FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	**:**	**FCNT LLC.**
EQUIPMENT	**:**	**Mobile cellular phone**
BRAND NAME	**:**	**FCNT LLC.**
MODEL NAME	**:**	**F-41F**
FCC ID	**:**	**2BEPUFMP202**
STANDARD	**:**	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)**

We, Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen), would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen), the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Hank Huang

ilac-MRA

A2LA ACCREDITED Cert #5145.01

Approved by: Hank Huang

Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen)

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People’s Republic of China

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA4N2203	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Apr. 11, 2025

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **FCNT LLC., Mobile cellular phone , F-41F**, are as follows.

Highest 1g SAR Summary					
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Head (Separation 0mm)	Body-worn (Separation 5mm)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
			1g SAR (W/kg)		
Licensed	WCDMA	WCDMA V	0.61	1.23	1.56
	LTE	LTE Band 5	**0.70**	**1.31**	
DTS	WLAN	WLAN2.4GHz	<0.10	0.25	1.56
DSS	Bluetooth	Bluetooth	<0.10	0.10	1.41

Highest 10g SAR Summary				
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Product Specific 10g SAR (W/kg) (Separation 0mm)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission 10g SAR (W/kg)
Licensed	WCDMA	WCDMA V	1.24	1.93
	LTE	LTE Band 5	**1.48**	
DTS	WLAN	WLAN2.4GHz	0.45	1.93
DSS	Bluetooth	Bluetooth	<0.10	1.56
Date of Testing:			2025/3/30 ~ 2025/3/31	

Declaration of Conformity:
The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded are presented in accordance with the regulation limits or requirements declared by manufacturers.
Comments and Explanations:
The declared of product specification for EUT presented in the report are provided by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer takes all the responsibilities for the accuracy of product specification.

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR, 4.0 W/kg for Product Specific 10g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

2. Administration Data

Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen) is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.01.

Testing Laboratory			
Test Firm	Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen)		
Test Site Location	1/F, 2/F, Bldg 5, Shiling Industrial Zone, Xinwei Village, Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, 518055 People's Republic of China TEL: +86-755-86379589 FAX: +86-755-86379595		
Test Site No.	**Sporton Site No.**	**FCC Designation No.**	**FCC Test Firm Registration No.**
	SAR03-SZ	CN1256	421272

Applicant	
Company Name	FCNT LLC.
Address	Sanki Yamato Bldg. 3F, 7-10-1, Chuorinkan, Yamato-shi, Kanagawa, 242-0007, Japan

Manufacturer	
Company Name	FCNT LLC.
Address	Sanki Yamato Bldg. 3F, 7-10-1, Chuorinkan, Yamato-shi, Kanagawa, 242-0007, Japan

3. Guidance Applied

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

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

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Mobile cellular phone
Brand Name	FCNT LLC.
Model Name	F-41F
FCC ID	2BEPUFMP202
IMEI Code	Sample 1:358658860029860 Sample 2: 358658860037624
Frequency Band	WCDMA Band V: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	AMR / RMC 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA LTE: QPSK, 16QAM WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE
HW Version	DVT2
SW Version	V00R030A
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Remark:

1. This device supports VoLTE operation in LTE.
2. There are two samples. The difference between them could be referred to the F-41F_Operational Description of Product Equality Declaration which is exhibited separately. According to the difference, sample 1 was chosen to perform full SAR testing and sample 2 verified the worst case of sample 1.

4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

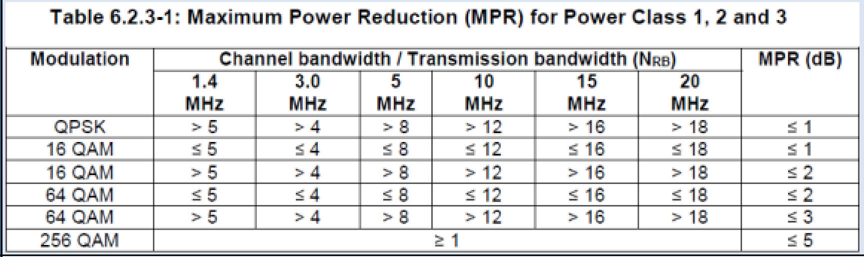
Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05	
FCC ID	2BEPUFMP202
Equipment Name	Mobile cellular phone
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz
Channel Bandwidth	LTE Band 5:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz
Uplink Modulations used	QPSK / 16QAM
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Voice and Data
LTE Release Version	R10
CA Support	Not Supported
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.

Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 1, 2 and 3

Modulation	**Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{RB})**						**MPR (dB)**
	1.4 MHz	**3.0 MHz**	**5 MHz**	**10 MHz**	**15 MHz**	**20 MHz**	
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1
16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2
64 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 2
64 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 3
256 QAM	≥ 1						≤ 5

Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band								
LTE Band 5								
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20407	824.7	20415	825.5	20425	826.5	20450	829
M	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5
H	20643	848.3	20635	847.5	20625	846.5	20600	844

5. RF Exposure Limits

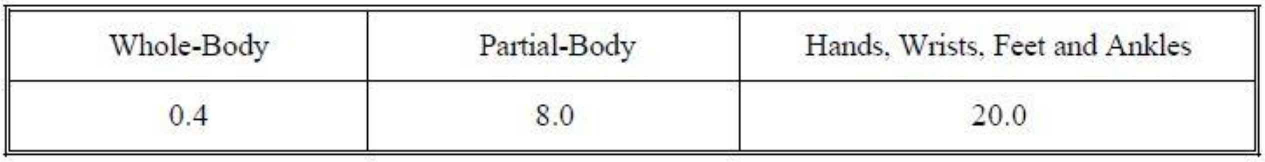
5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

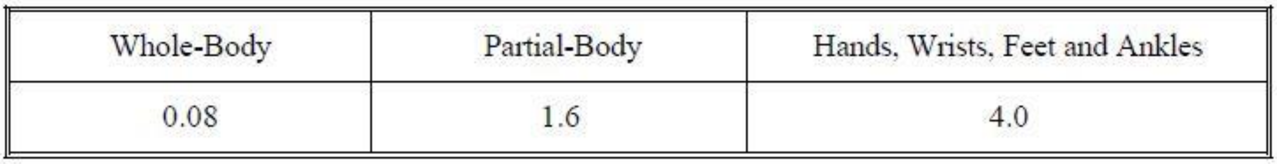
Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)



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

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



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

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

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

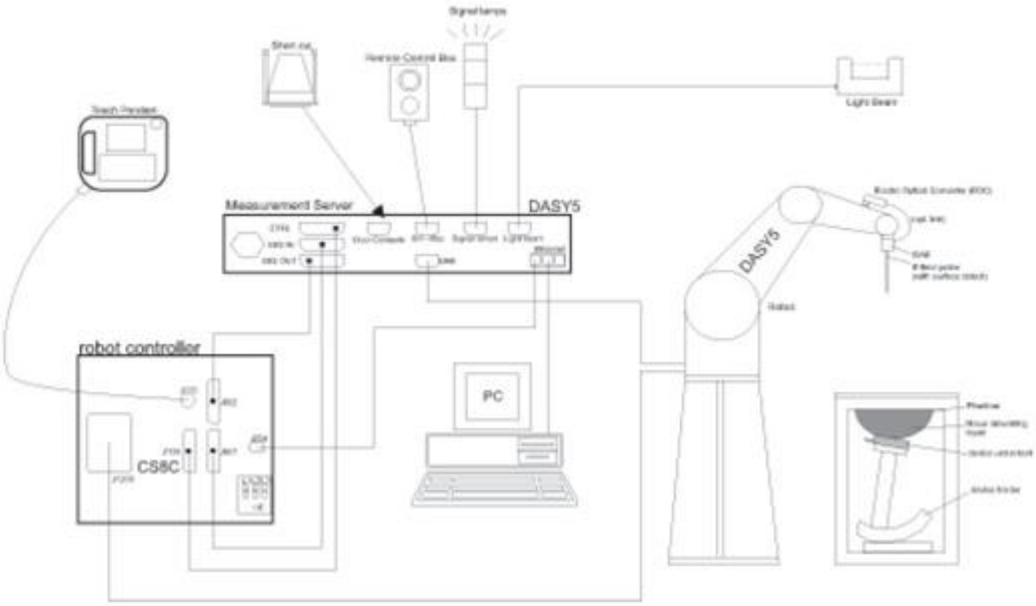
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

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



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

7.1 E-Field Probe

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

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	4 MHz – >10 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 10 GHz)	
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 µW/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

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

Photo of DAE

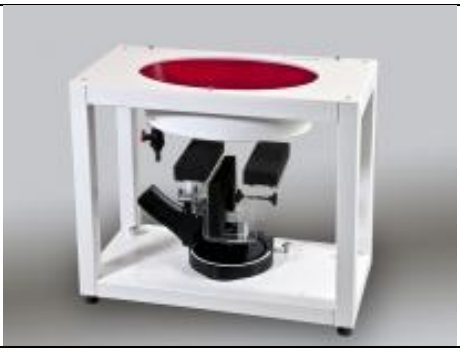
7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

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

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

<ELI Phantom>

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

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices or for evaluating transmitters operating at low frequencies. ELI is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

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

Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters

Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

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

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

Mounting Device for Laptops

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

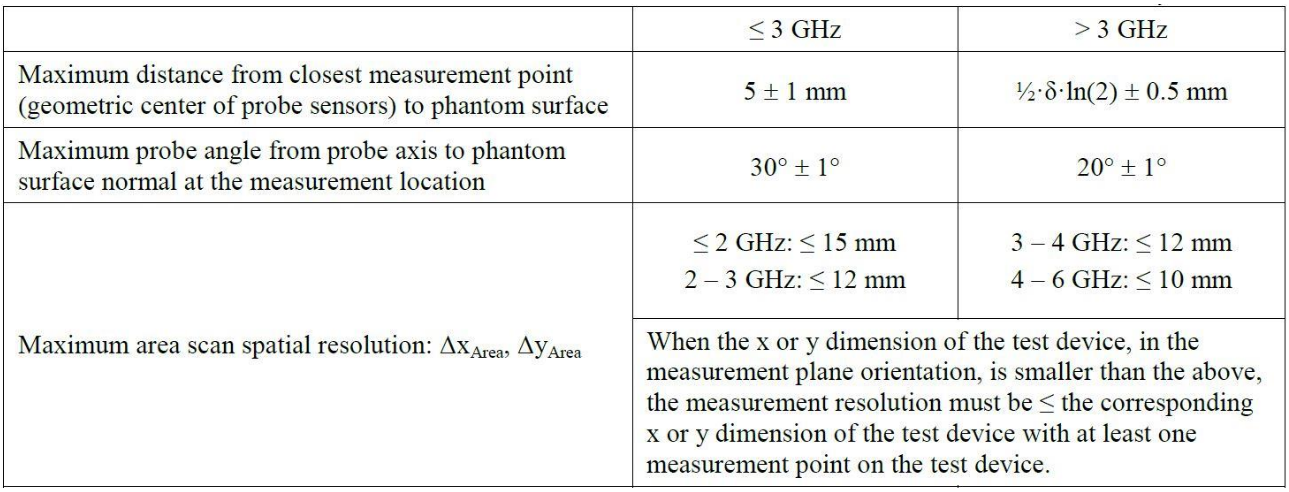
8.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

8.3 Area Scan

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

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

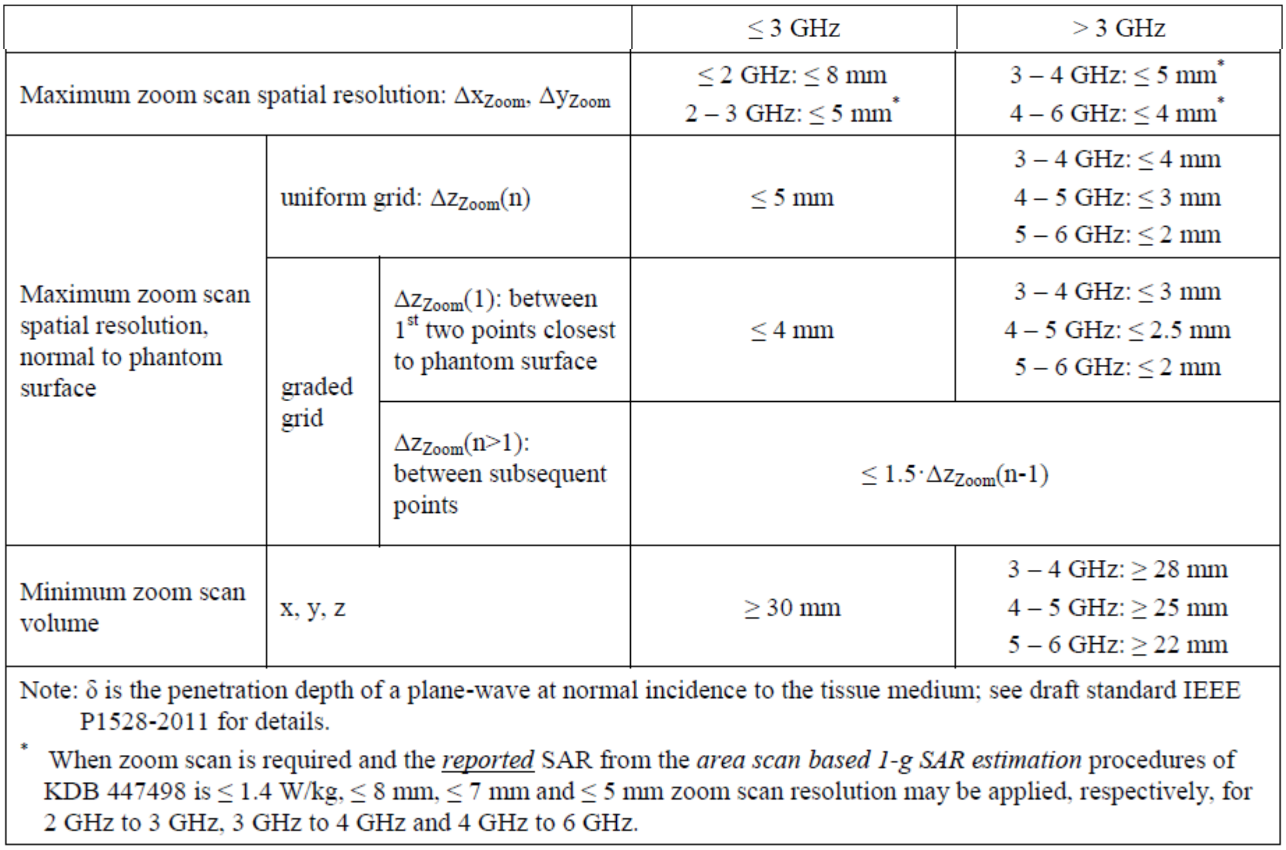


	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

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

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



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

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d162	Dec. 13, 2024	Dec. 12, 2025
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	924	Nov. 03, 2023	Nov. 02, 2026
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1664	Jul. 10, 2024	Jul. 09, 2025
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7815	Jan. 08, 2025	Jan. 07, 2026
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	1795	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8820C	6201300653	Jul. 05, 2024	Jul. 04, 2025
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8821C	6272278319	Jul. 03, 2024	Jul. 02, 2025
Keysight	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46523671	Oct. 15, 2024	Oct. 14, 2025
Speag	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1144	Aug. 20, 2024	Aug. 19, 2025
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Dec. 26, 2024	Dec. 25, 2025
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	1306099	Oct. 15, 2024	Oct. 14, 2025
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Oct. 15, 2024	Oct. 14, 2025
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1218010	Oct. 14, 2024	Oct. 13, 2025
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1339473	Dec. 26, 2024	Dec. 25, 2025
R&S	CBT BLUETOOTH TESTER	CBT	100963	Dec. 26, 2024	Dec. 25, 2025
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	100818	Jul. 04, 2024	Jul. 03, 2025
TES	Hygrometer	1310	200505600	Jul. 08, 2024	Jul. 07, 2025
Anymetre	Thermo-Hygrometer	JR593	2018100802	Oct. 17, 2024	Oct. 16, 2025
Mini-Circuits	Amplifier	ZVA-183W-S+	726202215	Note 1	
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	Note 1	
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note 1	
ET Industries	Dual Directional Coupler	C-058-10	N/A	Note 1	
Jinkexinhua	Attenuator	10db-8G	N/A	Note 1	

Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification according to KDB 865664 D01. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval. The justification data in appendix C can be found which the return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration for each dipole.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

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

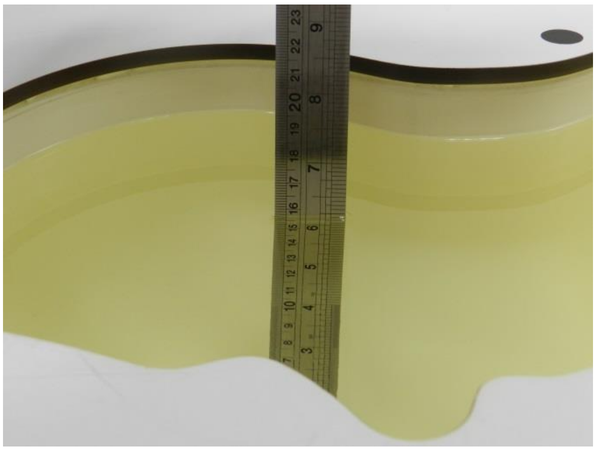


Fig 10.1Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

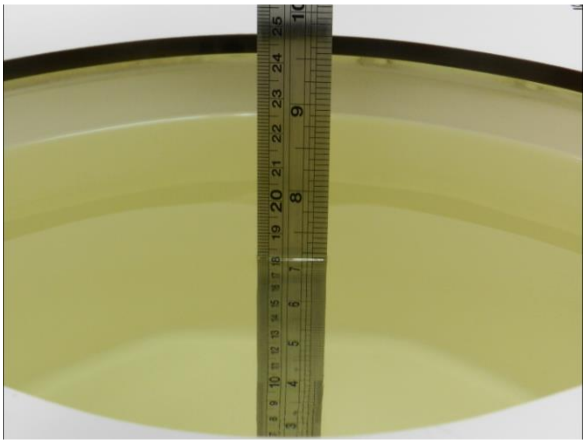


Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 Tissue Verification

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	22.3	0.933	41.559	0.90	41.50	3.67	0.14	±5	2025/3/30
2450	Head	22.2	1.792	40.062	1.80	39.20	-0.44	2.20	±5	2025/3/31

10.3 System Performance Check Results

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

<1g SAR>

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2025/3/30	835	Head	250	4d162	7815	1664	2.210	9.080	8.84	-2.64
2025/3/31	2450	Head	250	924	7815	1664	13.800	52.300	55.2	5.54

<10g SAR>

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2025/3/30	835	Head	250	4d162	7815	1664	1.470	5.850	5.88	0.51
2025/3/31	2450	Head	250	924	7815	1664	6.480	24.500	25.92	5.80

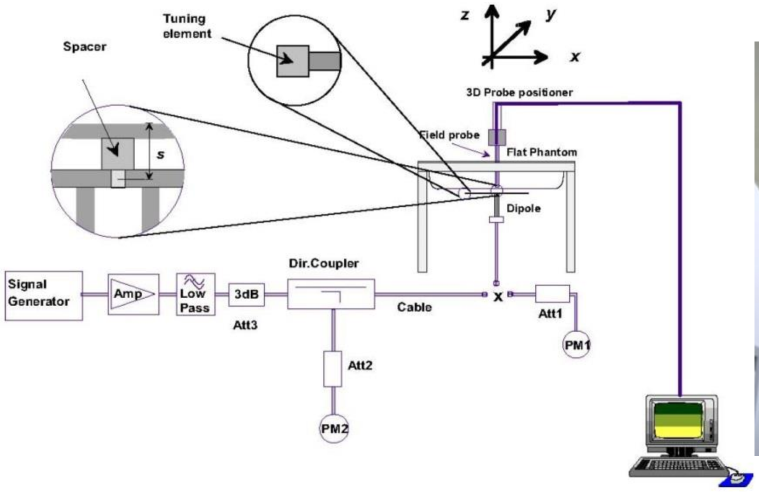


Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 11.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled “M,” the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked “LE,” and the right ERP is marked “RE.” Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 11.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 11.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 11.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

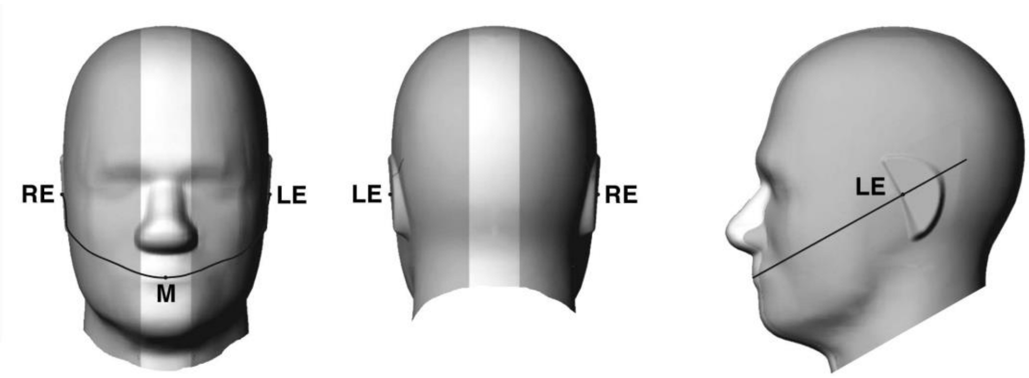


Fig 11.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

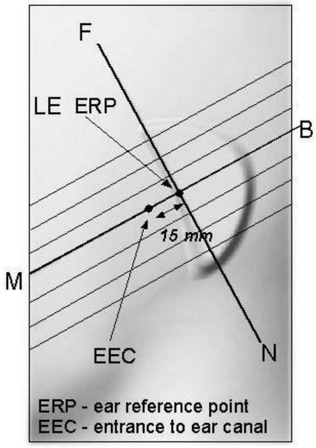


Fig 11.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

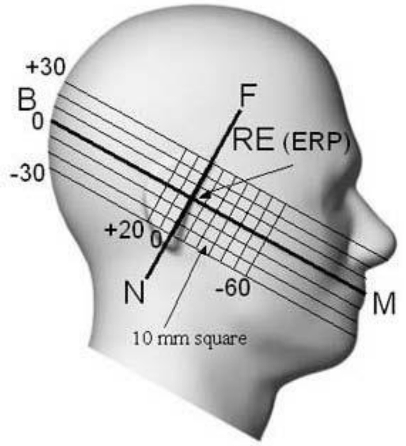


Fig 11.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 11.2.1 and Figure 11.2.2), and the midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 11.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 11.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 11.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 11.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

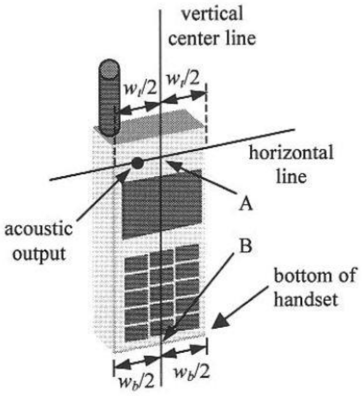


Fig 11.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

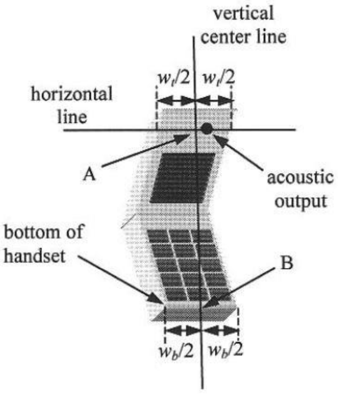


Fig 11.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

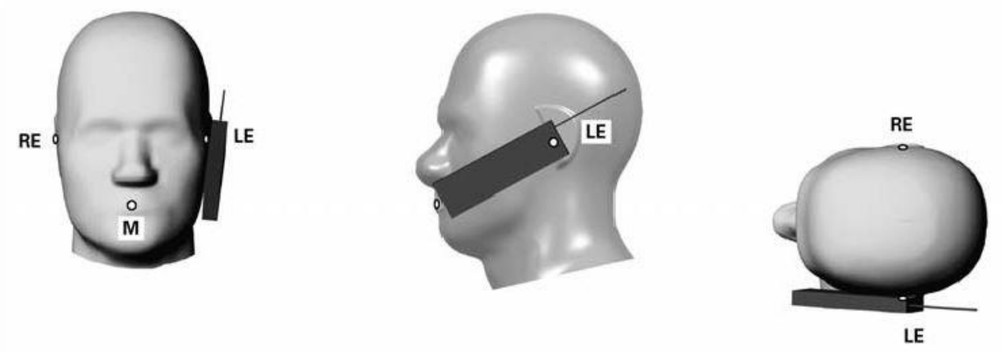


Fig 11.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 11.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

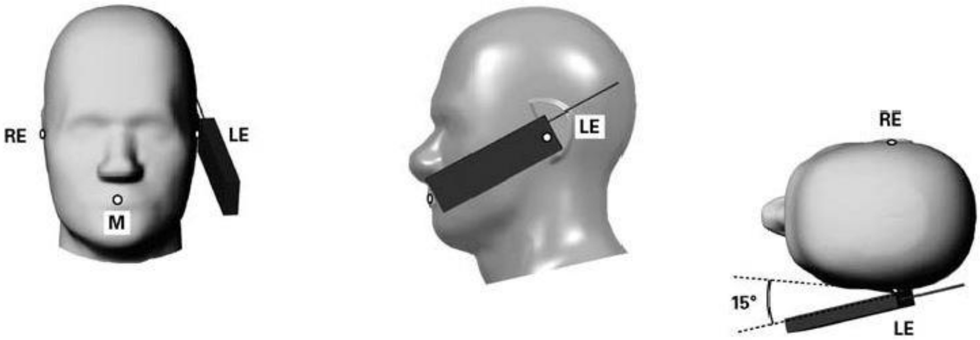


Fig 11.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 11.4). Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

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

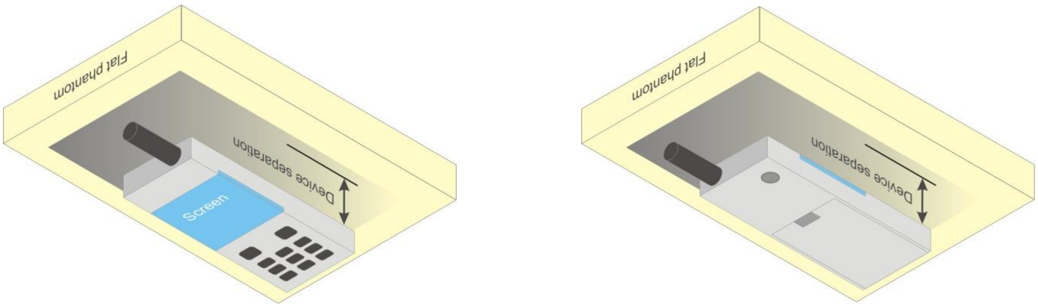


Fig 11.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Product Specific 10g SAR Exposure

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

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

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

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

The detailed conducted power table can refer to Appendix E.

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01v03r01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
    i. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
    ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
    iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
    iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
    v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
    vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
    vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
    viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
    ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
    x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
    xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

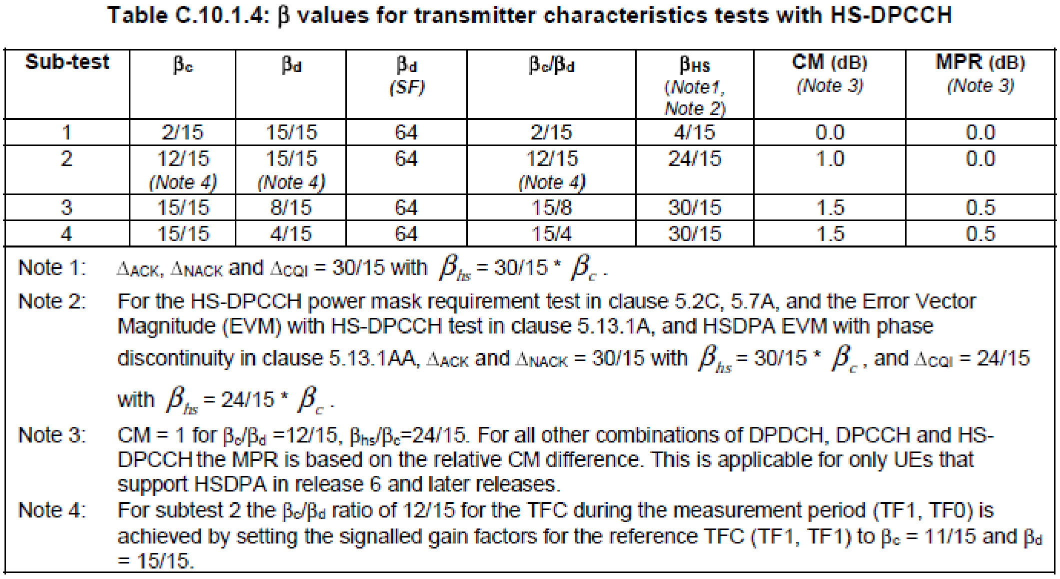


Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d *(SF)*	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} *(Note1, Note 2)*	CM (dB) *(Note 3)*	MPR (dB) *(Note 3)*
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 *(Note 4)*	15/15 *(Note 4)*	64	12/15 *(Note 4)*	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c .

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and Δ_{NACK} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c , and Δ_{CQI} = 24/15 with β_{hs} = 24/15 * β_c .

Note 3: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting * :
   i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
   ii. Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
   v. Set UE Target Power
   vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
   vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
   viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

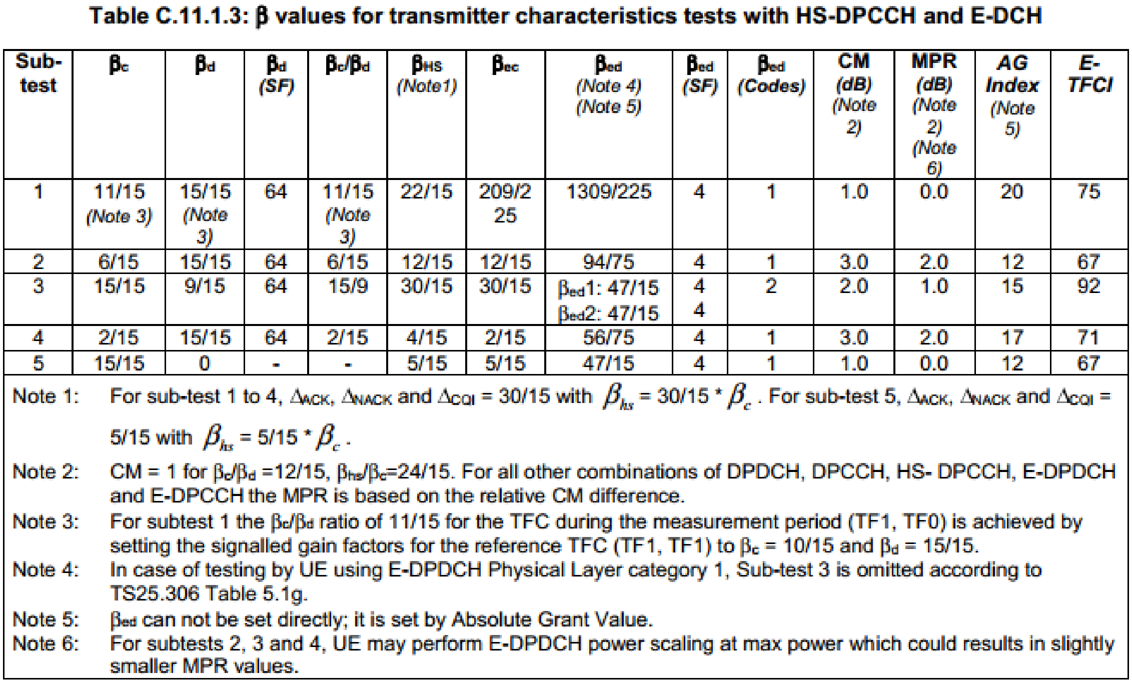


Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d *(SF)*	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} *(Note1)*	β_{ec}	β_{ed} *(Note 4) (Note 5)*	β_{ed} *(SF)*	β_{ed} *(Codes)*	CM (dB) *(Note 2)*	MPR (dB) *(Note 2) (Note 6)*	*AG Index (Note 5)*	*E-TFCI*
1	11/15 *(Note 3)*	15/15 *(Note 3)*	64	11/15 *(Note 3)*	22/15	209/225	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed}1: 47/15 β_{ed}2: 47/15	4 4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15	0	-	-	5/15	5/15	47/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	12	67

Note 1: For sub-test 1 to 4, Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$. For sub-test 5, Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 5/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 5/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Note 4: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.

Note 5: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Note 6: For subtests 2, 3 and 4, UE may perform E-DPDCH power scaling at max power which could results in slightly smaller MPR values.

Setup Configuration

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR testing is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. The maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA is ≤ ¼ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA, and according to the following RF output power, the output power results of the secondary modes (HSDPA / HSUPA) are less than ¼ dB higher than the primary modes; therefore, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

<LTE Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Anritsu MT8820C base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, for QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
8. For LTE B5 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

<WLAN Conducted Power>

General Note:

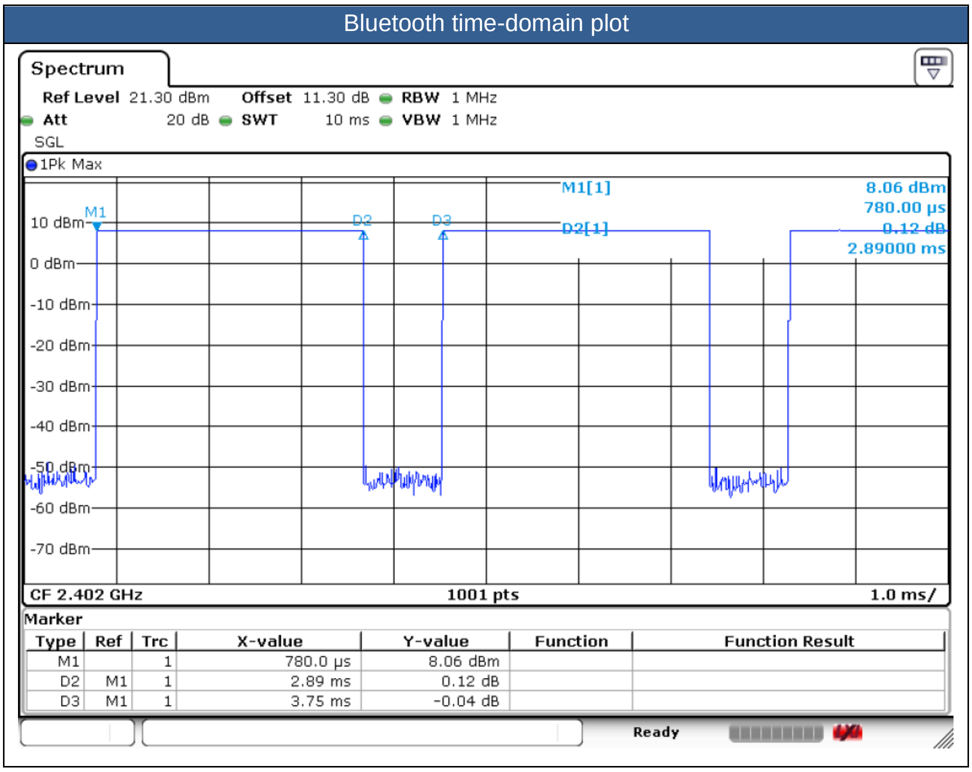
1. The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures. For “Not required”, SAR Test reduction was applied from KDB 248227 guidance, Sec. 2.1, b), 1) when the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration. Additional output power measurements were not necessary.
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
3. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
4. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
5. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
    a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
    b. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
    c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

<2.4GHz Bluetooth>

General Note:

1. For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 1Mbps, due to its highest average power.
2. The Bluetooth duty cycle is 77.07 % as following figure, according to Oct. 2016 TCB workshop for Bluetooth SAR scaling need further consideration and the maximum duty cycle is 100%, therefore the actual duty cycle will be scaled up to100% for Bluetooth reported SAR calculation.

Bluetooth time-domain plot



Spectrum

Ref Level 21.30 dBm Offset 11.30 dB RBW 1 MHz
Att 20 dB SWT 10 ms VBW 1 MHz
SGL

1Pk Max

M1[1] 8.06 dBm 780.00 µs
D2[1] 0.12 dB 2.89000 ms

CF 2.402 GHz 1001 pts 1.0 ms/

Marker

Type	Ref	Trc	X-value	Y-value	Function	Function Result
M1		1	780.0 µs	8.06 dBm		
D2	M1	1	2.89 ms	0.12 dB		
D3	M1	1	3.75 ms	-0.04 dB		

14. Antenna Location

The detailed antenna location information can refer to SAR Test Setup Photos.

15. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
    a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
    b. For SAR testing of WLAN/Bluetooth signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
    c. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
    d. For WLAN/Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
    - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
    - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
    - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.
4. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r03, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.
5. Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm. When hotspot mode does not apply, 10-g extremity SAR is required for all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25mm from that surface or edge in direct contact with a flat phantom, to address interactive hand use exposure conditions.
    a. WCDMA Band V/LTE Band 5/WLAN2.4GHz/Bluetooth tested the product specific 10g SAR since it has no hotspot mode.
    b. When 10-g product specific 10g SAR is considered, SAR thresholds is specified in the procedures for SAR test reduction and exclusion should be multiplied by 2.5.
6. Although the headset SAR is greater than 0.8 W/kg, the headset SAR verified the worst of the non-headset SAR and less than non-headset SAR, so there is no need to be tested other channels.
7. The following table “n/a” in the result means the SAR cube is too small to be detected.
8. For Phablet devices, when hotspot mode is not supported, Product specific 10-g SAR is required for all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25mm from that surface or edge in direct contact with a flat phantom, to address interactive hand use exposure conditions.

WCDMA Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR testing is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1’s”.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. The maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA is ≤ ¼ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA, and according to the following RF output power, the output power results of the secondary modes (HSDPA / HSUPA) are less than ¼ dB higher than the primary modes; therefore, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

LTE Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, for QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
6. For LTE B5 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

WLAN/Bluetooth Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, U-NII-1 SAR testing is not required when the U-NII-2A band highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band.
3. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
4. For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.
5. During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

15.1 Head SAR

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	EUT Flip	Sample	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
01	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	0.02	0.521	**0.611**
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Tilted	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	0.03	0.227	0.266
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	0.01	0.428	0.502
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Tilted	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	-0.05	0.200	0.234
02	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Right Cheek	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.16	0.537	**0.697**
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Right Cheek	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	2	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.03	0.502	0.651
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Right Tilted	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	-0.15	0.256	0.332
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Left Cheek	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	-0.07	0.508	0.659
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Left Tilted	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	-0.14	0.259	0.336
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Right Cheek	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	0.06	0.420	0.558
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Right Tilted	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	-0.18	0.202	0.268
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Left Cheek	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	0.06	0.410	0.544
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Left Tilted	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	-0.1	0.194	0.258

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	EUT Flip	Sample	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
03	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-0.04	0.016	**0.026**
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Right Tilted	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-	n/a	n/a
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Left Cheek	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-	n/a	n/a
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Left Tilted	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-	n/a	n/a
04	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-0.17	0.057	**0.075**
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Tilted	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-	n/a	n/a
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-	n/a	n/a
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Tilted	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-	n/a	n/a

15.2 Body Worn Accessory SAR

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	EUT Flip	Sample	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	5mm	Ant 1	-	4233	846.6	Closed	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	0.03	0.551	0.646
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	5mm	Ant 1	-	4233	846.6	Closed	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	-0.14	0.851	0.998
05	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	5mm	Ant 1	-	4132	826.4	Closed	1	22.93	24.00	1.279	0.15	0.959	**1.227**
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	5mm	Ant 1	-	4182	836.4	Closed	1	23.08	24.00	1.236	0.17	0.914	1.130
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	5mm	Ant 1	Headset	4132	826.4	Closed	1	22.93	24.00	1.279	0.01	0.869	1.112
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Front	5mm	Ant 1	-	20525	836.5	Closed	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.06	0.399	0.518
06	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	5mm	Ant 1	-	20525	836.5	Closed	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.03	1.010	**1.310**
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	5mm	Ant 1	-	20525	836.5	Closed	2	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.09	0.985	1.278
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	5mm	Ant 1	Headset	20525	836.5	Closed	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.05	0.976	1.266
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Front	5mm	Ant 1	-	20525	836.5	Closed	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	0.07	0.312	0.414
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Back	5mm	Ant 1	-	20525	836.5	Closed	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	0.03	0.806	1.070
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	50	0	-	Back	5mm	Ant 1	-	20525	836.5	Closed	1	21.55	23.00	1.396	0.09	0.798	1.114

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	EUT Flip	Sample	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Front	5mm	Ant 2	-	39	2441	Closed	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-	n/a	n/a
07	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Back	5mm	Ant 2	-	39	2441	Closed	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-0.03	0.061	**0.097**
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	5mm	Ant 2	-	6	2437	Closed	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-0.04	0.126	0.166
08	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	5mm	Ant 2	-	6	2437	Closed	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	0.07	0.188	**0.248**

15.3 Product specific 10g SAR

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	EUT Flip	Sample	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	0.09	0.831	0.974
09	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	0.15	1.060	**1.243**
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	-0.09	0.322	0.377
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Side	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	-0.07	0.123	0.144
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Top Side	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	-	n/a	n/a
	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	0mm	Ant 1	4233	846.6	Open	1	23.31	24.00	1.172	-0.15	0.076	0.089
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Front	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	0	0.809	1.049
10	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.08	1.140	**1.479**
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	2	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.02	1.020	1.323
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Left Side	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	-0.02	0.222	0.288
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Right Side	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.02	0.219	0.284
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Top Side	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	-	n/a	n/a
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Bottom Side	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	22.87	24.00	1.297	-0.06	0.039	0.051
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Front	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	-0.17	0.661	0.877
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Back	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	0.05	0.931	1.236
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Left Side	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	0.11	0.181	0.240
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Right Side	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	0.11	0.179	0.238
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Top Side	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	-	n/a	n/a
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25	12	-	Bottom Side	0mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Open	1	21.77	23.00	1.327	-0.09	0.032	0.042

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	EUT Flip	Sample	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Front	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-0.19	0.022	0.035
11	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Back	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-0.1	0.053	**0.085**
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Left Side	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-	n/a	n/a
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Right Side	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	0.01	0.037	0.059
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Top Side	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-	n/a	n/a
	Bluetooth	DH5 1Mbps	Bottom Side	0mm	Ant 2	39	2441	Open	1	9.10	10.00	1.230	77.07	1.298	-	n/a	n/a
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-0.18	0.155	0.204
12	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-0.05	0.342	**0.451**
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Side	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-0.06	0.045	0.059
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Side	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	0.18	0.280	0.369
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	-0.06	0.000	0.000
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Side	0mm	Ant 2	6	2437	Open	1	16.90	18.00	1.288	97.63	1.024	0.05	0.050	0.066

15.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

<1g>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	EUT Flip	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	Back	5mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Closed	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.03	1.010	1	1.310
2nd	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	Back	5mm	Ant 1	20525	836.5	Closed	22.87	24.00	1.297	0.07	0.993	1.017	1.288

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	**Simultaneous Transmission Configurations**	**Mobile Cellular Phone**		
		Head	**Body**	**Product specific 10g SAR**
1.	WWAN + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	WWAN + Bluetooth	Yes	Yes	Yes

General Note:

1. EUT will choose each WCDMA and LTE according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
2. WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna and they cannot transmit simultaneously.
3. When stand-alone SAR is not required for a transmitter or antenna, its SAR is considered zero in the SAR summing process to assess Multi-band transmission SAR compliance.
4. The maximum SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
5. For standalone WWAN, always choose the highest SAR among all WWAN bands for each exposure position to perform simultaneous transmission analysis with WLAN/BT. This is the worst co-located analysis and can represent each band.
6. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
   i) 1g Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg and 10g Scalar SAR summation < 4.0W/kg.
   ii) SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^1.5 / (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of [(x1-x2)2 + (y1-y2)2 + (z1-z2)2], where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
   iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04 for 1g SAR and SPLSR≤ 0.10 for 10g SAR, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
   iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band 1g SAR < 1.6W/kg and 10g SAR < 4.0W/kg.

16.1 Head Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2	1+3
		WWAN	WLAN2.4GHz Ant 2	Bluetooth Ant 2	Summed	Summed
		1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)
All Bands	Right Cheek	0.697	0.075	0.026	0.77	0.72
	Right Tilted	0.332			0.33	0.33
	Left Cheek	0.659			0.66	0.66
	Left Tilted	0.336			0.34	0.34

16.2 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2	1+3
		WWAN	WLAN2.4GHz Ant 2	Bluetooth Ant 2	Summed	Summed
		1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)
All Bands	Front	0.646	0.166		0.81	0.65
	Back	1.310	0.248	0.097	**1.56**	**1.41**
	Front with Headset				0.00	0.00
	Back with Headset	1.266			1.27	1.27

16.3 Product specific 10g SAR Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2	1+3
		WWAN	WLAN2.4GHz Ant 2	Bluetooth Ant 2	Summed	Summed
		10g SAR (W/kg)	10g SAR (W/kg)	10g SAR (W/kg)	10g SAR (W/kg)	10g SAR (W/kg)
All Band	Front	1.049	0.204	0.035	1.25	1.08
	Back	1.479	0.451	0.085	**1.93**	**1.56**
	Left side	0.288	0.059		0.35	0.29
	Right side	0.284	0.369	0.059	0.65	0.34
	Top side				0.00	0.00
	Bottom side	0.089	0.066		0.16	0.09

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17. Uncertainty Assessment

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

18. References

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

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

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

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

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

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

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

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

[9] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Dec 2015

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

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

Appendixes

Please refer to separated files for the following appendixes

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

Appendix D. Test Setup Photos

Appendix E. Conducted RF Output Power Table

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