



PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

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Element Washington DC LLC, Morgan Hill, CA, USA

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APPLICANT:

APPLE INC.

DUT Type:

Tablet Device

Application Type:

Certification

FCC Rule Part(s):

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Model:

A2435

Device Serial Numbers:

Pre-Production Samples [SN: 36WN4D, 77JPQ4, XMY219, J2LX7G, RQMMV7, 4NW9GJ, 22TDCW, 2YDPHG, 7R46P2]

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.



RJ Ortanez

Executive Vice President



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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
UMTS 850	Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
UMTS 1750	Data	1712.4 - 1752.6 MHz
UMTS 1900	Data	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz
LTE Band 71	Voice/Data	665.5 - 695.5 MHz
LTE Band 12	Voice/Data	699.7 - 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 17	Voice/Data	706.5 - 713.5 MHz
LTE Band 13	Voice/Data	779.5 - 784.5 MHz
LTE Band 14	Voice/Data	790.5 - 795.5 MHz
LTE Band 26 (Cell)	Voice/Data	814.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Voice/Data	824.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 66 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1779.3 MHz
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1754.3 MHz
LTE Band 25 (PCS)	Voice/Data	1850.7 - 1914.3 MHz
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Voice/Data	1850.7 - 1909.3 MHz
LTE Band 30	Voice/Data	2307.5 - 2312.5 MHz
LTE Band 7	Voice/Data	2502.5 - 2567.5 MHz
LTE Band 41	Voice/Data	2498.5 - 2687.5 MHz
LTE Band 48	Voice/Data	3552.5 - 3697.5 MHz
NR Band n71	Data	665.5 - 695.5 MHz
NR Band n12	Data	701.5 - 713.5 MHz
NR Band n14	Data	790.5 - 795.5 MHz
NR Band n5 (Cell)	Data	826.5 - 846.5 MHz
NR Band n26	Data	816.5 - 846.5 MHz
NR Band n70	Data	1697.5 - 1707.5 MHz
NR Band n66 (AWS)	Data	1712.5 - 1777.5 MHz
NR Band n25 (PCS)	Data	1852.5 - 1912.5 MHz
NR Band n2 (PCS)	Data	1852.5 - 1907.5 MHz
NR Band n30	Data	2307.5 - 2312.5 MHz
NR Band n7	Data	2502.5 - 2567.5 MHz
NR Band n41 PC2	Data	2506.02 - 2679.99 MHz
NR Band n77 DoD PC2	Data	3455.01 - 3544.98 MHz
NR Band n77 C PC2	Data	3705.0 - 3975.0 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Voice/Data	2412 - 2472 MHz
U-NII-1	Voice/Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Voice/Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Voice/Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Voice/Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
U-NII-5	Voice/Data	5955 - 6415 MHz
U-NII-6	Voice/Data	6435 - 6515 MHz
U-NII-7	Voice/Data	6535 - 6875 MHz
U-NII-8	Voice/Data	6895 - 7115 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NB UNII-1	Data	5162 - 5245 MHz
NB UNII-3	Data	5733 - 5844 MHz
NR Band n258	Data	24250 - 24450 MHz 24750 - 25250 MHz
NR Band n260	Data	37000 - 40000 MHz
NR Band n261	Data	27500 - 28350 MHz

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1.2 Time-Averaging Algorithm for RF Exposure Compliance

This device is enabled with Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature. This feature performs time averaging algorithm in real time to control and manage transmitting power and ensure the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with FCC requirements all the time. DUT contains embedded file system (EFS) version 18 configured for the second generation (GEN2) for Sub6 and mmWave.

The Smart Transmit algorithm maintains the time-averaged transmit power, in turn, time-averaged RF exposure of SAR_design_target or PD_design_target, below the predefined time-averaged power limit (i.e., P_{limit} for sub-6 radio, and input.power.limit for 5G mmW NR), for each characterized technology and band.

Smart Transmit allows the device to transmit at higher power instantaneously, as high as P_{max} , when needed, but enforces power limiting to maintain time-averaged transmit power to P_{limit} for frequencies < 6 GHz and input.power.limit for frequencies > 6 GHz.

Note that the device uncertainty for sub-6GHz WWAN is 1.0 dB for this DUT, the device uncertainty for mmW is 2.0 dB, and the reserve power margin per technology being as follows:

For 3G technology, Reserve_power_margin (dB) = Reserve_power_margin_db_2g_3g_wwan for 2G and 3G WWAN technology is 3dB

For 4G and 5G technology: total_min_exp_budget_linear_4g_5g_wwan is 0.5, and Reserve_power_margin (dB) = $-10 \cdot \log_{10}(\text{total_min_exp_budget_linear_4g_5g_wwan}) = 3 \text{ dB}$.

This purpose of the Part 2 report is to demonstrate the DUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement under Tx varying transmission scenarios, thereby validity of Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature implementation in this device. It serves to compliment the Part 0 and Part 1 Test Reports to justify compliance per FCC.

1.3 Bibliography

Report Type	Report Serial Number
Part 0 SAR Test Report	1C2205090025-25.BCG
Part 1 SAR Test Report	1C2205090025-26.BCG
Part 0 Power Density Test Report	1C2205090025-28.BCG
Part 1 Power Density Test Report	1C2205090025-29.BCG
RF Exposure Compliance Summary	1C2205090025-30.BCG

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2 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

2.1 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.

2.2 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. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

2.3 RF Exposure Limits for Frequencies Below 6 GHz

Table 2-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Peak Spatial Average SAR Head	1.6	8.0
Whole Body SAR	0.08	0.4
Peak Spatial Average SAR Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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2.4 RF Exposure Limits for Frequencies Above 6 GHz

Per §1.1310 (d)(3), the MPE limits are applied for frequencies above 6 GHz. Power Density is expressed in units of W/m² or mW/cm².

Peak Spatially Averaged Power Density was evaluated over a circular area of 4 cm² per interim FCC Guidance for near-field power density evaluations per October 2018 TCB Workshop notes.

Table 2-2
Human Exposure Limits Specified in FCC 47 CFR §1.1310

Human Exposure to Radiofrequency (RF) Radiation Limits		
Frequency Range [MHz]	Power Density [mW/cm ²]	Averaging Time [Minutes]
(A) Limits for Occupational / Controlled Environments		
1,500 – 100,000	5.0	6
(B) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Environments		
1,500 – 100,000	1.0	30

Note: 1.0 mW/cm² is 10 W/m²

2.5 Time Averaging Windows for FCC Compliance

Per October 2018 TCB Workshop Notes, the below time-averaging windows can be used for assessing time-averaged exposures for devices that are capable of actively monitoring and adjusting power output over time to comply with exposure limits.

Interim Guidance	Frequency (GHz)	Maximum Averaging Time (sec)
SAR	< 3	100
	3 – 6	60
MPE	6 - 10	30
	10 - 16	14
	16 – 24	8
	24 – 42	4
	42 – 95	2

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3 TIME VARYING TRANSMISSION TEST CASES

To validate the time averaging feature and demonstrate the compliance in Tx varying transmission conditions, the following transmission scenarios are covered in the 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 a technology/band handover: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in technology/band.
4. During a 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 an antenna (or beam) switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario) or beams (different antenna array configurations) or beams (different antenna array configurations).
6. SAR vs. PD exposure switching during sub-6+mmW transmission: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance during transitions in SAR dominant exposure, SAR+PD exposure, and PD dominant exposure scenarios.
7. 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 normalized FCC limit of 1.0 at all times.
8. 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.
9. SAR exposure switching between sub6 radios favor modes: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance when exposure varies among sub6 radio1 + sub6 radio2 and mmW favor mode.

As described in Part 0 report, the RF exposure is proportional to the Tx power for a SAR- and PD-characterized wireless device. Thus, feature validation in Part 2 can be effectively performed through conducted (for $f < 6\text{GHz}$) and radiated (for $f \geq 6\text{GHz}$) power 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 8.

To add confidence in the feature validation, the time-averaged SAR and PD measurements are also performed but only performed for transmission scenario 1 to avoid the complexity in SAR and PD measurement (such as, for scenario 3 requiring change in SAR probe calibration file to accommodate different bands and/or tissue simulating liquid).

The strategy for testing in Tx varying transmission condition is outlined as follows:

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits, through time-averaged power measurements
 - Measure conducted Tx power (for $f < 6\text{GHz}$) versus time, and radiated Tx power (EIRP for $f > 10\text{GHz}$) versus time.
 - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to get normalized exposure versus time.

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- Perform running time-averaging over FCC defined time windows.
- Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for all transmission scenarios (i.e., transmission scenarios 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) at all times.

Mathematical expression:

For < 6 GHz transmission only:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit} \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g_or_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (1b)$$

For sub-6+mmW transmission:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit} \quad (2a)$$

$$4cm^2PD(t) = \frac{radiated_Tx_power(t)}{radiated_Tx_power_input.power.limit} * 4cm^2PD_input.power.limit \quad (2b)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g_or_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}} \int_{t-T_{PD}}^t 4cm^2PD(t) dt}{FCC\ 4cm^2\ PD\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (2c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}* correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at *P_{limit}*, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* values at *P_{limit}* corresponding to sub-6 transmission. Similarly, *radiated_Tx_power(t)*, *radiated_Tx_power_input.power.limit*, and *4cm²PD_input.power.limit* correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated Tx power, radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit* (i.e., radiated power limit), and *4cm²PD* value at *input.power.limit* corresponding to mmW transmission. Both *P_{limit}* and *input.power.limit* are the parameters pre-defined in Part 0 and loaded via Embedded File System (EFS) onto the EUT. *T_{SAR}* is the FCC defined time window for sub-6 radio; *T_{PD}* is the FCC defined time window for mmW radio.

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits, through time-averaged SAR and PD measurements. 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+sub6 NR transmission, request low power (or all-down bits) on LTE so that measured SAR predominantly corresponds to sub6 NR.
 - For LTE + mmW transmission, measure instantaneous E-field versus time for mmW radio and instantaneous conducted power versus time for LTE radio.
 - 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.

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- 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:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR(t)_{P_{limit}} \quad (3a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g_or_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (3b)$$

- For LTE+mmW transmission:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_{P_{limit}} \quad (4a)$$

$$4cm^2PD(t) = \frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE_input.power.limit]^2} * 4cm^2PD_input.power.limit \quad (4b)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g_or_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}} \int_{t-T_{PD}}^t 4cm^2PD(t) dt}{FCC\ 4cm^2PD\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (4c)$$

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR_{P_{limit}}$, and $1g_or_10gSAR_{P_{limit}}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit} , and measured $1gSAR$ or $10gSAR$ values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission. Similarly, $pointE(t)$, $pointE_input.power.limit$, and $4cm^2PD_input.power.limit$ correspond to the measured instantaneous E-field, E-field at $input.power.limit$, and $4cm^2PD$ value at $input.power.limit$ corresponding to mmW transmission.

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

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4 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

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 $f < 3\text{GHz}$ is used as an example to detail the test procedures in this chapter. The same test plan and test procedures described in this chapter apply to 60 seconds time window for operating $f \geq 3\text{GHz}$.

4.1 Test sequence determination for validation

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

- Test sequence 1: request DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power, measured $P_{max}^{\dagger}$, for 80s, then requesting for half of the maximum power, i.e., measured $P_{max}/2$, for the rest of the time.
- Test sequence 2: request DUT's Tx power to vary with time. This sequence is generated relative to measured P_{max} , measured P_{limit} and calculated $P_{reserve}$ (= measured P_{limit} in dBm - Reserve_power_margin in dB) of DUT based on measured P_{limit} .

The details for generating these two test sequences is described and listed in Appendix E.

NOTE: For test sequence generation, “measured P_{limit} ” and “measured P_{max} ” are used instead of the “ P_{limit} ” specified in EFS entry and “ P_{max} ” specified for the device, because the Smart Transmit feature operates against the actual power level of the “ P_{limit} ” that was calibrated for the DUT. The “measured P_{limit} ” 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 P_{limit} .

4.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature

For validating the Smart Transmit feature, this section provides the general guidance to select test cases.

4.2.1 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. Two bands per technology are proposed and selected for this testing to provide high confidence in this validation.

The criteria for the selection are based on the P_{limit} values determined in Part 0 report. Select two bands* in each supported technology that correspond to least** and highest*** P_{limit} values that are less than P_{max} for validating Smart Transmit.

* If one P_{limit} level applies to all the bands within a technology, then only one band needs to be tested. In this case, within the bands having the same P_{limit} , the radio configuration (e.g., # of RBs, channel#) and device position that correspond to the highest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit} shown in Part 1 report is selected.

** In case of multiple bands having the same least P_{limit} within the technology, then select the band having the highest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit} .

*** The band having a higher P_{limit} needs to be properly selected so that the power limiting enforced by Smart Transmit can be validated using the pre-defined test sequences. If the highest P_{limit} in a technology is too high

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where the power limiting enforcement is not needed when testing with the pre-defined test sequences, then the next highest level is checked. This process is continued within the technology until the second band for validation testing is determined.

4.2.2 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 DUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the above band selection will result in Tx power enforcement (i.e., DUT 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 DUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$). One test is sufficient as the feature operation is independent of technology and band.

4.2.3 Test configuration selection for change in technology/band

The selection criteria for this measurement is, for a given antenna, to have DUT switch from a technology/band with lowest P_{limit} within the technology group (in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit} , then select the band with highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit}) to a technology/band with highest P_{limit} within the technology group, in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit} , then select the band with lowest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report, or vice versa.

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

4.2.4 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 P_{limit} among all supported antennas.
- In case of multiple bands having same difference in P_{limit} among supported antennas, then select the band having the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} 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 $P_{reserve}$).

4.2.5 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.

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This test is performed with the DUT'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 DUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

4.2.6 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 100-seconds time window), and its corresponding P_{limit} is less than P_{max} if possible.
- Select the 2nd technology/band that has operation frequency classified in a different time window defined by FCC (such as 60-seconds time window), and its corresponding P_{limit} is less than P_{max} if possible.
- Note it is preferred both P_{limit} values of two selected technology/band less than corresponding P_{max} , but if not possible, at least one of technologies/bands has its P_{limit} less than P_{max} .

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

4.2.7 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 in 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. For device supporting LTE + mmW NR, this test is covered in SAR vs PD exposure switch validation.

The Smart Transmit time averaging operation is independent of the source of SAR exposure (for example, LTE vs. Sub6 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 + Sub6 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+Sub6 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 can not 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.

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4.3 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 3. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

4.3.1 Time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

This test is performed with the two pre-defined test sequences described in Section 4.1 for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1. 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 4.1 to generate the test sequences for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1. Both test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 are created based on measured P_{max} and measured P_{limit} of the DUT. Test condition to measure P_{max} and P_{limit} is:
 - a. Measure P_{max} with Smart Transmit disabled and callbox set to request maximum power.
 - b. 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 DUT based on Part 1 report) and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit, establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the DUT'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 4-1 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.

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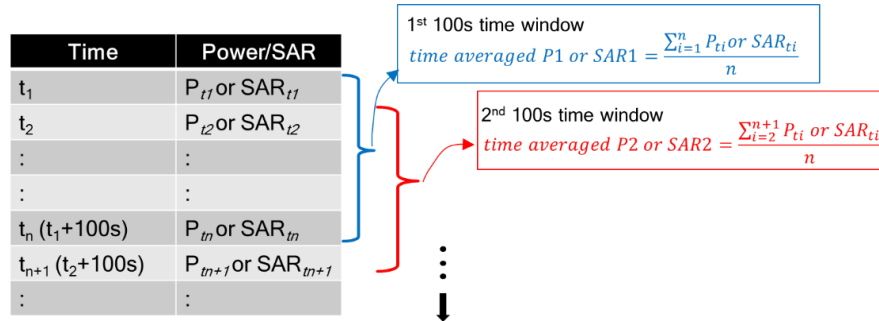


Figure 4-1
Running Average Illustration

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

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

where $\text{meas. } P_{\text{limit}}$ 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.
7. 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)).

4.3.2 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 DUT'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.

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Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for the technology/band selected in Section 4.2.2. 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 DUT to enable Smart Transmit.
3. Establish radio link with callbox in the selected technology/band.
4. Request DUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting DUT'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 DUT'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)).

4.3.3 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 4.3.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the technology and band handover needs to be performed when DUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level (i.e., during Tx power enforcement) to make sure that the DUT's Tx power from previous $P_{reserve}$ level to the new $P_{reserve}$ level (corresponding to new technology/band). 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

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measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} of technology1/band1; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_Plimit_2(t)*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_Plimit_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 technology2/band2. 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 4.2.3. 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 DUT to enable Smart Transmit
3. Establish radio link with callbox in first technology/band selected.
4. Request DUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band selected. Continue with callbox requesting DUT'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)).

4.3.4 Change in antenna

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during antenna switches from one antenna to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 4.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with antenna 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.

NOTE: If the DUT does not support antenna switch within the same technology/band, but has multiple antennas to support different frequency bands, then the antenna switch test is included as part of change in technology and band (Section 4.3.3) test.

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4.3.5 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 4.3.3, by replacing technology/band 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.

4.3.6 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,

$$1gSAR_1(t) = \frac{\text{conducted_Tx_power_1}(t)}{\text{conducted_Tx_power_P}_{limit_1}} * 1g_or\ 10g_SAR_P_{limit_1} \quad (7a)$$

$$1gSAR_2(t) = \frac{\text{conducted_Tx_power_2}(t)}{\text{conducted_Tx_power_P}_{limit_2}} * 1g_or\ 10g_SAR_P_{limit_2} \quad (7b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{1SAR}} \left[\int_{t-T_{1SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g_or\ 10g_SAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt \right] + \frac{1}{T_{2SAR}} \left[\int_{t-T_{2SAR}}^t \frac{1g_or\ 10g_SAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt \right] \leq 1 \quad (7c)$$

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 *P_{limit}*, and compliance *1g_or 10g_SAR* values at *P_{limit_1}* of band1 with time-averaging window '*T_{1SAR}*'; *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 '*T_{2SAR}*'. One of the two bands is less than 3GHz, another is greater than 3GHz. Transition from first band with time-averaging window '*T_{1SAR}*' to the second band with time-averaging window '*T_{2SAR}*' happens at time-instant '*t₁*'.

Test procedure

1. Measure *P_{limit}* for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.6. 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 enable Smart Transmit

Transition from 100s time window to 60s time window, and vice versa

3. Establish radio link with callbox in the technology/band having 100s time window selected in Section 4.2.6.
4. Request EUT's Tx power to be at 0 dBm for at least 100 seconds, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~140 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band (having 60s time window) selected in Section 4.2.6. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60s in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for at least another 100s. 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 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (7a) and (7b)) using corresponding technology/band Step 1 result, and then perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Note that in Eq.(7a) & (7b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR

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or 10gSAR value by applying the worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value tested in Part 1 for the selected technologies/bands at P_{limit} .

6. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 4.
7. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 5, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 5, and (c) corresponding regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

Transition from 60s time window to 100s time window, and vice versa

8. Establish radio link with callbox in the technology/band having 60s time window selected in Section 4.2.6.
9. Request EUT's Tx power to be at 0 dBm for at least 60 seconds, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~80 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band (having 100s time window) selected in Section 4.2.6. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~100s in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time for a total test time of 500 seconds. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
10. Repeat above Step 5~7 to generate the plots

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.

4.3.7 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, sub6 NR or mmW NR). The detailed test procedure for SAR exposure switching in the case of LTE+Sub6 NR non-standalone mode transmission scenario is provided in APPENDIX F.

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 Sub6 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 Sub6 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

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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.

4.4 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 3. 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 3, the “path loss” between callbox antenna and DUT needs to be calibrated to ensure that the DUT Tx power reacts to the requested power from callbox in a radiated call. It should be noted that when signaling in closed loop mode, protocol-level power control is in play, resulting in DUT not solely following callbox TPC (Tx power control) commands. In other words, DUT 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 DUT 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 DUT.

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

1. “Path Loss” calibration: Place the DUT against the phantom in the worst-case position determined based on Section 4.2.1. For each band selected, prior to SAR measurement, perform “path loss” calibration between callbox antenna and DUT. 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 6.2.
2. Time averaging feature validation:
 - i For a given radio configuration (technology/band) selected in Section 4.2.1, 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 DUT in Step 1 of Section 4.3.1).
 - ii Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit. Note, if *Reserve_power_margin* cannot be set wirelessly, care must be taken to re-position the DUT in the exact same position relative to the SAM phantom as in above Step 2.i.

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Establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the DUT's Tx power at power levels described by test sequence 1 generated in Step 1 of Section 4.3.1, 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 4.3.1.
- vi Repeat 2.i ~ 2.v for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1.

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)).

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5 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES (FREQ > 6 GHZ)

This section provides the test plan and test procedures for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for mmW transmission. For this EUT, millimeter wave (mmW) transmission is only in non-standalone mode, i.e., it requires an LTE link as anchor.

5.1 Test sequence for validation in mmW NR transmission

In 5G mmW NR transmission, the test sequence for validation is with the callbox requesting EUT's Tx power in 5G mmW NR at maximum power all the time.

5.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature

5.2.1 Test configuration selection for time-varying Tx power transmission

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

5.2.2 Test configuration selection for change in antenna configuration (beam)

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of bands, modes, channels, and antenna configurations (beams) for a given technology. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit with beam switch between any two beams is sufficient.

5.2.3 Test configuration selection for SAR vs. PD exposure switch during transmission

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of the nature of exposure (SAR vs. PD) and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one band/mode/channel/beam for mmW + sub-6 (LTE) transmission is sufficient, where the exposure varies among SAR dominant scenario, SAR+PD scenario, and PD dominant scenario.

5.2.4 Test configuration selection for switch between sub6 and mmW favor modes

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of the nature of (SAR vs. PD) and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one band/mode/channel/beam for mmW + sub6 NR transmission is sufficient.

5.3 Test procedures for mmW radiated power measurements

Perform conducted power measurement (for $f < 6\text{GHz}$) and radiated power measurement (for $f > 6\text{GHz}$) for LTE + mmW transmission to validate Smart Transmit time averaging feature in the various transmission scenarios described in Section 3.

This section provides general conducted power measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 3. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

5.3.1 Time-varying Tx power scenario

The purpose of the test is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged Tx power when converted into RF exposure values does not exceed the FCC limit at all times (see Eq. (2a), (2b) & (2c) in Section 3).

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Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for LTE in selected band, and measure radiated Tx power corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following below steps:
 - a. Measure radiated power corresponding to mmW *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's Tx power in desired band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in Factory Test Mode (FTM). This test is performed in a calibrated anechoic chamber. Rotate the EUT to obtain maximum radiated Tx power, keep the EUT in this position and do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test.
 - b. Reset EUT to place in online mode and establish radio link in LTE, 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.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit. With EUT setup for a mmW NR call in the desired/selected LTE band and mmW NR band, perform the following steps:
 - a. Establish LTE and mmW NR connection in desired band/channel/beam used in Step 1. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on LTE link. With callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum mmW power to test predominantly PD exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is less when LTE's Tx power is at low power).
 - b. After 120s, request LTE to go all-up bits for at least 100s. SAR exposure is dominant. There are two scenarios:
 - i. If $P_{limit} < P_{max}$ for LTE, then the RF exposure margin (provided to mmW NR) gradually runs out (due to high SAR exposure). This results in gradual reduction in the 5G mmW NR transmission power and eventually seized 5G mmW NR transmission when LTE goes to $P_{reserve}$ level.
 - ii. If $P_{limit} \geq P_{max}$ for LTE, then the 5G mmW NR transmission's averaged power should gradually reduce but the mmW NR connection can sustain all the time (assuming TxAGC uncertainty = 0dB).
 - c. Record the conducted Tx power of LTE and radiated Tx power of mmW for the full duration of this test of at least 300s.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and mmW links. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (2a) and P_{limit} measured in Step 1.b, and then divide by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR to obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

NOTE: In Eq.(2a), 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.
4. Similarly, convert the radiated Tx power for mmW into 4cm²PD value using Eq. (2b) and the radiated Tx power limit (i.e., radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit*) measured in Step 1.a, then divide by FCC 4cm²PD limit of 10W/m² to obtain instantaneous normalized 4cm²PD versus time. Perform 4s running average to determine normalized 4s-averaged 4cm²PD versus time.

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NOTE: In Eq.(2b), instantaneous radiated Tx power is converted into instantaneous 4cm²PD by applying the worst-case 4cm²PD value measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected band/beam in Part 1 report.

5. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous conducted Tx power for LTE versus time, (b) computed 100s-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE versus time, (c) instantaneous radiated Tx power for mmW versus time, as measured in Step 2, (d) computed 4s-averaged radiated Tx power for mmW versus time, and (e) time-averaged conducted and radiated power limits for LTE and mmW radio using Eq. (5a) & (5b), respectively:

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

$$\text{Time averaged mmW NR power limit} = \text{meas. EIRP}_{\text{input.power.limit}} + 10 \times \log\left(\frac{\text{FCC PD limit}}{\text{meas.PD_input.power.limit}}\right) \quad (5b)$$

where *meas. EIRP_{input.power.limit}* and *meas. PD_{input.power.limit}* correspond to measured EIRP at *input.power.limit* and measured power density at *input.power.limit*.

6. Make another plot containing: (a) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4s-averaged 4cm²PD versus time determined in Step 4, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (6.a) and (6.b)) versus time.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Step 6.c shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 of FCC requirement (i.e., Eq. (2c)).

5.3.2 Switch in SAR vs. PD exposure during transmission

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature is independent of the nature of exposure (SAR vs. PD), accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR dominant, SAR+PD, and PD dominant scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance.

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to *P_{limit}* for LTE in selected band, and measure radiated Tx power corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following below steps:
 - a. Measure radiated power corresponding to *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's Tx power in desired band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in FTM. This test is performed in a calibrated anechoic chamber. Rotate the EUT to obtain maximum radiated Tx power, keep the EUT in this position and do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test.
 - b. Reset EUT to place in online mode and establish radio link in LTE, 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.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power in EUT, with EUT setup for LTE + mmW call, perform the following steps:
 - a. Establish LTE (sub-6) and mmW NR connection with callbox.
 - b. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on LTE link. Continue LTE (all-down bits) + mmW transmission for more than 100s duration to test predominantly PD exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is negligible from all-down bits in LTE).

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- c. After 120s, request LTE to go all-up bits, mmW transmission should gradually run out of RF exposure margin if LTE's $P_{limit} < P_{max}$ and seize mmW transmission (SAR only scenario); or mmW transmission should gradually reduce in Tx power and will sustain the connection if LTE's $P_{limit} > P_{max}$.
 - d. After 75s, request LTE to go all-down bits, mmW transmission should start getting back RF exposure margin and resume transmission again.
 - e. Record the conducted Tx power of LTE and radiated Tx power of mmW for the entire duration of this test of at least 300s.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and mmW links. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (2a) and P_{limit} measured in Step 1.b, and then divide by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR to obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

NOTE: In Eq.(2a), 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.

4. Similarly, convert the radiated Tx power for mmW into 4cm²PD value using Eq. (2b) and the radiated Tx power limit (i.e., radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit*) measured in Step 1.a, then divide this by FCC 4cm²PD limit of 10W/m² to obtain instantaneous normalized 4cm²PD versus time. Perform 4s running average to determine normalized 4s-averaged 4cm²PD versus time.

NOTE: In Eq.(2b), instantaneous radiated Tx power is converted into instantaneous 4cm²PD by applying the worst-case 4cm²PD value measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected band/beam in Part 1 report.

5. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous conducted Tx power for LTE versus time, (b) computed 100s-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE versus time, (c) instantaneous radiated Tx power for mmW versus time, as measured in Step 2, (d) computed 4s-averaged radiated Tx power for mmW versus time, and (e) time-averaged conducted and radiated power limits for LTE and mmW radio using Eq. (5a) & (5b), respectively.
6. Make another plot containing: (a) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4s-averaged 4cm²PD versus time determined in Step 4, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (6.a) and (6.b)) versus time.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Step 6.c shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 of FCC requirement (i.e., Eq. (2c)).

5.3.3 Change in antenna configuration (beam)

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during changes in antenna configuration (beam). Since the *input.power.limit* varies with beam, the Eq. (2a), (2b) and (2c) in Section 3 are written as below for transmission scenario having change in beam,

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit} \quad (8a)$$

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$$4cm^2PD_1(t) = \frac{radiated_Tx_power_1(t)}{radiated_Tx_power_input.power.limit_1} * 4cm^2PD_input.power.limit_1 \quad (8b)$$

$$4cm^2PD_2(t) = \frac{radiated_Tx_power_2(t)}{radiated_Tx_power_input.power.limit_2} * 4cm^2PD_input.power.limit_2 \quad (8c)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g_or_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}} \left[\int_{t-T_{PD}}^{t_1} 4cm^2PD_1(t)dt + \int_{t_1}^t 4cm^2PD_2(t)dt \right]}{FCC\ 4cm^2\ PD\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (8d)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power.P_{limit}*, and *1g_or_10gSAR.P_{limit}* correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at *P_{limit}*, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* values at *P_{limit}* corresponding to LTE transmission. Similarly, *radiated_Tx_power_1(t)*, *radiated_Tx_power_input.power.limit_1*, and *4cm²PD_input.power.limit_1* correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated Tx power, radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit*, and *4cm²PD* value at *input.power.limit* of beam 1; *radiated_Tx_power_2(t)*, *radiated_Tx_power_input.power.limit_2*, and *4cm²PD_input.power.limit_2* correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated Tx power, radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit*, and *4cm²PD* value at *input.power.limit* of beam 2 corresponding to mmW transmission.

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to *P_{limit}* for LTE in selected band, and measure radiated Tx power corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following below steps:
 - a. Measure radiated power corresponding to mmW *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's Tx power in desired band/channel at *input.power.limit* of beam 1 in FTM. Do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test. Repeat this Step 1.a for beam 2.
 - b. Reset EUT to place in online mode and establish radio link in LTE, 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.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power in EUT, With EUT setup for LTE + mmW connection, perform the following steps:
 - a. Establish LTE (sub-6) and mmW NR connection in beam 1. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on LTE link with the callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum mmW power.
 - b. After beam 1 continues transmission for at least 20s, request the EUT to change from beam 1 to beam 2, and continue transmitting with beam 2 for at least 20s.
 - c. Record the conducted Tx power of LTE and radiated Tx power of mmW for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and mmW links. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using the similar approach described in Step 3 of Section 5.3.2. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time.

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4. Similarly, convert the radiated Tx power for mmW NR into 4cm²PD value using Eq. (8b), (8c) and the radiated Tx power limits (i.e., radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit*) measured in Step 1.a for beam 1 and beam 2, respectively, and then divide the resulted PD values by FCC 4cm²PD limit of 10W/m² to obtain instantaneous normalized 4cm²PD versus time for beam 1 and beam 2. Perform 4s running average to determine normalized 4s-averaged 4cm²PD versus time.

NOTE: In Eq.(8b) and (8c), instantaneous radiated Tx power of beam 1 and beam 2 is converted into instantaneous 4cm²PD by applying the worst-case 4cm²PD value measured at the *input.power.limit* of beam 1 and beam 2 in Part 1 report, respectively.

5. Since the measured radiated powers for beam 1 and beam 2 in Step 1.a were performed at an arbitrary rotation of EUT in anechoic chamber, repeat Step 1.a of this procedure by rotating the EUT to determine maximum radiated power at *input.power.limit* in FTM mode for both beams separately. Re-scale the measured instantaneous radiated power in Step 2.c by the delta in radiated power measured in Step 5 and the radiated power measured in Step 1.a for plotting purposes in next Step. In other words, this step essentially converts measured instantaneous radiated power during the measurement in Step 2 into maximum instantaneous radiated power for both beams. Perform 4s running average to compute 4s-avearged radiated Tx power. Additionally, use these EIRP values measured at *input.power.limit* at respective peak locations to determine the EIRP limits (using Eq. (5b)) for both these beams.
6. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous conducted Tx power for LTE versus time, (b) computed 100s-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE versus time, (c) instantaneous radiated Tx power for mmW versus time, as obtained in Step 5, (d) computed 4s-averaged radiated Tx power for mmW versus time, as obtained in Step 5, and (e) time-averaged conducted and radiated power limits for LTE and mmW radio, respectively.
7. Make another plot containing: (a) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4s-averaged 4cm²PD versus time determined in Step 4, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (6.a) and (6.b)) versus time.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Step 6.c shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 of FCC requirement (i.e., (8d)).

5.4 Test procedure for time-varying PD measurements

The following steps are used to perform the validation through PD measurement for transmission scenario 1 described in Section 3:

1. Place the EUT on the cDASY6 platform to perform PD measurement in the worst-case position/surface for the selected mmW band/beam. In PD measurement, the callbox is set to request maximum Tx power from EUT all the time. Hence, "path loss" calibration between callbox antenna and EUT is not needed in this test.
2. Time averaging feature validation:
 - a. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for LTE in selected band, and measure point E-field corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following the below steps:
 - i. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to LTE P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, with callbox set to request maximum power.

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- ii. Measure point E-field at peak location of fast area scan corresponding to *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's Tx power in desired mmW band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in FTM. Do not disturb the position of EUT and mmW cDASY6 probe.
- b. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual value (i.e., intended value) and reset power on EUT, place EUT in online mode. With EUT setup for LTE (sub-6) + mmW NR call, as soon as the mmW NR connection is established, request all-down bits on LTE link. Continue LTE (all-down bits) + mmW transmission for more than 100s duration to test predominantly PD exposure scenario. After 120s, request LTE to go all-up bits, mmW transmission should gradually reduce. Simultaneously, record the conducted Tx power of LTE transmission using power meter and point E-field (in terms of ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE_input.power.limit]^2}$) of mmW transmission using cDASY6 E-field probe at peak location identified in Step 2.a.ii for the entire duration of this test of at least 300s.
- c. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous conducted Tx power versus time for LTE transmission and $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE_input.power.limit]^2}$ ratio versus time from cDASY6 system for mmW transmission. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (4a) and P_{limit} measured in Step 2.a.i, and then divide this by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR to obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time

NOTE: In Eq.(4a), 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 reported in Part 1 report.

- d. Similarly, convert the point E-field for mmW transmission into 4cm²PD value using Eq. (4b) and radiated power limit measured in Step 2.a.ii, and then divide this by FCC 4cm²PD limit of 10W/m² to obtain instantaneous normalized 4cm²PD versus time. Perform 4s running average to determine normalized 4s-averaged 4cm²PD versus time.
- e. Make one plot containing: (i) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2.c, (ii) computed normalized 4s-averaged 4cm²PD versus time determined in Step 2.d, and (iii) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (2.e.i) and (2.e.ii)) versus time.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Step 2.e.iii shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 of FCC requirement (i.e., Eq. (4c)).

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6 MEASUREMENT TEST SETUP (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

6.1 Conducted Measurement Test setup

Legacy Test Setup

The Rohde & Schwarz CMW500 callbox was used in this test. The test setup schematic is shown in Figure 6-1a (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 1) for measurements with a single antenna of DUT, and in Figure 6-1b (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 4) for measurements involving switching between different antennas/technologies/time-windows. For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the DUT using a directional coupler. For technology/band switch measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox used for signaling two different technologies is 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 DUT corresponding to the two antennas of interest. For Inter-band ULCA measurements, two ports, (RF1 COM & RF3 COM) of the callbox used for signaling the PCC band and SCC band respectively are each connected to the PCC and SCC RF ports of the DUT using two directional couplers, shown in Figure 6-1c (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 6). In the setups, power meters are used to tap the directional couplers for measuring the conducted output power of the DUT. For all legacy conducted tests, only RF1 COM port of the callbox is used to communicate with the DUT.

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.

Sub6 NR test setup:

The Anritsu MT8000A and the Keysight UXM callboxes were used in these tests. The test setup schematic is the same as the Legacy Test Setup shown in Figure 6-1a (Appendix D – Test Setup Photos 2 and 3). One port of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the DUT using a directional coupler. In the setup, the power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the DUT.

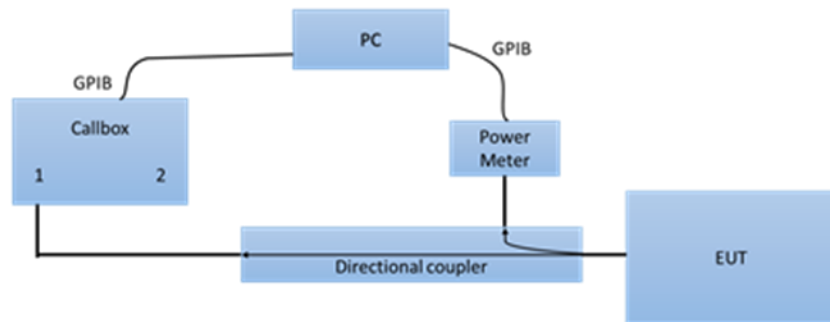
All the path losses from RF port of DUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.

LTE+Sub6 NR test setup:

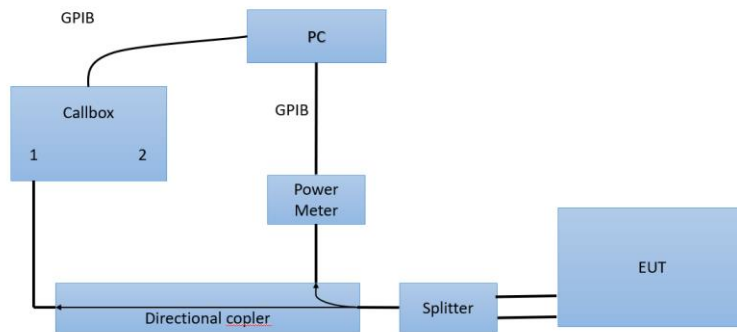
LTE conducted port and Sub6 NR conducted port are the same on this EUT, therefore, the LTE and Sub6 NR signals for power meter measurement are performed on separate paths as shown below in Figure 6-1c (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 5).

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.

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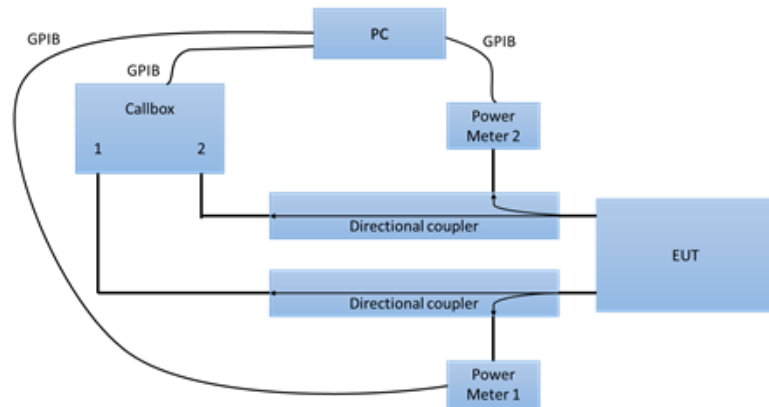


(a) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 1, 2, and 3



(b) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 4

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(c) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 5

Figure 6-1
Conducted power measurement 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 DUT 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 4.1 and generated in Section 4.2.1), 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 DUT'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 DUT 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 DUT 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 DUT is at $P_{reserve}$ level. See Section 4.3 for detailed test procedure of call drop test, technology/band/antenna switch test and DSI switch test.

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6.2 SAR Measurement setup

The measurement setup is similar to normal SAR measurements as described in the Part 1 Test Report. 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 4.4, for DUT to follow TPC command sent from the callbox wirelessly, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and the DUT 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 Sub6 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 Sub6 NR link.

The DUT is placed in worst-case position according to Table 8-2.

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7 MEASUREMENT TEST SETUP (FREQ > 6 GHZ)

7.1 Radiated Power Measurement Test setup

The Keysight Technologies E7515B UXM callbox is used in this test. The schematic of the setup is shown in Figure 7-1. The UXM callbox has two RF radio heads to up/down convert IF to mmW frequencies, which in turn are connected to two horn antennas for V- and H-polarizations for downlink communication. In the uplink, a directional coupler is used in the path of one of the horn antennas to measure and record radiated power using a Rohde & Schwarz NRP50S power sensor. Note here that the isolation of the directional coupler may not be sufficient to attenuate the downlink signal from the callbox, which will result in high noise floor masking the recording of radiated power from EUT. In that case, either lower the downlink signal strength emanating from the RF radio heads of callbox or add an attenuator between callbox radio heads and directional coupler. Additionally, note that since the measurements performed in this validation are all relative, measurement of EUT's radiated power in one polarization is sufficient. The EUT is placed inside an anechoic chamber with V- and H-pol horn antennas to establish the radio link as shown in Figure 7-1. The callbox's LTE port is directly connected to the EUT's RF port via a directional coupler to measure the EUT's conducted Tx power using a Rohde & Schwarz NRP8S power sensor. Additionally, EUT is connected to the PC via USB connection for sending beam switch command. Care is taken to route the USB cable and RF cable (for LTE connection) away from the EUT's mmW antenna modules.

Setup in Figure 7-1 is used for the test scenario 1, 5 and 6 described in Section 3. The test procedures described in Section 5 are followed. The path losses from the EUT to both the power meters are calibrated and used as offset in the power meter.

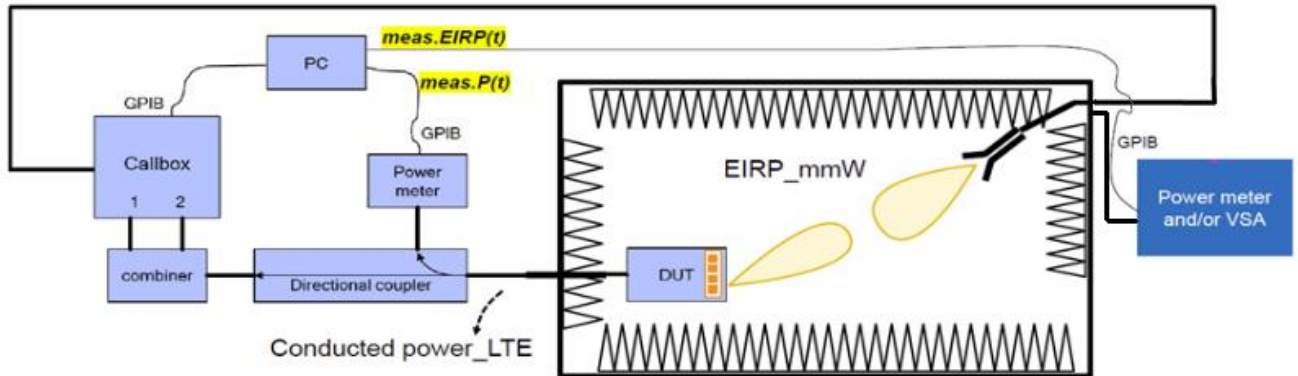


Figure 7-1
mmW NR Radiated Power Measurement Setup – Test Setup Photo 7

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7.2 Power Density Measurement Test setup

The measurement setup is similar to normal PD measurements, the EUT is positioned on cDASY6 platform, and is connected with the callbox (conducted for LTE and wirelessly for mmW). Keysight UXM callbox is set to request maximum mmW Tx power from EUT all the time. Hence, “path loss” calibration between callbox antenna and EUT is not needed in this test. The callbox's LTE port is directly connected to the EUT's RF port via a directional coupler to measure the EUT's conducted Tx power using a Rohde & Schwarz NRP8S power sensor. Additionally, EUT is connected to the PC via USB connection for toggling between FTM and online mode with Smart Transmit enabled following the test procedures described Section 5.4.

Worst-surface of EUT (for the mmW beam being tested) is positioned facing up for PD measurement with cDASY6 mmW probe. Figure 7-2 shows the schematic of this measurement setup.

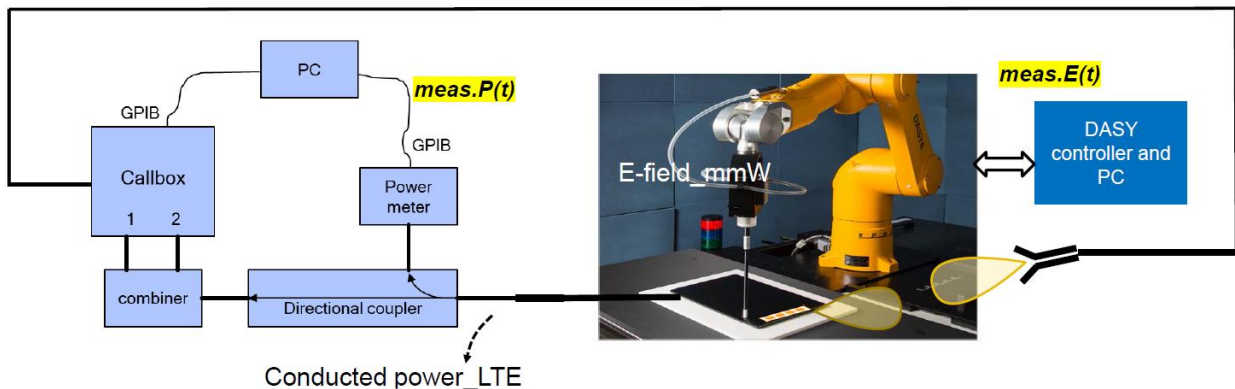


Figure 7-2
Power Density Measurement Setup – Test Setup Photo 8 & 9

Both callbox and power meters are connected to the PC using USB cables. Test scripts are custom made for automation of establishing LTE + mmW call, and for conducted Tx power recording of LTE transmission. These tests are manually stopped after desired time duration. Once the mmW link is established, LTE Tx power is programmed to toggle between all-up and all-down bits on the callbox. For all the tests, the callbox is set to request maximum Tx power in mmW NR radio from EUT all the time. Therefore, the calibration for the pathloss between the EUT and the horn antenna connected to the remote radio head of the callbox is not required.

Power meter readings are periodically recorded every 10ms on NR8S power sensor for LTE conducted Tx power. Time-averaged E-field measurements are performed using EUmWV4 mmW probe at peak location of fast area scan. The distance between EUmWV4 mmW probe tip to EUT surface is ~0.5 mm, and the distance between EUmWV4 mmW probe sensor to probe tip is 1.5 mm. cDASY6 records relative point E-field (i.e., ratio $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE_input.power.limit]^2}$) versus time for mmW NR transmission.

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8 TEST CONFIGURATIONS (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

8.1 WWAN (sub-6) transmission

The P_{limit} values, corresponding to 0.8 W/kg (1gSAR) of SAR_{design_target} , for technologies and bands supported by DUT are derived in Part 0 report and summarized in Table 8-1. Note all P_{limit} power levels entered in Table 8-1 correspond to average power levels after accounting for duty cycle in the case of TDD modulation schemes.

Table 8-1
 P_{limit} for supported technologies and bands (P_{limit} in EFS file)

Exposure Scenario:	Ant 1 Body	Ant 1 Maximum Tune up Output Power*	Ant 2a/2b Body	Ant 2a/2b Maximum Tune up Output Power*	Ant 3 Body	Ant 3 Maximum Tune up Output Power*	Ant 4b Body	Ant 4b Maximum Tune up Output Power*
Averaging Volume:	1g		1g		1g		1g	
Spacing:	0 mm		0 mm		0 mm		0 mm	
DSI:	1		1		1		1	
Technology/Band	P_{limit} corresponding to 0.8 W/kg	P_{max}	P_{limit} corresponding to 0.8 W/kg	P_{max}	P_{limit} corresponding to 0.8 W/kg	P_{max}	P_{limit} corresponding to 0.8 W/kg	P_{max}
UMTS 850	19.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
UMTS 1750	14.70	22.00	14.00	22.00	15.00	24.50	12.30	25.00
UMTS 1900	14.50	22.00	13.20	22.00	15.90	24.50	12.20	25.00
LTE Band 71	20.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	20.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
LTE Band 12	19.50	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.80	25.00	N/A	N/A
LTE Band 17	19.50	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.80	25.00	N/A	N/A
LTE Band 13	20.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	19.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
LTE Band 14	20.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	19.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
LTE Band 26 (Cell)	19.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	19.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
LTE Band 5 ULCA (Cell)	19.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
LTE Band 66 (AWS)	14.70	25.00	14.00	24.50	15.00	23.50	12.30	24.00
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	14.70	25.00	14.00	24.50	15.00	24.50	12.30	25.00
LTE Band 25 (PCS)	14.50	22.00	13.20	22.00	15.90	24.50	12.20	25.00
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	14.50	22.00	13.20	22.00	15.90	24.50	12.20	25.00
LTE Band 30	14.50	21.50	12.90	21.50	17.50	24.50	12.10	22.60
LTE Band 7	12.80	21.50	12.20	21.50	14.70	24.50	12.00	25.00
LTE Band 7 ULCA	12.80	21.50	12.20	21.50	14.70	24.50	12.00	25.00
LTE Band 41 PC3	12.8	23.0	11.2	23.0	14.2	23.0	11.8	23.0
LTE Band 41 ULCA PC3	12.8	23.0	11.2	23.0	14.2	23.0	11.8	23.0
LTE Band 41 PC2	12.8	24.4	11.2	23.9	14.2	22.9	11.8	23.4
LTE Band 41 ULCA PC2	12.8	24.4	11.2	23.9	14.2	22.9	11.8	23.4
LTE Band 48	11.0	20.2	10.5	17.2	11.2	19.0	10.3	20.6
LTE Band 48 ULCA	11.0	20.2	10.5	17.2	11.2	19.0	10.3	20.6
NR Band n71	20.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	20.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
NR Band n12	19.50	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.80	25.00	N/A	N/A
NR Band n14	20.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	19.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
NR Band n26 (Cell)	19.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
NR Band n5 (Cell)	19.00	23.20	N/A	N/A	18.50	25.00	N/A	N/A
NR Band n70	14.70	25.00	14.00	24.50	15.00	24.50	12.30	25.00
NR Band n66 (AWS)	14.70	25.00	14.00	24.50	15.00	23.50	12.30	24.00
NR Band n25 (PCS)	14.50	22.00	13.20	22.00	15.90	24.50	12.20	25.00
NR Band n2 (PCS)	14.50	22.00	13.20	22.00	15.90	24.50	12.20	25.00
NR Band n30	14.50	21.50	12.90	21.50	17.50	24.50	12.10	22.60
NR Band n7	12.80	21.50	12.20	21.50	14.70	24.50	12.00	25.00
NR Band n41 PC3	12.80	25.00	11.20	25.00	14.20	25.00	11.80	25.00
NR Band n41 PC2	12.80	28.00	11.20	27.50	14.20	26.50	11.80	27.00
NR Band n77 PC3	11.50	22.50	9.70	22.50	10.60	24.70	9.90	24.70
NR Band n77 PC2	11.50	22.50	9.70	22.50	10.60	26.50	9.90	26.50

* Maximum tune up target power, P_{max} , is configured in NV settings in DUT to limit maximum transmitting power. This power is converted into peak power in NV settings for TDD schemes. The DUT maximum allowed output power is equal to $P_{max} + 0.7$ dB upper tolerance for frequencies below 3GHz, and + 1.0 dB for frequencies above 3GHz.

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Based on selection criteria described in Section 4.2.1, the selected technologies/bands for testing time-varying test sequences are highlighted in yellow in Table 8-1. Per the manufacturer, the *Reserve_power_margin* (dB) is set to 3dB in EFS and is used in Part 2 test.

The radio configurations used in Part 2 test for selected technologies, bands, DSIs and antennas are listed in Table 8-2. The corresponding worst-case radio configuration 1gSAR values for selected technology/band/DSI are extracted from Part 1 report and are listed in the last column of Table 8-2.

Based on equations (1a), (2a), (3a) and (4a), 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), (2a), (3a) and (4a), the accuracy in compliance demonstration remains the same. Therefore, there may be some differences between the radio configuration selected for Part 2 testing and the radio configuration associated with worst-case SAR obtained in the Part 1 evaluation.

Table 8-2
Radio configurations selected for Part 2 test

Test Case #	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	Part 1 Worst Case Measured SAR at Plimit (W/kg)
1	Test Sequence 1	WCDMA	5	1	1	4183	836.6	-	RMC	Back side, 0mm	0.697
	Test Sequence 2					4183	836.6	-	RMC		
2	Test Sequence 1		2	4b	1	9400	1880	-	RMC	Back side, 0mm	0.710
	Test Sequence 2					9400	1880	-	RMC		
3	Test Sequence 1	LTE	71	3	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.847
	Test Sequence 2					133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK		
4	Test Sequence 1		48	4b	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.694
	Test Sequence 2					56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK		
5	Test Sequence 1	NR	n71 SA	3	1	136100	680.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.657
	Test Sequence 2					136100	680.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		
6	Test Sequence 1		n7 SA	4b	1	507000	2535	1/1/40 MHz	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.714
	Test Sequence 2					507000	2535	1/1/40 MHz	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		
7	Call Drop	LTE	48	4b	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.694
8	Tech/Band Switch	LTE	71	3	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.847
		WCDMA	2	4b	1	9400	1880	-	RMC	Back side, 0mm	0.710
9	Antenna Switch	LTE	71	3	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.847
				1	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Back side, 0mm	0.689
10	Time Window Switch	LTE	71	1	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Back side, 0mm	0.689
			48	1	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Back side, 0mm	0.532
11	SAR1 vs SAR2 SSR 0.2 Different Time Window	LTE	48	4b	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.694
		Sub6 NR	n5 NSA	3	1	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Back side, 0mm	0.675
12	SAR1 vs SAR2 SSR 0.8 Different Time Window	LTE	48	4b	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.694
		Sub6 NR	n5 NSA	3	1	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Back side, 0mm	0.675
13	SAR1 vs SAR2 SSR 0.2 Same Time Window	LTE	2	1	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Left Edge, 0mm	0.689
		Sub6 NR	n5 NSA	3	1	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.675
14	SAR1 vs SAR2 SSR 0.8 Same Time Window	LTE	2	4b	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.751
		Sub6 NR	n5 NSA	1	1	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Back side, 0mm	0.616
15	Interband ULCA SSR 0.2	LTE	2 (PCC)	4b	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.751
		LTE	5 (SCC)	3	1	20525	836.5	1/25/10 MHz BW	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.673
16	Interband ULCA SSR 0.8	LTE	2 (PCC)	4b	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.751
		LTE	5 (SCC)	3	1	20525	836.5	1/25/10 MHz BW	QPSK	Top Edge, 0mm	0.673

Based on the selection criteria described in Section 4.2, the radio configurations for the Tx varying transmission test cases listed in Section 3 are:

1. Technologies and bands for time-varying Tx power transmission: The test case 1–6 listed in Table 8-2 are selected to test with the test sequences defined in Section 4.1 in both time-varying conducted power measurement and time-varying SAR measurement.
2. Technology and band for change in call test: LTE Band 48, having the lowest P_{limit} among all technologies and bands (test case 7 in Table 8-2), is selected for performing the call drop test in conducted power setup.

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3. Technologies and bands for change in technology/band test: Following the guidelines in Section 4.2.3, test case 8 in Table 8-2 is selected for handover test from a technology/band within one technology group (LTE Band 71, DSI=1, antenna 3), to a technology/band in the same DSI within another technology group (WCDMA Band 2, DSI=1, antenna 4b) in conducted power setup.
4. Technologies and bands for change in antenna test: Following the guidelines in Section 4.2.4, test case 9 in Table 8-2 is selected for antenna switch from one antenna (LTE Band 71, DSI=1, antenna 3) and another antenna (LTE Band 71, DSI=1, antenna 1) in conducted power setup.
5. Technologies and bands for change in time-window: Based on selection criteria in Section 4.2.6, for a given DSI=1, test case 10 in Table 8-2 is selected for time window switch between 100s window (LTE Band 71, DSI=1, antenna 1) and 60s window (LTE Band 48, DSI=1, Antenna 1) in conducted power setup.
6. Technologies and bands for switch in SAR exposure: Based on selection criteria in Section 4.2.7 Scenario 1, test case 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Table 8-2 are selected for SAR exposure switching test in one of the supported simultaneous WWAN transmission scenario, i.e., LTE + Sub6 NR active in the same 100s time window, in conducted power setup, and LTE + Sub6 NR active in the different time windows.
7. Technologies and bands for switch in SAR exposure (Interband ULCA): Based on selection criteria in Section 4.2.7 Scenario 1, test case 15 and 16 in Table 8.2 are selected for SAR exposure switching test in one of the supported simultaneous LTE transmission scenario, i.e., LTE interband ULCA, in conducted power setup.

Note: This device does not support multiple DSI states corresponding to portable use conditions, therefore, no change in DSI testing was performed.

Note: This device does not support antenna grouping, thus Favor Mode Switch is not required.

8.2 P_{limit} and P_{max} measurement results

The measured P_{limit} for all the selected radio configurations given in Table 8-2 are listed in below Table 8-3. 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 4.1.

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Table 8-3
Measured P_{limit} and P_{max} of selected radio configurations

Test Case #	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	EFS Plimit [dBm]	Tune-up Pmax [dBm]	Measured Plimit [dBm]	Measured Pmax [dBm]
1	Test Sequence 1	WCDMA	5	1	1	4183	836.6	-	RMC	Body	19.0	23.2	19.47	23.73
	Test Sequence 2					4183	836.6	-	RMC		19.0	23.2	19.47	23.73
2	Test Sequence 1		2	4b	1	9400	1880	-	RMC	Body	12.2	25.0	12.57	25.47
	Test Sequence 2					9400	1880	-	RMC		12.2	25.0	12.57	25.47
3	Test Sequence 1	LTE	71	3	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	20.5	25.0	20.84	25.31
	Test Sequence 2					133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK		20.5	25.0	20.84	25.31
4	Test Sequence 1		48	4b	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	10.3	20.6	10.90	20.73
	Test Sequence 2					56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK		10.3	20.6	10.90	20.73
5	Test Sequence 1	NR	n71 SA	3	1	136100	680.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Body	20.5	25.0	20.72	25.25
	Test Sequence 2					136100	680.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		20.5	25.0	20.72	25.25
6	Test Sequence 1		n7 SA	4b	1	507000	2535	1/1/40 MHz	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Body	12.0	25.0	12.43	25.63
	Test Sequence 2					507000	2535	1/1/40 MHz	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		12.0	25.0	12.43	25.63
7	Call Drop	LTE	48	4b	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	10.3	20.6	10.90	20.73
8	Tech/Band Switch	LTE	71	3	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	20.5	25.0	20.84	25.31
		WCDMA	2	4b	1	9400	1880	-	RMC	Body	12.2	25.0	12.57	25.47
9	Antenna Switch	LTE		3	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	20.5	25.0	20.84	25.31
				1	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	20.0	23.2	20.49	23.50
10	Time Window Switch	LTE	71	1	1	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	20.0	23.2	20.49	23.50
			48	1	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	11.0	20.2	11.53	20.44
11	SAR1 vs SAR2 SSR 0.2 Different Time Window	LTE	48	4b	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	10.3	20.6	10.59	20.49
		Sub6 NR	n5 NSA	3	1	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Body	18.5	25.0	18.77	25.30
12	SAR1 vs SAR2 SSR 0.8 Different Time Window	LTE	48	4b	1	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz	QPSK	Body	10.3	20.6	10.59	20.49
		Sub6 NR	n5 NSA	3	1	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Body	18.5	25.0	18.77	24.96
13	SAR1 vs SAR2 SSR 0.2 Same Time Window	LTE	2	1	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Body	14.5	22.0	15.22	22.70
		Sub6 NR	n5 NSA	3	1	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Body	18.5	25.0	18.98	25.41
14	SAR1 vs SAR2 SSR 0.8 Same Time Window	LTE	2	4b	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Body	12.2	25.0	12.48	25.14
		Sub6 NR	n5 NSA	1	1	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Body	19.0	23.2	19.07	23.39
15	Interband ULCA SSR 0.2	LTE	2 (PCC)	4b	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Body	12.2	25.0	12.52	25.53
		LTE	5 (SCC)	3	1	20525	836.5	1/25/10 MHz BW	QPSK	Body	18.5	25.0	18.65	24.79
16	Interband ULCA SSR 0.8	LTE	2 (PCC)	4b	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Body	12.2	25.0	12.52	25.53
		LTE	5 (SCC)	3	1	20525	836.5	1/25/10 MHz BW	QPSK	Body	18.5	25.0	18.65	24.79

Note: The device uncertainty of P_{max} is +0.7 dB/ -1.0 dB for frequencies below 3GHz, and ± 1.0 dB for frequencies greater than 3GHz as provided by manufacturer.

8.3 EFS v18 Verification

Per Qualcomm's 80-w2112-5 document, embedded file system (EFS) version 18 products are required to be verified for Smart Tx generation for relevant MCC settings. It was confirmed that this DUT contains embedded file system (EFS) version 18 configured for Smart Tx second generation (GEN2) for Sub6 and mmWave with MCC settings for the US market.

EFS v18 Generation	MCC
GEN2_Sub6_mmWave	310

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9 CONDUCTED TX CASES (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

9.1 Time-varying Tx Power Case

The measurement setup is shown in Figure 6-1. 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:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit} \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g_or_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (1b)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}* 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 8-2 of this report as well).

Following the test procedure in Section 4.3, the conducted Tx power measurement for all selected configurations are reported in this section. In all the conducted Tx power plots, 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.

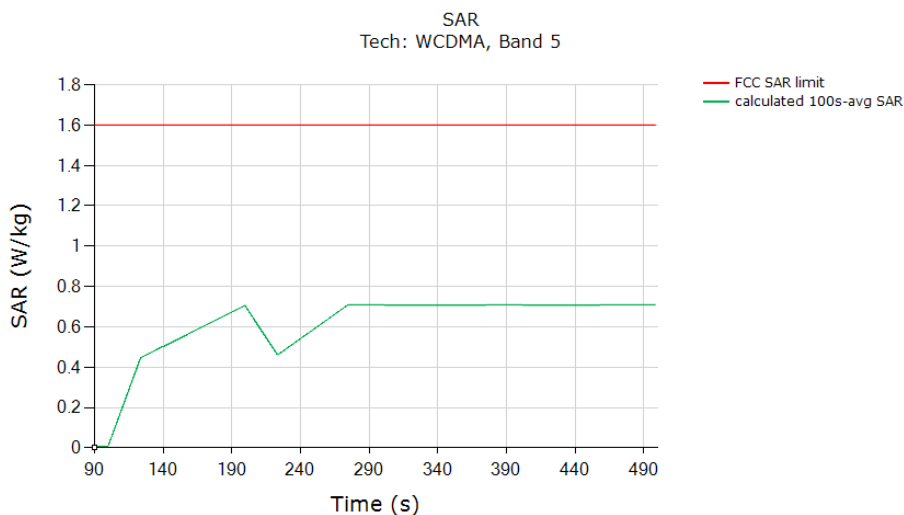
Time-varying Tx power measurements were conducted on test cases #1 ~ #6 in Table 8-2, by generating test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 given in APPENDIX E: using measured *P_{limit}* and measured *P_{max}* (last two columns of Table 8-3) for each of these test cases. Measurement results for test cases #1 ~ #6 are given in Sections 9.1.1-9.1.6.

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9.1.1 WCDMA Band 5, Antenna 1

Test result for test sequence 1:

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:

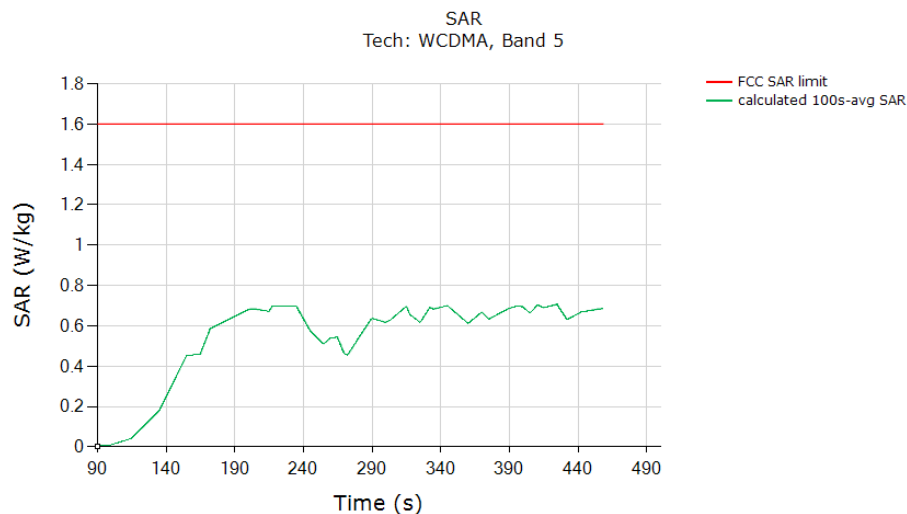


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.711
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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Test result for test sequence 2:

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)	0.706
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

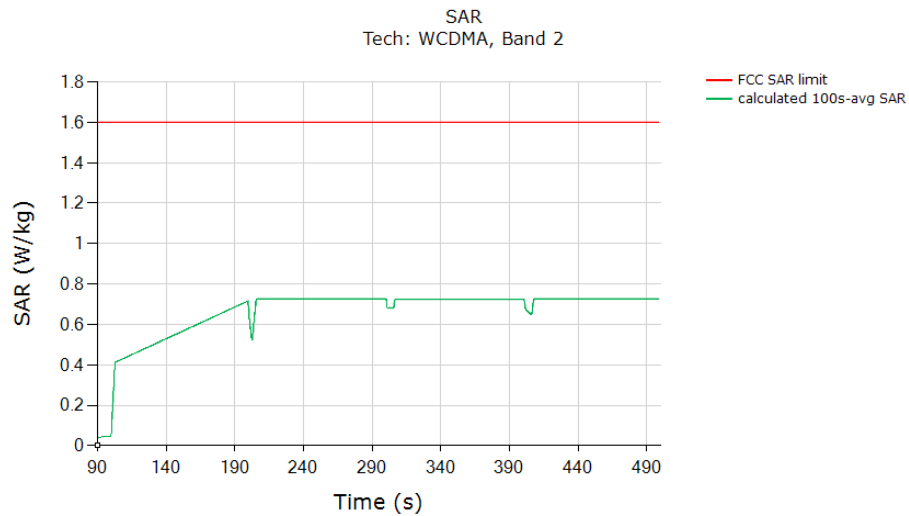
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9.1.2

WCDMA Band 2, Antenna 4B

Test result for test sequence 1:

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:

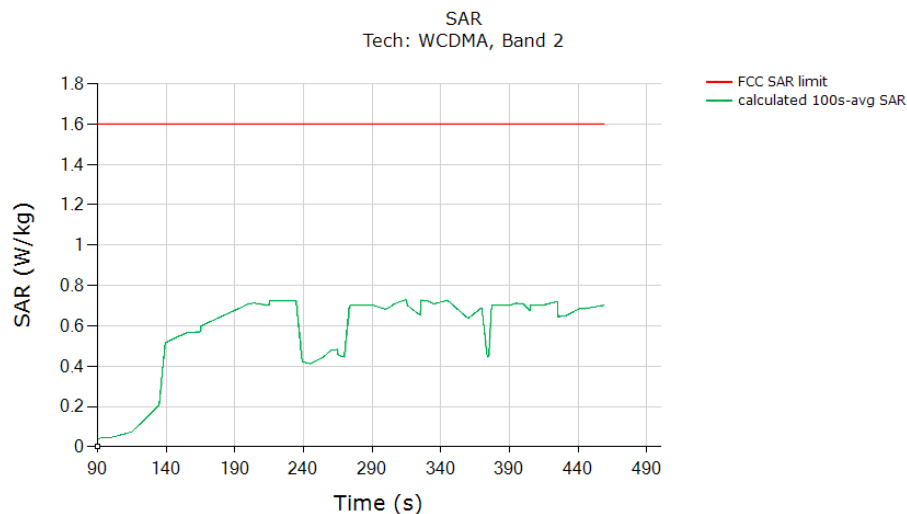


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.725
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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Test result for test sequence 2:

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)	0.729
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

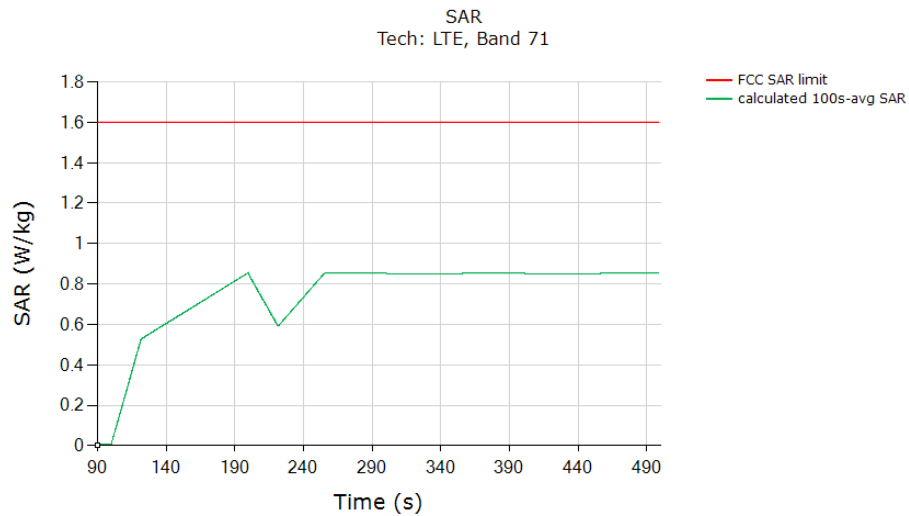
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9.1.3

LTE Band 71, Antenna 3

Test result for test sequence 1:

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:

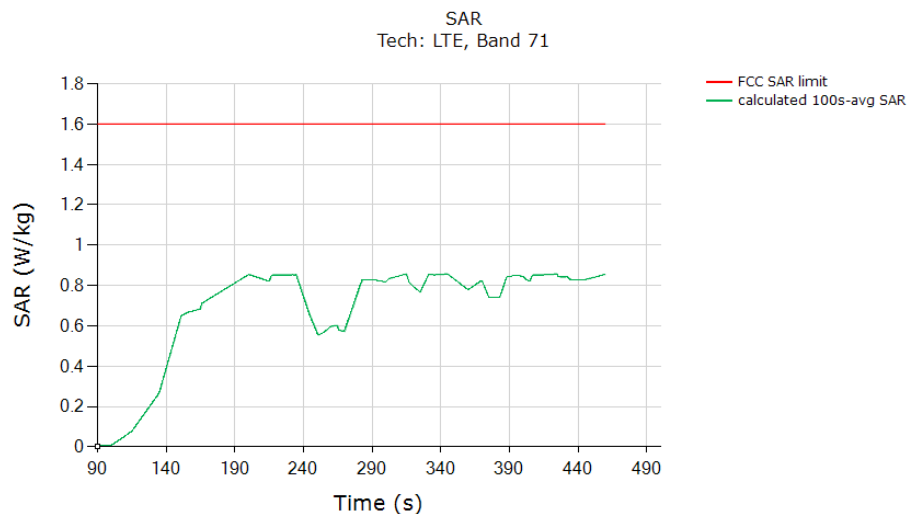


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.855
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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Test result for test sequence 2:

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)	0.856
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

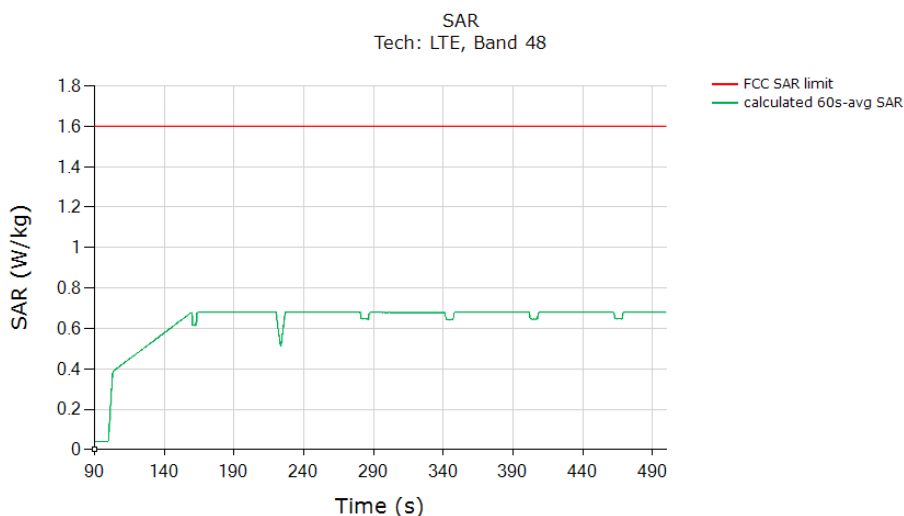
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9.1.4

LTE Band 48, Antenna 4B

Test result for test sequence 1:

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:

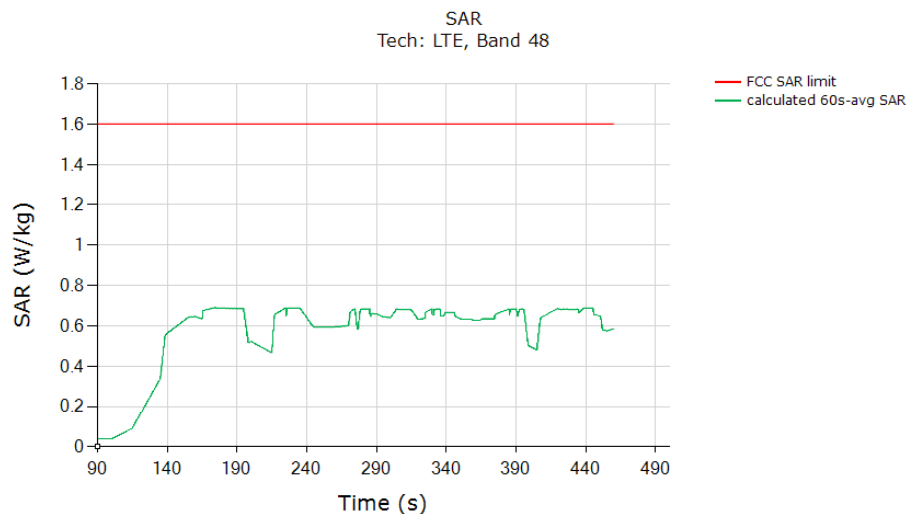


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.681
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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Test result for test sequence 2:

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)	0.690
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

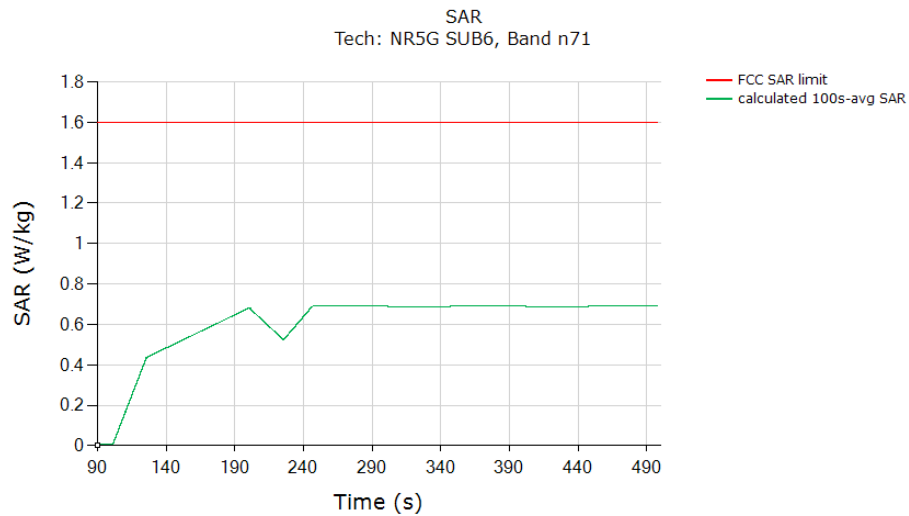
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9.1.5

NR n71 SA, Antenna 3

Test result for test sequence 1:

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:

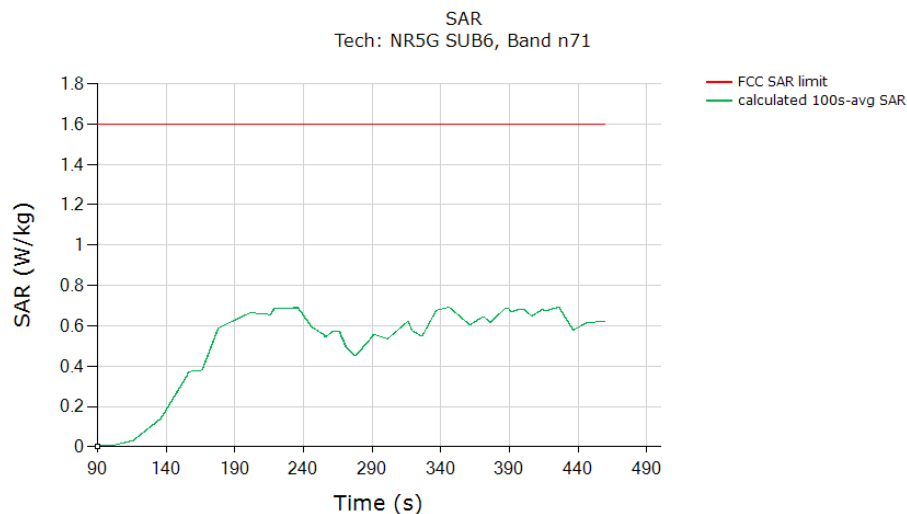


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.690
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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Test result for test sequence 2:

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)	0.693
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

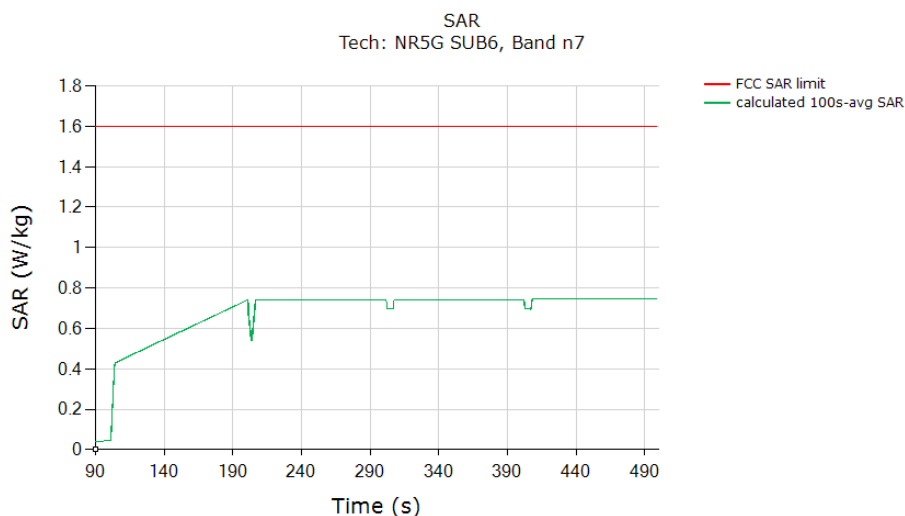
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9.1.6

NR n7 SA, Antenna 4B

Test result for test sequence 1:

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:

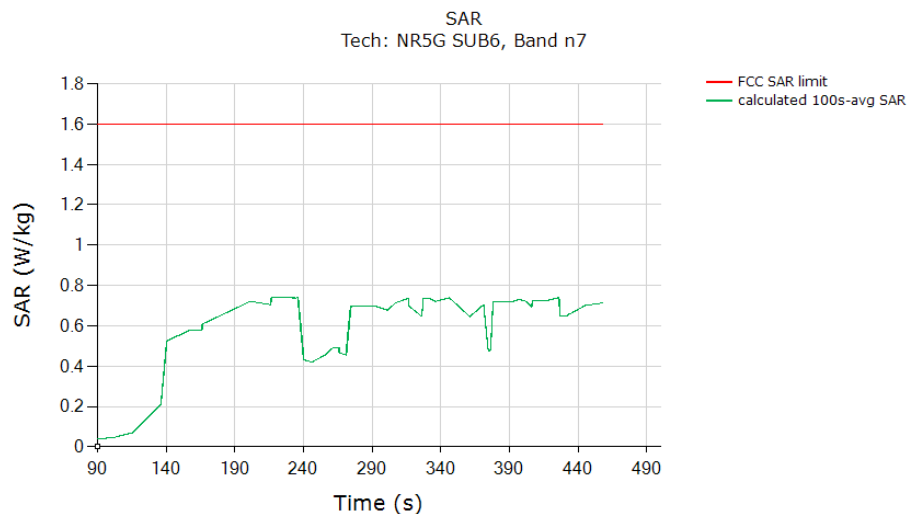


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.744
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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Test result for test sequence 2:

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)	0.740
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

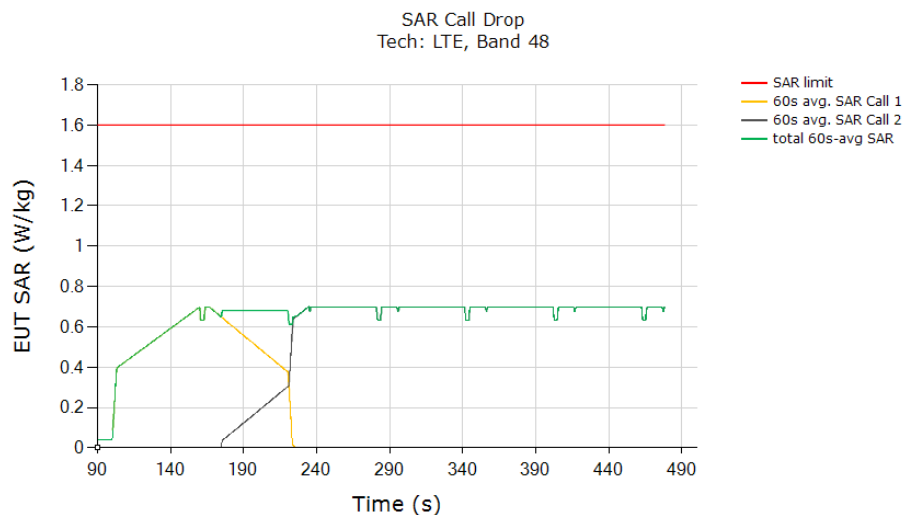
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9.2 Call Drop Test Case

This test was measured LTE Band 48, Antenna 4b, DSI = 1, and with callbox requesting maximum power. The call drop was manually performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below. The measurement setup is shown in Figure 6-1. The detailed test procedure is described in Section 4.3.2.

Call drop test result:

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)	0.700
Validated	

The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in call change scenario.

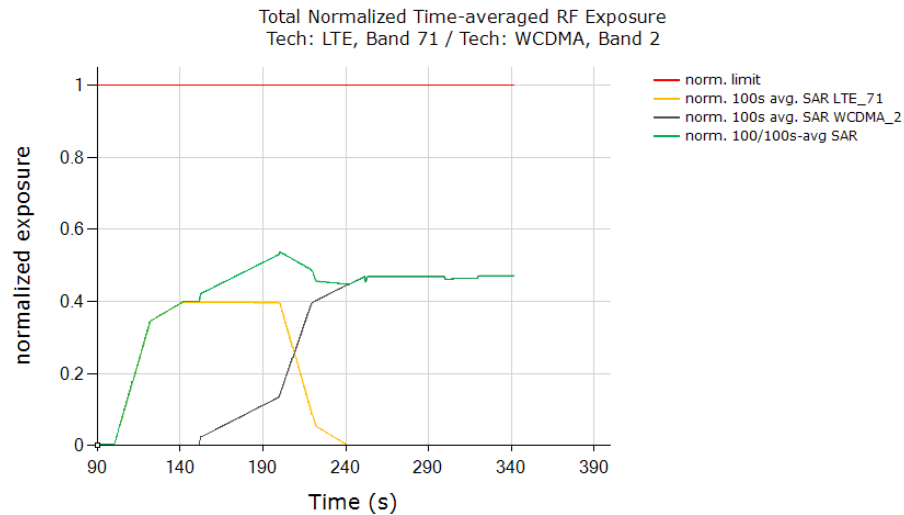
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9.3 Change in Technology/Band Test Case

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with a technology switch from LTE Band 71, Antenna 3, DSI = 1 to WCDMA Band 2, Antenna 4b, DSI = 1. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.3, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1, the technology/band switch was performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below.

Test result for change in technology/band:

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 SAR versus time does not exceed the normalized FCC limit of 1.0:



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized SAR limit	1.0
Max 100s-time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.537
Validated	

The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in technology/band switch scenario.

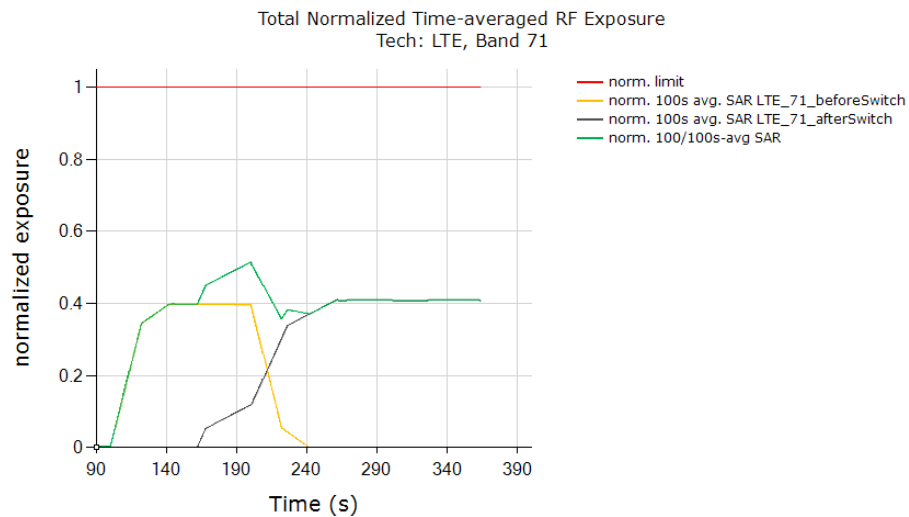
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9.4 Change in Antenna test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with an antenna switch from LTE Band 71, Antenna 3, DSI = 1 to LTE Band 71, Antenna 1, DSI = 1. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.3, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1, the antenna switch was performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below.

Test result for change in antenna:

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 SAR versus time does not exceed the normalized FCC limit of 1.0:



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized SAR limit	1.0
Max 100s-time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.515
Validated	

The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in antenna switch scenario.

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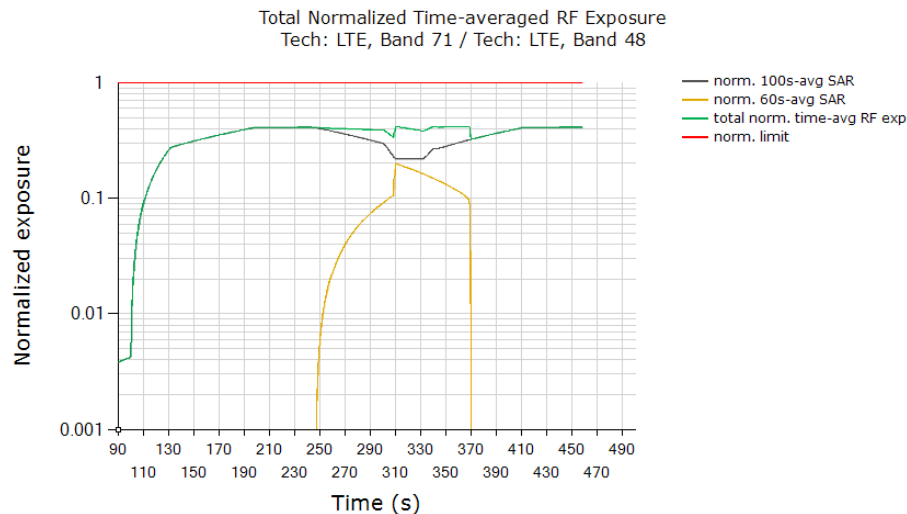
9.5 Change in Time window test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with time-window/antenna switch between LTE Band 71, Antenna 1, DSI = 1 (100s window) and LTE Band 48, Antenna 1, DSI = 1 (60s window). Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.6, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1(b), the time-window switch via tech/band/antenna switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level.

9.5.1 Test case 1: transition from LTE Band 71 to LTE Band 48 (i.e., 100s to 60s), then back to LTE Band 71

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

All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 71 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 48 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.418
Validated	

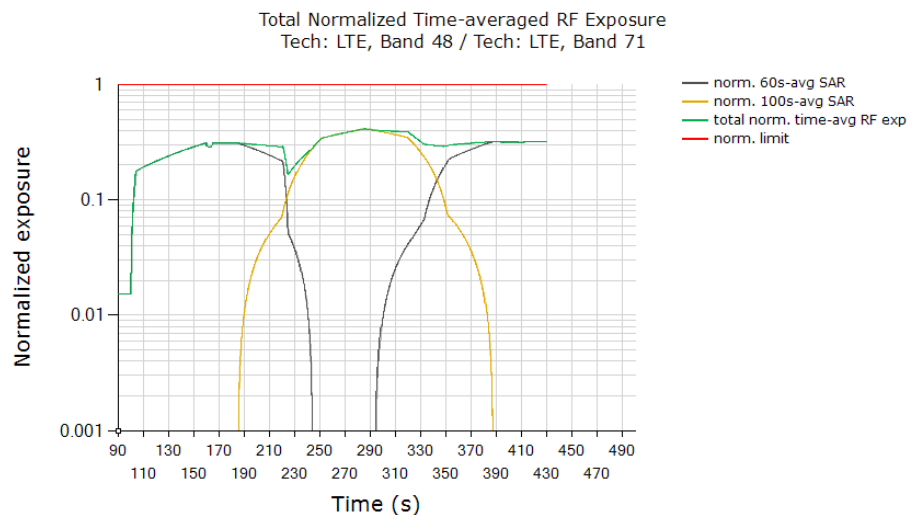
Plot Notes: Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 100s-to-60s window at ~250s time stamp, and from 60s-to-100s window at ~310s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time-window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (7c), 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} + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.418 being ≤ 0.63 ($= 0.8/1.6 + 1\text{dB device uncertainty}$), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

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9.5.2 Test case 2: transition from LTE Band 48 to LTE Band 71 (i.e., 60s to 100s), then back to LTE Band 48

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

All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) 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 (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 71 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.412
Validated	

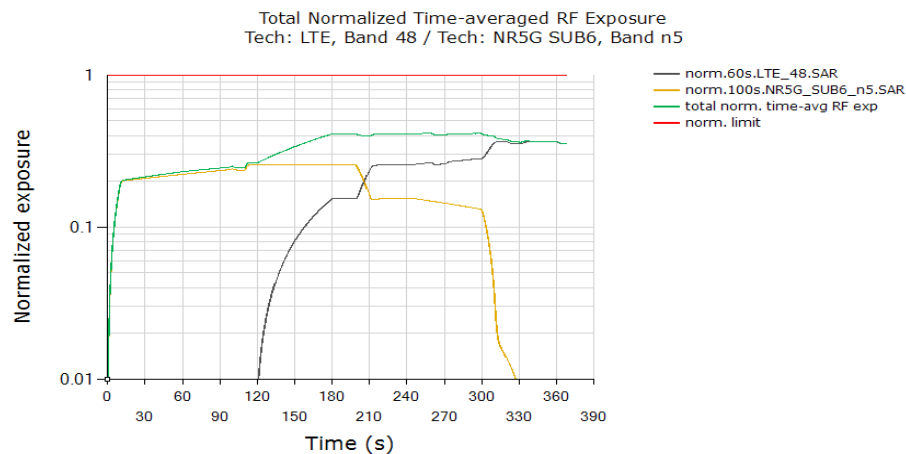
Plot Notes: Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 60s-to-100s window at ~185s time stamp, and from 100s-to-60s window at ~300s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time-window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (7c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized $SAR_{design_target} + 1dB$ device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.412 being ≤ 0.63 ($= 0.8/1.6 + 1dB$ device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

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9.6 Switch in SAR exposure test results (Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2, Different Time Window)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 48 + Sub6 NR Band n5 call. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.7 and Appendix F.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1(c) since LTE and Sub6 NR are on different antenna ports, the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR_{sub6NR} only scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SAR_{sub6NR} + SAR_{LTE} scenario (t = 120s ~ 240s) and SAR_{LTE} only scenario (t > 240s).

Plot Notes: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 48 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n5 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.414
Validated	

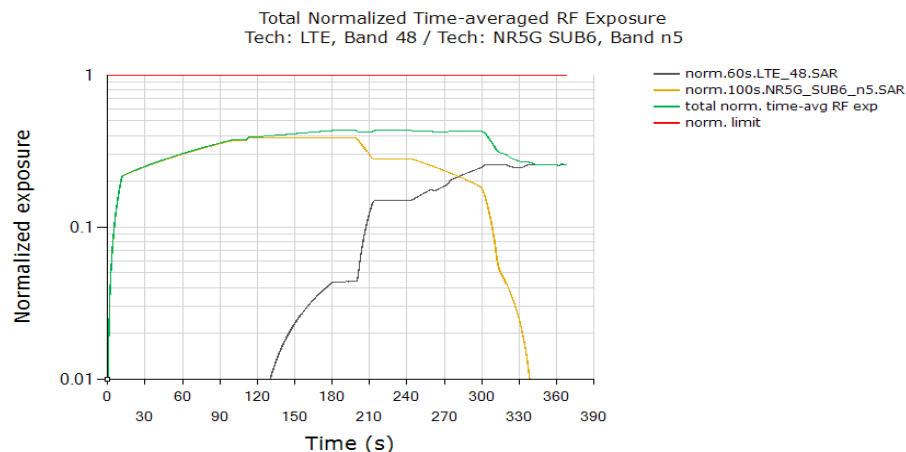
Plot Notes: Device starts predominantly in Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on 3dB reserve margin setting) for Sub6 NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = 100% * 0.675W/kg measured SAR at Sub6 NR *P_{limit}* / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.422 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see orange curve between 120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = 0.694 W/kg measured SAR at LTE *P_{limit}* / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.434 ± 1dB 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} + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.438 being ≤ 0.63 (= 0.8/1.6 + 1dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

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9.7 Switch in SAR exposure test results (Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8, Different Time Window)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 48 + Sub6 NR Band n5 call. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.7 and Appendix F.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1(c) since LTE and Sub6 NR are on different antenna ports, the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR_{sub6NR} only scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SAR_{sub6NR} + SAR_{LTE} scenario (t = 120s ~ 240s) and SAR_{LTE} only scenario (t > 240s).

Plot Notes: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 48 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n5 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.432
Validated	

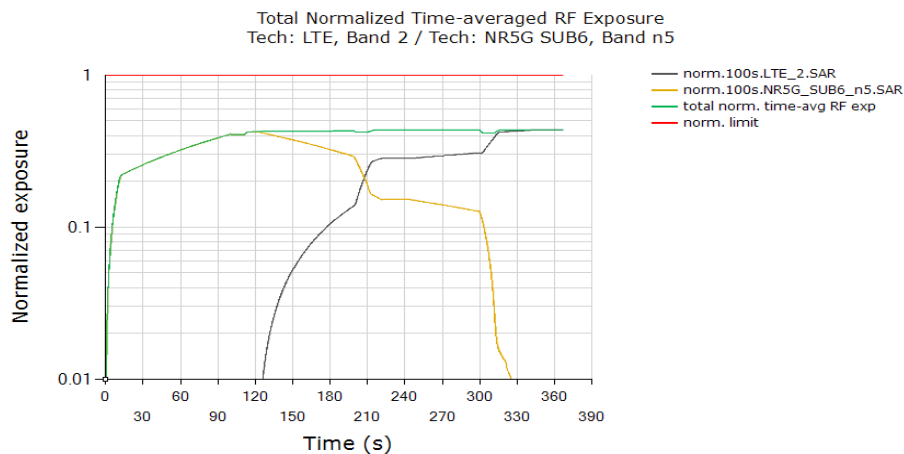
Plot Notes: Device starts predominantly in Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on 3dB reserve margin setting) for Sub6 NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = $100\% \times 0.675\text{W/kg measured SAR at Sub6 NR } P_{\text{limit}} / 1.6\text{W/kg limit} = 0.422 \pm 1\text{dB device related uncertainty}$ (see orange curve between 120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = $0.694\text{ W/kg measured SAR at LTE } P_{\text{limit}} / 1.6\text{W/kg limit} = 0.434 \pm 1\text{dB device related uncertainty}$ (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} + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.438 being $\leq 0.63 (= 0.8/1.6 + 1\text{dB device uncertainty})$, the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

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9.8 Switch in SAR exposure test results (Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2, Same Time Window)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 2 + Sub6 NR Band n5 call. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.7 and Appendix F.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1(c) since LTE and Sub6 NR are on different antenna ports, the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR_{sub6NR} only scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SAR_{sub6NR} + SAR_{LTE} scenario (t = 120s ~ 240s) and SAR_{LTE} only scenario (t > 240s).

Plot Notes: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 2 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n5 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.438
Validated	

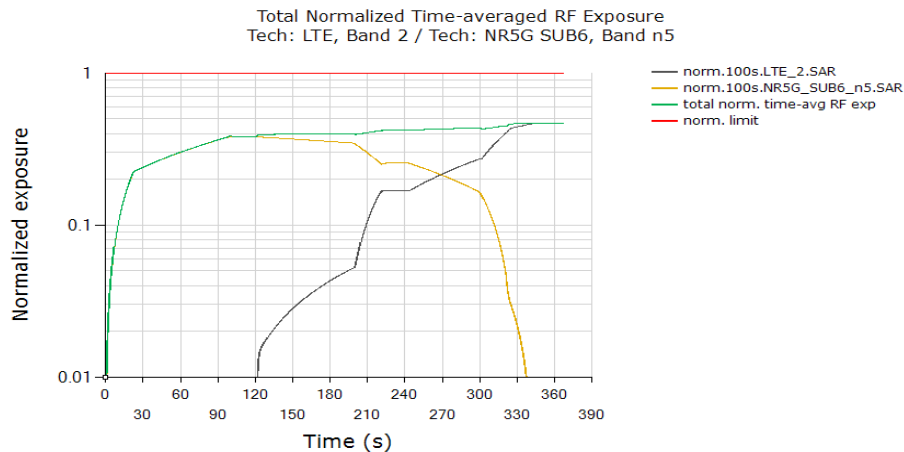
Plot Notes: Device starts predominantly in Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on 3dB reserve margin setting) for Sub6 NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = $100\% \times 0.675\text{W/kg measured SAR at Sub6 NR } P_{\text{limit}} / 1.6\text{W/kg limit} = 0.422 \pm 1\text{dB device related uncertainty}$ (see orange curve between 120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = $0.689\text{ W/kg measured SAR at LTE } P_{\text{limit}} / 1.6\text{W/kg limit} = 0.431 \pm 1\text{dB device related uncertainty}$ (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} + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.438 being $\leq 0.63 (= 0.8/1.6 + 1\text{dB device uncertainty})$, the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

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9.9 Switch in SAR exposure test results (Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8, Same Time Window)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 2 + Sub6 NR Band n5 call. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.7 and Appendix F.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1(c) since LTE and Sub6 NR are on different antenna ports, the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR_{sub6NR} only scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SAR_{sub6NR} + SAR_{LTE} scenario (t = 120s ~ 240s) and SAR_{LTE} only scenario (t > 240s).

Plot Notes: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 2 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n5 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.471
Validated	

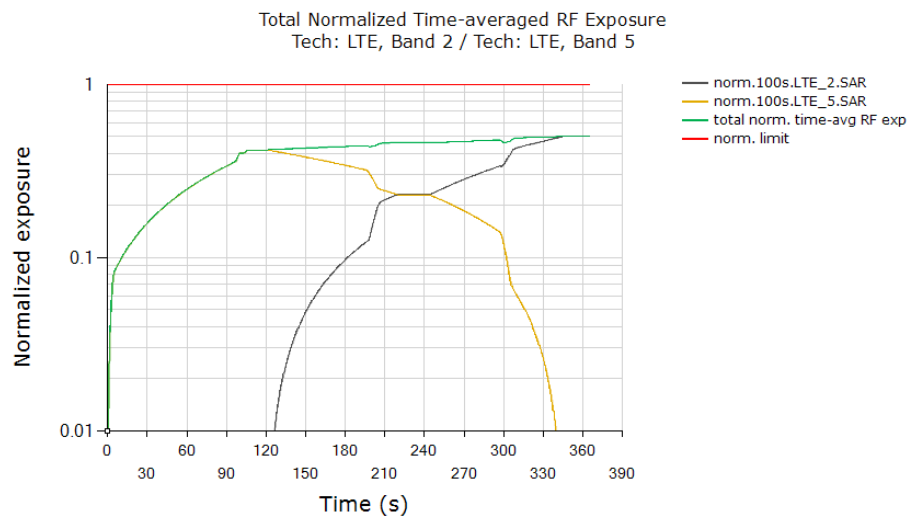
Plot Notes: Device starts predominantly in Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on 3dB reserve margin setting) for Sub6 NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = $100\% \times 0.616 \text{ W/kg measured SAR at Sub6 NR } P_{\text{limit}} / 1.6 \text{ W/kg limit} = 0.385 \pm 1 \text{ dB device related uncertainty}$ (see orange curve between 120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = $0.751 \text{ W/kg measured SAR at LTE } P_{\text{limit}} / 1.6 \text{ W/kg limit} = 0.469 \pm 1 \text{ dB device related uncertainty}$ (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} + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.471 being $\leq 0.63 (= 0.8/1.6 + 1 \text{ dB device uncertainty})$, the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

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9.10 Switch in SAR exposure test results (Inter-band ULCA with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 2 (PCC), Antenna 4B + LTE Band 5 (SCC), Antenna 3 call. The measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1(c) was used because each LTE do not share the same antenna port. The SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR_{SCC} max scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SAR_{PCC} + SAR_{SCC} max scenario (t = 120s ~ 240s) and SAR_{PCC} max scenario (t > 240s).

All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (5a), (5b) and (5c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (5a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE B2 (PCC) as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (5b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE B5 (SCC) as shown in orange curve. Equation (5c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.503
Validated	

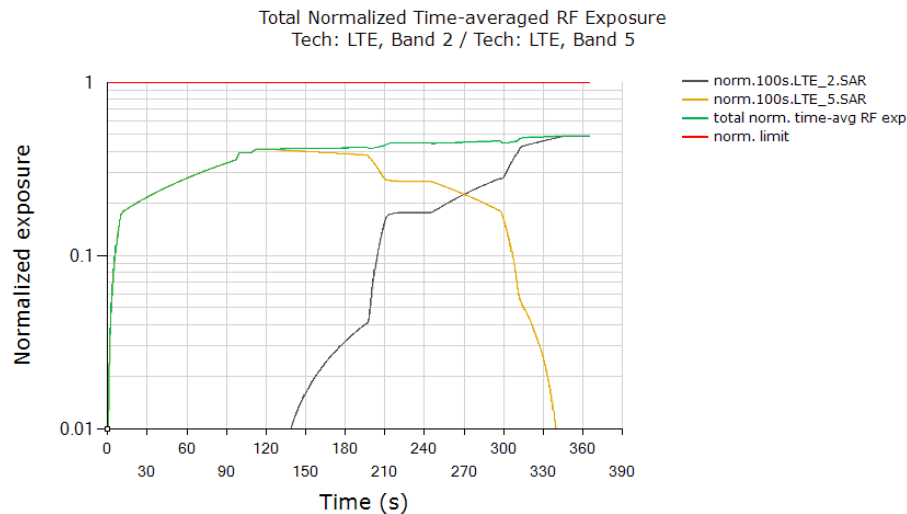
Plot Notes: Device starts predominantly in LTE B2 (PCC) SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE B2 (PCC) SAR + LTE B5 (SCC) SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE B5 (SCC) SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. In SAR exposure switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR_{design_target} + 1 dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.503 being ≤ 0.63 ($= 0.8/1.6 + 1$ dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

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9.11 Switch in SAR exposure test results (Inter-band ULCA with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 2 (PCC), Antenna 4B + LTE Band 5 (SCC), Antenna 3 call. The measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1(c) was used because each LTE do not share the same antenna port. The SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR_{SCC} max scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SAR_{PCC} + SAR_{SCC} max scenario (t = 120s ~ 240s) and SAR_{PCC} max scenario (t > 240s).

All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (5a), (5b) and (5c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (5a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE B2 (PCC) as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (5b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE B5 (SCC) as shown in orange curve. Equation (5c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.491
Validated	

Plot Notes: Device starts predominantly in LTE B2 (PCC) SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE B2 (PCC) SAR + LTE B5 (SCC) SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE B5 (SCC) SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. 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 dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.491 being ≤ 0.63 ($= 0.8/1.6 + 1$ dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

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10 SYSTEM VERIFICATION (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

10.1 Tissue Verification

Table 10-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Date of Verification	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (°C)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
7/31/2022	750 Head	20.0	680	0.891	40.525	0.888	42.305	0.34%	-4.21%
			695	0.896	40.487	0.889	42.227	0.79%	-4.12%
			700	0.898	40.477	0.889	42.201	1.01%	-4.09%
			710	0.902	40.457	0.890	42.149	1.35%	-4.01%
			725	0.908	40.423	0.891	42.071	1.91%	-3.92%
			750	0.917	40.336	0.894	41.942	2.57%	-3.83%
			770	0.924	40.252	0.895	41.838	3.24%	-3.79%
			785	0.929	40.207	0.896	41.760	3.68%	-3.72%
			800	0.934	40.172	0.897	41.682	4.12%	-3.62%
8/21/2022	835 Head	19.0	815	0.890	42.891	0.898	41.594	-0.89%	3.12%
			820	0.892	42.869	0.899	41.578	-0.78%	3.11%
			835	0.898	42.820	0.900	41.500	-0.22%	3.18%
			850	0.903	42.790	0.916	41.500	-1.42%	3.11%
8/4/2022	1900 Head	23.7	1850	1.418	38.612	1.400	40.000	1.29%	-3.47%
			1860	1.423	38.596	1.400	40.000	1.64%	-3.51%
			1880	1.435	38.576	1.400	40.000	2.50%	-3.56%
			1900	1.446	38.566	1.400	40.000	3.29%	-3.58%
			1905	1.448	38.562	1.400	40.000	3.43%	-3.60%
			1910	1.451	38.559	1.400	40.000	3.64%	-3.60%
8/8/2022	2450 Head	22.3	2300	1.707	38.781	1.670	39.500	2.22%	-1.82%
			2310	1.714	38.761	1.679	39.480	2.08%	-1.82%
			2320	1.720	38.742	1.687	39.460	1.96%	-1.82%
			2400	1.778	38.640	1.756	39.289	1.25%	-1.65%
			2450	1.816	38.557	1.800	39.200	0.89%	-1.64%
			2480	1.836	38.524	1.833	39.162	0.16%	-1.63%
			2500	1.849	38.486	1.855	39.136	-0.32%	-1.66%
			2510	1.857	38.469	1.866	39.123	-0.48%	-1.67%
			2535	1.878	38.443	1.893	39.092	-0.79%	-1.66%
			2550	1.890	38.432	1.909	39.073	-1.00%	-1.64%
			2560	1.897	38.422	1.920	39.060	-1.20%	-1.63%
			2600	1.928	38.345	1.964	39.009	-1.83%	-1.70%
			2650	1.970	38.266	2.018	38.945	-2.38%	-1.74%
			2680	1.993	38.217	2.051	38.907	-2.83%	-1.77%
			2700	2.008	38.175	2.073	38.882	-3.14%	-1.82%
8/9/2022	3600 Head	18.8	3300	2.597	37.870	2.708	38.157	-4.10%	-0.75%
			3350	2.646	37.790	2.759	38.100	-4.10%	-0.81%
			3450	2.736	37.598	2.861	37.986	-4.37%	-1.02%
			3500	2.786	37.507	2.913	37.929	-4.36%	-1.11%
			3550	2.829	37.426	2.964	37.871	-4.55%	-1.18%
			3560	2.838	37.407	2.974	37.860	-4.57%	-1.20%
			3600	2.875	37.340	3.015	37.814	-4.64%	-1.25%
			3650	2.924	37.259	3.066	37.757	-4.63%	-1.32%
			3690	2.960	37.186	3.107	37.711	-4.73%	-1.39%
			3700	2.970	37.165	3.117	37.700	-4.72%	-1.42%
			3750	3.021	37.095	3.169	37.643	-4.67%	-1.46%
			3900	3.177	36.844	3.323	37.471	-4.39%	-1.67%
			3930	3.206	36.789	3.353	37.437	-4.38%	-1.73%
			4100	3.384	36.507	3.528	37.243	-4.08%	-1.98%
			4150	3.441	36.446	3.579	37.186	-3.86%	-1.99%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

Per April 2019 TCB Workshop Notes, single head-tissue simulating liquid specified in IEC 62209-1 is permitted to use for all SAR tests.

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10.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in Appendix C.

Table 10-2
System Verification Results – 1g

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Source SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation _{1g} (%)
AM3	750	Head	7/31/2022	23.9	20.2	0.200	1097	7427	1.610	8.210	8.050	-1.95%
AM3	835	Head	8/21/2022	23.5	20.0	0.200	4d040	7427	1.870	9.790	9.350	-4.49%
AM3	1900	Head	8/4/2022	24.8	23.2	0.100	5d181	7427	4.160	40.100	41.600	3.74%
AM3	2450	Head	8/8/2022	23.1	22.2	0.100	921	7427	5.300	54.200	53.000	-2.21%
AM3	2600	Head	8/8/2022	23.1	22.2	0.100	1069	7427	5.780	55.600	57.800	3.96%
AM3	3500	Head	8/9/2022	24.8	20.1	0.100	1055	7427	6.380	67.800	63.800	-5.90%
AM3	3700	Head	8/9/2022	24.8	20.1	0.100	1002	7427	6.630	68.800	66.300	-3.63%

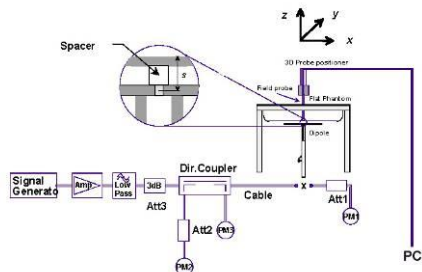


Figure 10-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 10-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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11 SAR TEST RESULTS (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

11.1 Time-varying Tx Power Case

Following Section 4.4 procedure, time-averaged SAR measurements are conducted using a SAR probe at peak location of area scan over 500 seconds. cDASY6 system verification for SAR measurement is provided in Section 10, and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix G.

SAR probe integration times depend on the communication signal being tested as defined in the probe calibration parameters.

Since the sampling rate used by cDASY6 for pointSAR measurements is not in user control, the number of points in 100s interval is determined from the scan duration setting in cDASY6 time-average pointSAR measurement by (100s cDASY6_scan_duration * total number of pointSAR values recorded). Running average is performed over these number of points in excel spreadsheet to obtain 100s averaged point SAR.

Following Section 4.4, for each of selected technology/band (listed in Table 8-2):

8. 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 $pointSAR_{P_{limit}}$.
9. 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:

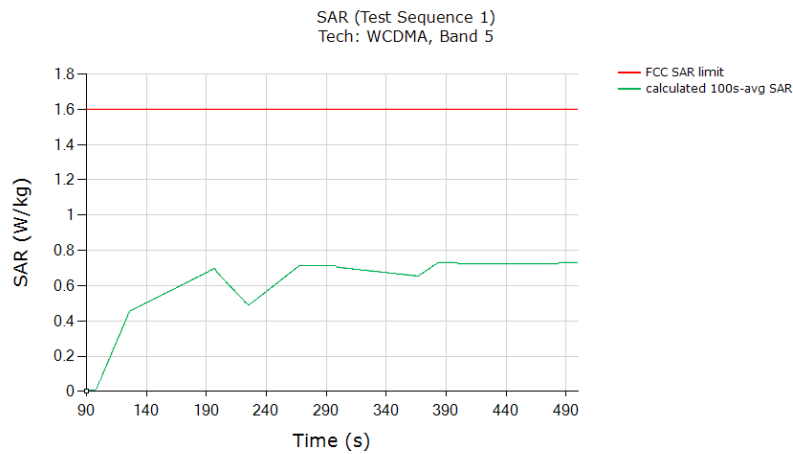
$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR_{P_{limit}}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_{P_{limit}} \quad (3a)$$

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR_{P_{limit}}$, and $1g_or_10gSAR_{P_{limit}}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit} from above step 1 and 2, and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} obtained from Part 1 report and listed in Table 8-2 of this report.

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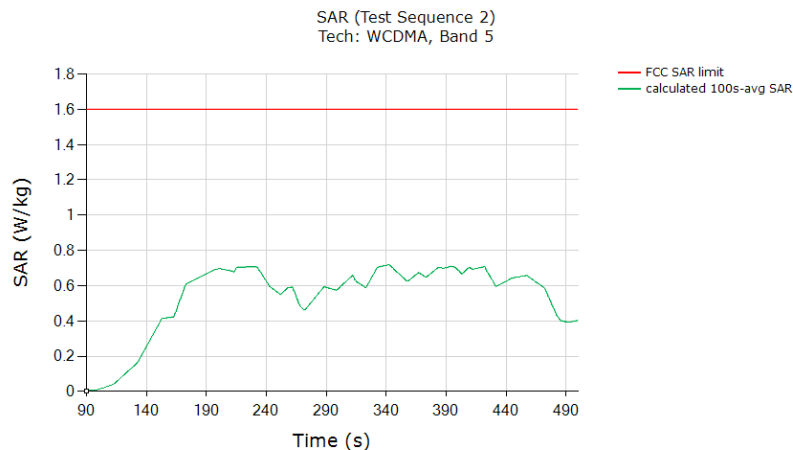
11.1.1 WCDMA Band 5, Antenna 1

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.731
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

SAR test results for test sequence 2:

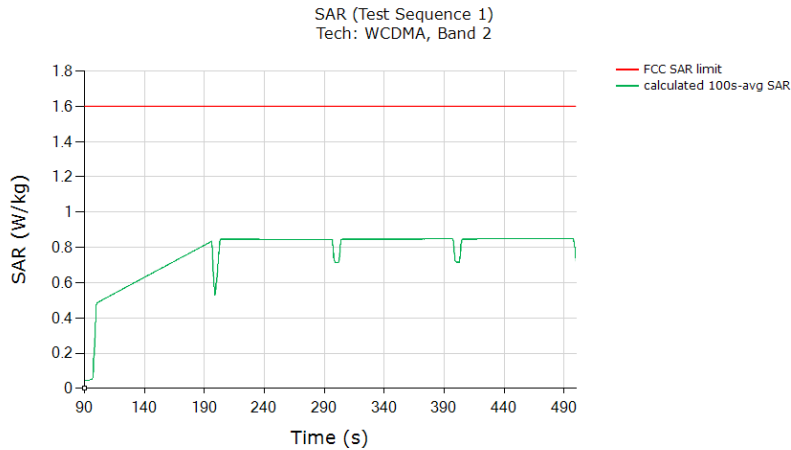


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.718
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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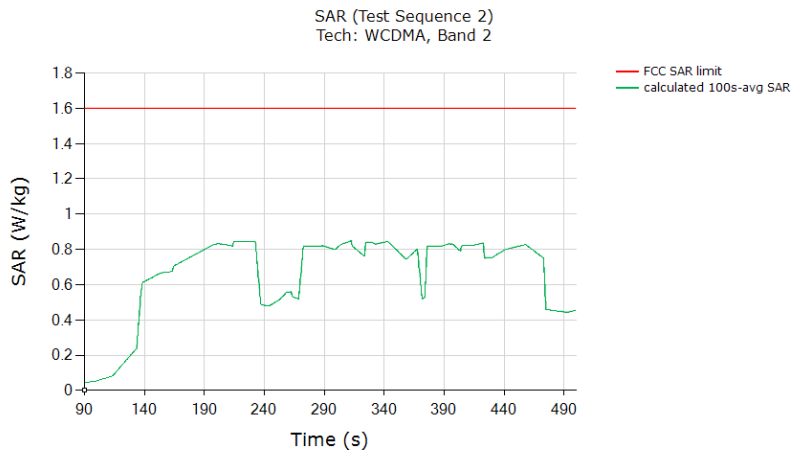
11.1.2 WCDMA Band 2, Antenna 4B

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.847
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

SAR test results for test sequence 2:



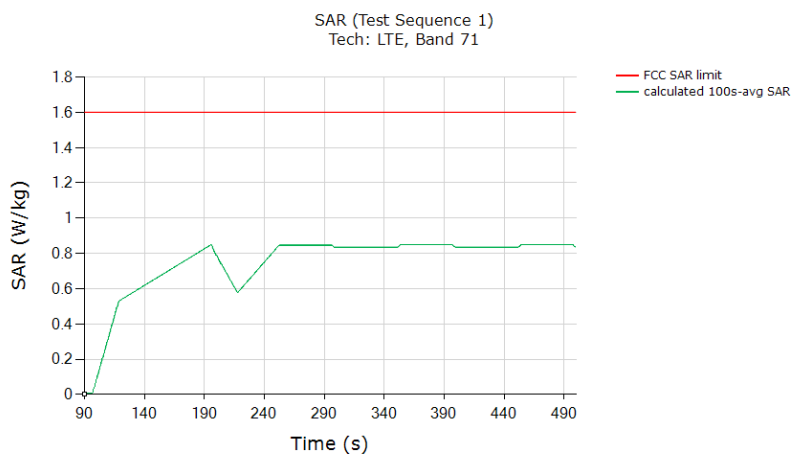
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.849

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Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).

11.1.3 LTE Band 71, Antenna 3

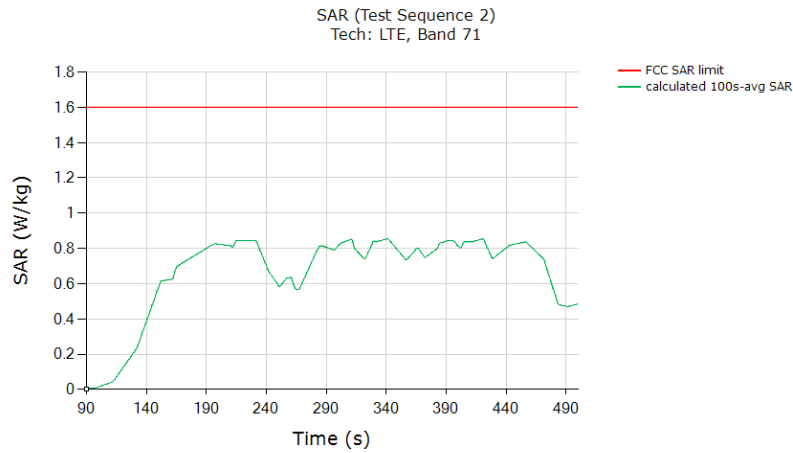
SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.848
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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SAR test results for test sequence 2:

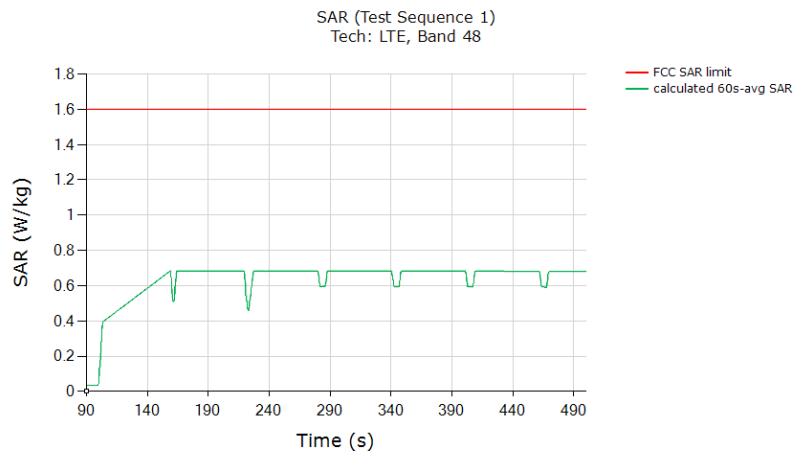


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.854
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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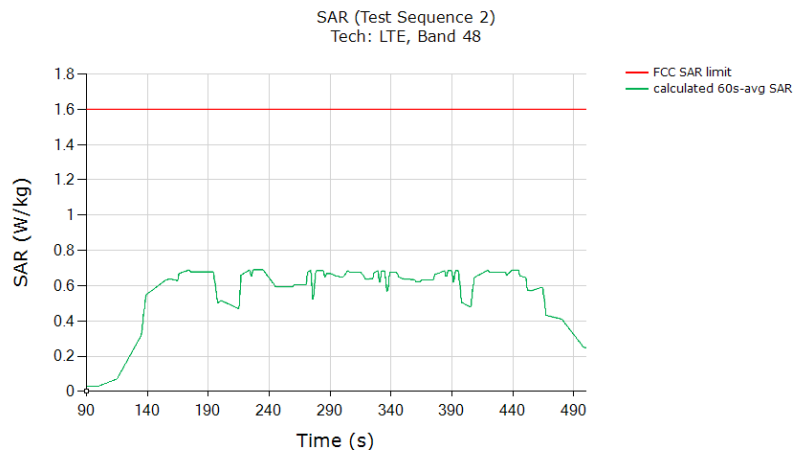
11.1.4 LTE Band 48, Antenna 4B

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.684
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

SAR test results for test sequence 2:

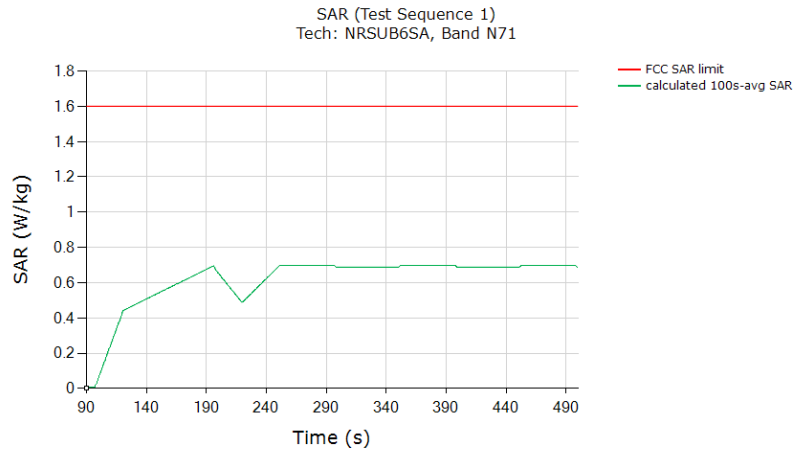


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.689
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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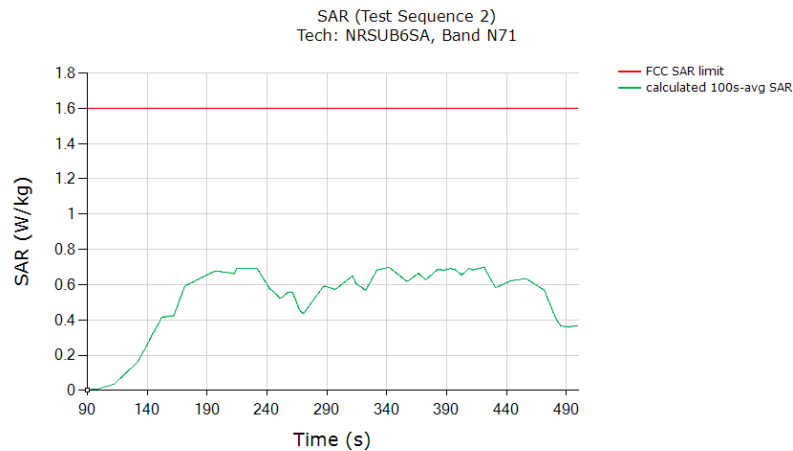
11.1.5 NR n71 SA, Antenna 3

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.698
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

SAR test results for test sequence 2:



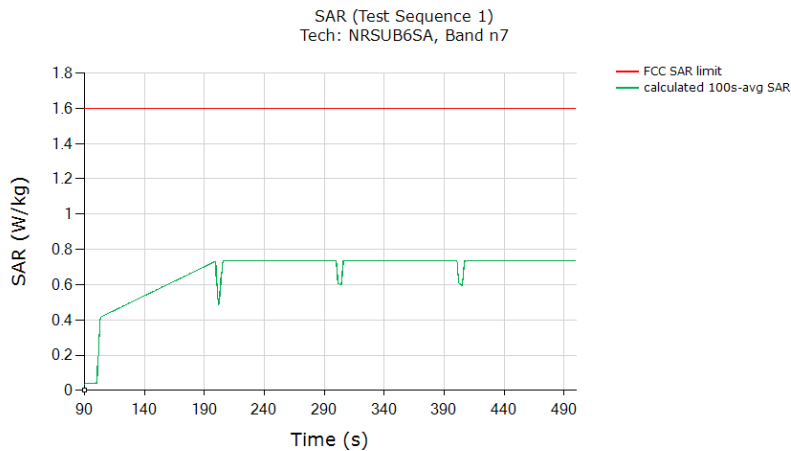
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.699

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Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).

11.1.6 NR n7 SA, Antenna 4B

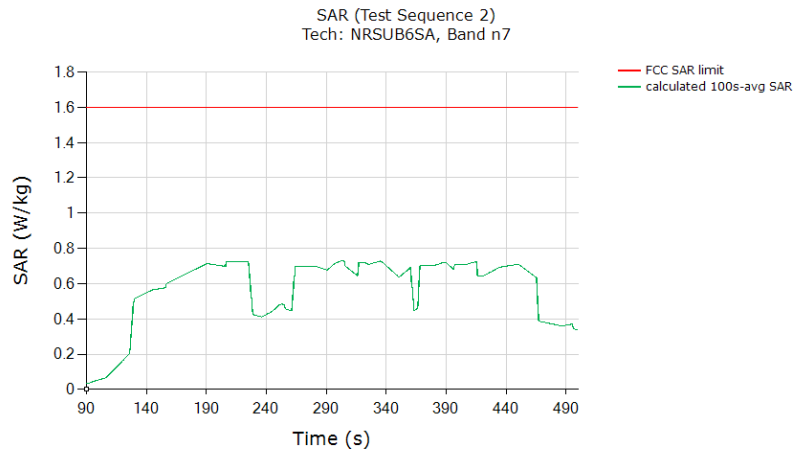
SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.738
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.731
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 8-2).	

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12 TEST CONFIGURATIONS (FREQ > 6 GHZ)

12.1 LTE + su6NR and LTE + mmW NR transmission

Based on the selection criteria described in Section 5.2, the selections for LTE and mmW NR validation tests are listed in Table 12-1 and Table 12-3. The radio configurations used in these tests are listed in Table 12-2 and Table 12-4. These tests were performed on DUTs with two separate secondary split ratios, to evaluate two different implementations.

Table 12-1
Selections for LTE + mmW NR validation measurements with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

Transmission Scenario	Test	Technology and Band	mmWave Beam
Time-varying Tx power test	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 57
		LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 42
Switch in SAR vs. PD	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 57
		LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 42
Beam switch test	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 57 to Beam ID 2
		LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 42 to Beam ID 10

Table 12-2
Test configuration for LTE + su6NR and LTE + mmW NR validation with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Freq (MHz)	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	UL Duty Cycle
LTE	2	1	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	100%
mmW NR	n261	M0	-	2077915	27924.96	20/22/100 MHz BW	DFT-s-OFDM, QPSK	75.6%*
	n260	M3	-	2254165	38499.96	20/22/100 MHz BW	DFT-s-OFDM, QPSK	75.6%*

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Table 12-3
Selections for LTE + mmW NR validation measurements with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

Transmission Scenario	Test	Technology and Band	mmWave Beam
Time-varying Tx power test	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 57
		LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 56
Switch in SAR vs. PD	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 57
		LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 56
Beam switch test	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 45 to Beam ID 12
		LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 20 to Beam ID 1

Table 12-4
Test configuration for LTE + su6NR and LTE + mmW NR validation with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Freq (MHz)	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	UL Duty Cycle
LTE	2	1	1	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	100%
mmW NR	n261	M0	-	2077915	27924.96	20/22/100 MHz BW	DFT-s-OFDM, QPSK	75.6%*
	n260	M3	-	2254165	38499.96	20/22/100 MHz BW	DFT-s-OFDM, QPSK	75.6%*

12.2 mmW NR and sub6 NR radiated power test results

To demonstrate the compliance, the conducted Tx power of LTE Band 2 in DSI = 1 is converted to 1gSAR exposure by applying the corresponding worst-case 1g SAR value at P_{limit} as reported in Part 1 report and listed in Table 8-2 of this report.

Similarly, following Step 4 in Section 5.3.1, radiated Tx power of mmW Band n261 and n260 for the beams tested is converted by applying the corresponding measured worst-case $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$ values, and listed below in Table 12-5 and Table 12-6. Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature operates based on time-averaged Tx power reported on a per symbol basis, which is independent of modulation, channel and bandwidth (RBs), therefore the worst-case $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$ was conducted with the EUT in FTM mode, with CW modulation and 100% duty cycle. cDASY6 system verification for power density measurement is provided in Section 14, and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix G.

Both the worst-case 1gSAR and $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$ values used in this section are listed in Table 12-5 and Table 12-6. The measured EIRP at *input.power.limit* for the beams tested in this section are also listed in Table 12-5 and Table 12-6.

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Table 12-5
Worst-case 1gSAR, 4cm² avg. PD and EIRP measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected configurations with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

Tech	Band	Antenna	Beam ID	input.power.limit (dBm)	Measured psPD at input.power.limit		Measured EIRP at input.power.limit (dBm)
					4cm ² psPD (W/m ²)	Test Position	
mmW NR	n261	M0	57	0.2	5.78	Front Surface	17.75
		M0	2	5.1	2.37	Front Surface	12.66
mmW NR	n260	M3	42	0.7	3.18	Bottom Edge	18.81
		M3	10	6.3	2.91	Bottom Edge	15.19

Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Measured Plimit (dBm)	Measured 1g SAR at Plimit	
					1g SAR (W/kg)	Test Position
LTE	2	1	1	15.13	0.689	Left Edge

Table 12-6
Worst-case 1gSAR, 4cm² avg. PD and EIRP measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected configurations with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

Tech	Band	Antenna	Beam ID	input.power.limit (dBm)	Measured psPD at input.power.limit		Measured EIRP at input.power.limit (dBm)
					4cm ² psPD (W/m ²)	Test Position	
mmW NR	n261	M0	57	0.2	4.32	Front Surface	16.34
		M0	45	-0.6	2.29	Front Surface	15.83
		M0	12	5.8	1.88	Front Surface	8.29
mmW NR	n260	M3	56	0.3	2.42	Bottom Edge	19.22
		M3	20	2.3	3.07	Bottom Edge	16.87
		M3	1	5.4	4.05	Bottom Edge	16.05

Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Measured Plimit (dBm)	Measured 1g SAR at Plimit	
					1g SAR (W/kg)	Test Position
LTE	2	1	1	15.13	0.689	Left Edge

The 4cm² psPD distributions for the highest PD value per band, as listed in Table 12-5 and Table 12-6, are plotted below.

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Figure 12-1
4cm² psPD distribution measured at *input.power.limit* of 0.2 dBm on the front surface for n261 beam 57 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

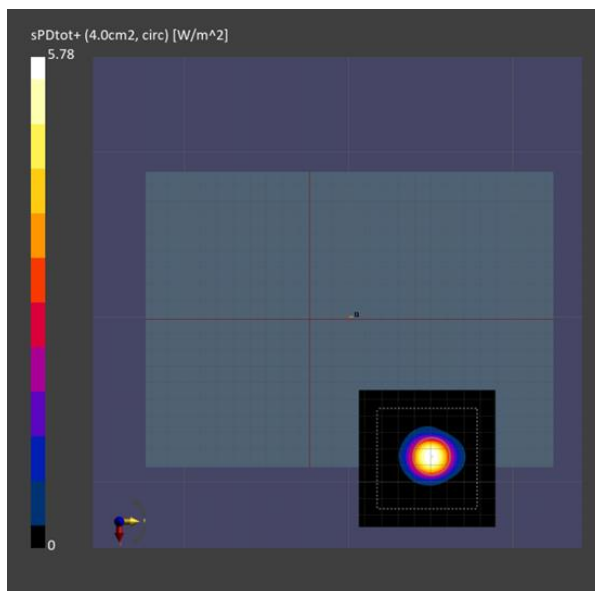
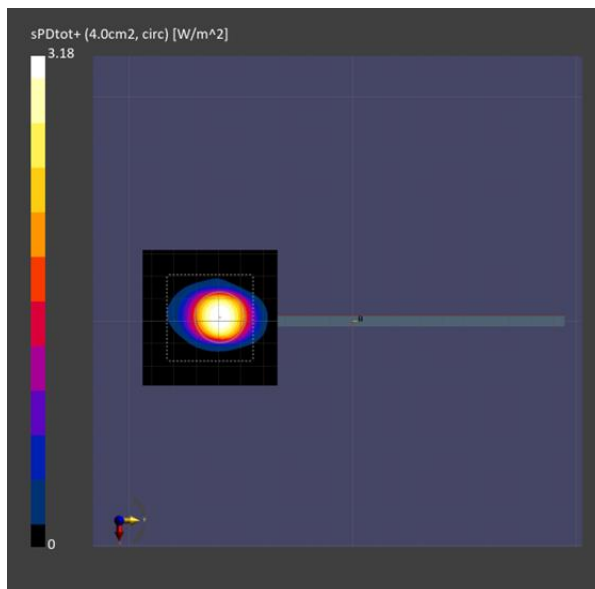


Figure 12-2
4cm² psPD distribution measured at *input.power.limit* of 0.7 dBm on the bottom edge for n260 beam 42 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2



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Figure 12-3
4cm² psPD distribution measured at *input.power.limit* of 0.2 dBm on the front surface for n261 beam 57 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

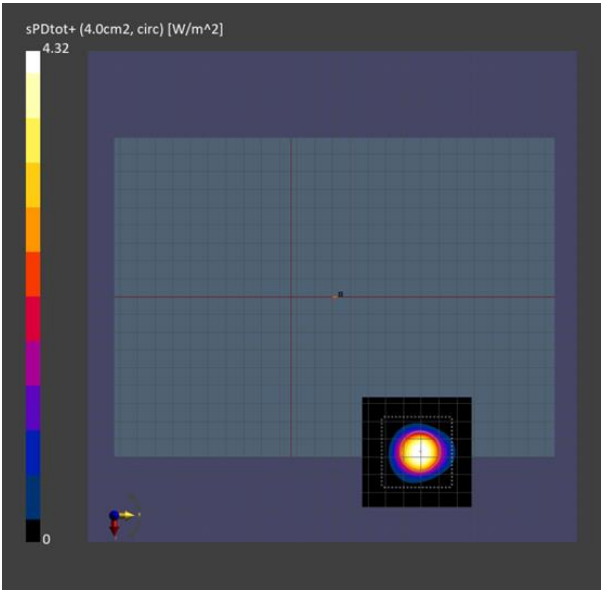
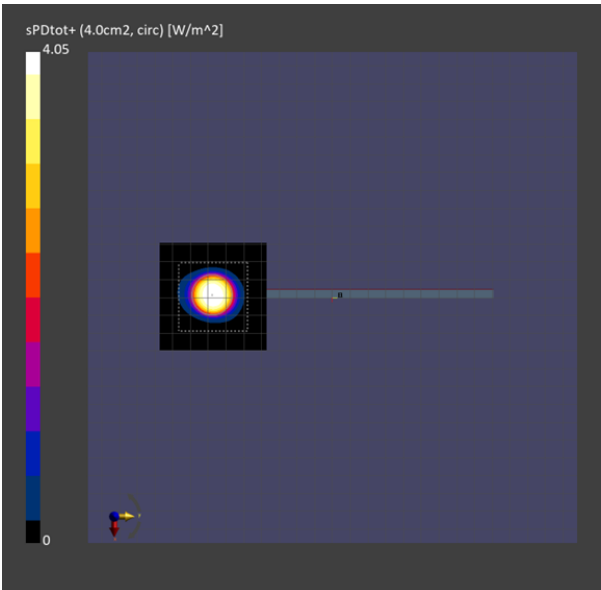


Figure 12-4
4cm² psPD distribution measured at *input.power.limit* of 5.4 dBm on the bottom edge for n260 beam 1 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8



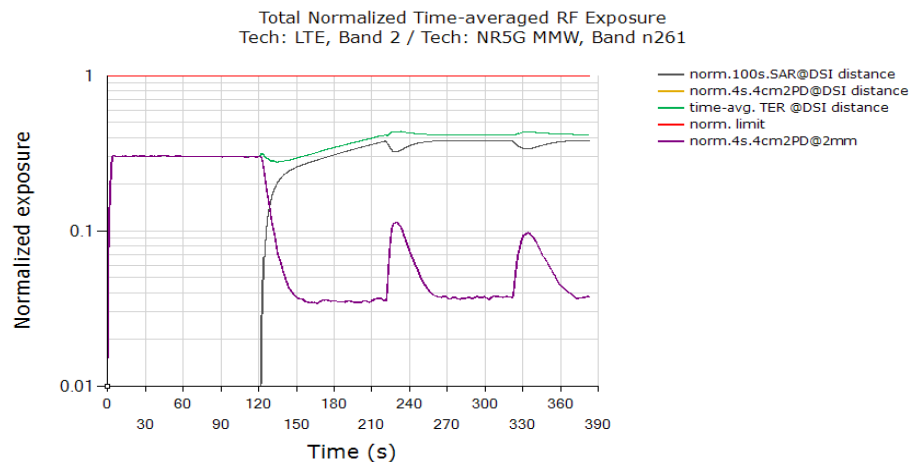
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13 RADIATED POWER TX CASES (FREQ > 6 GHz)

13.1 Maximum Tx power test results for n261 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 57, by following the detailed test procedure described in Section 5.3.1.

Time-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE Band 2 and radiated Tx power for mmW NR n261 beam 57 are converted into time-averaged 1gSAR and time-averaged 4cm²PD using Equation (2a) and (2b), which are divided by FCC 1gSAR limit of 1.6 W/kg and 4cm²PD limit of 10 W/m², respectively, to obtain normalized exposures versus time. Below plot shows (a) normalized time-averaged 1gSAR versus time, (b) normalized time-averaged 4cm²-avg.PD versus time, (c) sum of normalized time-averaged 1gSAR and normalized time-averaged 4cm²-avg.PD:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.438
Validated	

Plot notes: As soon as 5G mmW NR call was established, LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW (based on the 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually and towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure. Table 13-1 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 13-1

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncertainty [dB]
0s~120s: NR Green/Orange Curve	5.78	57.8%	2.0
After ~120s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

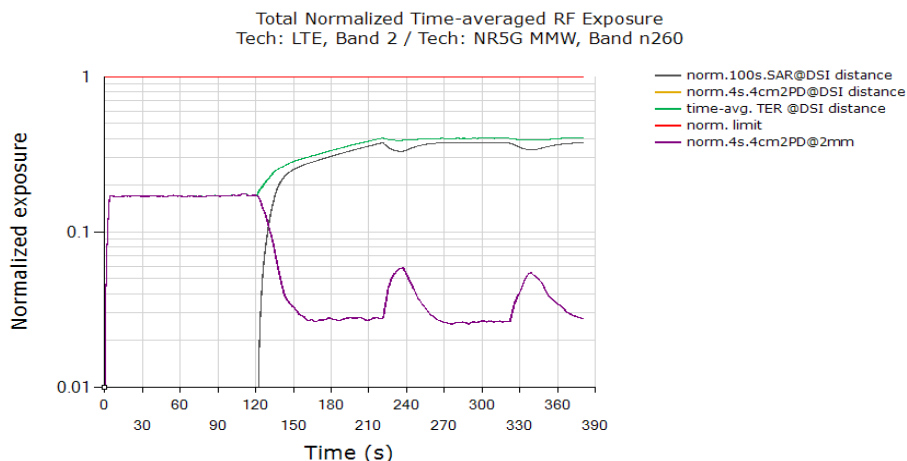
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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13.2 Maximum Tx power test results for n260 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 42, by following the detailed test procedure described in Section 5.3.1.

Time-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE Band 2 and radiated Tx power for mmW NR n260 beam 42 are converted into time-averaged 1gSAR and time-averaged 4cm²PD using Equation (2a) and (2b), which are divided by FCC 1gSAR limit of 1.6 W/kg and 4cm²PD limit of 10 W/m², respectively, to obtain normalized exposures versus time. Below plot shows (a) normalized time-averaged 10gSAR versus time, (b) normalized time-averaged 4cm²-avg.PD versus time, (c) sum of normalized time-averaged 1gSAR and normalized time-averaged 4cm²-avg.PD:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.404
Validated	

Plot notes: As soon as 5G mmW NR call was established, LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW (based on the 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually and towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure. Table 13-2 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 13-2

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncertainty [dB]
0s~120s: NR Green/Orange Curve	3.18	31.8%	2.0
After ~120s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

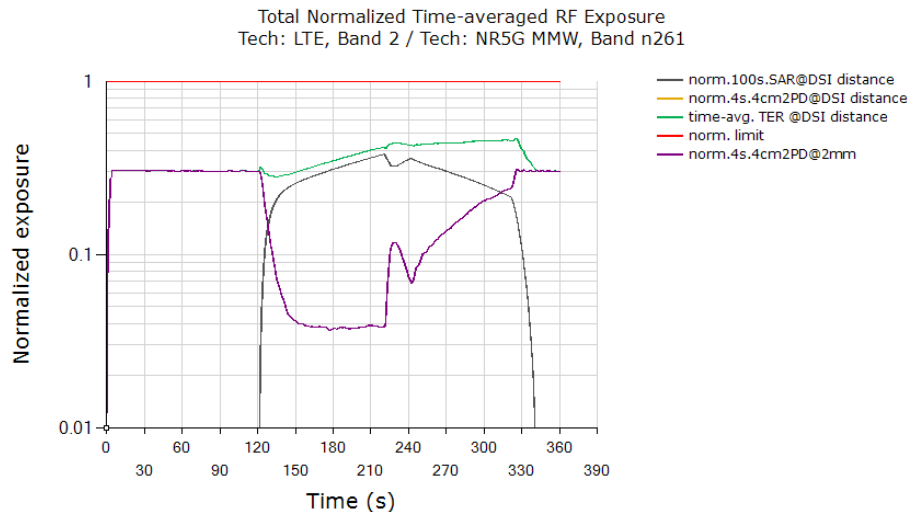
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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13.3 Switch in SAR vs. PD exposure test results for n261 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 57, by following the detailed test procedure is described in Section 5.3.2.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE (1gSAR) and mmW (4cm²PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.470
Validated	

Plot notes: As soon as 5G mmW NR call was established, LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually (orange curve for mmW exposure goes down while black curve for LTE exposure goes up). At ~240s time mark, LTE is set to all-down bits, which results in mmW getting back RF margin slowly as seen by gradual increase in mmW exposure (orange curve for mmW exposure goes up while black curve for LTE exposure goes down). Table 13-3 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure value and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 13-3

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncert [dB]
0s~120s + After 240s: NR Green/Orange Curve	5.78	57.8%	2.0
120s - 240s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

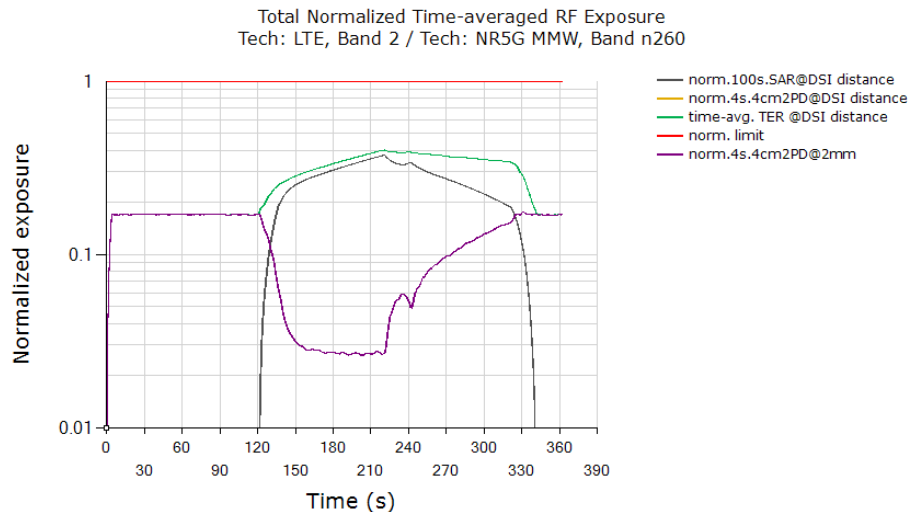
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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13.4 Switch in SAR vs. PD exposure test results for n260 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI =1) and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 42, by following the detailed test procedure is described in Section 5.3.2.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE (1gSAR) and mmW (4cm²PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.403
Validated	

Plot notes: As soon as 5G mmW NR call was established, LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually (orange curve for mmW exposure goes down while black curve for LTE exposure goes up). At ~240s time mark, LTE is set to all-down bits, which results in mmW getting back RF margin slowly as seen by gradual increase in mmW exposure (orange curve for mmW exposure goes up while black curve for LTE exposure goes down). Table 13-4 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure value and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 13-4

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncert [dB]
0s~120s + After 240s: NR Green/Orange Curve	3.18	31.8%	2.0
120s - 240s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

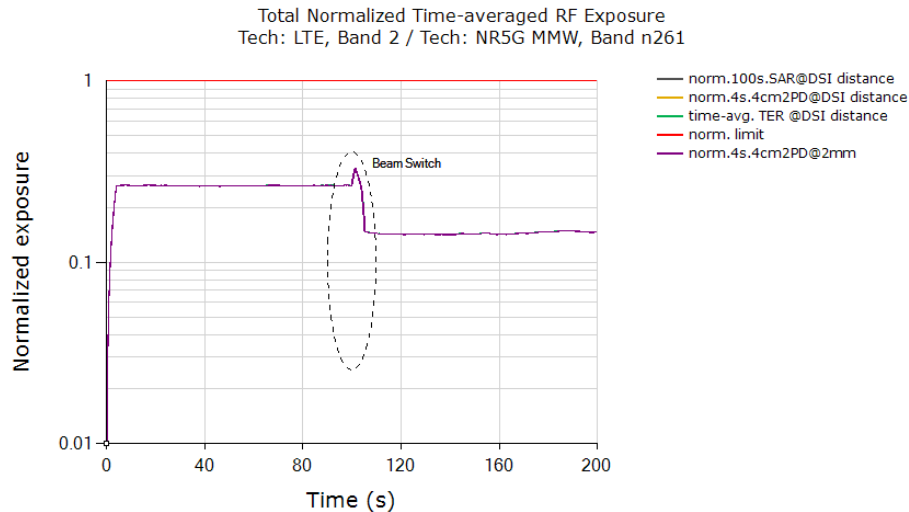
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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13.5 Change in Beam test results for n261 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n261, with beam switch from Beam ID 57 to Beam ID 2, by following the test procedure is described in Section 5.3.3.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW (4cm²PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.331
Validated	

Plot notes: 5G mmW NR call was established at ~1s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. For the rest of this test, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor as LTE is left in all-down bits. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW for the first beam (based on 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). At ~100s time mark (shown in black dotted ellipse), beam switch takes place and mmW starts transmission from the second beam. Second beam transmits at *input.power.limit* with active power limiting. Table 13-5 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the difference in EIRPs between two beams.

Table 13-5

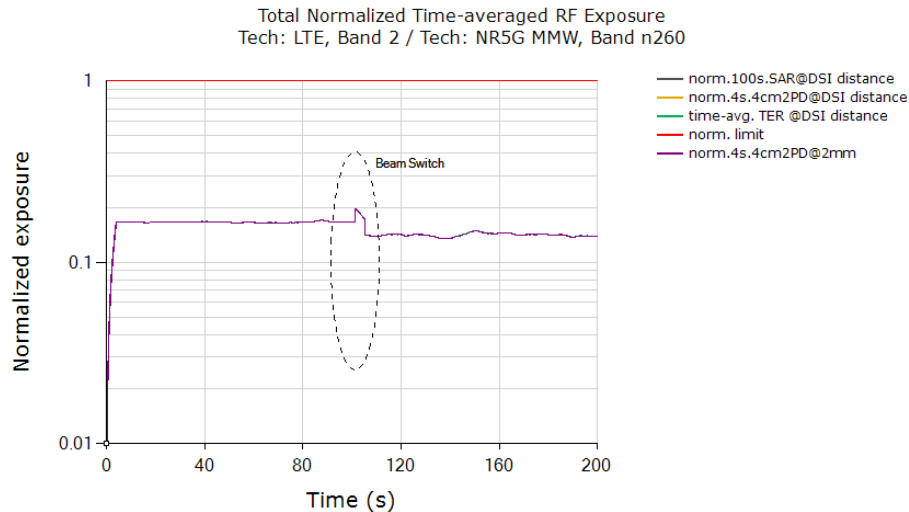
	Beam ID 57 (0 - 100 sec, before ellipse)	Beam ID 2 (100 - 200 sec, after ellipse)
Static psPD [W/m ²]	5.78	2.37
Input.power.limit [dBm]	0.2	5.1
Normalized 4cm ² PD exposure value [% ± 2.0 dB uncertainty]	57.8%	23.7%
EIRP Difference [dB ± 2.0 dB uncertainty]	5.09	

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13.6 Change in Beam test results for n260 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n260, with beam switch from Beam ID 42 to Beam ID 10, by following the test procedure is described in Section 5.3.3.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW (4cm²PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.197
Validated	

Plot notes: 5G mmW NR call was established at ~1s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. For the rest of this test, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor as LTE is left in all-down bits. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW for the first beam (based on 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). At ~100s time mark (shown in black dotted ellipse), beam switch takes place and mmW starts transmission from the second beam. Second beam transmits at *input.power.limit* with active power limiting. Table 13-6 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the difference in EIRPs between two beams.

Table 13-6

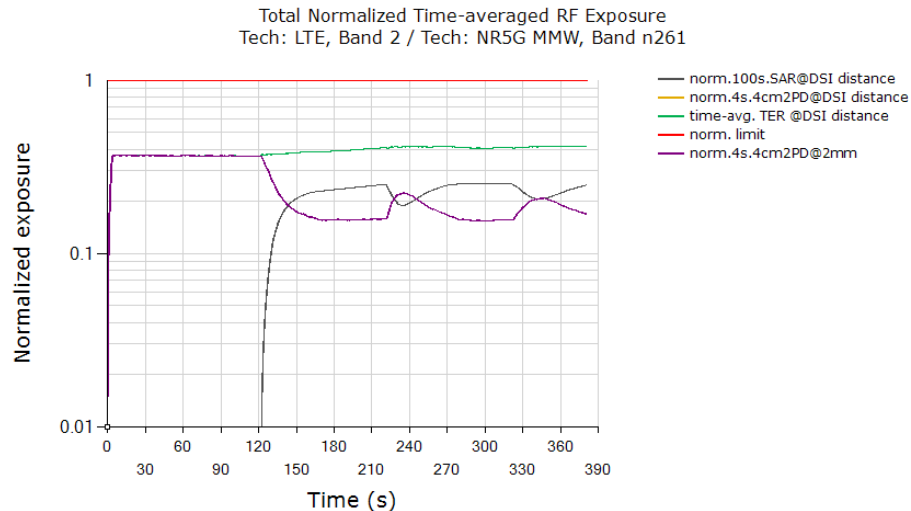
	Beam ID 42 (0 - 100 sec. before ellipse)	Beam ID 10 (100 - 200 sec. after ellipse)
Static psPD [W/m ²]	3.12	2.91
Input.power.limit [dBm]	0.7	6.3
Normalized 4cm ² PD exposure value [% ± 2.0 dB uncertainty]	31.2%	29.1%
EIRP Difference [dB ± 2.0 dB uncertainty]	3.62	

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13.7 Maximum Tx power test results for n261 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 57, by following the detailed test procedure described in Section 5.3.1.

Time-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE Band 2 and radiated Tx power for mmW NR n261 beam 57 are converted into time-averaged 1gSAR and time-averaged 4cm²PD using Equation (2a) and (2b), which are divided by FCC 1gSAR limit of 1.6 W/kg and 4cm²PD limit of 10 W/m², respectively, to obtain normalized exposures versus time. Below plot shows (a) normalized time-averaged 1gSAR versus time, (b) normalized time-averaged 4cm²-avg.PD versus time, (c) sum of normalized time-averaged 1gSAR and normalized time-averaged 4cm²-avg.PD:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.419
Validated	

Plot notes: As soon as 5G mmW NR call was established, LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW (based on the 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually and towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure. Table 13-7 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 13-7

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncertainty [dB]
0s~120s: NR Green/Orange Curve	4.32	43.2%	2.0
After ~120s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

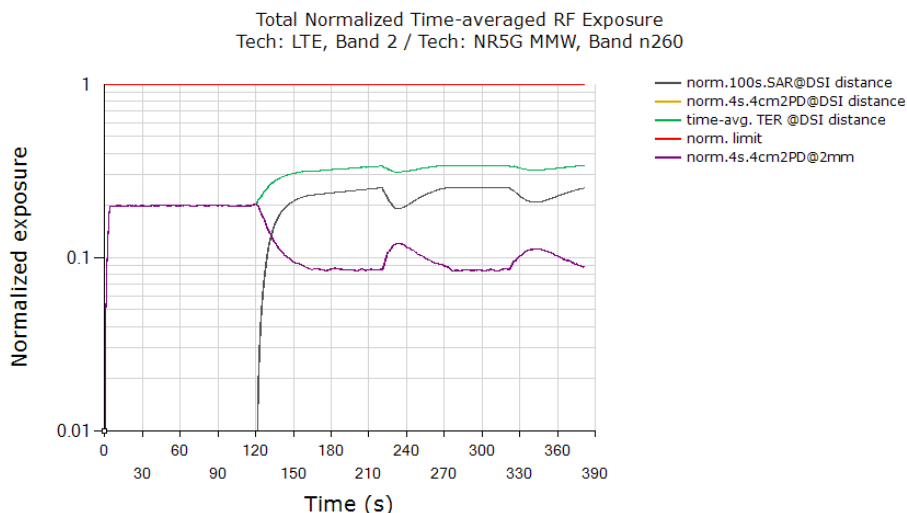
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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13.8 Maximum Tx power test results for n260 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 56, by following the detailed test procedure described in Section 5.3.1.

Time-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE Band 2 and radiated Tx power for mmW NR n260 beam 56 are converted into time-averaged 1gSAR and time-averaged 4cm²PD using Equation (2a) and (2b), which are divided by FCC 1gSAR limit of 1.6 W/kg and 4cm²PD limit of 10 W/m², respectively, to obtain normalized exposures versus time. Below plot shows (a) normalized time-averaged 10gSAR versus time, (b) normalized time-averaged 4cm²-avg.PD versus time, (c) sum of normalized time-averaged 1gSAR and normalized time-averaged 4cm²-avg.PD:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.342
Validated	

Plot notes: As soon as 5G mmW NR call was established, LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW (based on the 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually and towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure. Table 13-8 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 13-8

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncertainty [dB]
0s~120s: NR Green/Orange Curve	2.42	24.2%	2.0
After ~120s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

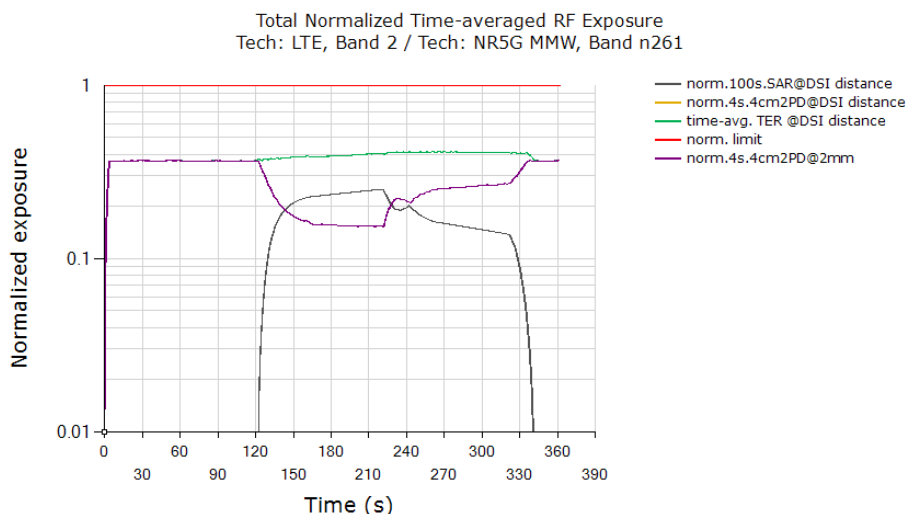
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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13.9 Switch in SAR vs. PD exposure test results for n261 with Secondary Split Ratio 0.8

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 57, by following the detailed test procedure is described in Section 5.3.2.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE (1gSAR) and mmW (4cm²PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.415
Validated	

Plot notes: As soon as 5G mmW NR call was established, LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually (orange curve for mmW exposure goes down while black curve for LTE exposure goes up). At ~240s time mark, LTE is set to all-down bits, which results in mmW getting back RF margin slowly as seen by gradual increase in mmW exposure (orange curve for mmW exposure goes up while black curve for LTE exposure goes down). Table 13-9 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure value and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 13-9

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncert [dB]
0s~120s + After 240s: NR Green/Orange Curve	4.32	43.2%	2.0
120s - 240s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

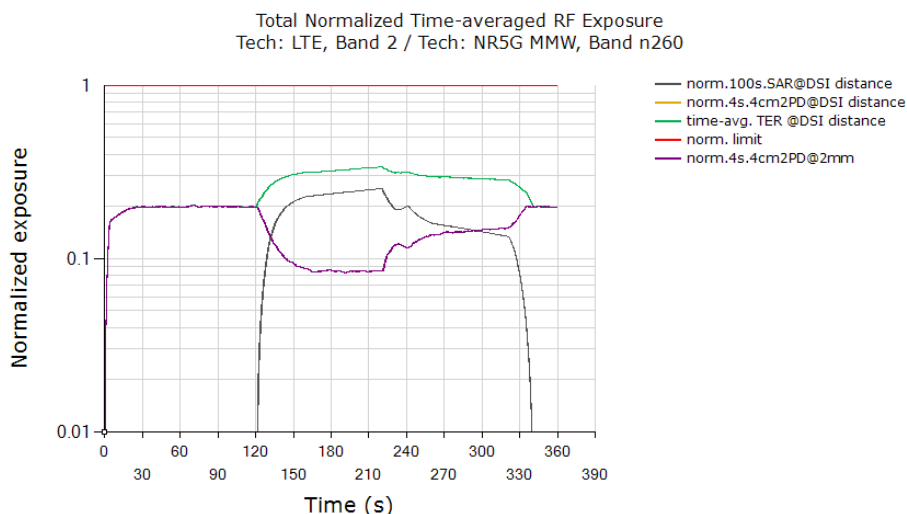
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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13.10 Switch in SAR vs. PD exposure test results for n260 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI =1) and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 56, by following the detailed test procedure is described in Section 5.3.2.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE (1gSAR) and mmW (4cm²PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.339
Validated	

Plot notes: As soon as 5G mmW NR call was established, LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually (orange curve for mmW exposure goes down while black curve for LTE exposure goes up). At ~240s time mark, LTE is set to all-down bits, which results in mmW getting back RF margin slowly as seen by gradual increase in mmW exposure (orange curve for mmW exposure goes up while black curve for LTE exposure goes down). Table 13-10 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure value and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 13-10

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncert [dB]
0s~120s + After 240s: NR Green/Orange Curve	2.42	24.2%	2.0
120s - 240s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

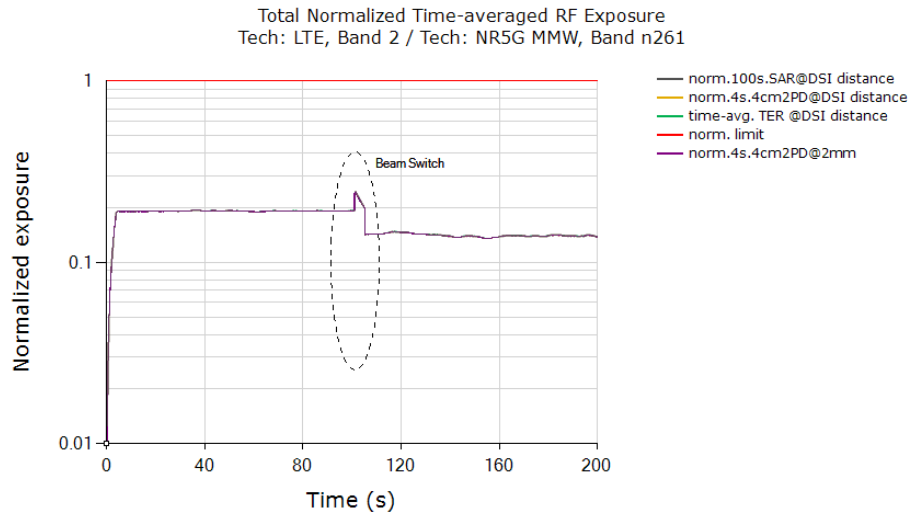
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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13.11 Change in Beam test results for n261 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n261, with beam switch from Beam ID 45 to Beam ID 12, by following the test procedure is described in Section 5.3.3.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW (4cm²PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.245
Validated	

Plot notes: 5G mmW NR call was established at ~1s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. For the rest of this test, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor as LTE is left in all-down bits. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW for the first beam (based on 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). At ~100s time mark (shown in black dotted ellipse), beam switch takes place and mmW starts transmission from the second beam. Second beam transmits at *input.power.limit* with active power limiting. Table 13-11 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the difference in EIRPs between two beams.

Table 13-11

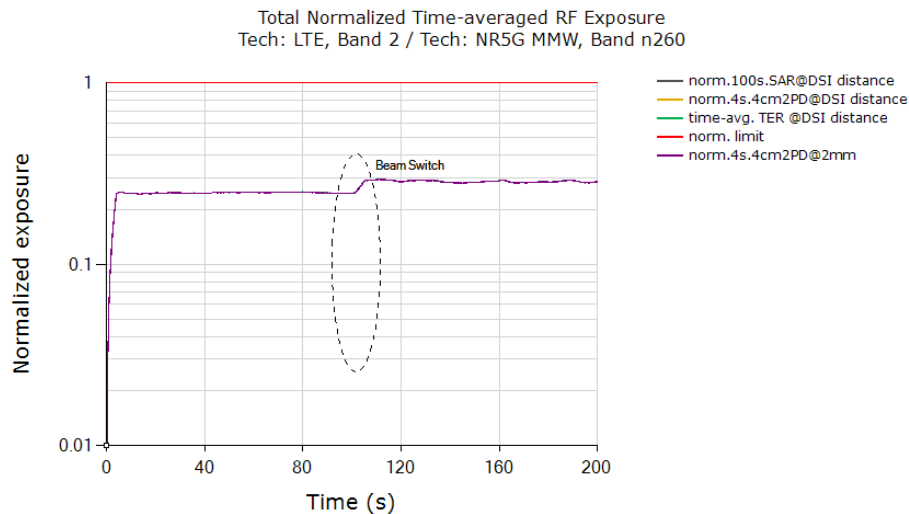
	Beam ID 45 (0 - 100 sec, before ellipse)	Beam ID 12 (100 - 200 sec, after ellipse)
Static psPD [W/m ²]	2.29	1.88
Input.power.limit [dBm]	-0.6	5.8
Normalized 4cm ² PD exposure value [% ± 2.0 dB uncertainty]	22.9%	18.8%
EIRP Difference [dB ± 2.0 dB uncertainty]	7.54	

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13.12 Change in Beam test results for n260 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n260, with beam switch from Beam ID 20 to Beam ID 1, by following the test procedure is described in Section 5.3.3.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW (4cm²PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.293
Validated	

Plot notes: 5G mmW NR call was established at ~1s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. For the rest of this test, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor as LTE is left in all-down bits. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 1.0 for mmW for the first beam (based on 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). At ~100s time mark (shown in black dotted ellipse), beam switch takes place and mmW starts transmission from the second beam. Second beam transmits at *input.power.limit* with active power limiting. Table 13-12 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the difference in EIRPs between two beams.

Table 13-12

	Beam ID 20 (0 - 100 sec. before ellipse)	Beam ID 1 (100 - 200 sec. after ellipse)
Static psPD [W/m ²]	3.07	4.05
Input.power.limit [dBm]	2.3	5.4
Normalized 4cm ² PD exposure value [% ± 2.0 dB uncertainty]	30.7%	40.5%
EIRP Difference [dB ± 2.0 dB uncertainty]	0.82	

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14 SYSTEM VERIFICATION (FREQ > 6 GHZ)

The system was verified to be within ± 0.66 dB of the power density targets on the calibration certificate according to the test system specification in the user's manual and calibration facility recommendation. The 0.66 dB deviation threshold represents the expanded uncertainty for system performance checks using SPEAG's mmWave verification sources. The same spatial resolution and measurement region used in the source calibration was applied during the system check.

The measured power density distribution of verification source was also confirmed through visual inspection to have no noticeable differences, both spatially (shape) and numerically (level) from the distribution provided by the manufacturer, per November 2017 TCBC Workshop Notes.

Table 14-1
System Verification Results

System Verification										
Syst.	Freq. (GHz)	Date	Source SN	Probe SN	Normal psPD (W/m ² over 4 cm ²)		Deviation (dB)	Total psPD (W/m ² over 4 cm ²)		Deviation (dB)
					measured	target		measured	target	
AM3	30	7/17/2022	1015	9523	39.5	35.3	0.49	39.8	35.3	0.52
AM3	30	7/19/2022	1015	9523	39.5	35.3	0.49	39.8	35.3	0.52
AM3	30	7/21/2022	1015	9523	40.4	35.3	0.59	40.7	35.3	0.62
AM3	30	7/26/2022	1015	9523	38.5	35.3	0.38	38.8	35.3	0.41

Note: A **10 mm distance spacing** was used from the reference horn antenna aperture to the probe element. This includes 4.45 mm from the reference antenna horn aperture to the surface of the verification source plus 5.55 mm from the surface to the probe. The SPEAG software requires a setting of "5.55 mm" for the correct set up.

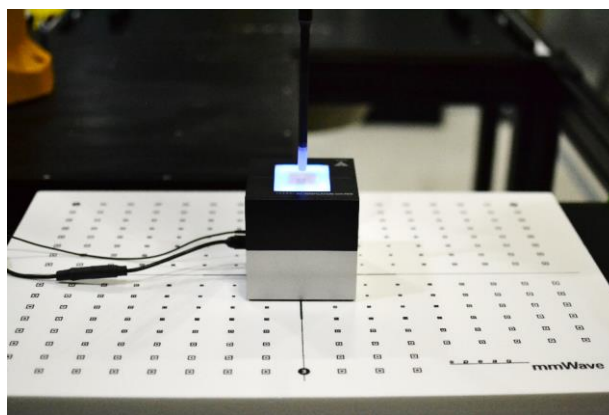


Figure 14-1
System Verification Setup Photo

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15 POWER DENSITY TEST RESULTS (FREQ > 6 GHZ)

15.1 PD measurement results for maximum power transmission scenario

The following configurations were measured by following the detailed test procedure is described in Section 5.4:

1. LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 57 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2
2. LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 42 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2
3. LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 57 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8
4. LTE Band 2 (DSI = 1) and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 56 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

The measured conducted Tx power of LTE and ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE_input.power.limit]^2}$ of mmW is converted into 10gSAR and 4cm²PD value, respectively, using Eq. (4a) and (4b), rewritten below:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit} \quad (4a)$$

$$4cm^2PD(t) = \frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE_input.power.limit]^2} * 4cm^2PD_input.power.limit \quad (4b)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g_or_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}} \int_{t-T_{PD}}^t 4cm^2PD(t) dt}{FCC\ 4cm^2PD\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (4c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}* correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at *P_{limit}*, and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR values at *P_{limit}* corresponding to LTE transmission. Similarly, *pointE(t)*, *pointE_input.power.limit*, and *4cm²PD@input.power.limit* correspond to the measured instantaneous E-field, E-field at *input.power.limit*, and 4cm²PD value at *input.power.limit* corresponding to mmW transmission.

NOTE: cDASY6 system measures relative E-field, and provides ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE_input.power.limit]^2}$ versus time.

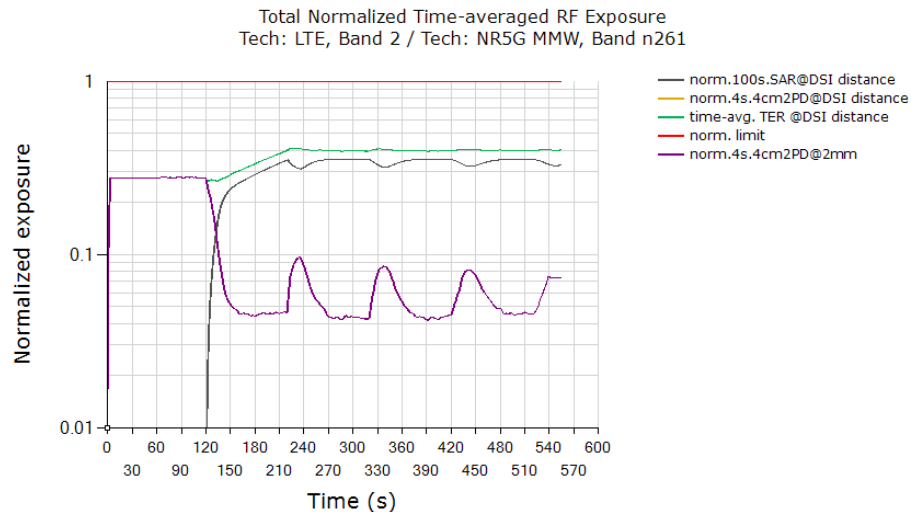
The radio configurations tested are described in Table 12-1, Table 12-2, Table 12-3, and Table 12-4. The 1gSAR at *P_{limit}* for LTE Band 2 DSI = 1, the measured 4cm²PD at *input.power.limit* of mmW n261 beam 57 and n260 beam 42 and beam 56, are all listed in Table 12-5 and Table 12-6.

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15.1.1

PD test results for n261 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

Step 2.e plot (in Section 5.4) for normalized instantaneous and time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW n261 beam 57.



FCC limit for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.413
Validated	

Plot notes: LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 100% for mmW (based on the 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). Around the 120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure. Table 15-1 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 15-1

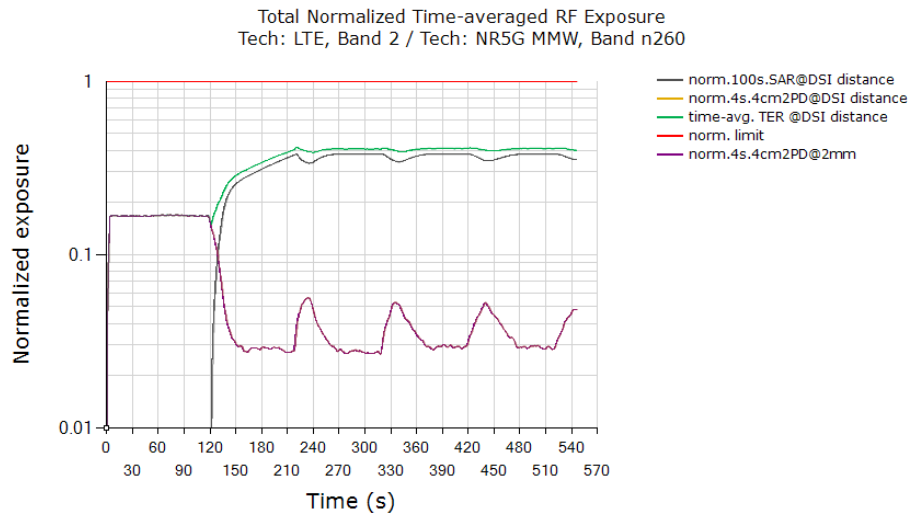
	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncertainty [dB]
0s~120s: NR Green/Orange Curve	5.78	57.8%	2.0
After ~120s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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15.1.2 PD test results for n260 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.2

Step 2.e plot (in Section 5.4) for normalized instantaneous and time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW n260 beam 42.



FCC limit for total RF exposure	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.419
Validated	

Plot notes: LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 100% for mmW (based on the 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). Around the 120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure. Table 15-2 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 15-2

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncertainty [dB]
0s~120s: NR Green/Orange Curve	3.12	31.2%	2.0
After ~120s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

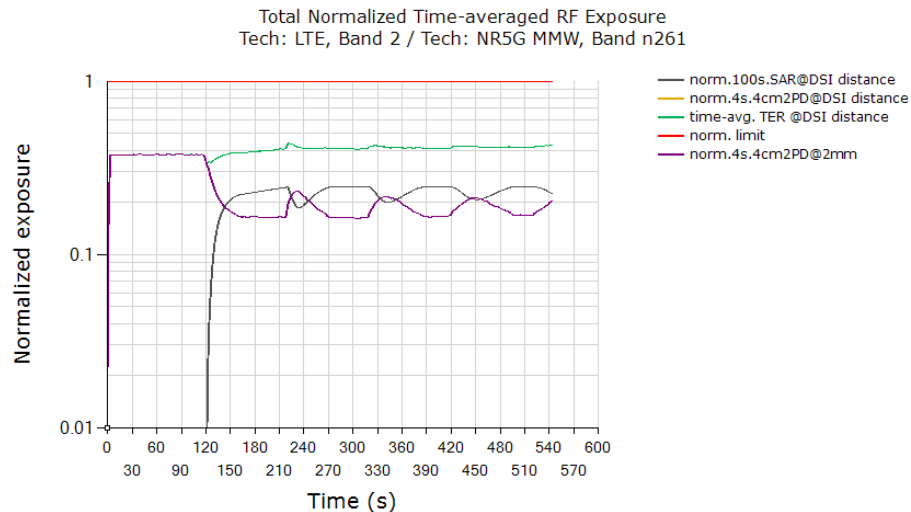
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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15.1.3

PD test results for n261 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

Step 2.e plot (in Section 5.4) for normalized instantaneous and time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW n261 beam 57.



FCC limit for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.442
Validated	

Plot notes: LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 100% for mmW (based on the 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). Around the 120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure. Table 15-3 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 15-3

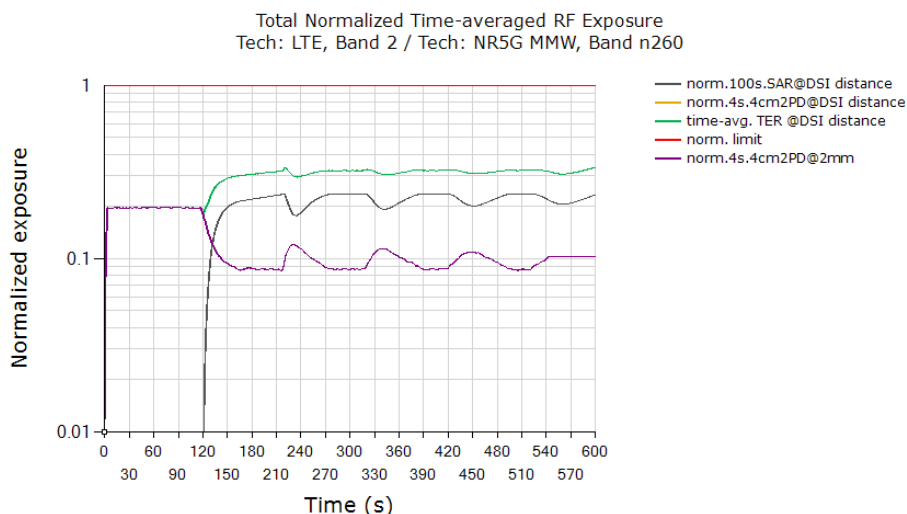
	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncertainty [dB]
0s~120s: NR Green/Orange Curve	4.32	43.2%	2.0
After ~120s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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15.1.4 PD test results for n260 with Secondary Split Ratio of 0.8

Step 2.e plot (in Section 5.4) for normalized instantaneous and time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW n260 beam 56.



FCC limit for total RF exposure	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.339
Validated	

Plot notes: LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 100% for mmW (based on the 3dB reserve setting in Part 1 report). Around the 120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure. Table 15-4 shows the calculations for the normalized 4cm² PD exposure values and the normalized 1g SAR exposure value.

Table 15-4

	Static 4cm ² PD or 1g SAR [W/m ² or W/kg]	Normalized Exposure	Uncertainty [dB]
0s~120s: NR Green/Orange Curve	2.42	24.2%	2.0
After ~120s: LTE Black Curve	0.689	43.1%	1.0

As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, Qualcomm® Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

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16 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	E4404B	Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	MY45113242
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	1/18/2022	Annual	1/18/2023	MY42081752
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/22/2022	Annual	3/22/2023	US41460739
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	1/12/2022	Annual	1/12/2023	MY47420837
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	6/14/2022	Annual	6/14/2023	US39170118
Agilent	N5183A	MXG Analog Signal Generator	11/17/2021	Annual	11/17/2022	US46240505
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	5/4/2021	Biennial	5/4/2023	GB41450275
Amplifier Research	1551G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	343972
Amplifier Research	1551G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	343971
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	12/6/2021	Annual	12/6/2022	1039008
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/1/2022	Annual	8/1/2023	1027293
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	3/2/2022	Annual	3/2/2023	1126066
Anritsu	MT8821C	Radio Communication Analyzer MT8821C	5/2/2022	Annual	5/2/2023	6200901190
Anritsu	MT8821C	Radio Communication Analyzer MT8821C	7/29/2022	Annual	7/29/2023	6201524620
Anritsu	MT8000A	Radio Communication Test Station	4/15/2022	Annual	4/15/2023	6272337439
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/28/2022	Annual	3/28/2023	1520501
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/28/2022	Annual	3/28/2023	1520503
Control Company	4352	Long Stem Thermometer	9/10/2021	Biennial	9/10/2023	210774678
Control Company	4352	Long Stem Thermometer	9/10/2021	Biennial	9/10/2023	210774685
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	3/12/2021	Biennial	3/12/2023	210202100
Mitutoyo	500-196-30	CD-6" ASX 6inch Digital Caliper	2/16/2022	Triennial	2/16/2025	A20238413
Keysight Technologies	772D	Dual Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	MY52180215
Keysight Technologies	E7515B	UXM 5G Wireless Test Platform	3/16/2022	Annual	3/16/2023	MY60192562
Keysight Technologies	M1740A	mmWave Transceiver	11/1/2021	Biennial	11/1/2022	MY59292534
Keysight Technologies	M1740A	mmWave Transceiver	11/1/2021	Biennial	11/1/2022	MY59292535
Keysight Technologies	E7770A	Common Interface Unit	11/1/2021	Annual	11/1/2022	MY60250248
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
Mini Circuits	ZN2PD2-63-S+	350-6000 MHz Power Splitter	CBT	N/A	CBT	UU1R602047
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	9/29/2021	Annual	9/29/2022	151849
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	9/29/2021	Annual	9/29/2022	145663
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP8S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	5/19/2022	Annual	5/19/2023	109957
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP8S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	11/27/2021	Annual	11/27/2022	109961
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP8S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	11/27/2021	Annual	11/27/2022	109958
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP8S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	11/29/2021	Annual	11/29/2022	109960
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP50S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	11/29/2021	Annual	11/29/2022	101350
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP50S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	11/27/2021	Annual	11/27/2022	109959
SPEAG	5G Verification Source 30GHz	30GHz System Verification Antenna	10/19/2021	Annual	10/19/2022	1015
SPEAG	EUMWV4	E-field Probe	1/31/2022	Annual	1/31/2023	9523
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	10/7/2021	Annual	10/7/2022	1045
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	4/11/2022	Annual	4/11/2023	1323
SPEAG	D750V2	750 MHz SAR Dipole	9/8/2021	Annual	9/8/2022	1097
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	5/16/2022	Annual	5/16/2023	4d040
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	9/10/2020	Biennial	9/10/2022	5d181
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	11/9/2021	Annual	11/9/2022	921
SPEAG	D2600V2	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	9/9/2020	Biennial	9/9/2022	1069
SPEAG	D3500V2	3500 MHz SAR Dipole	8/16/2019	Triennial	8/16/2022	1055
SPEAG	D3700V2	3700 MHz SAR Dipole	10/17/2019	Triennial	10/17/2022	1002
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/22/2022	Annual	2/22/2023	1403
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/22/2022	Annual	2/22/2023	7427

Notes:

1. CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler, or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.
2. Each equipment item is used solely within its respective calibration period.

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17 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

For SAR Measurements

a	c	d	e = f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i 1gm	c _i 10 gms	1gm u _i (± %)	10gms u _i (± %)	v _i
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	1.3	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	6.7	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2.7	N	1	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	1.67	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	0.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	7.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	10
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	4.1	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.0	1.1	10
Liquid Conductivity - Temperature Uncertainty	3.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Temperature Uncertainty	0.6	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)						RSS	11.5	11.3
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)						k=2	23.0	22.6

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For PD Measurements

a	b	c	d	e	f = c x f/e	g
Uncertainty Component	Unc. (± dB)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i	u _i (± dB)	v _i
Measurement System						
Calibration	0.49	N	1	1	0.49	∞
Probe Correction	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Frequency Response	0.20	R	1.73	1	0.12	∞
Sensor Cross Coupling	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Isotropy	0.50	R	1.73	1	0.29	∞
Linearity	0.20	R	1.73	1	0.12	∞
Probe Scattering	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Probe Positioning offset	0.30	R	1.73	1	0.17	∞
Probe Positioning Repeatability	0.04	R	1.73	1	0.02	∞
Sensor Mechanical Offset	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Probe Spatial Resolution	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Field Impedance Dependence	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Amplitude and Phase Drift	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Amplitude and Phase Noise	0.04	R	1.73	1	0.02	∞
Measurement Area Truncation	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Data Acquisition	0.03	N	1	1	0.03	∞
Sampling	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Field Reconstruction	0.60	R	1.73	1	0.35	∞
Forward Transformation	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Power Density Scaling	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Spatial Averaging	0.10	R	1.73	1	0.06	∞
System Detection Limit	0.04	R	1.73	1	0.02	∞
Test Sample Related						
Probe Coupling with DUT	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Modulation Response	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Integration Time	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Response Time	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Device Holder Influence	0.10	R	1.73	1	0.06	∞
DUT alignment	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	0.04	R	1.73	1	0.02	∞
Ambient Reflections	0.04	R	1.73	1	0.02	∞
Immunity/Secondary Reception	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	∞
Drift of DUT	0.21	R	1.73	1	0.12	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)					RSS	0.76
Expanded Uncertainty					k=2	1.52
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)						

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18 CONCLUSION

18.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the DUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

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