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## FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Report No.: STS1811195H01

Issued for

SHANDONG KAER ELECTRIC CO.,LTD

NO.58, Dalian Road, Weihai, Shandong, China

<b>Product Name:</b>	WCDMA Fixed Wireless Phone
<b>Brand Name:</b>	KAER, Bind.u
<b>Model Name:</b>	KT1000(135)
<b>Series Model:</b>	KT1000, HD3010
<b>FCC ID:</b>	ZMX3GKT1000
<b>Test Standard:</b>	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1 FCC 47 CFR Part 2 ( 2.1093) IEEE 1528: 2013
<b>Max. Report SAR (1g):</b>	Body: 1.015W/kg

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## Test Report Certification

**Applicant's name** .....: SHANDONG KAER ELECTRIC CO.,LTD

Address .....: NO.58, Dalian Road, Weihai, Shandong, China

**Manufacture's Name** .....: SHANDONG KAER ELECTRIC CO.,LTD

Address .....: NO.58, Dalian Road, Weihai, Shandong, China

### Product description

Product name .....: WCDMA Fixed Wireless Phone

Brand name .....: KAER, Bind.u

Model name .....: KT1000(135)

Series Model.....: KT1000, HD3010

ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992

**Standards** .....: FCC 47 CFR Part 2 ( 2.1093)  
IEEE 1528: 2013

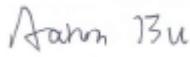
The device was tested by Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd. in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in KDB 865664. The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

**Date of Test** .....:

Date (s) of performance of tests .....: 05 Dec. 2018

Date of Issue .....: 07 Dec. 2018

Test Result.....: **Pass**

Testing Engineer : 

(Aaron Bu)

Technical Manager : 

(Jason Lu)



Authorized Signatory :



(Vita Li)



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**Revision History**

Rev.	Issue Date	Report No.	Effect Page	Contents
00	07 Dec. 2018	STS1811195H01	ALL	Initial Issue

Note: **Format version** of the report -V01





## 1. General Information

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

### 1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	WCDMA Fixed Wireless Phone					
Brand Name	KAER, Bind.u					
Model Name	KT1000(135)					
Series Model	KT1000, HD3010					
FCC ID	ZMX3GKT1000					
Model Difference	Only different in model name					
Adapter	Input: AC 100-240V,150mA, 50/60 Hz Output: DC 5V, 500mA					
Battery	Rated Voltage: 3.7V; Charge Limit: 4.2V; Capacity: 800mAh					
Device Category	Desktop device					
Product stage	Production unit					
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled					
IMEI	869211031263562					
Hardware Version	03KTG135					
Software Version	KT1000(135)_FLY888R_CHILE_WI_G_COMMON_0_007					
Frequency Range	GSM 850:824.2~848.8MHz PCS1900:1850.2~1909.8MHz WCDMA Band II:1852.4~1907.6MHz					
Max. Reported SAR(1g): (Limit:1.6W/kg)	Band	Mode	Body SAR (W/kg)			
	PCB	GSM 850	1.015			
	PCB	GSM 1900	0.273			
	PCB	WCDMA Band II	0.498			
FCC Equipment Class	PCS Licensed Transmitter (PCB)					
Operating Mode:	GSM: GSM Voice; GPRS Class 12; WCDMA:RMC;					
Antenna Specification:	GSM,WCDMA: TNC Antenna					
SIM Card	Only support single SIM card					
Hotspot Mode:	Not Support					
DTM Mode:	Not Support					
Note:						
1. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power						



## 1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required
Temperature (°C)	18-25
Humidity (%RH)	30-70

## 1.3 Test Factory

Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

Add. : 1/F., Building B, Zhuoke Science Park, No.190, Chongqing Road,  
Fuyong Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

FCC Registration No.: 625569

IC Registration No.: 12108A

A2LA Certificate No.: 4338.01





## 2. Test Standards And Limits

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06	Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
7	FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01	SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices
8	FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

### (A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

### (B). Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

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

NOTE: Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1 gram 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.

#### **Population/Uncontrolled Environments:**

are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

#### **Occupational/Controlled Environments:**

are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

#### **NOTE**

#### **GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE**

#### **PARTIAL BODY LIMIT**

**1.6 W/kg**

### 3. SAR Measurement System

#### 3.1 Definition Of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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.

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 ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

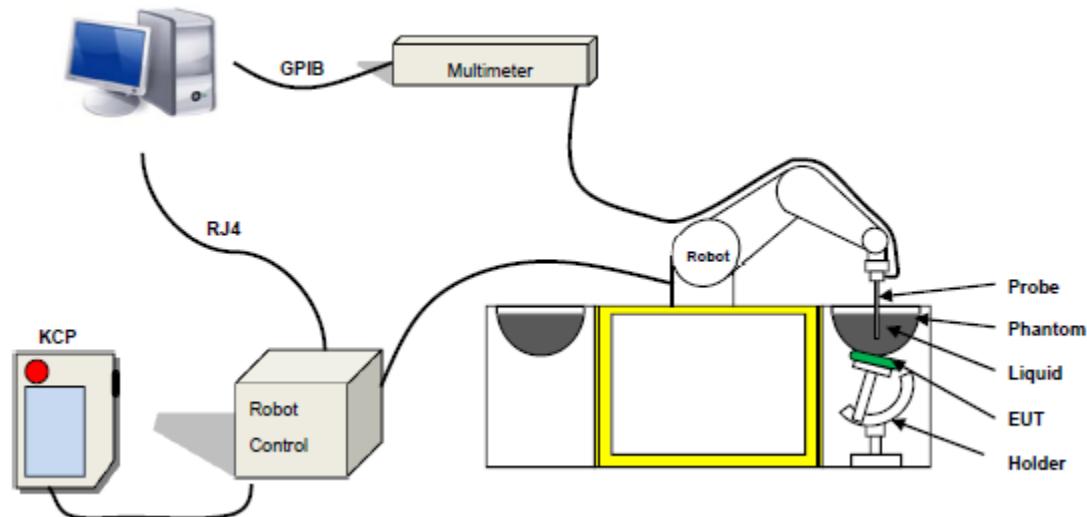
$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,

$\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and  $E$  is the RMS electrical field strength.

#### 3.2 SAR System

MVG SAR System Diagram:



Comosar is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The Comosar system consists of the following items:

- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Phone holder
- Head simulating tissue

The following figure shows the system.



The EUT under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The OpenSAR software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10g mass.

### 3.2.1 Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 14/16 EP309 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter: 5 mm
- Length of Individual Dipoles: 4.5 mm
- Maximum external diameter: 8 mm
- Distance between dipole/probe extremity: 8 mm (repeatability better than +/- 2.7mm)
- Probe linearity: 0 $\pm$ 2.27% ( $\pm$ 0.10dB)
- Axial Isotropy: <0.10 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: <0.10 dB
- Calibration range: 400 MHz to 3 GHz for head & body simulating liquid.
- Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°



Figure 1-MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

### 3.2.2 Phantom

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

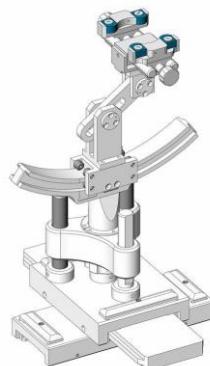


Figure-SN 32/14 SAM115



Figure-SN 32/14 SAM116

### 3.2.3 Device Holder



The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of  $\pm 0.5$  mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of  $\pm 20\%$ . Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.



## 4. Tissue Simulating Liquids

### 4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

#### Head Tissue

Frequency (MHz)	cellulose	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Preventol	Sugar	X100	Water	Conductivity	Permittivity
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	$\sigma$	$\epsilon_r$
750	0.2	/	/	1.4	0.2	57.0	/	41.1	0.89	41.9
835	0.2	/	/	1.4	0.2	57.9	/	40.3	0.90	41.5
900	0.2	/	/	1.4	0.2	57.9	/	40.3	0.97	41.5
1800	/	44.5	/	0.3	/	/	30.45	55.2	1.4	40.0
1900	/	44.5	/	0.3	/	/	30.45	55.2	1.4	40.0
2000	/	44.5	/	0.3	/	/	/	55.2	1.4	40.0
2450	/	44.9	/	0.1	/	/	/	55.0	1.80	39.2
2600	/	45.0	/	0.1	/	/	/	54.9	1.96	39.0

#### Body Tissue

Frequency (MHz)	cellulose	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Preventol	Sugar	X100	Water	Conductivity	Permittivity
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	$\sigma$	$\epsilon_r$
750	0.2	/	/	0.9	0.1	47.2	/	51.7	0.96	55.5
835	0.2	/	/	0.9	0.1	48.2	/	50.8	0.97	55.2
900	0.2	/	/	0.9	0.1	48.2	/	50.8	1.05	55.0
1800	/	29.4	/	0.4	/	/	30.45	70.2	1.52	53.3
1900	/	29.4	/	0.4	/	/	30.45	70.2	1.52	53.3
2000	/	29.4	/	0.4	/	/	/	70.2	1.52	53.3
2450	/	31.3	/	0.1	/	/	/	68.6	1.95	52.7
2600	/	31.7	/	0.1	/	/	/	68.2	2.16	52.3

Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms				
Frequency	$\epsilon_r$		$\sigma$ S/m	
	Head	Body	Head	Body
300	45.3	58.2	0.87	0.92
450	43.5	56.7	0.87	0.94
900	41.5	55.0	0.97	1.05
1450	40.5	54.0	1.20	1.30
1800	40.0	53.3	1.40	1.52
2450	39.2	52.7	1.80	1.95
3000	38.5	52.0	2.40	2.73
5800	35.3	48.2	5.27	6.00



### LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Date	Ambient condition		Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
	Temp. [°C]	Humidity [%]	Frequency	Temp. [°C]					
2018-12-05	23.2	52	835 MHz	22.8	Permittivity:	55.20	54.98	-0.40	± 5
					Conductivity	0.97	0.95	-2.06	± 5
2018-12-05	23.2	53	1900 MHz	22.8	Permittivity:	53.30	55.10	3.37	± 5
					Conductivity	1.52	1.51	-0.66	± 5

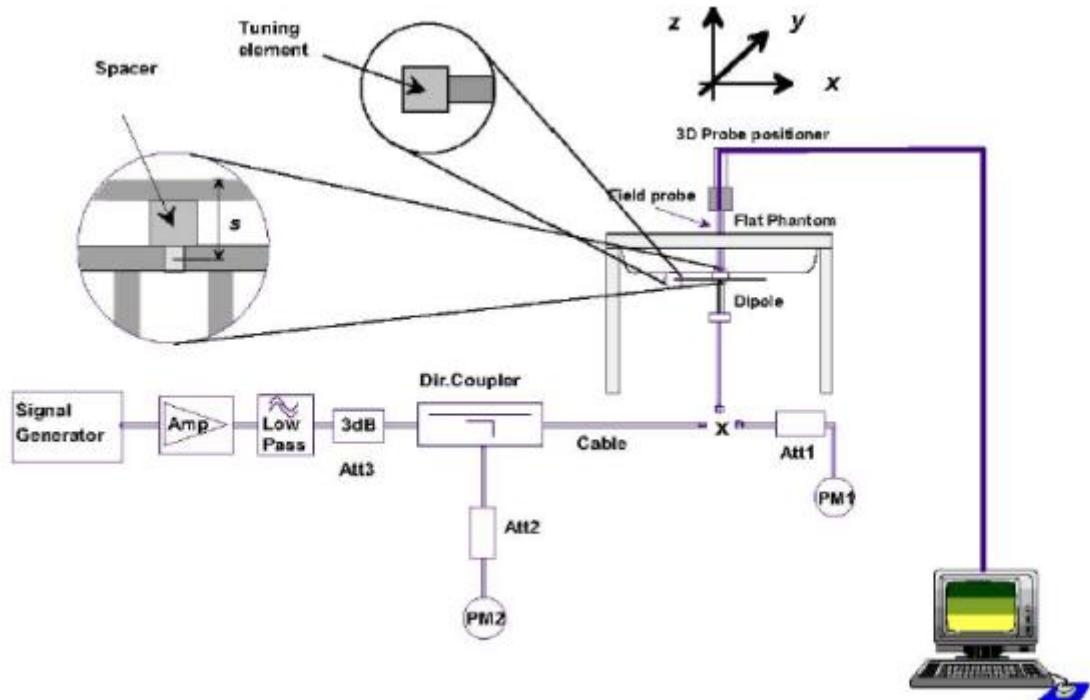


## 5. SAR System Validation

### 5.1 Validation System

Each MVG system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the MVG software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.



### 5.2 Validation Result

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by MVG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

Freq.(MHz)	Power(mW)	Tested Value (W/Kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Target(W/Kg)	Tolerance(%)	Date
835 Body	100	0.977	9.77	9.56	-2.20	2018-12-05
1900 Body	100	3.940	39.40	39.7	0.76	2018-12-05

Note: The tolerance limit of System validation  $\pm 10\%$ .



## 6. SAR Evaluation Procedures

The procedure for assessing the average SAR value consists of the following steps:

The following steps are used for each test position

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm \* 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- Around this point, a cube of 30 \* 30 \* 30 mm or 32 \* 32 \* 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 \* 5 or 8\*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

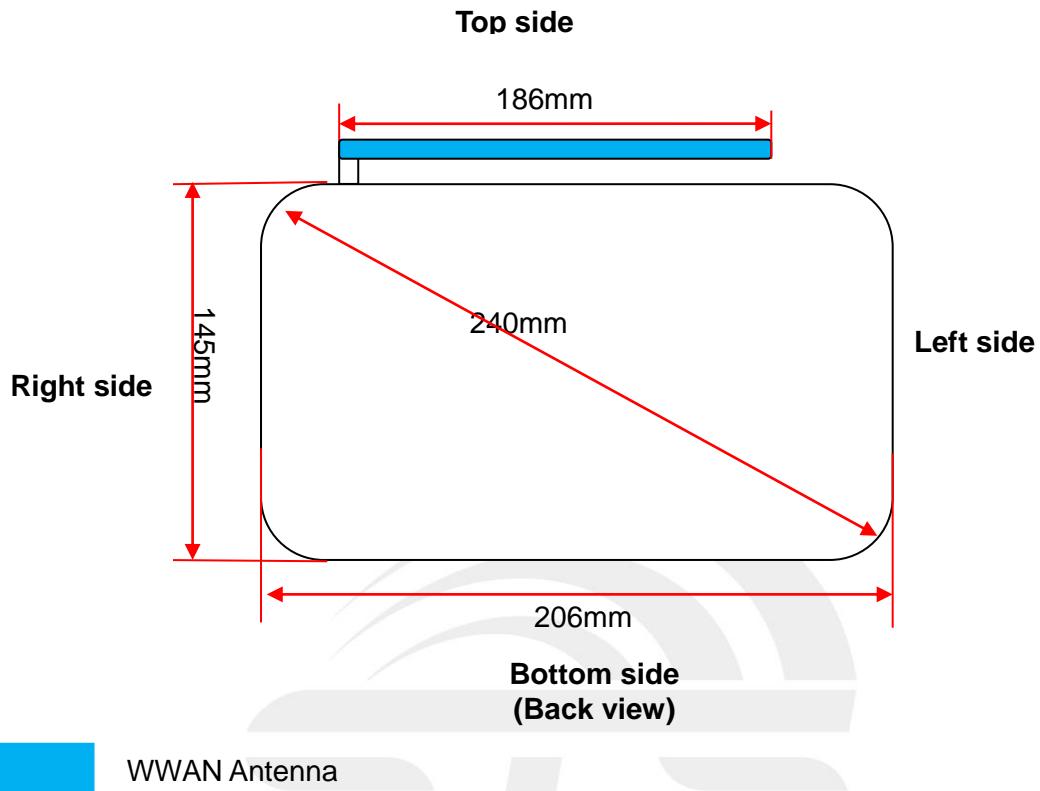
Area Scan& Zoom Scan:

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

## 7. EUT Antenna Location Sketch

It is a Mobile, support GSM/WCDMA mode.



WWAN Antenna

## 8. EUT Test Position

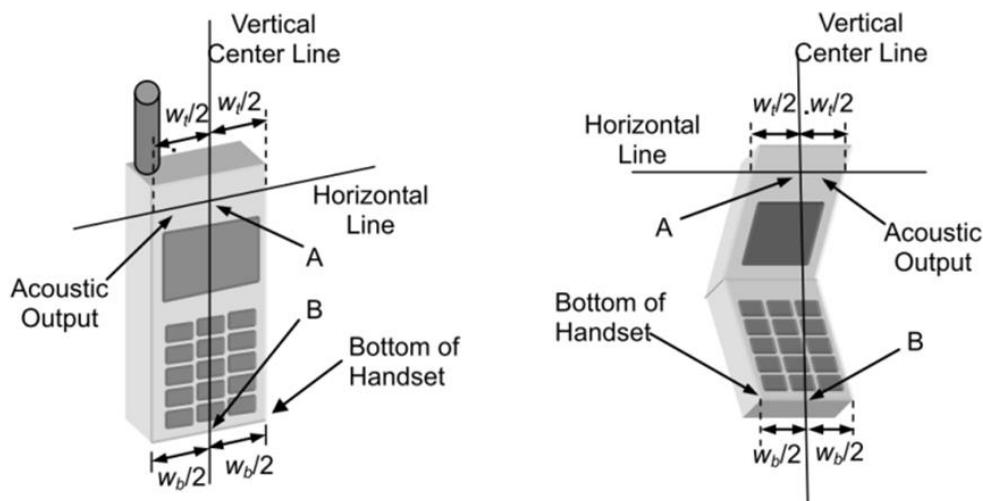
This EUT was tested in Body back.

### 8.1 Define Two Imaginary Lines On The Handset

(1) The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset the midpoint of the width  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width  $w_b$  of the handset.

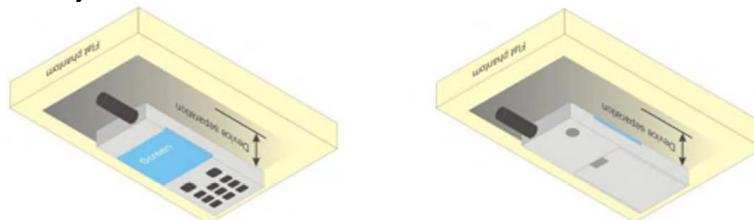
(2) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

(3) 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 to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



#### Body-worn Position Conditions:

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 KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. When the same wireless transmission configuration is used for testing body-worn accessory and hotspot mode SAR, respectively, in voice and data mode, SAR results for the most conservative *test separation distance* configuration may be used to support both SAR conditions. When the *reported* SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is  $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , the highest *reported* SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for the body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.





## 9. Uncertainty

### 9.1 Measurement Uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528: 2013. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of  $k=2$ .

NO	Source	Tol(%)	Prob. Dist.	Div. k	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	1gUi	10gUi	Veff
Measurement System									
1	Probe calibration	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.8	5.8	$\infty$
2	Axial isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	$\infty$
3	Hemispherical isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.41	2.41	$\infty$
4	Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	$\infty$
5	Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	$\infty$
6	System Detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	$\infty$
7	Readout electronics	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	$\infty$
8	Response time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	$\infty$
9	Integration time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
10	Ambient noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	$\infty$
11	Ambient reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	$\infty$
12	Probe positioner mech. restrictions	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
14	Max.SAR evaluation	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
Test sample related									
15	Device positioning	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.6	2.6	11



16	Device holder	3	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0	7
17	Drift of output power	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	$\infty$
Phantom and set-up									
18	Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	$\infty$
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	5
20	Liquid conductivity (meas)	4	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.92	1.04	5
21	Liquid Permittivity (target)	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	$\infty$
22	Liquid Permittivity (meas)	5.0	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	$\infty$
Combined standard		RSS	$U_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 U_i^2}$				10.63%	10.54%	
Expanded uncertainty (P=95%)		$U = k U_c, k=2$				21.26%	21.08%		



## 9.2 System validation Uncertainty

NO	Source	Tol(%)	Prob. Dist.	Div. k	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	1gUi	10gUi	Veff
Measurement System									
1	Probe calibration	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.8	5.8	$\infty$
2	Axial isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	$\infty$
3	Hemispherical isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.41	2.41	$\infty$
4	Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	$\infty$
5	Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	$\infty$
6	System Detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	$\infty$
7	Modulation response	0	N	1	1	1	0	0	$\infty$
8	Readout electronics	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	$\infty$
9	Response time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	$\infty$
10	Integration time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
11	Ambient noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	$\infty$
12	Ambient reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	$\infty$
13	Probe positioner mech. restrictions	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
14	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
15	Max.SAR evaluation	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
Dipole									
16	Deviation of experimental source from	4	N	1	1	1	4.00	4.00	$\infty$



17	Input power and SAR drift measurement	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	$\infty$
18	Dipole Axis to liquid Distance	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1			$\infty$
Phantom and set-up									
19	Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	$\infty$
20	Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation(in	2.0	N	1	1	0.84	2	1.68	$\infty$
21	Liquid conductivity (target)	2	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	$\infty$
22	Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	5
23	Liquid conductivity (meas)	4	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.92	1.04	5
24	Liquid Permittivity (target)	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	$\infty$
25	Liquid Permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	5
26	Liquid Permittivity (meas)	5.0	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	$\infty$
Combined standard		RSS		$U_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 U_i^2}$			10.15%	10.05%	
Expanded uncertainty (P=95%)		$U = k U_c, k=2$					20.29%	20.10%	



## 10. Conducted Power Measurement

### 10.1 Test Result

Band	Burst Average Power (dBm)					
	GSM 850			PCS 1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM(GMSK, 1-Slot)	32.43	32.51	32.53	28.56	28.83	29.10
GPRS (GMSK, 1-Slot)	32.41	32.47	32.50	28.54	28.80	29.08
GPRS (GMSK, 2-Slot)	31.96	31.99	32.01	28.08	28.31	28.67
GPRS (GMSK, 3-Slot)	31.51	31.58	31.56	27.63	27.83	28.24
GPRS (GMSK, 4-Slot)	31.08	31.14	31.08	27.16	27.42	27.76
EGPRS(8PSK, 1-Slot)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGPRS(8PSK, 2-Slot)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGPRS(8PSK, 3-Slot)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGPRS(8PSK, 4-Slot)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remark: GPRS, CS4 coding scheme. EGPRS, MCS5 coding scheme.  
 Multi-Slot Class 8 , Support Max 4 downlink, 1 uplink , 5 working link  
 Multi-Slot Class 10 , Support Max 4 downlink, 2 uplink , 5 working link  
 Multi-Slot Class 12 , Support Max 4 downlink, 4 uplink , 5 working link

Band	Fram- Average Power(dBm)					
	GSM 850			PCS 1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM(GMSK, 1-Slot)	23.40	23.48	23.50	19.53	19.80	20.07
GPRS (GMSK, 1-Slot)	23.38	23.44	23.47	19.51	19.77	20.05
GPRS (GMSK, 2-Slot)	25.94	25.97	25.99	22.06	22.29	22.65
GPRS (GMSK, 3-Slot)	27.25	27.32	27.30	23.37	23.57	23.98
GPRS (GMSK, 4-Slot)	28.07	28.13	28.07	24.15	24.41	24.75
EGPRS(8PSK, 1-Slot)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGPRS(8PSK, 2-Slot)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGPRS(8PSK, 3-Slot)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGPRS(8PSK, 4-Slot)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remark :

1. SAR testing was performed on the maximum frame-averaged power mode.
2. The frame-averaged power is linearly proportion to the slot number configured and it is linearly scaled the maximum burst-averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method is shown as below:

Frame-averaged power = Burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) – 9.03 dB  
 Frame-averaged power = Burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) – 6.02 dB  
 Frame-averaged power = Burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB  
 Frame-averaged power = Burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) – 3.01 dB



## WCDMA

Band	WCDMA Band II		
Channel	9262	9400	9538
Frequency (MHz)	1852.4	1880.0	1907.6
AMR 12.2Kbps	22.02	21.27	21.31
RMC 12.2Kbps	22.16	21.68	21.55
HSDPA Subtest-1	-	-	-
HSDPA Subtest-2	-	-	-
HSDPA Subtest-3	-	-	-
HSDPA Subtest-4	-	-	-
HSUPA Subtest-1	-	-	-
HSUPA Subtest-2	-	-	-
HSUPA Subtest-3	-	-	-
HSUPA Subtest-4	-	-	-
HSUPA Subtest-5	-	-	-

According to 3GPP 25.101 sub-clause 6.2.2 , the maximum output power is allowed to be reduced by following the table.

Table 6.1A: UE maximum output power with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

UE Transmit Channel Configuration	CM(db)	MPR(db)
For all combinations of ,DPDCH,DPCCH HS-DPDCH,E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH	0≤ CM≤3.5	MAX(CM-1,0)

Note: CM=1 for  $\beta c / \beta d = 12/15$ ,  $\beta hs / \beta c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

The device supports MPR to solve linearity issues (ACLR or SEM) due to the higher peak-to average ratios (PAR) of the HSUPA signal. This prevents saturating the full range of the TX DAC inside of device and provides a reduced power output to the RF transceiver chip according to the Cubic Metric (a function of the combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH).

When E-DPDCH channels are present the beta gains on those channels are reduced firsts to try to get the power under the allowed limit. If the beta gains are lowered as far as possible, then a hard limiting is applied at the maximum allowed level.

The SW currently recalculates the cubic metric every time the beta gains on the E-DPDCH are reduced. The cubic metric will likely get lower each time this is done .However, there is no reported reduction of maximum output power in the HSUPA mode since the device also provides a compensation for the power back-off by increasing the gain of TX\_AGC in the transceiver (PA) device.

The end effect is that the DUT output power is identical to the case where there is no MPR in the device.



## 10.2 Tune-up Power

Mode	GSM850(AVG)	GSM1900(AVG)
GSM/PCS	32±1dBm	28.5±1dBm
GPRS (1 Slot)	32±1dBm	28.5±1dBm
GPRS (2 Slot)	32±1dBm	28±1dBm
GPRS (3 Slot)	31±1dBm	27.5±1dBm
GPRS (4 Slot)	30.2±1dBm	27±1dBm

Mode	WCDMA Band II(AVG)
AMR	21.2±1dBm
RMC	21.2±1dBm

## 11. EUT And Test Setup Photo

### 11.1 EUT Photo

Front side



Back side





Top side



Bottom side



Left side



Right side



## 11.2 Setup Photo

Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Down)



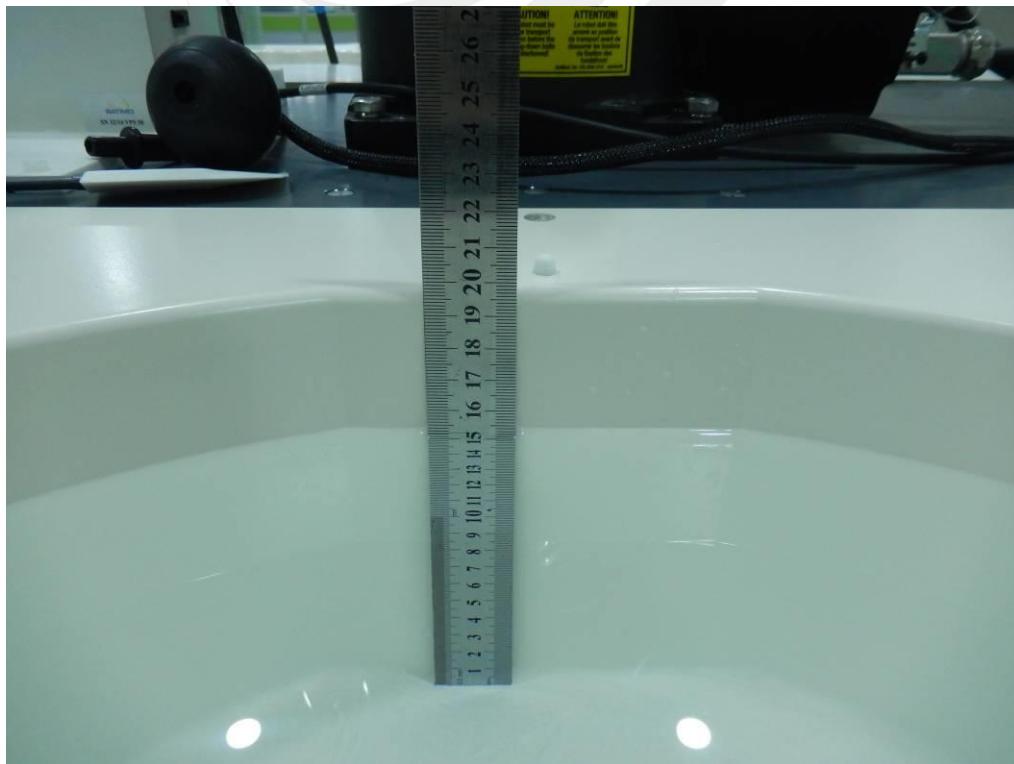
Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)



Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)



Liquid depth (15 cm)





## 12. SAR Result Summary

Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
GSM 850	Voice	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Down)	251	0.638	-0.97	32.53	33	0.573	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	251	0.740	2.59	32.53	33	<b>0.664</b>	1
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)	251	0.541	3.32	32.53	33	0.486	/
	GPRS Data-4 Slot	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Down)	190	0.786	0.61	31.2	31.14	0.797	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	128	0.850	2.76	31.2	31.08	0.874	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	190	1.001	-0.27	31.2	31.14	<b>1.015</b>	2
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	251	0.714	-3.13	31.2	31.08	0.734	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)	251	0.542	2.76	31.2	31.14	0.550	/
GSM1900	Voice	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Down)	810	0.174	-0.63	29.50	29.10	0.191	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	810	0.092	-2.94	29.50	29.10	0.101	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)	810	0.212	-0.47	29.50	29.10	<b>0.232</b>	3
	GPRS Data-4 Slot	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Down)	810	0.126	-1.68	27.76	28	0.119	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	810	0.035	-3.13	27.76	28	0.033	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)	810	0.289	-0.51	27.76	28	<b>0.273</b>	4
WCDMA II	RMC	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Down)	9262	0.464	-0.35	22.16	22.2	0.460	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	9262	0.371	3.72	22.16	22.2	0.368	/
		Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)	9262	0.503	1.83	22.16	22.2	<b>0.498</b>	5

Note:

Per KDB 447498 D01, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.

a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.

b. For WWAN: Scaled SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)\*Tune-up Scaling Factor

**Repeated SAR**

Band (MHz)	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
GSM 850	GPRS Data-4 Slot	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	190	0.926	-2.11	31.2	31.14	0939	/

**repeated SAR measurement**

Band (MHz)	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Original Measured SAR 1g(mW/g)	1 st Repeated SAR 1g	Ratio	Original Measured SAR 1g(mW/g)	2nd Repeated SAR 1g	Ratio
GSM 850	GPRS Data-4 Slot	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)	190	1.015	0.939	1.08	-	-	-

## Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01V01,for each frequency band ,repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8\text{W/Kg}$ .
2. Per KDB 865664 D01V01,if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is  $\leq 1.2$ and the measured SAR  $< 1.45\text{W/Kg}$ , only one repeated measurement is required.
3. Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45\text{W/Kg}$
4. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated measured SAR.



## 13. Equipment List

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Calibrated Until
835MHz Dipole	MVG	SID835	SN 30/14 DIP0G835-332	2017.08.15	2020.08.14
1900MHz Dipole	MVG	SID1900	SN 30/14 DIP1G900-333	2017.08.15	2020.08.14
E-Field Probe	MVG	SSE5	SN 14/16 EP309	2017.12.15	2018.12.14
Dielectric Probe Kit	MVG	SCLMP	SN 32/14 OCPG67	2018.12.01	2019.11.31
Antenna	MVG	ANTA3	SN 07/13 ZNTA52	N/A	N/A
Phantom1	MVG	SAM	SN 32/14 SAM115	2014.09.01	N/A
Phantom2	MVG	SAM	SN 32/14 SAM116	2014.09.01	N/A
Laptop holder	MVG	N/A	SN 32/14 LSH29	2014.09.01	N/A
Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US38432810	2018.03.08	2019.03.07
Multi Meter	Keithley	Multi Meter 2000	4050073	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50140530	2018.10.16	2019.10.15
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	8960-E5515C	MY48360751	2018.10.16	2019.10.15
Wireless Communication Test Set	R&S	CMW500	117239	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
Power Amplifier	DESAY	ZHL-42W	9638	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
Power Meter	R&S	NRP	100510	2018.10.26	2019.10.25
Power Meter	Agilent	E4418B	GB43312526	2018.10.26	2019.10.25
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z11	101919	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9301A	MY41497725	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
9dB Attenuator	Agilent	99899	DC-18GHz	2018.05.09	2019.05.08
11dB Attenuator	Agilent	8494B	DC-18GHz	2018.05.09	2019.05.08
110dB Attenuator	Agilent	8494B	DC-18GHz	2018.05.09	2019.05.08
Directional coupler	Narda	4226-20	3305	2018.05.09	2019.05.08
hygrothermograph	MiEO	HH660	N/A	2018.10.11	2019.10.10
Thermograph	Elitech	RC-4	S/N EF7176501537	2018.10.15	2019.10.14

## Appendix A. System Validation Plots

### System Performance Check Data (835MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

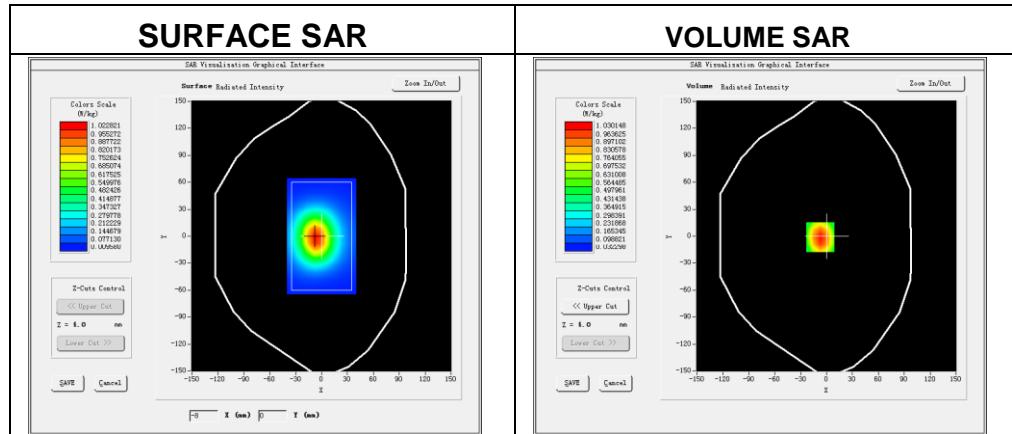
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2018-12-07

Measurement duration: 14 minutes 13 seconds

### Experimental conditions.

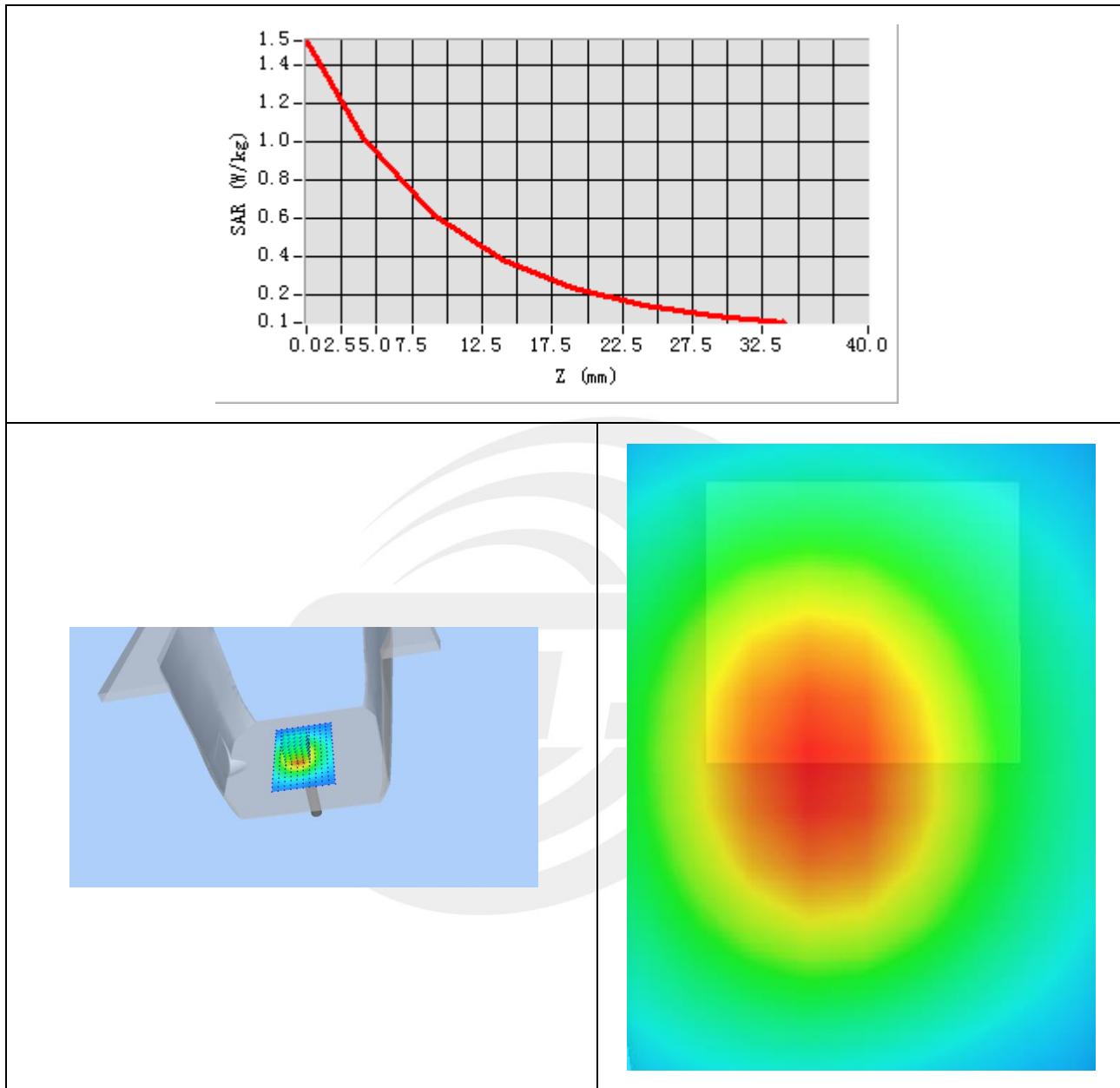
Probe	
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	-
Band	835MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	835MHz
Relative permittivity	54.98
Conductivity (S/m)	0.95
Power drift (%)	1.02
Probe	SN 14/16 EP309
ConvF:	5.90
Crest factor:	1:1



Maximum location: X=-7.00, Y=-1.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.625147
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.977141

## Z Axis Scan





## System Performance Check Data (1900MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

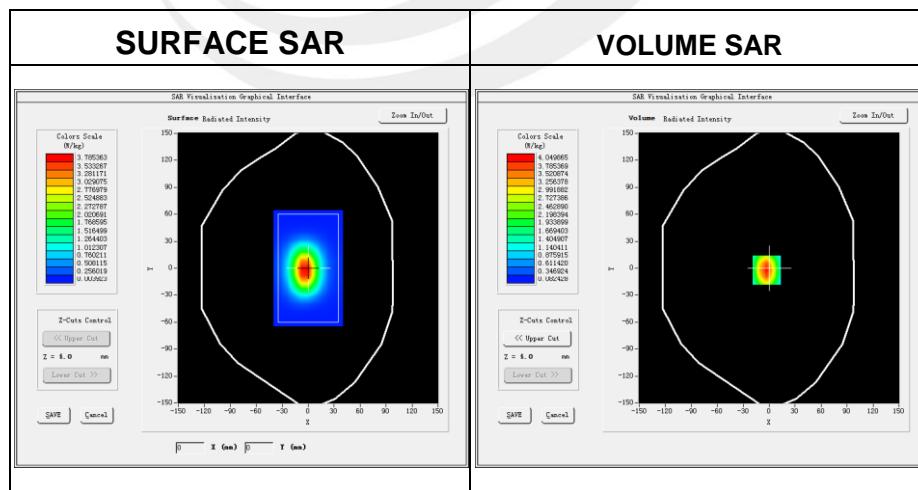
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2018-12-07

Measurement duration: 14 minutes 46 seconds

### Experimental conditions.

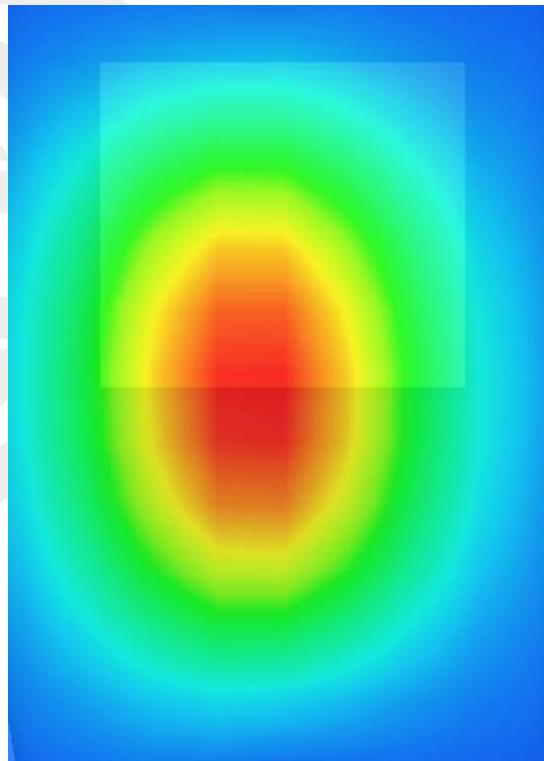
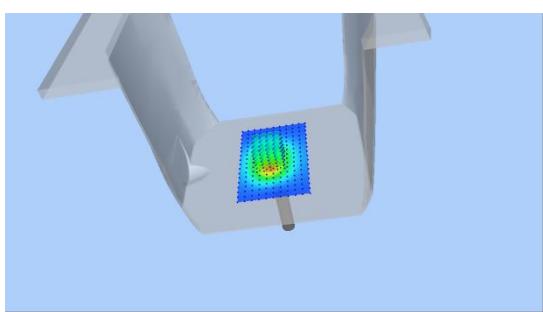
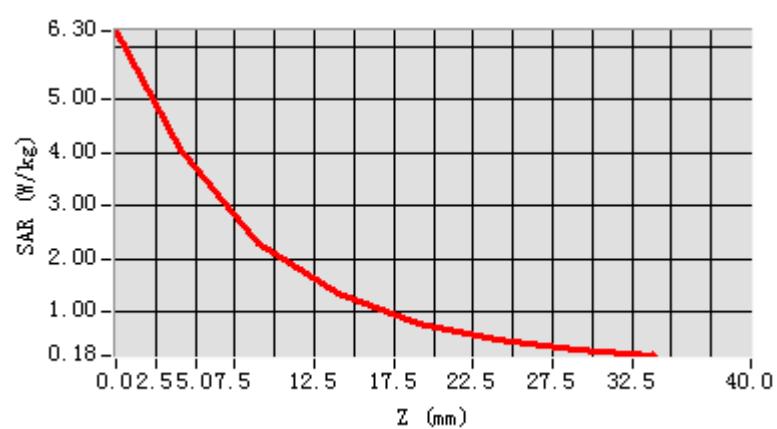
Device Position	-
Band	1900MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	1900
Relative permittivity	55.10
Conductivity (S/m)	1.51
Power drift (%)	-0.10
Probe	SN 14/16 EP309
ConvF:	5.67
Crest factor:	1:1



Maximum location: X=-3.00, Y=-2.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.148796
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.940078

## Z Axis Scan





## Appendix B. SAR Test Plots

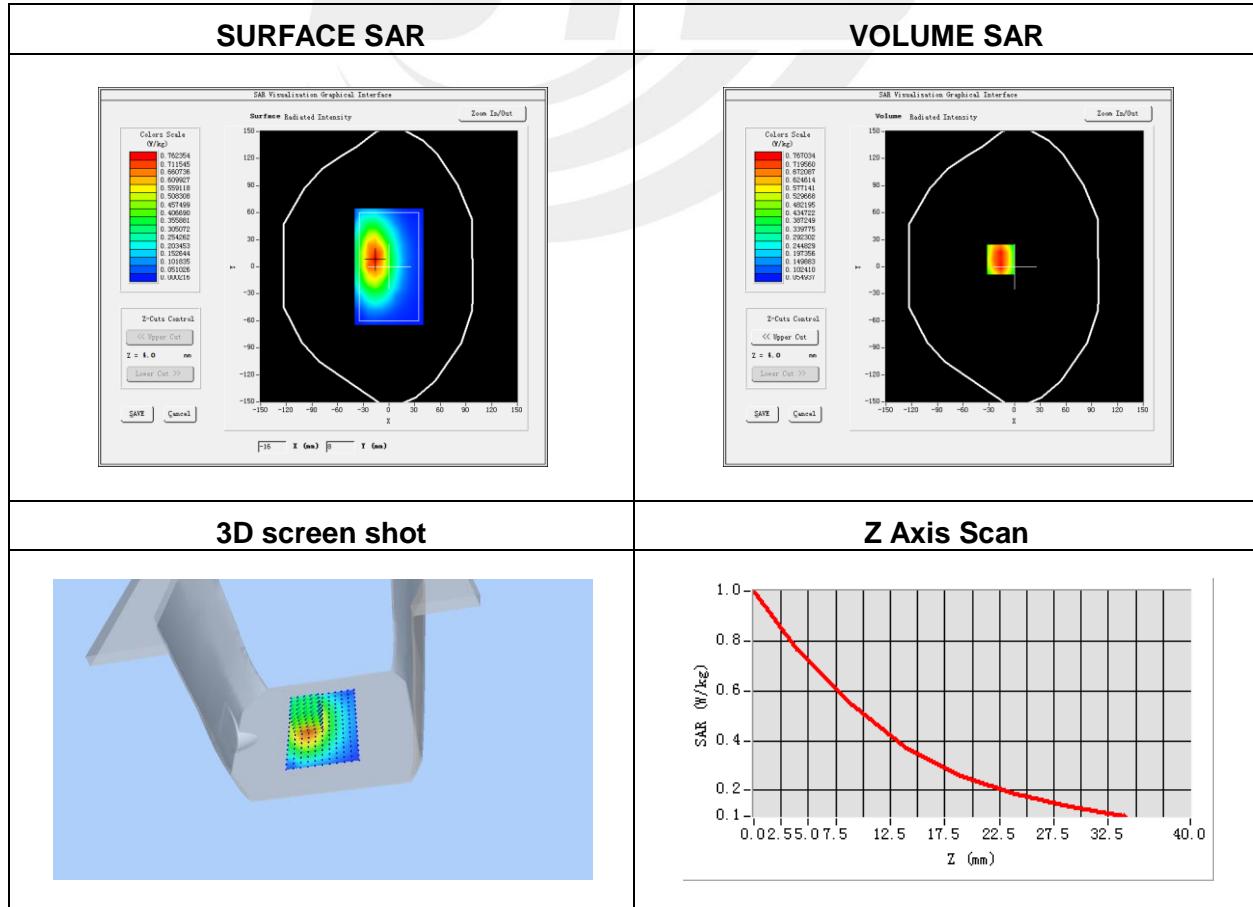
### Plot 1: DUT: WCDMA Fixed Wireless Phone; EUT Model: KT1000(135)

Test Date	2018-12-05
Probe	SN 14/16 EP309
ConvF	5.90
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)
Band	GSM 850
Channels	High
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)
Frequency (MHz)	848.8
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.98
Conductivity (S/m)	0.95
Variation (%)	2.59

Maximum location: X=-16.00, Y=8.00

SAR Peak: 1.14 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.470424
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.740001

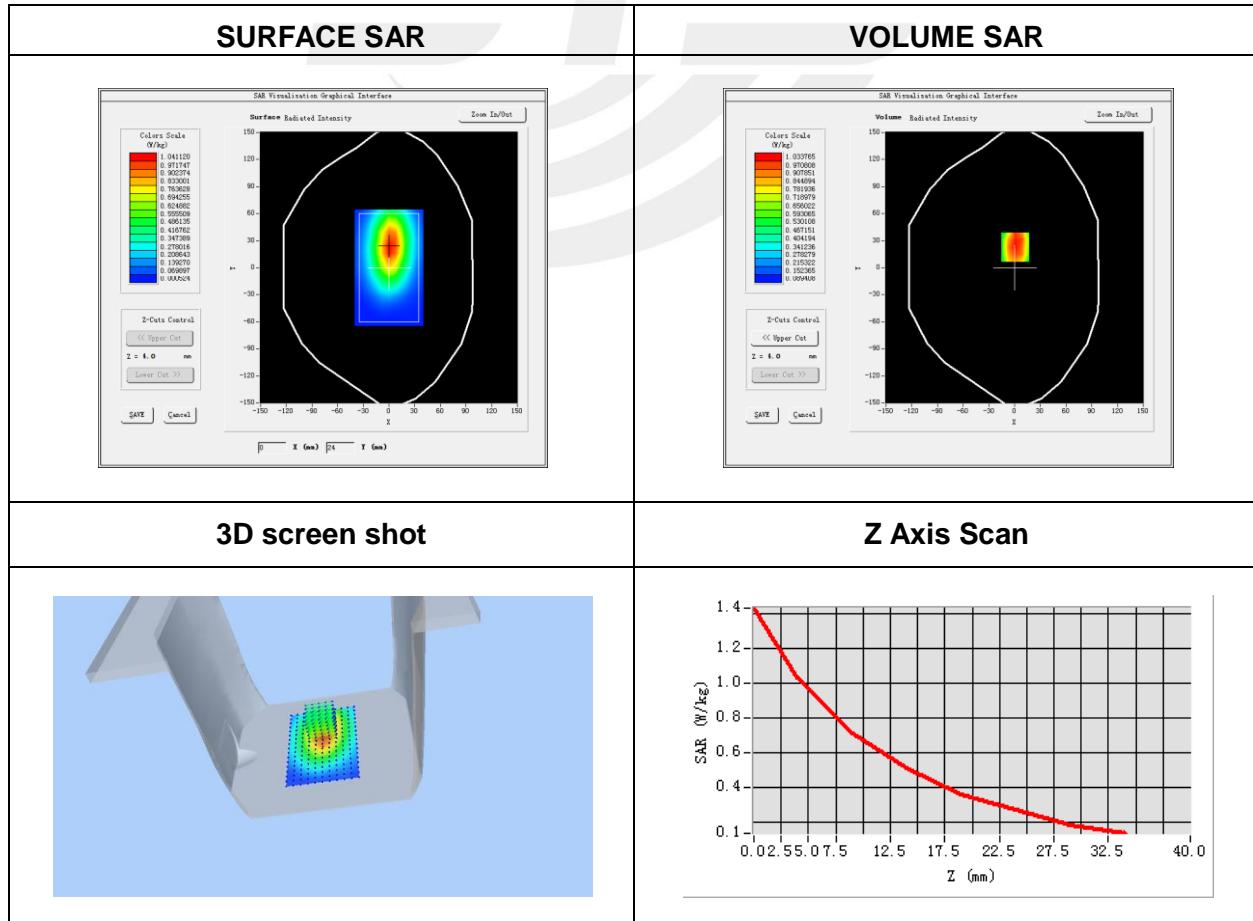


**Plot 2 : DUT: WCDMA Fixed Wireless Phone; EUT Model: KT1000(135)**

Test Date	2018-12-05
Probe	SN 14/16 EP309
ConvF	5.90
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7, dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Left)
Band	GPRS 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	Duty Cycle: 2.00 (Crest factor: 2.0)
Frequency (MHz)	836.6
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.98
Conductivity (S/m)	0.95
Variation (%)	-0.27

**Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=23.00****SAR Peak: 1.44 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.650623
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.001474



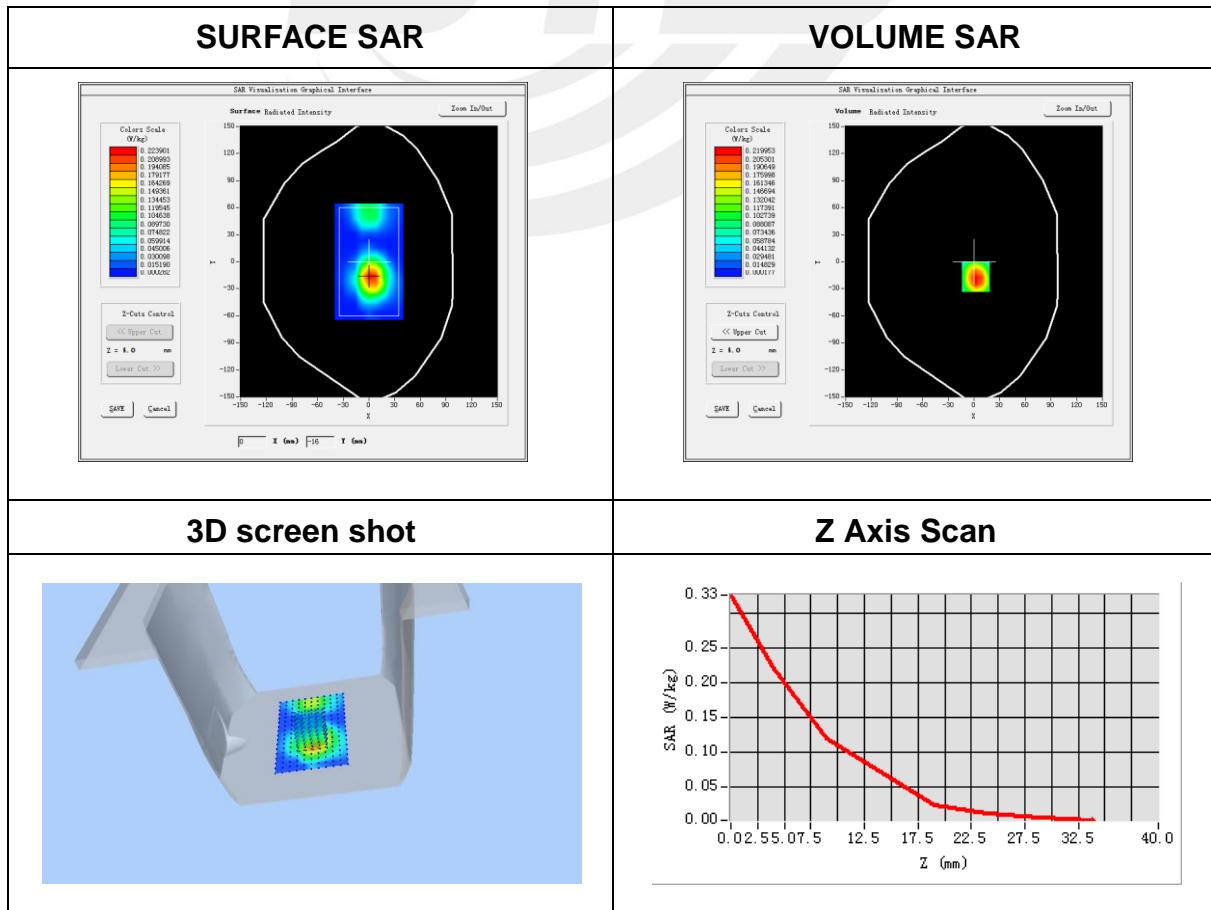
**Plot 3: DUT: WCDMA Fixed Wireless Phone; EUT Model: KT1000(135)**

Test Date	2018-12-05
Probe	SN 14/16 EP309
ConvF	5.67
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7, dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)
Band	GSM 1900
Channels	High
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1909.8
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.10
Conductivity (S/m)	1.51
Variation (%)	-0.47

Maximum location: X=2.00, Y=-17.00

SAR Peak: 0.35 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.106025
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.211838

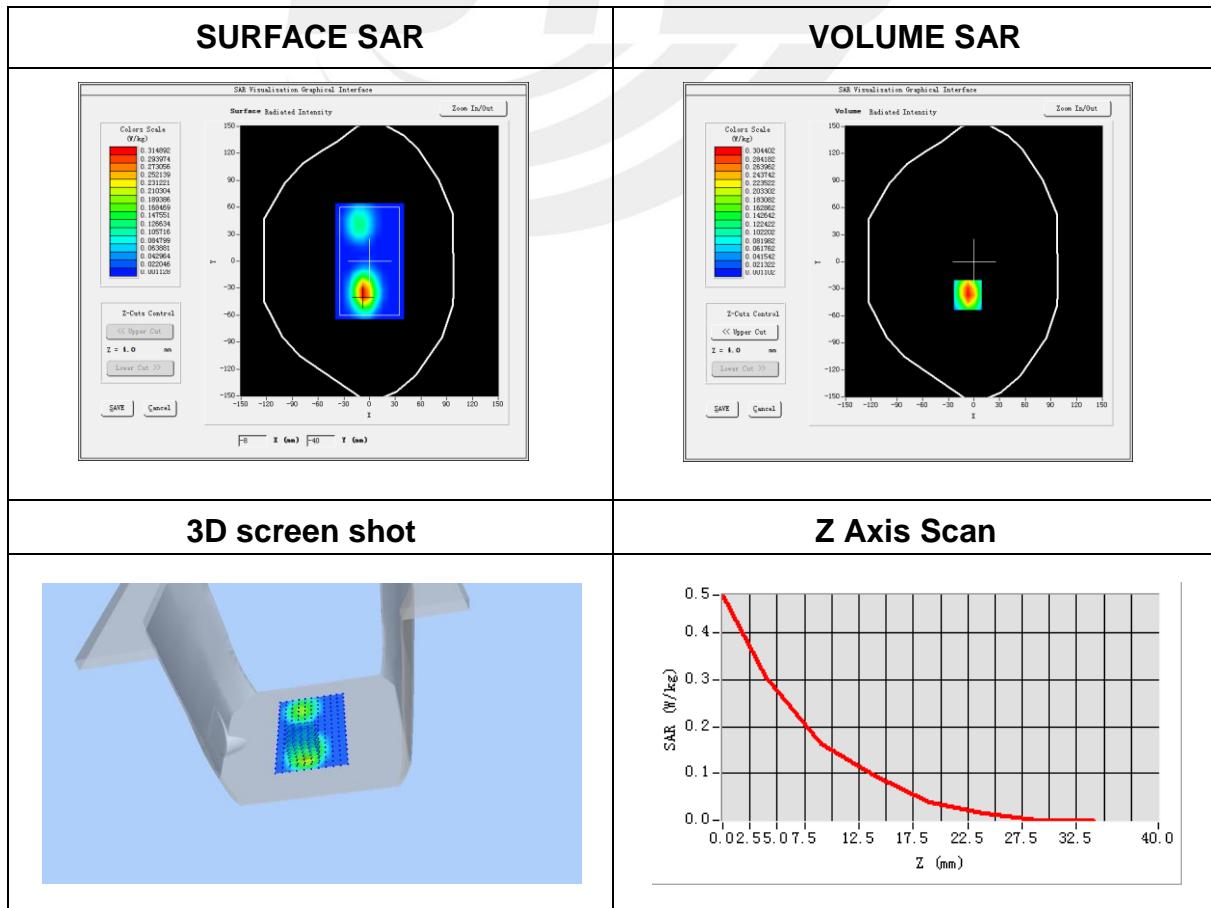


**Plot 4: DUT: WCDMA Fixed Wireless Phone; EUT Model: KT1000(135)**

Test Date	2018-12-05
Probe	SN 14/16 EP309
ConvF	5.67
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7, dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)
Band	GPRS 1900
Channels	High
Signal	Duty Cycle: 2.00 (Crest factor: 2.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1909.8
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.10
Conductivity (S/m)	1.51
Variation (%)	-0.51

**Maximum location: X=-7.00, Y=-37.00****SAR Peak:0.49 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.138159
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.288508



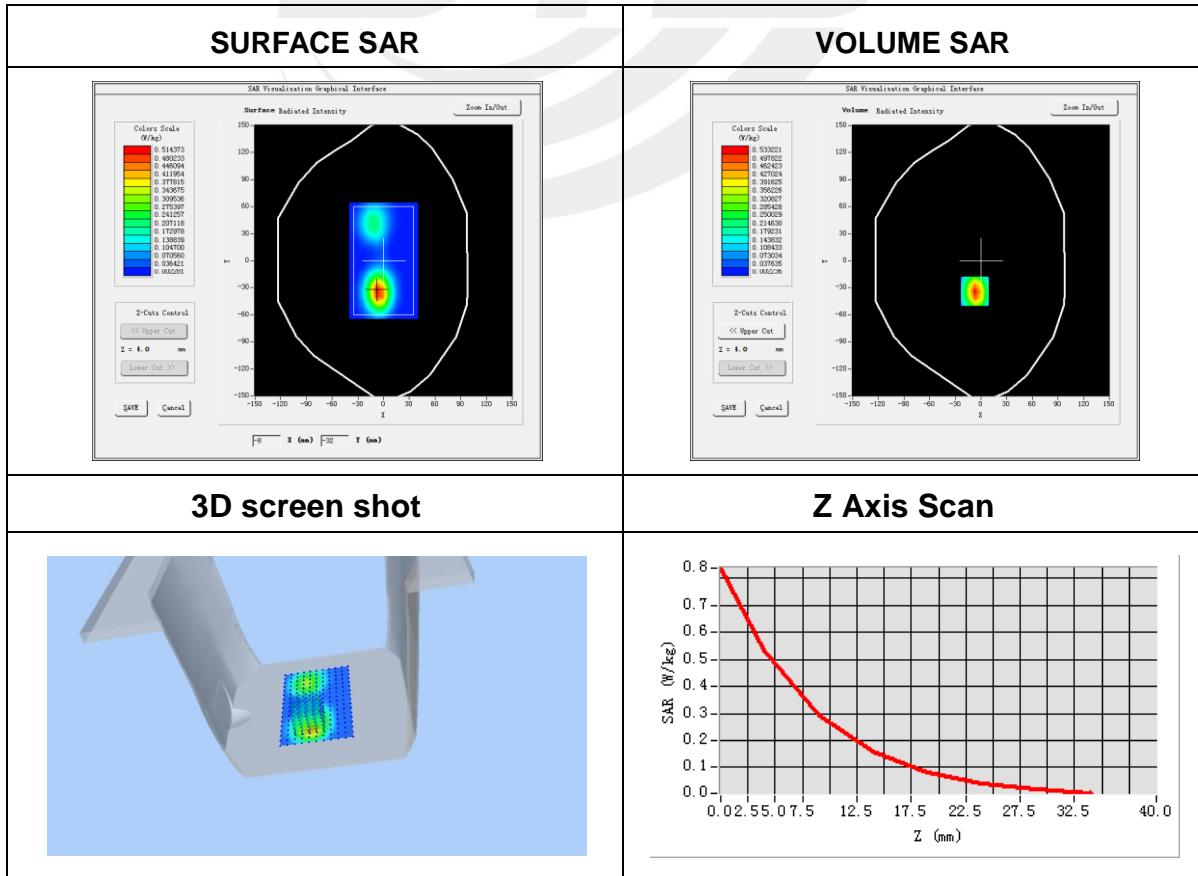
**Plot 5: DUT: WCDMA Fixed Wireless Phone; EUT Model: KT1000(135)**

Test Date	2018-12-05
Probe	SN 14/16 EP309
ConvF	5.67
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Back Side 0mm(Antenna towards Right)
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Low
Signal	WCDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1852.4
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.10
Conductivity (S/m)	1.51
Variation (%)	1.83

Maximum location: X=-7.00, Y=-34.00

SAR Peak: 0.84 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.244745
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.503449





## Appendix C. Probe Calibration And Dipole Calibration Report

Refer the appendix Calibration Report.

※※※※END OF THE REPORT※※※※

