Testing Laboratory
1190

FCC SAR TEST REPORT

FCC ID	**:**	**2AIP8-SR00300W**
Equipment	**:**	**Smartphone**
Brand Name	**:**	**SIRIN LABS**
Model Name	**:**	**SR00300-W**
Applicant	**:**	**SIRIN LABS AG** **Freier Platz 10, 8200 Schaffhausen, Switzerland**
Manufacturer	**:**	**SIRIN LABS AG** **Freier Platz 10, 8200 Schaffhausen, Switzerland**
Standard	**:**	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)** **ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992** **IEEE 1528-2013**

The product was received on Oct. 09, 2018 and testing was started from Nov. 09, 2018 and completed on Nov. 13, 2018. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by TAF or any agency of government.

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

Cona Huang

Approved by: Cona Huang / Deputy Manager

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory

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History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
FA8O0518-01	01	Initial issue of report	Dec. 05, 2018

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **SIRIN LABS AG, Smartphone, SR00300-W**, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary			Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
		Head (Separation 0mm)	Body-worn (Separation 15mm)	Hotspot (Separation 10mm)	
		1g SAR (W/kg)			
Licensed	LTE Band 4	0.08	0.30	1.13	1.28
	LTE Band 7	0.05	0.19	0.76	
	LTE Band 12	0.09	0.16	0.23	
	LTE Band 41	0.13	0.21	0.92	
Date of Testing:		2018/11/9 ~ 2018/11/13			

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

Reviewed by: Jason Wang
Report Producer: Daisy Peng

2. Guidance Applied

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

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

3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

3.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Smartphone
Brand Name	SIRIN LABS
Model Name	SR00300-W
FCC ID	2AIP8-SR00300W
IMEI Code	Sample for WWAN SAR testing: 359351090003850 Sample for WLAN SAR testing: 359351090003751
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WCDMA Band IV: 1712.4 MHz ~ 1752.6 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz CDMA 2000 BC10: 817.9 MHz ~ 823.1 MHz LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz LTE Band 13: 779.5 MHz ~ 784.5 MHz LTE Band 17: 706.5 MHz ~ 713.5 MHz LTE Band 25: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1914.3 MHz LTE Band 26: 814.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 30: 2307.5 MHz ~ 2312.5 MHz LTE Band 38: 2572.5 MHz ~ 2617.5 MHz LTE Band 41: 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1779.3 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5720 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz NFC : 13.56 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA CDMA2000 : 1xRTT/1xEv-Do(Rev.0)/1xEv-Do(Rev.A) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 WLAN 5GHz : 802.11a/n/ac HT20/HT40/VHT20/VHT40/VHT80 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE NFC:ASK
HW Version	3.0
GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer mode	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Remark:
1. This device WLAN 2.4GHz / 5.2GHz / 5.8GHz supports Hotspot operation and Bluetooth support tethering applications.
2. Variant report add to LTE Uplink carrier aggregation evaluation, for all the standalone SAR test results and conducted RF output power can be referred to Sporton SAR report, Report No.: FA8O0518, FCC ID: 2AIP8-SR00300W.

3.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05</th></tr>
<tr><td>FCC ID</td><td>2AIP8-SR00300W</td></tr>
<tr><td>Equipment Name</td><td>Smartphone</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band</td><td>LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz
LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz
LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz
LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 13: 779.5 MHz ~ 784.5 MHz
LTE Band 17: 706.5 MHz ~ 713.5 MHz
LTE Band 25: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1914.3 MHz
LTE Band 26: 814.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 30: 2307.5 MHz ~ 2312.5 MHz
LTE Band 38: 2572.5 MHz ~ 2617.5 MHz
LTE Band 41: 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz
LTE Band 66: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1779.3 MHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Channel Bandwidth</td><td>LTE Band 02:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 04:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 05:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz
LTE Band 07: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 12:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz
LTE Band 13: 5MHz, 10MHz
LTE Band 17: 5MHz, 10MHz
LTE Band 25:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 26:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz
LTE Band 30: 5MHz, 10MHz
LTE Band 38: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 41: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 66:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>uplink modulations used</td><td>QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE Voice / Data requirements</td><td>Voice and Data</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE MPR permanently built-in by design</td><td>
Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 1, 2 and 3
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Modulation</th><th colspan="6">Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{RB})</th><th rowspan="2">MPR (dB)</th></tr>
<tr><th>1.4 MHz</th><th>3.0 MHz</th><th>5 MHz</th><th>10 MHz</th><th>15 MHz</th><th>20 MHz</th></tr>
<tr><td>QPSK</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>64 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>64 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>256 QAM</td><td colspan="6">≥ 1</td><td>≤ 5</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE A-MPR</td><td>In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spectrum plots for RB configuration</td><td>A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE Carrier Aggregation Combinations</td><td>Inter-Band and Intra-Band possible combinations and the detail power measurement please referred to section 11.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE Carrier Aggregation Additional Information</td><td>1. This device supports two component carriers aggregation in the uplink. The detail combination referred to section11, SAR Measurements and conducted powers were evaluated per FCC Guidance.
2. This device supports maximum of 3 carriers in the downlink and 2 carriers in the uplink. Additional following LTE Release features are not supported: Relay, HetNet, Enhanced MIMO, eICI, WiFi Offloading, MDH, eMBMA, Cross-Carrier Scheduling, Enhanced SC-FDMA.</td></tr>
</table>

Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band

LTE Band 2

	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	18607	1850.7	18615	1851.5	18625	1852.5	18650	1855	18675	1857.5	18700	1860
M	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880
H	19193	1909.3	19185	1908.5	19175	1907.5	19150	1905	19125	1902.5	19100	1900

LTE Band 4

	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	19957	1710.7	19965	1711.5	19975	1712.5	20000	1715	20025	1717.5	20050	1720
M	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5
H	20393	1754.3	20385	1753.5	20375	1752.5	20350	1750	20325	1747.5	20300	1745

LTE Band 5

	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20407	824.7	20415	825.5	20425	826.5	20450	829
M	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5
H	20643	848.3	20635	847.5	20625	846.5	20600	844

LTE Band 7

	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20775	2502.5	20800	2505	20825	2507.5	20850	2510
M	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535
H	21425	2567.5	21400	2565	21375	2562.5	21350	2560

LTE Band 12

	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	23017	699.7	23025	700.5	23035	701.5	23060	704
M	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5
H	23173	715.3	23165	714.5	23155	713.5	23130	711

LTE Band 13

	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Channel #	Freq.(MHz)	Channel #	Freq.(MHz)
L	23205	779.5		
M	23230	782	23230	782
H	23255	784.5		

LTE Band 17

	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Channel #	Freq.(MHz)	Channel #	Freq. (MHz)
L	23755	706.5	23780	709
M	23790	710	23790	710
H	23825	713.5	23800	711

LTE Band 25

	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	26047	1850.7	26055	1851.5	26065	1852.5	26090	1855	26115	1857.5	26140	1860
M	26340	1880	26340	1880	26340	1880	26340	1880	26340	1880	26340	1880
H	26683	1914.3	26675	1913.5	26665	1912.5	26640	1910	26615	1907.5	26590	1905

LTE Band 26										
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	26697	814.7	26705	815.5	26715	816.5	26740	819	26765	821.5
M	26865	831.5	26865	831.5	26865	831.5	26865	831.5	26865	831.5
H	27033	848.3	27025	847.5	27015	846.5	26990	844	26965	841.5

LTE Band 30				
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Channel #	Freq.(MHz)	Channel #	Freq.(MHz)
L	27685	2307.5	27710	2310
M	27710	2310		
H	27735	2312.5		

LTE Band 38								
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	37775	2572.5	37800	2575	37825	2577.5	37850	2580
M	38000	2595	38000	2595	38000	2595	38000	2595
H	38225	2617.5	38200	2615	38175	2612.5	38150	2610

LTE Band 41								
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	39675	2498.5	39700	2501	39725	2503.5	39750	2506
LM	40148	2545.8	40160	2547	40173	2548.3	40185	2549.5
M	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593
HM	41093	2640.3	41080	2639	41068	2637.8	41055	2636.5
H	41565	2687.5	41540	2685	41515	2682.5	41490	2680

LTE Band 66												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	131979	1710.7	131987	1711.5	131997	1712.5	132022	1715	132047	1717.5	132072	1720
M	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745
H	132665	1779.3	132657	1778.5	132647	1777.5	132622	1775	132597	1772.5	132572	1770

4. RF Exposure Limits

4.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

4.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

5. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 SAR Definition

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

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

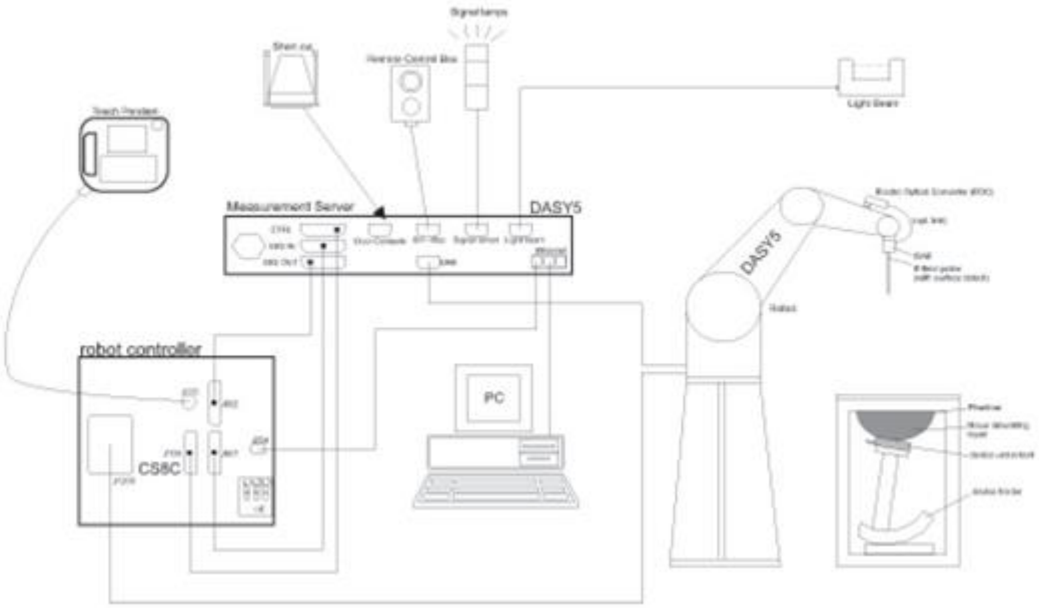
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

6. System Description and Setup

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



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

6.1 E-Field Probe

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

<ES3DV3 Probe>

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

<EX3DV4 Probe>

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

6.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

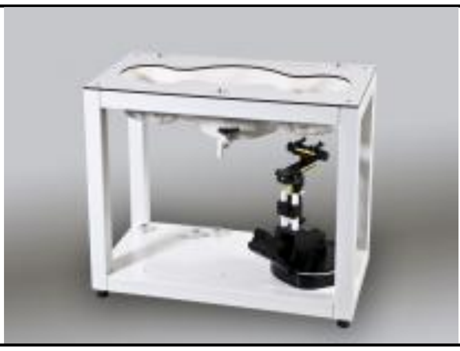
The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE

6.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

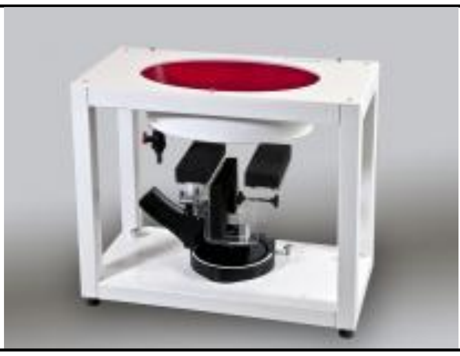
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom



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

<ELI Phantom>

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



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

6.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

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

Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters

Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

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

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

Mounting Device for Laptops

7. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

7.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

7.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

7.3 Area Scan

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

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

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>≤ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">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 ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
</table>

7.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

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

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>$\leq$ 3 GHz</td><td>> 3 GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\leq$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\leq$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\geq$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\geq$ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\geq$ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\geq$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq$ 1.4 W/kg, $\leq$ 8 mm, $\leq$ 7 mm and $\leq$ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

7.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

7.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

8. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1008	Aug. 31, 2018	Aug. 30, 2019
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	May. 24, 2018	May. 23, 2019
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3169	May. 28, 2018	May. 27, 2019
RCPTWN	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM560-1	Mar. 16, 2018	Mar. 15, 2019
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8821C	6201341950	Apr. 17, 2018	Apr. 16, 2019
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Dec. 07, 2017	Dec. 06, 2018
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Jan. 17, 2018	Jan. 16, 2019
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1126	Sep. 19, 2018	Sep. 18, 2019
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	DTM3000-spezial	2942	Dec. 08, 2017	Dec. 07, 2018
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1240001	Sep. 13, 2018	Sep. 12, 2019
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207349	Sep. 13, 2018	Sep. 12, 2019
Anritsu	Spectrum Analyzer	MS2830A	6201396378	Jun. 23, 2018	Jun. 22, 2019
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	070501814	Oct. 08, 2018	Oct. 07, 2019
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	6382	Aug. 09, 2018	Aug. 08, 2019
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

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

9. System Verification

9.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

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

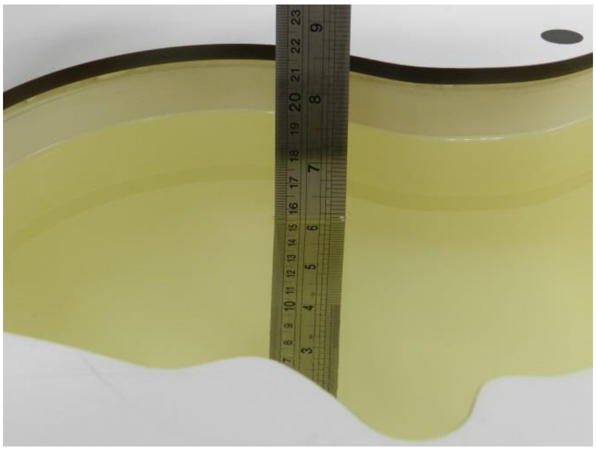


Fig 10.1Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

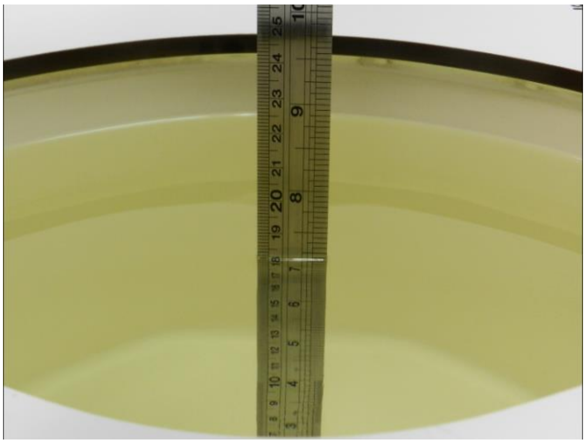


Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

9.2 Tissue Verification

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

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

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2600	HSL	22.3	1.922	37.911	1.96	39.00	-1.94	-2.79	±5	2018/11/9
2600	MSL	22.3	2.135	51.619	2.16	52.50	-1.16	-1.68	±5	2018/11/13

9.3 System Performance Check Results

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

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2018/11/9	2600	HSL	250	D2600V2-1008	ES3DV3 - SN3169	DAE3 Sn495	13.50	56.40	54.00	-4.26
2018/11/13	2600	MSL	250	D2600V2-1008	ES3DV3 - SN3169	DAE3 Sn495	13.80	55.30	55.20	-0.18

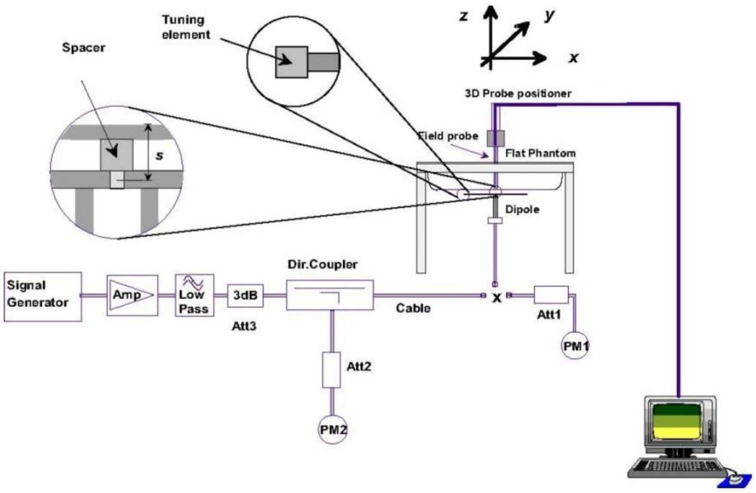


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

10. RF Exposure Positions

10.1 Ear and handset reference point

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

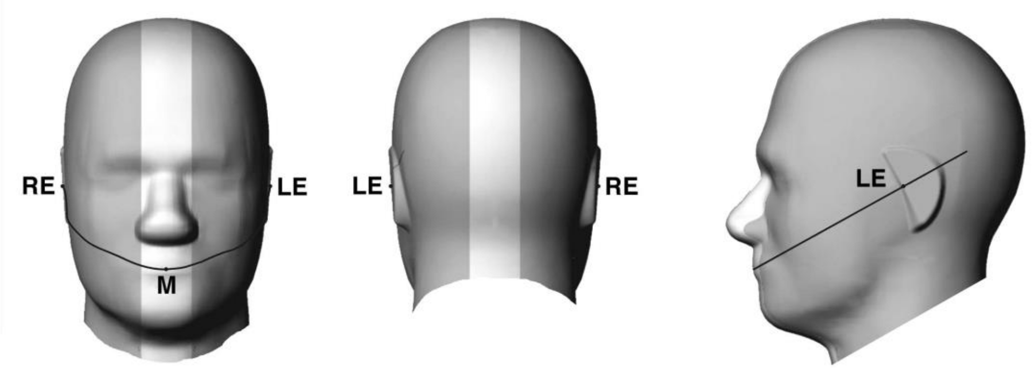


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

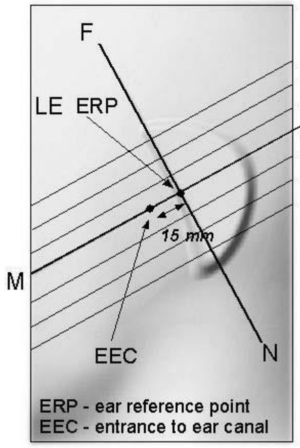


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

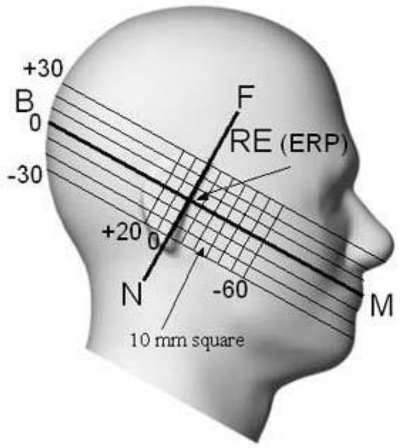


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

10.2 Definition of the cheek position

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

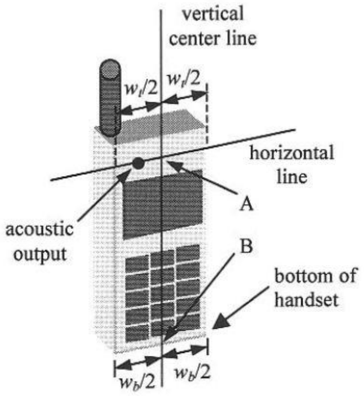


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

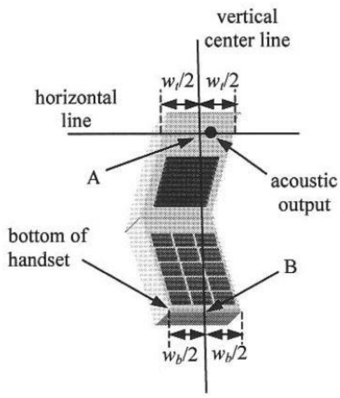


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

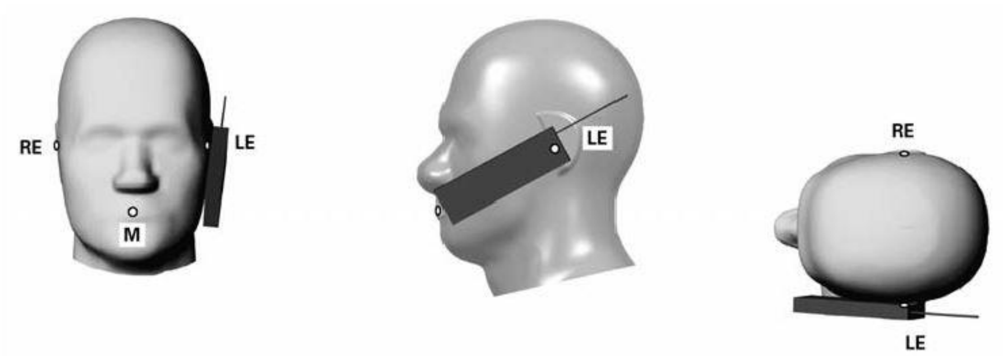


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

10.3 Definition of the tilt position

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

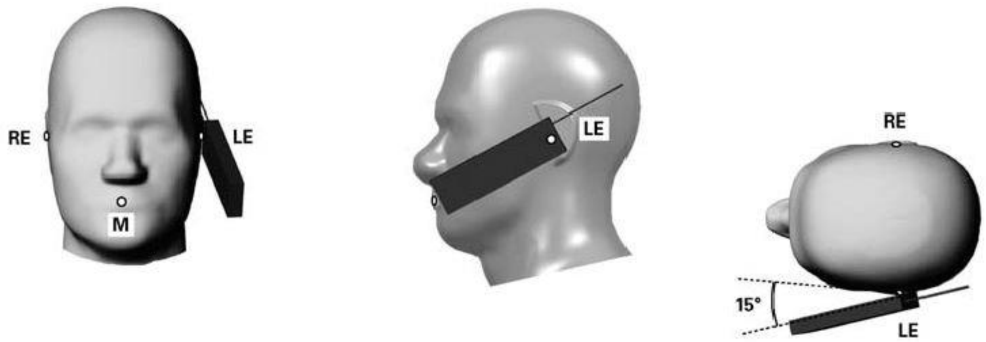


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

10.4 Body Worn Accessory

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

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

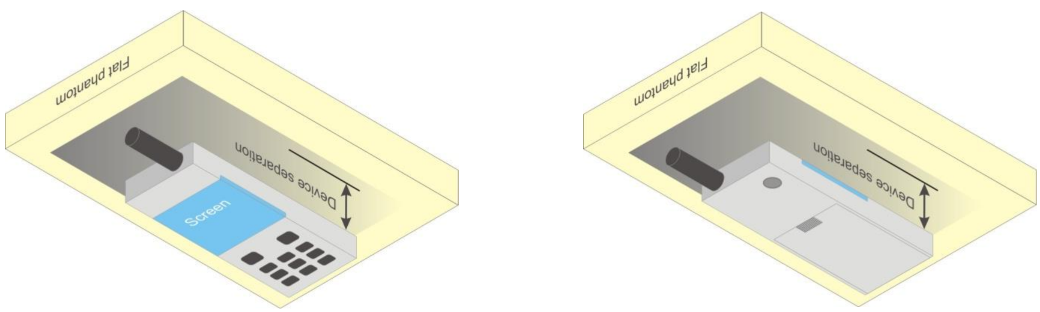


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

10.5 Product Specific Exposure

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

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

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

10.6 Wireless Router

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

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

11. Carrier Aggregation Power Measurement

<LTE Carrier Aggregation combinations>

General Note:

1. This device supports Carrier Aggregation on uplink and downlink for inter and intra band. For the device supports combination bands and configurations are according to 3GPP.
2. In applying the existing power measurement procedure of KDB 941225 D05A for DL CA SAR test exclusion, only the subset with the largest number of combinations of the frequency band and CCs in each row need consideration, and that configurations require power measurement should be highlighted in the below table.
3. The LTE Band 29A is limited to Scell only.
4. For Inter-Band and Intra-Band downlink CA power verification please refer to Sporton SAR report, report number FA8O0518, FCC ID: 2AIP8-SR00300W.

2CC Downlink Carrier Aggregation				3CC Downlink Carrier Aggregation				2CC Uplink Carrier Aggregation			
Number	Combination	Restriction	Covered by Measurement Superset	Number	Combination	Restriction	Covered by Measurement Superset	Number	Combination	Restriction	Covered by Measurement Superset
1	2A-4A		3CC-17	17	2A_4A_12A			26	41C		
2	2A-12A		3CC-18	18	2A_12A_30A			27	7C		
3	2A-29A	B29 SCC only	3CC-20	19	2A_5A_30A			28	4A_12A		
4	2A-30A		3CC-20	20	2A_29A_30A	B29 SCC only					
5	4A-12A		3CC-22	21	2A_2A_12A						
6	4A-13A			22	4A_12A_30A						
7	4A-17A			23	4A_5A_30A						
8	4A-29A	B29 SCC only	3CC-24	24	4A_29A_30A	B29 SCC only					
9	4A-30A		3CC-24	25	4A_4A_12A						
10	2A_2A										
11	2A_2A										
12	7A_7A										
13	25A_25A										
14	41A_41A										
15	38C										
16	41D										

<Power measurement when Uplink LTE Carrier Aggregation Active>

<Intra-Band Uplink carrier aggregation>

General Note:

i. The device supports intra-band uplink carrier aggregation for LTE B7/B41 with a maximum of two 20MHz component carriers. For intra band contiguous carrier aggregation scenarios, 3GPP 36.101 table 6.2.2A-1 specifies that the aggregate maximum allowed output power is equivalent to the single carrier scenario. 3GPP 36.101 6.2.3A allows for several dB of MPR to be applied when not-contiguous RB allocation is implemented. The conducted power and MPR setting in this device are permanently implemented pre 3GPP requirement.

ii. According TCB workshop, the output power with uplink CA active was measured for the configuration with the highest reported SAR with single carrier for each exposure condition. The power was measured with wideband signal integration over both component carriers.

iii. Uplink CA is only operating with power class3, and additional SAR measurement for LTE UL CA whit other DL CA combinations active were not required since the maximum output power for this configuration was not > 0.25dB higher than the maximum output power for UL CA active.

CA_7C										
Combination 20MHz+20MHz (100RB+100RB)										
PCC Channel	SCC Channel	Modulation	PCC		SCC		Total RB Size	Target MPR Level (dB)	Measured Power (dBm)	Tune up Power (dBm)
			RB Size	RB offset	RB Size	RB offset				
20850	21048	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	0	23.15	24
21100	20902	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	0	22.02	23
21350	21152	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	0	22.22	23

CA_41C										
Combination 20MHz+20MHz (100RB+100RB)										
PCC Channel	SCC Channel	Modulation	PCC		SCC		Total RB Size	Target MPR Level (dB)	Measured Power (dBm)	Tune up Power (dBm)
			RB Size	RB offset	RB Size	RB offset				
39750	39948	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	0	23.31	24
40185	39987	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	0	22.35	24
40620	40422	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	0	22.28	24
41055	40857	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	0	22.16	24
41490	41292	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	0	22.09	24

<Inter-Band Uplink carrier aggregation>

General Note:

i. The device supports inter-band uplink carrier aggregation for LTE 4A-12A for the bandwidth combination is according to 3GPP36.101 table 5.6A.1-2, For Inter Band UE Power Class 1 and 3, the allowed Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) is according to 3GPP 36.521 6.2.3A.2 requirements.

ii. For the maximum power in each inter-band combination will not higher than the maximum power in LTE non-CA Rel.8 operation.

iii. According TCB workshop, the output power with uplink CA active was measured for the configuration with the highest reported SAR with single carrier for each exposure condition. The power was measured with wideband signal integration over both component carriers in each PCC / SCC.

iv. Uplink CA is only operating with power class3, and additional SAR measurement for LTE UL CA whit other DL CA combinations active were not required since the maximum output power for this configuration was not > 0.25dB higher than the maximum output power for UL CA active.

v. For inter-band uplink carrier aggregation SAR evaluation proposal as following step according to 2018 TCBC workshop:

step 1. Provide the single uplink SAR values you have obtained for the relevant SAR configurations and frequency bands that employ inter-band uplink carrier aggregation at UL CA active power level.

step 2. If the single uplink 1-g SAR values for each band are both less than 0.8 W/kg and the algebraic summation of the 1-g SAR values are less than 1.45 W/kg no additional measurements need to be performed.

step 3. If one of the single uplink 1-g SAR values is greater than 0.8 W/kg, instead of algebraically summing the 1-g SAR values, sum up the SAR distributions, similar to the enlarged zoom scan (volume scan) procedures found in FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04.

step 4. If the algebraic sum of the 1-g SAR values is > 1.45 W/kg additional measurements may have to be made. Submit a KDB inquiry for additional guidance.

step 5. As quick and conservative evaluation, non-CA LTE standalone SAR measurement is performed for all applicable exposure positions, for the consideration of inter-band UL CA: use the LTE standalone SAR in non-CA mode result to do the simultaneous TX analysis (i.e., SAR summation).

step 6. In step (5), when the summation of 1g SAR > 1.6W/kg, test LTE standalone SAR while configured at TX power level in the UL CA operation again, and so the simultaneous TX analysis. The test LTE configuration (bandwidth, RB, modulation, RB allocation) for PCC and for SCC, analogy to the guidance for intra-band UL CA, in 2017-Nov TCBC workshop material.

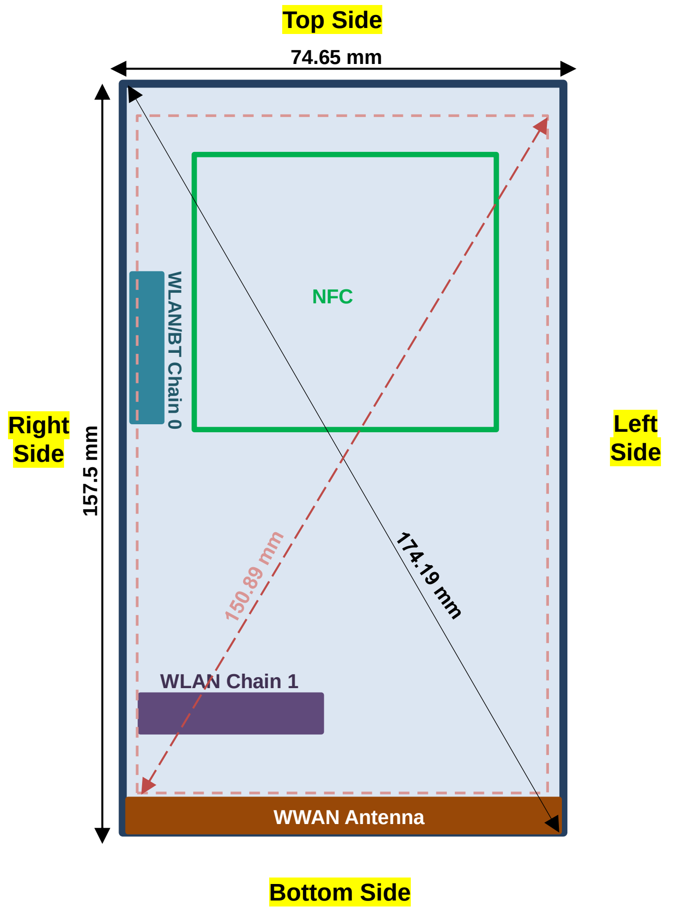
step 7. The maximum output power is measured for each UL CA configuration for required test channel will according to KDB 941225 D05 for each PCC / SCC, when the maximum output for UL CA is < standalone LTE mode (without CA), PCC / SCC is configured according to the highest standalone SAR configuration tested analogy to the guidance for intra-band UL CA, in 2017-Nov TCBC workshop material, additionally the other BWs combination to verify the maximum power will not higher then maximum BW combination 0.25dB according to KDB 941225 D05, please refer to page 3 to show inter-band UL CA power measurement.

<Inter-Band 4A-12A>

CA_4A-12A													
Combination 20MHz+10MHz (100RB+50RB)													
PCC Channel	SCC Channel	Modulation	PCC		SCC		PCC1 Power (dBm)	SCC2 Power (dBm)	Combined Measured Power (dBm)	PCC1 Tune up Power (dBm)	PCC2 Tune up Power (dBm)	Combined Tune up Power (dBm)
			RB Size	RB offset	RB Size	RB offset						
20050	23060	QPSK	1	0	1	0	19.76	19.71	22.75	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.51	19.68	22.61	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.57	19.64	22.62	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.7	19.76	22.74	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.74	19.86	22.81	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.68	19.73	22.72	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.73	19.85	22.80	20	20	23
		16QAM	1	0	1	0	19.89	19.86	22.89	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.75	19.87	22.82	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.69	19.81	22.76	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.81	19.86	22.85	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.85	19.98	22.93	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.79	19.85	22.83	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.86	19.94	22.91	20	20	23
		64QAM	1	0	1	0	19.86	19.81	22.85	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.71	19.87	22.80	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.76	19.83	22.81	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.74	19.61	22.69	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.79	19.88	22.85	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.71	19.76	22.75	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.76	19.86	22.82	20	20	23
20175	23095	QPSK	1	0	1	0	19.96	19.9	22.94	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.58	19.75	22.68	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.53	19.62	22.59	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.72	19.82	22.78	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.63	19.8	22.73	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.58	19.71	22.66	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.65	19.75	22.71	20	20	23
		16QAM	1	0	1	0	19.92	19.9	22.92	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.71	19.93	22.83	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.63	19.74	22.70	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.84	19.9	22.88	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.77	19.89	22.84	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.66	19.77	22.73	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.74	19.85	22.81	20	20	23
		64QAM	1	0	1	0	19.9	19.8	22.86	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.69	19.84	22.78	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.56	19.69	22.64	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.75	19.81	22.79	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.65	19.79	22.73	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.61	19.7	22.67	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.66	19.77	22.73	20	20	23

CA_4A-12A													
Combination 20MHz+10MHz (100RB+50RB)													
PCC Channel	SCC Channel	Modulation	PCC		SCC		PCC1 Power (dBm)	SCC2 Power (dBm)	Combined Measured Power (dBm)	PCC1 Tune up Power (dBm)	PCC2 Tune up Power (dBm)	Combined Tune up Power (dBm)
			RB Size	RB offset	RB Size	RB offset						
20300	23130	QPSK	1	0	1	0	19.8	19.72	22.77	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.41	19.61	22.52	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.34	19.56	22.46	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.68	19.68	22.69	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.55	19.64	22.61	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.43	19.55	22.50	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.58	19.6	22.60	20	20	23
		16QAM	1	0	1	0	19.88	19.88	22.89	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.47	19.71	22.60	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.49	19.67	22.59	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.78	19.76	22.78	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.65	19.72	22.70	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.5	19.64	22.58	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.66	19.7	22.69	20	20	23
		64QAM	1	0	1	0	19.85	19.81	22.84	20	20	23
			1	49	1	25	19.47	19.65	22.57	20	20	23
			1	99	1	49	19.41	19.61	22.52	20	20	23
			50	0	25	0	19.67	19.68	22.69	20	20	23
			50	24	25	12	19.56	19.64	22.61	20	20	23
			50	50	25	25	19.43	19.52	22.49	20	20	23
			100	0	50	0	19.59	19.6	22.61	20	20	23

12. Antenna Location



Back View

13. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per TCBC workshop, SAR for intra-band UL CA is required in each exposure condition (highest standalone head test position, body etc.) and frequency band combination, and the highest SAR configuration was according to Sporton SAR report, report number FA8O0518, FCC ID: 2AIP8-SR00300W with single carrier for each exposure condition.
2. When the reported SAR for intra-band UL CA configuration, described above, is < 1.2 W/kg, UL CA SAR is not required for all required test channels.
3. For intra-band UL CA SAR is less than standalone with single carrier for each exposure condition, therefore, all the Sim-Tx analysis are refer to Sporton SAR report, report number FA8O0518, FCC ID: RWO-RZ350259.
4. Additional inter-band UL CA SAR is not necessary, due to the simultaneous transmission analysis is used non-CA mode LTE standalone SAR to be evaluated and compliance with FCC limitation, and the non-CA mode LTE reported SAR pls refer Sporton SAR report, report number FA8O0518, FCC ID: RWO-RZ350259.

13.1 Head SAR

<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
01	LTE Band 7C	20M	QPSK	1	0	Left Cheek	0mm	20850+21048	2510	23.15	24.00	1.216	0.12	0.041	0.050

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
02	LTE Band 41C	20M	QPSK	1	0	Left Cheek	0mm	39750+39948	2506	23.31	24.00	1.172	62.9	1.590	0.16	0.072	0.134

13.2 Hotspot SAR

<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
03	LTE Band 7C	20M	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	10mm	20850+21048	2510	23.15	24.00	1.216	-0.14	0.621	0.755

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
04	LTE Band 41C	20M	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	10mm	39750+39948	2506	23.31	24.00	1.172	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.778	0.917

13.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
05	LTE Band 7C	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back	15mm	20850+21048	2510	23.15	24.00	1.216	-0.05	0.158	0.192

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
06	LTE Band 41C	20M	QPSK	1	0	Front	15mm	39750+39948	2506	23.31	24.00	1.172	62.9	1.006	-0.04	0.177	0.209

14. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Support
	WLAN	
1	WLAN 2.4GHz(WIFI CH0) + BT(WIFI CH0)	Y
2	WLAN 2.4GHz(WIFI CH1) + BT(WIFI 0)	N
3	WLAN 5GHz(WIFI CH0) + BT(WIFI CH0)	Y
4	WLAN 5GHz(WIFI CH1) + BT(WIFI CH0)	N
5	WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH0)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH0)	Y
6	WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH1)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH1)	Y
	WWAN +WLAN	
7	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH0)	Y
8	WWAN + WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH0)	Y
9	WWAN + BT(WIFI CH0)	Y
10	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH1)	N
11	WWAN + WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH1)	N
12	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz MIMO	Y
13	WWAN + WLAN 5GHz MIMO	Y
14	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz MIMO+ BT(WIFI CH0)	Y
15	WWAN + WLAN 5GHz MIMO+ BT(WIFI CH0)	Y
16	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH0)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH0)	Y
17	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH1)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH1)	Y
18	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH0)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH1)	Y
19	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH1)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH0)	Y
20	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH0)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH1)+ BT(WIFI CH0)	Y
21	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH1)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH0)+ BT(WIFI CH0)	Y
22	WWAN + WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH0)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH0)+ WLAN 2.4GHz (WIFI CH1)+ WLAN 5GHz (WIFI CH1)	N

General Note:

1. For inter-band uplink carrier aggregation SAR summation proposal as following step:
   Step1: For the consideration of inter-band UL CA: use the LTE standalone SAR result to do the simultaneous TX analysis (i.e., SAR summation), as quick and conservative evaluation.
   Step2: when the summation of 1g SAR > 1.6W/kg, test LTE standalone SAR while configured at TX power level in the UL CA operation again, and also the simultaneous TX analysis.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
   i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
   ii) SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^1.5 / (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of [(x1-x2)2 + (y1-y2)2 + (z1-z2)2], where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
   iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
   iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.

14.1 Head Exposure Conditions

<When Uplink CA is active>

<Step1>

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	1		2	3	4	5	6	1+2+3+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+4+5+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3+5 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2+5+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3+4+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
		LTE Band 4	LTE Band 12	2.4GHz WLAN Chain 0	2.4GHz WLAN Chain 1	5GHz WLAN Chain 0	5GHz WLAN Chain 1	Bluetooth Chain 0						
		1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)						
LTE	Right Cheek	0.075	0.087	0.251	0.001	0.280	0.001	0.029	**0.443**	**0.472**	**0.693**	**0.164**	**0.443**	**0.472**
	Right Tilted	0.027	0.039	0.055	0.001	0.035	0.001	0.002	**0.124**	**0.104**	**0.156**	**0.068**	**0.124**	**0.104**
	Left Cheek	0.074	0.076	0.434	0.001	0.427	0.001	0.068	**0.653**	**0.646**	**1.011**	**0.152**	**0.653**	**0.646**
	Left Tilted	0.024	0.052	0.104	0.001	0.038	0.001	0.014	**0.195**	**0.129**	**0.218**	**0.078**	**0.195**	**0.129**

14.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

<When Uplink CA is active>

<Step1>

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	1		2	3	4	5	6	1+2+3+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+4+5+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3+5 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2+5+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3+4+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
		LTE Band 4	LTE Band 12	2.4GHz WLAN Chain 0	2.4GHz WLAN Chain 1	5GHz WLAN Chain 0	5GHz WLAN Chain 1	Bluetooth Chain 0						
		1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)						
LTE	Front	0.625	0.216	0.078	0.006	0.038	0.001	0.016	**0.941**	**0.896**	**0.957**	**0.848**	**0.936**	**0.901**
	Back	0.630	0.228	0.073	0.022	0.022	0.133	0.021	**0.974**	**1.034**	**0.953**	**1.013**	**1.085**	**0.923**
	Left side	0.037	0.058						**0.095**	**0.095**	**0.095**	**0.095**	**0.095**	**0.095**
	Right side	0.267	0.143	0.113	0.002	0.041	0.015	0.031	**0.556**	**0.497**	**0.564**	**0.427**	**0.569**	**0.484**
	Bottom side	1.130	0.116		0.003		0.034		**1.249**	**1.280**	**1.246**	**1.283**	**1.280**	**1.249**

14.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

<When Uplink CA is active>

<Step1>

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	1		2	3	4	5	6	1+2+3+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+4+5+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3+5 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2+5+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3+4+6 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
		LTE Band 4	LTE Band 12	2.4GHz WLAN Chain 0	2.4GHz WLAN Chain 1	5GHz WLAN Chain 0	5GHz WLAN Chain 1	Bluetooth Chain 0						
		1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)						
LTE	Front	0.301	0.149	0.028	0.002	0.029	0.003	0.005	**0.485**	**0.487**	**0.507**	**0.455**	**0.486**	**0.486**
	Back	0.303	0.155	0.031	0.008	0.032	0.086	0.003	**0.500**	**0.579**	**0.521**	**0.552**	**0.578**	**0.501**

Test Engineer：White Huang, Tommy Chen

15. Uncertainty Assessment

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be ≤ 30%, for a confidence interval of k = 2. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg and highest measured 10-g SAR is less 3.75W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.

16. References

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

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

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

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

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

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

[7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, Oct 2015.

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

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[10] FCC KDB 941225 D05A v01r02, “Rel. 10 LTE SAR Test Guidance and KDB Inquiries”, Oct 2015

[11] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", Oct 2015.

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

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

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.