Variant FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Motorola Mobility LLC **EQUIPMENT** : Mobile Cellular Phone

BRAND NAME : Motorola, Lenovo

MODEL NAME : 9850

FCC ID : IHDT56VF4

STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

IEEE 1528-2013

This is a variant report which is only valid together with the original test report. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

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mark Qu



Report No.: FA6D1302

Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager

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Revision History

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REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA6D1302	Rev. 01	This is a variant report for 9850. The product equality declaration could be referred to Appendix E. Based on the similarity between two models, LTE Band 7 and WLAN 5.5GHz power verified, and all bands verified the worst cases from original test report (Sporton Report Number FA693004-03) were verified for the differences.	Jan. 18, 2017

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1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Motorola Mobility LLC**, **Mobile Cellular Phone**, **9850** are as follows.

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	Frequency Band		Hi	ghest SAR Summa	ary	Liberard
Equipment Class			Head (Separation 0mm)	Body-worn (Separation 10mm)	Hotspot (Separation 10mm)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
				1g SAR (W/kg)		ig SAIX (W/kg)
	GSM	GSM850	0.52	0.93	0.93	
	GOIVI	GSM1900	0.65	1.02	1.02	
	WCDMA	Band V	0.35	0.70	0.70	
Licensed		Band II	0.74	1.09	1.09	1.42
		Band 5	0.46	0.75	0.75	
	LTE	Band 7	0.78	0.88	0.96	
		Band 38	0.39	0.41	0.41	
DTS		2.4GHz WLAN	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	1.13
DSS	WLAN	2.4GHz Bluetooth		<0.10		1.42
NII		5GHz WLAN	0.55	0.26	0.24	1.42
	Date of Test	ing:		2016/12/19	~ 2016/12/23	

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

2. Administration Data

Testing Site						
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.					
Test Site Location	1F & 2F,Building A, Morning Business Center, No. 4003 ShiGu Rd., Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P. R. China					
	TEL: +86-755-8637-9589					
	FAX: +86-755-8637-9595					

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Applicant Applicant					
Company Name Motorola Mobility LLC					
Address	222 W, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago IL 60654 USA				

Manufacturer					
Company Name Motorola Mobility LLC					
Address	222 W, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago IL 60654 USA				

3. Guidance Applied

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- · IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r03
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01

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4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

	Product Feature & Specification
Equipment Name	Mobile Cellular Phone
Brand Name	Motorola, Lenovo
Model Name	9850
FCC ID	IHDT56VF4
S/N	NDSE3X0045
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 7: 2500 MHz ~ 2570 MHz LTE Band 38: 2570 MHz ~ 2620 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.6GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA HSPA+ (16QAM uplink is not supported) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM 802.11b/g/n HT20 802.11a/n/ HT20/HT40 Bluetooth v3.0+EDR, Bluetooth v4.0 LE, Bluetooth v4.2 LE
HW Version	DVT2(V5.0)
SW Version	cedric-userdebug 7.0 NPP25.127 859 intcfg,test-keys
GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network
mode	simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark:	

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Remark:

- 1. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGRPS, WCDMA and LTE (e.g. 3rd party VoIP) and LTE Supports VoLTE
- 2. This device 2.4GHz WLAN/5.2GHz WLAN/5.8GHz WLAN support hotspot operation, and 5.2GHz WLAN/5.8GHz WLAN supports WiFi Direct (GC/GO), and 5.3GHz / 5.5GHz supports WiFi Direct (GC only).
- 3. This device supports GRPS/EGRPS mode up to multi-slot class 12.
- 4. 802.11n-HT40MHz does not support at WLAN 2.4GHz.
- 5. This device does not support DTM operation.
- 6. When hotspot worked, power reduction active at LTE Band 7.

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4.2 Specification of Accessory

Specification of Accessory						
		•				
AC Adapter 1	Brand Name		Model Name			
710 71daptor 1	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240 Vac, 300mA	, O/P: 5.2Vdc, 2	2000mA		
AC Adapter 2	Brand Name	Motorola (Salom)	Model Name	SSW-2919UK C-P37 SPN5940A		
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240 Vac, 300mA	, O/P: 5.2Vdc, 2	2000mA		
AC Adapter 3	Brand Name	Motorola (Salom)	Model Name	SSW-2919EU C-P36 SPN5944A		
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240 Vac, 300mA	, O/P: 5.2Vdc, 2	2000mA		
AC Adoptor 4	Brand Name	Motorola (Acbel)	Model Name	C-P35		
AC Adapter 4	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240 Vac, 300mA	, O/P: 5.2Vdc, 2	2000mA		
AC Adapter 5	Brand Name	Motorola (Salom)	Model Name	SSW-2919UMTJ C-P35 SPN5945A		
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240 Vac, 300mA	, O/P: 5.2Vdc, 2	2000mA		
AC Adapter 6	Brand Name	Motorola (Acbel)	Model Name	C-P48		
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240 Vac, 300mA	, O/P: 5.2Vdc, 2	2000mA		
AC Adapter 7	Brand Name	Motorola (Salom)	Model Name	SSW-2919AU C-P48 SPN5953A		
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240 Vac, 300mA	, O/P: 5.2Vdc, 2	2000mA		
	Brand Name	Motorola (ATL)	Model Name	GK40		
Battery 1	Power Rating	3.8Vdc,2685/2800mAh (Min/Typ)	Туре	Li-ion		
	Brand Name	Motorola (Sunwoda)	Model Name	GK40		
Battery 2	Power Rating	3.8Vdc,2685/2800mAh (Min/Typ)	Туре	Li-ion		
Earnhone	Brand Name	Motorola	Model Name	SJYN1181B		
Earphone	Signal Line Type	1.2 meter, non-shielded c	able, without fe	rrite core		
USB Cable 1	Brand Name	Motorola (Liqi)	Model Name	L25W-051000100AL		
USD Cable 1	Signal Line Type	1.0 meter, non-shielded c	able, without fe	rrite core		
LISP Cable 2	Brand Name	Motorola (Fukangyuan)	Model Name	F25W-051000100A		
USB Cable 2	Signal Line Type	1.0 meter, non-shielded cable, without ferrite core				

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4.3 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized r	necess	ary items	s address	sed in Kl	DB 941	225 D05	v02r05	
FCC ID	IHDT56VF4							
Equipment Name	Mobile	Mobile Cellular Phone						
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE B	LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 7: 2500 MHz ~ 2570 MHz LTE Band 38: 2570 MHz ~ 2620 MHz						
Channel Bandwidth	LTE B	and 5:1.4l and 7: 5M and 38: 5l	IHz, 10MI	l ź, 15Мŀ	1z, 20N	1Hz		
uplink modulations used	QPSK	, and 16C)AM					
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Voice	and Data						
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design		Table lodulation	6.2.3-1: Ma Cha 1.4 MHz >5 ≤5 >5			<u></u>	PR) for Pos bandwidth 15 MHz > 16 ≤ 16 > 16	3 MPR (dB) ≤ 1 ≤ 1 ≤ 2
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)							
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.							
compliance	Yes, when operating in hotspot mode, LTE Band 7 power reduction applied to satisfy SAR compliance.							
LTE Release	R10, 0	Cat 4						
CA Support	NO							

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	Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band							
				LTE Ba				
	Bandwidt	h 1.4 MHz	Bandwid	th 3 MHz	Bandwid	th 5 MHz	Bandwidt	h 10 MHz
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20407	824.7	20415	825.5	20425	826.5	20450	829
M	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5
Н	20643	848.3	20635	847.5	20625	846.5	20600	844
	LTE Band 7							
	Bandwid	th 5 MHz	5 MHz Bandwidth 10 MHz Bandwidth 15 MHz		h 15 MHz	Bandwidth 20 MHz		
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20775	2502.5	20800	2505	20825	2507.5	20850	2510
M	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535
Н	21425	2567.5	21400	2565	21375	2562.5	21350	2560
				LTE Ba	nd 38			
	Bandwid	Bandwidth 5 MHz Bandwidth 10 N		Bandwidth 10 MHz		h 15 MHz	Bandwidt	h 20 MHz
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	37775	2572.5	37800	2575	37825	2577.5	37850	2580
M	38000	2595	38000	2595	38000	2595	38000	2595
Н	38225	2617.5	38200	2615	38175	2612.5	38150	2610

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5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

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5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

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6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

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6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

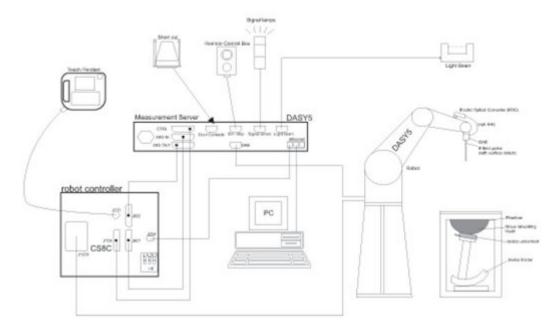
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

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



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

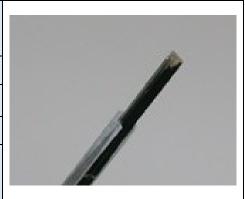
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7.1 E-Field Probe

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

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm



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7.2 <u>Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)</u>

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

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



Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE

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7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

-O7 um 1 min 1 mantonii		
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	7 %
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

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

<ELI Phantom>

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

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

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7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

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





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Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters

Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

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

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



Mounting Device for Laptops

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8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

(a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.

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

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

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8.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

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8.3 Area Scan

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

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

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

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8.4 Zoom Scan

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

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

			≤3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}			\leq 2 GHz: \leq 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: \leq 5 mm [*]	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \le 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \le 4 \text{ mm}^*$
	uniform	grid: Δz _{Zoom} (n)	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	graded	Δz _{Zoom} (1): between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
surrace	grid	Δz _{Zoom} (n>1): between subsequent points	≤ 1.5·Δz	Zoom(n-1)
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

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When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$, $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$, $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

9. Test Equipment List

				Calibration		
Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Due Date	
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d092	Jun. 22, 2016	Jun. 21, 2017	
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d018	Jun. 21, 2016	Jun. 20, 2017	
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	924	Feb. 24, 2016	Feb. 23, 2017	
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1008	Aug. 30, 2016	Aug. 29, 2017	
SPEAG	5000MHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1167	Jul. 27, 2016	Jul. 26, 2017	
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	915	Jun. 22, 2016	Jun. 21, 2017	
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3801	Jun. 29, 2016	Jun. 28, 2017	
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR	
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1671	NCR	NCR	
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8820C	6201300653	Jul. 16, 2016	Jul. 15, 2017	
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Jul. 16, 2016	Jul. 15, 2017	
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46523671	Oct. 11, 2016	Oct. 10, 2017	
Speag	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1071	Nov. 23, 2016	Nov. 22, 2017	
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Jan. 12, 2016	Jan. 11, 2017	
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	1306099	Jan. 12, 2016	Jan. 11, 2017	
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Jan. 12, 2016	Jan. 11, 2017	
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Jan. 12, 2016	Jan. 11, 2017	
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Jan. 12, 2016	Jan. 11, 2017	
R&S	CBT BLUETOOTH TESTER	CBT	100963	Jan. 12, 2016	Jan. 11, 2017	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	101634	Jul. 16, 2016	Jul. 15, 2017	
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	NA	Note	e1	
PASTERNACK	Dual Directional Coupler	PE2214-10	N/A	Note	e1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note	e1	
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	333096	Note	e1	
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	162601250	Note	e1	
MCL	Attenuation1	BW-S10W5	N/A	Note	e1	
Weinschel	Attenuation2	3M-20	N/A	Note	e1	
Zhongjilianhe	Attenuation3	MVE2214-03	N/A	Note	e1	

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General Note:

Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.

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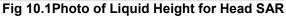
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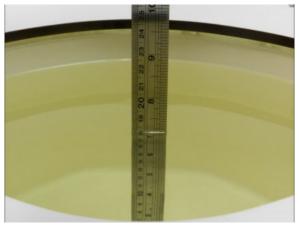
10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

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







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Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR



10.2 Tissue Verification

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

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tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)					
For Head													
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5					
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0					
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2					
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0					
				For Body									
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2					
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3					
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7					
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5					

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

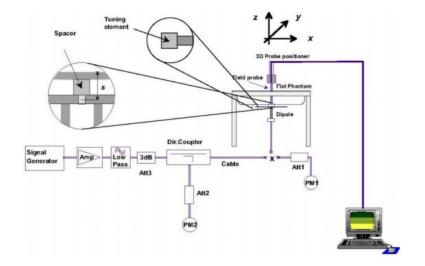
Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε _r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε _r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε _r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	22.9	0.897	41.605	0.90	41.50	-0.33	0.25	±5	2016/12/23
1900	Head	22.6	1.450	40.004	1.40	40.00	3.57	0.01	±5	2016/12/22
2450	Head	22.8	1.809	38.451	1.80	39.20	0.50	-1.91	±5	2016/12/20
2600	Head	22.9	2.009	39.626	1.96	39.00	2.50	1.61	±5	2016/12/20
5250	Head	22.7	4.748	36.885	4.71	35.90	0.81	2.74	±5	2016/12/21
5600	Head	22.8	5.189	36.135	5.07	35.50	2.35	1.79	±5	2016/12/21
5750	Head	22.9	5.363	35.849	5.22	35.40	2.74	1.27	±5	2016/12/21
835	Body	22.8	0.977	54.466	0.97	55.20	0.72	-1.33	±5	2016/12/20
1900	Body	22.7	1.547	53.803	1.52	53.30	1.78	0.94	±5	2016/12/20
2450	Body	22.6	1.991	52.320	1.95	52.70	2.10	-0.72	±5	2016/12/19
2600	Body	22.5	2.209	51.123	2.16	52.50	2.27	-2.62	±5	2016/12/19
5250	Body	22.5	5.347	49.312	5.36	48.90	-0.24	0.84	±5	2016/12/21
5600	Body	22.6	5.851	48.642	5.77	48.50	1.40	0.29	±5	2016/12/21
5750	Body	22.5	6.010	48.478	5.94	48.30	1.18	0.37	±5	2016/12/21

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10.3 System Performance Check Results

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

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2016/12/23	835	Head	250	4d092	3801	915	2.39	9.42	9.56	1.49
2016/12/22	1900	Head	250	5d018	3801	915	9.61	40.00	38.44	-3.90
2016/12/20	2450	Head	250	924	3801	915	12.60	52.50	50.4	-4.00
2016/12/20	2600	Head	250	1008	3801	915	14.50	56.80	58	2.11
2016/12/21	5250	Head	100	1167	3801	915	8.06	77.10	80.6	4.54
2016/12/21	5600	Head	100	1167	3801	915	8.67	81.00	86.7	7.04
2016/12/21	5750	Head	100	1167	3801	915	8.17	78.40	81.7	4.21
2016/12/20	835	Body	250	4d092	3801	915	2.33	9.59	9.32	-2.82
2016/12/20	1900	Body	250	5d018	3801	915	10.11	39.70	40.44	1.86
2016/12/19	2450	Body	250	924	3801	915	12.80	51.40	51.2	-0.39
2016/12/19	2600	Body	250	1008	3801	915	13.80	55.20	55.2	0.00
2016/12/21	5250	Body	100	1167	3801	915	7.59	75.80	75.9	0.13
2016/12/21	5600	Body	100	1167	3801	915	8.55	78.40	85.5	9.06
2016/12/21	5750	Body	100	1167	3801	915	7.60	75.90	76	0.13





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Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

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11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 9.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled "M," the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked "LE," and the right ERP is marked "RE." Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 9.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 9.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 9.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

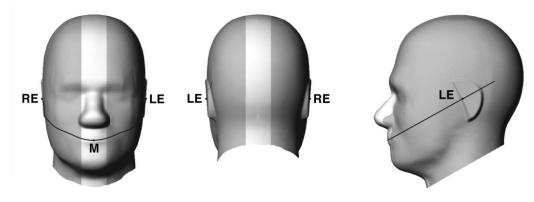


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

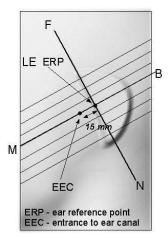
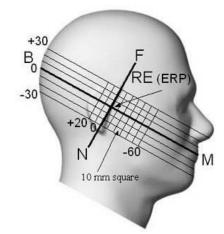


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.



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Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

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11.2 Definition of the cheek position

- Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
- Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 9.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
- Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
- Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
- 5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
- Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line. 6.
- While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

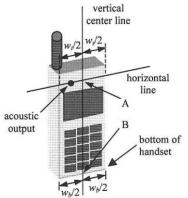
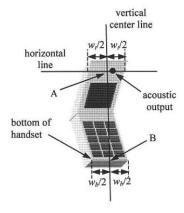
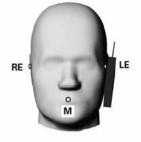


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case



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Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines-"clam-shell case"



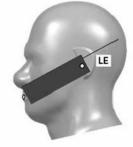




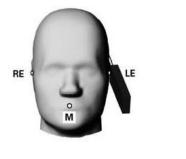
Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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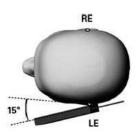


11.3 Definition of the tilt position

- 1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
- 2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
- 3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
- 4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 9.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point







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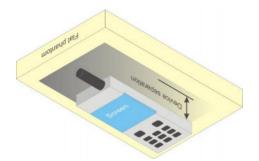
Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

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



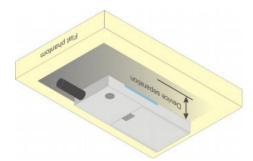


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v02r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W \ge 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined form general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

GSM850	Burst Av	verage Powe	er (dBm)	Tune-up	Frame-A	verage Pow	er (dBm)	Tune-up
Tx Channel	128	189	251	Limit	128	189	251	Limit
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	(dBm)	824.2	836.4	848.8	(dBm)
GSM 1 Tx slot	32.72	32.58	32.55	33.50	23.72	23.58	23.55	24.50
GPRS 1 Tx slot	32.71	32.57	32.54	33.50	23.71	23.57	23.54	24.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	30.41	30.34	30.33	31.00	<mark>24.41</mark>	24.34	24.33	25.00
GPRS 3 Tx slots	28.35	28.30	28.44	28.70	24.09	24.04	24.18	24.44
GPRS 4 Tx slots	26.86	26.85	27.04	27.50	23.86	23.85	24.04	24.50
EDGE 1 Tx slot	26.08	25.98	26.18	27.00	17.08	16.98	17.18	18.00
EDGE 2 Tx slots	23.92	23.90	24.05	24.50	17.92	17.90	18.05	18.50
EDGE 3 Tx slots	22.12	22.10	22.16	22.70	17.86	17.84	17.90	18.44
EDGE 4 Tx slots	21.10	21.00	21.20	21.50	18.10	18.00	18.20	18.50

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Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.

The calculated method are shown as below:

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

GSM1900	Burst Av	Burst Average Power (dBm) Tune-up Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up			
Tx Channel	512	661	810	Limit	512	661	810	Limit
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	(dBm)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	(dBm)
GSM 1 Tx slot	29.82	29.60	30.17	30.50	20.82	20.60	21.17	21.50
GPRS 1 Tx slot	29.81	29.58	30.16	30.50	20.81	20.58	21.16	21.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	27.90	27.85	28.13	29.50	21.90	21.85	<mark>22.13</mark>	23.50
GPRS 3 Tx slots	25.83	25.62	26.25	26.50	21.57	21.36	21.99	22.24
GPRS 4 Tx slots	24.47	24.22	24.86	25.50	21.47	21.22	21.86	22.50
EDGE 1 Tx slot	24.77	24.64	24.81	25.00	15.77	15.64	15.81	16.00
EDGE 2 Tx slots	22.58	22.33	22.68	23.00	16.58	16.33	16.68	17.00
EDGE 3 Tx slots	20.69	20.48	20.78	21.00	16.43	16.22	16.52	16.74
EDGE 4 Tx slots	19.25	19.00	19.30	20.00	16.25	16.00	16.30	17.00

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.

The calculated method are shown as below:

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

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

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3. For DC-HSDPA, the device was configured according to the H-Set 12, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) configuration in Table C.8.1.12 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1, with the primary and the secondary serving HS-DSCH Cell enabled during the power measurement.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

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

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

Sub-test	βc	βa	βa	β₀/βd	Внѕ	CM (dB)	MPR (dB)
			(SF)		(Note1,	(Note 3)	(Note 3)
					Note 2)		
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15	15/15	64	12/15	24/15	1.0	0.0
	(Note 4)	(Note 4)		(Note 4)			
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

- Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$. Note 1:
- For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Note 2: Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, \triangle ACK and \triangle NACK = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c , and \triangle CQI = 24/15 with β_{hs} = 24/15 * β_c .
- CM = 1 for β_o/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c =24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-Note 3: DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.
- Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15

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Variant FCC SAR Test Report

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting *:
 - i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
 - ii. Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121

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- iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
- iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
- v. Set UE Target Power
- vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
- vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
- viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

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

Sub- test	βс	βa	β _d (SF)	βc/βd	βнs (Note1)	βес	β _{ed} (Note 5) (Note 6)	β _{ed} (SF)	β _{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E- TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/2 25	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β _{ed} 1: 47/15 β _{ed} 2: 47/15	4 4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

- Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c .
- Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_0/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{1s}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
- Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.
- Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_d/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14/15 and β_d = 15/15.
- Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.
- Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

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Variant FCC SAR Test Report

DC-HSDPA 3GPP release 8 Setup Configuration:

- The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration below
- The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting: C.
 - Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - ii. Set Cell Power = -25 dBm
 - Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 12, QPSK) iii.
 - Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters iv
 - Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121

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- a). Subtest 1: $\beta_c/\beta_d=2/15$ b). Subtest 2: $\beta_c/\beta_d=12/15$
- c). Subtest 3: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/8$
- d). Subtest 4: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/4$
- Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8 vi.
- vii Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
- Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
- Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2 ix.
- Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

C.8.1.12 Fixed Reference Channel Definition H-Set 12

Table C.8.1.12: Fixed Reference Channel H-Set 12

	Parameter	Unit	Value			
Nominal	Avg. Inf. Bit Rate	kbps	60			
Inter-TTI	Distance	TTI's	1			
Number	of HARQ Processes	Proces	6			
		ses	· ·			
Informati	on Bit Payload ($N_{\it INF}$)	Bits	120			
Number	Code Blocks	Blocks	1			
Binary C	hannel Bits Per TTI	Bits	960			
Total Ava	ailable SML's in UE	SML's	19200			
Number	of SML's per HARQ Proc.	SML's	3200			
Coding F	Rate		0.15			
Number	of Physical Channel Codes	Codes	1			
Modulation	on		QPSK			
Note 1:	The RMC is intended to be used for	or DC-HSD	PA			
	mode and both cells shall transmit	with identi	cal			
	parameters as listed in the table.					
Note 2:	Maximum number of transmission	is limited to	o 1, i.e.,			
	retransmission is not allowed. The	is not allowed. The redundancy and				
	constellation version 0 shall be use	ed.				

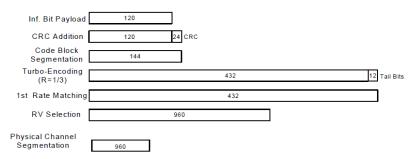


Figure C.8.19: Coding rate for Fixed reference Channel H-Set 12 (QPSK)

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	Band	W	CDMA Ban	d II		WO			
	Tx Channel	9262	9400	9538	Tune-up Limit	4132	4182	4233	Tune-up Limit (dBm)
ı	Rx Channel	9662	9800	9938	(dBm)	4357	4407	4458	
Frequency (MHz)		1852.4	1880	1907.6	, ,	826.4	836.4	846.6	
3GPP Rel 99	AMR 12.2Kbps	22.90	22.83	22.61	23.50	23.00	22.69	22.43	24.00
3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	<mark>22.92</mark>	22.84	22.62	23.50	23.02	22.70	22.44	24.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	22.08	21.66	21.61	23.00	22.08	21.72	21.50	23.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	22.05	21.94	21.63	23.00	22.01	21.74	21.49	23.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	21.51	21.45	21.13	22.50	21.52	21.20	21.01	22.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	21.60	21.40	21.10	22.50	21.47	21.15	20.98	22.50
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-1	21.66	21.57	21.27	22.50	21.70	21.31	21.17	22.50
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-2	21.75	21.56	21.29	22.50	21.60	21.37	21.21	22.50
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-3	21.74	21.57	21.26	22.00	21.63	21.44	21.15	22.00
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-4	21.78	21.58	21.29	22.00	21.69	21.43	21.15	22.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	21.68	22.45	22.23	23.00	21.61	21.65	20.50	22.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	21.56	21.03	21.08	22.00	21.05	20.45	20.75	21.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	21.32	20.54	21.14	22.00	21.04	20.04	19.83	21.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	21.88	21.64	21.43	22.00	21.50	20.93	20.92	22.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	22.60	22.56	22.26	23.00	22.24	21.92	21.71	23.00

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< Full Power Mode >

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<LTE Band 5>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low	Power Middle	Power High	Tune-up	MPR
		<u> </u>		Ch. / Freq.	Ch. / Freq.	Ch. / Freq.	limit	(dB)
	Cha _			20450	20525	20600	(dBm)	
	Frequenc			829	836.5	844		
10	QPSK	1	0	22.66	22.13	22.67		_
10	QPSK	1	25	22.67	22.67	23.05	24.00	0
10	QPSK	1	49	22.13	22.65	22.66		
10	QPSK	25	0	22.02	21.85	22.10		
10	QPSK	25	12	21.83	21.82	21.97	23.00	1
10	QPSK	25	25	21.76	21.79	22.01		
10	QPSK	50	0	21.89	21.79	21.96		
10	16QAM	1	0	21.82	21.44	21.54		
10	16QAM	1	25	21.75	21.57	21.75	23.00	1
10	16QAM	1	49	21.02	21.65	21.62		
10	16QAM	25	0	21.00	20.83	21.00	22.00	
10	16QAM	25	12	21.11	21.00	21.03		2
10	16QAM	25	25	20.76	20.79	20.91		_
10	16QAM	50	0	20.87	20.70	20.88		
	Cha	nnel		20425	20525	20625	Tune-up Iimit	MPR
	Frequenc	cy (MHz)		826.5	836.5	846.5	(dBm)	(dB)
5	QPSK	1	0	22.77	22.10	22.66		
5	QPSK	1	12	22.69	22.22	22.67	24.00	0
5	QPSK	1	24	22.38	22.47	22.40		
5	QPSK	12	0	22.20	21.73	22.01		
5	QPSK	12	7	22.18	21.70	21.98	22.00	4
5	QPSK	12	13	22.08	21.79	21.92	23.00	1
5	QPSK	25	0	22.12	21.78	21.95		
5	16QAM	1	0	21.90	21.46	21.64		
5	16QAM	1	12	22.15	21.54	21.77	23.00	1
5	16QAM	1	24	21.82	21.56	21.57		
5	16QAM	12	0	21.39	20.45	21.02		
5	16QAM	12	7	21.36	20.71	20.98	00.00	0
5	16QAM	12	13	21.27	20.71	21.02	22.00	2
5	16QAM	25	0	21.01	20.69	21.04		

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	Cha	nnel		20415	20525	20635	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		825.5	836.5	847.5	limit (dBm)	(dB)
3	QPSK	1	0	22.73	22.34	22.49		
3	QPSK	1	8	22.89	22.54	22.57	24.00	0
3	QPSK	1	14	22.78	22.31	22.36		
3	QPSK	8	0	22.28	21.71	22.06		
3	QPSK	8	4	22.18	21.72	21.96	23.00	4
3	QPSK	8	7	22.27	21.76	21.95	23.00	1
3	QPSK	15	0	22.27	21.80	22.05		
3	16QAM	1	0	21.89	21.33	21.99		
3	16QAM	1	8	21.91	21.60	22.00	23.00	1
3	16QAM	1	14	21.83	21.64	21.71		
3	16QAM	8	0	21.11	20.74	21.00		
3	16QAM	8	4	21.13	20.87	20.92	22.00	2
3	16QAM	8	7	21.20	20.90	20.97	22.00	2
3	16QAM	15	0	21.16	20.80	20.97		
	Cha	nnel		20407	20525	20643	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		824.7	836.5	848.3	limit (dBm)	(dB)
1.4	QPSK	1	0	23.00	22.29	22.74		
1.4	QPSK	1	3	23.07	22.34	22.78		
1.4	QPSK	1	5	22.82	22.46	22.59	24.00	0
1.4	QPSK	3	0	23.06	22.48	22.79	24.00	U
1.4	QPSK	3	1	23.10	22.63	22.87		
1.4	QPSK	3	3	23.00	22.66	22.94		
1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.23	21.83	22.06	23.00	1
1.4	16QAM	1	0	21.96	21.49	21.89		
1.4	16QAM	1	3	21.98	21.60	21.87		
1.4	16QAM	1	5	22.01	21.62	21.76	23.00	1
1.4	16QAM	3	0	22.44	21.58	22.33		1
1.4	16QAM	3	1	22.45	21.60	22.20		
1.4	16QAM	3	3	22.39	21.75	22.06		
1.4	16QAM	6	0	21.18	20.80	20.84	22.00	2

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BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit	MPR
	Cha	nnel		20850	21100	21350	(dBm)	(dB)
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2510	2535	2560		
20	QPSK	1	0	23.03	22.86	23.21		
20	QPSK	1	49	23.67	23.73	23.30	24.00	0
20	QPSK	1	99	23.03	22.98	23.04		
20	QPSK	50	0	22.00	22.14	21.99		
20	QPSK	50	24	22.09	22.24	22.02	22.00	1
20	QPSK	50	50	22.04	22.04	21.85	23.00	'
20	QPSK	100	0	22.09	22.15	21.99		
20	16QAM	1	0	21.81	21.58	21.96		1
20	16QAM	1	49	21.64	22.06	22.02	23.00	
20	16QAM	1	99	21.32	21.58	21.76		
20	16QAM	50	0	21.10	21.19	21.04		2
20	16QAM	50	24	21.29	21.21	20.95	22.00	
20	16QAM	50	50	21.31	21.16	20.90		2
20	16QAM	100	0	21.23	21.24	20.99		
	Cha	nnel		20825	21100	21375	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2507.5	2535	2562.5	limit (dBm)	(dB)
15	QPSK	1	0	23.01	23.28	23.04		
15	QPSK	1	37	23.50	23.59	23.21	24.00	0
15	QPSK	1	74	23.14	23.36	22.96		
15	QPSK	36	0	22.11	22.23	22.06		
15	QPSK	36	20	22.11	22.27	21.83	00.00	4
15	QPSK	36	39	22.10	22.16	21.96	23.00	1
15	QPSK	75	0	22.19	22.14	21.99		
15	16QAM	1	0	21.81	21.91	21.70		
15	16QAM	1	37	22.53	22.49	21.90	23.00	1
15	16QAM	1	74	22.06	22.09	21.55		
15	16QAM	36	0	21.08	21.18	21.15		
15	16QAM	36	20	21.17	21.26	20.79	22.00	0
15	16QAM	36	39	21.11	21.10	21.02	22.00	2
15	16QAM	75	0	21.11	21.29	21.19		

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	Cha	nnel		20800	21100	21400	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2505	2535	2565	limit (dBm)	(dB)
10	QPSK	1	0	23.10	23.10	22.91		
10	QPSK	1	25	23.34	23.39	23.21	24.00	0
10	QPSK	1	49	23.20	23.18	22.92		
10	QPSK	25	0	22.14	22.26	21.86		
10	QPSK	25	12	22.11	22.29	21.95	22.00	4
10	QPSK	25	25	22.08	22.13	21.91	23.00	1
10	QPSK	50	0	22.07	22.16	21.79		
10	16QAM	1	0	21.14	22.37	21.84		
10	16QAM	1	25	21.76	22.46	22.13	23.00	1
10	16QAM	1	49	21.50	21.58	21.21		
10	16QAM	25	0	21.09	21.14	20.84		
10	16QAM	25	12	21.32	21.35	20.99	22.00	0
10	16QAM	25	25	21.15	21.17	21.05	22.00	2
10	16QAM	50	0	21.21	21.17	21.02		
	Cha	nnel		20775	21100	21425	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2502.5	2535	2567.5	limit (dBm)	(dB)
5	QPSK	1	0	22.85	23.22	23.01		
5	QPSK	1	12	23.44	23.34	23.23	24.00	0
5	QPSK	1	24	23.07	23.09	22.75		
5	QPSK	12	0	21.92	22.18	21.86		
5	QPSK	12	7	22.10	22.24	21.88	23.00	1
5	QPSK	12	13	22.06	22.18	21.84	23.00	1
5	QPSK	25	0	22.07	22.19	21.79		
5	16QAM	1	0	22.02	22.25	21.73		
5	16QAM	1	12	21.79	21.51	21.95	23.00	1
5	16QAM	1	24	21.72	21.41	21.44		
5	16QAM	12	0	20.95	21.31	20.99		
5	16QAM	12	7	21.00	21.21	20.97	22.00	0
5	16QAM	12	13	20.82	21.35	20.84	22.00	2
5	16QAM	25	0	21.07	21.16	20.91		

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< Hotspot Reduced Power Mode>

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<LTE Band 7>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit	MPR
	Cha	nnel		20850	21100	21350	(dBm)	(dB)
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2510	2535	2560		
20	QPSK	1	0	22.64	22.48	22.30		
20	QPSK	1	49	22.97	22.87	22.76	23.00	0
20	QPSK	1	99	22.40	22.48	22.30		
20	QPSK	50	0	20.99	20.90	20.84		
20	QPSK	50	24	20.95	20.80	20.82	00.00	4
20	QPSK	50	50	20.83	20.86	20.82	22.00	1
20	QPSK	100	0	20.90	20.84	20.86		
20	16QAM	1	0	20.59	20.68	20.63		
20	16QAM	1	49	21.47	21.22	21.28	22.00	1
20	16QAM	1	99	20.76	20.72	20.10		
20	16QAM	50	0	19.97	19.83	19.83		
20	16QAM	50	24	20.03	19.73	19.89	21.00	0
20	16QAM	50	50	19.91	19.86	19.92		2
20	16QAM	100	0	19.89	19.89	19.82		
	Cha	nnel		20825	21100	21375	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2507.5	2535	2562.5	limit (dBm)	(dB)
15	QPSK	1	0	22.58	22.69	22.67		
15	QPSK	1	37	22.96	22.76	22.83	23.00	0
15	QPSK	1	74	22.69	22.71	22.39		
15	QPSK	36	0	20.93	20.85	20.77		
15	QPSK	36	20	20.93	20.81	20.81	22.00	4
15	QPSK	36	39	20.88	20.81	20.69	22.00	1
15	QPSK	75	0	20.94	20.81	20.81		
15	16QAM	1	0	20.73	20.73	20.21		
15	16QAM	1	37	21.10	21.06	20.28	22.00	1
15	16QAM	1	74	20.48	20.60	20.20		
15	16QAM	36	0	20.01	19.94	19.70		
15	16QAM	36	20	19.99	19.82	19.97	24.00	0
15	16QAM	36	39	19.88	19.85	19.74	21.00	2
15	16QAM	75	0	19.92	19.84	19.84		

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	Cha	nnel		20800	21100	21400	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2505	2535	2565	limit (dBm)	(dB)
10	QPSK	1	0	22.38	22.38	22.32		
10	QPSK	1	25	22.80	22.58	22.72	23.00	0
10	QPSK	1	49	22.67	22.53	22.37		
10	QPSK	25	0	20.90	20.74	20.73		
10	QPSK	25	12	20.86	20.71	20.71	22.00	1
10	QPSK	25	25	20.88	20.77	20.60	22.00	ı
10	QPSK	50	0	20.83	20.77	20.77		
10	16QAM	1	0	20.46	20.14	20.40		
10	16QAM	1	25	20.82	20.59	20.49	22.00	1
10	16QAM	1	49	20.72	20.68	20.23		
10	16QAM	25	0	19.95	19.75	19.79		
10	16QAM	25	12	19.81	19.75	19.69	21.00	2
10	16QAM	25	25	19.94	19.65	19.66	21.00	2
10	16QAM	50	0	19.90	19.74	19.86		
	Cha	nnel		20775	21100	21425	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2502.5	2535	2567.5	limit (dBm)	(dB)
5	QPSK	1	0	22.42	22.34	22.18		
5	QPSK	1	12	22.61	22.59	22.43	23.00	0
5	QPSK	1	24	22.46	22.38	22.18		
5	QPSK	12	0	20.79	20.68	20.63		
5	QPSK	12	7	20.73	20.68	20.64	22.00	1
5	QPSK	12	13	20.75	20.69	20.56	22.00	ļ
5	QPSK	25	0	20.88	20.69	20.58		
5	16QAM	1	0	21.04	20.60	20.23		
5	16QAM	1	12	20.93	20.58	20.32	22.00	1
5	16QAM	1	24	20.72	20.59	20.19		
5	16QAM	12	0	19.98	19.59	19.57		
5	16QAM	12	7	20.03	19.75	19.57	21.00	2
5	16QAM	12	13	19.98	19.68	19.47	21.00	2
5	16QAM	25	0	19.94	19.68	19.54		

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Variant FCC SAR Test Report

<TDD LTE SAR Measurement>

TDD LTE configuration setup for SAR measurement

SAR was tested with a fixed periodic duty factor according to the highest transmission duty factor implemented for the device and supported by 3GPP.

- a. 3GPP TS 36.211 section 4.2 for Type 2 Frame Structure and Table 4.2-2 for uplink-downlink configurations
- b. "special subframe S" contains both uplink and downlink transmissions, it has been taken into consideration to determine the transmission duty factor according to the worst case uplink and downlink cyclic prefix requirements for UpPTS

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c. Establishing connections with base station simulators ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and recommended for evaluating SAR. The Anritsu MT8820C (firmware: #22.52#004) was used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing.

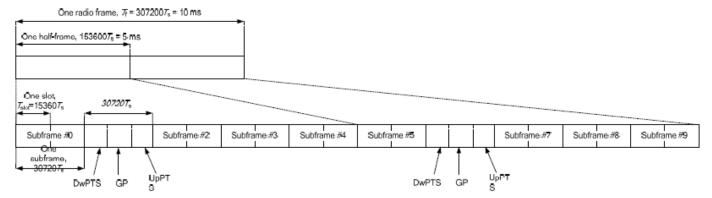


Figure 4.2-1: Frame structure type 2 (for 5 ms switch-point periodicity).

Table 4.2-2: Uplink-downlink configurations.

Uplink-downlink						Subframe number									
configuration	Switch-point periodicity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
0	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	U				
1	5 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	S	U	U	D				
2	5 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	S	U	D	D				
3	10 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	D	D	D	D				
4	10 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	D				
5	10 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D				
6	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	D				

Table 4.2-1: Configuration of special subframe (lengths of DwPTS/GP/UpPTS).

Special subframe	Norma	l cyclic prefix i	n downlink	Exte	nded cyclic prefix	in downlink
configuration	DwPTS	Up	PTS	DwPTS	Up	PTS
		Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink		Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
0	6592 ⋅ T _s			7680 · T _s		
1	19760 · T _s			20480 · T _s	2192 · T _e	2560 · T _s
2	21952 · T _s	$2192 \cdot T_s$	$2560 \cdot T_s$	23040 · T _s	2192·1 ₈	2500 · 1 _S
3	24144 · T _s		25600 · T _s			
4	26336· <i>T</i> _s			7680 · T _s		
5	6592 · T _s			20480 · T _s	4384 · T _c	5120 · T _e
6	19760 ⋅ <i>T</i> _s			23040 · T _s	4364.1 _s	3120.1 _s
7	21952 · T _s	$4384 \cdot T_s$	5120 · <i>T</i> _s	12800 · T _s		
8	24144 · T _s			-	-	-
9	13168 · T _s			-	-	-

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Special subframe (30720·T _s): Normal cyclic prefix in downlink (UpPTS)										
Special subframe Normal cyclic prefix in Extended cyclic prefix in configuration uplink uplink										
Uplink duty factor in one	0~4	7.13%	8.33%							
special subframe	5~9	14.3%	16.7%							

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Special subframe(30720·T _s): Extended cyclic prefix in downlink (UpPTS)									
	Special subframe Normal cyclic prefix in configuration uplink Extended cyclic prefix in uplink								
Uplink duty factor in one	0~3	7.13%	8.33%						
special subframe	4~7	14.3%	16.7%						

The highest duty factor is resulted from:

- i. Uplink-downlink configuration: 0. In a half-frame consisted of 5 subfames, uplink operation is in 3 uplink subframes and 1 special subframe.
- ii. special subframe configuration: 5-9 for normal cyclic prefix in downlink, 4-7 for extended cyclic prefix in downlink
- iii. for special subframe with extended cyclic prefix in uplink, the total uplink duty factor in one half-frame is: (3+0.167)/5 = 63.3%
- iv. for special subframe with normal cyclic prefix in uplink, the total uplink duty factor in one half-frame is: (3+0.143)/5 = 62.9%
- v. For TDD LTE SAR measurement, the duty cycle 1:1.59 (62.9 %) was used perform testing and considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix 63.3%/62.9% = 1.006 is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The scaled TDD LTE SAR = measured SAR (W/kg)* Tune-up Scaling Factor* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix.

<Full Power Mode>

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<LTE Band 38>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit	MPR (dB)
	Cha	nnel		37850	38000	38150	(dBm)	
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2580	2595	2610		
20	QPSK	1	0	23.23	23.06	23.21		
20	QPSK	1	49	23.89	23.44	23.66	24.00	0
20	QPSK	1	99	23.14	22.95	22.90		
20	QPSK	50	0	22.29	22.24	22.19		
20	QPSK	50	24	22.29	22.19	22.17	22.00	4
20	QPSK	50	50	22.39	22.31	22.20	23.00	1
20	QPSK	100	0	22.34	22.18	22.22		
20	16QAM	1	0	21.95	21.69	21.97		
20	16QAM	1	49	22.09	21.90	21.86	23.00	1
20	16QAM	1	99	21.77	21.97	21.88		
20	16QAM	50	0	21.31	21.45	21.48		
20	16QAM	50	24	21.31	21.28	21.44	22.00	2
20	16QAM	50	50	21.48	21.48	21.27	22.00	2
20	16QAM	100	0	21.28	21.15	21.31		
	Cha	nnel		37825	38000	38175	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2577.5	2595	2612.5	limit (dBm)	(dB)
15	QPSK	1	0	23.21	23.16	23.27		
15	QPSK	1	37	23.47	23.24	23.32	24.00	0
15	QPSK	1	74	23.19	23.00	22.93		
15	QPSK	36	0	22.51	22.45	22.47		
15	QPSK	36	20	22.53	22.21	22.18	00.00	4
15	QPSK	36	39	22.40	22.20	22.47	23.00	1
15	QPSK	75	0	22.33	22.24	22.47		
15	16QAM	1	0	22.26	21.96	22.43		
15	16QAM	1	37	22.42	22.16	21.77	23.00	1
15	16QAM	1	74	21.86	22.14	21.96		
15	16QAM	36	0	21.36	21.30	21.30		
15	16QAM	36	20	21.47	21.26	21.23	22.00	0
15	16QAM	36	39	21.37	21.26	21.30	22.00	2
15	16QAM	75	0	21.42	21.63	21.26		

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	Cha	nnel		37800	38000	38200	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2575	2595	2615	limit (dBm)	(dB)
10	QPSK	1	0	23.27	23.13	23.07		
10	QPSK	1	25	23.40	23.25	23.29	24.00	0
10	QPSK	1	49	23.23	22.95	23.00		
10	QPSK	25	0	22.48	22.24	22.37		
10	QPSK	25	12	22.39	22.55	22.48		,
10	QPSK	25	25	22.29	22.21	22.24	23.00	1
10	QPSK	50	0	22.28	22.22	22.19		
10	16QAM	1	0	22.02	21.86	21.95		
10	16QAM	1	25	22.06	21.90	21.84	23.00	1
10	16QAM	1	49	22.00	22.06	21.90		
10	16QAM	25	0	21.49	21.62	21.68		
10	16QAM	25	12	21.70	21.52	21.45	_	
10	16QAM	25	25	21.76	21.51	21.55	22.00	2
10	16QAM	50	0	21.50	21.33	21.28	_	
	Cha	nnel	<u> </u>	37775	38000	38225	Tune-up	MPR
	Frequen	cy (MHz)		2572.5	2595	2617.5	limit (dBm)	(dB)
5	QPSK	1	0	23.34	23.00	23.00	(6.2)	
5	QPSK	1	12	23.41	23.14	23.33	24.00	0
5	QPSK	1	24	23.13	22.89	22.89	_	
5	QPSK	12	0	22.44	22.12	22.39		
5	QPSK	12	7	22.50	22.13	22.44	_	
5	QPSK	12	13	22.43	22.20	22.38	23.00	1
5	QPSK	25	0	22.33	22.14	22.46	_	
5	16QAM	1	0	22.48	22.19	21.60		
5	16QAM	1	12	22.31	21.94	22.26	23.00	1
5	16QAM	1	24	22.33	22.17	21.88		
5	16QAM	12	0	21.45	21.16	21.12		
5	16QAM	12	7	21.46	21.27	21.01	22.00	2
5	16QAM	12	13	21.44	21.24	21.21		_
5	16QAM	25	0	21.62	21.37	21.46		

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<WLAN Conducted Power>

<2.4GHz WLAN>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
		CH 1	2412		16.40	18.00	
	802.11b	CH 6	2437	1Mbps	<mark>17.53</mark>	18.00	97.94
2.4GHz		CH 11	2462		16.81	18.00	
WLAN		CH 1	2412		10.73	12.00	87.04
	802.11g	CH 6	2437	6Mbps	11.75	12.00	
		CH 11	2462		11.12	12.00	
		CH 1	2412		10.61	11.00	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 6	2437	MCS0	10.51	11.00	86.57
		CH 11	2462		9.29	11.00	

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<5GHz WLAN>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
		CH 36	5180		<mark>12.96</mark>	13.50	
	902 110	CH 40	5200	6Mbps	12.73	13.50	87.04
	802.11a	CH 44	5220	Olvibps	12.86	13.50	67.04
5.2GHz WLAN		CH 48	5240		12.56	13.50	
		CH 36	5180		12.72	13.50	
	002 11n UT20	CH 40	5200	MCS0	12.48	13.50	86.52
	802.11n-HT20	CH 44	5220	IVICSU	12.37	13.50	
		CH 48	5240		12.74	13.50	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 38	5190	MCS0	7.26	8.00	85.93
	002.1111-11140	CH 46	5230	IVICSU	7.18	8.00	05.95

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	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
		CH 52	5260		12.63	13.50	
	902 110	CH 56	5280	6Mbps	12.43	13.50	87.04
	802.11a	CH 60	5300	6Mbps	12.72	13.50	67.04
5.3GHz WLAN		CH 64	5320		<mark>12.78</mark>	13.50	
		CH 52	5260		12.34	13.50	
	902 11n ⊔T20	CH 56	5280	MCS0	12.21	13.50	86.52
	802.11n-HT20	CH 60	5300	IVICOU	12.05	13.50	
		CH 64	5320		12.19	13.50	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 54	5270	MCS0	7.88	9.00	85.93
	002.1111-11140	CH 62	5310	IVICOU	7.27	9.00	05.95

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	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
		CH 100	5500		10.95	11.50	
		CH 116	5580		10.85	11.50	
	802.11a	CH 120	5600	6Mbps	11.20	11.50	87.66
	002.11a	CH 124	5620	Givibps	10.19	11.50	07.00
		CH 132	5660		10.95	11.50	
		CH 140	5700		11.25	11.50	
5.5GHz WLAN		CH 100	5500		8.10	9.00	
		CH 116	5580		8.15	9.00	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 120	5600	MCS0	8.27	9.00	86.87
	002.11II-F120	CH 124	5620	IVICSU	7.23	9.00	00.07
		CH 132	5660		8.79	9.00	
		CH 140	5700		8.41	9.00	
		CH 102	5510		6.75	7.00	
	000 11n LIT40	CH 110	5550	MCS0	5.94	7.00	95.06
	802.11n-HT40	CH 126	5630	IVICSU	6.23	7.00	85.96
		CH 134	5670		5.58	7.00	

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	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
		CH 149	5745		14.69	15.50	
	802.11a	CH 157	5785	MCS0	14.24	15.50	87.04
5.8GHz WLAN		CH 165	5825		14.94	15.50	
		CH 149	5745		13.57	15.00	86.52
	802.11n-HT20	CH 157	5785	MCS0	14.34	15.00	
		CH 165	5825		13.77	15.00	
	902 44n UT40	CH 151	5755	MCCO	8.63	9.00	05.03
	802.11n-HT40	CH 159	5795	MCS0	8.80	9.00	85.93

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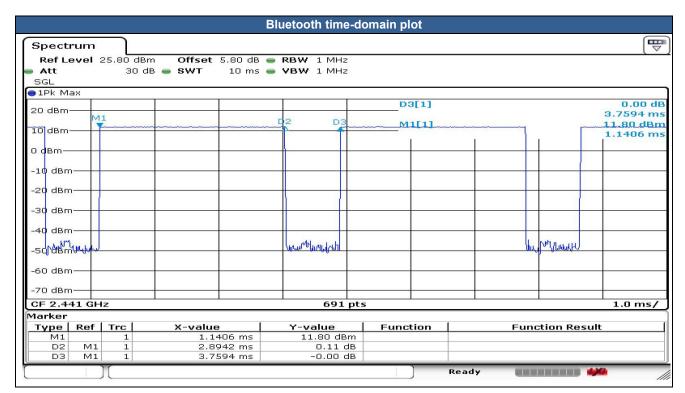


Variant FCC SAR Test Report

<2.4GHz Bluetooth>

- 1. For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 1Mbps, due to its highest average power.
- The Bluetooth duty cycle is 77.0 % as following figure, according to 2016 Oct. TCB workshop for Bluetooth SAR 2. scaling need further consideration and the theoretical duty cycle is 83.3%, therefore the actual duty cycle will be scaled up to the theoretical value of Bluetooth reported SAR calculation

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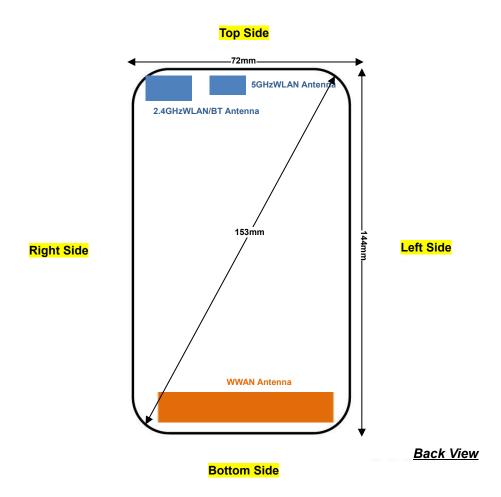
Mode	Channel	Frequency	Average power (dBm)
iviode	Channel	(MHz)	GFSK
	CH 00	2402	10.80
Bluetooth 3.0+EDR	CH 39	2441	<mark>11.89</mark>
	CH 78	2480	11.10
	Tune-up Limit		12.50

Mode	Channel	Frequency	Average power (dBm)
ivioue	Channel	(MHz)	GFSK
	CH 00	2402	10.06
Bluetooth v4.0/4.2 with LE	CH 19	2440	<mark>11.83</mark>
	CH 39	2480	9.85
	Tune-up Limit		12.50

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13. Antenna Location



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14. SAR Test Results

General Note:

- 1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.

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- b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
- c. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
- d. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
- e. For TDD LTE SAR measurement, the duty cycle 1:1.59 (62.9 %) was used perform testing and considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix 63.3%/62.9% = 1.006 is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The Reported TDD LTE SAR = measured SAR (W/kg)* Tune-up Scaling Factor* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix.
- 2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - · ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
- Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.

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14.1 Head SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
01	GSM850	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Right Cheek	128	824.2	30.41	31.00	1.146	-0.11	0.451	0.517
02	GSM1900	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Left Cheek	810	1909.8	28.13	29.50	1.371	0.09	0.475	0.651

Report No. : FA6D1302

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
03	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	4132	826.4	23.02	24.00	1.253	0.07	0.282	<mark>0.353</mark>
04	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	9262	1852.4	22.92	23.50	1.143	-0.08	0.646	0.738

<LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
05	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	25Offset	Right Cheek	20525	836.5	22.67	24.00	1.358	-0.02	0.339	<mark>0.460</mark>
06	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Left Cheek	21350	2560	23.30	24.00	1.175	-0.03	0.660	0.775

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
07	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Left Cheek	38000	2595	23.44	24.00	1.138	62.9	1.006	-0.02	0.336	0.385

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
08	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	6	2437	17.53	18	1.114	97.94	1.021	0.02	0.138	<mark>0.157</mark>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
09	WLAN 5.3GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right Tilted	64	5320	12.78	13.5	1.180	87.04	1.149	-0.07	0.166	0.225
10	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Cheek	116	5580	10.85	11.50	1.161	87.66	1.141	-0.05	0.418	<mark>0.554</mark>
11	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Cheek	165	5825	14.94	15.5	1.138	87.04	1.149	-0.01	0.235	0.307

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14.2 Hotspot SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
12	GSM850	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Back	10	128	824.2	30.41	31	1.146	-0.08	0.808	0.926
	GSM850	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Back	10	189	836.4	30.34	31	1.164	0.09	0.785	0.914
	GSM850	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Back	10	251	848.8	30.33	31	1.167	-0.15	0.778	0.908
13	GSM1900	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Front	10	810	1909.8	28.13	29.5	1.371	-0.09	0.741	<mark>1.016</mark>
	GSM1900	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Front	10	512	1850.2	27.90	29.5	1.445	-0.15	0.632	0.914
	GSM1900	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Front	10	661	1880	27.85	29.5	1.462	-0.07	0.691	1.010

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<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
14	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	4132	826.4	23.02	24.00	1.253	-0.06	0.557	0.698
15	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9262	1852.4	22.92	23.5	1.143	-0.05	0.955	1.091
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9400	1880	22.84	23.5	1.164	-0.17	0.911	1.061
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9538	1907.6	22.62	23.5	1.225	-0.05	0.825	1.010

<LTE SAR>

	Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
Ī	16	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	25Offset	Back	10	20525	836.5	22.67	24.00	1.358	-0.01	0.551	0.748

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
17	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Bottom Side	10	Hotspot On	21350	2560	22.76	23	1.057	-0.08	0.904	0.955
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Bottom Side	10	Hotspot On	20850	2510	22.97	23	1.007	-0.06	0.908	0.914
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Bottom Side	10	Hotspot On	21100	2535	22.87	23	1.030	-0.08	0.915	0.943

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
18	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Back	10	38000	2595	23.44	24.00	1.138	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.356	<mark>0.407</mark>

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<WLAN SAR>

Plo No	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
19	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	10	6	2437	17.53	18	1.114	97.94	1.021	-0.01	0.035	0.040

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Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
20	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Top Side	10	36	5180	12.96	13.5	1.132	87.04	1.149	-0.03	0.185	0.241
21	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	10	165	5825	14.94	15.5	1.138	87.04	1.149	-0.13	0.041	0.054



14.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
12	GSM850	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Back	10	128	824.2	30.41	31	1.146	-0.08	0.808	0.926
	GSM850	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Back	10	189	836.4	30.34	31	1.164	0.09	0.785	0.914
	GSM850	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Back	10	251	848.8	30.33	31	1.167	-0.15	0.778	0.908
13	GSM1900	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Front	10	810	1909.8	28.13	29.5	1.371	-0.09	0.741	1.016
	GSM1900	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Front	10	512	1850.2	27.90	29.5	1.445	-0.15	0.632	0.914
	GSM1900	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Front	10	661	1880	27.85	29.5	1.462	-0.07	0.691	1.010

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<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
14	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	4132	826.4	23.02	24.00	1.253	-0.06	0.557	0.698
15	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9262	1852.4	22.92	23.5	1.143	-0.05	0.955	1.091
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9400	1880	22.84	23.5	1.164	-0.17	0.911	1.061
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9538	1907.6	22.62	23.5	1.225	-0.05	0.825	1.010

<LTE SAR>

P	lot lo.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	6	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	25Offset	Back	10	20525	836.5	22.67	24.00	1.358	-0.01	0.551	<mark>0.748</mark>
															•	

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
22	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Front	10	21100	2535	23.73	24	1.064	-0.06	0.829	0.882
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Front	10	20850	2510	23.67	24	1.079	-0.06	0.738	0.796
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Front	10	21350	2560	23.3	24	1.175	-0.06	0.721	0.847

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
18	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	49Offset	Back	10	38000	2595	23.44	24.00	1.138	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.356	<mark>0.407</mark>

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<WLAN SAR>

Pl No	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
19	 VLAN 4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	10	6	2437	17.53	18	1.114	97.94	1.021	-0.01	0.035	0.040

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Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
23	WLAN 5.3GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	10	64	5320	12.78	13.5	1.180	87.04	1.149	-0.09	0.062	<mark>0.084</mark>
24	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	10	116	5580	10.85	11.5	1.161	87.66	1.141	-0.07	0.197	0.261
21	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	10	165	5825	14.94	15.5	1.138	87.04	1.149	-0.13	0.041	0.054

<Bluetooth SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
25	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Back	10	39	2441	11.89	12.5	1.152	77	1.082	-0.09	0.053	0.066

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14.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	BW (MHz)	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	GSM850	ı	-	1	GPRS(2 Tx slots)	Back	10	ı	128	824.2	30.41	31	1.146	-0.08	0.808	1	0.926
2nd	GSM850	-	-		GPRS(2 Tx slots)	Back	10	•	128	824.2	30.41	31	1.146	-0.13	0.797	1.014	0.913
1st	WCDMA Band II	-	1	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	-	9262	1852.4	22.92	23.5	1.143	-0.05	0.955	1	1.091
2nd	WCDMA Band II	-	-		RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	-	9262	1852.4	22.92	23.5	1.143	-0.14	0.896	1.066	1.024
1st	LTE Band 7	20M	1RB	49Offset	QPSK	Bottom Side	10	Hotspot On	21100	2535	22.87	23	1.030	-0.08	0.915	1	0.943
2nd	LTE Band 7	20M	1RB	49Offset	QPSK	Bottom Side	10	Hotspot On	21100	2535	22.87	23	1.030	0.03	0.897	1.020	0.924

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General Note:

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

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15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

	Charles and Tananaisaisa Carl		Portable Handse	N. A	
NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	Note
1.	GSM Voice + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes		
2.	GPRS/EDGE + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hotspot
3.	WCDMA + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hotspot
4.	LTE + WLAN2.4GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hotspot
5.	GSM Voice + Bluetooth		Yes		
6.	GPRS/EDGE + Bluetooth		Yes		WWAN VoIP
7.	WCDMA+ Bluetooth		Yes		WWAN VoIP
8.	LTE + Bluetooth		Yes		WWAN VoIP
9.	GSM Voice + WLAN5.3/5.5GHz	Yes	Yes		
10.	GPRS/EDGE + WLAN5.3/5.5GHz	Yes	Yes		WWAN VoIP
11.	WCDMA + WLAN5.3/5.5GHz	Yes	Yes		WWAN VoIP
12.	LTE + WLAN5.3/5.5GHz	Yes	Yes		WWAN VoIP
13.	GSM Voice + WLAN5.2/5.8GHz	Yes	Yes		
14.	GPRS/EDGE + WLAN5.2/5.8GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	WWAN VoIP
15.	WCDMA + WLAN5.2/5.8GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	WWAN VoIP
16.	LTE + WLAN5.2/5.8GHz	Yes	Yes	Yes	WWAN VoIP
17.	GSM Voice + WLAN5GHz+Bluetooth		Yes		
18.	GPRS/EDGE + WLAN5GHz+Bluetooth		Yes		WWAN VoIP
19.	WCDMA + WLAN5GHz+Bluetooth		Yes		WWAN VoIP
20.	LTE + WLAN5GHz+Bluetooth		Yes		WWAN VoIP

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General Note:

- 1. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS, WCDMA (e.g. 3rd party VoIP) and LTE support VOLTE.
- For simultaneously transmission SAR analysis, SAR values only considered the worst position which we did perform SAR testing on FA6D1302, other test results were leverage from the parent model which referred to the test report number FA693004-03.
- 3. This device 2.4GHz WLAN/ 5.2GHz WLAN/5.8GHz WLAN support hotspot operation, and 5.2GHz WLAN/5.8GHz WLAN supports WiFi Direct (GC/GO), and 5.3GHz / 5.5GHz supports WiFi Direct (GC only).
- 4. EUT will choose either WLAN 2.4GHz or WLAN 5GHz according to the network signal condition; therefore, 2.4GHz WLAN and 5GHz WLAN will not operate simultaneously at any moment though they have independent antenna.
- 5. WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna, but can't transmit simultaneously.
- 6. According to EUT character, BT can transmit with WLAN 5GHz together for their independent antenna.
- 7. EUT will choose each GSM, WCDMA and LTE according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
- 8. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
- 9. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - ii) SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^1.5 / (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of [(x1-x2)2 + (y1-y2)2 + (z1-z2)2], where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
 - iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.

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15.1 Head Exposure Conditions

			1	2	3	1+2	1+3		
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	5GHz WLAN	Summed 1g SAR	Summed 1g SAR	SPLSR	Case No
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	(W/kg)	(W/kg)		
		Right Cheek	0.517	0.609	0.726	<mark>1.13</mark>	1.24		
	GSM850	Right Tilted	0.286	0.609	0.225	0.90	0.51		
GSM		Left Cheek	0.383	0.157	0.554	0.54	0.94		
	GSM1900	Right Tilted	0.152	0.609	0.225	0.76	0.38		
		Left Cheek	0.651	0.157	0.554	0.81	1.21		
	Band V	Right Tilted	0.257	0.609	0.225	0.87	0.48		
WCDMA		Left Cheek	0.353	0.157	0.554	0.51	0.91		
VVCDIVIA	Dand II	Right Tilted	0.182	0.609	0.225	0.79	0.41		
	Band II	Left Cheek	0.738	0.157	0.554	0.90	1.29		
		Right Cheek	0.460	0.609	0.726	1.07	1.19		
	Band 5	Right Tilted	0.330	0.609	0.225	0.94	0.56		
		Left Cheek	0.424	0.157	0.554	0.58	0.98		
LTE	Band 7	Right Tilted	0.196	0.609	0.225	0.81	0.42		
	Dana /	Left Cheek	0.775	0.157	0.554	0.93	1.33		
	Band 38	Right Tilted	0.084	0.609	0.225	0.69	0.31		
	Dail0 38	Left Cheek	0.385	0.157	0.554	0.54	0.94		

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15.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band			1	2	3	1+2	1+3		Case No
		Exposure Position	WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	5GHz WLAN	Summed 1g SAR	Summed 1g SAR	SPLSR	
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	(W/kg)	(W/kg)		
	GSM850	Back	0.926	0.040	0.054	0.97	0.98		
	GSIVIOSO	Top side		0.094	0.241	0.09	0.24		
GSM		Front	1.016	0.094	0.198	1.11	1.21		
	GSM1900	Back	0.795	0.040	0.054	0.84	0.85		
		Top side		0.094	0.241	0.09	0.24		
	Band V	Back	0.698	0.040	0.054	0.74	0.75		
WCDMA	Danu v	Top side		0.094	0.241	0.09	0.24		
VVCDIVIA	Band II	Back	1.091	0.040	0.054	1.13	1.15		
	Danu II	Top side		0.094	0.241	0.09	0.24		
	Band 5	Back	0.748	0.040	0.054	0.79	0.80		
	Danu 5	Top side		0.094	0.241	0.09	0.24		
		Back	0.571	0.040	0.054	0.61	0.63		
LTE	Band 7	Top side		0.094	0.241	0.09	0.24		
		Bottom side	0.955			0.96	0.96		
	Dand 20	Back	0.407	0.040	0.054	0.45	0.46		
	Band 38	Top side		0.094	0.241	0.09	0.24		

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15.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

			1	2	3	4						
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	5GHz WLAN	Bluetooth	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed	1+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)		1g SAR (W/kg)				
	GSM850	Back	0.926	0.040	0.261	0.066	0.97	1.19	0.99	1.25		
GSM	GSM1900	Front	1.016	0.094	0.184	0.029	1.11	1.20	1.05	1.23		
		Back	0.795	0.040	0.261	0.066	0.84	1.06	0.86	1.12		
WCDMA	Band V	Back	0.698	0.040	0.261	0.066	0.74	0.96	0.76	1.03		
WCDIVIA	Band II	Back	1.091	0.040	0.261	0.066	1.13	1.35	1.16	1.42		
	Band 5	Back	0.748	0.040	0.261	0.066	0.79	1.01	0.81	1.08		
LTE	Dond 7	Front	0.882	0.094	0.184	0.029	0.98	1.07	0.91	1.10		
LIE	Band 7	Back	0.745	0.040	0.261	0.066	0.79	1.01	0.81	1.07		
	Band 38	Back	0.407	0.040	0.261	0.066	0.45	0.67	0.47	0.73		

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Test Engineer: Luke Lu

16. <u>Uncertainty Assessment</u>

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

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

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

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/k ^(b)	1/√3	1/√6	1/√2

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

Table 16.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

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

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Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc Permittivity	Temp. unc Permittivity 0.83 R 1.732 0.23 0.26						
Cor	11.4%	11.4%					
Co	K=2	K=2					
Exp	oanded STD Ur	certainty				22.9%	22.7%

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Table 16.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)			
Measurement System										
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6			
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9			
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9			
Boundary Effects	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2			
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7			
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6			
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8			
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3			
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0			
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5			
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7			
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7			
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2			
Probe Positioning	6.7	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9			
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3			
Test Sample Related										
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0			
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6			
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9			
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0			
Phantom and Setup										
Phantom Uncertainty	6.6	R	1.732	1	1	3.8	3.8			
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0			
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1			
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0			
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0			
Temp. unc Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4			
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0			
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8			
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4			
Temp. unc Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1			
Cor	12.5%	12.5%								
Co	Coverage Factor for 95 %									
Exp	oanded STD Ur	ncertainty				25.1%	25.0%			

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Table 16.3. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz



17. References

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

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- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Oct 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", Oct 2015.
- [8] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, "3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES", Oct 2015
- [9] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices", Dec 2015
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", Oct 2015.
- [11] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [12] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.TEL: 86-755-8637-9589/ FAX: 86-755-8637-9595

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

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The plots are shown as follows.

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.

System Check_Head_835MHz_161223

DUT: D835V2-SN:4d092

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_161223 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.897$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 41.605$; $\rho =$

Date: 2016.12.23

 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature: 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9 °C

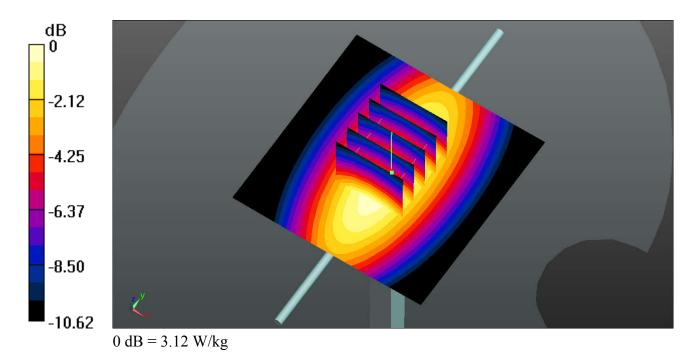
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(8.8, 8.8, 8.8); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.12 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 61.17 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.01 W/kg



System Check_Head_1900MHz_161222

DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d018

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 1900 161222 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 40.004$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.22

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.6 °C

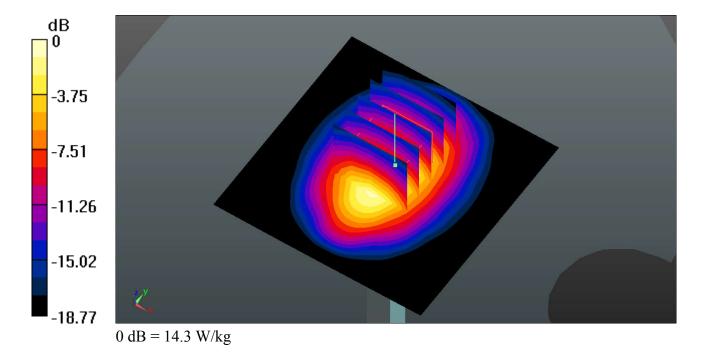
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.3 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 99.02 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.61 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.98 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.6 W/kg



System Check_Head_2450MHz_161220

DUT: D2450V2-SN:924

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2450_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 1.809$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 38.451$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.20

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

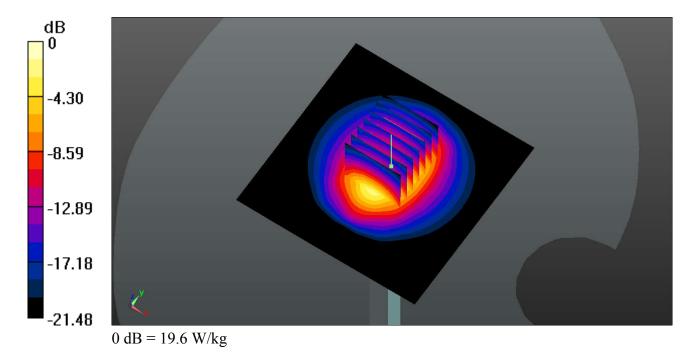
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(6.67, 6.67, 6.67); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.6 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 89.27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.92 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg



System Check_Head_2600MHz_161220

DUT: D2600V2-SN:1008

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2600_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz; $\sigma = 2.009$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.626$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.20

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

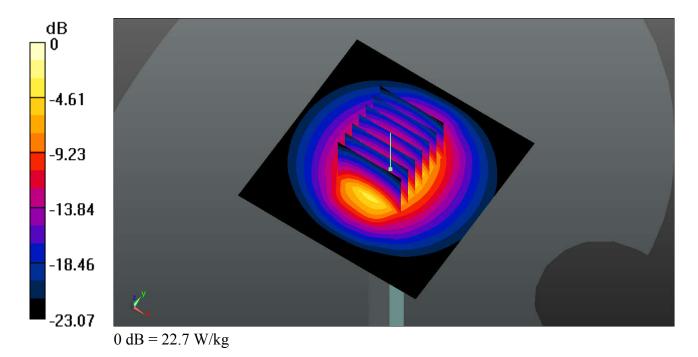
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(6.64, 6.64, 6.64); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.7 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 106.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.49 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.5 W/kg



System Check_Head_5250MHz_161221

DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1167

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_5250_161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; $\sigma = 4.748$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 36.885$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

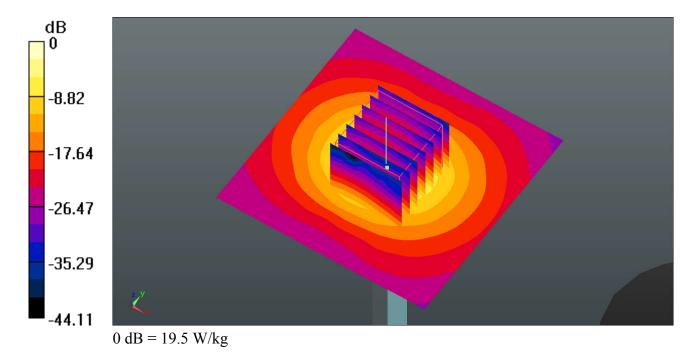
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.5 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value = 57.54 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.06 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.2 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.5 W/kg



System Check_Head_5600MHz_161221

DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1167

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_5600_161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; $\sigma = 5.189$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 36.135$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

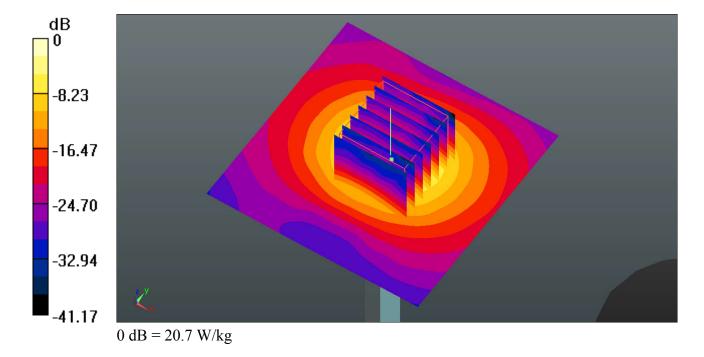
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.7 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value = 69.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.67 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.4 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.9 W/kg



System Check_Head_5750MHz_161221

DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1167

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_5750_161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; $\sigma = 5.363$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 35.849$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

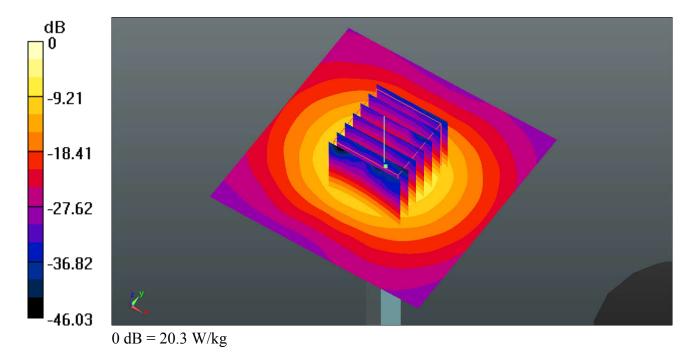
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.3 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value = 54.48 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.9 W/kg



System Check_Body_835MHz_161220

DUT: D835V2-SN:4d092

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.977$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 54.466$; $\rho =$

Date: 2016.12.20

 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

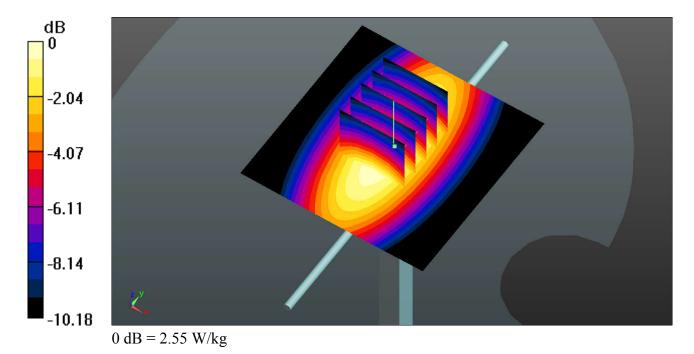
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(8.74, 8.74, 8.74); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.55 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 51.47 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.33 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.51 W/kg



System Check_Body_1900MHz_161220

DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d018

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.547$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.803$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.20

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7°C

DASY5 Configuration:

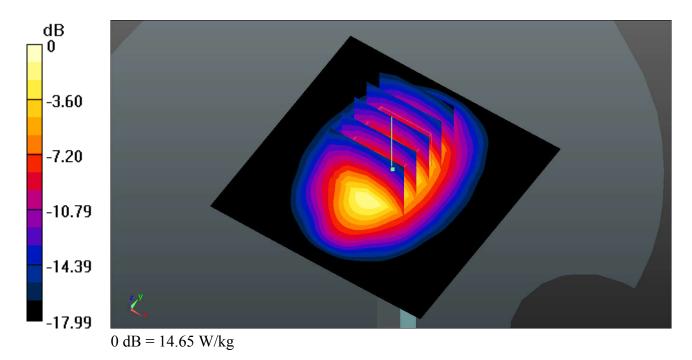
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.65 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 88.52 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.11 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.26 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.54 W/kg



System Check_Body_2450MHz_161219

DUT: D2450V2-SN:924

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_161219 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 1.991$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.32$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.19

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.6°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(6.88, 6.88, 6.88); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.8 W/kg

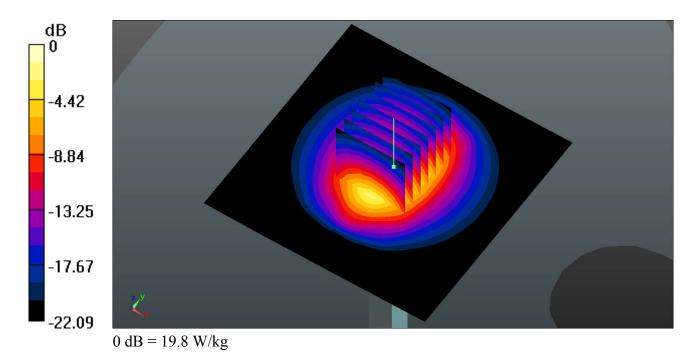
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.56 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.84 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg



System Check_Body_2600MHz_161219

DUT: D2600V2-SN:1008

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2600_161219 Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz; $\sigma = 2.209$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.123$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.19

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(6.7, 6.7, 6.7); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.7 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 98.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.6 W/kg

-4.87
-9.75
-14.62
-19.50
-24.37

0 dB = 21.7 W/kg

System Check_Body_5250MHz_161221

DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1167

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL 5250 161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; $\sigma = 5.347$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 49.312$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

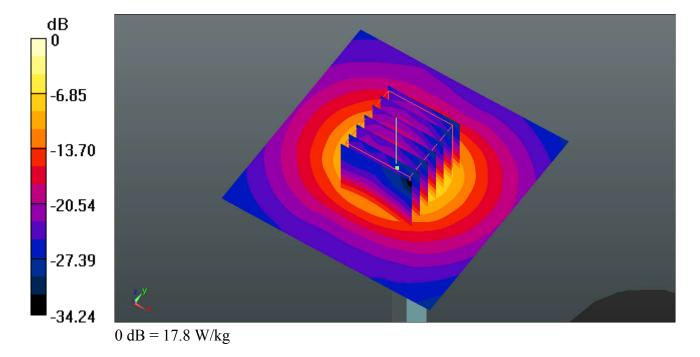
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(4.07, 4.07, 4.07); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.8 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value = 49.17 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.59 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg



System Check_Body_5600MHz_161221

DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1167

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5600_161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; $\sigma = 5.851$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.642$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

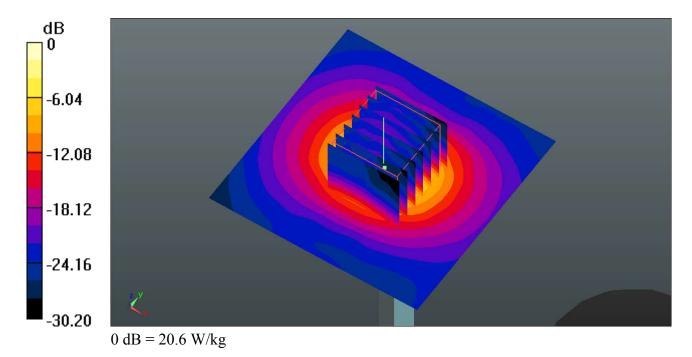
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(3.44, 3.44, 3.44); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.6 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value = 50.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.55 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.7 W/kg



System Check_Body_5750MHz_161221

DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1167

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5750_161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; $\sigma = 6.01$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.478$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

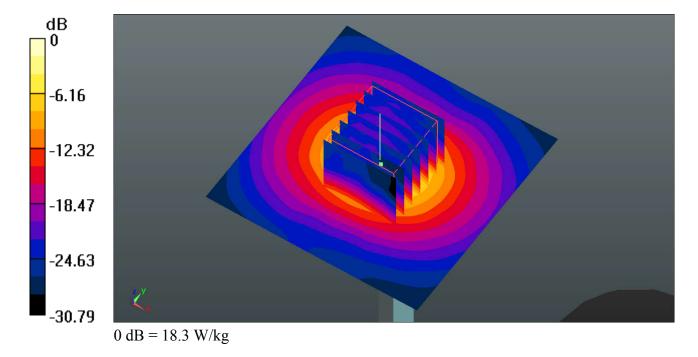
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(3.57, 3.57, 3.57); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.3 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value = 46.57 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg



Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

Report No.: FA6D1302

The plots are shown as follows.

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.

01_GSM850_GPRS(2 Tx slots)_Right Cheek_Ch128

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE10 (0); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15 Medium: HSL_835_161223 Medium parameters used: f = 824.2 MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 41.706$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Date: 2016.12.23

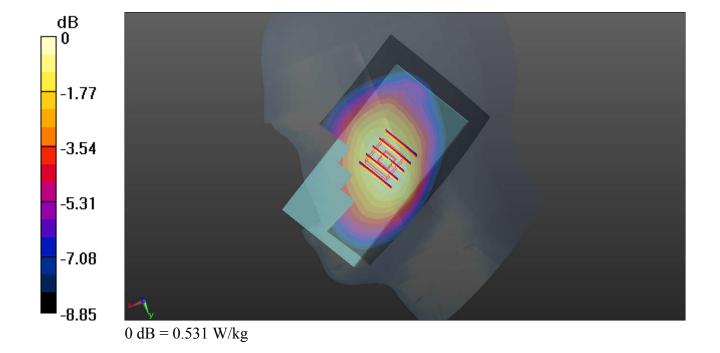
Ambient Temperature: 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(8.8, 8.8, 8.8); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch128/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.531 W/kg

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 2.418 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.571 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.451 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.345 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.515 W/kg



02_GSM1900_GPRS(2 Tx slots)_Left Cheek_Ch810

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE10 (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15 Medium: HSL_1900_161222 Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; $\sigma = 1.46$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.962$;

Date: 2016.12.22

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

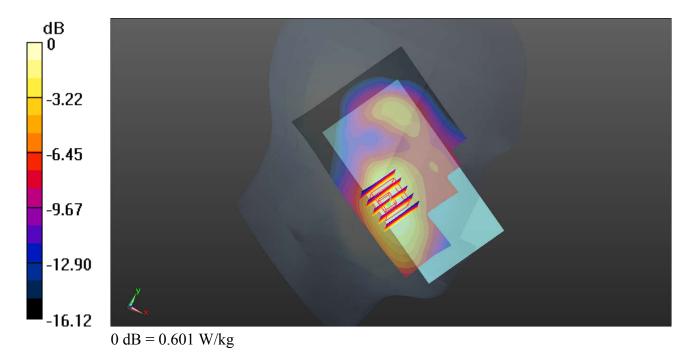
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch810/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.601 W/kg

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 1.433 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.737 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.475 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.290 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.613 W/kg



03 WCDMA Band V RMC 12.2Kbps Left Cheek Ch4132

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_161223 Medium parameters used: f = 826.4 MHz; $\sigma = 0.891$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 41.692$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.23

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.6°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(8.8, 8.8, 8.8); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

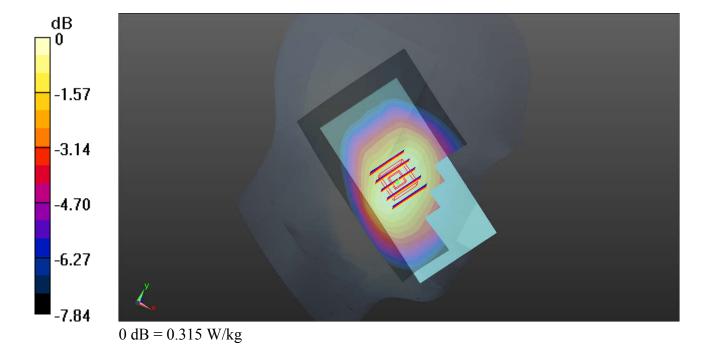
Ch4132/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.315 W/kg

Ch4132/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.990 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.356 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.282 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.215 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.323 W/kg



04 WCDMA Band II RMC 12.2Kbps) Left Cheek Ch9262

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 1900 161222 Medium parameters used: f = 1852.4 MHz; $\sigma = 1.401$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 40.221$;

Date: 2016.12.22

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

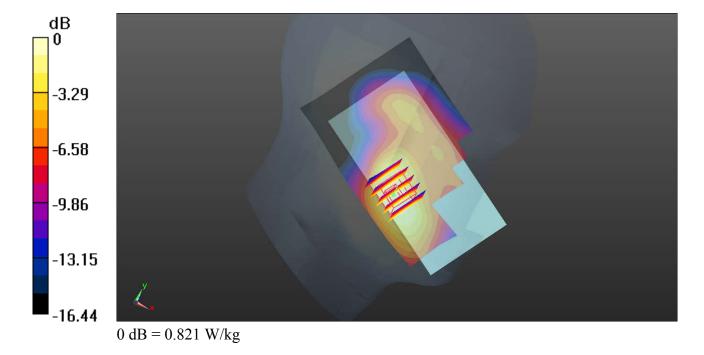
Ch9262/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.821 W/kg

Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 1.970 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.999 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.646 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.400 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.836 W/kg



Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_161223 Medium parameters used: f = 836.5 MHz; $\sigma = 0.898$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 41.584$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.23

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(8.8, 8.8, 8.8); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20525/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.376 W/kg

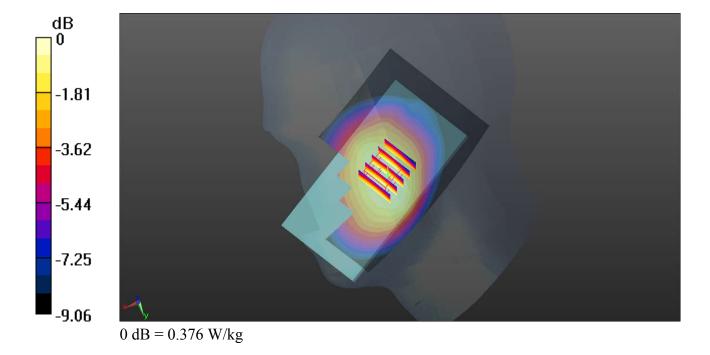
Ch20525/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.105 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.427 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.339 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.258 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.389 W/kg



Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2600_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 2560 MHz; $\sigma = 1.962$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.755$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.20

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(6.64, 6.64, 6.64); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch21350/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.901 W/kg

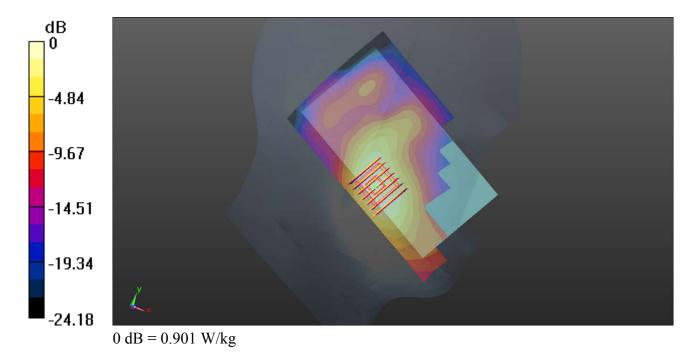
Ch21350/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.526 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.660 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.350 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.937 W/kg



Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 2595 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: HSL_2600_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 2595 MHz; $\sigma = 2.004$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.645$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.20

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

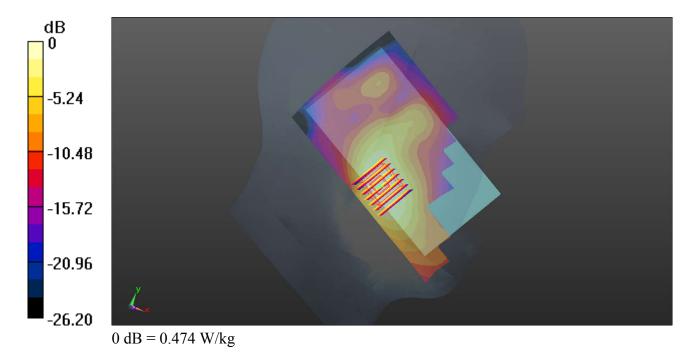
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(6.64, 6.64, 6.64); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch38000/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.474 W/kg

Ch38000/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 2.074 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.631 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.336 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.177 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.487 W/kg



08_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Left Cheek Ch6

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.021

Medium: HSL_2450_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; $\sigma = 1.796$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 38.527$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.20

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(6.67, 6.67, 6.67); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch6/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.209 W/kg

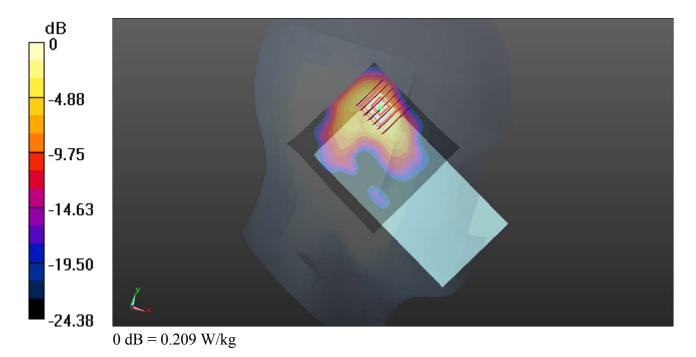
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.330 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.138 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.060 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.226 W/kg



09 WLAN5.3GHz 802.11a 6Mbps Right Tilted Ch64

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 5320 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.149

Medium: HSL_5250_161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5320 MHz; $\sigma = 4.835$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 36.739$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

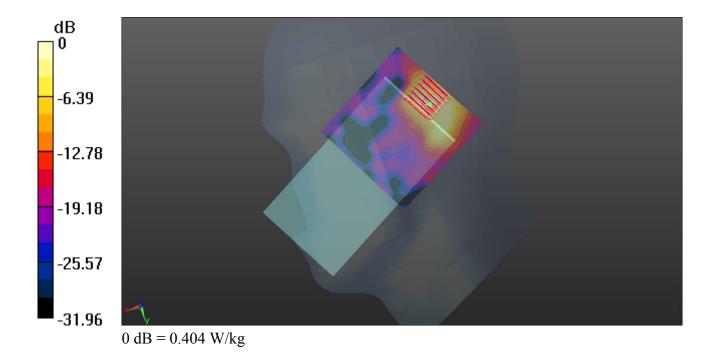
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch64/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.404 W/kg

Ch64/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value = 1.432 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.669 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.166 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.059 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.385 W/kg



10 WLAN5.5GHz 802.11a 6Mbps Left Cheek Ch116

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.141

Medium: HSL_5600_161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5580 MHz; $\sigma = 5.154$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 36.169$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch116/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 W/kg

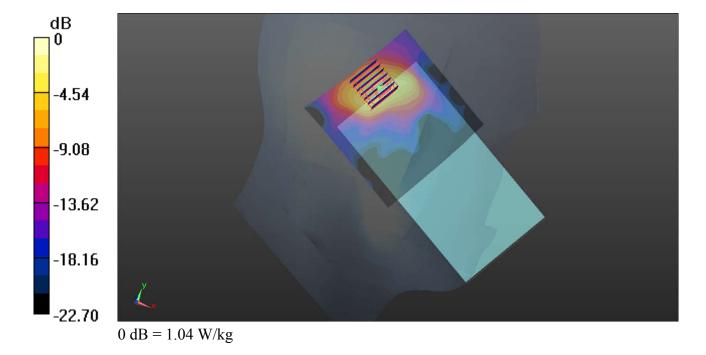
Ch116/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 2.372 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.89 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.418 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.136 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 W/kg



11_WLAN5.8GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Left Cheek_Ch165

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 5825 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.149

Medium: HSL_5750_161221 Medium parameters used: f = 5825 MHz; $\sigma = 5.467$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 35.654$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.21

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

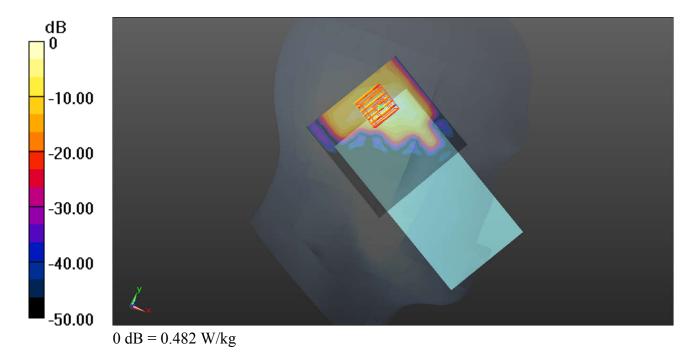
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch165/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.482 W/kg

Ch165/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value = 1.766 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.235 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.064 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.680 W/kg



12_GSM850_GPRS(2 Tx slots)_Back_10mm_Ch128

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE10 (0); Frequency: 824.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15 Medium: MSL_835_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 824.2 MHz; σ = 0.965 S/m; ϵ_r = 54.584; ρ

Date: 2016.12.20

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

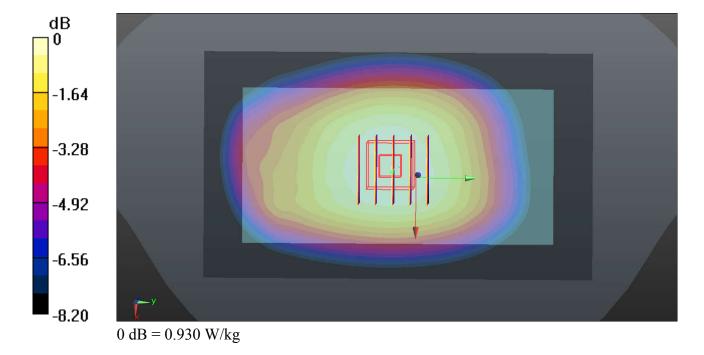
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(8.74, 8.74, 8.74); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch128/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.930 W/kg

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 2.987 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.02 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.808 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.621 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.927 W/kg



13_GSM1900_GPRS(2 Tx slots)_Front_10mm_Ch810

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE10 (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15 Medium: MSL_1900_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; $\sigma = 1.557$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.783$;

Date: 2016.12.20

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch810/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.921 W/kg

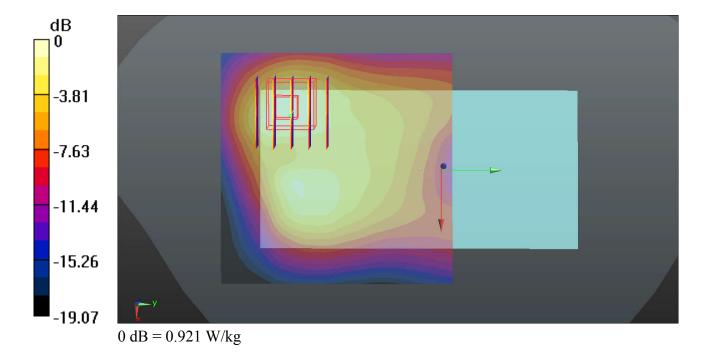
Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.881 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.741 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.370 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.976 W/kg



14_WCDMA Band V_RMC12.2Kbps_Back_10mm Ch4132

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_161220 Medium parameters used: f = 826.4 MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 54.561$; ρ

Date: 2016.12.20

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(8.74, 8.74, 8.74); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch4132/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.643 W/kg

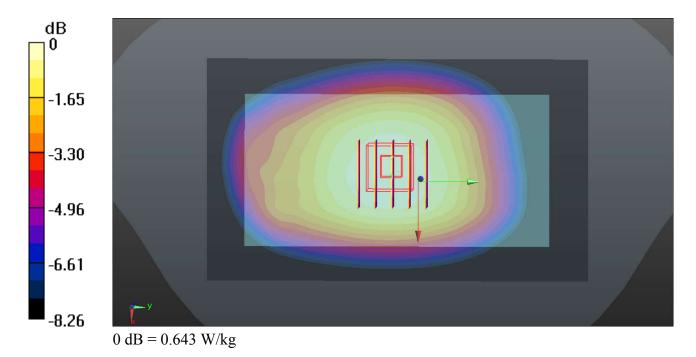
Ch4132/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.449 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.706 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.557 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.428 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.637 W/kg



15 WCDMA Band II RMC 12.2Kbps Back 10mm Ch9262

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL 1900 161220 Medium parameters used: f = 1852.4 MHz; $\sigma = 1.492$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.874$;

Date: 2016.12.20

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.7°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3801; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2016.06.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn915; Calibrated: 2016.06.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch9262/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.36 W/kg

Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.787 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.71 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.955 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.534 W/kg

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

