Testing Laboratory 1190

FCC SAR TEST REPORT

FCC ID	**:**	**B32C6803GBTWN**
Equipment	**:**	**Point of Sales Terminal**
Brand Name	**:**	**Verifone**
Model Name	**:**	**C680 3G-BT-WiFi**
Applicant	**:**	**Verifone, Inc. 1400 West Stanford Ranch Road, Suite 200, Rocklin CA 95765 USA**
Manufacturer	**:**	**Verifone, Inc. 1400 West Stanford Ranch Road, Suite 200, Rocklin CA 95765 USA**
Standard	**:**	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)**

The product was received on May 04, 2020 and testing was started from Jul. 18, 2020 and completed on Jul. 20, 2020. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample provide by manufacturer and the test data has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has been pass the FCC requirement.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Approved by: Cona Huang / Deputy Manager

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory

No. 52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

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History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
FA692114-08	01	Initial issue of report	Aug. 18, 2020

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Verifone, Inc., Point of Sales Terminal, C680 3G-BT-WiFi,** are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary		Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission 10g SAR (W/kg)
		Body (Separation 0mm)	Extremity (Separation 0mm)		
		1g SAR (W/kg)	10g SAR (W/kg)		
Licensed	GSM850	0.72	0.77	1.17	2.05
	GSM1900	0.17	0.65		
	WCDMA II	0.30	1.70		
	WCDMA V	0.88	1.27		
DTS	2.4GHz WLAN	0.29	0.50	1.17	1.70
NII	5GHz WLAN	0.29		1.17	2.05
Date of Testing:		2020/7/18 ~ 2020/7/20			

Sporton Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF code: 1190) and the FCC designation No. TW1190 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test.This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

Reviewed by: Jason Wang
Report Producer: Daisy Peng

2. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards, if the KDB standards were not list within TAF approval, because it is include in the FCC KDB 447498.

- 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 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01

3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

3.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Point of Sales Terminal
Brand Name	Verifone
Model Name	C680 3G-BT-WiFi
FCC ID	B32C6803GBTWN
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz WCDMA Band V: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5150 MHz ~ 5250 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5250 MHz ~ 5350 MHz WLAN 5.6GHz Band: 5470 MHz ~ 5725 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5725 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz NFC : 13.56 MHz
Mode	GPRS/EGPRS RMC 12.2Kbps HSDPA, HSUPA WLAN: 802.11a/b/g/n HT20/HT40 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE NFC:ASK
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. There are two samples and samples list as below table, RF exposure evaluation is selected sample 1 as the main tested, sample 2 will spot check worst case found in sample 1.

4. RF Exposure Limits

4.1 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.

4.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

5. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

5.1 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.

5.2 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:

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

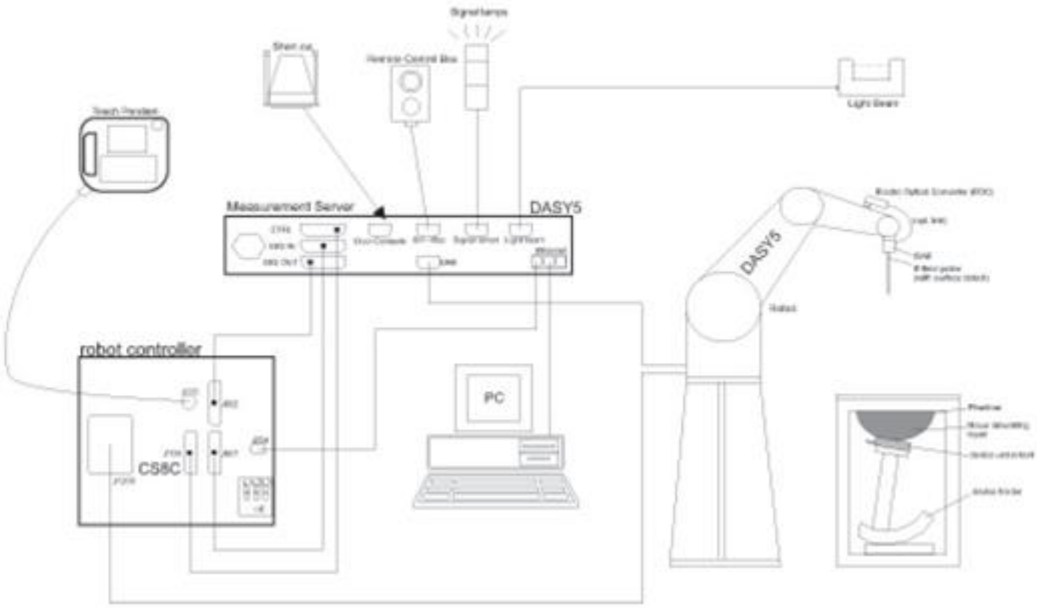
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

6. System Description and Setup

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



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

6.1 Test Side Location

Sporton Lab and below test site location are accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF code: 1190 and 0007) and the FCC designation No. TW1190 and TW0007 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test.

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory			
Test Site Location	TW1190 No. 52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, CHINESE TAIPEI		TW0007 No. 58, Aly. 75, Ln. 564, Wehnua 3rd, Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City, CHINESE TAIPEI	
Test Site No.	SAR01-HY	SAR03-HY	SAR08-HY	SAR09-HY
	SAR04-HY	SAR05-HY	SAR11-HY	SAR12-HY
	SAR06-HY	SAR10-HY		

6.2 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.

<ES3DV3 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – 4 GHz; Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 4 GHz)	
Directivity	±0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g – >100 mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3.0 mm	

<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	

6.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

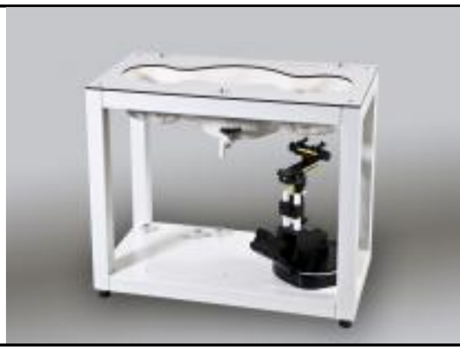
The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE

6.4 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

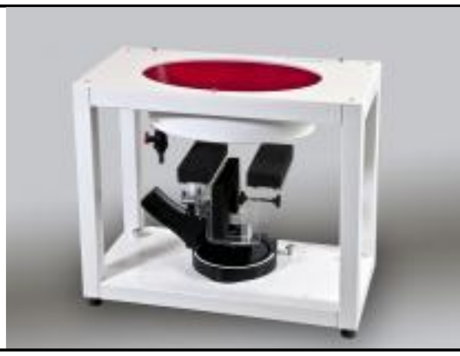
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom



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.

6.5 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

7. 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

7.1 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

7.2 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.

7.3 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.

	$\leq$ 3 GHz	$>$ 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\delta\cdot\ln(2) \pm 0.5$ 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}	$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 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 $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

7.4 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.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>$\leq$ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\leq$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\leq$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\geq$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\geq$ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\geq$ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\geq$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">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 <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq$ 1.4 W/kg, $\leq$ 8 mm, $\leq$ 7 mm and $\leq$ 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.</td></tr>
</table>

7.5 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.

7.6 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.

8. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d167	Nov. 25, 2019	Nov. 24, 2020
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit(2)	D1900V2	5d041	Sep. 11, 2018	Sep. 09, 2020
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit(2)	D2450V2	736	Aug. 31, 2018	Aug. 29, 2020
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1128	Dec. 16, 2019	Dec. 15, 2020
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	316	Dec. 20, 2019	Dec. 19, 2020
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1424	Jan. 24, 2020	Jan. 23, 2021
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3124	Dec. 18, 2019	Dec. 17, 2020
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3887	Sep. 20, 2019	Sep. 19, 2020
RCPTWN	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM685-1	Nov. 12, 2019	Nov. 11, 2020
RCPTWN	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM560-2	Nov. 12, 2019	Nov. 11, 2020
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267236	Mar. 18, 2020	Mar. 17, 2021
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Nov. 20, 2019	Nov. 19, 2020
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46104758	Sep. 06, 2019	Sep. 05, 2020
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1126	Sep. 18, 2019	Sep. 17, 2020
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	DTM3000-spezial	2942	Nov. 18, 2019	Nov. 17, 2020
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	932001	Oct. 03, 2019	Oct. 02, 2020
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	846202	Oct. 03, 2019	Oct. 02, 2020
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218006	Oct. 14, 2019	Oct. 13, 2020
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207363	Oct. 14, 2019	Oct. 13, 2020
Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4408B	MY44211028	Aug. 27, 2019	Aug. 26, 2020
Anritsu	Spectrum Analyzer	N9010A	MY53470118	Mar. 12, 2020	Mar. 11, 2021
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	6418	Oct. 16, 2019	Oct. 15, 2020
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	715701915	May. 07, 2020	May. 06, 2021
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

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

9. System Verification

9.1 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.

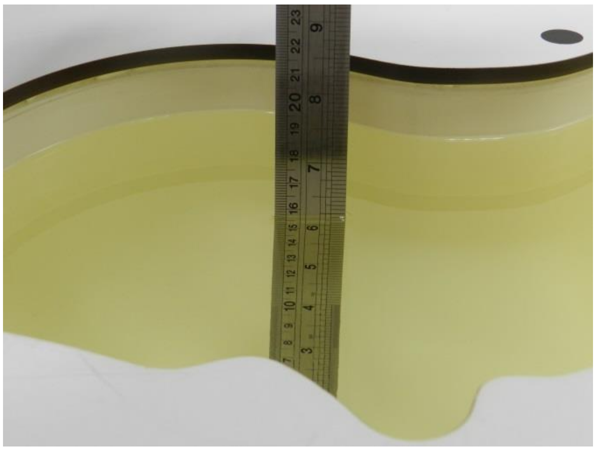


Fig 10.1Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

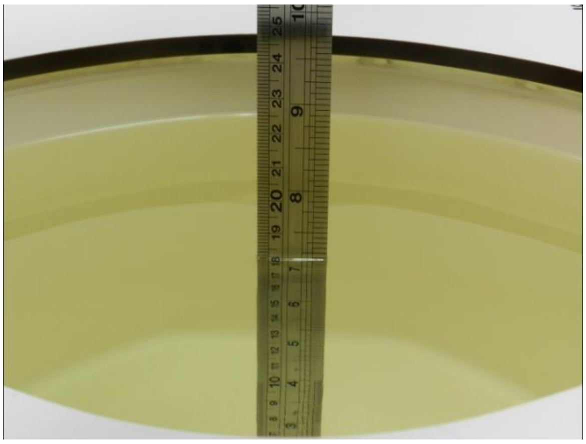


Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

9.2 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)
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
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	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

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	22.5	0.883	42.628	0.90	41.50	-1.89	2.72	±5	2020/7/18
1900	22.5	1.433	38.773	1.40	40.00	2.36	-3.07	±5	2020/7/18
2450	22.5	1.830	39.044	1.80	39.20	1.67	-0.40	±5	2020/7/20
5250	22.6	4.885	36.480	4.71	35.95	3.72	1.47	±5	2020/7/20
5600	22.6	5.231	35.994	5.07	35.50	3.18	1.39	±5	2020/7/20
5750	22.6	5.384	35.779	5.22	35.35	3.14	1.21	±5	2020/7/20

9.3 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)	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 (%)
2020/7/18	835	250	D835V2-4d167	ES3DV3 - SN3124	DAE4 Sn316	2.29	9.55	9.16	-4.08
2020/7/18	1900	250	D1900V2-5d041	ES3DV3 - SN3124	DAE4 Sn316	9.74	40.20	38.96	-3.08
2020/7/20	2450	250	D2450V2-736	ES3DV3 - SN3124	DAE4 Sn316	12.90	52.70	51.6	-2.09
2020/7/20	5250	50	D5GHzV2-1128-5250	EX3DV4 - SN3887	DAE4 Sn1424	4.23	80.00	84.6	5.75
2020/7/20	5600	50	D5GHzV2-1128-5600	EX3DV4 - SN3887	DAE4 Sn1424	4.21	82.40	84.2	2.18
2020/7/20	5750	50	D5GHzV2-1128-5750	EX3DV4 - SN3887	DAE4 Sn1424	4.18	79.10	83.6	5.69

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2020/7/18	835	250	D835V2-4d167	ES3DV3 - SN3124	DAE4 Sn316	1.51	6.21	6.04	-2.74
2020/7/18	1900	250	D1900V2-5d041	ES3DV3 - SN3124	DAE4 Sn316	5.04	21.20	20.16	-4.91
2020/7/20	2450	250	D2450V2-736	ES3DV3 - SN3124	DAE4 Sn316	5.87	24.60	23.48	-4.55

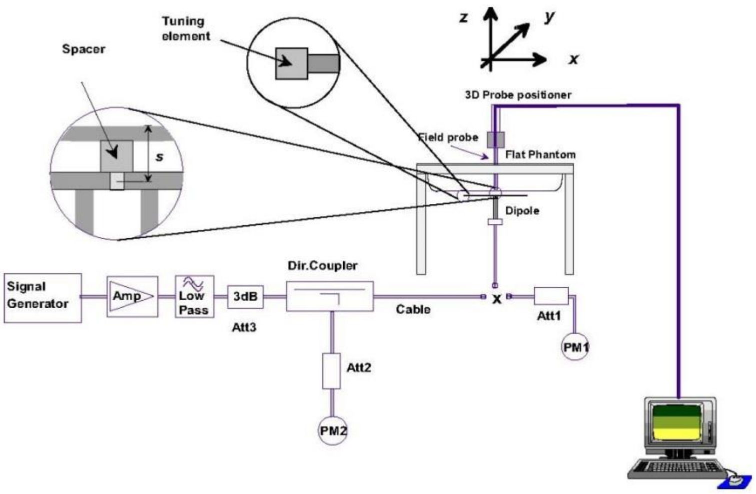


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

10. RF Exposure Positions

10.1 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

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

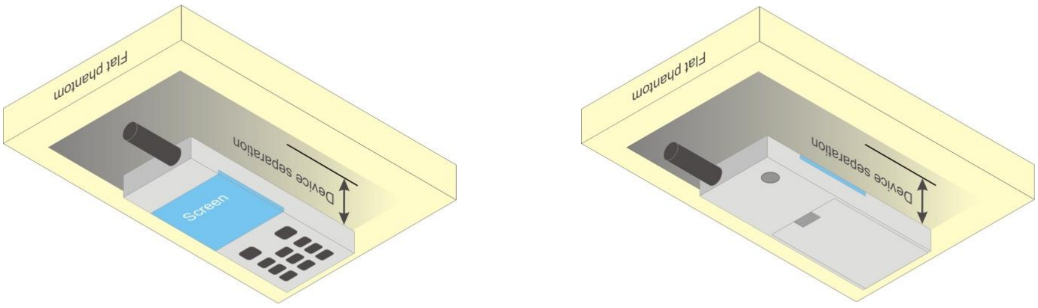


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

10.2 Extremity Exposure

For smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, According to KDB648474 D04v01r03, the following phablet procedures should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance for each applicable wireless modes and frequency band. Devices marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance

1. The normally required head and body-worn accessory SAR test procedures for handsets, including hotspot mode, must be applied.

2. The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for 10-g extremity SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions.6 The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

11. GSM/UMTS Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR test reduction for GPRS / EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 is considered as the primary mode.
3. Other configurations of GPRS / EDGE are considered as secondary modes. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied, 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, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode

GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel	128	189	251		128	189	251	
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8		824.2	836.4	848.8	
GPRS 1 Tx slot	32.01	32.03	31.92	32.50	23.01	23.03	22.92	23.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	29.21	29.21	29.09	30.00	23.21	23.21	23.09	24.00
GPRS 3 Tx slots	27.42	27.42	27.30	28.00	23.16	23.16	23.04	23.74
GPRS 4 Tx slots	26.28	26.28	26.16	27.00	23.28	23.28	23.16	24.00
EDGE 1 Tx slot	26.22	26.21	26.08	27.00	17.22	17.21	17.08	18.00
EDGE 2 Tx slots	23.24	23.25	23.12	24.00	17.24	17.25	17.12	18.00
EDGE 3 Tx slots	21.43	21.43	21.30	22.00	17.17	17.17	17.04	17.74
EDGE 4 Tx slots	20.22	20.23	20.10	21.00	17.22	17.23	17.10	18.00

GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8	
GPRS 1 Tx slot	29.34	29.43	29.41	29.50	20.34	20.43	20.41	20.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	26.49	26.57	26.55	27.00	20.49	20.57	20.55	21.00
GPRS 3 Tx slots	24.69	24.78	24.74	25.00	20.43	20.52	20.48	20.74
GPRS 4 Tx slots	23.51	23.60	23.55	24.00	20.51	20.60	20.55	21.00
EDGE 1 Tx slot	25.30	25.38	25.34	25.50	16.30	16.38	16.34	16.50
EDGE 2 Tx slots	22.31	22.38	22.34	22.50	16.31	16.38	16.34	16.50
EDGE 3 Tx slots	20.49	20.59	20.54	21.00	16.23	16.33	16.28	16.74
EDGE 4 Tx slots	19.32	19.41	19.37	20.00	16.32	16.41	16.37	17.00

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01v03r01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
   i. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
   ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
   iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
   vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
   vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
   viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
   ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
   x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
   xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d *(SF)*	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} *(Note1, Note 2)*	CM (dB) *(Note 3)*	MPR (dB) *(Note 3)*
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 *(Note 4)*	15/15 *(Note 4)*	64	12/15 *(Note 4)*	24/15	1.0	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: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and Δ_{NACK} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and Δ_{CQI} = 24/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 3: 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 4: 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.

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting * :
   i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
   ii. Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
   v. Set UE Target Power
   vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
   vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
   viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed} (Note 4) (Note 5)	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2) (Note 6)	AG Index (Note 5)	E-TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/225	1309/225	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_{ed}1: 47/15 β_{ed}2: 47/15	4 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	0	-	-	5/15	5/15	47/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	12	67

Note 1: For sub-test 1 to 4, Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$. For sub-test 5, Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 5/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 5/15 * \beta_c$.
Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, 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 β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.
Note 4: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.
Note 5: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.
Note 6: For subtests 2, 3 and 4, UE may perform E-DPDCH power scaling at max power which could results in slightly smaller MPR values.

Setup Configuration

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR testing is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. The maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA is ≤ ¼ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA, and according to the following RF output power, the output power results of the secondary modes (HSUPA, HSDPA) are less than ¼ dB higher than the primary modes; therefore, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

Band		WCDMA II			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	WCDMA V			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel		9262	9400	9538		4132	4182	4233	
Rx Channel		9662	9800	9938		4357	4407	4458	
Frequency (MHz)		1852.4	1880	1907.6		826.4	836.4	846.6	
3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	22.97	23.00	22.60	24.00	23.25	23.13	23.08	24.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	22.41	22.38	22.16	23.50	22.04	21.97	21.94	23.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	22.29	22.28	22.06	23.50	22.02	21.93	21.93	23.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	22.20	22.26	21.97	23.00	22.05	21.96	21.92	23.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	22.16	22.21	21.95	23.00	22.04	21.96	21.92	23.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	22.02	22.00	21.74	23.00	21.79	21.71	21.63	23.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	20.91	20.87	20.57	21.00	20.54	20.47	20.43	21.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	21.75	21.72	21.41	22.00	21.54	21.37	21.36	22.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	20.92	21.00	20.70	21.00	20.77	20.70	20.64	21.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	22.55	22.57	22.17	23.00	22.62	22.51	22.36	23.00

12. WiFi/Bluetooth Output Power (Unit: dBm)

General Note:

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

<2.4GHz WLAN>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b 1Mbps	1	2412	13.99	14.00	100.00
		6	2437	14.08	14.50	
		11	2462	14.28	14.50	
	802.11g 6Mbps	1	2412	10.02	12.00	92.86
		6	2437	11.94	12.00	
		11	2462	9.76	10.00	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	1	2412	10.84	11.00	93.08
		6	2437	10.89	11.00	
		11	2462	9.11	9.50	

<5GHz WLAN>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	36	5180	9.70	10.00	92.86
		40	5200	11.20	11.50	
		44	5220	11.20	11.50	
		48	5240	10.80	11.00	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	36	5180	9.80	10.00	93.06
		40	5200	10.00	10.00	
		44	5220	10.30	10.50	
		48	5240	9.90	10.00	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	38	5190	8.60	10.00	90.45
		46	5230	10.20	10.50	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.3GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	52	5260	10.50	11.00	92.86
		56	5280	10.60	11.00	
		60	5300	10.70	11.00	
		64	5320	10.00	10.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	52	5260	9.60	10.00	93.06
		56	5280	9.70	10.00	
		60	5300	9.80	10.00	
		64	5320	9.20	9.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	54	5270	9.50	10.00	90.45
		62	5310	8.70	10.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.5GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	100	5500	7.20	7.50	92.86
		116	5580	7.20	7.50	
		124	5620	7.00	7.50	
		132	5660	7.00	7.50	
		140	5700	8.10	8.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	100	5500	6.70	7.00	93.06
		116	5580	6.60	7.00	
		124	5620	6.50	7.00	
		132	5660	6.50	7.00	
		140	5700	7.50	8.00	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	102	5510	6.40	6.50	90.45
		110	5550	6.70	7.00	
		126	5630	6.50	7.00	
		134	5670	7.70	8.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.8GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	149	5745	8.40	9.00	92.86
		157	5785	8.30	9.00	
		165	5825	8.60	9.00	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	149	5745	7.30	7.50	93.06
		157	5785	7.20	7.50	
		165	5825	7.30	7.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	151	5755	7.50	8.00	90.45
		159	5795	7.40	7.50	

13. Bluetooth / 5GHz WLAN Exclusions Applied

Band	Maximum Output Average power (dBm)
5.2 GHz WLAN	11.5
5.3 GHz WLAN	11
5.5 GHz WLAN	8.5
5.8 GHz WLAN	9
Bluetooth (BR/EDR)	7.5
Bluetooth (LE)	7.5

Note:

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

Band	Maximum Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	Exclusion thresholds
5.2 GHz WLAN	11.5	< 5	5.250	6.48
5.3 GHz WLAN	11	< 5	5.350	5.82
5.5 GHz WLAN	8.5	< 5	5.700	3.38
5.8 GHz WLAN	9	< 5	5.825	3.83
Bluetooth	7.5	< 5	2.480	1.77

Note:
Per KDB 447498 D01v06, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

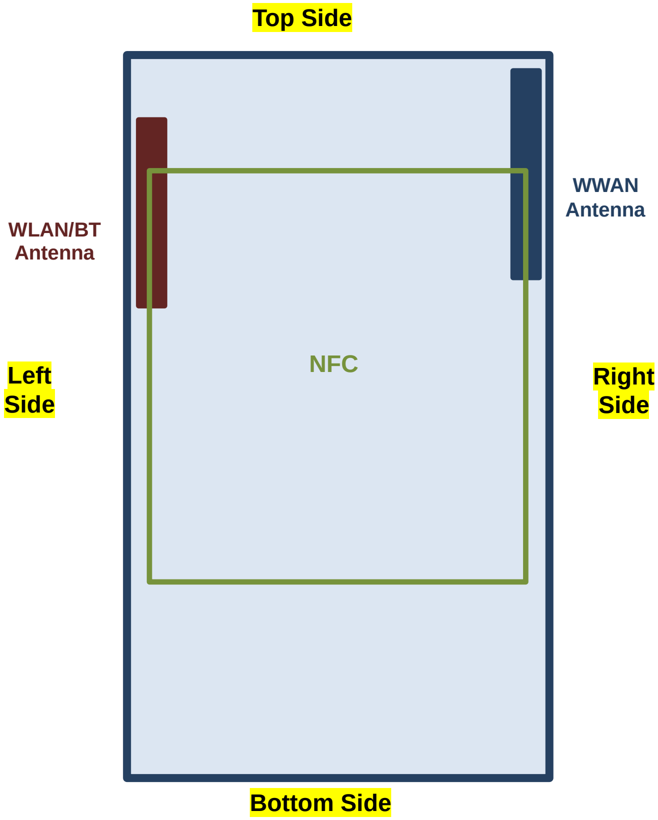
For body (1-g SAR):

(1) Bluetooth test exclusion threshold is 1.77 which is <= 3, SAR testing is not required.

For extremity (10-g SAR)

(1) 5.2GHz WLAN test exclusion threshold is 6.48 which is <= 7.5, SAR testing is not required.
(2) 5.3GHz WLAN test exclusion threshold is 5.82 which is <= 7.5, SAR testing is not required.
(3) 5.5GHz WLAN test exclusion threshold is 3.38 which is <= 7.5, SAR testing is not required.
(4) 5.8GHz WLAN test exclusion threshold is 3.83 which is <= 7.5, SAR testing is not required.
(5) Bluetooth test exclusion threshold is 1.77 which is <= 7.5, SAR testing is not required.

14. Antenna Location



Front View

15. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
   b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
   c. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
   d. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
   - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
   - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
   - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.
4. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for extremity SAR is 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.

GSM Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR test reduction for GPRS / EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 is considered as the primary mode.
2. Other configurations of GPRS / EDGE are considered as secondary modes. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied, 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, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

UMTS Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR testing is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1’s”.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. The maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA is ≤ ¼ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA, and according to the following RF output power, the output power results of the secondary modes (HSUPA, HSDPA, DC-HSDPA) are less than ¼ dB higher than the primary modes; therefore, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

WLAN Note:

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

15.1 Body SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Sample	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)	Front	0mm	Sample 1	189	836.4	26.28	27.00	1.180	-0.1	0.607	0.716
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	0mm	Sample 1	189	836.4	26.28	27.00	1.180	0.14	0.492	0.581
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	0mm	Sample 1	661	1880	23.60	24.00	1.096	0.05	0.112	0.123
02	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	0mm	Sample 1	661	1880	23.60	24.00	1.096	-0.14	0.159	0.174

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Sample	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)
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	Sample 1	9400	1880	23.00	24.00	1.259	0.09	0.179	0.225
03	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	0mm	Sample 1	9400	1880	23.00	24.00	1.259	-0.09	0.240	0.302
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	Sample 1	4132	826.4	23.25	24.00	1.189	0.19	0.680	0.808
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	Sample 1	4182	836.4	23.13	24.00	1.222	0.13	0.642	0.784
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	Sample 1	4233	846.6	23.08	24.00	1.236	0.06	0.700	0.865
04	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	0mm	Sample 1	4132	826.4	23.25	24.00	1.189	0.11	0.743	0.883
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	0mm	Sample 1	4182	836.4	23.13	24.00	1.222	0.18	0.673	0.822
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	0mm	Sample 1	4233	846.6	23.08	24.00	1.236	0.19	0.650	0.803

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Sample	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)
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	0mm	Sample 1	11	2462	14.28	14.50	1.052	100	1.000	0.1	0.050	0.053
05	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b1Mbps	Back	0mm	Sample 1	11	2462	14.28	14.50	1.052	100	1.000	0.09	0.272	0.286
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b1Mbps	Back	0mm	Sample 2	11	2462	14.28	14.50	1.052	100	1.000	0.16	0.052	0.055
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0mm	Sample 1	44	5220	11.20	11.50	1.072	92.86	1.077	0.05	0.096	0.111
06	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	0mm	Sample 1	44	5220	11.20	11.50	1.072	92.86	1.077	-0.05	0.248	0.286
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	0mm	Sample 2	44	5220	11.20	11.50	1.072	92.86	1.077	-0.03	0.126	0.145
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0mm	Sample 1	140	5700	8.10	8.50	1.096	92.86	1.077	0.06	0.001	0.001
07	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	0mm	Sample 1	140	5700	8.10	8.50	1.096	92.86	1.077	-0.15	0.057	0.067
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	0mm	Sample 2	140	5700	8.10	8.50	1.096	92.86	1.077	0.1	0.011	0.013
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0mm	Sample 1	165	5825	8.60	9.00	1.096	92.86	1.077	0.06	0.001	0.001
08	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	0mm	Sample 1	165	5825	8.60	9.00	1.096	92.86	1.077	-0.18	0.035	0.041
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	0mm	Sample 2	165	5825	8.60	9.00	1.096	92.86	1.077	0.05	0.001	0.001

15.2 Extremity SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Sample	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Side	0mm	Sample 1	189	836.4	26.28	27.00	1.180	0.15	0.053	0.063
09	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Side	0mm	Sample 1	189	836.4	26.28	27.00	1.180	0.03	0.649	0.766
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Top Side	0mm	Sample 1	189	836.4	26.28	27.00	1.180	0.18	0.105	0.124
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	0mm	Sample 1	189	836.4	26.28	27.00	1.180	0.17	0.001	0.001
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Side	0mm	Sample 1	661	1880	23.60	24.00	1.096	0.05	0.107	0.117
10	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Side	0mm	Sample 1	661	1880	23.60	24.00	1.096	-0.07	0.596	0.654
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Top Side	0mm	Sample 1	661	1880	23.60	24.00	1.096	0.17	0.019	0.021
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	0mm	Sample 1	661	1880	23.60	24.00	1.096	0.02	0.016	0.018

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Sample	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	0mm	Sample 1	9400	1880	23.00	24.00	1.259	0.12	0.256	0.322
11	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Side	0mm	Sample 1	9400	1880	23.00	24.00	1.259	-0.14	1.350	1.700
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Top Side	0mm	Sample 1	9400	1880	23.00	24.00	1.259	0.11	0.047	0.059
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	0mm	Sample 1	9400	1880	23.00	24.00	1.259	0.09	0.037	0.047
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	0mm	Sample 1	4132	826.4	23.25	24.00	1.189	0.08	0.111	0.132
12	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Side	0mm	Sample 1	4132	826.4	23.25	24.00	1.189	0.08	1.070	1.272
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Top Side	0mm	Sample 1	4132	826.4	23.25	24.00	1.189	0.08	0.175	0.208
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	0mm	Sample 1	4132	826.4	23.25	24.00	1.189	0.15	0.038	0.045

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Sample	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
13	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b1Mbps	Left Side	0mm	Sample 1	11	2462	14.28	14.50	1.052	100	1.000	-0.12	0.479	0.504
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Side	0mm	Sample 1	11	2462	14.28	14.50	1.052	100	1.000	0.06	0.001	0.001
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	0mm	Sample 1	11	2462	14.28	14.50	1.052	100	1.000	0.09	0.001	0.001
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Side	0mm	Sample 1	11	2462	14.28	14.50	1.052	100	1.000	0.13	0.001	0.001
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b1Mbps	Left Side	0mm	Sample 2	11	2462	14.28	14.50	1.052	100	1.000	-0.18	0.200	0.210

16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Body	Extremity
1.	WWAN + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes
2.	WWAN + WLAN5GHz	Yes	Yes
3.	WWAN + Bluetooth	Yes	Yes

General Note:

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

Band	Maximum Power (dBm)	Exposure Position	Body
		Test separation	< 5 mm
Bluetooth	dBm	Estimated 1g-SAR	0.236

Band	Maximum Power (dBm)	Exposure Position	Extremity
		Test separation	< 5mm
5GHz WLAN	dBm	Estimated 10g-SAR	0.345
Bluetooth	dBm	Estimated 10g-SAR	0.094

16.1 Body Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	1 WWAN 1g SAR (W/kg)	2 2.4GHz WLAN 1g SAR (W/kg)	3 5GHz WLAN 1g SAR (W/kg)	4 Bluetooth Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
GSM850	Front	0.716	0.053	0.111	0.236	**0.769**	**0.827**	**0.952**
	Back	0.581	0.286	0.286	0.236	**0.867**	**0.867**	**0.817**
GSM1900	Front	0.123	0.053	0.111	0.236	**0.176**	**0.234**	**0.359**
	Back	0.174	0.286	0.286	0.236	**0.460**	**0.460**	**0.410**
WCDMA II	Front	0.225	0.053	0.111	0.236	**0.278**	**0.336**	**0.461**
	Back	0.302	0.286	0.286	0.236	**0.588**	**0.588**	**0.538**
WCDMA V	Front	0.865	0.053	0.111	0.236	**0.918**	**0.976**	**1.101**
	Back	0.883	0.286	0.286	0.236	**1.169**	**1.169**	**1.119**

16.2 Extremity Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	1 WWAN 10g SAR (W/kg)	2 2.4GHz WLAN 10g SAR (W/kg)	3 5GHz WLAN Estimated 10g SAR (W/kg)	4 Bluetooth Estimated 10g SAR (W/kg)	1+2 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)	1+4 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)
GSM850	Left side	0.063	0.504	0.345	0.094	**0.567**	**0.408**	**0.157**
	Right side	0.766	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.767**	**1.111**	**0.860**
	Top side	0.124	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.125**	**0.469**	**0.218**
	Bottom side	0.001	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.002**	**0.346**	**0.095**
GSM1900	Left side	0.117	0.504	0.345	0.094	**0.621**	**0.462**	**0.211**
	Right side	0.654	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.655**	**0.999**	**0.748**
	Top side	0.021	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.022**	**0.366**	**0.115**
	Bottom side	0.018	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.019**	**0.363**	**0.112**
WCDMA II	Left side	0.322	0.504	0.345	0.094	**0.826**	**0.667**	**0.416**
	Right side	1.700	0.001	0.345	0.094	**1.701**	**2.045**	**1.794**
	Top side	0.059	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.060**	**0.404**	**0.153**
	Bottom side	0.047	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.048**	**0.392**	**0.141**
WCDMA V	Left side	0.132	0.504	0.345	0.094	**0.636**	**0.477**	**0.226**
	Right side	1.272	0.001	0.345	0.094	**1.273**	**1.617**	**1.366**
	Top side	0.208	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.209**	**0.553**	**0.302**
	Bottom side	0.045	0.001	0.345	0.094	**0.046**	**0.390**	**0.139**

Test Engineer： Bob Cheng

17. 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.

Declaration of Conformity:

The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded is 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.

18. References

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

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

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

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

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

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

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

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

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