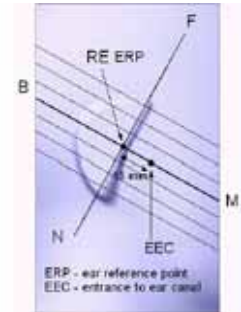


Figure 5-1
Close-Up Side view
of ERP

5.2 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 5-3). The acoustic output was then 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 5-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

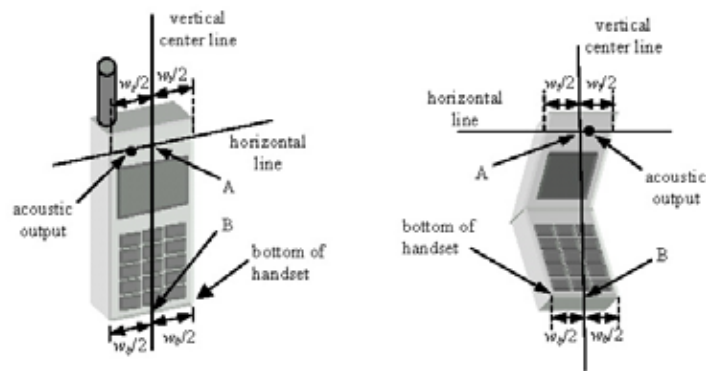


Figure 5-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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6 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

6.1 Device Holder

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

6.2 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 6-1), 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 6-1 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 with 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 6-2).

6.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° 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 15 degrees.
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 6-2).

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Figure 6-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

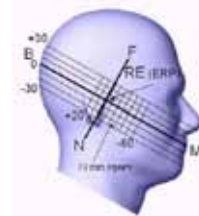


Figure 6-3 Side view w/ relevant markings

6.4 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 D04v01r03. 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.

6.5 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 6-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, 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 D01v06 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.

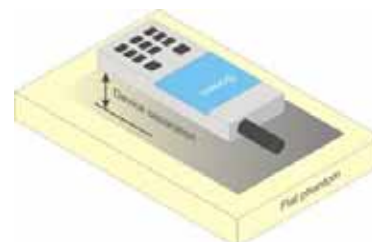


Figure 6-4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

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

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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.

6.6 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 447498 D01v06 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, 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.

6.7 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 D06v02r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 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 D01v06 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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7 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

7.1 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.

7.2 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 7-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (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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8 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements for licensed transmitters are performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

8.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, 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 D01v01r03.

8.2 3G SAR Test Reduction Procedure

In FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01, certain transmission modes within a frequency band and wireless mode evaluated for SAR are defined as primary modes. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. When the maximum output power including tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ 0.25 dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode, scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode, is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurements are not required for the secondary mode. These criteria are referred to as the 3G SAR test reduction procedure. When the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is not satisfied, SAR measurements are additionally required for the secondary mode.

8.3 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01 “3G SAR Measurement Procedures.”

The device is 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 are 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 is 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 deviates by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements are repeated.

8.4 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS

8.4.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC with TPC (transmit power control) set to all “1s” or applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HS-DPCCH etc) are tabulated in this test report. All configurations that are not supported by the DUT or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations are identified.

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8.4.2 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for next to the ear head exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1’s”. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to AMR configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for 12.2 kbps AMR in 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the highest reported SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC for head exposure.

8.4.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits all “1s”. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to other spreading codes and multiple DPDCH_n configurations supported by the handset with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured using an applicable RMC configuration with the corresponding spreading code or DPDCH_n, for the highest reported SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC.

8.4.4 SAR Measurements with Rel 5 HSDPA

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSDPA body configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, Body SAR for HSDPA is measured using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, for the highest reported SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA. Handsets with both HSDPA and HSUPA are tested according to Release 6 HSPA test procedures.

8.4.5 SAR Measurements with Rel 6 HSUPA

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA with RMC) body configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 and power control algorithm 2, according to the highest reported body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA.

When VOIP applies to head exposure, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body SAR measurements are applied to head exposure testing.

8.5 SAR Measurement Conditions for LTE

LTE modes are tested according to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r04 publication. Establishing connections with base station simulators ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. The R&S CMW500 or Anritsu MT8820C simulators are used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. SAR tests were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (maximum TTI).

8.5.1 Spectrum Plots for RB Configurations

A properly configured base station simulator was used for SAR tests and power measurements. Therefore, spectrum plots for RB configurations were not required to be included in this report.

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8.5.2 MPR

MPR is permanently implemented for this device by the manufacturer. The specific manufacturer target MPR is indicated alongside the SAR results. MPR is enabled for this device, according to 3GPP TS36.101 Section 6.2.3 – 6.2.5 under Table 6.2.3-1.

8.5.3 A-MPR

A-MPR (Additional MPR) has been disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the base station simulator.

8.5.4 Required RB Size and RB Offsets for SAR Testing

According to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r04:

- a. Per Section 5.2.1, SAR is required for QPSK 1 RB Allocation for the largest bandwidth
 - i. The required channel and offset combination with the highest maximum output power is required for SAR.
 - ii. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for FDD or 0.6 W/kg for TDD, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required. Otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels using the RB offset configuration with highest output power for that channel.
 - iii. When the reported SAR for a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all RB offset configurations for that channel.
- b. Per Section 5.2.2, SAR is required for 50% RB allocation using the largest bandwidth following the same procedures outlined in Section 5.2.1.
- c. Per Section 5.2.3, QPSK SAR is not required for the 100% allocation when the highest maximum output power for the 100% allocation is less than the highest maximum output power of the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations and the reported SAR for the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations is < 0.8 W/kg.
- d. Per Section 5.2.4 and 5.3, SAR tests for higher order modulations and lower bandwidths configurations are not required when the conducted power of the required test configurations determined by Sections 5.2.1 through 5.2.3 is less than or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the equivalent configuration using QPSK modulation and when the QPSK SAR for those configurations is < 1.45 W/kg.

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9 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

9.1 UMTS Conducted Powers- Ant B

9.1.1 Maximum Powers

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]			3GPP MPR [dB]
			4132	4183	4233	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	20.81	20.70	20.61	-
99		12.2 kbps AMR	20.79	20.67	20.58	-
6	HSDPA	Subtest 1	20.62	20.67	20.49	0
6		Subtest 2	19.87	19.82	19.64	0
6		Subtest 3	19.41	19.33	19.19	0.5
6		Subtest 4	19.42	19.23	19.17	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	17.91	17.65	17.86	0
6		Subtest 2	16.57	16.26	16.29	2
6		Subtest 3	19.54	19.31	19.23	1
6		Subtest 4	16.25	16.05	16.00	2
6		Subtest 5	20.78	20.57	20.55	0

This device does not support DC-HSDPA.

It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSPA subtests may be up to 2 dB more than specified by 3GPP, but also as low as 0 dB according to the chipset implementation in this model.



Figure 9-1
Power Measurement Setup

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9.2 LTE Conducted Powers- Ant B

9.2.1 LTE Band 5 (Cell)- Maximum Powers

Table 9-1
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Conducted Powers - 10 MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 10 MHz Bandwidth					
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Mid Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			20525 (836.5 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]		
QPSK	1	0	22.25	0	0
	1	25	22.18		0
	1	49	22.20		0
	25	0	21.14	0-1	1
	25	12	21.11		1
	25	25	21.09		1
	50	0	21.10		1
16QAM	1	0	21.04	0-1	1
	1	25	20.97		1
	1	49	21.01		1
	25	0	20.05	0-2	2
	25	12	20.03		2
	25	25	20.05		2
	50	0	20.10		2

Note: LTE Band 5 (Cell) at 10 MHz bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels. Per KDB Publication 941225 D05v02, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

Table 9-2
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Conducted Powers - 5 MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 5 MHz Bandwidth							
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			20425 (826.5 MHz)	20525 (836.5 MHz)	20625 (846.5 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]				
QPSK	1	0	22.25	22.40	22.06	0	0
	1	12	22.21	22.38	22.07		0
	1	24	22.23	22.39	22.02		0
	12	0	21.10	21.13	20.88	0-1	1
	12	6	21.09	21.12	20.99		1
	12	13	21.08	21.12	20.96		1
	25	0	21.10	21.09	20.95		1
16QAM	1	0	21.13	21.33	20.90	0-1	1
	1	12	21.14	21.26	20.93		1
	1	24	21.16	21.28	20.94		1
	12	0	20.16	20.07	19.83	0-2	2
	12	6	20.04	20.06	19.82		2
	12	13	20.03	20.04	19.79		2
	25	0	20.00	20.09	19.88		2

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Table 9-3
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Conducted Powers - 3 MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 3 MHz Bandwidth							
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			20415 (825.5 MHz)	20525 (836.5 MHz)	20635 (847.5 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]				
QPSK	1	0	22.31	22.32	22.00	0	0
	1	7	22.29	22.34	21.97		0
	1	14	22.30	22.28	21.98		0
	8	0	20.98	20.99	20.80	0-1	1
	8	4	21.01	21.00	20.79		1
	8	7	21.01	21.03	20.81		1
	15	0	21.03	21.04	20.78		1
16QAM	1	0	21.44	21.30	21.23	0-1	1
	1	7	21.36	21.31	21.12		1
	1	14	21.45	21.32	21.20		1
	8	0	19.88	20.05	19.74	0-2	2
	8	4	19.89	20.06	19.76		2
	8	7	19.90	20.07	19.78		2
	15	0	20.00	19.96	19.81		2

Table 9-4
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Conducted Powers -1.4 MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 1.4 MHz Bandwidth							
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			20407 (824.7 MHz)	20525 (836.5 MHz)	20643 (848.3 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]				
QPSK	1	0	22.15	22.18	21.84	0	0
	1	2	22.14	22.17	21.86		0
	1	5	22.12	22.19	21.85		0
	3	0	22.11	22.09	21.86		0
	3	2	22.09	22.11	21.87		0
	3	3	22.08	22.08	21.85		0
	6	0	21.05	20.99	20.85	0-1	1
16QAM	1	0	21.22	21.05	21.02	0-1	1
	1	2	21.26	21.03	21.01		1
	1	5	21.28	21.09	20.97		1
	3	0	20.93	20.96	20.99		1
	3	2	20.97	20.97	20.98		1
	3	3	20.96	20.95	20.95		1
	6	0	20.02	19.95	19.82	0-2	2

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9.2.2

LTE Band 5 (Cell) – Reduced Powers

Table 9-5
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Conducted Powers - 10 MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 10 MHz Bandwidth					
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Mid Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			20525 (836.5 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]		
QPSK	1	0	18.25	0	0
	1	25	18.18		0
	1	49	18.22		0
	25	0	16.97	0-1	1
	25	12	16.95		1
	25	25	16.94		1
	50	0	16.95		1
16QAM	1	0	17.01	0-1	1
	1	25	16.94		1
	1	49	16.97		1
	25	0	15.98	0-2	2
	25	12	15.97		2
	25	25	15.99		2
	50	0	16.05		2

Note: LTE Band 5 (Cell) at 10 MHz bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels. Per KDB Publication 941225 D05v02, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

Table 9-6
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Conducted Powers - 5 MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 5 MHz Bandwidth							
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			20425 (826.5 MHz)	20525 (836.5 MHz)	20625 (846.5 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]				
QPSK	1	0	18.28	18.08	17.78	0	0
	1	12	18.24	18.06	17.80		0
	1	24	18.22	18.04	17.86		0
	12	0	17.11	16.96	16.72	0-1	1
	12	6	16.99	16.95	16.74		1
	12	13	16.99	16.96	16.75		1
	25	0	16.98	16.94	16.72		1
16QAM	1	0	17.25	16.90	16.95	0-1	1
	1	12	17.19	16.88	16.99		1
	1	24	17.22	16.85	17.00		1
	12	0	15.95	15.95	15.77	0-2	2
	12	6	15.95	15.93	15.76		2
	12	13	15.94	15.95	15.80		2
	25	0	16.03	16.00	15.75		2

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Table 9-7
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Conducted Powers - 3 MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 3 MHz Bandwidth							
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			20415 (825.5 MHz)	20525 (836.5 MHz)	20635 (847.5 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]				
QPSK	1	0	18.10	18.15	18.01	0	0
	1	7	18.09	18.10	17.97		0
	1	14	18.07	18.13	18.01		0
	8	0	17.01	16.93	16.75	0-1	1
	8	4	16.99	16.92	16.75		1
	8	7	16.98	16.94	16.74		1
	15	0	16.96	16.96	16.73		1
16QAM	1	0	17.29	17.21	16.96	0-1	1
	1	7	17.27	17.12	16.98		1
	1	14	17.23	17.07	16.89		1
	8	0	15.95	15.91	15.64	0-2	2
	8	4	15.93	15.92	15.66		2
	8	7	15.96	15.93	15.64		2
	15	0	15.97	15.94	15.83		2

Table 9-8
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Conducted Powers – 1.4 MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 1.4 MHz Bandwidth							
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			20407 (824.7 MHz)	20525 (836.5 MHz)	20643 (848.3 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]				
QPSK	1	0	18.07	18.01	17.70	0	0
	1	2	18.06	18.02	17.71		0
	1	5	18.05	18.01	17.69		0
	3	0	18.01	17.97	17.78		0
	3	2	18.03	17.98	17.83		0
	3	3	17.99	17.97	17.78		0
	6	0	16.90	16.92	16.75	0-1	1
16QAM	1	0	16.89	16.89	17.00	0-1	1
	1	2	16.95	16.87	17.04		1
	1	5	16.90	16.80	17.07		1
	3	0	16.97	16.84	16.90		1
	3	2	16.98	16.86	16.95		1
	3	3	16.93	16.83	16.90		1
	6	0	15.93	15.85	15.75	0-2	2

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10 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

10.1 Tissue Verification

Table 10-1
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
6/17/2017	835H	20.0	820	0.887	40.827	0.899	41.578	-1.33%	-1.81%
			835	0.902	40.636	0.900	41.500	0.22%	-2.08%
			850	0.916	40.430	0.916	41.500	0.00%	-2.58%
6/20/2017	835H	23.9	820	0.882	42.010	0.899	41.578	-1.89%	1.04%
			835	0.896	41.838	0.900	41.500	-0.44%	0.81%
			850	0.910	41.644	0.916	41.500	-0.66%	0.35%
6/14/2017	835B	22.2	820	0.947	52.831	0.969	55.258	-2.27%	-4.39%
			835	0.962	52.689	0.970	55.200	-0.82%	-4.55%
			850	0.977	52.510	0.988	55.154	-1.11%	-4.79%

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 D01v01r04 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.

10.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ 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 10-2
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} (%)
I	835	HEAD	06/17/2017	19.9	20.0	0.200	4d133	3213	2.000	9.320	10.000	7.30%
I	835	HEAD	06/20/2017	23.8	23.9	0.200	4d047	3213	1.870	9.130	9.350	2.41%
E	835	BODY	06/14/2017	23.7	22.2	0.200	4d133	3319	1.960	9.500	9.800	3.16%

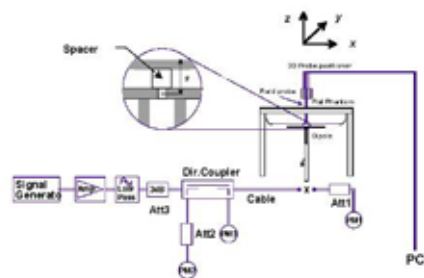


Figure 10-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 10-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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11 SAR DATA SUMMARY

11.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 11-1
UMTS 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	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	-0.01	Right	Cheek	F44DD	1:1	0.740	1.072	0.793	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	-0.10	Right	Tilt	F44DD	1:1	0.548	1.072	0.587	
826.40	4132	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.81	-0.01	Left	Cheek	F44DD	1:1	0.953	1.045	0.996	A1
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	0.04	Left	Cheek	F44DD	1:1	0.903	1.072	0.968	
846.60	4233	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.61	-0.01	Left	Cheek	F44DD	1:1	0.829	1.094	0.907	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	-0.04	Left	Tilt	F44DD	1:1	0.713	1.072	0.764	
826.40	4132	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.81	0.01	Left	Cheek	F44DD	1:1	0.951	1.045	0.994	
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 11-2
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																	
FREQUENCY		Mode	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	MPR [dB]	Side	Test Position	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.														(W/kg)		(W/kg)
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	18.5	18.25	-0.02	0	Right	Cheek	QPSK	1	0	F44DD	1:1	1.059	0.417
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	17.5	16.97	0.01	1	Right	Cheek	QPSK	25	0	F44DD	1:1	1.130	0.350
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	18.5	18.25	-0.03	0	Right	Tilt	QPSK	1	0	F44DD	1:1	1.059	0.305
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	17.5	16.97	0.03	1	Right	Tilt	QPSK	25	0	F44DD	1:1	1.130	0.257
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	18.5	18.25	-0.04	0	Left	Cheek	QPSK	1	0	F44DD	1:1	1.059	0.505
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	17.5	16.97	0.14	1	Left	Cheek	QPSK	25	0	F44DD	1:1	1.130	0.419
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	18.5	18.25	-0.03	0	Left	Tilt	QPSK	1	0	F44DD	1:1	1.059	0.402
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	17.5	16.97	0.02	1	Left	Tilt	QPSK	25	0	F44DD	1:1	1.130	0.328
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram									

11.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

Table 11-3
UMTS 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	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	0.05	15 mm	F44DD	1:1	back	0.263	1.072	0.282	A3
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 11-4
LTE Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																			
FREQUENCY		Mode	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	MPR [dB]	Device Serial Number	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Spacing	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #	
MHz	Ch.														(W/kg)		(W/kg)		
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	22.5	22.25	-0.02	0	F44DD	QPSK	1	0	15 mm	back	1:1	0.367	1.059	0.389	A5
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	21.5	21.14	-0.01	1	F44DD	QPSK	25	0	15 mm	back	1:1	0.290	1.086	0.315	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT									Body										
Spatial Peak									1.6 W/kg (mW/g)										
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									averaged over 1 gram										

11.3 Standalone Hotspot SAR Data

Table 11-5
UMTS Hotspot 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	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	0.02	10 mm	F44DD	1:1	back	0.432	1.072	0.463	A4
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	-0.02	10 mm	F44DD	1:1	front	0.299	1.072	0.321	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	-0.05	10 mm	F44DD	1:1	top	0.140	1.072	0.150	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	0.01	10 mm	F44DD	1:1	right	0.150	1.072	0.161	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	21.0	20.70	0.02	10 mm	F44DD	1:1	left	0.042	1.072	0.045	
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 11-6
LTE Band 5 (Cell) Hotspot SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																			
FREQUENCY		Mode	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	MPR [dB]	Device Serial Number	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Spacing	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #	
MHz	Ch.														(W/kg)		(W/kg)		
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	22.5	22.25	-0.04	0	F44DD	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	back	1:1	0.586	1.059	0.621	A6
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	21.5	21.14	0.01	1	F44DD	QPSK	25	0	10 mm	back	1:1	0.462	1.086	0.502	
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	22.5	22.25	0.05	0	F44DD	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	front	1:1	0.157	1.059	0.166	
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	21.5	21.14	0.02	1	F44DD	QPSK	25	0	10 mm	front	1:1	0.121	1.086	0.131	
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	22.5	22.25	-0.04	0	F44DD	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	top	1:1	0.195	1.059	0.207	
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	21.5	21.14	-0.02	1	F44DD	QPSK	25	0	10 mm	top	1:1	0.156	1.086	0.169	
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	22.5	22.25	0.11	0	F44DD	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	right	1:1	0.232	1.059	0.246	
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	21.5	21.14	0.00	1	F44DD	QPSK	25	0	10 mm	right	1:1	0.179	1.086	0.194	
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	22.5	22.25	-0.03	0	F44DD	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	left	1:1	0.074	1.059	0.078	
836.50	20525	Mid	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	10	21.5	21.14	-0.01	1	F44DD	QPSK	25	0	10 mm	left	1:1	0.049	1.086	0.053	
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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11.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
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 D01v06.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 15 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 D04v01r03, 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 D01v01r04, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than or equal to 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 13 for variability analysis.
9. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v02r01, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 6.7 for more details).

UMTS Notes:

1. UMTS mode in was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01. AMR and HSPA SAR was not required per the 3G Test Reduction Procedure in KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, 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 $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

LTE Notes:

1. LTE Considerations: LTE test configurations are determined according to SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D05v02r04. The general test procedures used for testing can be found in Section 8.5.4.
2. MPR is permanently implemented for this device by the manufacturer. The specific manufacturer target MPR is indicated alongside the SAR results. MPR is enabled for this device, according to 3GPP TS36.101 Section 6.2.3 – 6.2.5 under Table 6.2.3-1.
3. A-MPR was disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the base station simulator. SAR tests were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (maximum TTI).

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12 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

12.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 are applicable to devices with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11 and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

12.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 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 physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6 W/kg. The different test positions in an exposure condition may be considered collectively to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR.

When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 b), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

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

Table 12-1
Estimated SAR

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2480	9.50	15	0.126

Note: Held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

WLAN and Bluetooth worst case SAR data is referenced from the original compliance evaluation. Please refer to RF Exposure Technical Report S/N 1M1703310130-01.A3L for complete SAR test data.

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12.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 12-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)

Exposure Condition	Mode	3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
		1	2	1+2
Head SAR	UMTS 850	0.996	0.571	1.567
	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	0.505	0.571	1.076

Table 12-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)

Exposure Condition	Mode	3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
		1	2	1+2
Head SAR	UMTS 850	0.996	0.576	1.572
	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	0.505	0.576	1.081

12.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 12-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 1.5 cm)

Exposure Condition	Mode	3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
		1	2	1+2
Body-Worn	UMTS 850	0.282	0.323	0.605
	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	0.389	0.323	0.712

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Table 12-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 1.5 cm)

Exposure Condition	Mode	3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
		1	2	1+2
Body-Worn	UMTS 850	0.282	0.075	0.357
	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	0.389	0.075	0.464

Table 12-6
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 1.5 cm)

Exposure Condition	Mode	3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
		1	2	1+2
Body-Worn	UMTS 850	0.282	0.126	0.408
	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	0.389	0.126	0.515

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.

12.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 12-7
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (2.4 GHz Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	Mode	3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
		1	2	1+2
Hotspot SAR	UMTS 850	0.463	0.676	1.139
	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	0.621	0.676	1.297

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Table 12-8
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN (Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	Mode	3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
		1	2	1+2
Hotspot SAR	UMTS 850	0.463	0.898	1.361
	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	0.621	0.898	1.519

12.6 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR 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 D01v06 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

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13 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

13.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .
- 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

Table 13-1
Head SAR Measurement Variability Results

HEAD VARIABILITY RESULTS													
Band	FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Side	Test Position	Measured SAR (1g)	1st Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio
	MHz	Ch.					(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
835	826.40	4132	UMTS 850	RMC	Left	Cheek	0.953	0.951	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

13.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was < 1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2013 was not required.

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14 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	10/26/2016	Annual	10/26/2017	US39170118
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Vector Network Analyzer	8/19/2016	Annual	8/19/2017	MY40003841
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	10/26/2016	Annual	10/26/2017	US39170118
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	10/28/2016	Annual	10/28/2017	US46470561
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	3/7/2016	Biennial	3/7/2018	GB46110872
Agilent	E5515C	8960 Series 10 Wireless Communications Test Set	10/5/2016	Annual	10/5/2017	GB42230325
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	10/27/2016	Annual	10/27/2017	MY47420603
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	10/28/2016	Annual	10/28/2017	US46470561
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433971
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	6/7/2017	Annual	6/7/2018	1231538
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	6/7/2017	Annual	6/7/2018	1231535
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/18/2016	Annual	8/18/2017	1126066
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/18/2016	Annual	8/18/2017	1207470
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/16/2015	Biennial	10/16/2017	941001
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	9/13/2016	Annual	9/13/2017	6201144419
COMTech	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M155A00-009
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	3/8/2016	Biennial	3/8/2018	160261728
Keysight	772D	Dual Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	MY52180215
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
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
Mitutoyo	CD-6"CSX	Digital Caliper	3/2/2016	Biennial	3/2/2018	13264162
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	12/12/2016	Annual	12/12/2017	833855/0010
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	10/20/2016	Annual	10/20/2017	100976
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	11/6/2015	Biennial	11/6/2017	22313
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench 5/16", 8" lbs	3/2/2016	Biennial	3/2/2018	N/A
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	9/13/2016	Annual	9/13/2017	1091
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	7/14/2016	Annual	7/14/2017	4d133
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	7/13/2016	Annual	7/13/2017	4d047
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/9/2017	Annual	2/9/2018	1272
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/8/2017	Annual	3/8/2018	1368
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/10/2017	Annual	2/10/2018	3213
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	3/14/2017	Annual	3/14/2018	3319

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. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period

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15 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i 1gm	c _i 10 gms	1gm u _i (± %)	10gms u _i (± %)	v _i
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	1.3	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	6.7	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2.7	N	1	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	1.67	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	0.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	7.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	10
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	4.1	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.0	1.1	10
Liquid Conductivity - Temperature Uncertainty	3.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Temperature Uncertainty	0.6	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)						RSS	11.5	11.3
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)						k=2	23.0	22.6

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16 CONCLUSION

16.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development 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

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ530; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: F44DD

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 826.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.893 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.746$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 06-17-2017; Ambient Temp: 19.9°C; Tissue Temp: 20.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.49, 6.49, 6.49); Calibrated: 2/10/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/9/2017

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1758

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

Mode: UMTS 850, Left Head, Cheek, Low.ch

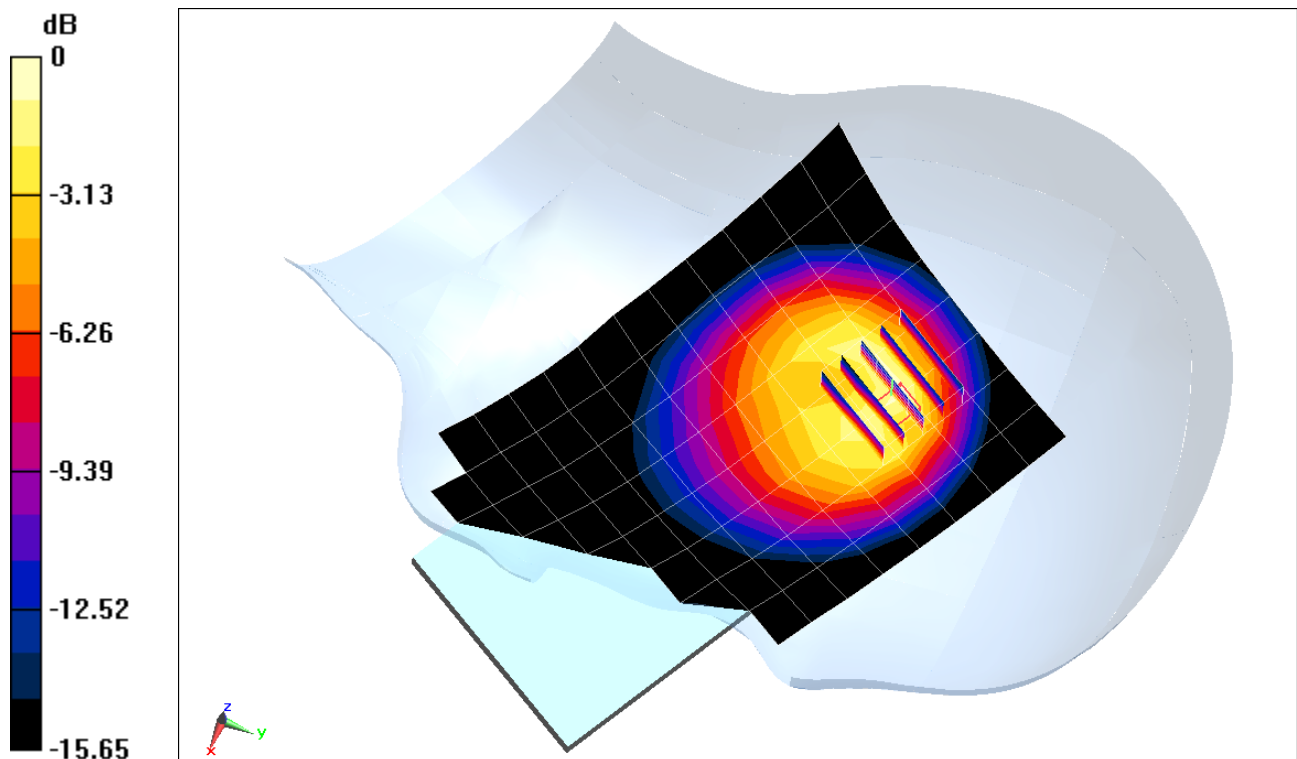
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 33.69 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.10 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.953 W/kg



0 dB = 1.18 W/kg = 0.72 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ530; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: F44DD

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band 5 (Cell.); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.5 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.897 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.819$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 06-20-2017; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.49, 6.49, 6.49); Calibrated: 2/10/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/9/2017

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1758

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

**Mode: LTE Band 5 (Cell.), Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch,
10 MHz Bandwidth, QPSK, 1 RB, 0 RB Offset**

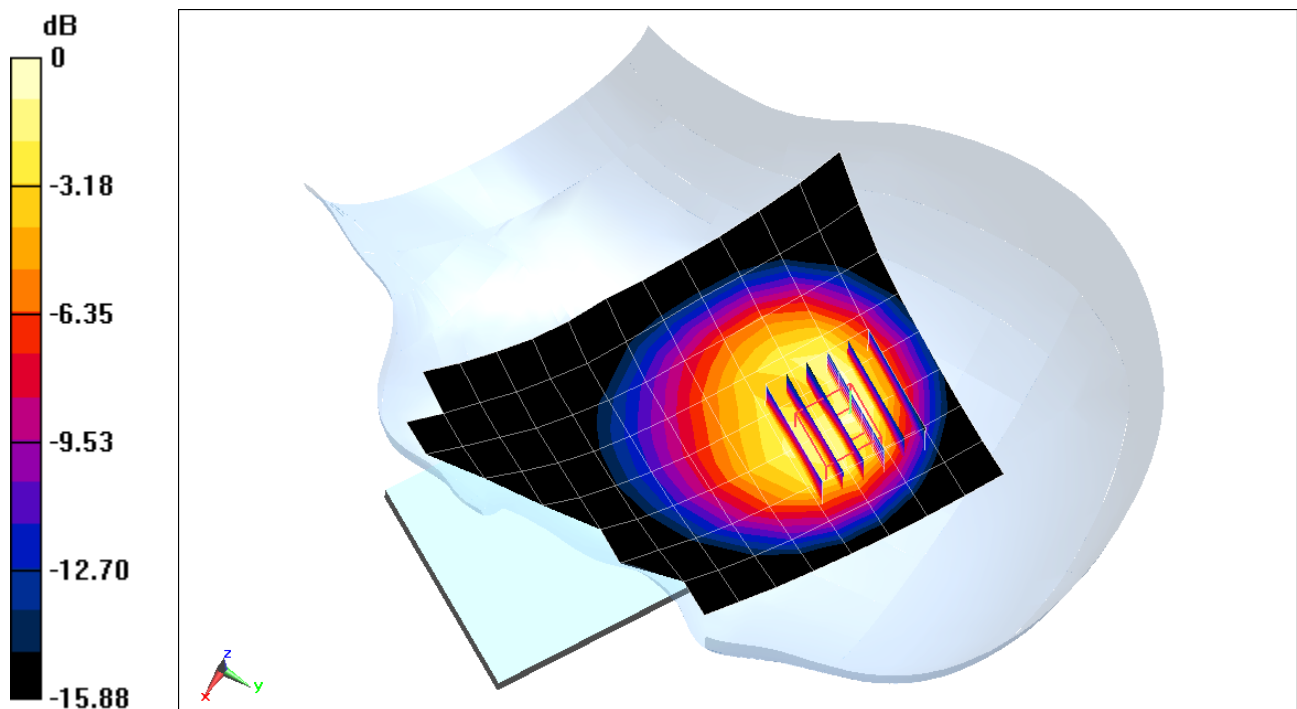
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 26.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.477 W/kg



0 dB = 0.589 W/kg = -2.30 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ530; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: F44DD

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.67$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 06-14-2017; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 3/14/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 3/8/2017

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

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

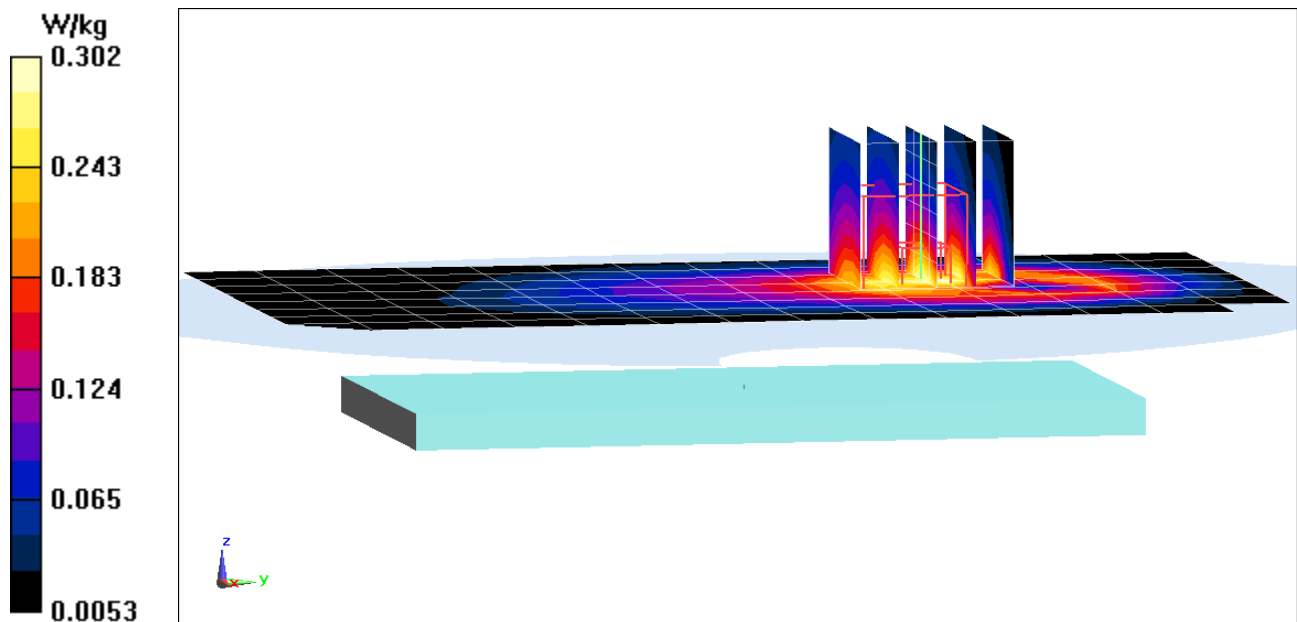
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 17.26 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.366 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.263 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ530; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: F44DD

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.67$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-14-2017; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 3/14/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 3/8/2017

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

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

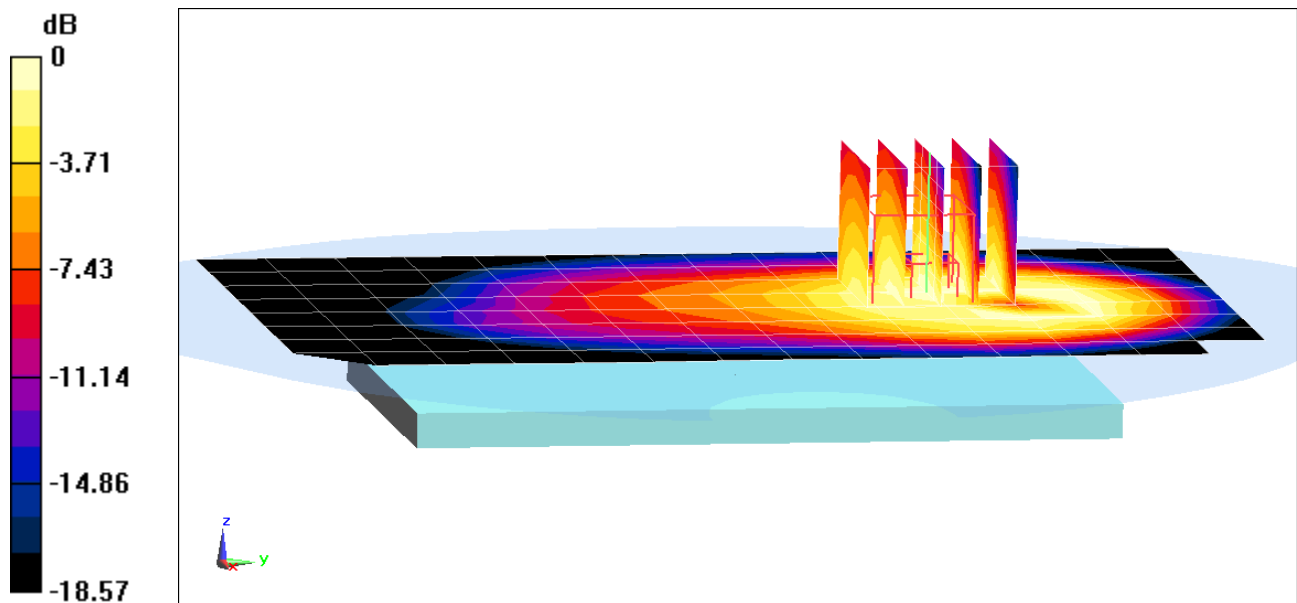
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 22.36 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.641 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.432 W/kg



0 dB = 0.502 W/kg = -2.99 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ530; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: F44DD

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band 5; Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.5 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.671$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 06-14-2017; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 3/14/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 3/8/2017

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

**Mode: LTE Band 5 (Cell.), Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch,
10 MHz Bandwidth, QPSK, 1 RB, 0 RB Offset**

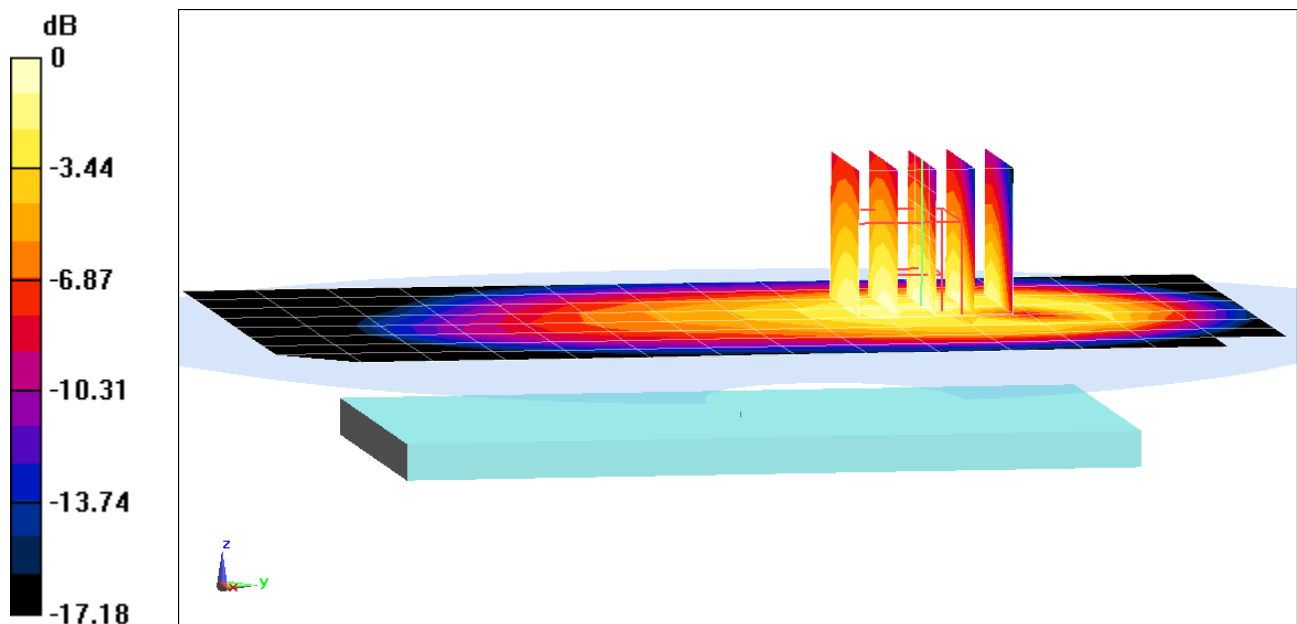
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 20.50 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.513 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.367 W/kg



0 dB = 0.419 W/kg = -3.78 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMJ530; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: F44DD

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band 5; Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.5 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.964 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.671$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-14-2017; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 3/14/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 3/8/2017

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

**Mode: LTE Band 5 (Cell.), Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch,
10 MHz Bandwidth, QPSK, 1 RB, 0 RB Offset**

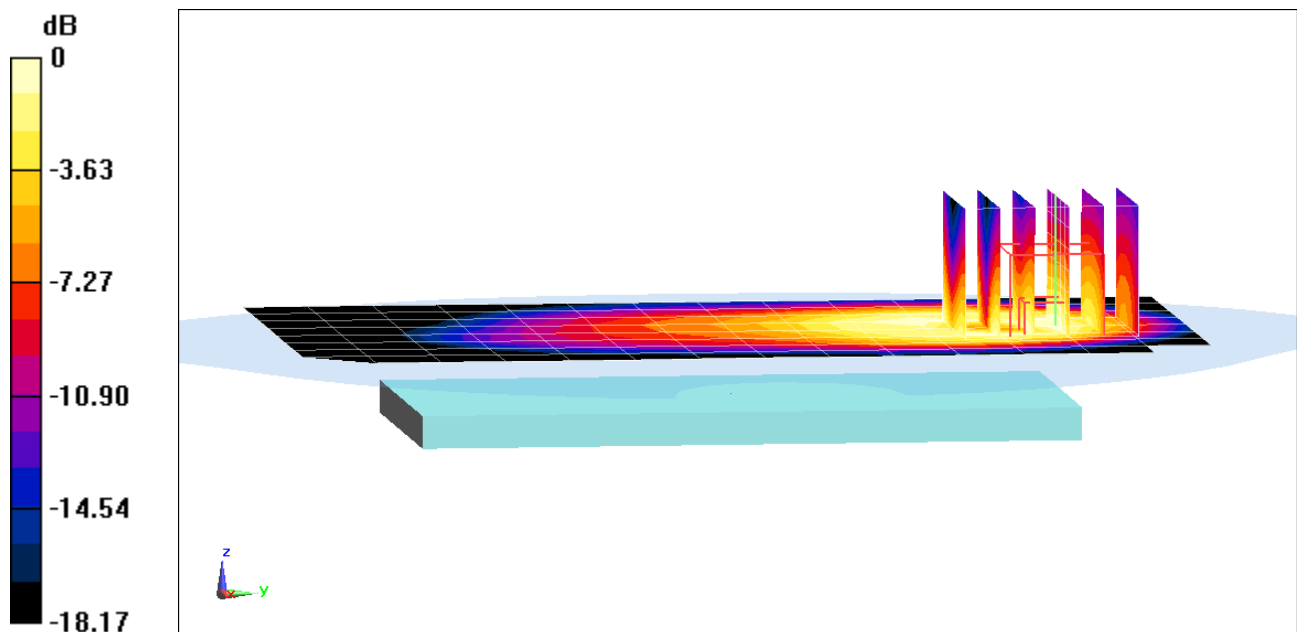
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.79 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.586 W/kg



0 dB = 0.692 W/kg = -1.60 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d133

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.902 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.636$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 06/17/2017; Ambient Temp: 19.9°C; Tissue Temp: 20.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.49, 6.49, 6.49); Calibrated: 2/10/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/9/2017

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1758

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

835 MHz System Verification at 23.0 dBm (200 mW)

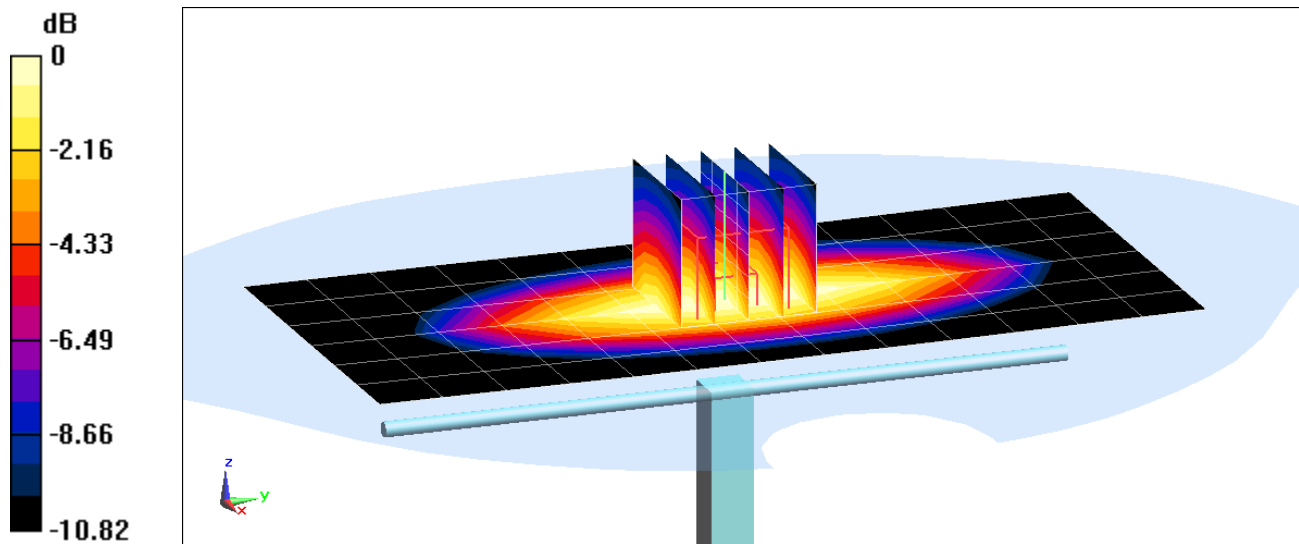
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.95 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.00 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 7.30%



0 dB = 2.36 W/kg = 3.73 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.896 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.838$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 06-20-2017; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.49, 6.49, 6.49); Calibrated: 2/10/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/9/2017

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1758

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

835 MHz System Verification at 23.0 dBm (200 mW)

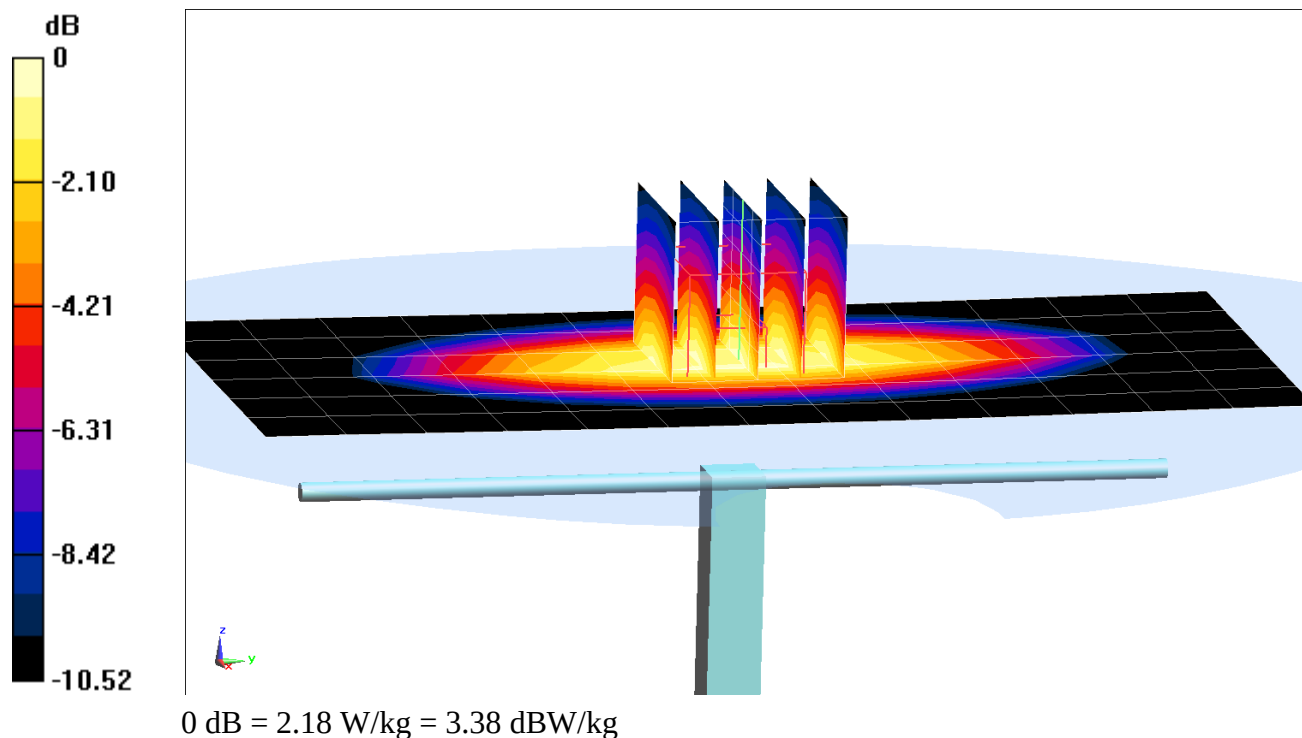
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.73 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.87 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 2.41%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d133

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.962 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.689$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 06-14-2017; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(6.29, 6.29, 6.29); Calibrated: 3/14/2017;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 3/8/2017

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10; SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

835 MHz System Verification at 23.0 dBm (200 mW)

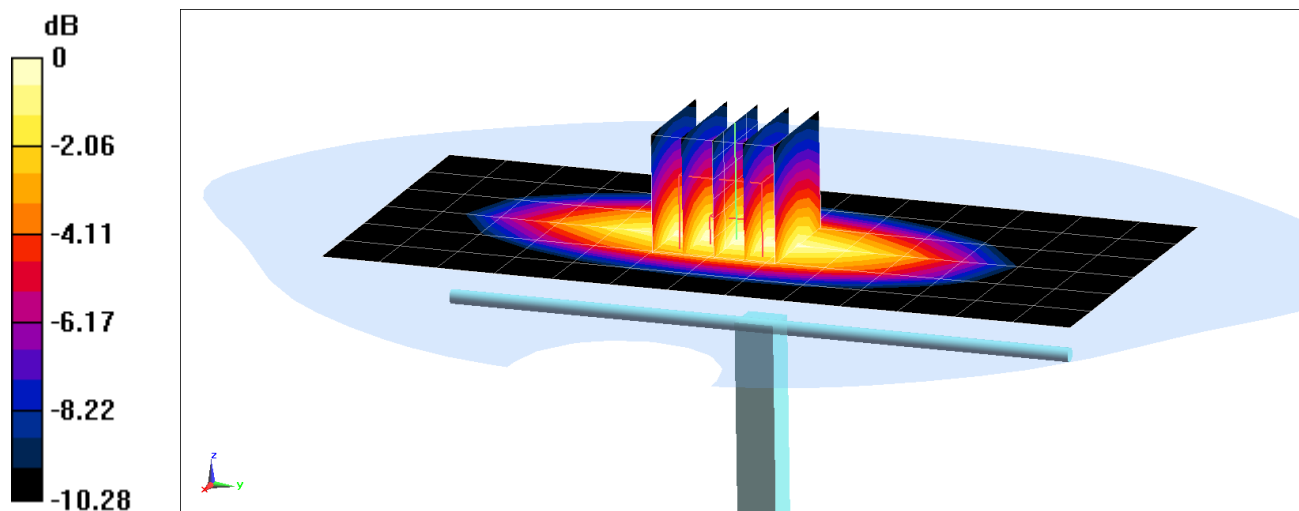
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.87 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.96 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 3.16%



0 dB = 2.29 W/kg = 3.60 dBW/kg