

SAR TEST REPORT

FCC ID..... :	2A8LQ-WE009US	
Test Report No..... :	TCT241022E008	
Date of issue..... :	Dec. 11, 2024	
Testing laboratory	SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB	
Testing location/ address:	2101 & 2201, Zhenchang Factory Renshan Industrial Zone, Fuhai Subdistrict, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518103, People's Republic of China	
Applicant's name..... :	Hareau SAS (Weenect)	
Address..... :	101 rue de Sèvres, 75272 Paris cedex 06 France	
Manufacturer's name ... :	Toplovo Industrial Co., Limited	
Address..... :	5F, Building B2b, Yingzhan Industrial Park, Kengzi Town, Pingshan district, Shenzhen, China. 518122	
Product Name..... :	WE009US GPS tracker	
Trade Mark	N/A	
Model/Type reference..... :	WE009US WE009US belongs to general model number WE009	
SAR Max. Values..... :	0.78W/Kg (1g) for Body	
Simultaneous Reported SAR..... :	1.08 W/Kg (1g) for Body	
Date of receipt of test item	Oct. 22, 2024	
Date (s) of performance of test..... :	Oct. 22, 2024 - Dec. 11, 2024	
Tested by (+signature) ... :	Karl WANG	
Check by (+signature).... :	Beryl Zhao	
Approved by (+signature):	Tomsin	

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1. General Product Information

1.1. EUT description

Product Name.....:	WE009US GPS tracker
Model/Type reference.....:	WE009US
Sample Number.....:	TCT241022E008-0101/01
Rating(s).....:	Rechargeable Li-ion Battery DC 3.8V
2G	
Operation Band.....:	GSM850, GSM1900
Supported type.....:	GPRS/EGPRS
Power Class.....:	GSM850:Power Class 5; GSM1900:Power Class 0
Modulation Type.....:	GMSK for GPRS; 8PSK for EGPRS
GSM Release Version.....:	N/A
GPRS Multislot Class.....:	12
EGPRS Multislot Class.....:	12
LTE	
Operation Band.....:	LTE Band 2 & LTE Band 4 & LTE Band 12
Power Class.....:	Power Class 3
Modulation Type.....:	QPSK & 16-QAM for LTE
Wi-Fi 2.4G	
Supported type.....:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n
Modulation Type.....:	802.11b: DSSS 802.11g/802.11n: OFDM
Operation Frequency.....:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20):2412MHz~2462MHz
Channel number.....:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20):11
Channel separation.....:	5MHz

1.2. Model(s) list

No.	Model No.	Tested with
1	WE009US	☒
Other models	WE009	☐

Note: WE009US is tested model, other models are derivative models. The models are identical in circuit and PCB layout, only different on the model names. So the test data of WE009US can represent the remaining models.

2. Test standard

The tests were performed according to following standards:

FCC 47 CFR §2.1093

IEEE1528-2013:Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques

KDB447498 D01:General RF Exposure Guidance v06

KDB865664 D01:SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04

KDB865664 D02:RF Exposure Reporting v01r02.

KDB248227 D01:802.11 wi-fi SAR v02r02

KDB941225 D05:SAR for LTE devices v02r05

KDB690783 D01:SAR Listings on Grant v01r03

3. Facilities and Accreditations

3.1. Facilities

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

- FCC - Registration No.: 645098

SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB

Designation Number: CN1205

The testing lab has been registered and fully described in a report with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files.

- IC - Registration No.: 10668A

SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB

CAB identifier: CN0031

The testing lab has been registered by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada for radio equipment testing.

3.2. Location

SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB.

Address: 2101 & 2201, Zhenchang Factory Renshan Industrial Zone, Fuhai Subdistrict, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518103, People's Republic of China

3.3. Environment Condition:

Temperature:	18°C ~25°C
Humidity:	35%~75% RH
Atmospheric Pressure:	1011 mbar

4. Test Result Summary

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during test as bellows:

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported SAR (W/kg)
Body 1-g SAR (0 mm Gap)	GSM 850	0.34	PCT	0.78
	GSM 1900	0.35		
	LTE Band 2	0.32		
	LTE Band 4	0.78		
	LTE Band 12	0.41		
	WLAN 2.4 GHz	0.30	DTS	

<Highest Reported simultaneous SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)
Body 1-g SAR (0 mm Gap)	LTE Band 4 + WIFI2.4G	1.08

Note:

1. The highest simultaneous transmission is scalar summation of Reported standalone SAR per FCC KDB 690783 D01 v01r03, and scalar SAR summation of all possible simultaneous transmission scenarios are < 1.6W/kg.
2. This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.

5. RF Exposure Limit

Type Exposure	SAR (W/kg)
	Uncontrolled Exposure Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60
Spatial Peak SAR (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10g)	4.00
Spatial Peak SAR (averaged over the whole body)	0.08
Note: 1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time. 2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body. 3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.	

6. SAR Measurement System Configuration

6.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The OPENSAR system for performing compliance tests consist of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (KUKA) with controller and software.

KUKA Control Panel (KCP)

A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with a Video Positioning System (VPS).

The stress sensor is composed with mechanical and electronic when the electronic part detects a change on the electro-mechanical switch; it sends an “Emergency signal” to the robot controller that to stop robot’s moves A computer operating Windows XP.

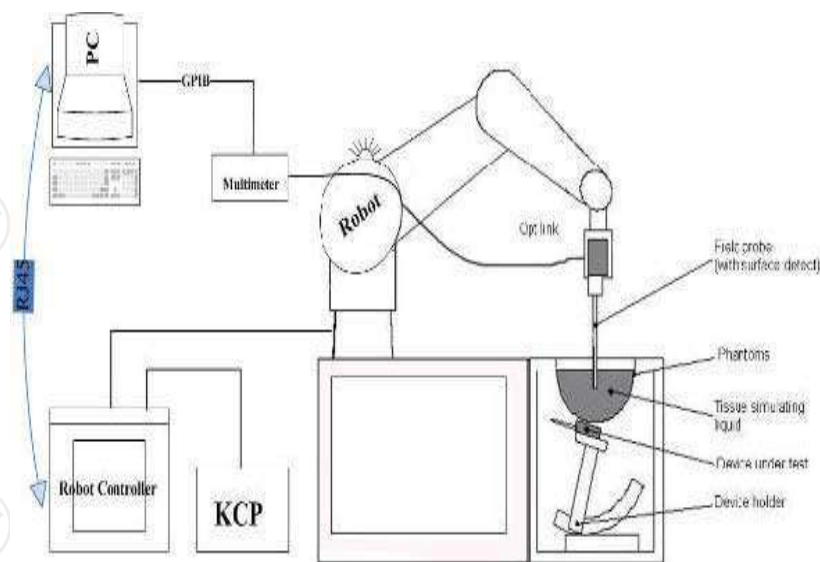
OPENSAR software Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and body usage.

The Position device for handheld EUT

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.



KUKA SAR Test Sysytem Configuration

6.2. E-field Probe

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

Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core
Interleaved sensors
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 25/22 EPGO375
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz- 6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1:R1=0.197MΩ Dipole 2:R3=0.230MΩ Dipole 3:R3=0.208MΩ

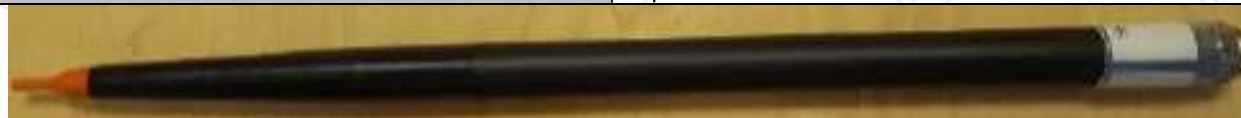


Photo of E-Field Probe

6.3. Phantom

The SAM Phantom SAM120 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE1528-2013.

The phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region.

A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

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

System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections.

Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

Name: COMOSAR IEEE SAM PHANTOM

S/N: SN 19/15 SAM 120

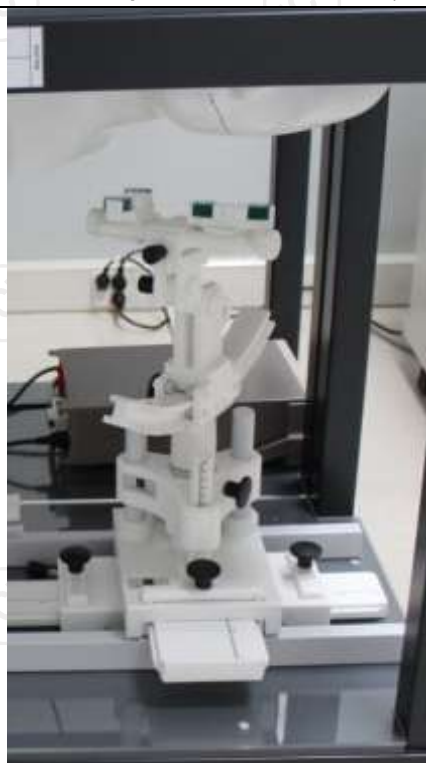
Manufacture: MVG

**SAM Twin Phantom**

6.4. Device Holder

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom SAM120, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications.

The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

**COMOSAR Mobile
phone positioning
system**

6.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

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

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

Data Evaluation

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

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c \cdot f / d \cdot c \cdot p_i$$

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

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

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

$$\text{H-field probes: } H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (ai0 + ai1 \cdot f + ai2 \cdot f^2) / f$$

With	V_i	= compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	Normi	= sensor sensitivity of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
		[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes	
	ConvF	= sensitivity enhancement in solution	
	aij	= sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes	
	f	= carrier frequency [GHz]	
	E_i	= electric field strength of channel i in V/m	
	H_i	= magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m	

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

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

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

6.6. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

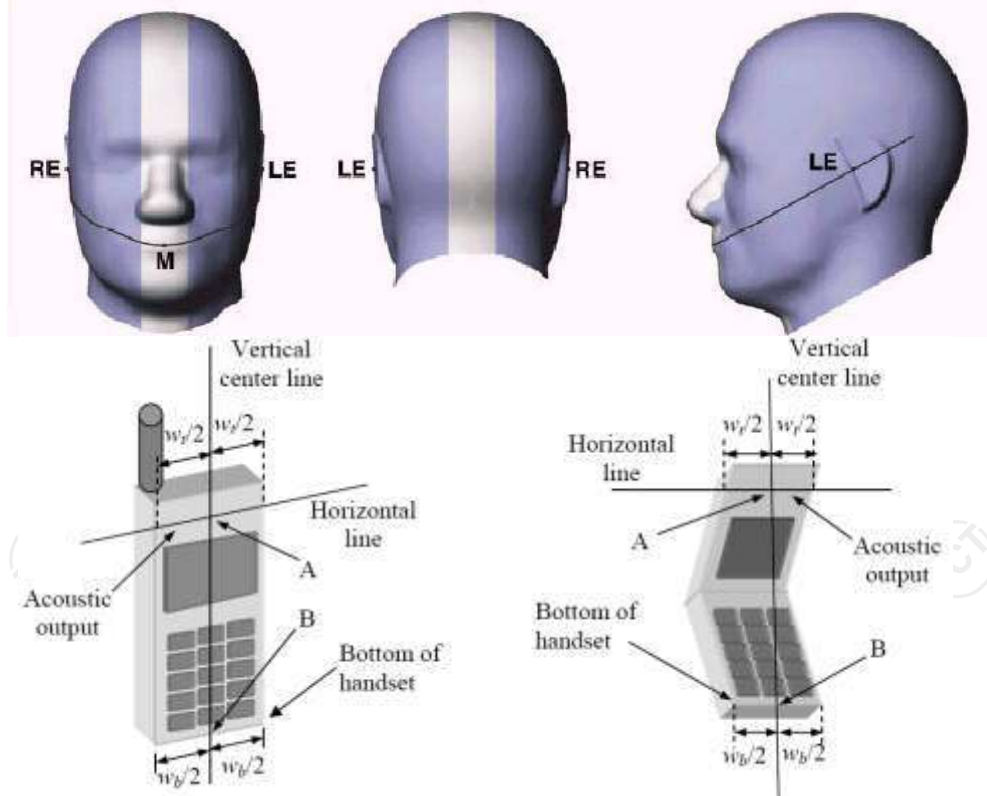
Handset Reference Points

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

With P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

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

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



W_t Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic

W_b Width of the bottom of the handset

A Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output

B Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Positioning for Cheek / Touch



Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt



Body Worn Accessory Configurations

To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.

To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.

To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 15mm or holster surface and the flat phantom to 0 mm.

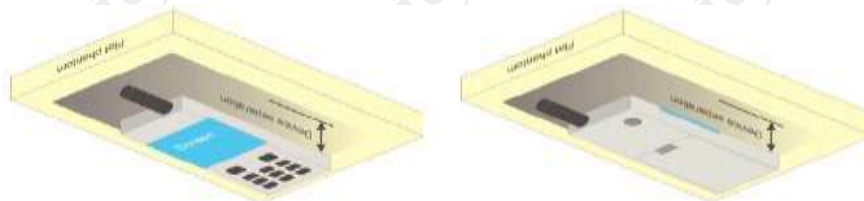


Illustration for Body Worn Position

Wireless Router (Hotspot) Configurations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive internet connectivity through simultaneous transmission of WIFI in conjunction with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in KDB Publication 941225 D06 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥

9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device with antennas 2.5 cm or closer to the edge of the device, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and summed with the WIFI transmitter according to KDB 648474 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal.

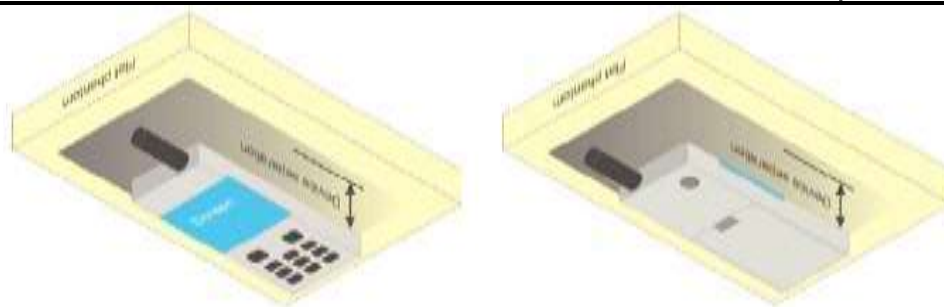
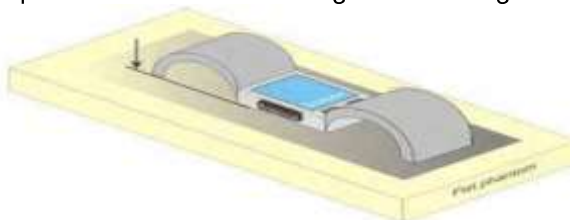


Illustration for Hotspot Position

Limb-worn device

A limb-worn device is a unit whose intended use includes being strapped to the arm or leg of the user while transmitting (except in idle mode). It is similar to a body-worn device. Therefore, the test positions of 6.1.4.4 also apply. The strap shall be opened so that it is divided into two parts as shown in Figure 9. The device shall be positioned directly against the phantom surface with the strap straightened as much as possible and the back of the device towards the phantom.

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



Test position for limb-worn devices

6.7. Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The liquid used for the frequency range of 100MHz-6G consisted of water, sugar, salt and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The following Table shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209. The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the determine of the dielectric parameter are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values.

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

Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Type (σ)	$\pm 5\%$ Range	Permittivity (ϵ)	$\pm 5\%$ Range
300	Head	0.87	0.83~0.91	45.3	43.04~47.57
450	Head	0.87	0.83~0.91	43.5	41.33~45.68
835	Head	0.90	0.86~0.95	41.5	39.43~43.58
900	Head	0.97	0.92~1.02	41.	39.43~43.58
1800-2000	Head	1.40	1.33~1.47	40.0	38.00~42.00
2450	Head	1.80	1.71~1.89	39.2	37.24~41.16
2600	Head	1.96	1.86~2.06	39.0	37.05~40.95
3000	Head	2.40	2.28~2.52	38.5	36.58~40.43
5800	Head	5.27	5.01~5.53	35.3	33.54~37.07

(ϵ_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

6.8. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties

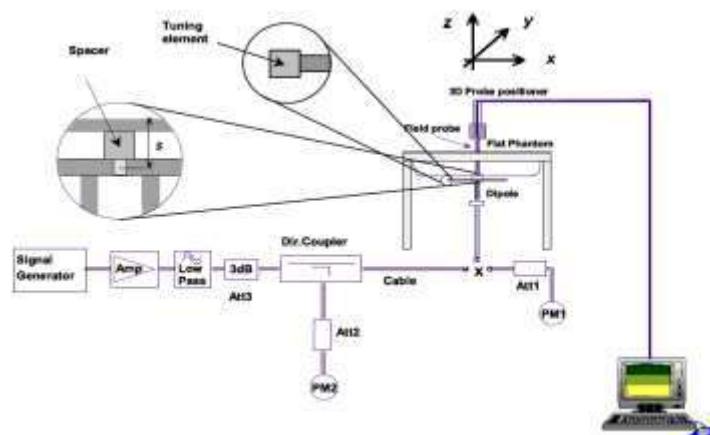
Test Date dd/mm/yy	Temp °C	Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	Dev ϵ_r (%)	Dev σ (%)
12/09/2024	22°C	750H	707.5	41.88	0.86	-2.49	-3.37
			750	40.74	0.85	-0.63	-4.49
12/09/2024	22°C	835H	835	41.00	0.92	-1.20	2.22
			848.8	41.39	0.88	-0.26	-2.65
12/10/2024	22°C	1800H	1720	40.11	1.32	0.28	-3.65
			1732.5	40.12	1.35	0.30	-0.74
			1745	40.12	1.35	0.30	-0.74
			1800	39.43	1.37	-1.43	-2.14
			1850.2	39.90	1.39	-0.25	-0.71
12/10/2024	22°C	1900H	1860	40.12	1.34	0.30	-4.29
			1900	39.94	1.42	-0.15	1.43
12/11/2024	22°C	2450H	2437	39.40	1.82	0.48	1.85
			2450	39.69	1.87	1.25	3.89

6.9. System Check

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probe and system component or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such component. Reference dipoles are used with the required tissue-equivalent media for system validation.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system ($\pm 10\%$).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the OPENSAR system.



System Check Set-up

Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Measured Value in 100mW (W/kg)		Normalized to 1W (W/kg)		Target Value (W/kg)		Deviation (%)	
		1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average
750	Head	0.83	0.61	8.30	6.10	8.31	5.71	-0.12	6.83
835	Head	0.91	0.64	9.10	6.40	9.53	6.12	-4.51	4.58
1800	Head	3.57	2.21	35.70	22.10	37.67	20.23	-5.23	9.24
1900	Head	3.54	2.03	35.40	20.30	39.26	20.49	-9.83	-0.93
2450	Head	5.27	2.41	52.70	24.10	53.26	24.15	-1.05	-0.21

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

7. Measurement Procedure

Conducted power measurement

For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transition in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.

Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.

For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.

Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter or spectrum analyser, and measure WLAN/BT output power.

Conducted power measurement

Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.

Place the EUT in positions as Appendix B demonstrates.

Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the MVG software.

Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.

Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band.

Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the Reported SAR or highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg.

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

Power reference measurement

Area scan

Zoom scan

Power drift measurement

Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan.

Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters).

Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume.

Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid

Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface

Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

Power Reference Measurement

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

Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r03 quoted below.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 mm $\pm$ 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm $\pm$ 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$	$20^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n \geq 1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the <u>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</u> procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

Volume Scan Procedures

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

SAR Averaged Methods

In MVG, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1g and 10g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

Power Drift Monitoring

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

Power Drift measurement

The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for

Measurement Uncertainty

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100KHz to 6GHz, when the highest measurement 1-g SAR within a frequency band is $<1.5\text{W/kg}$, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR report submitted for equipment approval.

8. Conducted Output Power

Band: GSM 850	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
Channel	128	190	251		128	190	251
Frequency	824.2	836.6	848.8		824.2	836.6	848.8
GPRS (GMSK, 1-slot)	23.05	23.22	23.24	-9.03	14.02	14.19	14.21
GPRS (GMSK, 2-slot)	23.15	23.31	23.34	-6.02	17.13	17.29	17.32
GPRS (GMSK, 3-slot)	22.89	23.07	23.09	-4.26	18.63	18.81	18.83
GPRS (GMSK, 4-slot)	22.96	23.13	23.18	-3.01	19.95	20.12	20.17
EGPRS (1-slot)	23.96	23.15	23.18	-9.03	14.93	14.12	14.15
EGPRS (2-slot)	23.10	23.28	23.31	-6.02	17.08	17.26	17.29
EGPRS (3-slot)	22.88	23.04	23.07	-4.26	18.62	18.78	18.81
EGPRS (4-slot)	22.94	23.11	23.16	-3.01	19.93	20.10	20.15

Note:

- Division Factors
To average the power, the division factor is as follows:
1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03dB
2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB
3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB
4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01dB
- According to the conducted power as above, the body measurements are performed with 1Tx slots for 850MHz for GPRS.
- The device do not support power reduction, so power of hotspot activated as the same as hotspot disabled

Band: GSM 1900	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810
Frequency	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8		1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GPRS (GMSK, 1-slot)	19.52	19.41	19.02	-9.03	10.49	10.38	9.99
GPRS (GMSK, 2-slot)	19.70	19.60	19.21	-6.02	13.68	13.58	13.19
GPRS (GMSK, 3-slot)	19.57	19.53	19.18	-4.26	15.31	15.27	14.92
GPRS (GMSK, 4-slot)	19.69	19.67	19.32	-3.01	16.68	16.66	16.31
EGPRS (1-slot)	19.41	19.34	16.99	-9.03	10.38	10.31	7.96
EGPRS (2-slot)	19.64	19.56	19.21	-6.02	13.62	13.54	13.19
EGPRS (3-slot)	19.57	19.52	19.17	-4.26	15.31	15.26	14.91
EGPRS (4-slot)	19.69	19.70	19.36	-3.01	16.68	16.69	16.35

Note:

- Division Factors
To average the power, the division factor is as follows:
1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03dB
2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB
3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB
4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01dB
- According to the conducted power as above, the body measurements are performed with 1Tx slots for 1900MHz for GPRS.
- The device do not support power reduction, so power of hotspot activated as the same as hotspot disabled

WLAN 2.4G						
Mode	802.11b			802.11g		
Channel	1	6	11	1	6	11
Frequency	2412	2437	2462	2412	2437	2462
Average Power (dBm)	17.47	17.65	16.77	16.80	16.52	15.46
Mode	802.11n(HT20)			802.11n(HT40)		
Channel	1	6	11	3	6	9
Frequency	2412	2437	2462	2422	2437	2452
Average Power (dBm)	16.84	16.15	16.05	/	/	/

LTE Band 2

Conducted Power of LTE Band 2						
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				18607	18900	19193
1.4MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.82	22.83	22.94
			2.00	22.37	22.38	22.25
			5.00	22.22	22.23	22.15
		3	0.00	22.35	22.28	22.18
			1.00	22.34	22.29	22.22
			3.00	22.37	22.26	22.13
		6	0.00	22.29	22.27	22.15
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.86	22.91	22.92
			2.00	22.49	22.69	22.18
			5.00	22.31	22.52	22.01
		3	0.00	22.38	22.47	22.22
			1.00	22.42	22.45	22.24
			3.00	22.38	22.46	22.22
		6	0.00	22.5	22.29	22.3
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				18615	18900	19185
3MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.27	22.13	22.16
			8.00	22.24	22.40	22.53
			14.00	22.14	22.12	22.23
		8	0.00	22.21	22.22	22.25
			4.00	22.22	22.26	22.22
			7.00	22.14	22.22	22.21
		15	0.00	22.15	22.19	22.18
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.52	22.28	22.47
			8.00	22.77	22.55	22.75
			14.00	22.39	22.21	22.48
		8	0.00	22.32	22.29	22.21
			4.00	22.27	22.26	22.24
			7.00	22.26	22.27	22.21
		15	0.00	22.24	22.07	22.32

Conducted Power of LTE Band 2						
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				18625	18900	19175
5MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.28	22.22	22.17
			12.00	22.07	22.47	22.57
			24.00	22.21	22.11	22.18
		12	0.00	22.32	22.39	22.26
			6.00	22.37	22.39	22.25
			13.00	22.34	22.3	22.19
		25	0.00	22.36	22.34	22.23
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.62	22.43	22.26
			12.00	22.01	22.66	22.63
			24.00	22.57	22.37	22.28
		12	0.00	22.36	22.44	22.37
			6.00	22.4	22.49	22.4
			13.00	22.3	22.39	22.33
		25	0.00	22.38	22.34	22.26
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				18650	18900	19150
10MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.24	22.24	22.10
			24.00	22.28	22.39	22.29
			49.00	22.22	22.23	22.15
		25	0.00	22.27	22.32	22.28
			12.00	22.28	22.31	22.19
			25.00	22.28	22.31	22.20
		50	0.00	22.29	22.36	22.29
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.31	22.56	22.32
			24.00	22.41	22.71	22.49
			49.00	22.27	22.51	22.38

Conducted Power of LTE Band 2

Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				18675	18900	19125
15MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.24	22.20	22.17
			38.00	22.56	22.66	22.44
			74.00	22.15	22.06	22.14
		38	0.00	22.36	22.37	22.29
			18.00	22.35	22.36	22.29
			37.00	22.41	22.34	22.28
		75	0.00	22.36	22.38	22.31
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.50	22.27	22.08
			38.00	22.78	22.65	22.38
			74.00	22.43	22.14	22.1
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				18700	18900	19100
20MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.74	22.01	22.28
			49.00	22.39	22.38	22.31
			99.00	22.23	22.32	22.19
		50	0.00	22.55	22.35	22.31
			25.00	22.35	22.35	22.24
			50.00	22.32	22.35	22.15
		100	0.00	22.27	22.42	22.27
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.26	22.13	22.18
			49.00	22.56	22.51	22.35
			99.00	22.26	22.02	22.06

LTE Band 4

Conducted Power of LTE Band 4						
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				19957	20175	20393
1.4MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.87	22.85	22.96
			2.00	22.29	22.35	22.34
			5.00	22.14	22.24	22.15
		3	0.00	22.22	22.26	22.29
			1.00	22.19	22.3	22.28
			3.00	22.21	22.29	22.28
		6	0.00	22.17	22.22	22.23
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.94	22.91	22.81
			2.00	22.54	22.25	22.38
			5.00	22.41	22.12	22.21
		3	0.00	22.34	22.28	22.31
			1.00	22.39	22.31	22.34
			3.00	22.38	22.3	22.29
		6	0.00	22.23	22.36	22.43
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				19965	20175	20385
3MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.18	22.28	22.19
			8.00	22.45	22.5	22.53
			14.00	22.21	22.18	22.2
		8	0.00	22.16	22.26	22.26
			4.00	22.18	22.28	22.26
			7.00	22.15	22.21	22.24
		15	0.00	22.15	22.24	22.26
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.45	22.44	22.19
			8.00	22.71	22.77	22.42
			14.00	22.43	22.44	22.27
		8	0.00	22.13	22.3	22.33
			4.00	22.17	22.32	22.32
			7.00	22.14	22.30	22.34
		15	0.00	22.24	22.17	22.17

Conducted Power of LTE Band 4						
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				19975	20175	20375
5MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.16	22.14	22.12
			12.00	22.22	22.45	22.49
			24.00	22.13	22.12	22.14
		12	0.00	22.14	22.23	22.24
			6.00	22.21	22.29	22.31
			13.00	22.18	22.21	22.2
		25	0.00	22.18	22.21	22.26
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.21	22.49	22.28
			12.00	22.69	22.78	22.59
			24.00	22.2	22.46	22.29
		12	0.00	22.27	22.2	22.31
			6.00	22.34	22.26	22.41
			13.00	22.31	22.22	22.32
		25	0.00	22.21	22.25	22.26
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				20000	20175	20350
10MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.2	22.24	22.18
			24.00	22.35	22.3	22.31
			49.00	22.23	22.14	22.19
		25	0.00	22.19	22.26	22.22
			12.00	22.22	22.25	22.21
			25.00	22.29	22.28	22.25
		50	0.00	22.25	22.29	22.22
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.42	22.45	22.29
			24.00	22.59	22.54	22.26
			49.00	22.45	22.4	22.24

Conducted Power of LTE Band 4						
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				20025	20175	20325
15MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.12	22.19	22.15
			38.00	22.05	22.47	22.38
			74.00	22.18	22.08	22.16
		38	0.00	22.20	22.34	22.34
			18.00	22.31	22.35	22.41
			37.00	22.33	22.30	22.34
		75	0.00	22.27	22.35	22.36
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.16	22.48	22.24
			38.00	22.51	22.74	22.62
			74.00	22.17	22.32	22.18
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				20050	20175	20300
20MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.54	22.06	22.59
			49.00	22.42	22.41	22.42
			99.00	22.03	22.01	22.04
		50	0.00	22.22	22.29	22.52
			25.00	22.33	22.30	22.32
			50.00	22.22	22.28	22.28
		100	0.00	22.22	22.29	22.29
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.15	22.15	22.05
			49.00	22.57	22.46	22.48
			99.00	22.18	22.07	22.08

LTE Band 12

Conducted Power of LTE Band 12						
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				23017	23095	23173
1.4MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.81	22.89	22.86
			2.00	22.31	22.17	22.64
			5.00	22.12	22.31	22.50
		3	0.00	22.38	22.09	22.54
			1.00	22.36	22.16	22.49
			3.00	22.21	22.24	22.53
		6	0.00	22.38	22.22	22.70
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.88	22.92	22.95
			2.00	22.47	22.52	22.64
			5.00	22.21	22.70	22.51
		3	0.00	22.49	22.35	22.73
			1.00	22.43	22.42	22.69
			3.00	22.28	22.49	22.63
		6	0.00	22.63	22.34	22.23
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Channel	Channel	Channel
				23025	23095	23165
3MHz	QPSK	1	0.00	22.11	22.34	22.75
			8.00	22.03	22.23	22.72
			14.00	22.3	22.14	22.27
		8	0.00	22.31	22.10	22.33
			4.00	22.18	22.27	22.77
			7.00	22.06	22.35	22.63
		15	0.00	22.21	22.22	22.75
	16QAM	1	0.00	22.64	22.75	22.11
			8.00	22.33	22.35	22.09
			14.00	22.16	22.28	22.69
		8	0.00	22.39	22.17	22.79
			4.00	22.32	22.36	22.76
			7.00	22.24	22.47	22.69
		15	0.00	22.22	22.14	22.23