FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	:	ZTE CORPORATION
EQUIPMENT	:	LTE/WCDMA/GSM(GPRS) Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone
BRAND NAME	:	ZTE
MODEL NAME	:	Z5156CC
FCC ID	:	SRQ-Z5156CC
STANDARD	:	FCC 47 CFR PART 2 (2.1093)

We, Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan), would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has 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 Inc. (Kunshan), the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Si Zhang

Approved by: Si Zhang

ACCREDITED Cert #5145.02

Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan)
No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300
People's Republic of China

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA232806	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Apr. 30, 2022

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **ZTE CORPORATION, LTE/WCDMA/GSM(GPRS) Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone, Z5156CC,** are as follows.

Highest Standalone SAR Summary					
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Head (Separation 0mm)	Hotspot (Separation 10mm)	Body-worn (Separation 15mm)
			1g SAR (W/kg)		
Licensed	GSM	GSM850	0.70	**1.03**	**0.88**
		GSM1900	0.41	0.92	0.50
	WCDMA	Band V	0.49	0.79	0.54
		Band IV	0.53	0.83	0.60
		Band II	0.41	0.56	0.56
	LTE	Band 71	0.30	0.53	0.42
		Band 12	0.35	0.62	0.47
		Band 5	0.44	0.49	0.43
		Band 66/Band 4	0.43	0.73	0.41
		Band 2	0.36	0.82	0.37
		Band 41	<0.10	0.41	0.36
DTS	WLAN	2.4GHz WLAN	**0.81**	0.36	0.17
DSS	Bluetooth	Bluetooth	<0.10		
Date of Testing:			2022/3/23~2022/4/19		

Remark:
1. This device supports LTE B4 and B66. Since the supported frequency span for B4 falls completely within the supports frequency span for LTE B66 , both LTE bands have the same target power, and both LTE bands share the same transmission path; therefore, SAR was only assessed for LTEB66.
2. This is a variant report for Z5156CC. The different between them refer to the Z5156CC_Operational Description of Product Equality Declaration which is exhibit separately. Based on the similarity and difference between previous and current project, only the worst cases from original test report (Sporton Report Number FA010602) were verified for the differences.

Declaration of Conformity:
The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded are presented in accordance with the regulation limits or requirements declared by manufacturers.
Comments and Explanations:
The declared of product specification for EUT presented in the report are provided by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer takes all the responsibilities for the accuracy of product specification.

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR) 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

Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan) is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.02.

Testing Laboratory			
Test Firm	Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan)		
Test Site Location	No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300 People's Republic of China TEL : +86-512-57900158 FAX : +86-512-57900958		
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No.	FCC Designation No.	FCC Test Firm Registration No.
	SAR03-KS SAR05-KS	CN1257	314309

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 Applied

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 v02r05
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	LTE/WCDMA/GSM(GPRS) Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	Z5156CC
FCC ID	SRQ-Z5156CC
IMEI Code	863737060001453
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz GSM1900: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz WCDMA Band IV: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz WCDMA Band V: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 12: 699 MHz ~ 716 MHz LTE Band 41: 2496 MHz ~ 2690 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz LTE Band 71: 663 MHz ~ 698 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA HSPA+ (16QAM uplink is not supported) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE
HW Version	Z5156UHW1.0
SW Version	Z5156U_USCCV1.0.0B04
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 does not support DTM operation and support GRPS/EGRPS mode up to multi-slot class 12.
3. This device WLAN 2.4GHz supports hotspot operation and Bluetooth support tethering applications.
4. When hotspot mode is enabled, power reduction will be activated to limit the maximum power of WCDMA band II/IV, LTE band 2/4/41/66.
5. There are two type batteries, with the same battery capacity, only manufacturer different. So we only chose battery 1 to perform full SAR testing.

4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05</th></tr>
<tr><td>FCC ID</td><td>SRQ-Z5156CC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Equipment Name</td><td>LTE/WCDMA/GSM(GPRS) Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band</td><td>LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz
LTE Band 4: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz
LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz
LTE Band 12: 699 MHz ~ 716 MHz
LTE Band 41: 2496 MHz ~ 2690 MHz
LTE Band 66: 1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz
LTE Band 71: 663 MHz ~ 698 MHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Channel Bandwidth</td><td>LTE Band 2:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 4:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 5:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz
LTE Band 12:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz
LTE Band 41: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 66:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 71: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Uplink Modulations used</td><td>QPSK / 16QAM</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE Voice / Data requirements</td><td>Voice and Data</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE Release Version</td><td>R11, Cat 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>CA Support</td><td>Not Supported</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE MPR permanently built-in by design</td><td>Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 1, 2 and 3
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Modulation</th><th colspan="6">Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{RB})</th><th rowspan="2">MPR (dB)</th></tr>
<tr><th>1.4 MHz</th><th>3.0 MHz</th><th>5 MHz</th><th>10 MHz</th><th>15 MHz</th><th>20 MHz</th></tr>
<tr><td>QPSK</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>64 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>64 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>256 QAM</td><td colspan="6">≥ 1</td><td>≤ 5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE A-MPR</td><td>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)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spectrum plots for RB configuration</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Power reduction applied to satisfy SAR compliance</td><td>Yes, When hotspot mode is enabled, power reduction will be activated to limit the maximum power of LTE band 2/4/41/66.</td></tr>
</table>

Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band												
LTE Band 2												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	18607	1850.7	18615	1851.5	18625	1852.5	18650	1855	18675	1857.5	18700	1860
M	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880
H	19193	1909.3	19185	1908.5	19175	1907.5	19150	1905	19125	1902.5	19100	1900
LTE Band 4												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	19957	1710.7	19965	1711.5	19975	1712.5	20000	1715	20025	1717.5	20050	1720
M	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5
H	20393	1754.3	20385	1753.5	20375	1752.5	20350	1750	20325	1747.5	20300	1745
LTE Band 5								
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20407	824.7	20415	825.5	20425	826.5	20450	829
M	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5
H	20643	848.3	20635	847.5	20625	846.5	20600	844
LTE Band 12								
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	23017	699.7	23025	700.5	23035	701.5	23060	704
M	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5
H	23173	715.3	23165	714.5	23155	713.5	23130	711
LTE Band 41								
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	39675	2498.5	39700	2501	39725	2503.5	39750	2506
L M	40148	2545.8	40160	2547	40173	2548.3	40185	2549.5
M	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593
H M	41093	2640.3	41080	2639	41068	2637.8	41055	2636.5
H	41565	2687.5	41540	2685	41515	2682.5	41490	2680
LTE Band 66												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	131979	1710.7	131987	1711.5	131997	1712.5	132022	1715	132047	1717.5	132072	1720
M	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745
H	132665	1779.3	132657	1778.5	132647	1777.5	132622	1775	132597	1772.5	132572	1770
LTE Band 71								
	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	133147	665.5	133172	668	133197	670.5	133222	673
M	133247	675.5	133272	678	133297	680.5	133322	683
H	133447	695.5	133422	693	133397	690.5	133372	688

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

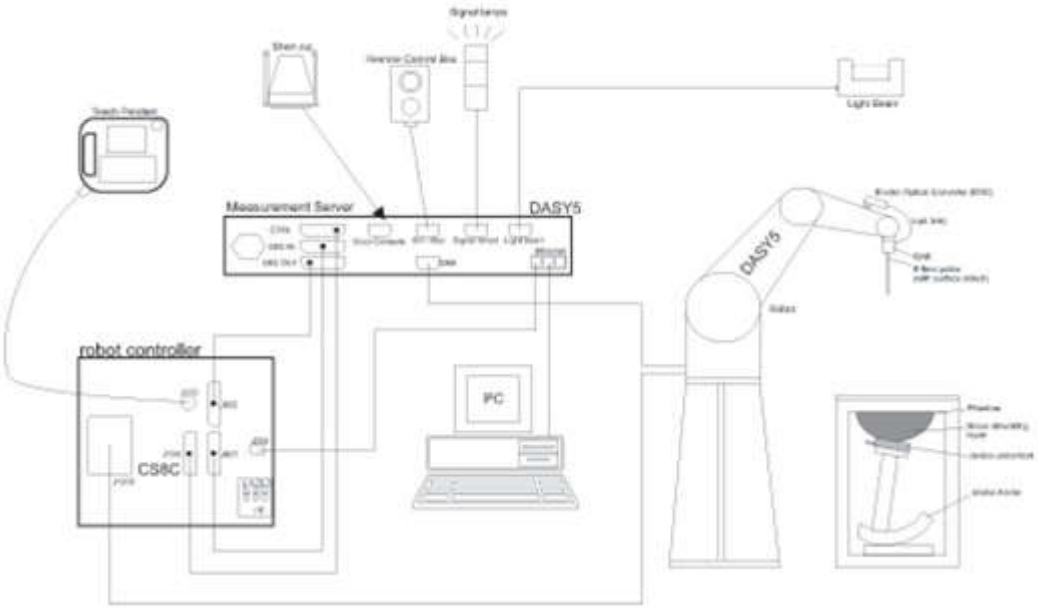
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

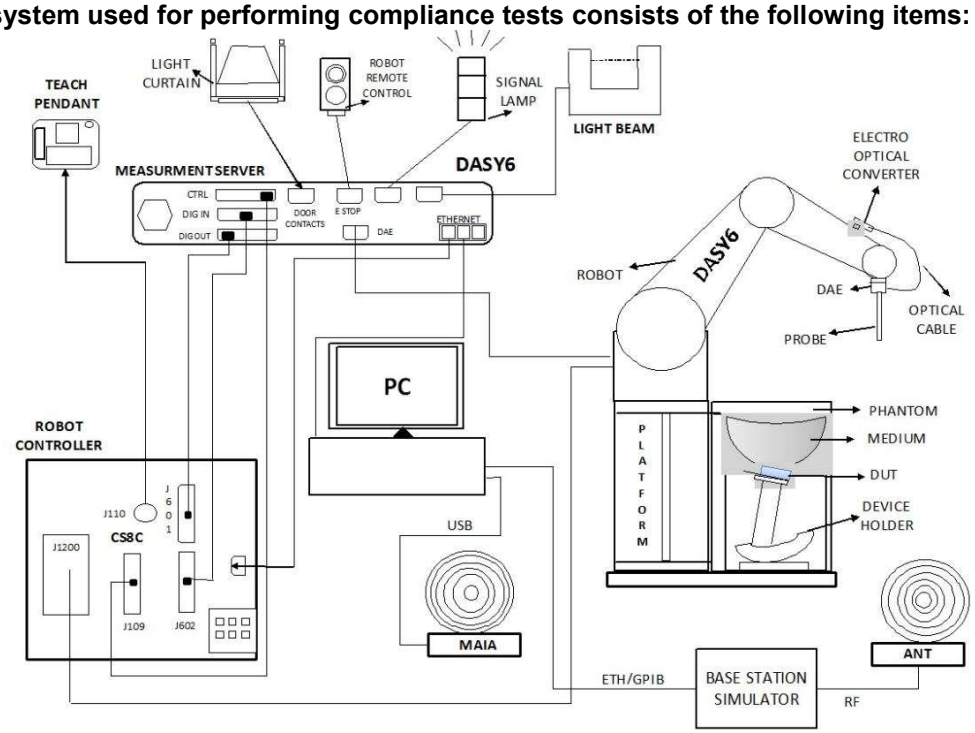
Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

7. System Description and Setup

The DASY5 system used for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



The DASY6 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, and running Windows 10 and the DASY6 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.

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

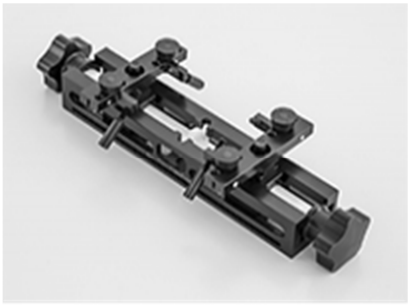
The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

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	≤ 1.5·$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
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	750MHz System Validation Kit	D750V3	1087	2022/2/24	2023/2/23
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d258	2020/5/7	2023/5/6
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit	D1750V2	1090	2022/2/24	2023/2/23
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d182	2021/12/20	2022/12/19
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	924	2020/9/2	2023/9/1
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1061	2020/11/26	2023/11/25
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1338	2021/12/1	2022/11/30
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1303	2021/6/18	2022/6/17
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3857	2021/11/24	2022/11/23
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7592	2021/6/24	2022/6/23
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	SAM Twin	TP-1697	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	SAM Twin	TP-2074	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Keysight	Preamplifier	83017A	MY57280111	2021/7/12	2022/7/11
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8821C	6262306173	2021/7/15	2022/7/14
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46106933	2021/7/31	2022/7/30
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1138	2021/6/9	2022/6/8
Anritsu	Vector Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201682672	2022/1/6	2023/1/5
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Meter	NRVD	102081	2021/8/12	2022/8/11
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Sensor	NRV-Z5	100538	2021/8/12	2022/8/11
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Sensor	NRV-Z5	100539	2021/8/12	2022/8/11
EXA	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV7	101631	2021/10/14	2022/10/13
R&S	CBT BLUETOOTH TESTER	CBT	101246	2021/4/12	2022/4/11
FLUKE	DIGITAC THERMOMETER	51II	97240029	2021/8/13	2022/8/12
Testo	Thermo-Hygrometer	608-H1	1241332126	2022/1/6	2023/1/5
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation1	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation2	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation3	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	
BONN	POWER AMPLIFIER	BLMA 0830-3	087193A	Note 1	
BONN	POWER AMPLIFIER	BLMA 2060-2	087193B	Note 1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	20500	Note 1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	11691D	MY48151020	Note 1	

Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification according to KDB 865664 D01. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval. The justification data in appendix C can be found which the return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration for each dipole.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.2.

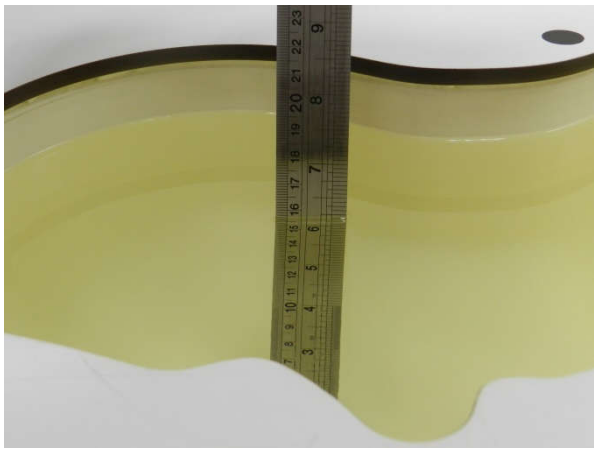


Fig 10.1Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 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								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0

<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
750	Head	22.7	0.916	41.900	0.89	41.90	2.92	0.00	±5	2022/03/23
835	Head	22.7	0.929	40.900	0.90	41.50	3.22	-1.45	±5	2022/03/25
1750	Head	22.6	1.400	40.500	1.37	40.10	2.19	1.00	±5	2022/03/26
1900	Head	22.8	1.450	40.700	1.40	40.00	3.57	1.75	±5	2022/03/28
2450	Head	22.6	1.830	39.200	1.80	39.20	1.67	0.00	±5	2022/03/31
2600	Head	22.7	1.929	39.002	1.96	39.00	-1.58	0.01	±5	2022/4/19

10.3 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 (%)
2022/03/23	750	Head	50	1087	3857	1338	0.411	8.58	8.22	-4.20
2022/03/25	835	Head	50	4d258	3857	1338	0.481	9.44	9.62	1.91
2022/03/26	1750	Head	50	1090	3857	1338	1.86	37.00	37.2	0.54
2022/03/28	1900	Head	50	5d182	3857	1338	2.00	39.60	40	1.01
2022/03/31	2450	Head	50	924	3857	1338	2.44	51.40	48.8	-5.06
2022/4/19	2600	Head	50	1061	7592	1303	2.62	56.60	52.4	-7.42

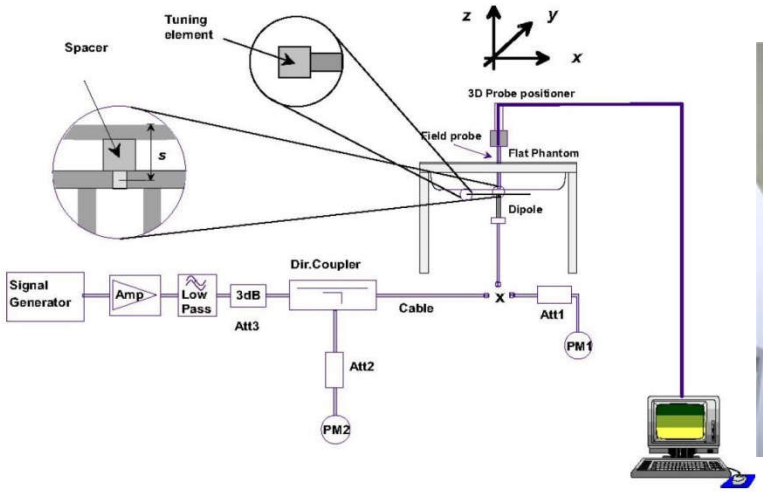


Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 11.1.1 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 11.1.2 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 11.1.3). 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 11.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

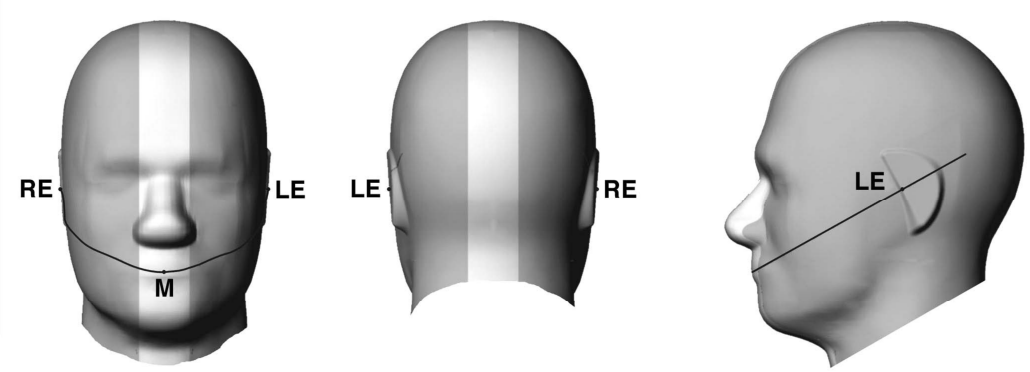


Fig 11.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

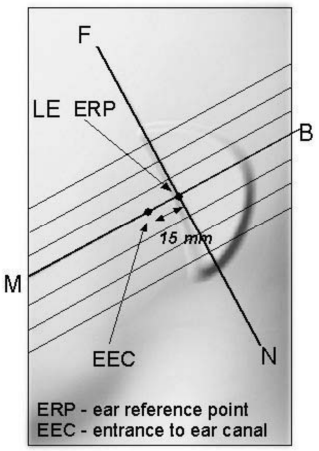


Fig 11.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

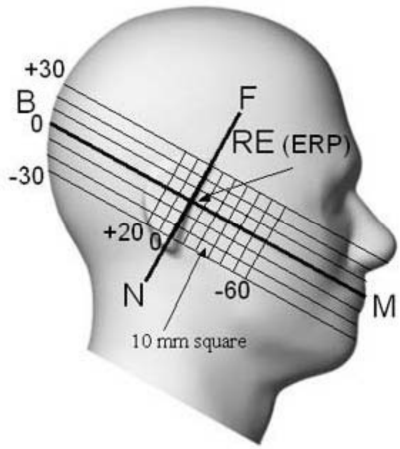


Fig 11.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

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 11.2.1 and Figure 11.2.2), 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 11.2.1). 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 11.2.2), 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 11.2.3), 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 11.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

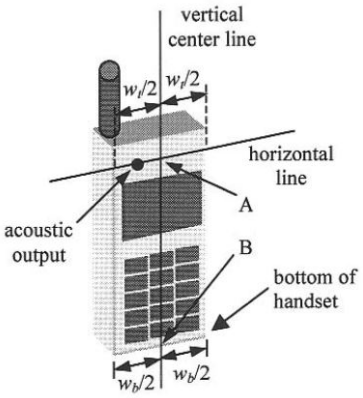


Fig 11.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

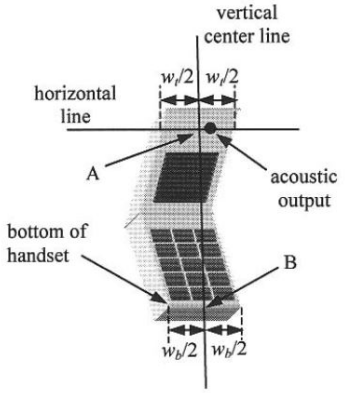


Fig 11.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

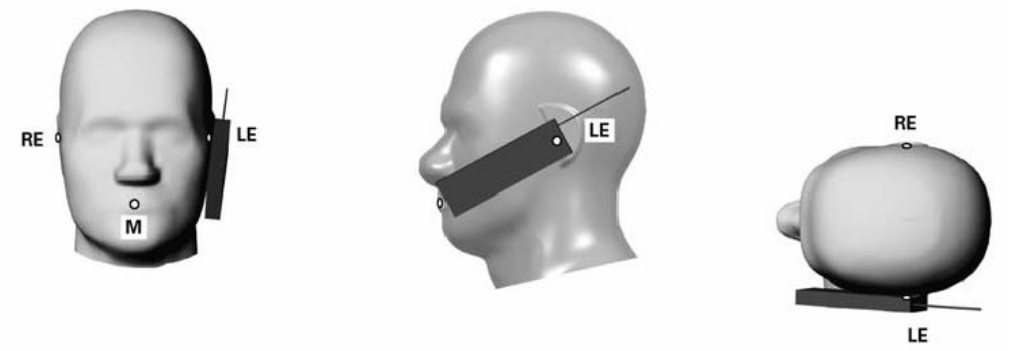


Fig 11.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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 11.3.1. 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

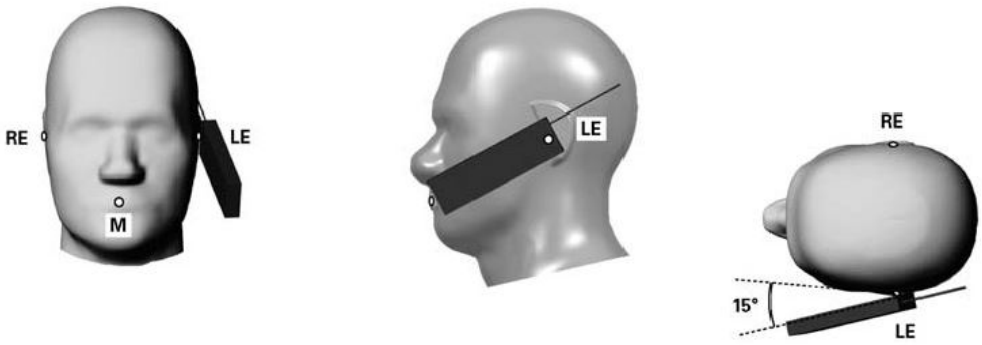


Fig 11.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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 11.4). 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.

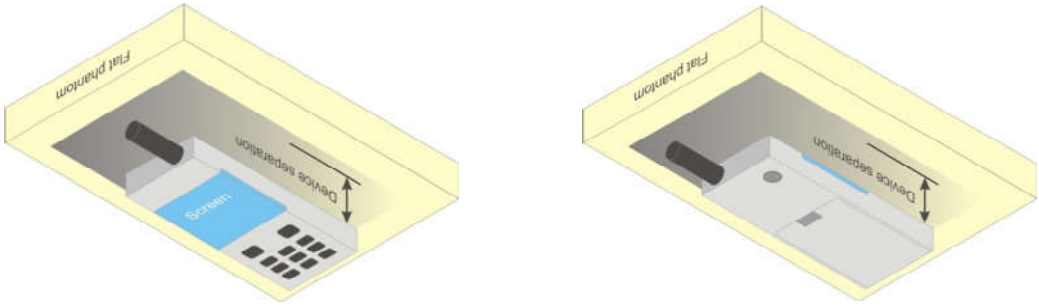


Fig 11.4 Body Worn Position

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. SAR Test Results

12.1 Head SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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	GSM850	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	189	836.4	29.45	30.00	1.135	0.03	0.615	**0.698**
02	GSM1900	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	810	1909.8	24.45	25.00	1.135	0.06	0.357	**0.405**

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
03	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	4182	836.4	23.51	24.50	1.256	0.03	0.388	**0.487**
04	WCDMA IV	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	1413	1732.6	23.39	24.50	1.291	0.01	0.410	**0.529**
05	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	9400	1880	23.46	24.50	1.271	-0.07	0.323	**0.410**

<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
06	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	49	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	133322	683	23.48	24.00	1.127	-0.05	0.266	**0.300**
07	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	23095	707.5	23.28	24.00	1.180	0.07	0.298	**0.352**
08	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	0	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	20525	836.5	23.20	24.00	1.202	0.04	0.364	**0.438**
09	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	132322	1745	22.95	24.00	1.274	0.09	0.341	**0.434**
10	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	18900	1880	23.12	24.00	1.225	0.03	0.297	**0.364**

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
11	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1	49	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	39750	2506	21.86	22.00	1.033	62.9	1.006	0	0.020	**0.021**

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
12	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	0mm	Full	1	2412	17.45	18.50	1.274	99.31	1.007	0.07	0.635	**0.814**

<Bluetooth SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
13	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Left Cheek	0mm	Full	39	2441	9.37	10.00	1.156	76.67	1.086	0.02	0.061	**0.077**

12.2 Hotspot SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
14	GSM850	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	10mm	Full	251	848.8	29.44	30.00	1.138	0.02	0.904	**1.028**
15	GSM1900	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	10mm	Full	810	1909.8	24.45	25.00	1.135	0.01	0.808	**0.917**

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
16	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10mm	Full	4182	836.4	23.51	24.50	1.256	0.04	0.629	**0.790**
17	WCDMA IV	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10mm	Reduced	1413	1732.6	21.54	22.50	1.247	0.07	0.661	**0.825**
	WCDMA IV	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10mm	Reduced	1312	1712.4	21.52	22.50	1.253	-0.03	0.581	0.728
	WCDMA IV	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10mm	Reduced	1513	1752.6	21.40	22.50	1.288	0.01	0.623	0.803
18	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10mm	Reduced	9400	1880	21.53	22.50	1.250	0.05	0.450	**0.563**

<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
19	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	10mm	Full	133322	683	23.48	24.00	1.127	0.09	0.469	**0.529**
20	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Back	10mm	Full	23095	707.5	23.28	24.00	1.180	-0.07	0.525	**0.620**
21	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	0	Back	10mm	Full	20525	836.5	23.20	24.00	1.202	0.02	0.405	**0.487**
22	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	0	Back	10mm	Reduced	132322	1745	21.45	22.00	1.135	0.01	0.639	**0.725**
23	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	10mm	Reduced	18900	1880	21.46	22.00	1.132	0.03	0.722	**0.818**

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
24	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	10mm	Reduced	39750	2506	16.67	18.00	1.358	62.9	1.006	0	0.303	**0.414**

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
25	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	10mm	Full	6	2437	17.68	18.50	1.208	99.31	1.007	0.01	0.292	**0.355**

12.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
26	GSM850	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	15mm	Full	128	824.2	29.26	30.00	1.186	0.06	0.740	**0.877**
27	GSM1900	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	15mm	Full	810	1909.8	24.45	25.00	1.135	0.03	0.444	**0.504**

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
28	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	15mm	Full	4182	836.4	23.51	24.50	1.256	-0.01	0.426	**0.535**
29	WCDMA IV	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	15mm	Full	1413	1732.6	23.39	24.50	1.291	0.07	0.466	**0.602**
30	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	15mm	Full	9400	1880	23.46	24.50	1.271	0.02	0.443	**0.563**

<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
31	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	15mm	Full	133322	683	23.48	24.00	1.127	0.04	0.370	**0.417**
32	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Back	15mm	Full	23095	707.5	23.28	24.00	1.180	0.03	0.397	**0.469**
33	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	0	Back	15mm	Full	20525	836.5	23.20	24.00	1.202	0.05	0.354	**0.426**
34	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back	15mm	Full	132322	1745	22.95	24.00	1.274	0.02	0.321	**0.409**
35	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back	15mm	Full	18900	1880	23.12	24.00	1.225	0.06	0.304	**0.372**

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
36	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	15mm	Full	39750	2506	21.86	22.00	1.033	62.9	1.006	0.09	0.342	**0.355**

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
37	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	15mm	Full	6	2437	17.68	18.50	1.208	99.31	1.007	-0.02	0.141	**0.171**

Note: The verified maximum SAR from chapter 12.1 to 12.3 are most less than original report, although some band a little higher than original application, they are all in measurement uncertainty, so no need to consider co-located SAR for original report has been performed conservatively.

12.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

<1g>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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	GSM850	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	10mm	Full	251	848.8	29.44	30.00	1.138	0.02	0.904	1	1.028
2nd	GSM850	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	10mm	Full	251	848.8	29.44	30.00	1.138	0.07	0.879	1.028	1.000
1st	GSM1900	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	10mm	Full	810	1909.8	24.45	25.00	1.135	0.01	0.808	1	0.917
2nd	GSM1900	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	10mm	Full	810	1909.8	24.45	25.00	1.135	-0.06	0.797	1.014	0.905

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.

Test Engineer : Martin Li, Varus Wang, Light Wang, Ricky Gu, Damon Zhu

13. Uncertainty Assessment

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be ≤ 30%, for a confidence interval of k = 2. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg and highest measured 10-g SAR is less 3.75W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.

14. 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 v02r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Dec 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.

------THE END------

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

Date: 2022-03-23

System Check_Head_750MHz

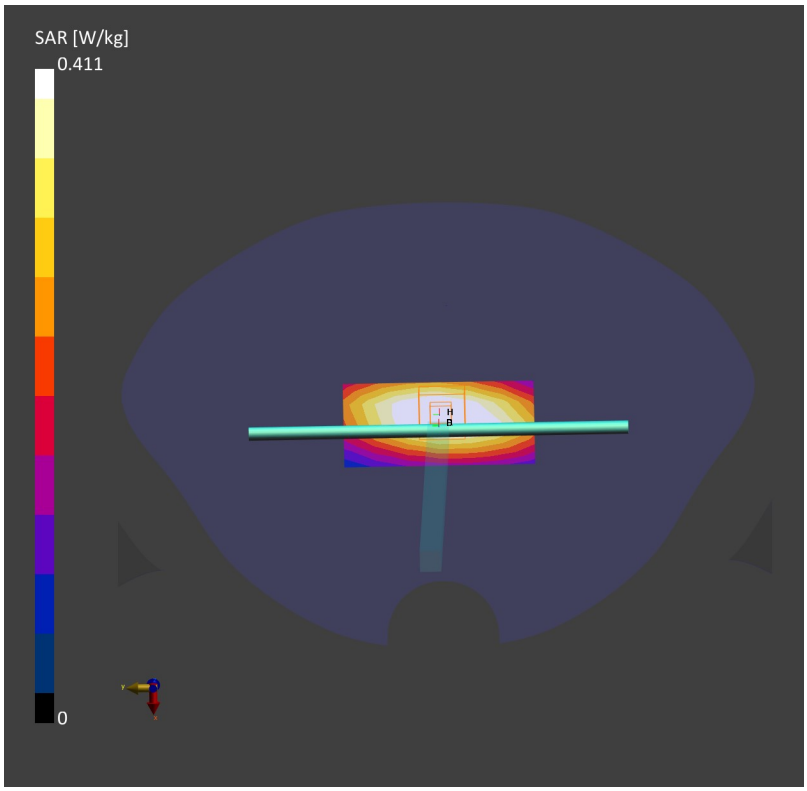
DUT:D750V3-SN:1087

Communication System: ; Frequency: 750.0
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 750.0 MHz; σ= 0.916 S/m; ε_r = 41.9
Ambient Temperature: 23.1°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.42, 9.42, 9.42); Calibrated: 2021-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2021-12-1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 2074; Section: Flat
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926

Area Scan (40.0 mm x 90.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 15.0 mm x 15.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 0.408 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.275 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (32.0 mm x 32.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 8.0 mm x 8.0 mm x 5.0 mm
Power Drift = 0.03 dB
SAR (1g) = 0.411 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.268 W/kg;



Date: 2022-03-25

System Check_Head_835MHz

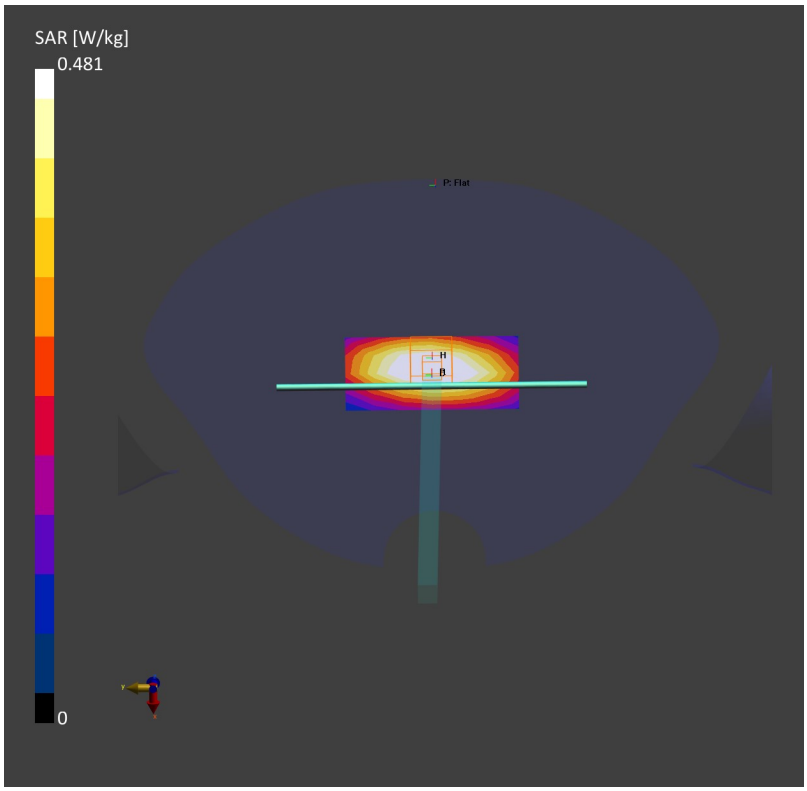
DUT:D835V2-SN:4d258

Communication System: ; Frequency: 835.0
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 835.0 MHz; σ= 0.929 S/m; ε_r = 40.9
Ambient Temperature: 23.2°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.18, 9.18, 9.18); Calibrated: 2021-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2021-12-1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 2074; Section: Flat
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926

Area Scan (40.0 mm x 90.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 15.0 mm x 15.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 0.481 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.317 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (32.0 mm x 32.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 8.0 mm x 8.0 mm x 5.0 mm
Power Drift = 0.06 dB
SAR (1g) = 0.481 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.313 W/kg;



Date: 2022-03-26

System Check_Head_1750MHz

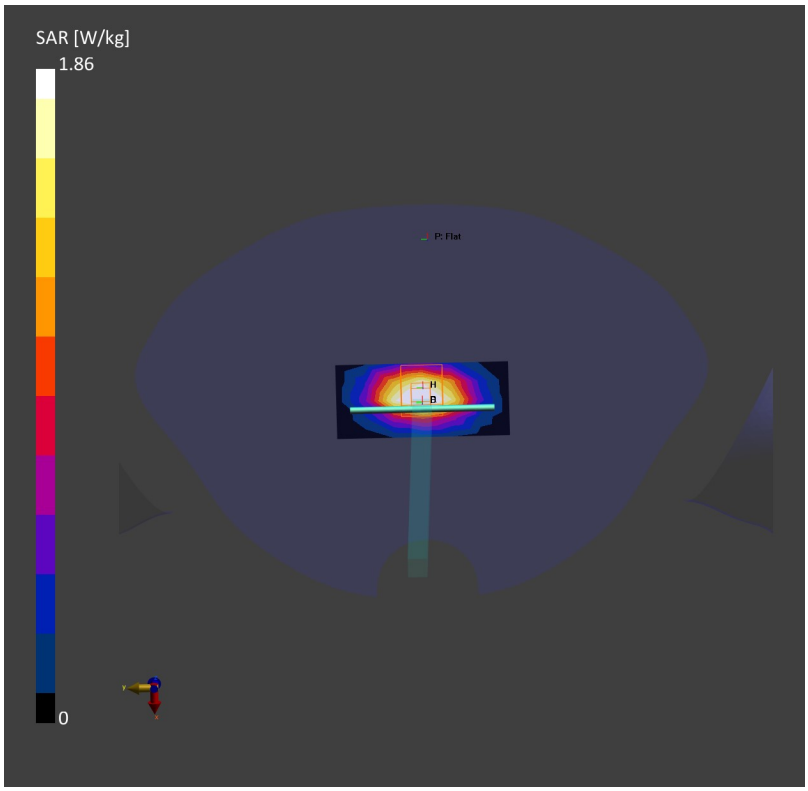
DUT:D1750V2-SN:1090

Communication System: ; Frequency: 1750.0
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 1750.0 MHz; σ= 1.40 S/m; εr= 40.5
Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.6°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.13, 8.13, 8.13); Calibrated: 2021-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2021-12-1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 2074; Section: Flat
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926

Area Scan (40.0 mm x 90.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 15.0 mm x 15.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 1.83 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.997 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (32.0 mm x 32.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 8.0 mm x 8.0 mm x 5.0 mm
Power Drift = 0.01 dB
SAR (1g) = 1.86 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.985 W/kg;



Date: 2022-03-28

System Check_Head_1900MHz

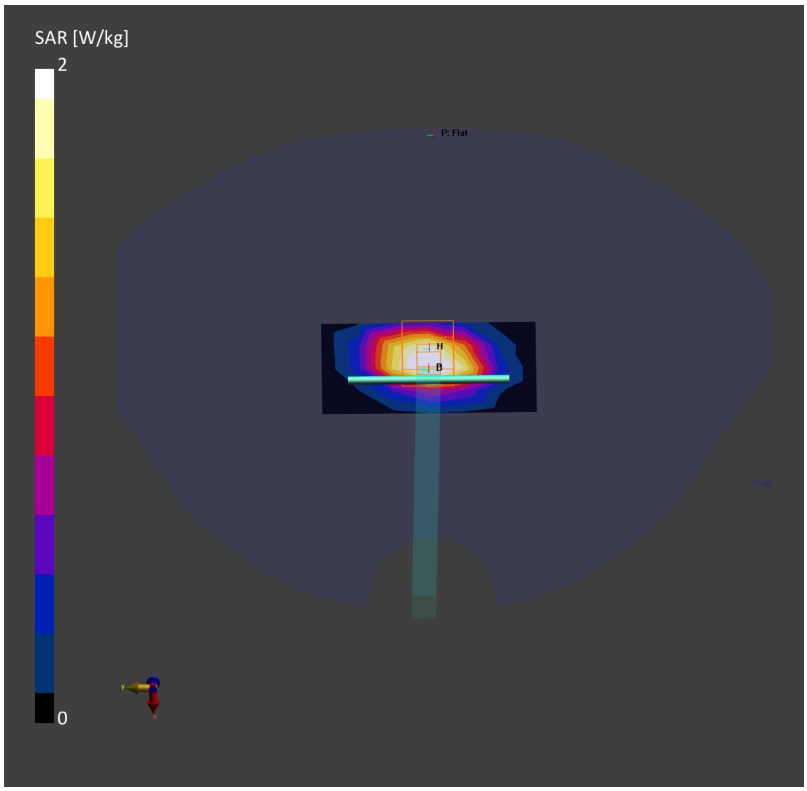
DUT:D1900V2-SN:5d182

Communication System: ; Frequency: 1900.0
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 1900.0 MHz; σ= 1.45 S/m; ε_r = 40.7
Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.86, 7.86, 7.86); Calibrated: 2021-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2021-12-1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 2074; Section: Flat
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926

Area Scan (40.0 mm x 90.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 15.0 mm x 15.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 1.93 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 1.03 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (32.0 mm x 32.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 8.0 mm x 8.0 mm x 5.0 mm
Power Drift = -0.04 dB
SAR (1g) = 2.00 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 1.03 W/kg;



Date: 2022-03-31

System Check_Head_2450MHz

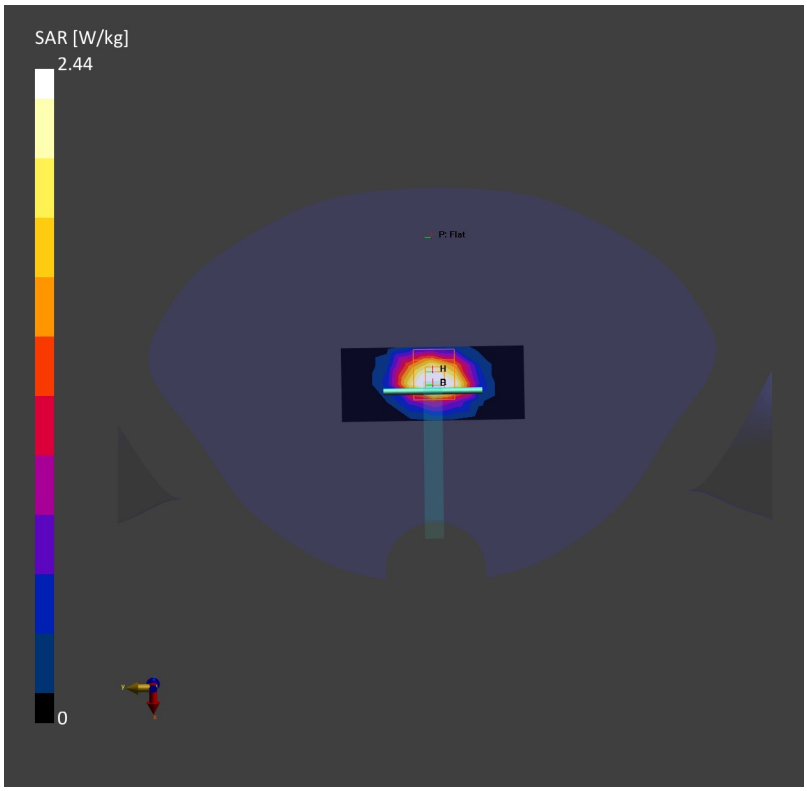
DUT:D2450V2-SN:924

Communication System: ; Frequency: 2450.0
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 2450.0 MHz; σ= 1.83 S/m; ε_r = 39.2
Ambient Temperature: 23.2°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.6°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53); Calibrated: 2021-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2021-12-1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 2074; Section: Flat
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926

Area Scan (40.0 mm x 96.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 12.0 mm x 12.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 2.39 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 1.13 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (30.0 mm x 30.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 5.0 mm x 5.0 mm x 5.0 mm
Power Drift = 0.03 dB
SAR (1g) = 2.44 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 1.14 W/kg;



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2022/4/19

System Check_Head_2600MHz

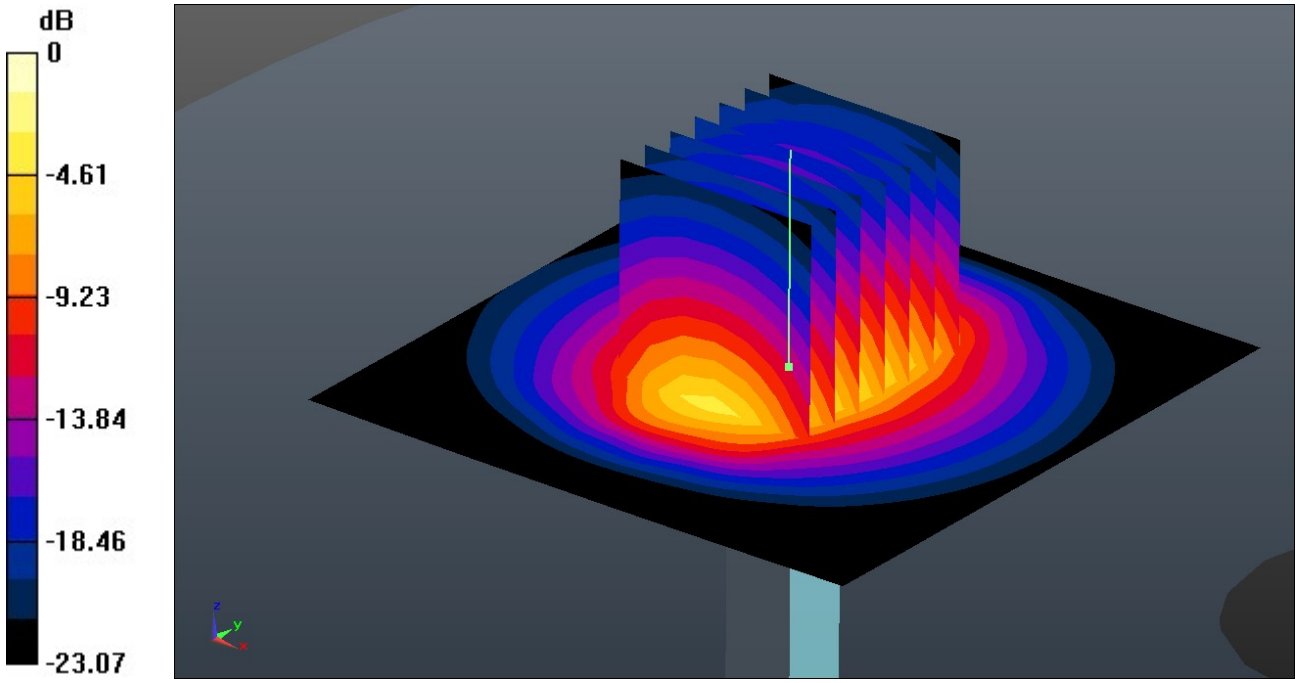
DUT: D2600V2 - SN:1061

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2600 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2600 Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz; σ = 1.929 S/m; ε_r = 39.002; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.7 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7592; ConvF(7.26, 7.26, 7.26); Calibrated: 2021/6/24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.06 W/kg

Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 58.91 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.73 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.62 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.18 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.28 W/kg



0 dB = 6.28 W/kg = 7.98 dBW/kg

Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

Date: 2022-03-25

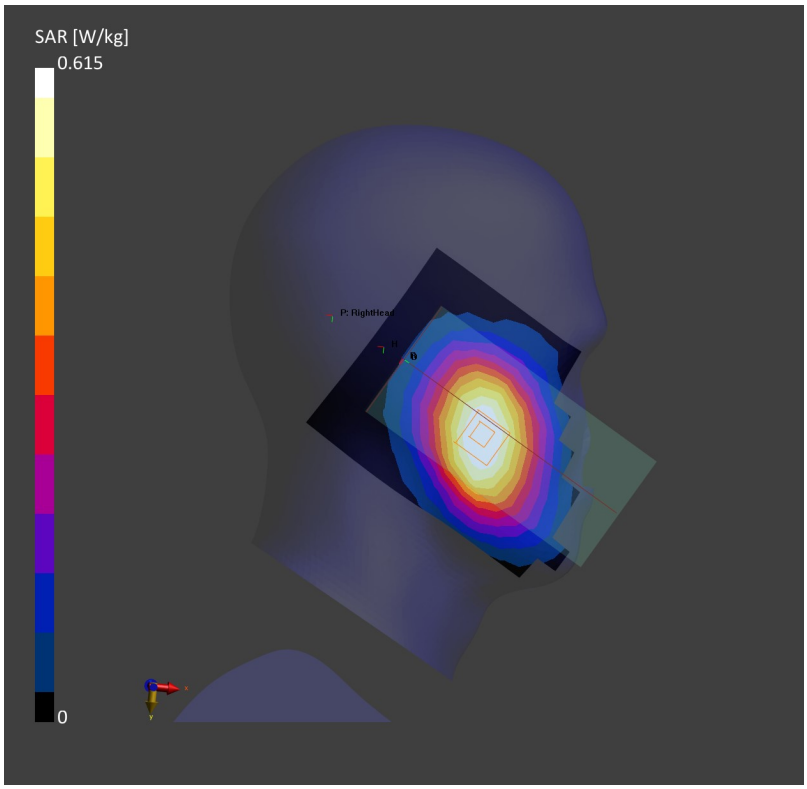
01_GSM850_GPRS (4 Tx slots)_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch189

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.4
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 836.4 MHz; σ= 0.93 S/m; ε_r = 40.9
Ambient Temperature: 23.2°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.18, 9.18, 9.18); Calibrated: 2021-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2021-12-1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 2074; Section: RightHead
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926

Area Scan (120.0 mm x 180.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 15.0 mm x 15.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 0.579 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.399 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (32.0 mm x 32.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 8.0 mm x 8.0 mm x 5 mm
Power Drift = 0.03 dB
SAR (1g) = 0.615 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.476 W/kg;



Date: 2022-03-28

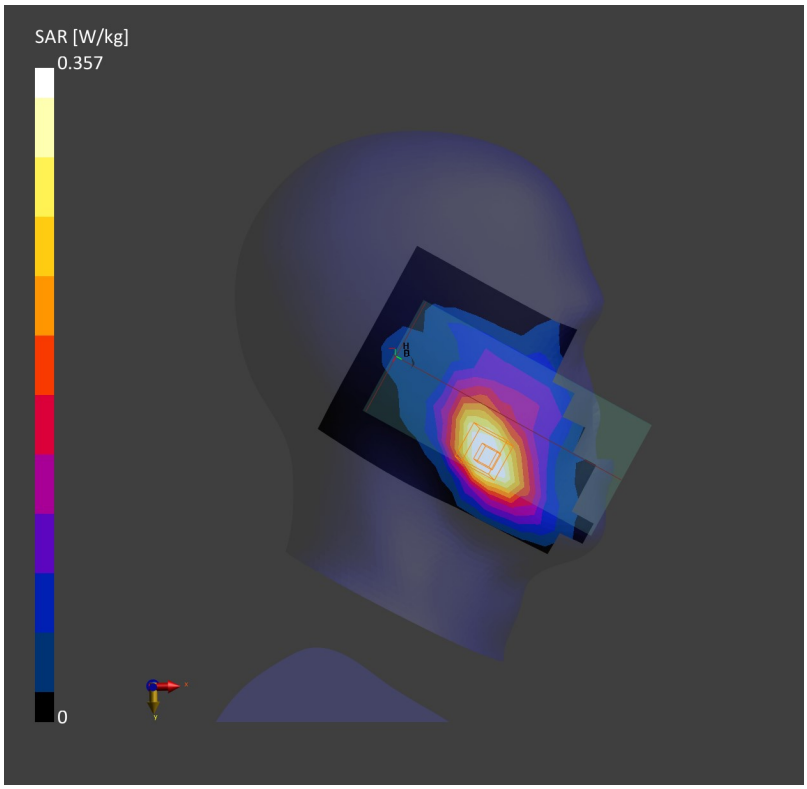
02_GSM1900_GPRS (4 Tx slots)_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch810

Communication System: PCS 1900; Frequency: 1909.8
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 1909.8 MHz; σ= 1.46 S/m; ε_r = 40.7
Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.86, 7.86, 7.86); Calibrated: 2021-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2021-12-1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 2074; Section: RightHead
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926

Area Scan (120.0 mm x 180.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 15.0 mm x 15.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 0.339 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.197 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (32.0 mm x 32.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 8.0 mm x 8.0 mm x 5 mm
Power Drift = 0.06 dB
SAR (1g) = 0.357 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.223 W/kg;

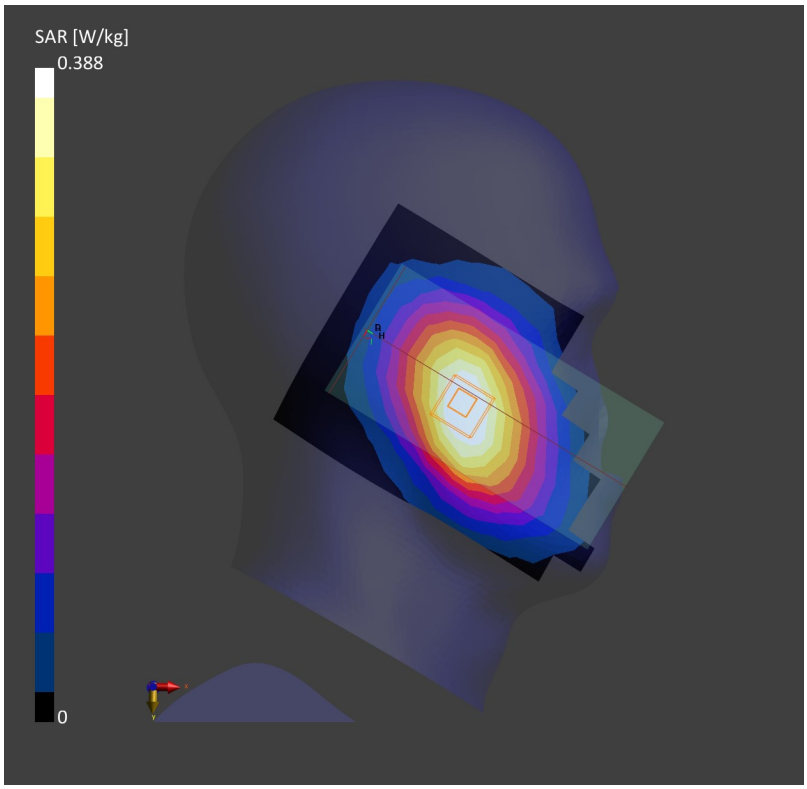


Date: 2022-03-25

03_WCDMA V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch4182

Communication System: Band 5, UTRA/FDD; Frequency: 836.4
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 836.4 MHz; σ= 0.93 S/m; ε_r = 40.9
Ambient Temperature: 23.2°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.18, 9.18, 9.18); Calibrated: 2021-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2021-12-1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 2074; Section: RightHead
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926

Area Scan (120.0 mm x 180.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 15.0 mm x 15.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 0.370 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.253 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (32.0 mm x 32.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 8.0 mm x 8.0 mm x 5.0 mm
Power Drift = 0.03 dB
SAR (1g) = 0.388 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 0.294 W/kg;