

FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Applicant: MAXWEST COMMUNICATION LIMITED

Address: FLAT/RM 707 7/F, FORTRESS TOWER 250 KING'S ROAD, NORTH POINT, HONG KONG

Product Name: Phone

FCC ID: 2ASP8NEOF2

Standard(s): 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)

Report Number: 2502S32111E-20

Report Date: 2025/05/18

The above device has been tested and found compliant with the requirement of the relative standards by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan).

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SAR TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

Mode		Max. Reported SAR Level(s) (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)
GSM 850	1g Head SAR	0.57	1.6
	1g Body SAR	1.19	
PCS 1900	1g Head SAR	0.44	1.6
	1g Body SAR	0.46	
Simultaneous	1g Head SAR	0.60	
	1g Body SAR	1.22	

Applicable Standards	FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093 Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
	IEEE1528:2013 IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
	KDB procedures KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03 KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
Note: This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and RF exposure KDB procedures.	
The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.	

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
1.0	2502S32111E-20	Original Report	2025/05/18

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name:	Phone
EUT Model:	NEO F2
Multiple Models:	N/A
Device Type:	Portable
Exposure Category:	Population / Uncontrolled
Antenna Type(s):	Internal Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	None
Proximity Sensor:	None
Carrier Aggregation:	None
Operation Modes:	GSM Voice, Bluetooth
Frequency Band:	GSM 850: 824-849 MHz(TX); 869-894 MHz(RX) PCS 1900: 1850-1910 MHz(TX); 1930-1990 MHz(RX) Bluetooth: 2402-2480MHz(TX/RX)
Rated Input Voltage:	DC 3.7V from Rechargeable Battery
Serial Number:	31XO-1
Normal Operation:	Head and Body
EUT Received Date:	2025/04/28
Test Date:	2025/04/29
EUT Received Status:	Good

2. REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

FCC:

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

2.1 SAR Limits

FCC Limit

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.6	8
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4	20

Population/Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individual who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Occupational/Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that maybe incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6W/kg (FCC) applied to the EUT.

2.2 Test Facility

The Test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) to collect test data is located on the No.12, Pulong East 1st Road, Tangxia Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China.

The lab has been recognized as the FCC accredited lab under the KDB 974614 D01 and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database, FCC Registration No. :829273, the FCC Designation No. : CN5044.

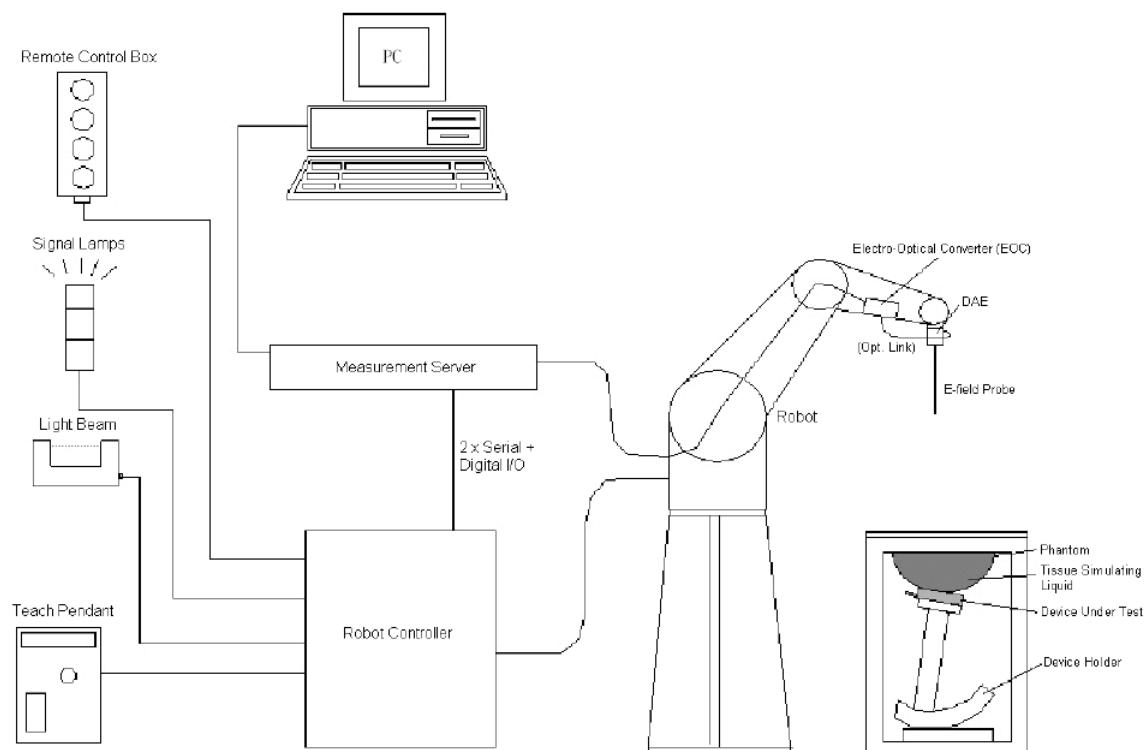
3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY5 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the Fifth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



DASY5 System Description

The DASY5 system 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 application, 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 Win7 professional operating system and the DASY52 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.

DASY5 Measurement Server

The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz Intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chip-disk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

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



Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of both the DAE4 as well as of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

ES3DV3 E-Field Probes

Frequency	10 MHz - 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 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 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52, DASY6, DASY8 SAR, EASY6, EASY4/MRI

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness

increases to 6 mm). The phantom has three measurement areas:

- Left Head
- Right Head
- Flat phantom

The phantom table for the DASY systems based on the robots have the size of 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L x W x H).

For easy dislocation these tables have fork lift cut outs at the bottom.

The bottom plate contains three pairs of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids)



A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on top of this phantom cover are possible.

Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.

Robots

The DASY5 system uses the high precision industrial robot. The robot offers the same features important for our application:

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

The above mentioned robots are controlled by the Staubli CS7MB robot controllers. All information regarding the use and maintenance of the robot arm and the robot controller is contained on the CDs delivered along with the robot. Paper manuals are available upon request direct from Staubli.

Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 15mm² step integral, with 1.5mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the DASY5 software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m³ is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10g cube is 21.5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 7 x 7 x 7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30 mm in the X & Y & Z axis.

Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE 1528-2013

Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head liquid

Table 3—Target dielectric properties of head tissue-equivalent material in the 300 MHz to 6000 MHz frequency range

Frequency (MHz)	Relative permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity (σ) (S/m)
300	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87
750	41.9	0.89
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
1450	40.5	1.20
1500	40.4	1.23
1640	40.2	1.31
1750	40.1	1.37
1800	40.0	1.40
1900	40.0	1.40
2000	40.0	1.40
2100	39.8	1.49
2300	39.5	1.67
2450	39.2	1.80
2600	39.0	1.96
3000	38.5	2.40
3500	37.9	2.91
4000	37.4	3.43
4500	36.8	3.94
5000	36.2	4.45
5200	36.0	4.66
5400	35.8	4.86
5600	35.5	5.07
5800	35.3	5.27
6000	35.1	5.48

NOTE—For convenience, permittivity and conductivity values at some frequencies that are not part of the original data from Drossos et al. [B60] or the extension to 5800 MHz are provided (i.e., the values shown in italics). These values were linearly interpolated between the values in this table that are immediately above and below these values, except the values at 6000 MHz that were linearly extrapolated from the values at 3000 MHz and 5800 MHz.

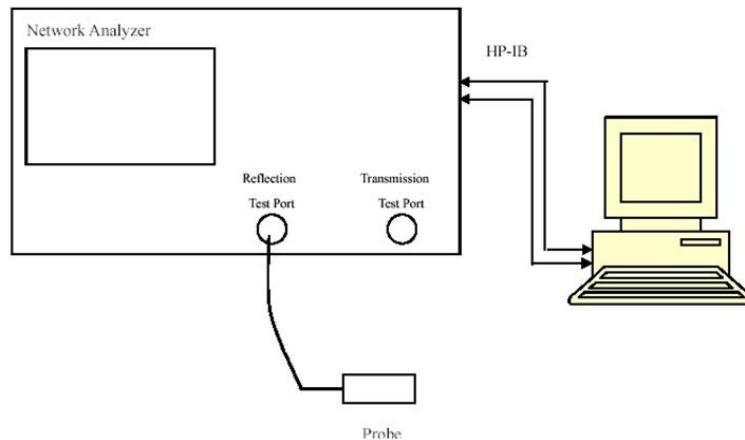
4. EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

4.1 Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
DASY5 Test Software	DASY52.10	N/A	NCR	NCR
DASY5 Measurement Server	DASY5 4.5.12	1470	NCR	NCR
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	772	2025/2/17	2026/2/16
E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3220	2024/10/15	2025/10/14
Mounting Device	MD4HHTV5	SD 000 H01 KA	NCR	NCR
Twin SAM	Twin SAM V5.0	1874	NCR	NCR
Dipole, 750 MHz	D750V3	1167	2022/10/31	2025/10/30
Dipole, 1900 MHz	D1900V2	543	2022/11/2	2025/11/1
Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	HBBL600-10000V6	SL AAH U16 BC (Batch:220809-1)	Each Time	/
Network Analyzer	8753C +85047A	3029A01355 +3033A02857	2024/5/9	2025/5/9
Dielectric assessment kit	1253	SM DAK 040 CA	NCR	NCR
synthesized signal generator	8665B	3438a00584	2024/10/18	2025/10/17
EPM Series Power Meter	E4419B	MY45103907	2024/10/18	2025/10/17
Power Sensor	8482A	US37296108	2024/10/19	2025/10/18
Power Meter	EPM-441A	GB37481494	2024/10/19	2025/10/18
USB Wideband Power Sensor	U2022XA	MY54170006	2024/10/18	2025/10/17
Power Amplifier	ZHL-5W-202-S+	416402204	NCR	NCR
Directional Coupler	441493	520Z	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	20dB, 100W	LN749	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	6dB, 150W	2754	NCR	NCR
Thermometer	DTM3000	3635	2024/8/12	2025/8/11
Hygrothermograph	HTC-2	EM072	2024/11/4	2025/11/3
Wireless communication tester	8960	MY50266471	2024/9/5	2025/9/4

5. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Liquid Verification



5.2 Liquid Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$ (S/m)	
750	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	42.825	0.892	41.9	0.89	2.21	0.22	± 5
824.2	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	42.458	0.917	41.55	0.9	2.19	1.89	± 5
836.6	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	42.407	0.92	41.5	0.9	2.19	2.22	± 5
848.8	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	42.357	0.921	41.5	0.91	2.07	1.21	± 5

*Liquid Verification above was performed on 2025/04/29.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$ (S/m)	
1850.2	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	40.474	1.437	40	1.4	1.18	2.64	± 5
1880	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	40.263	1.451	40	1.4	0.66	3.64	± 5
1900	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	39.944	1.457	40	1.4	-0.14	4.07	± 5
1909.8	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	39.736	1.463	40	1.4	-0.66	4.5	± 5

*Liquid Verification above was performed on 2025/04/29.

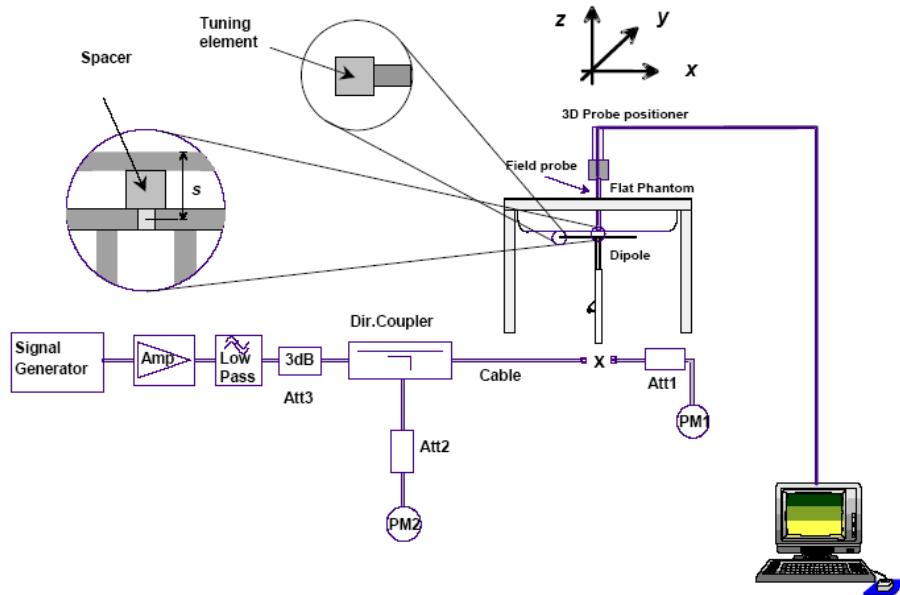
5.3 System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of $\pm 10\%$. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

The spacing distances in the **System Verification Setup Block Diagram** is given by the following:

- a) $s = 15 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$ for $300 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 1 \text{ 000 MHz}$;
- b) $s = 10 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$ for $1 \text{ 000 MHz} < f \leq 3 \text{ 000 MHz}$;
- c) $s = 10 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$ for $3 \text{ 000 MHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ 000 MHz}$.

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



5.4 System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band (MHz)	Liquid Type	Input Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W (W/kg)	Target Value (W/Kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2025/04/29	750	Head	100	1g 0.866	8.66	8.48	2.12	± 10
2025/04/29	1900	Head	100	1g 4.17	41.7	40.2	3.73	± 10

Note:

All the SAR values are normalized to 1Watt forward power.

5.5 SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

System Performance 750 MHz Head performed on 2025/04/29

DUT: D750V3; Type: 750 MHz; Serial: 1167

Communication System: CW (0); Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.892$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.825$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³;
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3220; ConvF(6.68, 6.68, 6.68) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/15
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2025/2/17
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan(7x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 29.64 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

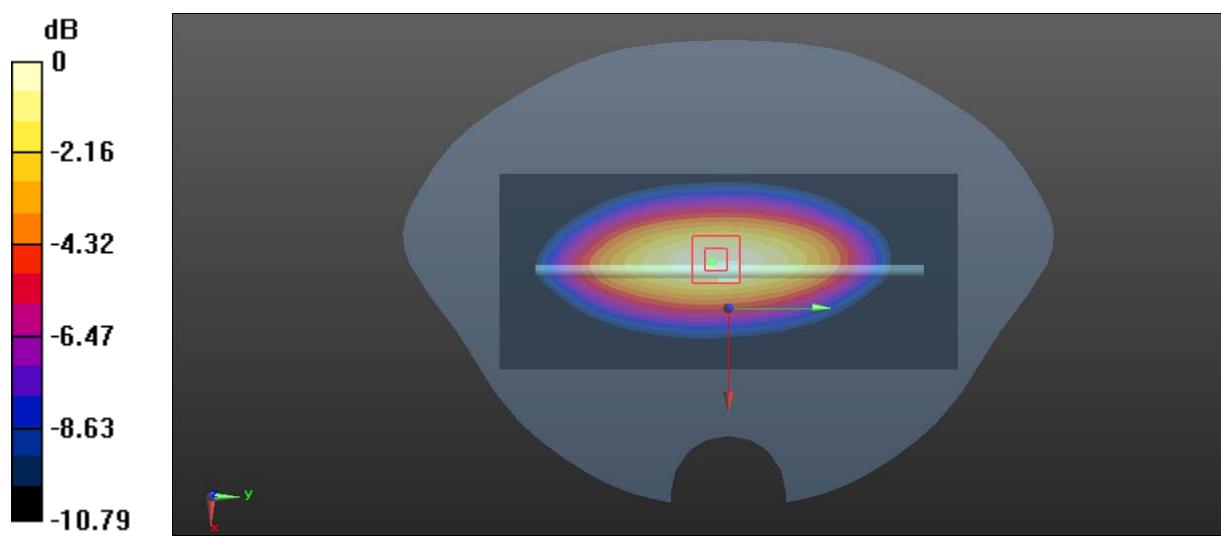
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.866 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.569 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 22.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.19 W/kg



System Performance 1900 MHz Head performed on 2025/04/29**DUT: D1900V2; Type: 1900 MHz; Serial: 543**

Communication System: CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.457$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.944$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³;
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3220; ConvF(5.24, 5.24, 5.24) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/15
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2025/2/17
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan(6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.88 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 57.45 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

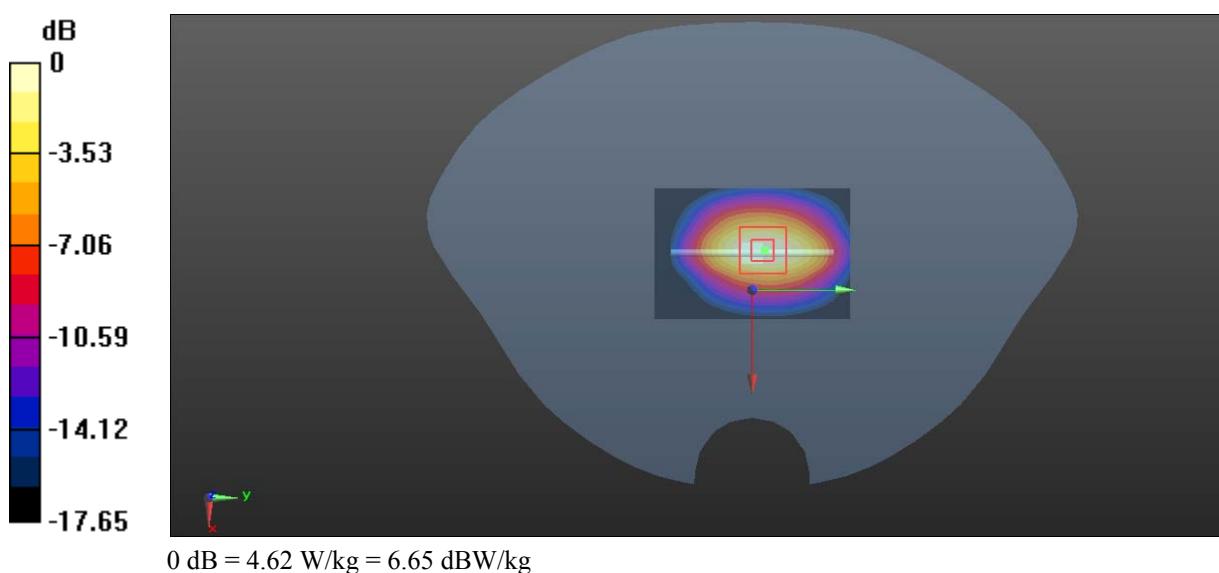
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.91 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.19 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 11.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 55.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.62 W/kg



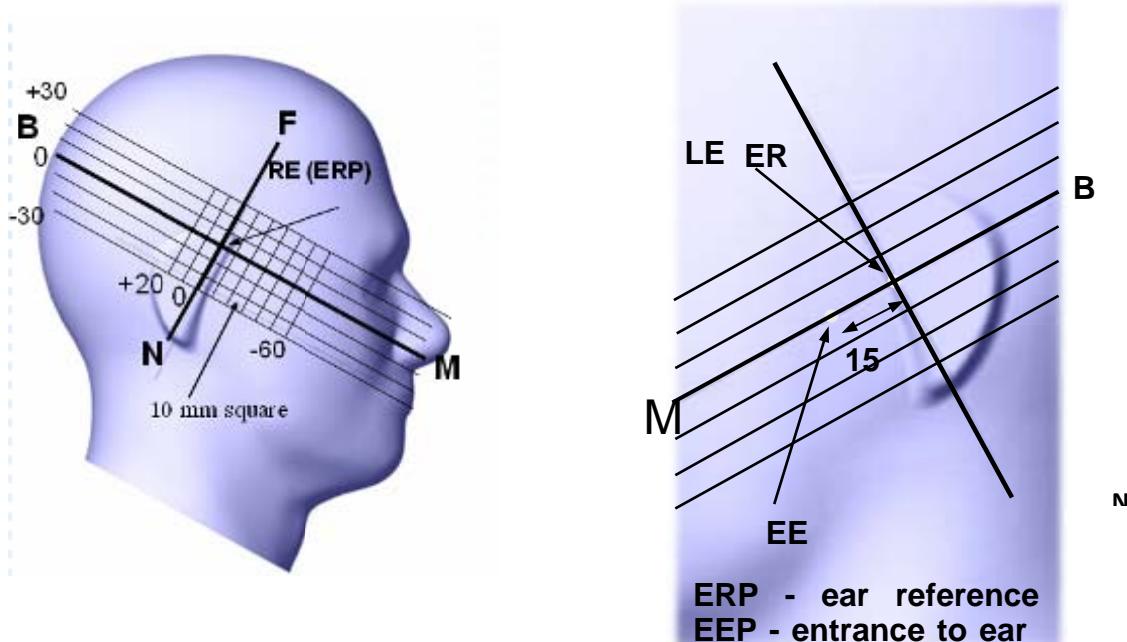
0 dB = 4.62 W/kg = 6.65 dBW/kg

6. EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

6.1 Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person's Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper $\frac{1}{4}$ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned 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”. The “test device reference point” should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The “vertical centerline” should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A “ear reference point” is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the “phantom reference plane” defined by the three lines joining the center of each “ear reference point” (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

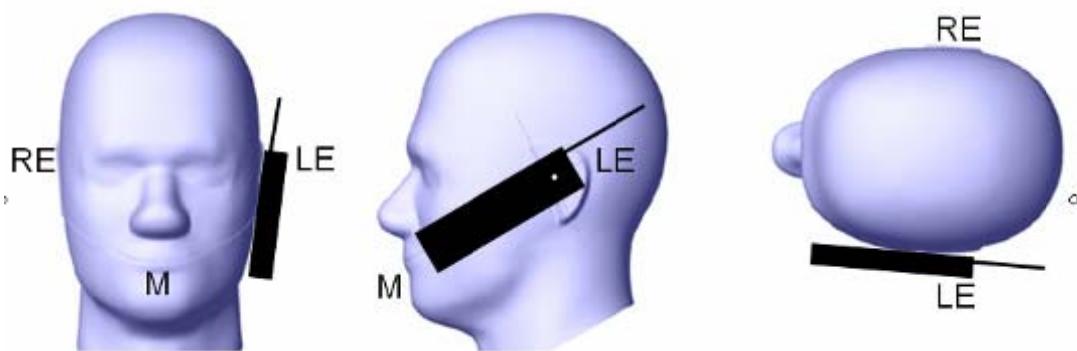
A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the “N-F” line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the “ear reference point”. For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The “test device reference point” is aligned to the “ear reference point” on the head phantom and the “vertical centerline” is aligned to the “phantom reference plane”. This is called the “initial ear position”. While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:



6.2 Cheek/Touch Position

1. The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the “ear reference point” or along the “N-F” line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.
2. This test position is established:
 3. When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.
 4. (or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.
 5. For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

Cheek /Touch Position



6.3 Ear/Tilt Position

With the handset aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

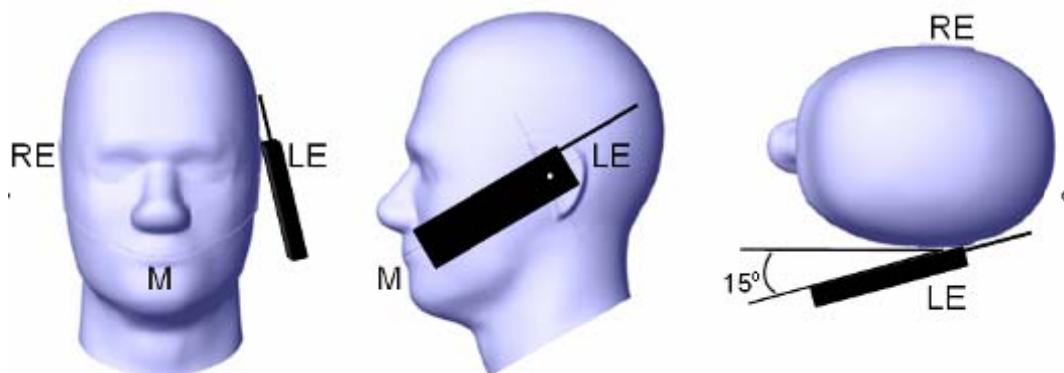
1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom’s ear spacer (in the “Cheek/Touch position”) and the peak SAR location for the “Cheek/Touch” position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the “initial ear position” by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.

2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the “test device reference point” until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15 80°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tilt/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB

lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

Ear /Tilt 15° Position



6.4 Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

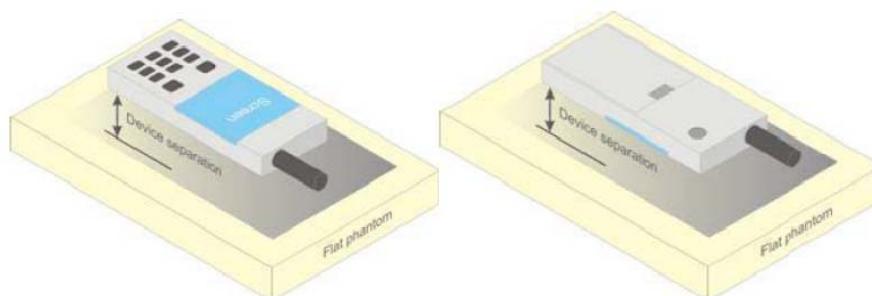


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

6.5 Test positions for head simulation

Per KDB 648474 D04, Handset SAR, Clause 10, the antennas of recent generation phones are typically incorporated near the sides and along edges of the phone. Occasionally, a phone with antennas located near the bottom or lower side edges may have peak SAR locations near the mouth and jaw regions or along the steep curved surfaces of the SAM phantom where SAR probe access is not feasible with a horizontally configured SAM phantom.

To ensure there is sufficient conservativeness for demonstrating compliance and until practical solutions are available, other than acquiring multiple phantoms, additional measurements are necessary to address these difficulties. When measurements are required in regions with probe access difficulties or along steep curved surfaces of the SAM phantom, the measured SAR distribution is often truncated. Measurements with truncated SAR distributions may be repeated using a properly rotated SAM phantom; however, the rotated SAM configuration is generally unacceptable when measurements are required inside the mouth or jaw where there are probe calibration concerns. Under these circumstances, when rotated SAM phantoms are unavailable or there could be SAR probe calibration concerns, the SAR measurement should be repeated using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location of the phone, the low (bottom) edge of the phone is lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance at the peak SAR location identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone should be determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface.

6.6 Test Distance for SAR Evaluation

For Body Mode the EUT(Equipment Under Test) is set 5mm away from the phantom, the test distance is 5mm.

6.7 SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or radiating structures of the EUT, the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm, and the SAR distribution was determined by integrated grid of 1.5mm x 1.5mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

- 1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
- 2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

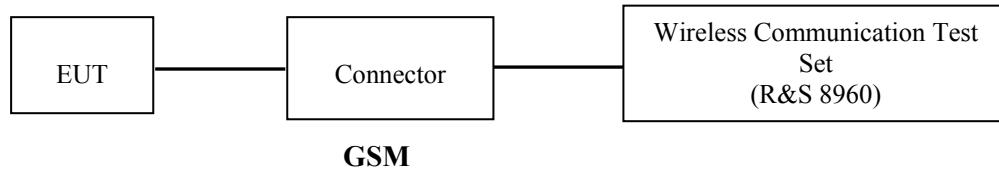
All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

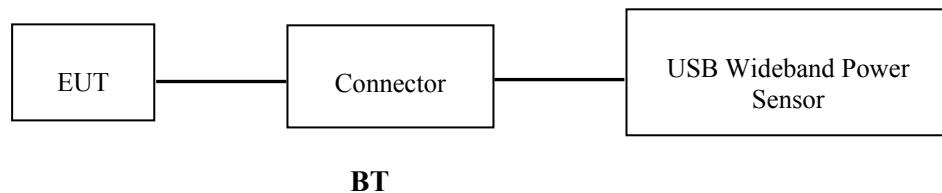
7. CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

7.1 Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the Wireless Communication Test Set through Connector.



The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input port of the USB Wideband Power Sensor through Connector.



7.2 Radio Configuration

The power measurement was configured by the Wireless Communication Test Set.

GSM

Function: Menu select > GSM Mobile Station > GSM 850/1900

Press Connection control to choose the different menus

Press RESET > choose all the reset all settings

Connection Press Signal Off to turn off the signal and change settings

Network Support > GSM + GPRS or GSM + EGSM

Main Service > Packet Data

Service selection > Test Mode A – Auto Slot Config. off

MS Signal Press Slot Config Bottom on the right twice to select and change the number of time slots and power setting

BS Signal Enter the same channel number for TCH channel (test channel) and BCCH channel

Frequency Offset > + 0 Hz

Mode > BCCH and TCH

BCCH Level > -85 dBm (May need to adjust if link is not stable)

BCCH Channel > choose desire test channel [Enter the same channel number for TCH channel (test channel) and BCCH channel]

Channel Type > Off

P0 > 4 dB

Slot Config > Unchanged (if already set under MS signal)

TCH > choose desired test channel

Hopping > Off

Main Timeslot > 3

Bit Stream > 2E9-1 PSR Bit Stream

AF/RF Enter appropriate offsets for Ext. Att. Output and Ext. Att. Input

Connection Press Signal on to turn on the signal and change settings

7.3 Maximum Target Output Power

Mode/Band	Max Target Power(dBm)		
	Low	Middle	High
GSM 850	32.8	32.8	32.8
GSM 1900	24.9	24.9	24.9
BDR(GFSK)	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
EDR($\pi/4$ -DQPSK)	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
EDR(8DPSK)	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5

7.4 Test Results:

GSM:

Band	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)
GSM 850	128	824.2	32.56
	190	836.6	32.48
	251	848.8	32.69
GSM 1900	512	1850.2	24.16
	661	1880	24.32
	810	1909.8	24.75

Note:

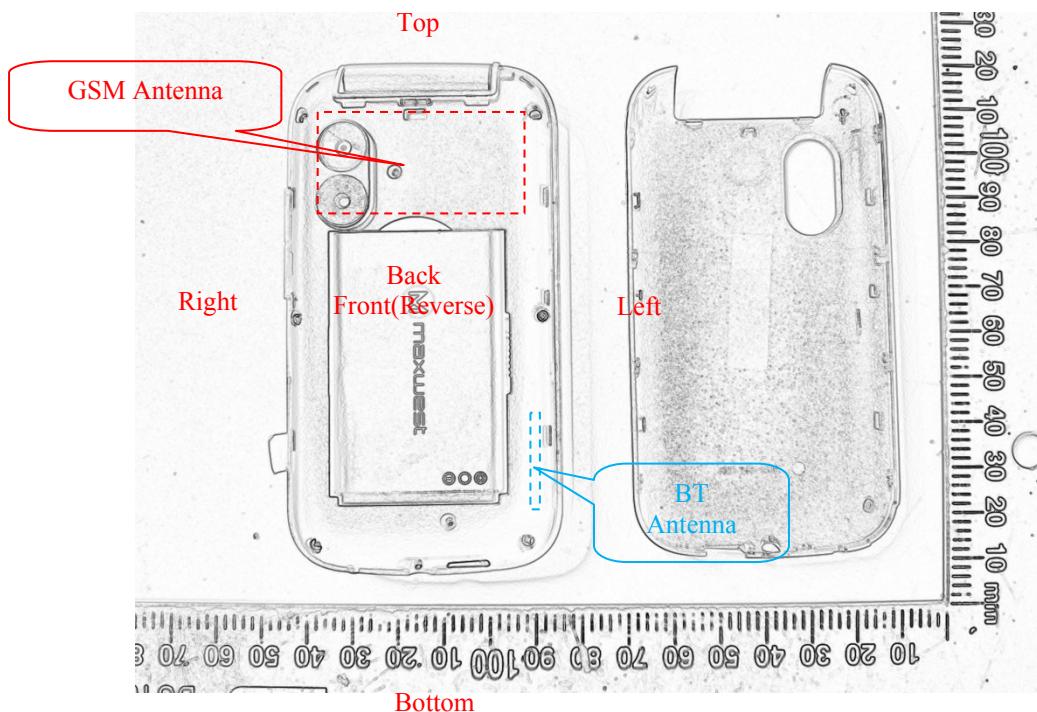
- Agilent Technologies Communication Tester (8960) was used for the measurement of GSM peak and average output power for active timeslots.
- For GSM voice, 1 timeslot has been activated with power level 5 (850 MHz band) and 0 (1900 MHz band).

Bluetooth:

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)
BDR(GFSK)	2402	-3.35
	2441	-3.22
	2480	-3.11
EDR($\pi/4$ -DQPSK)	2402	-4.52
	2441	-4.27
	2480	-4.07
EDR(8DPSK)	2402	-4.29
	2441	-3.87
	2480	-3.71

8. STANDALONE SAR TEST EXCLUSION CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Antennas Location:



8.2 Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Calculated value	Threshold (1-g)	SAR Test Exclusion
Bluetooth	2480	-3.0	0.5	0	0.2	3.0	YES

Note: The bluetooth based peak power for calculation.

NOTE:

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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot$

$[\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR, where}$

1. $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz.

2. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation.

3. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison.

4. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test Exclusion.

8.3 Standalone SAR estimation:

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Estimated 1-g (W/kg)
BT Head	2480	-3.0	0.5	0	0.03
BT Body	2480	-3.0	0.5	5	0.03

Note: The bluetooth based peak power for calculation.

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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}]$

W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;
where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR.

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test Exclusion

9. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

9.1 SAR Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	23.2-24.1°C
Relative Humidity:	53%
ATM Pressure:	101.4kPa
Test Date:	2025/04/29

Testing was performed by Lily Yang and Led Lu.

GSM 850:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)			
					Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Head Left Cheek	824.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	836.6	GSM	32.48	32.8	1.076	0.534	0.57	1#
	848.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Left Tilt	824.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	836.6	GSM	32.48	32.8	1.076	0.071	0.08	/
	848.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Cheek	824.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	836.6	GSM	32.48	32.8	1.076	0.435	0.47	/
	848.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Tilt	824.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	836.6	GSM	32.48	32.8	1.076	0.075	0.08	/
	848.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Front (5mm)	824.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	836.6	GSM	32.48	32.8	1.076	0.477	0.51	/
	848.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Back (5mm)	824.2	GSM	32.56	32.8	1.057	1.13	1.19	2#
	836.6	GSM	32.48	32.8	1.076	1.08	1.16	/
	848.8	GSM	32.69	32.8	1.026	1.06	1.09	/

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is $\leq 0.8\text{W/Kg}$, testing for other channels are optional.
2. The EUT transmit and receive through the same GSM antenna while testing SAR.
3. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
4. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> 0.5\text{ dB}$, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

PCS 1900:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)			
					Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Head Left Cheek	1850.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	1880	GSM	24.32	24.9	1.143	0.316	0.36	/
	1909.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Left Tilt	1850.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	1880	GSM	24.32	24.9	1.143	0.062	0.07	/
	1909.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Cheek	1850.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	1880	GSM	24.32	24.9	1.143	0.389	0.44	3#
	1909.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Tilt	1850.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	1880	GSM	24.32	24.9	1.143	0.096	0.11	/
	1909.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Front (5mm)	1850.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	1880	GSM	24.32	24.9	1.143	0.391	0.45	/
	1909.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Back (5mm)	1850.2	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/
	1880	GSM	24.32	24.9	1.143	0.402	0.46	4#
	1909.8	GSM	/	/	/	/	/	/

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is $\leq 0.8\text{W/Kg}$, testing for other channels are optional.
2. The EUT transmit and receive through the same GSM antenna while testing SAR.
3. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
4. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> 0.5\text{ dB}$, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

10. MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 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 ($\sim 10\%$ 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 .

Note: The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

The Highest Measured SAR Configuration in Each Frequency Band

Head

SAR probe calibration point	Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
				Original	Repeated	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Body

SAR probe calibration point	Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
				Original	Repeated	
750MHz	GSM 850	824.2	Body Back Unfold	1.13	1.06	1.07

Note:

1. Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is not > 1.20 .
2. The measured SAR results **do not** have to be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance to determine if repeated measurements are required.
3. SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the **SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium** used for the device measurements.

11. DUT HOLDER PERTURBATIONS

In accordance with TCB workshop October 2016:

- 1) SAR perturbation due to test device holders, depending on antenna locations, buttons locations on phones or device, form factor (e.g. dongles etc.), the measured SAR could be influenced by the relative positions of the test device and its holder
- 2) SAR measurement standards have included protocols to evaluate this with a flat phantom, with and without the device holder
- 3) When the highest reported SAR of an antenna is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, holder perturbation verification is required for each antenna, using the highest SAR configuration among all applicable frequency bands in the same exact device and holder positions used for head and body SAR measurements; i.e. same device/button locations in the holder

Per IEEE 1528: 2013/Annex E/E.4.1.1: Device holder perturbation tolerance for a specific test device: Type B

When it is unknown if a device holder perturbs the fields of a test device, the SAR uncertainty shall be assessed with a flat phantom (see Clause 5) by comparing the SAR with and without the device holder according to the following tests:

The SAR tolerance for device holder disturbance is computed using Equation (E.21) and entered in the corresponding row of the appropriate uncertainty table with an assumed rectangular probability distribution and $vi = \infty$ degrees of freedom:

$$SAR_{\text{tolerance}} [\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{SAR_{\text{w/ holder}} - SAR_{\text{w/o holder}}}{SAR_{\text{w/o holder}}} \right) \quad (\text{E.21})$$

The Highest Measured SAR Configuration among all applicable Frequency Band

Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		The Device holder perturbation uncertainty
			With holder	Without holder	
/	/	/	/	/	/

12. SAR SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION DESCRIPTION

12.1 Simultaneous Transmission:

Description of Simultaneous Transmit Capabilities		
Transmitter Combination	Simultaneous?	Hotspot?
WWAN GSM + Bluetooth	√	✗

12.2 Simultaneous SAR test exclusion considerations:

Mode(SAR1+SAR2)	Position	Reported SAR(W/kg)		ΣSAR < 1.6W/kg
		SAR1	SAR2	
WWAN GSM + Bluetooth	Head	0.57	0.03	0.60
	Body	1.19	0.03	1.22

Conclusion:

Sum of SAR: $\Sigma \text{SAR} \leq 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$ therefore simultaneous transmission SAR with Volume Scans is **not required**.

APPENDIX A - MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the measurement system and is given in the following Table.

Measurement uncertainty evaluation for IEEE1528-2013 SAR test

Uncertainty component	Tolerance/uncertainty $\pm \%$	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	Standard uncertainty $\pm \%, (1 \text{ g})$	Standard uncertainty $\pm \%, (10 \text{ g})$
Measurement system							
Probe calibration($k=1$)	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	3.9
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation response	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF ambient conditions-noise	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
RF ambient conditions-reflections	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Probe positioner mech.tolerance	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test sample related							
Test sample positioning	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3
Device holder uncertainty	4.7	N	1	1	1	4.7	4.7
Output power variation –SAR draft measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9
SAR scaling	2.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.6	1.6
Phantom and tissue parameters							
Phantom shell uncertainty–shape, thickness and permittivity	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6
Liquid conductivity meas.	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8
Liquid permittivity meas.	2.5	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.6	0.7
Liquid conductivity – temperature uncertainty	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.8	0.7
Liquid permittivity – temperature uncertainty	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				12.1	12.0
Expanded uncertainty (95 % confidence interval)		k=2				24.2	24.0

APPENDIX B - SAR PLOTS

Test Plot 1#: GSM 850 Mid Head Left Cheek

DUT: Phone; Type: NEO F2; Serial: 31XO-1

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium parameters used: $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.407$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3220; ConvF(6.68, 6.68, 6.68) @ 836.6 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/15
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2025/2/17
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.635 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 9.367 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

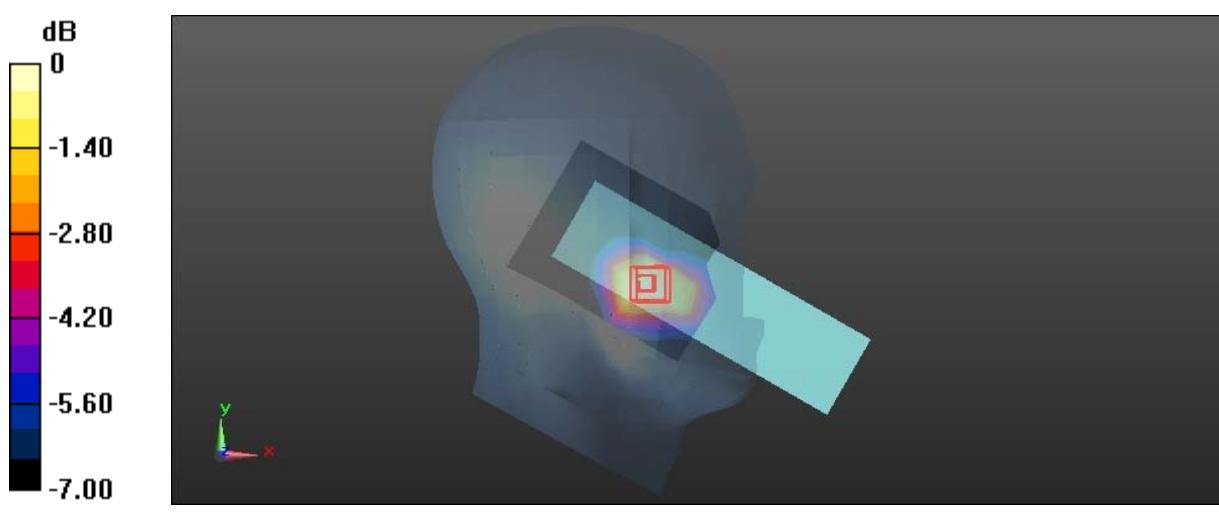
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.847 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.534 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.348 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 17.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.625 W/kg



Test Plot 2#: GSM 850 Low Body Back Unfold**DUT: Phone; Type: NEO F2; Serial: 31XO-1**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.917$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.458$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3220; ConvF(6.68, 6.68, 6.68) @ 824.2 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/15
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2025/2/17
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.26 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 32.73 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

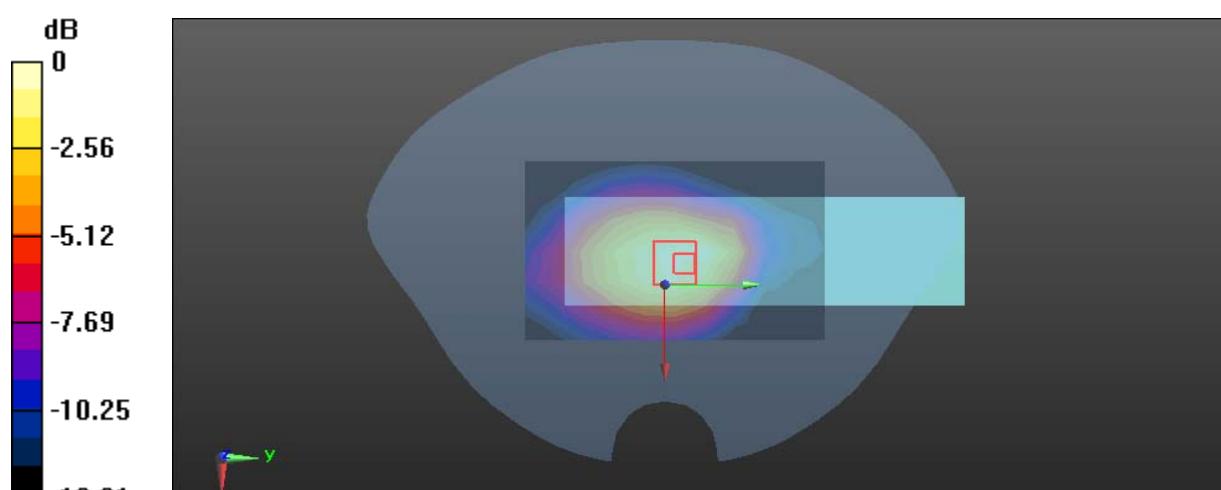
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.76 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.765 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 18.3 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.33 W/kg



Test Plot 3#: PCS 1900 Mid Head Right Cheek**DUT: Phone; Type: NEO F2; Serial: 31XO-1**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.451$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.263$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3220; ConvF(5.24, 5.24, 5.24) @ 1880 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/15
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2025/2/17
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.422 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 5.815 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

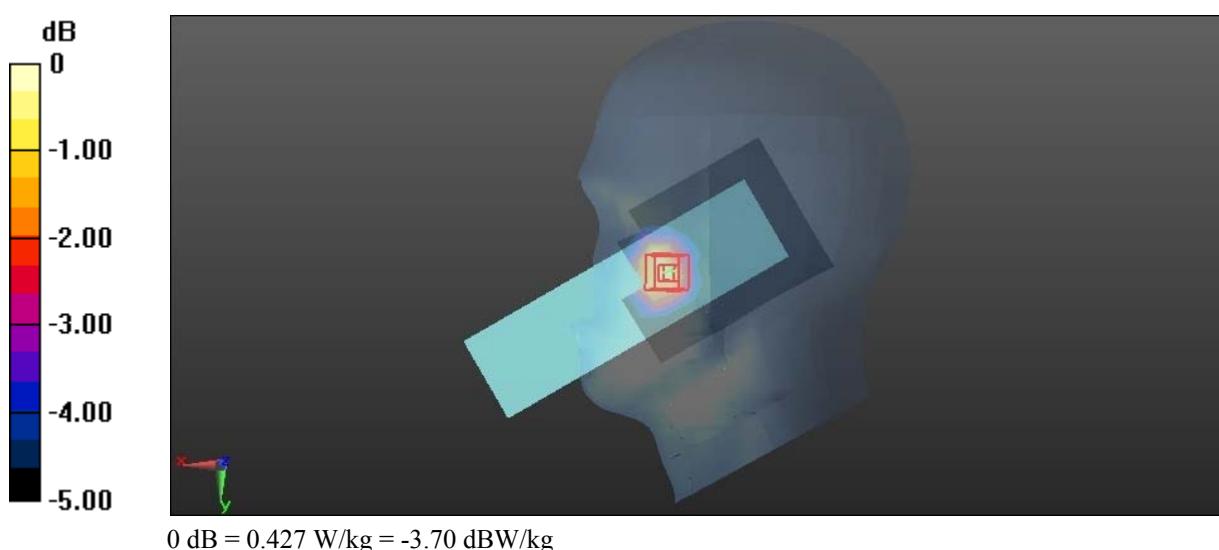
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.543 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.389 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.264 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 13.1 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 74.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.427 W/kg



Test Plot 18#: PCS 1900 Mid Body Back**DUT: Phone; Type: NEO F2; Serial: 31XO-1**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.451$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.263$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3220; ConvF(5.24, 5.24, 5.24) @ 1880 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/15
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn772; Calibrated: 2025/2/17
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.439 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.90 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

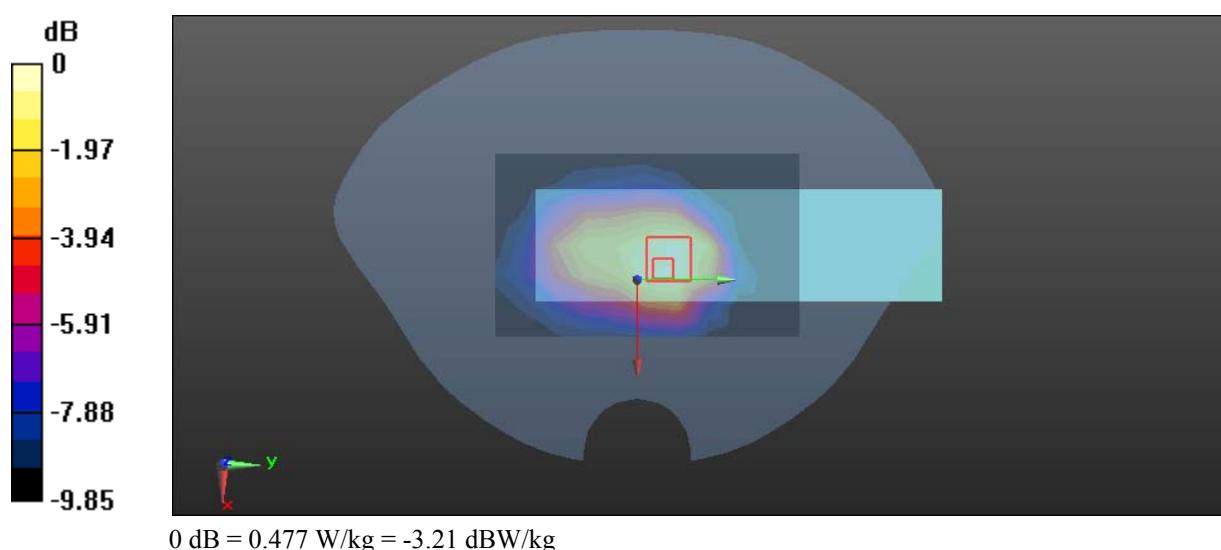
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.657 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.402 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.260 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 20 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 61.8%

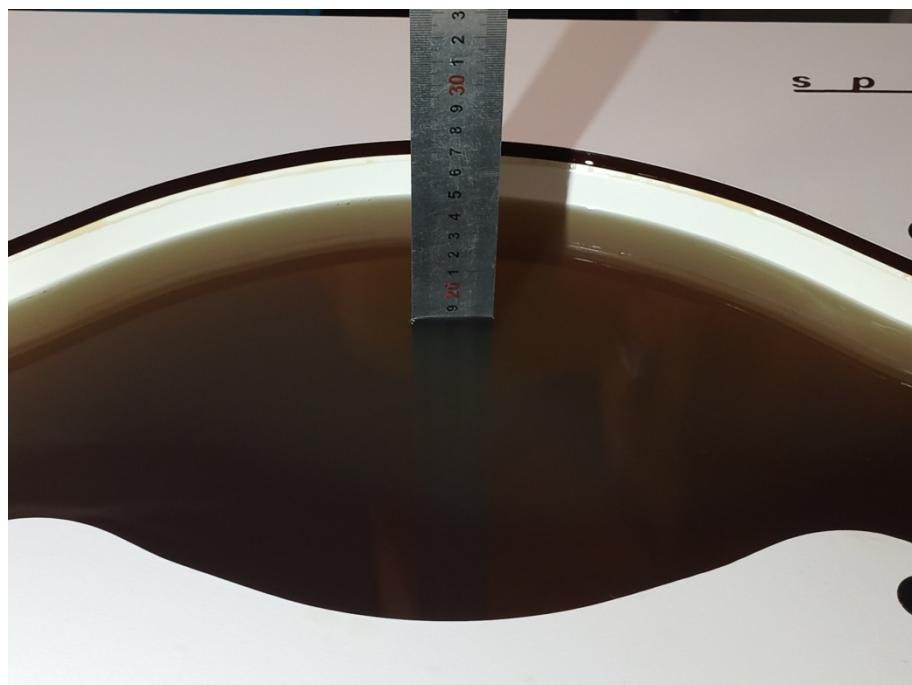
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.477 W/kg



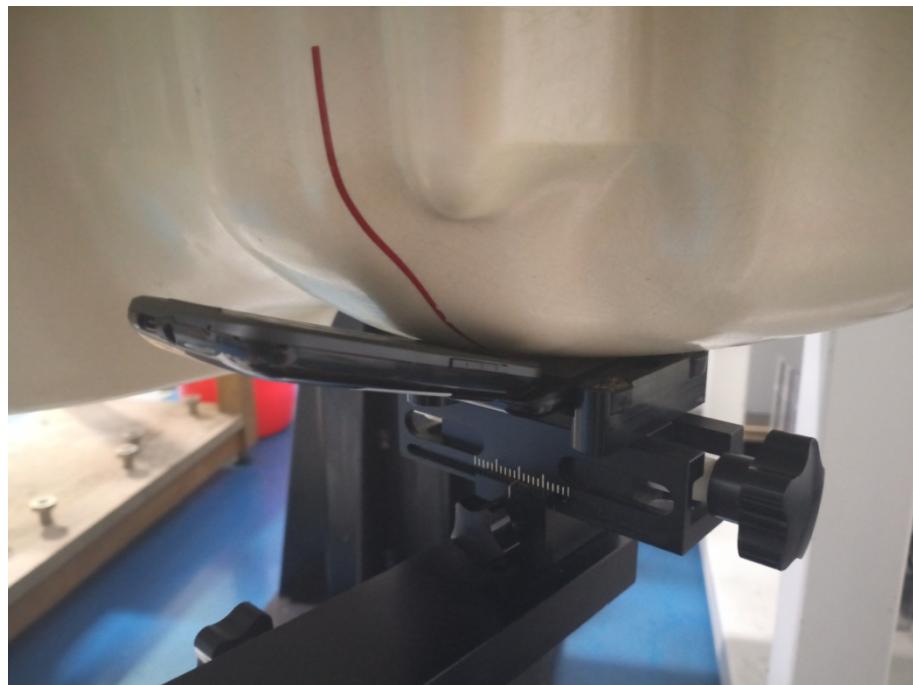
APPENDIX C - EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

Liquid depth $\geq 15\text{cm}$

Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874



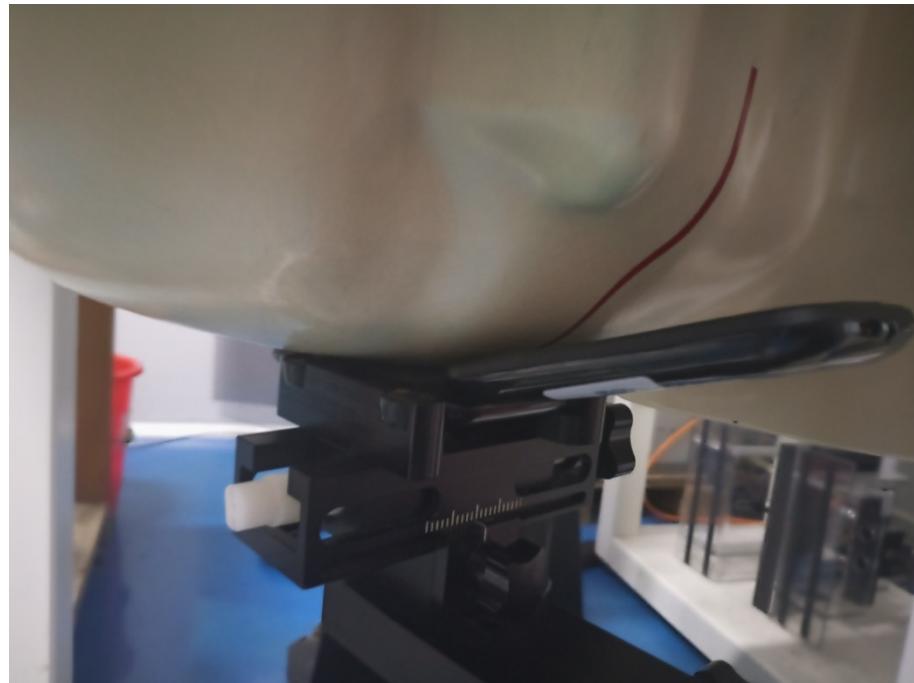
Head Left Cheek Setup Photo (0mm)



Head Left Tilt Setup Photo (0mm)



Head Right Cheek Setup Photo (0mm)



Head Right Tilt Setup Photo (0mm)



Body Front Setup Photo (5mm)



Body Back Setup Photo (5mm)



APPENDIX D - PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Please refer to the attachment.

APPENDIX E - DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Please refer to the attachment.

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