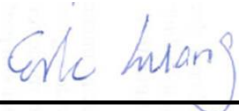


# FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : i.am.plus electronics inc  
EQUIPMENT : Smart phone Watch  
BRAND NAME : iamplus  
MODEL NAME : IAM1010  
MARKETING NAME : PULS  
FCC ID : 2AB2S-IAM1010  
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)  
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992  
IEEE 1528-2003

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

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



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



## SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No. 52, Hwa Ya 1<sup>st</sup> Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.



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## Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA422550	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Nov. 08, 2014
FA422550	Rev. 02	1. Revised highest simultaneous transmission SAR in section 1 and section 15 2. Revised test procedures in section 11	Nov. 11, 2014

## 1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **i.am.plus electronics inc, IAM1010**, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary	
		Next to the mouth (Separation 1cm) 1g SAR (W/kg)	Wrist Worn (Separation 0cm) 10g SAR (W/kg)
PCE	GSM850	0.36	0.18
	GSM1900	0.63	0.66
	WCDMA Band V	0.27	0.09
	WCDMA Band II	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.88</b>
DTS	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.16	0.40
DSS	Bluetooth	N/A	N/A
Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)		0.95	1.28
Date of Testing:		03/28/2014 ~11/07/2014	

Remark:

1. KDB 447498 standalone SAR exclusion was applicable for Bluetooth transmitter,
2. For WLAN transmitter in wrist-worn condition, the 10-g SAR was not easily measured for WLAN and 1-g was measured and reported instead

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (10g SAR: 4W/kg for extremity, 1g SAR for next to the mouth) 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 1528-2003.

## **2. Administration Data**

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 <sup>st</sup> Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

Applicant	
Company Name	i.am.plus electronics inc
Address	10960 Wilshire Blvd., 5th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90024

Manufacturer	
Company Name	FIH Mobile Limited
Address	No.4, Mingsheng St., Tu-Cheng Dist., New Taipei City 23679, Taiwan

## **3. Guidance Standard**

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11abg v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03

## **4. Equipment Under Test (EUT)**

### **4.1 General Information**

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Smart phone Watch
Brand Name	iamplus
Model Name	IAM1010
Marketing Name	PULS
FCC ID	2AB2S-IAM1010
IMEI Code	359763050008754
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSM/GPRS/EGPRS</li> <li>• RMC 12.2Kbps</li> <li>• HSDPA</li> <li>• HSUPA</li> <li>• 802.11b/g/n HT20</li> <li>• Bluetooth v2.1+EDR , Bluetooth v4.0-LE</li> </ul>
HW Version	PR3.1
SW Version	V1C0C_1_240
EUT Stage	Production Unit
<b>Remark:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.</li> <li>2. 802.11n- HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz frequency band.</li> </ol>	

**4.2 Maximum Tune-up Limit**

Mode	GSM 850	GSM 1900
	Burst average power(dBm)	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	33.50	30.50
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	33.00	30.50
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	31.50	29.50
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	26.50	26.00
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	26.00	25.00

Mode	WCDMA Band V	WCDMA Band II
	average power(dBm)	
RMC 12.2Kbps	23.50	23.50
HSDPA Subtest-1	23.50	23.50
HSUPA Subtest-5	23.50	23.50

Mode	Average Power (dBm)
WIFI 802.11 b	15.50
WIFI 802.11 g	12.00
WIFI 802.11 n	11.00

Mode / Band	Average Power (dBm)			
	v2.1+EDR			BT4.0
	1Mbps	2Mbps	3Mbps	LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	10.50	9.00	9.00	4

## **5. RF Exposure Limits**

### **5.1 Uncontrolled Environment**

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

### **5.2 Controlled Environment**

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

**Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)**

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

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

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

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



## **6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)**

### **6.1 Introduction**

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

### **6.2 SAR Definition**

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

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

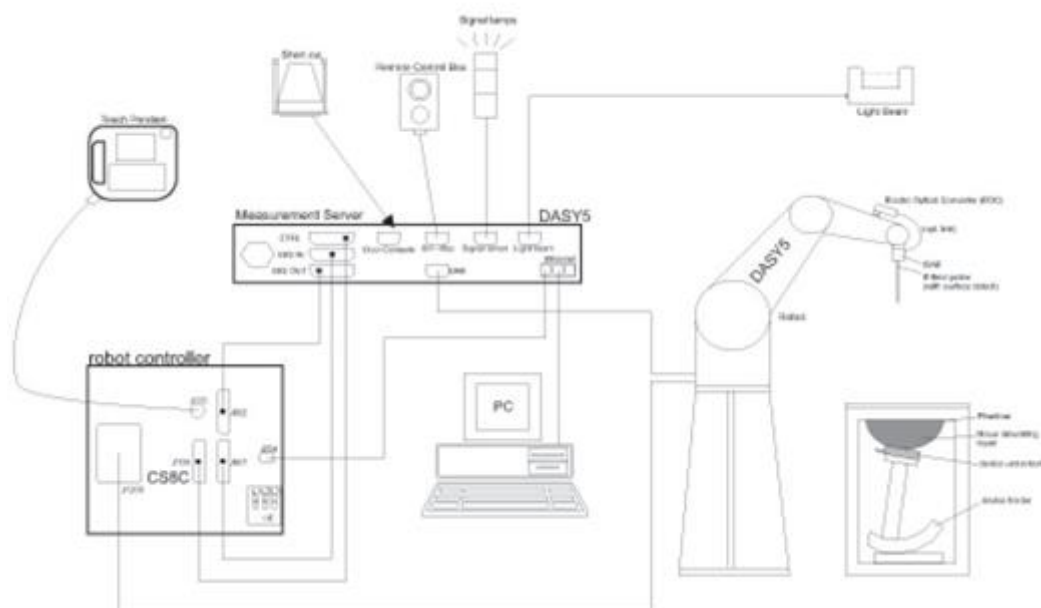
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

## **7. System Description and Setup**

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



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

## **8. Measurement Procedures**

The measurement procedures are as follows:

### <Conducted power measurement>

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

### <SAR measurement>

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

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

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

### **8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation**

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

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

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

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

## **8.2 Power Reference Measurement**

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

## **8.3 Area Scan**

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

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 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	$5 \pm 1$ 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	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}$ , $\Delta y_{Area}$	$\leq 2$ 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.	

### 8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to 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 whose 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 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$\leq 5$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 2.5$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\geq 28$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\geq 25$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\geq 22$ mm
Note: $\delta$ 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 <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> 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.				

### 8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

### 8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

## 9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d162	Nov. 11, 2013	Nov. 10, 2014
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d092	Jun. 23, 2014	Jun. 22, 2015
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d142	Jun. 10, 2013	Jun. 09, 2014
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d018	Jun. 18, 2014	Jun. 17, 2015
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	924	Nov. 13, 2013	Nov. 12, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	Aug. 21, 2013	Aug. 20, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1279	Jan. 30, 2014	Jan. 29, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3270	Sep. 24, 2013	Sep. 23, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3954	Nov. 04, 2013	Nov. 03, 2014
Wisewind	Thermometer	ETP-101	TM560	Oct. 22, 2013	Oct. 21, 2014
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48360820	Jan. 10, 2014	Jan. 09, 2015
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49070755	Oct. 08, 2013	Oct. 07, 2014
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1126	Jul. 23, 2013	Jul. 22, 2014
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAKS-3.5	0004	Mar. 04, 2014	Mar. 03, 2015
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Feb. 07, 2014	Feb. 06, 2015
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Dec. 04, 2013	Dec. 03, 2014
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1306099	Dec. 03, 2013	Dec. 02, 2014
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP 7	101131	Jul. 09, 2013	Jul. 08, 2014
Anritsu	Spectrum Analyzer	MS2830A	6201396378	Jun. 03, 2014	Jun. 02, 2015
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 2	
Woken	Attenuator	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 2	
PE	Attenuator	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 2	
PE	Attenuator	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 2	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Note 2	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-3W	162601250	Note 2	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	13440021344	Note 2	

**General Note:**

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

## 10. System Verification

### 10.1 Tissue Verification

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
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
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

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)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Target ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity Target ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Delta ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Delta ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
850	Head	22.6	0.900	40.826	0.90	41.50	0.00	-1.62	±5	2014/3/28
1900	Head	22.5	1.438	39.210	1.40	40.00	2.71	-1.98	±5	2014/3/28
2450	Head	22.4	1.824	37.873	1.80	39.20	1.33	-3.39	±5	2014/3/28
850	Body	22.5	0.994	56.003	0.97	55.20	2.47	1.45	±5	2014/11/7
1900	Body	22.5	1.527	51.264	1.52	53.30	0.46	-3.82	±5	2014/11/7
2450	Body	22.4	2.020	53.936	1.95	52.70	3.59	2.35	±5	2014/11/7

## 10.2 System Performance Check Results

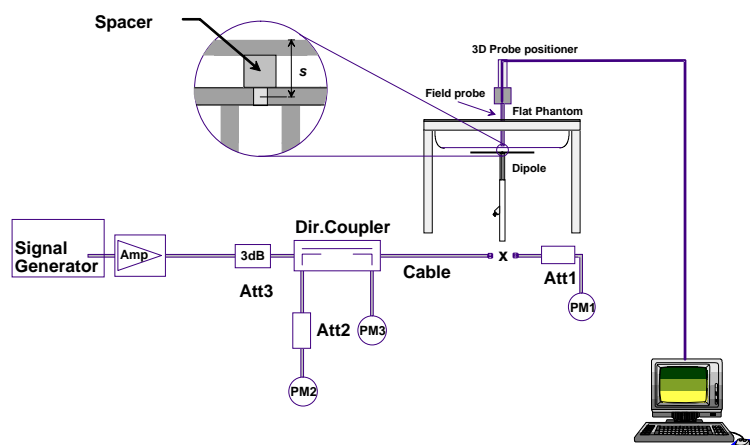
Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the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

### <System Verification 1g SAR Results>

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2014/3/28	835	Head	250	D835V2-4d162	3954	1279	2.41	9.53	9.64	1.15
2014/3/28	1900	Head	250	D1900V2-5d142	3954	1279	10.10	40.20	40.40	0.50
2014/3/28	2450	Head	250	D2450V2-924	3954	1279	14.00	52.40	56.00	6.87

### <System Verification 10g SAR Results>

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	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 (%)
2014/11/7	835	Body	250	D835V2-4d092	3270	778	1.57	6.19	6.28	1.45
2014/11/7	1900	Body	250	D1900V2-5d018	3270	778	5.41	21.00	21.64	3.05
2014/11/7	2450	Body	250	D2450V2-924	3270	778	5.91	23.40	23.64	1.03



**Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup**

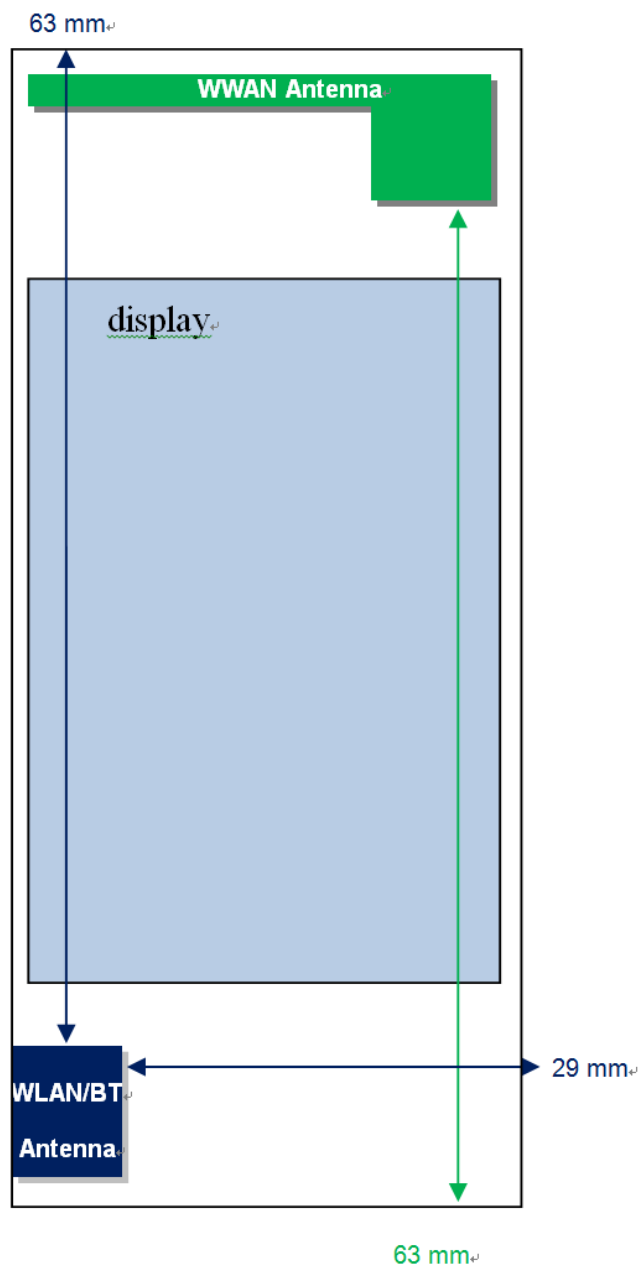


**Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo**



## 11. RF Exposure Positions

### 11.1 Antenna Location



## **11.2 Wrist-worn device**

- (a) Transmitters that are built-in within a wrist watch or similar wrist-worn devices typically operate in speaker mode for voice communication, with the device worn on the wrist and positioned next to the mouth. Next to the mouth exposure requires 1-g SAR, and the wrist-worn condition requires 10-g extremity SAR.
- (b) The 10-g extremity and 1-g SAR test exclusions may be applied to the wrist and face exposure conditions. When SAR evaluation is required, next to the mouth use is evaluated with the front of the device positioned at 10 mm from a flat phantom filled with head tissue-equivalent medium.
- (c) For wrist-worn condition, 10g SAR value should be measured for the inner wrist band at a separation of 0mm. The design of the hard wrist band prevents opening it to a flat shape to be placed under the flat phantom. KDB inquiry was submitted to FCC to seek guidance for testing, and the details can be found in "KDB inquiry history" exhibit.
- (d) The EUT was vacuum sealed first, and then with all unnecessary plastics trim off before embedding it into the foam to ensure all surfaces of the watch, including the wrist bands that are normally not in contact with the wrist and may influence the SAR being protected by at least 5 cm of rigidly molded-foam that conforms to the plastic that is used to vacuum seal the watch. The tissue-equivalent liquid should not leak between the foam and plastic and not leak through the open plastic surface and cause problems for the watch to operate
- (e) The EUT was oriented by tilting in both the X and Y axes or direction to have the measurement area where the antenna is located is closest to parallel to the bottom of the flat phantom.
- (f) Since WWAN antenna and WLAN antenna are in the opposite side, 2 different phantom models for different EUT tilt/orientation were used. In addition, 2 separate test beds were used for testing different frequency bands of WWAN transmitter.
- (g) Due to the EUT tilt/orientation and its round surface and the difficulty to test, ad-hoc measurement procedures which were approved by FCC were followed to measure SAR values; these are ad hoc measurement procedures and results had to be post-processed by SPEAG to overcome some of the measurement issues, and confirmed with FCC that the routine measurement warning messages can be ignored. The corrected SAR results were reported in the report and Appendix B.
- (h) The probe trajectory and the SAR distribution plot vs DUT photo is in Appendix E
- (i) Detail setup photos are included in Appendix D.

## 12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

### <GSM Conducted Power>

**General Note:**

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. For next to the mouth SAR testing, the EUT was set in GSM1TX slot for GSM850/GSM1900 band.
3. For Wrist worn SAR testing, GSM / GPRS / EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 2 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.

Band 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	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.65	32.70	32.50	33.50	23.65	23.70	23.50	24.50
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.69	32.74	32.55	33.00	23.69	23.74	23.55	24.00
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	31.46	31.34	31.49	31.50	25.46	25.34	25.49	25.50
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	26.49	26.50	26.48	26.50	17.49	17.50	17.48	17.50
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	25.71	25.74	25.77	26.00	19.71	19.74	19.77	20.00

Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.48	29.50	29.60	30.50	20.48	20.50	20.60	21.50
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.49	29.53	29.64	30.50	20.49	20.53	20.64	21.50
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	28.99	28.98	29.14	29.50	22.99	22.98	23.14	23.50
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	25.96	25.98	25.99	26.00	16.96	16.98	16.99	17.00
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	24.87	24.90	24.91	25.00	18.87	18.90	18.91	19.00

**<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 D01 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 ( $\beta_c$  and  $\beta_d$ ) 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:  $\beta$  values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH**

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}$ (Note 1, 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:  $\Delta_{ACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$  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,  $\Delta_{ACK}$  and  $\Delta_{NACK} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ , and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 24/15$  with  $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$ .

Note 3: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$ ,  $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCCH, 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  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  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  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

**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 ( $\beta_c$  and  $\beta_d$ ) 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-TFCl
  - viii. Confirm that E-TFCl is equal to the target E-TFCl of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCl
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

**Table C.11.1.3:  $\beta$  values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH**

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{HS}$ (Note 1)	$\beta_{ec}$	$\beta_{ed}$ (Note 5) (Note 6)	$\beta_{ed}$ (SF)	$\beta_{ed}$ (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCl
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	$\beta_{ed1}$ : 47/15 $\beta_{ed2}$ : 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 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .

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  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  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  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  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: 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 6:  $\beta_{ed}$  can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

**Setup Configuration**

**<WCDMA Conducted Power>**
**General Note:**

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for next to the mouth / Wrist Worn exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA is  $\leq \frac{1}{4}$  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  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

Band			WCDMA V			WCDMA II		
TX Channel			4132	4182	4233	9262	9400	9538
Frequency (MHz)			826.4	836.4	846.6	1852.4	1880	1907.6
MPR(dB)	3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	23.35	23.48	23.40	23.02	23.18	22.91
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	22.06	22.13	22.11	21.62	21.88	21.51
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	22.39	22.52	22.45	22.15	22.28	22.04
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	21.92	22.07	22.04	21.80	21.89	21.58
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	21.86	22.00	21.92	21.65	21.84	21.45
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	22.35	22.50	22.40	21.65	21.71	21.50
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	21.05	21.20	21.10	20.87	20.82	20.56
1	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	21.76	21.91	21.85	20.73	20.82	20.74
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	21.07	21.16	21.11	20.85	20.91	20.56
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	22.40	22.55	22.52	22.21	22.21	21.89

**<2.4GHz WLAN Conducted Power>**
**General Note:**

- For 2.4GHz WLAN SAR testing, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. 802.11g/n HT20 were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode.

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)					
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
		1Mbps			
CH 1	2412	14.61	14.85	14.65	14.42
CH 6	2437	15.14			
CH 11	2462	14.68			

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)									
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate						
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
		6Mbps							
CH 1	2412	11.27	11.26	11.17	11.23	11.22	11.13	11.19	11.28
CH 6	2437	11.42							
CH 11	2462	11.16							

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)									
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. MCS Index						
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
		MCS0							
CH 1	2412	10.51	10.60	10.52	10.53	10.61	10.59	10.56	10.58
CH 6	2437	10.64							
CH 11	2462	10.40							

### 13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)	
	v2.1+EDR	v4.0+LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	10.5	4.0

**Note:**

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances*  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for

1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  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

**Next to the mouth for 1g SAR**

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
10.5	10	2.48	1.73

**Extremity for 10g SAR**

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
10.5	< 5	2.48	3.46

**Note:**

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01 exclusion thresholds is  $1.73 < 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $3.46 < 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR, RF exposure evaluation is not required.



## 14. SAR Test Results

### General Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
  - 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.
  - For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)\*Tune-up Scaling Factor
  - For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)\* Duty Cycle scaling factor \* Tune-up scaling factor
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, 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
- Transmitters that are built-in within a wrist watch or similar wrist-worn devices typically operate in speaker mode for voice communication, with the device worn on the wrist and positioned next to the mouth. Next to the mouth exposure requires 1-g SAR, and the wrist-worn condition requires 10-g extremity SAR.
- Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, for each frequency band, repeated 1g SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg and if the extremity repeated SAR is necessary, 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.
- The WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

### 14.1 Next to the mouth SAR

#### <GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	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	GSM Voice	Front	1cm	189	836.4	32.7	33.5	1.202	-0.04	0.301	<b>0.362</b>
02	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Front	1cm	810	1909.8	29.6	30.5	1.230	-0.03	0.514	<b>0.632</b>

#### <WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
03	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1cm	4182	836.4	23.48	23.5	1.005	-0.04	0.265	<b>0.266</b>
04	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1cm	9400	1880	23.18	23.5	1.076	0	0.671	<b>0.722</b>

#### <WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	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)
05	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1cm	6	2437	15.14	15.5	1.086	97.63	1.024	-0.03	0.142	<b>0.158</b>

## **14.2 Wrist-worn SAR**

### **<GSM SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
06	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Inner wrist band	0cm	251	848.8	31.49	31.5	1.002	0.367	0.181	0.181
07	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Inner wrist band	0cm	810	1909.8	29.14	29.5	1.086	1.48	0.604	0.656

### **<WCDMA SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
08	WCDMA V	RMC12.2Kbps	Inner wrist band	0cm	4182	836.4	23.48	23.5	1.005	0.191	0.091	0.091
09	WCDMA II	RMC12.2Kbps	Inner wrist band	0cm	9400	1880	23.18	23.5	1.076	1.88	0.817	<b>0.879</b>

### **< WLAN SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
10	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Inner wrist band	0cm	6	2437	15.14	15.5	1.086	97.63	1.024	0.356	0.396	n.a	n.a

**Note:**

1. The wrist-worn condition requires 10-g extremity SAR, and the limit is 4 W/kg
2. The measured SAR values were obtained with the modified procedures approved by FCC
3. For 2.4GHz the 10g SAR value is not being captured by the measurement system, the 10g SAR value is input as "n.a"

## 15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Support
1.	WWAN + WLAN	Yes
2.	WWAN + Bluetooth	Yes

**Note:**

1. WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
2. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
3. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
  - i) Scalar 1g SAR summation < 1.6W/kg. For extremity SAR, Scalar 10g SAR summation < 4W/kg
  - ii)  $SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$ , 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  $SPLSR \leq 0.04$ , simultaneously transmission 1g SAR measurement is not necessary. When 10-g SAR applies, the ratio must be  $\leq 0.10$
  - iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band 1g SAR < 1.6W/kg. When 10-g SAR applies, the reported multi-band 10g SAR < 4W/kg.
4. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r02 based on the formula below.
  - i)  $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$  for test separation distances  $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$ ; where  $x = 7.5$  for 1-g SAR, and  $x = 18.75$  for 10-g SAR.
  - ii) When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
  - iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Next to the mouth
10.5 dBm	Test separation	10 mm
	Estimated 1g-SAR (W/kg)	0.231

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Wrist Worn
10.5 dBm	Test separation	5 mm
	Estimated 10g-SAR (W/kg)	0.185

**15.1 Next to the mouth Exposure Conditions**

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	2.4GHz Bluetooth		
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)		
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.362	0.158	0.231	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.59</b>
	GSM1900	Front	0.632	0.158	0.231	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.86</b>
WCMDA	Band V	Front	0.266	0.158	0.231	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	Band II	Front	0.722	0.158	0.231	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.95</b>

**15.2 Wrist-worn Exposure Conditions**

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	2.4GHz Bluetooth		
			10g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR <sup>(1)</sup> (W/kg)	Estimated 10g SAR (W/kg)		
GSM	GSM850	Inner wrist band	0.181	0.396	0.185	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.37</b>
	GSM1900	Inner wrist band	0.66	0.396	0.185	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.84</b>
WCMDA	Band V	Inner wrist band	0.091	0.396	0.185	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.28</b>
	Band II	Inner wrist band	0.879	0.396	0.185	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.06</b>

Remark:

For 2.4GHz the 10g SAR value is not being captured by the measurement system, the 1g-SAR value is conservatively used for simultaneous transmission analysis

**Test Engineer :** Nick Yu

## 16. Uncertainty Assessment

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

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

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

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor <sup>(a)</sup>	1/ $\kappa$ <sup>(b)</sup>	1/ $\sqrt{3}$	1/ $\sqrt{6}$	1/ $\sqrt{2}$

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

(b)  $\kappa$  is the coverage factor

**Table 16.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution**

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

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

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
<b>Measurement System</b>							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
<b>Test Sample Related</b>							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>						K=2	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty</b>						± 22.0 %	± 21.5 %

**Table 16.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz**

## **17. 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. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters", May 2007
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Feb 2014
- [7] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03, "3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES", Oct 2014
- [8] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Feb 2014.
- [9] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" May 2013.