



FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Xiaomi Communications Co., Ltd.
EQUIPMENT : Mobile Phone
BRAND NAME : MI
MODEL NAME : M1803E6G
FCC ID : 2AFZZ-RMSE6G
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2013

We, Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Approved by: Mark Qu / Manager



Sportun International (Kunshan) Inc.
No.3-2 Ping-Xiang Rd, Kunshan Development Zone Kunshan City Jiangsu Province 215335 China



Table of Contents

1. Statement of Compliance	4
2. Administration Data	5
3. Guidance Applied.....	5
4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information.....	6
4.1 General Information	6
4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations	7
5. RF Exposure Limits.....	9
5.1 Uncontrolled Environment.....	9
5.2 Controlled Environment.....	9
6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR).....	10
6.1 Introduction	10
6.2 SAR Definition.....	10
7. System Description and Setup	11
7.1 E-Field Probe	12
7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	12
7.3 Phantom.....	13
7.4 Device Holder.....	14
8. Measurement Procedures	15
8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation	15
8.2 Power Reference Measurement.....	16
8.3 Area Scan	16
8.4 Zoom Scan.....	17
8.5 Volume Scan Procedures	17
8.6 Power Drift Monitoring.....	17
9. Test Equipment List.....	18
10. System Verification	19
10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids.....	19
10.2 Tissue Verification	20
10.3 System Performance Check Results.....	21
11. RF Exposure Positions	22
11.1 Ear and handset reference point	22
11.2 Definition of the cheek position.....	23
11.3 Definition of the tilt position.....	24
11.4 Body Worn Accessory	25
11.5 Product specific 10g SAR.....	25
11.6 Wireless Router.....	26
12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm).....	27
13. Antenna Location	49
14. SAR Test Results	50
14.1 Head SAR	52
14.2 Hotspot SAR	55
14.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR.....	58
14.4 Product specific 10g SAR	60
14.5 Repeated SAR Measurement	61
15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis	62
15.1 Head Exposure Conditions	63
15.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions.....	64
15.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions	66
15.4 SPLSR Evaluation and Analysis.....	67
16. Uncertainty Assessment	68
17. References.....	69
Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check	
Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement	
Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate	
Appendix D. Test Setup Photos	



Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA820819	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Apr. 08, 2018



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Xiaomi Communications Co., Ltd., Mobile Phone, M1803E6G**, are as follows.

Highest 1g SAR Summary						
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Head (Separation 0mm)	Hotspot (Separation 10mm)	Body-worn (Separation 10mm)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
			1g SAR (W/kg)			
Licensed	GSM	GSM850	0.42	0.58	0.58	1.44
		GSM1900	0.11	0.70	0.59	
	WCDMA	Band V	0.31	0.44	0.44	
		Band II	<0.10	0.55	0.54	
	LTE	Band 5	0.30	0.40	0.40	
		Band 4	0.11	1.43	1.43	
		Band 7	<0.10	0.95	0.95	
		Band 38	0.14	1.17	1.17	
DTS	WLAN	2.4GHz WLAN	0.89	0.27	0.27	1.44
DSS	Bluetooth	2.4GHz Bluetooth		<0.10	<0.10	1.44
Highest 10g SAR Summary						
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Product Specific 10g SAR (W/kg) (Separation 0mm)			
Licensed	LTE	Band 4	2.20			
Date of Testing:			2018.3.2 ~ 2018.3.15			

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR, 4.0 W/kg for Product Specific 10g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.



2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	Sportun International (Kunshan) Inc.
Test Site Location	No.3-2 Ping-Xiang Rd, Kunshan Development Zone Kunshan City Jiangsu Province 215335 China TEL : +86-512-57900158 FAX : +86-512-57900958

Applicant	
Company Name	Xiaomi Communications Co., Ltd.
Address	The Rainbow City of China Resources, NO.68, Qinghe Middle Street, Haidian District, Beijing, China

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Xiaomi Communications Co., Ltd.
Address	The Rainbow City of China Resources, NO.68, Qinghe Middle Street, Haidian District, Beijing, China

3. Guidance Applied

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r03
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
- FCC KDB 941225 D05A Rel.10 LTE SAR Test Guidance v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01



4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Mobile Phone
Brand Name	MI
Model Name	M1803E6G
FCC ID	2AFZZ-RMSE6G
IMEI Code	SIM1: 868041030028570 SIM2: 868041030028588
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 38: 2572.5 MHz ~ 2617.5 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS/DTM RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA HSPA+ (16QAM uplink is not supported) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM (64QAM uplink is not supported) WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth v3.0+EDR, Bluetooth v4.0 LE, Bluetooth v4.2 LE
HW Version	P2
SW Version	MIUI 9
GSM / (E)GPRS Dual Transfer mode	Class A – EUT can support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously.
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Remark:

1. This device WLAN 2.4GHz supports Hotspot operation.
2. This device supports VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS, WCDMA and LTE (e.g. for 3rd-party VoIP), LTE supports VoLTE operation.
3. This device supports GRPS/EGPRS mode up to multi-slot class 33 and supports DTM up to multi-slot class 11.
4. The dual SIM card mobile has 2 SIM slots and supports dual SIM dual standby. The WWAN radio transmission will be enabled by either one SIM at a time (single active). After pre-scan two SIM cards power, we found test result of the SIM1 was the worse, so we chose dual SIM1 card to perform all tests.
5. This device WLAN 2.4GHz supports hotspot operation and Bluetooth supports tethering applications.
6. There are two types of EUT sample 1 and sample 2, the differences between two samples are only for Flash, sample 1 is 3GB+32GB, sample 2 is 4GB+64GB. Since it has no effect on SAR distribution, so we only evaluate sample 1 for full test.



4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05								
FCC ID	2AFZZ-RMSE6G							
Equipment Name	Mobile Phone							
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 38: 2572.5 MHz ~ 2617.5 MHz							
Channel Bandwidth	LTE Band 4: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 5: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 7: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 38: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz							
uplink modulations used	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM (64QAM uplink is not supported)							
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Voice and Data							
LTE Release Version	R10, Cat 6							
CA Support	Yes, Downlink Only							
Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 1, 2 and 3								
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N _{RB})						
	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	MPR (dB)	
	QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1
	16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1
	16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2
	64 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 2
	64 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 3
	256 QAM				≥ 1			≤ 5
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)							
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.							
LTE Carrier Aggregation Combinations	Intra-Band possible combinations as below page and the detail power verification please referred to section 12.							
LTE Carrier Aggregation Additional Information	This device does not support full CA features on 3GPP Release 10. It supports a maximum of 2 carriers in the downlink only. All uplink communications are identical to the Release 8 Specifications. Uplink communications are done on the PCC. Due to carrier capability, only the combinations listed above are supported. The following LTE Release features are not supported: Relay, HetNet, Enhanced MIMO, eICL, WiFi Offloading, MDH, eMBMA, Cross-Carrier Scheduling, Enhanced SC-FDMA.							



Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band												
LTE Band 4												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	19957	1710.7	19965	1711.5	19975	1712.5	20000	1715	20025	1717.5	20050	1720
M	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5
H	20393	1754.3	20385	1753.5	20375	1752.5	20350	1750	20325	1747.5	20300	1745
LTE Band 5												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)		
L	20407	824.7	20415	825.5	20425	826.5	20450	829				
M	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5				
H	20643	848.3	20635	847.5	20625	846.5	20600	844				
LTE Band 7												
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)		
L	20775	2502.5	20800	2505	20825	2507.5	20850	2510				
M	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535				
H	21425	2567.5	21400	2565	21375	2562.5	21350	2560				
LTE Band 38												
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)		
L	37775	2572.5	37800	2575	37825	2577.5	37850	2580				
M	38000	2595	38000	2595	38000	2595	38000	2595				
H	38225	2617.5	38200	2615	38175	2612.5	38150	2610				
H	41565	2687.5	41540	2685	41515	2682.5	41490	2680				



5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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



6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

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

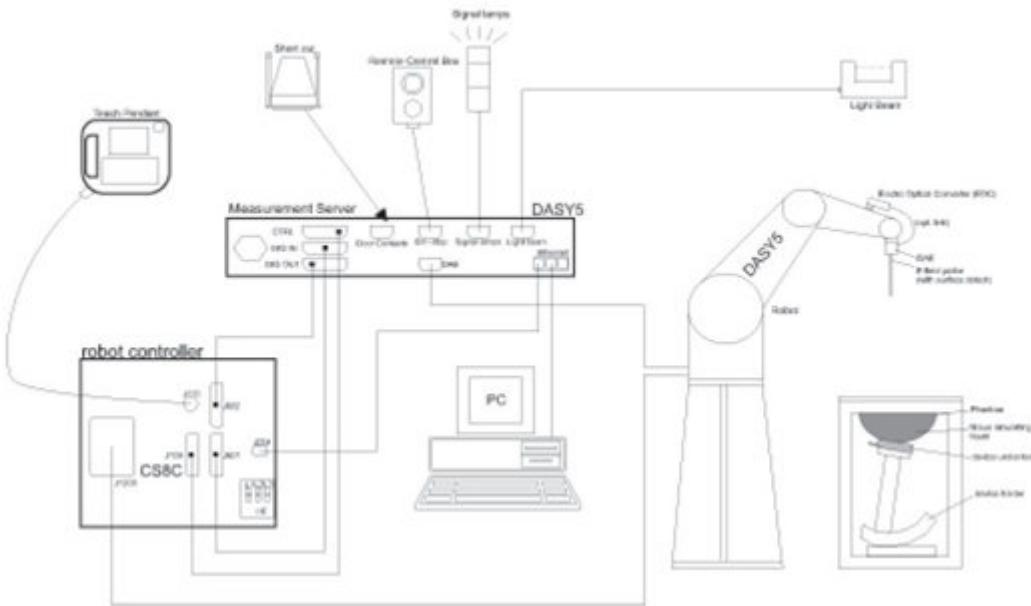
$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

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.



7.1 E-Field Probe

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

<EX3DV4 Probe>

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

7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

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



Photo of DAE



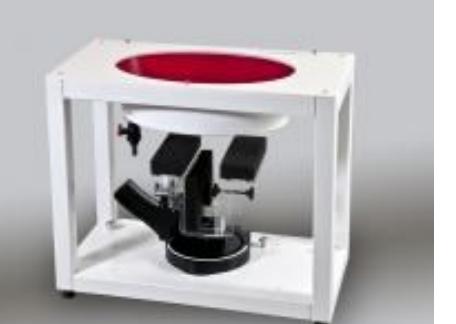
7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

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

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

<ELI Phantom>

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

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



7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

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



Mounting Device for Hand-Held
Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

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

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



Mounting Device for Laptops



8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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



8.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

8.3 Area Scan

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

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

	$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	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 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

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

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

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

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used 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 remains 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 installed 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.



10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

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

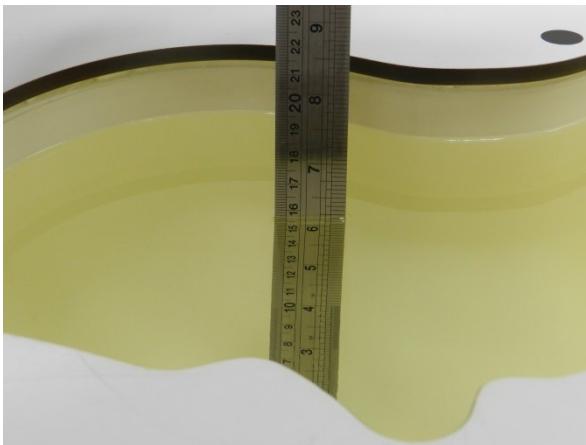


Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

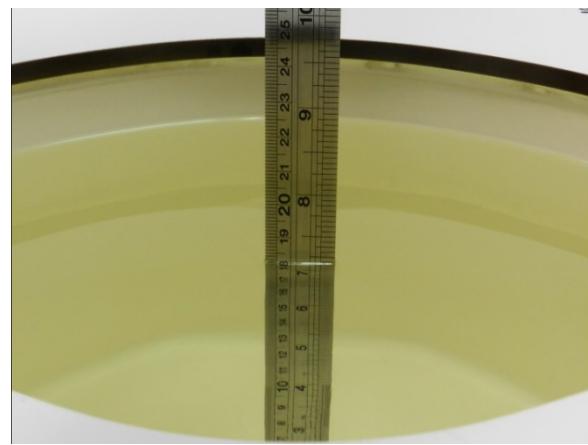


Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR



10.3 System Performance Check Results

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

<1g SAR>

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 (%)
2018.3.10	835	Head	250	4d091	3857	1210	2.43	9.48	9.72	2.53
2018.3.4	1750	Head	250	1069	3753	1279	9.43	37.00	37.72	1.95
2018.3.5	1900	Head	250	5d118	3753	1279	9.95	39.70	39.80	0.25
2018.3.15	2450	Head	250	840	3857	1210	13.50	52.60	54.00	2.66
2018.3.4	2600	Head	250	1061	3753	1279	13.30	58.20	53.20	-8.59
2018.3.3	835	Body	250	4d091	3857	1210	2.58	9.72	10.32	6.17
2018.3.11	1750	Body	250	1069	3857	1210	9.45	38.00	37.80	-0.53
2018.3.2	1900	Body	250	5d118	3857	1210	9.60	40.40	38.40	-4.95
2018.3.15	2450	Body	250	840	3857	1210	13.00	51.90	52.00	0.19
2018.3.12	2600	Body	250	1061	3857	1210	13.70	56.40	54.80	-2.84

<10g SAR>

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 (%)
2018.3.11	1750	Body	250	1069	3857	1210	5.07	20.30	20.28	-0.10

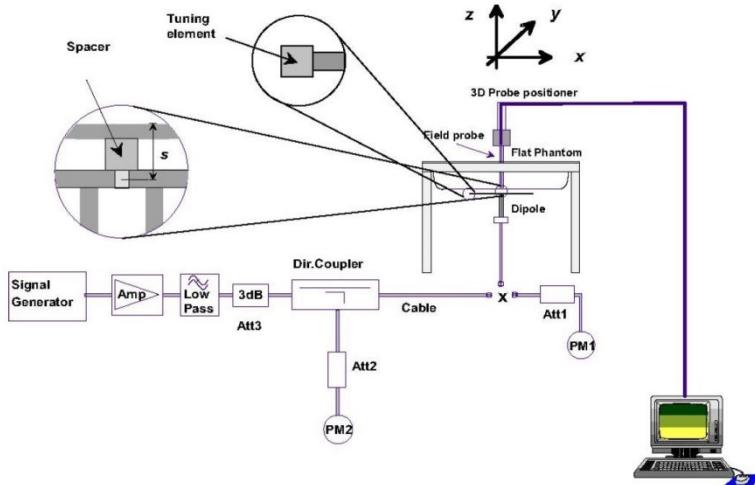


Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

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

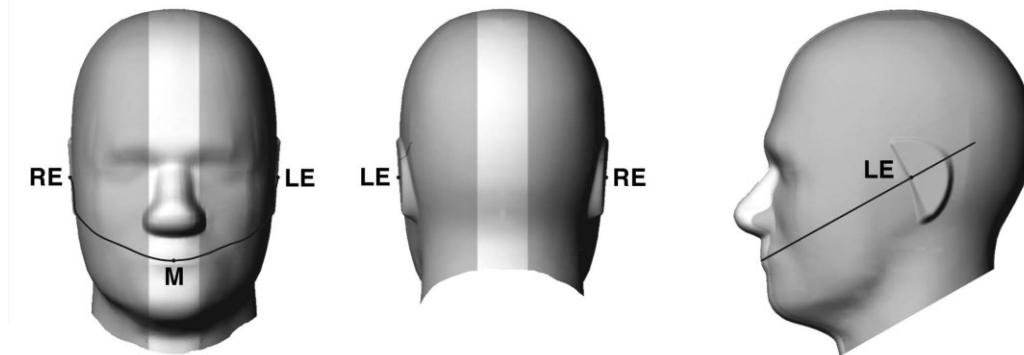


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

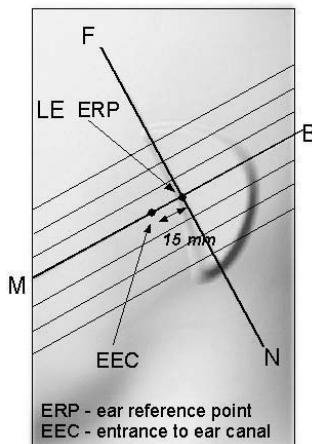


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

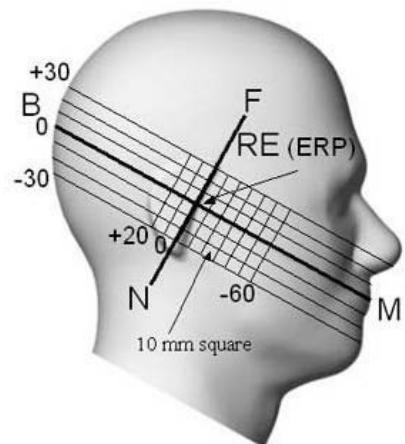


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

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

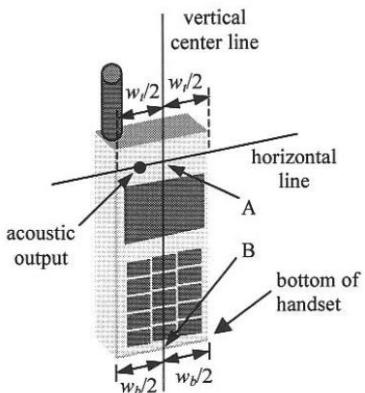


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case"

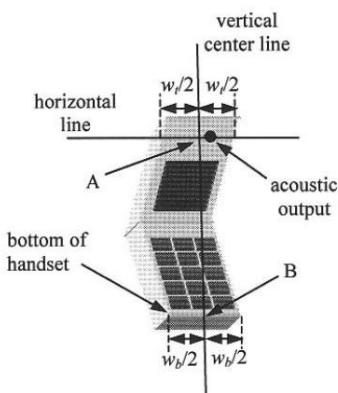


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

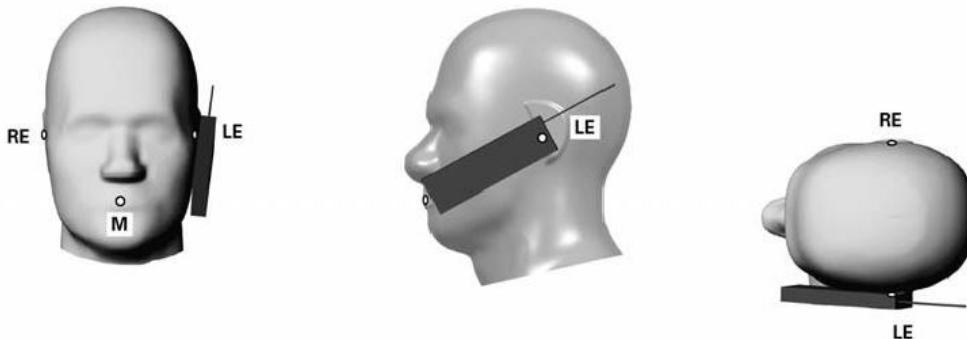


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

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

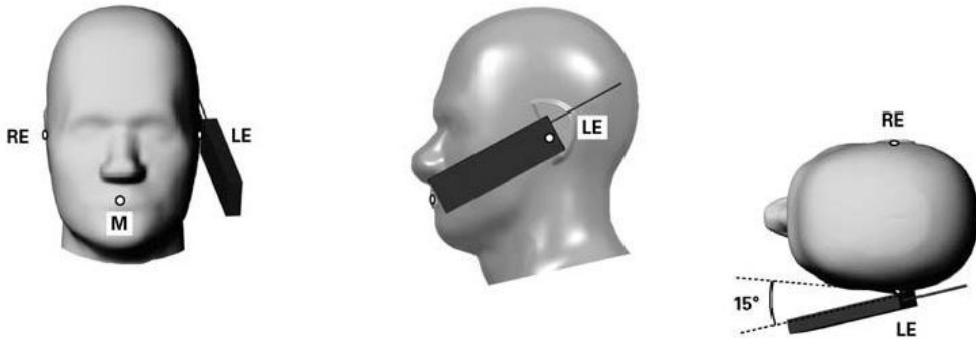


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.



11.4 Body Worn Accessory

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

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

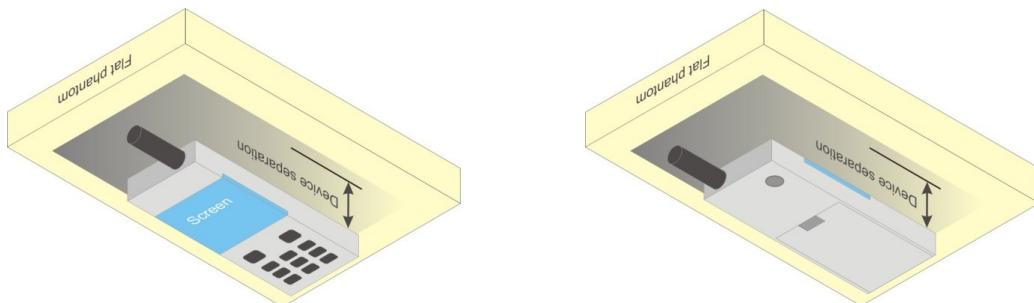


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Product specific 10g SAR

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.



11.6 Wireless Router

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

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



GSM1900		Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel		512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)		1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8	
GSM 1 Tx slot	29.95	29.91	29.70	30.50	20.95	20.91	20.70	21.50	
GPRS 1 Tx slot	29.93	29.90	29.68	30.50	20.93	20.90	20.68	21.50	
GPRS 2 Tx slots	27.87	27.88	27.90	28.00	21.87	21.88	21.90	22.00	
GPRS 3 Tx slots	25.98	25.97	25.85	26.00	21.72	21.71	21.59	21.74	
GPRS 4 Tx slots	23.70	23.92	23.90	24.50	20.70	20.92	20.90	21.50	
EDGE 1 Tx slot	24.56	24.68	24.66	26.00	15.56	15.68	15.66	17.00	
EDGE 2 Tx slots	23.40	23.55	23.50	24.50	17.40	17.55	17.50	18.50	
EDGE 3 Tx slots	22.20	22.27	22.25	23.00	17.94	18.01	17.99	18.74	
EDGE 4 Tx slots	21.00	21.20	21.02	22.00	18.00	18.20	18.02	19.00	
DTM Multi-slot class 5	GSM 1 Tx slot	27.32	27.38	27.35	28.00	21.26	21.32	21.29	21.98
	GPRS 1 Tx slot	27.24	27.30	27.28	28.00				
DTM Multi-slot class 9	GSM 1 Tx slot	27.32	27.33	27.32	28.00	21.24	21.28	21.25	21.98
	GPRS 1 Tx slot	27.20	27.27	27.22	28.00				
DTM Multi-slot class 11	GSM 1 Tx slot	25.02	24.98	25.30	26.00	20.72	20.67	20.99	21.74
	GPRS 2 Tx slots	24.96	24.91	25.23	26.00				
DTM Multi-slot class 5	GSM 1 Tx slot	27.21	27.29	27.31	28.00	19.38	19.44	19.48	20.16
	EDGE 1 Tx slot	22.24	22.23	22.34	23.00				
DTM Multi-slot class 9	GSM 1 Tx slot	27.20	27.25	27.25	28.00	19.38	19.42	19.42	20.16
	EDGE 1 Tx slot	22.26	22.30	22.29	23.00				
DTM Multi-slot class 11	GSM 1 Tx slot	24.92	24.95	25.19	26.00	18.50	18.55	18.69	19.51
	EDGE 2 Tx slots	21.08	21.15	21.16	22.00				

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

**<WCDMA Conducted Power>**

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlined 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.
3. For DC-HSDPA, the device was configured according to the H-Set 12, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) configuration in Table C.8.1.12 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1, with the primary and the secondary serving HS-DSCH Cell enabled during the power measurement.

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} (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, Δ_{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 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 $\beta_c = 11/15$ 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 (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	209/2 25	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	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 $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$. For sub-test 5, Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 5/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 5/15 * \beta_c$.

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

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

Note 4: 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

**DC-HSDPA 3GPP release 8 Setup Configuration:**

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration below
- 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 RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - ii. Set Cell Power = -25 dBm
 - iii. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 12, QPSK)
 - iv. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - v. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - a). Subtest 1: $\beta_c/\beta_d=2/15$
 - b). Subtest 2: $\beta_c/\beta_d=12/15$
 - c). Subtest 3: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/8$
 - d). Subtest 4: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/4$
 - vi. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
 - vii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - viii. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - ix. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
 - x. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlined in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

C.8.1.12 Fixed Reference Channel Definition H-Set 12

Table C.8.1.12: Fixed Reference Channel H-Set 12

Parameter	Unit	Value
Nominal Avg. Inf. Bit Rate	kbps	60
Inter-TTI Distance	TTI's	1
Number of HARQ Processes	Proces ses	6
Information Bit Payload (N_{inf})	Bits	120
Number Code Blocks	Blocks	1
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	Bits	960
Total Available SML's in UE	SML's	19200
Number of SML's per HARQ Proc.	SML's	3200
Coding Rate		0.15
Number of Physical Channel Codes	Codes	1
Modulation		QPSK

Note 1: The RMC is intended to be used for DC-HSDPA mode and both cells shall transmit with identical parameters as listed in the table.

Note 2: Maximum number of transmission is limited to 1, i.e., retransmission is not allowed. The redundancy and constellation version 0 shall be used.

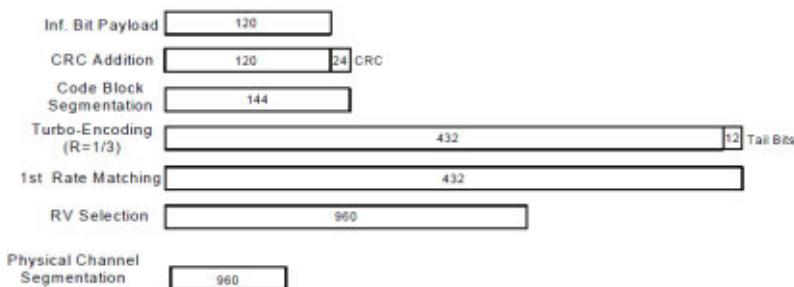


Figure C.8.19: Coding rate for Fixed reference Channel H-Set 12 (QPSK)

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 / DC-HSDPA 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 / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA, and according to the following RF output power, the output power results of the secondary modes (HSUPA, HSDPA, DC-HSDPA) are less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary modes; therefore, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

Band		WCDMA Band II			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	WCDMA Band 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	AMR 12.2Kbps	22.30	22.34	21.95	23.50	23.16	23.46	23.44	24.00
3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	22.30	22.35	21.98	23.50	23.18	23.48	23.45	24.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	21.27	21.25	21.09	22.50	22.04	22.53	22.61	23.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	21.39	21.31	21.08	22.50	21.98	22.38	22.53	23.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	20.89	20.84	20.62	22.00	21.55	22.06	22.15	22.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	20.86	20.80	20.62	22.00	21.54	21.96	22.15	22.50
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-1	20.86	20.76	20.76	22.50	21.52	21.50	21.49	23.00
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-2	20.91	20.72	20.86	22.50	21.50	21.49	21.35	23.00
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-3	20.25	20.39	20.34	22.00	21.01	20.86	20.76	22.50
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-4	20.34	20.34	20.29	22.00	20.98	20.95	20.89	22.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	21.39	21.29	21.03	22.00	22.03	22.46	22.62	23.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	19.68	19.62	19.16	20.00	19.98	20.46	20.57	21.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	20.64	20.57	20.11	21.00	21.11	21.50	21.59	22.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	19.78	19.71	19.16	20.00	20.10	20.57	20.70	21.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	21.40	21.30	21.10	22.00	21.90	22.40	22.50	23.50

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

1. Anritsu MT8820C base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, for QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
8. For LTE B4 / B5 / B38 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.



<LTE Band 4>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				20050	20175	20300		
Frequency (MHz)				1720	1732.5	1745		
20	QPSK	1	0	22.74	22.53	22.69		
20	QPSK	1	49	23.32	22.72	22.71	24	0
20	QPSK	1	99	22.63	22.4	22.57		
20	QPSK	50	0	21.98	21.7	21.77		
20	QPSK	50	24	21.95	21.65	21.54	23	1
20	QPSK	50	50	21.71	21.58	21.58		
20	QPSK	100	0	21.94	21.61	21.62		
20	16QAM	1	0	21.83	21.69	21.71		
20	16QAM	1	49	21.7	21.47	21.34	23	1
20	16QAM	1	99	21.37	21.26	21.36		
20	16QAM	50	0	20.98	20.7	20.72		
20	16QAM	50	24	20.91	20.59	20.6	22	2
20	16QAM	50	50	20.74	20.57	20.52		
20	16QAM	100	0	20.86	20.55	20.61		
Channel				20025	20175	20325	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				1717.5	1732.5	1747.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	23.06	22.72	22.44		
15	QPSK	1	37	23.14	22.82	22.72	24	0
15	QPSK	1	74	22.7	22.49	22.51		
15	QPSK	36	0	21.99	21.7	21.53		
15	QPSK	36	20	22.04	21.68	21.48	23	1
15	QPSK	36	39	21.75	21.61	21.61		
15	QPSK	75	0	21.87	21.67	21.49		
15	16QAM	1	0	21.88	21.56	21.49		
15	16QAM	1	37	21.69	21.35	21.29	23	1
15	16QAM	1	74	21.56	21.25	21.31		
15	16QAM	36	0	20.99	20.66	20.57		
15	16QAM	36	20	20.9	20.57	20.51	22	2
15	16QAM	36	39	20.75	20.56	20.56		
15	16QAM	75	0	20.87	20.81	20.63		

**FCC SAR Test Report****Report No. : FA820819**

Channel				19957	20175	20393	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				1710.7	1732.5	1754.3		
1.4	QPSK	1	0	22.75	22.61	22.4	24	0
1.4	QPSK	1	3	23.09	22.7	22.46		
1.4	QPSK	1	5	23.08	22.53	22.39		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	23.1	22.65	22.52		
1.4	QPSK	3	1	23.1	22.66	22.7		
1.4	QPSK	3	3	23.05	22.63	22.44		
1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.11	21.67	21.51		23
1.4	16QAM	1	0	22.19	21.52	21.32		1
1.4	16QAM	1	3	22.26	21.42	21.23		
1.4	16QAM	1	5	21.72	21.29	21.34		
1.4	16QAM	3	0	21.95	21.89	21.5		
1.4	16QAM	3	1	22.3	21.82	21.55		
1.4	16QAM	3	3	22.32	21.89	21.54	22	2
1.4	16QAM	6	0	21.02	20.7	20.54		


FCC SAR Test Report
Report No. : FA820819

Channel				20415	20525	20635	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				825.5	836.5	847.5		
3	QPSK	1	0	22.84	22.99	23.18	24	0
3	QPSK	1	8	22.81	23.18	23.2		
3	QPSK	1	14	22.86	22.77	22.84		
3	QPSK	8	0	22.47	22.51	22.88		
3	QPSK	8	4	22.43	22.6	22.94	23	1
3	QPSK	8	7	22.38	22.56	22.99		
3	QPSK	15	0	22.5	22.58	22.98		
3	16QAM	1	0	22.37	22.37	22.73		
3	16QAM	1	8	22.59	22.09	22.71	23	1
3	16QAM	1	14	22.38	22.5	22.18		
3	16QAM	8	0	21.4	21.23	21.97		
3	16QAM	8	4	21.37	21.47	21.9		
3	16QAM	8	7	21.39	21.47	21.89	22	2
3	16QAM	15	0	21.51	21.16	21.73		
Channel				20407	20525	20643	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				824.7	836.5	848.3		
1.4	QPSK	1	0	22.96	22.92	22.95	24	0
1.4	QPSK	1	3	22.85	22.97	23.21		
1.4	QPSK	1	5	22.79	22.95	23.17		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	22.93	22.99	23.17		
1.4	QPSK	3	1	22.89	23.11	23.16		
1.4	QPSK	3	3	22.83	23	23.1		
1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.26	22.47	22.99	23	1
1.4	16QAM	1	0	22.25	22.64	22.64		
1.4	16QAM	1	3	22.57	22.76	22.69		
1.4	16QAM	1	5	22.17	22.6	22.45		
1.4	16QAM	3	0	22.31	22.39	22.53		
1.4	16QAM	3	1	22.33	22.54	22.52		
1.4	16QAM	3	3	22.27	22.38	22.47		
1.4	16QAM	6	0	21.24	21.18	21.95	22	2



Special subframe (30720·T _s): Normal cyclic prefix in downlink (UpPTS)			
	Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
Uplink duty factor in one special subframe	0~4	7.13%	8.33%
	5~9	14.3%	16.7%

Special subframe(30720·T _s): Extended cyclic prefix in downlink (UpPTS)			
	Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
Uplink duty factor in one special subframe	0~3	7.13%	8.33%
	4~7	14.3%	16.7%

The highest duty factor is resulted from:

- i. Uplink-downlink configuration: 0. In a half-frame consisted of 5 subframes, uplink operation is in 3 uplink subframes and 1 special subframe.
- ii. special subframe configuration: 5-9 for normal cyclic prefix in downlink, 4-7 for extended cyclic prefix in downlink
- iii. for special subframe with extended cyclic prefix in uplink, the total uplink duty factor in one half-frame is: $(3+0.167)/5 = 63.3\%$
- iv. for special subframe with normal cyclic prefix in uplink, the total uplink duty factor in one half-frame is: $(3+0.143)/5 = 62.9\%$
- v. For TDD LTE SAR measurement, the duty cycle 1:1.59 (62.9 %) was used perform testing and considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix $63.3\%/62.9\% = 1.006$ is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The scaled TDD LTE SAR = measured SAR (W/kg)* Tune-up Scaling Factor* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix.

**<LTE Carrier Aggregation combinations>****General Note:**

1. This device supports Carrier Aggregation on downlink only for inter and intra band, uplink CA is not supported. For the device supports combination bands and configurations are provided as follow table was according to 3GPP.
2. In applying the existing power measurement procedure of KDB 941225 D05A for DL CA SAR test exclusion, only the subset with the largest number of combinations of the frequency band and CCs in each row need consideration, and that configurations require power measurement should be highlighted in the below table.

E-UTRA CA configuration	Uplink CA configurations	E-UTRA CA configuration / Bandwidth combination set				Maximum aggregated bandwidth [MHz]	Bandwidth combination set
		Component carriers in order of increasing carrier frequency					
Channel bandwidths for carrier [MHz]	Channel bandwidths for carrier [MHz]	Channel bandwidths for carrier [MHz]	Channel bandwidths for carrier [MHz]				
CA_7C	-	15	15			40	0
		20	20				
		10	20				
		15	15, 20			40	1
		20	10, 15, 20				
		15	10, 15			40	2
		20	15, 20				
CA_38C	-	15	15			40	0
		20	20				

**<Power verification when LTE Carrier Aggregation Active>****General Note:**

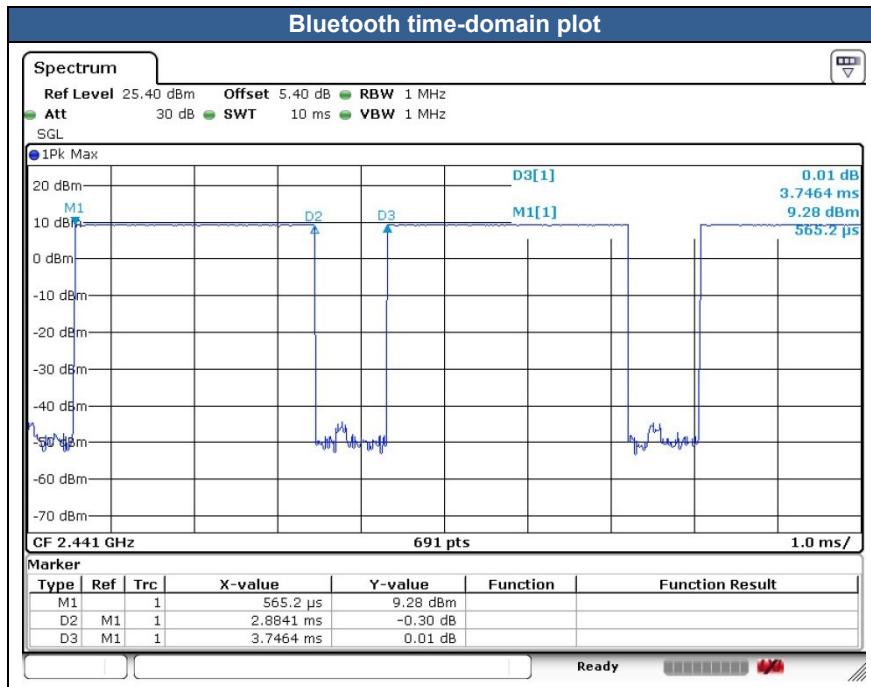
- i. According to KDB941225 D05A v01r02, Uplink maximum output power measurement with downlink carrier aggregation active should be measured, using the highest output channel measured without downlink carrier aggregation, to confirm that uplink maximum output power with downlink carrier aggregation active remains within the specified tune-up tolerance limits and not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the maximum output measured without downlink carrier aggregation active.
- ii. Uplink maximum output power with downlink carrier aggregation active does not show more than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the maximum output power without downlink carrier aggregation active, therefore SAR evaluation with downlink carrier aggregation active can be excluded.
- iii. The device supports downlink carrier aggregation only. Uplink carrier aggregation is not supported. For power measurement were control and acknowledge data is sent on uplink channels that operate identical to specifications when downlink carrier aggregation is inactive.
- iv. Selected highest measured power when downlink carrier aggregation is inactive for conducted power comparison with downlink carrier aggregation is active, to confirm that when downlink carrier aggregation is active uplink maximum output power remains within the specified tune-up tolerance limits and not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the maximum output power measured when downlink carrier aggregation inactive.
- v. For Intra-band, contiguous CA, the downlink channels selected to perform the uplink power measurement must satisfy 3GPP channel spacing (5.4.1A of 3GPP TS 36.521 or equivalent) and channel bandwidth (5.4.2A) requirements.

$$\text{Nominal channel spacing} = \left\lceil \frac{BW_{Channel(1)} + BW_{Channel(2)} - 0.1|BW_{Channel(1)} - BW_{Channel(2)}|}{0.6} \right\rceil 0.3 \text{ [MHz]}$$

Configure		CA Configuration (BCS)	PCC							SCC				Power	
			LTE Band	BW (MHz)	UL Freq. (MHz)	UL Channel	Mod.	UL# RB	UL RB Offset	LTE Band	BW (MHz)	DL Freq. (MHz)	DL Channel	With CA Tx.Power (dBm)	W/O CA Tx.Power (dBm)
Intra-Band	Contiguous	CA_7C	Band 7	20M	2560	21350	QPSK	1	49	Band 7	20M	2660.2	3152	22.80	22.85
		CA_38C	Band 38	20M	2580	37850	QPSK	1	0	Band 38	20M	2599.8	38048	22.40	22.42

**<2.4GHz Bluetooth>****General Note:**

- For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 1Mbps, due to its highest average power.
- The Bluetooth duty cycle is 76.98 % as following figure, according to 2016 Oct. TCB workshop for Bluetooth SAR scaling need further consideration and the theoretical duty cycle is 83.3%, therefore the actual duty cycle will be scaled up to the theoretical value of Bluetooth reported SAR calculation

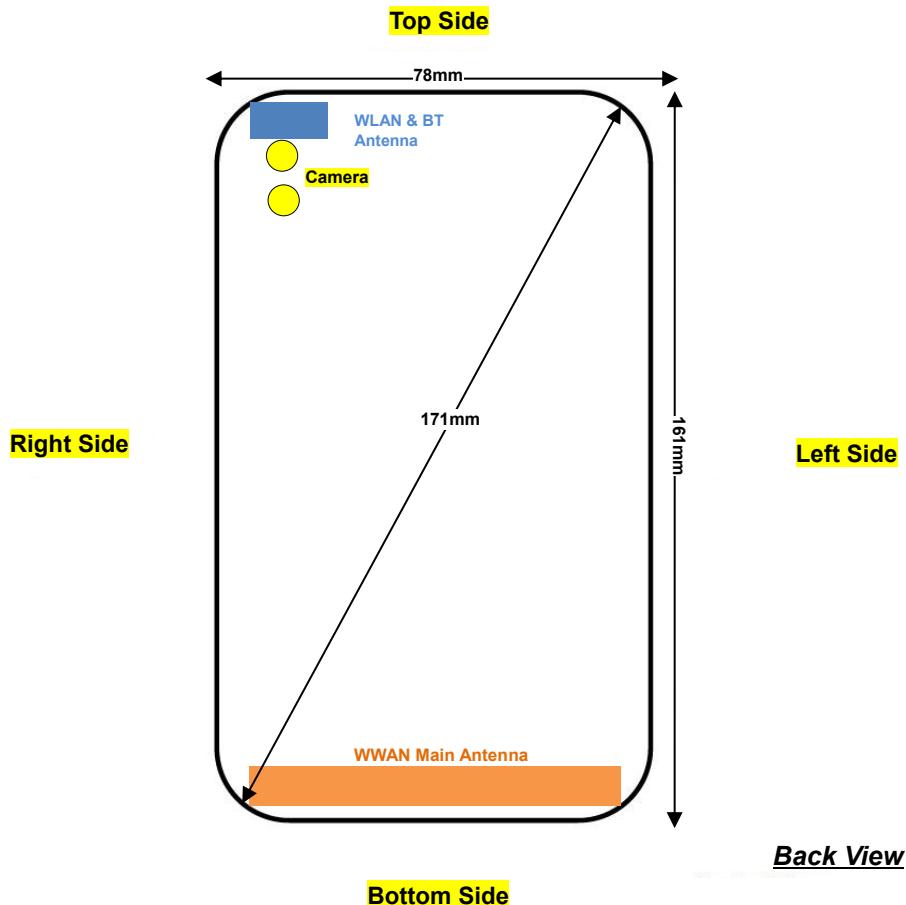


Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)
			1Mbps
v3.0+EDR	CH 00	2402	7.12
	CH 39	2441	9.20
	CH 78	2480	8.17
Tune-up limit (dBm)			9.50

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)
			GFSK
v4.0/4.2 LE	CH 00	2402	-1.86
	CH 19	2440	0.22
	CH 39	2480	-0.88
Tune-up limit (dBm)			0.50



13. Antenna Location



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

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

General Note:

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



14. 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 BT/WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
 - e. For TDD LTE SAR measurement, the duty cycle 1:1.59 (62.9 %) was used perform testing and considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix $63.3\%/62.9\% = 1.006$ is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The Reported TDD LTE SAR = measured SAR (W/kg)* Tune-up Scaling Factor* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix.
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:
 - $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or 2.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
 - $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, 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 and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.
4. Pre KDB648474 D04v01r03, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.
5. Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension $> 15.0 \text{ cm}$ or an overall diagonal dimension $> 16.0 \text{ cm}$, when hotspot mode applies, 10-g product specific SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, however, when power reduction applies to hotspot mode the measured SAR must be scaled to the maximum output power, including tolerance, allowed for phablet modes to compare with the 1.2 W/kg SAR test reduction threshold.
 1. For this device only back/bottom side SAR for WWAN transmitter scaled to maximum output power is higher than 1.2 W/kg of LTE B4, therefore product specific SAR is necessary.
 2. When 10-g product specific 10g SAR is considered, SAR thresholds is specified in the procedures for SAR test reduction and exclusion should be multiplied by 2.5.

**GSM Note:**

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR test reduction for GSM / GPRS / EDGE / DTM 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 (2Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 is considered as the primary mode.
2. Other configurations of GSM / GPRS / EDGE / DTM 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 $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary mode, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

WCDMA 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 / DC-HSDPA 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 / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA, and according to the following RF output power, the output power results of the secondary modes (HSUPA, HSDPA, DC-HSDPA) are less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary modes; therefore, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

LTE Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $> \text{not } \frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $> \text{not } \frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
6. For LTE B4 / B5 / B38 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

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. 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 closest/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.
3. 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.
4. During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

**14.4 Product specific 10g SAR****<FDD LTE SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	49	Bottom Side	0	20175	1732.5	22.72	24.00	1.343	0.01	1.590	2.135
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	50	0	Bottom Side	0	20175	1732.5	21.70	23.00	1.349	0.01	1.630	2.199
30	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	100	0	Bottom Side	0	20175	1732.5	21.61	23.00	1.377	0.05	1.600	2.204
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	49	Back	0	20175	1732.5	22.72	24.00	1.343	-0.1	0.737	0.990
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	50	0	Back	0	20175	1732.5	21.70	23.00	1.349	0.07	0.796	1.074



14.5 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	50	0	Bottom Side	10	20175	1732.5	21.70	23.00	1.349	-	-	0.10	1.060	1	1.430
2nd	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	50	0	Bottom Side	10	20175	1732.5	21.70	23.00	1.349	-	-	0.09	1.000	1.060	1.349
1st	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back	10	38000	2595	22.09	23.00	1.233	62.9	1.006	0.19	0.942	1	1.169
2nd	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back	10	38000	2595	22.09	23.00	1.233	62.9	1.006	0.05	0.935	1.007	1.160

General Note:

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



15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

No.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Portable Handset			Note
		Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	
1.	GSM Voice + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes		
2.	GPRS/EDGE + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	WLAN Hotspot
3.	WCDMA + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	WLAN Hotspot
4.	LTE + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	WLAN Hotspot
5.	GSM Voice + Bluetooth		Yes		
6.	GPRS/EDGE + Bluetooth		Yes	Yes	BT Tethering
7.	WCDMA + Bluetooth		Yes	Yes	BT Tethering
8.	LTE + Bluetooth		Yes	Yes	BT Tethering

General Note:

1. This device supports VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS, WCDMA and LTE (e.g. for 3rd-party VoIP), LTE supports VoLTE operation.
2. EUT will choose each GSM, WCDMA, and LTE according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
3. WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna so can't transmit simultaneously.
4. This device WLAN 2.4GHz supports hotspot operation and Bluetooth supports tethering applications.
5. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
6. 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.
 - v) For Bluetooth/WLAN Product specific 10g stand-alone SAR is not required for a transmitter or antenna, due to 1g hotspot SAR is <1.2W/kg.

**15.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions**

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2			1+3		
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	Bluetooth	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)						
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.369	0.272	0.011	0.64			0.38		
		Back	0.584	0.272	0.012	0.86			0.60		
		Left side	0.326			0.33			0.33		
		Right side	0.283	0.272	<0.001	0.56			0.28		
		Top side		0.272	<0.001	0.27			<0.01		
		Bottom side	0.053			0.05			0.05		
	GSM1900	Front	0.261	0.272	0.011	0.53			0.27		
		Back	0.585	0.272	0.012	0.86			0.60		
		Left side	0.091			0.09			0.09		
		Right side	0.043	0.272	<0.001	0.32			0.04		
		Top side		0.272	<0.001	0.27			<0.01		
		Bottom side	0.695			0.70			0.70		
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.256	0.272	0.011	0.53			0.27		
		Back	0.440	0.272	0.012	0.71			0.45		
		Left side	0.231			0.23			0.23		
		Right side	0.213	0.272	<0.001	0.49			0.21		
		Top side		0.272	<0.001	0.27			<0.01		
		Bottom side	0.036			0.04			0.04		
	Band II	Front	0.133	0.272	0.011	0.41			0.14		
		Back	0.538	0.272	0.012	0.81			0.55		
		Left side	0.040			0.04			0.04		
		Right side	0.030	0.272	<0.001	0.30			0.03		
		Top side		0.272	<0.001	0.27			<0.01		
		Bottom side	0.547			0.55			0.55		



FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : FA820819

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2			1+3		
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	Bluetooth	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)						
LTE	Band 5	Front	0.285	0.272	0.011	0.56			0.30		
		Back	0.402	0.272	0.012	0.67			0.41		
		Left side	0.224			0.22			0.22		
		Right side	0.201	0.272	<0.001	0.47			0.20		
		Top side		0.272	<0.001	0.27			<0.01		
		Bottom side	0.036			0.04			0.04		
	Band 4	Front	0.568	0.272	0.011	0.84			0.58		
		Back	1.430	0.272	0.012	1.70	0.02	#1	1.44		
		Left side	0.028			0.03			0.03		
		Right side	0.056	0.272	<0.001	0.33			0.06		
		Top side		0.272	<0.001	0.27			<0.01		
		Bottom side	1.430			1.43			1.43		
	Band 7	Front	0.472	0.272	0.011	0.74			0.48		
		Back	0.947	0.272	0.012	1.22			0.96		
		Left side	0.067			0.07			0.07		
		Right side	0.124	0.272	<0.001	0.40			0.13		
		Top side		0.272	<0.001	0.27			<0.01		
		Bottom side	0.626			0.63			0.63		
	Band 38	Front	0.578	0.272	0.011	0.85			0.59		
		Back	1.169	0.272	0.012	1.44			1.18		
		Left side	0.053			0.05			0.05		
		Right side	0.128	0.272	<0.001	0.40			0.13		
		Top side		0.272	<0.001	0.27			<0.01		
		Bottom side	0.662			0.66			0.66		



15.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2			1+3		
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	Bluetooth	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)						
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.369	0.272	0.011	0.64			0.38		
		Back	0.584	0.272	0.012	0.86			0.60		
	GSM1900	Front	0.261	0.272	0.011	0.53			0.27		
		Back	0.585	0.272	0.012	0.86			0.60		
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.256	0.272	0.011	0.53			0.27		
		Back	0.440	0.272	0.012	0.71			0.45		
	Band II	Front	0.133	0.272	0.011	0.41			0.14		
		Back	0.538	0.272	0.012	0.81			0.55		
LTE	Band 5	Front	0.285	0.272	0.011	0.56			0.30		
		Back	0.402	0.272	0.012	0.67			0.41		
	Band 4	Front	0.568	0.272	0.011	0.84			0.58		
		Back	1.430	0.272	0.012	1.70	0.02	#1	1.44		
	Back with Headset		1.202			1.20			1.20		
	Band 7	Front	0.472	0.272	0.011	0.74			0.48		
		Back	0.947	0.272	0.012	1.22			0.96		
	Band 38	Front	0.578	0.272	0.011	0.85			0.59		
		Back	1.169	0.272	0.012	1.44			1.18		

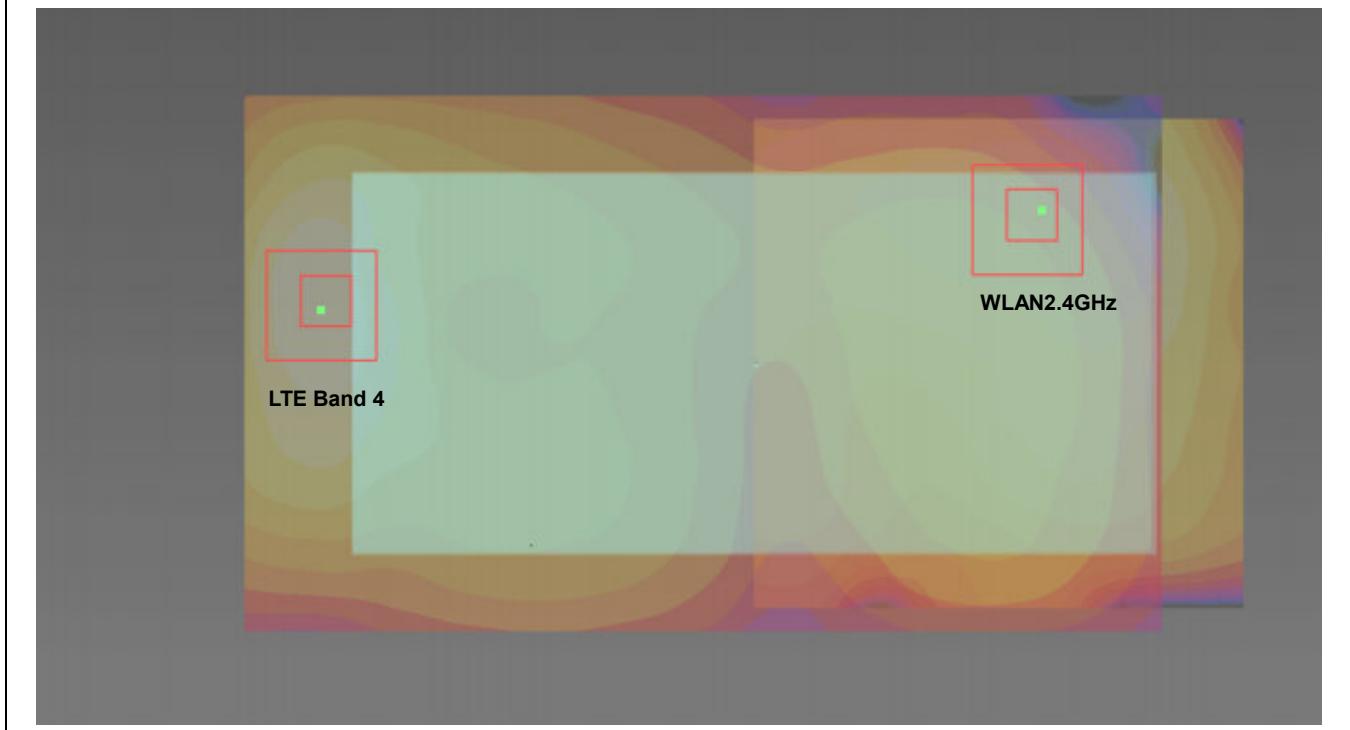


15.4 SPLSR Evaluation and Analysis

General Note:

- When standalone SAR is measured for both antennas in the pair, the peak location separation distance is computed by the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates in the area scans or extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scans, as appropriate.
- $SPLSR = (\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$. If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.

Case #1	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg) (mm)	SAR peak location (cm)			3D distance (mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR Results	Simultaneous SAR
				X	Y	Z				
	LTE Band 4	Back	1.430	10	-1.37	8.34	0.54	139.76	1.70	0.02
	WLAN2.4GHz		0.272	10	-3.00	-5.54	0.47			



Test Engineer: Nick Hu



16. 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 $\leq 30\%$, 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.



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. 1528-2013, "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 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.
- [7] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Oct 2015.
- [8] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [9] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", Oct 2015.
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, "3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES", Oct 2015
- [11] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices", Dec 2015
- [12] FCC KDB 941225 D05A v01r02, "Rel. 10 LTE SAR Test Guidance and KDB Inquiries", Oct 2015
- [13] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", Oct 2015.



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Head_835MHz**DUT: D835V2 - SN:4d091**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.919 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43.011$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.73, 9.73, 9.73); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.07 W/kg

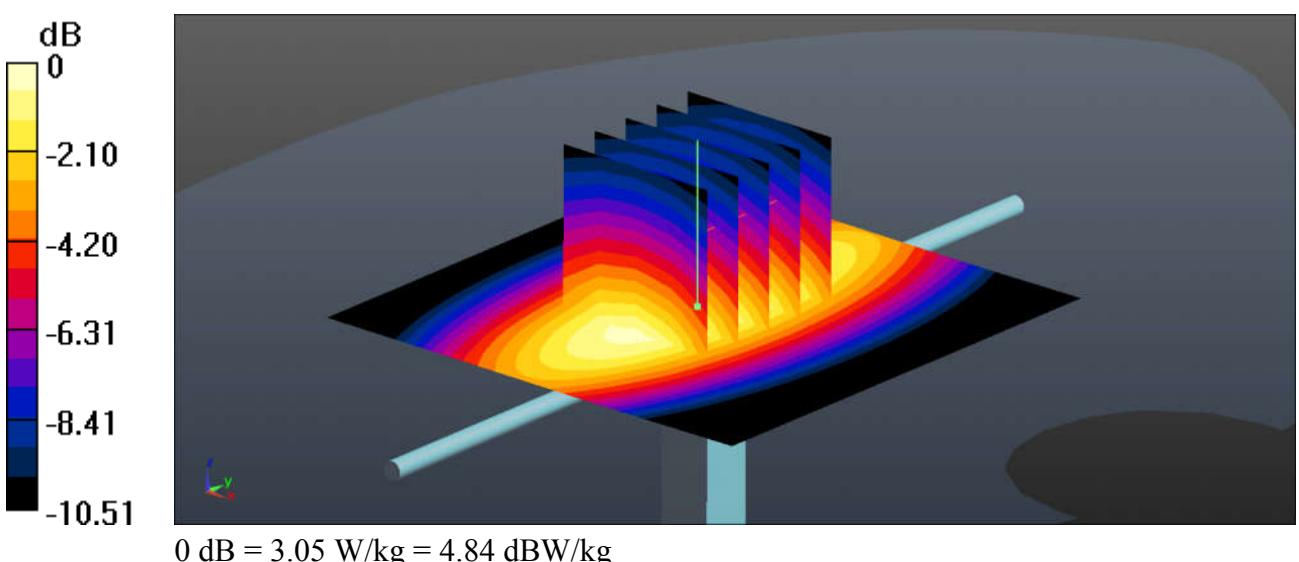
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.41 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.53 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.05 W/kg



System Check_Head_1750MHz**DUT: D1750V2 - SN:1069**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1750 Medium parameters used: $f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.388 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.932$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

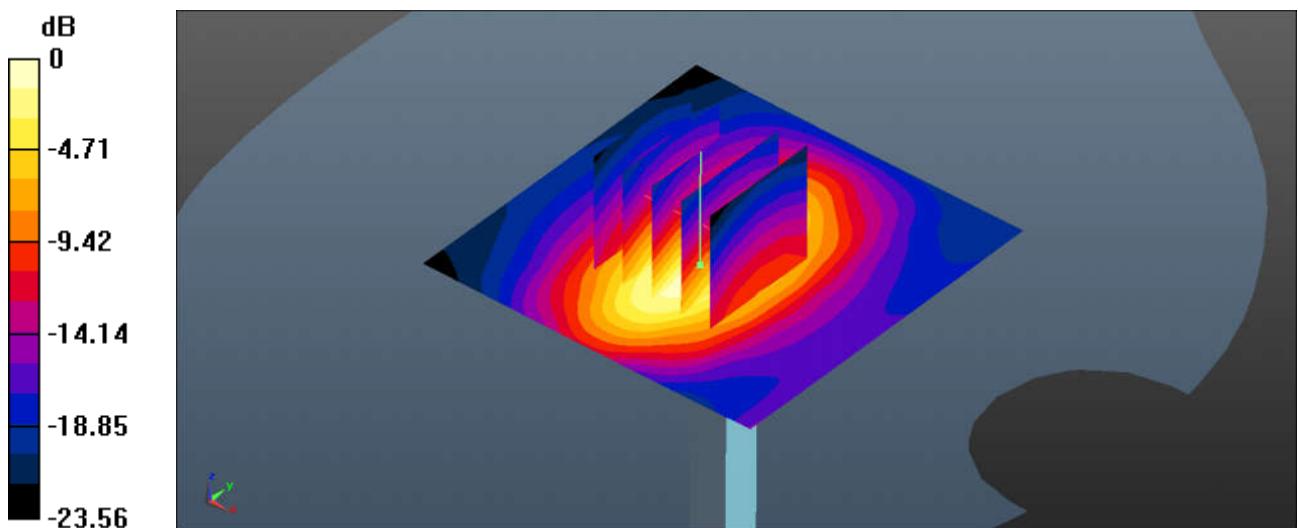
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3753; ConvF(8.16, 8.16, 8.16); Calibrated: 2017.5.5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2018.1.3
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.7 W/kg**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 97.67 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.03 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.3 W/kg



System Check_Head_1900MHz**DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d118**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.413 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.719$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

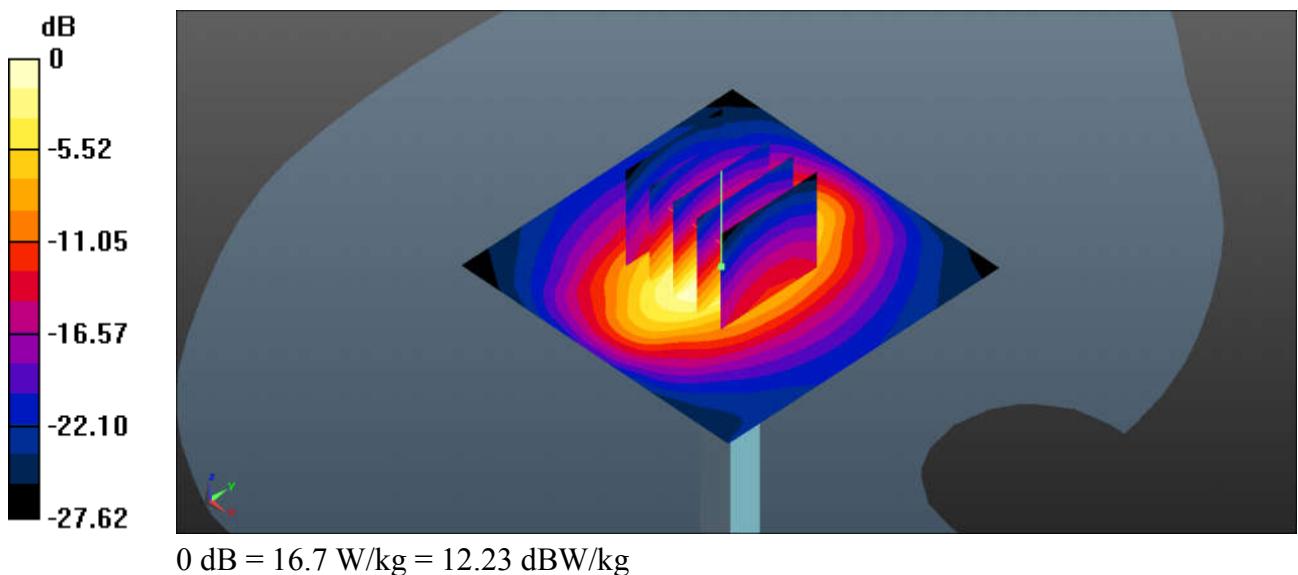
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3753; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 2017.5.5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2018.1.3
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.7 W/kg**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 96.87 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 20.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.15 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 W/kg



System Check_Head_2450MHz**DUT: D2450V2 - SN:840**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.88$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.154$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.71, 7.71, 7.71); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.7 W/kg

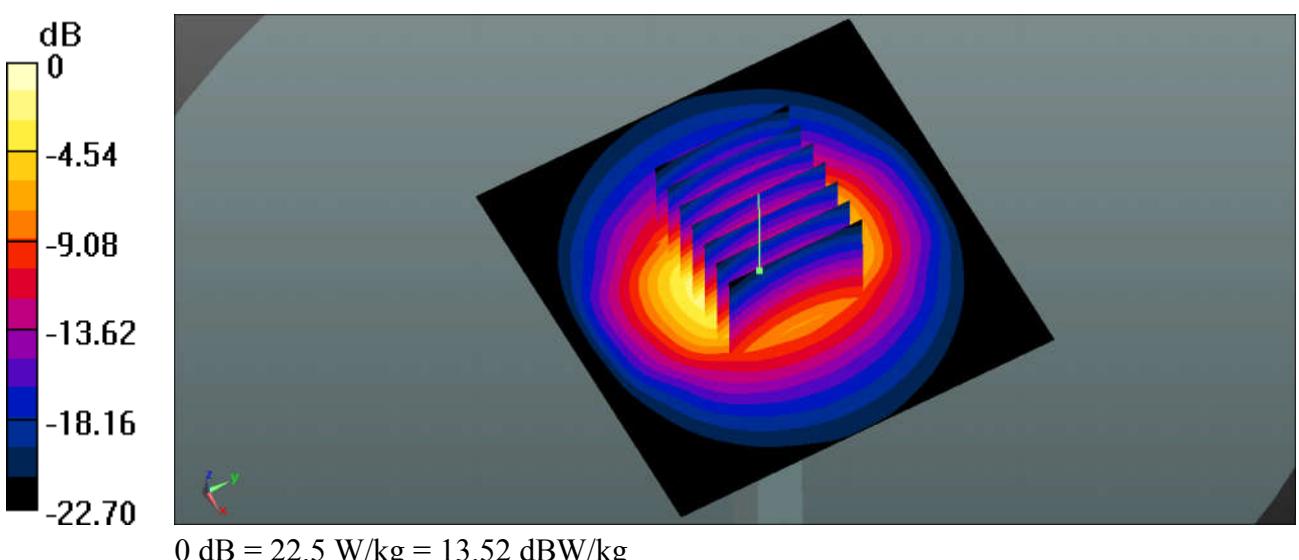
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.18 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.5 W/kg



0 dB = 22.5 W/kg = 13.52 dBW/kg

System Check_Head_2600MHz**DUT: D2600V2 - SN:1061**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2600 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.049 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.046$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

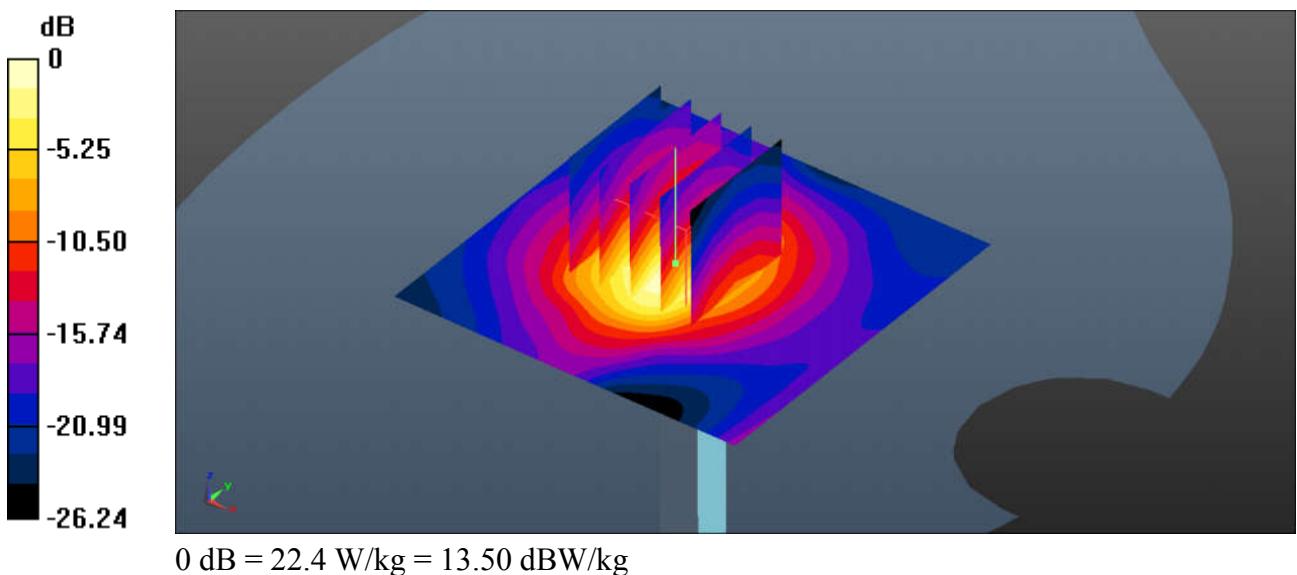
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3753; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2); Calibrated: 2017.5.5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2018.1.3
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1842
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.4 W/kg**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
Reference Value = 84.84 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.9 W/kg



System Check_Body_835MHz**DUT: D835V2 - SN:4d091**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.995 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.629$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

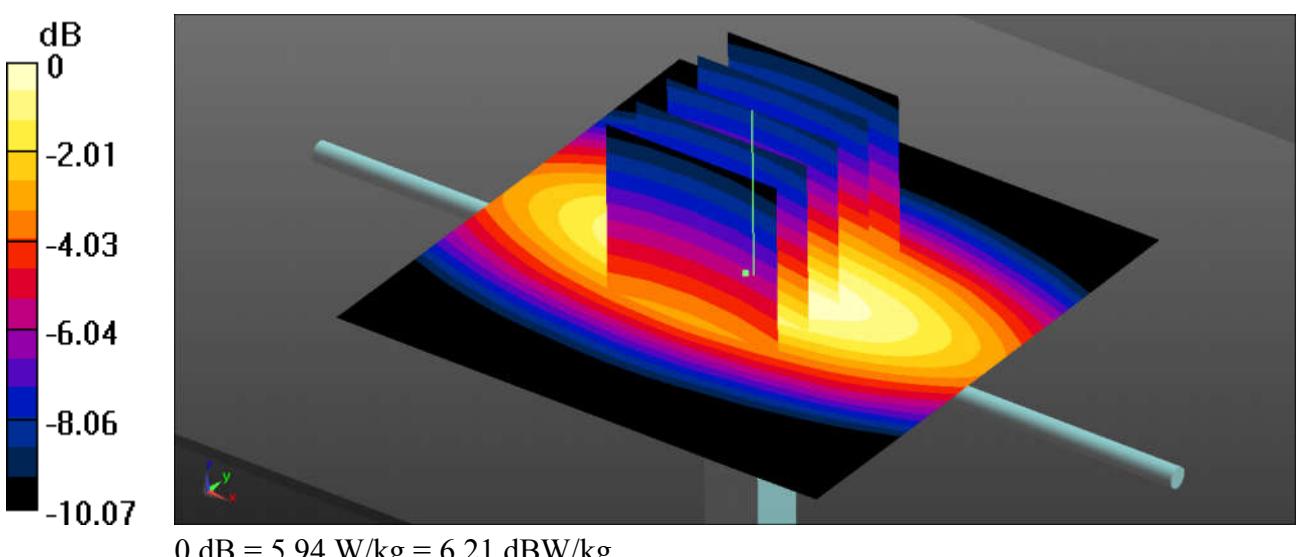
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.94 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 80.49 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.21 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.58 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.69 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.94 W/kg



System Check_Body_1750MHz**DUT: D1750V2 - SN:1069**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1750 Medium parameters used: $f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.45 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.117$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.29, 8.29, 8.29); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.5 W/kg

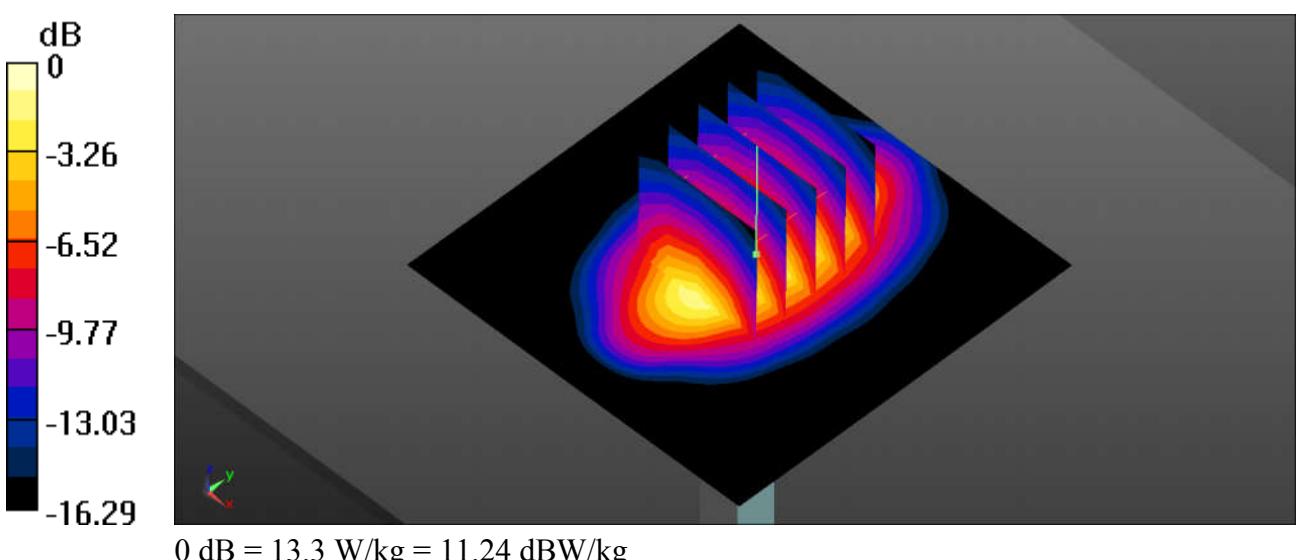
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 84.54 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.07 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.3 W/kg



System Check_Body_1900MHz**DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d118**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.526 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.737$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.7 W/kg

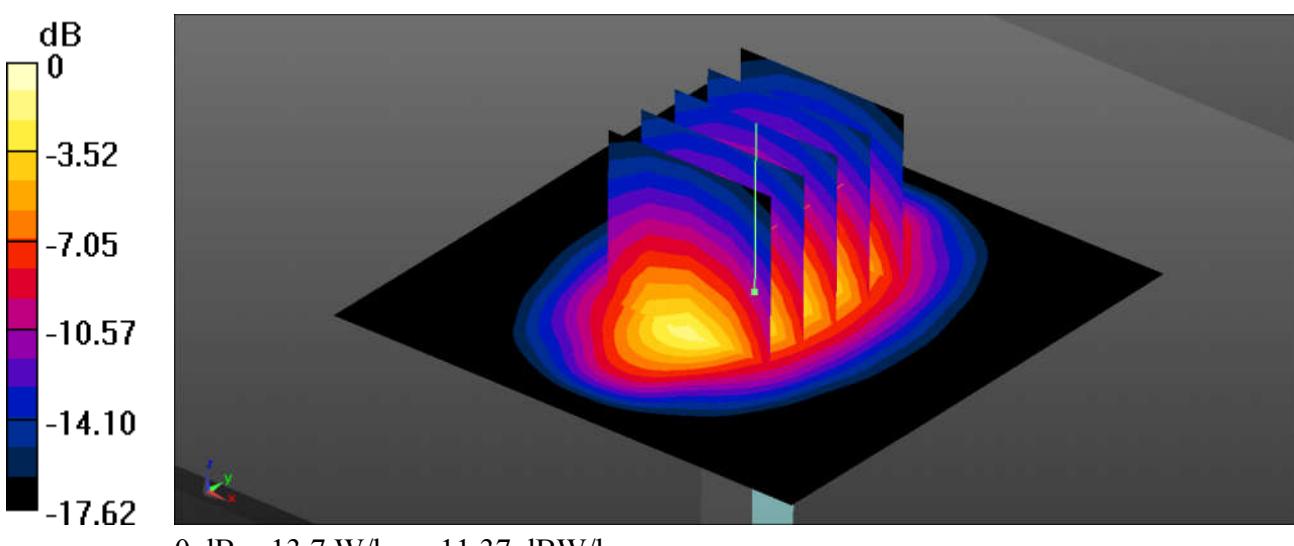
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 83.90 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.7 W/kg



System Check_Body_2450MHz**DUT: D2450V2 - SN:840**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.026 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.750$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.3 W/kg

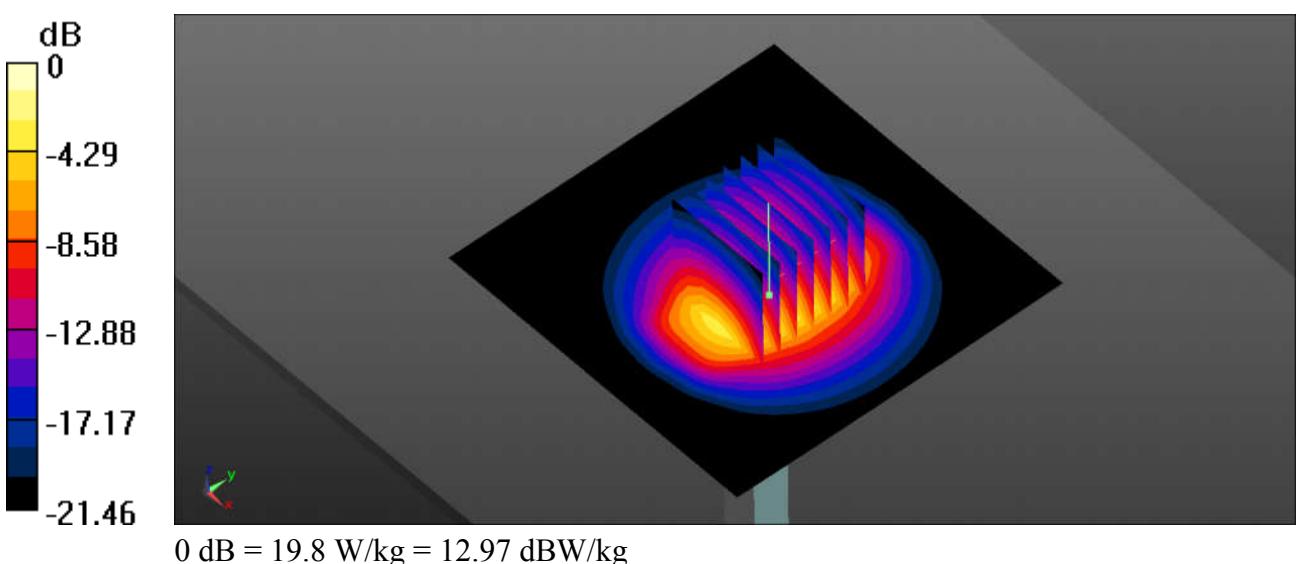
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 80.90 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.09 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg



System Check_Body_2600MHz**DUT: D2600V2 - SN:1061**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2600_Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.224$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.974$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.5 W/kg

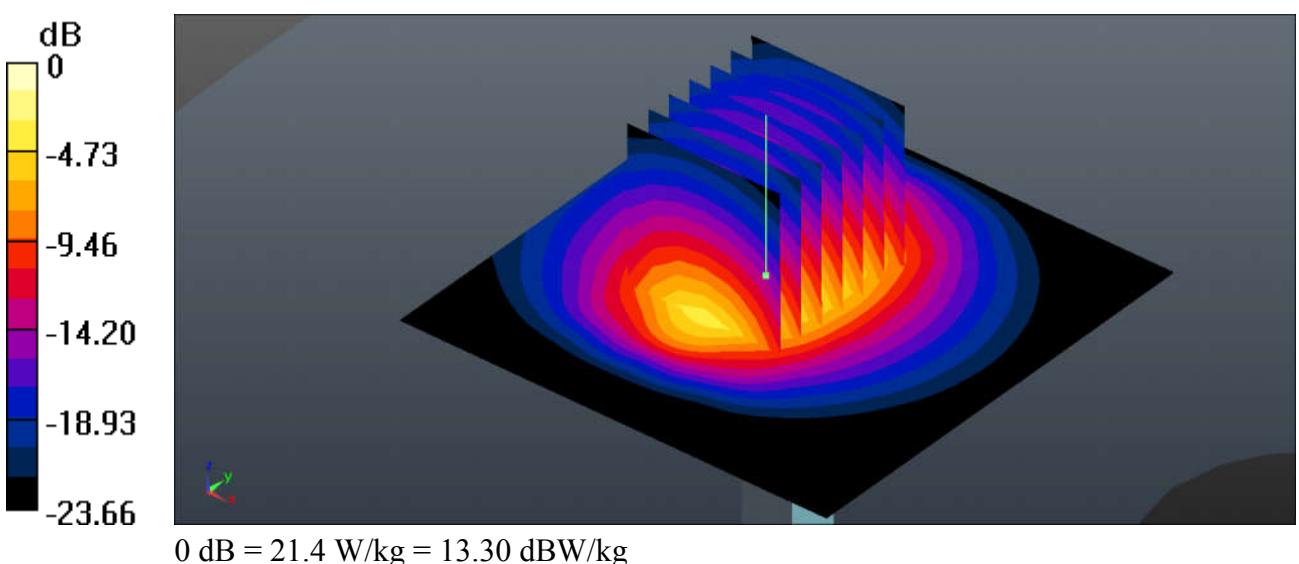
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 71.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.4 W/kg





Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

01_GSM850_GPRS 2 Tx slots_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE (2 Tx slots) (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: HSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.932$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.818$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.73, 9.73, 9.73); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

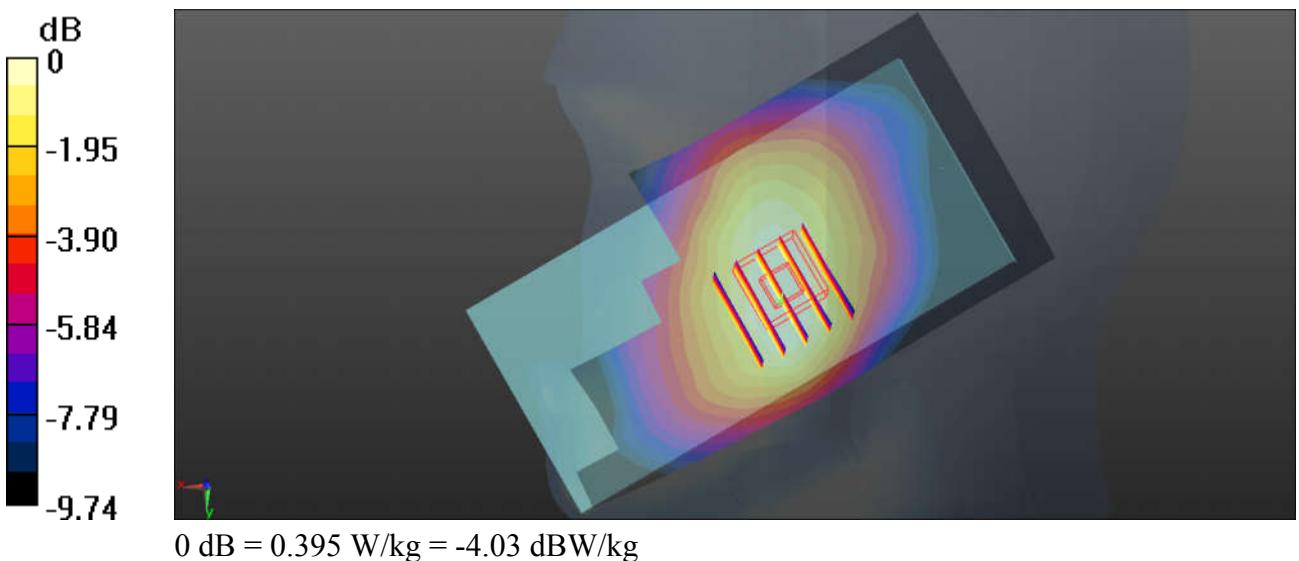
Ch251/Area Scan (61x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.398 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.928 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.438 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.341 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.261 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.395 W/kg



$$0 \text{ dB} = 0.395 \text{ W/kg} = -4.03 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

02_GSM1900_GPRS 2 Tx slots_Left Cheek_0mm_Ch810

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE (2 Tx slots) (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: HSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.424 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.675$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3753; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 2017.5.5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2018.1.3
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

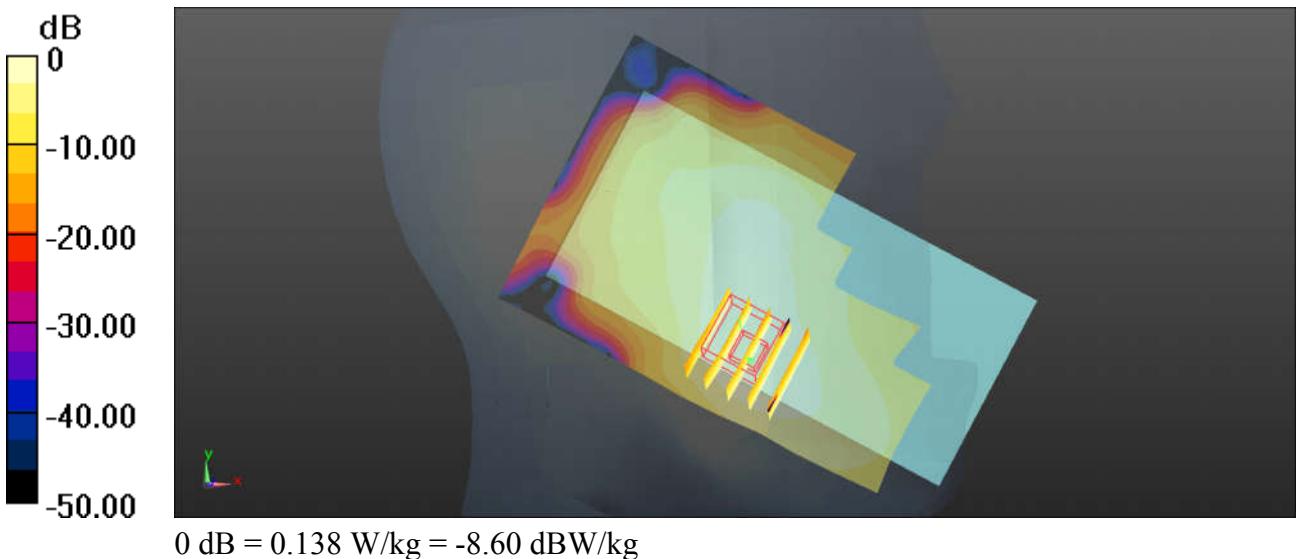
Ch810/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.138 W/kg

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
Reference Value = 3.373 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.165 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.111 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.062 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.138 W/kg



03_WCDMA Band V_RMC12.2Kbps_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch4182

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.985$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.73, 9.73, 9.73); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

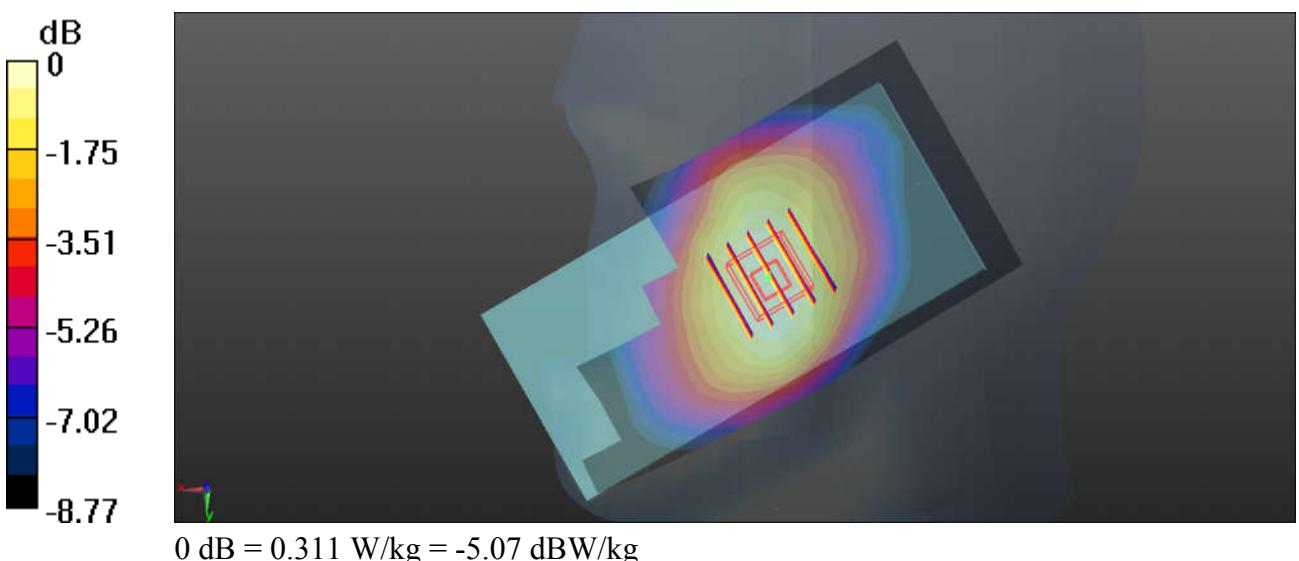
Ch4182/Area Scan (61x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.317 W/kg

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.559 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.338 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.275 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.212 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.311 W/kg



04_WCDMA Band II_RMC12.2Kbps_Left Cheek_0mm_Ch9400

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.391$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.82$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3753; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 2017.5.5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2018.1.3
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch9400/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0704 W/kg

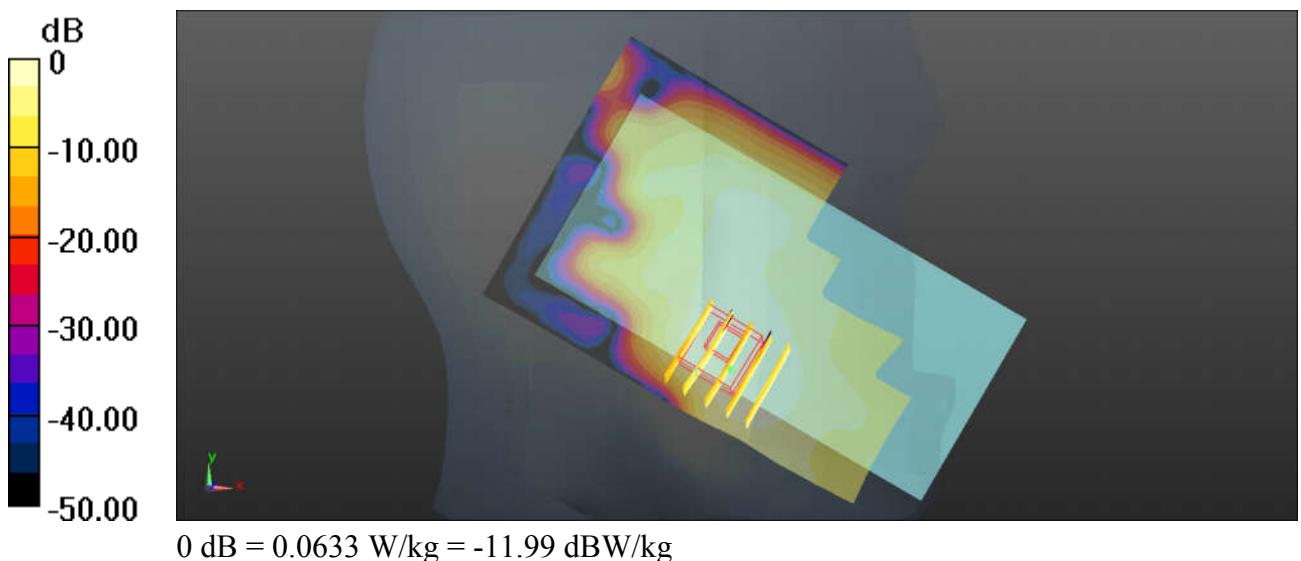
Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.057 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.115 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.049 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.025 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0633 W/kg



05_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_25Offset_Left Cheek_0mm_Ch20525

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.984$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.73, 9.73, 9.73); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20525/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.268 W/kg

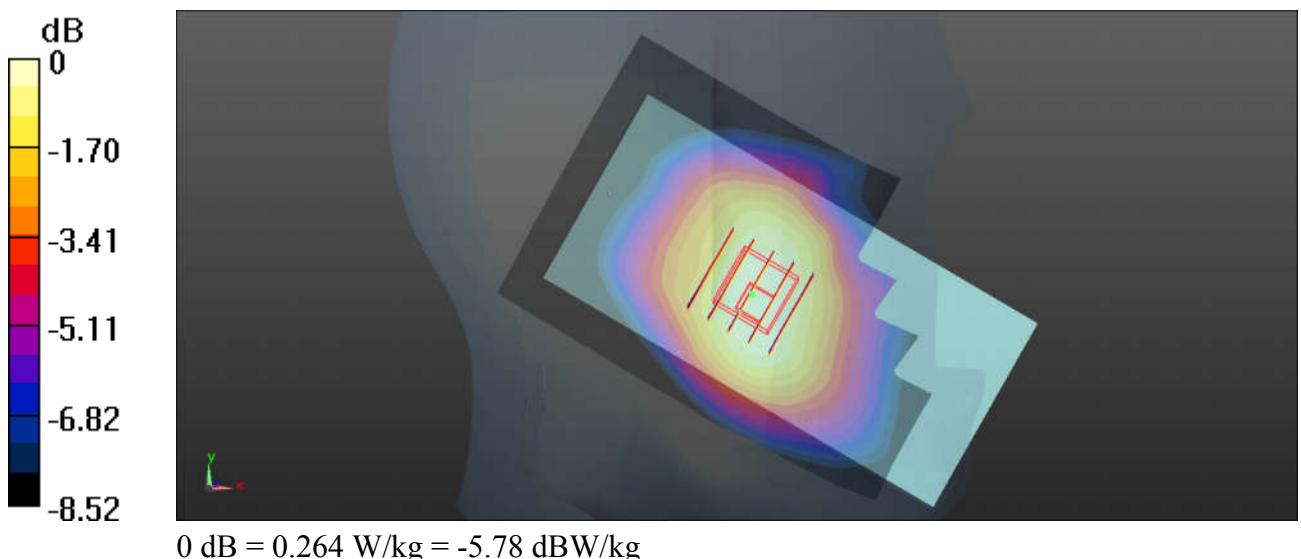
Ch20525/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.214 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.291 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.235 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.182 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.264 W/kg



06_LTE Band 4_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch20175

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750 Medium parameters used: $f = 1732.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.012$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3753; ConvF(8.16, 8.16, 8.16); Calibrated: 2017.5.5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2018.1.3
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20175/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.100 W/kg

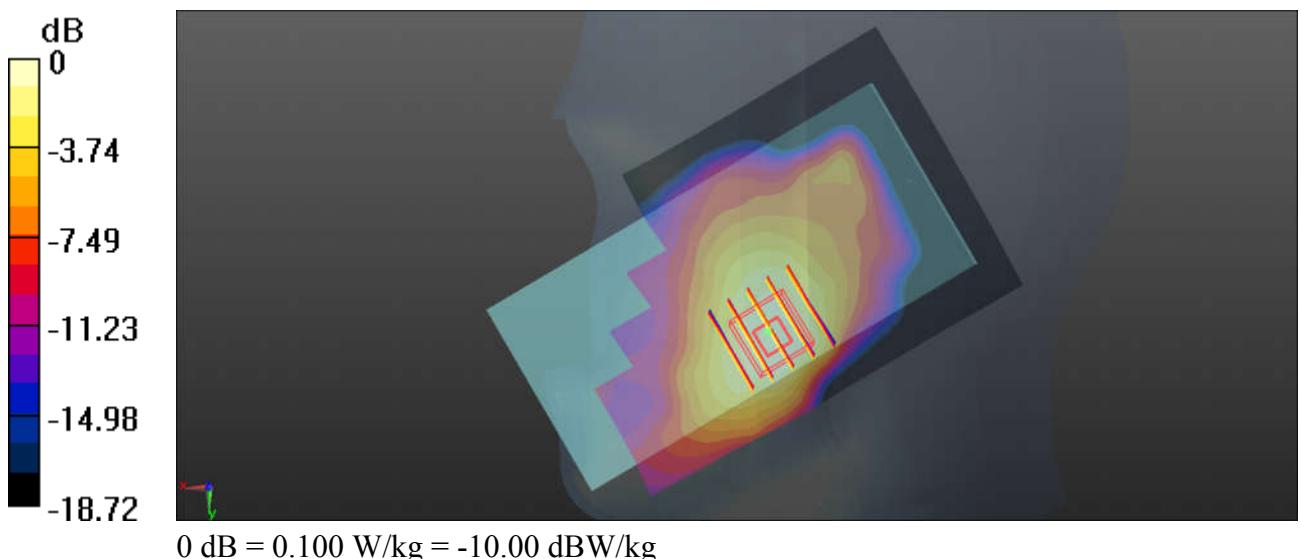
Ch20175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.995 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.120 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.082 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.051 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.100 W/kg



07_LTE Band 7_20M_QPSK_50RB_24Offset_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch21350

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2600 Medium parameters used: $f = 2560$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.999$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.205$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3753; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2); Calibrated: 2017.5.5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2018.1.3
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1842
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch21350/Area Scan (81x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.130 W/kg

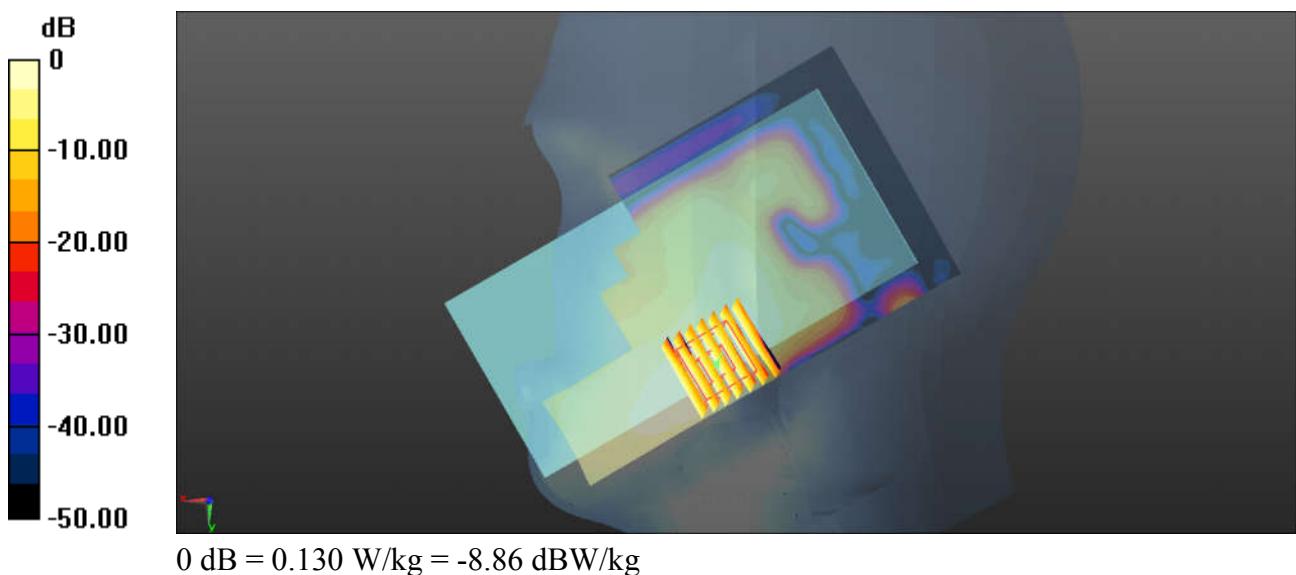
Ch21350/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.9600 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.165 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.085 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.044 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.123 W/kg



08_LTE Band 38_20M_QPSK_1RB_0Offset_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch38000

Communication System: UID 0, TDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2595 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59
Medium: HSL_2600 Medium parameters used: $f = 2595$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.043$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.063$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3753; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2); Calibrated: 2017.5.5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2018.1.3
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1842
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch38000/Area Scan (81x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.172 W/kg

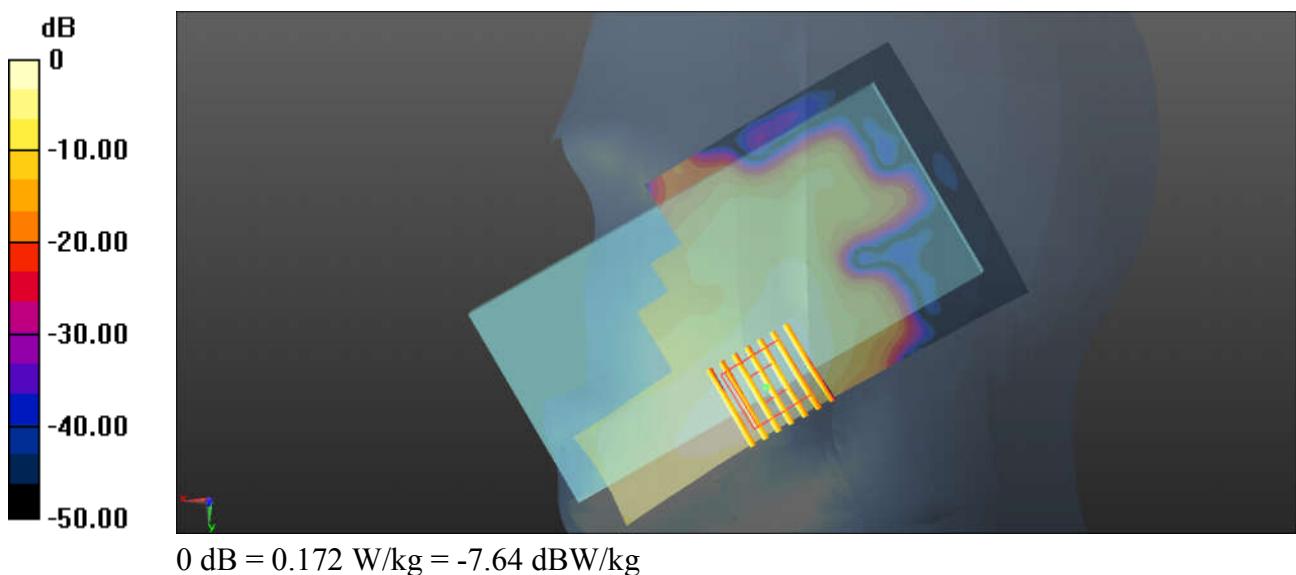
Ch38000/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.8180 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.217 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.112 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.057 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.161 W/kg



09_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Left Cheek_0mm_Ch6

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.025
Medium: HSL_2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.865$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.212$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.71, 7.71, 7.71); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch6/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.24 W/kg

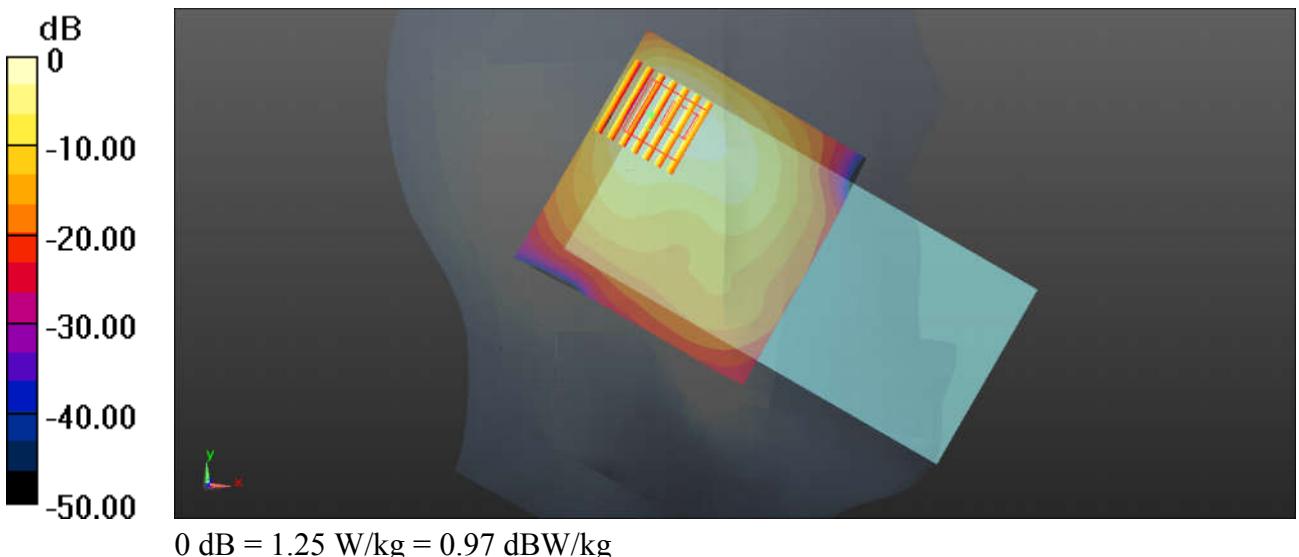
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.33 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.95 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.757 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.366 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.25 W/kg



10_GSM850_GPRS 2 Tx slots_Back_10mm_Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE (2 Tx slots) (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.01$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.495$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

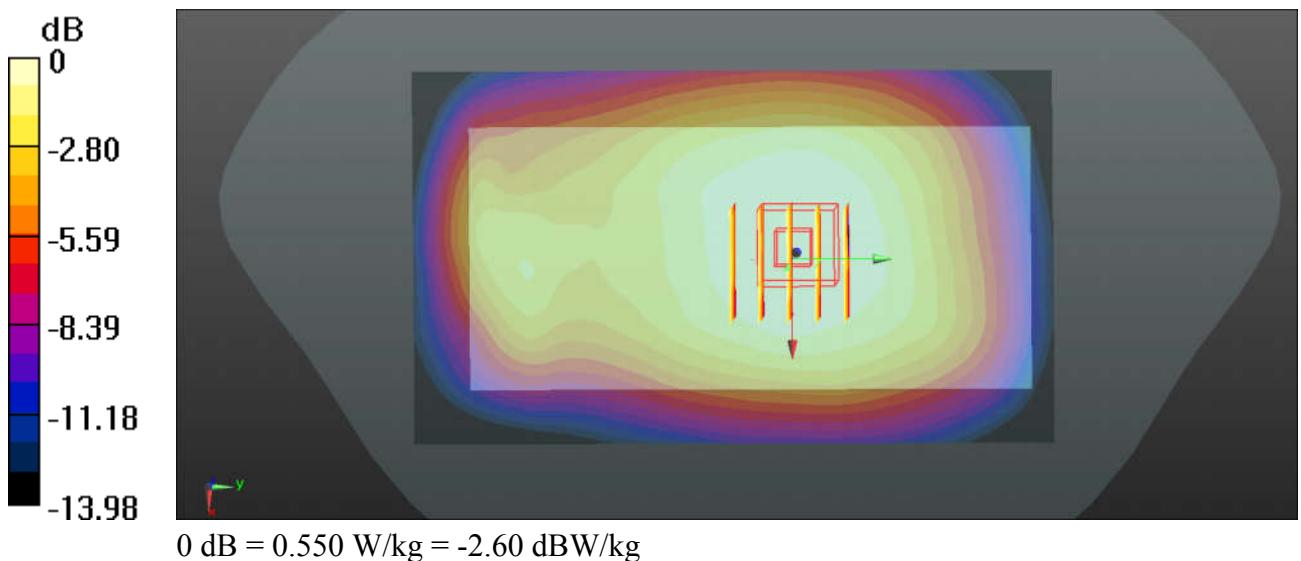
Ch251/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.544 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.85 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.615 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.478 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.370 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.550 W/kg



11_GSM1900_GPRS 2 Tx slots_Bottom Side_10mm_Ch810

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE (2 Tx slots) (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: MSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.538 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.693$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

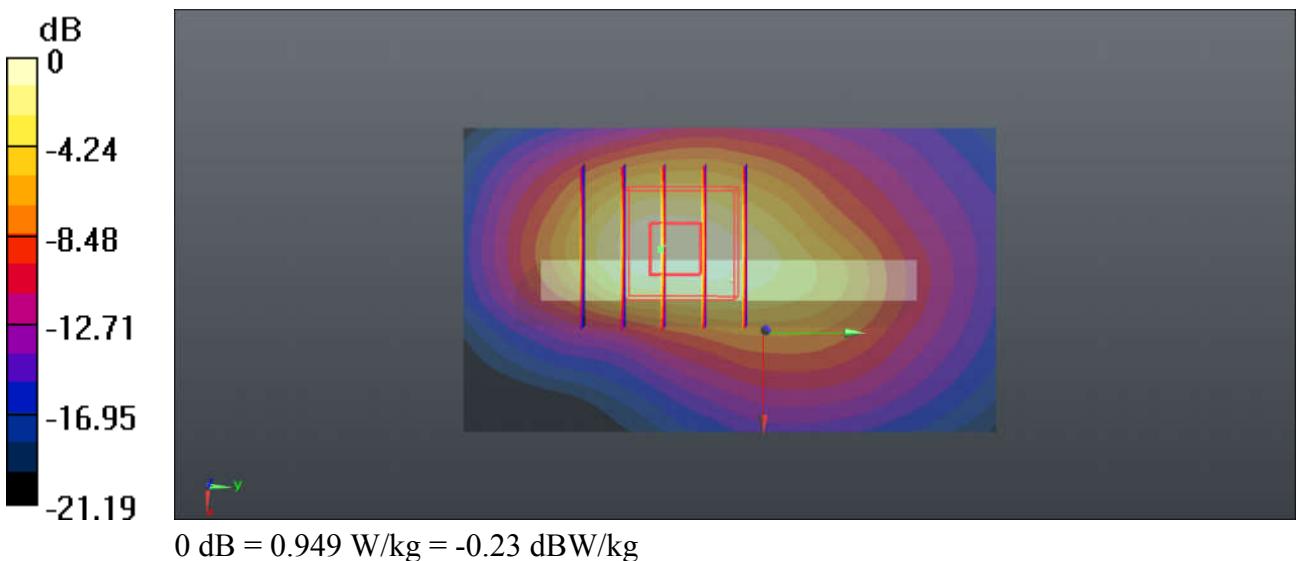
Ch810/Area Scan (41x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.979 W/kg

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.49 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.679 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.352 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.949 W/kg



12_WCDMA Band V_RMC12.2Kbps_Back_10mm_Ch4182

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.997$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.617$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

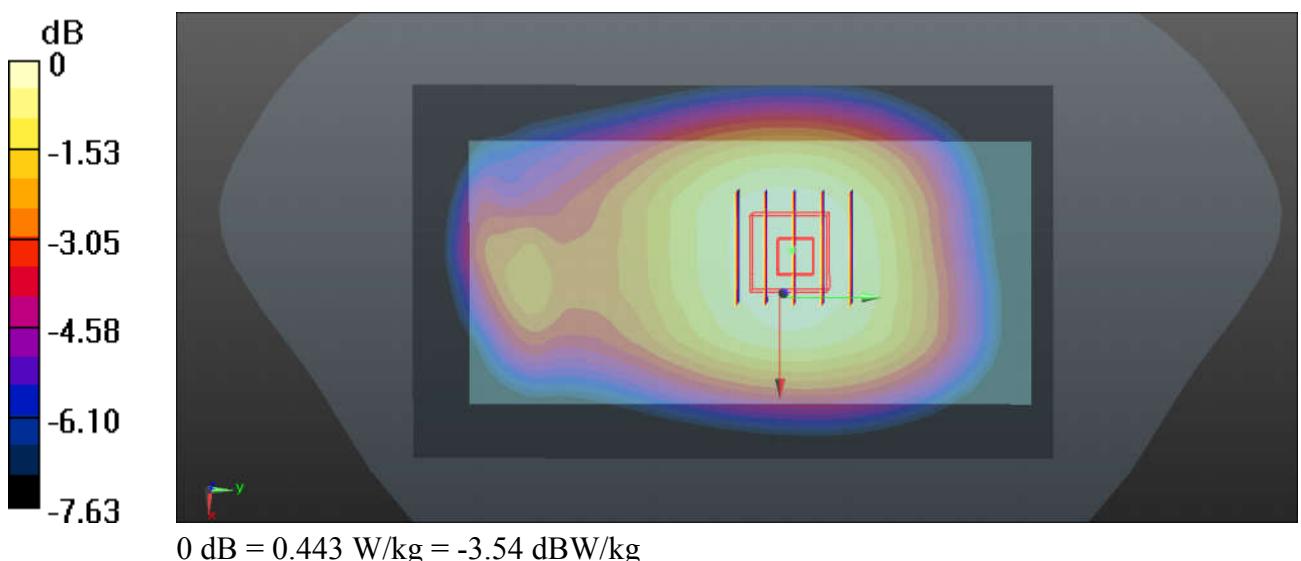
Ch4182/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.438 W/kg

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.485 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.390 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.303 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.443 W/kg



13_WCDMA Band II_RMC12.2Kbps_Bottom Side_10mm_Ch9400

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.502$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.824$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch9400/Area Scan (41x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.586 W/kg

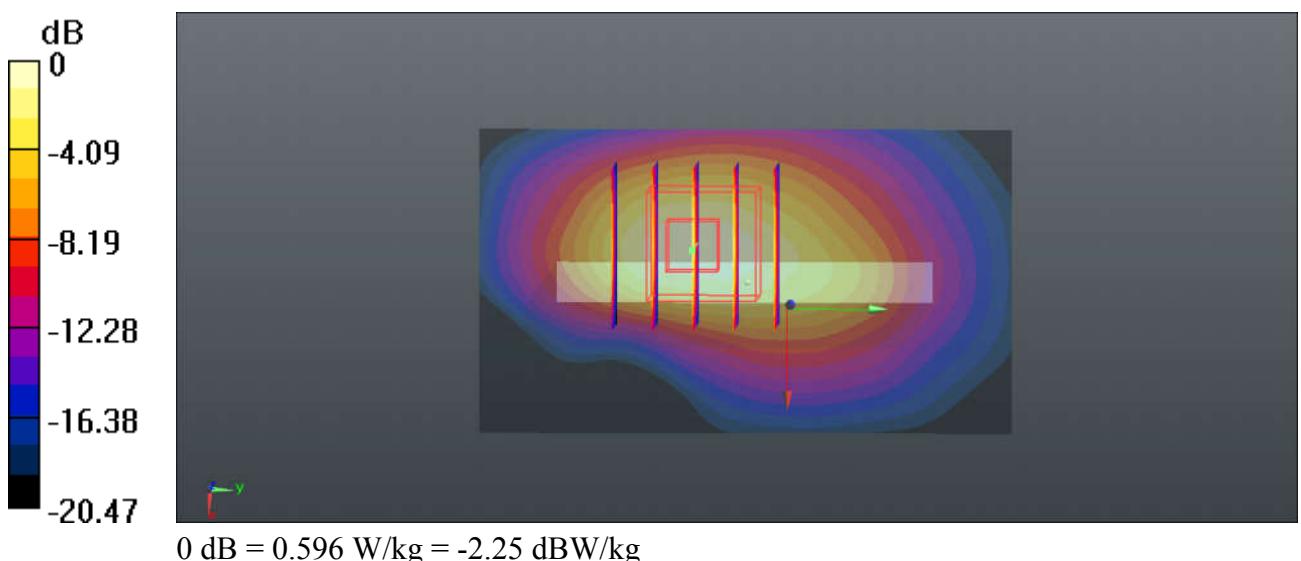
Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.36 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.740 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.420 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.216 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.596 W/kg



14_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_25Offset_Back_10mm_Ch20525

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.997$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.616$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20525/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.362 W/kg

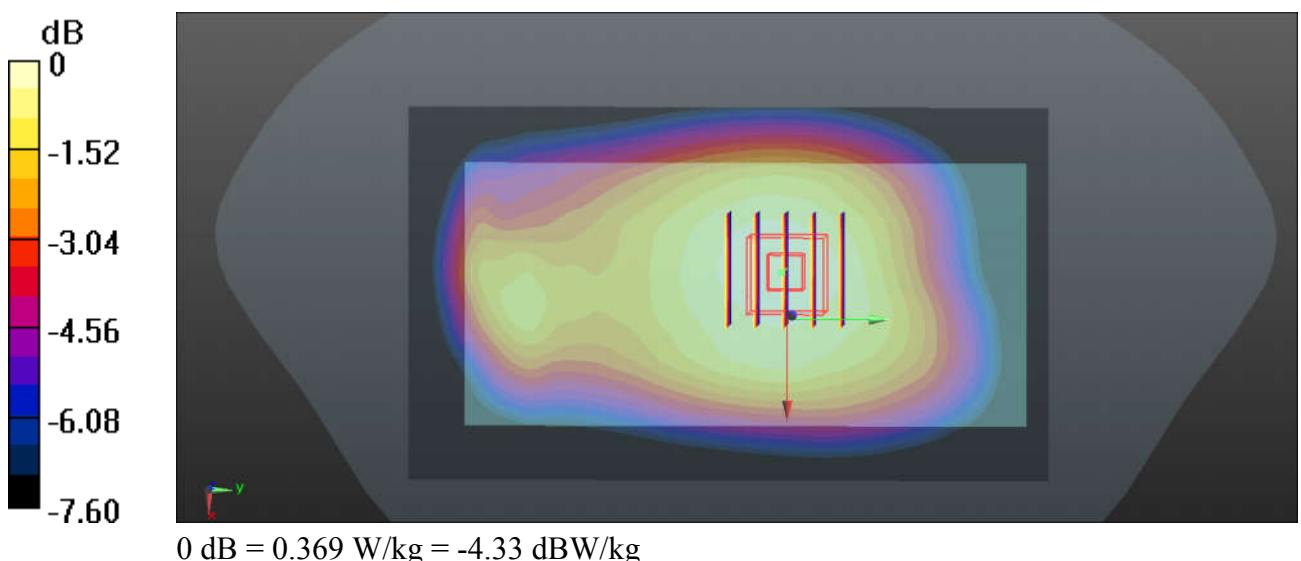
Ch20525/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.67 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.401 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.316 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.243 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.369 W/kg



$$0 \text{ dB} = 0.369 \text{ W/kg} = -4.33 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

15_LTE Band4_20M_QPSK_50RB_0Offset_Bottom Side_10mm_Ch20175

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1750 Medium parameters used: $f = 1732.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.432$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.143$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.29, 8.29, 8.29); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

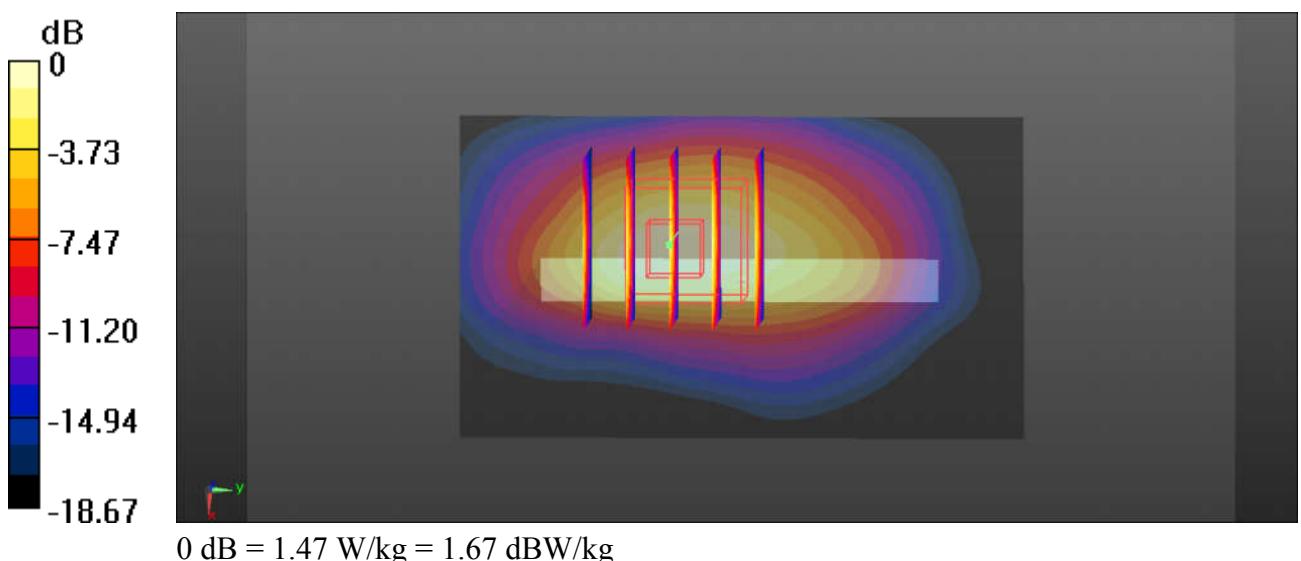
Ch20175/Area Scan (41x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.51 W/kg

Ch20175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 25.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.81 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.060 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.564 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.47 W/kg



16_LTE Band 7_20M_QPSK_50RB_24Offset_Back_10mm_Ch20850

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2510 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2600 Medium parameters used: $f = 2510$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.102$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.321$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

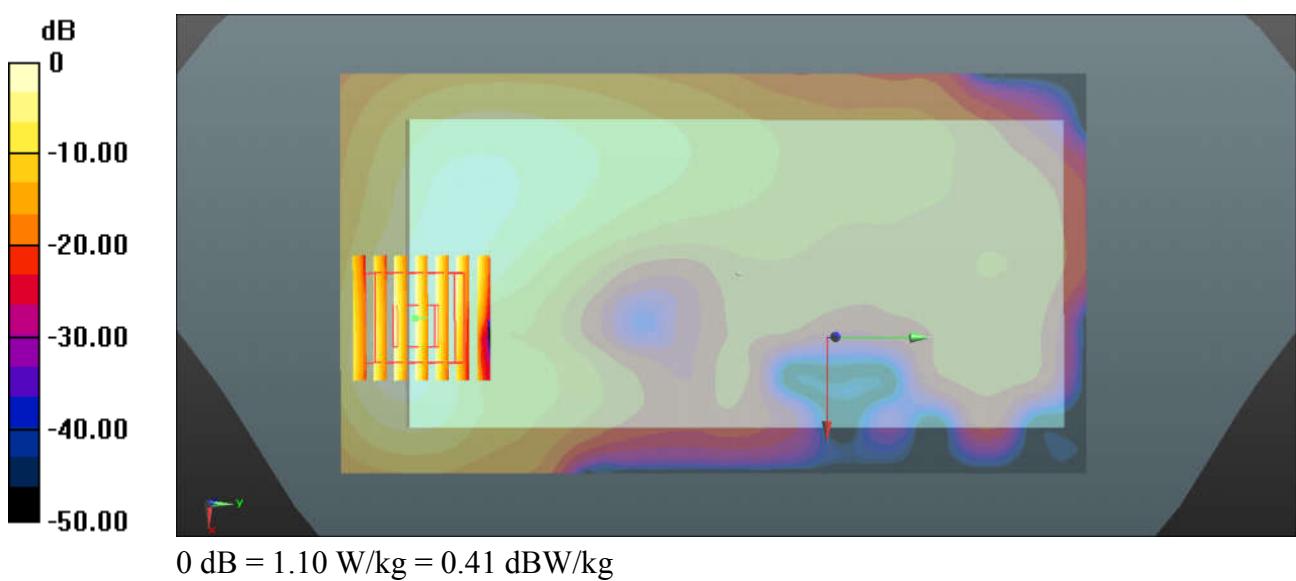
Ch20850/Area Scan (81x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 W/kg

Ch20850/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.089 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.63 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.819 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.368 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 W/kg



17_LTE Band 38_20M_QPSK_1RB_0Offset_Back_10mm_Ch38000

Communication System: UID 0, TDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2595 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59
 Medium: MSL_2600 Medium parameters used: $f = 2595$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.217$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.986$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch38000/Area Scan (81x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.27 W/kg

Ch38000/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.626 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.93 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.942 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.421 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.39 W/kg

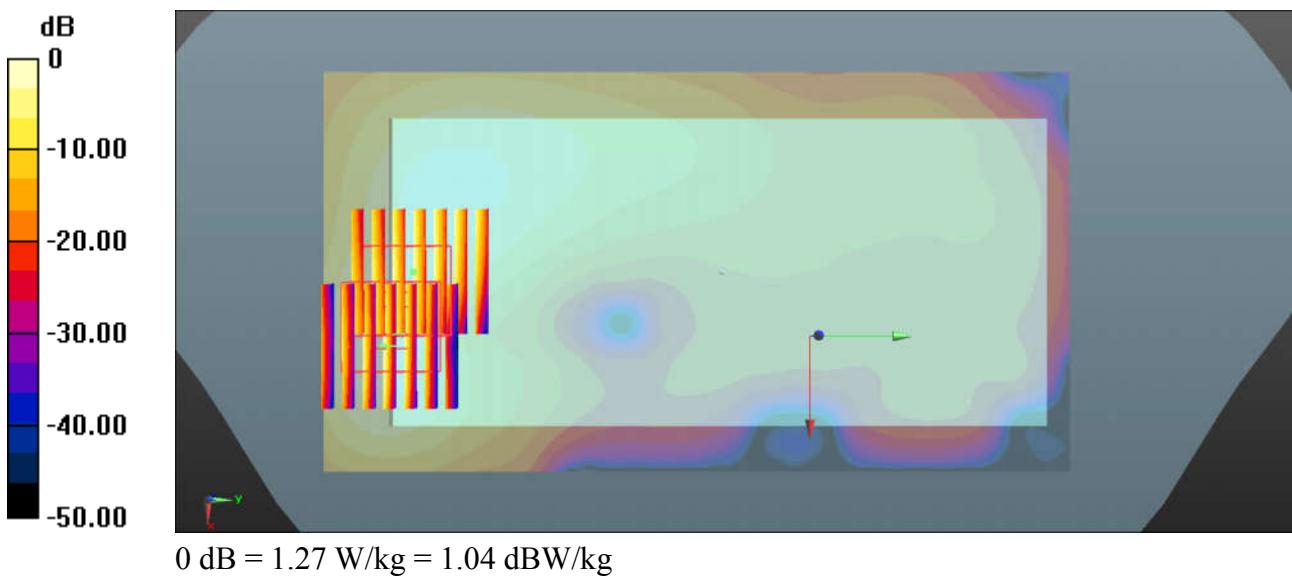
Ch38000/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.626 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.93 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.933 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.412 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.44 W/kg



18_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Back_10mm_Ch6

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.025
Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.008$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.804$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch6/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.303 W/kg

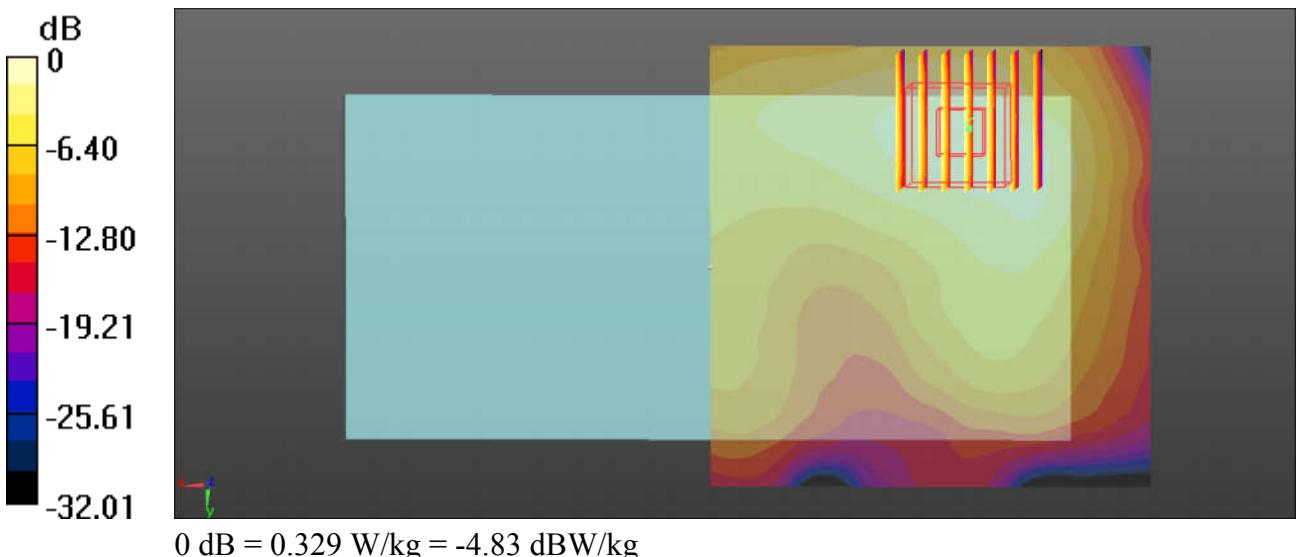
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.995 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.427 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.233 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.123 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.329 W/kg



19_Bluetooth_1Mbps_Back_10mm_Ch39

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth (0); Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.299
Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2441 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.071 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.618$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch39/Area Scan (151x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0156 W/kg

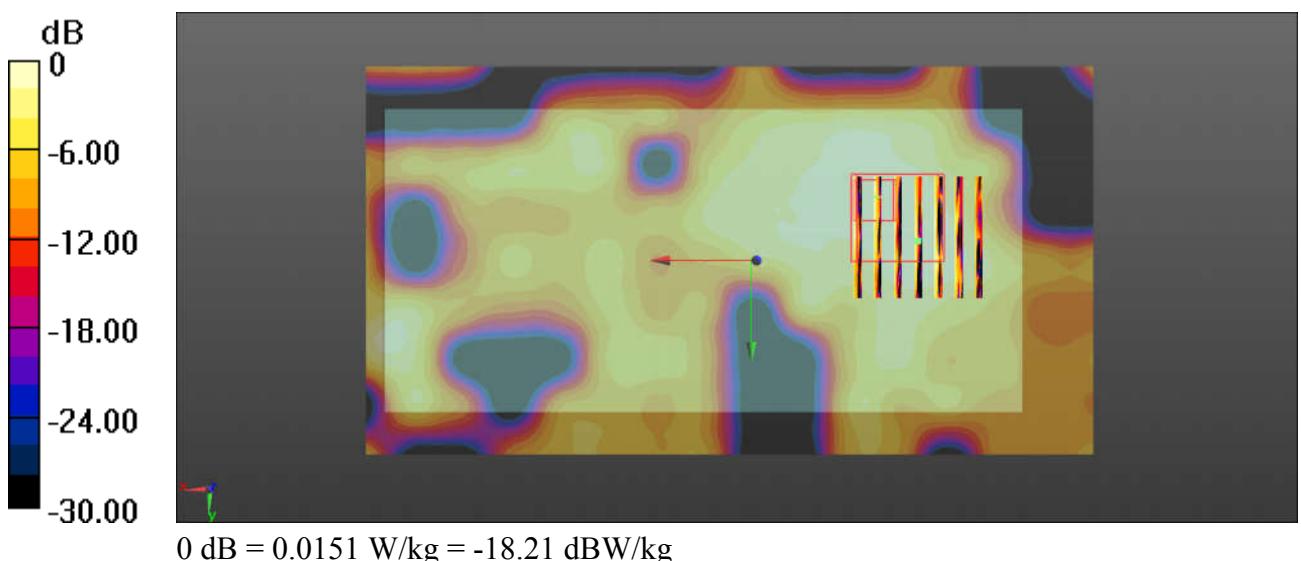
Ch39/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.155 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0210 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.010 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.0038 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0151 W/kg



20_GSM850_GPRS 2 Tx slots_Back_10mm_Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE (2 Tx slots) (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.01$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.495$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

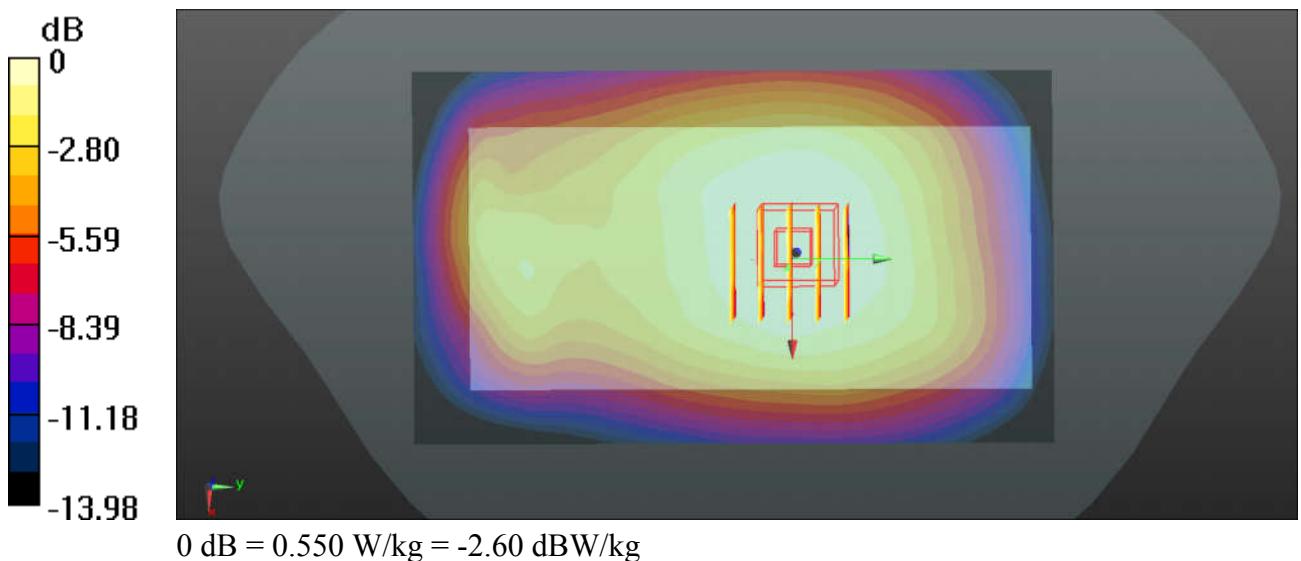
Ch251/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.544 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.85 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.615 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.478 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.370 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.550 W/kg



21_GSM1900_GPRS 2 Tx slots_Back_10mm_Ch810

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE (2 Tx slots) (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
 Medium: MSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.538 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.693$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

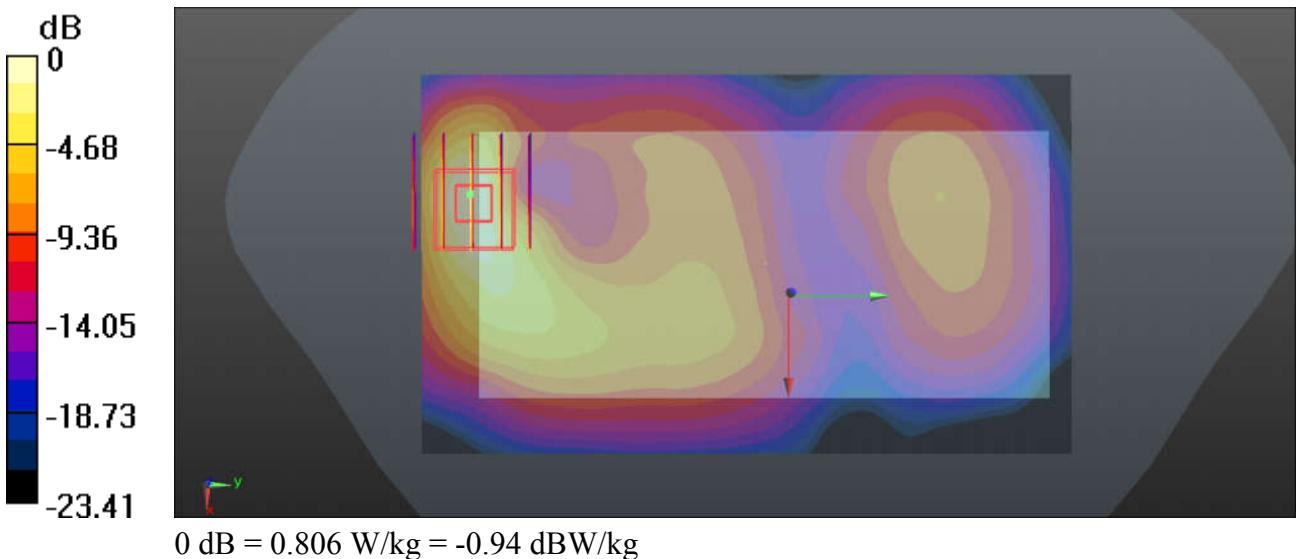
Ch810/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.813 W/kg

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
 Reference Value = 7.119 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.572 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.281 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.806 W/kg



22_WCDMA Band V_RMC12.2Kbps_Back_10mm_Ch4182

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.997$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.617$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

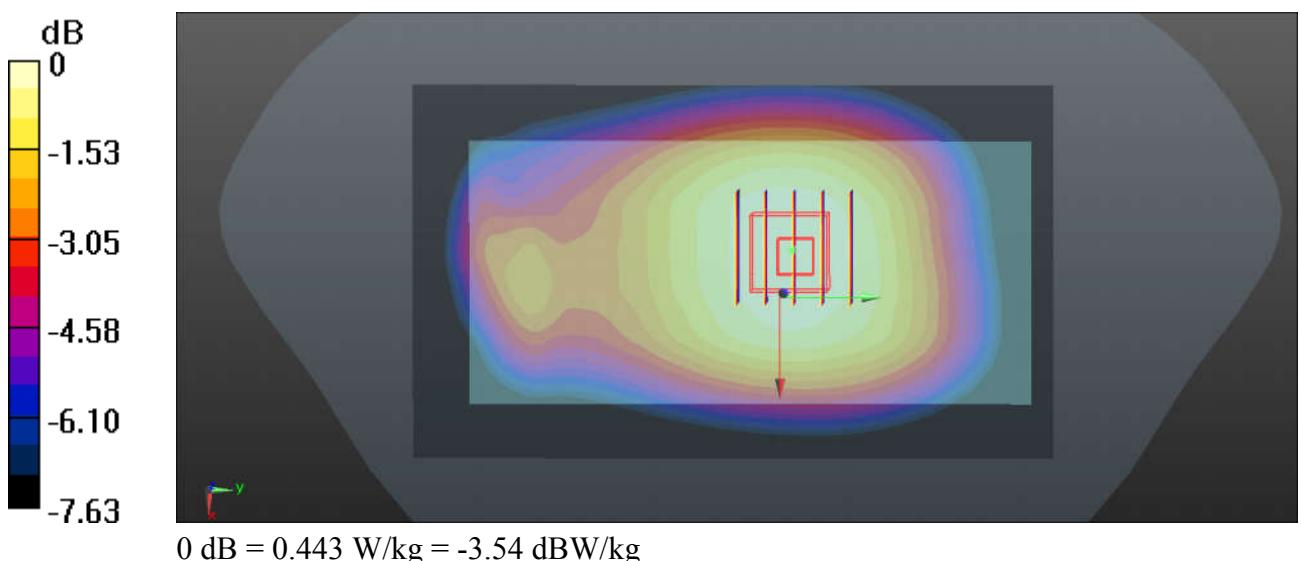
Ch4182/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.438 W/kg

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.485 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.390 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.303 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.443 W/kg



23_WCDMA Band II_RMC 12.2Kbps_Back_10mm_Ch9400

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.502$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.824$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

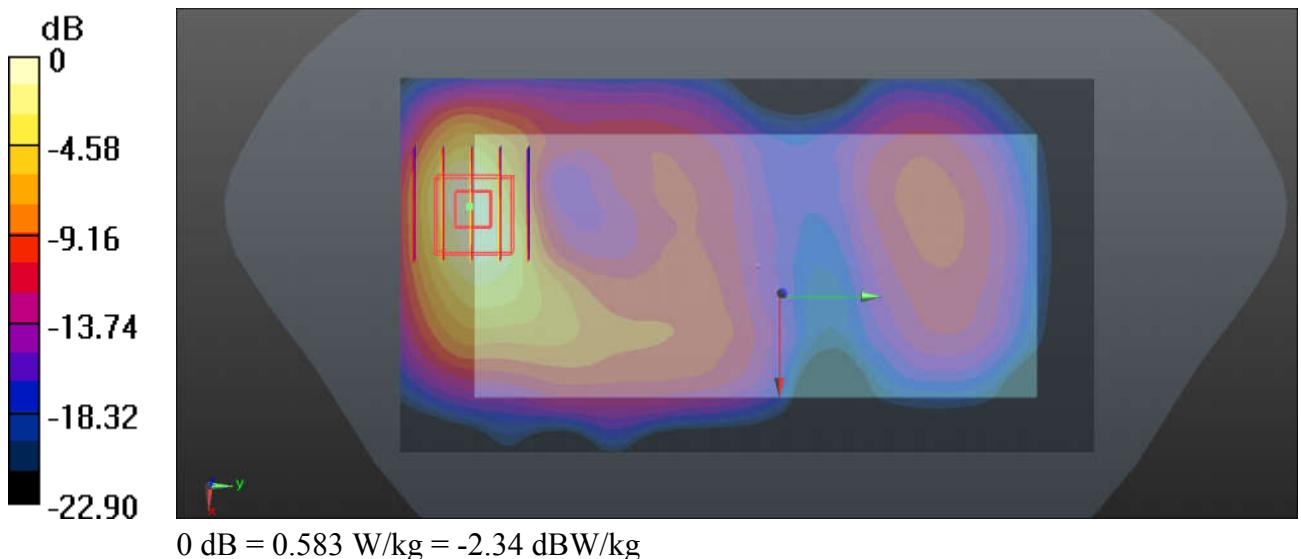
Ch9400/Area Scan (71x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.560 W/kg

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.427 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.757 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.413 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.202 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.583 W/kg



24_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_25Offset_Back_10mm_Ch20525

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.997$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.616$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20525/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.362 W/kg

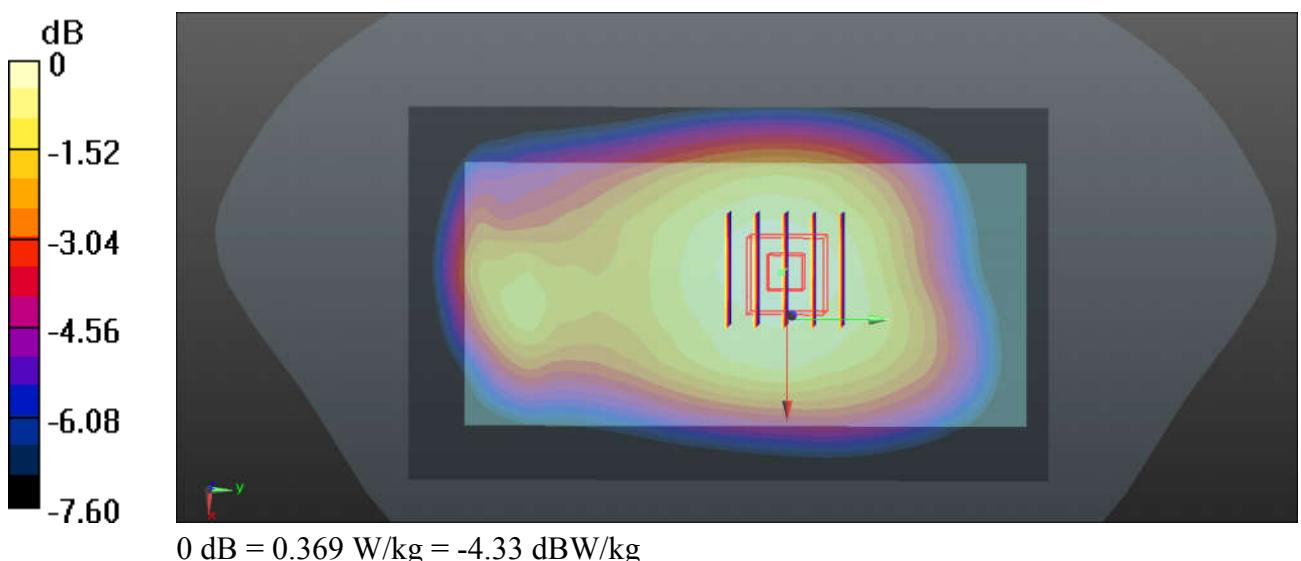
Ch20525/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.67 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.401 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.316 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.243 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.369 W/kg



25_LTE Band4_20M_QPSK_50RB_0Offset_Back_10mm_Ch20175

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1750 Medium parameters used: $f = 1732.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.432$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.143$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.29, 8.29, 8.29); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

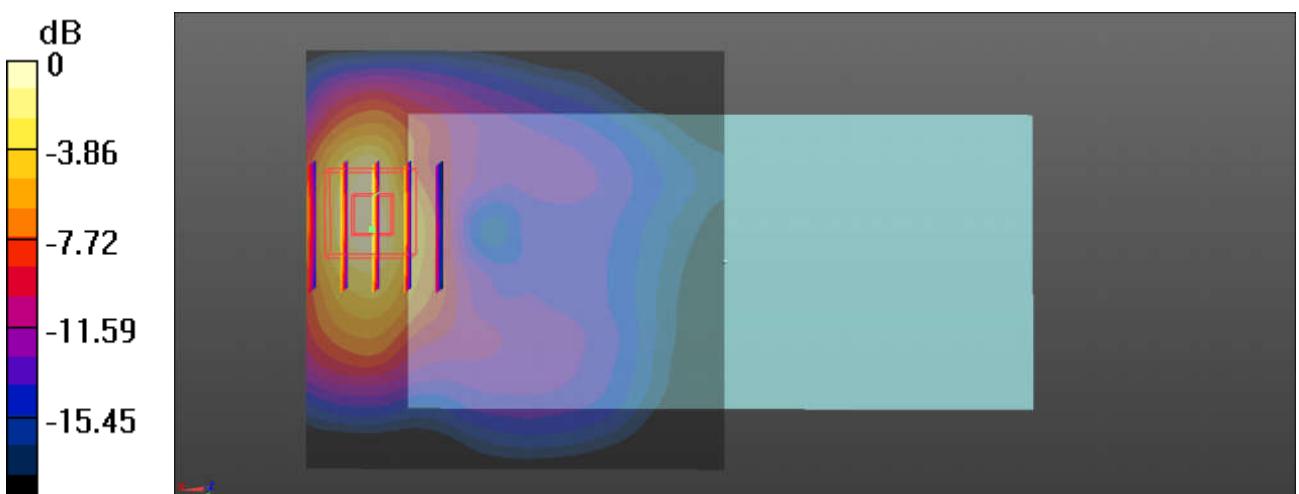
Ch20175/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.20 W/kg

Ch20175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.045 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.69 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.060 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.540 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg



26_LTE Band 7_20M_QPSK_50RB_24Offset_Back_10mm_Ch20850

Communication System: UID 0, FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2510 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2600 Medium parameters used: $f = 2510$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.102$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.321$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20850/Area Scan (81x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 W/kg

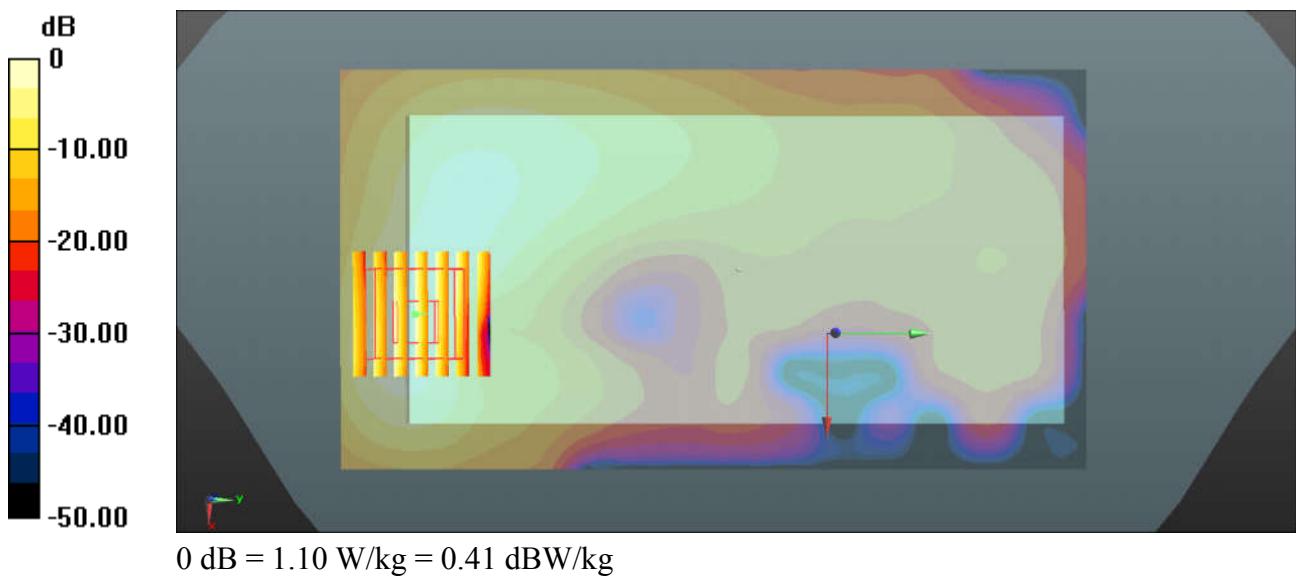
Ch20850/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.089 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.63 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.819 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.368 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 W/kg



27_LTE Band 38_20M_QPSK_1RB_0Offset_Back_10mm_Ch38000

Communication System: UID 0, TDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2595 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59
 Medium: MSL_2600 Medium parameters used: $f = 2595$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.217$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.986$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch38000/Area Scan (81x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.27 W/kg

Ch38000/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.626 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.93 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.942 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.421 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.39 W/kg

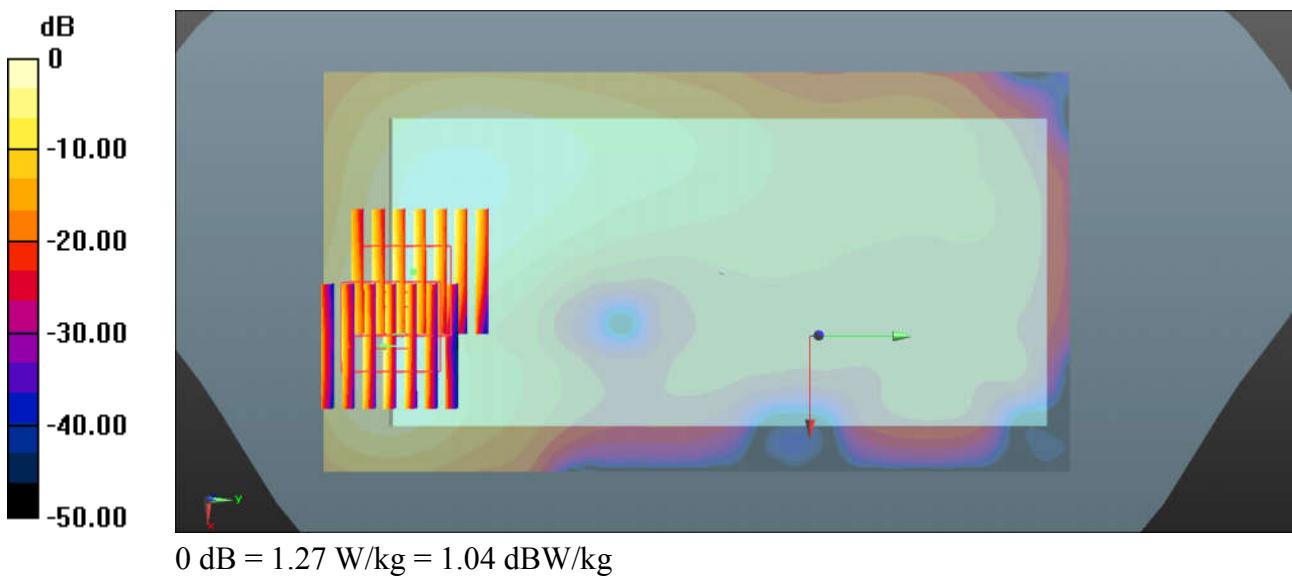
Ch38000/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.626 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.93 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.933 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.412 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.44 W/kg



28_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Back_10mm_Ch6

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.025
Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.008$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.804$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch6/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.303 W/kg

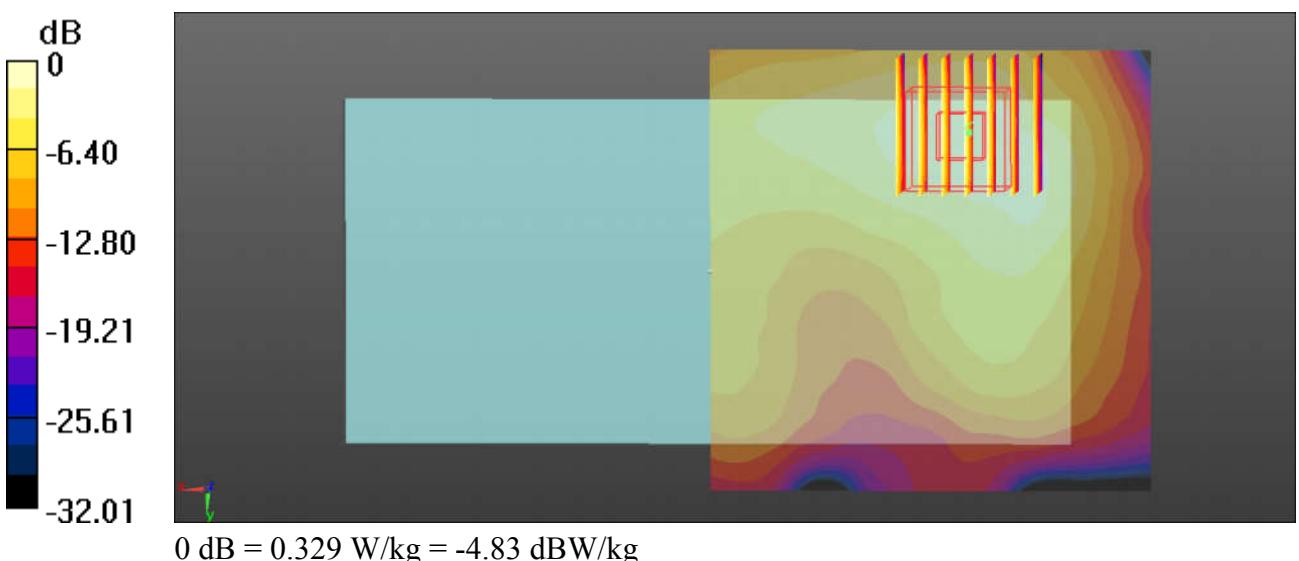
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.995 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.427 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.233 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.123 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.329 W/kg



29_Bluetooth_1Mbps_Back_10mm_Ch39

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth (0); Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.299
Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.071$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.618$;

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch39/Area Scan (151x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0156 W/kg

Ch39/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.155 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0210 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.010 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.0038 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0151 W/kg

