FCC SAR Test Report

FCC ID: 2ABDK-VB2

Project No.	:	1911C006
Equipment	:	Smart Watch
Brand Name	:	VitalThec
Test Model	:	VB2
Series Model	:	N/A
Date of Receipt	:	Oct. 22, 2021
Date of Test	:	Nov. 27, 2021 ~ Dec. 18, 2021
Issued Date	:	Jan. 07, 2022
Report Version	:	R01
Test Sample	:	Engineering Sample No.: DG20211022166, DG20211022167.
Standard(s)	:	Please refer to page 2.
Applicant	:	Borqs BeiJing Ltd
Address	:	TowerA BuildingB23 Universal Business Park No 10 jiuxianqiao Road Chaoyang District Beijing China
Manufacturer	:	Borqs BeiJing Ltd
Address	:	TowerA BuildingB23 Universal Business Park No 10 jiuxianqiao Road Chaoyang District Beijing China
Factory	:	Borqs BeiJing Ltd
Address	:	TowerA BuildingB23 Universal Business Park No 10 jiuxianqiao Road Chaoyang District Beijing China

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.

Justin Huang

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ilac-MRA

ACCREDITED

TESTING CERT #5123.02

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Standard(s)	:	**FCC 47CFR §2.1093** Radio frequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices **ANSI Std C95.1-1992** Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz - 300 GHz. (IEEE Std C95.1-1991) **IEEE Std 1528-2013** Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques **KDB941225 D01** 3G SAR Procedures v03r01 **KDB941225 D05** SAR for LTE Devices v02r05 **KDB447498 D01** General RF Exposure Guidance v06 **KDB248227 D01** 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02 **KDB865664 D01** SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 **KDB865664 D02** RF Exposure Reporting v01r02 **KDB690783 D01** SAR Listings on Grants v01r03

Declaration

BTL represents to the client that testing is done in accordance with standard procedures as applicable and that test instruments used has been calibrated with standards traceable to international standard(s) and/or national standard(s).

BTL's reports apply only to the specific samples tested under conditions. It is manufacture's responsibility to ensure that additional production units of this model are manufactured with the identical electrical and mechanical components. **BTL** shall have no liability for any declarations, inferences or generalizations drawn by the client or others from **BTL** issued reports.

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BTL's laboratory quality assurance procedures are in compliance with the **ISO/IEC 17025** requirements, and accredited by the conformity assessment authorities listed in this test report.

BTL is not responsible for the sampling stage, so the results only apply to the sample as received.

The information, data and test plan are provided by manufacturer which may affect the validity of results, so it is manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that the apparatus meets the essential requirements of applied standards and in all the possible configurations as representative of its intended use.

Limitation

For the use of the authority's logo is limited unless the Test Standard(s)/Scope(s)/Item(s) mentioned in this test report is (are) included in the conformity assessment authorities acceptance respective.

Please note that the measurement uncertainty is provided for informational purpose only and are not use in determining the Pass/Fail results.

Table of Contents Page

Table of Contents

REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Report Version	Description	Issued Date
R00	Original Issue.	Dec. 31, 2021
R01	Updated the SAR value.	Jan. 07, 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Mode	Highest Reported Head SAR-1g (W/kg)	Highest Reported Limb SAR-10g (W/kg)
UMTS B2	0.960	3.594
UMTS B5	0.255	0.545
LTE B2	1.148	2.492
LTE B4	0.856	2.823
LTE B5	0.299	0.869
LTE B12	0.070	0.237
2.4G WiFi	0.018	0.021
Bluetooth	<0.001	<0.001

Note:
1) The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population uncontrolled exposure limits according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI C95.1:1992/IEEE C95.1:1991, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

1.2 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

Temperature	Min. = 20ºC, Max. = 24ºC
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

Equipment	Smart Watch	
Test Model	VB2	
Series Model	N/A	
Model Difference(s)	N/A	
Hardware Version	DVT2	
Software Version	SW_VB2_286.00_i_USERDEBUG	
Modulation	UMTS(QPSK), LTE(QPSK/16QAM), WiFi(DSSS/OFDM), BT(GFSK/π/4-DQPSK/8-DPSK)	
Operation Frequency Range(s)	Band	TX (MHz)
	UMTS B2	1850~1910
	UMTS B5	824~849
	LTE B2	1850~1910
	LTE B4	1710~1755
	LTE B5	824~849
	LTE B12	699~716
	Bluetooth	2400~2483.5
	2.4G WLAN	2400~2483.5
HSDPA UE Category	14	
HSUPA UE Category	6	
DC-HSDPA UE Category	24	
Power Class	3, tested with power control “all 1”(UMTS B2/5)	
	3, tested with power control “all Max” (LTE B2/4/5/12)	
Test Channels (low-mid-high)	9262-9400-9538 (UMTS B2)	
	4132-4182-4233 (UMTS B5)	
	18700-18900-19100 (LTE B2 BW=20MHz)	
	20050-20175-20300 (LTE B4 BW=20MHz)	
	20450-20525-20600 (LTE B5 BW=10MHz)	
	23060-23095-23130 (LTE B12 BW=10MHz)	
	0-39-78 (BT)	
	0-19-39 (BLE)	
	1-6-11 (2.4G WIFI 802.11b/g/n HT20)	

Antenna Gain (dBi)	Band	Main Antenna	BT/WIFI antenna
	UMTS B2	-6.3	/
	UMTS B5	-11.2	/
	LTE B2	-6.3	/
	LTE B4	-6.8	/
	LTE B5	-11.2	/
	LTE B12	-10.0	/
	Bluetooth	/	-5.0
	WLAN 2.4G	/	-5.0
Other Information			
Battery	Model Name	ZWD462527V	
	Power Rating	DC 3.8V, 400mAh	

1.4 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
1	Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	760	Oct. 26, 2021	1 Year
2	Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	1423	Dec. 11, 2020	1 Year
3	Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	420	Dec. 09, 2020	1 Year
4	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3974	Dec. 18, 2020	1 Year
5	E-field Probe	Speag	ES3DV3	3162	Jun. 15, 2021	1 Year
6	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3809	Oct. 14, 2021	1 Year
7	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D750V3	1095	Jun. 01, 2021	3 Years
8	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D835V2	4d160	Jun. 01, 2021	3 Years
9	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D1750V2	1101	Jun. 01, 2021	3 Years
10	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D1900V2	5d179	May 31, 2021	3 Years
11	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	919	May 28, 2021	3 Years
12	Twin Sam Phantom	Speag	Twin Sam Phantom V5.0	1469	N/A	N/A
13	Twin Sam Phantom	Speag	Twin Sam Phantom V5.0	1811	N/A	N/A
14	Twin Sam Phantom	Speag	Twin Sam Phantom V5.0	1896	N/A	N/A
15	Radio Communication Analver	Anritsu	MT8821C	6261915479	Jul. 24, 2021	1 Year
16	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	104462	Jul. 27, 2021	1 Year
17	Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W+	QA1333003	Dec. 29, 2020	1 Year
18	DC Source metter	Iteck	IT6154	0061041267682 01001	Jul. 24, 2021	1 Year
19	Signal Analyzer	R&S	FSV7	103120	Jul. 10, 2021	1 Year
20	Vector Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46102965	Feb. 28, 2021	1 Year
21	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5172B	MY53050758	Feb. 27, 2021	1 Year
22	Smart Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z21	102209	Feb. 28, 2021	1 Year
23	3.5mm Economy Calibration Kit	Agilent	85052D	MY43252246	Dec. 09, 2021	1 Year
24	Dielectric Assessment Kit	Speag	DAK-3.5	1226	N/A	N/A
25	Directional Coupler	Woken	TS-PCC0M-05	0107090019	Feb. 27, 2021	1 Year
26	Coupler	Woken	0110A05601O-10	COM5BNW1A2	Feb. 27, 2021	1 Year
27	Digital Themometer	LKM	DTM3000	3519	Jun. 24, 2021	1 Year

Remark:
1. “N/A” denotes no model name, serial No. or calibration specified.
2. 1) Per KDB865664 D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three-year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.
   a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
   b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
   c) The most recent return-loss result, measured at least annually, deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement;
   d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.
   2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a short block performed before measuring liquid parameters.
3. The last use date of DAE4 (S/N: 1423) & EX3DV4 (S/N: 3974) is Nov. 30, 2021;
   the last use date of DAE4 (S/N: 420) is Nov. 27, 2021. Both within the validity period.

2. RF EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

2.1 TEST FACILITY

The test facilities used to collect the test data in this report is SAR room at the location of Room 108, Building 2, No.1, Yile Road, Songshan Lake Zone, Dongguan City, Guangdong, People's Republic of China.
BTL's Designation Number for FCC: CN1240.

2.2 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty Budget for Frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)	Vi V_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.05	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.05 %	± 6.05 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	1	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection Limits	1	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Modulation response	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.4 %	±1.4 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5%	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient – Noise	3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient – Reflections	3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Max.SAR Evaluation	4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	1.7 1.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.8 %	± 1.9 %	145
Device Holder	2.2 2.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.9 %	5
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	∞
Power Scaling	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Production Tolerances	6.1	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.5 %	3.5 %	∞
SAR correction	1.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.1 %	0.9 %	
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.1 %	1.0 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.4 %	0.4 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.5 %	1.4 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.1 %	0.1 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (K = 1)						± 10.5 %	± 10.5 %	361
Expanded Uncertainty (K = 2)						**± 21.0 %**	**± 21.0 %**	

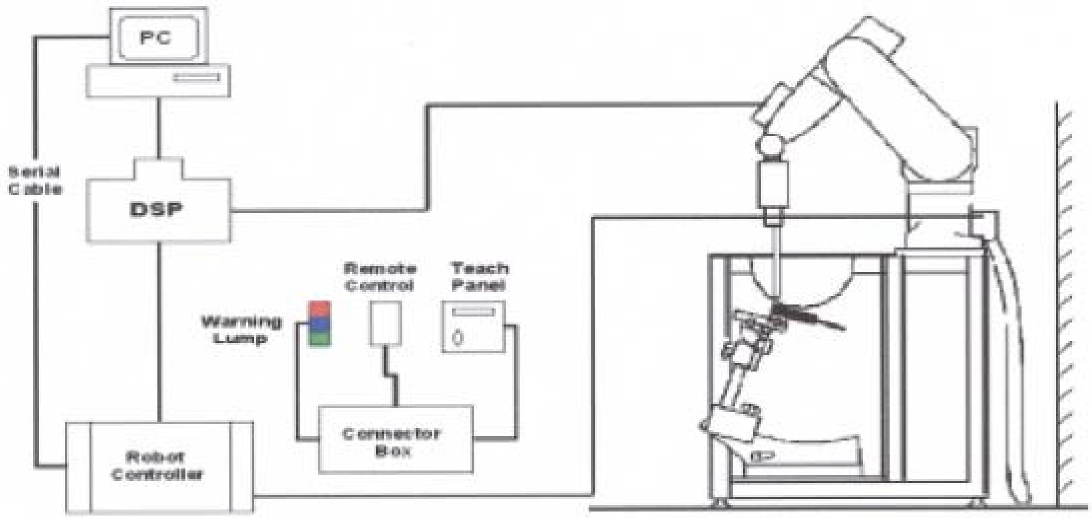
3. SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SET-UP

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

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (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.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6. TheDASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows.
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

3.1.1 TEST SETUP LAYOUT



3.2 DASY5 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 and EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

3.2.1 PROBE SPECIFICATION

ES3DV3

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity:± 0.2dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 4 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm

EX3DV4

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity:± 0.2dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm

E-field Probe

3.2.2 E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than ± 0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\mathrm{SAR} = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or $$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{|E|^2 \sigma}{\rho}$$

Where: σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m3).

3.2.3 OTHER TEST EQUIPMENT

3.2.3.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is light weight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.
Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

3.2.3.2 Phantom

Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length:1000mm; Width: 500mm Height: adjustable feet	
Aailable	Special	

3.2.4 SCANNING PROCEDURE

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

- Area Scan

The “area scan” measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension (≤2GHz), 12 mm in x- and y- dimension (2-4 GHz) and 10mm in x- and y- dimension (4-6GHz). If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation.

- Zoom Scan

A “zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous “coarse” scan. This is a fine grid with maximum scan spatial resolution: Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom}≤2GHz -≤8mm, 2-4GHz -≤5 mm and 4-6 GHz-≤4mm; Δz_{zoom}≤3GHz -≤5 mm, 3-4 GHz-≤4mm and 4-6GHz-≤2mm where the robot additionally moves the probe along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. DASY is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in Appendix B. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.4.) are shown in table form in chapter 7.2.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2 mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth.

The following table summarizes the area scan and zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB 865664D01:

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

3.2.5 SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points (with 8mm horizontal resolution) or 7 x 7 x 7 points (with 5mm horizontal resolution) or 8 x 8 x 7 points (with 4mm horizontal resolution). The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting “Graph Evaluated”.
- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.
- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

Extrapolation

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computer mathematic, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

Interpolation

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computer mathematic, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff].

Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

Advanced Extrapolation

DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensate boundary effects on E-field probes.

3.2.6 DATA STORAGE AND EVALUATION

3.2.6.1 Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “DAE”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

3.2.7 DATA EVALUATION BY SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	Sensitivity	Normi, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	Diode compression point	Dcp_i
Device parameters:	Frequency	f
	Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	Conductivity	
	Density	

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf / dcp_i$$

With	V_i = compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	U_i = input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	cf = crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
	dcp_i = diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i \ / \ Norm_i \cdot ConvF \ )^{1/2}$

H-field probes: $H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2) / f$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)

[mV/(V/m)^2] for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = (E_X^2 + E_Y^2 + E_Z^2)^{1/2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = (E_{tot})^2 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} / (\boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot 1000)$$

With SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

= equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \text{ or } P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

With P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm^2

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

4. SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

4.1 TISSUE VERIFICATION

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectic parameter are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within ± 5% of the target values.

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
Head 750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
Head 835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
Head 1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
Head 1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
Head 2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M + resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose; DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol] Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Tissue Verification									
Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)	Targeted Conductivity (σ)	Targeted Permittivity (εr)	Deviation Conductivity (σ) (%)	Deviation Permittivity (εr) (%)	Date
Head	750	22.1	0.891	41.175	0.89	41.9	0.11	-1.73	Nov. 27, 2021
Head	750	22.1	0.883	41.896	0.89	41.9	-0.79	-0.01	Dec. 07, 2021
Head	835	22.1	0.943	40.617	0.90	41.5	4.78	-2.13	Nov. 27, 2021
Head	835	22.3	0.915	41.276	0.90	41.5	1.67	-0.54	Dec. 09, 2021
Head	1750	22.5	1.399	38.982	1.37	40.1	2.12	-2.79	Nov. 30, 2021
Head	1750	22.5	1.339	39.779	1.37	40.1	-2.26	-0.80	Dec. 13, 2021
Head	1900	22.5	1.336	40.284	1.40	40.0	-4.57	0.71	Nov. 28, 2021
Head	1900	22.2	1.335	40.047	1.40	40.0	-4.64	0.12	Dec. 16, 2021
Head	2450	22.4	1.818	39.211	1.80	39.2	1.00	0.03	Nov. 29, 2021
Head	2450	22.2	1.863	37.592	1.80	39.2	3.50	-4.10	Dec. 18, 2021

Note:
1) The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.
2) KDB 865664 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50MHz of the EUT frequencies.
3) The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies. The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY rounds to three significant digits.

4.2 SYSTEM CHECK

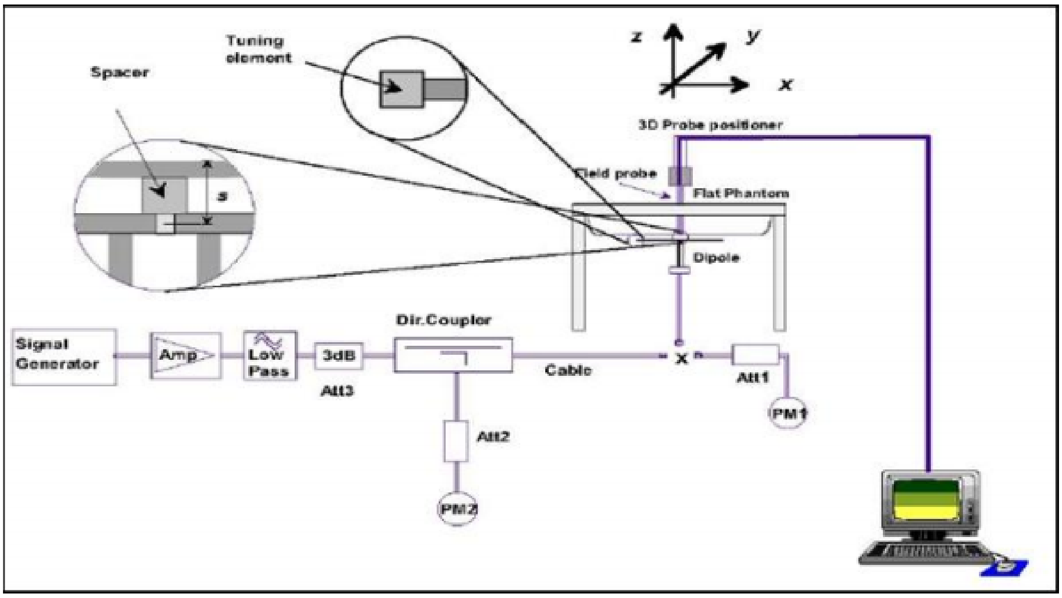
The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests.

System Check	Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)		Measured SAR (W/kg)		normalized SAR-1g (W/kg)		Deviation (%)		Dipole S/N
			1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	
Head	Nov. 27, 2021	750	8.59	5.60	2.14	1.40	8.56	5.60	-0.35	0.00	1095
Head	Dec. 07, 2021	750	8.59	5.60	2.09	1.41	8.36	5.64	-2.68	0.71	1095
Head	Nov. 27, 2021	835	9.52	6.14	2.43	1.50	9.72	6.00	2.10	-2.28	4d160
Head	Dec. 09, 2021	835	9.52	6.14	2.50	1.55	10.00	6.20	5.04	0.98	4d160
Head	Nov. 30, 2021	1750	36.40	18.90	8.64	4.83	34.56	19.32	-5.05	2.22	1101
Head	Dec. 13, 2021	1750	36.40	18.90	8.77	4.63	35.08	18.52	-3.63	-2.01	1101
Head	Nov. 28, 2021	1900	39.60	20.00	9.57	5.08	38.28	20.32	-3.33	1.60	5d179
Head	Dec. 16, 2021	1900	39.60	20.00	9.67	5.09	38.68	20.36	-2.32	1.80	5d179
Head	Nov. 29, 2021	2450	52.10	23.70	13.70	6.22	54.80	24.88	5.18	4.98	919
Head	Dec. 18, 2021	2450	52.10	23.70	13.50	6.16	54.00	24.64	3.65	3.97	919

4.3 SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

The system check is performed by using a system check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250mW (below 3GHz) or 100mW (3-6GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used.
The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system check to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %).



5. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY

5.1 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

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

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

The detailed repeated measurement results are shown in Section 7.2.

6. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

6.1 TEST CONFIGURATION

6.1.1 UMTS TEST CONFIGURATION

1. Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the procedures description in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1s" for WCDMA/HSDPA or by applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Result for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HSDPA, HSPA)
Should be tabulated in the SAR report. All configuration that are not supported by the DUT or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitation should be clearly identified.

2. WCDMA

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

(2). Body SAR Measurements
SAR for body-worn accessory is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits configured to all "1s". The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to other spreading codes and multiple DPDCHn configurations supported by handset with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode.

3. HSDPA

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured according to the "Body SAR Measurements" procedures of 3G device. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ ¼ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode. This is referred to as the 3G SAR test reduction procedure in the following SAR test guidance, where the primary mode is identified in the applicable wireless mode test procedures and the secondary mode is wireless mode being considered for SAR test reduction by that procedure. When the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is not satisfied, it is identified as "otherwise" in the applicable procedures; SAR measurement is required for the secondary mode.

Per KDB941225 D01, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSDPA body configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSDPA using the HSDPA body SAR procedures for the highest reported SAR body exposure configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC.

HSDPA should be configured according to UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/HS-PDSCHs, HAPRQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission condition, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. The β_c andβ_d gain factors for DPCCH and DPDCH were set according to the values in the below table, β_{hs} for HS-DPCCH is set automatically to the correct value when ΔACK, ΔNACK, ΔCQI = 8. The variation of theβ_c /β_d ratio causes a power reduction at sub-tests 2 - 4.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c /β_d	β_{hs} (1)	CM(dB)(2)	MPR (dB)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0
2	12/15(3)	15/15(3)	64	12/15(3)	24/15	1.0	0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: △ACK, △NACK and △CQI = 8 $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$ $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$
Note 2 : CM=1 for β_c/β_d= 12/15, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH,DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.
Note 3 : For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1,TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$

The measurements were performed with a Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) and H-Set 1 QPSK.

Settings of required H-Set 1 QPSK acc. to 3GPP 34.121

Parameter	Value
Nominal average inf. bit rate	534 kbit/s
Inter-TTI Distance	3 TTI"s
Number of HARQ Processes	2 Processes
Information Bit Payload	3202 Bits
MAC-d PDU size	336 Bits
Number Code Blocks	1 Block
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	4800 Bits
Total Available SMLs in UE	19200 SMLs
Number of SMLs per HARQ Process	9600 SMLs
Coding Rate	0.67
Number of Physical Channel Codes	5

HSDPA UE category

HS-DSCH Category	Maximum HS-DSCH Codes Received	Minimum Inter-TTI Interval	Maximum HS-DSCH Transport Block Bits/HS-DSCH TTI	Total Soft Channel Bits
1	5	3	7298	19200
2	5	3	7298	28800
3	5	2	7298	28800
4	5	2	7298	38400
5	5	1	7298	57600
6	5	1	7298	67200
7	10	1	14411	115200
8	10	1	14411	134400
9	15	1	25251	172800
10	15	1	27952	172800
11	5	2	3630	14400
12	5	1	3630	28800
13	15	1	34800	259200
14	15	1	42196	259200
15	15	1	23370	345600
16	15	1	27952	345600

4. HSUPA

SAR for Body exposure configurations is measured according to the "Body SAR Measurements" procedures of 3G device. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ ¼ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

Per KDB941225 D01, the 3G SAR test reduction procedures is applied to HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA with RMC) body configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSPA using the HSPA body SAR procedures for the highest reported body exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC.

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSUPA, a commercial communication test set should be used for the output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E-DCH configurations for HSDPA should be configured according to the values indicated below as well as other applicable procedures described in the "WCDMA Handset" and "Release 5 HSDPA Data Device" sections of 3G device.

Subtests for WCDMA Release 6 HSUPA

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ec} (SF)	β_{ed} (code)	CM (2) (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG (4) Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15(3)	15/15(3)	64	11/15(3)	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed1}:47/15 β_{ed2}:47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15(4)	15/15(4)	64	15/15(4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ ACK, Δ NACK and Δ CQI = 8 $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$ $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$

Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference

Note 3 : For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1,TF1) to $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$

Note 4 : For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1,TF1) to $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$

Note 5 : Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g

Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

HSUPA UE category

UE E-DCH Category	Maximum E-DCH Codes Transmitted	Number of HARQ Processes	E-DCH TTI(ms)	Minimum Speading Factor	Maximum E-DCH Transport Block Bits	Max Rate (Mbps)
1	1	4	10	4	7110	0.7296
2	2	8	2	4	2798	1.4592
	2	4	10	4	14484	
3	2	4	10	4	14484	1.4592
4	2	8	2	2	5772	2.9185
	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
5	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
6 (No DPDCH)	4	8	10	2SF2&2SF4	11484	5.76
	4	4	2		20000	2.00
7 (No DPDCH)	4	8	2	2SF2&2SF4	22996	?
	4	4	10		20000	?

NOTE: When 4 codes are transmitted in parallel, two codes shall be transmitted with SF2 and two with SF4.UE categories 1 to 6 support QPSK only. UE category 7 supports QPSK and 16QAM. (TS25.306-7.3.0).

5. DC-HSDPA

SAR is required for Rel. 8 DC-HSDPA when SAR is required for Rel.5 HSDPA; otherwise, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to DC-HSDPA with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode.
Power is measured for DC-HSDPA according to the H-Set 12, FRC configuration in Table C.8.1.12 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1 to determine SAR test reduction. A primary and a Second serving HS-DSCH cell are required to perform the power measurement and for the results to be acceptable.

The following tests were completed according to procedures in section 7.3.13 of 3GPP TS 34.108 v9.5.0. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

Downlink Physical Channels are set as per 3GPP TS34.121-1 v9.0.0 E.5.0
Levels for HSDPA connection setup

Parameter During Connection setup	**Unit**	**Value**
P-CPICH_Ec/lor	dB	-10
P-CCPCH and SCH_Ec/lor	dB	-12
PICH _Ec/lor	dB	-15
HS-PDSCH	dB	off
HS-SCCH_1	dB	off
DPCH_Ec/lor	dB	-5
OCNS_Ec/lor	dB	-3.1

Call is set up as per 3GPP TS34.108 v9.5.0 sub clause 7.3.13
The configurations of the fixed reference channels for HSDPA RF tests are described in 3GPP TS 34.121, annex C for FDD and 3GPP TS 34.122.
The measurements were performed with a Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 12 with QPSK

Parameter	Value
Nominal average inf. bit rate	60 kbit/s
Inter-TTI Distance	1 TTI"s
Number of HARQ Processes	6 Processes
Information Bit Payload	120 Bits
Number Code Blocks	1 Block
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	960 Bits
Total Available SMLs in UE	19200 SMLs
Number of SMLs per HARQ Process	3200 SMLs
Coding Rate	0.15
Number of Physical Channel Code	1

Note:
1.The RMC is intended to be used for DC-HSDPA mode and both cells shall transmit with identical parameters as listed in the table above.
2.Maximum number of transmission is limited to 1,i.e.,retransmission is not allowed. The redundancy and constellation version 0 shall be used.

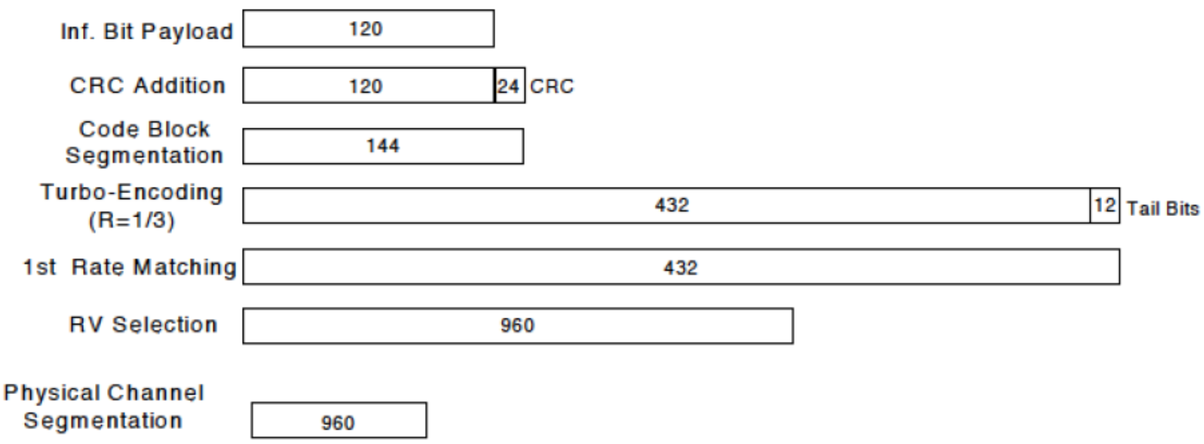


Figure C.8.19: Coding rate for Fixed reference Channel H-Set 12 (QPSK)

The following 4 Sub-tests for HSDPA were completed according to Release 5 procedures. A summary of subtest settings are illustrated below:

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (1)	CM(dB)(2)	MPR (dB)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0
2	12/15(3)	15/15(3)	64	12/15(3)	24/15	1.0	0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: ΔACK, ΔNACK and ΔCQI = 8 $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$ $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$
Note 2 : CM=1 for β_c/β_d= 12/15, β_{hs}/β_c = 24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.
Note 3 : For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15

Up commands are set continuously to set the UE to Max power.

6. HSPA+

An E-DCH call is set up according to TS 34.108 [3] 7.3.9 with the following exceptions in the RADIO BEARER SETUP messages. These exceptions allow the beta values to be set according to table C.11.1.4 and each UL physical channel to be at constant power at the start of the measurement. RF parameters are set up according to table E.5.A.1. Settings for the serving cell are defined in table 5.2E.4. Uplink SRB for DCCH mapped on E-DCH and downlink SRB for DCCH on DCH. E-DCH is configured with 2ms TTI.

Table C.11.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH with 16QAM

Sub-test	β_c (Note3)	β_d	β_{HS} (Note1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed} (2xSF2) (Note 4)	β_{ed} (2xSF4) (Note 4)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 4)	E-TFCI (Note 5)	E-TFCI (boost)
1	1	0	30/15	30/15	β_{ed}1: 30/15 β_{ed}2: 30/15	β_{ed}3: 24/15 β_{ed}4: 24/15	3.5	2.5	14	105	105

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c.
Note 2: CM = 3.5 and the MPR is based on the relative CM difference, MPR = MAX(CM-1,0).
Note 3: DPDCH is not configured, therefore the β_c is set to 1 and β_d = 0 by default.
Note 4: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.
Note 5: All the sub-tests require the UE to transmit 2SF2+2SF4 16QAM EDCH and they apply for UE using E-DPDCH category 7. E-DCH TTI is set to 2ms TTI and E-DCH table index = 2. To support these E-DCH configurations DPDCH is not allocated. The UE is signaled to use the extrapolation algorithm.

Note:
1.The Dual Carriers transmission only applies to HSDPA physical channels.
2.The Dual Carriers belong to the same Node and are on adjacent carriers.
3.The Dual Carriers do not support MIMO to serve UEs configured for dual cell operation.
4.The Dual Carriers operate in the same frequency band.
5.The device doesn't support the modulation of 16QAM in uplink but 64QAM in downlink for DC-HSDPA mode.
6.The device doesn’t support carrier aggregation for it just can operate in Release 8.

6.1.2 LTE TEST CONFIGURATION

SAR for LTE band exposure configurations is measured according to the procedures of KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices. The CMW500 Wide Band Radio Communication Tester was used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. SAR test were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)

1. Spectrum Plots for RB configurations

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

2. MPR

When MPR is implemented permanently within the UE, regardless of network requirements, only those RB configurations allowed by 3GPP for the channel bandwidth and modulation combinations may be tested with MPR active. Configurations with RB allocations less than the RB thresholds required by 3GPP must be tested without MPR.

The allowed Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for the maximum output power due to higher order modulation and transmit bandwidth configuration (resource blocks) is specified in Table 6.2.3-1 of the 3GPP TS36.101:

Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{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

3. A-MPR

A-MPR (Additional MPR) has been disabled for all SAR tests by using Network Signaling Value of “NS_01” on the base station simulator.

4. LTE procedures for SAR testing

A) Largest channel bandwidth standalone SAR test requirements

i) QPSK with 1 RB allocation

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. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required for 1 RB allocation; otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels and only for the RB offset configuration with the highest output power for that channel. When the reported SAR of a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all three RB offset configurations for that required test channel.

ii) QPSK with 50% RB allocation

The procedures required for 1 RB allocation in i) are applied to measure the SAR for QPSK with 50% RB allocation

iii) QPSK with 100% RB allocation

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 in i) and ii) 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.

iv) Higher order modulations

For each modulation besides QPSK; e.g., 16-QAM, 64-QAM, apply the QPSK procedures in above sections to determine the QAM configurations that may need SAR measurement. For each configuration identified as required for testing, SAR is required only when the highest maximum output power for the configuration in the higher order modulation is > ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK or when the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is > 1.45 W/kg.

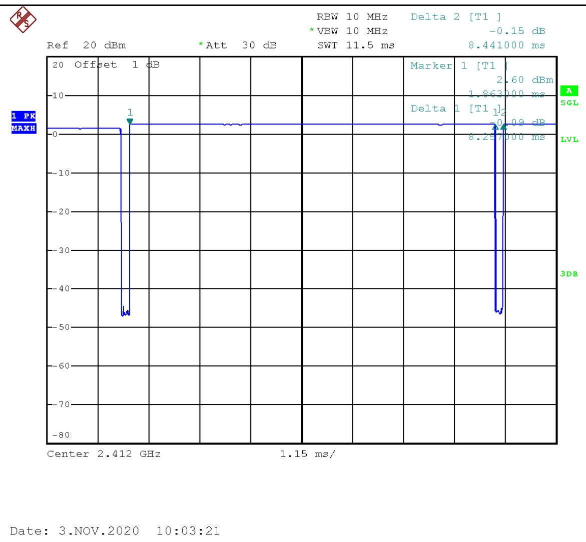
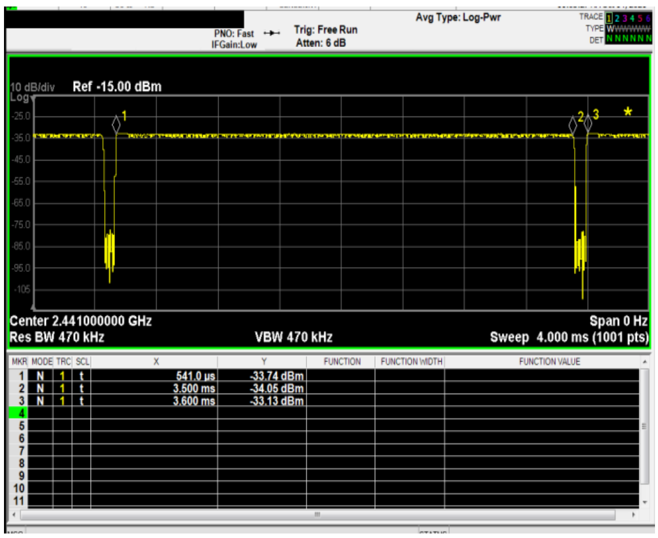
B) Other channel bandwidth standalone SAR test requirements

For the other channel bandwidths used by the device in a frequency band, apply all the procedures required for the largest channel bandwidth in section A) to determine the channels and RB configurations that need SAR testing and only measure SAR when the highest maximum output power of a configuration requiring testing in the smaller channel bandwidth is > ½ dB higher than the equivalent channel configurations in the largest channel bandwidth configuration or the reported SAR of a configuration for the largest channel bandwidth is > 1.45 W/kg.

6.1.3 WIFI TEST CONFIGURATION

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

For WiFi SAR testing, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WiFi mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. The RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1. The test procedures in KDB 248227 D01 are applied.

Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle
WiFi 2.4G	BT
97.20%	96.73%
	

6.1.4.1 2.4G SAR Test Requirements

802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements
SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:
1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements
When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
2) 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.

SAR Test Requirements for OFDM configurations
When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, each standalone
And frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

6.1.4.2 OFDM transmission mode and SAR test channel selection

For the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations (for example 802.11a, 802.11n and 802.11ac, or 802.11g and 802.11n, with the same channel bandwidth, modulation, and data rate, etc.), the lower order 802.11 mode (i.e.802.11a then 802.11n and 802.11ac, or 802.11g then 802.11n) is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power are the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

6.1.4.3 Initial test configuration procedure

For OFDM, in both 2.4G and 5GHz bands, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, and lowest data rate. If the average RF output powers of the highest identical transmission modes are within 0.25 dB of each other, mid channel of the transmission mode with highest average RF output powers is the initial test channel. Otherwise, the channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output power will be the initial test configuration.
When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no additional measurements on other test channels are required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is ≤1.2 W/kg or all channels are measured. When there are multiple untested channels having the same subsequent highest average RF output power, the channel with higher frequency from the lowest 802.11 mode is considered for SAR measurement.

6.2 TEST POSITION

6.2.1 HEAD TEST CONFIGURATION

In these cases, the device under test shall be positioned at the distance to the phantom surface that corresponds to the intended use as specified in the user instructions. The separation distance between the phantom surface and the device is 10mm.

This product supports the call function and will be placed in front of the face when in use. Only tests Front Face.

6.2.2 LIMB-WORN DEVICE

A limb-worn device is a unit whose intended use includes being strapped to the arm or leg of the user while transmitting (except in idle mode). It is similar to a body-worn device. Therefore, the test positions of body-worn device also apply. The strap shall be opened so that it is divided into two parts as shown in Figure 10. The device shall be positioned directly against the phantom surface with the strap straightened as much as possible and the back of the device towards the phantom.

If the strap cannot normally be opened to allow placing in direct contact with the phantom surface, it may be necessary to break the strap of the device but ensuring to not damage the antenna.

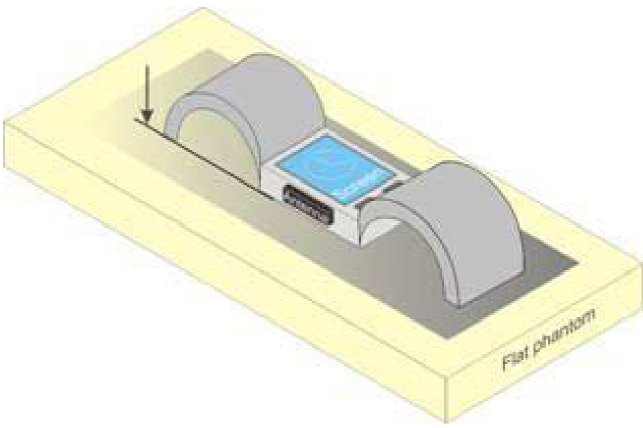


Figure: Test position for limb-worn devices

Since the antenna is inside the strap, the strap cannot be removed, and the rear face cannot fit the Flat Phantom, the test is setup at the neck of the SAM phantom to test the rear face for the limb worn.
A non-standard setup was used for SAR testing based on guidance from the FCC. The operational description contains additional information, the KDB Inquiry number is 148696.

The location of the antennas inside EUT is shown as below picture:

Note: The Diversity antenna does not support TX function.

7. TEST RESULT

7.1 CONDUCTED POWER RESULTS

The conducted power measurement result please refer to Appendix E.

7.2 SAR TEST RESULTS

General Notes:

1) Per KDB447498 D01, all measurement SAR results are scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to demonstrate compliant.
2) Per KDB447498 D01, 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. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
3) Per KDB865664 D01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8W/kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is ≤ 20%, and the measured SAR < 1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
4) Per KDB865664 D02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is > 1.5 W/kg, or > 7.0 W/kg for occupational exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing.

UMTS Notes:

Per KDB941225 D01, When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ ¼ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

LTE notes:

1) The LTE test configurations are determined according to KDB941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices. The general test procedures used for SAR testing can be found in Section 6.1.3.
2) A-MPR was disabled for all SAR test by setting NS_01 on the base station simulator. SAR tests were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (maximum TTI)

WLAN Notes:

1. For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all positions in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 for 2.4GHZ WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR. See Section 6.1.4 for more information.

7.2.1 HEAD SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT

1. Head SAR measurement result of UMTS

Test No.	Band	Mode	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR
U11	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9400	Front Face	1	23	22.81	0.11	0.787	0.822
U12	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9262	Front Face	1	23	22.65	0.05	0.793	0.860
U13	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9538	Front Face	1	23	22.79	0.02	**0.915**	**0.960**
U14	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9538	Front Face (Repeated)	1	23	22.79	0.02	0.902	0.947
U16	UMTS B5	RMC12.2K	4182	Front Face	1	23	22.78	0.08	**0.242**	**0.255**
U17	UMTS B5	RMC12.2K	4132	Front Face	1	23	22.83	-0.05	0.206	0.214
U18	UMTS B5	RMC12.2K	4233	Front Face	1	23	22.88	0.13	0.223	0.229

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. Head SAR measurement result of LTE

Test No.	Band	Mode	Channel	RB	offset	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR
L30	LTE B2	QPSK20M	19100	1	50	Front Face	1	23	22.94	-0.12	0.982	0.995
L31	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18700	1	50	Front Face	1	23	22.45	0.01	0.886	1.006
L32	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18900	1	50	Front Face	1	23	22.38	0.04	**0.995**	**1.148**
L33	LTE B2	QPSK20M	19100	50	0	Front Face	1	22	21.72	0.11	0.785	0.837
L34	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18700	50	0	Front Face	1	22	21.40	0.05	0.783	0.899
L35	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18900	50	0	Front Face	1	22	21.50	-0.03	0.888	0.996
L33	LTE B2	QPSK20M	19100	100	0	Front Face	1	22	21.58	0.18	0.776	0.855
L32	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18900	1	50	Front Face (Repeated)	1	23	22.38	0.11	0.989	1.141
L37	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20175	1	0	Front Face	1	23	22.40	0.04	**0.746**	**0.856**
L38	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20050	1	50	Front Face	1	23	22.21	0.05	0.702	0.843
L39	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20300	1	50	Front Face	1	23	22.20	-0.03	0.708	0.851
L40	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20175	50	0	Front Face	1	22	21.11	0.07	0.672	0.825
L41	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20050	50	0	Front Face	1	22	21.24	-0.15	0.657	0.783
L42	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20300	50	0	Front Face	1	22	21.21	0.13	0.663	0.795
L37	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20300	100	0	Front Face	1	22	21.27	0.13	0.652	0.772
L37	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20175	1	0	Front Face (Repeated)	1	23	22.40	-0.02	0.741	0.850
L44	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20525	1	24	Front Face	1	23	22.19	0.06	**0.248**	**0.299**
L45	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20450	1	24	Front Face	1	23	22.18	0.12	0.203	0.245
L46	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20600	1	24	Front Face	1	23	22.14	0.16	0.221	0.269
L21	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20525	25	12	Front Face	1	22	20.94	-0.02	0.218	0.278
L22	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20450	25	12	Front Face	1	22	20.93	0.18	0.201	0.257
L23	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20600	25	0	Front Face	1	22	20.83	0.09	0.217	0.284
L48	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23095	1	24	Front Face	1	23	22.97	-0.02	**0.007**	**0.007**
L49	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23060	1	0	Front Face	1	23	22.94	0.18	0.005	0.005
L50	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23130	1	24	Front Face	1	23	22.84	0.02	<0.001	<0.001
L27	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23095	25	0	Front Face	1	22	21.92	0.12	<0.001	<0.001
L28	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23060	25	12	Front Face	1	22	21.88	0.08	<0.001	<0.001
L29	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23130	25	0	Front Face	1	22	21.82	0.01	<0.001	<0.001

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

3. Head SAR measurement result of WiFi 2.4G

Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
W08	802.11b	6	Front Face	1	1	97.20	14.5	13.74	0.07	0.002	0.002
W09	802.11b	1	Front Face	1	1	97.20	14.5	13.71	0.13	0.003	0.003
W10	802.11b	11	Front Face	1	1	97.20	14.5	13.51	-0.01	**0.014**	**0.018**

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

4. Head SAR measurement result of BT

Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
B01	DH5	78	Front Face	1	1	96.73	10	9.75	0	<0.001	<0.001
B04	DH5	39	Front Face	1	1	96.73	10	9.61	0	<0.001	<0.001
B05	DH5	0	Front Face	1	1	96.73	10	8.02	0	<0.001	<0.001

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

7.2.2 LIMBS SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT

1. Limbs SAR measurement result of UMTS

Test No.	Band	Mode	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR
U01	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9400	Rear Face	0	23	22.81	-0.02	**3.440**	**3.594**
U02	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9262	Rear Face	0	23	22.65	0.08	2.620	2.840
U03	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9538	Rear Face	0	23	22.79	0.06	2.840	2.981
U04	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9400	Rear Face (Repeated)	0	23	22.81	-0.02	3.350	3.500
U05	UMTS B2	RMC12.2K	9400	Rear Face (Repeated)	0	23	22.81	-0.02	3.390	3.542
U07	UMTS B5	RMC12.2K	4182	Rear Face	0	23	22.78	-0.06	0.410	0.431
U08	UMTS B5	RMC12.2K	4132	Rear Face	0	23	22.83	-0.07	0.414	0.431
U09	UMTS B5	RMC12.2K	4233	Rear Face	0	23	22.88	0.05	**0.530**	**0.545**

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. Limbs SAR measurement result of LTE

Test No.	Band	Mode	Channel	RB	offset	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR
L01	LTE B2	QPSK20M	19100	1	50	Rear Face	0	23	22.94	-0.05	1.920	1.946
L02	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18700	1	50	Rear Face	0	23	22.45	-0.09	1.930	2.192
L03	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18900	1	50	Rear Face	0	23	22.38	0.1	**2.160**	**2.492**
L04	LTE B2	QPSK20M	19100	50	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.72	-0.01	1.850	1.975
L05	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18700	50	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.40	0.14	1.810	2.080
L06	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18900	50	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.50	0.18	2.050	2.298
L07	LTE B2	QPSK20M	19100	100	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.58	0.16	1.470	1.620
L08	LTE B2	QPSK20M	18900	1	50	Rear Face (Repeated)	0	23	22.38	0.01	2.090	2.411
L10	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20175	1	0	Rear Face	0	23	22.40	0.09	**2.460**	**2.823**
L11	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20050	1	50	Rear Face	0	23	22.21	0.05	1.920	2.305
L12	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20300	1	50	Rear Face	0	23	22.20	0.05	1.980	2.379
L13	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20175	50	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.11	0.11	1.860	2.283
L14	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20050	50	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.24	0.01	1.720	2.050
L15	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20300	50	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.21	0.07	1.680	2.016
L16	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20300	100	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.27	0.13	1.346	1.593
L17	LTE B4	QPSK20M	20175	1	0	Rear Face (Repeated)	0	23	22.40	0.09	2.390	2.742
L19	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20525	1	24	Rear Face	0	23	22.19	0.05	**0.721**	**0.869**
L20	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20450	1	24	Rear Face	0	23	22.18	0.07	0.707	0.854
L21	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20600	1	24	Rear Face	0	23	22.14	0.03	0.681	0.830
L22	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20525	25	12	Rear Face	0	22	20.94	-0.02	0.556	0.710
L23	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20450	25	12	Rear Face	0	22	20.93	0.18	0.498	0.637
L24	LTE B5	QPSK10M	20600	25	0	Rear Face	0	22	20.83	0.09	0.514	0.673
L26	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23095	1	24	Rear Face	0	23	22.97	0.01	**0.235**	**0.237**
L27	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23060	1	0	Rear Face	0	23	22.94	-0.06	0.189	0.192
L28	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23130	1	24	Rear Face	0	23	22.84	-0.07	0.211	0.219
L29	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23095	25	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.92	0.12	0.184	0.188
L30	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23060	25	12	Rear Face	0	22	21.88	0.08	0.173	0.178
L31	LTE B12	QPSK10M	23130	25	0	Rear Face	0	22	21.82	0.01	0.190	0.198

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

3. Limbs SAR measurement result of WiFi 2.4G

Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
W03	802.11b	6	Rear Face	0	1	97.20	14.5	13.74	-0.11	0.014	0.017
W06	802.11b	1	Rear Face	0	1	97.20	14.5	13.71	0.13	0.012	0.015
W07	802.11b	11	Rear Face	0	1	97.20	14.5	13.51	-0.02	**0.016**	**0.021**

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

4. Limbs SAR measurement result of BT

Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
B03	DH5	78	Rear Face	0	1	96.73	10	9.75	0	<0.001	<0.001
B04	DH5	39	Rear Face	0	1	96.73	10	9.61	0	<0.001	<0.001
B05	DH5	0	Rear Face	0	1	96.73	10	8.02	0	<0.001	<0.001

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

8. MULTIPLE TRANSMITTER EVALUATION

The following tables list information which is relevant for the decision if a simultaneous transmit evaluation is necessary according to FCC KDB 447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06.

The location of the antennas inside EUT is shown as below picture:

Note: The Diversity antenna does not support TX function.

8.1 STAND-ALONE SAR TEST EXCLUSION

Per FCC KDB 447498D01, SAR compliance for simultaneous transmission must be considered when the maximum duration of overlapping transmissions, including network hand-offs, is greater than 30 seconds. This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis.

The Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities of this device are as below:

NO.	Simultaneous Tx Combination	Head	Limbs
1	UMTS + WiFi 2.4G	Yes	Yes
2	UMTS + BT	Yes	Yes
3	LTE + WiFi 2.4G	Yes	Yes
4	LTE + BT	Yes	Yes

Note: WiFi 2.4G and Bluetooth can’t transmit simultaneously.

8.2 SAR SUMMATION SCENARIO

For Head SAR

Test Position / SAR_{1g}(W/Kg)	Front Face_1cm
UMTS B2	0.960
UMTS B5	0.255
LTE B2	1.148
LTE B4	0.856
LTE B5	0.299
LTE B12	0.007
WiFi 2.4G	0.018
BT	<0.001
MAX $\sum SAR_{1g}$	**1.166**

For Limb SAR

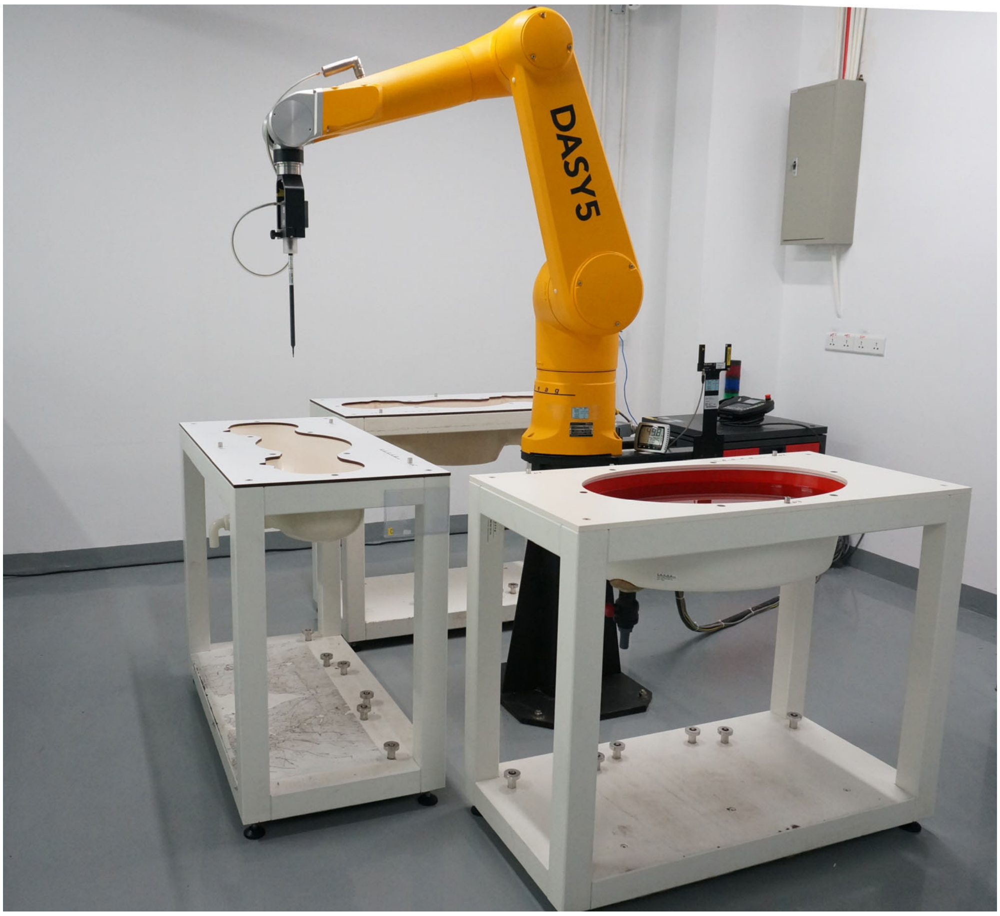
Test Position / SAR_{10g}(W/Kg)	Rear Face_0cm
UMTS B2	3.594
UMTS B5	0.545
LTE B2	2.492
LTE B4	2.823
LTE B5	0.869
LTE B12	0.237
WiFi 2.4G	0.021
BT	<0.001
MAX $\sum SAR_{10g}$	**3.615**

Note:
1) For Head SAR:
Thus $SAR_{MAX.total}$= 1.166 W/Kg < 1.6 W/Kg, so the SAR to peak location separation ratio should not be considered.
2) For Limb SAR:
Thus $SAR_{MAX.total}$= 3.615 W/Kg < 4.0 W/Kg, so the SAR to peak location separation ratio should not be considered.

APPENDIX

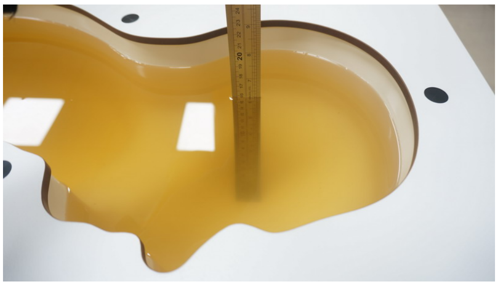
1. TEST LAYOUT

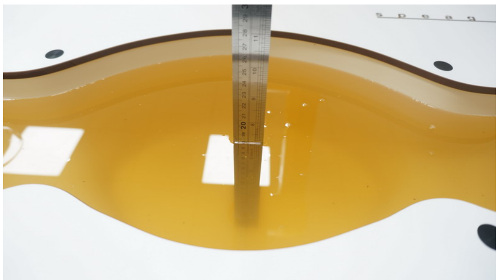
Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



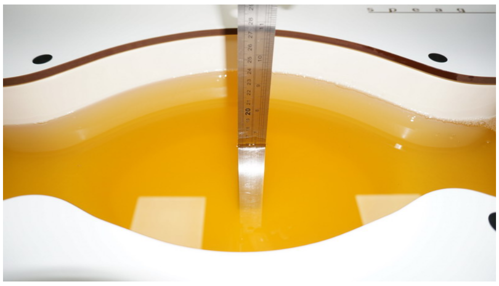
Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (≥15cm depth)

HSL_810MHz-920MHz_Head_15.9cm HSL_810MHz-920MHz_Body_18.1cm

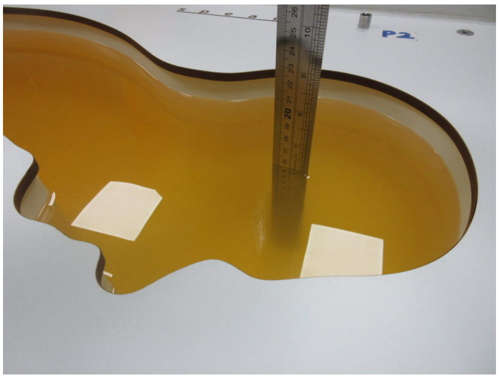


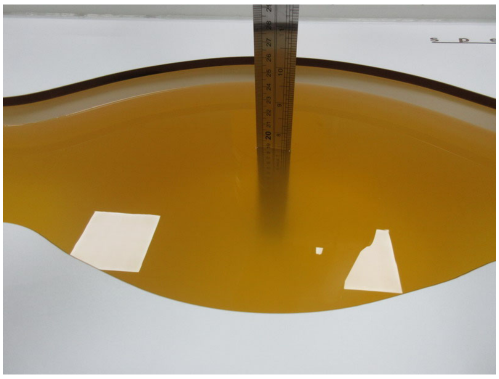


HSL_1700MHz-1900MHz_Head_15.5cm HSL_1700MHz-1900MHz_Body_16.2cm

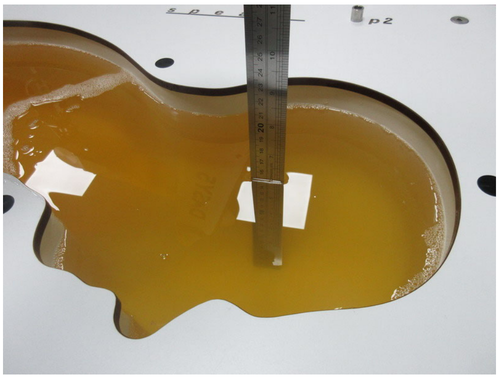


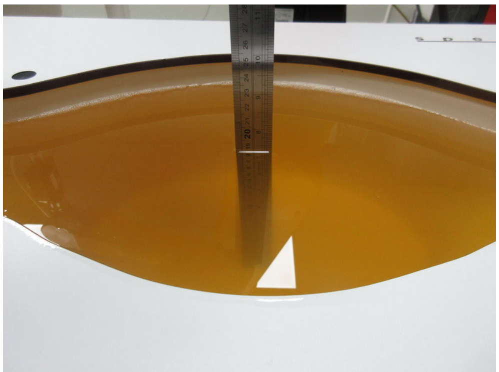
HSL_1900MHz-2300MHz_Head_15.5cm HSL_1900MHz-2300MHz_Body_18.8cm





HSL_2300MHz-2700MHz_Head_15.3cm HSL_2300MHz-2700MHz_Body_18.5cm





Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1911C006_Appendix A.)

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1911C006_Appendix B.)

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1911C006_Appendix C.)

Appendix D. Photographs of the Test Set-Up

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1911C006_Appendix D.)

Appendix E. Conducted Power Measurement Result

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1911C006_Appendix E.)

End of Test Report