FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	:	ZTE CORPORATION
EQUIPMENT	:	WCDMA/LTE Multi-mode Digital Mobile Phone
BRAND NAME	:	ZTE
MODEL NAME	:	VFD 600, Vodafone Smart prime 7, Vodacom Smart prime 7
MARKETING NAME	:	Vodafone Smart prime 7, Vodacom Smart prime 7
FCC ID	:	SRQ-VFD600
STANDARD	:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 IEEE 1528-2013

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

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

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Testing Laboratory 2627

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA5D0215	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Jan. 12, 2016

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **ZTE CORPORATION, WCDMA/LTE Multi-mode Digital Mobile Phone, VFD 600, Vodafone Smart prime 7, Vodacom Smart prime 7,** are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Highest 1g SAR Summary			Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
			Head (Separation 0mm)	Body-worn (Separation 10mm)	Hotspot (Separation 10mm)	
			1g SAR (W/kg)			
Licensed	GSM	GSM1900	0.21	0.51	0.53	1.25
	LTE	LTE Band 7	**0.53**	**1.18**	**1.18**	
DTS	WLAN	2.4GHz WLAN	0.38	<0.10	<0.10	1.25
Date of Testing:			2015/12/25 ~ 2015/12/30			

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
Test Site Location	No. 3-2, PingXiang Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, P.R.C. TEL: +86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: +86-0512-5790-0958

Applicant	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

Manufacturer	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

3. Guidance Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r03
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r04
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	WCDMA/LTE Multi-mode Digital Mobile Phone
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	VFD 600, Vodafone Smart prime 7, Vodacom Smart prime 7
Marketing Name	Vodafone Smart prime 7, Vodacom Smart prime 7
FCC ID	SRQ-VFD600
IMEI Code	355595070016258
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz NFC : 13.56 MHz
Mode	· GSM/GPRS/EGPRS · LTE: QPSK, 16QAM · 802.11b/g/n HT20 · Bluetooth v2.1+EDR, Bluetooth v4.1 LE · NFC:ASK
HW Version	P809V50HW1.0
SW Version	VDF-VFD600B01-DE02a
GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer mode	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Remark:
1. 802.11n-HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz WLAN.
2. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports Hotspot operation.
3. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS, LTE (e.g. 3rd party VoIP).
4. This device supports GRPS/EGPRS mode up to multi-slot class12.
5. This device does not support DTM operation.

4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r04	
FCC ID	SRQ-VFD600
Equipment Name	WCDMA/LTE Multi-mode Digital Mobile Phone
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 07: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz
Channel Bandwidth	LTE Band 07: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
uplink modulations used	QPSK, and 16QAM
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Data only
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (RB)						MPR (dB)
	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1
16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2

LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.

Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band								
LTE Band 7								
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20775	2502.5	20800	2505	20825	2507.5	20850	2510
M	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535
H	21425	2567.5	21400	2565	21375	2562.5	21350	2560

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

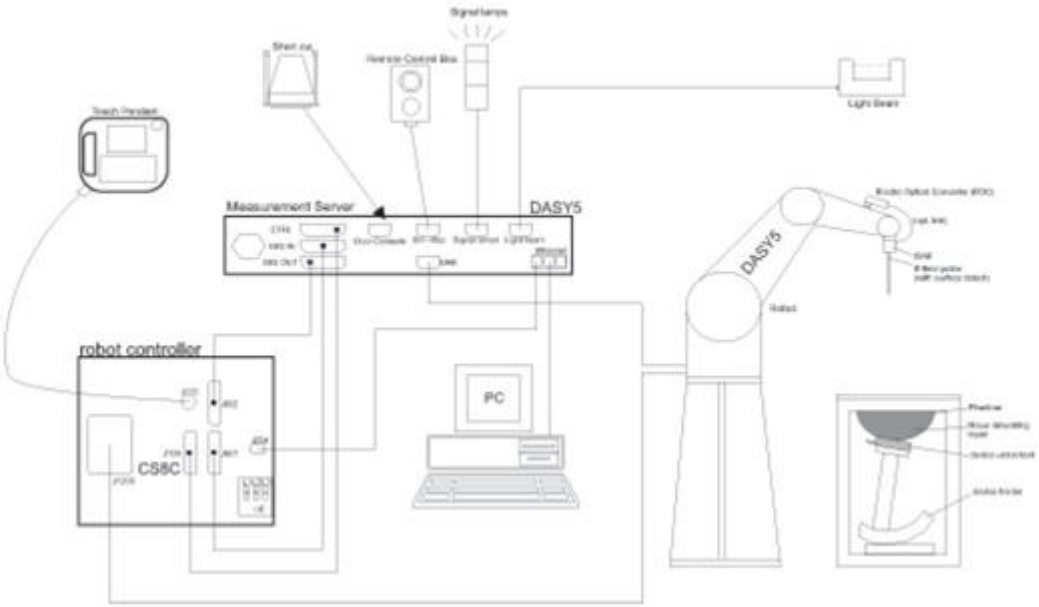
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

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



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

7.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 µW/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

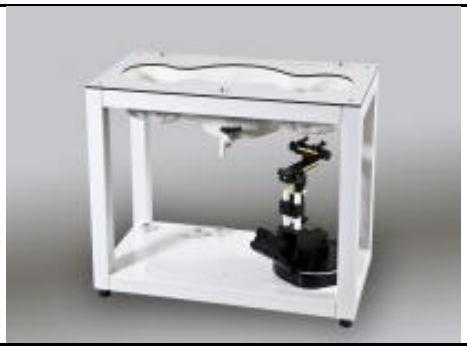
The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE

7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

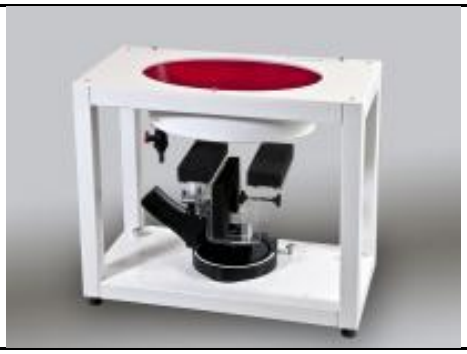
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom



The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm



The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.

Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters

Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

Mounting Device for Laptops

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

8.3 Area Scan

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

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

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

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d170	2015/3/24	2016/3/23
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	908	2015/3/20	2016/3/19
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1112	2015/8/27	2016/8/26
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1358	2015/8/27	2016/8/26
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3911	2015/10/1	2016/9/30
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY52102600	2015/12/8	2016/12/7
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8820C	6201074235	2015/10/15	2016/10/14
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46317418	2015/12/8	2016/12/7
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	MY44300751	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	0917070	2015/1/23	2016/1/22
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1005002	2015/1/23	2016/1/22
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	2015/1/28	2016/1/27
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	2015/1/28	2016/1/27
R&S	Signal Generator	SMBV100A	258305	2015/1/23	2016/1/22
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	101045	2015/12/8	2016/12/7
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1753	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1754	NCR	NCR
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	NA	Note1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note1	
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	342137	Note1	
Woken	Attenuation1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note1	
PE	Attenuation2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note1	
PE	Attenuation3	PE7005-3	N/A	Note1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Verification

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
For Head								
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
1900	Head	22.2	1.454	39.149	1.40	40.00	3.86	-2.13	±5	2015/12/30
2450	Head	22.5	1.877	37.813	1.80	39.20	4.28	-3.54	±5	2015/12/29
2600	Head	22.5	1.981	38.254	1.96	39.00	1.07	-1.91	±5	2015/12/28
1900	Body	22.1	1.585	51.580	1.52	53.30	4.28	-3.23	±5	2015/12/30
2450	Body	22.3	1.977	52.239	1.95	52.70	1.38	-0.87	±5	2015/12/29
2600	Body	22.4	2.149	51.099	2.16	52.50	-0.51	-2.67	±5	2015/12/25

10.2 System Performance Check Results

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

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2015/12/30	1900	Head	250	5d170	3911	1358	9.72	40.10	38.88	-3.04
2015/12/29	2450	Head	250	908	3911	1358	13.90	52.30	55.6	6.31
2015/12/28	2600	Head	250	1112	3911	1358	14.60	57.30	58.4	1.92
2015/12/30	1900	Body	250	5d170	3911	1358	10.60	39.90	42.4	6.27
2015/12/29	2450	Body	250	908	3911	1358	11.70	50.30	46.8	-6.96
2015/12/25	2600	Body	250	1112	3911	1358	13.50	57.20	54	-5.59

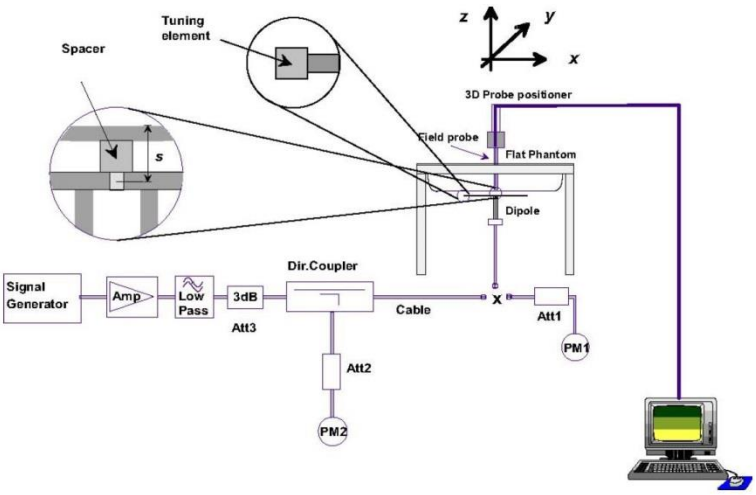


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

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

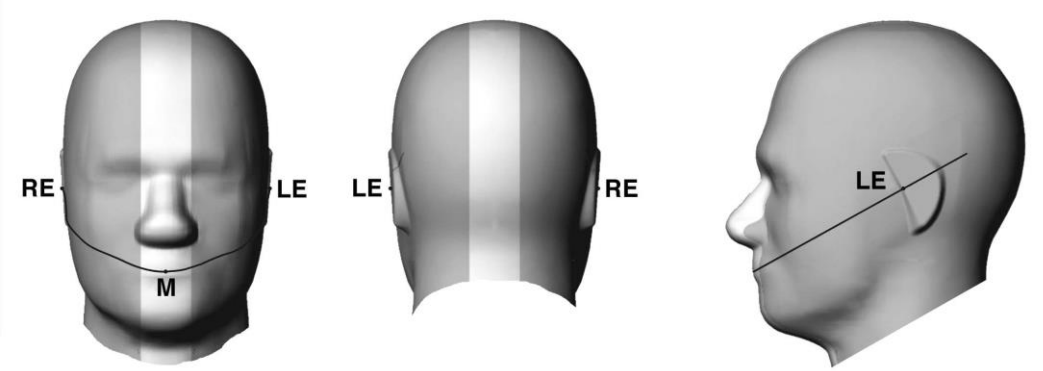


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

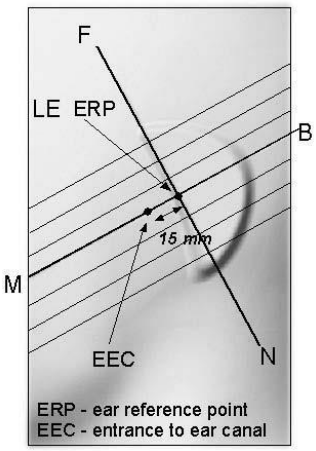


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

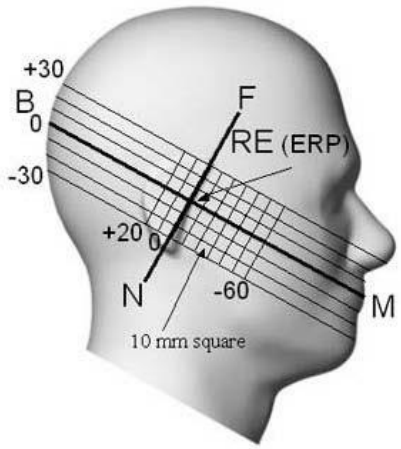


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 9.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

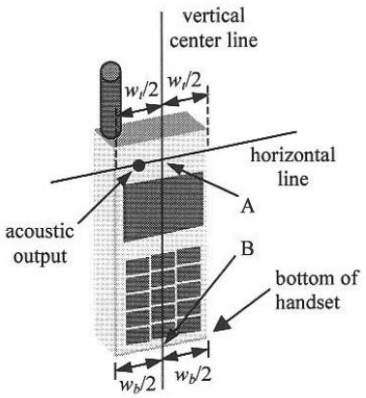


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

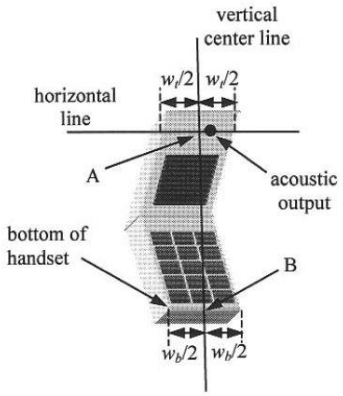


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

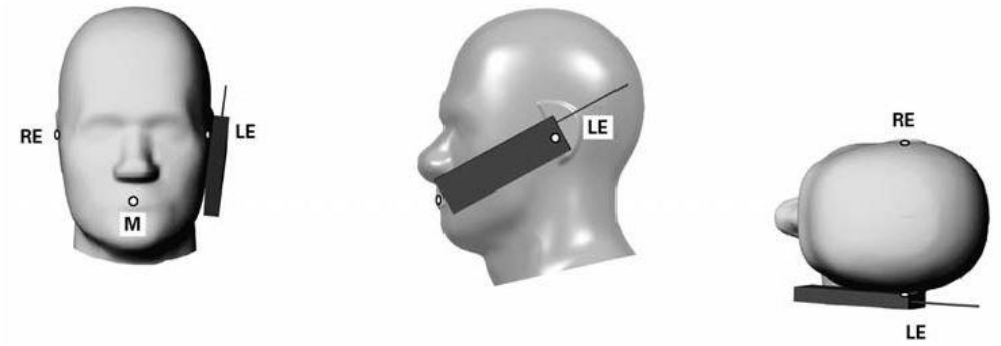


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

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

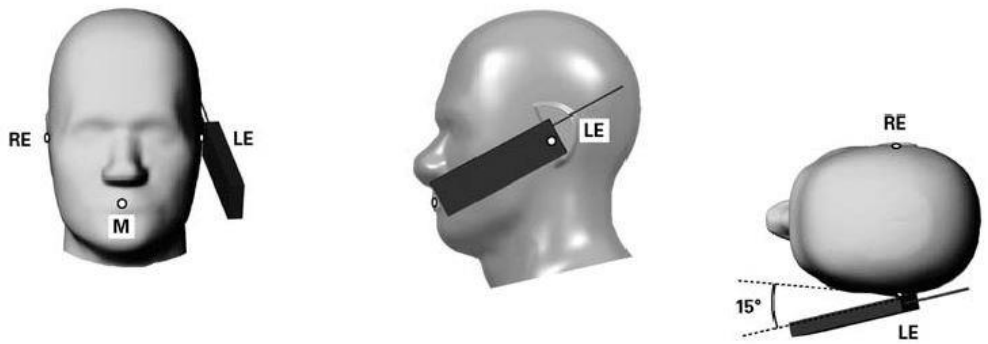


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB648474 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 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 body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is < 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

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

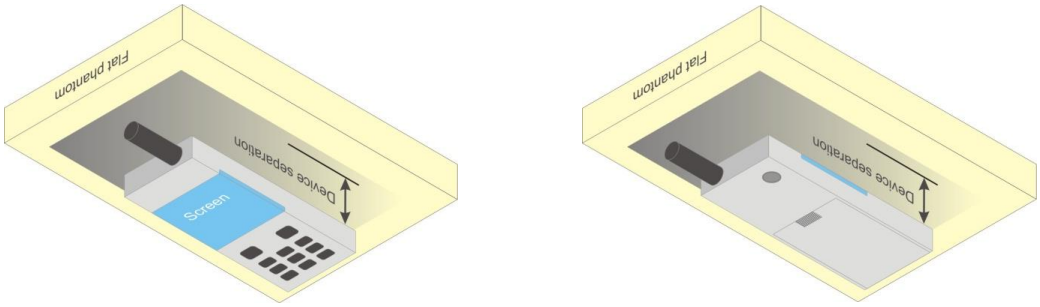


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v02r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined form general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 publication procedures. The “Portable Hotspot” feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head and body-worn SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slots) for GSM1900.
3. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for Hotspot SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, for modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested, therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slots) for GSM1900.

Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8	
GSM 1 Tx slot	29.88	29.57	29.67	30.50	20.88	20.57	20.67	21.50
GPRS 1 Tx slot	29.86	29.55	29.66	30.50	20.86	20.55	20.66	21.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	27.48	27.41	27.43	28.50	21.48	21.41	21.43	22.50
GPRS 3 Tx slots	25.30	25.21	25.20	26.50	21.04	20.95	20.94	22.24
GPRS 4 Tx slots	24.11	24.03	24.12	25.00	21.11	21.03	21.12	22.00
EDGE 1 Tx slot	25.22	25.11	25.03	26.50	16.22	16.11	16.03	17.50
EDGE 2 Tx slots	22.05	21.93	21.89	23.00	16.05	15.93	15.89	17.00
EDGE 3 Tx slots	19.87	19.75	19.67	21.00	15.61	15.49	15.41	16.74
EDGE 4 Tx slots	18.74	18.59	18.53	19.50	15.74	15.59	15.53	16.50

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.
The calculated method are shown as below:
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

<LTE Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Anritsu MT8820C base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.

<LTE Band 7>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Measured Power			Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				20850	21100	21350		
Frequency (MHz)				2510	2535	2560		
20	QPSK	1	0	23.16	22.99	23.00	23.5	0
20	QPSK	1	49	23.22	23.13	23.18		
20	QPSK	1	99	22.93	22.91	22.88		
20	QPSK	50	0	22.19	22.05	22.10	23.0	0-1
20	QPSK	50	24	22.11	22.00	21.96		
20	QPSK	50	50	22.03	21.93	21.98		
20	QPSK	100	0	22.11	21.97	22.07		
20	16QAM	1	0	22.81	22.37	22.01	23.0	0-1
20	16QAM	1	49	22.46	22.31	22.18		
20	16QAM	1	99	21.89	21.78	22.19		
20	16QAM	50	0	21.15	21.04	21.06	22.5	0-2
20	16QAM	50	24	21.10	21.01	20.94		
20	16QAM	50	50	21.00	20.98	20.95		
20	16QAM	100	0	20.98	21.01	21.05		
Channel				20825	21100	21375	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2507.5	2535	2562.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	23.12	23.04	23.06	23.5	0
15	QPSK	1	37	23.08	22.91	22.99		
15	QPSK	1	74	23.11	23.00	23.11		
15	QPSK	36	0	22.11	22.14	22.03	23.0	0-1
15	QPSK	36	20	22.14	22.00	21.94		
15	QPSK	36	39	22.17	22.03	22.00		
15	QPSK	75	0	22.14	22.00	21.98		
15	16QAM	1	0	22.67	22.34	22.08	23.0	0-1
15	16QAM	1	37	22.31	22.29	22.29		
15	16QAM	1	74	22.43	22.31	22.38		
15	16QAM	36	0	21.03	21.09	21.03	22.5	0-2
15	16QAM	36	20	21.13	21.05	20.99		
15	16QAM	36	39	21.16	20.96	21.05		
15	16QAM	75	0	21.04	20.95	21.04		

Channel				20800	21100	21400	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2505	2535	2565		
10	QPSK	1	0	23.10	22.90	23.06	23.5	0
10	QPSK	1	25	23.13	22.95	23.07		
10	QPSK	1	49	22.92	22.87	22.84		
10	QPSK	25	0	22.02	22.03	21.91	23.0	0-1
10	QPSK	25	12	22.06	22.03	21.96		
10	QPSK	25	25	22.11	22.00	21.91		
10	QPSK	50	0	22.11	21.93	22.00		
10	16QAM	1	0	22.22	22.21	21.75	23.0	0-1
10	16QAM	1	25	22.44	22.32	22.04		
10	16QAM	1	49	21.87	22.16	22.21		
10	16QAM	25	0	21.07	21.09	20.97	22.5	0-2
10	16QAM	25	12	21.13	21.08	21.02		
10	16QAM	25	25	21.19	21.05	21.24		
10	16QAM	50	0	20.91	20.98	20.97		
Channel				20775	21100	21425	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2502.5	2535	2567.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	23.12	22.91	23.09	23.5	0
5	QPSK	1	12	23.28	23.09	23.25		
5	QPSK	1	24	22.87	22.88	22.93		
5	QPSK	12	0	22.05	21.91	21.95	23.0	0-1
5	QPSK	12	7	21.93	21.90	22.00		
5	QPSK	12	13	22.07	21.86	21.94		
5	QPSK	25	0	22.02	21.94	22.02		
5	16QAM	1	0	22.59	22.38	22.25	23.0	0-1
5	16QAM	1	12	22.33	22.30	22.36		
5	16QAM	1	24	22.67	22.30	22.21		
5	16QAM	12	0	21.19	20.97	21.09	22.5	0-2
5	16QAM	12	7	21.16	20.95	21.03		
5	16QAM	12	13	21.24	20.92	21.00		
5	16QAM	25	0	20.93	20.88	21.08		

<WLAN Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
2. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
3. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
4. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
   a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
   b. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
   c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

<2.4GHz WLAN ANT 1>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b	CH 1	2412	1Mbps	13.33	14.50	97.94
		CH 6	2437		13.51	14.50	
		CH 11	2462		13.91	14.50	
	802.11g	CH 1	2412	6Mbps	11.09	12.50	87.44
		CH 6	2437		11.43	12.50	
		CH 11	2462		11.90	12.50	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	MCS0	9.05	10.50	86.50
		CH 6	2437		9.40	10.50	
		CH 11	2462		9.95	10.50	

13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)	
	Bluetooth v3.0+EDR	Bluetooth v4.1 LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	9.0	0

Note:

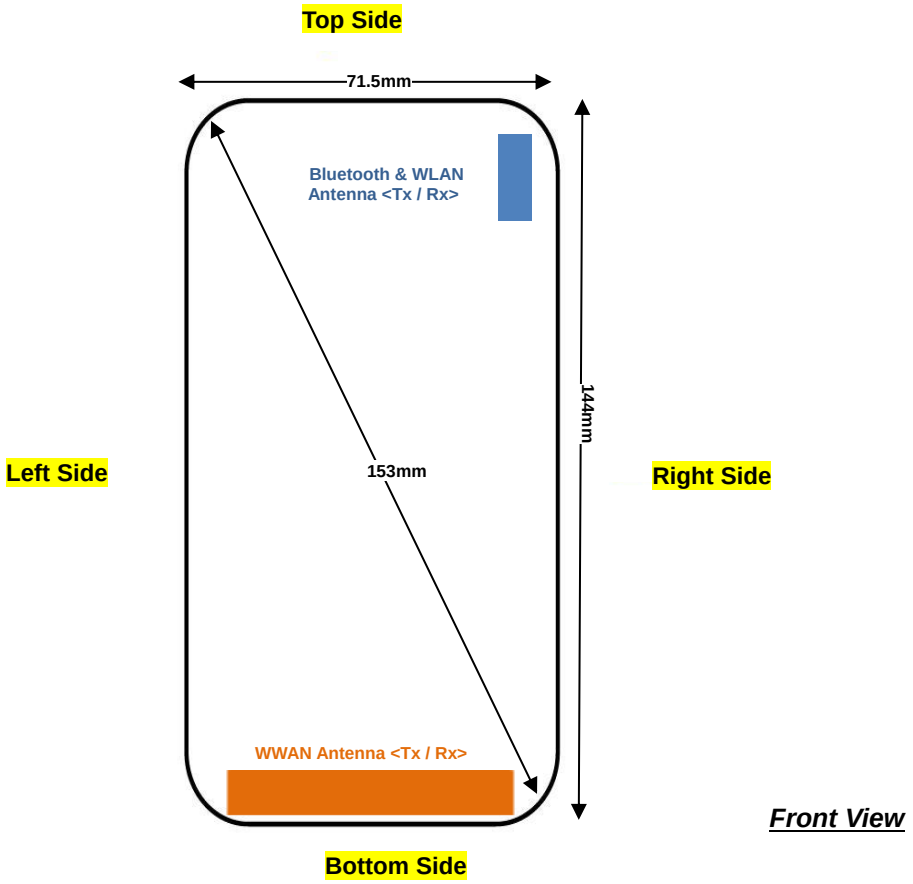
1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
   [(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)] ·[√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
   - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
   - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
   - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
9.0	10	2.48	1.3

Note:

Per KDB 447498 D01v06, a distance of 10 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 1.3 which is <= 3, SAR testing is not required.

14. Antenna Location



Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	134mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm
BT&WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	131mm	≤ 25mm	58mm

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

General Note:

1. Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge

15. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
   b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
   c. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
   d. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
   - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
   - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
   - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r03, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.

GSM Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head and body-worn SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slots) for GSM1900.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for Hotspot SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, for modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested, therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slots) for GSM1900.

LTE Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r04, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.

WLAN Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for U-NII-1 Head and Body-worn SAR testing is not required when the U-NII-2A band highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band.
3. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
4. For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.
5. During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

15.1 Head SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
01	**GSM1900**	**GPRS (2 Tx slots)**	**Right Cheek**	**512**	**1850.2**	**27.48**	**28.50**	**1.265**	**0.04**	**0.166**	**0.210**
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right Tilted	512	1850.2	27.48	28.50	1.265	0.03	0.05	0.063
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	512	1850.2	27.48	28.50	1.265	-0.09	0.125	0.158
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Tilted	512	1850.2	27.48	28.50	1.265	0.17	0.088	0.111

<LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
02	**LTE Band 7**	**20M**	**QPSK**	**1**	**49**	**Right Cheek**	**20850**	**2510**	**23.22**	**23.50**	**1.067**	**0.07**	**0.495**	**0.528**
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Right Tilted	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.16	0.211	0.225
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Left Cheek	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.02	0.489	0.522
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Left Tilted	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.05	0.278	0.297
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Right Cheek	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.08	0.384	0.463
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Right Tilted	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.09	0.154	0.186
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Left Cheek	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.02	0.383	0.462
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Left Tilted	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.15	0.219	0.264

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Area Scan Max. SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	11	2462	13.91	14.50	1.146	97.94	1.021	0.141			
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Tilted	11	2462	13.91	14.50	1.146	97.94	1.021	0.11			
03	**WLAN2.4GHz**	**802.11b 1Mbps**	**Left Cheek**	**11**	**2462**	**13.91**	**14.50**	**1.146**	**97.94**	**1.021**	**0.505**	**0.04**	**0.326**	**0.381**
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Tilted	11	2462	13.91	14.50	1.146	97.94	1.021	0.273			

15.2 Hotspot SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	10	512	1850.2	27.48	28.50	1.265	0.15	0.282	0.357
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	10	512	1850.2	27.48	28.50	1.265	-0.03	0.400	0.506
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left side	10	512	1850.2	27.48	28.50	1.265	0.08	0.092	0.116
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right side	10	512	1850.2	27.48	28.50	1.265	0.11	0.064	0.081
04	**GSM1900**	**GPRS (2 Tx slots)**	**Bottom side**	**10**	**512**	**1850.2**	**27.48**	**28.50**	**1.265**	**-0.12**	**0.420**	**0.531**

<LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Front	10	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.02	0.820	0.875
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	10	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.04	1.050	1.120
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Left side	10	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.15	0.266	0.284
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Right side	10	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.03	0.211	0.225
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Bottom side	10	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.13	0.602	0.642
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Front	10	21100	2535	23.13	23.50	1.089	0.02	0.803	0.874
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Front	10	21350	2560	23.18	23.50	1.076	0.03	0.836	0.900
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	10	21100	2535	23.13	23.50	1.089	0.01	1.010	1.100
05	**LTE Band 7**	**20M**	**QPSK**	**1**	**49**	**Back**	**10**	**21350**	**2560**	**23.18**	**23.50**	**1.076**	**0.16**	**1.100**	**1.184**
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Front	10	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	-0.05	0.616	0.742
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Back	10	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.03	0.895	1.079
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Left side	10	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.03	0.212	0.255
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Right side	10	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.14	0.167	0.201
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Bottom side	10	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.13	0.485	0.584
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Back	10	21100	2535	22.05	23.00	1.245	-0.01	0.874	1.088
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Back	10	21350	2560	22.10	23.00	1.230	0.11	0.937	1.153
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	100	0	Front	10	20850	2510	22.11	23.00	1.227	0.04	0.666	0.817
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	100	0	Back	10	20850	2510	22.11	23.00	1.227	0.08	0.860	1.056

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Area Scan Max. SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	10	11	2462	13.91	14.50	1.146	97.94	1.021	0.0556			
06	**WLAN 2.4GHz**	**802.11b 1Mbps**	**Back**	**10**	**11**	**2462**	**13.91**	**14.50**	**1.146**	**97.94**	**1.021**	**0.0919**	**0.16**	**0.060**	**0.070**
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right side	10	11	2462	13.91	14.50	1.146	97.94	1.021	0.046			
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top side	10	11	2462	13.91	14.50	1.146	97.94	1.021	0.0292			

15.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	10	512	1850.2	27.48	28.50	1.265	0.15	0.282	0.357
07	**GSM1900**	**GPRS (2 Tx slots)**	**Back**	**10**	**512**	**1850.2**	**27.48**	**28.50**	**1.265**	**-0.03**	**0.400**	**0.506**

<LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Front	10	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.02	0.820	0.875
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	10	20850	2510	23.22	23.50	1.067	0.04	1.050	1.120
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Front	10	21100	2535	23.13	23.50	1.089	0.02	0.803	0.874
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Front	10	21350	2560	23.18	23.50	1.076	0.03	0.836	0.900
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	10	21100	2535	23.13	23.50	1.089	0.01	1.010	1.100
05	**LTE Band 7**	**20M**	**QPSK**	**1**	**49**	**Back**	**10**	**21350**	**2560**	**23.18**	**23.50**	**1.076**	**0.16**	**1.100**	**1.184**
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Front	10	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	-0.05	0.616	0.742
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Back	10	20850	2510	22.19	23.00	1.205	0.03	0.895	1.079
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Back	10	21100	2535	22.05	23.00	1.245	-0.01	0.874	1.088
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50	0	Back	10	21350	2560	22.10	23.00	1.230	0.11	0.937	1.153
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	100	0	Front	10	20850	2510	22.11	23.00	1.227	0.04	0.666	0.817
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	100	0	Back	10	20850	2510	22.11	23.00	1.227	0.08	0.860	1.056

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Area Scan Max. SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	10	11	2462	13.91	14.50	1.146	97.94	1.021	0.0556			
06	**WLAN 2.4GHz**	**802.11b 1Mbps**	**Back**	**10**	**11**	**2462**	**13.91**	**14.50**	**1.146**	**97.94**	**1.021**	**0.0919**	**0.16**	**0.060**	**0.070**

15.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	BW (MHz)	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	LTE Band 7	20M	1	49	QPSK	Back	10	21350	2560	23.18	23.50	1.076	0.16	1.100	1	1.184
2nd	LTE Band 7	20M	1	49	QPSK	Back	10	21350	2560	23.18	23.50	1.076	0.01	1.080	1.018	1.163

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Portable Handset			Note
		Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	
1.	GSM Voice + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes		
2.	GPRS/EDGE + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hotspot
3.	LTE + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hotspot
4.	GSM Voice + Bluetooth		Yes		
5.	GPRS/EDGE + Bluetooth		Yes		WWAN VoIP
6.	LTE + Bluetooth		Yes		WWAN VoIP

General Note:

1. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS, LTE (e.g. 3rd party VoIP).
2. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports Hotspot operation.
3. WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
4. EUT will choose each GSM and LTE according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
5. For head/hotspot/body-worn , WLAN 2.4GHz, chose the worse zoom scan SAR for other exclusion position for co-located with WWAN.
6. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
7. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
   i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
   ii) SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^1.5 / (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of [(x1-x2)2 + (y1-y2)2 + (z1-z2)2], where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
   iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
   iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
8. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v06 based on the formula below.
   i) (*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)]·[√f(GHz)/*x*] W/kg for *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm; where *x* = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and *x* = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.
   ii) When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
   iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the *test separation distances* is > 50 mm.

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Body worn
	Test separation	10 mm
9.0 dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.168 W/kg

16.1 Head Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN			
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)			
GSM	GSM1900	Right Cheek	0.210	0.381	0.59		
		Right Tilted	0.063	0.381	0.44		
		Left Cheek	0.158	0.381	0.54		
		Left Tilted	0.111	0.381	0.49		
LTE	LTE Band 7	Right Cheek	0.528	0.381	0.91		
		Right Tilted	0.225	0.381	0.61		
		Left Cheek	0.522	0.381	0.90		
		Left Tilted	0.297	0.381	0.68		

16.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN			
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)			
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.357	0.070	0.43		
		Back	0.506	0.070	0.58		
		Left side	0.116		0.12		
		Right side	0.081	0.070	0.15		
		Top side		0.070	0.07		
		Bottom side	0.531		0.53		
LTE	LTE Band 7	Front	0.900	0.070	0.97		
		Back	1.184	0.070	**1.25**		
		Left side	0.284		0.28		
		Right side	0.225	0.070	0.30		
		Top side		0.070	0.07		
		Bottom side	0.642		0.64		

16.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	Bluetooth				
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)				
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.357	0.070	0.168	0.43	0.53		
		Back	0.506	0.070	0.168	0.58	0.67		
LTE	LTE Band 7	Front	0.900	0.070	0.168	0.97	1.07		
		Back	1.184	0.070	0.168	1.25	1.35		

Test Engineer: Frank Qiao

17. Uncertainty Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 17.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

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

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

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.4%	11.4%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						22.9%	22.7%

Table 17.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

18. References

[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”

[2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992

[3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, “IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, Sep 2013

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

[5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, “SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters”, Oct 2015.

[6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Oct 2015

[7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, Oct 2015.

[8] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, “3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES”, Oct 2015

[9] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r04, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Oct 2015

[10] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", Oct 2015.

[11] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.

[12] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” Oct 2015.

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/30

System Check_Head_1900MHz_20151230

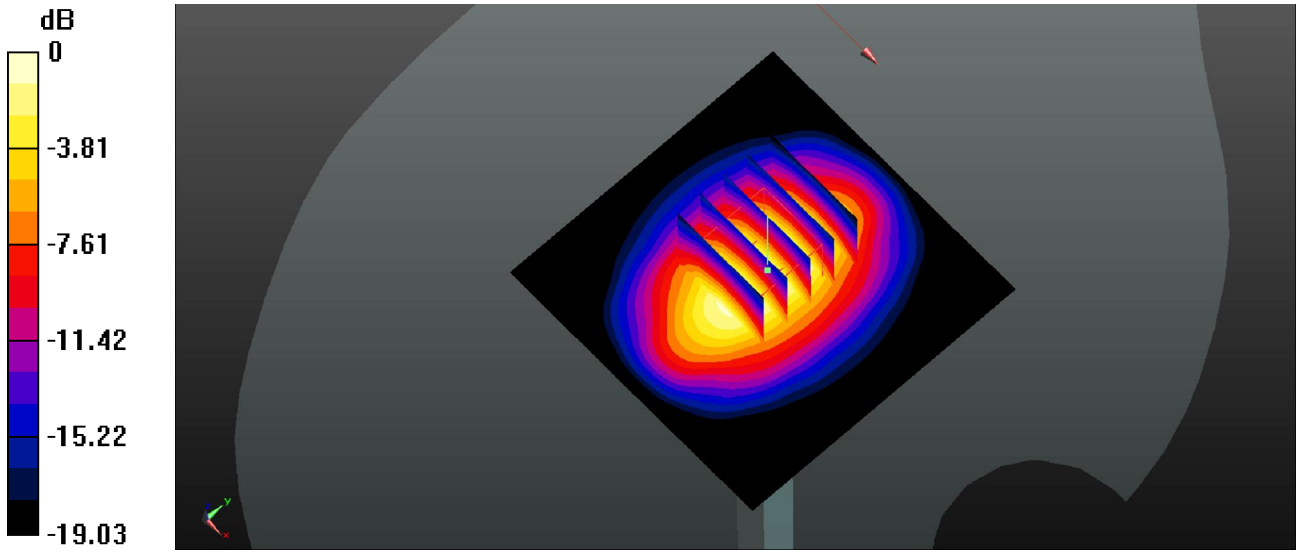
DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d170

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900_2015/12/30 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.454 S/m; ε_r = 39.149; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.2 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(8.12, 8.12, 8.12); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.1 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 99.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.72 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.99 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.9 W/kg



0 dB = 13.9 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/29

System Check_Head_2450MHz_20151229

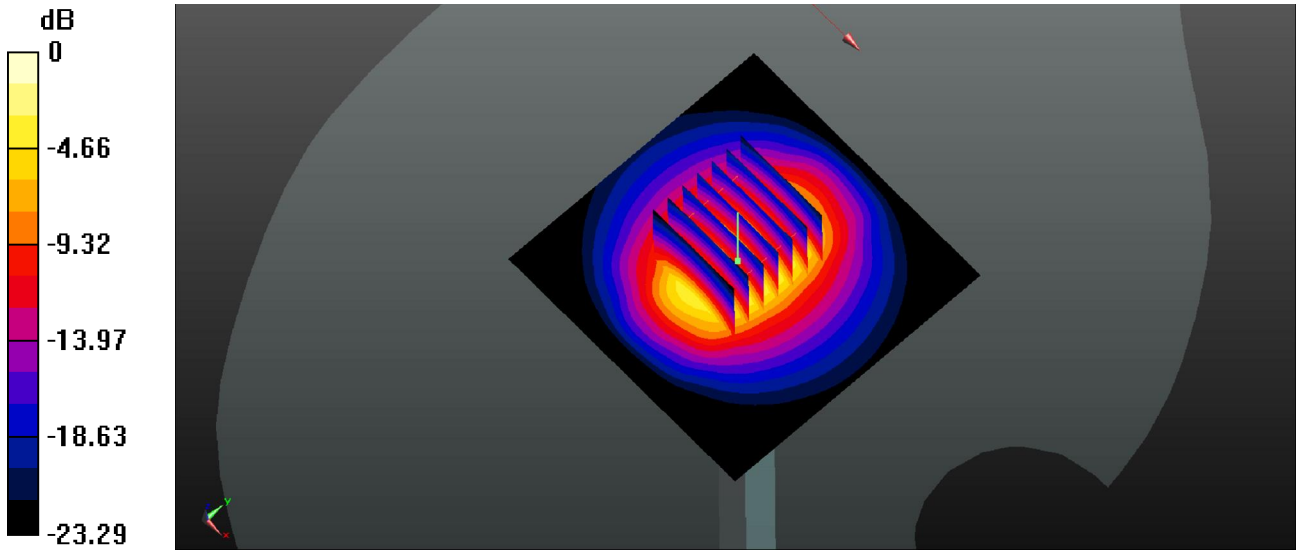
DUT: D2450V2 - SN:908

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2450_2015/12/29 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.877 S/m; ε_r = 37.813; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.9 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 90.00 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.32 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.5 W/kg



0 dB = 21.5 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/28

System Check_Head_2600MHz_20151228

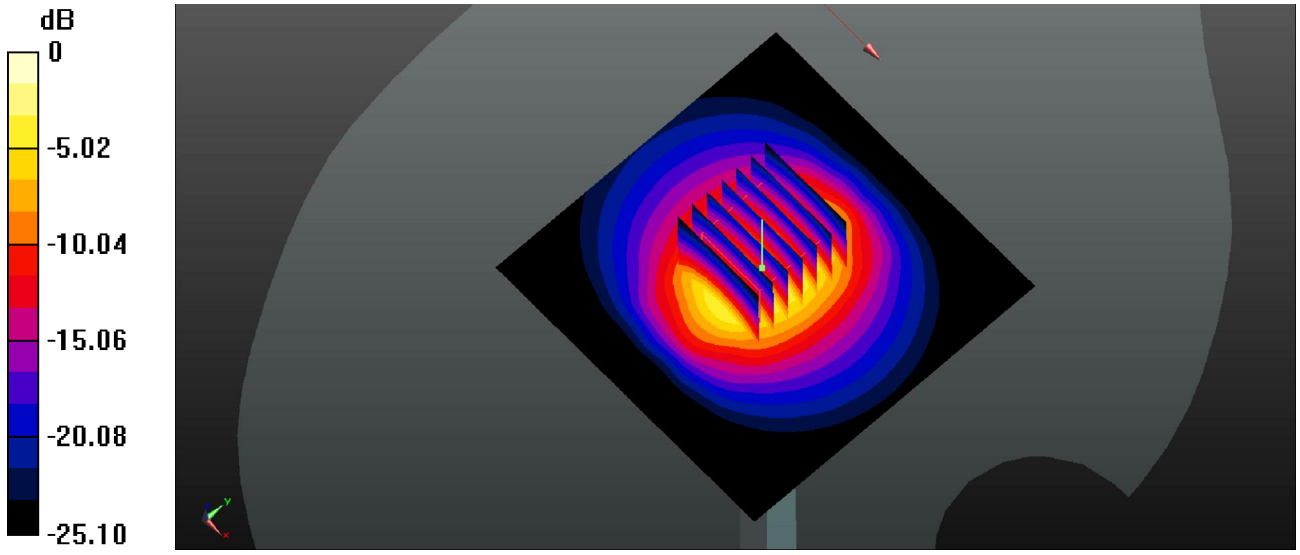
DUT: D2600V2 - SN:1112

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2600_2015/12/28 Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz; σ = 1.981 S/m; ε_r = 38.254; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.8 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.18, 7.18, 7.18); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 23.5 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 91.16 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 14.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.33 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.6 W/kg



0 dB = 23.6 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/30

System Check_Body_1900MHz_20151230

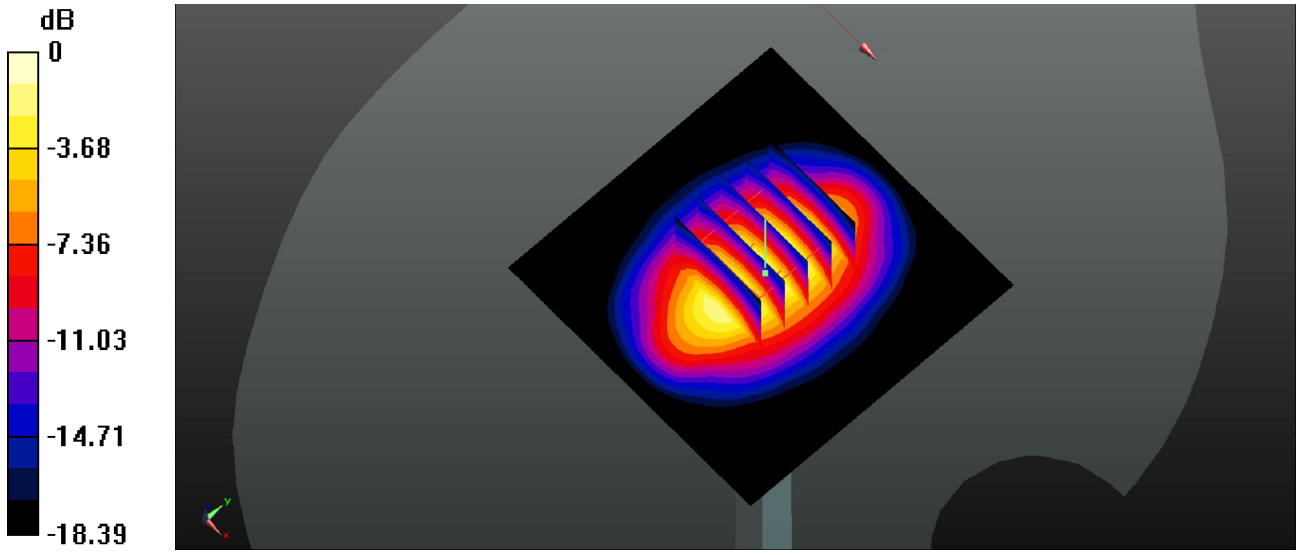
DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d170

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_2015/12/30 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.585 S/m; ε_r = 51.58; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.1 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.3 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 86.86 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.2 W/kg



0 dB = 15.2 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/29

System Check_Body_2450MHz_20151229

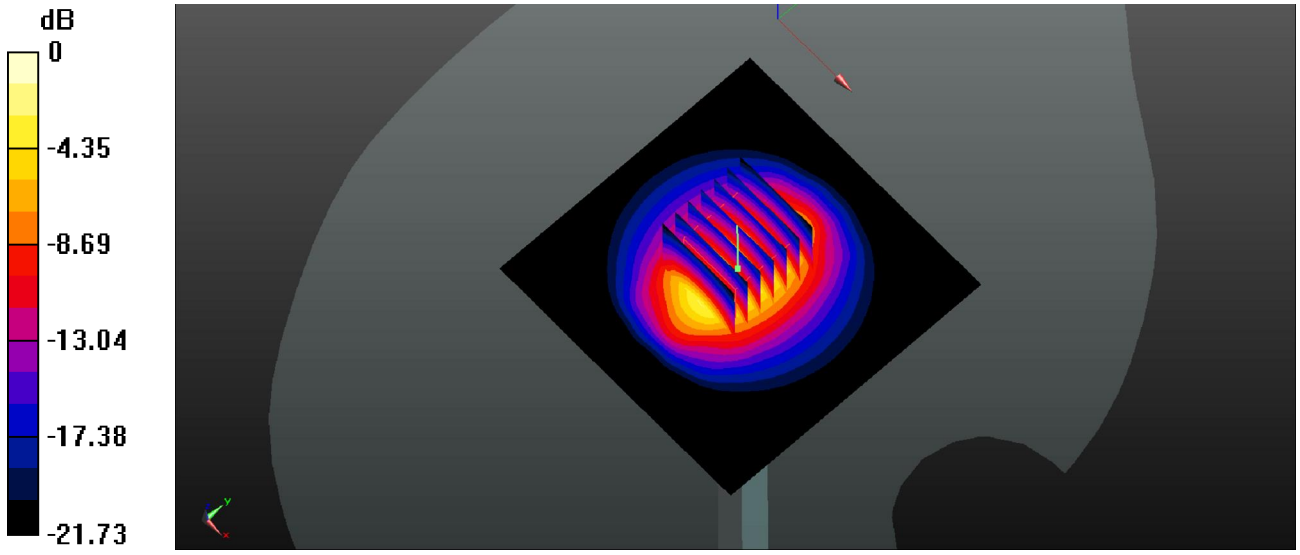
DUT: D2450V2 - SN:908

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_2015/12/29 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.977 S/m; ε_r = 52.239; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.8 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 81.02 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 11.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.39 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg



0 dB = 18.0 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/25

System Check_Body_2600MHz_20151225

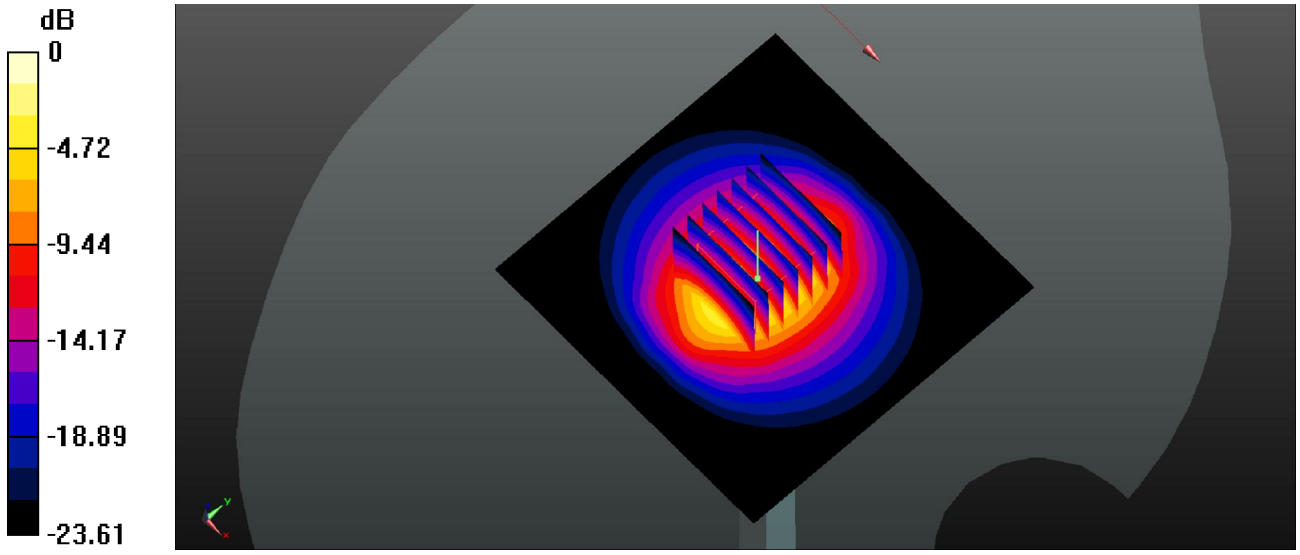
DUT: D2450V2 - SN:1112

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2600_2015/12/25 Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz; σ = 2.149 S/m; ε_r = 51.099; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.2 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 84.34 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.92 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.3 W/kg



0 dB = 21.3 W/kg

Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/30

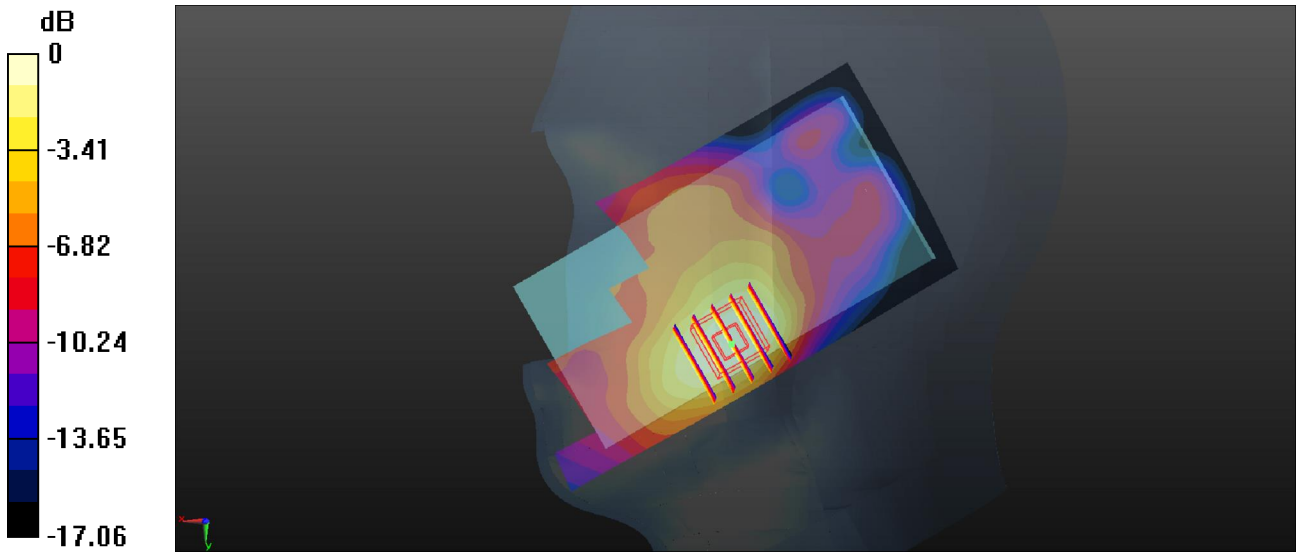
01_GSM1900_GPRS (2 Tx slots)_Right Cheek_Ch512

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS (GMSK 2 Tx slot) (0); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: HSL_1900_2015/12/30 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.399 S/m; ε_r = 39.356; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.2 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(8.12, 8.12, 8.12); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch512/Area Scan (61x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.224 W/kg

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.545 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.256 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.166 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.103 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.212 W/kg



0 dB = 0.212 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/28

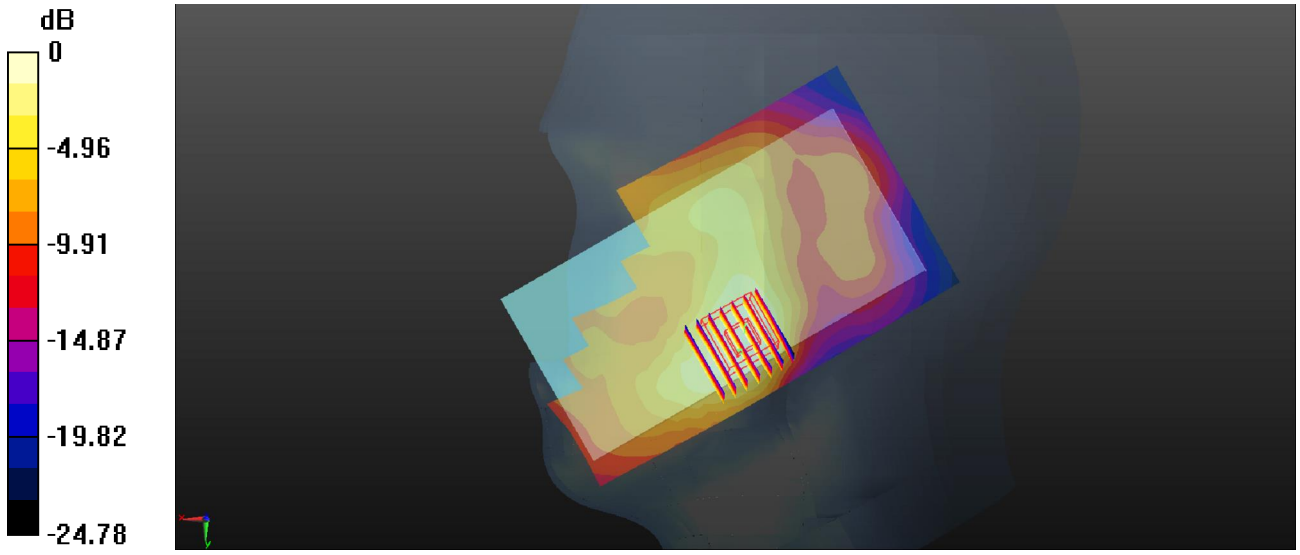
02_LTE Band 7_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Right Cheek_Ch20850

Communication System: UID 0, FDD-LTE (0); Frequency: 2510 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2600_2015/12/28 Medium parameters used: f = 2510 MHz; σ = 1.9 S/m; ε_r = 38.66; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.8 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.18, 7.18, 7.18); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20850/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.707 W/kg

Ch20850/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.646 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.883 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.495 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.260 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.693 W/kg



0 dB = 0.693 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/29

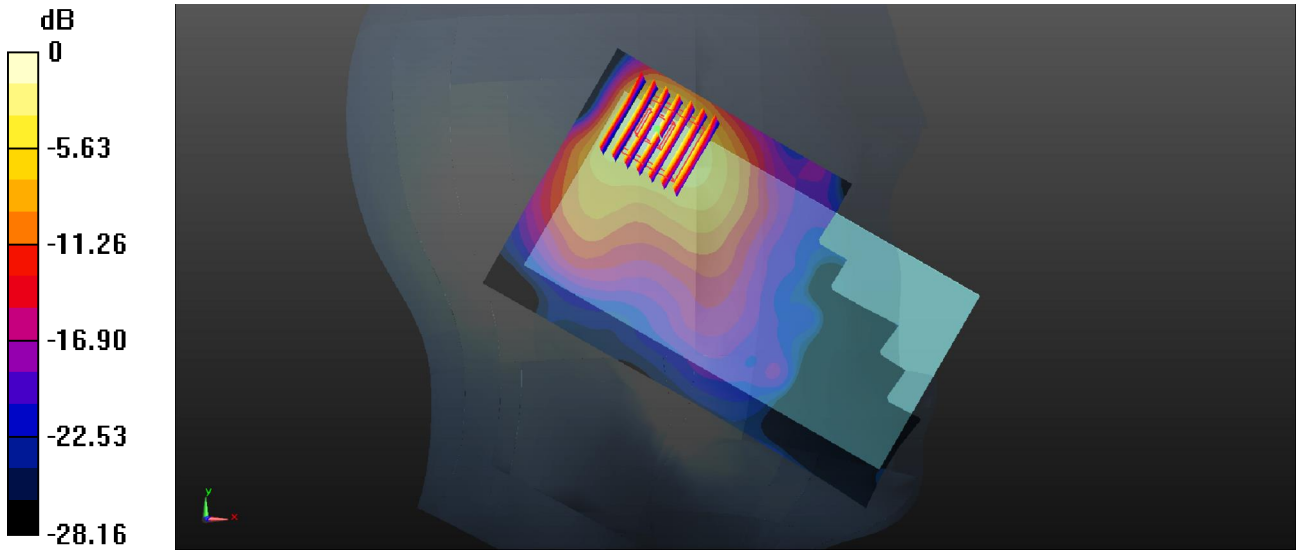
03_WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Left Cheek_Ch11

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.021
Medium: HSL_2450_2015/12/29 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.892 S/m; ε_r = 37.764; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.505 W/kg

Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.054 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.770 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.326 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.135 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.530 W/kg



0 dB = 0.530 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/30

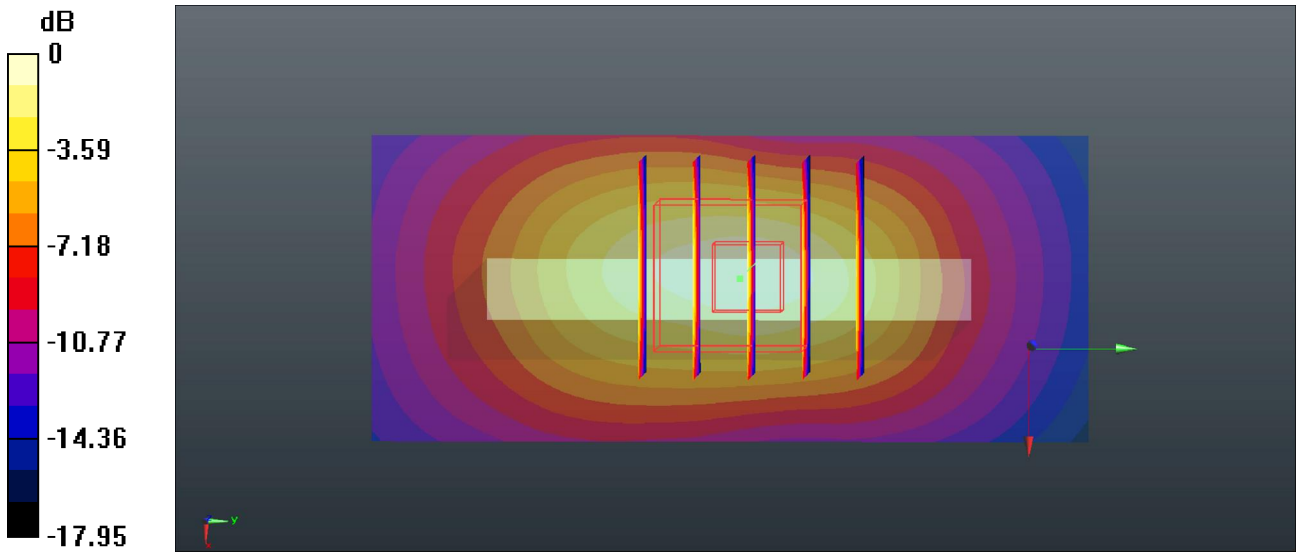
04_GSM1900_GPRS (2 Tx slots)_Bottom side_10mm_Ch512

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS (GMSK 2 Tx slot) (0); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: MSL_1900_2015/12/30 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.524 S/m; ε_r = 51.744; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.1 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch512/Area Scan (31x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.568 W/kg

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.789 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.739 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.420 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.222 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.596 W/kg



0 dB = 0.596 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/25

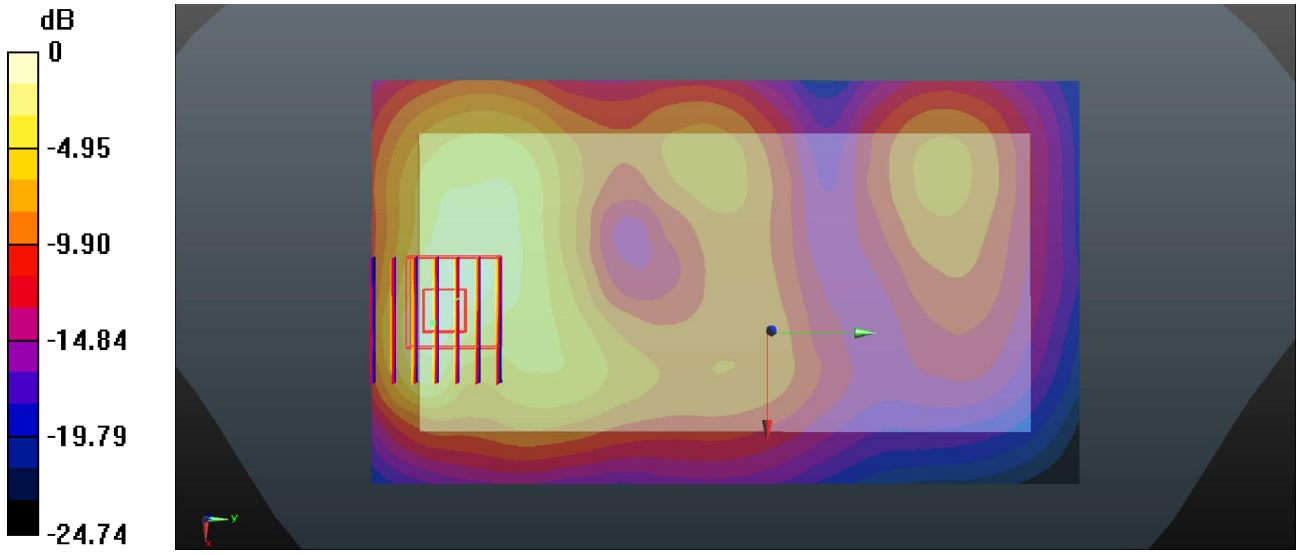
05_LTE Band 7_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Back_10mm_Ch21350

Communication System: UID 0, FDD-LTE (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2600_2015/12/25 Medium parameters used: f = 2560 MHz; σ = 2.093 S/m; ε_r = 51.224; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch21350/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.51 W/kg

Ch21350/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.747 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.36 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.527 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.70 W/kg



0 dB = 1.70 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/29

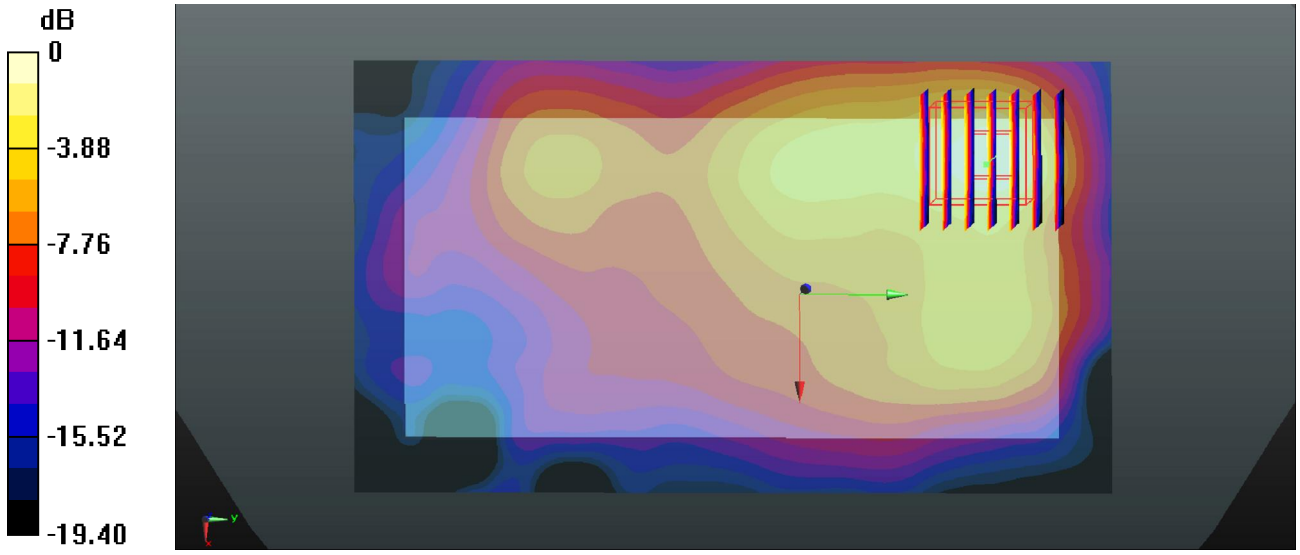
06_WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Back_10mm_Ch11

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.021
Medium: MSL_2450_2015/12/29 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.994 S/m; ε_r = 52.198; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1754
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0919 W/kg

Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.558 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.125 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.060 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0899 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0899 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2015/12/30

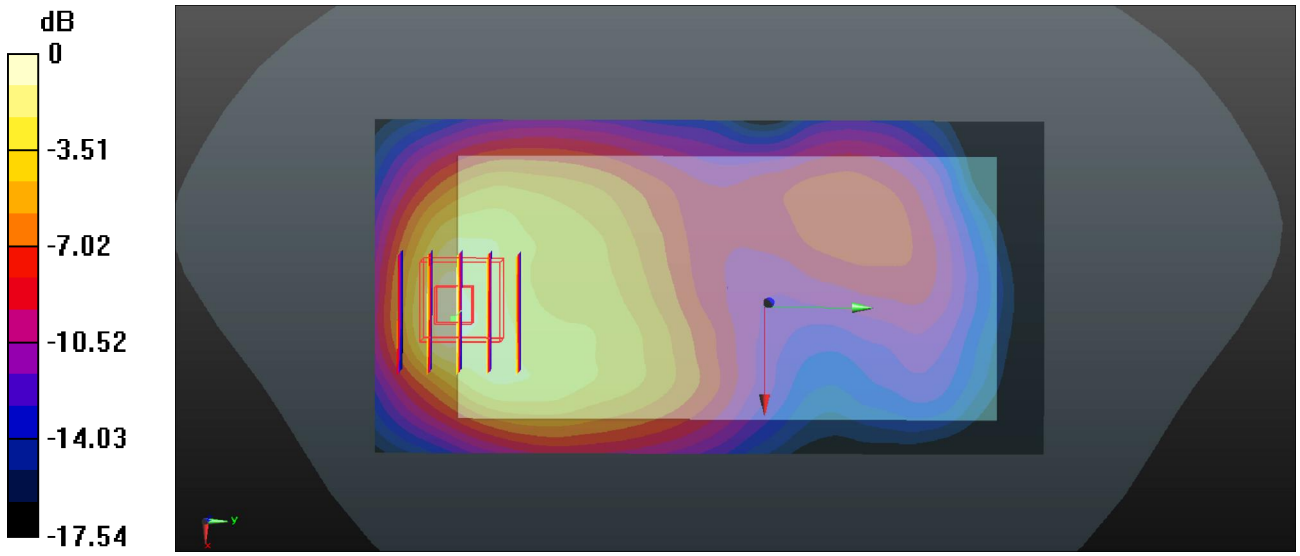
07_GSM1900_GPRS (2 Tx slots)_Back_10mm_Ch512

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS (GMSK 2 Tx slot) (0); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: MSL_1900_2015/12/30 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.524 S/m; ε_r = 51.744; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃; Liquid Temperature ：22.1 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3911; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2015/8/27
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch512/Area Scan (61x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.507 W/kg

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.898 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.693 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.400 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.219 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.563 W/kg



0 dB = 0.563 W/kg