SAR TEST REPORT

Reference No.	:	WTS16S0961760E V2
FCC ID................................	:	2AJXM-G35
Applicant	:	SUPERCOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address	:	FLAT C 23/F LUCKY PLAZA 315-321 LOCKHART ROAD WAN CHAI HONG KONG
Manufacturer	:	Neel Enterprise
Address	:	Room 13-24, 7/F, Sino Industrial Plaza, 9 Kai Cheung Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Product Name	:	Mobile Phone
Model No.	:	G35
Brand.	:	KOLOR
Standards	:	FCC 47 CFR Part2(2.1093) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006 IEEE 1528-2013 & Published RF Exposure KDB Procedures
Date of Receipt sample....	:	Sep. 30, 2016
Date of Test	:	Oct. 08, 2016 - Oct. 11, 2016
Date of Issue	:	Oct. 27, 2016
Test Result	:	Pass

Remarks:
The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested, this test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the company. The report would be invalid without specific stamp of test institute and the signatures of compiler and approver.

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2 Laboratories Introduction

Waltek Services Test Group Ltd is a professional third-party testing and certification organization with multi-year product testing and certification experience, established strictly in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements, and accredited by CNAS (China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment) AQSIQ, CMA and IECEE for CBTL. Meanwhile, Waltek has got recognition as registration and accreditation laboratory from EMSD (Electrical and Mechanical Services Department), and American Energy star, FCC(The Federal Communications Commission), CPSC(Consumer Product Safety Commission), CEC(California energy efficiency), IC(Industry Canada) and ELI(Efficient Lighting Initiative). It’s the strategic partner and data recognition laboratory of international authoritative organizations, such as UL, Intertek(ETL-SEMKO), CSA, TÜV Rheinland, TÜV SÜD, etc.

Waltek Services Test Group Ltd. is one of the largest and the most comprehensive third party testing organizations in China, our headquarter located in Shenzhen and have branches in Foshan, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Suzhou,Ningbo and Hong Kong, Our test capability covered four large fields: safety test. ElectroMagnetic Compatibility(EMC), reliablity and energy performance, Chemical test. As a professional, comprehensive, justice international test organization, we still keep the scientific and rigorous work attitude to help each client satisfy the international standards and assist their product enter into globe market smoothly.

3 Contents

4 Revision History

Test report No.	Date of Receipt sample	Date of Test	Date of Issue	Purpose	Comment	Approved
WTS16S0961760E	Sep.30, 2016	Oct.08-Oct.11, 2016	Oct.17, 2016	original	-	Replaced
WTS16S0961760E V1	-	-	Oct.22, 2016	Updated	Updated the Max SAR values	Valid
WTS16S0961760E V2	-	-	Oct.27, 2016	Updated	Updated	Valid

5 General Information

5.1 General Description of E.U.T.

Product Name:	Mobile Phone
Model No.:	G35
Model Description:	N/A
GSM Band(s):	GSM 850/1900MHz
GPRS Class:	12
WCDMA Band(s):	N/A
LTE Bnad(s)	N/A
Wi-Fi Specification:	N/A
Bluetooth Version:	Bluetooth v3.0+EDR
GPS:	N/A
NFC:	N/A
Hardware Version:	KCX915_MAIN_PCB(V1.1)
Software Version:	C39_V09_0726
Note:	This EUT has two SIM card slots, and use same one RF module. We found that RF parameters are the same, when we insert the card 1 and card 2. So we usually performed the test under main card slot 1.

5.2 Details of E.U.T.

Operation Frequency	GSM/GPRS 850: 824~849MHz PCS/GPRS1900: 1850~1910MHz Bluetooth: 2402~2480MHz
Max. RF output power	GSM 850: 32.75dBm PCS1900: 29.93dBm Bluetooth: 0.64dBm
Max.SAR:	0.41 W/Kg 1g Head Tissue 0.78 W/Kg 1g Body-worn Tissue
Max Simultaneous SAR	0.81 W/Kg
Type of Modulation:	GSM,GPRS: GMSK Bluetooth: GFSK, Pi/4 DQPSK,8DPSK
Antenna installation	GSM: internal permanent antenna Bluetooth: internal permanent antenna
Antenna Gain	GSM 850: 1.0dBi PCS1900: 0.8dBi Bluetooth: 0.5dBi
Technical Data	: Battery DC 3.7V, 650mAh DC 5.7V, 0.8A, charging from adapter (Adapter Input: 100-240V~50/60Hz 0.125A)

Adapter : Manufacture: Shenzhen ZhengHengda Technology Co. Ltd.
Model No.: ZHD-002

5.3 Test Facility

The test facility has a test site registered with the following organizations:

- **IC – Registration No.: 7760A-1**

  Waltek Services(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the Industry Canada. The acceptance letter from the Industry Canada is maintained in our files. Registration 7760A-1, October 15, 2015

- **FCC Test Site 1#– Registration No.: 880581**

  Waltek Services(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory `has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration 880581, April 29, 2014.

- **FCC Test Site 2#– Registration No.: 328995**

  Waltek Services(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory `has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration 328995, December 3, 2014.

6 Equipment Used during Test

6.1 Equipment List

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
6 AXIS ROBOT	KUKA	KR6 R900 SIXX	502635	N/A	N/A
SATIMO Test Software	MVG	OPENSAR	OPENSAR V_4_02_27	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM TABLE	MVG	N/A	SAR_1215_01	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	MVG	SAM118	SN 11/15 SAM118	N/A	N/A
MultiMeter	Keithley	MiltiMeter 2000	4073942	2016-03-16	2017-03-15
Data Acquisition Electronics	MVG	DAE4	915	2016-03-16	2017-03-15
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753E	JP38160684	2016-04-02	2017-04-01
Universal Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	CMU200	112461	2016-03-23	2017-03-22
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	CMW500	/	2015-10-19	2016-10-18
E-Field Probe	MVG	SSE5	SN 07/15 EP249	2015-10-19	2016-10-18
DIPOLE 835	MVG	SID835	SN 09/15 DIP 0G835-358	2015-03-16	2017-03-15
DIPOLE 1900	MVG	SID1900	SN 09/15 DIP 1G900-361	2015-03-16	2017-03-15
Limesar Dielectric Probe	MVG	SCLMP	SN 11/15 OCPG 69	2016-03-16	2017-03-15
Power Amplifier	BONN	BLWA 0830 -160/100/40D	128740	2016-09-12	2017-09-11
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	105942	2016-09-12	2017-09-11
Power Meter	R&S	NRP2	102031	2016-09-12	2017-09-11

6.2 Test Equipment Calibration

All the test equipments used are valid and calibrated by CEPREI Certification Body that address is No.110 Dongguan Zhuang RD. Guangzhou, P.R.China.

7 SAR Introduction

7.1 Introduction

This measurement report shows compliance of the EUT with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006 and FCC 47 CFR Part2 (2.1093)
.
The test procedures, as described in IEEE 1528-2013 Standard for IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques(300MHz~6GHz) and Published RF Exposure KDB Procedures

7.2 SAR Definition

- SAR : Specific Absorption Rate
- The SAR characterize the absorption of energy by a quantity of tissue
- This is related to a increase of the temperature of these tissues during a time period.

$$\mathrm{DAS} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

$$\mathrm{DAS} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}m}\right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\rho \mathrm{d}V}\right)$$

$$\mathrm{DAS} = c_{\mathrm{h}} \left.\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t}\right|_{t=0}$$

SAR definition

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

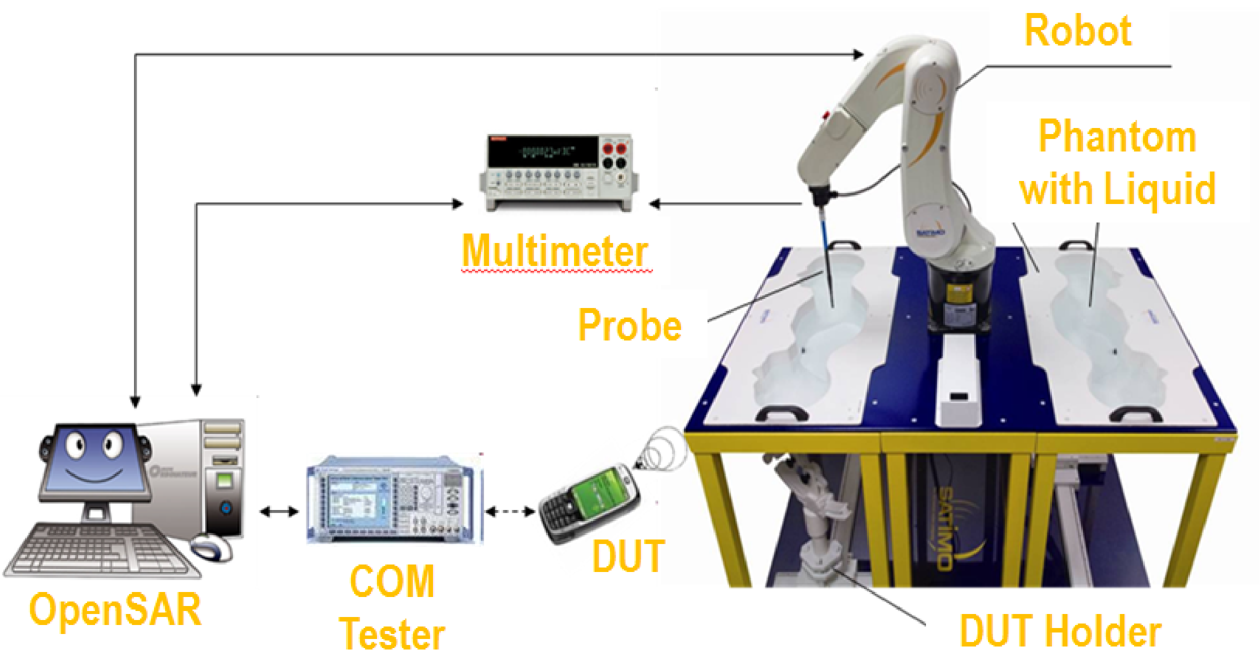
- SAR : Specific Absorption Rate
  - σ : Liquid conductivity
    - $\varepsilon_r = \varepsilon' - j\varepsilon''$ (complex permittivity of liquid)
    - $\sigma = \frac{\varepsilon'' \omega}{\varepsilon_0}$
  - ρ: Liquid density
    - ρ = 1000 g/L = 1000Kg/m³

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m3)
E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

8 SAR Measurement Setup

SAR bench sub-systems



Scanning System (robot)

- It must be able to scan all the volume of the phantom to evaluate the tridimensional distribution of SAR.
- Must be able to set the probe orthogonal of the surface of the phantom (±30°).
- Detects stresses on the probe and stop itself if necessary to keep the integrity of the probe.

SAM Phantom (Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin)

- The probe scanning of the E-Field is done in the 2 half of the normalized head.
- The normalized shape of the phantom corresponds to the dimensions of 90% of an adult head size.
- The materials for the phantom should not affect the radiation of the device under test (DUT)
  - Permittivity < 5
- The head is filled with tissue simulating liquid.
- The hand holding the DUT does not have to be modeled.

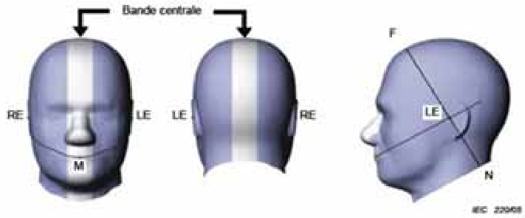
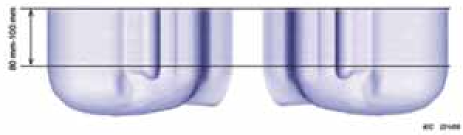
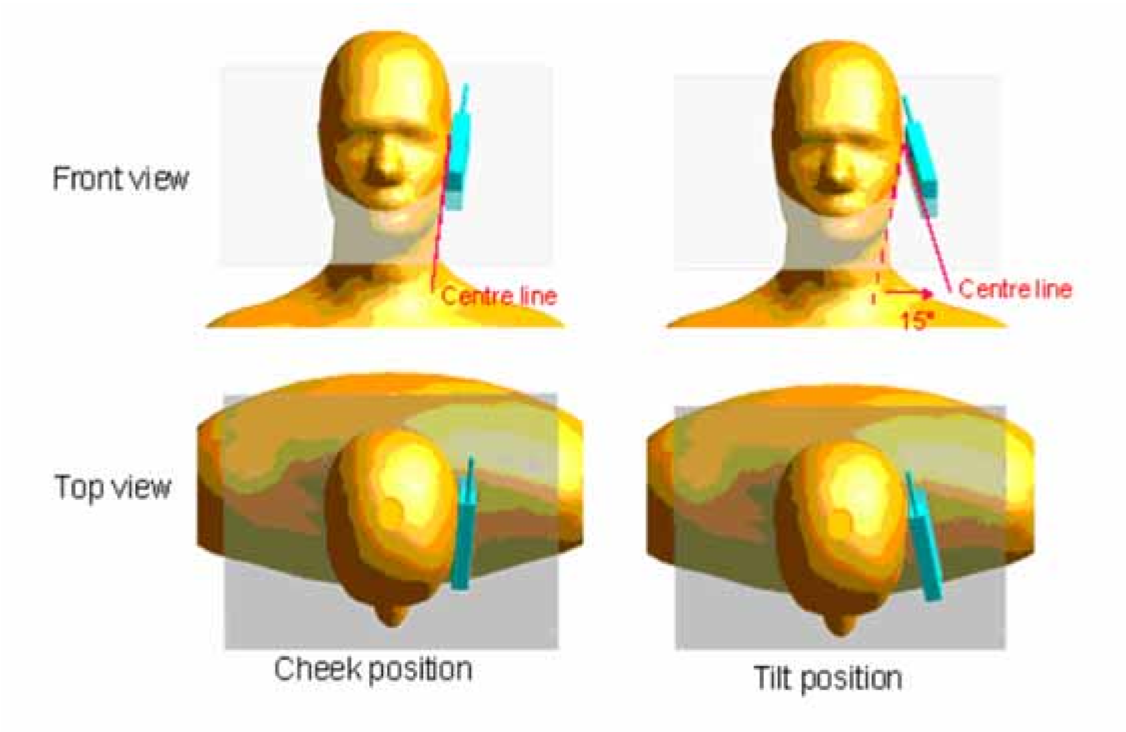


Illustration du fantôme donnant les points de référence des oreilles, RE et LE, le point de référence de la bouche, M, la ligne de référence N-F et la bande centrale



Bi-section sagittale du fantôme avec périmètre étendu (montrée sur le côté comme lors des essais de DAS de l'appareil)



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

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (KUKA) with controller and software.
2. KUKA Control Panel (KCP).
3. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
4. The functions of the PC plug-in card are to perform the time critical task such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation fast movement interrupts.
5. A computer operating Windows 7.
6. OPENSAR software.
7. Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
8. The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and body usage.
9. The Position device for handheld EUT.
10. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes (see Application Note).
11. System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.

Data Evaluation

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

Probe Parameters	- Sensitivity	$Norm_i$
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point Dcpi	
Device Parameter	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media Parametrs	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can either be found in the component documents or be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the OPENSAR components.

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

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

Where 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 (DASY parameter)*

dcp_i *= Diode compression point (DASY parameter)*

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

E-field probes: $$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

H-field probes: $$H_i = \sqrt{Vi} \cdot \frac{a_{i10} + a_{i11} f + a_{i12} f^2}{f}$$

Where V_i *= Compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*

$Norm_i$ *= Sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)*

µV/(V/m)2 for E0field Probes

ConvF= Sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} *= 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):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

where 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 as a free space field.

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

where 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*

SAR Evaluation – Peak Spatial - Average

The procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps

- **Power Reference Measurement**

  The reference and drift jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.

- **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 finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in OPENSAR software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scan area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the area scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid was at to 15 mm by 15 mm and can be edited by a user.

- **Zoom Scan**

  Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default zoom scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maximum found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. If the preceding Area Scan job indicates more then one maximum, the number of Zoom Scans has to be enlarged accordingly (The default number inserted is 1).

- **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 one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have OPENSAR software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

SAR Evaluation – Peak SAR

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE1528 standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g. The OPENSAR system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maximum searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation

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. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation.
They are used in the Cube Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the fourth order least square polynomial method for extrapolation. For a grid using 5x5x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1 g and 10 g cubes.

Definition of Reference Points

Ear Reference Point

Figure 6.2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 6.1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 6.1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

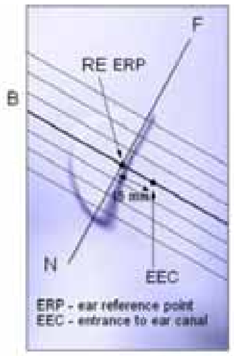


Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP’s

Figure 6.2 Front, back and side view of SAM

Device Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the device need to be established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device is placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (See Fig. 6.3). The “test device reference point” is than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device is positioned so that the “vertical centerline” is bisecting the front surface of the device at it’s top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point [5].

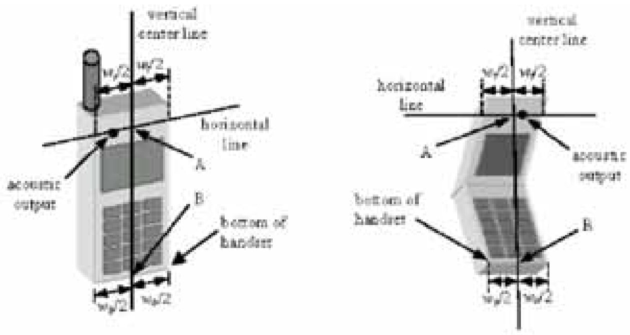


Figure 6.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

Test Configuration – Positioning for Cheek / Touch

1. Position the device 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 below), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the device is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom

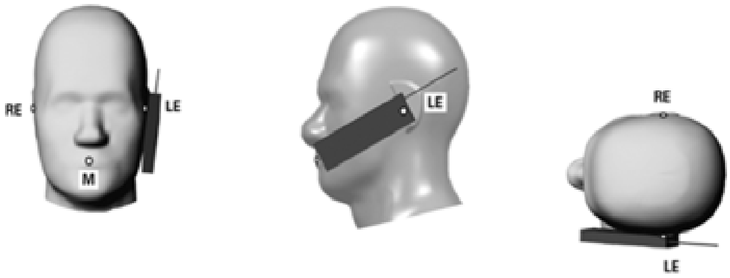


Figure 7.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. Translate the device towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the device touches the ear.

3. While maintaining the device in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).
4. Rotate the device around the vertical centerline until the device (horizontal line) is symmetrical with respect to the line NF.

5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE and maintaining the device contact with the ear, rotate the device about the line NF until any point on the device is in contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure below.

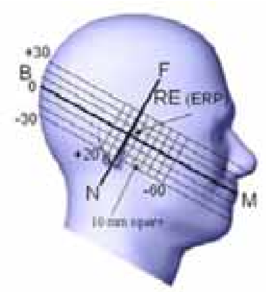


Figure 7.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

Test Configuration – Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the device, retracted the device parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the device by 15 degrees.

2. Rotate the device around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.

3. While maintaining the orientation of the device, move the device parallel to the reference plane until any part of the device touches the head. (In this position, point A is located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the device shall be reduced. The tilted position is obtained when any part of the device is in contact with the ear as well as a second part of the device is in contact with the head (see Figure below).

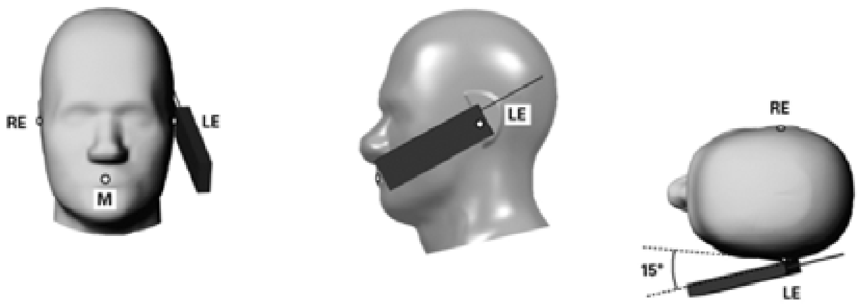
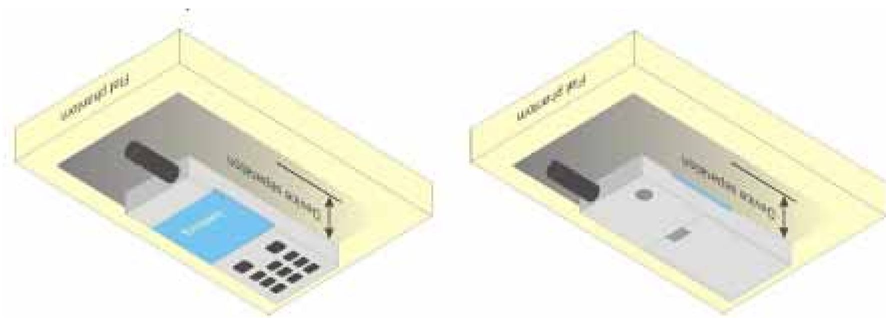


Figure 7.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15˚ Tilt Position

Test Position – Body Configurations

Body Worn Position
(a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
(b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
(c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 1.0 cm or holster surface and the flat phantom to 0 cm.



9 Exposure limit

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.

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.

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. This 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.

Table 8.1 Human Exposure Limits

	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIROMENT Professional Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[1] Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR[2] Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[3] Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

[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.

10 System and liquid validation

10.1 System validation

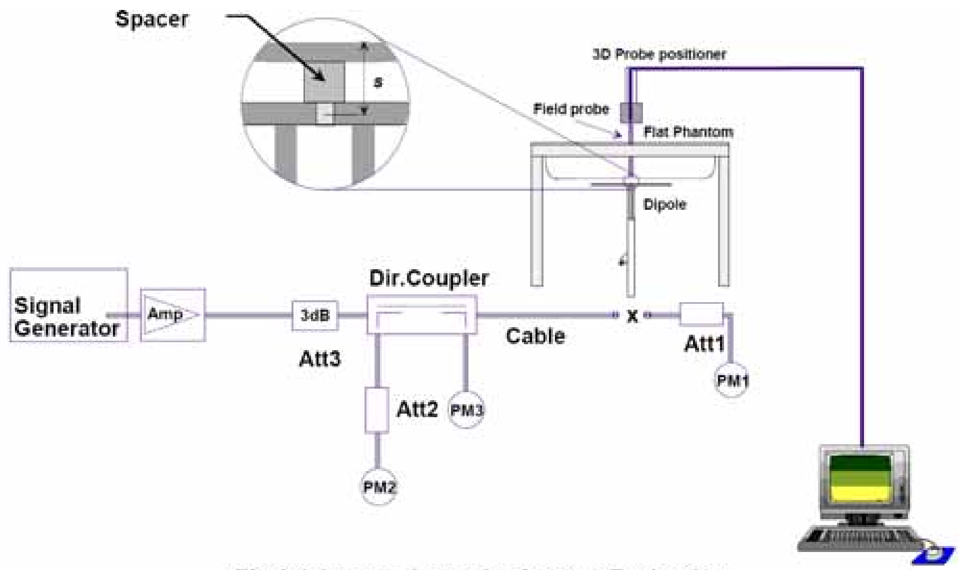


Fig 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

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

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 30 dBm (1000 mW) before dipole is connected.

Numerical reference SAR values (W/kg) for reference dipole and flat phantom

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR	10 g SAR	Local SAR at surface (above feed-point)	Local SAR at surface (y = 2 cm offset from feed-point)[a]
300	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.1
450	4.9	3.3	7.2	3.2
835	9.5	6.2	4.1	4.9
900	10.8	6.9	16.4	5.4
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.5
1800	38.1	19.8	69.5	6.8
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.6
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.5
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

Table 1: system validation (1g)

Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type (head/body)	1W Target SAR1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	1W Normalized SAR1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Sep 30,2016	835	head	9.53	0.0969	9.69	1.7
Sep 30,2016	835	body	9.44	0.0932	9.32	-1.3
Oct 08,2016	1900	head	39.37	0.3951	39.51	0.4
Oct 08,2016	1900	body	38.58	0.3996	39.96	3.6

Note: system check input power: 10mW

10.2 liquid validation

The dielectric parameters were checked prior to assessment using the HP85070C dielectric probe kit. The dielectric parameters measured are reported in each correspondent section.

KDB 865664 recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The head and body tissue parameters given in this below table should be used to measure the SAR of transmitters operating in 100 MHz to 6 GHz frequency range. The tissue dielectric parameters of the tissue medium at the test frequency should be within the tolerance required in this document. The dielectric parameters should be linearly interpolated between the closest pair of target frequencies to determine the applicable dielectric parameters corresponding to the device test frequency.

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by IEEE Std 1528-2013 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in 1528 are derived from tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described above and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in 1528.

Target Frequency	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
MHz	εr	Ơ (S/m)	εr	Ơ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness Power drifts in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Table 2: Recommended Dielectric Performance of Tissue

Recommended Dielectric Performance of Tissue										
Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	750		835		1800		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**
Water	40.52	51.83	41.46	52.4	55.2	70.2	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (Nacl)	1.61	1.52	1.45	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	57.67	46.45	56.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton x-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	29.4	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.4
Dielectric	40.93	54.32	42.54	56.1	40.0	53.3	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity	0.87	0.95	0.91	0.95	1.40	1.52	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

Table 3: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

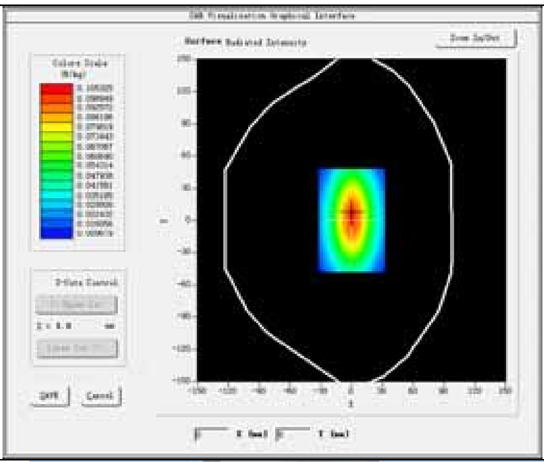
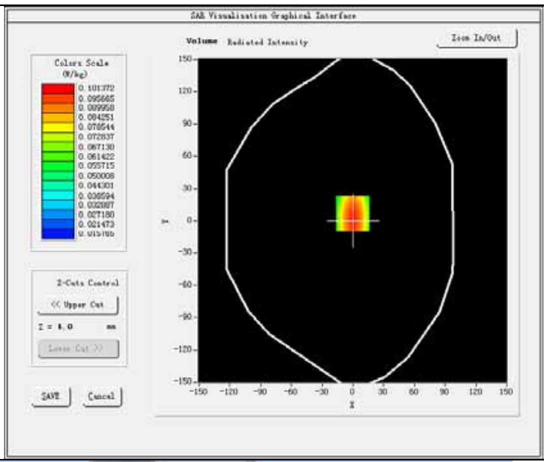
Temperature: 21°C , Relative humidity: 57%				
Frequency(MHz)	**Measured Date**	**Description**	**Dielectric Parameters**	
			εr	**σ(s/m)**
835	Sep 30,2016	Target Value ±5% window	41.50 39.43 — 43.58	0.90 0.855 — 0.945
		Measurement Value	41.68	0.91
1900	Oct 08,2016	Target Value ±5% window	40.00 38.00 — 42.00	1.40 1.33 — 1.47
		Measurement Value	40.52	1.41

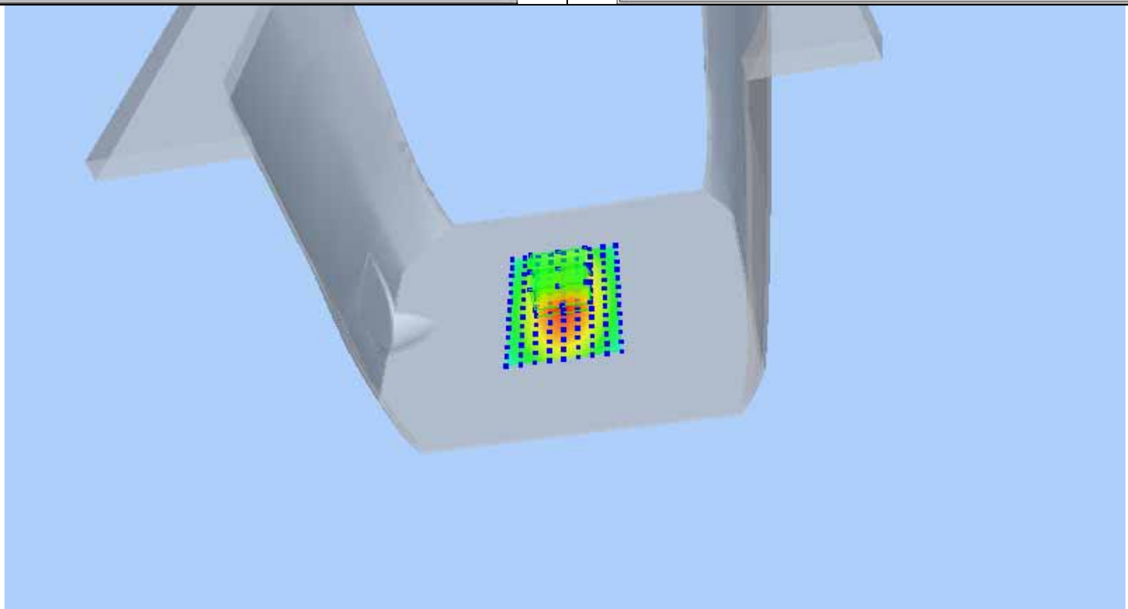
Table 4: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Temperature: 21°C , Relative humidity: 57% , Measured Date: Aug 30,2016				
Frequency(MHz)	**Measured Date**	**Description**	**Dielectric Parameters**	
			εr	**σ(s/m)**
835	Sep 30,2016	Target Value ±5% window	55.2 52.25 — 57.75	0.97 0.922 — 1.018
		Measurement Value	55.74	0.98
1900	Oct 08,2016	Target Value ±5% window	53.30 50.64 — 55.97	1.52 1.44 — 1.60
		Measurement Value	53.21	1.50

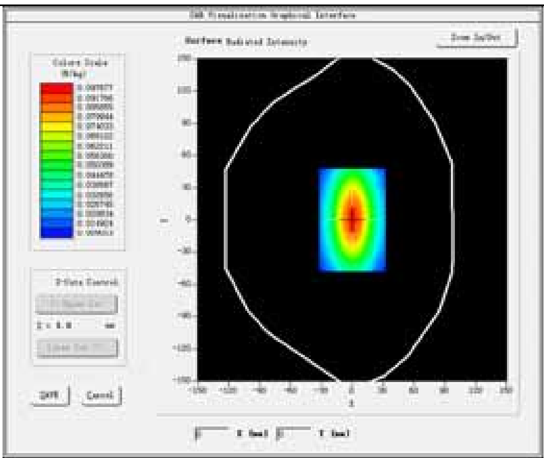
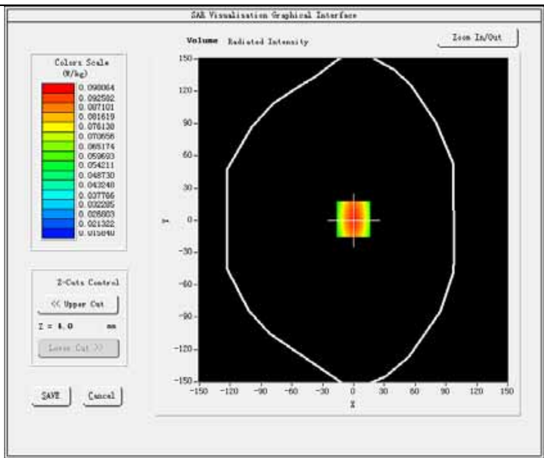
System Verification Plots

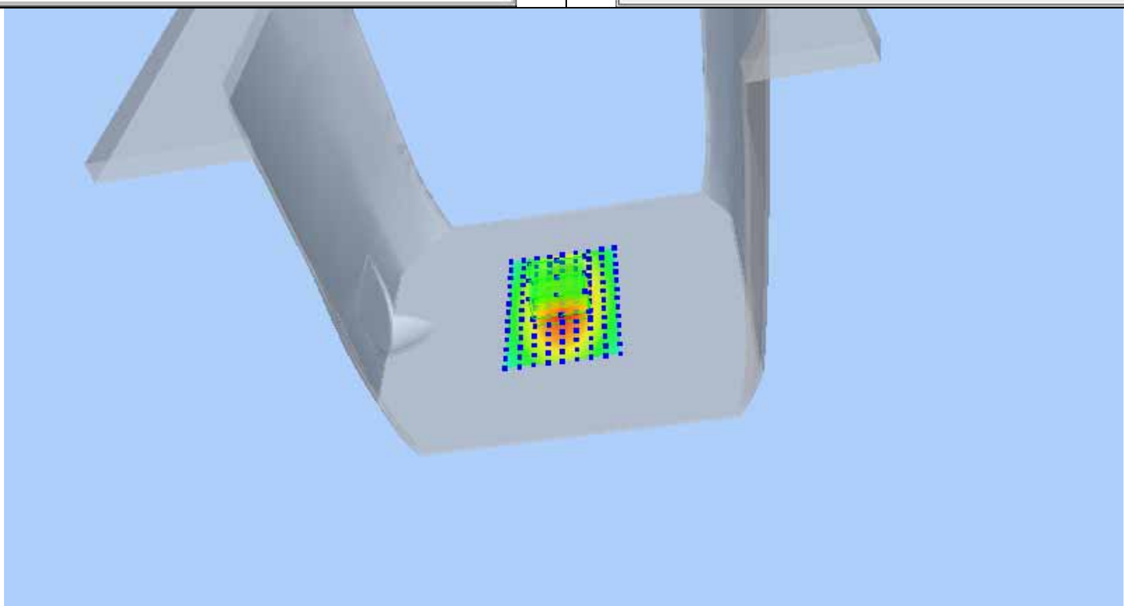
Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID835
Test Date: Sep 30,2016

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.68
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Duty cycle	1:1
Conversion Factor	5.26
Sensor-surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.23
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.062861
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.096872
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

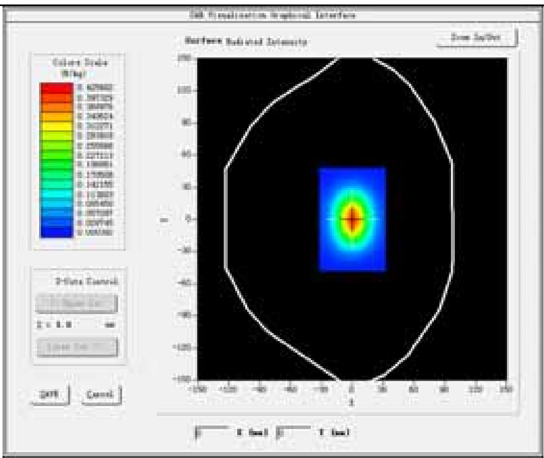
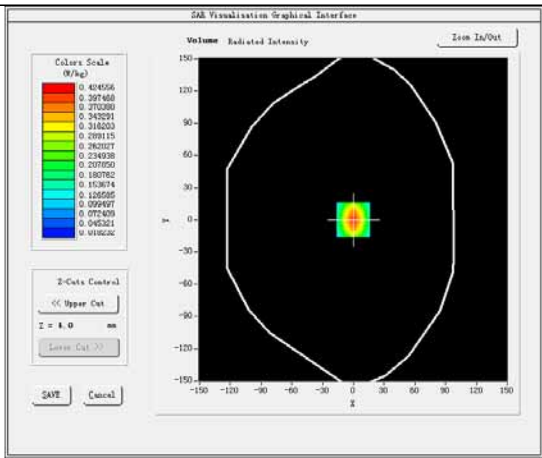


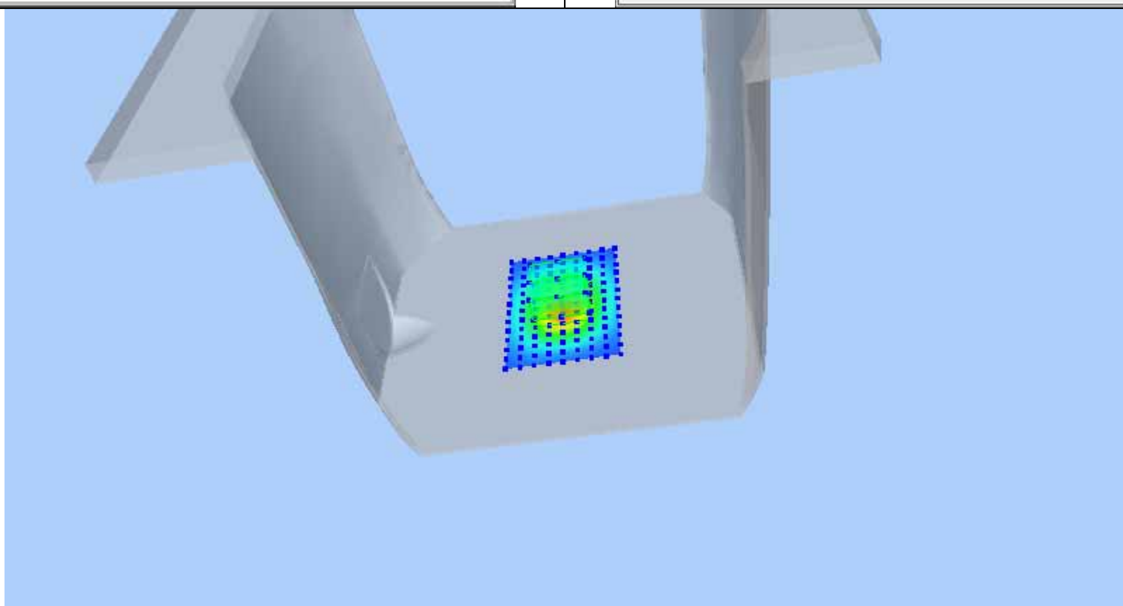
Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID835
Test Date: Sep 30,2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.74
Conductivity (S/m)	0.98
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Duty cycle	1:1
Conversion Factor	5.46
Sensor-surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.19
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.060257
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.093153
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



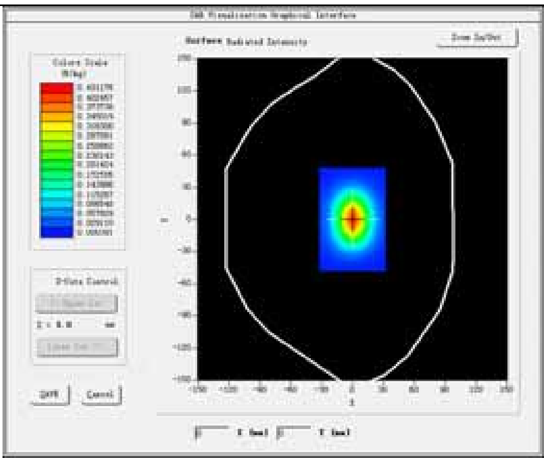
Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID1900
Test Date: Oct 08,2016

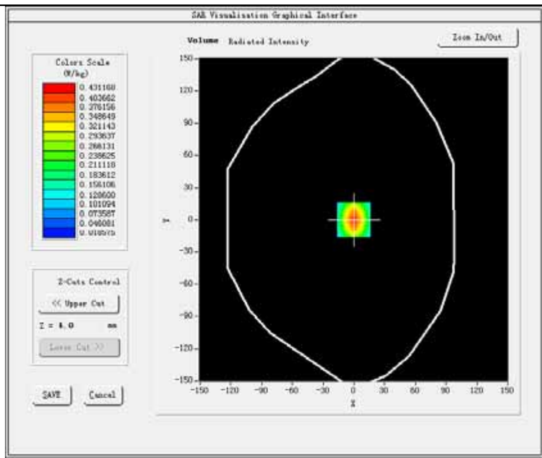
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.52
Conductivity (S/m)	1.41
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Duty cycle	1:1
Conversion Factor	4.95
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.21
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.206482
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.395149
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

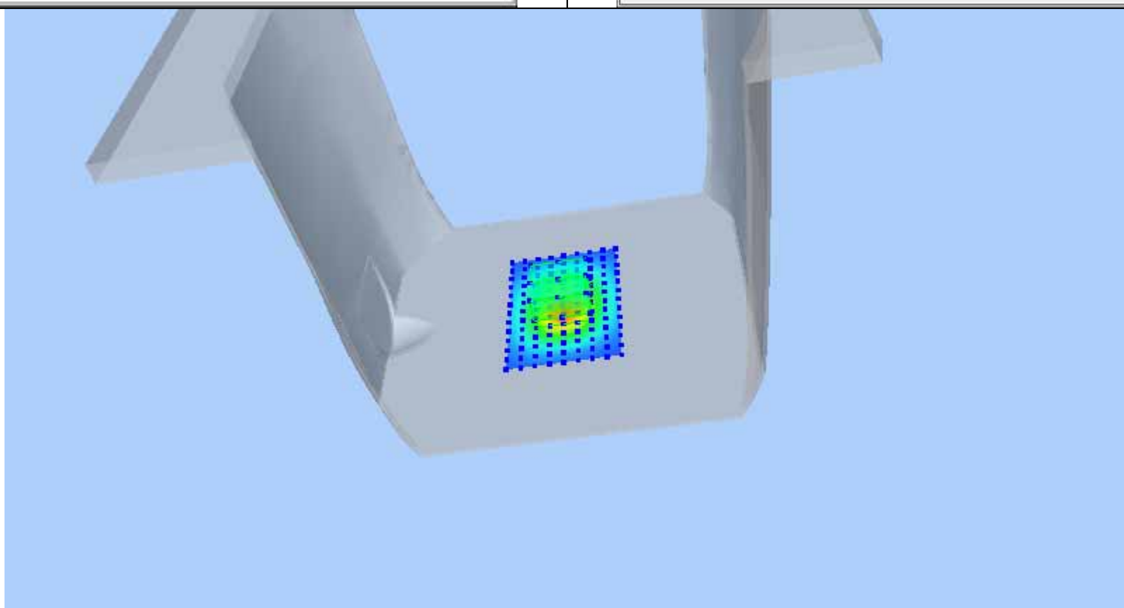


Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID1900
Test Date: Oct 08,2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.21
Conductivity (S/m)	1.50
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Duty cycle	1:1
Conversion Factor	5.05
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.17
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.208821
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.399573
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**







11 Type a Measurement Uncertainty

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

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

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

Uncertainty Distribution	*Normal*	*Rectangle*	*Triangular*	*U Shape*
Multi-plying Factor[(a)]	*1/k*[(b)]	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

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

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type -sum-by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

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

The COMOSAR Uncertainty Budget is show in below table:

UNCERTAINTY FOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK								
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	1 g ui (± %)	10 g ui (± %)	vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5,8	N	1	1	1	5,8	5,8	∞
Axial Isotropy	3,5	R	√3	(1-cp)1/2	(1-cp)1/2	1,42887	1,42887	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5,9	R	√3	√Cp	√Cp	2,40866	2,40866	∞
Boundary Effect	1	R	√3	1	1	0,57735	0,57735	∞
Linearity	4,7	R	√3	1	1	2,71355	2,71355	∞
System Detection Limits	1	R	√3	1	1	0,57735	0,57735	∞
Readout Electronics	0,5	N	1	1	1	0,5	0,5	∞
Response Time	0	R	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3	R	√3	1	1	1,73205	1,73205	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2,3	R	√3	1	1	1,32791	1,32791	∞
Dipole								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	2	N	√3	1	1	1,1547	1,1547	N-1
Input Power and SAR drift measurement	5	R	√3	1	1	2,88675	2,88675	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	√3	1	1	2,3094	2,3094	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,64	0,43	1,84752	1,2413	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4	N	1	0,64	0,43	2,56	1,72	M
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,6	0,49	1,73205	1,41451	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5	N	1	0,6	0,49	3	2,45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				9.6671	9.1646	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)		k				19.3342	18.3292	

UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION FOR HANDSET SAR TEST								
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i (1 g)	c_i (10 g)	1 g u_i (± %)	10 g u_i (± %)	v_i
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5,8	N	1	1	1	5,8	5,8	∞
Axial Isotropy	3,5	R	√3	$(1\text{-}c_p)^{1/2}$	$(1\text{-}c_p)^{1/2}$	1,43	1,43	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5,9	R	√3	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2,41	2,41	∞
Boundary Effect	1	R	√3	1	1	0,58	0,58	∞
Linearity	4,7	R	√3	1	1	2,71	2,71	∞
System Detection Limits	1	R	√3	1	1	0,58	0,58	∞
Readout Electronics	0,5	N	1	1	1	0,50	0,50	∞
Response Time	0	R	√3	1	1	0,00	0,00	∞
Integration Time	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3	R	√3	1	1	1,73	1,73	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2,3	R	√3	1	1	1,33	1,33	∞
Test sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2,6	N	1	1	1	2,60	2,60	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3	N	1	1	1	3,00	3,00	N-1
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5	R	√3	1	1	2,89	2,89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	√3	1	1	2,31	2,31	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,64	0,43	1,85	1,24	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4	N	1	0,64	0,43	2,56	1,72	M
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,6	0,49	1,73	1,41	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5	N	1	0,6	0,49	3,00	2,45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				10.39	9.92	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)		k				20.78	19.84	

12 Output Power Verification

Test Condition:

1. Conducted Measurement
EUT was set for low, mid, high channel with modulated mode and highest RF output power.
The base station simulator was connected to the antenna terminal.
2 Conducted Emissions Measurement Uncertainty
All test measurements carried out are traceable to national standards. The uncertainty of the measurement at a confidence level of approximately 95% (in the case where distributions are normal), with a coverage factor of 2, in the range 30MHz – 40GHz is ±1.5dB.
3 Environmental Conditions Temperature 23°C
Relative Humidity 53%
Atmospheric Pressure 1019mbar
4 Test Date : Sep 30,2016
Tested By : Damon Wang

Test Procedures:

Mobile Phone radio output power measurement

1. The transmitter output port was connected to base station emulator.
2. Establish communication link between emulator and EUT and set EUT to operate at maximum output power all the time.
3. Select lowest, middle, and highest channels for each band and different possible test mode.
4. Measure the conducted peak burst power and conducted average burst power from EUT antenna port.

Other radio output power measurement:

The output power was measured using power meter at low, mid, and hi channels.

Source-based Time Averaged Burst Power Calculation:

For TDMA, the following duty cycle factor was used to calculate the source-based time average power

Number of Time slot	1	2	3	4
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:4	1:2.66	1:2
Duty cycle factor	-9.03 dB	-6.02 dB	-4.26 dB	-3.01 dB
Crest Factor	8	4	2.66	2

Remark: *Time slot duty cycle factor = 10 * log (Time Slot Duty Cycle)*
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) – 9.03 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) – 6.02 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Uplink) – 4.26 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Uplink) – 3.01 dB

Test Result:

Burst Average Power (dBm);								
Band	GSM850				PCS1900			
Channel	128	190	251	Tune up Power tolerant	512	661	810	Tune up Power tolerant
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	/	1850.2	1880	1909.8	/
GSM Voice	32.55	32.36	32.51	33±1	29.93	29.93	29.37	29±1
GPRS 1 slots	32.75	32.59	32.75	32±1	29.72	29.55	29.12	29±1
GPRS 2 slots	31.33	31.20	31.28	31±1	28.60	28.51	28.03	28±1
GPRS 3 slots	28.81	28.53	28.83	28±1	27.07	27.22	27.11	27±1
GPRS 4 slots	27.88	27.41	27.89	27±1	26.15	26.10	25.69	26±1

Remark :
GPRS, CS1 coding scheme.
Multi 1 Slot , Support Max 4 downlink, 1 uplink , 5 working link
Multi 2 Slots , Support Max 4 downlink, 2 uplink , 5 working link
Multi 3 Slots , Support Max 4 downlink, 3 uplink , 5 working link
Multi 4 Slots , Support Max 4 downlink, 4 uplink , 5 working link

Source Based time Average Power (dBm)								
Band	GSM850				PCS1900			
Channel	128	190	251	Time Average factor	512	661	810	Time Average factor
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	/	1850.2	1880	1909.8	/
GSM Voice	23.52	23.33	23.48	-9.03	20.90	20.90	20.34	-9.03
GPRS 1 slots	23.72	23.56	23.72	-9.03	20.69	20.52	20.09	-9.03
GPRS 2 slots	25.31	25.18	25.26	-6.02	22.58	22.49	22.01	-6.02
GPRS 3 slots	24.55	24.27	24.57	-4.26	22.81	22.96	22.85	-4.26
GPRS 4 slots	24.87	24.40	24.88	-3.01	23.14	23.09	22.68	-3.01

Remark :
Time average factor = 1 uplink , 10*log(1/8)=-9.03dB , 2 uplink , 10*log(2/8)=-6.02dB , 3 uplink , 10*log(3/8)=-4.26dB ,4 uplink , 10*log(4/8)=-3.01dB
Source based time average power = Burst Average power + Time Average factor

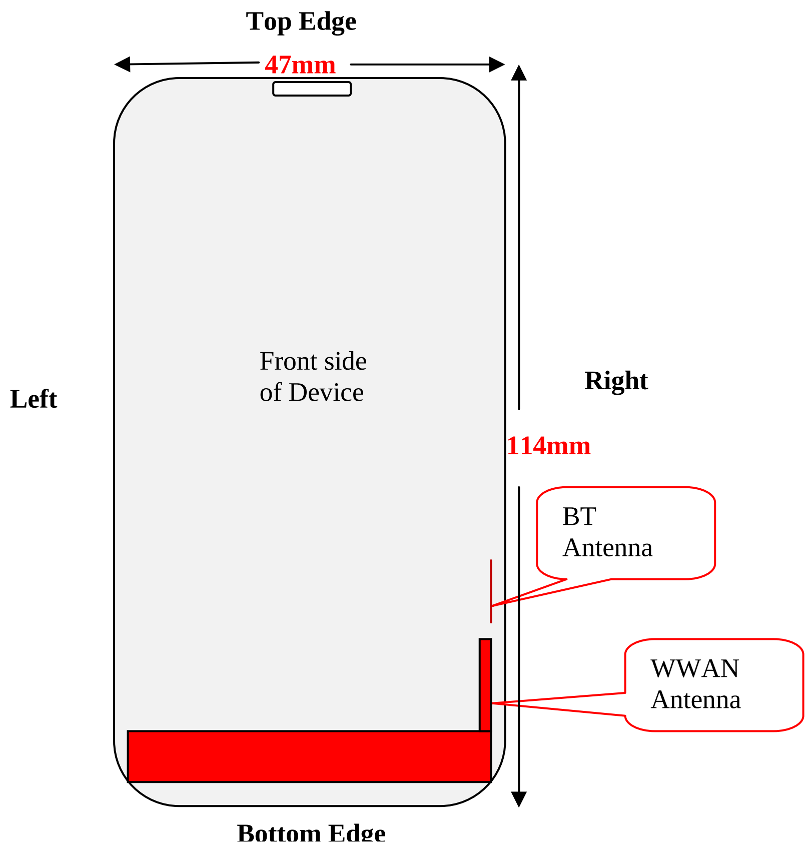
Note: DUT was set in GPRS(4Tx slots) due to the Maximum source-base time average output power for body SAR.

Bluetooth Measurement Result

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)	Tune up limited(dBm)
GFSK	2402	0.08	0±1
	2441	0.40	0±1
	2480	0.41	0±1
π/4DQPSK	2402	-0.20	0±1
	2441	0.51	0±1
	2480	0.47	0±1
8DPSK	2402	0.24	0±1
	2441	0.61	0±1
	2480	0.64	0±1

13 Exposure Conditions Consideration

EUT antenna location:



Test position consideration:

Distance of EUT antenna-to-edge/surface(mm), Test distance:10mm						
Antennas	Back side	Front side	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
WWAN	1	7	3	3	80	4
Bluetooth	1	7	43	2	64	45

Test distance:10mm						
Antennas	Back side	Front side	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
WWAN	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Bluetooth	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Note:
1. Head/Body-worn mode SAR assessments are required.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for handsets the test separation distance is determined by the smallest distance between the outer surface of the device and the user, which is 0 mm for head SAR, 10 mm for body-worn SAR.

RF Exposure

Mobile Phone-G35, FCC ID: 2AJXM-G35
Standard Requirement:
According to §15.247 (i) and §1.1307(b)(1), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

[(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)] · [$\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR,[16] where

- $f_{(GHz)}$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation[17]
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum *test separation distance* is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum *test separation distance* is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Routine SAR evaluation refers to that specifically required by § 2.1093, using measurements or computer simulation. When routine SAR evaluation is not required, portable transmitters with output power greater than the applicable low threshold require SAR evaluation to qualify for TCB approval.

Exclusion Thresholds = $P\sqrt{F}/D$
P= Maximum turn-up power in mW
F= Channel frequency in GHz
D= Minimum test separation distance in mm

Test Distance (5mm)

Mode	MAX Power (dBm)	Tune Up Power (dBm)	Max Tune Up Power (dBm)	Max Tune Up Power (mW)	Exclusion Thresholds	Limit
Bluetooth	0.64	0±1	1.0	1.26	0.397	3

Test Distance (10mm)

Mode	MAX Power (dBm)	Tune Up Power (dBm)	Max Tune Up Power (dBm)	Max Tune Up Power (mW)	Exclusion Thresholds	Limit
Bluetooth	0.64	0±1	1.0	1.26	0.198	3

Result: Compliance
No SAR measurement is required.

14 SAR Test Results

Test Condition:

1. SAR Measurement
   The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is more than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB less than the output power of EUT.

2	Environmental Conditions	Temperature	23°C
		Relative Humidity	57%
		Atmospheric Pressure	1019mbar

3 Test Date : Sep 30,2016-Oct 08,2016
Tested By : Damon Wang

Generally Test Procedures:

1. Establish communication link between EUT and base station emulation by air link.
2. Place the EUT in the selected test position. (Cheek, tilt or flat)
3. Perform SAR testing at middle or highest output power channel under the selected test mode. If the measured 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, then testing for the other channel will not be performed.
4. When SAR is<0.8W/kg, no repeated SAR measurement is required

For WCDMA test:

1. KDB941225 D01-Body SAR is not required for HSDPA when the average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than 0.25dB higher than measured without HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC or the maximum SAR for 12.2kbps RMC<75% of the SAR limit.
2. KDB941225 D01-Body SAR is not required for handset with HSPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSUPA/HSDPA active is less than 0.25dB higher than that measure without HSUPA/HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC AND THE maximum SAR for 12.2kbps RMC is<75% of the SAR limit

For LTE test:

1. According to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r05:
   a. Per Section 5.2.1, SAR is required for QPSK 1 RB Allocation for the largest bandwidth
      i. The required channel and offset combination with the highest maximum output power is required for SAR.
      ii. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required. Otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels using the RB offset configuration with highest output power for that channel.
      iii. When the reported SAR for a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all RB offset configurations for that channel.
   b. Per Section 5.2.2, SAR is required for 50% RB allocation using the largest bandwidth following the same procedures outlined in Section 5.2.1.
   c. Per Section 5.2.3, QPSK SAR is not required for the 100% allocation when the highest maximum output power for the 100% allocation is less than the highest maximum output power of the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations and the reported SAR for the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations is < 0.8 W/kg.
   d. Per Section 5.2.4 and 5.3, SAR tests for higher order modulations and lower bandwidths configurations are not required when the conducted power of the required test configurations determined by Sections 5.2.1 through 5.2.3 is less than or equal to ½ dB higher than the equivalent configuration using QPSK modulation and when the QPSK SAR for those configurations is <1.45 W/kg.
   e. A-MPR was disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the base station simulator. SAR tests were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (maximum TTI).

SAR Summary Test Result:

Table 5: SAR Values of GSM 850MHz Band

Test Positions		Channel		Test Mode	Power(dBm)		SAR 1g(W/Kg), Limit(1.6W/kg)		Plot No.
		CH.	MHz		Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	Measured output power(dBm)	Measured SAR 1g(W/kg)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	
Right Head	Cheek	190	836.6	Voice call	33	32.36	0.286	0.33	**1**
	Tilt	190	836.6	Voice call	33	32.36	0.271	0.31	**2**
Left Head	Cheek	190	836.6	Voice call	33	32.36	**0.354**	**0.41**	**3**
	Tilt	190	836.6	Voice call	33	32.36	0.312	0.36	**4**
Body-worn (10mm Separation)	Front side	190	836.6	GPRS 4 slots	28	27.41	0.277	0.32	**5**
	Back side	190	836.6	GPRS 4 slots	28	27.41	**0.571**	**0.65**	**6**

Table 6: SAR Values of GSM 1900MHz Band

Test Positions		Channel		Test Mode	Power(dBm)		SAR 1g(W/Kg), Limit(1.6W/kg)		Plot No.
		CH.	MHz		Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	Measured output power(dBm)	Measured SAR 1g(W/kg)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	
Right Head	Cheek	810	1909.8	Voice call	30	29.93	0.131	0.13	**7**
	Tilt	810	1909.8	Voice call	30	29.93	0.074	0.08	**8**
Left Head	Cheek	810	1909.8	Voice call	30	29.93	**0.211**	**0.21**	**9**
	Tilt	810	1909.8	Voice call	30	29.93	0.065	0.07	**10**
Body-worn (10mm Separation)	Front side	661	1880	GPRS 4 slots	27	26.10	0.245	0.30	**11**
	Back side	661	1880	GPRS 4 slots	27	26.10	**0.631**	**0.78**	**12**

Measurement variability consideration

According to KDB 865664 D01v01r04 section 2.8.1, repeated measurements are required following the procedures as below:

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

No Repeated SAR

Simultaneous Transmission SAR Analysis.

List of Mode for Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission:

No.	Configurations	Head SAR	Body-worn SAR	Hotspot SAR
1	GSM(Voice) + Bluetooth(Data)	Yes	-	-
2	GPRS (Data) + Bluetooth(Data)	-	Yes	-

Remark:
Voice and data can not transmit simultaneously, and VOIP is not supported.
According to the KDB 447498 D01 v06, when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:
(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)/x] W/kg for test separation distances ≤50 mm;
where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.
For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01 v06 as below:

Bluetooth:

Tune-Up Power (dBm)	Max. Power (mW)	Distance (mm	Frequency (GHz)	X	SAR(1g) 5mm	SAR(1g) 10mm
1.0	1.26	5/10	2.480	7.5	0.05	0.03

4. The maximum SAR summation is calculated based onthe same configuration and test position

Head SAR

WWAN and BT

	WWAN（maximum）		BT(5mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
Position	Band	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	
Right Cheek	GSM850	**0.41**	0.05	**0.46**
Left Cheek	GSM1900	0.21	0.05	0.26

Remark: BT the 1g SAR value is not being captured by the measurement system, the 1g-SAR value is conservatively used for simultaneous transmission analysis.

Body-worn SAR

WWAN and BT

	WWAN（maximum）		BT(10mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
Position	Band	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	
Back	GSM850	0.65	0.03	0.68
Back	GSM1900	**0.78**	0.03	**0.81**

Remark: BT the 1g SAR value is not being captured by the measurement system, the 1g-SAR value is conservatively used for simultaneous transmission analysis.

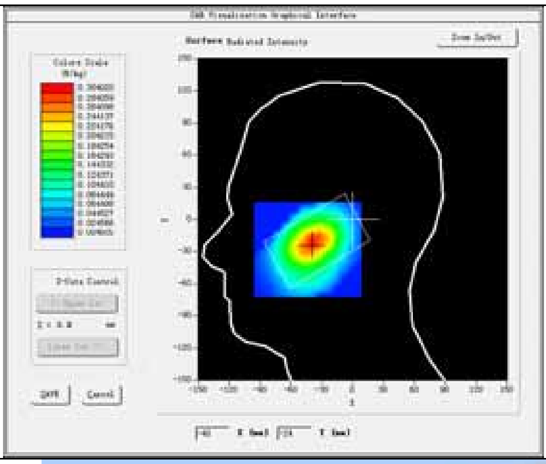
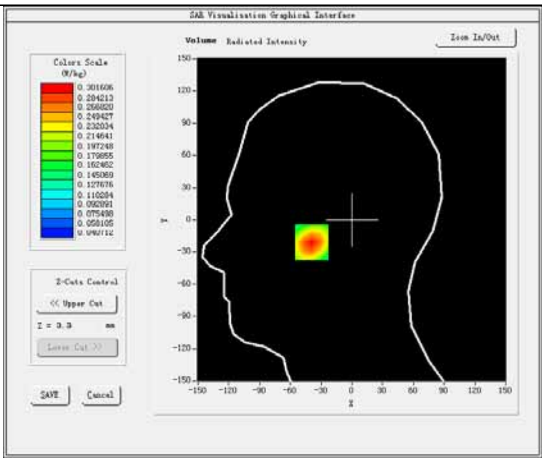
15 SAR Measurement Reference

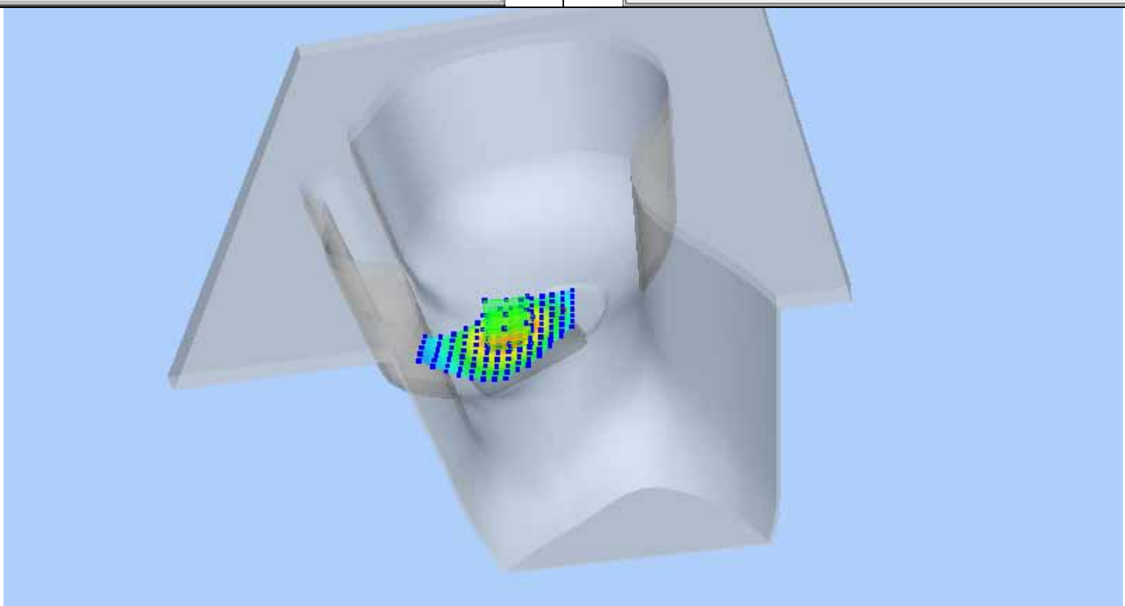
References

1. **FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”**
2. **IEEE Std. C95.1-2005, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3kHz to 300GHz”, 2005**
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”, June 2013**
4. **IEC 62209-2, “Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices—Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate(SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body(frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)”, April 2010**
5. **FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Oct 23th, 2015**
6. **FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, “3G SAR Measurement Procedures”, Oct 23th, 2015**
7. **FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, “SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities”, Oct 23th, 2015**
8. **FCC KDB865664 D01 v01r04, “SAR Measurement Requirements 100MHz to 6GHz”, Aug 7th, 2015**
9. **FCC KDB865664 D02 v01r02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations ”, Oct 23th", 2015**
10. **FCC KDB648474 D04 v01r03, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, Oct 23th", 2015**

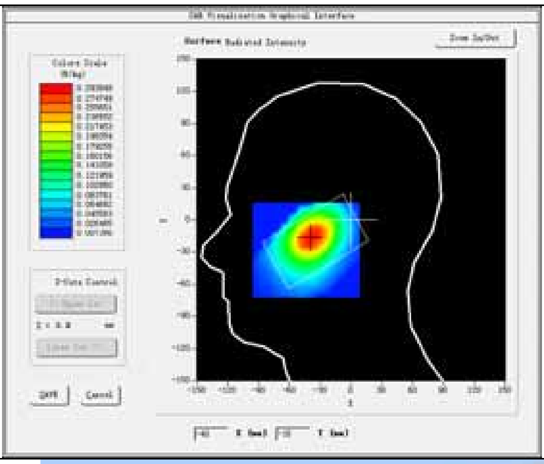
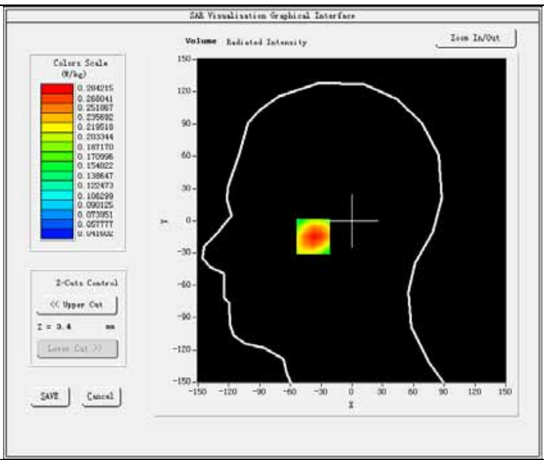
Maximum SAR measurement Plots

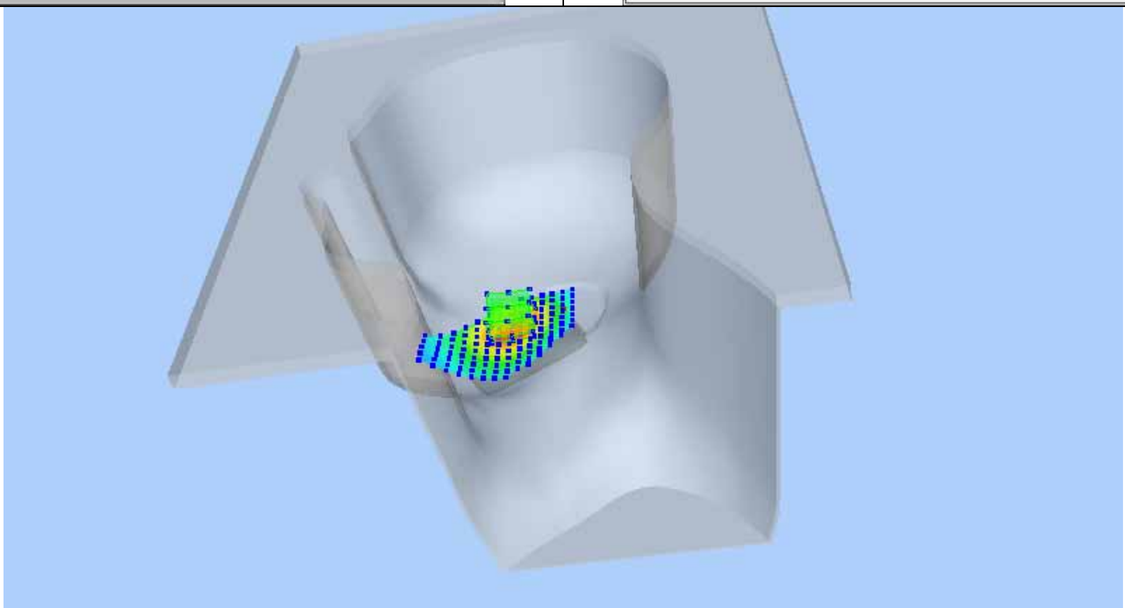
Plot 1: GSM850MHz, Middle channel (Right Head , Cheek)
Product Description:Mobile Phone
Model:G35
Test Date:Sep 30,2016

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	836.60000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.68
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.26
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.58
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.183853
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.285829
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

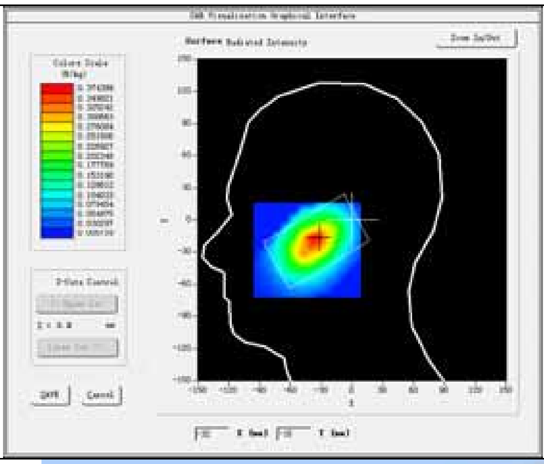
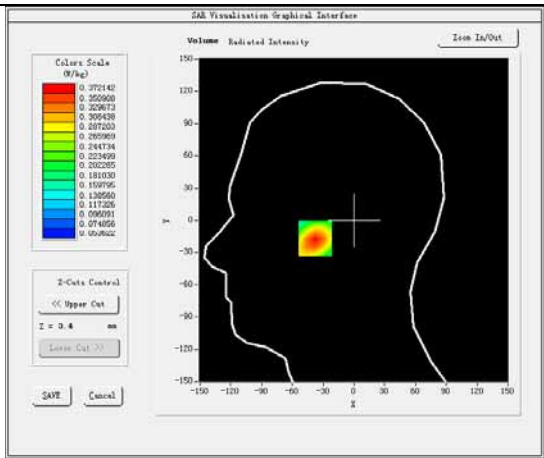
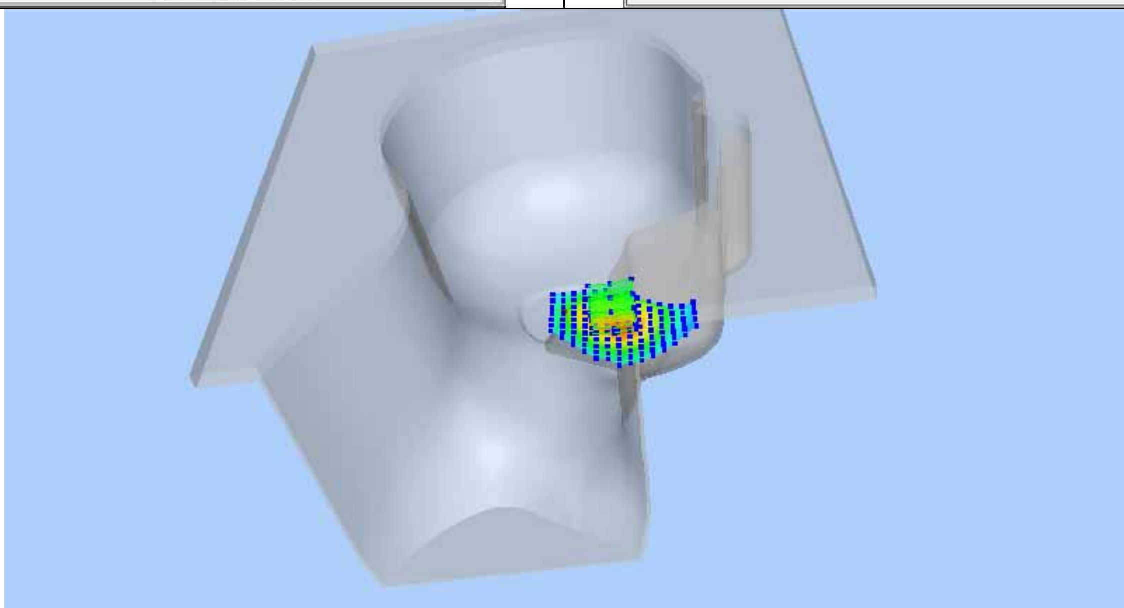


Plot 2: GSM850MHz, Middle channel (Right Head , Tilt)
Product Description:Mobile Phone
Model:G35
Test Date:Sep 30,2016

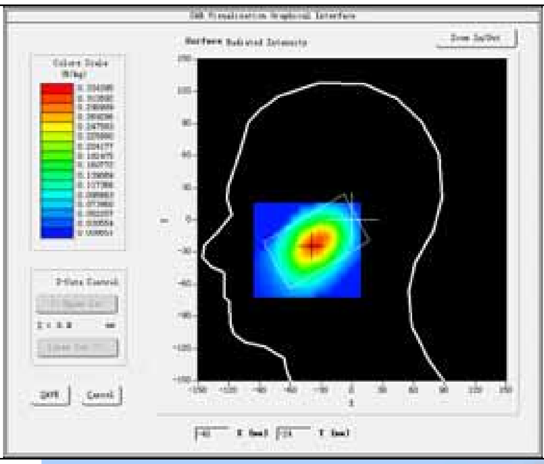
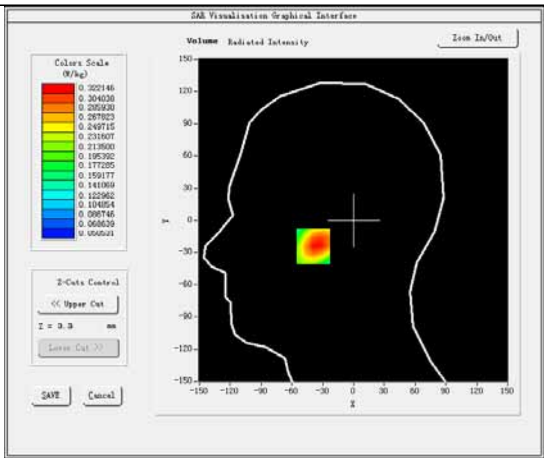
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	836.60000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.68
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.26
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.63
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.183472
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.270993
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

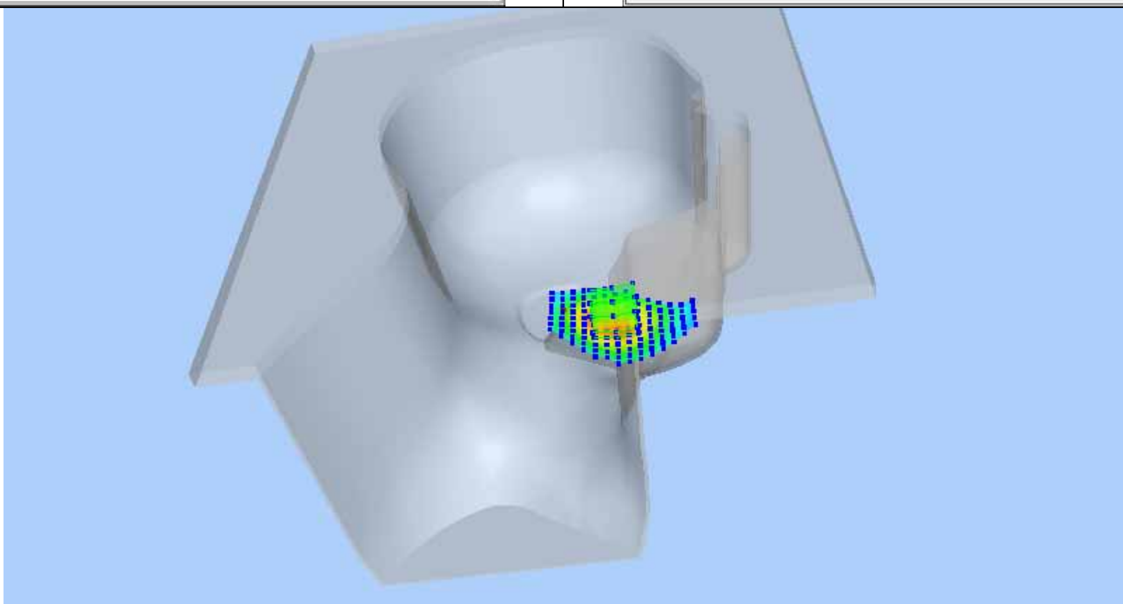


Plot 3: GSM850MHz, Middle channel (Left Head , Cheek)
Product Description:Mobile Phone
Model:G35
Test Date:Sep 30,2016

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	836.60000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.68
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.26
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.22
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.227386
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.353609
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

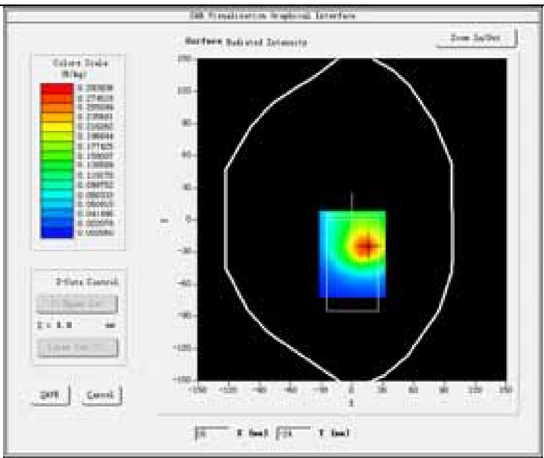
Plot 4: GSM850MHz, Middle channel (Left Head , Tilt)
Product Description:Mobile Phone
Model:G35
Test Date:Sep 30,2016

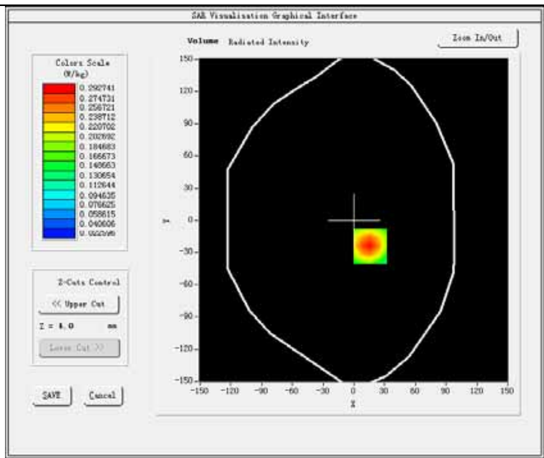
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	836.60000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.68
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.26
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.24
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.210662
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.312403
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

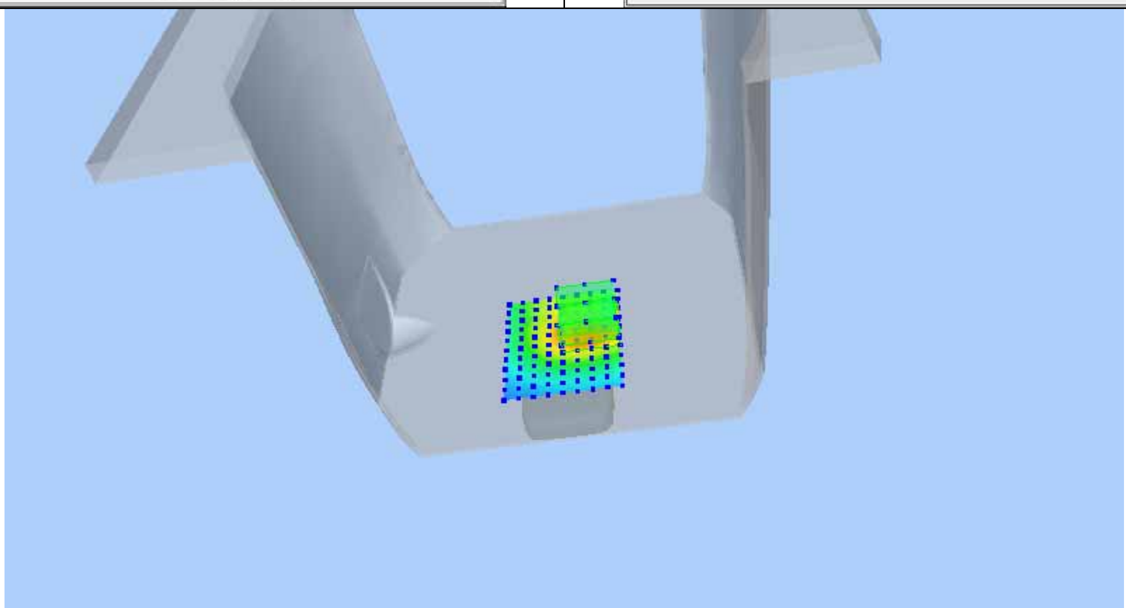


Plot 5: GPRS850MHz, Middle channel (Body-worn, Front Surface)
Product Description:Mobile Phone
Model:G35
Test Date: Sep 30,2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	836.60000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.74
Conductivity (S/m)	0.98
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.46
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-2.85
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.170639
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.277231
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

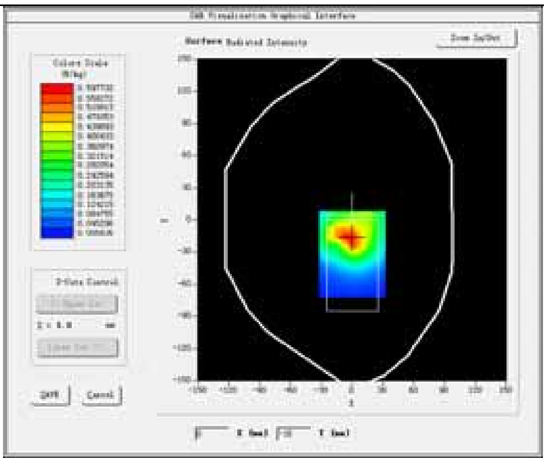


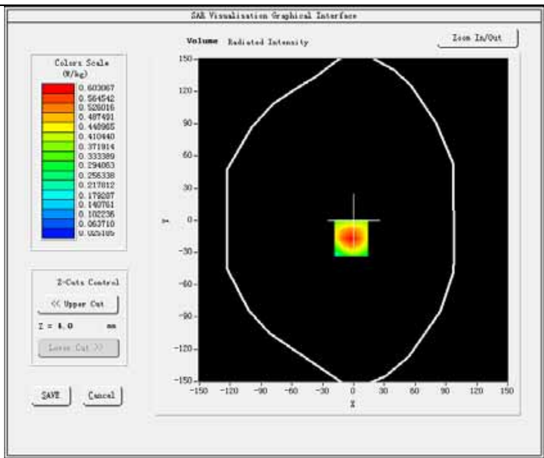


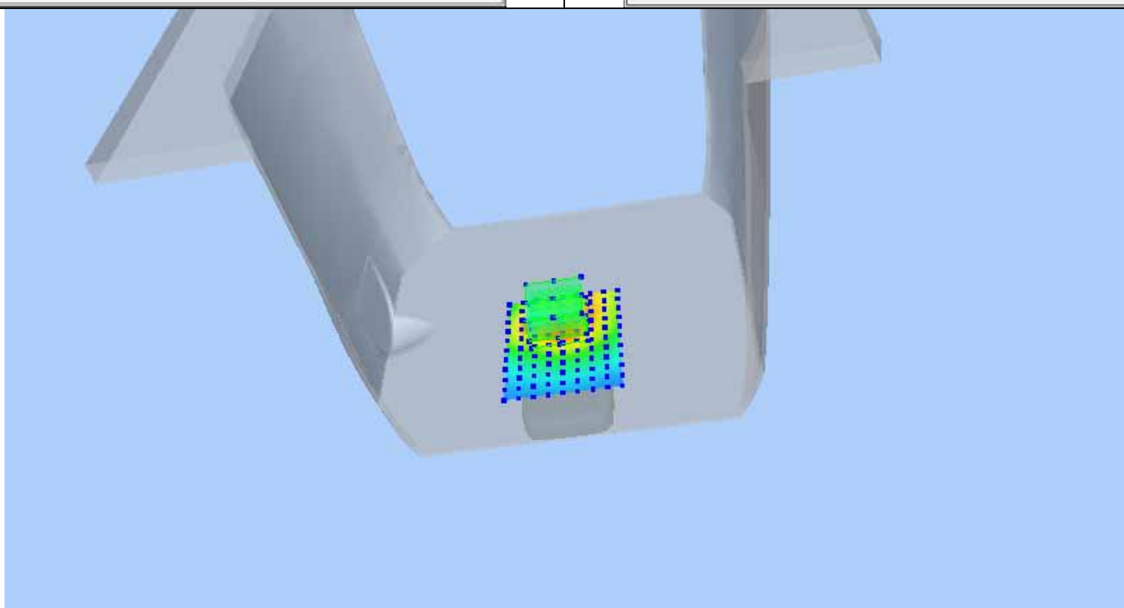


Plot 6: GPRS850MHz, Middle channel (Body-worn, Back Surface)
Product Description:Mobile Phone
Model:G35
Test Date: Sep 30,2016

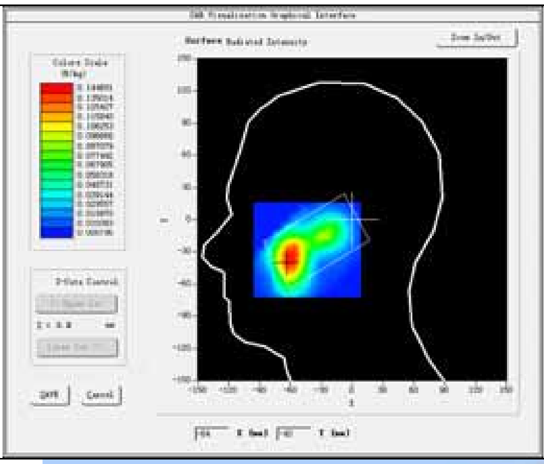
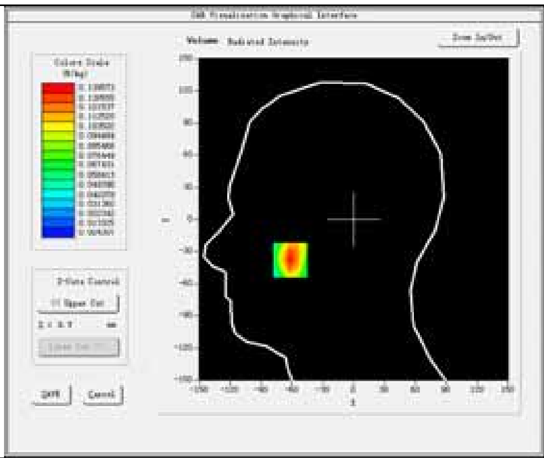
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	836.60000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.74
Conductivity (S/m)	0.98
Signal	GPRS (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.46
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.42
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.334239
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.570661
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

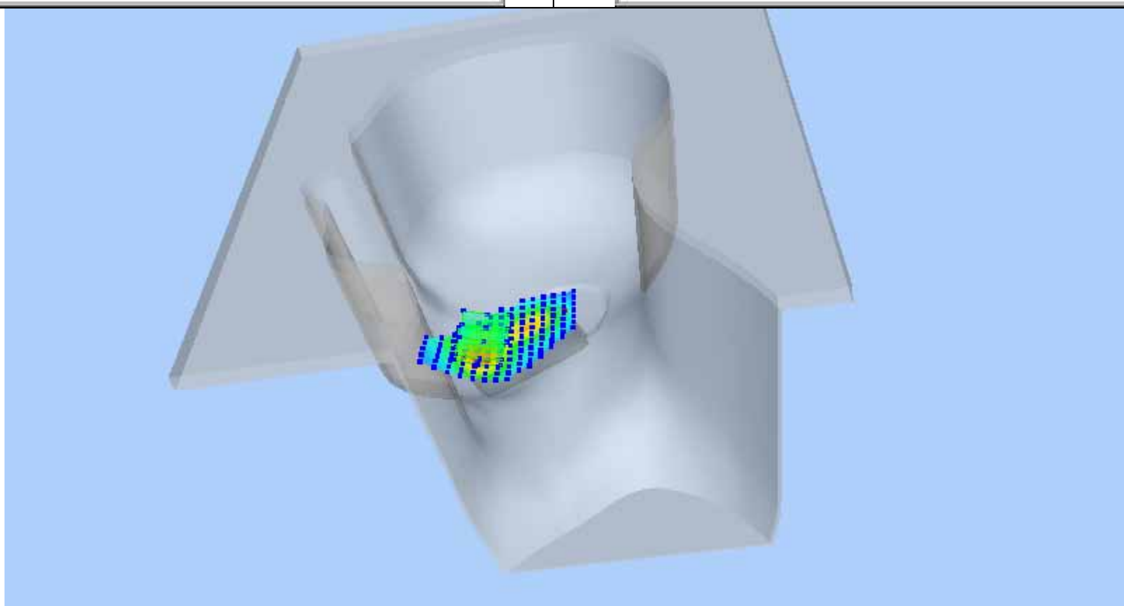




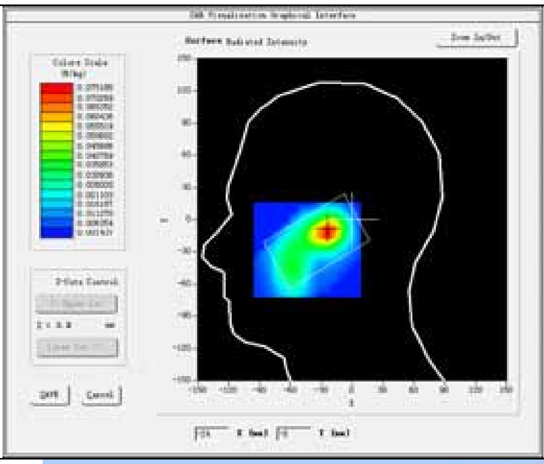
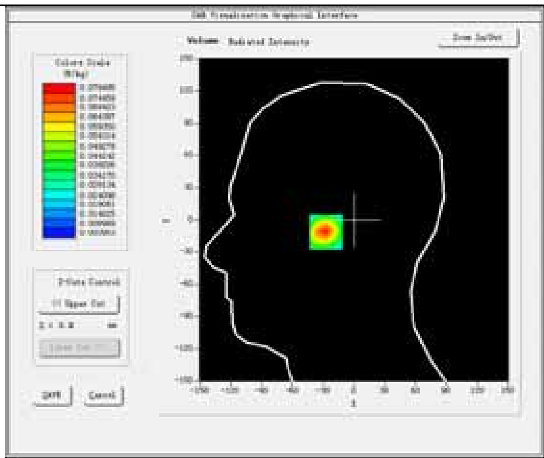


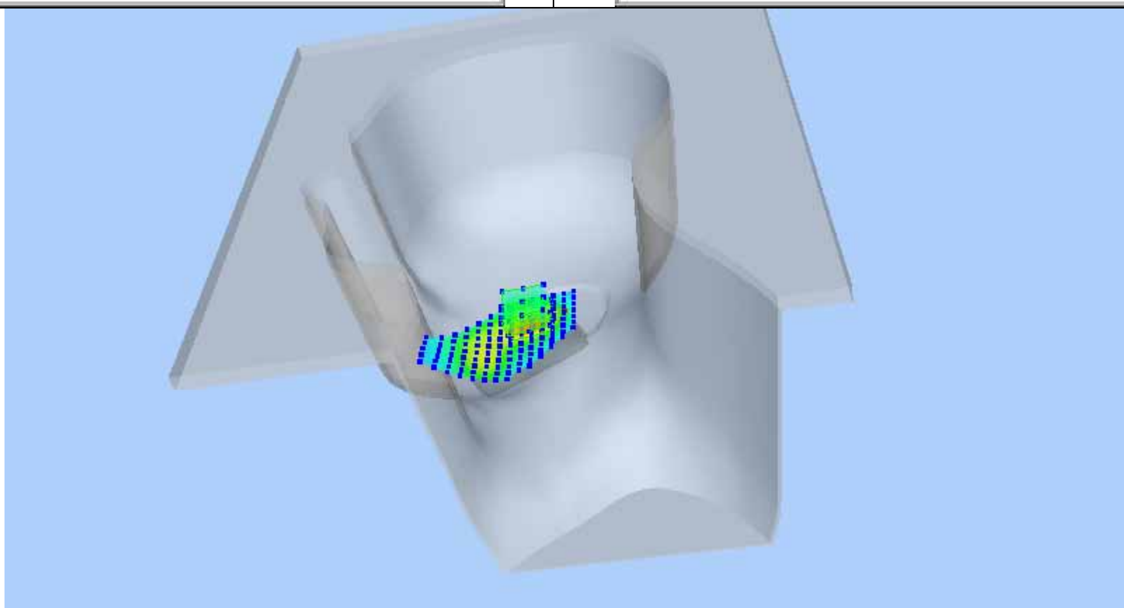
Plot 7: GSM1900, Middle channel (Right Head Cheek)
Product Description: Mobile Phone
Model: G35
Test Date: Oct 08,2016

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.52
Conductivity (S/m)	1.41
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	4.95
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.26
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.077651
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.130944
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

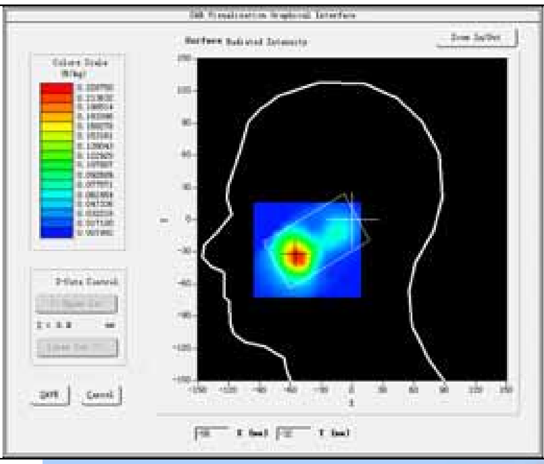
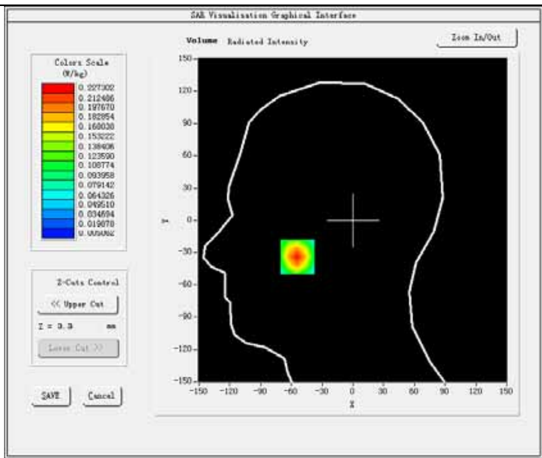
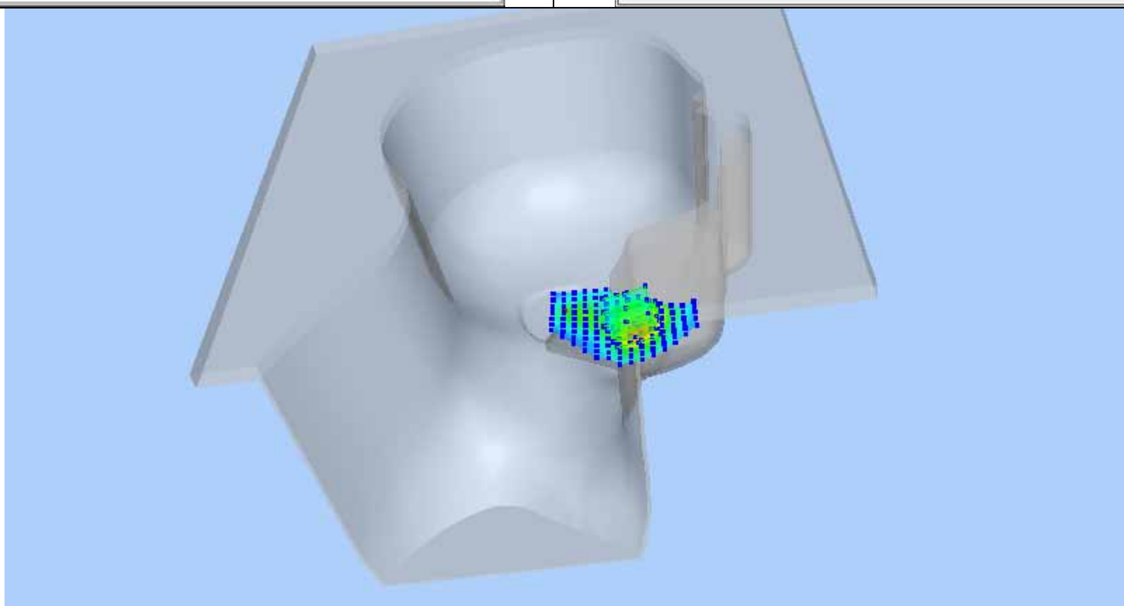


Plot 8: GSM1900, Middle channel (Right Head Tilt)
Product Description: Mobile Phone
Model: G35
Test Date: Oct 08,2016

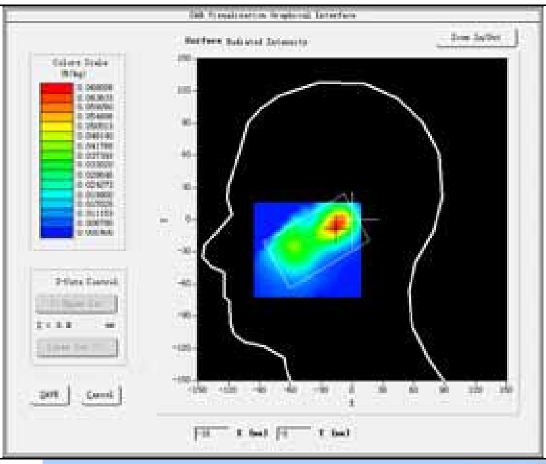
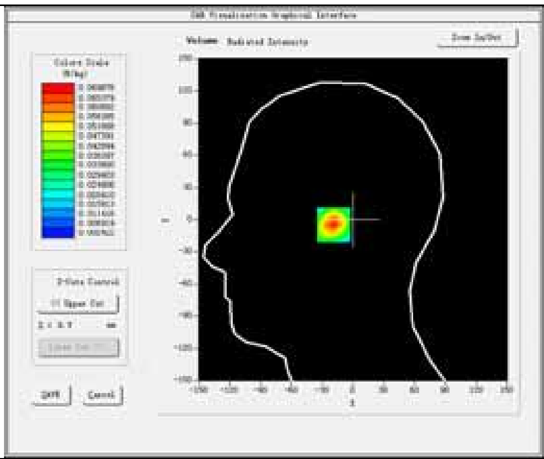
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.52
Conductivity (S/m)	1.41
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	4.95
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	3.85
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.041423
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.073834
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

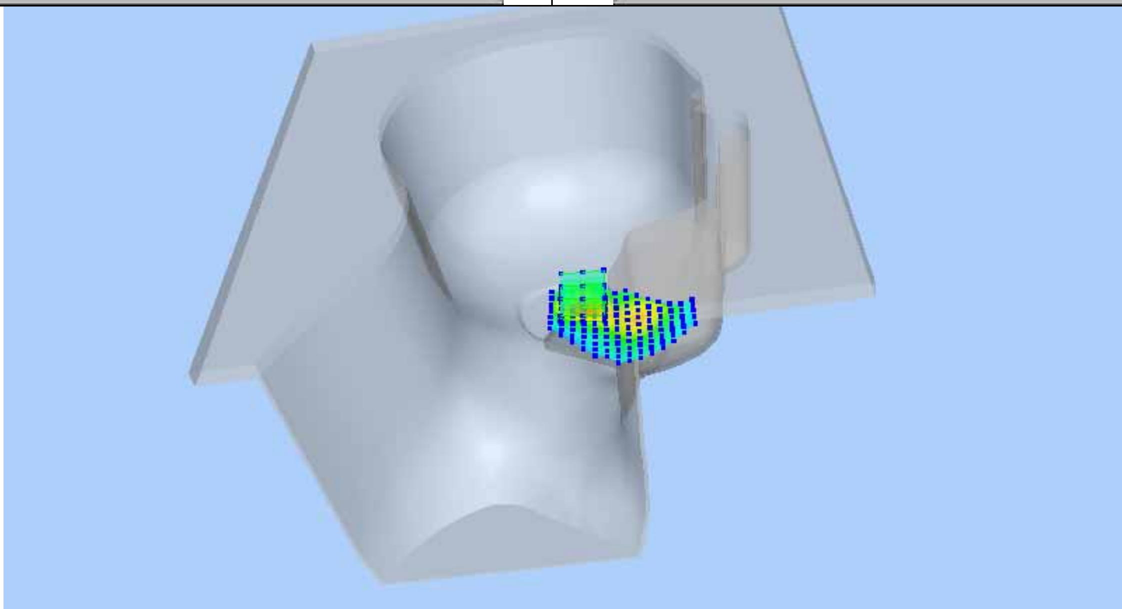


Plot 9: GSM1900, Middle channel (Left Head Cheek)
Product Description: Mobile Phone
Model: G35
Test Date: Oct 08,2016

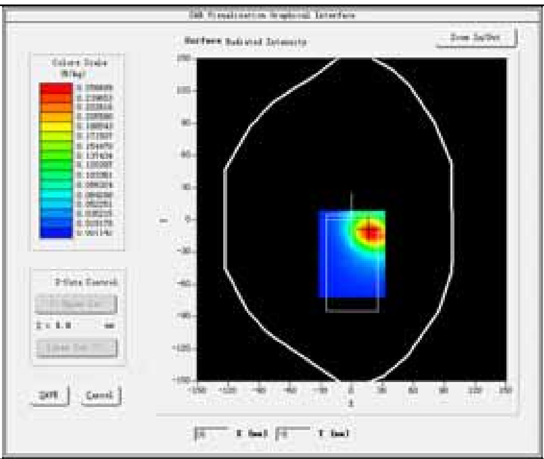
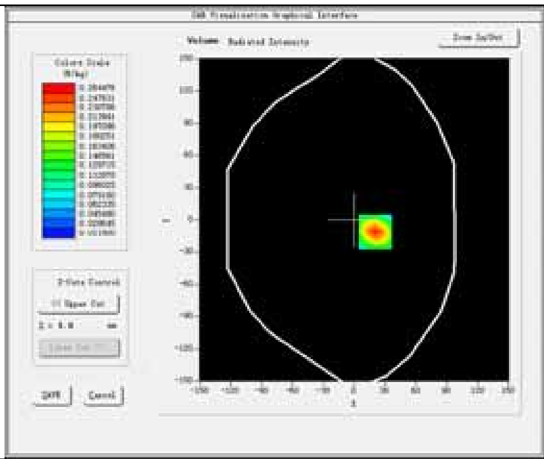
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.52
Conductivity (S/m)	1.41
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	4.95
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.77
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.122531
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.210767
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

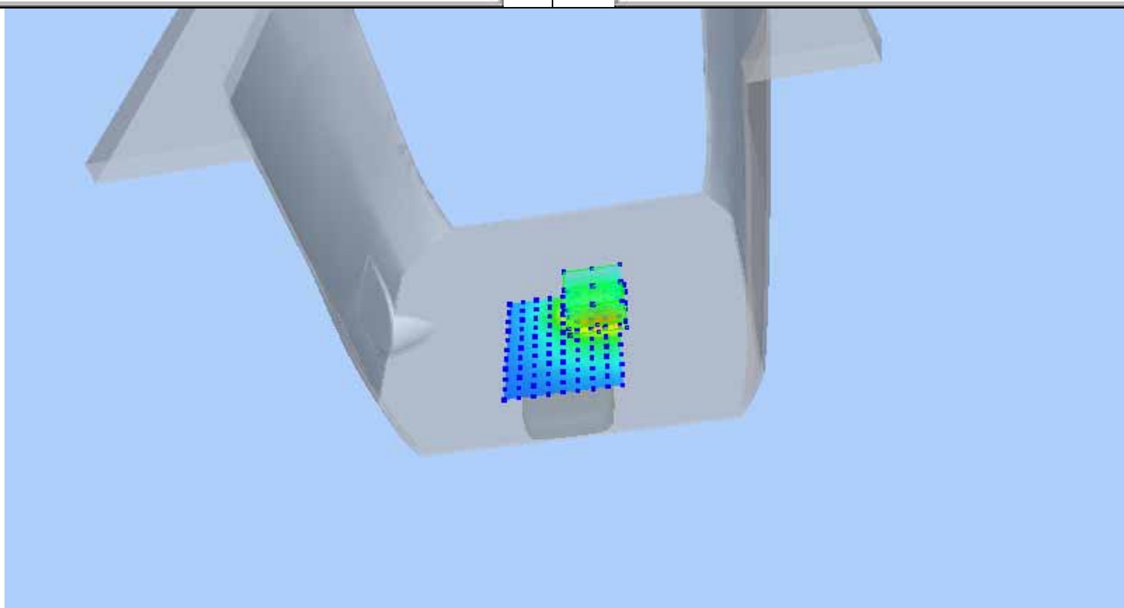
Plot 10: GSM1900, Midlle channel (Left Head Tilt)
Product Description: Mobile Phone
Model: G35
Test Date: Oct 08,2016

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.52
Conductivity (S/m)	1.41
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	4.95
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	2.87
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.036673
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.064886
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



Plot 11: GPRS1900, Middle channel (Body-worn, Front Surface)
Product Description: Mobile Phone
Model: G35
Test Date: Oct 08,2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.21
Conductivity (S/m)	1.50
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.05
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	3.59
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.136130
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.244635
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



Plot 12: GPRS1900, Middle channel (Body-worn, Back Surface)
Product Description: Mobile Phone
Model: G35
Test Date: Oct 08,2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.21
Conductivity (S/m)	1.50
Signal	GPRS (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.05
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.89
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.346300
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.631048
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**