FCC TEST REPORT PART 2

(Test Under Dynamic Transmission Condition)

Application No.:	SZCR2503000881WM
Applicant:	NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address of Applicant:	Bedford House, 21A John Street, London, United Kingdom WC1N 2BF
Manufacturer:	NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address of Manufacturer:	Bedford House, 21A John Street, London, United Kingdom WC1N 2BF
Product Name:	Smart Phone
Model No.(EUT):	A024
Trade Mark:	NOTHING
FCC ID:	2AZEQ-A024
Date of Receipt:	2025-03-10
Date of Test:	2025-04-25 to 2025-05-22
Date of Issue:	2025-05-23
Test conclusion:	**PASS**

Keny Xu
EMC Laboratory Manager

No.1 Workshop, M-10, Middle Section, Science & Technology Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China 518057 t (86-755) 26012053 f (86-755) 26710594 www.sgsgroup.com.cn
中国·广东·深圳市南山区科技园中区M-10栋1号厂房 邮编:518057 t (86-755) 26012053 f (86-755) 26710594 sgs.china@sgs.com

Revision Record				
Version	**Chapter**	**Date**	**Modifier**	**Remark**
01		2025-05-23		Original

Authorized for issue by:				
		Calvin Weng		
		Calvin Weng/Project Engineer		
		Eric Fu		
		Eric Fu/Reviewer		

No.1 Workshop, M-10, Middle Section, Science & Technology Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China 518057 t (86-755) 26012053 f (86-755) 26710594 www.sgsgroup.com.cn
中国·广东·深圳市南山区科技园中区M-10栋1号厂房 邮编:518057 t (86-755) 26012053 f (86-755) 26710594 sgs.china@sgs.com

Contents

1 Introduction

The equipment under test (EUT) is a portable handset, it contains the Qualcomm modem supporting 3G/4G/NR/BT/WLAN/NFC bands, but only 3G/4G/NR/BT/WLAN are enabled with Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure at all times the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with the FCC requirement. we verification the applicable cases in part2.

This purpose of the Part 2 report is to demonstrate the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement under Tx varying transmission scenarios, thereby validity of Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for FCC equipment authorization.

1.1 Test Lab Information

Company:	SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch
Address:	No. 1 Workshop, M-10, Middle section, Science & Technology Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Post code:	518057
Test Engineer:	Charley Yi

1.2 Bibliography

Report Type	Report No.
Part 0_SZCR250300088113 FCC_SAR Report	SZCR250300088113
Part 1_SZCR250300088114 FCC_SAR Report	SZCR250300088114

2 Tx Varying Transmission Test Cases and Test Proposal

To validate time averaging feature and demonstrate the compliance in Tx varying transmission conditions, the following transmission scenarios are covered in Part 2 test:

1. During a time-varying Tx power transmission: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for Tx power variations in time accurately.
2. During a call disconnect and re-establish scenario: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for history of past Tx power transmissions accurately.
3. During technology/band handover: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in technology/band.
4. During DSI (Device State Index) change: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transition from one device state (DSI) to another.
5. During time window switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature correctly handles the transition from one time window to another specified by FCC and maintains the normalized time-averaged RF exposure to be less than FCC limit of 1.0 at all times.
6. During antenna switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario).
7. SAR exposure switching between two active radios (radio1 and radio2): To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance when exposure varies among SAR_radio1 only, SAR_radio1 + SAR_radio2, and SAR_radio2 only scenarios.
8. During change in exposure category: To prove that Smart Transmit ensures time-averaged RF exposure compliance when the EUT exposure category changes
9. System level compliance continuity of a within terrestrial networks (WWAN, WLAN, BT, etc.): To demonstrate the time averaged RF exposure compliance continuity during technology transition in both single-radio and multi-radio transmission scenarios and under both modes (i.e., ON and airplane) of WWAN modem while the USB is disconnected.

As described in Part 0 report, the RF exposure is proportional to the Tx power for a SAR- characterized wireless device. Thus, feature validation in Part 2 can be effectively performed through conducted measurement. Therefore, the compliance demonstration under dynamic transmission conditions and feature validation are done in conducted/radiated power measurement setup for transmission scenario 1 through 9.

Mathematical expression:

- For sub-6 transmission only:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (1b)$$

where, $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$, $conducted\_Tx\_power\_Plimit$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at Plimit, and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR values at Plimit corresponding to sub-6 transmission. Plimit is the parameters pre-defined in Part 0 and loaded via Embedded File System (EFS) onto the EUT.

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR limit, through time-averaged SAR measurement. Note as mentioned earlier, this measurement is performed for transmission scenario 1 only.
  - For sub-6 transmission only, measure instantaneous SAR versus time; for LTE+5G NR transmission, request low power (or all-down bits) on LTE so that measured SAR predominantly corresponds to 5G NR.
  - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to obtain normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform time averaging over FCC defined time window.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for transmission scenario 1 at all times.

  Mathematical expression:

  - For sub-6 transmission only:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)\_P_{limit} \quad (3a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (3b)$$

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR\_Plimit$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at Plimit, and measured 1gSAR or 1gSAR values at Plimit corresponding to sub-6 transmission.

Note: cDASY6 or Cdasy8 measurement system by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) of Zurich, Switzerland measures relative E-field and provides ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{2[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$ versus time.

3 SAR Time Averaging Validation Test Procedures

This chapter provides the test plan and test procedure for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for sub-6 transmission. The 100 seconds time window for operating f < 3GHz is used as an example to detail the test procedures in this chapter.

3.1 Test sequence determination for validation

Following the FCC recommendation, two test sequences having time-variation in Tx power are predefined for sub-6 (f < 6 GHz) validation:

- Test sequence 1: request EUT’s Tx power to be at maximum power, measured Pmax,

for 80s, then requesting for half of the maximum power, i.e., measured Pmax/2, for the rest of the time.

- Test sequence 2: request EUT’s Tx power to vary with time. This sequence is generated relative to measured Pmax, measured Plimit and calculated Preserve (= measured Plimit in dBm - Reserve_power_margin in dB) of EUT based on measured Plimit.

The details for generating these two test sequences are described and listed in Appendix A.

NOTE: For test sequence generation, “measured Plimit” and “measured Pmax” are used instead of the “Plimit” specified in EFS entry and “Pmax” specified for the device, because Smart Transmit feature operates against the actual power level of the “Plimit” that was calibrated for the EUT. The “measured Plimit” accurately reflects what the feature is referencing to, therefore, it should be used during feature validation testing. The RF tune up and device-to-device variation are already considered in Part 0 report prior to determining Plimit.

3.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature

For validating Smart Transmit feature, this section provides a general guidance to select test cases. In practice, an adjustment can be made in test case selection. The justification/clarification may be provided.

3.2.1 Test configuration selection for time-varying Tx power transmission

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of bands, modes, and channels for a given technology. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in one band/mode/channel per technology is sufficient.

The criteria for the selection are based on the P_{limit} values determined in Part 0 report. Select the band in each supported technology that corresponds to the P_{limit} value that is less than P_{max} for validating Smart Transmit.

Note this test is designed for single radio transmission scenario. If UE supports sub6 NR in both non-standalone (NSA) and standalone (SA) modes, then validation in time-varying Tx power transmission scenario described in this section needs to be performed in SA mode. Otherwise, it needs to be performed in NSA mode with LTE anchor set to low power. The choice between SA and NSA mode needs to also take into account the selection criteria described below. In general, one mode out of the two modes (NSA or SA) is sufficient for this test.

3.2.2 Test configuration selection for change in call

The criteria to select a test configuration for call-drop measurement is:

- Select technology/band with least P_{limit} among all supported technologies/bands, and select the radio configuration (e.g., # of RBs, channel#) in this technology/band that corresponds to the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} listed in Part 1 report.
- In case of multiple bands having same least P_{limit}, then select the band having the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the above band selection will result in Tx power enforcement (i.e., EUT forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$) for longest duration in one FCC defined time window. The call change (call drop/reestablish) is performed during the Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$). One test is sufficient as the feature operation is independent of technology and band.

3.2.3 Test configuration selection for change in technology/band

The selection criteria for this measurement are to have EUT switch from a technology/band with lowest (or highest) Plimit within the technology group to a technology/band with highest (or lowest) Plimit within the technology group, or vice versa.

The selection order is:

First select both technology/band configurations having Plimit < Pmax. In case of multiple bands having the same Plimit, select one band/radio configuration for this test. If this cannot be found, then, select at least one technology/band configuration having Plimit < Pmax. If all Plimit> Pmax, then, test for change in technology/band is not required.

Use the highest measured 10g_SAR at Plimit (Plimit < Pmax) shown in Part 1 SAR Test Report for the selected tech/band/antenna/DSI out of all radio configurations and device positions in Equation (3a), (4a), (5a) and (6a) to calculate time-varying SAR. However, in the case of Plimit > Pmax, the SAR measured in Part 1 report for the corresponding radio configuration selected and tested in Part 2 should be applied in Equation (3a), (4a), (5a) and (6a).
This test is performed with the EUT being requested to transmit at maximum power, the technology/band switch is performed during Tx power enforcement (i.e., EUT forced to transmit at Preserve). One test is sufficient as the feature operation is independent of technology and band.

3.2.4 Test configuration selection for change in antenna

The criteria to select a test configuration for antenna switch measurement is:

- Whenever possible and supported by the DUT, first select antenna switch configuration within the same technology/band (i.e., same technology and band combination).
- Then, select any technology/band that supports multiple Tx antennas, and has the highest difference in Plimit among all supported antennas.
- In case of multiple bands having same difference in Plimit among supported antennas, then select the band having the highest measured 1gSAR at Plimit in Part 1 report.

This test is performed with the DUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band, and antenna change is conducted during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when DUT is forced to have Tx power at Preserve).

3.2.5 Test configuration selection for change in DSI

The criteria to select a test configuration for DSI change test is

- Select a technology/band having the $P_{limit} < P_{max}$ within any technology and DSI group, and for the same technology/band having a different P_{limit} in any other DSI group. Note that the selected DSI transition need to be supported by the device.

  This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band, and DSI change is conducted during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

3.2.6 Test configuration selection for Exposure category switch

When exposure DSI changes from head to body-worn or vice versa, it is obvious that the exposure from an active radio does not expose the same tissues. Therefore, with Qualcomm Smart Transmit EFS version 18 (or higher), the exposure continuity is handled in two categories: Head exposure and non-head exposure:

1) Head exposure category includes all 4 positions of left cheek, left tilted, right cheek and right titled.

2) Non-head exposure category includes all other exposure scenarios (except head), i.e., body-worn, hotspot, extremity, etc.

NOTE: The exposure categorization in Smart Transmit EFS version 18 (or higher) is only applicable for sub6 radios.

The purpose of this test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit ensures time-averaged RF exposure compliance when the EUT exposure category changes. For this purpose, there are two tests performed: (a) start with head exposure and switch to non-head exposure and switch back to head exposure, and (b) start with non-head exposure and switch to head exposure and switch back to non-head exposure.

3.2.7 Test configuration selection for SAR exposure switching

If supported, the test configuration for SAR exposure switching should cover:

1. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are at the same time window.
2. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in different time windows. One test with two active radios in any two different time windows is sufficient as Smart Transmit operation is the same for RF exposure switch in any combination of two different time windows.

The Smart Transmit time averaging operation is independent of the source of SAR exposure (for example, LTE vs. 5G NR) and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one simultaneous SAR transmission scenario (i.e., one combination for LTE + 5G NR transmission) is sufficient, where the SAR exposure varies among SAR_{radio1} only, SAR_{radio1} + SAR_{radio2}, and SAR_{radio2} only scenarios.

The criteria to select a test configuration for validating Smart Transmit feature during SAR exposure switching scenarios is

- Select any two < 6GHz technologies/bands that the EUT supports simultaneous transmission (for example, LTE+5G NR).
- Among all supported simultaneous transmission configurations, the selection order is

1. select one configuration where both P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 is less than their corresponding P_{max}, preferably, with different P_{limits}. If this configuration is not available, then
2. select one configuration that has P_{limit} less than its P_{max} for at least one radio. If this cannot be found, then,
3. select one configuration that has P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 greater than P_{max} but with least ($P_{limit} - P_{max}$) delta.

Test for one simultaneous transmission scenario is sufficient as the feature operation is the same.

3.2.8 Test configuration selection for change in time window

FCC specifies different time window for time averaging based on operation frequency. The criteria to select a test configuration for validating Smart Transmit feature and demonstrating the compliance during the change in time window is

- Select any technology/band that has operation frequency classified in one time window defined by FCC (such as 100s time window), and its corresponding Plimit is less than Pmax if possible.
- Select the 2nd technology/band that has operation frequency classified in a different time window defined by FCC (such as 60s time window), and its corresponding Plimit is less than Pmax if possible.
- It is preferred both Plimit values of two selected technology/bands are less than corresponding Pmax, but if not possible or due to limitation of test setup, then at least one of technologies/bands has its Plimit less than Pmax.
- Else, if all Plimit > Pmax, then,

  ✓ First select both technologies/bands (one is in 100s time window, another is in 60s time window) having (Plimit – Pmax) < 2.2dB; if it is not available, then

  ✓ Select at least one technology/band in 60s time window having (Plimit – Pmax) < 2.2dB; if it it not available, then

  ✓ Test for change in time window is not required.

Use the highest measured 1g_or_10g SAR at Plimit (Plimit < Pmax) shown in Part 1 report for the selected tech/band/antenna/DSI out of all radio configurations and device positions in Equation (3a), (5a) and (6a) to calculate time-varying SAR. However, in the case of Plimit > Pmax, the SAR measured in Part 1 report for the corresponding radio configuration selected and tested in Part 2 should be applied in Equation (3a), (5a) and (6a).

This test is performed with the EUT being requested to transmit at maximum power in selected technology/band. Test for one pair of time windows selected is sufficient as the feature operation is the same.

3.2.9 Test configuration selection for system level compliance continuity

WWAN/WLAN/BT radio System level compliance continuity

The purpose of system level compliance test is to demonstrate the time-averaged RF exposure compliance continuity in the following scenarios while the USB is disconnected:

1.Across technology switch
2.During transition from single technology to multi-technology
3.In transition when WWAN went from ON to airplane mode
4.Active WLAN radio and/or Bluetooth (BT) radio with WWAN in airplane mode
5.Time window transition when WWAN in airplane mode
6.In transition when WWAN went from airplane mode to ON.
Note: Technology in this section refers to WWAN, WLAN or BT

The selection criteria for radios to be tested is to select a radio which has the largest Pmax/Plimit ratio among all configurations supported (including SISO, MIMO, DBS, SISO+MIMO or DBS+MIMO whichever appropriate) within each technology and within the same antenna group.

3.3 Test procedures for conducted power measurements

This section provides general conducted power measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 2. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

3.3.1 Time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

This test is performed with the two pre-defined test sequences described in Section 3.1 for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.1. The purpose of the test is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged SAR (corresponding time-averaged Tx power) does not exceed the FCC limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)).

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{max}, measure P_{limit} and calculate $P_{reserve}$ (= measured P_{limit} in dBm – *Reserve_power_margin* in dB) and follow Section 3.1 to generate the test sequences for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.1. Both test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 are created based on measured P_{max} and measured P_{limit} of the EUT. Test condition to measure P_{max} and P_{limit} is:

□ Measure P_{max} with Smart Transmit disabled and callbox set to request maximum power.

□ Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.

2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value (3dB for this EUT based on Part 1 report) and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit, establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the EUT's Tx power to be at

   pre-defined test sequence 1, measure and record Tx power versus time, and then convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (1a)) using measured P_{limit} from above Step 1. Perform running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 3-1 where using 100-seconds time window as an example.

NOTE: In Eq.(1a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

NOTE: For an easier computation of the running time average, 0 dBm can be added at the beginning of the test sequences the length of the responding time window, for example,

add 0dBm for 100-seconds so the running time average can be directly performed starting with the first 100-seconds data using excel spreadsheet. This technique applies to all tests performed in this Part 2 report for easier time-averaged computation using excel spreadsheet.

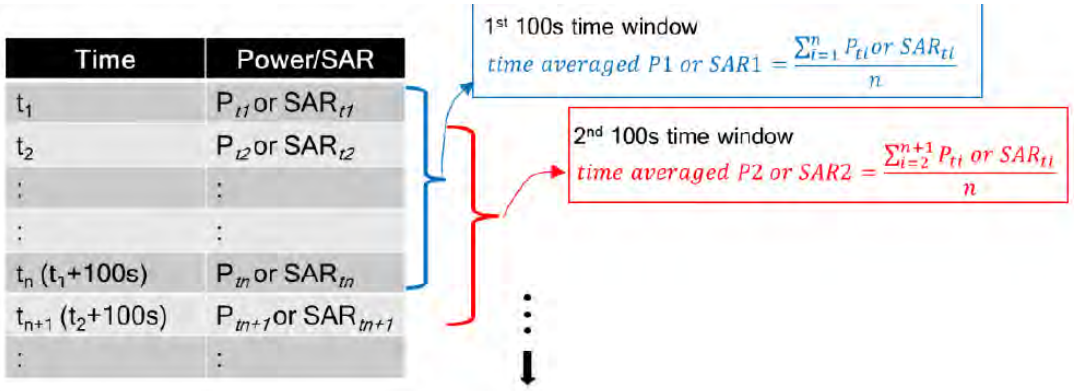


Figure 3-1 100s running average illustration

3. Make one plot containing:
   a. Instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2,
   b. Requested Tx power used in Step 2 (test sequence 1),
   c. Computed time-averaged power versus time determined in Step 2,
   d. Time-averaged power limit (corresponding to FCC SAR limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0W/kg for 10gSAR) given by

$$Time\ averarged\ power\ limit = meas.\ P_{limit} + 10 \times \log\left(\frac{\text{FCC SAR limit}}{\text{meas.SAR\_Plimit}}\right) \quad (5a)$$

   where $meas.\ P_{limit}$ and $meas.\ SAR\_Plimit$ correspond to measured power at P_{limit} and measured SAR at P_{limit}.

4. Make another plot containing:
   a. Computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2
   b. FCC $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or FCC $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.
5. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 4 for pre-defined test sequence 2 and replace the requested Tx power (test sequence 1) in Step 2 with test sequence 2.
6. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 5 for all the selected technologies and bands.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shown in Step 3 plot shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq. (5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shown in Step 4 plot shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

3.3.2 Change in call scenario

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature accurately accounts for the past Tx powers during time-averaging when a new call is established.

The call disconnect and re-establishment needs to be performed during power limit enforcement, i.e., when the EUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level, to demonstrate the continuity of RF exposure management and limiting in call change scenario. In other words, the RF exposure averaged over any FCC defined time window (including the time windows containing the call change) doesn't exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for the technology/band selected in Section 3.2.2. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit.
3. Establish radio link with callbox in the selected technology/band.
4. Request EUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then drop the call for ~10 seconds. Afterwards, re-establish another call in the same radio configuration (i.e., same technology/band/channel) and continue callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, convert the measured conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (1a), and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

NOTE: In Eq.(1a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

5. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
6. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq.(5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

3.3.3 Change in technology and band

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during technology switches and/or band handovers.

Similar to the change in call test in Section 3.3.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the antenna handover needs to be performed when EUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level (i.e., during Tx power enforcement) to make sure that the EUT's Tx power from previous $P_{reserve}$ level to the new $P_{reserve}$ level (corresponding to new antenna). Since the P_{limit} could vary with technology and band, Eq. (1a) can be written as follows to convert the instantaneous Tx power in 1gSAR or 10gSAR exposure for the two given radios, respectively:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_1(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_1}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_1} \quad (6a)$$

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_2(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_2}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_2} \quad (6b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt + \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] \leq 1 \quad (6c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power_1(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_1}, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_1} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of antenna1; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_2}*(t)*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_2} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of antenna2. Transition from technology1/band1 to the technology2/band2 happens at time-instant 't_1'.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.3. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit
3. Establish radio link with callbox in first antenna selected.
4. Request EUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band selected. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the full duration of the test.
5. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (6a) and (6b) and

corresponding measured P_{limit} values from Step 1 of this section. Perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

NOTE: In Eq.(6a) & (6b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

6. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
7. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

   The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (6c)).

3.3.4 Change in antenna

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during antenna switches from one antenna to another. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Similar to the change in call test in Section 3.3.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the antenna handover needs to be performed when EUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level (i.e., during Tx power enforcement) to make sure that the EUT's Tx power from previous $P_{reserve}$ level to the new $P_{reserve}$ level (corresponding to new antenna). Since the P_{limit} could vary with antenna, Eq. (1a) can be written as follows to convert the instantaneous Tx power in 1gSAR or 10gSAR exposure for the two given radios, respectively:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_1(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_1}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_1} \quad (6a)$$

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_2(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_2}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_2} \quad (6b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt + \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] \leq 1 \quad (6c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power_1(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_1}, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_1} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of antenna1; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_2}*(t)*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_2} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of antenna2. Transition from technology1/band1 to the technology2/band2 happens at time-instant 't_1'.

Test procedure

8. Measure P_{limit} for both the antennas selected in Section 3.2.3. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
9. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit
10. Establish radio link with callbox in first antenna selected.
11. Request EUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band selected. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at

least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the full duration of the test.

12. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (6a) and (6b) and corresponding measured P_{limit} values from Step 1 of this section. Perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

NOTE: In Eq.(6a) & (6b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

13. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
14. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

    The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (6c)).

3.3.5 Change in DSI

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during DSI switches from one DSI to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 3.3.3, by replacing antenna switch operation with DSI switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

3.3.6 SAR exposure switching

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature is accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR from radio1 only, SAR from both radio1 and radio2, and SAR from radio2 only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure complies with the FCC limit. Here, radio1 represents primary radio (for example, LTE anchor in a NR non-standalone mode call) and radio2 represents secondary radio (for example, 5G NR). The detailed test procedure for SAR exposure switching in the case of LTE+5G NR non-standalone mode transmission scenario is provided in Appendix B.

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for radio1 and radio2 in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} is:

□ Establish device in call with the callbox for radio1 technology/band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio1 P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.

□ Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio2 P_{limit}. If radio2 is dependent on radio1 (for example, non-standalone mode of 5G NR requiring radio1 LTE as anchor), then establish radio1 + radio2 call with callbox, and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from radio2 5G NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2 P_{limit} (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits)

2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value, with EUT setup for radio1 + radio2 call. In this description, it is assumed that radio2 has lower priority than radio1. Establish device in radio1+radio2 call and request all-down bits or low power on radio1, with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power in radio2 for at least one time window. After one time window, set callbox to request EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power on radio1, i.e., all-up bits. Continue radio1+radio2 call with both radios at maximum power for at least one time window and drop (or request all-down bits on) radio2. Continue radio1 at maximum power for at least one time window. Record the conducted Tx power for both radio1 and radio2 for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both radio1 and radio2 links. Convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.
4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2.
5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and

(c) corresponding regulatory *1gSAR*$_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or *10gSAR*$_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory *1gSAR*$_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or *10gSAR*$_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

3.3.7 Change in time window

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during the change in averaging time window when a specific band handover occurs. FCC specifies time-averaging windows of 100s for Tx frequency < 3GHz, and 60s for Tx frequency between 3GHz and 6GHz.

To validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the band handover test needs to be performed when EUT handovers from operation band less than 3GHz to greater than 3GHz and vice versa. The equations (3a) and (3b) in Section 2 can be written as follows for transmission scenario having change in time window,

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_1(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_1}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_1} \quad (6a)$$

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_2(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_2}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_2} \quad (6b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit}dt + \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit}dt\right] \le 1 \quad (6c)$$

where, conducted_Tx_power_1(t), conducted_Tx_power_ P_{limit_1}(t), and 1g_ or 10g_SAR_ P_{limit_1} correspond to the instantaneous Tx power, conducted Tx power at Plimit, and compliance 1g_ or 10g_SAR values at P_{limit_1} of band1 with time-averaging window '$T1_{SAR}$'; conducted_Tx_power_$_2$(t), conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit_2}(t), and 1g_ or 10g_SAR_P_{limit_2} correspond to the instantaneous Tx power, conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and compliance 1g_ or 10g_SAR values at P_{limit_2} of band2 with time-averaging window '$T2_{SAR}$'. One of the two bands is less than 3GHz, another is greater than 3GHz.Transition from first band with time-averaging window '$T1_{SAR}$' to the second band with time-averaging window '$T2_{SAR}$' happens at time-instant 't_1'.

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for radio1 and radio2 in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} is:

□ Establish device in call with the callbox for radio1 technology/band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio1 P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.

□ Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio2 P_{limit}. If

radio2 is dependent on radio1 (for example, non-standalone mode of 5G NR requiring radio1 LTE as anchor), then establish radio1 + radio2 call with callbox, and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from radio2 5G NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2 P_{limit} (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits)

2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value, with EUT setup for radio1 + radio2 call. In this description, it is assumed that radio2 has lower priority than radio1. Establish device in radio1+radio2 call and request all-down bits or low power on radio1, with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power in radio2 for at least one time window. After one time window, set callbox to request EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power on radio1, i.e., all-up bits. Continue radio1+radio2 call with both radios at maximum power for at least one time window and drop (or request all-down bits on) radio2. Continue radio1 at maximum power for at least one time window. Record the conducted Tx power for both radio1 and radio2 for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both radio1 and radio2 links. Convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.
4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2.
5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

   The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

3.3.8 Exposure category switch

This test is performed with the EUT being requested to transmit at maximum power in selected technology/band/antenna/DSI. The change in exposure category is preferably performed during Tx power enforcement (i.e., EUT forced to transmit at a sustainable level). One test is sufficient as this feature operation is independent of technology, band and antenna. Test procedure are:

In case of head to non-head to head exposure switch test, 'first DSI' in below test procedure refers to head DSI and 'second DSI' refers to non-head DSI. Similarly, in case of non-head to head to non-head exposure switch test, 'first DSI' in below test procedure refers to non-head DSI and 'second DSI' refers to head DSI.

1. Measure Plimit for all the technology(s)/band(s)/antenna(s)/DSI(s) selected following the above selection criteria. Measure Plimit with Smart Transmit Peak exposure mode enabled and callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set EUT to intended Smart Transmit exposure mode.
3. Establish radio link with first DSI and with callbox in the selected technology(s)/band(s)/antenna(s).
4. Request EUT to transmit at 0 dBm for at least 100 seconds, followed by requesting EUT to transmit at maximum Tx power for the active radio(s) for half of the regulatory time window, and then switch to the second DSI for ~10s, and switch back to the first DSI for at least one time window. Throughout this test, when switching between DSIs (i.e., switching between exposure categories), continue with callbox requesting EUT to transmit at maximum Tx power for the active radio(s). Measure and record Tx power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
5. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1g_or_10gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using the corresponding Plimit measured in Step 1 and 1g_or_10gSAR value measured in 80-W2112-4 Part 1 report, and then perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1g_or_10gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 5-1. Note that in Eq.(6a) & (6b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1g_or_10gSAR value by applying the worst-case 1gSAR value for the selected technologies/bands at Plimit as reported in 80-W2112-4 Part 1 report.
6. Make one plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged normalized 1g_or_10gSAR of the selected technology(s)/band(s)/antenna(s) versus time determined in Step 5 for exposure under first DSI , (b) total time-averaged normalized exposure for exposure under first DSI if simultaneous transmission scenario was tested, and (c) normalized regulatory limit of 1.0.
7. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1g_or_10gSAR of the selected technology(s)/band(s)/antenna(s) versus time determined in Step 5 for exposure under second DSI, (b) total time-averaged normalized exposure for exposure under second DSI if simultaneous transmission scenario was tested, and (c) normalized regulatory limit of 1.0.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged normalized exposure versus time shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 for both first & second DSIs (i.e., both head exposure category and non-head exposure category).

3.3.9 System level compliance continuity

WWAN/WLAN/BT radio System level compliance continuity

Below is the test flow outline of the system level compliance test. The test contains 6 sections and 5 transitions: Start with WWAN radio transmission (Section A), transition to WLAN transmission (Section B), transition to simultaneous transmission of WWAN + WLAN + BT (Section C), then drop off WWAN radio and set WWAN to airplane mode, at the same time transition to WLAN+BT transmission simultaneously (Section D), transition to BT only transmission (Section E), and finally transition to WLAN only transmission (Section F) and finally transition back to simultaneous transmission of WWAN + WLAN + BT with modem online while the USB is disconnected.

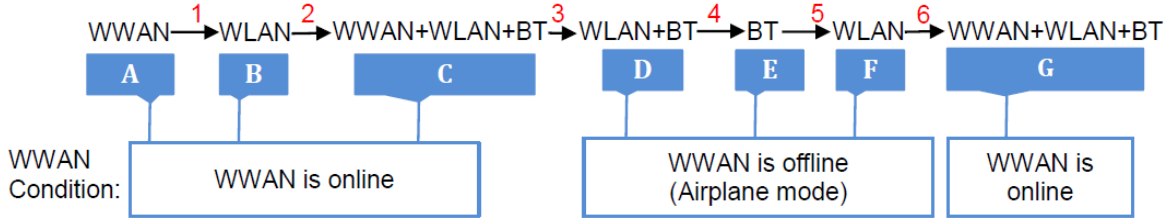


Figure 5-1 Schematic of technology transitions for system level compliance continuity test

Test procedure:

If the device supports simultaneous transmission of WWAN, WLAN and BT, then the selection criteria for system level compliance continuity test is:

■For a given DSI and antenna group, select band/antenna configurations for WWAN, WLAN and BT technologies that have the largest (Pmax – Plimit) delta. In case of multiple bands/antennas having the same difference between Pmax and Plimit within a given technology, then select any one band/antenna out of them

NOTE:

1.The antennas corresponding to the selected technologies/bands for the system level compliance continuity test case should be in the same antenna group.

2.For this test, WLAN radio configuration is selected different from 2.4GHz band so as to not interfere with BT measurements. Therefore, select least Plimit configuration for WLAN outside the 2.4GHz band.

3.4 Test procedure for time-varying SAR measurements

This section provides general time-varying SAR measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 2. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

To perform the validation through SAR measurement for transmission scenario 1 described in Section 2, the “path loss” between callbox antenna and EUT needs to be calibrated to ensure that the EUT Tx power reacts to the requested power from callbox i n a radiated call. It should be noted that when signaling in closed loop mode, protocol-level power control is in play, resulting in EUT not solely following callbox TPC (Tx power control) commands. In other words, EUT response has many dependencies (RSSI, quality of signal, path loss variation, fading, etc.,) other than just TPC commands. These dependencies have less impact in conducted setup (as it is a controlled environment and the path loss can be very well calibrated) but have significant impact on radiated testing in an uncontrolled environment, such as SAR test setup. Therefore, the deviation in EUT Tx power from callbox requested power is expected, however the time-averaged SAR should not exceed FCC SAR requirement at all times as Smart Transmit controls Tx power at EUT.

The following steps are for time averaging feature validation through SAR measurement:

1. “Path Loss” calibration: Place the EUT against the phantom in the worst-case position determined based on Section 3.2.1. For each band selected, prior to SAR measurement, perform “path loss” calibration between callbox antenna and EUT. Since the SAR test environment is not controlled and well calibrated for OTA (Over the Air) test, extreme care needs to be taken to avoid the influence from reflections. The test setup is described in Section 6.1.
2. Time averaging feature validation:

i For a given radio configuration (technology/band) selected in Section 3.2.1, enable Smart Transmit and set *Reserve_power_margin* to 0 dB, with callbox to request maximum power, perform area scan, conduct pointSAR measurement at peak location of the area scan. This point SAR value, $pointSAR\_P_{limit}$, corresponds to point SAR at the measured P_{limit} (i.e., measured P_{limit} from the EUT in Step 1 of Section 3.3.1).

ii Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit. Note, if *Reserve_power_margin* cannot be set

wirelessly, care must be taken to re-position the EUT in the exact same position relative to the SAM phantom as in above Step 2.i. Establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the EUT’s Tx power at power levels described by test sequence 1 generated in Step 1 of Section 3.3.1, conduct point SAR measurement versus time at peak location of the area scan determined in Step 2.i of this section. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous point SAR vs time

data, *pointSAR(t)*, and convert it into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR vs. time using Eq. (3a), re-written below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$$

where, *pointSAR_P*$_{limit}$ is the value determined in Step 2.i, and *pointSAR(t)* is the instantaneous point SAR measured in Step 2.ii, $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ is the measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR value listed in Part 1 report.

iii Perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

iv Make one plot containing: (a) time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2.iii of this section, (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

v Repeat 2.ii ~ 2.iv for test sequence 2 generated in Step 1 of Section 3.3.1.

vi Repeat 2.i ~ 2.v for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.1.

The time-averaging validation criteria for SAR measurement is that, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (3b)).

4 Test Configurations

4.1 WWAN (sub-6) transmission

The Plimit values, corresponding to SAR_design_target, for technologies and bands supported by EUT are derived in Part 0 report and summarized in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Plimit for supported technologies and bands (Plimit in EFS file)

Band	Mode	Antenna	P_{max*}	P_{limit} (average)		
				Head	Body Worn/ Product specific 10g SAR	Hotspot
				DSI 3	DSI 4	DSI 4
WCDMA_B2	RMC	2#	24.0	18.5	18.5	18.5
	RMC	3#	24.0	15.5	21.0	21.0
WCDMA_B4	RMC	2#	24.0	20.5	20.5	20.5
	RMC	3#	24.0	15.0	21.0	21.0
WCDMA_B5	RMC	0#	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
	RMC	1#	24.0	20.5	23.0	23.0
LTE_B2	QPSK	2#	23.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.5	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	4#	23.5	16.0	20.0	20.0
	QPSK	8#	23.5	19.5	21.0	21.0
LTE_B4	QPSK	2#	23.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.5	21.0	21.0
	QPSK	4#	23.5	17.0	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	8#	23.5	18.5	21.0	21.0
LTE_B5	QPSK	0#	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
	QPSK	1#	24.0	20.5	23.0	23.0
LTE_B7	QPSK	2#	23.5	19.0	19.0	19.0
	QPSK	3#	23.5	16.5	17.5	17.5
	QPSK	4#	23.5	15.5	19.0	19.0
	QPSK	8#	23.5	17.0	20.5	20.5
LTE_B12	QPSK	0#	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
	QPSK	1#	24.0	21.5	23.0	23.0
LTE_B17	QPSK	0#	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

	QPSK	1#	24.0	21.0	22.0	22.0
LTE_B25	QPSK	2#	23.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.5	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	4#	23.5	16.0	20.0	20.0
	QPSK	8#	23.5	19.5	21.0	21.0
LTE_B26	QPSK	0#	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
	QPSK	1#	24.0	20.5	22.5	22.5
LTE_B30	QPSK	2#	23.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.5	19.5	19.5
LTE_B66	QPSK	2#	23.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.5	21.0	21.0
	QPSK	4#	23.5	17.0	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	8#	23.5	18.5	21.0	21.0
LTE_B71	QPSK	0#	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
	QPSK	1#	24.0	21.5	23.0	23.0
LTE_B38	QPSK	2#	21.5	20.0	20.0	20.0
	QPSK	3#	21.5	16.5	19.5	19.5
	QPSK	4#	21.5	15.5	18.0	18.0
	QPSK	8#	21.5	16.5	21.5	21.5
LTE_B41(PC2)	QPSK	2#	21.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
	QPSK	3#	21.5	15.5	19.5	19.5
	QPSK	4#	21.5	15.0	18.0	18.0
	QPSK	8#	21.5	15.5	21.5	21.5
LTE_B41(PC3)	QPSK	2#	21.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
	QPSK	3#	21.5	15.5	19.5	19.5
	QPSK	4#	21.5	15.0	18.0	18.0
	QPSK	8#	21.5	15.5	21.5	21.5
LTE_B48	QPSK	4#	20.5	16.0	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	6#	19.5	17.5	19.5	19.5
	QPSK	3#	20.5	16.5	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	5#	19.5	17.5	19.5	19.5
NR5G_N2	QPSK	2#	23.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.5	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	4#	23.5	16.0	20.0	20.0

	QPSK	8#	23.5	19.5	21.0	21.0
NR5G_N5	QPSK	0#	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
	QPSK	1#	24.0	20.5	23.0	23.0
NR5G_N7	QPSK	2#	23.5	19.0	19.0	19.0
	QPSK	3#	23.5	16.5	18.0	18.0
	QPSK	4#	23.5	15.5	19.0	19.0
	QPSK	8#	23.5	17.0	20.5	20.5
NR5G_N12	QPSK	0#	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
	QPSK	1#	23.5	22.0	23.5	23.5
NR5G_N25	QPSK	2#	23.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.5	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	4#	23.5	16.0	20.0	20.0
	QPSK	8#	23.5	19.5	21.0	21.0
NR5G_N30	QPSK	2#	23.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	16.0	19.5	19.5
NR5G_N66	QPSK	2#	23.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.5	21.0	21.0
	QPSK	4#	23.5	17.0	20.5	20.5
	QPSK	8#	23.5	18.5	21.0	21.0
NR5G_N71	QPSK	0#	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
	QPSK	1#	23.5	21.0	22.5	22.5
NR5G_N38	QPSK	2#	23.5	19.0	19.0	19.0
	QPSK	3#	23.5	16.0	18.0	18.0
	QPSK	4#	23.5	15.0	18.0	18.0
	QPSK	8#	23.5	16.5	21.0	21.0
NR5G_N41(PC2)	QPSK	2#	25.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
	QPSK	3#	25.0	16.0	18.0	18.0
	QPSK	4#	25.0	15.0	18.0	18.0
	QPSK	8#	25.0	16.5	21.0	21.0
NR5G_N41(PC3)	QPSK	2#	23.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	14.5	16.5	16.5
	QPSK	4#	23.5	13.5	16.5	16.5
	QPSK	8#	23.5	15.0	19.5	19.5
NR5G_N48	QPSK	4#	23.5	16.5	20.5	20.5

	QPSK	6#	21.5	15.0	18.5	18.5
	QPSK	3#	23.5	15.0	20.0	20.0
	QPSK	5#	21.5	13.5	21.5	21.5
NR5G_N77(PC2)	QPSK	4#	25.0	14.5	20.0	20.0
	QPSK	6#	21.0	13.0	17.5	17.5
	QPSK	3#	25.0	15.0	19.0	19.0
	QPSK	5#	21.0	12.0	21.0	21.0
NR5G_N77(PC3)	QPSK	4#	23.5	13.0	18.5	18.5
	QPSK	6#	19.5	11.5	16.0	16.0
	QPSK	3#	23.5	13.5	17.5	17.5
	QPSK	5#	19.5	10.5	19.5	19.5

*Pmax is used for RF tune up procedure. The maximum allowed output power is equal to Pmax + device uncertainty.

To account for total uncertainty, SAR_design_target should be determined as:

$$SAR\_design\_target < SARregulatory\_limit \times 10^{\frac{-\text{total uncertainty}}{10}}$$

Exposure position	Frequency band	SAR Regulatory Limit W/kg(1g)	SAR design target W/kg(1g)
Head	WWAN/WLAN	1.6	1.2
Body-worn	WWAN/WLAN	1.6	1.2
Hotspot	WWAN/WLAN	1.6	1.2
Product specific 10g SAR	WWAN/WLAN	4.0	3.2

Table4-2: Radio configurations selected for Part 2 test

Part 2 test configurations										Part 1 worst-case ratio config 1g SAR measured at P_{limit}
Test case No.	Test scenario	Tech	Band	Ant	DSI	RB/offset	Channel/Freq (MHz)	position	Distance (mm)	
1	time-varying Tx power transmission	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	0.693
2		WCDMA	WCDMA B5	Ant1	DSI4	/	4182/836.4	Left side	10mm	0.846
3		LTE	LTE Band 5	Ant1	DSI4	QPSK 1_0	20525/836.5	Left side	10mm	0.637
4		LTE	LTE Band 41	Ant4	DSI3	QPSK 1_50	41055/2636.5	Right cheek	0mm	0.948
5		sub6 NR	N77	Ant5	DSI3	QPSK 135_69	633334/3500.01	Left cheek	0mm	0.579
6		sub6 NR	N5	Ant1	DSI4	QPSK 1_1	167800/839	Left side	10mm	0.846
7		WLAN	WIFI 2.4G	MIMO	DSI3	/	11/2462	Left cheek	0mm	0.594
8		WLAN	WIFI 5G	MIMO	DSI3	/	159/5795	Left cheek	0mm	0.850
9	change in call	sub6 NR	N77	Ant5	DSI3	QPSK 135_69	633334/3500.01	Left cheek	0mm	0.579
10	Tech/band switch	LTE	LTE Band 2	Ant2	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	18900/1880	Left cheek	0mm	0.167
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant2	DSI3	/	1412/1732.4	Left cheek	0mm	0.133
11	Antenna Switch	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant2	DSI3	/	1412/1732.4	Left cheek	0mm	0.133
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	0.693
12	Change In DSI	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	0.693
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI4	/	1513/1752.6	Left side	10mm	0.732
13	Time Windows Switch (100-60-100)	LTE	LTE Band 41	Ant2	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	40185/2549.5	Left cheek	0mm	0.139
		LTE	LTE Band 48	Ant4	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	56640/3690	Right cheek	0mm	0.603
14	Time Windows Switch （60-100-60）	LTE	LTE Band 48	Ant4	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	56640/3690	Right cheek	0mm	0.603
		LTE	LTE Band 41	Ant2	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	40185/2549.5	Left cheek	0mm	0.139
15	ENDC_SAR1 vs SAR2	LTE	LTE Band 2	Ant3	DSI4	QPSK 1_50	18900/1880	Left side	10mm	0.663
		sub6 NR	N77	Ant4	DSI4	QPSK 1_1	633334/3500.01	Top side	10mm	0.519
16	Exposure category switch (Head→Non Head)	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	0.693
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI4	/	1513/1752.6	Left side	10mm	0.732
17	Exposure category switch (Non Head→Head)	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI4	/	1513/1752.6	Left side	10mm	0.732
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	0.693
18	System Continuity Test	LTE	LTE Band 2	Ant2	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	18900/1880	Left cheek	0mm	0.167
		WLAN	WIFI 5G	MIMO	DSI3	/	159/5795	Left cheek	0mm	0.850
		BT	Bluetooth	Ant7	DSI3	DH5	78/2480	Left tilted	0mm	0.381

The radio configurations used in Part 2 test for selected technologies, bands, DSIs and antennas are listed in Table 4-2. The corresponding worst-case radio configuration 1gSAR or 10gSAR values for selected technology/band/DSI are extracted from Part 1 report and are listed in the last column of Table 4-2.

Based on equations (1a) and (3a), it is clear that Part 2 testing outcome is normalized quantity, which implies that it can be applied to any radio configuration within a selected technology/band/DSI. Thus, as long as applying the worst-case SAR obtained from the worst radio configuration in Part 1 testing to calculate time-varying SAR exposure in equations (1a) and (3a), the accuracy in compliance demonstration remains the same.

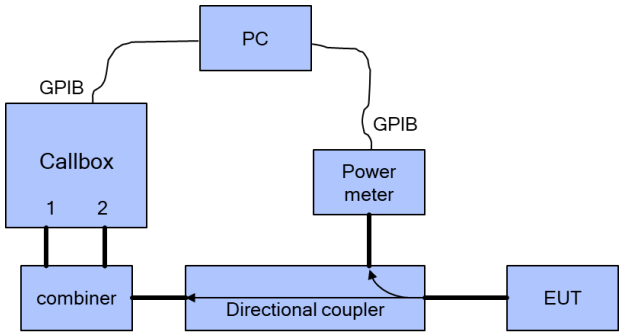
5 Conducted Power Test Results for Sub-6 Smart Transmit Feature Validation

5.1 Measurement setup

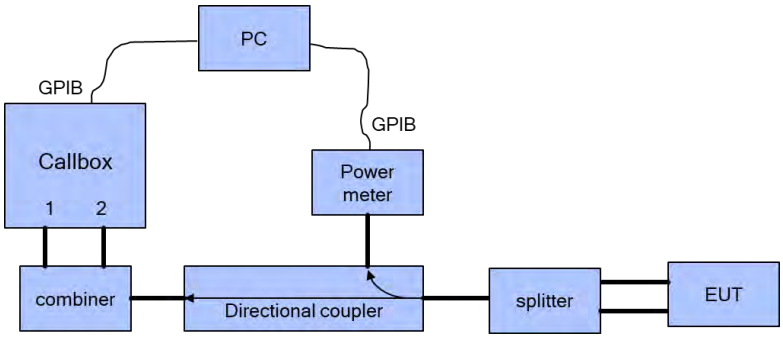
The Rohde & Schwarz callbox is used in this test. The test setup schematic are shown in Figures 6-1. For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the EUT using a directional coupler. For antenna & technology switch measurement, two ports (RF1 COM and RF3 COM) of the callbox used for signaling two different technologies are connected to a combiner, which is in turn connected to a directional coupler. The other end of the directional coupler is connected to a splitter to connect to two RF ports of the EUT corresponding to the two antennas of interest. In both the setups, power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the EUT. For time averaging validation test (Section 3.3.1), call drop test (Section 3.3.2), and DSI switch test (Section 3.3.4), only RF1 COM port of the callbox is used to communicate with the EUT. For technology/band switch measurement (Section. 3.3.3), both RF1 COM and RF3 COM port of callbox are used to switch from one technology communicating on RF1 COM port to another technology communicating on RF3 COM port. All the path losses from RF port of EUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.

Sub6 NR test setup:
The Keysight UXME7515B callbox is used in this test. The test setup schematic are shown in Figures 6-1. For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the EUT using a directional coupler.

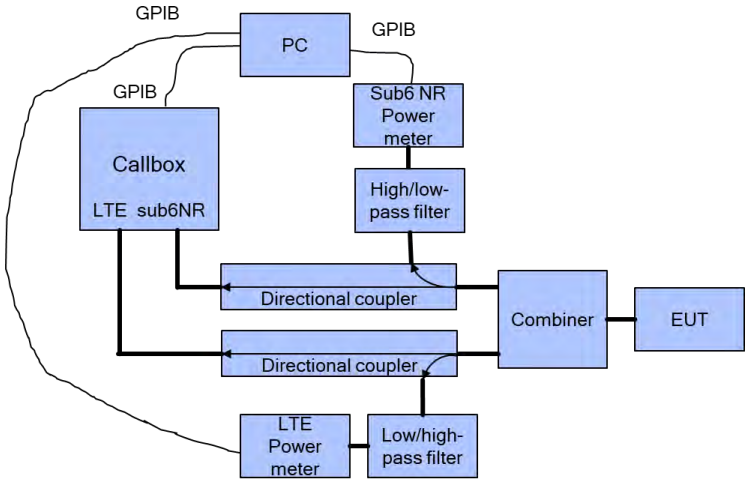
LTE+5G NR test setup:
The Keysight UXME7515B callbox is used in this test. If LTE conducted port and 5G NR conducted port are same on this EUT (i.e., they share the same antenna), therefore, low-/high-pass filter are used to separate LTE and 5G NR signals for power meter measurement via directional couplers, as shown in below Figure 6-1 C (Appendix F – Test Setup Photo).
All the path losses from RF port of DUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 5-1 Conducted power measurement setup

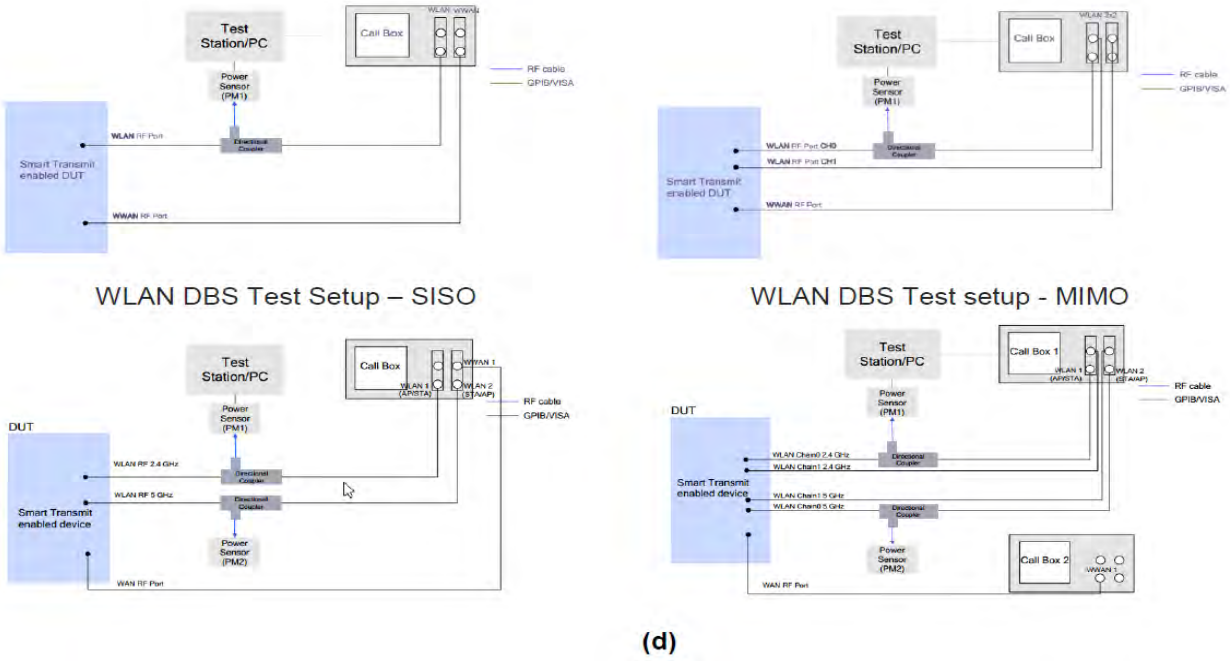


Figure5-2 Conducted power measurement setup for WLAN/BT Band

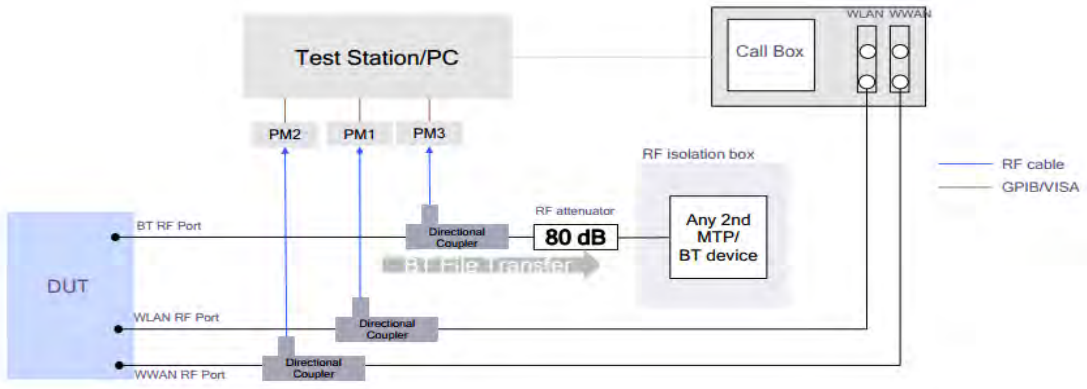


Figure5-3 System Level Continuity test setup

Both the callbox and power meter are connected to the PC using GPIB cables. Two test scripts are custom made for automation, and the test duration set in the test scripts is 500 seconds.

For time-varying Tx power measurement, the PC runs the 1st test script to send GPIB commands to control the callbox's requested power versus time, while at the same time to record the conducted power measured at EUT RF port using the power meter. The commands sent to the callbox to request power are:

- 0dBm for 100 seconds
- test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 (defined in Section 3.1 and generated in Section 3.2.1), for 360 seconds
- stay at the last power level of test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 for the remaining time.

Power meter readings are periodically recorded every 100ms. A running average of this measured Tx power over 100 seconds is performed in the post-data processing to determine the 100s-time averaged power.

For call drop, technology/band/antenna switch, and DSI switch tests, after the call is established, the callbox is set to request the EUT's Tx power at 0dBm for 100 seconds while simultaneously starting the 2nd test script runs at the same time to start recording the Tx power measured at EUT RF port using the power meter. After the initial 100 seconds since starting the Tx power recording, the callbox is set to request maximum power from the EUT for the rest of the test. Note that the call drop/re-establish, or technology/band/antenna switch or DSI switch is manually performed when the Tx power of EUT is at *Preserve* level. See Section 3.3 for detailed test procedure of call drop test, technology/band/antenna switch test and DSI switch test.

5.2 Plimit and Pmax measurement results

The measured P_{limit} for all the selected radio configurations given in Table 4-2 are listed in below Table. P_{max} was also measured for radio configurations selected for testing time-varying Tx power transmission scenarios in order to generate test sequences following the test procedures in Section 3.

Table5-1: Measured Plimit and Pmax of selected radio configurations

Part 2 test configurations														Part 1 worst-case ratio config
Test case No.	Test scenario	Tech	Band	Ant	DSI	RB/offset	Channel/Freq (MHz)	position	Distance (mm)	Pmax EFS setting(dBm)	Plimit EFS setting(dBm)	Measured Pmax (dBm)	Measured Plimit (dBm)	1g SAR measured at P_{limit}
1	time-varying Tx power transmission	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	24.0	15.0	2W	14.23	0.693
2		WCDMA	WCDMA B5	Ant1	DSI4	/	4182/836.4	Left side	10mm	24.0	23.0	24.01	22.76	0.846
3		LTE	LTE Band 5	Ant1	DSI4	QPSK 1_0	20525/836.5	Left side	10mm	24.0	23.0	23.84	22.53	0.637
4		LTE	LTE Band 41	Ant4	DSI3	QPSK 1_50	41055/2636.5	Right cheek	0mm	21.5	15.0	20.97	14.30	0.948
5		sub6 NR	N77	Ant5	DSI3	QPSK 135_69	633334/3500.01	Left cheek	0mm	19.5	10.5	19.60	10.06	0.579
6		sub6 NR	N5	Ant1	DSI4	QPSK 1_1	167800/839	Left side	10mm	24.0	23.0	23.66	22.48	0.846
7		WLAN	WIFI 2.4G	MIMO	DSI3	/	11/2462	Left cheek	0mm	18.0	13.5	17.86	13.42	0.594
8		WLAN	WIFI 5G	MIMO	DSI3	/	159/5795	Left cheek	0mm	17.5	11.5	17.45	11.63	0.850
9	change in call	sub6 NR	N77	Ant5	DSI3	QPSK 135_69	633334/3500.01	Left cheek	0mm	19.5	10.5	19.60	10.06	0.579
10	Tech/band switch	LTE	LTE Band 2	Ant2	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	18900/1880	Left cheek	0mm	23.5	18.5	22.74	17.64	0.167
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant2	DSI3	/	1412/1732.4	Left cheek	0mm	24.0	20.5	23.86	20.34	0.133
11	Antenna Switch	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant2	DSI3	/	1412/1732.4	Left cheek	0mm	24.0	20.5	23.86	20.34	0.133
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	24.0	15.0	23.85	14.23	0.693
12	Change In DSI	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	24.0	15.0	23.85	14.23	0.693
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI4	/	1513/1752.6	Left side	10mm	24.0	21.0	23.85	20.56	0.732
13	Time Windows Switch (100-60-100)	LTE	LTE Band 41	Ant2	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	40185/2549.5	Left cheek	0mm	21.5	19.5	21.20	19.32	0.139
		LTE	LTE Band 48	Ant4	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	56640/3690	Right cheek	0mm	20.5	16.0	19.63	15.48	0.603
14	Time Windows Switch (60-100-60)	LTE	LTE Band 48	Ant4	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	56640/3690	Right cheek	0mm	20.5	16.0	19.63	15.48	0.603
		LTE	LTE Band 41	Ant2	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	40185/2549.5	Left cheek	0mm	21.5	19.5	21.20	19.32	0.139
15	ENDC_SAR1 vs SAR2	LTE	LTE Band 2	Ant3	DSI4	QPSK 1_50	18900/1880	Left side	10mm	23.5	20.5	24.47	21.48	0.663
		sub6 NR	N77	Ant4	DSI4	QPSK 1_1	633334/3500.01	Top side	10mm	25.0	20.0	24.38	19.55	0.519
16	Exposure category switch (Head→Non Head)	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	24.0	15.0	23.85	14.23	0.693
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI4	/	1513/1752.6	Left side	10mm	24.0	21.0	23.85	20.56	0.732
17	Exposure category switch (Non Head→Head)	WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI4	/	1513/1752.6	Left side	10mm	24.0	21.0	23.85	20.56	0.732
		WCDMA	WCDMA B4	Ant3	DSI3	/	1513/1752.6	Right cheek	0mm	24.0	15.0	23.85	14.23	0.693
18	System Continuity Test	LTE	LTE Band 2	Ant2	DSI3	QPSK 1_0	18900/1880	Left cheek	0mm	23.5	18.5	22.74	17.64	0.167
		WLAN	WIFI 5G	MIMO	DSI3	/	159/5795	Left cheek	0mm	17.5	11.5	17.45	11.63	0.850
		BT	Bluetooth	Ant7	DSI3	DH5	78/2480	Left tilted	0mm	17.0	13.00	17.05	12.86	0.381

5.3 Time-varying Tx power measurement results

The measurement setup is shown in Figures 5-1(a) and 5-1(c). The purpose of the time- varying Tx power measurement is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged Tx power when represented in time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR values does not exceed FCC limit as shown in Eq. (1a) and (1b), rewritten below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \quad \text{(1a)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad \text{(1b)}$$

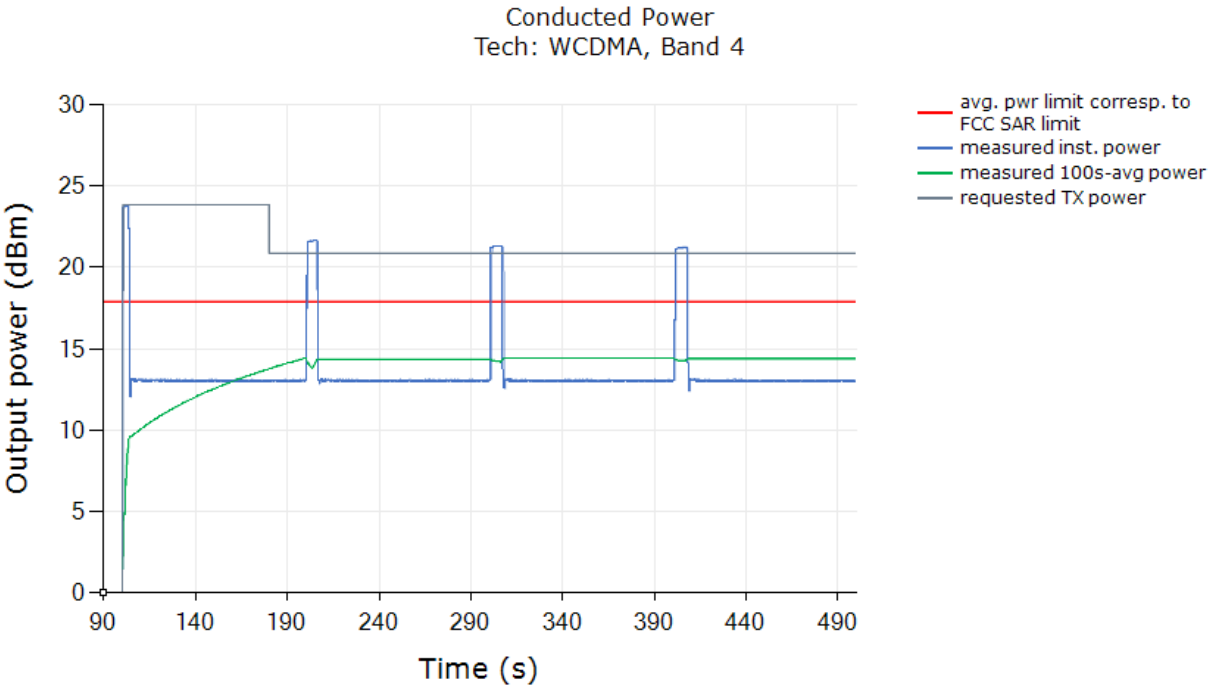
where, $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$, $conducted\_Tx\_power\_Plimit$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* and *10gSAR* values at P_{limit} reported in Part 1 test (listed in Table 4-2 of this report as well).

Following the test procedure in Section 3.3, the conducted Tx power measurement for all selected configurations are reported in this section. In all the conducted Tx power plots, the dotted line represents the requested power by callbox (test sequence 1 or test sequence 2), the blue curve represents the instantaneous conducted Tx power measured using power meter, the green curve represents time-averaged power and red line represents the conducted power limit that corresponds to FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

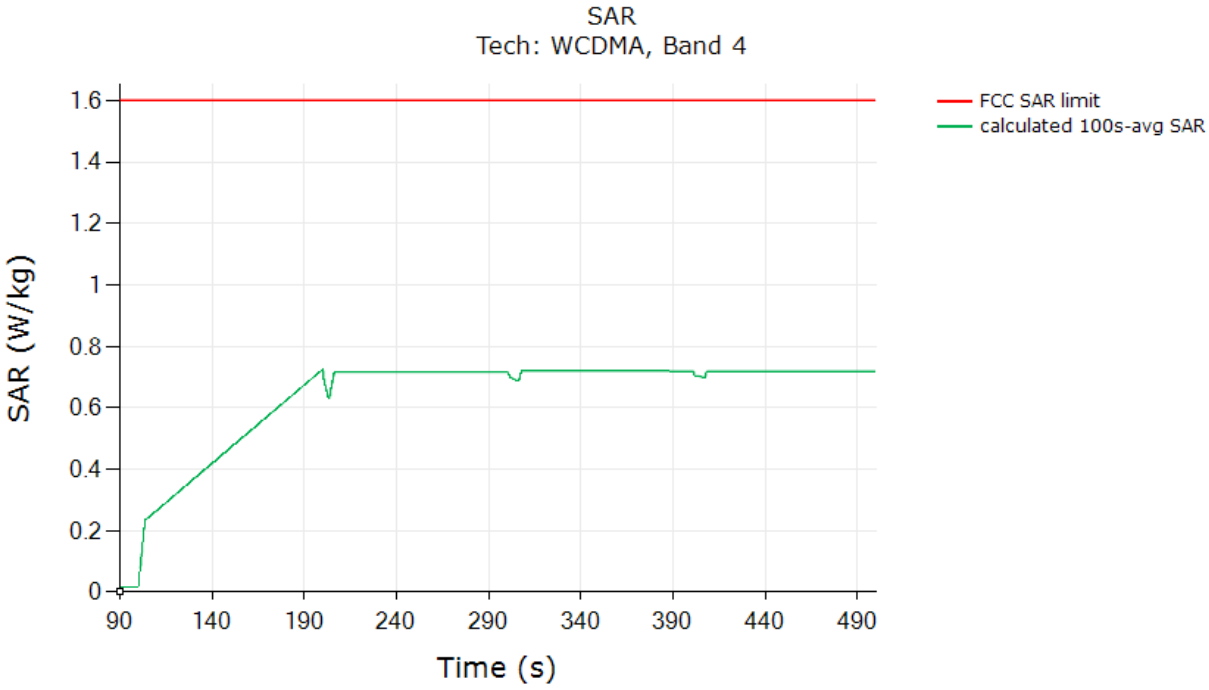
Similarly, in all the 1g or 10gSAR plots (when converted using Eq. (1a)), the green curve represents the 100s/60s-time averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR value calculated based on instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR; and the red line limit represents the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

5.3.1 WCDMA B4 Ant3 DSI3

Test result for test sequence 1:

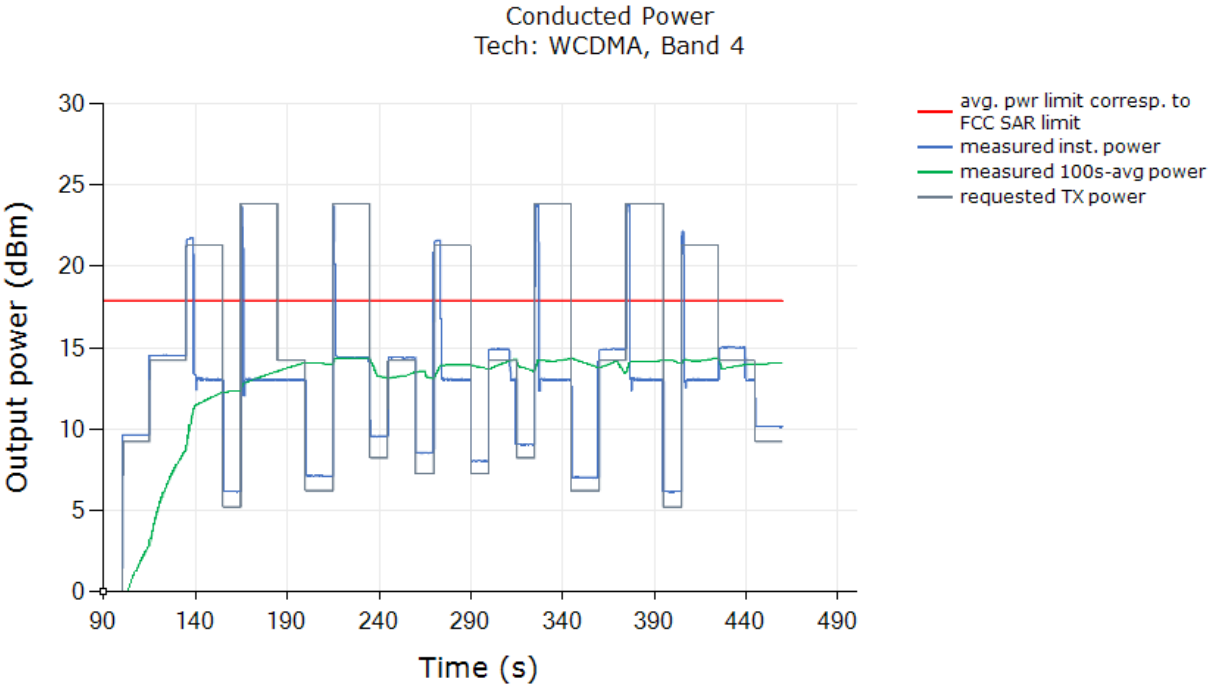


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

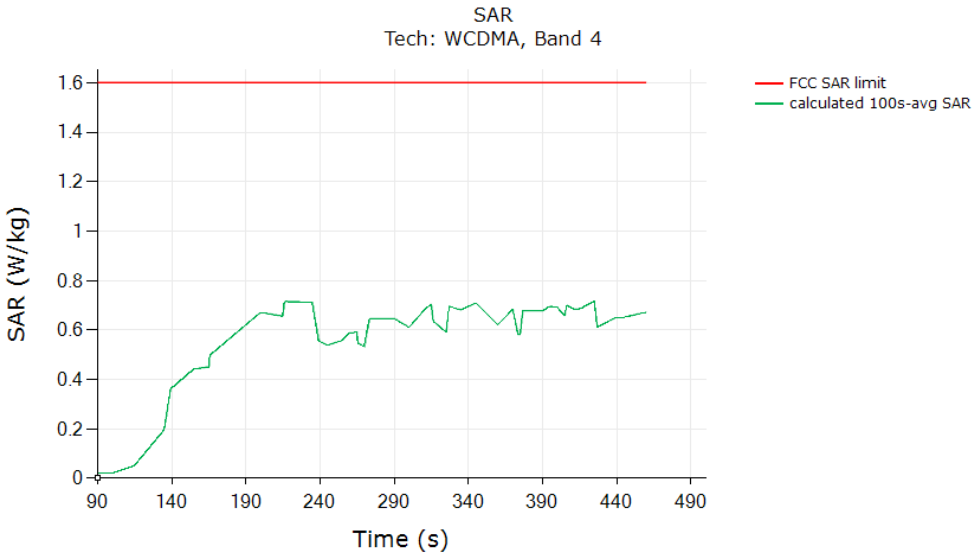


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.724
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



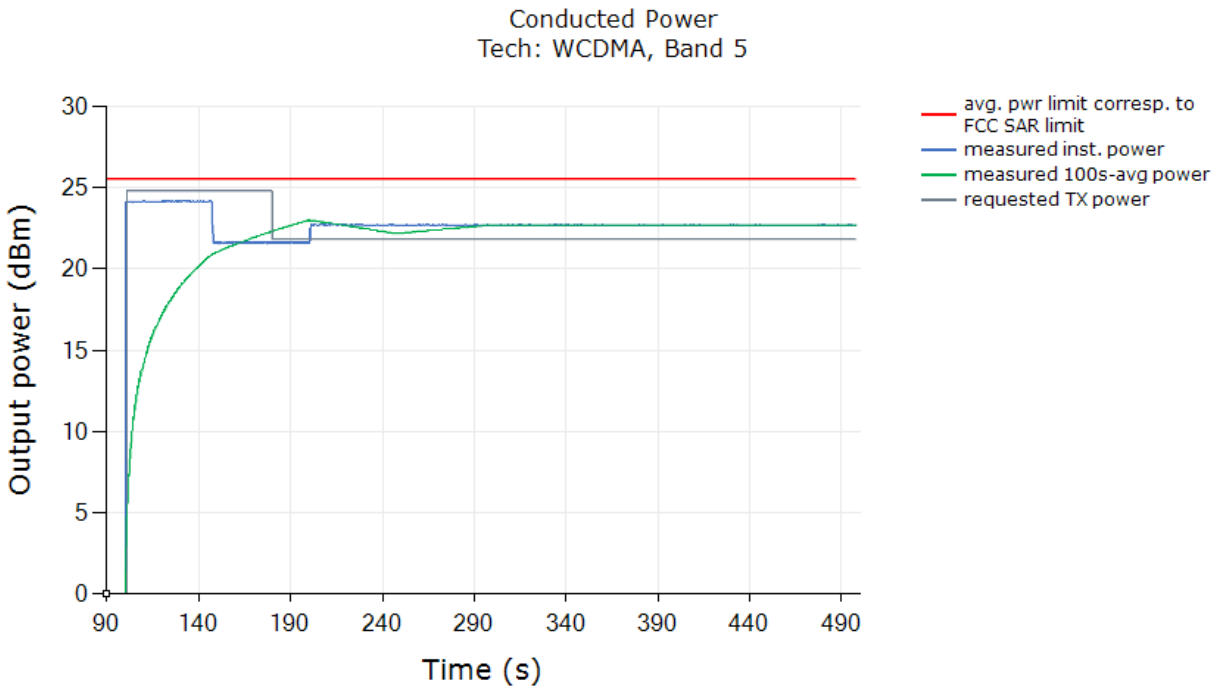
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



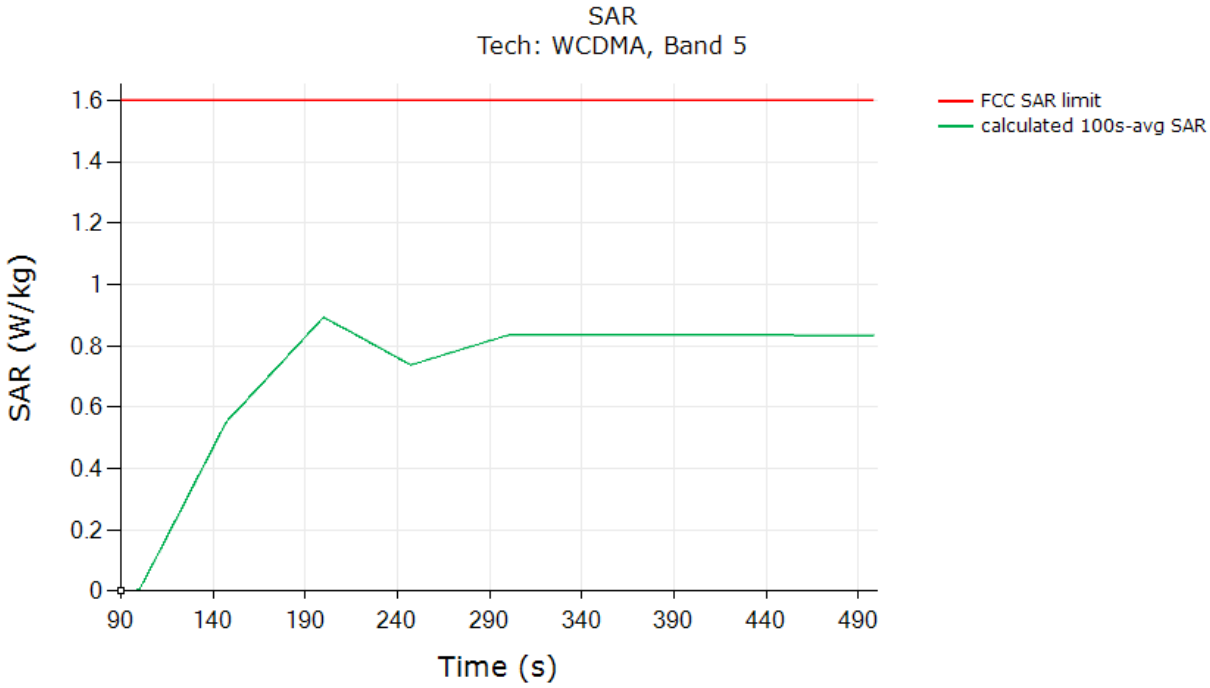
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.715
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

5.3.2 WCDMA B5 Ant1 DSI4

Test result for test sequence 1:

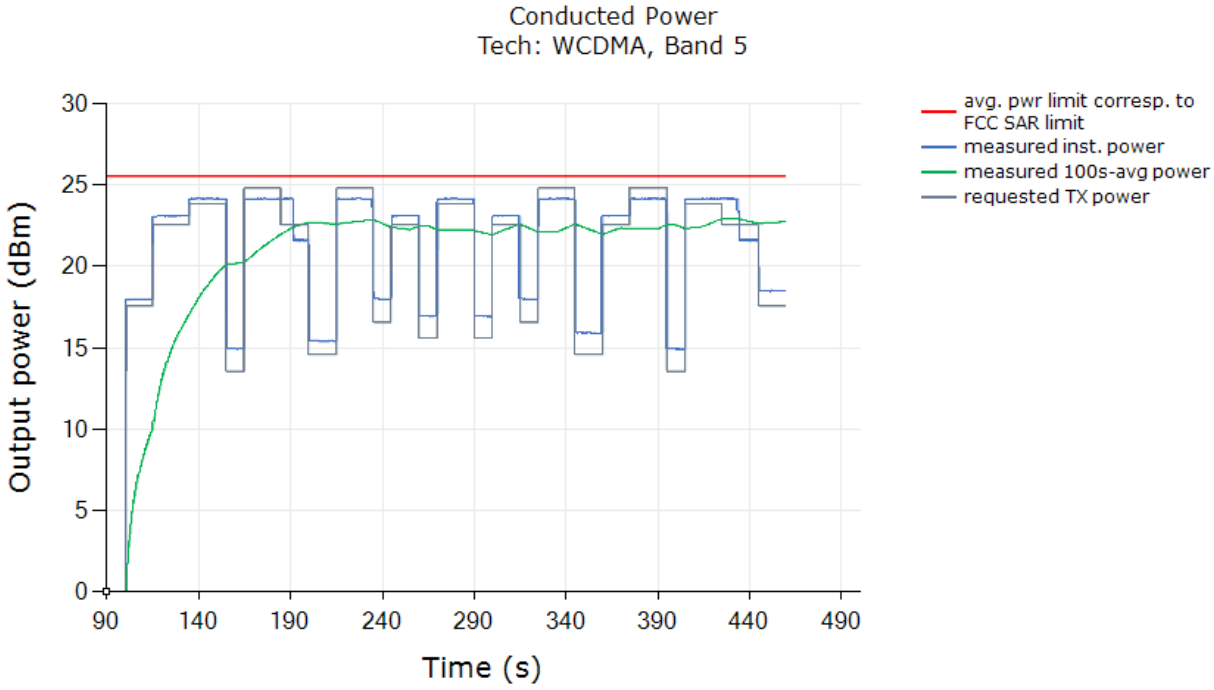


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

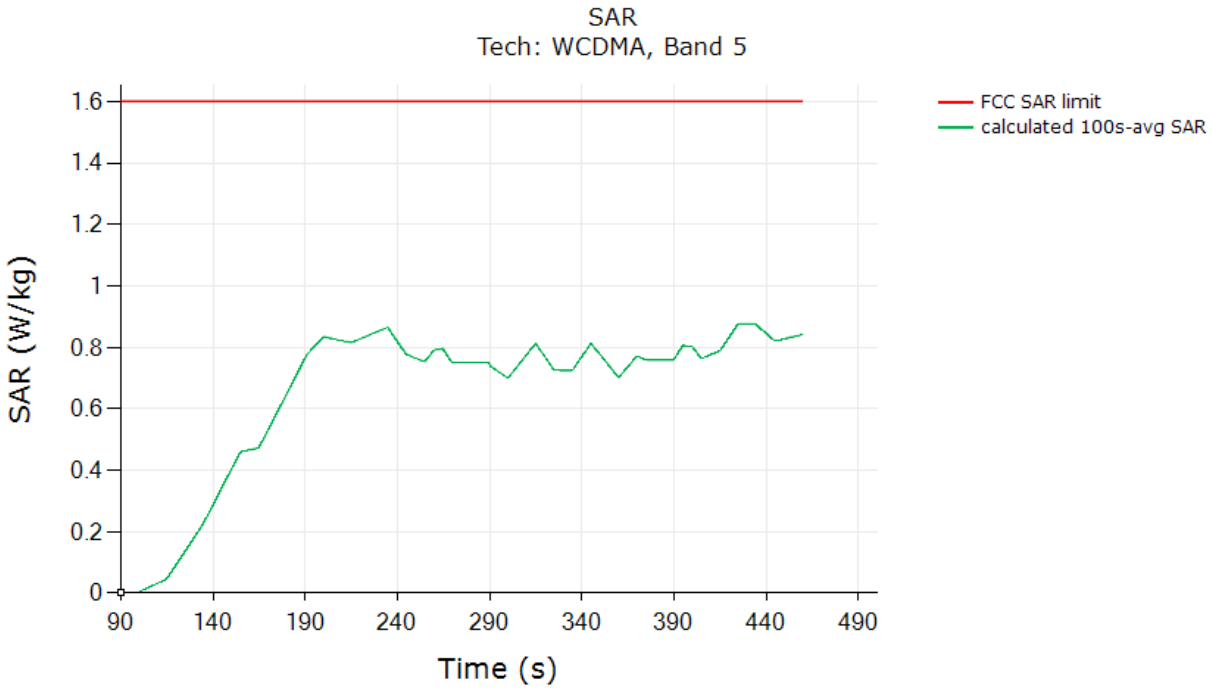


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.892
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



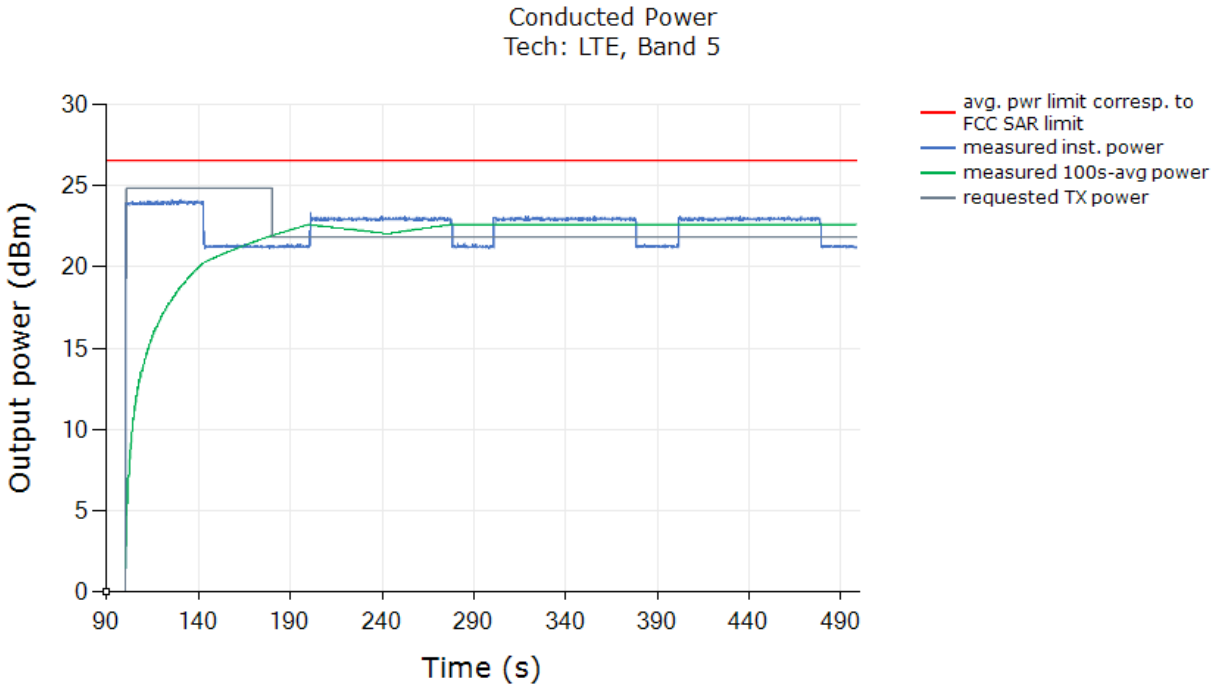
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



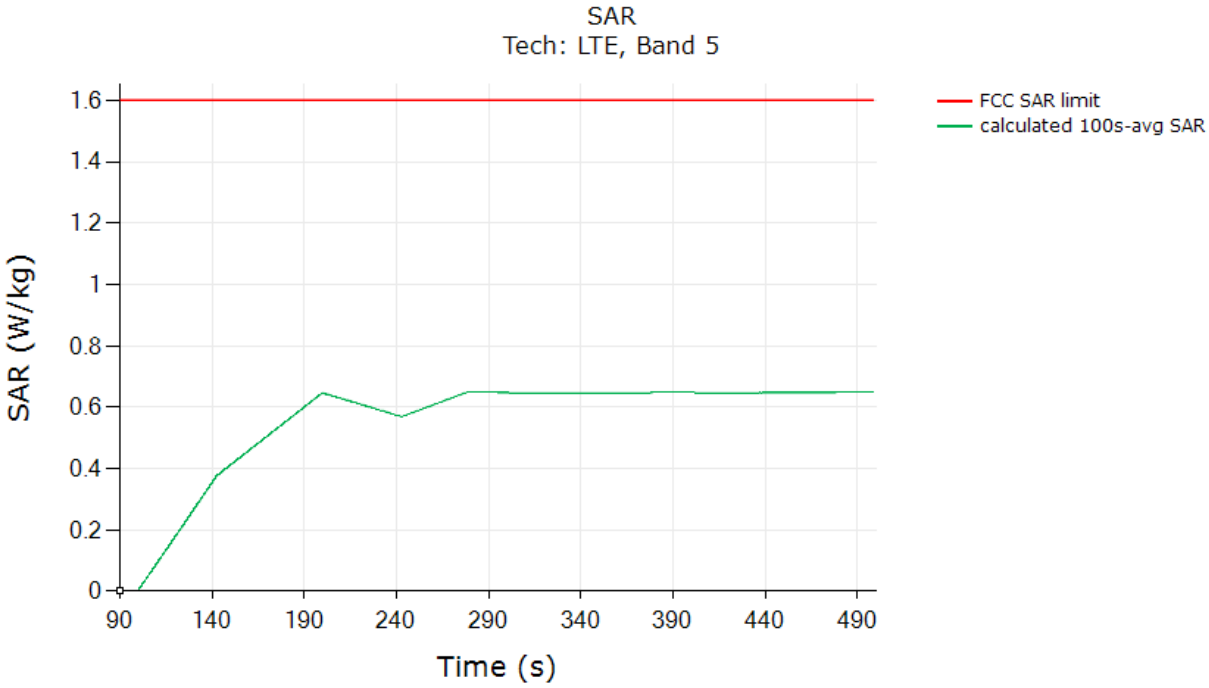
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.876
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

5.3.3 LTE Band 5 Ant1 DSI4

Test result for test sequence 1:

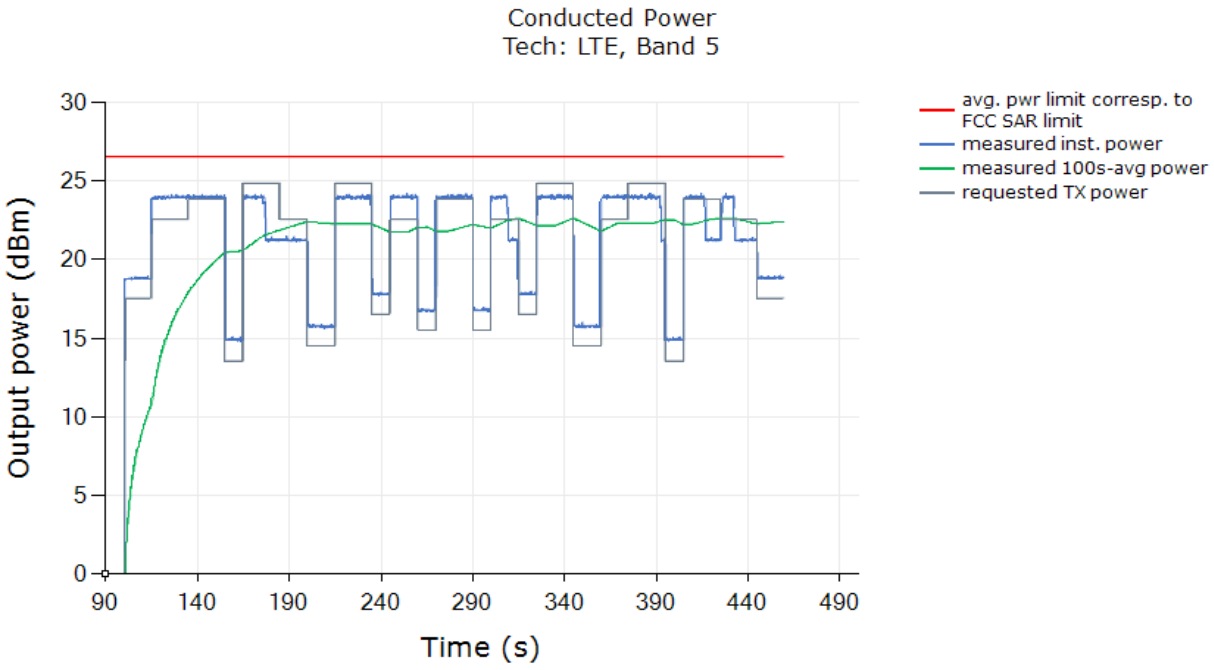


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

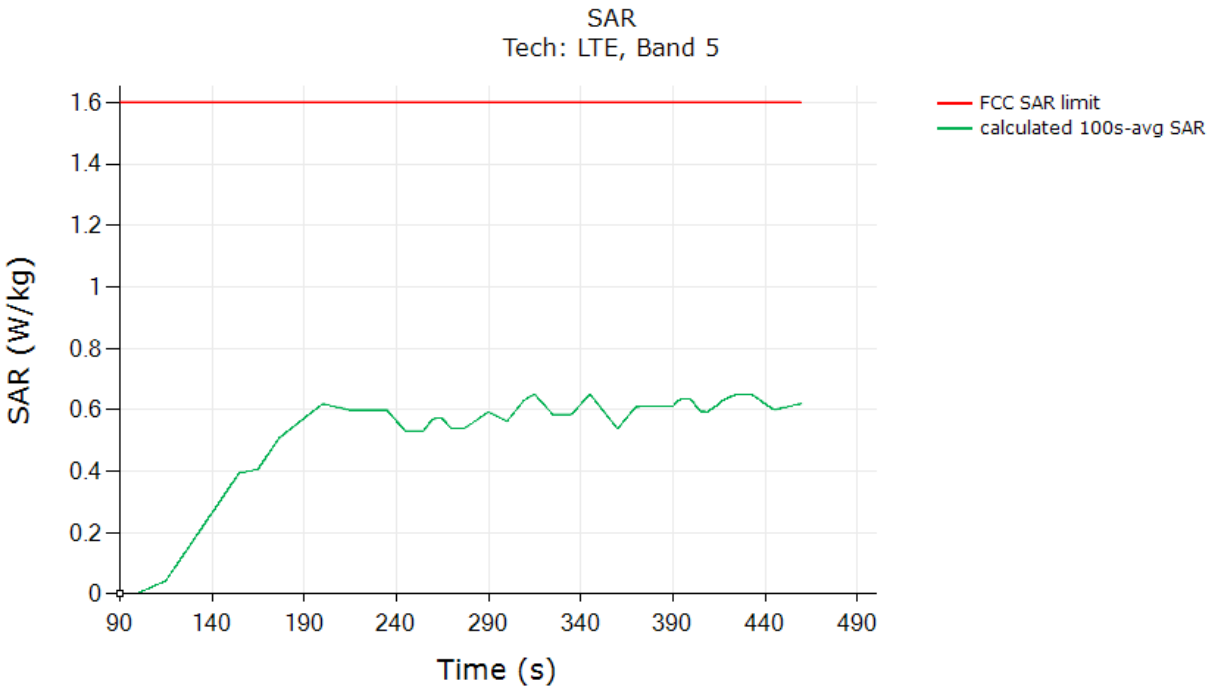


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.648
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



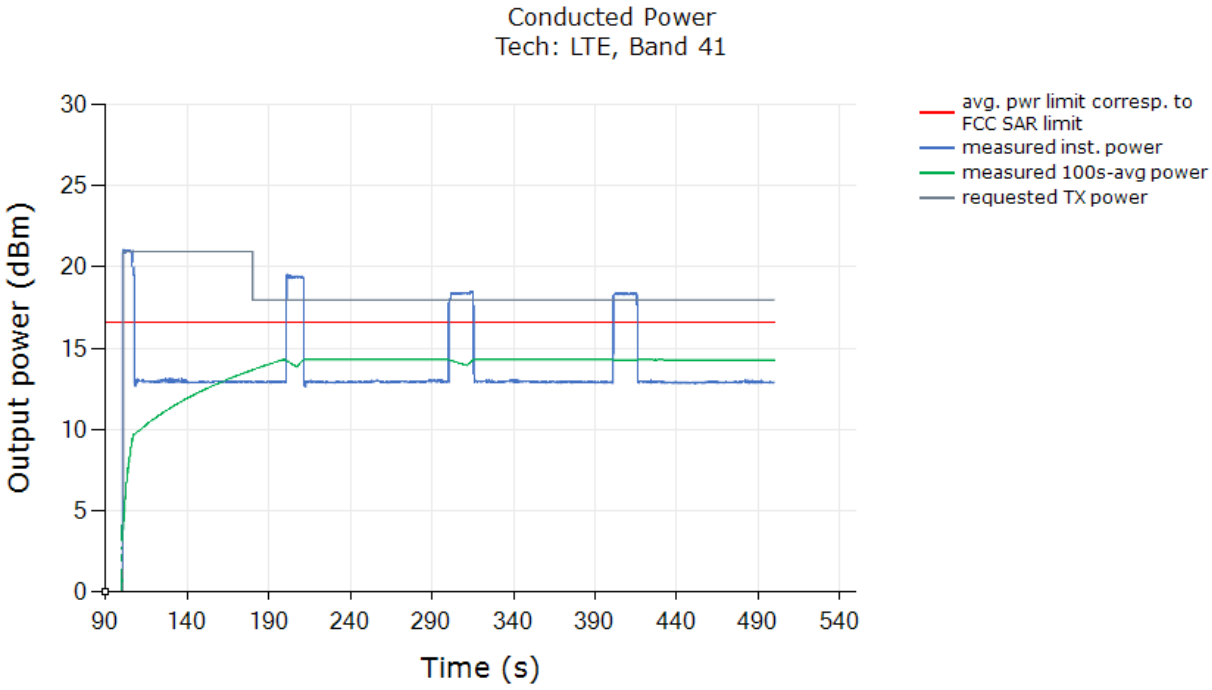
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



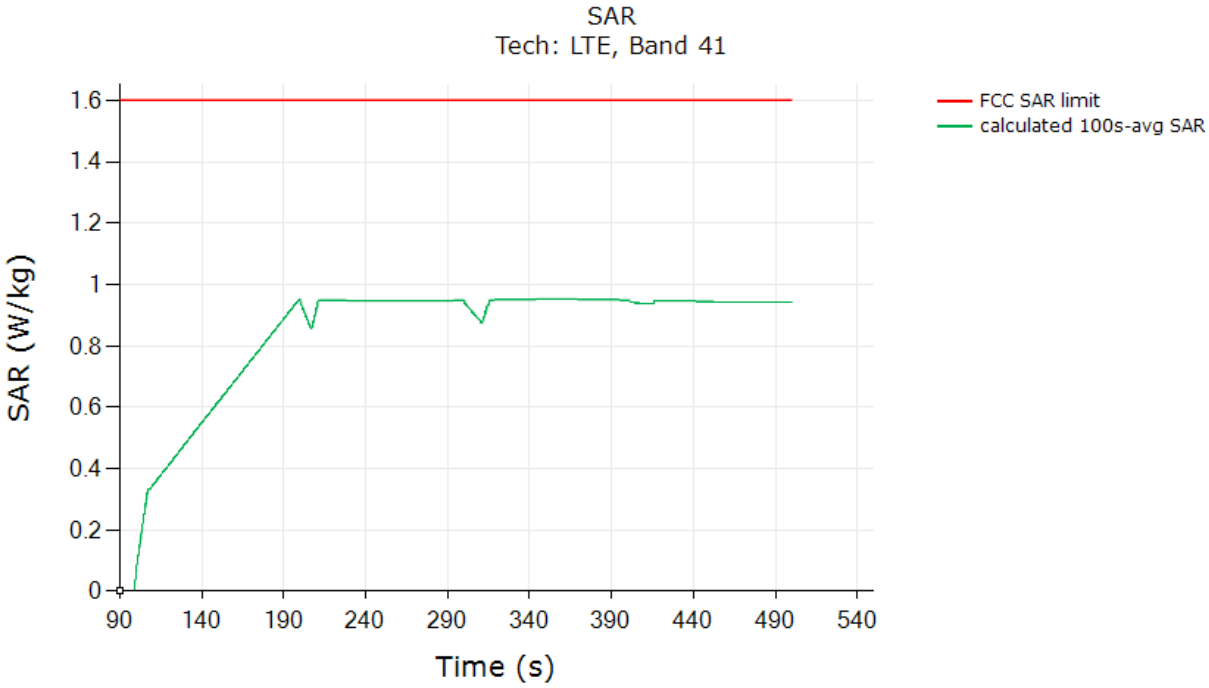
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.651
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

5.3.4 LTE Band 41 Ant4 DSI3

Test result for test sequence 1:

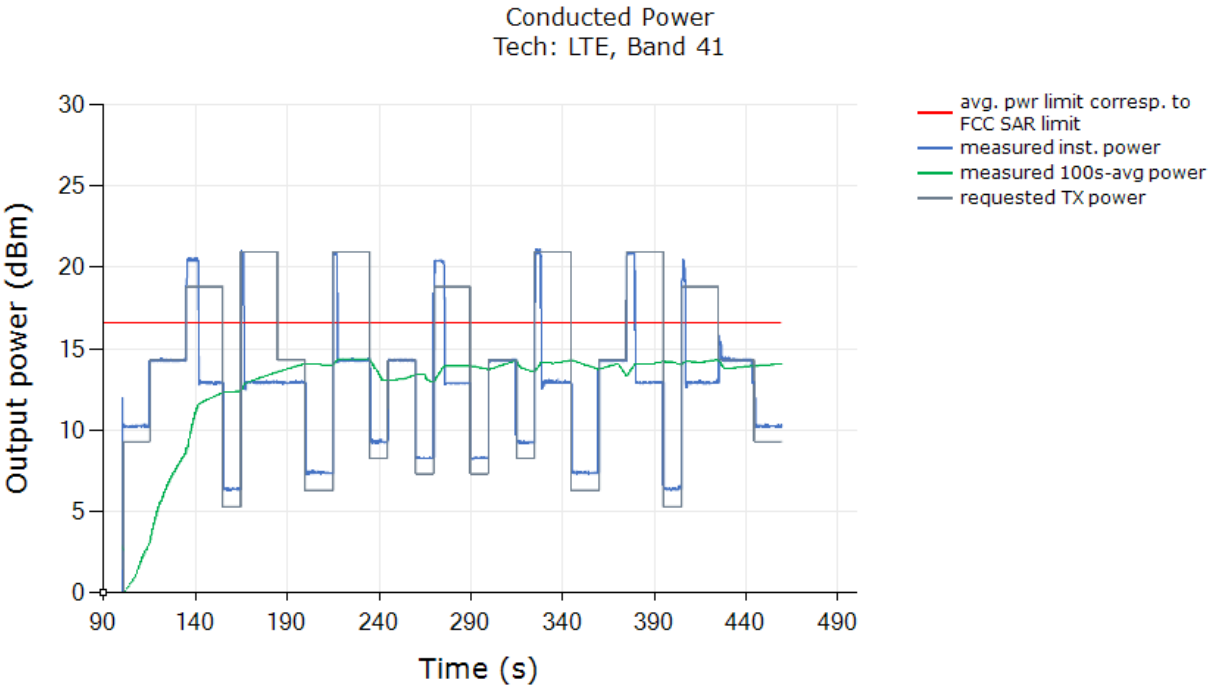


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

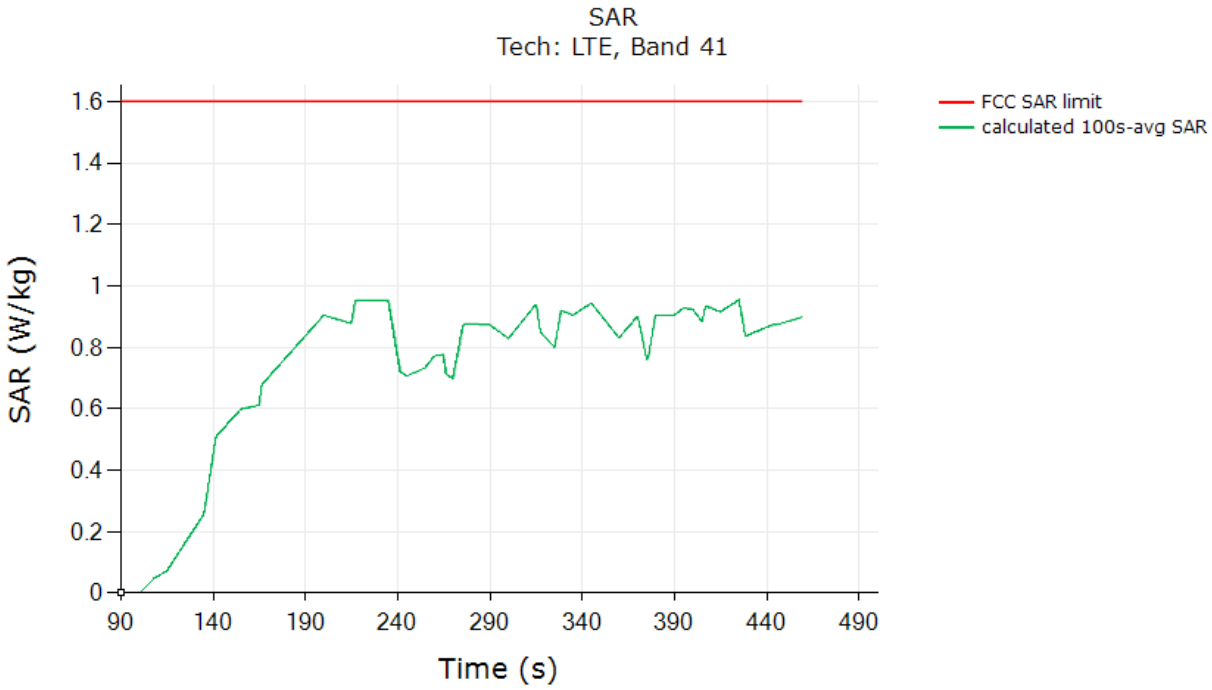


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.954
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



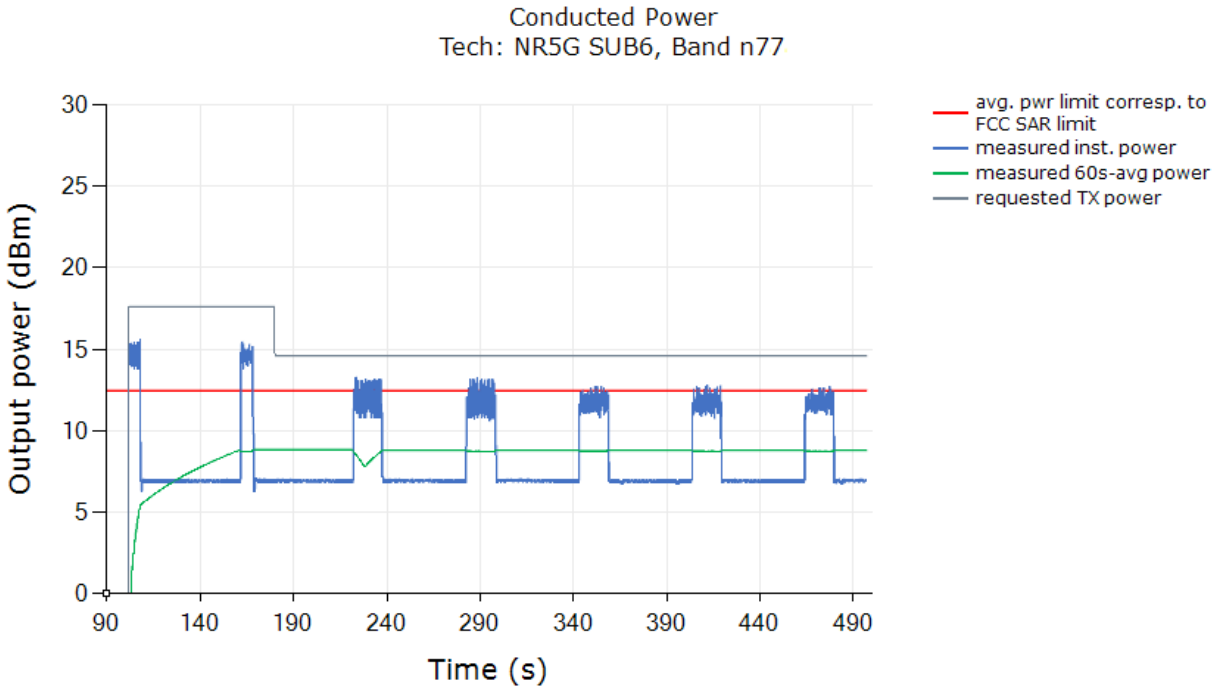
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



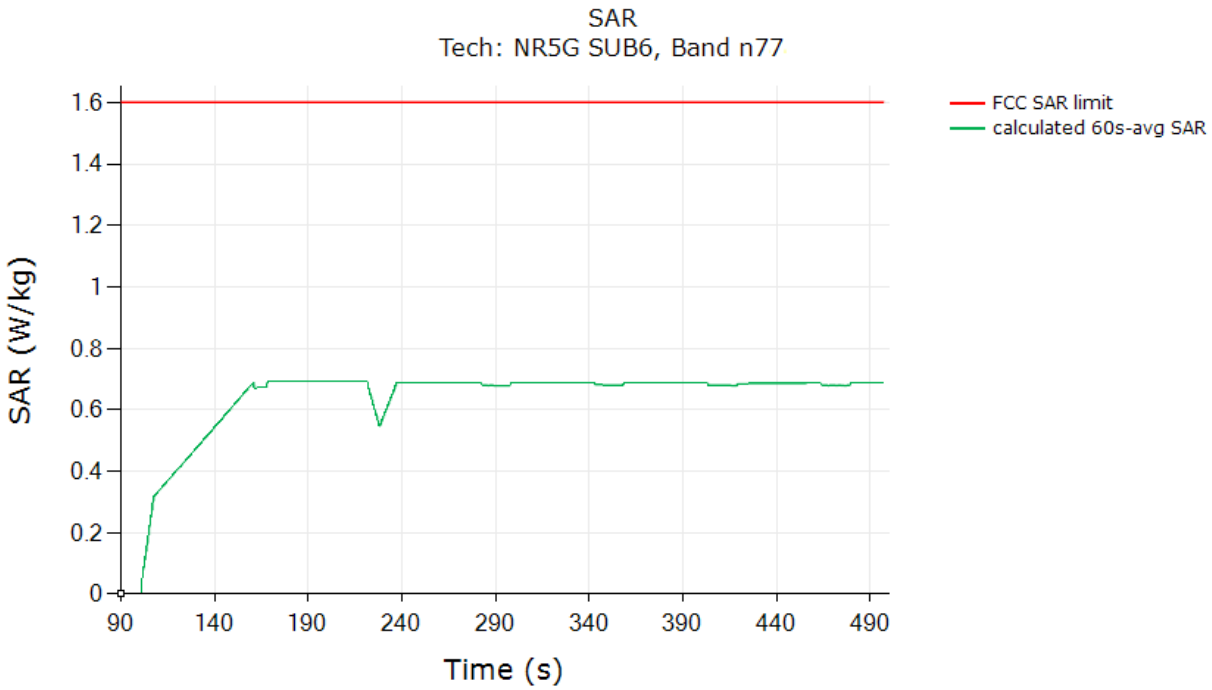
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.954
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

5.3.5 NR N77 Ant5 DSI3

Test result for test sequence 1:

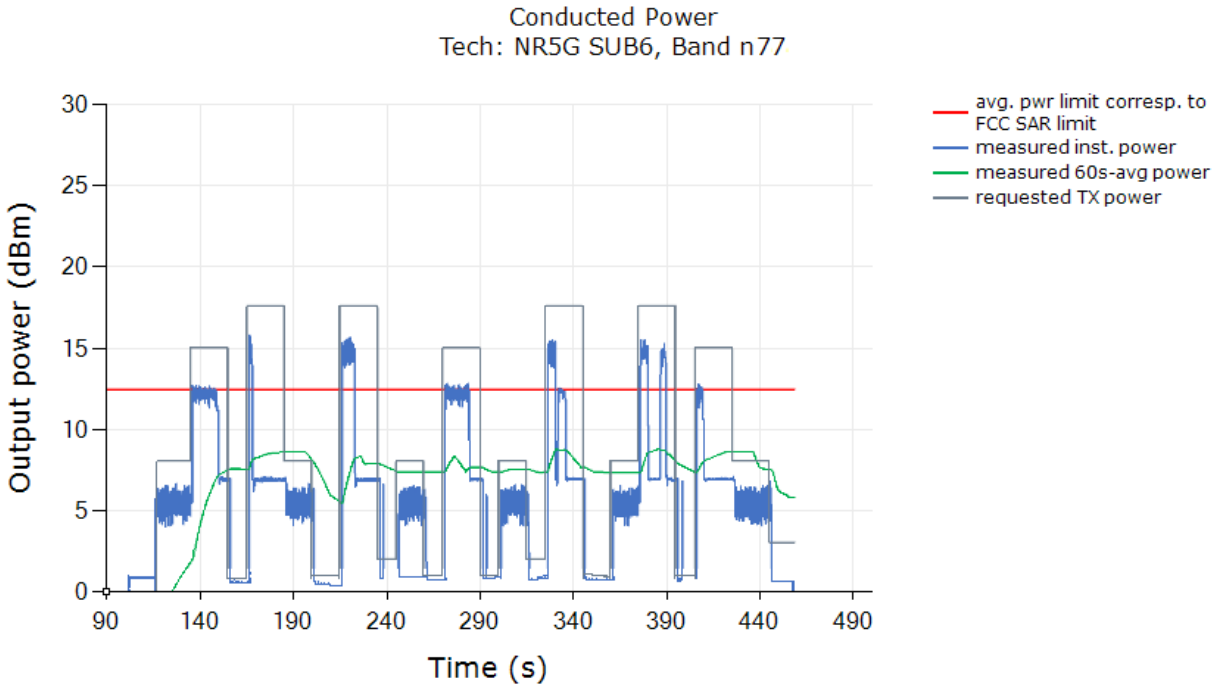


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

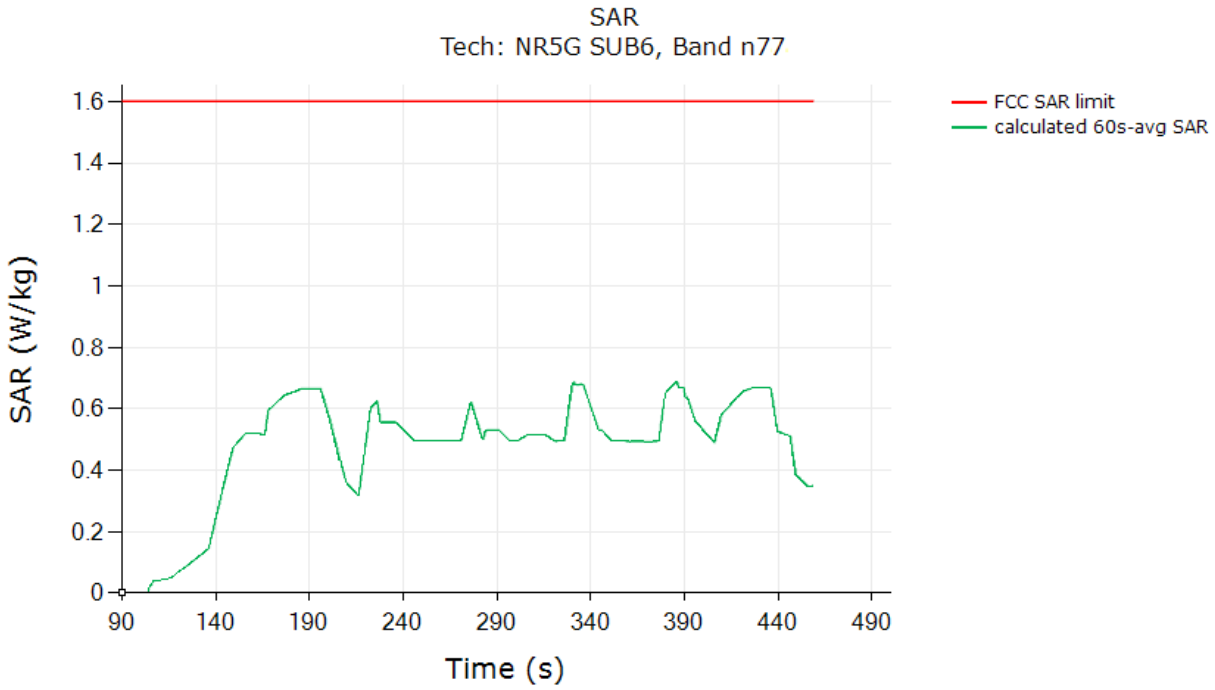


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.691
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



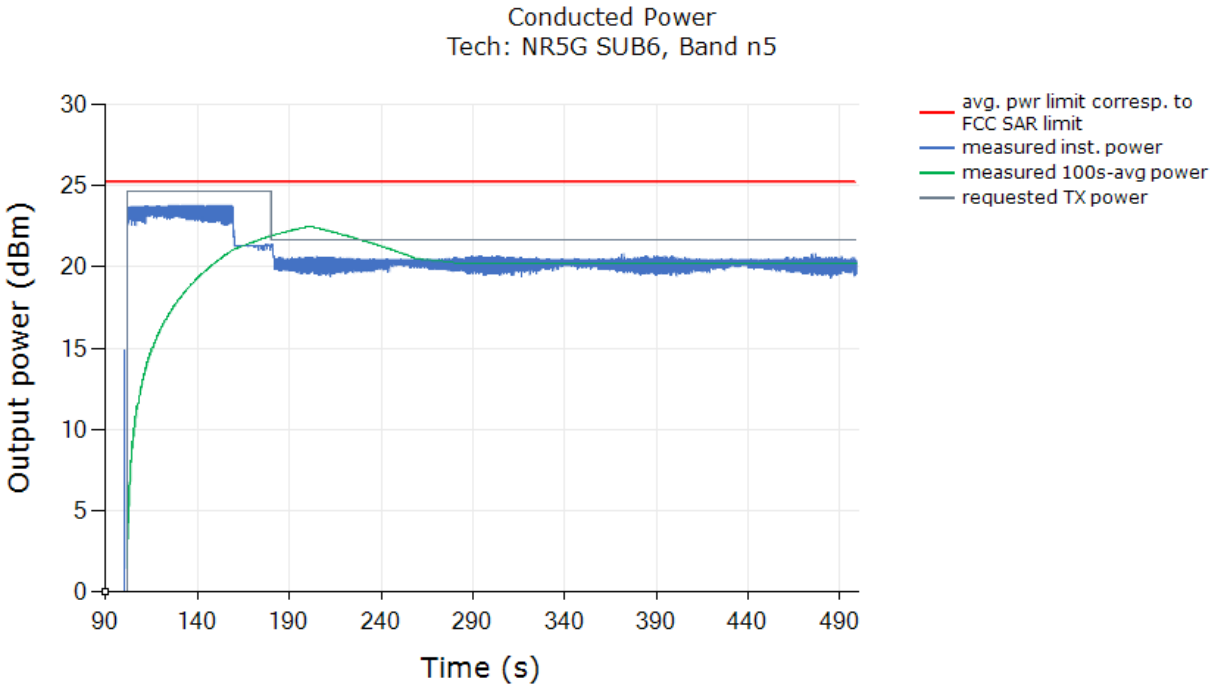
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



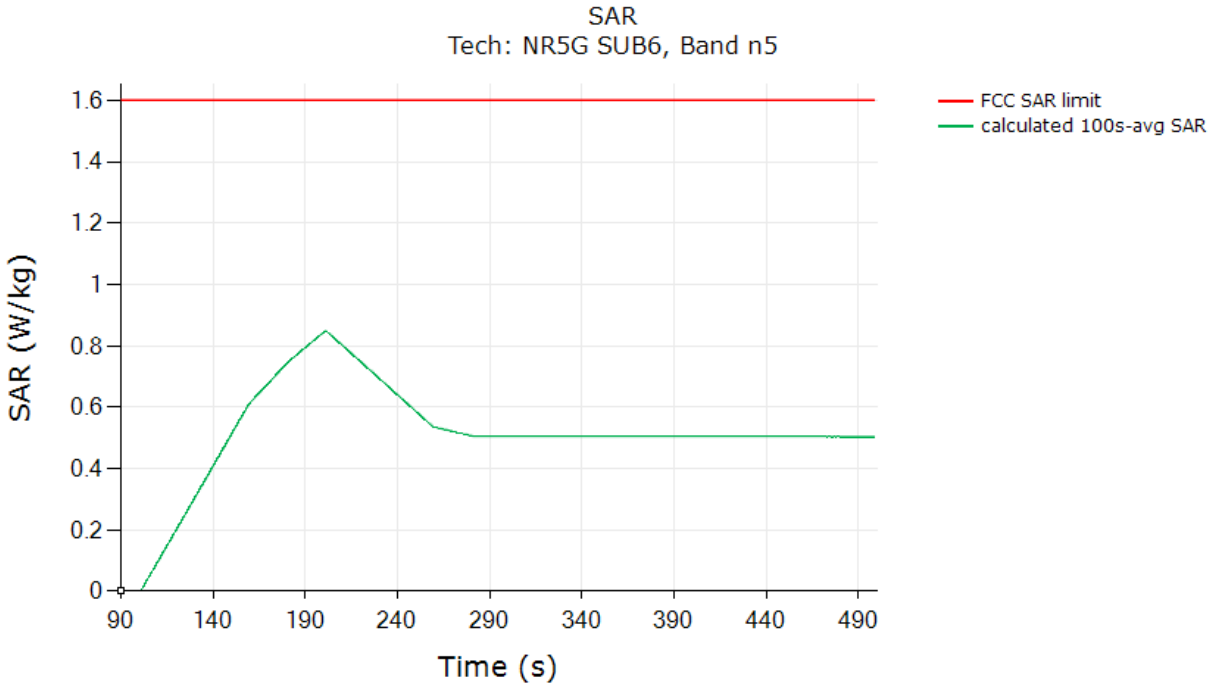
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.689
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

5.3.6 NR N5 Ant1 DSI4

Test result for test sequence 1:

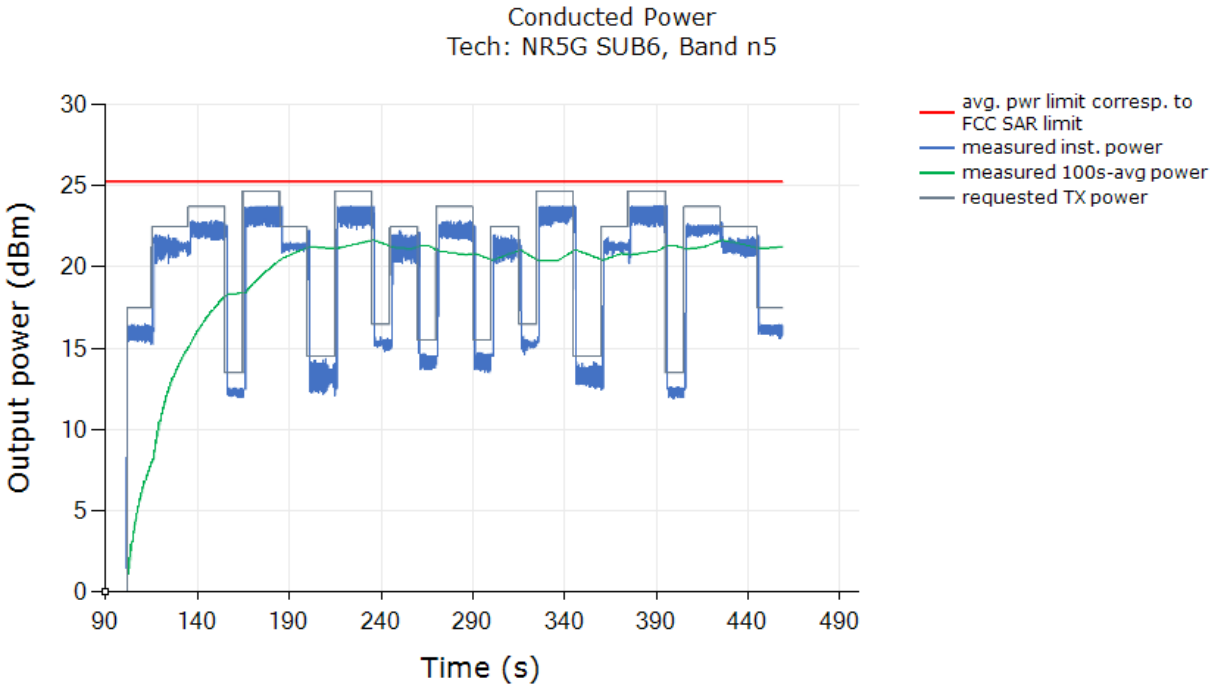


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

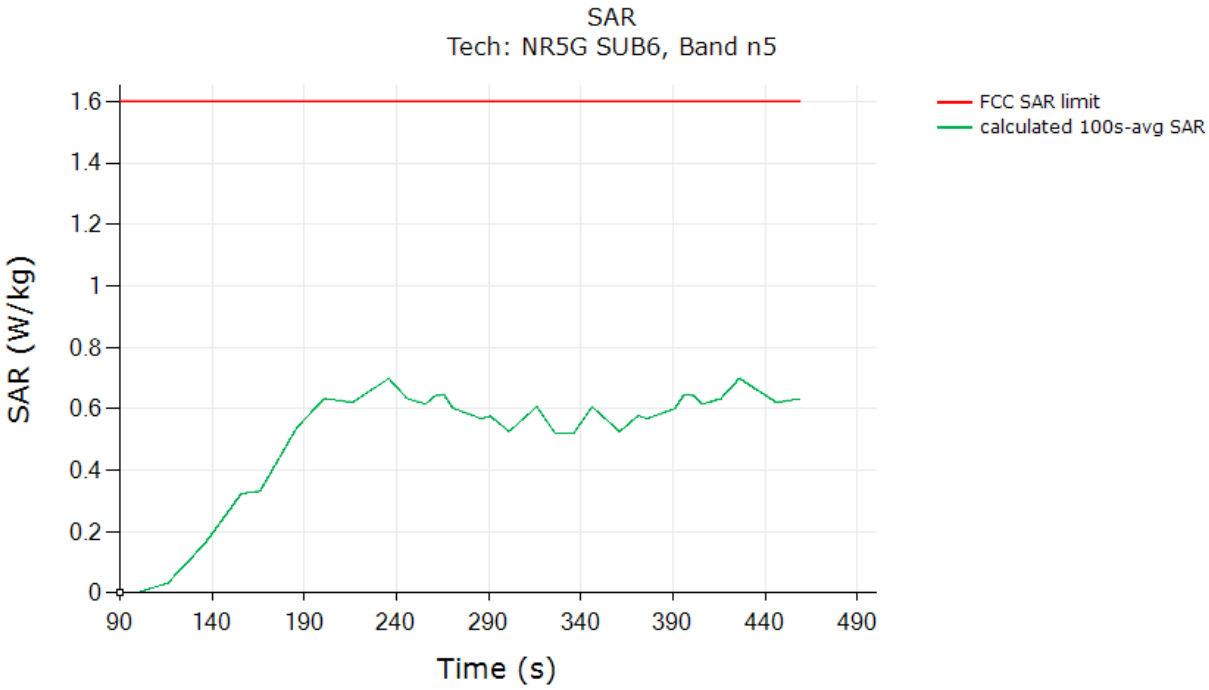


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.849
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



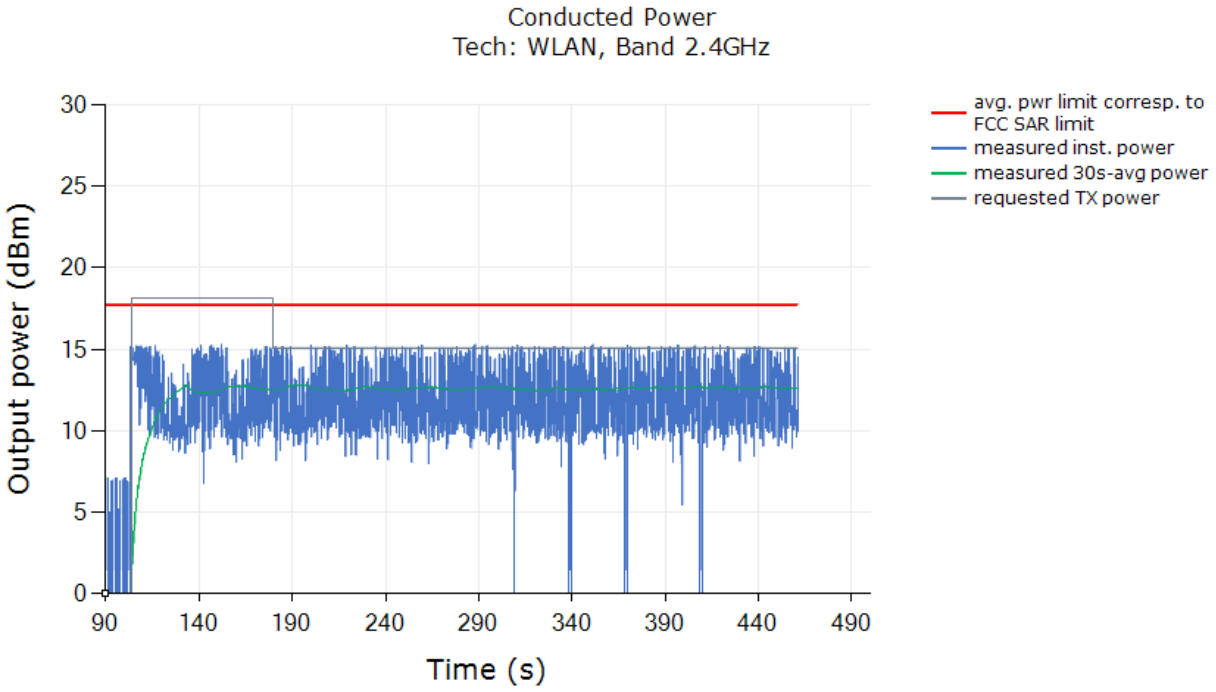
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



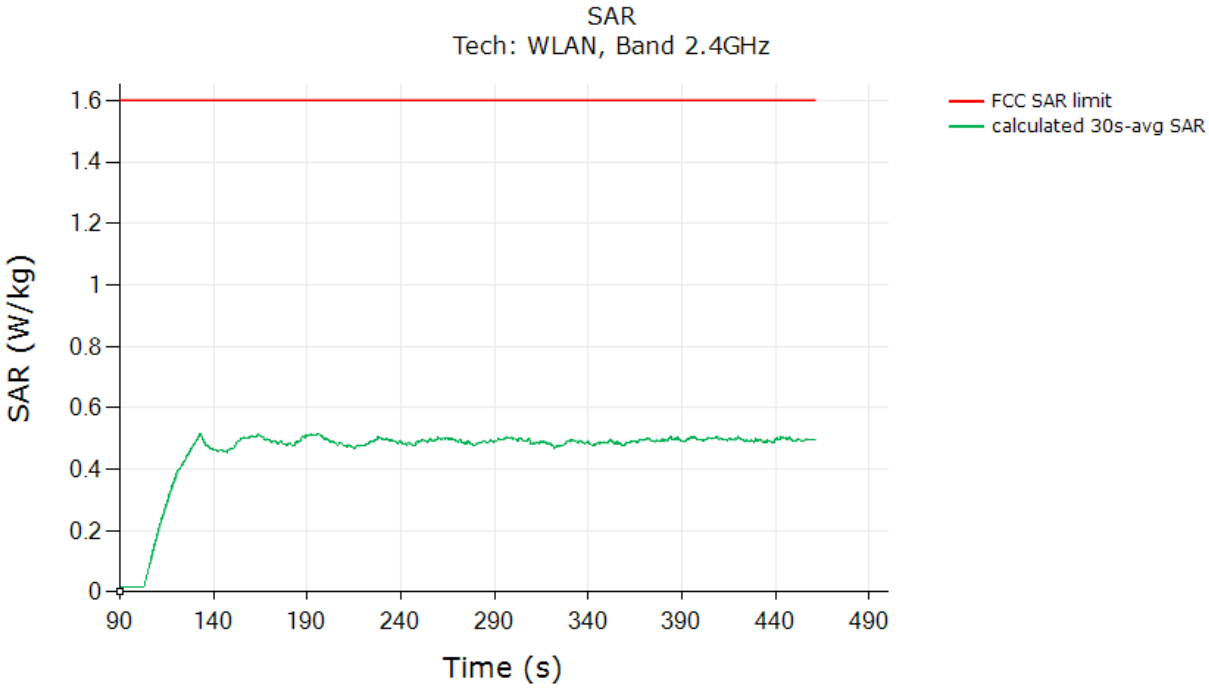
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.698
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

5.3.7 WIFI 2.4G MIMO DSI3

Test result for test sequence 1:



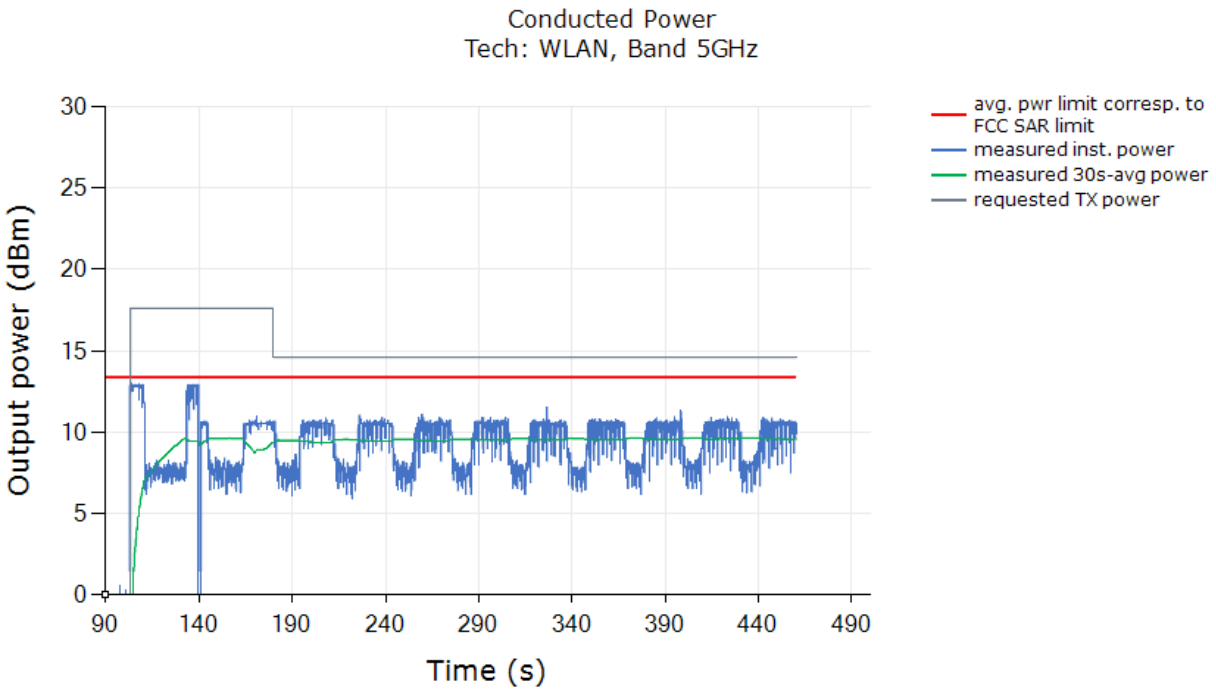
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



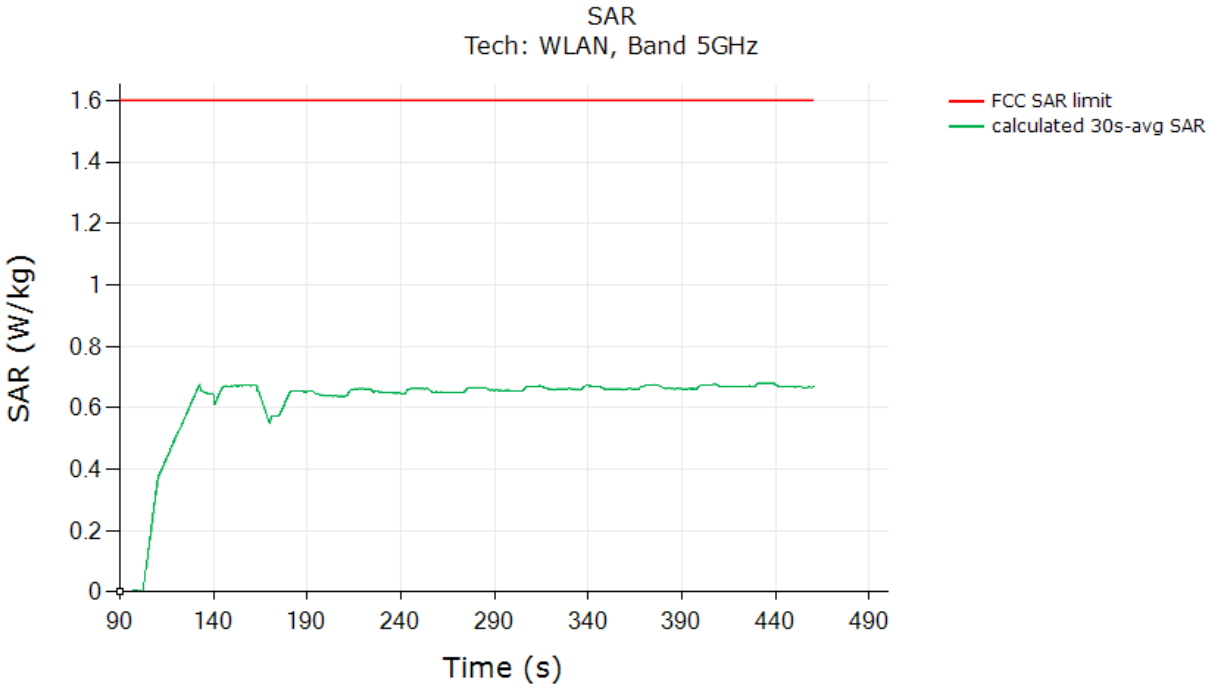
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 30s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.517
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

5.3.8 WIFI 5G MIMO DSI3

Test result for test sequence 1:



Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 30s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.692
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

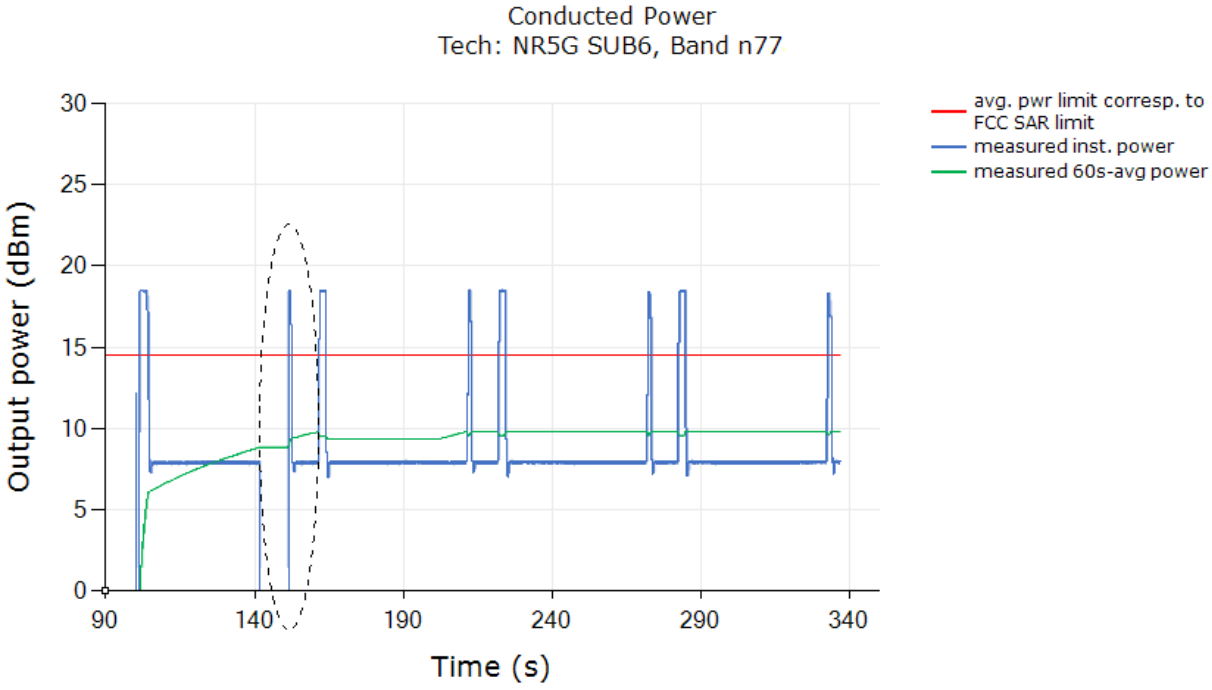
5.4 Change in Call Test Results

This test was measured with N77 Ant5 DSI3, and with callbox requesting maximum power. The call drop was manually performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region). The measurement setup is shown in Figure 6

1. The detailed test procedure is described in Section

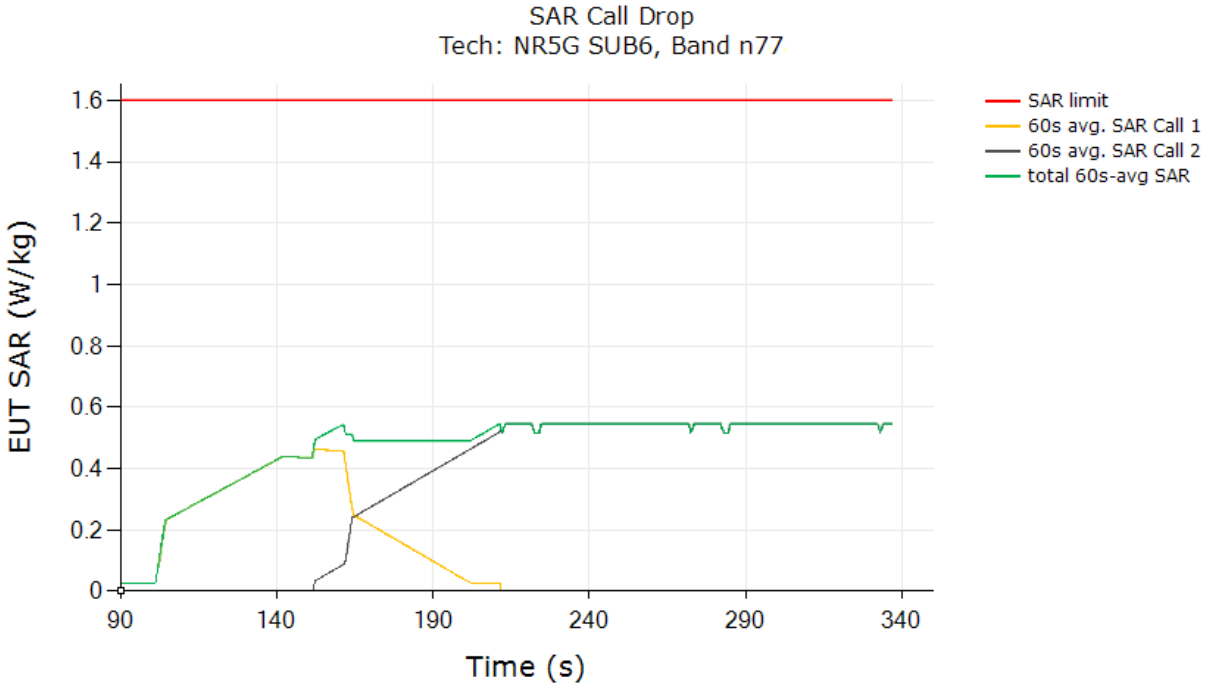
3.3.2. Call drop test result:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power kept the same $P_{reserve}$ level of n77 after the call was re-established:



Plot Notes: The conducted power plot shows expected Tx transition.

Plot 2: Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

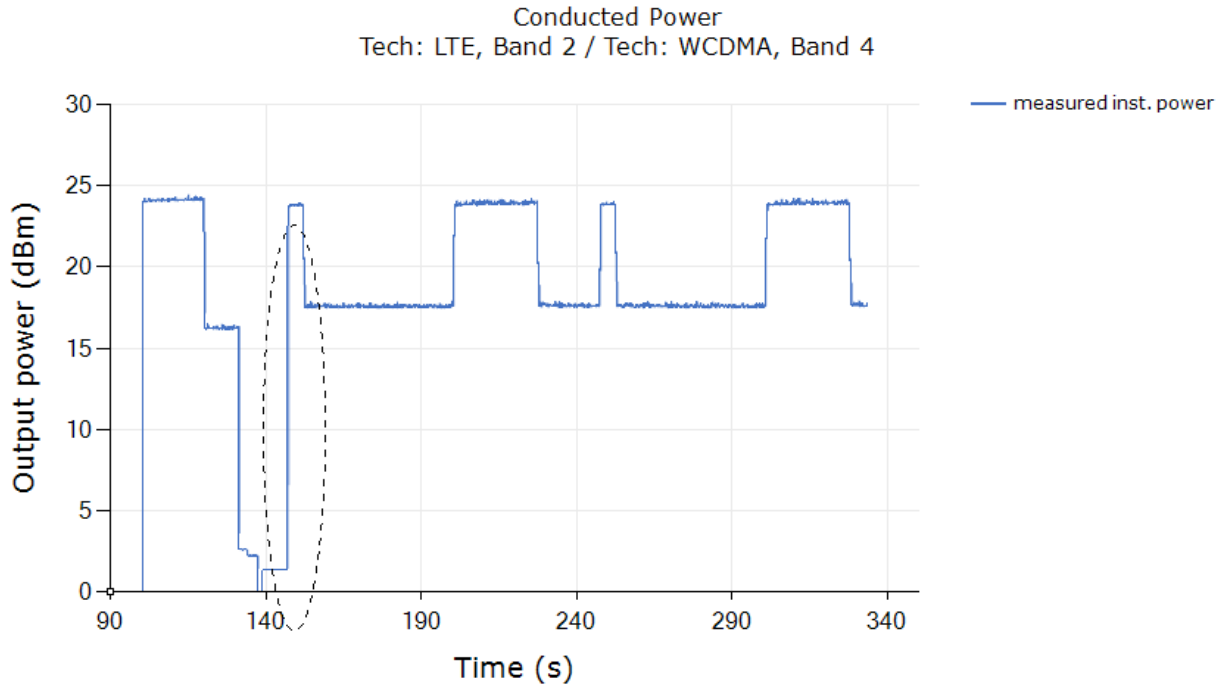


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max total 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.546
Validated: The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in change in call scenario.	

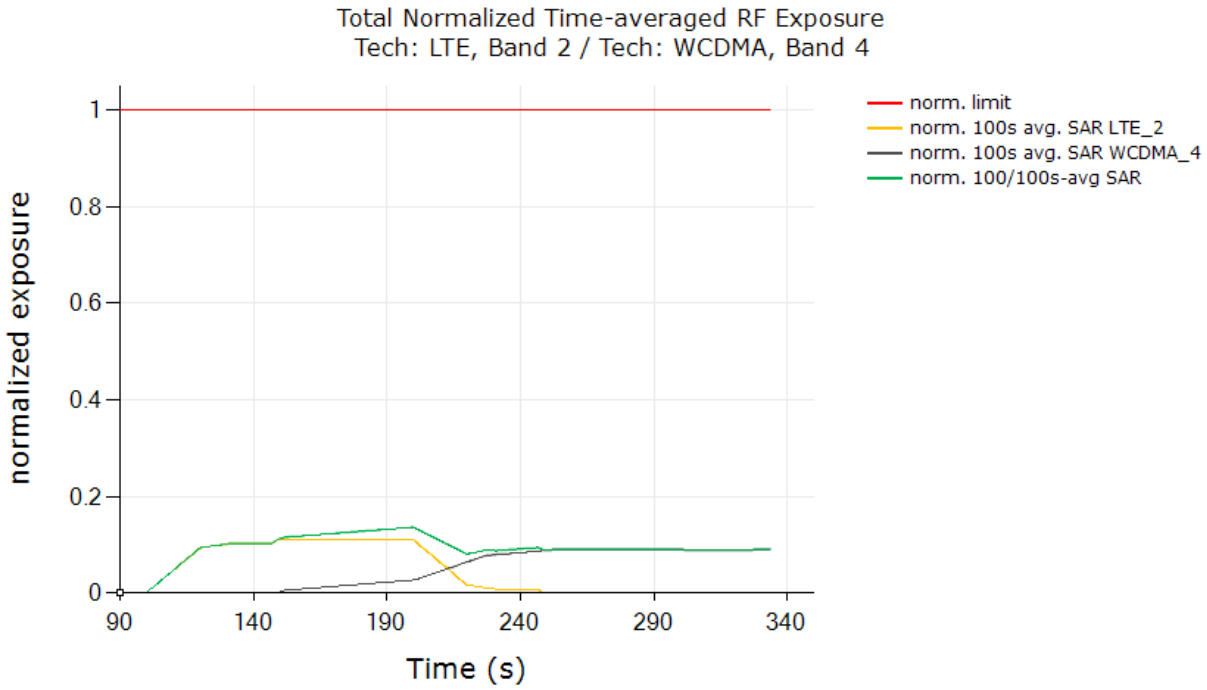
5.5 Change in technology/band test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with technology switch from LTE Band 2 Ant2 DSI3 Switch to WCDMA Band 4 Ant2 DSI3. Following procedure and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 7-1(a) and (c), the technology/band switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at Preserve level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region).

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed from LTE Band 2 Ant2 DSI3 Switch to WCDMA Band 4 Ant2 DSI3.



Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values, and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized exposure versus time does not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0:

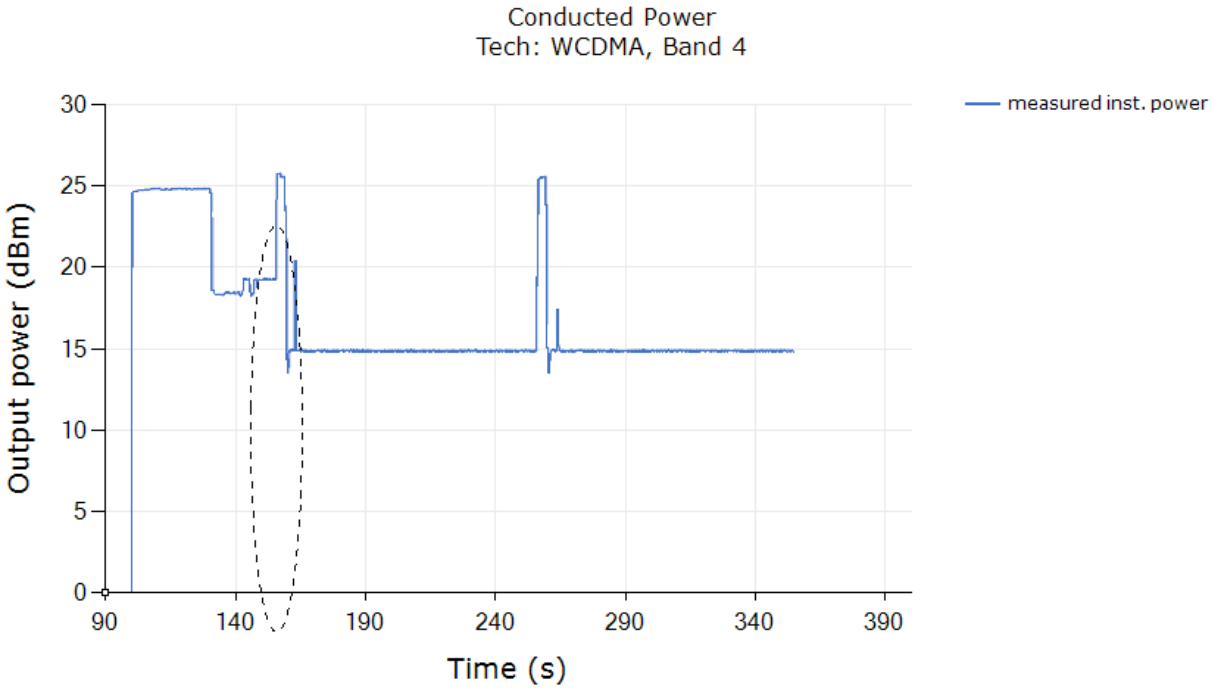


	Exposure Ratio
Normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max total time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.136
Validated: The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in technology/band switch scenario.	

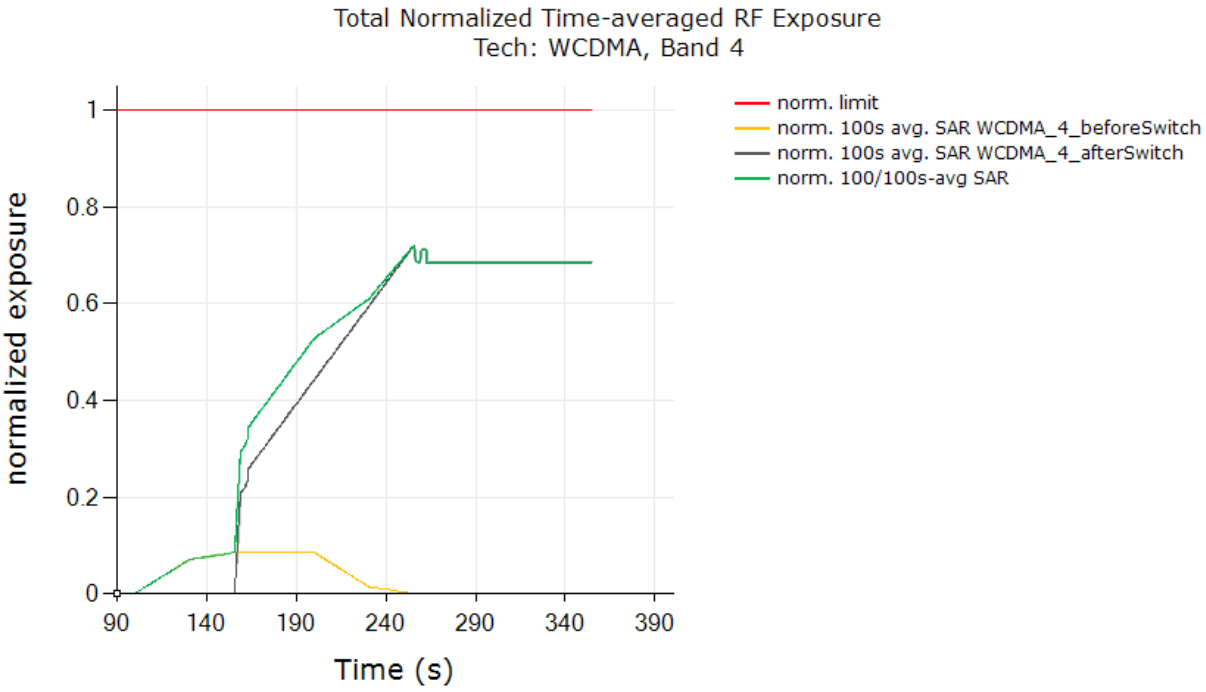
5.6 Change in antenna switch test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with Antenna switch from WCDMA Band4 Ant2 DSI3 Switch to WCDMA Band4 Ant3 DSI3. Following procedure detailed before using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1(a), the Antenna switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at Preserve level as shown in the plot below (dotted black circle).

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when WCDMA Band4 Ant2 DSI3 Switch to WCDMA Band4 Ant3 DSI3.



Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized Exposure versus time does not exceed the limit of 1 unit.



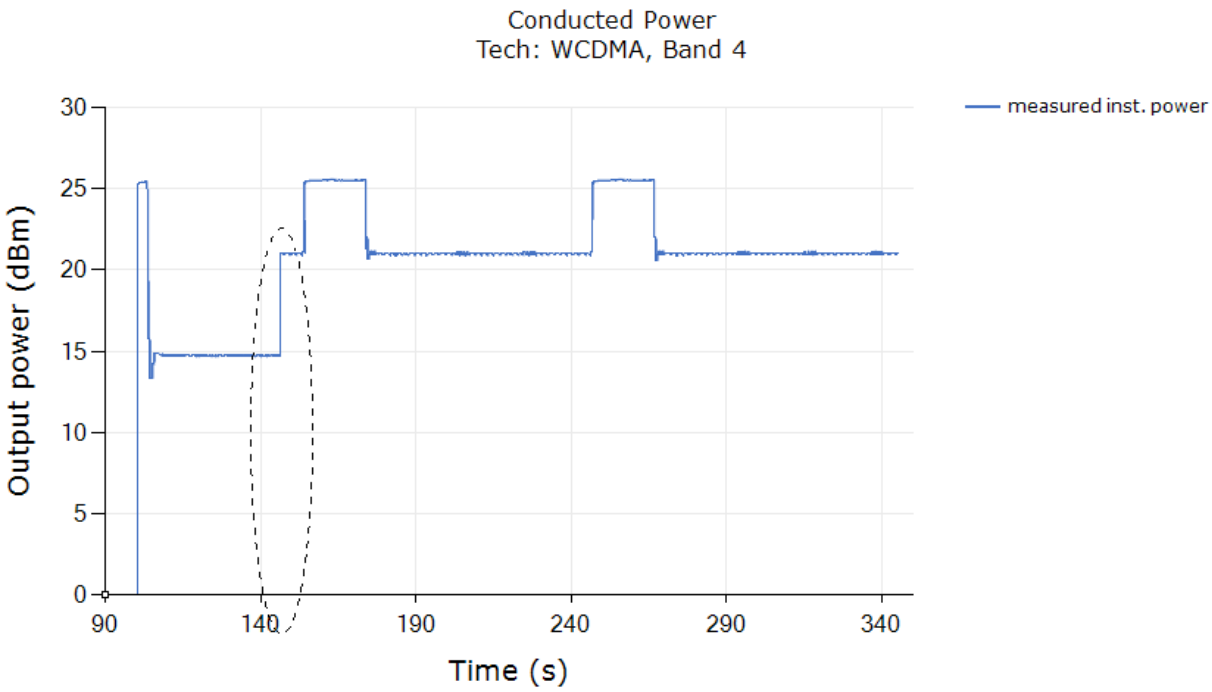
	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.721
Validated	

5.7 Change in DSI test results

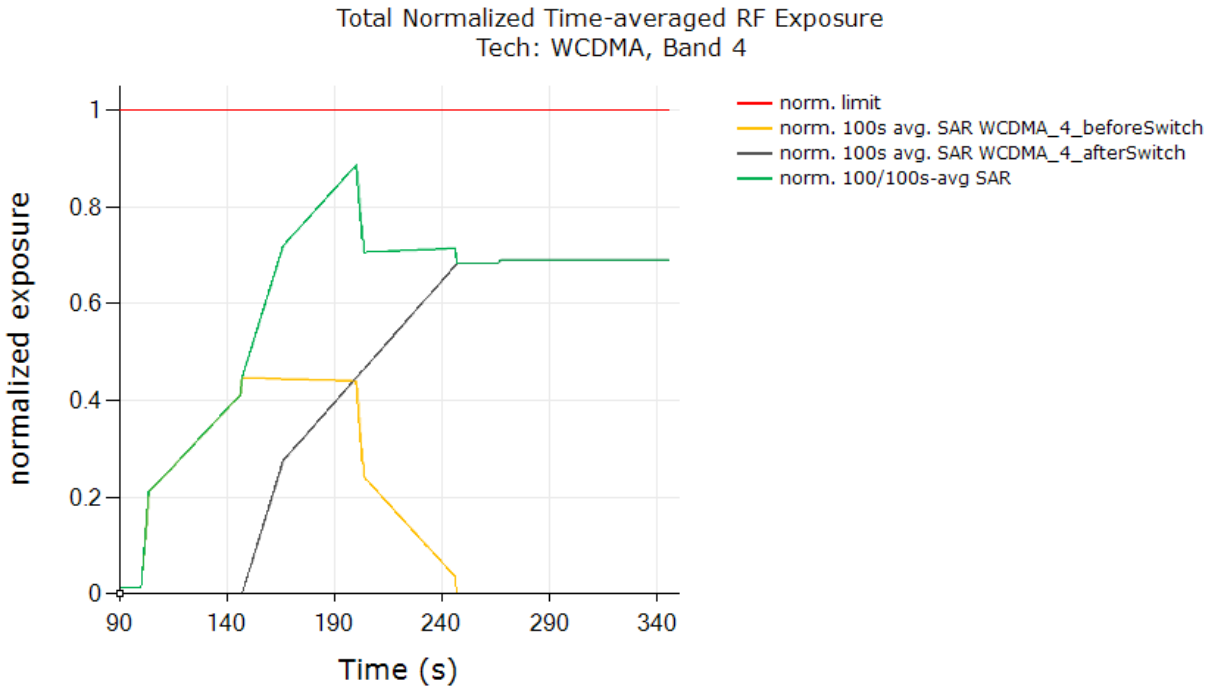
This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with DSI switch from WCDMA Band4 Ant3 DSI3 Switch to WCDMA Band4 Ant3 DSI4. Following procedure detailed in Section 3.3.5 using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1(a) and (c), the DSI switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black circle).

Test result for change in DSI:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when WCDMA Band4 Ant3 DSI3 Switch to WCDMA Band4 Ant3 DSI4.



Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized Exposure versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit.



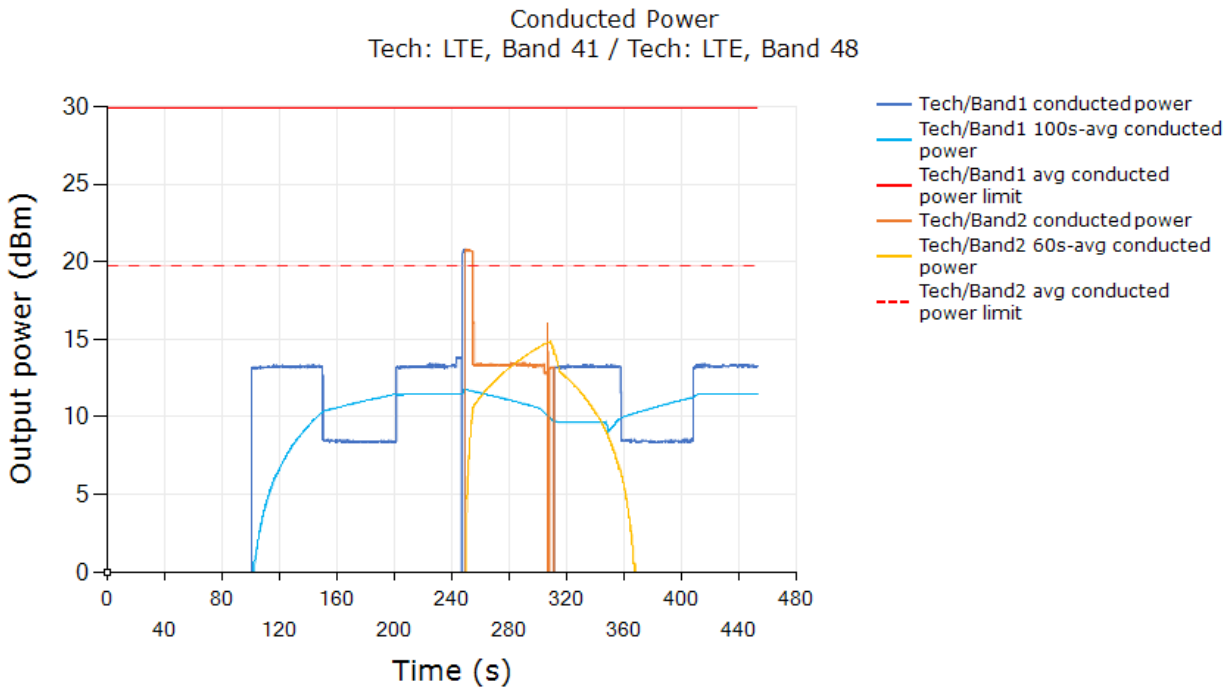
	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max 100s-time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.887
Validated: The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in DSI switch scenario.	

5.8 Change in Time window

Test case 1: transition from LTE Band 41 to LTE Band 48 (i.e., 100s to 60s), then back to LTE Band 7

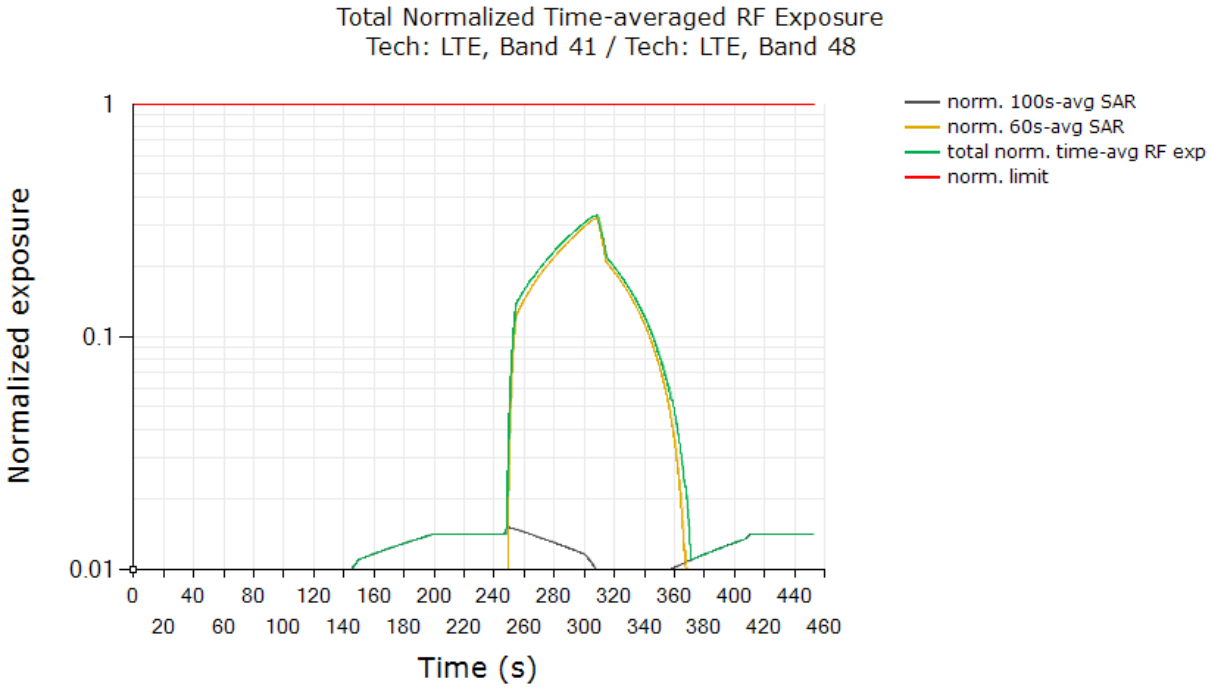
Test result for change in time-window (from 100s to 60s to 100s):

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when LTE Band 41 switches to LTE Band 48 (~245 seconds timestamp) and switches back to LTE Band 41 (~310 seconds timestamp): switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios.



Plot Notes: The conducted power plot shows expected transitions in Tx power at ~245 seconds (100s-to-60s transition) and at ~310 seconds (60s-to-100s transition) in order to maintain total time-averaged RF exposure compliance across time windows, as show in next

Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (6a) is used to convert the Tx power of device to obtain 100s averaged normalized LTE Band 41 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (6b) issued to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 48 as shown in orange curve. Equation (6c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves)



	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.336
Validated	

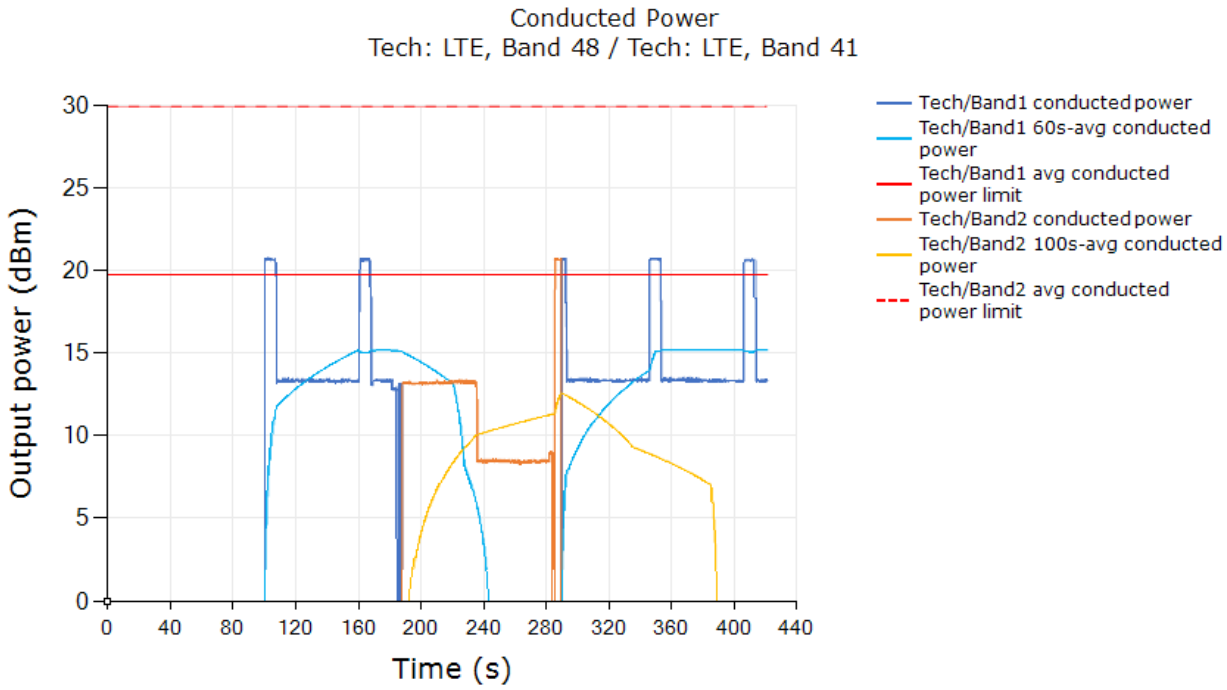
Plot Notes:

Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 100s-to-60s window at ~245s time stamp, and from 60s-to-100s window at ~310s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (6c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR_design_target +1.0dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.336 being $\leqslant$ 0.944(=1.2/1.6 +1.0dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

Test case 2: transition from LTE Band 48 to LTE Band 41 (i.e., 100s to 60s), then back to LTE Band 48

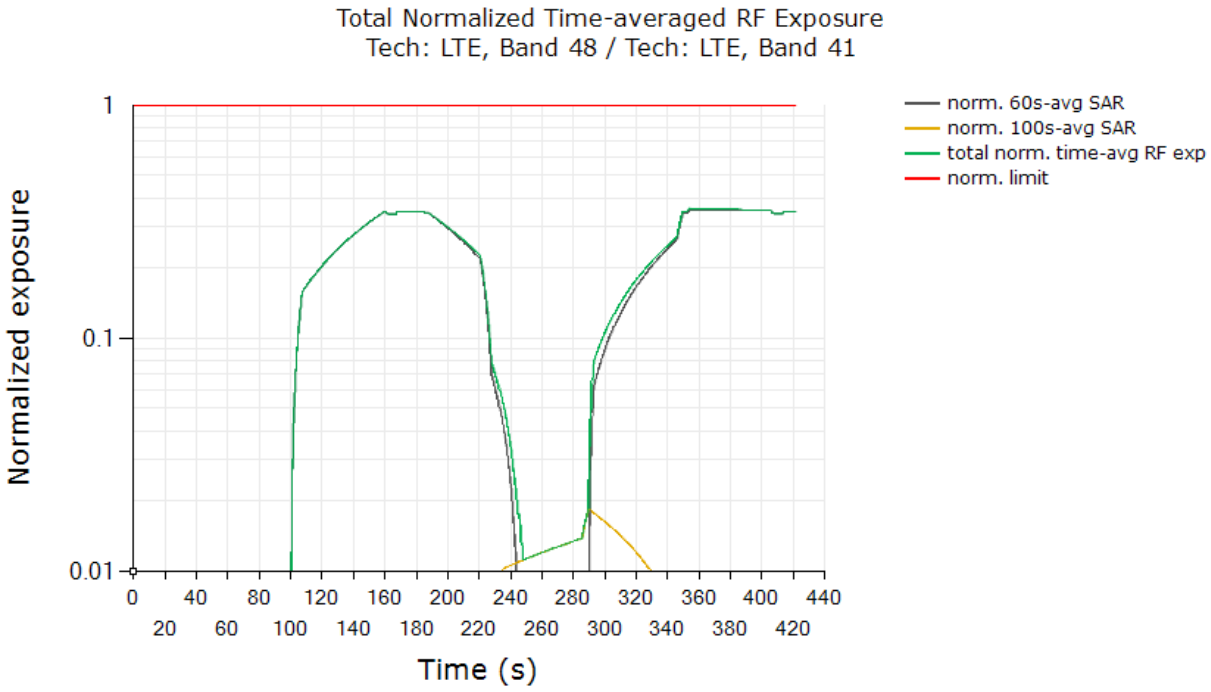
Test result for change in time-window (from 60s to 100s to 60s):

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when LTE Band 48 switches to LTE Band 41 (~185 seconds timestamp) and switches back to LTE Band 48 (~290 seconds timestamp): switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios.



Plot Notes: The conducted power plot shows expected transitions in Tx power at ~185 seconds (60s-to-100s transition) and at ~290 seconds (100s-to-60s transition) in order to maintain total time-averaged RF exposure compliance across time windows, as show in next

Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged
normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC
limit of 1 unit. Equation (6a) is used to convert the Tx power of device to obtain 60s averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 48 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (6b) issued to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 41 as shown in orange curve.
Equation (6c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves)



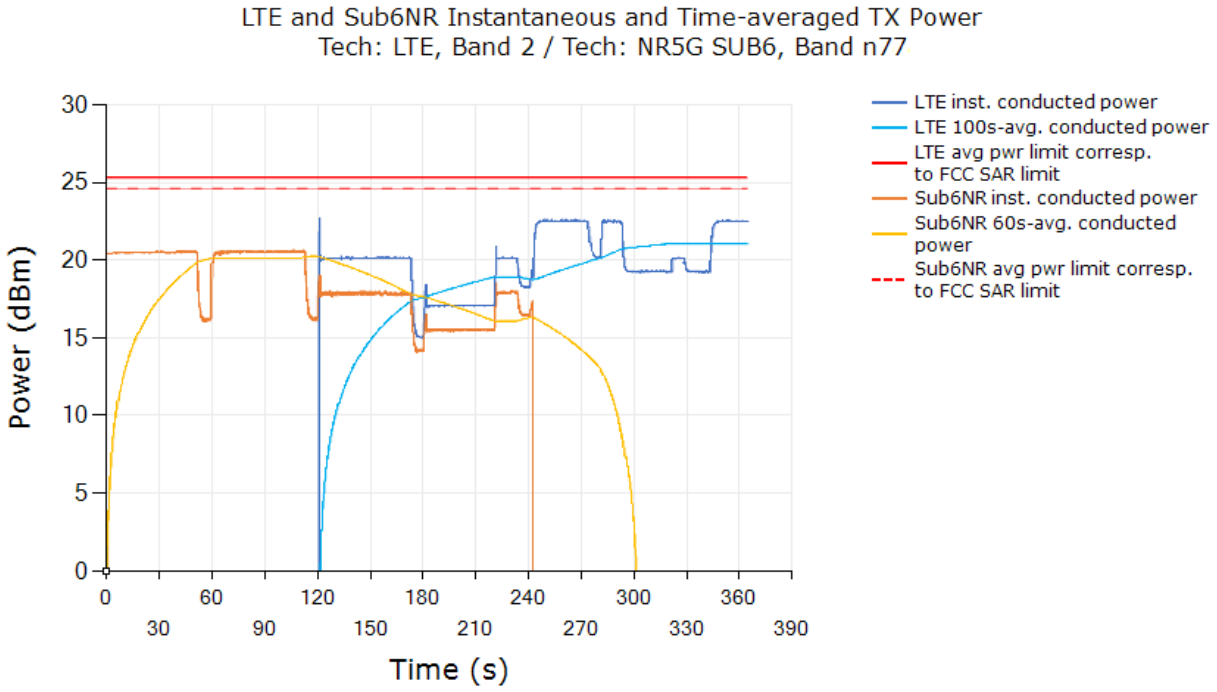
	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.360
Validated	

Plot Notes:

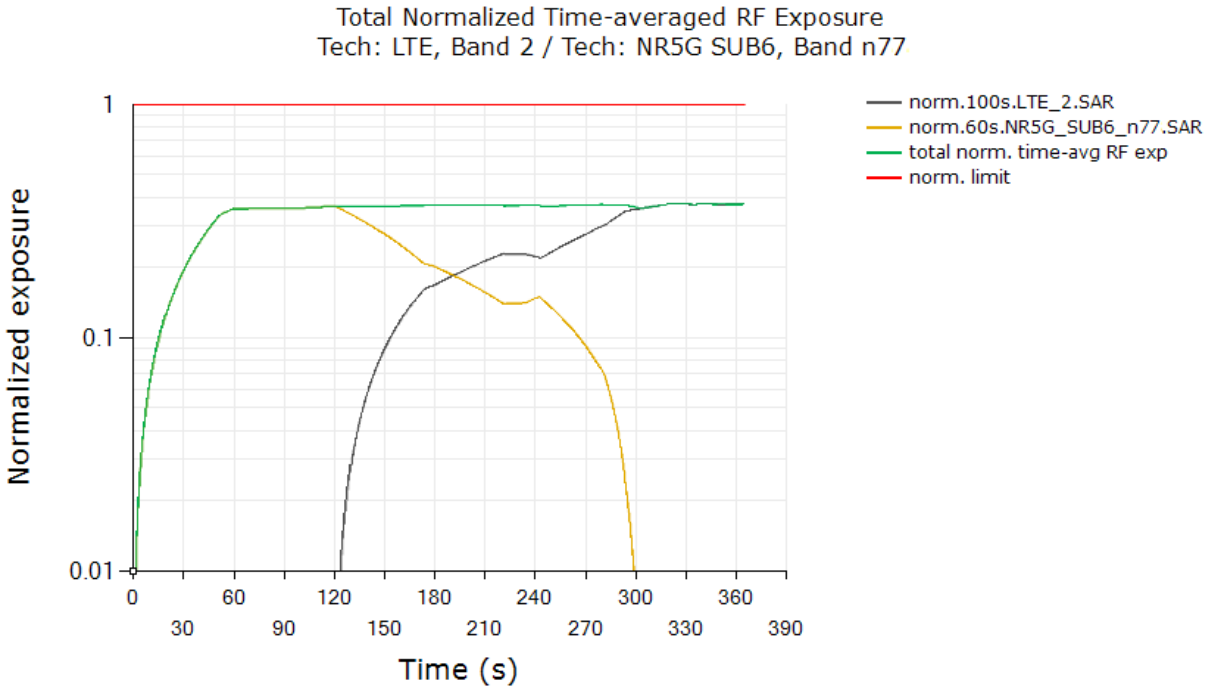
Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 60s-to-100s window at ~185s time stamp, and from 100s-to-60s window at ~290s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (6c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR_design_target +1.0dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.360 being ⩽ 0.944(=1.2/1.6 +1.0dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

5.9 Switch in SAR exposure test results (EN-DC Combination)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 2 Ant3 DSI4 vs N77 Ant4 DSI4. The SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios.



Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the limit of 1 unit. Equation is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE B2 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation is used to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n77 as shown in orange curve. Equation is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.375
Validated	

The above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

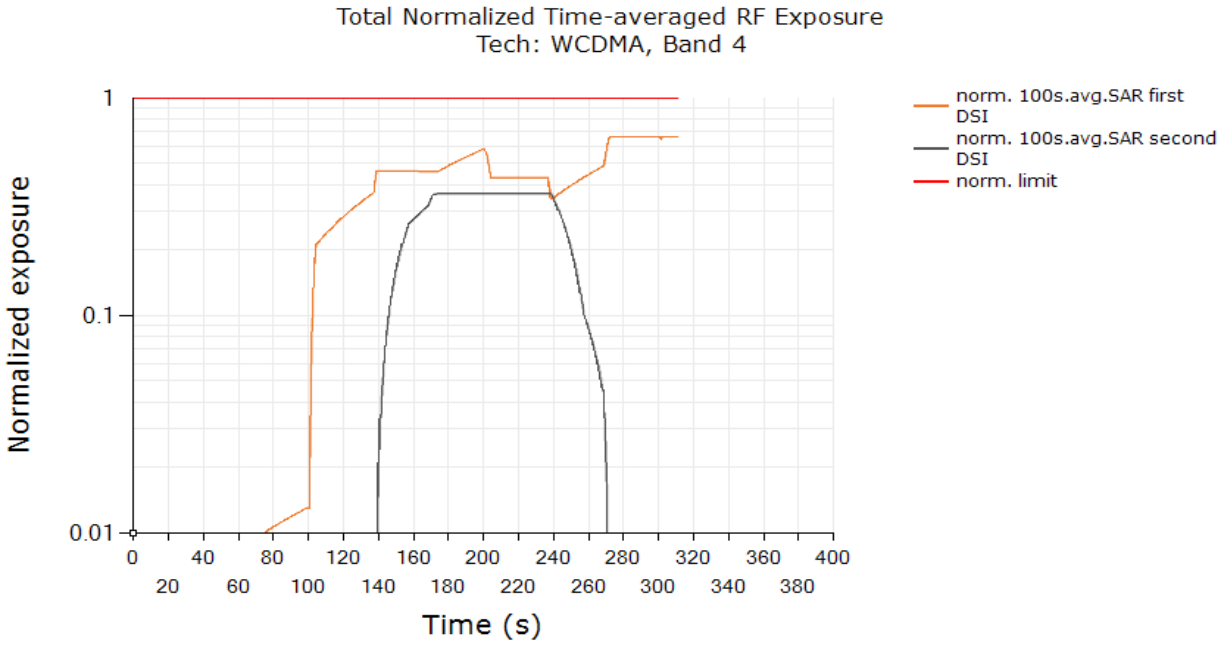
Plot Notes:

Device starts predominantly in 5G NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + 5G NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on reserve margin setting) for 5G NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = 0.367 W/kg measured SAR at 5G NR Plimit / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.229+ “+1.0dB~ -1.0dB” device related uncertainty (see orange curve between 0s~120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = 0.375W/kg measured SAR at LTE Plimit /1.6W/kg limit = 0.234+ “+1.0dB~ -1.0dB” device related uncertainty (see black curve after t = 240s). Additionally, in SAR exposure switch test, at all times the total time- averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR_design_target +1.0dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.375 being ≤ 0.944 (=1.2/1.6 +1.0dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

5.10 Exposure Category Switch Test results

In case of head to non-head-to-head exposure switch test for WCDMA Band4 Ant3 DSI3-DSI4-DSI3, first DST in section 3.3.8 test procedure refers to head DSI and 'second DST refers to non-head DSI. Similarly, in case of non-head-to-head to non-head exposure switch test, first DST in section 3.3.8 test procedure refers to non-head DSI and 'second DST refers to head DSI. The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged normalized exposure versus time shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 for both first & second DSIs (i.e., both head exposure category and non-head exposure category).

Test case 1: For head to non-head-to-head exposure switch test, the time-averaged normalized RF exposure in head exposure DSI (orange curve) did not exceed normalized limit of 1.0 at all times.

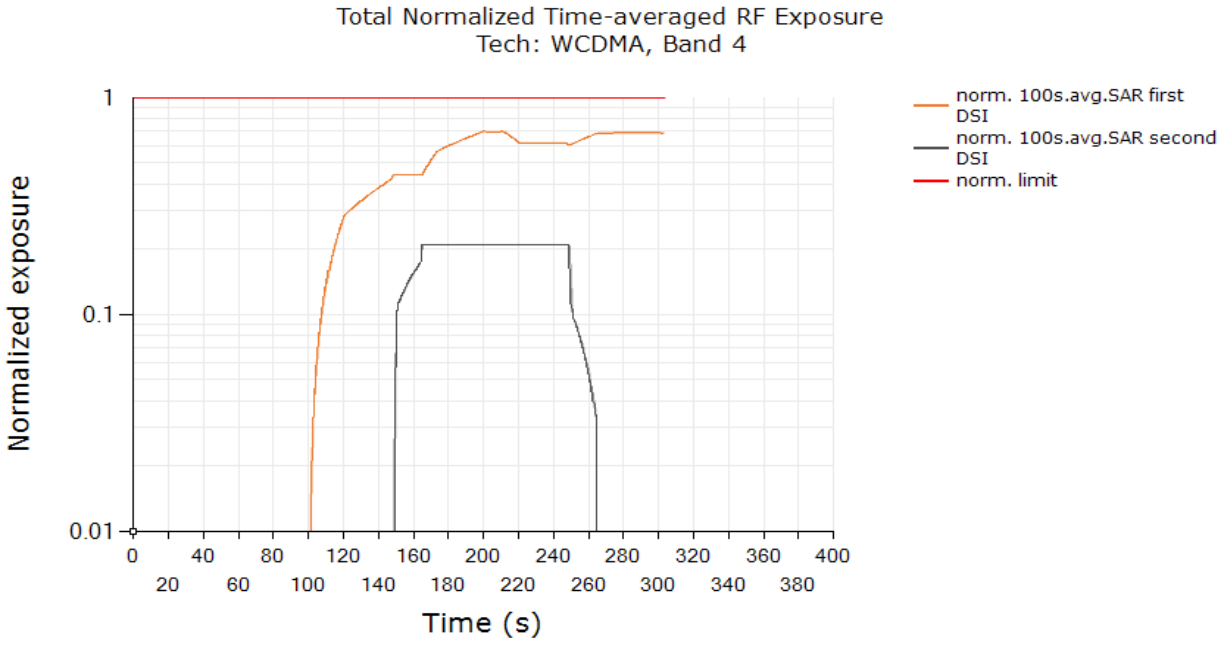


	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.667
Validated	

Plot 2: Maximum Tx power is requested at t=100s, time-averaged exposure in head DSI gradually increases until t~150s where the device is switched from head exposure DSI (first DSI, orange curve) to non-head exposure DSI (second DSI, black curve) as evident from increase in exposure of black curve and no change in orange curve between t~150s and t-160s. At t-150s, device is switched back from non-head exposure to head exposure as evident from increase in exposure of orange curve and no change in black curve. In this test, the time-averaged normalized RF exposure in head exposure DSI (orange curve) did not exceed

normalized limit of 1.0 at all times.

Test case 2: For non-head-to-head to non-head exposure switch test, the time-averaged normalized RF exposure in head exposure DSI (orange curve) did not exceed normalized limit of 1.0 at all times.



	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.702
Validated	

Plot 2: Maximum Tx power is requested at t=100s, time-averaged exposure in head DSI gradually increases until t~150s where the device is switched from head exposure DSI (first DSI, orange curve) to non-head exposure DSI (second DSI, black curve) as evident from increase in exposure of black curve and no change in orange curve between t~150s and t-160s. At t-150s, device is switched back from non-head exposure to head exposure as evident from increase in exposure of orange curve and no change in black curve. In this test, the time-averaged normalized RF exposure in head exposure DSI (orange curve) did not exceed normalized limit of 1.0 at all times.

5.11 System level compliance continuity test results

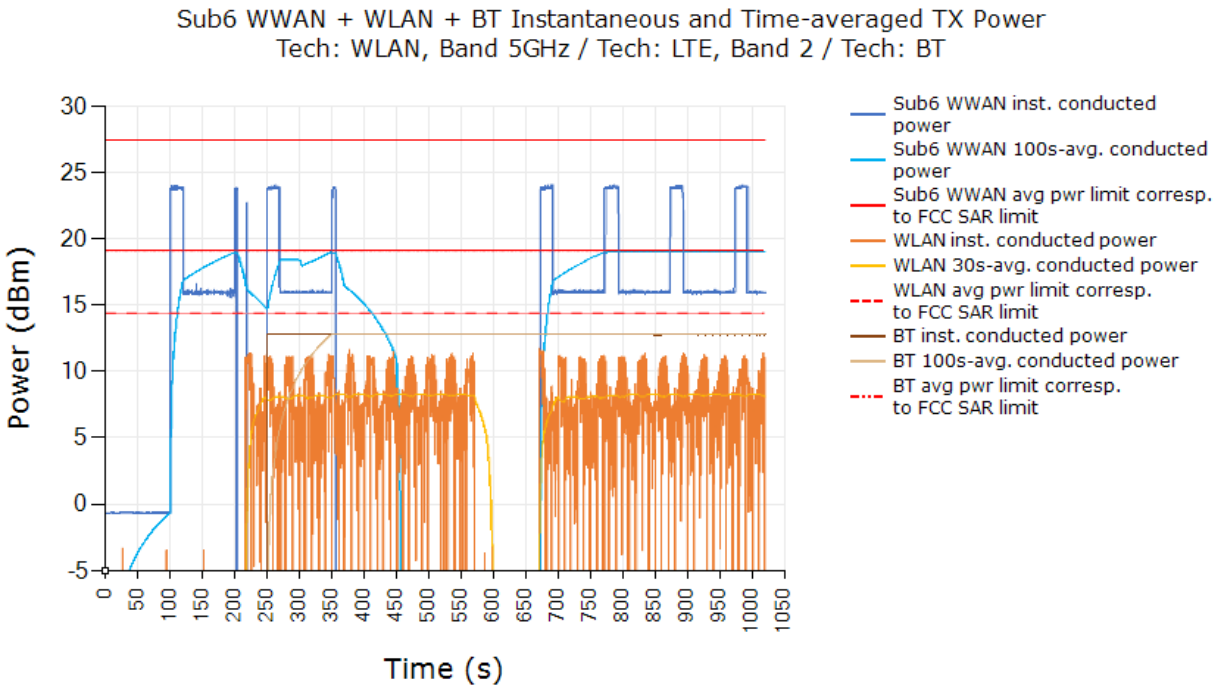
This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 2 +WIFI 5G +Bluetooth call. Following procedure detailed in Section 3.3.9, the System level compliance continuity measurement is performed with the EUT in demonstrate compliance continuity across technologies, i.e., across WWAN, WLAN, BT, etc.

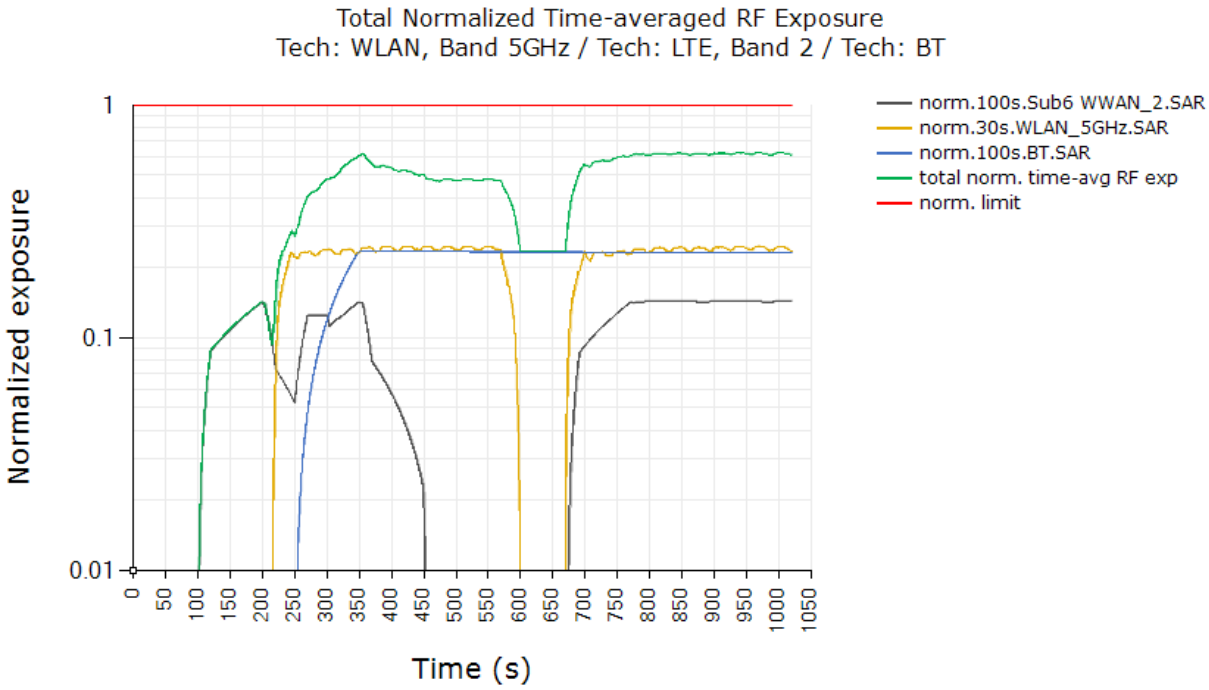
Plot Notes: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time- averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.0. Equation (6a) is used to convert the Tech/Band/Ant/DSI Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 2 as shown in black curve.

Similarly, equation (6b) is used to obtain 30s-averaged normalized SAR in WIFI 5G as shown in orange curve.

Similarly, equation (6b) is used to obtain 100s- averaged normalized SAR in Bluetooth as shown in blue curve.

Equation (6c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black, orange and blue curves).





	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.625
Validated	

In this test, the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) did not exceed normalized of limit of 1.0 at all times, the above test result validated the total RF exposure compliance in system level compliance continuity test scenario.

6 SAR Test Results for Sub-6 Smart Transmit Feature Validation

6.1 Measurement Setup

The measurement setup in Figure 5-1 is similar to normal SAR measurements. The difference in SAR measurement setup for time averaging feature validation is that the callbox is signaling in close loop power control mode (instead of requesting maximum power in open loop control mode) and callbox is connected to the PC using GPIB so that the test script executed on PC can send GPIB commands to control the callbox's requested power over time (test sequence). The same test script used in conducted setup for time-varying Tx power measurements is also used in this section for running the test sequences during SAR measurements, and the recorded values from the disconnected power meter by the test script were discarded.

As mentioned in Section 3.4, for EUT to follow TPC command sent from the callbox wirelessly, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and the EUT needs to be very well calibrated. Since the SAR chamber is in uncontrolled environment, precautions must be taken to minimize the environmental influences on "path loss". Similarly, in the case of time-varying SAR measurements in 5G NR (with LTE as anchor), "path loss" between callbox antenna and the EUT needs to be carefully calibrated for both LTE link as well as for 5G NR link.

The EUT is placed in worst-case position according to Table 4-2.

6.2 SAR measurement results for time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

Following Section 3.4 procedure, time-averaged SAR measurements are conducted using EX3DV4 probe at peak location of area scan over 500 seconds. cDASY6 or cDASY8 system verification for SAR measurement is provided in Appendix D, and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix E.

SAR probe integration times depend on the communication signal being tested. Integration times used by SPEAG for their probe calibrations can be downloaded from here (integration time is listed on the bottom of the first page for each tech):

https://www.speag.com/assets/downloads/services/cs/UIDSummary171205.pdf

Since the sampling rate used by cDASY6/8 for pointSAR measurements is not in user control, the number of points in 100s or 60s interval is determined from the scan duration setting in cDASY6/8 time-average pointSAR measurement by (100s or 60s / cDASY6/8_scan_duration * total number of pointSAR values recorded). Running average is performed over these number of points in excel spreadsheet to obtain 100s-/60s-averaged pointSAR.

Following Section 3.4, for each of selected technology/band (listed in Table 5-2):

1. With *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, area scan is performed at P_{limit}, and time- averaged pointSAR measurements are conducted to determine the pointSAR at P_{limit} at peak location, denoted as $pointSAR_{Plimit}$.
2. With *Reserve_power_margin* set to actual (intended) value, two more time-averaged pointSAR measurements are performed at the same peak location for test sequences 1 and 2.

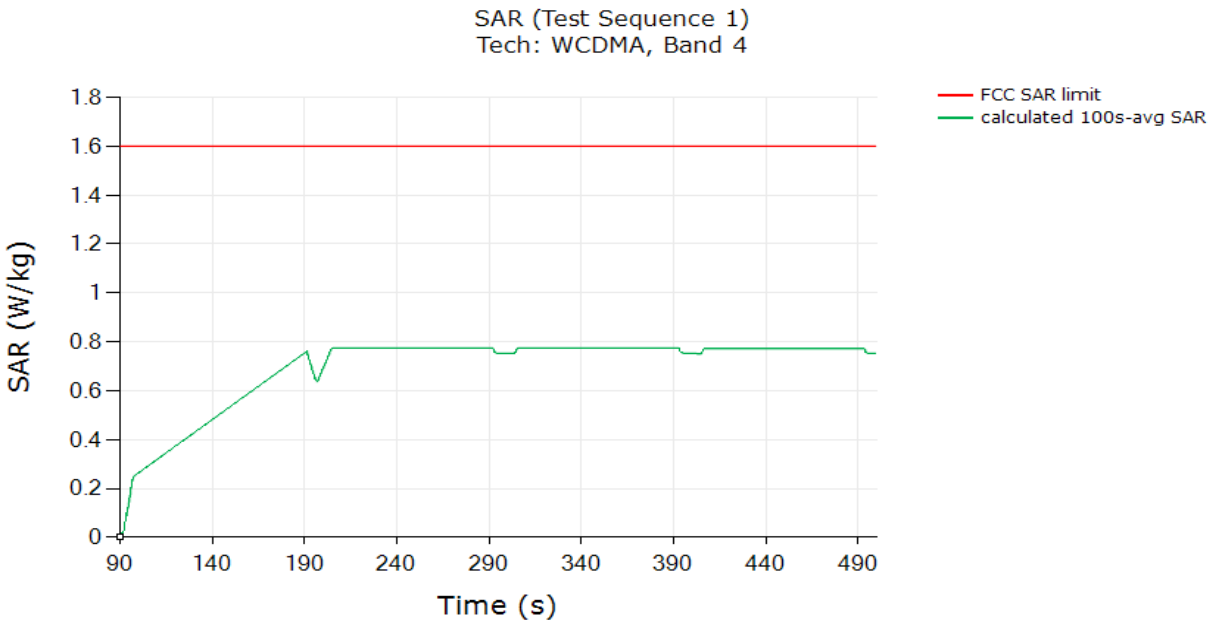
To demonstrate compliance, all the pointSAR measurement results were converted into 1gSAR or 10gSAR values by using Equation (3a), rewritten below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \qquad (3a)$$

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR\_Plimit$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at Plimit from above step 1 and 2, and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR values at Plimit obtained from Part 1 report and listed in Table measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} obtained from Part 1 report and listed in Table 4-2 in Section 4.1 of this report.

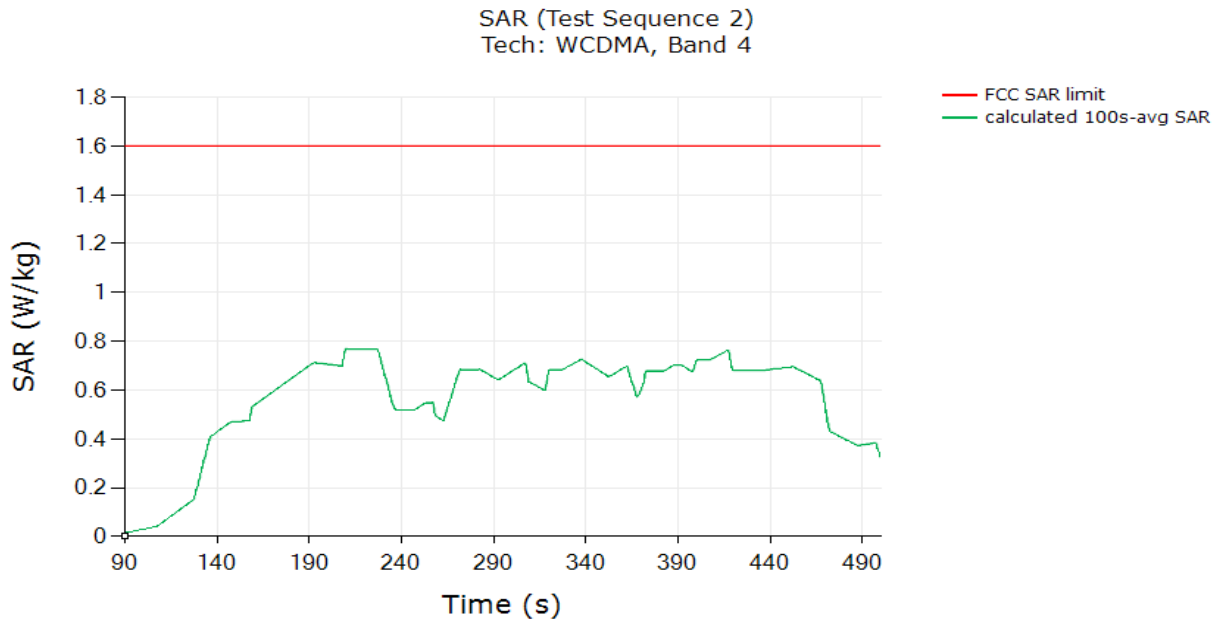
6.2.1 WCDMA B4 Ant3 DSI3

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.773
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

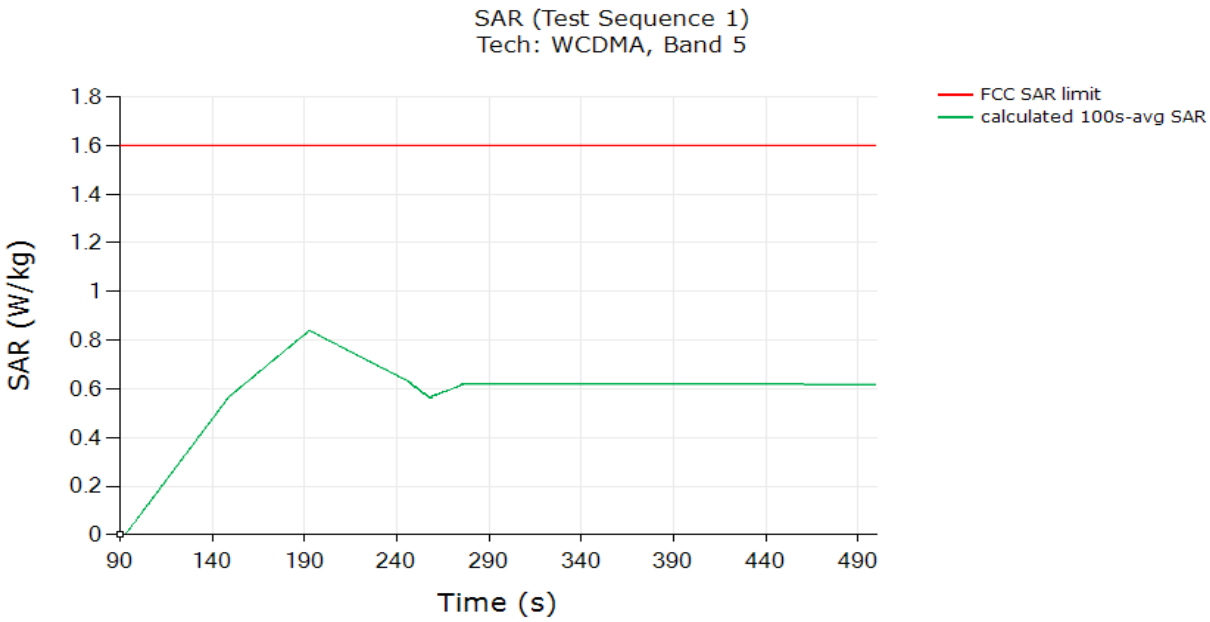
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.768
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

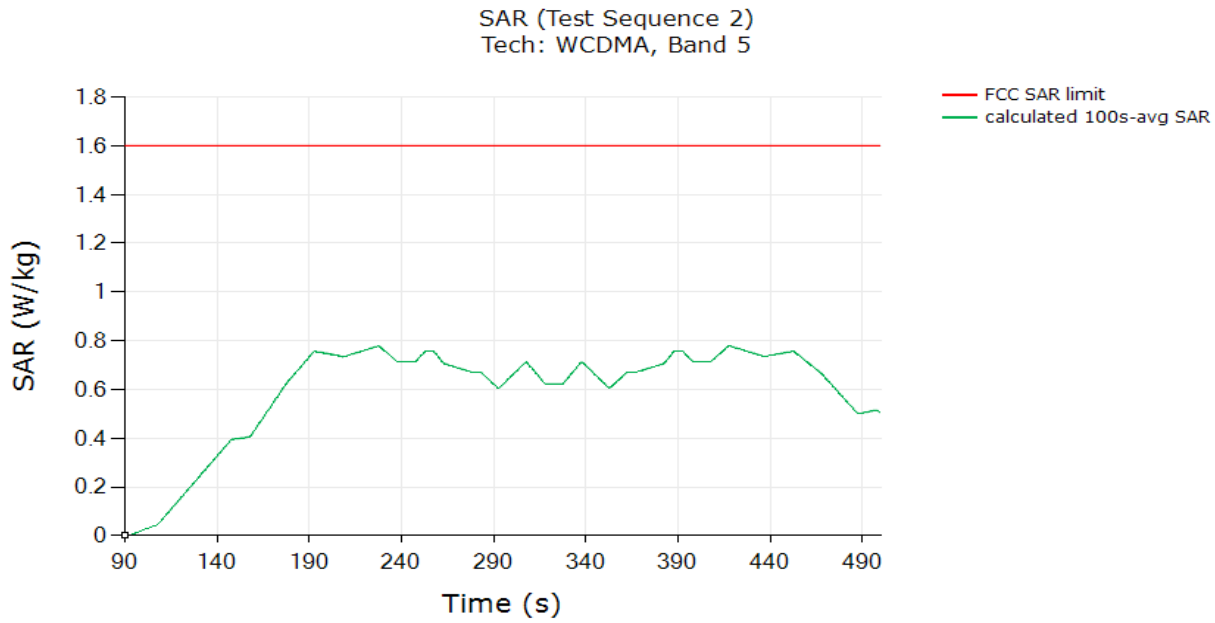
6.2.2 WCDMA B5 Ant1 DSI4

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.838
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

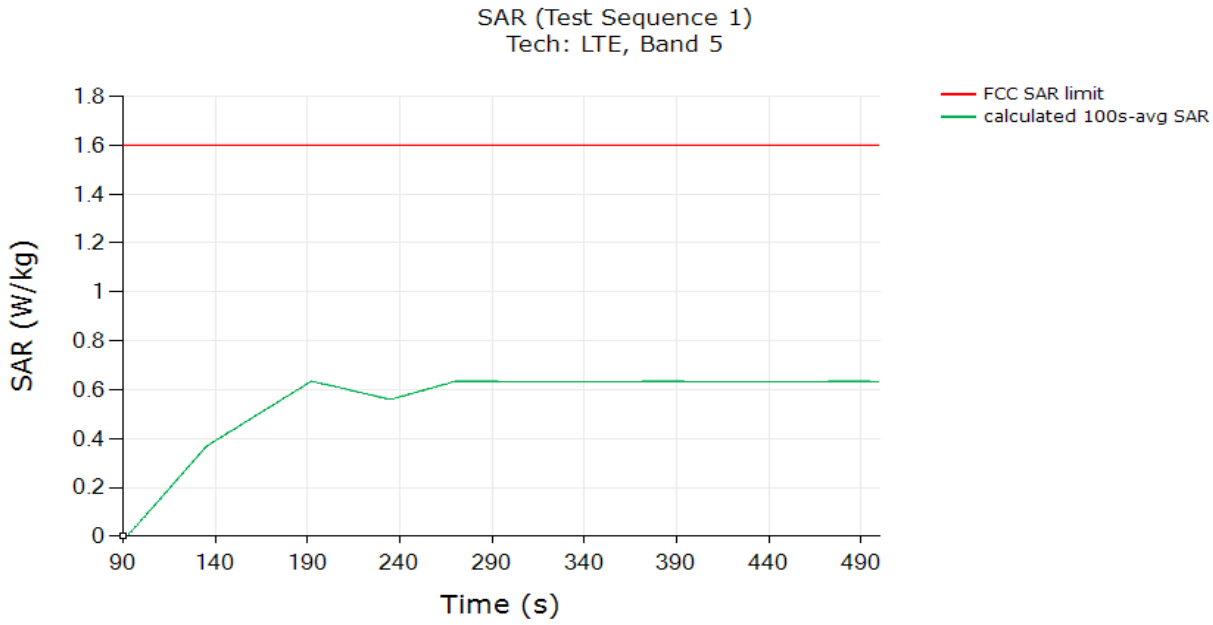
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.778
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

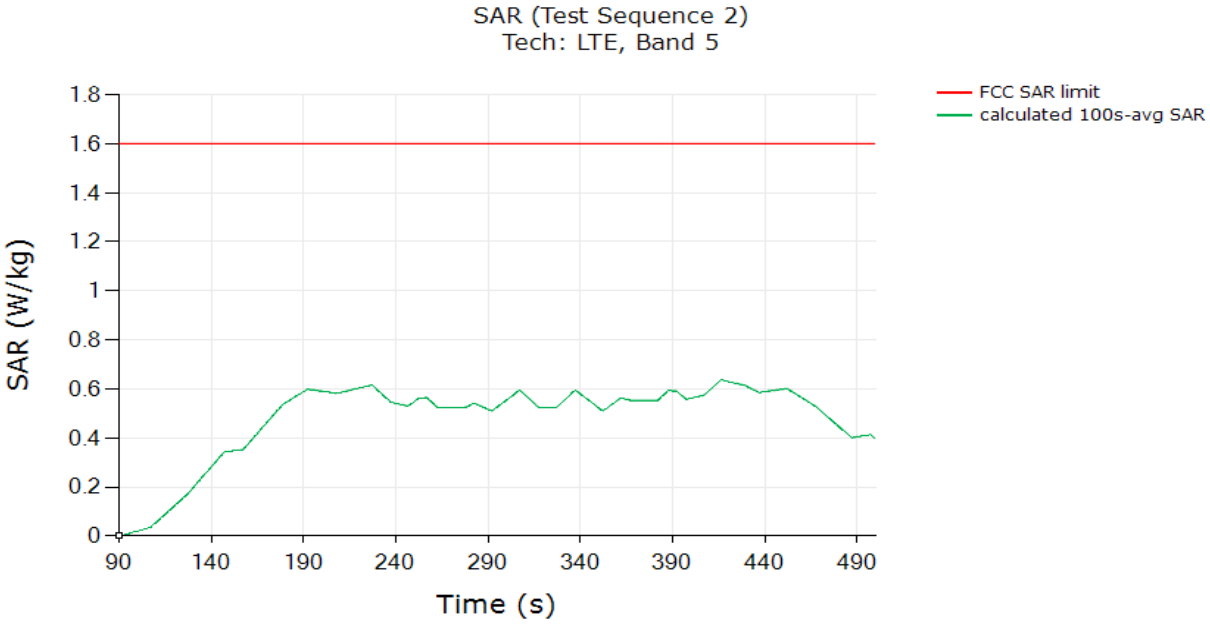
6.2.3 LTE Band 5 Ant1 DSI4

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.634
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

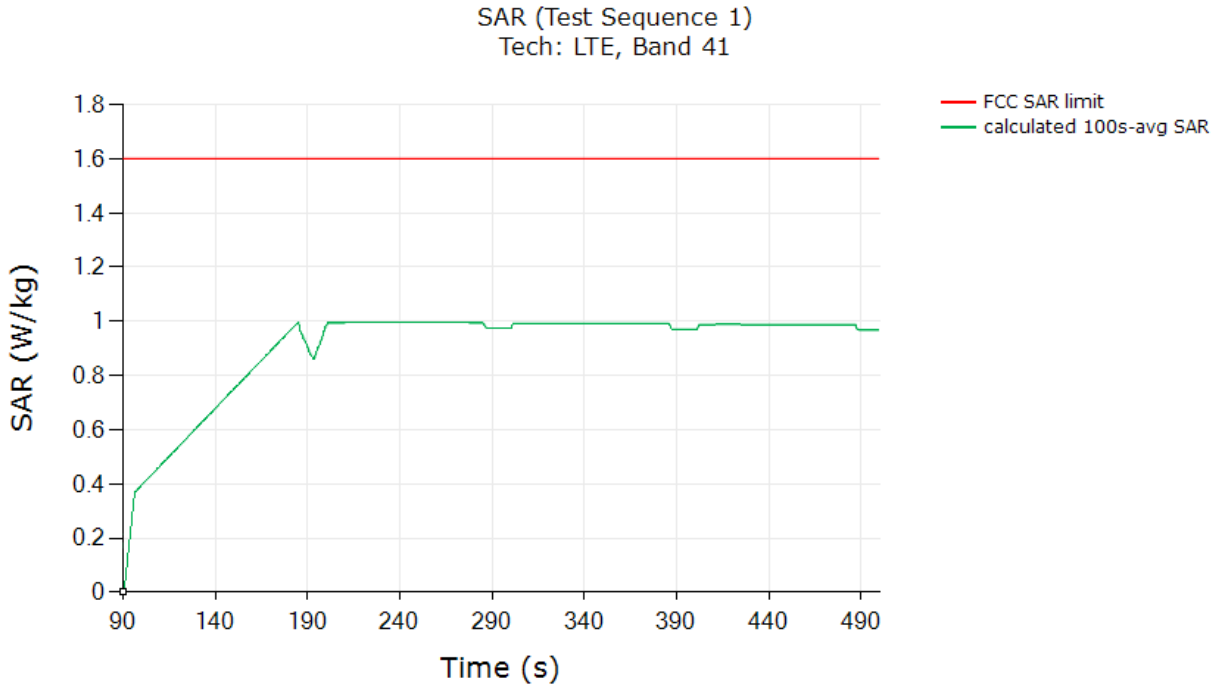
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.636
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

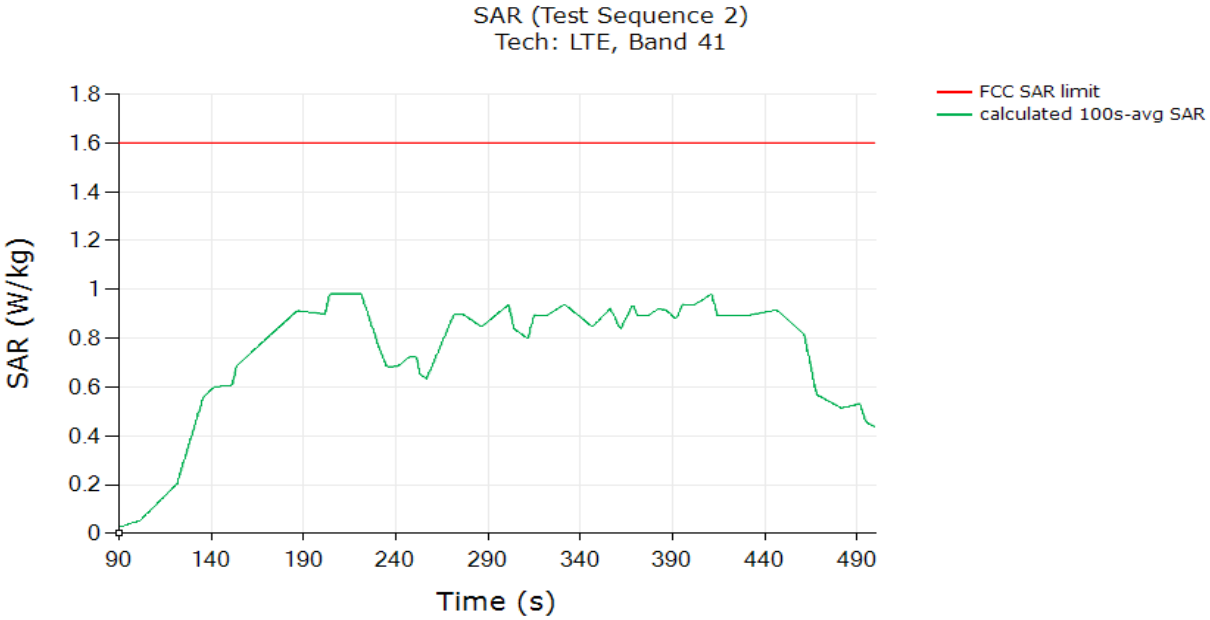
6.2.4 LTE Band 41 Ant4 DSI3

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.997
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

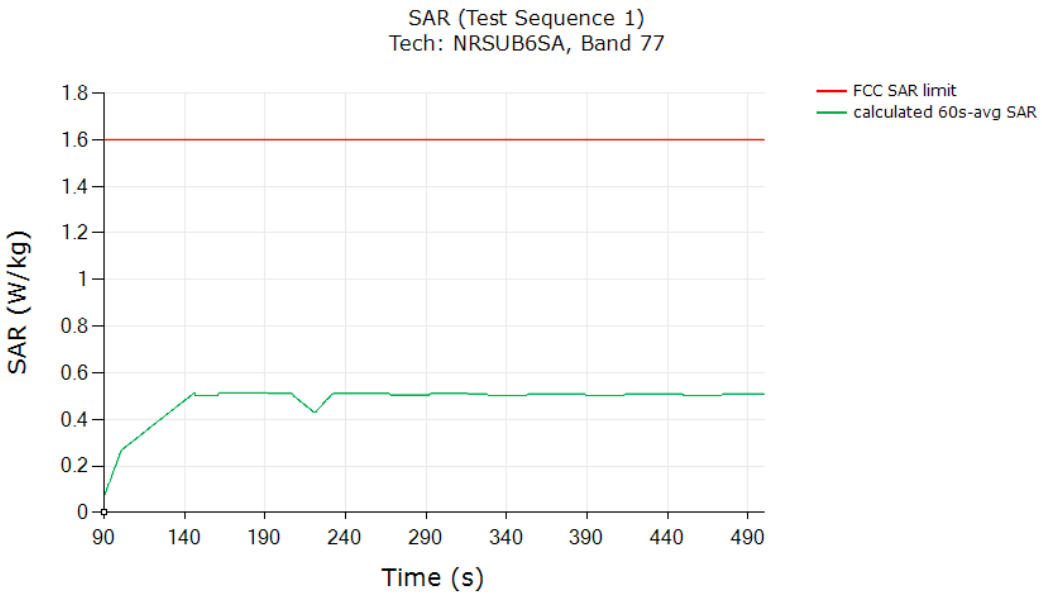
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.982
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

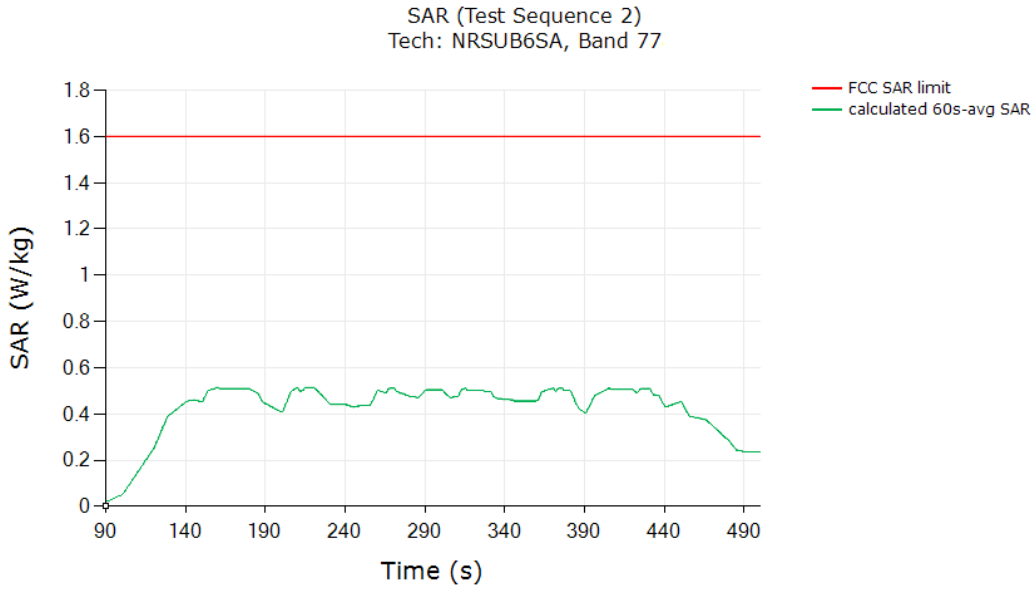
6.2.5 N77 Ant5 DSI3

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.513
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

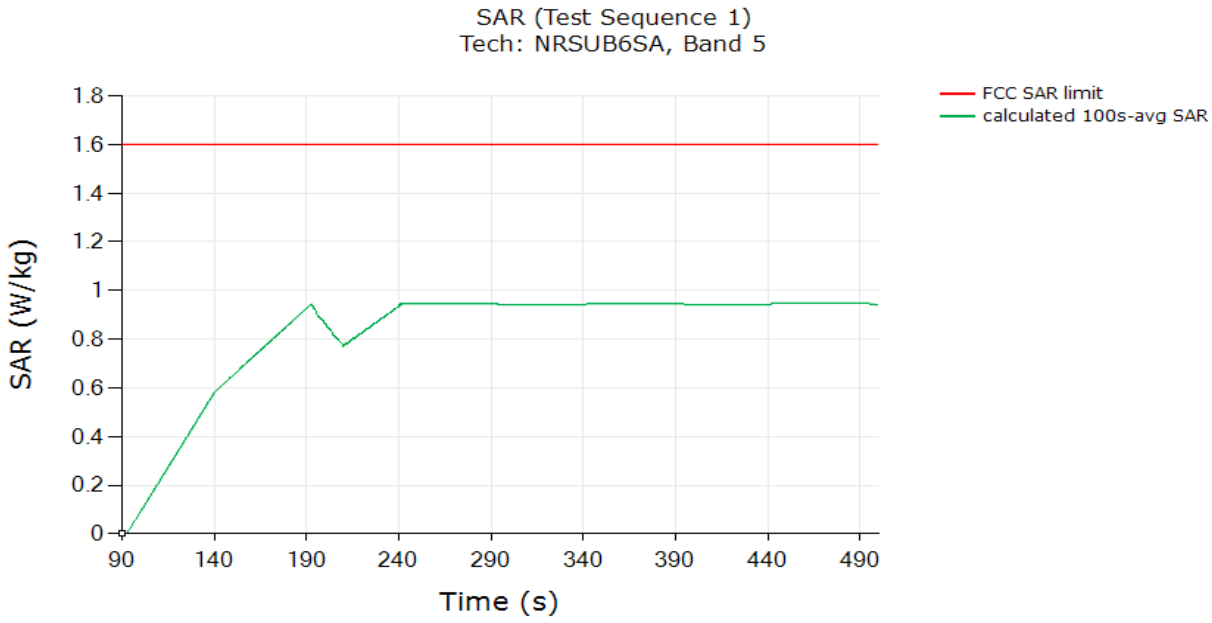
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.513
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

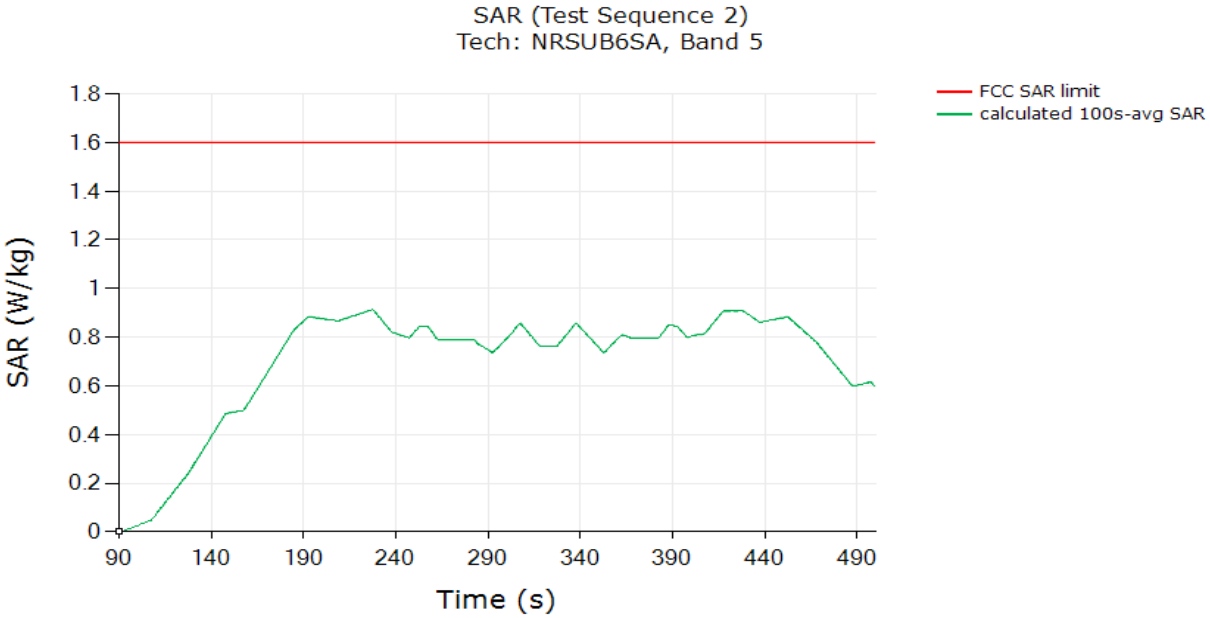
6.2.6 N5 Ant1 DSI4

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.947
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

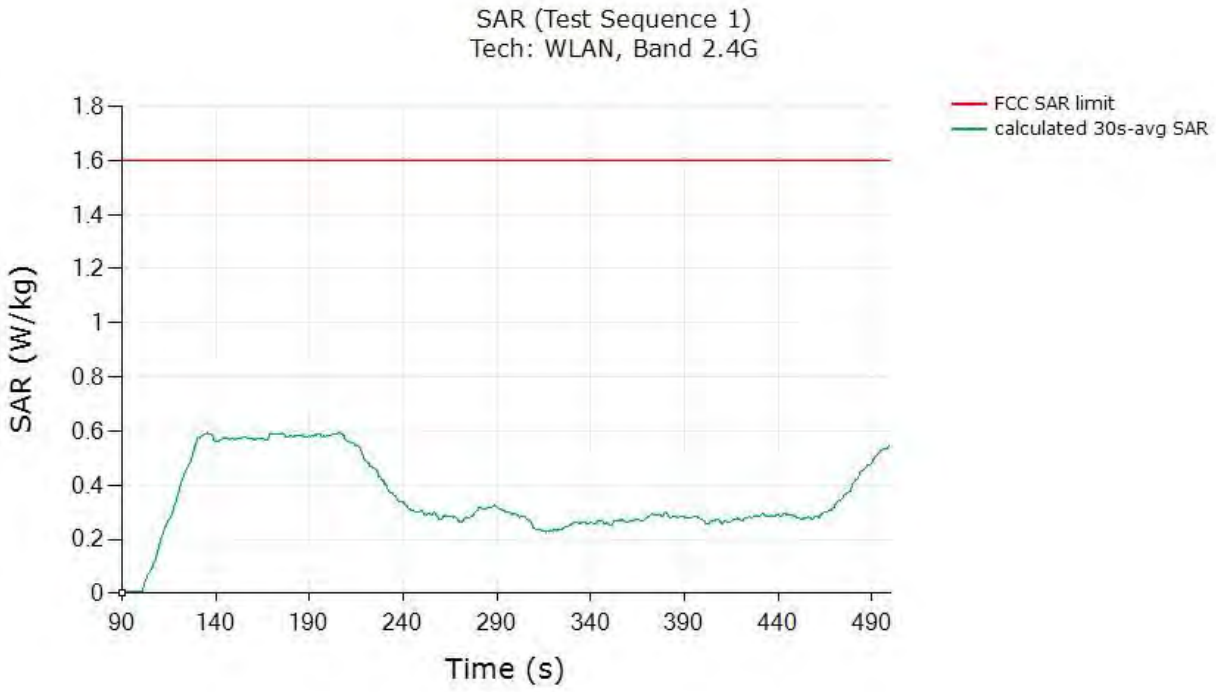
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.912
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

6.2.7 WIFI 2.4G MIMO DSI3

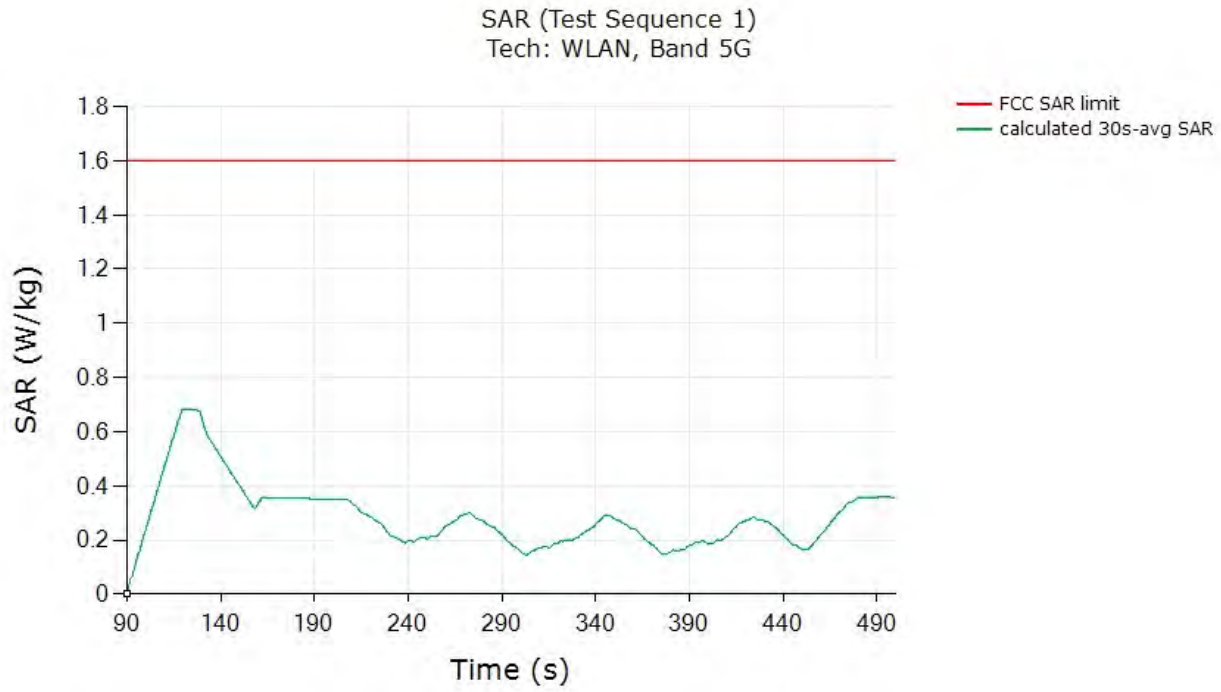
SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 30s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.947
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

6.2.8 WIFI 5G MIMO DSI3

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 30s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.947
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit + device uncertainty	

7 Conclusions

Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature employed has been validated through the conducted/radiated power measurement, as well as SAR measurement.

As demonstrated in this report, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0 for all the transmission scenarios described in Section 2. Therefore, the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement.

8 Test Equipment List

Test Platform	SPEAG DASY Professional
Description	SAR Test System
Software Reference	cDASY8 V16.4.0.5005

Hardware Reference

	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Inventory No.	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
☒	Test Phantom	SPEAG	SAM Twin	SZ-WSR-A-026	NCR	NCR
☒	Test Phantom	SPEAG	SAM Twin	SZ-WSR-A-027	NCR	NCR
☒	DAE	SPEAG	DAE4ip	SZ-WSR-M-078	2024/10/18	2025/10/17
☒	DAE	SPEAG	DAE4ip	SZ-WSR-M-074	2024/08/08	2025/08/07
☒	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	SZ-WSR-M-027	2024/07/17	2025/07/16
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D835V2	SZ-WSR-M-033	2022/11/02	2025/11/01
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D1750V2	SZ-WSR-M-035	2022/06/17	2025/06/16
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D1950V2	SZ-WSR-M-037	2022/10/31	2025/10/30
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2600V2	SZ-WSR-M-040	2022/6/14	2025/6/13
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D3500V2	SZ-WSR-M-041	2022/09/19	2025/09/18
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	SZ-WSR-M-046	2022/11/01	2025/10/31
☒	Dielectric parameter probes	SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	SZ-WSR-M-053	2024/06/26	2025/06/25
☒	Vector Network Analyzer and Vector Reflectometer	SPEAG	DAKS_VNA R140	SZ-WSR-M-054	2024/06/26	2025/06/25
☒	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	SZ-WRG-M-033	2025/01/07	2026/01/06
☒	UXM Wireless Test Platform	Keysight	E7515B	SZ-WSR-M-086	2024/08/17	2025/08/16
☒	Power Sensor	R&S	NRP8S	SZ-WSR-M-024	2024/12/18	2025/12/17
☒	Power Sensor	R&S	NRP8S	SZ-WSR-M-025	2024/12/18	2025/12/17
☒	RF Coupler	Narda	4216-10	SZ-WSR-A-008	NCR	NCR
☒	RF Coupler	Narda	4216-10	SZ-WSR-A-009	NCR	NCR
☒	RF Bi-Directional Coupler	Agilent	86205-60001	SZ-WSR-A-004	NCR	NCR
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5171B	SZ-WSR-M-006	2025/01/07	2026/01/06
☒	Preamplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	SZ-WSR-A-001	NCR	NCR
☒	Preamplifier	Compliance Directions Systems Inc.	AMP28-3W	SZ-WSR-A-002	NCR	NCR
☒	Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	SZ-WSR-M-007	2025/01/07	2026/01/06
☒	Power Sensor	Agilent	8481H	SZ-WSR-M-008	2025/01/07	2026/01/06
☒	Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z92	SZ-WSR-M-009	2025/01/08	2026/01/07
☒	Attenuator	SHX	TS2-3dB	SZ-WSR-A-012	NCR	NCR
☒	Speed reading thermometer	MingGao	T809	SZ-WSR-M-015	2024/05/30	2025/05/29
☒	Humidity and Temperature Indicator	CHIGAO	HTC-1	SZ-WSR-M-011	2024/05/28	2025/05/27

Appendix A. Test Sequences

1. Test sequence is generated based on below parameters of the EUT:

a. Measured maximum power (P_{max})

b. Measured Tx_power_at_SAR_design_target (P_{limit})

c. Reserve_power_margin (dB)

- $P_{reserve}$ (dBm) = measured P_{limit} (dBm) – Reserve_power_margin (dB)

d. *SAR_time_window* (100s for FCC)

2. Test Sequence 1 Waveform:

Based on the parameters above, the Test Sequence 1 is generated with one transition between high and low Tx powers. Here, high power = P_{max}; low power = P_{max}/2, and the transition occurs after 80 seconds at high power P_{max}. As long as the power enforcement is taking into effective during one 100s/60s time window, the validation test with this defined test sequence 1 is valid, otherwise, select other radio configuration (band/DSI within the same technology group) having lower P_{limit} for this test. The Test sequence 1 waveform is shown below:

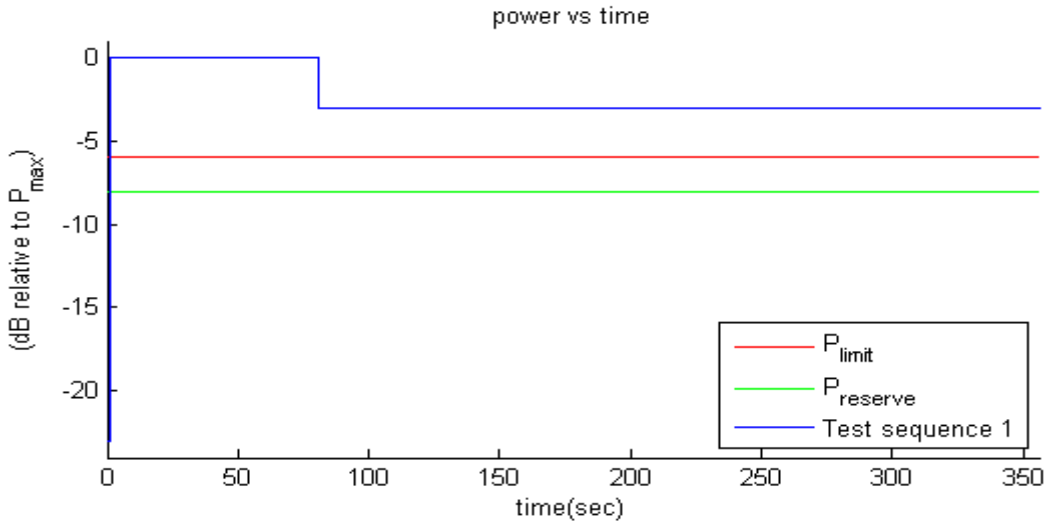


Figure 0-1 Test sequence 1 waveform

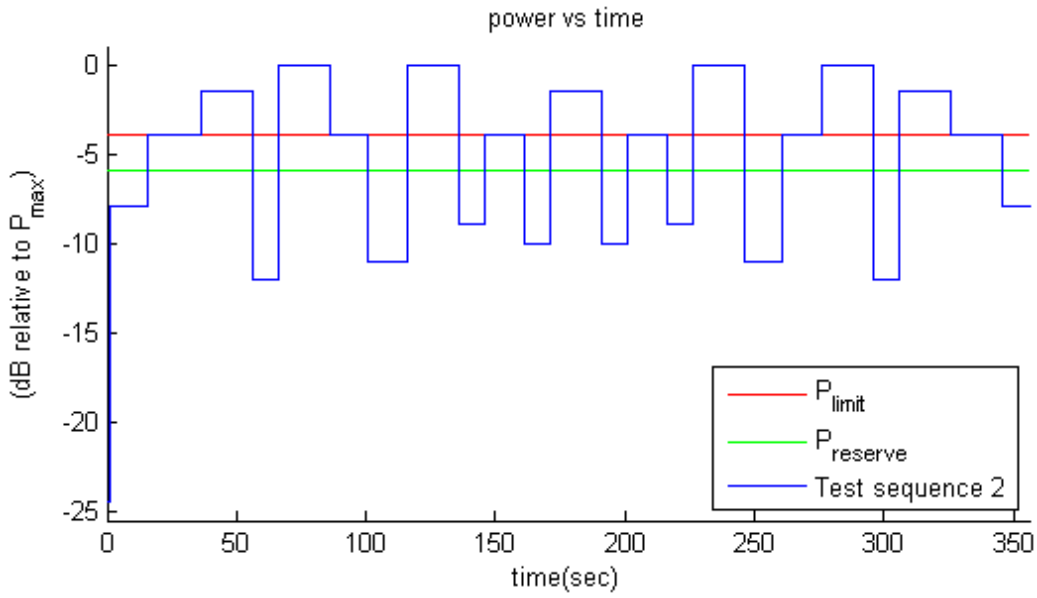
3. Test Sequence 2 Waveform:

Based on the parameters in A-1, the Test Sequence 2 is generated as described in Table 10-1, which contains two 170 second-long sequences (yellow and green highlighted rows) that are mirrored around the center row of 20s, resulting in a total duration of 360 seconds:

Table 0-1 Test Sequence 2

Time duration (seconds)	dB relative to P_{limit} or $P_{reserve}$
15	$P_{reserve} - 2$
20	P_{limit}
20	(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2 averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
10	$P_{reserve} - 6$
20	P_{max}
15	P_{limit}
15	$P_{reserve} - 5$
20	P_{max}
10	$P_{reserve} - 3$
15	P_{limit}
10	$P_{reserve} - 4$
20	(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2 averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
10	$P_{reserve} - 4$
15	P_{limit}
10	$P_{reserve} - 3$
20	P_{max}
15	$P_{reserve} - 5$
15	P_{limit}
20	P_{max}
10	$P_{reserve} - 6$
20	(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2 averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
20	P_{limit}
15	$P_{reserve} - 2$

The Test Sequence 2 waveform is shown as below.



Appendix B. Test Procedures for 5G NR + LTE Radio

Appendix B provides the test procedures for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for LTE + 5G NR non-standalone (NSA) mode transmission scenario, where sub- 6GHz LTE link acts as an anchor.

Time-varying Tx power test for 5G NR in NSA mode

Follows Section 3.2.1 to select test configurations for time-varying test. This test is performed with two pre-defined test sequences (described in Section 3.1) applied to 5G NR (with LTE on all-down bits or low power for the entire test after establishing the LTE+5G NR call with the callbox). Follow the test procedures described in Section 3.3.1 to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time averaged Tx power of 5G NR when converted into 1gSAR values does not exceed the regulatory limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)). 5G NR response to test sequence1 and test sequence2 will be similar to other technologies (say, LTE), and are shown in Sections 6.3.7 and 6.3.8.

Switch in SAR exposure between LTE vs. 5G NR during transmission

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR for LTE radio only, SAR from both LTE radio and 5G NR, and SAR from 5G NR only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance with FCC limit.

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for LTE and 5G NR in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} is:

□ Establish device in call with the callbox for LTE in desired band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to LTE P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.

□ Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to 5G NR P_{limit}. If testing LTE+5G NR in non-standalone mode, then establish LTE+5G NR call with callbox and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from 5G NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2 P_{limit} (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits)

2. Set Reserve_power_margin to actual (intended) value with EUT setup for LTE + 5G NR call. First, establish LTE connection in all-up bits with the callbox, and then 5G NR connection is added with callbox requesting UE to transmit at maximum power in 5G NR. As soon as the 5G NR connection is established, request all-down bits on LTE link (otherwise, 5G NR will not have sufficient RF exposure margin to sustain the call with LTE in all-up bits). Continue LTE (all-down bits)+5G NR transmission for more than one time-window duration to test predominantly 5G NR SAR exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is negligible from all-down bits in LTE). After at least one

time-window, request LTE to go all-up bits to test LTE SAR and 5G NR SAR exposure scenario. After at least one more time-window, drop (or request all-down bits) 5G NR transmission to test predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario.
Continue the test for at least one more time-window. Record the conducted Tx powers for both LTE and 5G NR for the entire duration of this test.

3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and 5G NR links. Similar to technology/band switch test in Section 3.3.3, convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 3-1.

4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2.

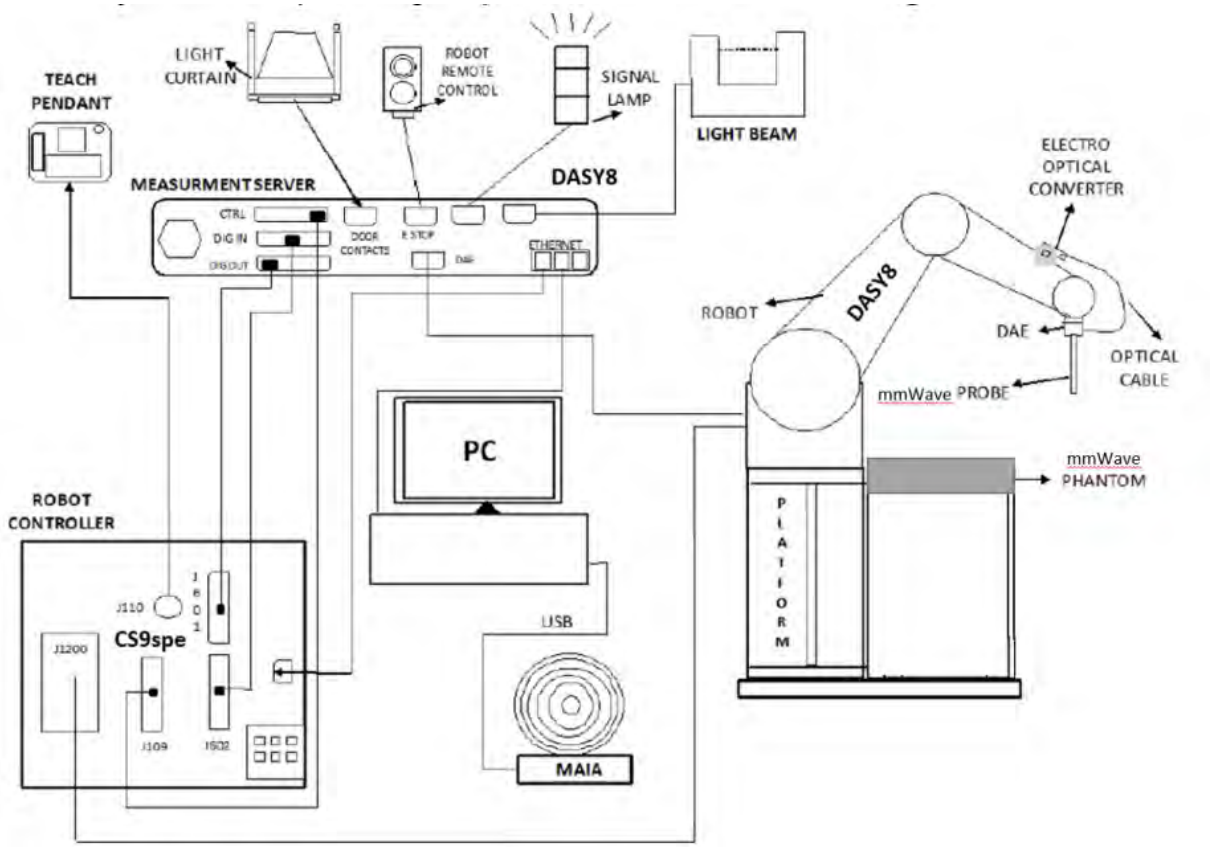
5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and
(b) corresponding regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg.

Appendix C. cDASY8 System Verification

1 The system to be used for SAR measurement

- SPEAG DASY8 system



2 SAR system verification and validation

Tissue Verification

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

The composition of the brain tissue simulating liquid is:

	SPEAG Product	Frequency range (MHz)	Main Ingredients
Broad-band head tissue simulating liquids	HBBL600-10000V6	600 - 10000	Water, Oil

<Tissue Check Results>

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency（MHz）	Measured Tissue		Target Tissue (±5%)		Deviation (Within ±5%)		Liquid Temp. (℃)	Test Date
		ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(S/m)		
835 Head	835	42.200	0.906	41.50	0.90	1.69%	0.67%	22.1	2025/4/25
1750 Head	1750	40.500	1.380	40.10	1.37	1.00%	0.73%	22.4	2025/4/27
2450 Head	2450	39.300	1.770	39.20	1.80	0.26%	-1.67%	22.3	2025/5/19
2600 Head	2600	38.100	1.890	39.00	1.96	-2.31%	-3.57%	22.0	2025/4/28
3500 Head	3500	37.600	2.820	37.90	2.91	-0.79%	-3.09%	22.1	2025/4/29
5250 Head	5250	36.800	4.740	35.90	4.71	2.51%	0.64%	22.2	2025/5/20
5600 Head	5600	35.900	5.130	35.50	5.07	1.13%	1.18%	22.4	2025/5/21
5750 Head	5750	35.700	5.320	35.40	5.22	0.85%	1.92%	22.3	2025/5/22

System Verification

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Part2 Appendix D.

<System Verification Results>

Validation Kit		Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W)	Deviation (Within ±10%)		Liquid Temp. (℃)	Test Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D835V2	Head	2.48	1.65	9.92	6.60	9.53	6.29	4.09%	4.93%	22.1	2025/4/25
D1750V2	Head	9.32	5.05	37.28	20.20	36.60	19.30	1.86%	4.66%	22.4	2025/4/27
D2450V2	Head	14.10	6.53	56.40	26.12	52.20	24.30	8.05%	7.49%	22.3	2025/5/19
D2600V2	Head	14.80	6.66	59.20	26.64	57.70	25.80	2.60%	3.26%	22.0	2025/4/28
Validation Kit		Measured SAR 100mW	Measured SAR 100mW	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W)	Deviation (Within ±10%)		Liquid Temp. (℃)	Test Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D3500V2	Head(3.5GHz)	7.04	2.70	70.40	27.00	65.80	25.70	6.99%	5.06%	22.1	2025/4/29
D5GHzV2	Head(5.25GHz)	7.370	2.280	73.70	22.80	77.30	22.10	-4.66%	3.17%	22.2	2025/5/20
	Head(5.6GHz)	8.750	2.490	87.50	24.90	81.30	23.10	7.63%	7.79%	22.4	2025/5/21
	Head(5.75GHz)	7.750	2.190	77.50	21.90	77.10	21.30	0.52%	2.82%	22.3	2025/5/22

Appendix E. Calibration certificate

Please see the Part2 Appendix E.

- End of the Report -