

# TEST REPORT

**REPORT NUMBER: B19W50551-SAR\_REV3**

**ON**

**Type of Equipment:** Smart POS System

**Type of Designation:** T6800

**Manufacturer:** Shanghai Sunmi Technology Co.,Ltd.

**FCC ID:** 2AH25T6800

**ACCORDING TO**

**IEEE C95.1-2005**


**IEEE 1528-2013**

**Chongqing Academy of Information and Communication Technology**

***Month date, year***

*Nov, 18, 2019*

***Signature***



**Zhang Yan**

***Director***

**Note:**

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of Chongqing Academy of Information and Communications Technology.

# Chongqing Academy of Information and Communications Technology

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## Revision Version

Report Number	Revision	Date	Memo
B19W50551-SAR	00	2019-10-25	Initial creation of test report
B19W50551-SAR_REV1	01	2019-11-11	Modify operation model(s)
B19W50551-SAR_REV2	02	2019-11-14	Modify Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations
B19W50551-SAR_REV3	03	2019-11-18	Modify Sensor Power SAR results

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## 1. Test Laboratory

### 1.1. Testing Location

Company Name:	Chongqing Academy of Information and Communications Technology
Address:	No. 8, Yuma Road, Chayuan New City, Nan'an District, Chongqing, P. R. China
Postal Code:	401336
Telephone:	0086-23-88069965
Fax:	0086-23-88608777
FCC Registration Number:	CN1239

### 1.2. Testing Environment

Normal Temperature:	15-35℃
Relative Humidity:	20-75%
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

### 1.3. Project Data

Testing Start Date:	2019-10-15
Testing End Date:	2019-10-21

### 1.4. Signature



2019-11-18

**Fu Bohao**  
**(Prepared this test report)**

**Date**



2019-11-18

**Wang Lili**  
**(Reviewed this test report)**

**Date**



2019-11-18

**Zhang Yan**  
**Director of the laboratory**  
**(Approved this test report)**

**Date**

Address: No. 8, Yuma Road, Chayuan New City, Nan'an District, Chongqing, P. R. China, 401336  
FAX: 0086-23-88608777

Tel: 0086-23-88069965

**2. Statement of Compliance**

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) found during testing for **T6800** are as follows ( with expanded uncertainty 22.4%)

**Table 2.1: Max. SAR Reported (1g)**

Band	Position	SAR 1g (W/Kg)
CDMA 2000	Body(5mm)	1.215
WCDMA Band 2	Body(5mm)	1.189
WCDMA Band 4	Body(5mm)	0.542
LTE Band 7	Body(5mm)	0.763
LTE Band 25	Body(5mm)	1.105
LTE Band 41	Body(5mm)	0.657
LTE Band 66	Body(5mm)	0.868

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the IEEE C95.1–2005.

The maximum SAR value is obtained at the case of (**Table 2.1**), and the values are: **1.215 W/Kg (1g)**.

**Table 2.2: Max. SAR Reported (1g)**

Band	Position	SAR 1g (W/Kg)
CDMA 2000	Body(0mm)	0.829
WCDMA Band 2	Body(0mm)	0.518
WCDMA Band 4	Body(0mm)	0.449
LTE Band 7	Body(0mm)	1.209
LTE Band 25	Body(0mm)	0.622
LTE Band 41	Body(0mm)	0.881
LTE Band 66	Body(0mm)	0.617

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the IEEE C95.1–2005.

The maximum SAR value is obtained at the case of (**Table 2.2**), and the values are: **1.209 W/Kg (1g)**.

**Note: LTE Band4 not tested due to testing of LTE Band 66.**

**LTE Band2 not tested due to testing of LTE Band 25.**

### **3. Client Information**

#### **3.1. Applicant Information**

Company Name:	Shanghai Sunmi Technology Co.,Ltd.
Address /Post:	Room 505, KIC Plaza, No.388 Song Hu Road, Yang Pu District, Shanghai, China
Telephone:	18721763396
Fax:	--
Email:	zhangwentang@sunmi.com
Contact Person:	zhangwentang

#### **3.2. Manufacturer Information**

Company Name:	Shanghai Sunmi Technology Co.,Ltd.
Address /Post:	Room 505, KIC Plaza, No.388 Song Hu Road, Yang Pu District, Shanghai, China
Telephone:	18721763396
Fax:	--
Email:	zhangwentang@sunmi.com
Contact Person:	zhangwentang



#### **4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)**

##### **4.1. About EUT**

Description:	Smart POS System
Model name:	T6800
GSM Frequency Band	GSM850/ GSM900/ GSM1800/ GSM1900
CDMA 2000 Frequency Band	BC0/BC1
UTMS Frequency Band	Band 1/2/4/5/6/8
LTE Frequency Band	Band 1/2/3/4/5/7/9/12/17/18/19/25/26/38/41/66
BLE/BT	BT4.2/BLE
WiFi	2.4G/5G
Test device Production information:	Production unit
Voice mode	Not Support
Device type:	Portable device
Antenna type:	Inner antenna
Accessories/Body-worn configurations:	N/A
Hotspot mode:	N/A
Dimensions:	15.8cm×7.5cm×2.3cm



Picture 4-1: EUT Photo

**4.2. Internal Identification of EUT used during the test**

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version	Date of receipt
S2	1D98VCLGAA00085	V1	SP2186_769__P2LITEL A_patchbuild_201908081 65756_DCC	2019-10-15
S3	1D98VCLGAA004B V	V1	SP2186_769__P2LITEL A_patchbuild_201908081 65756_DCC	2019-10-15

\*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

**4.3. Internal Identification of AE used during the test**

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
B1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

## **5. Reference Documents**

### **5.1. Applicable Limit Regulations**

**IEEE C95.1–2005:** IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue , 4.0 W/Kg as averaged over any 10g tissue for portable devices.

### **5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards**

**IEEE 1528–2013:** Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

**KDB447498 D01: General RF Exposure Guidance v06:** Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

**KDB941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01:** SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

**KDB865664 D01SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04:** SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

**KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02:** RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

NOTE: KDB is not in A2LA Scope List.

## 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 ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c \left( \frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where:  $C$  is the specific heat capacity,  $\delta T$  is the temperature rise and  $\delta t$  is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

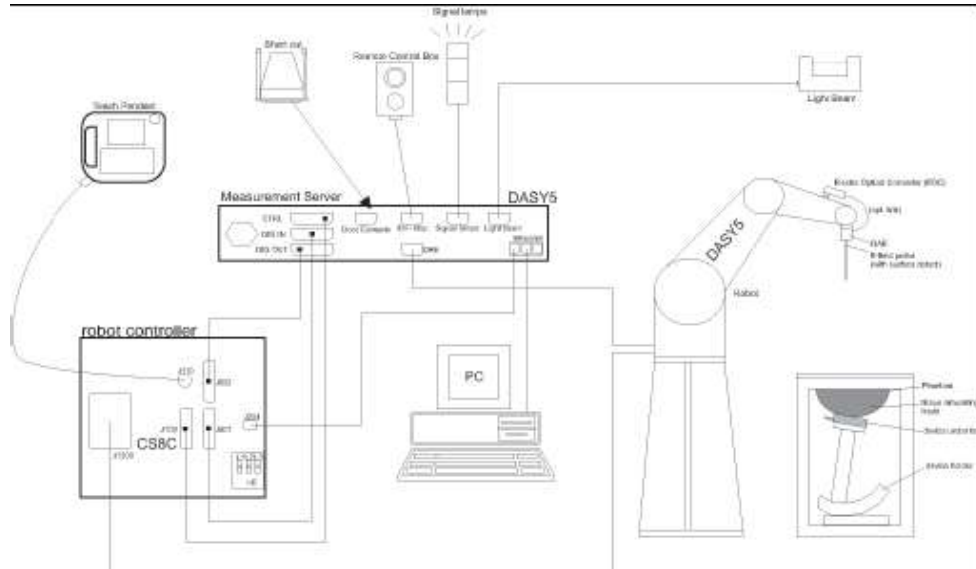
Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of tissue and  $E$  is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

## 7. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

### 7.1. Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



**Picture 7-1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up**

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX=RX family) 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 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.

### 7.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2<sup>nd</sup> order curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

#### Probe Specifications:

<b>Model:</b>	<b>EX3DV4</b>
<b>Frequency</b>	<b>750MHz — 6GHz</b>
<b>Calibration:</b>	<b>In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz</b>
<b>Linearity:</b>	<b>±0.2 dB</b>

**Dynamic Range:** 10 mW/kg — 100W/kg

**Probe Length:** 330 mm

#### Probe Tip

**Length:** 20 mm

**Body Diameter:** 12 mm

**Tip Diameter:** 2.5mm

**Tip-Center:** 1 mm

**Application:** SAR Dosimetry Testing  
Compliance tests of mobile phones  
Dosimetry in strong gradient fields



Picture 7-2 Near-field Probe



Picture 7-3 E-field Probe

### 7.3. E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equate to 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

Where:

$\Delta t$  = Exposure time (30 seconds),

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

$\Delta T$  = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where:

$\sigma$  = Simulated tissue conductivity,

$\rho$  = Tissue density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>).

### 7.4. Other Test Equipment

#### 7.4.1. Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE)

The data acquisition electronics consist 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 with a 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 mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

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





**Picture7-4: DAE**

#### **7.4.2. Robot**

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)



**Picture7-5: DASY 5**

### 7.4.3. Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.



Picture 7-6: Server for DASY 5

### 7.4.4. Device Holder for Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of  $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$  would produce a SAR uncertainty of  $\pm 20\%$ . Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters:

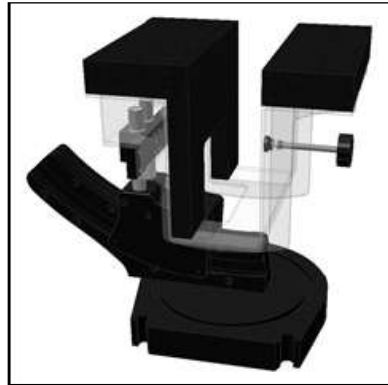
relative permittivity  $\epsilon = 3$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

#### <Laptop Extension Kit>

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 positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.



**Picture7-7: Device Holder**



**Picture 7-8: Laptop Extension Kit**

#### **7.4.5. Phantom**

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to

Represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

Shell Thickness:  $2 \pm 0.2$  mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions: 810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

Available: Special



**Picture 7-9: SAM Twin Phantom**

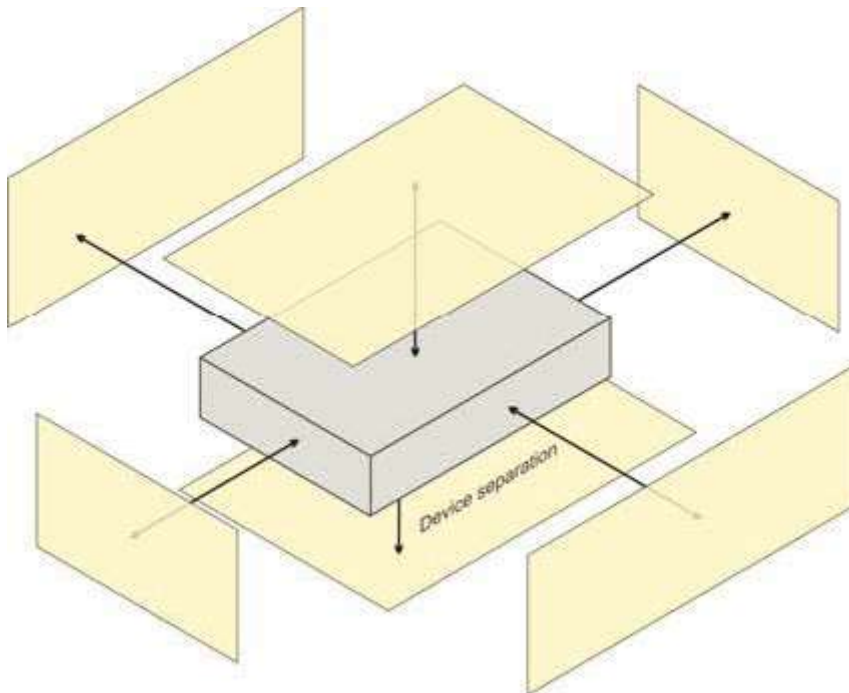
## **8. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom**

### **8.1. Generic device**

For a device that can not be categorized as any of the other specific device types, it shall be considered to be a generic device;

The SAR evaluation shall be performed for all surfaces of the DUT that are accessible during intended use, as indicated in Picture 8-1. The separation distance in testing shall correspond to the intended use distance as specified in the user instructions provided by the manufacturer. If the intended use is not specified, all surfaces of the DUT shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.

The surface of the generic device (or the surface of the carry accessory holding the DUT) pointing towards the flat phantom shall be parallel to the surface of the phantom.



**Picture 8-1 Test positions for Generic device**

**8.2. DUT Setup Photos**



**Picture 8-2: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout**

**Test positions for body:**

According to the antenna position, the Body SAR is tested at the following 5 test positions all with same distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom:



**Picture 8-3: Toward Phantom (17mm)**



**Picture 8-4: Toward Ground (34mm)**



**Picture 8-5: Toward Left (5mm)**



**Picture 8-6: Toward Right (9mm)**





**Picture 8-8: Toward Bottom (24mm)**

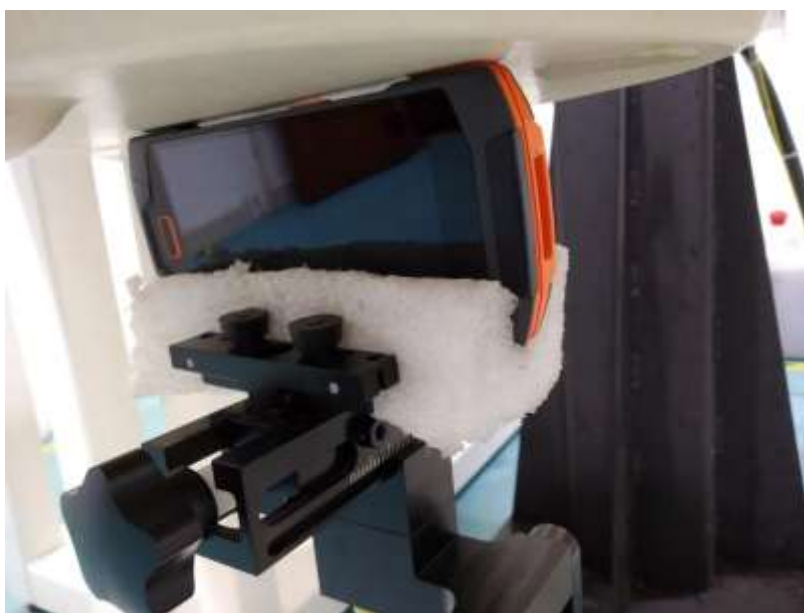


**Picture 8-9: Toward Phantom (0mm)**





**Picture 8-10: Toward Ground (0mm)**



**Picture 8-11: Toward Left (0mm)**



**Picture 8-12: Toward Right (0mm)**



**Picture 8-13: Toward Bottom (0mm)**

## 9. Tissue Simulating Liquids

### 9.1. Equivalent Tissues

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 3 and 4 shows the detail solution. The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

**Table 9.1. Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter**

Frequency (MHz)	1750	1900	2600
<b>Ingredients (% by weight)</b>			
<b>Water</b>	<b>55.242</b>	<b>54.89</b>	<b>58.23</b>
<b>Sugar</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>
<b>Salt</b>	<b>0.306</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Preventol</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>
<b>Cellulose</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>
<b>ClycolMonobutyl</b>	<b>44.452</b>	<b>44.93</b>	<b>41.7</b>
<b>Dielectric Parameters Target Value</b>	<b>f=1750MHz <math>\epsilon=40.8</math> <math>\sigma=1.37</math></b>	<b>f=1950 MHz <math>\epsilon=40.0</math> <math>\sigma=1.40</math></b>	<b>f=2600 MHz <math>\epsilon=39.0</math> <math>\sigma=1.96</math></b>

**Table 9.2. Targets for tissue simulating liquid**

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	$\pm 5\%$ Range	Permittivity ( $\epsilon$ )	$\pm 5\%$ Range
<b>1750</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.30~1.44</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>38.1~42.1</b>
<b>1900</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.33~1.47</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>38.0~42.0</b>
<b>2600</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.86~2.06</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.05~40.95</b>

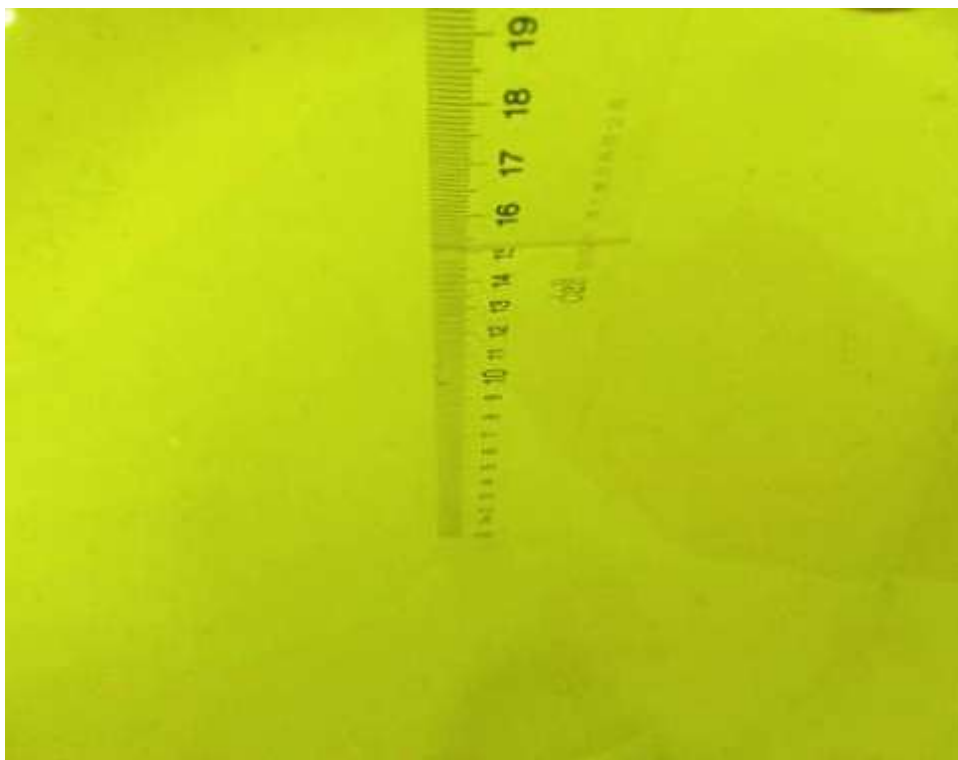
## 9.2. Dielectric Performance

Table 9.3: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Value						
Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C						
Type	Frequency	Permittivity $\epsilon$	Drift (%)	Conductivity $\sigma$	Drift (%)	Test Date
Head	1750	41.61	1.99%	1.362	-0.58%	2019-10-15
Head	1900	38.57	-3.58%	1.445	3.21%	2019-10-17
Head	2600	39.67	1.72%	1.996	1.84%	2019-10-21



Picture9-1:Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1800/1900 MHz Head)



**Picture 9-2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2600 MHz Head)**

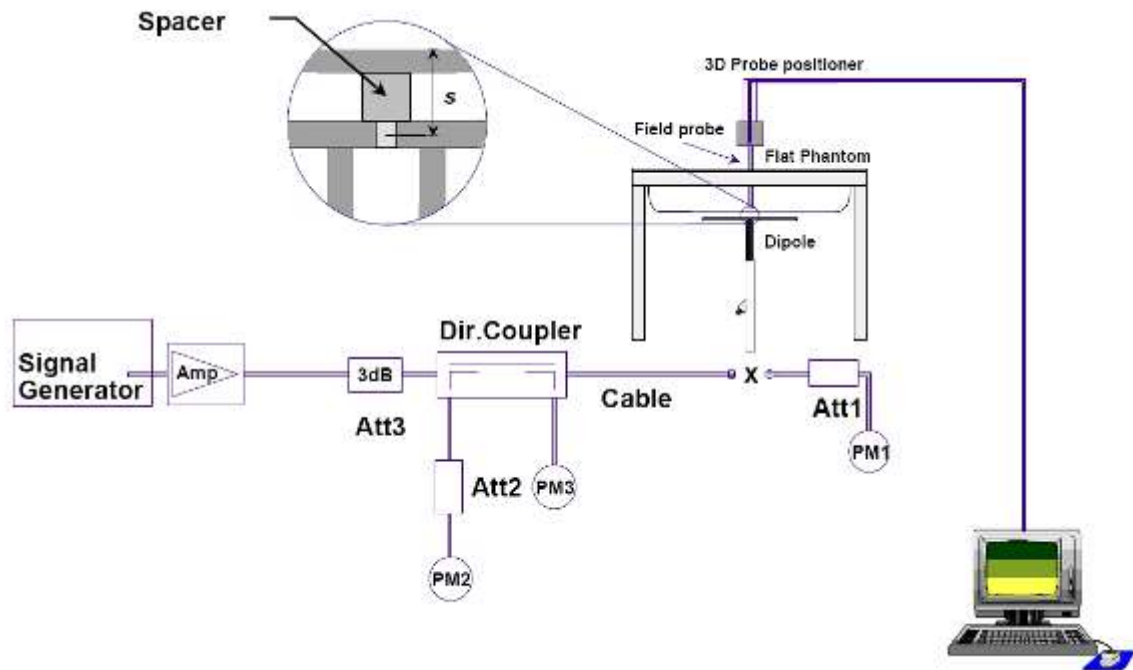
## 10. System Validation

### 10.1. System Validation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

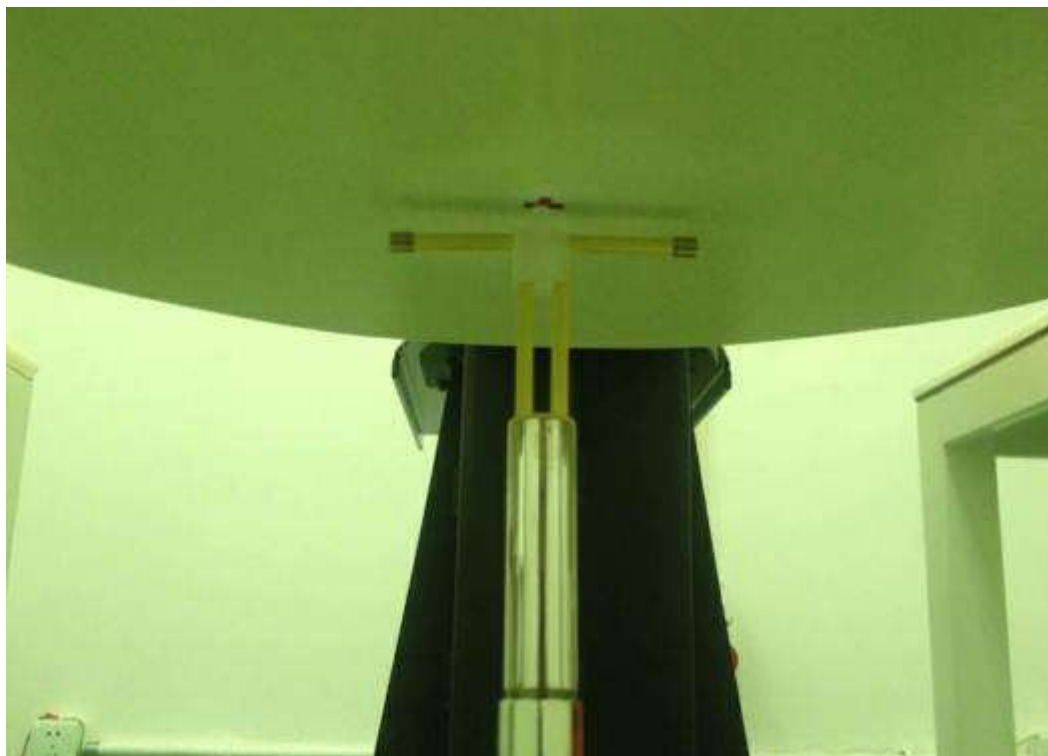
### 10.2. System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



**Picture 10-1 System Setup for System Evaluation**

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250mW) before dipole is connected. The results are normalized to 1 W input power.



Picture 10-2 Photo of Dipole Setup

Table 10.1: System Validation of Head

Verification Results							
Input power level: 1W							
Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value (W/kg)		Deviation		Test date
	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	
1750MHz	37.6	20.1	36.88	19.6	-1.91%	-2.49%	2019-10-15
1900 MHz	39.8	20.7	40.4	20.72	1.51%	0.10%	2019-10-17
2600 MHz	52.5	24.8	56	24.56	6.67%	-0.97%	2019-10-21

## 11. Measurement Procedures

### 11.1. Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in Picture 19

**Step 1:** The tests described in 11.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band ( $f_c$ ) for:

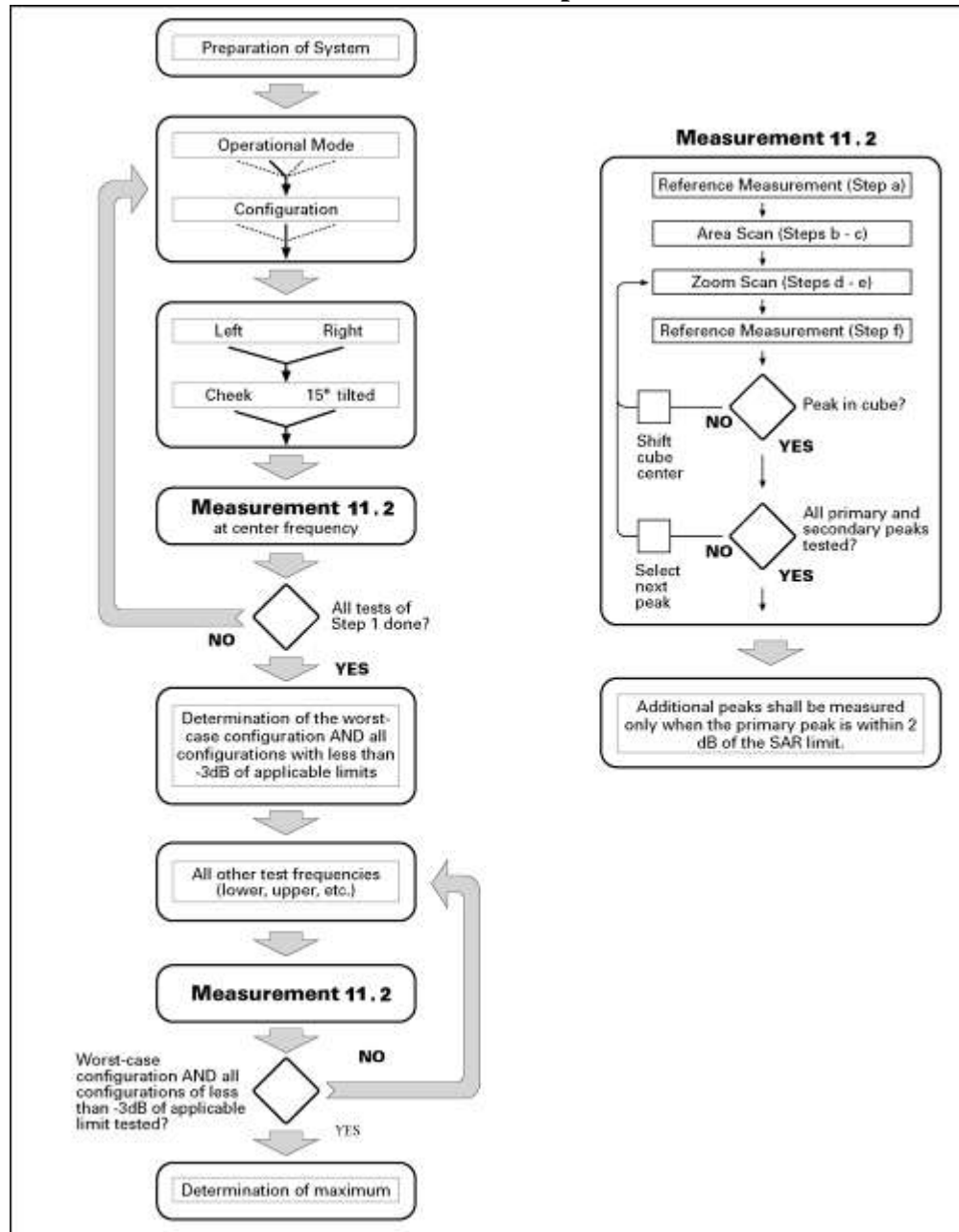
- a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in Chapter 8),
- b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
- c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e.,  $N_c > 3$ ), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

**Step 2:** For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 11.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

**Step 3:** Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.





Picture 11-1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

## 11.2. Measurement procedure

The following procedure shall be performed for each of the test conditions (see Picture 19) described in 11.1:

- Measure the local SAR at a test point within 8 mm or less in the normal direction from the inner surface of the phantom.
- Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall not be closer than 20 mm from the phantom side walls. The distance between the measurement points should enable the detection of the location of local maximum with an accuracy of better than half the linear dimension of the tissue cube after interpolation. A maximum grid spacing of 20

mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and  $(60/f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater is recommended. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and  $\delta \ln(2)/2$  mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where  $\delta$  is the plane wave skin depth and  $\ln(x)$  is the natural logarithm. The maximum variation of the sensor-phantom surface shall be  $\pm 1$  mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and  $\pm 0.5$  mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater. At all measurement points the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface should be less than  $5^\circ$ . If this cannot be achieved for a measurement distance to the phantom inner surface shorter than the probe diameter, additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

c) From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that are not within the zoom-scan volume; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit. This is consistent with the 2 dB threshold already stated;

d) Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at the local maxima locations identified in step c). The horizontal grid step shall be  $(24 / f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm or less but not more than 8 mm. The minimum zoom size of 30 mm by 30 mm and 30 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz. For higher frequencies, the minimum zoom size of 22 mm by 22 mm and 22 mm. The grid step in the vertical direction shall be  $(8/f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm or less but not more than 5 mm, if uniform spacing is used. If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction, the maximum spacing between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell shall be  $(12 / f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm or less but not more than 4 mm, and the spacing between further points shall increase by an incremental factor not exceeding 1.5. When variable spacing is used, extrapolation routines shall be tested with the same spacing as used in measurements. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and  $\delta \ln(2)/2$  mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where  $\delta$  is the plane wave skin depth and  $\ln(x)$  is the natural logarithm. Separate grids shall be centered on each of the local SAR maxima found in step c). Uncertainties due to field distortion between the media boundary and the dielectric enclosure of the probe should also be minimized, which is achieved if the distance between the phantom surface and physical tip of the probe is larger than probe tip diameter. Other methods may utilize correction procedures for these boundary effects that enable high precision measurements closer than half the probe diameter. For all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the flat phantom surface shall be less than  $5^\circ$ . If this cannot be achieved an additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

e) Use post processing (e.g. interpolation and extrapolation) procedures to determine the local SAR values at the spatial resolution needed for mass averaging.

### 11.3. SAR Measurement for WCDMA

SAR tests for WCDMA are performed with a base station simulator, CMW 500. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. All powers were measured with the CMW 500.

### 11.4. SAR Measurement for LTE

SAR tests for LTE are performed with a base station simulator, CMW 500. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. All powers were measured with

the CMW 500.

### **11.5. Power Drift**

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY5 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Section 15 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

## **12. Area Scan Based 1-g SAR**

### **12.1. Requirement of KDB**

According to the KDB447498D01v05, when the implementation is based on the specific polynomial algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-g SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , a zoom scan measurement is not required provided it is also not needed for any other purpose; for example, if the peak SAR location required for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be determined accurately by the SAR system or manually to discriminate between distinctive peak and scattered noisy SAR distributions from area scans.

There must not be any warning or alert messages due to various measurement concerns identified by the SAR system; for example, noise in measurements, peaks too close to scan boundary, peaks are too sharp, spatial resolution and uncertainty issues etc. The SAR system verification must also demonstrate that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR (See Annex A). When all the SAR results for each exposure condition in a frequency band and wireless mode are based on estimated 1-g SAR, the 1-g SAR for the highest SAR configuration must be determined by a zoom scan.

### **12.2. Fast SAR Algorithms**

The approach is based on the area scan measurement applying a frequency dependent attenuation parameter. This attenuation parameter was empirically determined by analyzing a large number of phones. The MOTOROLA FAST SAR was developed and validated by the MOTOROLA Research Group in Ft. Lauderdale.

In the initial study, an approximation algorithm based on Linearfit was developed. The accuracy of the algorithm has been demonstrated across a broad frequency range (136-2450 MHz) and for both 1-g and 10-g averaged SAR using a sample of 264 SAR measurements from 55 wireless handsets. For the sample size studied, the root-mean-squared errors of the algorithm are 1.2% and 5.8% for 1-g and 10-g averaged SAR, respectively. The paper describing the algorithm in detail is expected to be published in August 2004 within the Special Issue of Transactions on MTT.

In the second step, the same research group optimized the fitting algorithm to an Polynomial. If it were by the frequency validity was extended to cover the range 30-6000 MHz. Details of this study can be found in the BEMS 2007 Proceedings.

Both algorithms are implemented in DASY software.

### 13. Conducted Output Power

#### 13.1. CDMA Measurement result

Table 13.1: The conducted Power for CDMA 2000 Sensor close

	CDMA 2000					
Band	Model	Radio Config	Data Rate	Turn up	Channel	CDMA 2000 result(dBm)
BC1	1xRTT	RC1	SO55	$23.0 \pm 1$	25	23.48
					600	<b>23.49</b>
					1175	23.42

Table 13.2: The conducted Power for CDMA 2000 Sensor Open

	CDMA 2000					
Band	Model	Radio Config	Data Rate	Turn up	Channel	CDMA 2000 result(dBm)
BC1	1xRTT	RC1	SO55	$8.0 \pm 1$	25	8.39
					600	<b>8.53</b>
					1175	8.42

### 13.2. WCDMA Measurement result

Table 13.3: The conducted Power for WCDMA Sensor close

Item	band	Turn up	WCDMA BAND II result(dBm)		
	ARFCN		9262 (1852.4MHz)	9400 (1880MHz)	9538 (1907.6MHz)
WCDMA	\	$23.5 \pm 1$	23.97	23.87	23.75
HSDPA	1	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.74	22.53	22.33
	2	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.54	22.49	22.5
	3	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.20	22.04	21.94
	4	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.32	22.14	22.01
HSUPA	1	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.10	22.14	22.1
	2	$22.0 \pm 1$	21.65	21.48	21.44
	3	$22.0 \pm 1$	21.64	21.62	21.37
	4	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.45	22.32	22.28
	5	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.25	22.22	22.17
Item	band	Turn up	WCDMA BAND IV result(dBm)		
	ARFCN		1312 (1712.4MHz)	1413 (1732.6MHz)	1513 (1752.6MHz)
WCDMA	\	$23.0 \pm 1$	23.57	23.72	23.55
HSDPA	1	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.32	22.48	22.23
	2	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.12	22.40	22.29
	3	$22.0 \pm 1$	21.85	21.99	21.84
	4	$22.0 \pm 1$	21.95	22.02	21.84
HSUPA	1	$22.0 \pm 1$	21.75	21.99	21.87
	2	$22.0 \pm 1$	21.22	21.40	21.18
	3	$22.0 \pm 1$	21.22	21.45	21.22
	4	$22.0 \pm 1$	22.15	22.22	22.1
	5	$22.0 \pm 1$	21.86	22.05	21.93

**Table 13.4: The conducted Power for WCDMA Sensor open**

Item	band	Turn up	WCDMA BAND II result(dBm)		
	ARFCN		9262 (1852.4MHz)	9400 (1880MHz)	9538 (1907.6MHz)
WCDMA	\	$12.5 \pm 1$	13.20	13.09	12.85
HSDPA	1	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.32	12.48	12.23
	2	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.12	12.40	12.29
	3	$12.0 \pm 1$	11.85	11.99	11.84
	4	$12.0 \pm 1$	11.95	12.02	11.84
HSUPA	1	$12.0 \pm 1$	11.75	11.99	11.87
	2	$12.0 \pm 1$	11.22	11.40	11.18
	3	$12.0 \pm 1$	11.22	11.45	11.22
	4	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.15	12.22	12.10
	5	$12.0 \pm 1$	11.86	12.05	11.93
Item	band	Turn up	WCDMA BAND IV result(dBm)		
	ARFCN		1312 (1712.4MHz)	1413 (1732.6MHz)	1513 (1752.6MHz)
WCDMA	\	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.69	13.16	13.11
HSDPA	1	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.74	12.53	12.33
	2	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.54	12.49	12.5
	3	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.20	12.04	11.94
	4	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.32	12.14	12.01
HSUPA	1	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.10	12.14	12.1
	2	$12.0 \pm 1$	11.65	11.48	11.44
	3	$12.0 \pm 1$	11.64	11.62	11.37
	4	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.45	12.32	12.28
	5	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.25	12.22	12.17

## 13.3. LTE Measurement result

Table 13.5: The conducted Power for LTE Sensor close

Band 7							
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 20775 2502.5MHz	Channel 21100 2535MHz	Channel 21425 2567.5MHz
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.5±1	22.79	22.63	22.68
		1	13	22.5±1	22.81	22.89	22.66
		1	24	22.5±1	22.67	22.61	22.58
		12	0	22.0±1	21.92	21.77	21.78
		12	6	22.0±1	21.79	21.75	21.77
		12	13	22.0±1	21.86	21.79	21.74
		25	0	22.0±1	21.88	21.80	21.72
	16QAM	1	0	22.0±1	21.52	21.34	21.16
		1	13	22.0±1	21.49	21.43	21.61
		1	24	22.0±1	21.34	21.27	21.42
		12	0	20.0±1	20.68	20.68	20.68
		12	6	20.0±1	20.81	20.82	20.88
		12	13	20.0±1	20.80	20.60	20.76
		25	0	20.0±1	20.75	20.80	20.82
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 20800 2505MHz	Channel 21100 2535MHz	Channel 21400 2565MHz
10MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.5±1	22.94	22.88	22.75
		1	25	22.5±1	22.79	22.87	22.98
		1	49	22.5±1	22.89	22.89	22.99
		25	0	22.0±1	21.93	21.93	21.83
		25	13	22.0±1	21.92	21.96	21.98
		25	25	22.0±1	21.94	21.94	21.94
		50	0	22.0±1	21.84	21.95	21.82
	16QAM	1	0	22.0±1	21.70	21.51	21.54
		1	25	22.0±1	21.64	21.64	21.74
		1	49	22.0±1	21.65	21.64	21.75
		25	0	20.0±1	20.85	20.82	20.75
		25	13	20.0±1	20.84	20.84	21.01
		25	25	20.0±1	20.70	20.83	20.96
		50	0	20.0±1	20.87	20.82	20.87



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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 20825 2507.5MHz	Channel 21100 2535MHz	Channel 21375 2562.5MHz
15MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.5±1	22.76	22.89	22.63
		1	38	22.5±1	22.67	22.93	22.52
		1	74	22.5±1	22.74	22.94	22.70
		36	0	22.0±1	21.92	21.83	21.94
		36	18	22.0±1	21.86	21.98	21.89
		36	39	22.0±1	21.92	21.99	22.00
		75	0	22.0±1	21.82	21.87	21.86
	16QAM	1	0	22.0±1	21.68	21.36	21.60
		1	38	22.0±1	21.60	21.05	21.52
		1	74	22.0±1	21.68	21.03	21.58
		36	0	20.0±1	20.67	20.72	20.73
		36	18	20.0±1	20.80	20.75	20.78
		36	39	20.0±1	20.92	20.78	20.90
		75	0	20.0±1	20.85	20.86	20.79
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 20850 2510MHz	Channel 21100 2535MHz	Channel 21350 2560MHz
20MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.5±1	23.02	22.80	22.94
		1	50	22.5±1	23.05	<b>23.07</b>	22.92
		1	99	22.5±1	22.91	22.90	22.94
		50	0	21.5±1	21.94	21.88	21.97
		50	25	21.5±1	<b>22.04</b>	21.95	21.93
		50	50	21.5±1	21.99	22.01	21.98
		100	0	21.5±1	21.94	21.91	<b>21.98</b>
	16QAM	1	0	22.0±1	21.73	21.41	21.56
		1	50	22.0±1	21.84	21.54	21.72
		1	99	22.0±1	21.55	21.69	21.65
		50	0	20.0±1	20.87	20.88	20.79
		50	25	20.0±1	20.82	20.97	20.73
		50	50	20.0±1	20.79	21.04	20.70
		100	0	20.0±1	20.94	20.90	20.80

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Band 25							
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26047 1850.7MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26683 1914.3MHz
1.4MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	21.83	22.19	22.17
		1	2	22.0±1	21.93	22.35	21.99
		1	5	22.0±1	21.91	22.23	21.92
		3	0	22.0±1	22.09	22.32	22.40
		3	1	22.0±1	22.07	22.24	22.40
		3	2	22.0±1	22.00	22.40	22.18
		6	0	21.0±1	20.97	21.22	21.21
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	20.23	20.95	20.69
		1	2	21.0±1	20.54	21.08	20.74
		1	5	21.0±1	21.04	20.78	20.63
		3	0	21.0±1	20.76	21.03	21.46
		3	1	21.0±1	20.80	21.03	21.32
		3	2	21.0±1	20.77	21.10	20.99
		6	0	20.0±1	19.32	20.00	20.06
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26055 1851.5MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26675 1913.5MHz
3MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	21.86	22.19	22.25
		1	8	22.0±1	21.88	22.31	22.52
		1	14	22.0±1	22.05	22.16	22.42
		8	0	22.0±1	21.08	21.26	21.44
		8	4	22.0±1	21.03	21.25	21.43
		8	7	22.0±1	21.15	21.36	21.31
		15	0	21.0±1	20.96	21.22	21.37
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	20.44	20.83	20.70
		1	8	21.0±1	20.73	20.89	21.06
		1	15	21.0±1	21.12	20.69	20.78
		8	0	20.0±1	19.99	20.41	20.35
		8	4	20.0±1	19.95	20.29	20.48
		8	7	20.0±1	20.06	20.31	20.44
		15	0	20.0±1	19.85	20.32	20.42

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26065 1852.5MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26665 1912.5MHz
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	21.78	21.98	22.18
		1	13	22.0±1	21.82	22.16	22.44
		1	24	22.0±1	21.84	22.04	22.32
		12	0	21.0±1	21.02	21.30	21.35
		12	6	21.0±1	21.07	21.25	21.30
		12	13	21.0±1	20.99	21.30	21.21
		25	0	20.0±1	20.99	21.24	21.22
	16QAM	1	0	20.0±1	20.54	20.87	21.34
		1	13	20.0±1	20.59	20.84	21.12
		1	24	20.0±1	20.64	20.85	20.68
		12	0	20.0±1	19.76	20.01	20.17
		12	6	20.0±1	19.74	20.06	20.16
		12	13	20.0±1	19.61	20.03	20.06
		25	0	20.0±1	20.01	20.25	20.21
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26090 1855MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26640 1910MHz
10MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	22.08	22.31	22.25
		1	25	22.0±1	22.07	22.22	22.40
		1	49	22.0±1	22.07	22.34	22.38
		25	0	21.0±1	21.12	21.24	21.35
		25	13	21.0±1	21.13	21.27	21.39
		25	25	21.0±1	21.11	21.24	21.24
		50	0	21.0±1	21.05	21.17	21.25
	16QAM	1	0	20.0±1	20.76	20.93	20.74
		1	25	20.0±1	20.90	20.97	20.74
		1	49	20.0±1	20.83	21.05	21.00
		25	0	20.0±1	19.95	20.23	20.36
		25	13	20.0±1	20.09	20.23	20.33
		25	25	20.0±1	20.05	20.25	20.27
		50	0	20.0±1	19.89	20.06	20.19

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26115 1857.5MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26615 1907.5MHz
15MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	22.14	22.22	22.49
		1	38	22.0±1	22.05	22.34	22.46
		1	74	22.0±1	21.82	22.24	22.15
		36	0	21.0±1	21.17	21.25	21.43
		36	18	21.0±1	21.18	21.24	21.40
		36	39	21.0±1	21.15	21.29	21.29
		75	0	21.0±1	21.16	21.23	21.17
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	20.76	20.84	21.01
		1	38	21.0±1	21.29	20.94	20.53
		1	74	21.0±1	21.24	20.87	20.46
		36	0	20.0±1	20.02	20.16	20.44
		36	18	20.0±1	20.01	20.16	20.32
		36	39	20.0±1	19.98	20.22	20.26
		75	0	20.0±1	20.09	20.14	20.19
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26140 1860MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26590 1905MHz
20MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	21.86	22.20	22.19
		1	50	22.0±1	22.32	22.35	<b>22.43</b>
		1	99	22.0±1	22.24	22.33	22.31
		50	0	22.0±1	21.22	21.24	21.37
		50	25	22.0±1	21.14	<b>21.39</b>	21.37
		50	50	22.0±1	21.10	21.29	21.27
		100	0	22.0±1	21.17	21.23	<b>21.30</b>
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	20.66	20.97	21.06
		1	50	21.0±1	20.77	20.89	21.01
		1	99	21.0±1	21.39	20.73	20.96
		50	0	20.0±1	20.05	20.18	20.41
		50	25	20.0±1	20.07	20.19	20.41
		50	50	20.0±1	20.05	20.14	20.22
		100	0	20.0±1	20.10	20.15	20.22

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Band 41									
Band width	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)				
					Channel 39675 2498.5M Hz	Channel 40148 2545.8M Hz	Channel 40620 2593MH z	Channel 41093 2640.3M Hz	Channel 41565 2687.5 MHz
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.5±1	22.45	22.48	22.73	22.76	22.18
		1	13	22.5±1	22.55	22.36	22.80	22.53	22.42
		1	24	22.5±1	22.47	22.53	22.76	22.72	22.34
		12	0	21.0±1	21.56	21.47	21.85	21.70	21.31
		12	6	21.0±1	21.70	21.38	21.85	21.87	21.47
		12	13	21.0±1	21.61	21.73	21.83	21.96	21.17
		25	0	21.0±1	21.55	21.70	21.87	21.78	21.47
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.26	21.25	21.39	21.55	21.02
		1	13	21.0±1	21.35	21.35	21.56	21.45	20.98
		1	24	21.0±1	21.19	21.03	21.49	21.51	20.80
		12	0	20.0±1	20.72	20.89	20.63	20.76	20.36
		12	6	20.0±1	20.59	20.94	20.88	20.60	20.24
		12	13	20.0±1	20.68	20.95	21.06	20.81	20.39
		25	0	20.0±1	20.83	20.74	20.65	20.88	20.37
Band width	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)				
					Channel 39700 2501MH z	Channel 40160 2547MH z	Channel 40620 2593MH z	Channel 41080 2639MH z	Channel 41540 2685MH z
10MH z	QPSK	1	0	22.5±1	22.55	22.49	22.84	22.91	22.48
		1	13	22.5±1	22.65	22.34	22.89	22.88	22.36
		1	24	22.5±1	22.56	22.48	<b>23.02</b>	22.93	22.53
		12	0	21.0±1	21.64	21.47	21.60	21.55	21.47
		12	6	21.0±1	21.56	21.53	21.75	21.69	21.38
		12	13	21.0±1	21.73	21.49	21.80	21.87	21.41
		25	0	21.0±1	21.70	21.47	21.85	21.39	21.43
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.25	20.87	21.48	21.56	21.21
		1	13	21.0±1	21.35	21.30	21.64	21.49	21.06
		1	24	21.0±1	21.19	21.06	21.46	20.63	21.44
		12	0	20.0±1	20.49	20.55	20.89	20.88	20.61
		12	6	20.0±1	20.45	20.51	20.94	21.06	20.26
		12	13	20.0±1	20.78	20.51	20.95	20.65	20.64
		25	0	20.0±1	20.45	20.44	20.74	20.22	20.26

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Band width	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)				
					Channel 39725 2503.5M Hz	Channel 40173 2548.3M Hz	Channel 40620 2593MH z	Channel 41068 2637.8M Hz	Channel 41515 2682.5 MHz
15MH z	QPSK	1	0	22.5±1	22.31	22.14	22.76	22.47	22.43
		1	13	22.5±1	22.45	22.57	22.53	22.18	22.13
		1	24	22.5±1	22.40	22.76	22.72	22.22	22.36
		12	0	21.0±1	21.48	21.85	21.70	21.55	21.46
		12	6	21.0±1	21.44	21.85	21.87	21.33	21.36
		12	13	21.0±1	21.46	21.83	21.96	21.39	21.42
		25	0	21.0±1	21.55	21.87	21.78	21.30	21.36
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.33	21.39	21.55	20.95	21.08
		1	13	21.0±1	21.06	21.56	21.45	21.25	20.97
		1	24	21.0±1	21.09	21.49	21.51	21.08	21.17
		12	0	20.0±1	20.41	20.63	20.76	20.29	20.37
		12	6	20.0±1	20.36	20.88	20.60	20.15	20.26
		12	13	20.0±1	20.46	21.06	20.81	20.30	20.24
		25	0	20.0±1	20.52	20.65	20.88	20.30	20.41
Band width	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)				
					Channel 39750 2506MH z	Channel 40185 2549.5M Hz	Channel 40620 2593MH z	Channel 41055 2636.5M Hz	Channel 41490 2680MH z
20MH z	QPSK	1	0	22.5±1	22.49	22.14	22.59	22.76	22.47
		1	13	22.5±1	22.34	22.57	<b>22.81</b>	22.53	22.18
		1	24	22.5±1	22.48	22.76	22.69	22.72	22.22
		12	0	21.5±1	21.47	21.85	21.62	21.70	21.55
		12	6	21.5±1	21.53	21.85	21.79	21.87	21.33
		12	13	21.5±1	21.49	21.36	<b>21.96</b>	21.96	21.39
		25	0	21.5±1	21.47	21.08	<b>21.67</b>	21.78	21.30
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	20.87	20.97	21.42	21.55	20.95
		1	13	21.0±1	21.30	21.17	21.61	21.45	21.25
		1	24	21.0±1	21.06	20.37	21.49	21.51	21.08
		12	0	20.0±1	20.55	20.26	20.72	20.76	20.29
		12	6	20.0±1	20.51	20.24	20.67	20.60	20.15
		12	13	20.0±1	20.51	20.41	20.69	20.81	20.30
		25	0	20.0±1	20.44	20.32	20.76	20.88	20.30

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Band 66							
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 131979 1850.7MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132665 1914.3MHz
1.4MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	22.71	22.63	21.39
		1	2	22.0±1	22.78	22.55	21.94
		1	5	22.0±1	22.68	22.50	21.70
		3	0	22.0±1	22.58	22.61	21.88
		3	1	22.0±1	22.72	22.83	22.06
		3	2	22.0±1	22.78	22.64	21.90
		6	0	21.0±1	21.83	21.53	20.60
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.38	20.80	20.73
		1	2	21.0±1	21.29	21.04	20.53
		1	5	21.0±1	21.06	20.58	20.01
		3	0	21.0±1	21.81	21.65	20.57
		3	1	21.0±1	21.87	21.70	20.47
		3	2	21.0±1	21.84	21.73	21.03
		6	0	21.0±1	20.52	20.61	19.91
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 131987 1851.5MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132657 1913.5MHz
3MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	22.96	22.62	21.88
		1	8	22.0±1	22.60	22.54	21.86
		1	14	22.0±1	22.44	22.78	21.67
		8	0	21.0±1	21.82	21.89	20.71
		8	4	21.0±1	21.89	21.68	20.82
		8	7	21.0±1	21.85	21.65	20.77
		15	0	21.0±1	21.84	21.69	20.76
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.56	21.45	20.26
		1	8	21.0±1	21.77	21.66	20.73
		1	15	21.0±1	21.95	21.32	19.67
		8	0	20.5±1	21.00	20.60	19.99
		8	4	20.0±1	20.68	20.55	19.58
		8	7	20.0±1	20.84	20.53	19.52
		15	0	20.0±1	20.86	20.77	19.77

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 131997 1852.5MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132647 1912.5MHz
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	22.63	22.57	21.42
		1	13	22.0±1	22.78	22.65	21.94
		1	24	22.0±1	22.67	22.50	21.70
		12	0	22.0±1	22.58	22.61	21.88
		12	6	22.0±1	22.72	22.82	22.07
		12	13	22.0±1	22.74	22.63	21.90
		25	0	21.0±1	21.80	21.51	20.64
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.67	21.53	20.44
		1	13	21.0±1	21.76	21.71	20.82
		1	24	21.0±1	21.66	21.43	20.52
		12	0	21.0±1	21.64	21.54	20.64
		12	6	21.0±1	21.65	21.89	21.12
		12	13	21.0±1	21.66	21.65	20.82
		25	0	20.0±1	20.70	20.46	19.61
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 132022 1855MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132622 1910MHz
10MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	22.66	22.81	22.22
		1	25	22.0±1	22.82	22.75	22.05
		1	49	22.0±1	22.72	22.41	21.66
		25	0	21.0±1	21.83	21.80	21.14
		25	13	21.0±1	21.71	21.83	20.87
		25	25	21.0±1	21.77	21.10	20.68
		50	0	21.0±1	21.90	21.54	20.88
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.62	21.80	21.24
		1	25	21.0±1	21.80	21.76	21.03
		1	49	21.0±1	21.61	21.34	20.53
		25	0	20.0±1	20.79	20.72	20.15
		25	13	20.0±1	20.64	20.80	19.94
		25	25	20.0±1	20.79	20.12	19.56
		50	0	20.0±1	20.80	20.50	19.86

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 132047 1857.5MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132597 1907.5MHz
15MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	22.77	22.64	21.79
		1	38	22.0±1	22.63	22.84	21.87
		1	74	22.0±1	22.45	22.75	21.69
		36	0	21.0±1	21.85	21.79	20.76
		36	18	21.0±1	21.88	21.68	20.82
		36	39	21.0±1	21.87	21.67	20.77
		75	0	21.0±1	21.84	21.68	20.79
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.57	21.53	20.70
		1	38	21.0±1	21.61	21.85	20.79
		1	74	21.0±1	21.34	21.79	20.56
		36	0	20.0±1	20.91	20.71	19.71
		36	18	20.0±1	20.83	20.65	19.89
		36	39	20.0±1	20.89	20.57	19.65
		75	0	20.0±1	20.74	20.64	19.57
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 132072 1860MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132572 1905MHz
20MHz	QPSK	1	0	22.0±1	22.75	22.77	22.16
		1	50	22.0±1	22.84	<b>22.85</b>	22.01
		1	99	22.0±1	22.76	22.38	21.65
		50	0	22.0±1	21.82	21.82	21.15
		50	25	22.0±1	21.70	<b>21.85</b>	20.88
		50	50	22.0±1	21.73	21.60	20.69
		100	0	22.0±1	<b>21.90</b>	21.55	20.90
	16QAM	1	0	21.0±1	21.55	21.66	21.07
		1	50	21.0±1	21.82	21.86	20.93
		1	99	21.0±1	21.65	21.42	20.52
		50	0	20.0±1	20.88	20.74	20.10
		50	25	20.0±1	20.65	20.82	19.95
		50	50	20.0±1	20.75	20.50	19.57
		100	0	20.0±1	20.80	20.51	19.68

Table 13.6: The conducted Power for LTE Sensor open

Band 7							
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Actual output power(dBm)			
				Turn up	Channel 20775 2502.5MHz	Channel 21100 2535MHz	Channel 21425 2567.5MHz
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	$5.7 \pm 1$	7.35	6.93	5.73
		1	13	$5.8 \pm 1$	7.63	7.23	5.80
		1	24	$7.0 \pm 1$	7.54	7.35	6.21
		12	0	$6.7 \pm 1$	7.65	7.13	5.73
		12	6	$6.6 \pm 1$	7.38	7.05	5.69
		12	13	$7.0 \pm 1$	7.89	7.26	6.05
		25	0	$6.9 \pm 1$	7.43	7.32	5.92
	16QAM	1	0	$7.0 \pm 1$	7.12	7.09	6.54
		1	13	$7.0 \pm 1$	7.21	7.15	6.48
		1	24	$7.0 \pm 1$	7.32	7.42	6.83
		12	0	$6.0 \pm 1$	6.97	6.59	5.05
		12	6	$6.4 \pm 1$	7.22	6.88	5.41
		12	13	$6.3 \pm 1$	7.24	6.79	5.32
		25	0	$6.3 \pm 1$	7.06	6.82	5.35
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Actual output power(dBm)			
				Turn up	Channel 20800 2505MHz	Channel 21100 2535MHz	Channel 21400 2565MHz
10MHz	QPSK	1	0	$6.9 \pm 1$	7.15	6.73	5.94
		1	25	$7.0 \pm 1$	7.17	7.10	6.13
		1	49	$7.0 \pm 1$	6.83	7.05	6.25
		25	0	$6.0 \pm 1.0$	6.34	6.52	5.05
		25	13	$6.0 \pm 1.0$	6.42	6.64	5.06
		25	25	$5.3 \pm 1$	6.83	7.17	5.34
		50	0	$6.0 \pm 1$	6.96	6.70	5.12
	16QAM	1	0	$6.5 \pm 1$	7.23	5.63	5.98
		1	25	$7.0 \pm 1$	7.31	6.71	6.03
		1	49	$6.0 \pm 1$	6.43	6.23	6.06
		25	0	$6.6 \pm 1$	7.41	6.32	5.81
		25	13	$6.6 \pm 1$	7.58	6.73	5.92
		25	25	$6.6 \pm 1$	7.53	6.56	5.95
		50	0	$6.5 \pm 1$	7.44	6.62	5.97

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Actual output power(dBm)			
				Turn up	Channel 20825 2507.5MHz	Channel 21100 2535MHz	Channel 21375 2562.5MHz
15MHz	QPSK	1	0	7.0±1	7.35	6.83	6.05
		1	38	7.0±1	7.33	6.93	6.03
		1	74	6.0±1	6.82	6.71	5.93
		36	0	6.3±1	7.23	6.68	5.73
		36	18	6.4±1	7.33	6.49	5.58
		36	39	6.1±1	6.42	7.05	5.21
		75	0	6.1±1	6.39	7.05	5.24
	16QAM	1	0	6.5±1	7.21	7.05	5.51
		1	38	6.2±1	6.55	7.12	5.43
		1	74	6.0±1	5.72	6.81	5.25
		36	0	6.2±1	7.15	6.21	5.98
		36	18	6.0±1	6.99	6.92	5.05
		36	39	6.2±1	7.02	6.93	5.36
		75	0	6.0±1	6.89	6.88	5.06
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 20850 2510MHz	Channel 21100 2535MHz	Channel 21350 2560MHz
		1	0	7.0±1	6.83	7.51	6.92
		1	50	7.0±1	6.61	7.06	6.58
		1	99	7.0±1	6.50	6.75	6.49
		50	0	6.0±1	6.83	6.89	5.27
		50	25	6.0±1	6.87	6.32	5.35
		50	50	6.0±1	6.72	6.79	5.49
		100	0	6.0±1	5.89	6.82	5.01
	16QAM	1	0	6.0±1	6.78	6.21	6.22
		1	50	6.0±1	6.29	6.81	5.78
		1	99	6.0±1	5.85	6.32	5.92
		50	0	6.0±1	6.79	5.99	5.03
		50	25	5.2±1	6.13	6.72	4.68
		50	50	5.7±1	6.25	6.61	4.71
		100	0	5.7±1	6.35	6.64	5.03

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Band 25							
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26047 1850.7MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26683 1914.3M Hz
1.4MHz	QPSK	1	0	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.53	13.47	13.07
		1	2	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.70	13.61	13.21
		1	5	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.53	13.51	12.95
		3	0	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.54	13.57	13.25
		3	1	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.59	13.62	13.33
		3	2	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.66	13.51	13.23
	16QAM	6	0	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.68	12.64	12.32
		1	0	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.57	12.38	12.49
		1	2	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.76	12.45	12.48
		1	5	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.77	12.38	12.28
		3	0	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.66	12.48	12.32
		3	1	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.77	12.79	12.44
		3	2	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.82	12.56	12.24
		6	0	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.51	11.86	11.80
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26055 1851.5MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26675 1913.5M Hz
3MHz	QPSK	1	0	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.76	13.61	13.75
		1	8	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.82	13.58	13.51
		1	14	$13.5 \pm 1$	13.92	13.48	13.24
		8	0	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.66	12.63	12.27
		8	4	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.75	12.67	12.26
		8	7	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.83	12.58	12.13
		15	0	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.84	12.62	12.17
	16QAM	1	0	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.66	12.65	12.88
		1	8	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.58	12.61	12.56
		1	15	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.89	12.70	12.67
		8	0	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.33	12.22	12.32
		8	4	$12.5 \pm 1$	11.92	12.02	12.26
		8	7	$12.5 \pm 1$	12.53	12.54	12.09
		15	0	$12.0 \pm 1$	12.56	12.28	11.35

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26065 1852.5MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26665 1912.5M Hz
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.5±1	13.95	13.81	13.45
		1	13	13.5±1	14.13	13.81	13.16
		1	24	13.5±1	14.21	14.06	13.18
		12	0	12.5±1	12.86	12.65	12.28
		12	6	12.5±1	12.88	12.73	12.16
		12	13	12.5±1	12.94	12.54	12.09
		25	0	12.5±1	12.78	12.64	12.15
	16QAM	1	0	12.5±1	12.99	12.94	13.31
		1	13	12.5±1	13.26	12.82	12.68
		1	24	12.5±1	13.25	13.06	12.61
		12	0	12.0±1	12.75	11.79	12.26
		12	6	12.0±1	12.78	11.85	11.34
		12	13	12.0±1	12.93	11.74	11.25
		25	0	12.0±1	12.80	12.54	11.37
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26090 1855MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26640 1910MHz
10MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.5±1	13.13	13.23	12.48
		1	25	13.5±1	13.43	13.41	13.65
		1	49	13.5±1	13.43	13.44	12.68
		25	0	13.0±1	12.68	12.54	12.77
		25	13	13.0±1	12.84	12.68	12.50
		25	25	13.0±1	12.72	12.64	12.38
		50	0	12.5±1	12.56	12.36	12.54
	16QAM	1	0	12.5±1	12.23	12.08	13.17
		1	25	12.5±1	12.82	12.59	13.22
		1	49	12.5±1	12.38	12.68	12.18
		25	0	12.0±1	12.63	12.41	12.64
		25	13	12.0±1	12.39	12.45	12.51
		25	25	12.0±1	12.32	11.58	11.36
		50	0	12.0±1	12.06	12.35	12.39

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26115 1857.5MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26615 1907.5M Hz
15MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.5±1	13.35	12.34	14.25
		1	38	13.5±1	13.77	12.38	14.12
		1	74	13.5±1	13.46	12.37	13.26
		36	0	12.5±1	12.58	12.26	12.92
		36	18	12.5±1	12.53	12.34	13.02
		36	39	12.5±1	12.46	12.35	12.48
		75	0	12.5±1	12.50	12.28	12.59
	16QAM	1	0	12.5±1	12.87	12.25	13.81
		1	38	12.5±1	12.68	12.29	13.21
		1	74	12.5±1	12.58	12.35	12.36
		36	0	12.0±1	11.82	12.37	12.31
		36	18	12.0±1	12.39	12.39	12.16
		36	39	12.0±1	12.38	12.34	12.25
		75	0	12.0±1	12.41	12.35	12.20
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 26140 1860MHz	Channel 26365 1882.5MHz	Channel 26590 1905MHz
20MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.5±1	12.64	12.62	12.96
		1	50	13.5±1	12.79	12.51	12.71
		1	99	13.5±1	12.68	12.43	13.15
		50	0	13.0±1	12.76	12.51	12.72
		50	25	13.0±1	12.79	12.42	12.83
		50	50	13.0±1	12.70	12.75	12.82
		100	0	12.5±1	12.79	12.43	12.76
	16QAM	1	0	12.5±1	12.59	12.54	12.85
		1	50	12.0±1	12.77	12.32	13.00
		1	99	12.0±1	12.67	12.40	12.92
		50	0	12.5±1	13.42	13.30	13.43
		50	25	12.5±1	13.49	13.31	13.16
		50	50	12.5±1	13.54	13.35	13.05
		100	0	12.5±1	13.47	13.28	12.89

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Band 41										
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up		Actual output power(dBm)				
				Channel First/second	Channel Third/fourth/fifth	Channel 1 39675 2498.5 MHz	Channel 1 40148 2545.8 MHz	Channel 1 40620 2593 MHz	Channel 1 41093 2640.3 MHz	Channel 1 41565 2687.5 MHz
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	7.0±1	4.5±1	7.77	7.01	5.33	4.06	4.48
		1	13	7.0±1	4.5±1	6.67	7.08	5.41	4.32	4.44
		1	24	7.0±1	4.5±1	6.99	6.90	5.32	3.99	4.16
		12	0	7.0±1	4.5±1	7.32	7.03	5.37	4.21	4.17
		12	6	6.5±1	4.5±1	5.85	7.09	5.31	4.19	3.97
		12	13	7.0±1	4.5±1	5.74	6.96	5.12	4.05	4.14
		25	0	6.5±1	4.5±1	5.88	6.97	5.20	4.06	4.04
	16QAM	1	0	7.0±1	4.2±1	7.04	6.44	4.61	3.29	4.95
		1	13	7.0±1	4.3±1	6.85	6.33	4.41	3.33	4.77
		1	24	7.0±1	4.0±1	6.23	6.31	4.40	3.01	4.03
		12	0	7.0±1	4.6±1	6.32	7.43	5.37	3.67	4.11
		12	6	6.5±1	4.8±1	6.49	7.17	4.99	3.82	4.14
		12	13	6.6±1	4.8±1	5.93	7.52	5.21	3.83	4.10
		25	0	6.5±1	4.8±1	6.09	7.48	4.71	3.99	4.04
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up		Actual output power(dBm)				
				Channel First/second	Channel Third/fourth/fifth	Channel 1 39700 2501M Hz	Channel 1 40160 2547M Hz	Channel 1 40620 2593M Hz	Channel 1 41080 2639M Hz	Channel 1 41540 2685M Hz
10MHz	QPSK	1	0	7.0±1	5.0±1	7.74	6.40	5.47	4.59	4.20
		1	13	7.0±1	5.0±1	7.04	6.83	5.07	4.05	4.25
		1	24	7.0±1	3.7±1	6.88	6.16	5.15	4.25	3.72
		12	0	6.5±1	5.0±1	5.93	7.41	5.01	4.06	4.39
		12	6	7.0±1	5.0±1	6.02	7.51	5.14	4.05	4.28
		12	13	6.5±1	5.0±1	5.85	6.75	5.12	4.34	4.18
		25	0	6.5±1	5.0±1	5.54	6.88	5.13	4.21	4.08
	16QAM	1	0	7.0±1	5.0±1	6.30	7.61	5.43	4.20	4.32
		1	13	7.0±1	5.0±1	6.21	7.52	5.64	4.89	4.37
		1	24	7.0±1	4.9±1	6.06	8.21	5.53	3.91	4.02
		12	0	7.0±1	5.0±1	7.34	6.78	5.33	4.18	4.25
		12	6	7.0±1	5.0±1	6.04	7.32	5.05	4.12	4.01
		12	13	6.5±1	4.8±1	5.57	7.29	5.06	3.84	4.52
		25	0	6.5±1	4.7±1	5.53	7.41	5.25	3.78	4.10

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up		Actual output power(dBm)				
				Channel First/second	Channel Third/fourth/fifth	Channel 1 39725 2503.5 MHz	Channel 1 40173 2548.3 MHz	Channel 1 40620 2593M Hz	Channel 1 41068 2637.8 MHz	Channel 1 41515 2682.5 MHz
15MHz	QPSK	1	0	7.0±1	5.0±1	6.91	6.47	5.40	4.39	4.41
		1	13	7.0±1	5.0±1	6.95	7.03	5.02	4.32	4.23
		1	24	7.0±1	5.0±1	6.65	5.99	5.38	4.22	4.01
		12	0	7.0±1	5.0±1	7.22	6.77	5.46	4.31	4.48
		12	6	6.8±1	5.0±1	5.83	7.38	5.10	4.09	4.40
		12	13	6.7±1	5.0±1	5.72	6.46	4.92	4.33	4.35
		25	0	6.5±1	5.0±1	5.66	6.32	4.82	4.44	4.31
	16QAM	1	0	6.0±1	5.0±1	6.70	5.87	4.15	4.73	4.98
		1	13	6.0±1	4.0±1	5.60	6.41	4.72	3.45	4.25
		1	24	6.0±1	5.0±1	6.16	5.57	5.23	4.02	4.18
		12	0	7.0±1	4.8±1	6.03	7.49	5.07	3.84	4.23
		12	6	6.6±1	4.9±1	5.62	7.51	5.08	3.98	4.09
		12	13	6.4±1	4.9±1	5.44	7.32	5.28	3.99	4.30
		25	0	6.2±1	4.9±1	5.28	7.03	5.12	4.01	4.24
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up		Actual output power(dBm)				
				Channel First/second	Channel Third/fourth/fifth	Channel 1 39750 2506M Hz	Channel 1 40185 2549.5 MHz	Channel 1 40620 2593M Hz	Channel 1 41055 2636.5 MHz	Channel 1 41490 2680M Hz
20MHz	QPSK	1	0	7.0±1	5.0±1	6.84	6.63	5.25	4.16	4.04
		1	13	7.0±1	5.0±1	7.06	6.77	5.07	4.21	4.19
		1	24	7.0±1	4.2±1	6.17	<b>7.49</b>	5.10	3.96	3.70
		12	0	7.0±1	5.0±1	<b>7.22</b>	7.19	5.45	4.52	4.28
		12	6	6.0±1	5.0±1	5.74	6.86	5.15	4.05	4.42
		12	13	6.0±1	5.7±1	5.64	6.35	4.73	6.59	4.06
		25	0	6.0±1	5.3±1	5.46	5.89	4.32	6.03	4.01
	16QAM	1	0	6.0±1	4.0±1	6.59	5.86	4.25	4.77	4.89
		1	13	6.0±1	4.0±1	5.49	6.38	4.72	4.01	4.33
		1	24	6.0±1	4.0±1	6.21	5.48	5.19	4.05	4.08
		12	0	7.0±1	3.9±1	6.01	7.33	5.11	3.98	4.25
		12	6	6.0±1	3.9±1	5.23	6.99	5.08	3.98	4.11
		12	13	6.0±1	4.0±1	5.44	6.27	5.29	4.09	4.27
		25	0	6.3±1	4.0±1	5.32	7.01	5.23	4.11	4.25



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Band 66							
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 131979 1850.7MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132665 1914.3MHz
1.4MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.0±1	12.93	13.51	12.80
		1	2	13.0±1	13.15	13.37	12.88
		1	5	13.0±1	13.05	13.46	12.71
		3	0	13.0±1	12.95	13.33	12.88
		3	1	13.0±1	13.05	13.34	12.84
		3	2	13.0±1	13.02	13.35	12.86
		6	0	13.0±1	12.3	13.40	12.63
	16QAM	1	0	13.0±1	12.25	13.27	12.66
		1	2	13.0±1	12.57	13.51	12.64
		1	5	13.0±1	12.39	13.38	12.58
		3	0	13.0±1	12.33	13.27	12.73
		3	1	13.0±1	12.34	13.22	12.70
		3	2	13.0±1	12.25	13.36	12.65
		6	0	13.0±1	12.32	13.41	12.53
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 131987 1851.5MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132657 1913.5MHz
3MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.0±1	13.15	13.33	12.93
		1	8	13.0±1	13.12	13.25	12.80
		1	14	13.0±1	13.05	13.43	12.83
		8	0	13.0±1	12.35	13.25	12.88
		8	4	13.0±1	12.60	13.38	12.69
		8	7	13.0±1	12.55	13.41	12.70
		15	0	13.0±1	12.49	13.33	12.76
	16QAM	1	0	13.0±1	12.73	13.68	13.59
		1	8	13.0±1	12.74	13.75	13.40
		1	15	13.0±1	12.61	13.88	13.27
		8	0	13.0±1	12.37	13.39	12.98
		8	4	13.0±1	12.40	13.45	12.75
		8	7	13.0±1	12.50	13.47	12.92
		15	0	13.0±1	12.42	13.44	12.80

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 131997 1852.5MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132647 1912.5MHz
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.0±1	13.01	13.16	12.99
		1	13	13.0±1	13.09	13.23	13.05
		1	24	13.0±1	13.05	13.34	12.87
		12	0	13.0±1	12.53	13.21	12.75
		12	6	13.0±1	12.46	13.17	12.78
		12	13	13.0±1	12.71	13.29	12.76
		25	0	13.0±1	12.56	13.33	12.81
	16QAM	1	0	13.0±1	12.88	13.72	12.99
		1	13	13.0±1	13.13	13.63	12.78
		1	24	13.0±1	13.16	13.56	12.85
		12	0	13.0±1	12.45	13.29	12.73
		12	6	13.0±1	12.71	13.36	12.76
		12	13	13.0±1	12.64	13.35	12.79
		25	0	13.0±1	12.41	13.31	12.83
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 132022 1855MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132622 1910MHz
10MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.0±1	12.91	13.15	12.87
		1	25	13.0±1	13.15	13.22	13.12
		1	49	13.0±1	12.84	13.37	13.02
		25	0	13.0±1	12.60	12.88	12.63
		25	13	13.0±1	12.70	12.95	12.66
		25	25	13.0±1	12.85	13.20	12.60
		50	0	13.0±1	12.60	13.10	12.59
	16QAM	1	0	13.0±1	12.01	13.08	13.03
		1	25	13.0±1	12.78	13.85	13.45
		1	49	13.0±1	12.87	13.77	12.78
		25	0	13.0±1	12.63	12.93	12.70
		25	13	13.0±1	12.54	13.14	12.64
		25	25	13.0±1	12.91	13.29	12.62
		50	0	13.0±1	12.65	13.11	12.59

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Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 132047 1857.5MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132597 1907.5MHz
15MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.0±1	13.07	13.40	13.02
		1	38	13.0±1	13.03	13.46	12.93
		1	74	13.0±1	12.94	13.38	12.62
		36	0	13.0±1	12.73	12.71	12.72
		36	18	13.0±1	12.72	13.01	12.75
		36	39	13.0±1	12.88	13.36	12.67
		75	0	13.0±1	12.85	13.20	12.62
	16QAM	1	0	13.0±1	12.77	13.36	13.28
		1	38	13.0±1	12.83	13.92	13.07
		1	74	13.0±1	12.66	13.75	12.93
		36	0	13.0±1	12.87	12.88	12.67
		36	18	13.0±1	12.83	13.31	12.51
		36	39	13.0±1	12.75	13.26	12.62
		75	0	13.0±1	12.60	13.11	12.66
Bandwidth	Mode	RB Size	RB Offset	Turn up	Actual output power(dBm)		
					Channel 132072 1860MHz	Channel 132322 1882.5MHz	Channel 132572 1905MHz
20MHz	QPSK	1	0	13.5±1	12.88	13.20	12.95
		1	50	13.5±1	13.05	13.45	12.88
		1	99	13.5±1	12.89	13.58	12.75
		50	0	13.0±1	12.56	12.76	12.69
		50	25	13.0±1	12.53	12.95	12.67
		50	50	13.0±1	12.48	13.13	12.53
		100	0	13.0±1	12.45	13.06	12.46
	16QAM	1	0	13.0±1	13.05	12.25	13.13
		1	50	13.0±1	13.21	13.49	12.79
		1	99	13.0±1	12.83	13.23	12.73
		50	0	13.0±1	12.49	12.59	12.51
		50	25	13.0±1	12.53	12.95	12.45
		50	50	13.0±1	12.57	12.93	12.47
		100	0	13.0±1	12.52	12.91	12.56

**13.4. BT Measurement result**

Mode	Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power(dBm)
DH1	8.0	7.05
2DH1	6.0	5.35
3DH1	6.0	5.35

**BLE**

Mode	Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power(dBm)		
		Channel 0(2402MHz)	Channel 19(2440MHz)	Channel 39(2480MHz)
BLE	3.0	-2.64	-2.92	-3.97

## 14. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

### 14.1.Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Standalone 1-g head or body SAR evaluation by measurement or numerical simulation is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

The 1-g SAR test exclusion threshold for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR, where

- $f(\text{GHz})$  is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

According to the KDB447498 appendix A, the SAR test exclusion threshold for 2450MHz at 5mm test separation distances is 10mW.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{7.5} \cdot \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Max.Tune-up Power (dBm)	Separation Distance(mm)	Estimated SAR 1g(W/kg)
Bluetooth-Body	2480	8.0	10	0.208

### 14.2. Simultaneous multi-band transmission

For the DUT, LTE, WCDMA,CDMA 2000 and GSM modules sharing a single antenna, so these four modules can't transmit signal simultaneously.

So we can get following combination that can transmit signal simultaneously.

GSM and BT;

WCDMA and BT;

CDMA 2000 and BT;

LTE and BT;

LTE, WCDMA,CDMA 2000

According to full power the value of SAR, The maximum LTE/WCDMA/CDMA 2000 value is 1.215 W/Kg, The maximum BT value is 0.208 W/Kg,  $1.215\text{W/Kg} + 0.208\text{W/Kg} = 1.423\text{W/Kg}$  are less than 1.6W/Kg. So no simultaneous multi-band transmission test is required.

According to sensor power the value of SAR, The maximum LTE/WCDMA/CDMA 2000 value is 1.209 W/Kg, The maximum BT value is 0.208 W/Kg,  $1.209\text{W/Kg} + 0.208\text{W/Kg} = 1.417\text{W/Kg}$  are less than 1.6W/Kg. So no simultaneous multi-band transmission test is required.

## 15. SAR Test Result

### 15.1. Full Power SAR results

Table 15.1: SAR Values(CDMA 2000-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Phantom	17	23.49	24	1.125	0.535	0.602	-0.12
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Ground	34	23.49	24	1.125	0.164	0.184	0.07
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Left	5	23.49	24	1.125	1.02	1.147	0.00
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Right	9	23.49	24	1.125	0.174	0.196	0.19
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Bottom	24	23.49	24	1.125	0.284	0.319	-0.18
1908.8	1175	CDMA	BC1	Left	5	23.42	24	1.143	0.870	0.994	0.01
1851.3	25	CDMA	BC1	Left	5	23.48	24	1.127	0.798	0.900	0.00
Retest											
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Left	5	23.49	24	1.125	1.08	1.215	-0.05

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Table 15.2: SAR Values(WCDMA Band 2-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Phantom	17	23.87	24.5	1.156	0.334	0.386	-0.17
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Ground	34	23.87	24.5	1.156	0.130	0.150	0.00
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Left	5	23.87	24.5	1.156	0.934	1.080	-0.16
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Right	9	23.87	24.5	1.156	0.175	0.202	0.01
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Bottom	24	23.87	24.5	1.156	0.274	0.317	0.07
1907.6	9538	Band 2	RMC	Left	5	23.75	24.5	1.188	1.000	1.189	-0.03
1852.4	9262	Band 2	RMC	Left	5	23.97	24.5	1.129	0.962	1.087	0.16
Retest											
1907.6	9538	Band 2	RMC	Left	5	23.75	24.5	1.188	0.998	1.186	0.13

Table 15.3: SAR Values (WCDMA Band 4-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Phantom	17	23.72	24	1.066	0.288	0.307	0.05
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Ground	34	23.72	24	1.066	0.0641	0.068	-0.1
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Left	5	23.72	24	1.066	0.375	0.400	0.09
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Right	9	23.72	24	1.066	0.116	0.124	0.02
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Bottom	24	23.72	24	1.066	0.277	0.295	0.15
1752.6	1513	Band 4	RMC	Left	5	23.55	24	1.109	0.489	0.542	0.01
1712.4	1312	Band 4	RMC	Left	5	23.57	24	1.104	0.344	0.380	0.16

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Table 15.4: SAR Values (LTE Band 7-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 50offset	Phantom	17	23.07	23.5	1.104	0.320	0.353	-0.08
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 50offset	Ground	34	23.07	23.5	1.104	0.112	0.124	0.04
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 50offset	Left	5	23.07	23.5	1.104	0.671	0.741	-0.09
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 50offset	Right	9	23.07	23.5	1.104	0.383	0.423	-0.05
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 50offset	Bottom	24	23.07	23.5	1.104	0.205	0.226	0.14
2560	21350	Band 7	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.92	23.5	1.142	0.635	0.726	-0.07
2510	20850	Band 7	1RB 50offset	Left	5	23.05	23.5	1.109	0.604	0.670	-0.12
2510	20850	Band 7	50RB 25offset	Phantom	17	22.04	22.5	1.111	0.247	0.275	0.02
2510	20850	Band 7	50RB 25offset	Ground	34	22.04	22.5	1.111	0.0871	0.097	-0.05
2510	20850	Band 7	50RB 25offset	Left	5	22.04	22.5	1.111	0.610	0.678	-0.14
2510	20850	Band 7	50RB 25offset	Right	9	22.04	22.5	1.111	0.249	0.277	-0.05
2510	20850	Band 7	50RB 25offset	Bottom	24	22.04	22.5	1.111	0.148	0.165	0.06
2535	21100	Band 7	50RB 25offset	Left	5	21.95	22.5	1.135	0.663	0.753	0.09
2560	21350	Band 7	50RB 25offset	Left	5	21.93	22.5	1.140	0.669	0.763	0.14



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Table 15.5: SAR Values (LTE Band 25-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 50offset	Phantom	17	22.43	23	1.14	0.322	0.367	0.12
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 50offset	Ground	34	22.43	23	1.14	0.100	0.114	-0.17
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.43	23	1.14	0.790	0.901	0.17
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 50offset	Right	9	22.43	23	1.14	0.137	0.156	-0.1
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 50offset	Bottom	24	22.43	23	1.14	0.167	0.190	0.02
1882.5	26365	Band 25	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.35	23	1.161	0.747	0.868	0.07
1860	26140	Band 25	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.32	23	1.169	0.730	0.854	0.06
1882.5	26365	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Phantom	17	21.39	23	1.448	0.328	0.475	0.01
1882.5	26365	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Ground	34	21.39	23	1.448	0.0933	0.135	0.05
1882.5	26365	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Left	5	21.39	23	1.448	0.732	1.061	0.16
1882.5	26365	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Right	9	21.39	23	1.448	0.125	0.181	0.04
1882.5	26365	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Bottom	24	21.39	23	1.448	0.168	0.243	0.02
1905	26590	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Left	5	21.37	23	1.455	0.759	1.105	0.17
1860	26140	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Left	5	21.14	23	1.534	0.702	1.077	0.09

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Table 15.6: SAR Values (LTE Band 41-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
2593	40620	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Phantom	17	22.81	23.5	1.172	0.0991	0.116	0.15
2593	40620	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Ground	34	22.81	23.5	1.172	0.0497	0.058	0.01
2593	40620	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.81	23.5	1.172	0.309	0.362	0.03
2593	40620	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Right	9	22.81	23.5	1.172	0.112	0.131	-0.18
2593	40620	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Bottom	24	22.81	23.5	1.172	0.0941	0.110	0.12
2506	39750	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.34	23.5	1.306	0.232	0.303	-0.17
2680	41490	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.18	23.5	1.355	0.485	0.657	-0.13
2549.5	40185	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.57	23.5	1.239	0.333	0.413	-0.03
2636.5	41055	Band 41	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.53	23.5	1.250	0.377	0.471	-0.19
2593	40620	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Phantom	17	21.96	22.5	1.132	0.0764	0.087	0.08
2593	40620	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Ground	34	21.96	22.5	1.132	0.0379	0.043	-0.06
2593	40620	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Left	5	21.96	22.5	1.132	0.255	0.289	-0.06
2593	40620	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Right	9	21.96	22.5	1.132	0.0931	0.105	0.02
2593	40620	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Bottom	24	21.96	22.5	1.132	0.0742	0.084	0.06
2506	39750	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Left	5	21.49	22.5	1.261	0.253	0.319	0.07
2680	41490	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Left	5	21.39	22.5	1.291	0.366	0.473	0.10
2549.5	40185	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Left	5	21.36	22.5	1.300	0.266	0.346	-0.02
2636.5	41055	Band 41	50RB 50offset	Left	5	21.93	22.5	1.140	0.306	0.349	-0.02

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Table 15.7: SAR Values (LTE Band 66-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 50offset	Phantom	17	22.85	23	1.035	0.297	0.307	0.01
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 50offset	Ground	34	22.85	23	1.035	0.0869	0.090	0.17
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.85	23	1.035	0.408	0.422	0.01
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 50offset	Right	9	22.85	23	1.035	0.131	0.136	-0.04
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 50offset	Bottom	24	22.85	23	1.035	0.175	0.181	0.07
1770	132572	Band 66	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.01	23	1.256	0.691	0.868	-0.05
1720	132072	Band 66	1RB 50offset	Left	5	22.84	23	1.038	0.386	0.400	-0.01
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 25offset	Phantom	17	21.85	23	1.303	0.294	0.383	-0.03
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 25offset	Ground	34	21.85	23	1.303	0.0793	0.103	0.14
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 25offset	Left	5	21.85	23	1.303	0.444	0.579	0.03
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 25offset	Right	9	21.85	23	1.303	0.0993	0.129	0.01
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 25offset	Bottom	24	21.85	23	1.303	0.169	0.220	0.11
1770	132572	Band 66	50RB 25offset	Left	5	20.88	23	1.629	0.528	0.860	-0.00
1720	132072	Band 66	50RB 25offset	Left	5	21.70	23	1.349	0.306	0.413	0.02
1745	132322	Band 66	12RB 6offset	Left	5	22.82	23	1.042	0.376	0.392	-0.10

## 15.2. Sensor Power SAR results

Table 15.8: SAR Values (CDMA 2000-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Phantom	0	8.53	9	1.114	0.562	0.626	0.12
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Ground	0	8.53	9	1.114	0.706	0.787	0.16
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Left	0	8.53	9	1.114	0.439	0.489	-0.03
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Right	0	8.53	9	1.114	0.108	0.120	-0.00
1880	600	CDMA	BC1	Bottom	0	8.53	9	1.114	0.508	0.566	-0.11
1908.8	1175	CDMA	BC1	Ground	0	8.42	9	1.143	0.725	0.829	0.12
1851.3	25	CDMA	BC1	Ground	0	8.39	9	1.151	0.656	0.755	0.07

Table 15.9: SAR Values (WCDMA Band2-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Phantom	0	13.09	13.5	1.099	0.305	0.335	0.19
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Ground	0	13.09	13.5	1.099	0.430	0.473	-0.03
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Left	0	13.09	13.5	1.099	0.066	0.073	0.13
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Right	0	13.09	13.5	1.099	0.249	0.274	0.10
1880	9400	Band 2	RMC	Bottom	0	13.09	13.5	1.099	0.425	0.467	0.17
1907.6	9538	Band 2	RMC	Ground	0	12.85	13.5	1.161	0.446	0.518	0.18
1852.4	9262	Band 2	RMC	Ground	0	13.2	13.5	1.071	0.409	0.438	-0.00

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Table 15.10: SAR Values (WCDMA Band4-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Phantom	0	13.16	13.5	1.081	0.238	0.257	0.19
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Ground	0	13.16	13.5	1.081	0.402	0.435	0.10
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Left	0	13.16	13.5	1.081	0.036	0.039	0.10
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Right	0	13.16	13.5	1.081	0.212	0.229	0.11
1732.6	1413	Band 4	RMC	Bottom	0	13.16	13.5	1.081	0.401	0.434	0.13
1752.6	1513	Band 4	RMC	Ground	0	13.11	13.5	1.205	0.410	0.449	-0.00
1712.4	1312	Band 4	RMC	Ground	0	12.69	13.5	1.093	0.305	0.368	0.10

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Table 15.11: SAR Values (LTE Band7-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 0offset	Phantom	0	7.51	8.0	1.119	0.366	0.410	-0.07
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 0offset	Ground	0	7.51	8.0	1.119	1.080	1.209	-0.12
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 0offset	Left	0	7.51	8.0	1.119	0.186	0.208	0.11
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 0offset	Right	0	7.51	8.0	1.119	0.181	0.203	0.11
2535	21100	Band 7	1RB 0offset	Bottom	0	7.51	8.0	1.119	0.379	0.424	0.14
2560	21350	Band 7	1RB 0offset	Ground	0	6.92	8.0	1.282	0.943	1.209	0.13
2510	20850	Band 7	1RB 0offset	Ground	0	6.83	8.0	1.309	0.791	1.036	0.15
2535	21100	Band 7	50RB 0offset	Phantom	0	6.89	7.0	1.026	0.279	0.286	0.05
2535	21100	Band 7	50RB 0offset	Ground	0	6.89	7.0	1.026	0.748	0.767	-0.14
2535	21100	Band 7	50RB 0offset	Left	0	6.89	7.0	1.026	0.147	0.151	0.12
2535	21100	Band 7	50RB 0offset	Right	0	6.89	7.0	1.026	0.139	0.143	0.19
2535	21100	Band 7	50RB 0offset	Bottom	0	6.89	7.0	1.026	0.308	0.316	0.17
2560	21350	Band 7	50RB 0offset	Ground	0	5.27	7.0	1.489	0.708	1.054	-0.17
2510	20850	Band 7	50RB 0offset	Ground	0	6.83	7.0	1.040	0.828	0.861	-0.05

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Table 15.12: SAR Values (LTE Band25-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 99offset	Phantom	0	13.15	14.5	1.365	0.323	0.441	0.19
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 99offset	Ground	0	13.15	14.5	1.365	0.369	0.504	0.01
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 99offset	Left	0	13.15	14.5	1.365	0.237	0.323	-0.08
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 99offset	Right	0	13.15	14.5	1.365	0.054	0.074	0.12
1905	26590	Band 25	1RB 99offset	Bottom	0	13.15	14.5	1.365	0.253	0.345	0.02
1882.5	26365	Band 25	1RB 99offset	Ground	0	12.43	14.5	1.611	0.386	0.622	0.14
1860	26140	Band 25	1RB 99offset	Ground	0	12.68	14.5	1.521	0.361	0.549	-0.15
1907.5	26615	Band 25	1RB 0offset	Ground	0	14.25	14.5	1.059	0.420	0.445	0.13
1905	26590	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Phantom	0	12.83	14	1.309	0.363	0.475	0.15
1905	26590	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Ground	0	12.83	14	1.309	0.395	0.517	0.13
1905	26590	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Left	0	12.83	14	1.309	0.264	0.346	0.13
1905	26590	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Right	0	12.83	14	1.309	0.055	0.072	-0.10
1905	26590	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Bottom	0	12.83	14	1.309	0.235	0.308	0.10
1882.5	26365	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Ground	0	12.42	14	1.439	0.322	0.463	0.15
1860	26140	Band 25	50RB 25offset	Ground	0	12.79	14	1.321	0.319	0.421	0.17
1850.7	26047	Band 25	3RB 2offset	Ground	0	13.66	14	1.081	0.339	0.367	-0.06

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Table 15.13: SAR Values (LTE Band41-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
2549.5	40185	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Toward Phantom	0	7.49	8	1.124	0.142	0.160	0.11
2549.5	40185	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Toward Ground	0	7.49	8	1.124	0.406	0.457	0.10
2549.5	40185	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Toward Left	0	7.49	8	1.124	0.084	0.094	0.19
2549.5	40185	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Toward Right	0	7.49	8	1.124	0.064	0.072	0.15
2549.5	40185	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Bottom	0	7.49	8	1.124	0.180	0.202	0.14
2506	39750	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Toward Ground	0	6.17	8	1.524	0.360	0.549	0.06
2593	40620	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Toward Ground	0	5.10	5.2	1.023	0.388	0.397	0.18
2636.5	41055	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Toward Ground	0	3.96	5.2	1.330	0.434	0.577	-0.18
2680	41490	Band 41	1RB 99offset	Toward Ground	0	3.70	5.2	1.412	0.610	0.862	0.13
2506	39750	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Toward Phantom	0	7.22	8	1.197	0.128	0.153	0.13
2506	39750	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Toward Ground	0	7.22	8	1.197	0.274	0.328	0.10
2506	39750	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Toward Left	0	7.22	8	1.197	0.066	0.079	0.10
2506	39750	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Toward Right	0	7.22	8	1.197	0.071	0.085	0.11
2506	39750	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Bottom	0	7.22	8	1.197	0.121	0.145	0.17
2549.5	40185	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Toward Ground	0	7.19	8	1.205	0.405	0.488	0.13
2593	40620	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Toward Ground	0	5.45	6	1.135	0.408	0.463	0.01
2636.5	41055	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Toward Ground	0	4.52	6	1.406	0.455	0.640	0.16
2680	41490	Band 41	50RB 0offset	Toward Ground	0	4.28	6	1.486	0.593	0.881	-0.13



Table 15.14: SAR Values (LTE Band66-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 99offset	Toward Phantom	0	13.58	14.5	1.236	0.276	0.314	0.18
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 99offset	Toward Ground	0	13.58	14.5	1.236	0.371	0.459	-0.10
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 99offset	Toward Left	0	13.58	14.5	1.236	0.231	0.286	-0.14
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 99offset	Toward Right	0	13.58	14.5	1.236	0.040	0.049	0.15
1745	132322	Band 66	1RB 99offset	Bottom	0	13.58	14.5	1.236	0.445	0.55	-0.15
1720	132072	Band 66	1RB 99offset	Bottom	0	12.89	14.5	1.449	0.349	0.506	0.10
1770	132572	Band 66	1RB 99offset	Bottom	0	12.75	14.5	1.496	0.381	0.570	0.10
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 50offset	Toward Phantom	0	13.13	14	1.222	0.246	0.301	0.13
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 50offset	Toward Ground	0	13.13	14	1.222	0.391	0.478	0.12
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 50offset	Toward Left	0	13.13	14	1.222	0.225	0.275	-0.03
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 50offset	Toward Right	0	13.13	14	1.222	0.036	0.044	0.17
1745	132322	Band 66	50RB 50offset	Bottom	0	13.13	14	1.222	0.439	0.536	-0.13
1720	132072	Band 66	50RB 50offset	Bottom	0	12.48	14	1.419	0.319	0.453	0.19
1770	132572	Band 66	50RB 50offset	Bottom	0	12.53	14	1.403	0.440	0.617	0.18

**15.3. SAR Measurement Variability**

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

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

**Table 15.15 SAR Measurement Variability for Body (1g)**

Frequency		Mode /band	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.						
1880	600	CDMA BC1	Toward Left	5	1.02	1.08	1.06
1907.6	9538	Band 2	Toward Left	5	1.00	0.998	1.002

## **16. SAR Reduction Function Validation Procedure**

### **16.1. Power Reduction for Proximity Sensor**

#### **16.1.1. Reference Document**

A proximity sensor for power reduction is implemented in this device to address RF exposure compliance when the cellular antenna is positioned close to the user's body. The sensor's mechanical structure is designed to fit within the enclosure design used in this device and also extended around the edge and top of the antenna element in order to optimize sensitivity in these orientations. This design combines the antenna printed directly on a plastic part and proximity sensor FPC (Flexible Printed Circuit) bonded together into one piece. According to KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02

#### **16.1.2. Procedures for Determining Proximity Sensor Triggering Distances**

The following procedures should be applied to determine proximity sensor triggering distances for the back surface and individual edges of a tablet. Conducted power is monitored qualitatively to identify the general triggering characteristics and recorded quantitatively, versus spacing, as required by the procedures. Unless there is built-in test software that reports the triggering conditions and enables the power levels to be confirmed separately, monitoring of conducted power during the triggering tests typically requires internal access to the antenna ports inside the tablet, which may interfere with the triggering tests.

- (1) The relevant transmitter should be set to operate at its normal maximum output power.
- (2) The entire back surface or edge of the tablet is positioned below a flat phantom filled with the required tissue-equivalent medium, and positioned at least 20 mm further than the distance that triggers power reduction.
- (3) It should be ensured that the cables required for power measurements are not interfering with the proximity sensor. Cable losses should be properly compensated to report the measured power results.
- (4) The back surface or edge is moved toward the phantom in 3 mm steps until the sensor triggers.
- (5) The back surface or edge is then moved back (further away) from the phantom by at least 5 mm or until maximum output power is returned to the normal maximum level.
- (6) The back surface or edge is again moved toward the phantom, but in 1 mm steps, until it is at least 5 mm past the triggering point or touching the phantom. If 1 mm resolution is not suitable for the sensor triggering sensitivity, a KDB inquiry should be submitted to determine alternative test configurations.
- (7) If the tablet is not touching the phantom, it is moved in 3 mm steps until it touches the phantom to confirm that the sensor remains triggered and the maximum power stays reduced.
- (8) The process is then reversed by moving the tablet away from the phantom according to steps 4) to 7), to determine triggering release, until it is at least 10 mm beyond the point that triggers the return of normal maximum power.

- (9) The measured output power within  $\pm 5$  mm of the triggering points, or until the tablet is touching the phantom, for movements to and from the phantom should be tabulated in the SAR report.
- (10) If the sensor design and implementation allow additional variations for triggering distance tolerances, multiple samples should be tested to determine the most conservative distance required for SAR evaluation.
- (11) To ensure all production units are compliant, it is generally necessary to reduce the triggering distance determined from the triggering tests by 1 mm, or more if it is necessary, and use the smallest distance for movements to and from the phantom, minus 1 mm, as the sensor triggering distance for determining the SAR measurement distance.

### 16.1.3. Procedures for Determining Antenna and Proximity Sensor Coverage

The sensing regions are usually limited to areas near the sensor element. If a sensor is spatially offset from the antenna(s), it is necessary to verify sensor triggering for conditions where the antenna is next to the user but the sensor is laterally further away to ensure sensor coverage is sufficient for reducing the power to maintain compliance. The following are used to determine if additional SAR measurements may be necessary due to sensor and antenna offset. 25 These procedures do not apply and are not required for configurations where the antenna and sensor are collocated and the peak SAR location is overlapping with the sensor.

- (1) The back surface or edge of the tablet is positioned at a test separation distance less than or equal to the distance required for back surface or edge triggering, with both the antenna and sensor pad located at least 20 mm laterally outside the edge (boundary) of the phantom, along the direction of maximum antenna and sensor offset. For the back surface, if the direction of maximum offset is not aligned with the tablet coordinates (physical edges) the tablet test position would not be aligned with the phantom coordinates (orientations). Each applicable tablet edge should be positioned perpendicularly to the phantom to determine sensor coverage. For antennas and/or sensors located near the corner of a tablet, both adjacent edges must be considered.
- (2) The similar sequence of steps applied to determine sensor triggering distance in section 6.2 are used to verify back surface and edge sensor coverage by moving the tablet (sensor and antenna) horizontally toward the phantom while maintaining the same vertical separation between the back surface or edge and the phantom.
- (3) After the exact location where triggering of power reduction is determined, with respect to the sensor and antenna, the tablet movement should be continued, in 3 mm increments, until both the sensor and antenna(s) are fully under the phantom and at least 20 mm inside the phantom edge.
- (4) The process is then repeated from the opposite direction, starting at the other end of the maximum antenna and sensor offset, by rotating the tablet 180° along the vertical axis.
- (5) The triggering points should be documented graphically, with the antenna and sensor clearly identified, along with all relevant dimensions.
- (6) If the subsequently measured peak SAR location for the antenna is not between the triggering

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points, established by the sensor coverage tests from opposite ends of the antenna and sensor, additional SAR tests may be required for conditions where only part of the back surface or edge of a tablet corresponding to the antenna is in proximity to the user and the sensor may not be triggering as desired. A KDB inquiry must be submitted by the test lab to determine if additional tests are required and the proper test configurations to use for testing. This may include situations where the sensor coverage region is too small for the antenna, the sensor is located too far away from the antenna, the sensor location is insufficient to cover multiple antennas or the antenna is at the corner of a tablet etc.

### 16.1.4. Proximity Sensor Status Table of Trigger Distance

As per the KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02, section 6.2, the following procedure is used to determine the triggering distances.

Proximity Sensor Status Table when DUT is moving towards the phantom

Distance to the DUT (mm)	Proximity Sensor Status -Phantom	Proximity Sensor Status	Proximity Sensor Status	Proximity Sensor Status	Proximity Sensor Status
40	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
39	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
38	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
37	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
36	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
35	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
34	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
33	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
32	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
31	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
30	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
29	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
28	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
27	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
26	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
25	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
24	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
23	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
22	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
21	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
20	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
19	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
18	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
17	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
16	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
15	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
14	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
13	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
12	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
11	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
10	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
9	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
8	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
7	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
6	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
5	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
4	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
3	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
2	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
1	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
0	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

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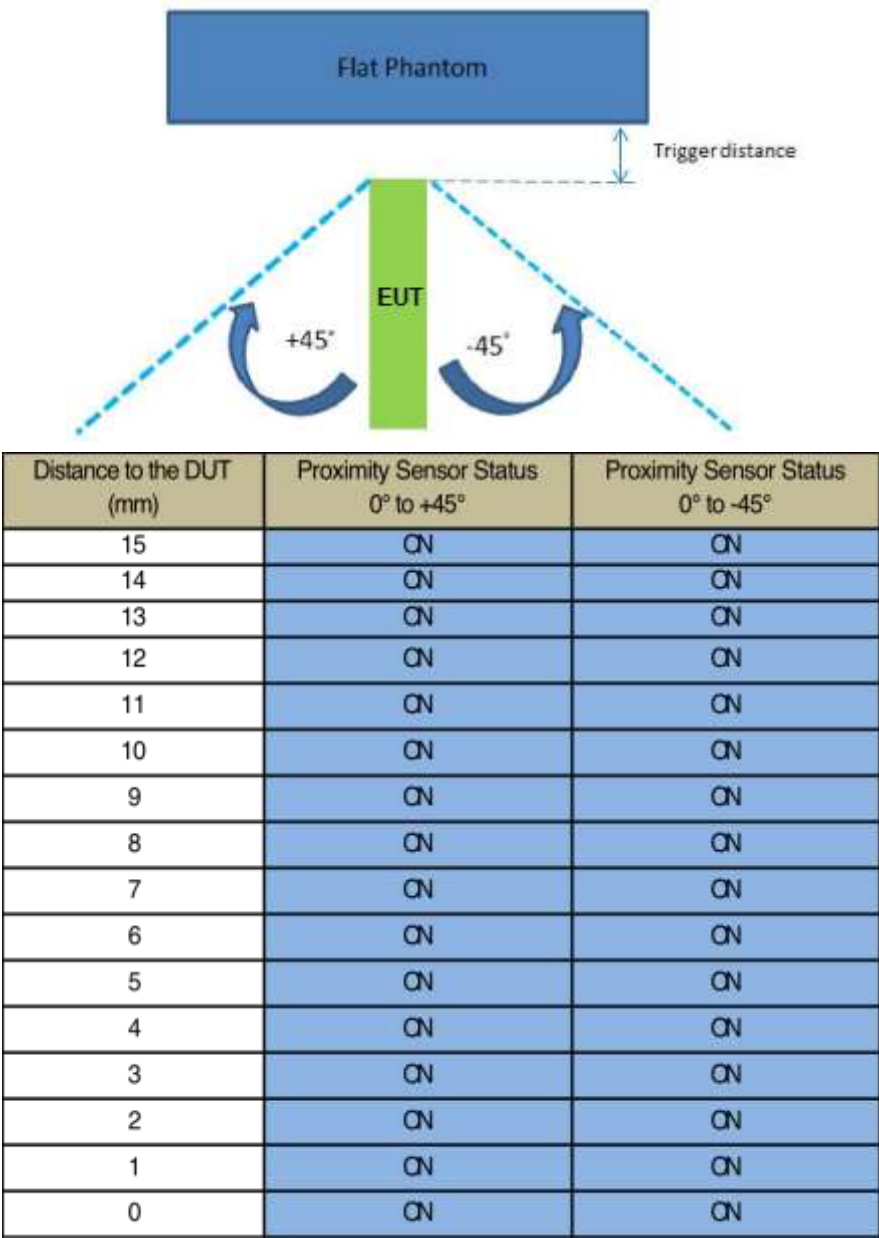
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Proximity Sensor Status Table when DUT is moving away the phantom

Distance to the DUT(mm)	Proximity Sensor Status -Phantom	Proximity Sensor Status	Proximity Sensor Status	Proximity Sensor Status	Proximity Sensor Status
40	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
39	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
38	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
37	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
36	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
35	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
34	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
33	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
32	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
31	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
30	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
29	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
28	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
27	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
26	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
25	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
24	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
23	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
22	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
21	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
20	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
19	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
18	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
17	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
16	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
15	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
14	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
13	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
12	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
11	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
10	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
9	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
8	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
7	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
6	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
5	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
4	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
3	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
2	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
1	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
0	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

16.1.5. Tilt Angle Influences to Proximity Sensor Triggering

As per the KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02, section 6.4, the following procedure is used to determine the tilt angle influences to proximity sensor triggering.

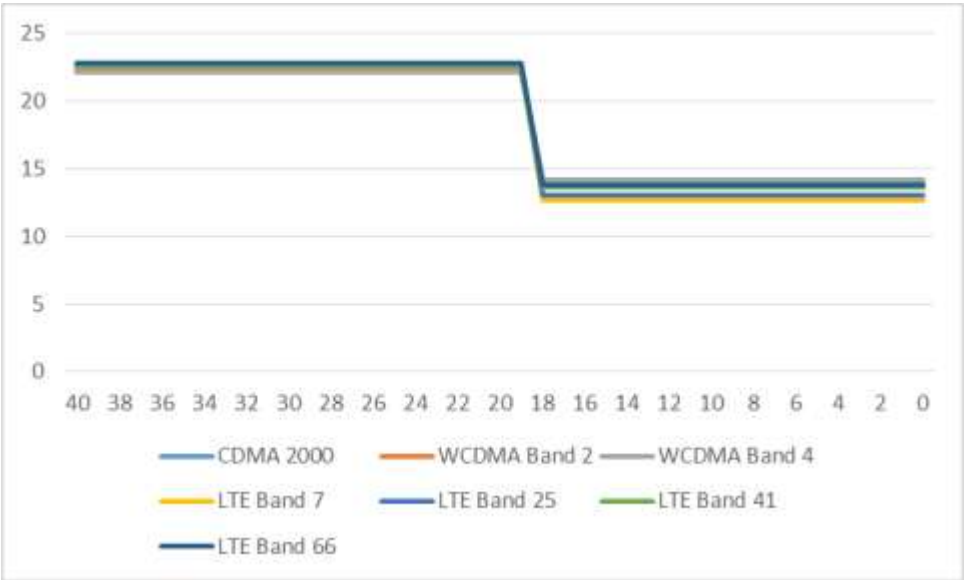




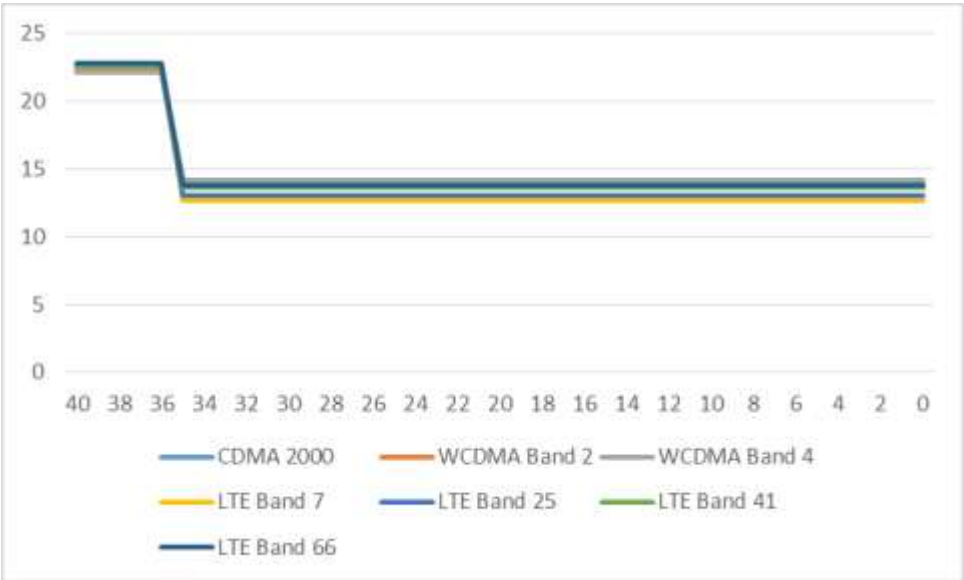
16.1.6. Power Reduction per Air-interface

The following graphs show the power level and the distance from the DUT to the flat phantom for the Phantom,Ground,Left,Right,Bottom.

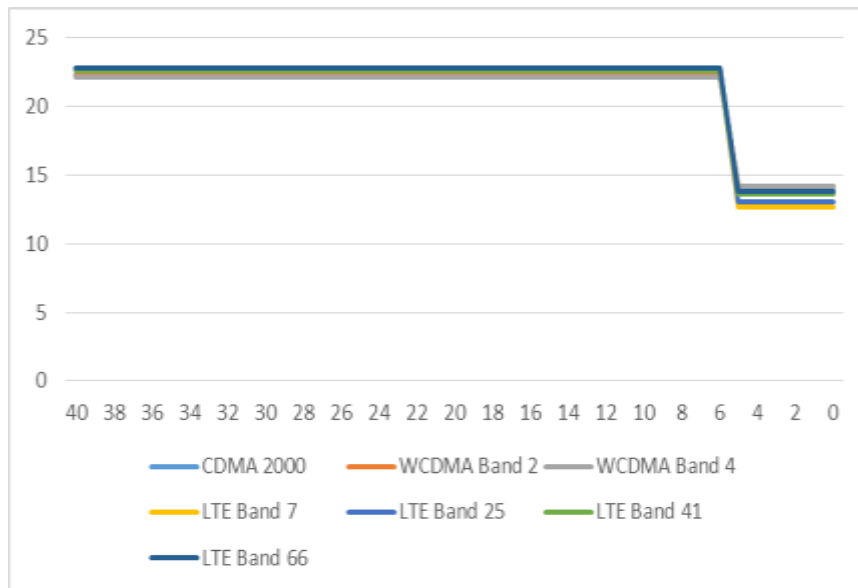
Phantom



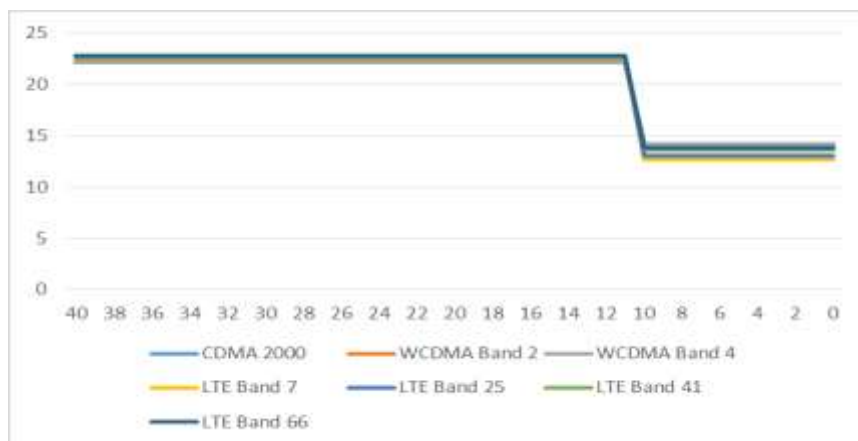
Ground



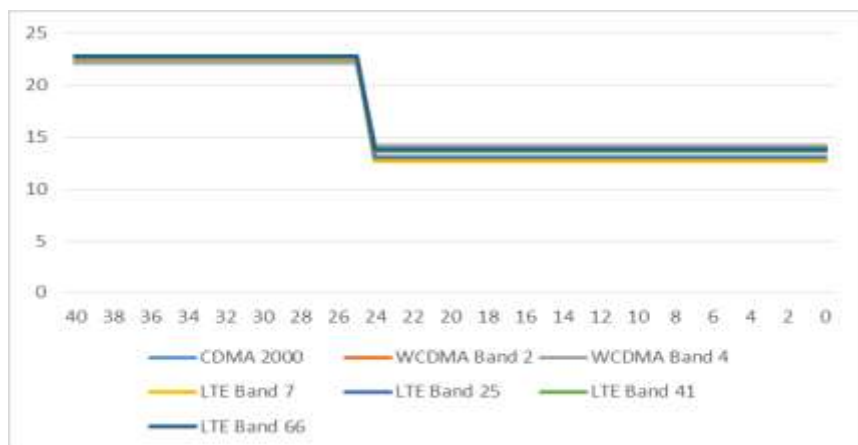
### Left



### Right



### Bottom



**16.1.7. Proximity Sensor Coverage Area**

According to KDB 616217 D04, Proximity Sensor Coverage Area of not request when the antenna and sensor are collocated and the peak SAR location is overlapping with the sensor.

## 16.Measurement Uncertainty

**Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test**

Error Description	Unc. value, ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c <sub>i</sub> 1g	c <sub>i</sub> 10g	Std.Unc. ±%,1g	Std.Unc. ±%,10g	V <sub>i</sub> V <sub>eff</sub>
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	∞
Boundary Effects	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Linearity	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	0.7	N	1	1	1	0.7	0.7	∞
Response Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.9	0.9	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞

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## Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system validation

Error Description	Unc. value, ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c <sub>i</sub> 1g	c <sub>i</sub> 10g	Std.Unc. ±%,1g	Std.Unc. ±%,10g	V <sub>i</sub> V <sub>eff</sub>
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	∞
Boundary Effects	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Linearity	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	0.7	N	1	1	1	0.7	0.7	∞
Response Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.9	0.9	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
<b>Diople</b>								
Power Drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Dipole Positioning	2.0	N	1	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Dipole Input Power	5.0	N	1	1	1	5.0	5.0	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞
<b>Combined Std Uncertainty</b>						±11.2%	±10.9%	387
<b>Expanded Std Uncertainty</b>						±22.4%	±21.8%	

**17.MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS**

**Table 16.1: List of Main Instruments**

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Probe	EX3DV4	3844	2019-05-25	2020-05-24
02	DAE	DAE4	797	2019-08-22	2020-08-21
03	Power Meter	N1914A	MY50001660	2019-03-02	2020-03-01
04	Radio Communication Analyzer	CMW500	164483	2019-03-02	2020-03-01
05	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50143363	2019-03-02	2020-03-01
06	Power Sensor	E8481H	MY51020011	2019-03-02	2020-03-01
07	Power Amplifier	ZHL	QA1202003	2019-03-02	2020-03-01
08	Attenuator	8491A	MY39267989	2019-03-02	2020-03-01
09	Probe kit	85070E	3G-S-00139	NA	NA
10	Network Analyzer	E5071C	US39175666	c	2020-03-01
11	D1750V2	dipole	1063	2019-01-18	2020-01-17
12	D1900V2	dipole	5d153	2019-01-18	2020-01-17
13	D2600V2	dipole	1045	2019-01-17	2020-01-16

\*\*\*END OF REPORT BODY\*\*\*

ANNEX A. ANNEX A.GRAPH RESULTS

CDMA 2000 Body Toward Left Middle

Date/Time: 2019/10/17

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.425$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.664$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature:22.5 °C Liquid Temperature:22.5 °C

Communication System: CDMA 2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07)

**Middle Left CDMA BC1 5mm/Area Scan (4x13x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 W/kg

**Middle Left CDMA BC1 5mm/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.52 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.08 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.572 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.20 W/kg

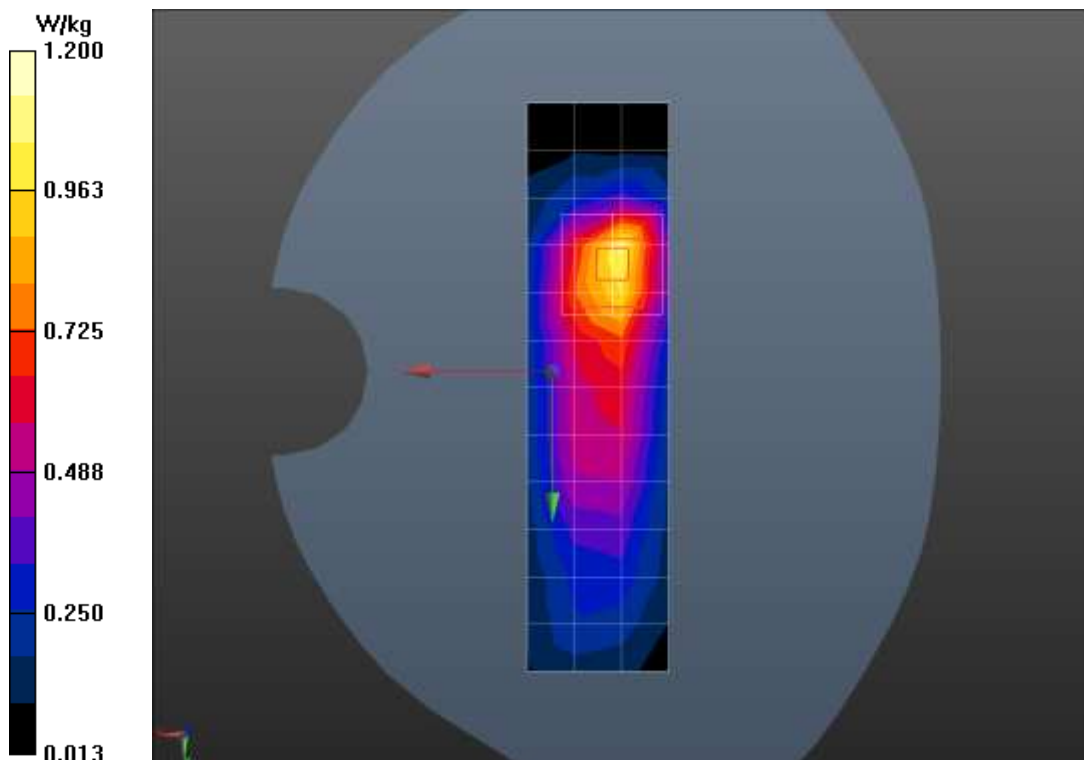


Fig.1 CDMA BC1 Left Mode Middle

## WCDMA Band 2 Body Toward Left High

Date/Time: 2019/10/17

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1908$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.453$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.532$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: WCDMA Band2; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07)

**High Left WCDMA Band II/Area Scan (4x13x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 W/kg

**High Left WCDMA Band II/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.47 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.93 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.534 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.11 W/kg

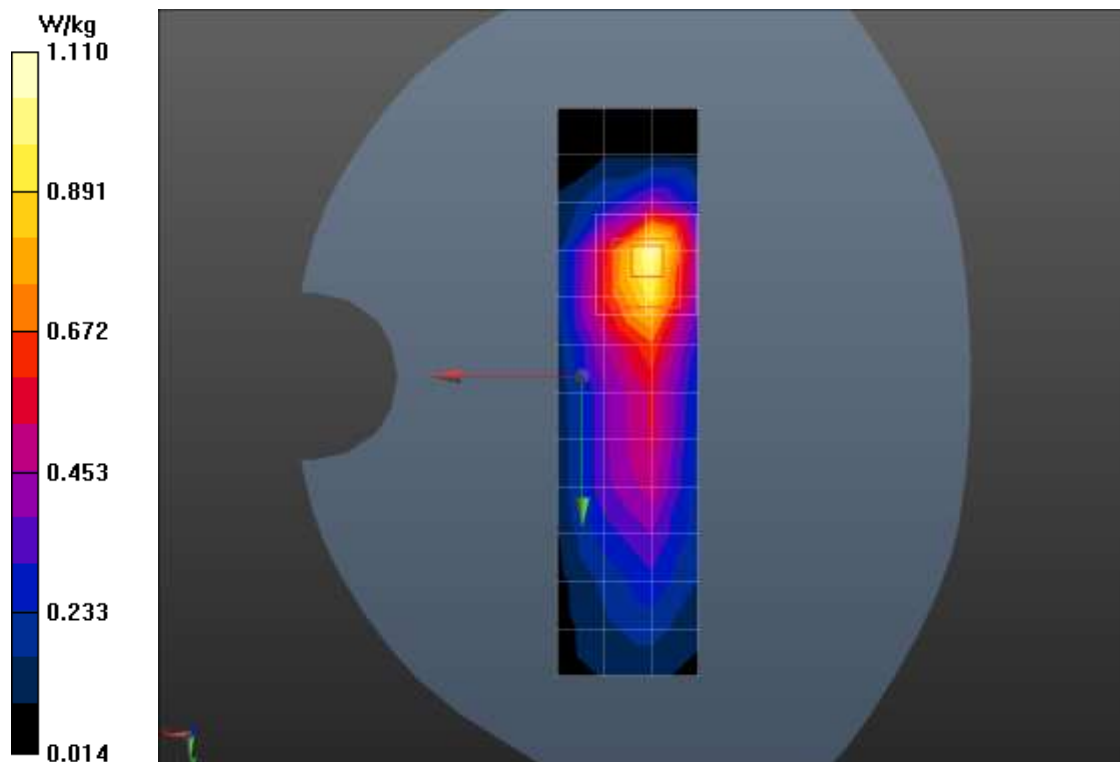


Fig.2 WCDMA Band 2 Left Mode High



## WCDMA Band 4 Body Toward Left High

Date/Time: 2019/10/15

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1750MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1753$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.364$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.596$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: WCDMA Band 4; Frequency: 1752.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.5, 8.5, 8.5)

**High Left WCDMA Band 4 5mm/Area Scan (4x13x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

**High Left WCDMA Band 4 5mm/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.895 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.489 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.289 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.539 W/kg

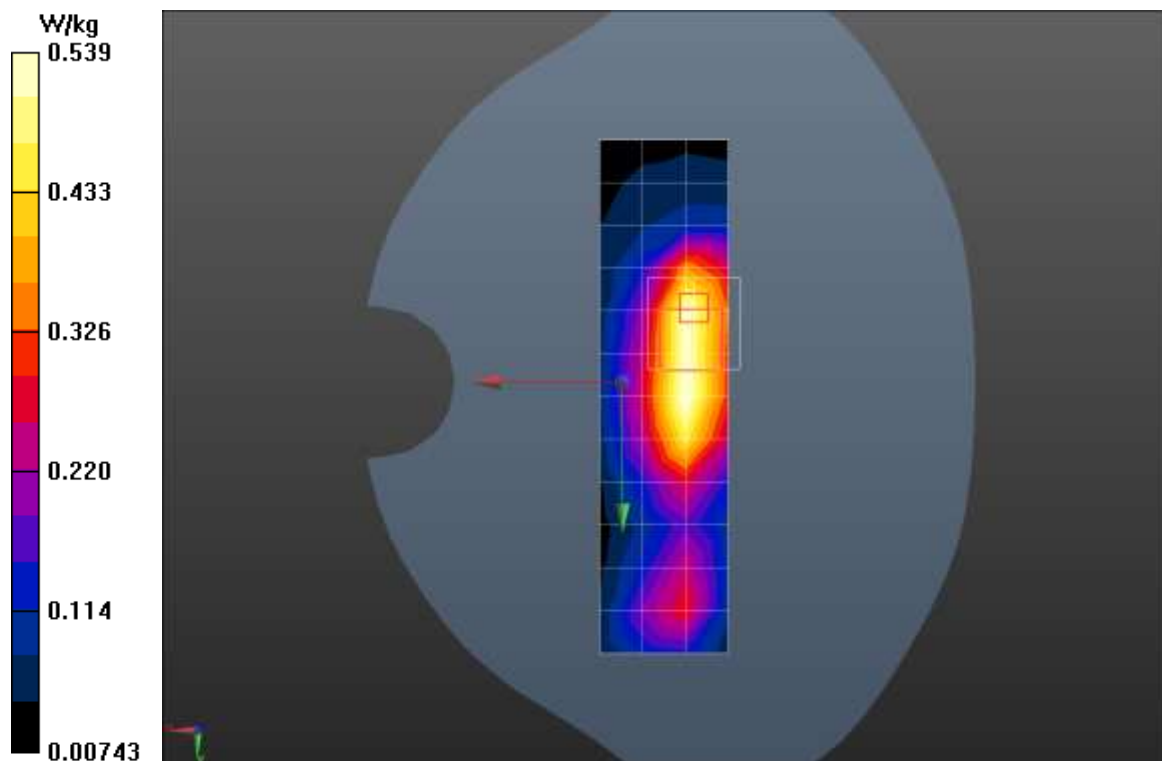


Fig.3 WCDMA Band 4 Left Mode High

## LTE Band 7 Body Toward Left High

Date/Time: 2019/10/21

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 2600MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2560$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.796$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: LTE Band 7; Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4)

**High Left LTE Band 7 50RB@25 5mm/Area Scan (5x16x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.641 W/kg

**High Left LTE Band 7 50RB@25 5mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.78 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.669 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.325 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.746 W/kg

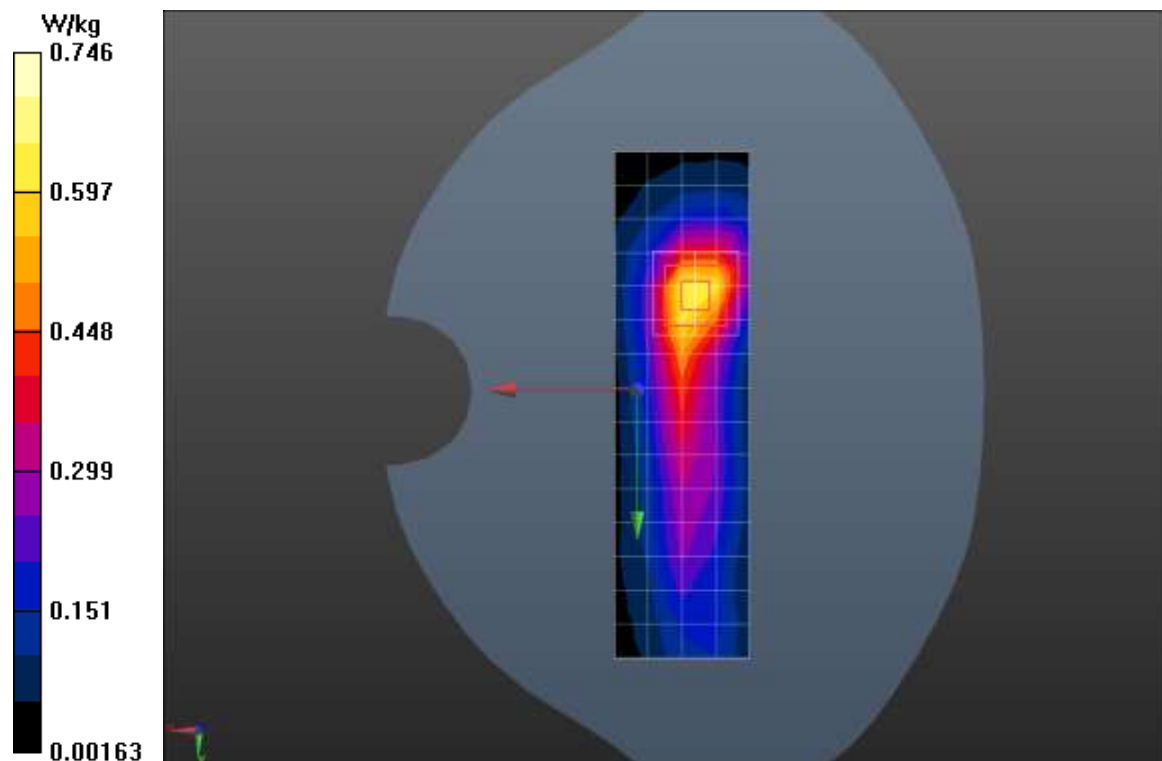


Fig.4 LTE Band 7 Left Mode High

## LTE Band 25 Body Toward Left High

Date/Time: 2019/10/17

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1905$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.45$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.544$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: LTE Band 25; Frequency: 1905 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07)

**High Left LTE Band 25 50RB@25 5mm 2/Area Scan (4x13x1):** Measurement grid:  
dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.763 W/kg

**High Left LTE Band 25 50RB@25 5mm 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  
dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.43 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.759 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.406 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.839 W/kg

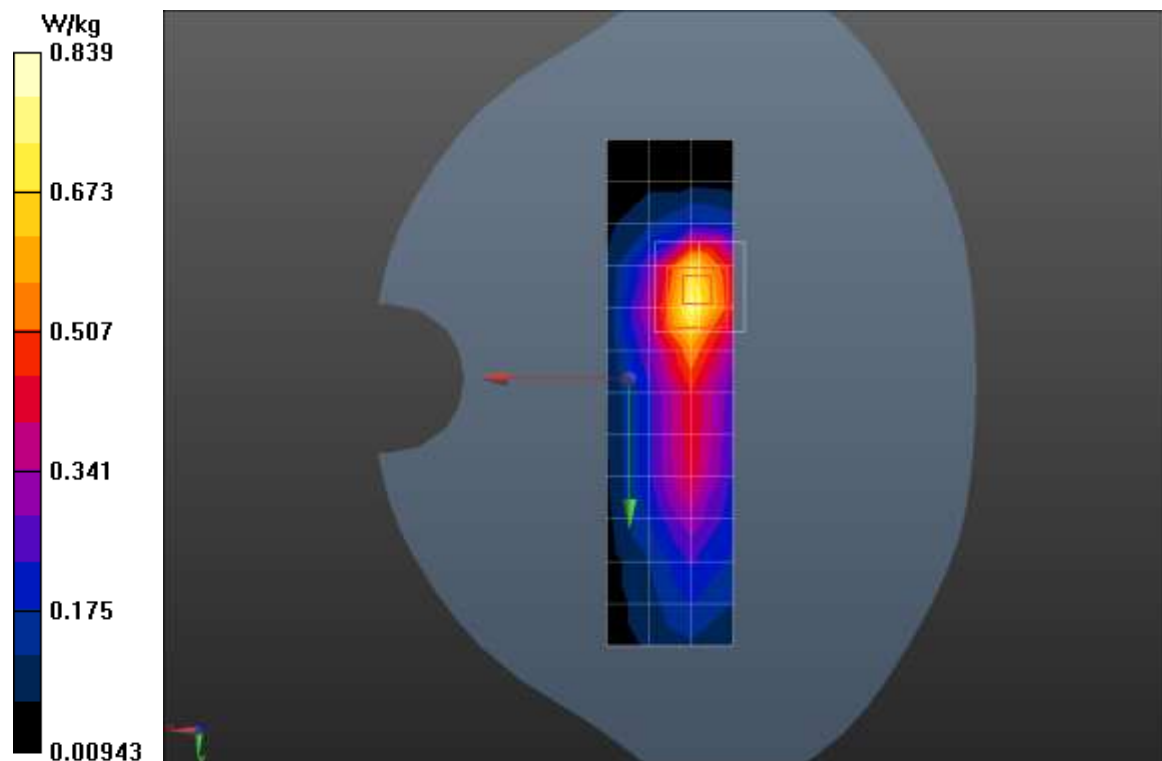


Fig.5 LTE Band 25 Left Mode High

## LTE Band 41 Body Toward Left High

Date/Time: 2019/10/21

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 2600MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2680$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.086$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.42$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: LTE Band 41; Frequency: 2680 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4)

**High Left LTE Band 41 1RB@50 5mm/Area Scan (5x16x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12$ mm,  $dy=12$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.500 W/kg

**High Left LTE Band 41 1RB@50 5mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 12.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.485 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.234 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.545 W/kg

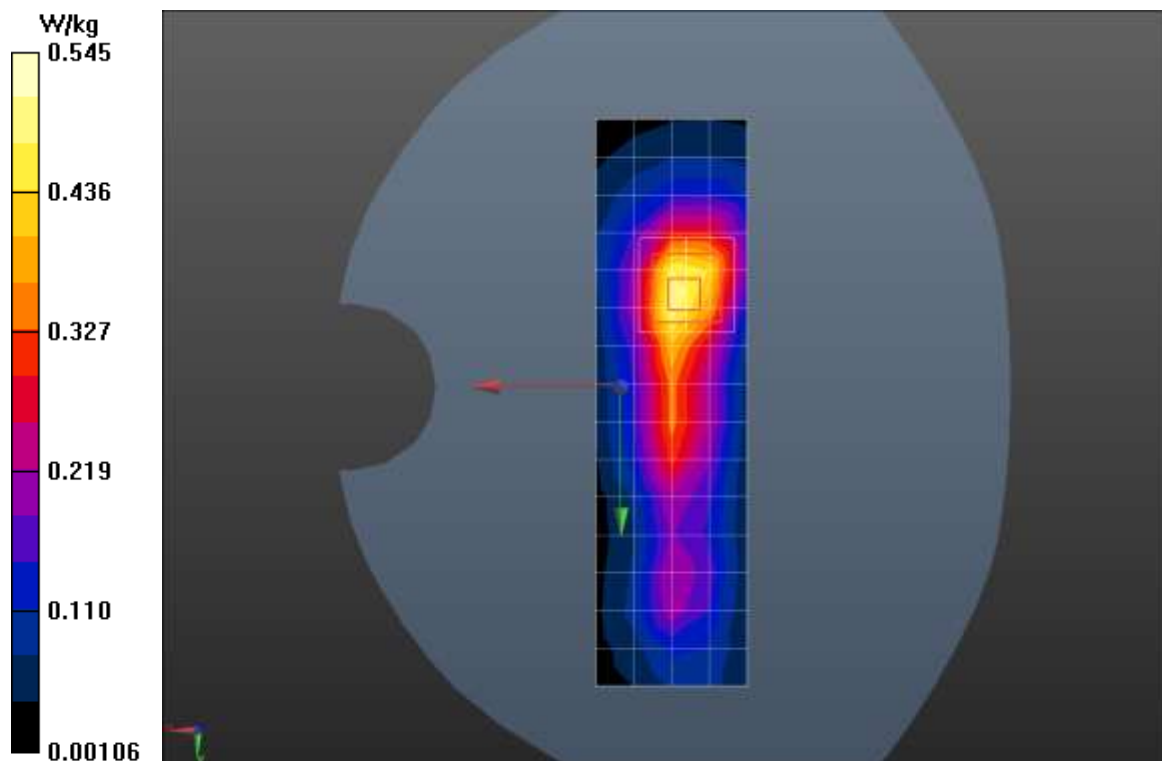


Fig.6 LTE Band 41 Left Mode High

## LTE Band 66 Body Toward Left High

Date/Time: 2019/10/15

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1750MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1770$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.507$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: LTE Band 66; Frequency: 1770 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.5, 8.5, 8.5)

**High Left LTE Band 66 1RB@50/Area Scan (4x13x1): Measurement grid:** dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.749 W/kg

**High Left LTE Band 66 1RB@50/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:** dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.26 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.691 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.384 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.754 W/kg

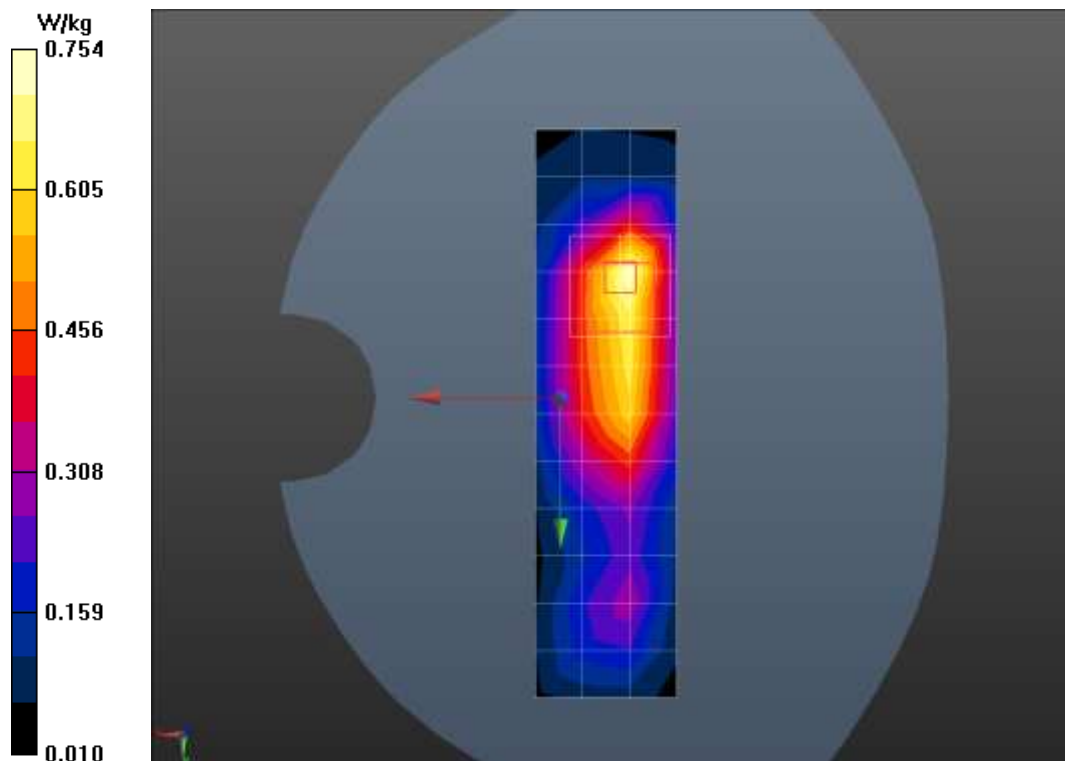


Fig.7 LTE Band 66 Left Mode High

## CDMA 2000 Body Toward Ground High

Date/Time: 2019/10/17

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1909$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.455$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.527$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: CDMA 2000; Frequency: 1908.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07)

**High Toward Ground CDMA BC1/Area Scan (8x13x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.757 W/kg

**High Toward Ground CDMA BC1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.627 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.49 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.725 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.408 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.760 W/kg

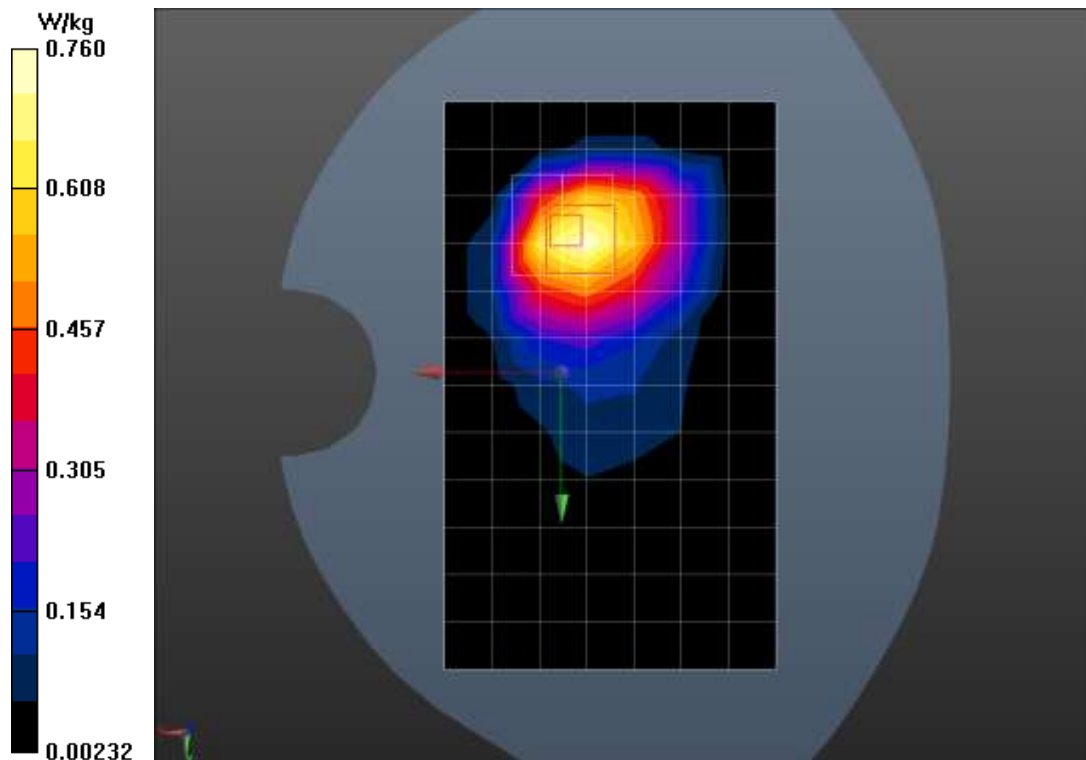


Fig.8 CDMA BC1 Ground Mode High

## WCDMA Band 2 Body Toward Ground High

Date/Time: 2019/10/17

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1908$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.453$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.532$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: WCDMA Band2; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07)

**High Toward Ground WCDMA Band II/Area Scan (8x13x1):** Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.462 W/kg

**High Toward Ground WCDMA Band II/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.515 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.883 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.446 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.250 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.472 W/kg

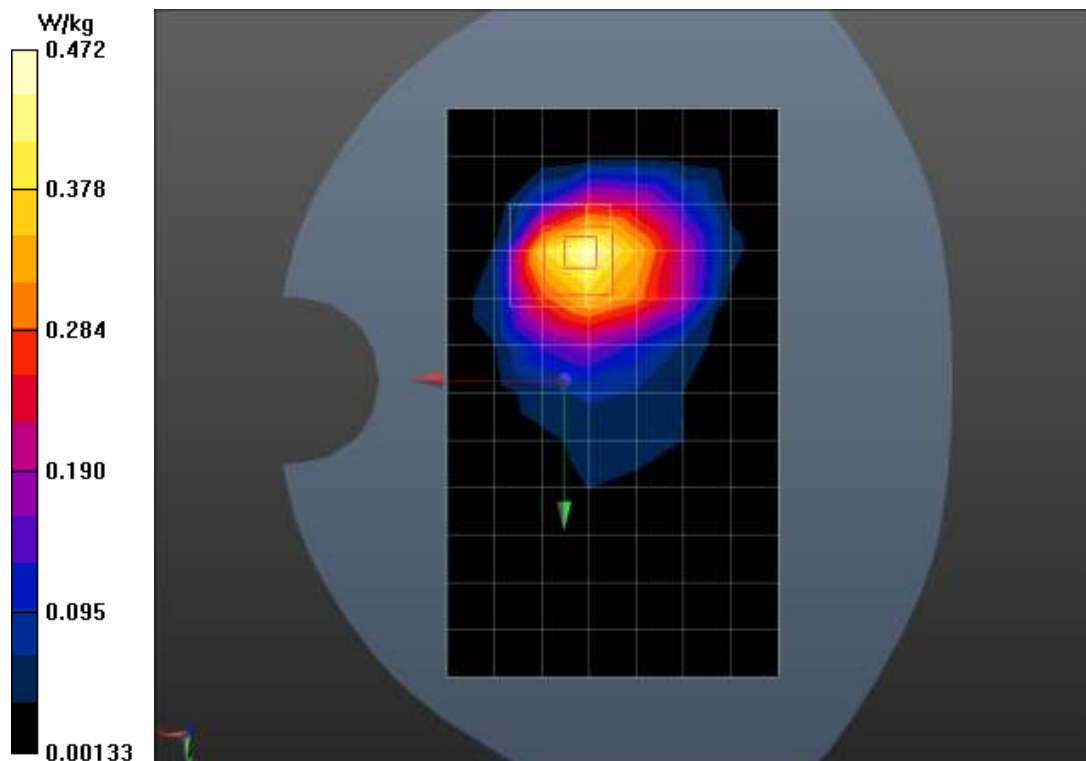


Fig.9 WCDMA Band 2 Ground Mode High

## WCDMA Band 4 Body Toward Ground High

Date/Time: 2019/10/15

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1750MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1753$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.364$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.596$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: WCDMA Band4; Frequency: 1752.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.5, 8.5, 8.5)

**High Toward Ground WCDMA Band 4/Area Scan (8x13x1):** Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.387 W/kg

**High Toward Ground WCDMA Band 4/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.403 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.788 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.410 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.234 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.445 W/kg

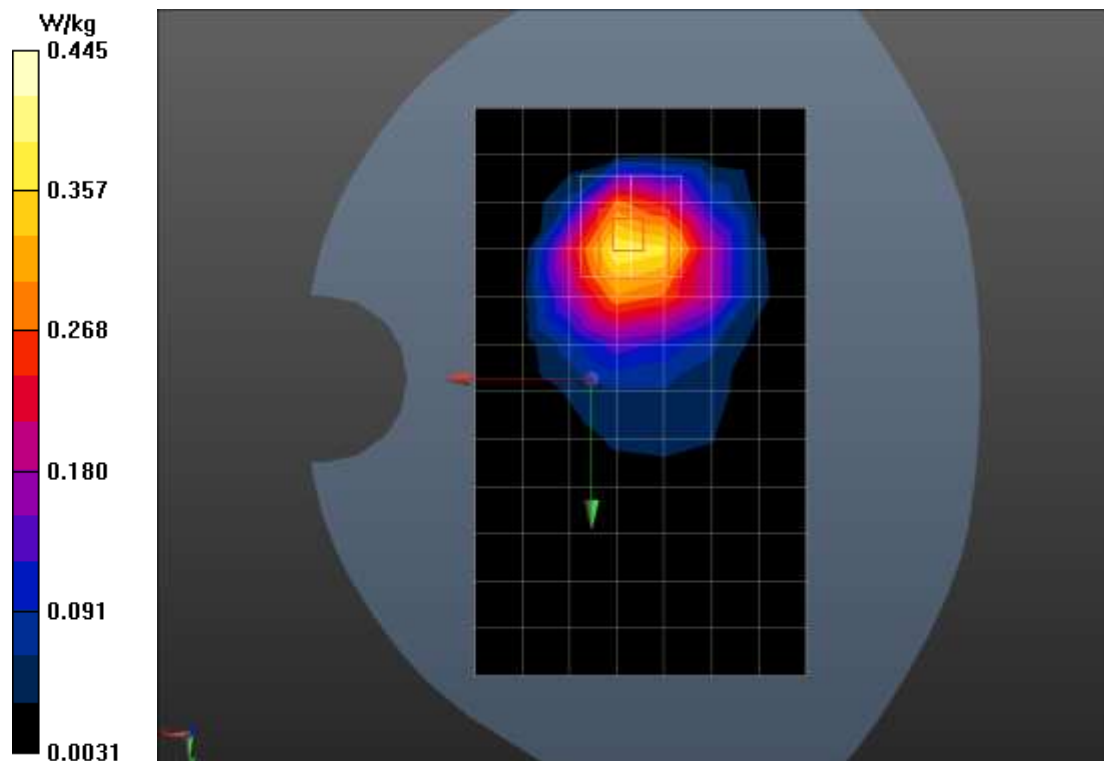


Fig.10 WCDMA Band 4 Ground Mode High



## LTE Band 7 Body Toward Ground Middle

Date/Time: 2019/10/21

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 2600MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2535$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.921$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.894$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: LTE Band 7; Frequency: 2535 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48)

**Middle Toward Ground LTE Band 7 1RB@0/Area Scan (10x16x1):** Measurement grid:  
dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 W/kg

**Middle Toward Ground LTE Band 7 1RB@0/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.373 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.99 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.08 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.407 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 W/kg

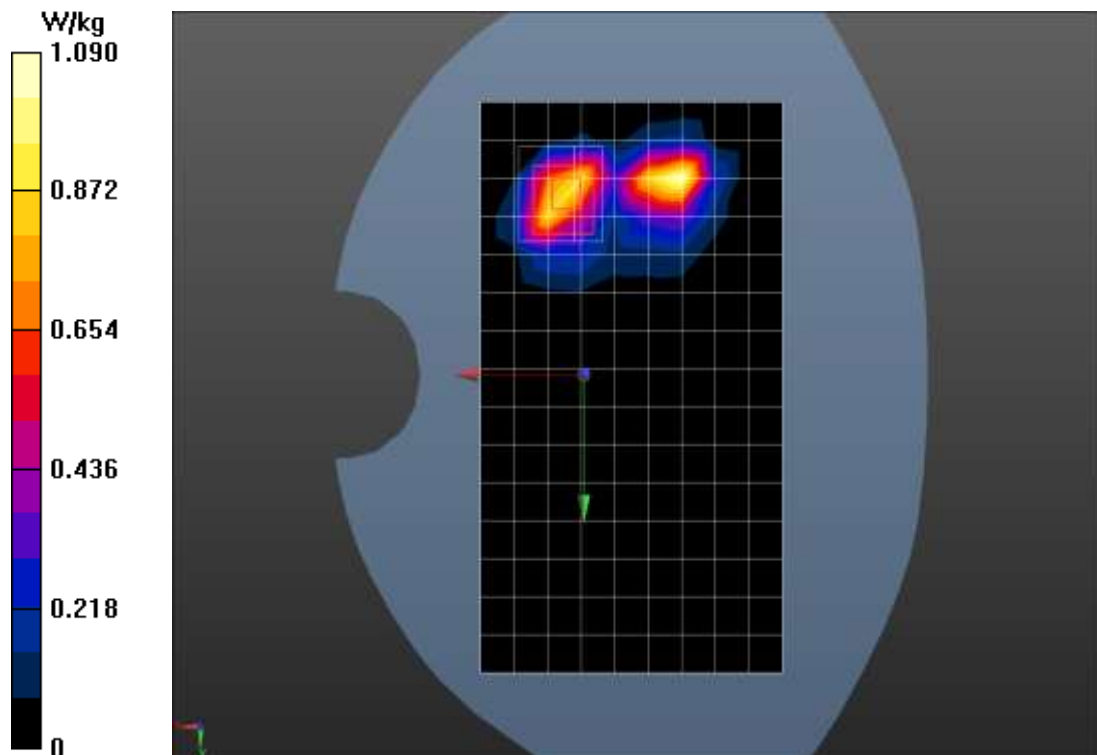


Fig.11 LTE Band 7 Ground Mode High

## LTE Band 25 Body Toward Ground Middle

Date/Time: 2019/10/17

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1882.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.427$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.651$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature:22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature:22.5 °C

Communication System: LTE Band 25 ; Frequency: 1882.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07)

**Middle Toward Ground LTE Band 25 1RB@99/Area Scan (8x13x1):** Measurement grid:  
dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.408 W/kg

**Middle Toward Ground LTE Band 25 1RB@99/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:**

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.964 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.752 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.386 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.221 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.415 W/kg

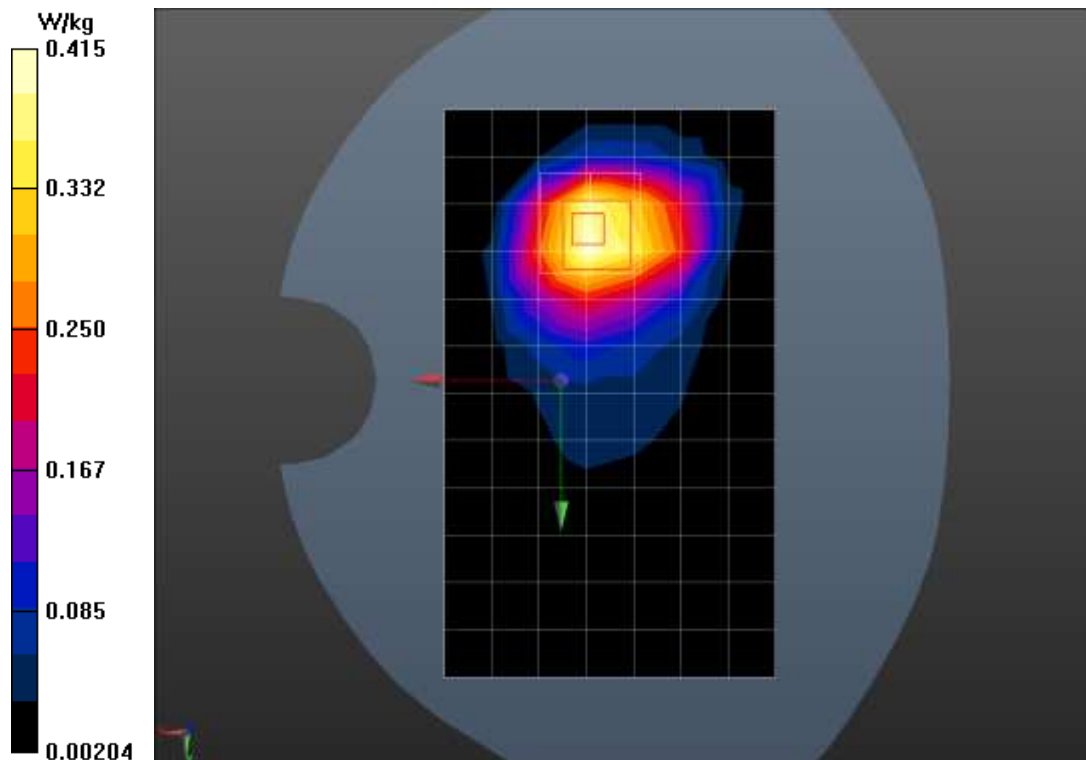


Fig.12 LTE Band 25 Ground Mode Middle

## LTE Band 41 Body Toward Ground High

Date/Time: 2019/10/21

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 2600MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2680$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.086$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.42$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: LTE Band 41; Frequency: 2680 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4)

**High Toward Ground LTE Band 41 50RB@0/Area Scan (10x16x1):** Measurement grid:  
dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.504 W/kg

**High Toward Ground LTE Band 41 50RB@0/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.394 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.72 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.593 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.209 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.708 W/kg

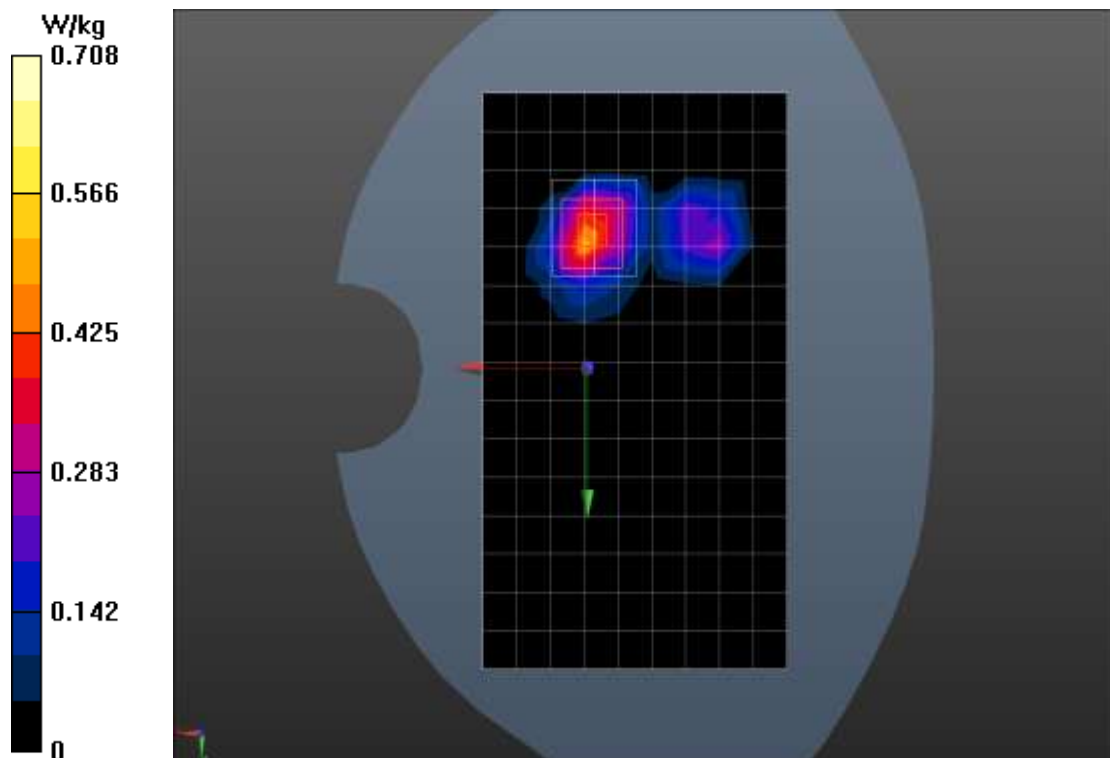


Fig.13 LTE Band 41 Ground Mode High

## LTE Band 66 Body Toward Bottom Middle

Date/Time: 2019/10/15

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1750MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1770$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.507$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: LTE Band 66 ; Frequency: 1770 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.5, 8.5, 8.5);

**Middle Bottom nd 66 50RB@50/Area Scan (8x13x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.352 W/kg

**Middle Bottom LTE Band 66 50RB@50/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.353 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.856 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.440 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.221 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.505 W/kg

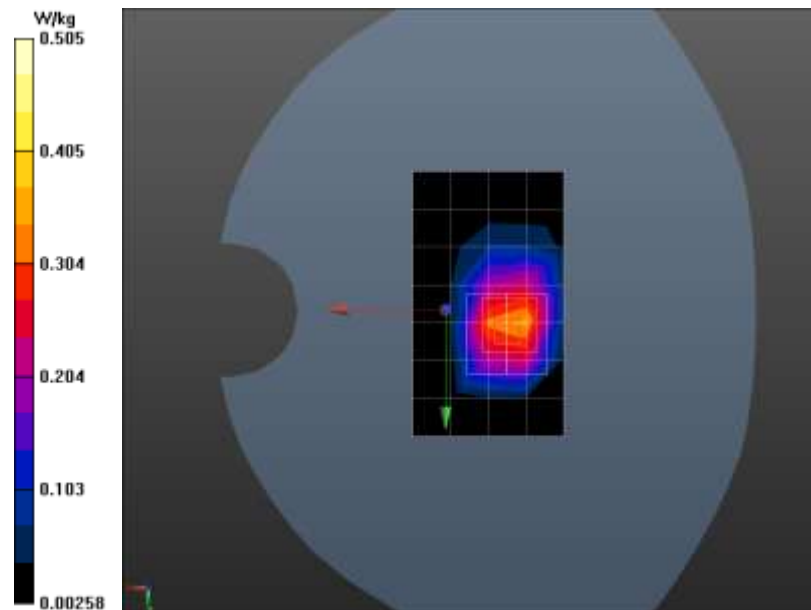


Fig.14 LTE Band 66 Ground Mode Middle

## ANNEX B. SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

### System 1750MHz

Date/Time: 2019/10/15

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1750MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.362$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.611$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.5, 8.5, 8.5); Calibrated: 2019/5/25

**System Head 1750MHz/Area Scan (6x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.80 W/kg

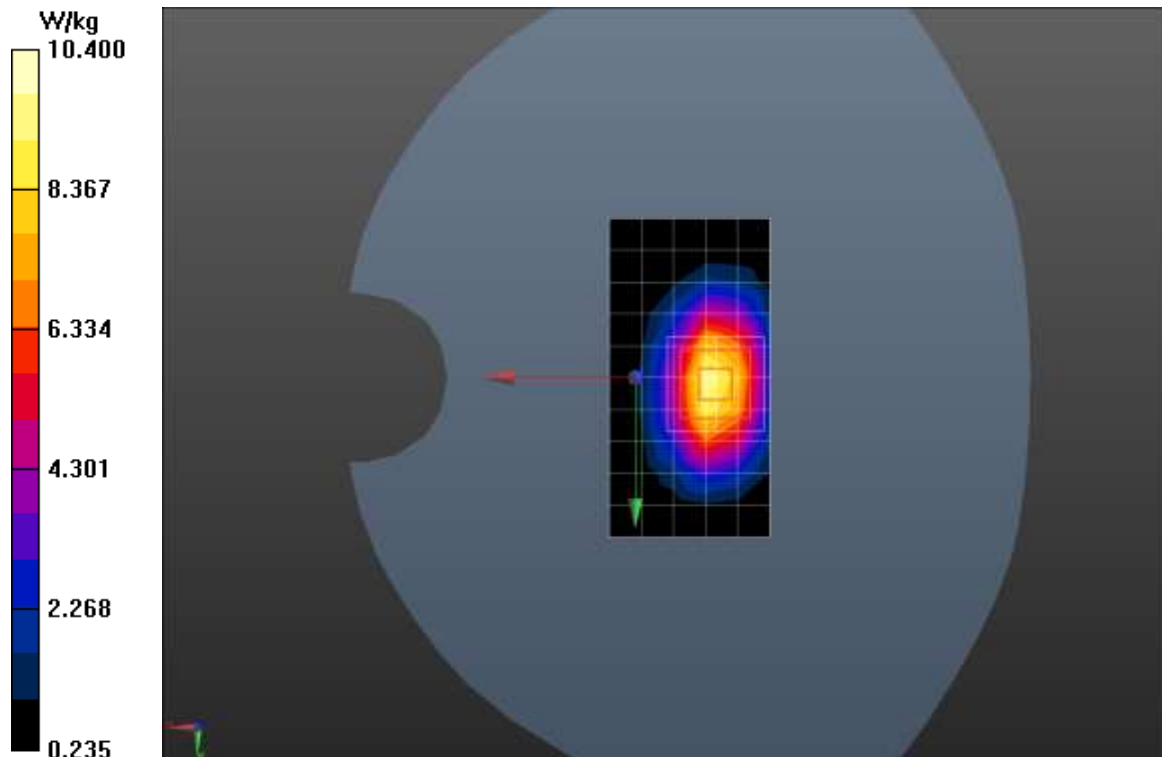
**System Head 1750MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 72.89 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.9 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.4 W/kg



## System 1900MHz

Date/Time: 2019/10/17

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.445$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.569$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07); Calibrated: 2019/5/25

**System Head 1900MHz/Area Scan (5x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.61 W/kg

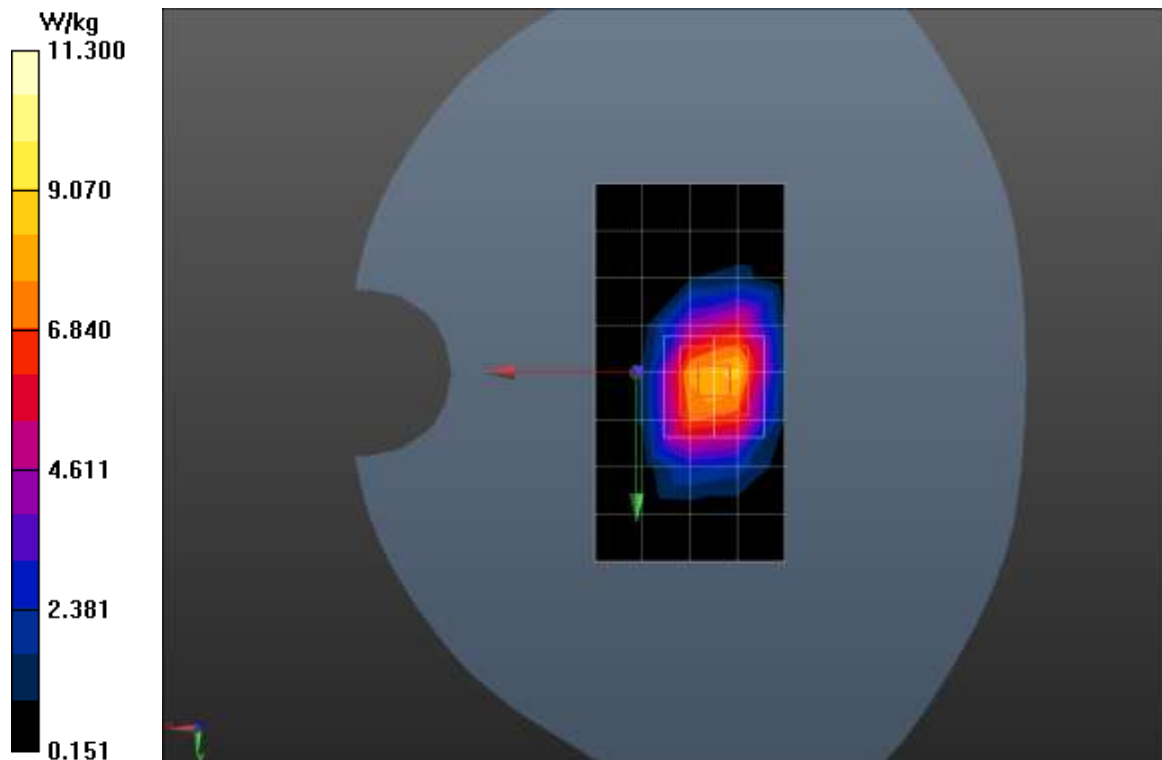
**System Head 1900MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 73.66 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.18 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 W/kg



## System 2600MHz

Date/Time: 2019/10/21

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 2600MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.996$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.673$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.5 °C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4); Calibrated: 2019/5/25

**System Head 2600MHz/Area Scan (6x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.0 W/kg

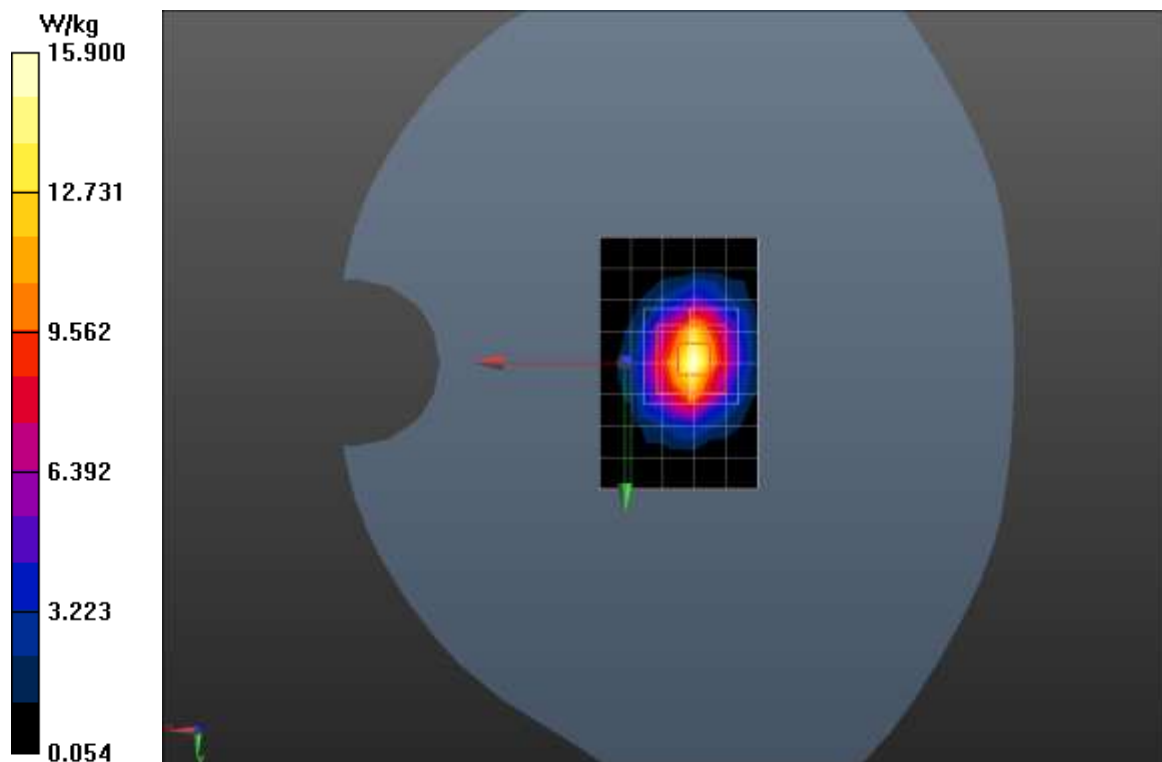
**System Head 2600MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 84.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 W/kg





## ANNEX C. SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS



In Collaboration with  
**s p e a g**  
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com <http://www.chinattl.cn>



中国认可  
国际互认  
校准  
CALIBRATION  
CNAS L0570

Client : CATR(Chongqing)

Certificate No: Z19-60274

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object DAE4 - SN: 797

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-002-01  
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

Calibration date: August 22, 2019

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	24-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X05126)	Jun-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: August 24, 2019

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: Z19-60274

Page 1 of 3





Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

**Glossary:**

DAE data acquisition electronics  
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
 Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

### DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB =  $6.1\mu\text{V}$ , full range =  $-100\dots+300\text{ mV}$

Low Range: 1LSB =  $61\text{nV}$ , full range =  $-1\dots+3\text{mV}$

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$403.879 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$	$404.134 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$	$403.854 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.95921 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$	$3.96839 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$	$3.97981 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$

### Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$43.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	--------------------------



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中国认可  
国际互认  
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CNAS L0570

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Client

CATR(Chongqing)

Certificate No: Z19-60145

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3844

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-004-01  
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: May 25, 2019

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01133)	Feb-20
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01132)	Feb-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7514	27-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-7514_Aug18/2)	Aug-19
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-18(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug18)	Aug -19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	21-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05033)	Jun-19
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan -20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: May 27, 2019

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Certificate No: Z19-60145

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\Phi$	$\Phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900\text{MHz}$  in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800\text{MHz}$ : waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM( $f$ )<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$ ) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800\text{MHz}$ . The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50\text{MHz}$  to  $\pm 100\text{MHz}$ .
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle:** The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).



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# Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3844

Calibrated: May 25, 2019

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)





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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3844

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.48	0.41	0.19	±10.0%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	103.8	103.4	98.6	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB· $\mu V$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	166.2	±2.4%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		147.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		86.9	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3844

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>g</sup>	Depth <sup>g</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.75	9.75	9.75	0.24	0.89	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.35	9.35	9.35	0.12	1.43	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.32	9.32	9.32	0.21	1.05	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.50	8.50	8.50	0.24	1.01	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.07	8.07	8.07	0.23	1.04	±12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.24	1.10	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.49	0.77	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.63	0.69	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.40	7.40	7.40	0.67	0.68	±12.1%

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

<sup>f</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>g</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3844

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.92	9.92	9.92	0.40	0.80	±12.1%
835	55.2	0.97	9.51	9.51	9.51	0.19	1.38	±12.1%
900	55.0	1.05	9.51	9.51	9.51	0.24	1.11	±12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.16	8.16	8.16	0.22	1.15	±12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.23	1.13	±12.1%
2000	53.3	1.52	7.85	7.85	7.85	0.21	1.20	±12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.55	0.83	±12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.67	0.73	±12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.68	0.71	±12.1%

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm 100$  MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm 50$  MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm 10$ , 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to  $\pm 110$  MHz.

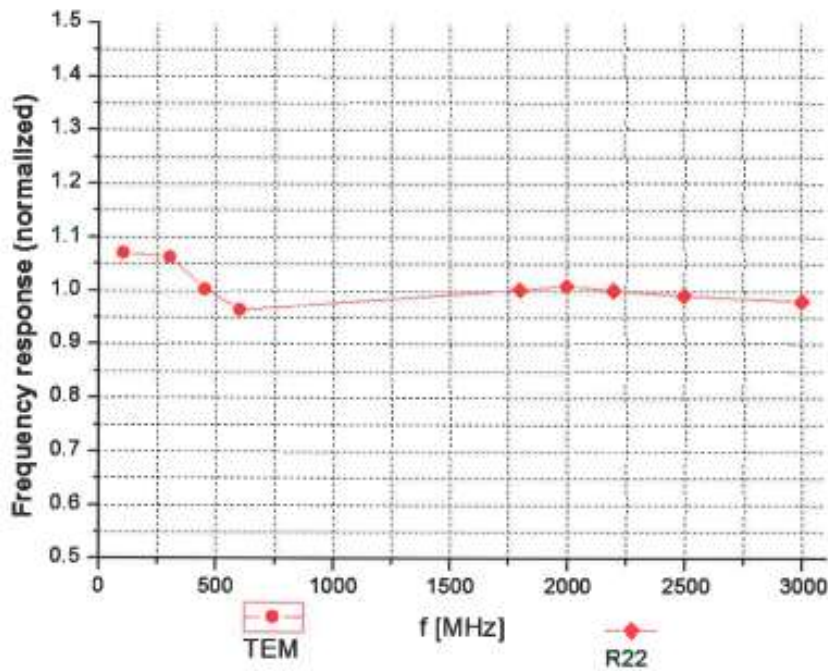
<sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm 10\%$  if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm 5\%$ . The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than  $\pm 1\%$  for frequencies below 3 GHz and below  $\pm 2\%$  for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.





Frequency Response of E-Field  
(TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.4\%$  (k=2)

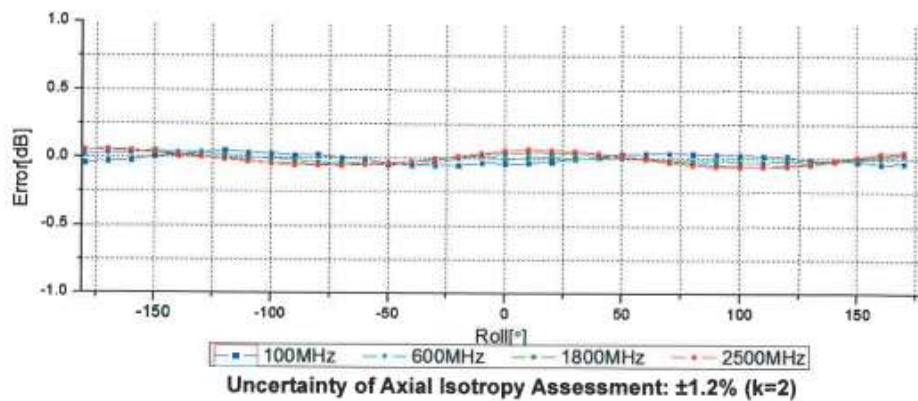
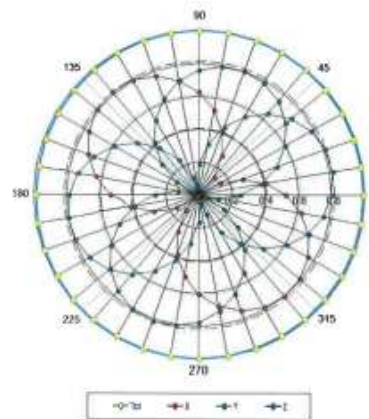
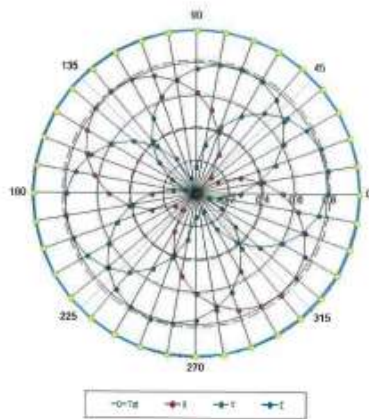


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## Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ), $\theta=0^\circ$

$f=600$  MHz, TEM

$f=1800$  MHz, R22



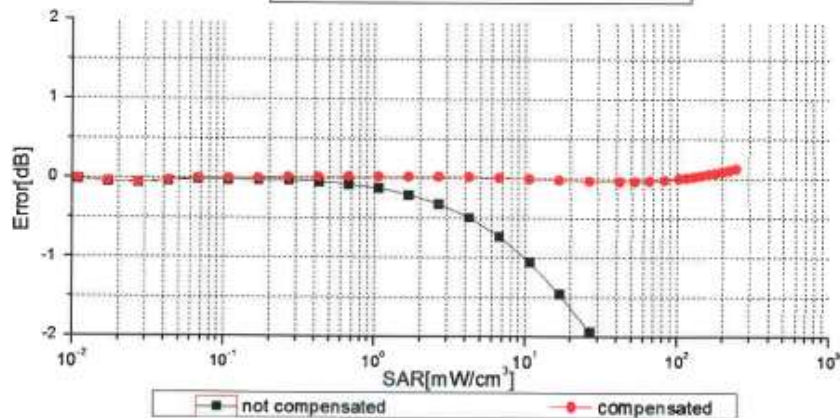
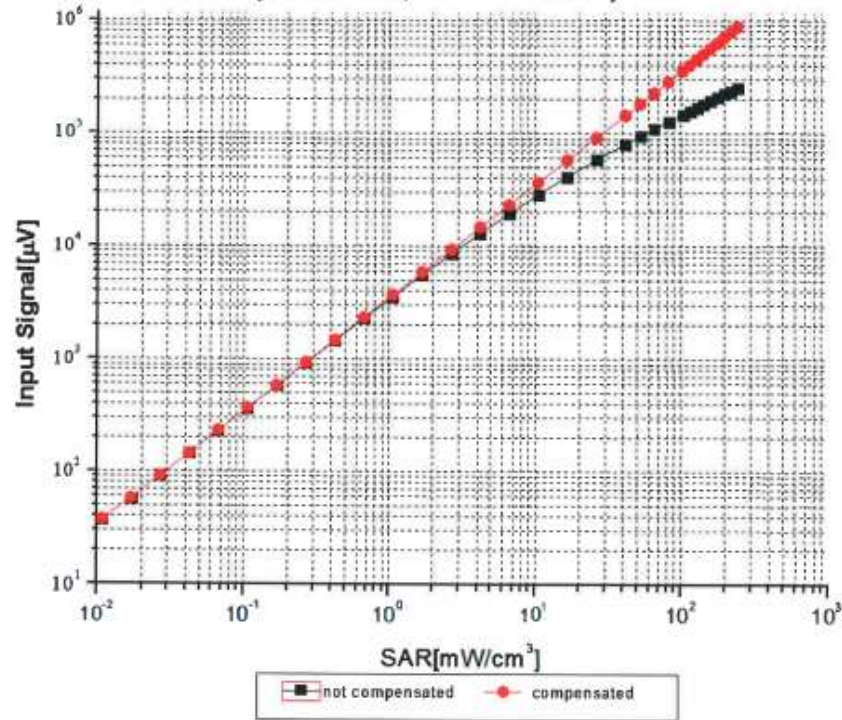
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### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.9\%$  (k=2)

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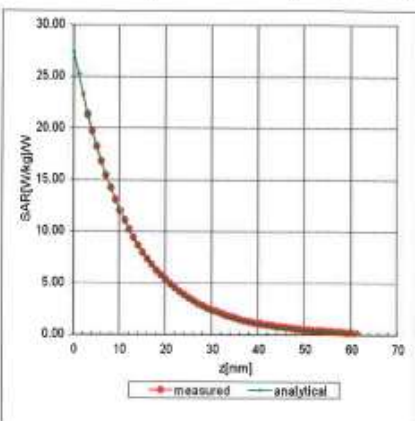
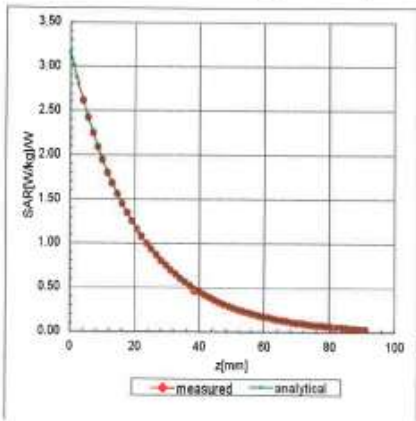
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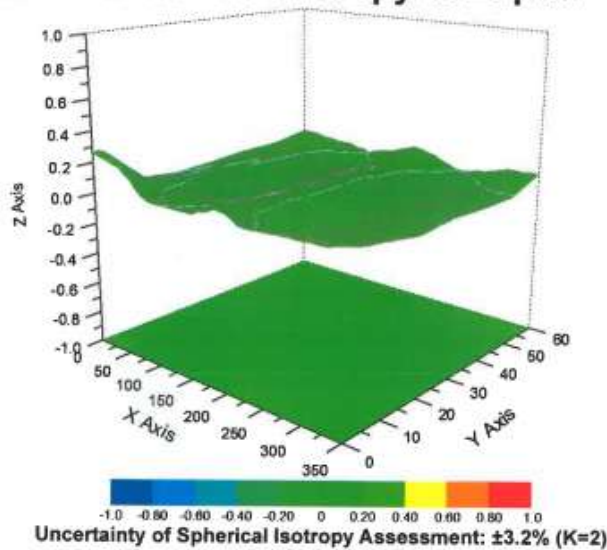
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=750 MHz, WGLS R9(H\_convF)

f=1900 MHz, WGLS R22(H\_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid







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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3844

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	26.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

# Chongqing Academy of Information and Communications Technology

Report No.:B19W50551-SAR\_REV3



In Collaboration with  
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CALIBRATION LABORATORY



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CNAS L0570

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Client **CATR(Chongqing)**

Certificate No: **Z19-60003**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1063**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**  
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **January 18, 2019**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102196	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100596	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	12-Nov-18(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z18-60401)	Nov-19
DAE4	SN 1556	20-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Aug18)	Aug-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: January 20, 2019

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: Z19-60003

Page 1 of 8

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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

**Additional Documentation:**

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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**Measurement Conditions**

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.3 $\pm$ 6 %	1.33 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Head TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.6 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.1 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.3 $\pm$ 6 %	1.45 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	38.5 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.1 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Certificate No: Z19-60003

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#### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

##### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.9Ω- 0.73 jΩ
Return Loss	- 37.4 dB

##### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.4Ω+ 1.52 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.8 dB

##### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.088 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard. No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

##### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
-----------------	-------



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### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 01.17.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1063**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.33$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.28$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(8.06, 8.06, 8.06) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 11/12/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

### System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

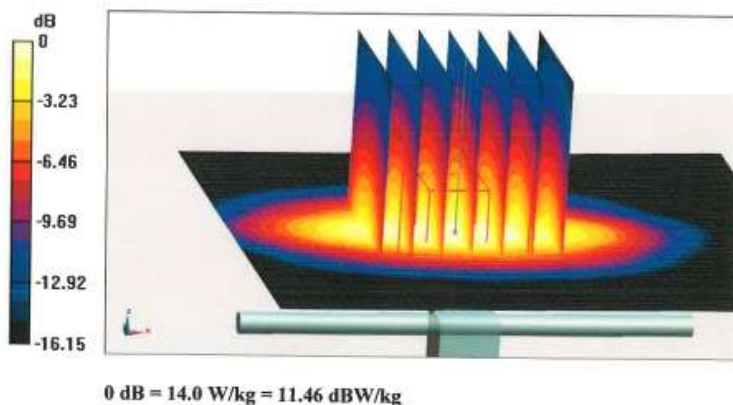
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 98.63 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.95 W/kg**

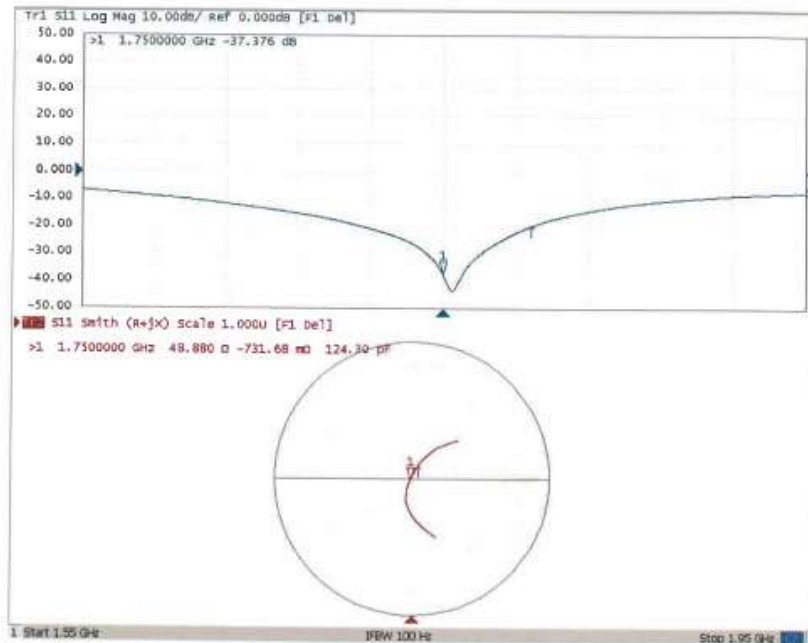
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.0 W/kg





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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 01.17.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1063**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.447$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.29$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.8, 7.8, 7.8) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 11/12/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

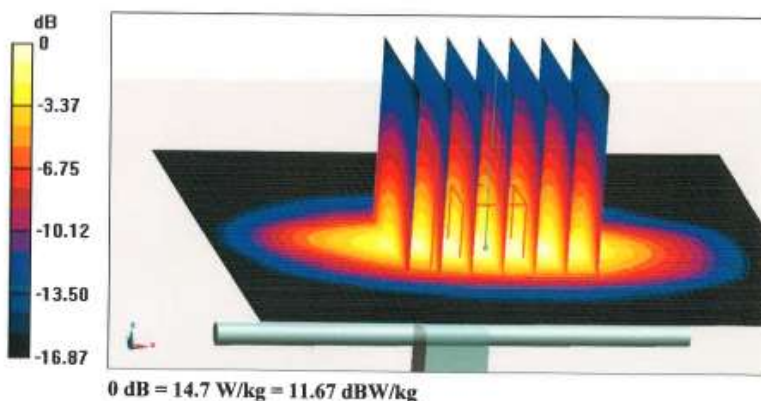
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 89.38 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.95 W/kg**

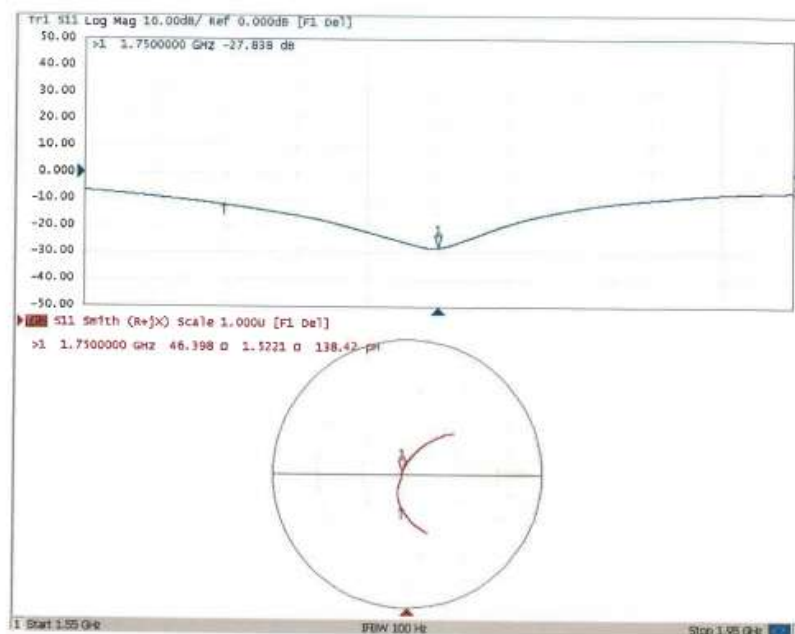
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.7 W/kg





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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: Z19-60003

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# Chongqing Academy of Information and Communications Technology

Report No.:B19W50551-SAR\_REV3



Client **CATR(Chongqing)** Certificate No: **Z19-60004**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d153**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**  
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **January 18, 2019**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102196	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100596	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	12-Nov-18(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z18-60401)	Nov-19
DAE4	SN 1556	20-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Aug18)	Aug-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: January 20, 2019

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: Z19-60004

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### lossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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### Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.43 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.98 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.19 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.52 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.5 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Certificate No: Z19-60004

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#### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

##### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.8Ω+ 3.60jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.0dB

##### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2Ω+ 5.71jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.8dB

##### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.062 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.  
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

##### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 01.17.2019

Test Laboratory: CCTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d153**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.425$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.19$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.76, 7.76, 7.76) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 11/12/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

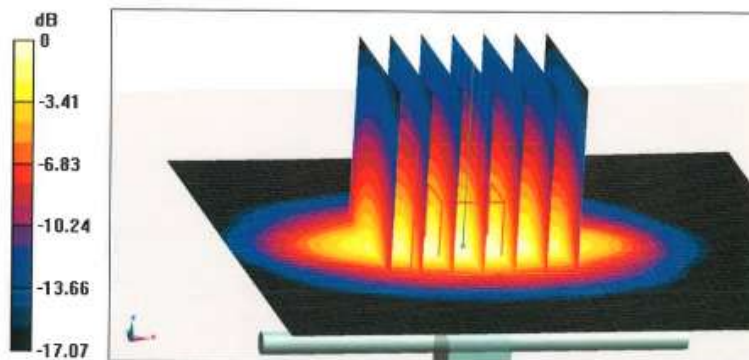
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 100.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.98 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.19 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.7 W/kg



**0 dB = 15.7 W/kg = 11.96 dBW/kg**

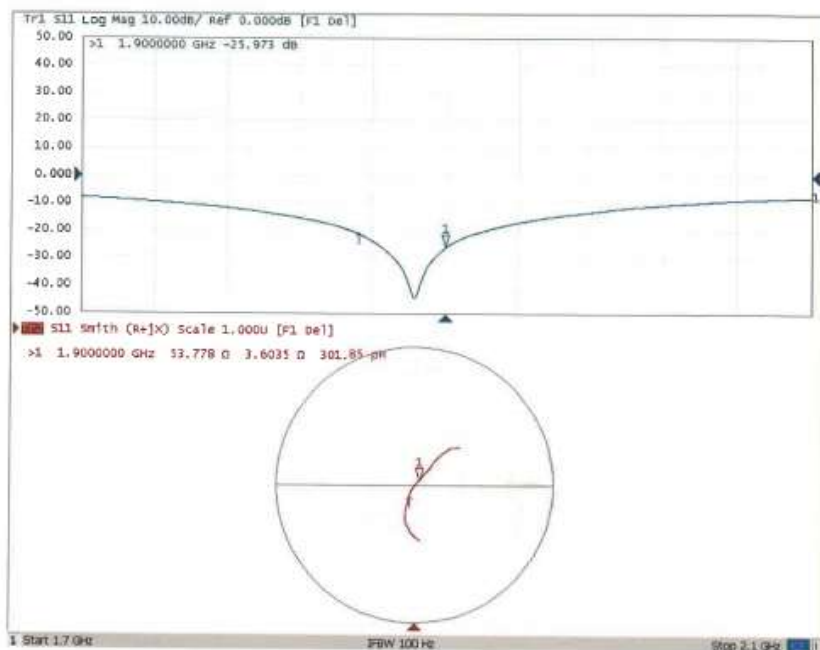
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 01.17.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d153**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.523$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.88$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.6, 7.6, 7.6) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 11/12/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

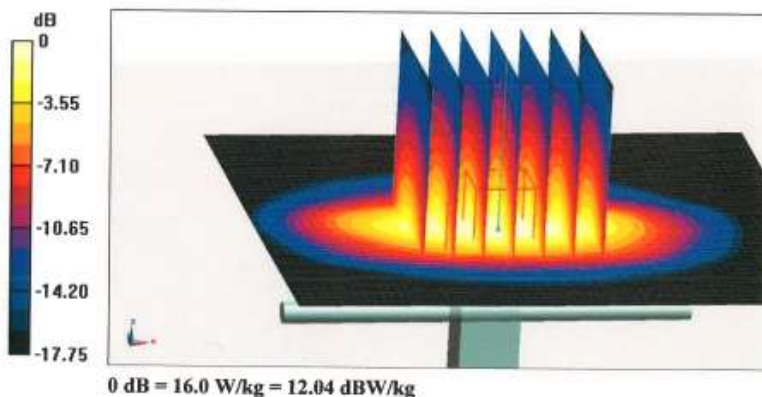
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 92.12 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.2 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.0 W/kg



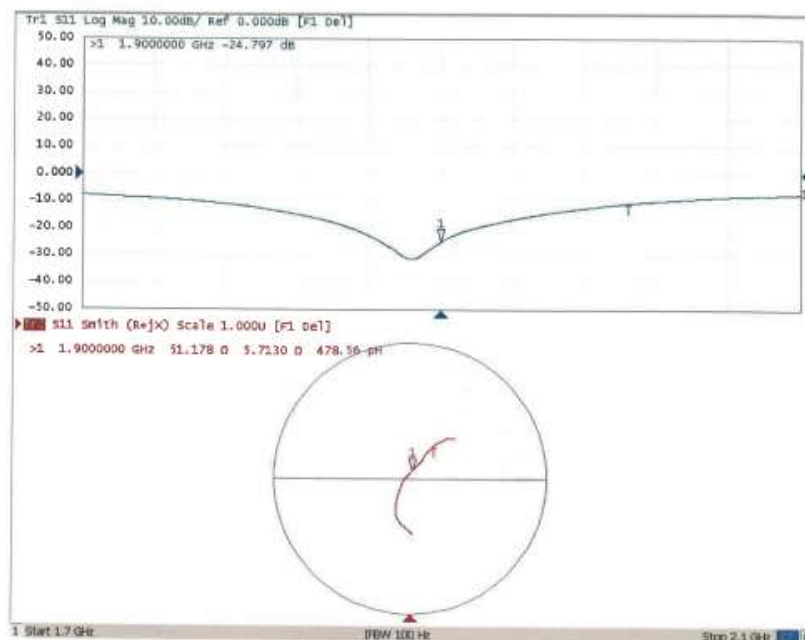
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client

CATR(Chongqing)

Certificate No: Z19-60008

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object D2600V2 - SN: 1045

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-003-01  
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: January 17, 2019

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102196	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100596	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	12-Nov-18(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z18-60401)	Nov-19
DAE4	SN 1556	20-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Aug18)	Aug-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: January 19, 2019

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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

**Additional Documentation:**

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.





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### Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.98 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	56.9 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.48 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	26.0 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.5	2.16 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.9 $\pm$ 6 %	2.14 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	54.4 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.99 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



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#### Appendix(Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

##### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.8Ω- 6.63jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.4dB

##### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.6Ω- 5.15jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.0dB

##### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.017 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

##### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 01.16.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1045**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.982$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.16$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.03, 7.03, 7.03) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 11/12/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

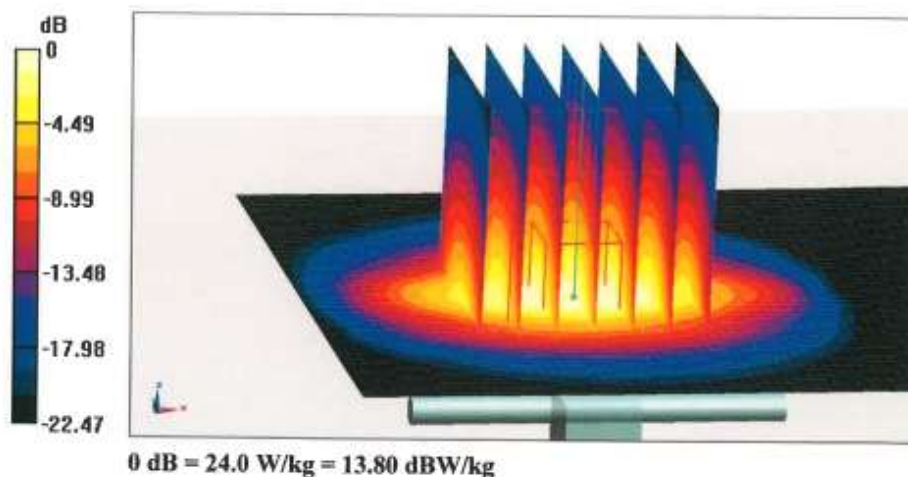
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 104.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 14.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.48 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.0 W/kg



Certificate No: Z19-60008

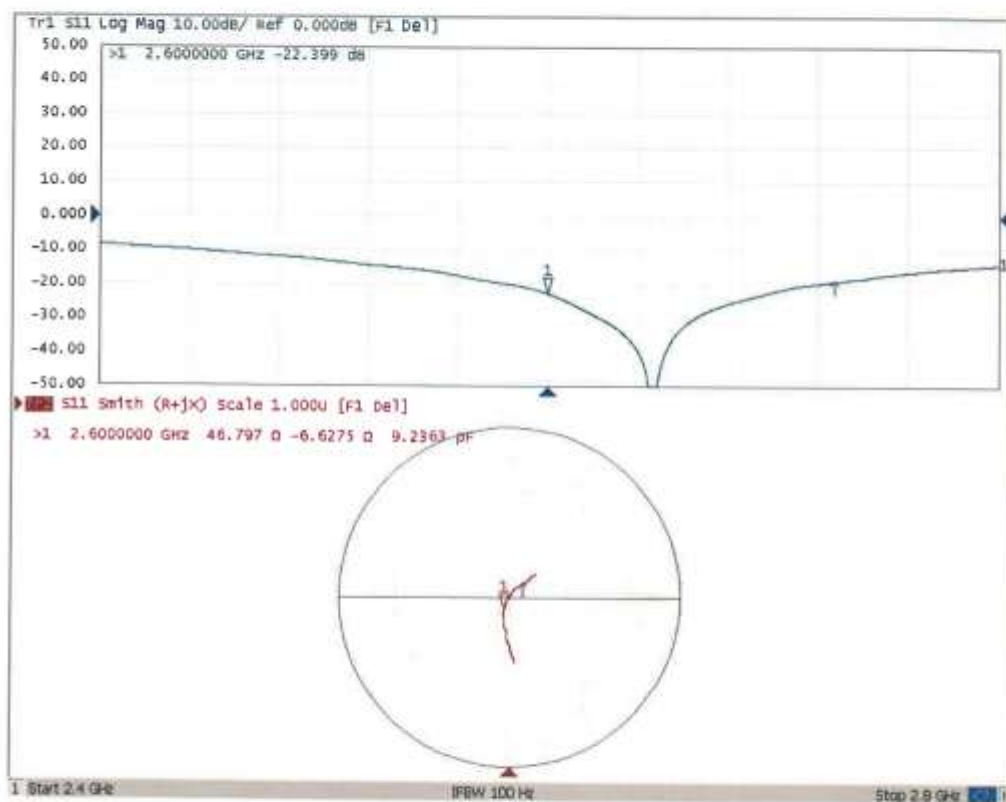
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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 01.16.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1045**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.136$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.85$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.08, 7.08, 7.08) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 11/12/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

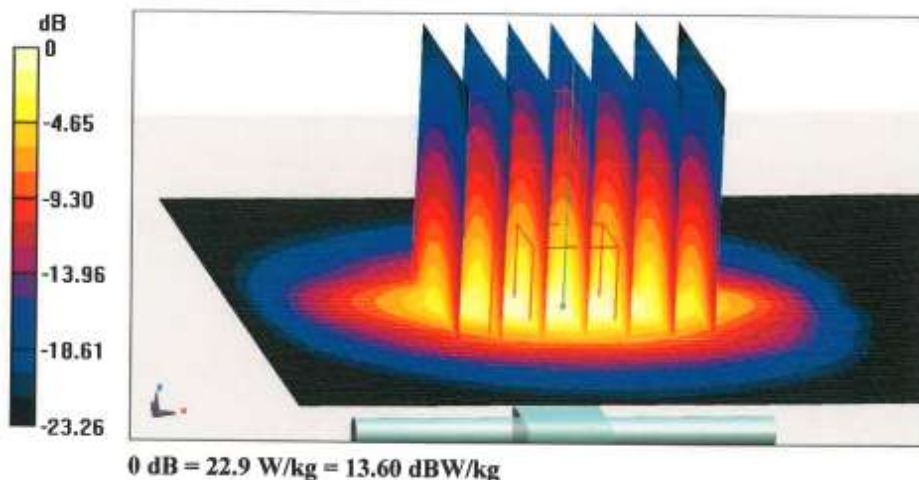
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg**

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

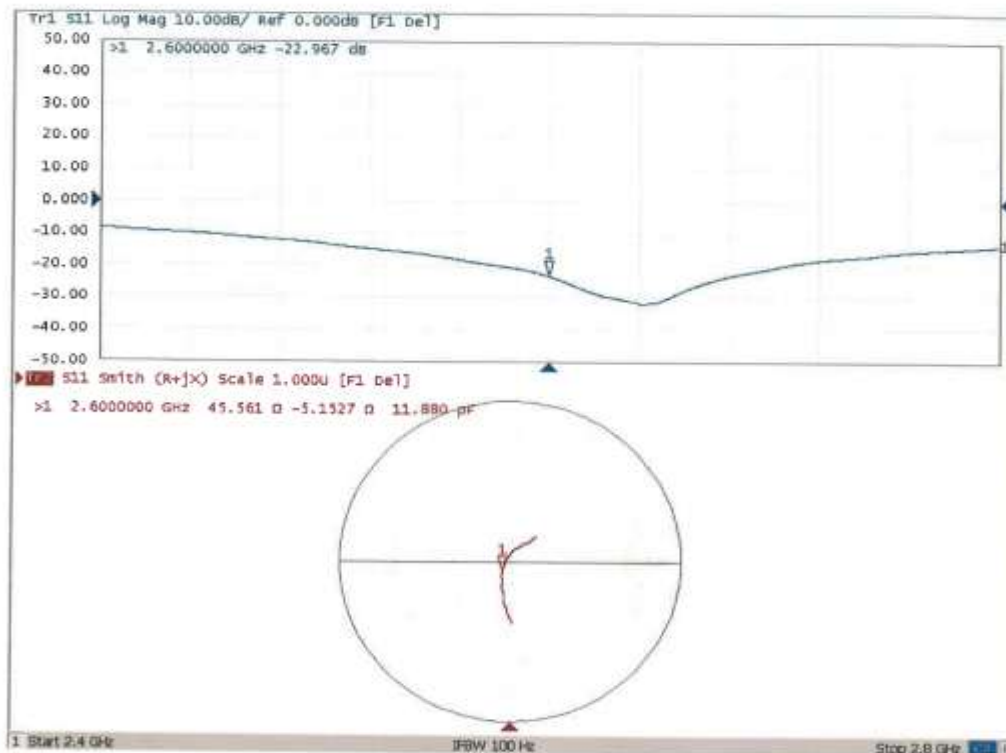




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**Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL**



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\*\*\*END OF REPORT\*\*\*