PCTEST
7185 Oakland Mills Road, Columbia, MD 21046 USA
Tel. +1.410.290.6652 / Fax +1.410.290.6654
http://www.pctest.com

PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:
LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.
111 Sylvan Avenue, North Building
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632
United States

Date of Testing:
08/08/20 - 09/25/20
Test Site/Location:
PCTEST, Columbia, MD, USA
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FCC ID:	**ZNFF100TM**
APPLICANT:	**LG ELECTRONICS U.S.A., INC.**

DUT Type:	Portable Handset
Application Type:	Class II Permissive Change
FCC Rule Part(s):	CFR §2.1093
Model:	LM-F100TM
Additional Model(s):	LMF100TM, F100TM
Permissive Change(s):	See FCC Change Document
Date of Original Certification:	09/21/2020
Device Serial Numbers:	03759, 00227, 00268

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

Randy Ortanez
President

ACCREDITED
CERT #2041.01

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
UMTS 1750	Voice/Data	1712.4 - 1752.6 MHz
UMTS 1900	Voice/Data	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz
CDMA/EVDO BC0 (§22H)	Voice/Data	824.70 - 848.31 MHz
CDMA/EVDO BC10 (§90S)	Voice/Data	817.90 - 823.10 MHz
PCS CDMA/EVDO	Voice/Data	1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz
LTE Band 71	Voice/Data	665.5 - 695.5 MHz
LTE Band 12	Voice/Data	699.7 - 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 17	Voice/Data	706.5 - 713.5 MHz
LTE Band 13	Voice/Data	779.5 - 784.5 MHz
LTE Band 26 (Cell)	Voice/Data	814.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Voice/Data	824.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 66 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1779.3 MHz
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1754.3 MHz
LTE Band 25 (PCS)	Voice/Data	1850.7 - 1914.3 MHz
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Voice/Data	1850.7 - 1909.3 MHz
LTE Band 48	Voice/Data	3552.5 - 3697.5 MHz
LTE Band 41	Voice/Data	2498.5 - 2687.5 MHz
NR Band n71	Data	665.5 - 695.5 MHz
NR Band n66 (AWS)	Data	1712.5 - 1777.5 MHz
NR Band n25 (PCS)	Data	1852.5 - 1912.5 MHz
NR Band n41	Data	2506.02 - 2679.99 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Voice/Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
U-NII-1	Voice/Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Voice/Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Voice/Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Voice/Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz
WMC	Data	500 Hz - 4 kHz

1.2 Time-Averaging Algorithm for RF Exposure Compliance

The device under test (DUT) contains:

Qualcomm® SM7250 modem supporting 2G/3G/4G/5G NR WWAN technologies

Qualcomm® SM7250 modem is enabled with Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature. This feature performs time averaging algorithm in real time to control and manage transmitting power and ensure the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with FCC requirements all the time.

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

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

Note that the device uncertainty for sub-6GHz WWAN is 1.0dB for this DUT, and the reserve power margin is 3dB.

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

1.3 Part 2 Test Case Reduction for Multiple Filings

Per FCC guidance, number of test cases for Part 2 evaluation can be reduced in the case of multiple filings using the same chipset after full part 2 testing on the first filing. While the same chipset and Smart Transmit algorithm are used in this model, DUT with the final SW was tested for power measurements to verify the integration. The SAR and PD, as described in Section 3, measurements are excluded per FCC guidance.

This C2PC application has the same radio Tx chain layout and associated components as the original grant. When the there was a change in Plimit or Pmax from the original grant, the associated conducted Part 2 test cases for those bands/technologies were fully tested. Otherwise, original Part 2 tests from the original grant were re-used and normalized with the Part 1 SAR data from this C2PC. The normalized quantity was calculated using the following equation:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_Plimit} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit$$

The DUT supports both Sub6 NR non-standalone (NSA) mode and standalone (SA) mode and validation test is performed in NSA mode. Validation for SA mode is not required since the validity of time-averaging operation is showed in NSA mode, as in the original grant, and only one mode out of the two modes (NSA or SA) is sufficient.

1.4 Bibliography

Report Type	Report Serial Number
Part 0 SAR Test Report	Rev.1.0
Part 1 SAR Test Report	1M2006150095-01.ZNF
RF Exposure Compliance Summary	1M2006150095-22.ZNF

2 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

2.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

2.2 Controlled Environment

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

2.3 RF Exposure Limits for Frequencies Below 6 GHz

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

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

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

2.4 Time Averaging Windows for FCC Compliance

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

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

3 TIME VARYING TRANSMISSION TEST CASES

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

1. During a time-varying Tx power transmission: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for Tx power variations in time accurately.
2. During a call disconnect and re-establish scenario: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for history of past Tx power transmissions accurately.
3. During a technology/band handover: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in technology/band.
4. During a DSI (Device State Index) change: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transition from one device state (DSI) to another.
5. During an antenna switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario) or beams (different antenna array configurations) or beams (different antenna array configurations).
6. During time window switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature correctly handles the transition from one time window to another specified by FCC, and maintains the normalized time-averaged RF exposure to be less than normalized FCC limit of 1.0 at all times.
7. SAR exposure switching between two active radios (radio1 and radio2): To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance when exposure varies among SAR_radio1 only, SAR_radio1 + SAR_radio2, and SAR_radio2 only scenarios.

As described in Part 0 report, the RF exposure is proportional to the Tx power for a SAR- characterized wireless device. Thus, feature validation in Part 2 can be effectively performed through conducted (for f < 6GHz) power measurement. Therefore, the compliance demonstration under dynamic transmission conditions and feature validation are done in conducted/radiated power measurement setup for transmission scenario 1 through 7.

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

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

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR limits, through time-averaged power measurements
  - Measure conducted Tx power (for *f* < 6GHz) versus time, and radiated Tx power versus time.
  - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to get normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform running time-averaging over FCC defined time windows.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for all transmission scenarios (i.e., transmission scenarios 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) at all times.

Mathematical expression:

For < 6 GHz transmission:

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

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

For sub-6:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \quad (2a)$$

where, $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$, $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR or 10gSAR* values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission. P_{limit} is the parameter pre-defined in Part 0 and loaded via Embedded File System (EFS) onto the EUT. T_{SAR} is the FCC defined time window for sub-6 radio; T_{PD} is the FCC defined time window for mmW radio.

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits, through time-averaged SAR and PD measurements. Note as mentioned earlier, this measurement is performed for transmission scenario 1 only.
    - For sub-6 transmission only, measure instantaneous SAR versus time; for LTE+sub6 NR transmission, request low power (or all-down bits) on LTE so that measured SAR predominantly corresponds to sub6 NR.
    - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to obtain normalized exposure versus time.
    - Perform time averaging over FCC defined time window.
    - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for transmission scenario 1 at all times.

Mathematical expression:

For sub-6 transmission:

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

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

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR\_P_{limit}$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission.

4 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

This chapter provides the test plan and test procedure for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for sub-6 transmission. The 100 seconds time window for operating f < 3GHz is used as an example to detail the test procedures in this chapter. The same test plan and test procedures described in this chapter apply to 60 seconds time window for operating f ≥ 3GHz.

4.1 Test sequence determination for validation

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

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

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

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

4.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature

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

4.2.1 Test configuration selection for time-varying Tx power transmission

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of bands, modes, and channels for a given technology. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in one band/mode/channel per technology is sufficient. Two bands per technology are proposed and selected for this testing to provide high confidence in this validation.

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

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

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

*** The band having a higher P_{limit} needs to be properly selected so that the power limiting enforced by Smart Transmit can be validated using the pre-defined test sequences. If the highest P_{limit} in a technology is too high where the power limiting enforcement is not needed when testing with the pre-defined test sequences, then the

next highest level is checked. This process is continued within the technology until the second band for validation testing is determined.

4.2.2 Test configuration selection for change in call

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

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

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

4.2.3 Test configuration selection for change in technology/band

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

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

4.2.4 Test configuration selection for change in antenna

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

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

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

4.2.5 Test configuration selection for change in DSI

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

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

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

4.2.6 Test configuration selection for change in time window

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

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

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

4.2.7 Test configuration selection for SAR exposure switching

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

1. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in the same time window
2. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in different time windows. One test with two active radios in any two different time windows is sufficient as Smart Transmit operation is the same for RF exposure switch in any combination of two different time windows. For device supporting LTE + mmW NR, this test is covered in SAR vs PD exposure switch validation.

The Smart Transmit time averaging operation is independent of the source of SAR exposure (for example, LTE vs. Sub6 NR) and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one simultaneous SAR transmission scenario (i.e., one combination for LTE + Sub6 NR transmission) is sufficient, where the SAR exposure varies among SARradio1 only, SARradio1 + SARradio2, and SARradio2 only scenarios.

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

- Select any two < 6GHz technologies/bands that the EUT supports simultaneous transmission.
- Among all supported simultaneous transmission configurations, the selection order is
    1. Select one configuration where both P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 is less than their corresponding P_{max}, preferably, with different P_{limits}. If this configuration is not available, then,
    2. Select one configuration that has P_{limit} less than its P_{max} for at least one radio. If this cannot be found, then,
    3. Select one configuration that has P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 greater than P_{max} but with least ($P_{limit} - P_{max}$) delta.

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

4.3 Test procedures for conducted power measurements

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

4.3.1 Time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

This test is performed with the two pre-defined test sequences described in Section 4.1 for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1. The purpose of the test is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged SAR (corresponding time-averaged Tx power) does not exceed the FCC limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)).

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{max}, measure P_{limit} and calculate $P_{reserve}$ (= measured P_{limit} in dBm – *Reserve_power_margin* in dB) and follow Section 4.1 to generate the test sequences for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1. Both test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 are created based on measured P_{max} and measured P_{limit} of the DUT. Test condition to measure P_{max} and P_{limit} is:
    a. Measure P_{max} with Smart Transmit disabled and callbox set to request maximum power.
    b. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value (3dB for this DUT based on Part 1 report) and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit, establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the DUT's Tx power to be at pre-defined test sequence 1, measure and record Tx power versus time, and then convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (1a)) using measured P_{limit} from above Step 1. Perform running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 4-1 where using 100-seconds time window as an example.

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

    Note: For an easier computation of the running time average, 0 dBm can be added at the beginning of the test sequences the length of the responding time window, for example, add 0dBm for 100-seconds so the running time average can be directly performed starting with the first 100-seconds data using excel spreadsheet. This technique applies to all tests performed in this Part 2 report for easier time-averaged computation using excel spreadsheet.

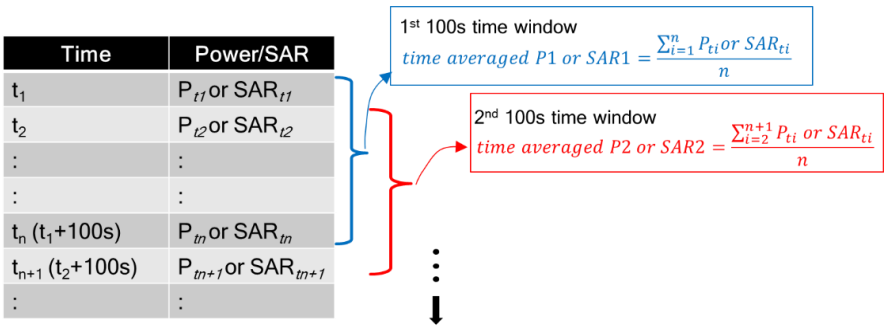


Figure 4-1
Running Average Illustration

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

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

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

4. Make another plot containing:
    a. Computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2
    b. FCC $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or FCC $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.
5. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 4 for pre-defined test sequence 2 and replace the requested Tx power (test sequence 1) in Step 2 with test sequence 2.
6. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 5 for all the selected technologies and bands.
7. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shown in Step 3 plot shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq. (5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shown in Step 4 plot shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

4.3.2 Change in call scenario

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

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

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for the technology/band selected in Section 4.2.2. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit.
3. Establish radio link with callbox in the selected technology/band.
4. Request DUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then drop the call for ~10 seconds. Afterwards, re-establish another call in the same radio configuration (i.e., same technology/band/channel) and continue callbox requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, convert the measured conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (1a), and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

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

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

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

4.3.3 Change in technology and band

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

Similar to the change in call test in Section 4.3.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the technology and band handover needs to be performed when DUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level (i.e., during Tx power enforcement) to make sure that the DUT's Tx power from previous $P_{reserve}$ level to the new $P_{reserve}$ level (corresponding to new technology/band). Since the P_{limit} could vary with technology and band, Eq. (1a) can be written as follows to convert the instantaneous Tx power in 1gSAR or 10gSAR exposure for the two given radios, respectively:

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

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

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

where, *conducted_Tx_power_1(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_1}, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_1} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of technology1/band1; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*,

*conducted_Tx_power_*$P_{limit\_2}(t)$, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_2} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of technology2/band2. Transition from technology1/band1 to the technology2/band2 happens at time-instant 't_1'.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.3. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit
3. Establish radio link with callbox in first technology/band selected.
4. Request DUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band selected. Continue with callbox requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the full duration of the test.
5. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (6a) and (6b) and corresponding measured P_{limit} values from Step 1 of this section. Perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

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

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

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

4.3.4 Change in antenna

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during antenna switches from one antenna to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 4.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with antenna switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

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

4.3.5 Change in DSI

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during DSI switches from one DSI to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 4.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with DSI switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

4.3.6 Change in time window

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

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

$$1gSAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_1(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_1}} * 1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR\_P_{limit\_1} \quad (7a)$$

$$1gSAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_2(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_2}} * 1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR\_P_{limit\_2} \quad (7b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T1_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T1_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] + \frac{1}{T2_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T2_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g_{or}10g\_SAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] \leq 1 \quad (7c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power_1(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_P$_{limit_1}$(t)*, and *1g_ or 10g_SAR_P$_{limit_1}$* correspond to the instantaneous Tx power, conducted Tx power at *P$_{limit}$*, and compliance *1g_ or 10g_SAR* values at *P$_{limit_1}$* of band1 with time-averaging window '*T1$_{SAR}$*'; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_P$_{limit_2}$(t)*, and *1g_ or 10g_SAR_P$_{limit_2}$* correspond to the instantaneous Tx power, conducted Tx power at *P$_{limit}$*, and compliance *1g_ or 10g_SAR* values at *P$_{limit_2}$* of band2 with time-averaging window '*T2$_{SAR}$*'. One of the two bands is less than 3GHz, another is greater than 3GHz. Transition from first band with time-averaging window '*T1$_{SAR}$*' to the second band with time-averaging window '*T2$_{SAR}$*' happens at time-instant '*t$_1$*'.

Test procedure

1. Measure *P$_{limit}$* for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.6. Measure *P$_{limit}$* with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and enable Smart Transmit

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

3. Establish radio link with callbox in the technology/band having 100s time window selected in Section 4.2.6.
4. Request EUT's Tx power to be at 0 dBm for at least 100 seconds, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~140 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band (having 60s time window) selected in Section 4.2.6. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60s in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for at least another 100s. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
5. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (7a) and (7b)) using corresponding technology/band Step 1 result, and then perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Note that in Eq.(7a) & (7b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value tested in Part 1 for the selected technologies/bands at *P$_{limit}$*.
6. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 4.
7. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 5, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 5, and (c) corresponding regulatory *1gSAR$_{limit}$* of 1.6W/kg or *10gSAR$_{limit}$* of 4.0W/kg.

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

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

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

4.3.7 SAR exposure switching

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature is accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR from radio1 only, SAR from both radio1 and radio2, and SAR from radio2 only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure complies with the FCC limit. Here, radio1 represents primary radio (for example, LTE anchor in a NR non-standalone mode call) and radio2 represents secondary radio (for example, sub6 NR or mmW NR). The detailed test procedure for SAR exposure switching in the case of LTE+Sub6 NR non-standalone mode transmission scenario is provided in APPENDIX F:

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for radio1 and radio2 in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} is:
   - □ Establish device in call with the callbox for radio1 technology/band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio1 P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
   - □ Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio2 P_{limit}. If radio2 is dependent on radio1, then establish radio1 + radio2 call with callbox, and request all down bits for radio1. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from radio2, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2 P_{limit} (as radio1 is at all-down bits).
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value, with EUT setup for radio1 + radio2 call. In this description, it is assumed that radio2 has lower priority than radio1. Establish device in radio1+radio2 call, and request all-down bits or low power on radio1, with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power in radio2 for at least one time window. After one time window, set callbox to request EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power on radio1, i.e., all-up bits. Continue radio1+radio2 call with both radios at maximum power for at least one time window and drop (or request all-down bits on) radio2. Continue radio1 at maximum power for at least one time window. Record the conducted Tx power for both radio1 and radio2 for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both radio1 and radio2 links. Convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.
4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2.

5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory *1gSAR$_{limit}$* of 1.6W/kg or *10gSAR$_{limit}$* of 4.0W/kg.

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

4.4 Test procedure for time-varying SAR measurements

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

To perform the validation through SAR measurement for transmission scenario 1 described in Section 3, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and DUT needs to be calibrated to ensure that the DUT Tx power reacts to the requested power from callbox in a radiated call. It should be noted that when signaling in closed loop mode, protocol-level power control is in play, resulting in DUT not solely following callbox TPC (Tx power control) commands. In other words, DUT response has many dependencies (RSSI, quality of signal, path loss variation, fading, etc.,) other than just TPC commands. These dependencies have less impact in conducted setup (as it is a controlled environment and the path loss can be very well calibrated) but have significant impact on radiated testing in an uncontrolled environment, such as SAR test setup. Therefore, the deviation in DUT Tx power from callbox requested power is expected, however the time-averaged SAR should not exceed FCC SAR requirement at all times as Smart Transmit controls Tx power at DUT.

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

1. "Path Loss" calibration: Place the DUT against the phantom in the worst-case position determined based on Section 4.2.1. For each band selected, prior to SAR measurement, perform "path loss" calibration between callbox antenna and DUT. Since the SAR test environment is not controlled and well calibrated for OTA (Over the Air) test, extreme care needs to be taken to avoid the influence from reflections. The test setup is described in Section 6.2.

2. Time averaging feature validation:

   i For a given radio configuration (technology/band) selected in Section 4.2.1, enable Smart Transmit and set *Reserve_power_margin* to 0 dB, with callbox to request maximum power, perform area scan, conduct pointSAR measurement at peak location of the area scan. This point SAR value, *pointSAR_P$_{limit}$*, corresponds to point SAR at the measured *P$_{limit}$* (i.e., measured *P$_{limit}$* from the DUT in Step 1 of Section 4.3.1).

   ii Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit. Note, if *Reserve_power_margin* cannot be set wirelessly, care must be taken to re-position the DUT in the exact same position relative to the SAM phantom as in above Step 2.i. Establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the DUT's Tx power at power levels described by test sequence 1 generated in Step 1 of Section 4.3.1, conduct point SAR measurement versus time at peak location of the area scan determined in Step 2.i of this section. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous point SAR vs time data, *pointSAR(t)*, and convert it into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR vs. time using Eq. (3a), re-written below:

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

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

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

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

v Repeat 2.ii ~ 2.iv for test sequence 2 generated in Step 1 of Section 4.3.1.

vi Repeat 2.i ~ 2.v for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1.

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

5 MEASUREMENT TEST SETUP (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

5.1 Conducted Measurement Test setup

Legacy Test Setup

The Rohde & Schwarz CMW500 callbox was used in this test. The test setup schematic is shown in Figure 5-1a (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 1) for measurements with a single antenna of DUT, and in Figure 5-1b (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 2) for measurements involving antenna switch. For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the DUT using a directional coupler. For technology/band switch measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox used for signaling two different technologies is connected to a combiner, which is in turn connected to a directional coupler. The other end of the directional coupler is connected to a splitter to connect to two RF ports of the DUT corresponding to the two antennas of interest. In the setups, power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the DUT. For all legacy conducted tests, only RF1 COM port of the callbox is used to communicate with the DUT.

Note that for this EUT, antenna switch test is included within time-window switch test as the selected technology/band combinations for the time-window switch test are on two different antennas

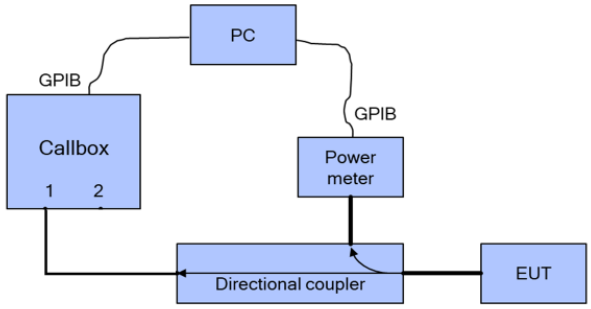
All the path losses from RF port of DUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.

LTE+Sub6 NR test setup:

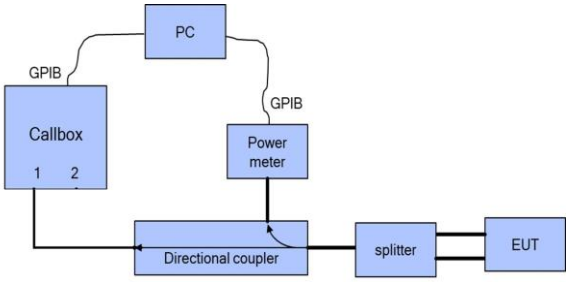
LTE conducted port and Sub6 NR conducted port are different on this EUT, therefore, the LTE and Sub6 NR signals for power meter measurement are performed on separate paths, as shown in below.

Figure 5c (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 3).

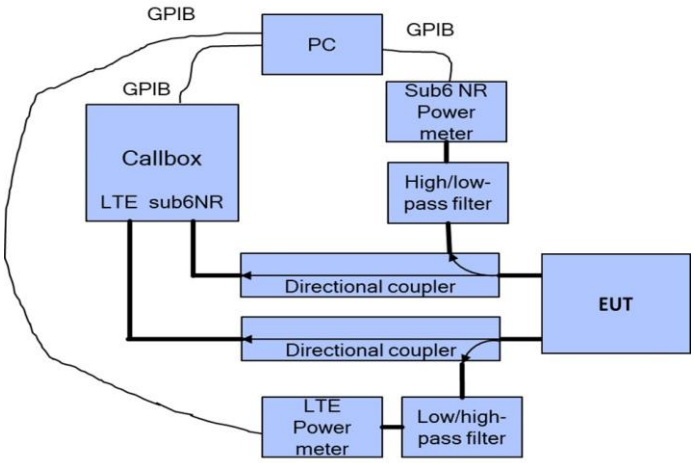
All the path losses from RF port of DUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.



(a) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 1



(b) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 2



(c) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 3

Figure 5-1
Conducted power measurement setup

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

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

- 0dBm for 100 seconds
- test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 (defined in Section 4.1 and generated in Section 4.2.1), for 360 seconds
- stay at the last power level of test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 for the remaining time.

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

For call drop, technology/band/antenna switch, and DSI switch tests, after the call is established, the callbox is set to request the DUT's Tx power at 0dBm for 100 seconds while simultaneously starting the

2nd test script runs at the same time to start recording the Tx power measured at DUT RF port using the power meter. After the initial 100 seconds since starting the Tx power recording, the callbox is set to request maximum power from the DUT for the rest of the test. Note that the call drop/re-establish, or technology/band/antenna switch or DSI switch is manually performed when the Tx power of DUT is at $P_{reserve}$ level. See Section 4.3 for detailed test procedure of call drop test, technology/band/antenna switch test and DSI switch test.

5.2 SAR Measurement setup

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

As mentioned in Section 4.4, for DUT to follow TPC command sent from the callbox wirelessly, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and the DUT needs to be very well calibrated. Since the SAR chamber is in uncontrolled environment, precautions must be taken to minimize the environmental influences on "path loss". Similarly, in the case of time-varying SAR measurements in Sub6 NR (with LTE as anchor), "path loss" between callbox antenna and the EUT needs to be carefully calibrated for both LTE link as well as for Sub6 NR link.

The DUT is placed in worst-case position according to Table 6-2.

6 TEST CONFIGURATIONS (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

6.1 WWAN (sub-6) transmission

The P_{limit} values, corresponding to 1.01 W/kg (1gSAR) and 2.52 W/kg (10gSAR) of *SAR_design_target*, for technologies and bands supported by DUT are derived in Part 0 report and summarized in Table 6-1. Note all P_{limit} power levels entered in Table 6-1 correspond to average power levels after accounting for duty cycle in the case of TDD modulation schemes.

Table 6-1
P_{limit} for supported technologies and bands (P_{limit} in EFS file)

Exposure Scenario:		Head	Body-Worn	Phablet	Swivel			Hotspot	Maximum Tune-Up Output Power*
					Head	Body-Worn	Phablet		
Averaging Volume:		1g	1g	10g	1g	1g	10g	1g	
Spacing:		0 mm	10 mm	0 mm	0mm	10mm	0 mm	10 mm	
DSI:		1			7			5	
Technology/Band	Antenna	Plimit							Pmax
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850 MHz	1	27.1			27.1			27.1	25.1
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900 MHz	2	25.3			25.3			25.3	22.6
UMTS B5	1	28.2			28.2			28.2	24.5
UMTS B4	2	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
UMTS B2	2	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
CDMA/EVDO BC10	1	27.8			27.8			27.8	24.5
CDMA/EVDO BC0	1	27.2			27.2			27.2	24.5
CDMA/EVDO BC1	2	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
LTE FDD B12/B17	1	29.1			29.1			29.1	24.5
LTE FDD B12 ULCA	1	27.1			27.1			27.1	22.5
LTE FDD B13	1	28.9			28.9			28.9	24.5
LTE FDD B5	1	29.0			29.0			29.0	24.5
LTE FDD B26	1	29.4			29.4			29.4	24.5
LTE FDD B71	1	29.6			29.6			29.6	24.5
LTE FDD B66/B4	2	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
LTE FDD B66 ULCA (PCC)	3	25.1			25.1			25.1	22.5
LTE FDD B66 EN-DC	3	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
LTE FDD B25/B2	2	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
LTE FDD B2 ULCA (PCC)	3	24.8			24.8			24.8	22.5
LTE FDD B2 EN-DC	3	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
LTE TDD B48	9	19.5			19.5			19.5	21.0
LTE TDD B41 (PC3)	2	22.0			22.0			22.0	22.5
LTE TDD B41 (PC3) ULCA	2	22.0			22.0			22.0	22.5
LTE TDD B41 (PC2)	2	22.0			22.0			22.0	22.9
LTE TDD B41 (PC2) ULCA	2	22.0			22.0			22.0	22.9
NR FDD n71	1	29.5			29.5			29.5	24.5
NR FDD n66	3	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
NR FDD n25	3	22.5			22.5			22.5	24.5
NR TDD n41 PC3	1	17.7			17.7			17.7	18.2
NR TDD n41 PC2	1	17.7			17.7			17.7	20.2

* Maximum tune up target power, P_{max}, is configured in NV settings in DUT to limit maximum transmitting power. This power is converted into peak power in NV settings for TDD schemes. The DUT maximum allowed output power is equal to P_{max} + 1 dB device uncertainty.

Based on selection criteria described in Section 4.2.1, the selected technologies/bands for testing time-varying test sequences are highlighted in yellow in Table 6-1. Per the manufacturer, the *Reserve_power_margin* (dB) is set to 3dB in EFS and is used in Part 2 test.

The radio configurations used in Part 2 test for selected technologies, bands, DSIs and antennas are listed in Table 6-2. The corresponding worst-case radio configuration 1gSAR or 10gSAR values for selected technology/band/DSI are extracted from Part 1 report and are listed in the last column of Table 6-2.

Based on equations (1a), (2a), (3a) and (4a), it is clear that Part 2 testing outcome is normalized quantity, which implies that it can be applied to any radio configuration within a selected technology/band/DSI. Thus, as long as applying the worst-case SAR obtained from the worst radio configuration in Part 1 testing to calculate time-varying SAR exposure in equations (1a), (2a), (3a) and (4a), the accuracy in compliance demonstration remains the same. Therefore, there may be some differences between the radio configuration selected for Part 2 testing and the radio configuration associated with worst-case SAR obtained in the Part 1 evaluation.

Table 6-2
Radio configurations selected for Part 2 test

Test Case #	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	Part 1 Worst Case Measured SAR at Plimit (W/kg)
1	Test Sequence 1	LTE	25	2	5	26365	1882.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	bottom edge, 10mm	0.861
	Test Sequence 2					26365	1882.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK		
2	Test Sequence 1		48	9	5	56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	right edge, 10mm	0.541
	Test Sequence 2					56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK		
3	Test Sequence 1	WCDMA	4	2	5	1412	1732.4	-	RMC	bottom edge, 10mm	0.857
	Test Sequence 2					1412	1732.4	-	RMC		
4	Test Sequence 1		2	2	5	9400	1880	-	RMC	bottom edge, 10mm	0.904
	Test Sequence 2					9400	1880	-	RMC		
5	Test Sequence 1	CDMA	PCS	2	5	600	1880	-	1x EVDO	bottom edge, 10mm	0.994
	Test Sequence 2					600	1880	-			
6	Test Sequence 1	Sub6 NR	n66	3	5	349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	right edge, 10mm	0.488
	Test Sequence 2					349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		
7	Call Drop	LTE	48	9	5	56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	right edge, 10mm	0.541
8	Tech Switch	LTE	48	9	5	56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	right edge, 10mm	0.541
		WCDMA	2	2	5	9400	1880	-	RMC	bottom edge, 10mm	0.904
9	Time Window Switch	LTE	25	2	5	26365	1882.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	bottom edge, 10mm	0.861
			48	9	5	56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	right edge, 10mm	0.541
10	SAR1 vs SAR2	Sub6 NR	n66	3	5	349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	right edge, 10mm	0.488
		LTE	2	2	5	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	bottom edge, 10mm	0.861

Table 6-3
DSI and Corresponding Exposure Scenarios

Device State Index (DSI)	*PLimit* Determination Scenarios
1	The worst-case SAR exposure is determined as maximum SAR normalized to the limit among: 1. 1g Head SAR 2. Body Worn SAR 3. Extremity SAR measured at 0mm
5	Plimit is calculated based on 1g Hotspot SAR at 10 mm
7	Head and Body-Worn swivel mode (Main screen attaches at 90 degree)

Note that the hotspot exposure is distinguished via hotspot mode, represented as DSI = 5; DSI = 7 represents swivel mode which main screen attaches at 90 degree; DSI = 1 represents all other exposures which cannot be distinguished, thus, in this case, the maximum 1g SAR among all remaining exposure scenarios or the minimum Plimit among all remaining exposure scenarios (i.e., head 1g SAR, body worn 1g SAR evaluation at 10 mm spacing) is used in Smart Transmit feature for time averaging operation.

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

1. Technologies and bands for time-varying Tx power transmission: The test case 1~6 listed in Table 6-2 are selected to test with the test sequences defined in Section 4.1 in both time-varying conducted power measurement and time-varying SAR measurement.
2. Technology and band for change in call test: LTE Band 48, having the lowest P_{limit} among all technologies and bands (test case 7 in Table 6-2), is selected for performing the call drop test in conducted power setup.
3. Technologies and bands for change in technology/band test: Following the guidelines in Section 4.2.3, test case 8 in Table 6-2 is selected for handover test from a technology/band within one technology group (LTE Band 48, DSI=5, antenna 9), to a technology/band in the same DSI within another technology group (UMTS 1900, DSI=5, antenna 2) in conducted power setup.
4. Technologies and bands for change in time-window/antenna: Based on selection criteria in Section 4.2.6, for a given DSI=5, test case 9 in Table 6-2 is selected for time window switch between 60s window (LTE Band 48, Antenna 9) and 100s window (LTE Band 25, Antenna 2) in conducted power setup.
5. Technologies and bands for switch in SAR exposure: Based on selection criteria in Section 4.2.7 Scenario 1, test case 10 in Table 6-2 is selected for SAR exposure switching test in one of the supported simultaneous WWAN transmission scenario, i.e., LTE + Sub6 NR active in the same 100s time window, in conducted power setup.
6. Technologies and bands for switch in SAR exposure (Inter-band ULCA): Inter-band ULCA operations are supported only within a single time-window. For this device, in inter-band ULCA conditions, Plimit is > Pmax for all DSI, therefore no switch in SAR Exposure test case was required.
7. Technologies and bands for change in DSI: For a change in DSI state test, it is required that a technology/band have the Plimit < Pmax within any technology and DSI group, and for the same technology/band to have a different Plimit in any other DSI group. As seen in Table 6-1, the technologies supported by this device do not satisfy those criteria. Therefore, the change in DSI state test was omitted.

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

The measured P_{limit} for all the selected radio configurations given in Table 6-3 are listed in below Table 6-4. P_{max} was also measured for radio configurations selected for testing time-varying Tx power transmission scenarios in order to generate test sequences following the test procedures in Section 4.1.

Table 6-4
Measured P_{limit} and P_{max} of selected radio configurations

Test Case #	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	EFS Plimit [dBm]	Tune-up Pmax [dBm]	Measured Plimit [dBm]	Measured Pmax [dBm]
1	Test Sequence 1	LTE	25	2	5	26365	1882.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.23	24.77
	Test Sequence 2					26365	1882.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK		22.50	24.50	22.23	24.77
2	Test Sequence 1		48	9	5	56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	hotspot	19.50	21.00	18.99	21.28
	Test Sequence 2					56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK		19.50	21.00	18.99	21.28
3	Test Sequence 1	WCDMA	4	2	5	1412	1732.4	-	RMC	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.23	24.82
	Test Sequence 2					1412	1732.4	-	RMC		22.50	24.50	22.23	24.82
4	Test Sequence 1		2	2	5	9400	1880	-	RMC	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.51	25.12
	Test Sequence 2					9400	1880	-	RMC		22.50	24.50	22.51	25.12
5	Test Sequence 1	CDMA	PCS	2	5	600	1880	-	1x EVDO	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.37	24.72
	Test Sequence 2					600	1880	-			22.50	24.50	22.37	24.72
6	Test Sequence 1	Sub6 NR	n66	3	5	349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.75	24.73
	Test Sequence 2					349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		22.50	24.50	22.75	24.73
7	Call Drop	LTE	48	9	5	56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	hotspot	19.50	21.00	18.99	21.28
8	Tech Switch	LTE	48	9	5	56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	hotspot	19.50	21.00	18.99	21.28
		WCDMA	2	2	5	9400	1880	-	RMC	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.51	25.12
9	Time Window Switch	LTE	25	2	5	26365	1882.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.23	24.77
			48	9	5	56207	3646.7	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	hotspot	19.50	21.00	18.99	21.28
10	SAR1 vs SAR2	Sub6 NR	n66	3	5	349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.75	24.73
		LTE	2	2	5	18900	1880	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	hotspot	22.50	24.50	22.12	24.80

Note: The device uncertainty of P_{max} is +/- 1 dB as provided by manufacturer.

7 CONDUCTED TX CASES (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

7.1 Time-varying Tx Power Case

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

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

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

where, $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$, $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* and *10gSAR* values at P_{limit} reported in Part 1 test (listed in Table 6-2 of this report as well).

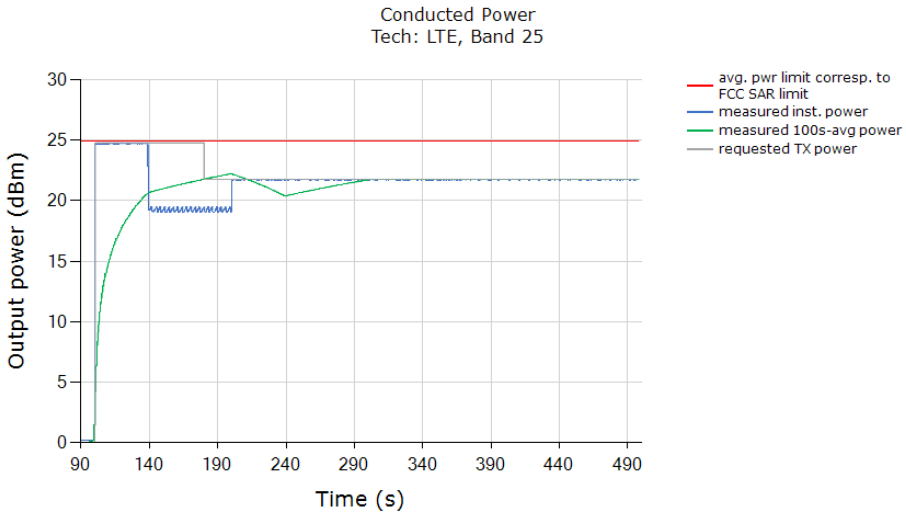
Following the test procedure in Section 4.3, the conducted Tx power measurement for all selected configurations are reported in this section. In all the conducted Tx power plots, the dotted line represents the requested power by callbox (test sequence 1 or test sequence 2), the blue curve represents the instantaneous conducted Tx power measured using power meter, the green curve represents time-averaged power and red line represents the conducted power limit that corresponds to FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

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

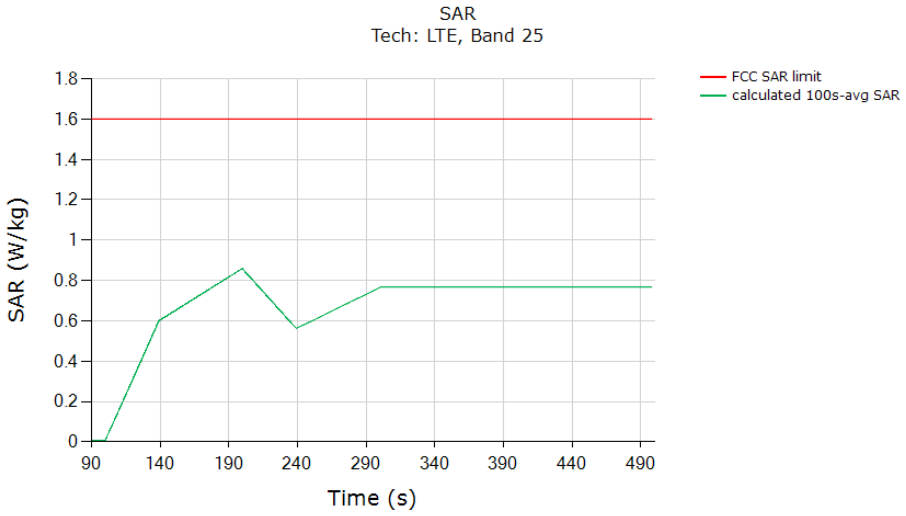
Time-varying Tx power measurements were conducted on test cases #1 ~ #6 in Table 6-2, by generating test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 given in APPENDIX E: using measured P_{limit} and measured P_{max} (last two columns of Table 6-4) for each of these test cases. Measurement results for test cases #1 ~ #6 are given in Sections 7.1.1-7.1.6.

7.1.1 LTE Band 25

Test result for test sequence 1:

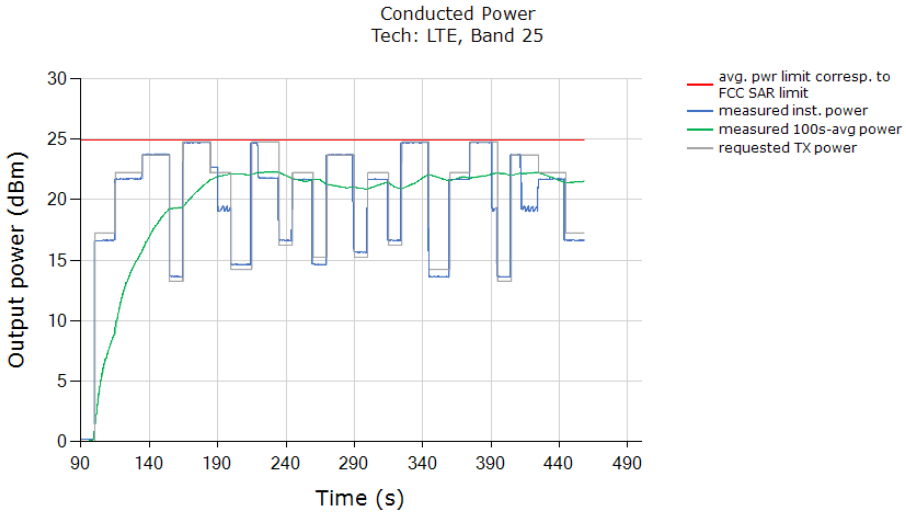


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

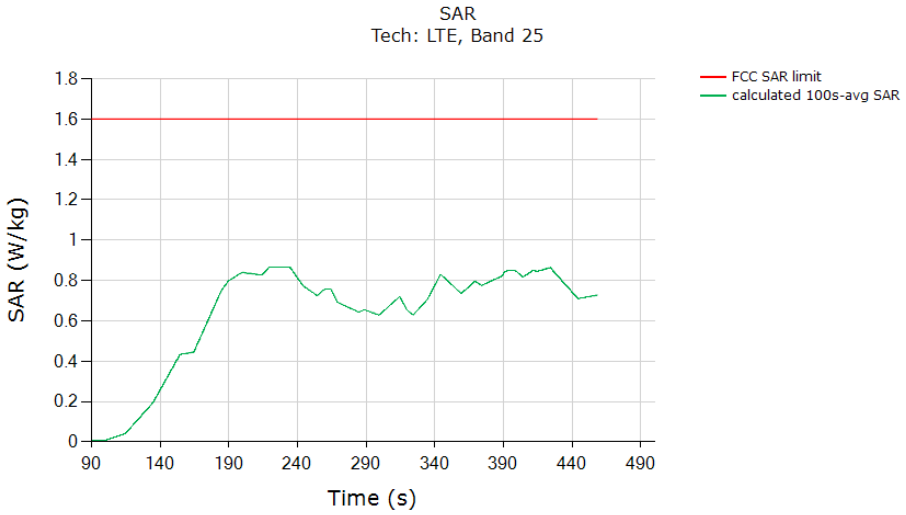


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.858
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



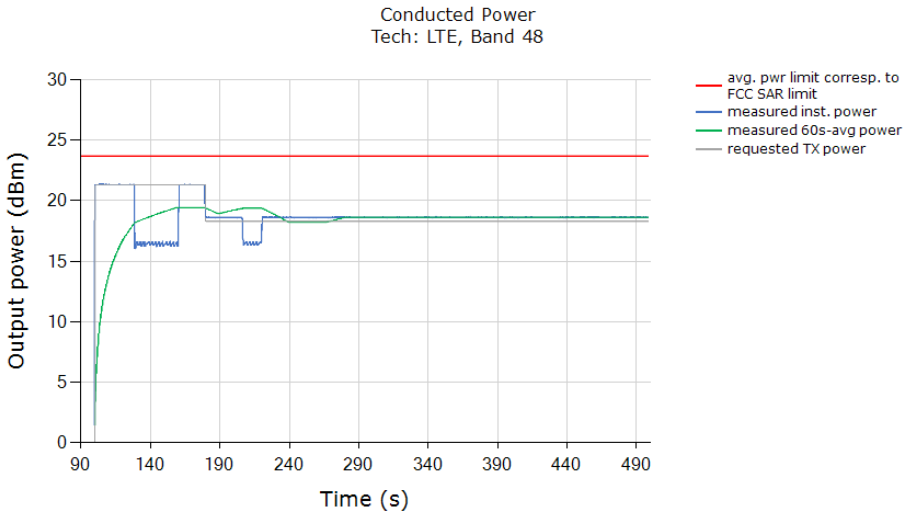
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



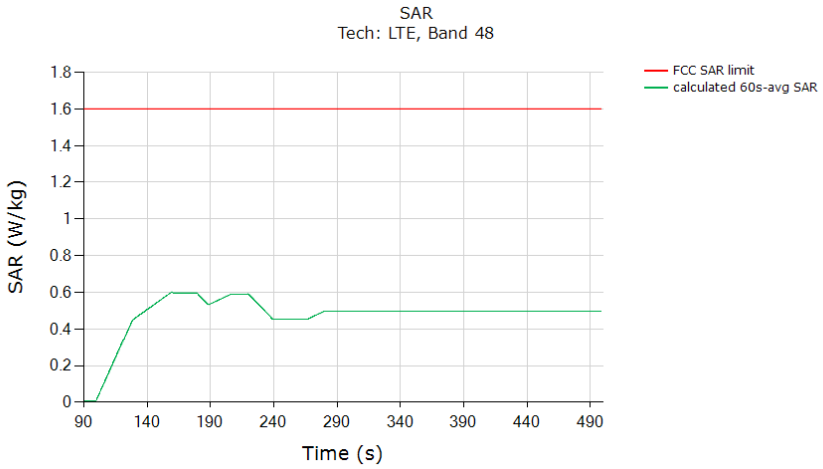
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.867
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

7.1.2 LTE Band 48

Test result for test sequence 1:

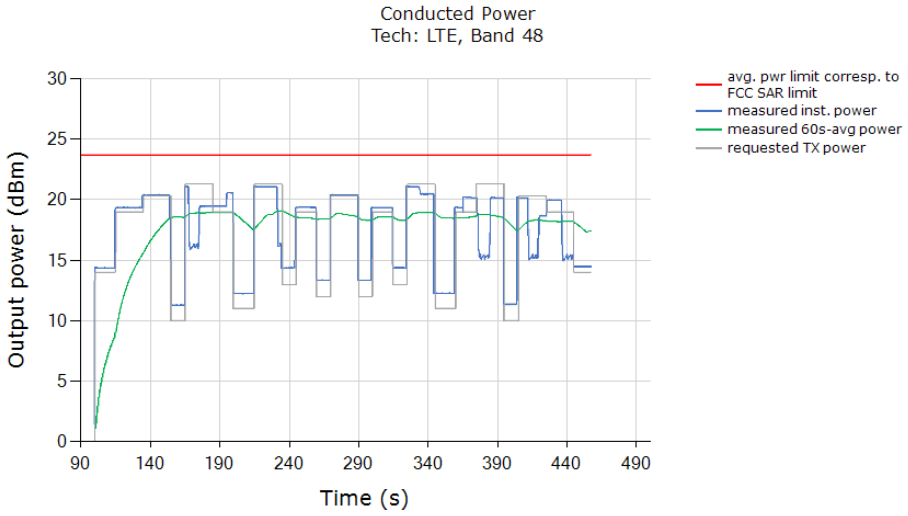


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

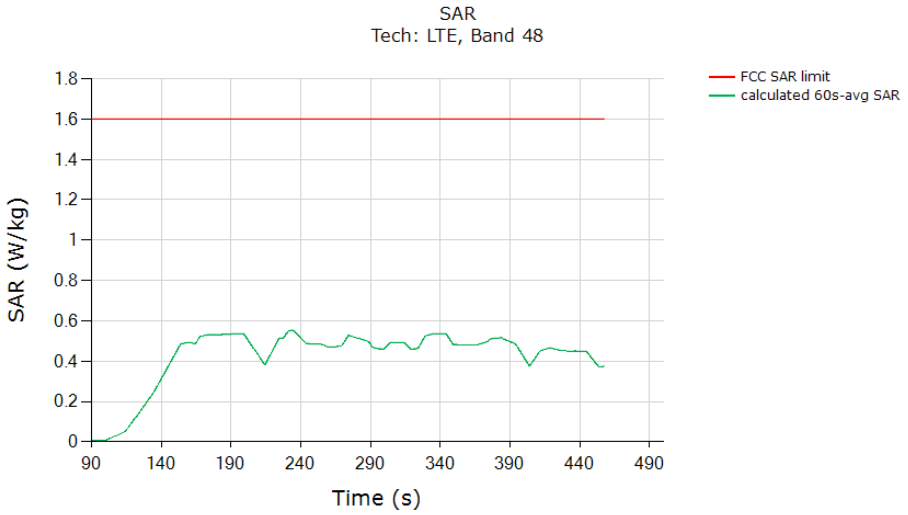


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.601
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



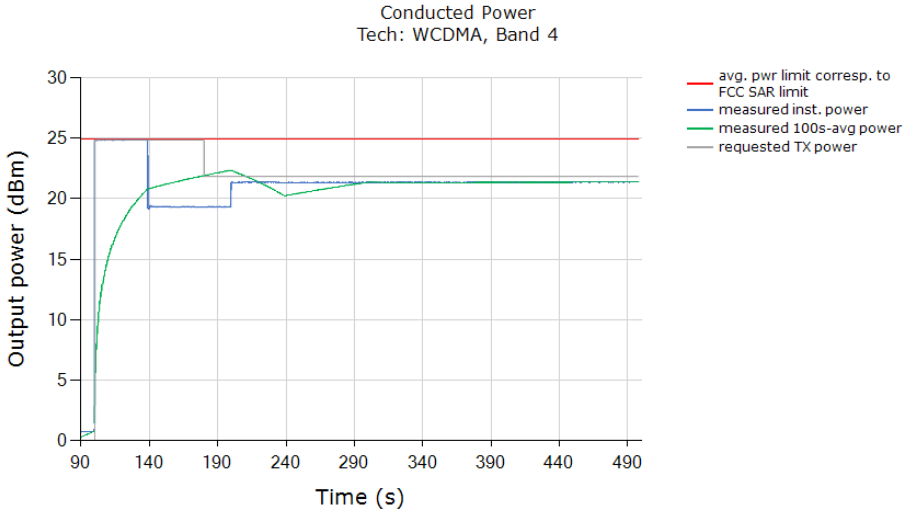
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



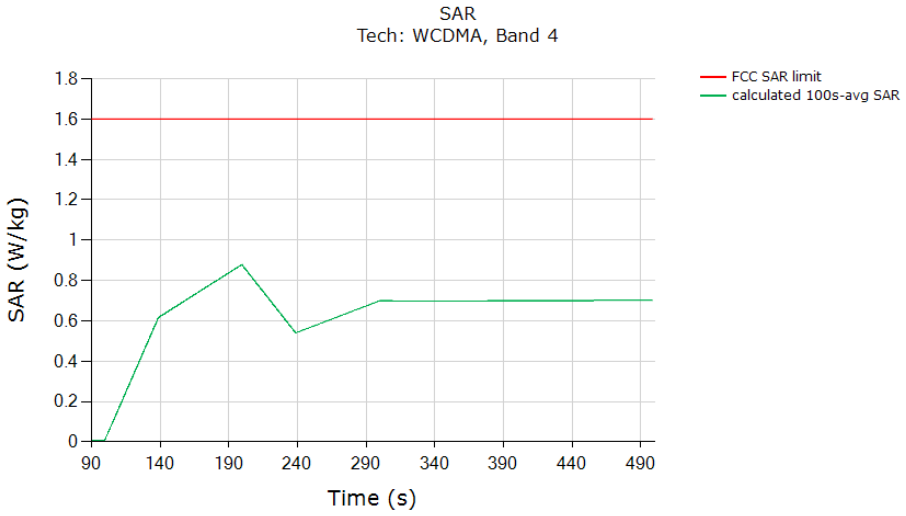
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.551
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

7.1.3 UMTS B4

Test result for test sequence 1:

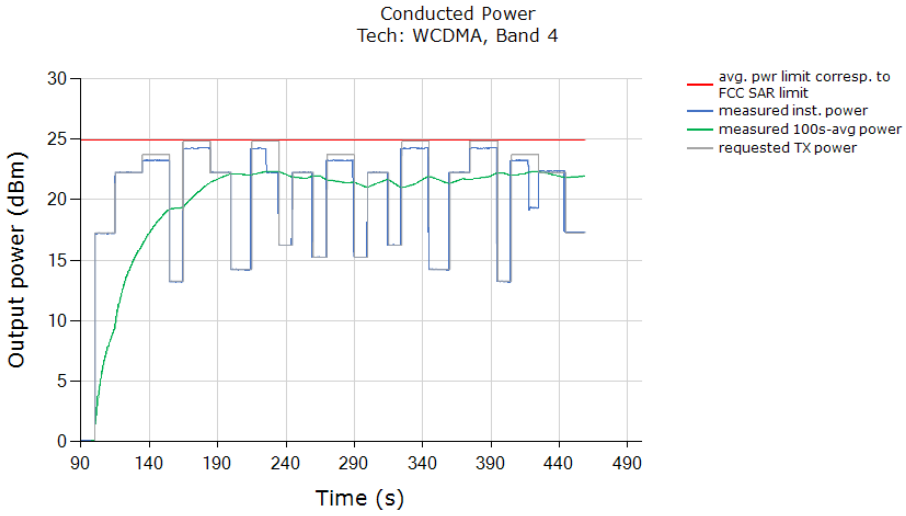


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

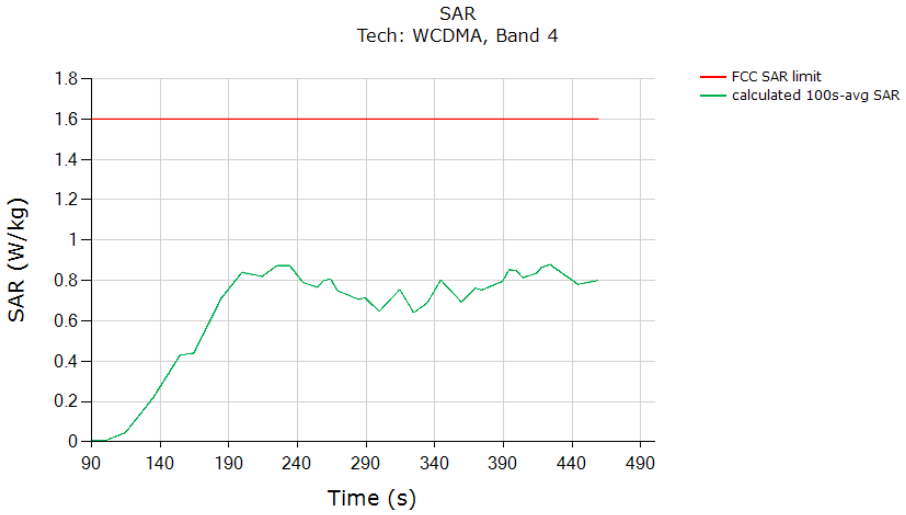


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.878
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



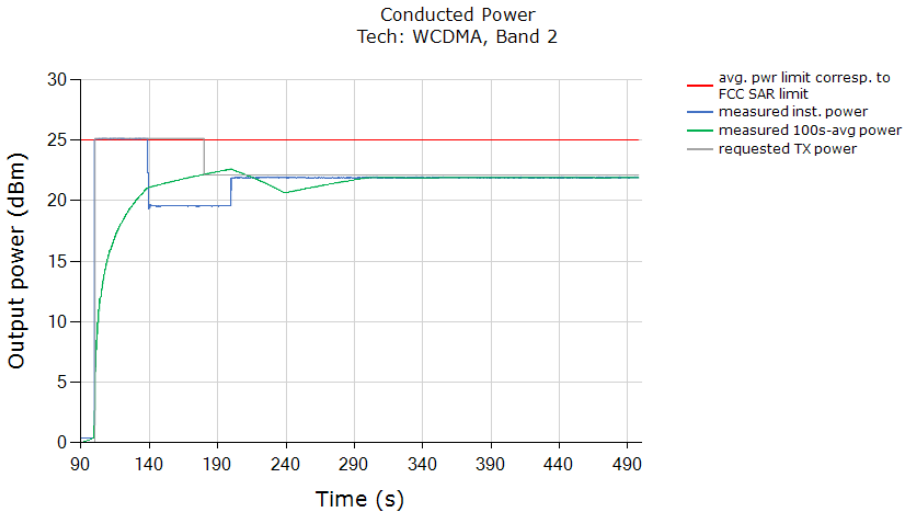
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



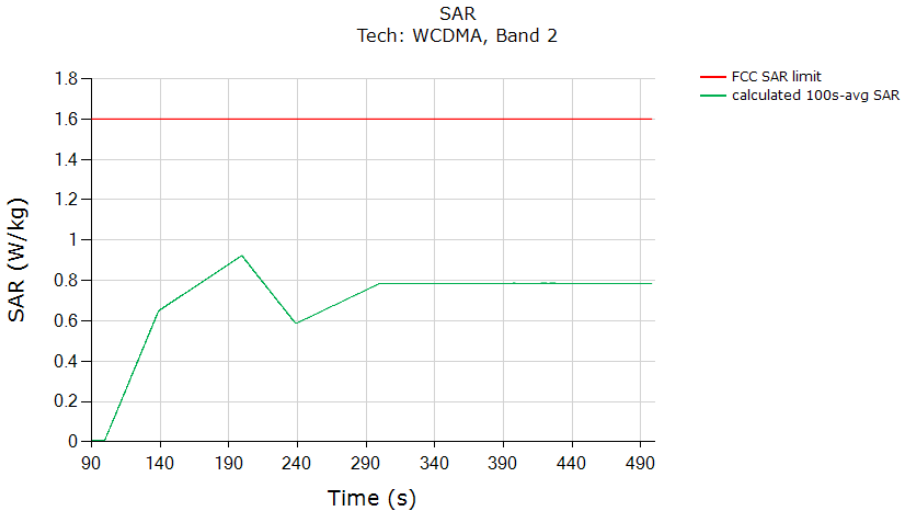
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.878
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

7.1.4 UMTS B2

Test result for test sequence 1:

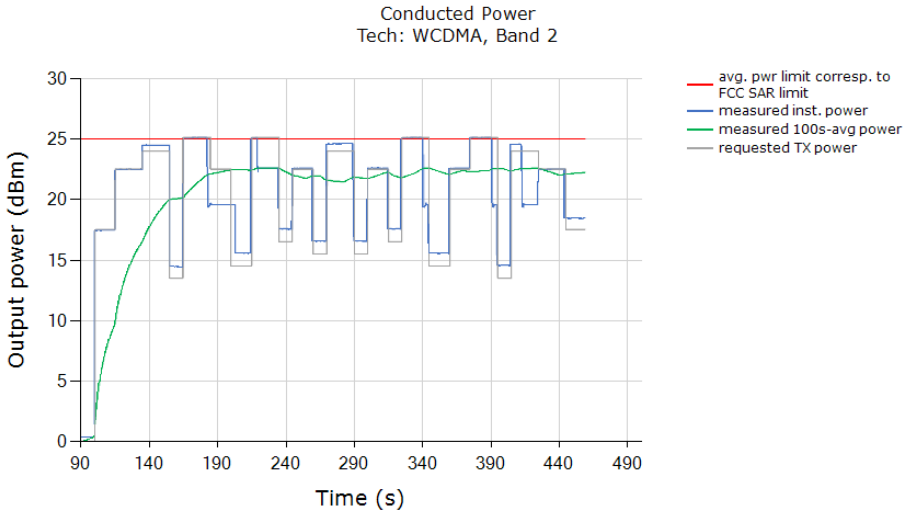


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

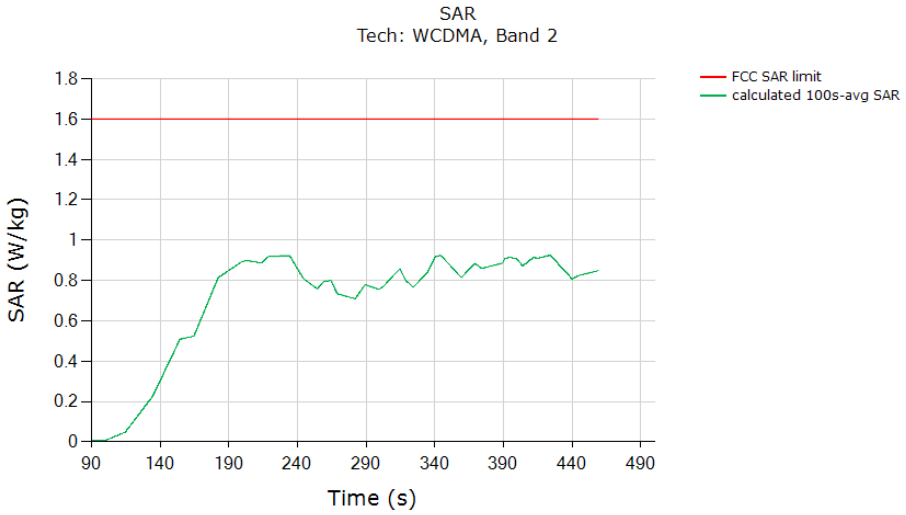


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.922
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



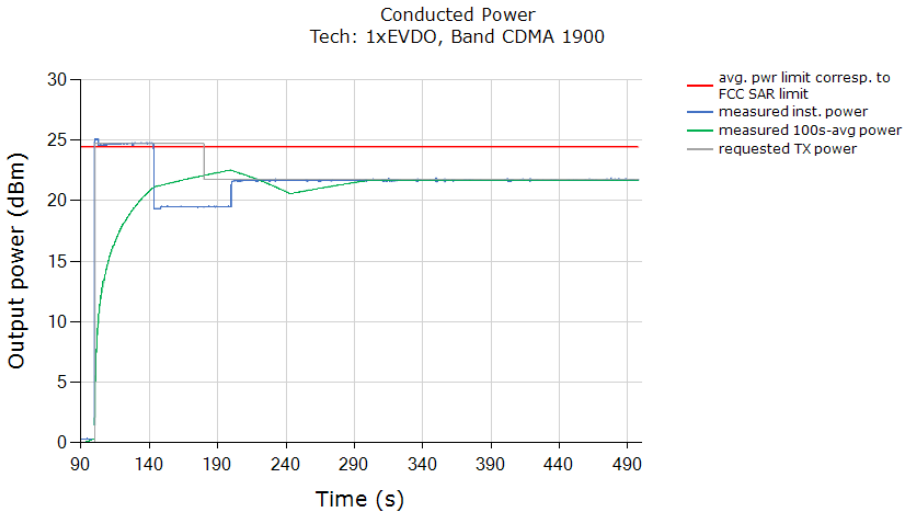
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



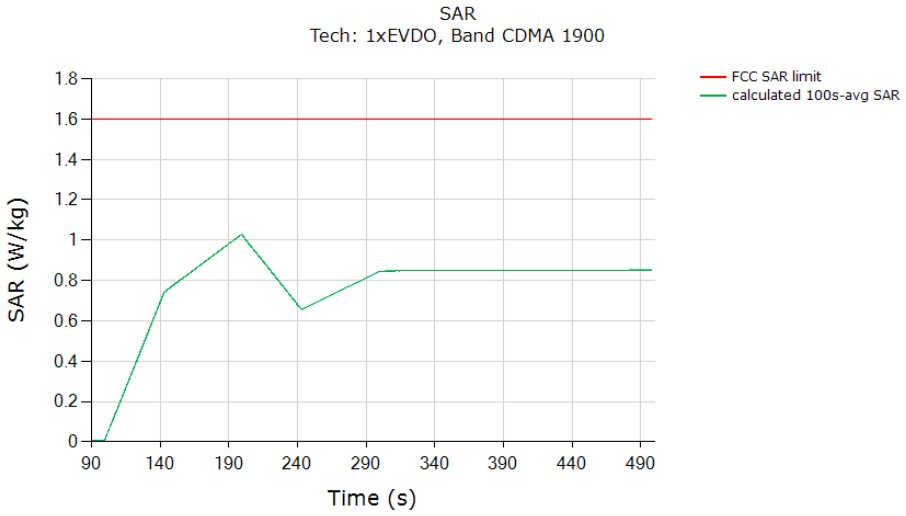
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.925
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

7.1.5 CDMA/EVDO BC1

Test result for test sequence 1:

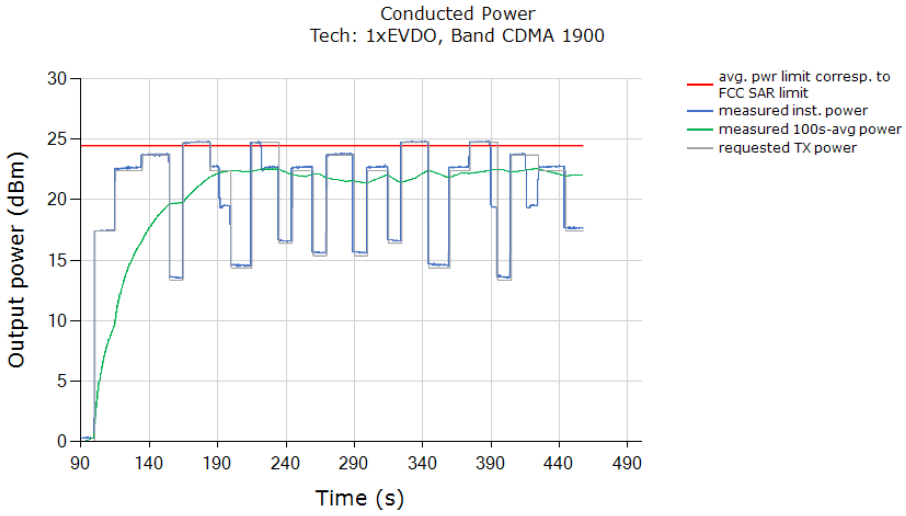


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

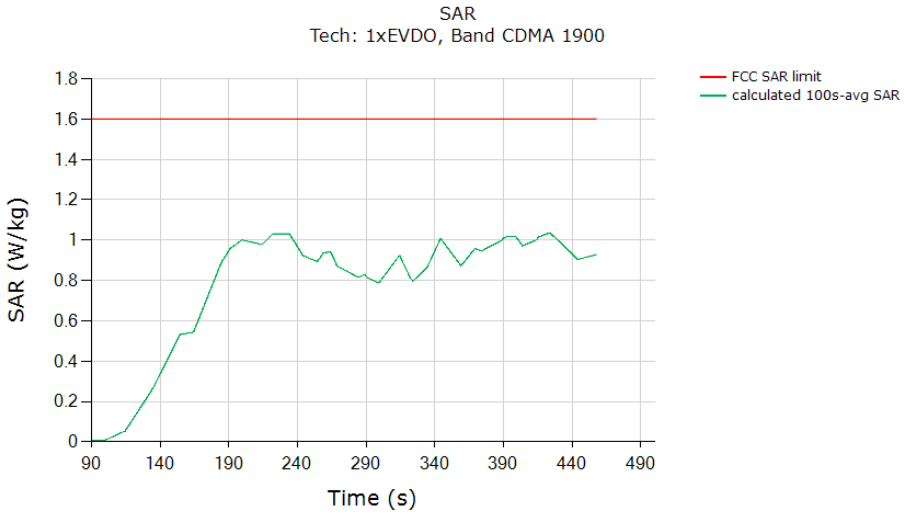


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	1.029
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



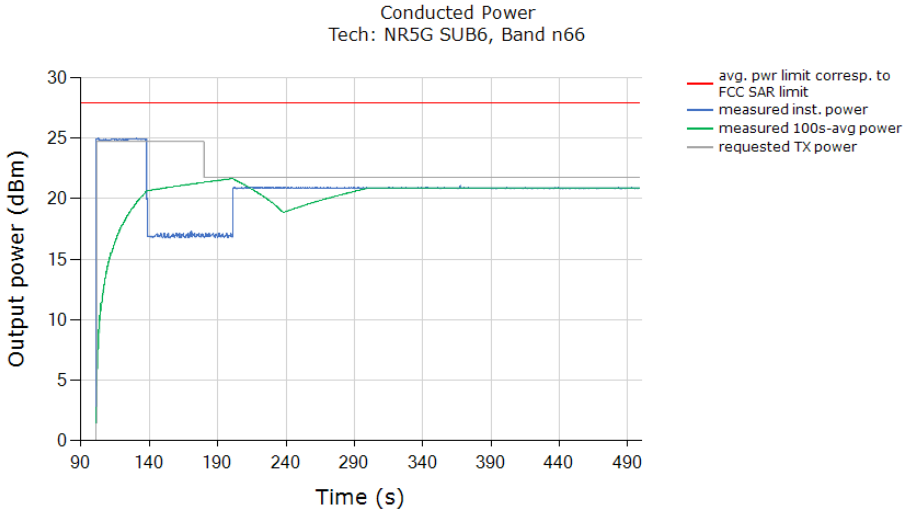
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



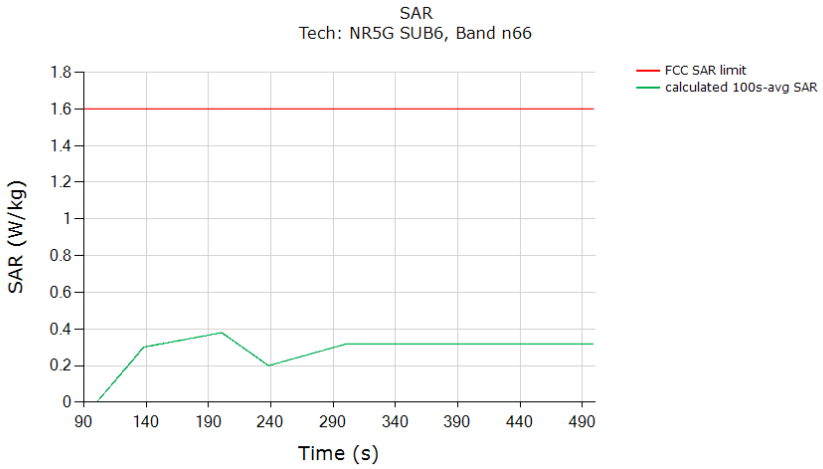
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	1.036
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

7.1.6 NR n66

Test result for test sequence 1:



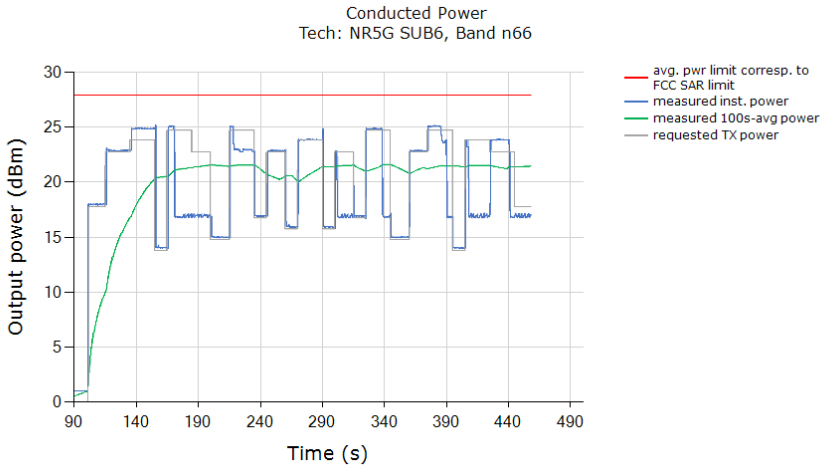
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



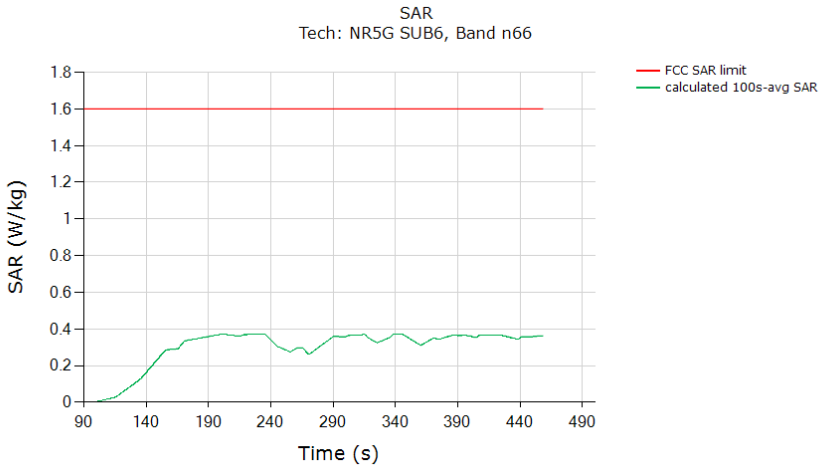
Note: The above test case was performed with the device transmitting in EN-DC Mode with the LTE Anchor set to all down-bits. Appendix F contains more details about the NSA test setup.

	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.379
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of 75% (with 3dB *Reserve_power_margin* setting) of the measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



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



Note: The above test case was performed with the device transmitting in EN-DC Mode with the LTE Anchor set to all down-bits. Appendix F contains more details about the NSA test setup.

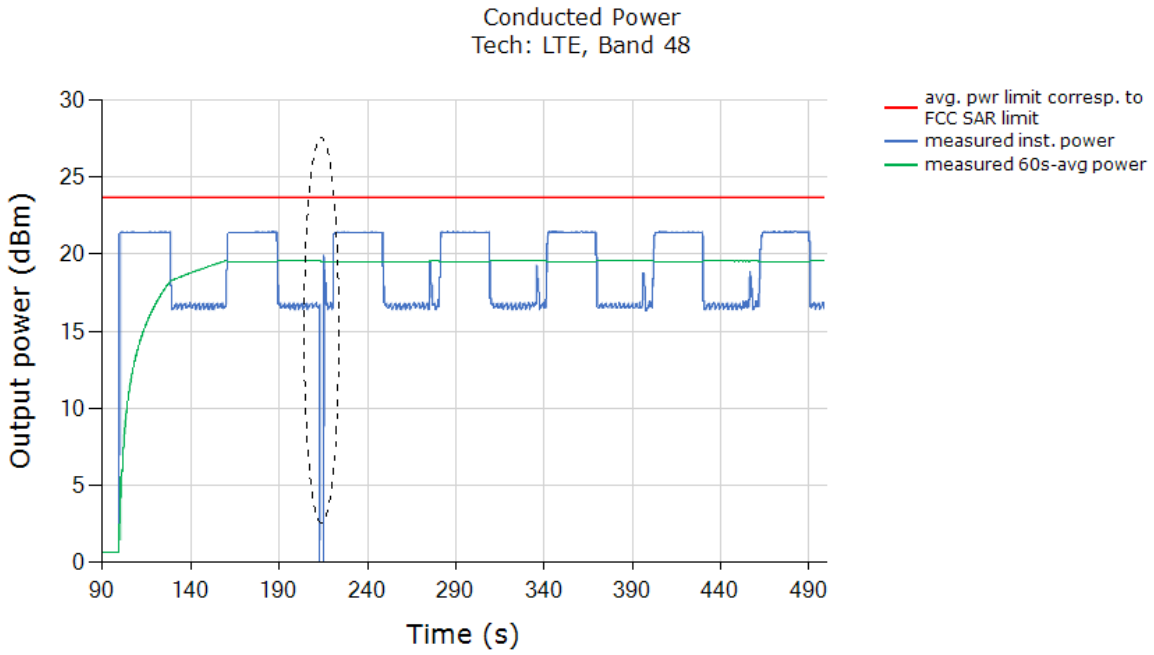
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.372
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of 75% (with 3dB *Reserve_power_margin* setting) of the measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

7.2 Call Drop Test Case

This test was measured LTE Band 48, Antenna 9, DSI=5, and with callbox requesting maximum power. The call drop was manually performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region). The measurement setup is shown in Figure 5-1. The detailed test procedure is described in Section 4.3.2.

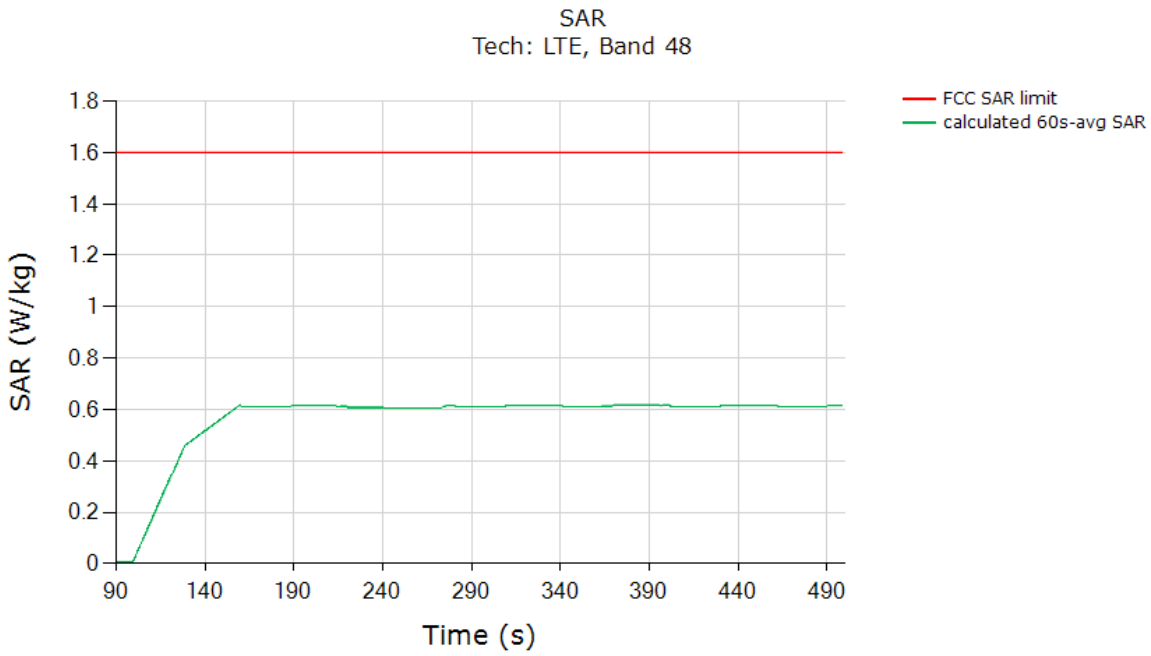
Call drop test result:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power kept the same $P_{reserve}$ level of LTE Band 48 after the call was re-established:



Plot Notes: The power level after the change in call kept the same *Preserve* level of LTE Band 48. The conducted power plot shows expected Tx transition.

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



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.616
Validated	

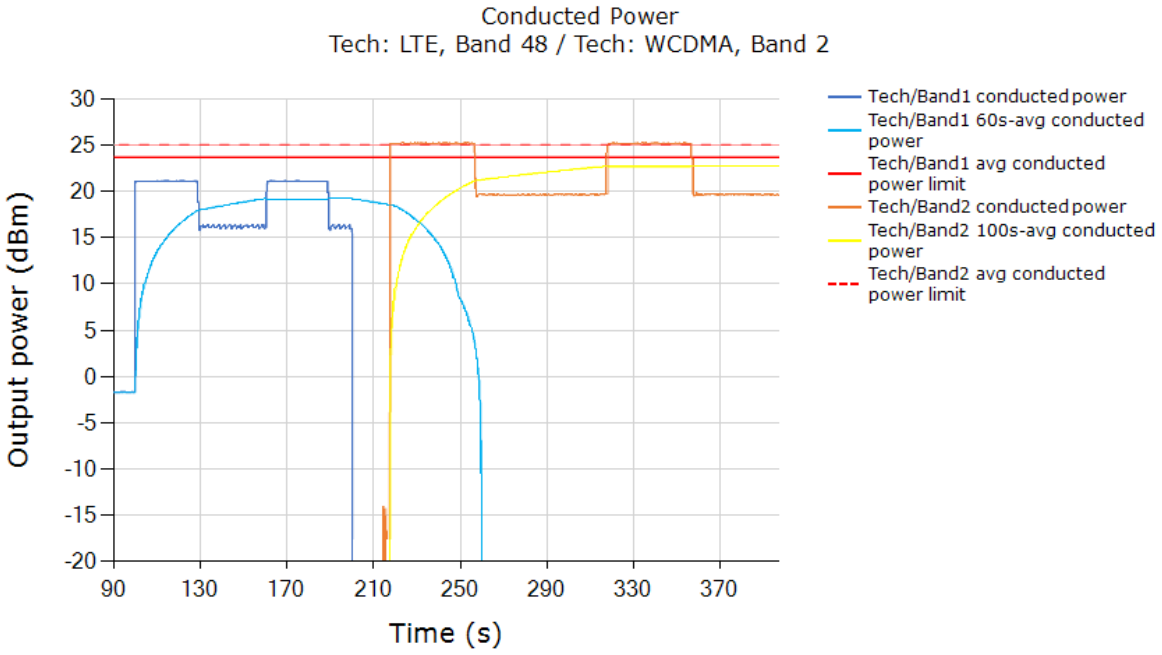
The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in call change scenario.

7.3 Change in Technology/Band Test Case

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with a technology switch from LTE 48, Antenna 9, DSI = 5 to UMTS Band 2, Antenna 2, DSI = 5. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.3, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1, the technology/band switch was performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region).

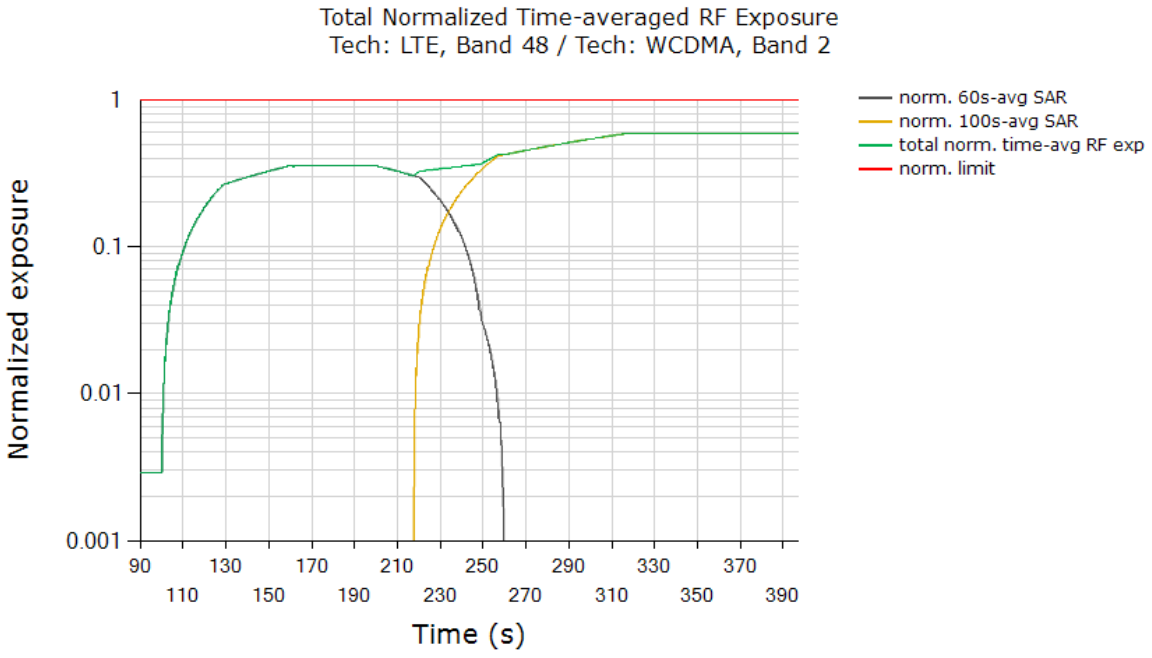
Test result for change in technology/band:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed from LTE Band 48, Antenna 9, DSI = 5 $P_{reserve}$ level to UMTS Band 2, Antenna 2, DSI = 5 $P_{reserve}$ level (within 1 dB device uncertainty):



Note: As per the manufacturer, *Reserve_power_margin* = 3 dB. Based on Table 6-1, EFS P_{limit} = 19.5dBm for LTE Band 48 (DSI=5), and EFS P_{limit} = 22.5 dBm for UMTS Band 2 (DSI=5), it can be seen from above plot that the difference in *Preserve* (= P_{limit} – *3dB Reserve_power_margin*) power level corresponds to the expected difference in P_{limit} levels of 3dB (within 1dB of sub6 radio design related uncertainty). Therefore, the conducted power plot shows expected transition in Tx power.

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



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized SAR limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.605
Validated	

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

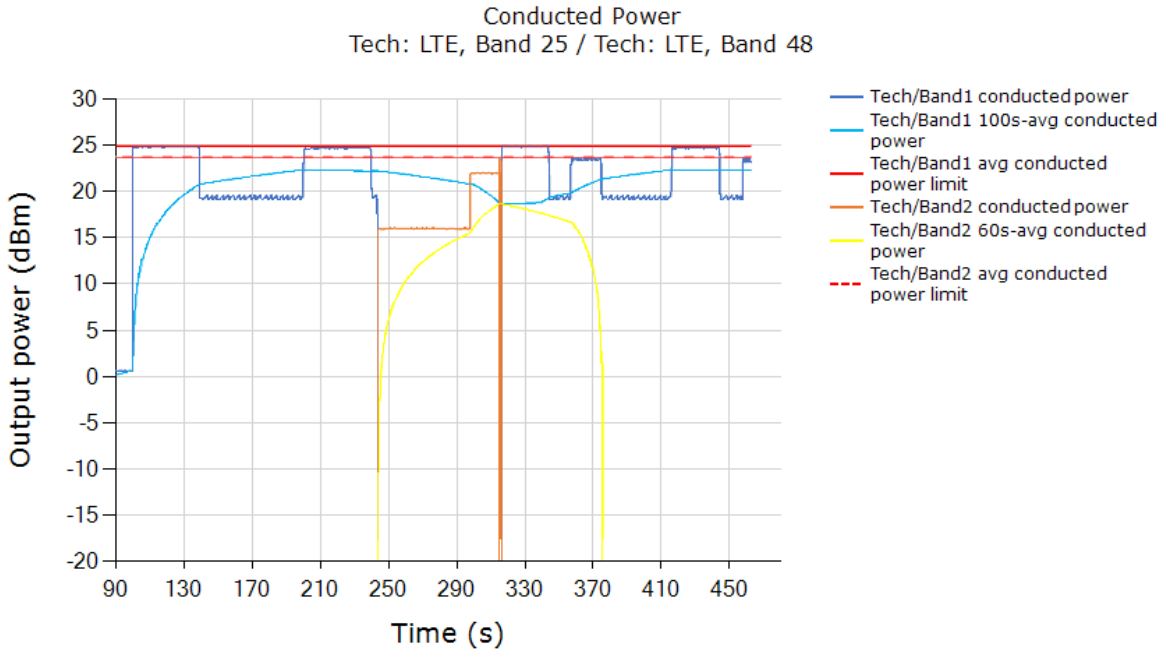
7.4 Change in Time window / antenna switch test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with time-window/antenna switch between LTE Band 25, Antenna 2, DSI = 5 (100s window) and LTE B48, Antenna 9, DSI = 5 (60s window). Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.6, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1(b), the time-window switch via tech/band/antenna switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level.

7.4.1 Test case 1: transition from LTE Band 25 to LTE Band 48 (i.e., 100s to 60s), then back to LTE Band 25

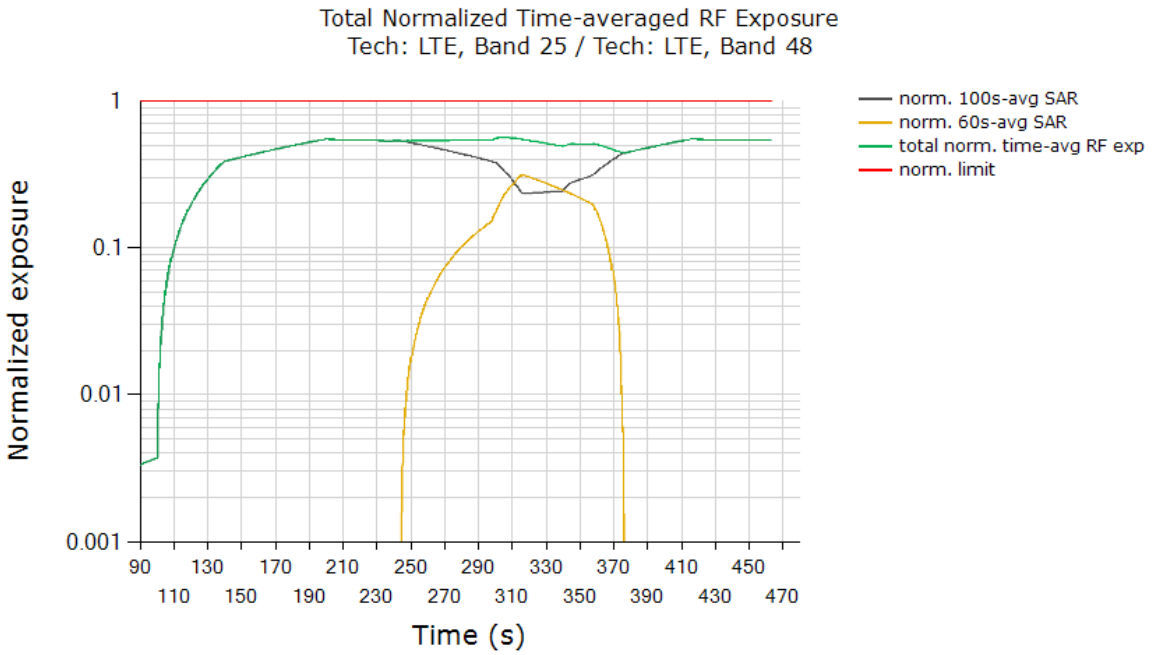
Test result for change in time-window (from 100s to 60s to 100s):

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when LTE Band 25 switches to LTE Band 48 (~240 seconds timestamp) and switches back to LTE Band 25 (~310s seconds timestamp):



Plot Notes: As per the manufacturer, *Reserve_power_margin* = 3dB. Based on Table 6-1, EFS P_{limit} = 22.5dBm for LTE Band 25 DSI = 5 (100s window), and EFS P_{limit} = 19.5dBm for LTE Band 48 DSI = 5 (60s window). The conducted power plot shows expected transitions in Tx power at ~240 seconds (100s-to-60s transition) and at ~310 seconds (60s-to-100s transition) in order to maintain total time-averaged RF exposure compliance across time windows, as show in next plot.

Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 25 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE B48 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



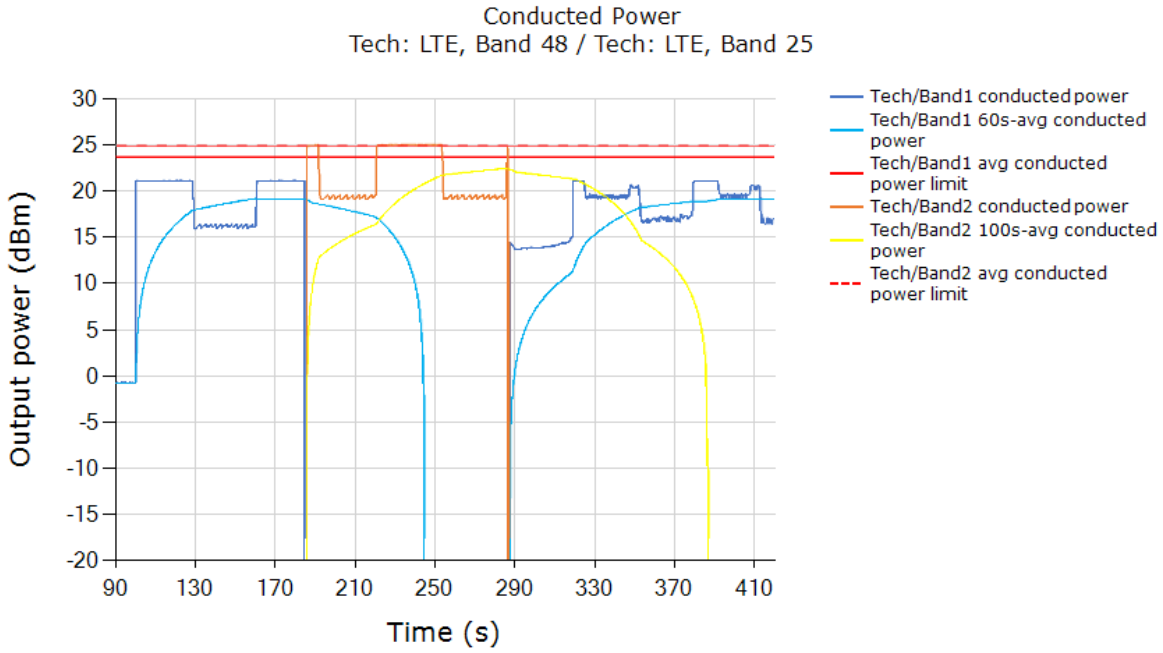
	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.564
Validated	

Plot Notes: Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 100s-to-60s window at ~240s time stamp, and from 60s-to-100s window at ~310s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time-window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (7c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized *SAR_design_target* + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.564 being ≤ 0.79 (= 1.01/1.6 + 1dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

7.4.2 Test case 2: transition from LTE Band 48 to LTE Band 25 (i.e., 60s to 100s), then back to LTE Band 48

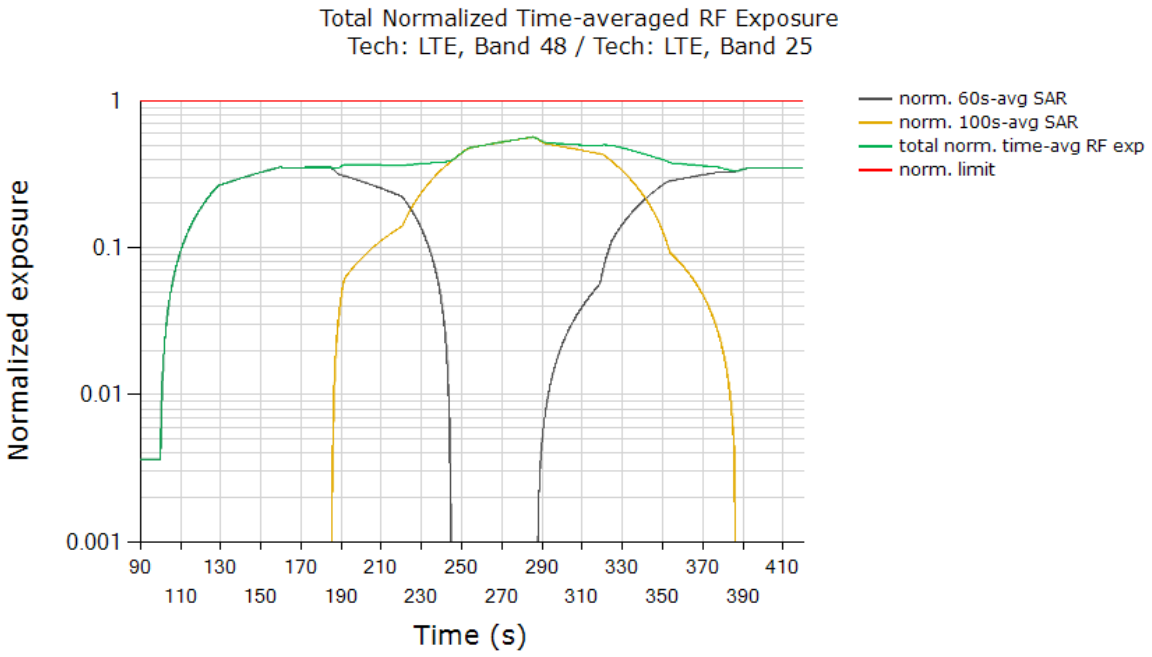
Test result for change in time-window (from 60s to 100s to 60s):

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when LTE Band 48 switches to LTE Band 25 (~185 seconds timestamp) and switches back to LTE Band 48 (~285 seconds timestamp):



Note: As per the manufacturer, *Reserve_power_margin* = 3dB. Based on Table 6-1, EFS P_{limit} = 19.5dBm for LTE Band 48 DSI = 5 (60s window), and EFS P_{limit} = 22.5dBm for LTE B25 DSI = 5 (100s window).The conducted power plot shows expected transitions in Tx power at ~185s (60s-to-100s transition) and at ~285s (100s-to-60s transition) in order to maintain total time-averaged RF exposure compliance across time windows, as show in next plot.

Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the Tx power of device to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 48 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 25 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



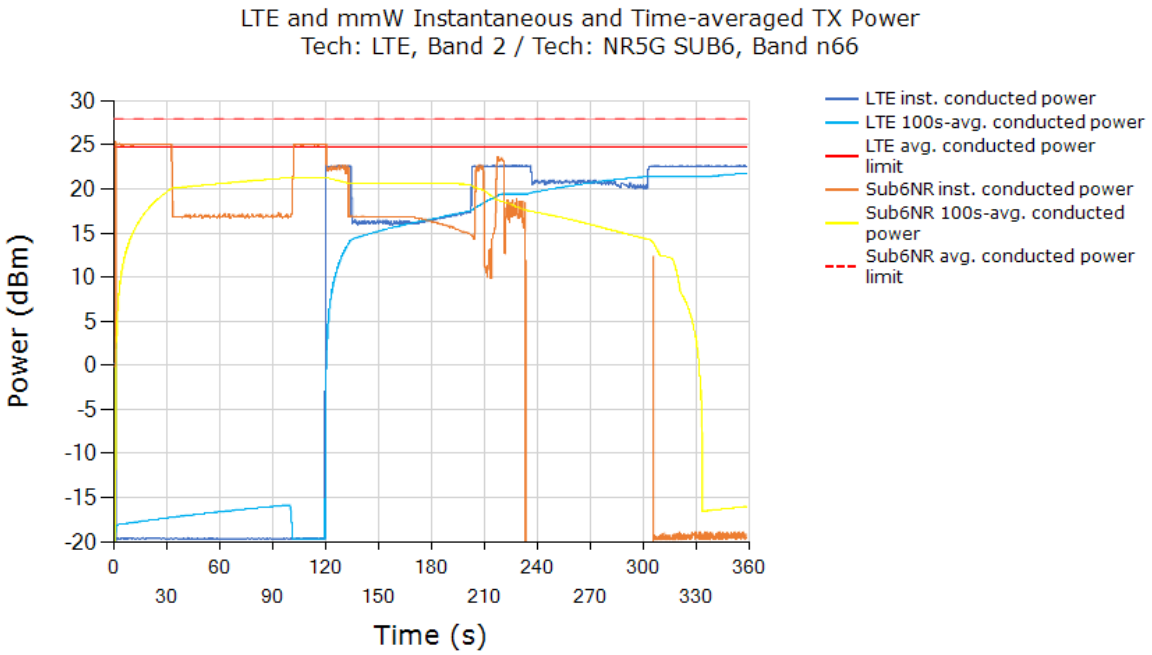
	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.566
Validated	

Plot Notes: Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 60s-to-100s window at ~185 time stamp, and from 100s-to-60s window at ~285s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time-window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (7c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized *SAR_design_target* + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.566 being ≤ 0.79 (= 1.01/1.6 + 1dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

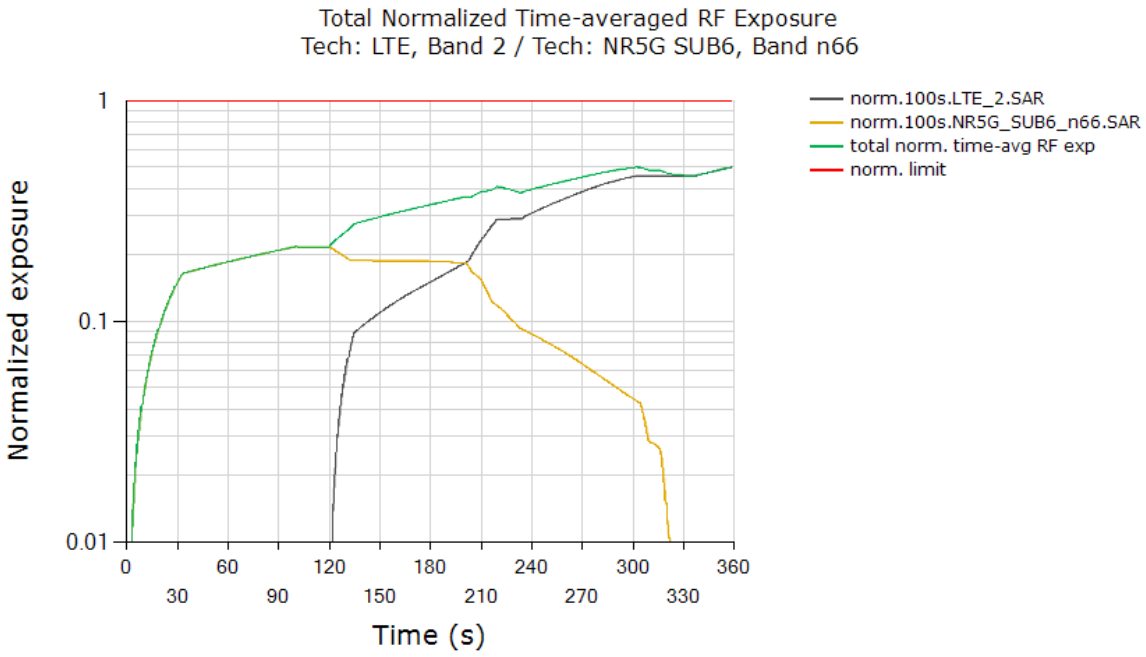
7.5 Switch in SAR exposure test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 2 + Sub6 NR Band n66 call. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.7 and Appendix F.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1(c) since LTE and Sub6 NR are using different antenna ports, the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR_{sub6NR} only scenario (t =0s ~120s), SAR_{su6NR} + SAR_{LTE} scenario (t =120s ~ 240s) and SAR_{LTE} only scenario (t > 240s).

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed in various SAR exposure scenarios, SAR_{sub6NR} only (0s ~120s), SAR_{su6NR} + SAR_{LTE} (120s ~ 240s) and SAR_{LTE} only scenario (> 240s):



Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE B2 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n66 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.500
Validated	

Plot Notes: Device starts predominantly in Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 75% of exposure margin (based on 3dB reserve margin setting) for Sub6 NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = 75% * 0.488 W/kg measured SAR at Sub6 NR P_{limit} / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.229 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see orange curve between 0s~120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = 0.861 W/kg measured SAR at LTE P_{limit} / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.538 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see black curve after t = 240s). Additionally, in SAR exposure switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized *SAR_design_target* + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.500 being ≤ 0.79 (= 1.01/1.6 + 1dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

8 SYSTEM VERIFICATION (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

8.1 Tissue Verification

Table 8-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (°C)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ε
08/10/2020	1750 Body	21.6	1710	1.443	54.064	1.463	53.537
			1720	1.451	54.061	1.469	53.511
			1745	1.470	54.052	1.485	53.445
			1750	1.475	54.050	1.488	53.432
			1770	1.490	54.031	1.501	53.379
			1790	1.505	53.994	1.514	53.326
08/25/2020	1750 Body	21.8	1710	1.413	52.819	1.463	53.537
			1720	1.420	52.819	1.469	53.511
			1745	1.438	52.819	1.485	53.445
			1750	1.442	52.817	1.488	53.432
			1770	1.456	52.802	1.501	53.379
			1790	1.470	52.775	1.514	53.326
08/10/2020	1900 Body	21.6	1850	1.550	53.849	1.520	53.300
			1860	1.557	53.840	1.520	53.300
			1880	1.571	53.830	1.520	53.300
			1900	1.584	53.808	1.520	53.300
			1905	1.588	53.801	1.520	53.300
			1910	1.592	53.792	1.520	53.300
08/25/2020	1900 Body	21.8	1850	1.514	52.673	1.520	53.300
			1860	1.522	52.662	1.520	53.300
			1880	1.536	52.640	1.520	53.300
			1900	1.549	52.605	1.520	53.300
			1905	1.552	52.594	1.520	53.300
			1910	1.556	52.584	1.520	53.300
09/24/2020	1900 Body	21.4	1850	1.536	53.265	1.520	53.300
			1860	1.543	53.253	1.520	53.300
			1880	1.558	53.235	1.520	53.300
			1900	1.573	53.220	1.520	53.300
			1905	1.576	53.216	1.520	53.300
			1910	1.580	53.212	1.520	53.300
08/27/2020	3700 Body	19.5	3500	3.151	49.331	3.314	51.321
			3550	3.209	49.234	3.372	51.254
			3560	3.221	49.220	3.384	51.240
			3600	3.269	49.156	3.431	51.186
			3650	3.327	49.045	3.489	51.118
			3690	3.376	48.981	3.536	51.063
			3700	3.387	48.966	3.548	51.050

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1526-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

8.2 Test System Verification

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

Table 8-2
System Verification Results – 1g

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Source SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	$Deviation_{1g}$ (%)
M	1750	BODY	08/10/2020	23.1	21.6	0.100	1150	7526	3.890	36.600	38.900	6.28%
N	1750	BODY	08/25/2020	22.7	21.8	0.100	1150	7526	3.670	36.600	36.700	0.27%
M	1900	BODY	08/10/2020	23.1	21.6	0.100	5d148	7526	4.170	39.100	41.700	6.65%
N	1900	BODY	08/25/2020	22.7	21.8	0.100	5d148	7526	3.800	39.100	38.000	-2.81%
M	1900	BODY	09/24/2020	22.7	21.4	0.100	5d149	7526	4.280	39.400	42.800	8.63%
M	3700	BODY	08/27/2020	22.0	19.5	0.100	1067	7526	6.590	65.200	65.900	1.07%

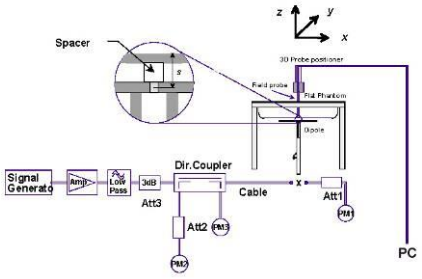


Figure 8-1
System Verification Setup Diagram

Figure 8-2
System Verification Setup Photo

9 SAR TEST RESULTS (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

9.1 Time-varying Tx Power Case

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

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

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

Following Section 4.4, for each of selected technology/band (listed in Table 6-2):

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

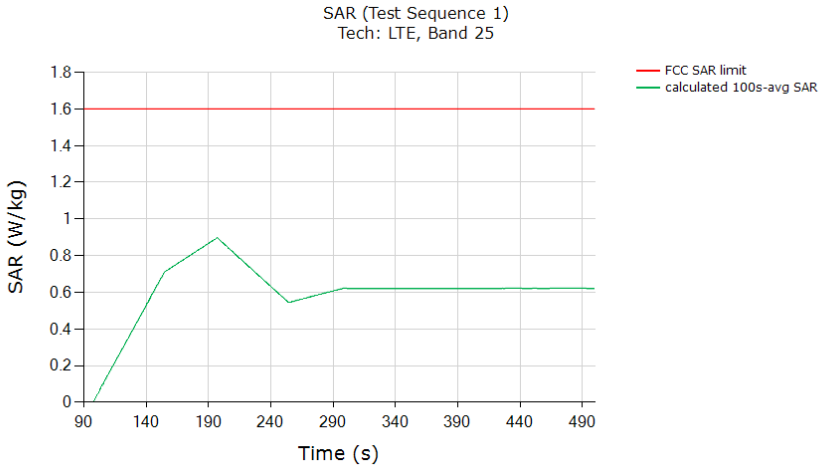
To demonstrate compliance, all the pointSAR measurement results were converted into 1gSAR or 10gSAR values by using Equation (3a), rewritten below:

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

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR\_P_{limit}$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit} from above step 1 and 2, and measured *1gSAR* or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} obtained from Part 1 report and listed in Table 6-2 of this report.

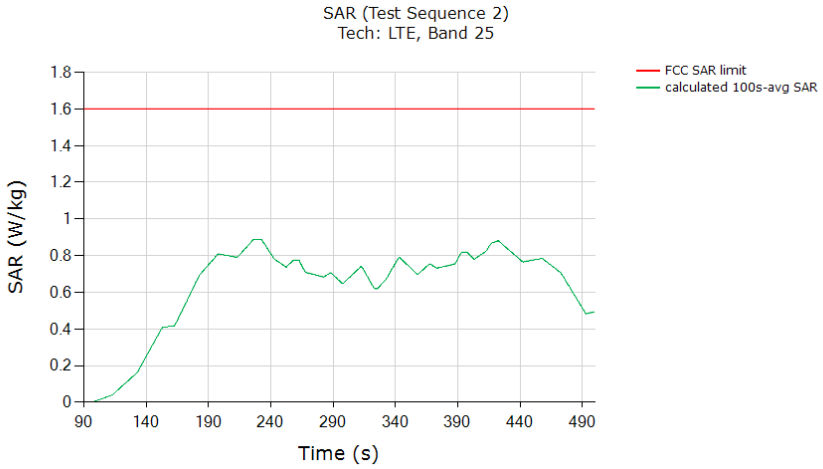
9.1.1 LTE Band 25

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.897
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

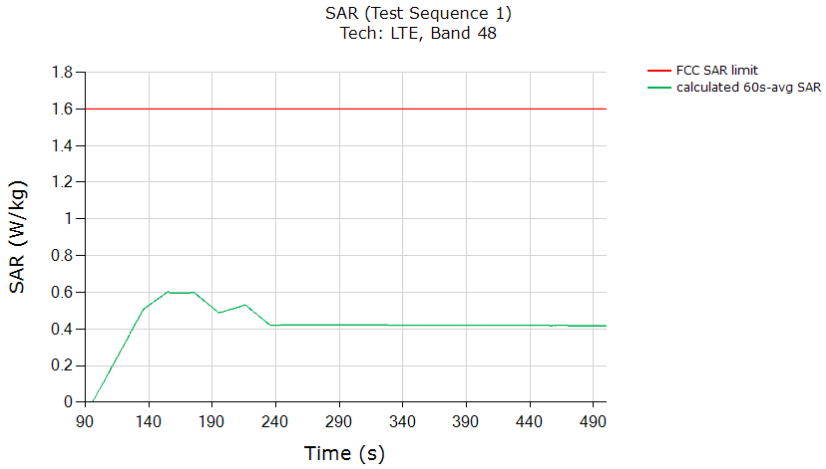
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.887
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

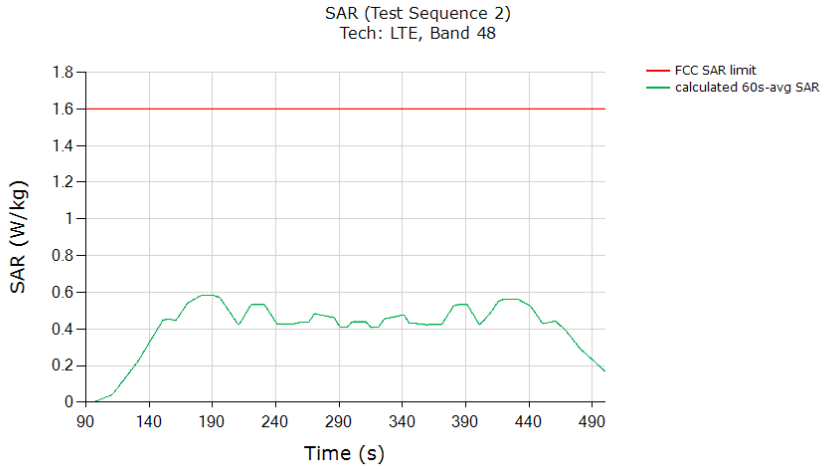
9.1.2 LTE Band 48

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.602
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

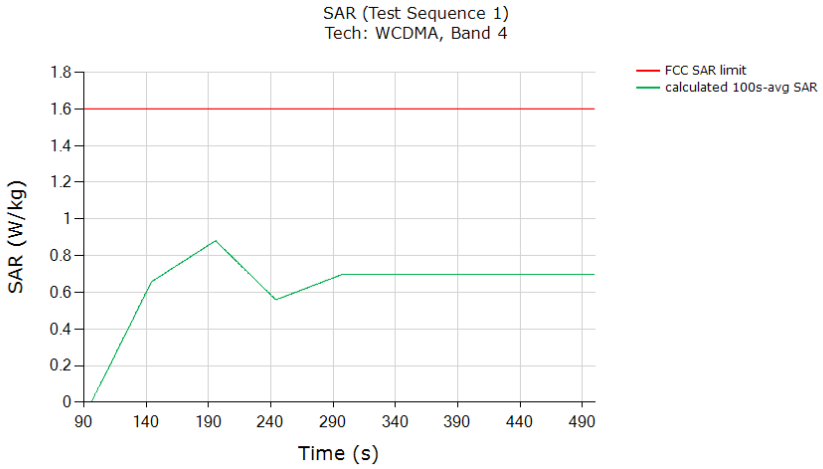
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.582
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

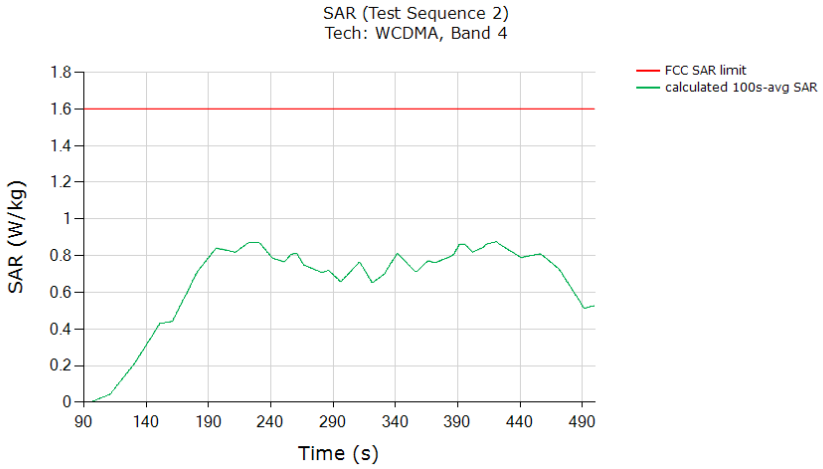
9.1.3 UMTS B4

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.880
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

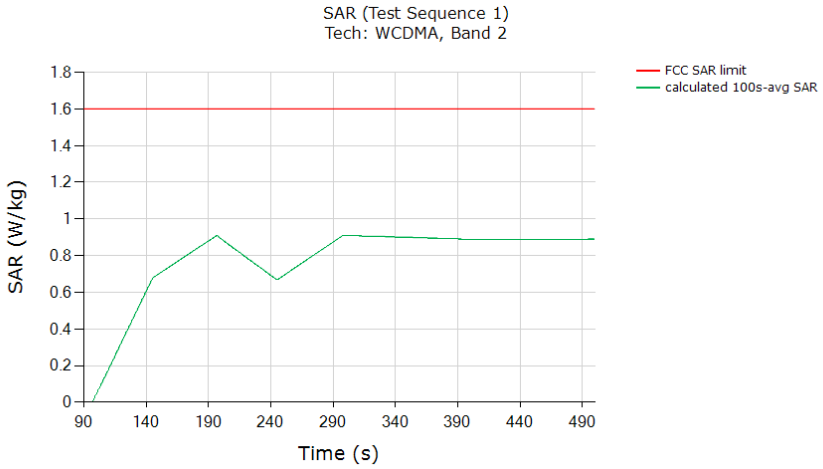
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.875
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

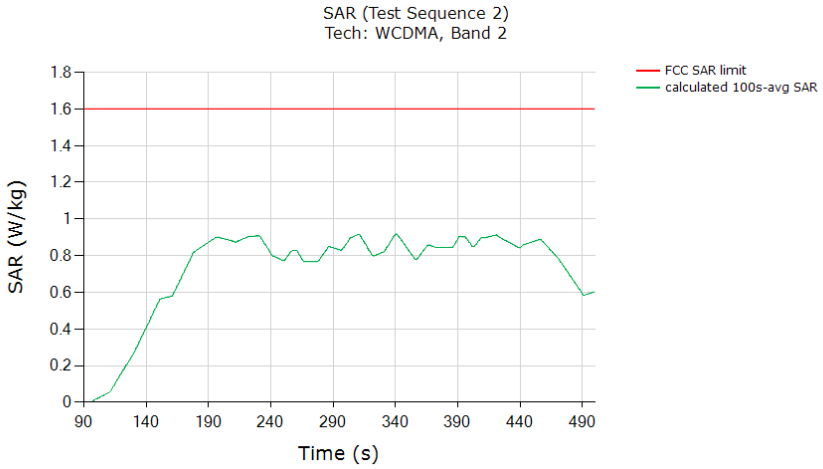
9.1.4 UMTS B2

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.910
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

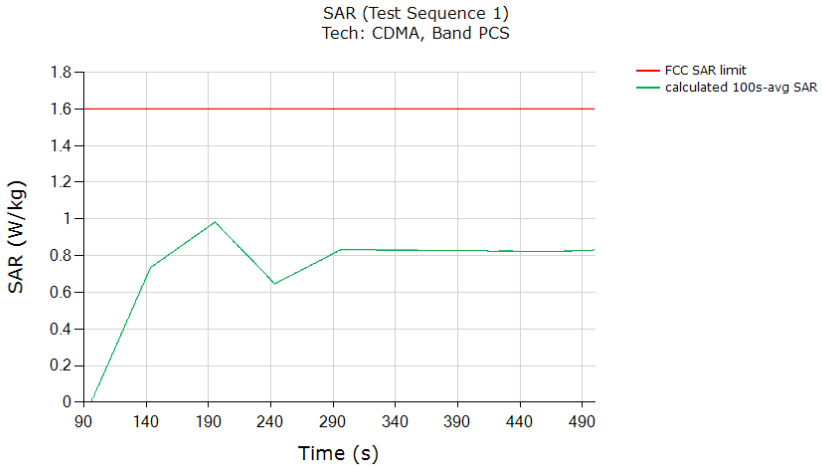
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.916
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

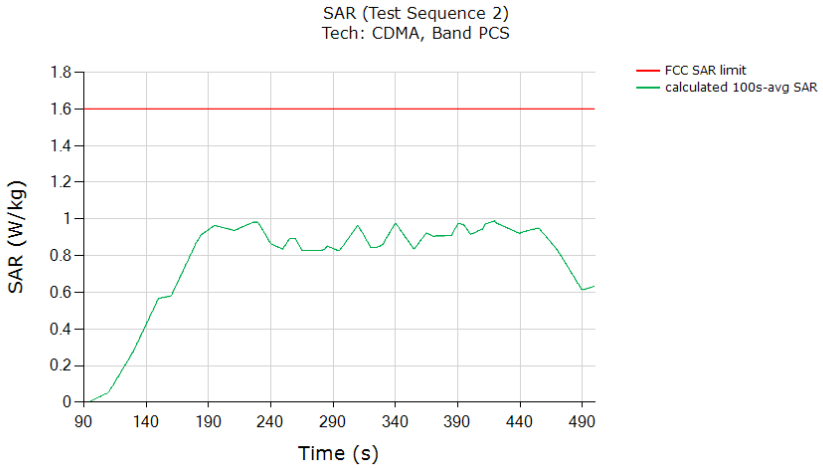
9.1.5 CDMA/EVDO BC1

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.983
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

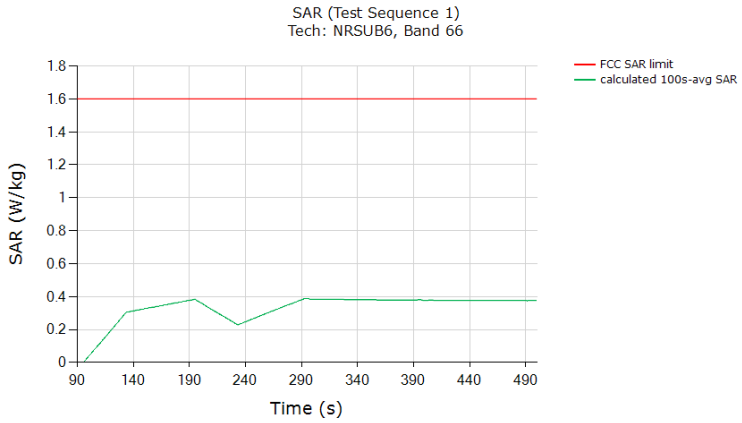
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.988
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

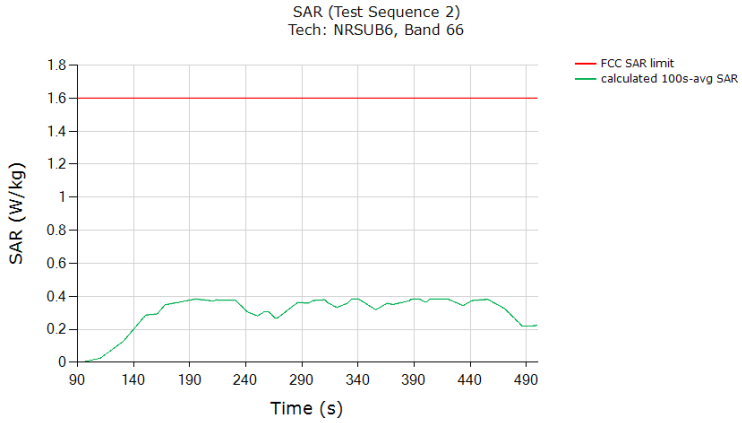
9.1.6 NR n66

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.387
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of 75% (with 3dB *Reserve_power_margin* setting) of the measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.383
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of 75% (with 3dB *Reserve_power_margin* setting) of the measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 6-2).	

Note: The above test case was performed with the device transmitting in EN-DC Mode with the LTE Anchor set to all down-bits. Appendix F contains more details about the NSA test setup.

10 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/8/2019	Biennial	3/8/2021	MY42082385
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	12/19/2019	Annual	12/19/2020	MY48010233
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	2/19/2020	Annual	2/19/2021	MY47420651
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	12/31/2019	Annual	12/31/2020	US39170122
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	5/13/2020	Annual	5/13/2021	MY47420603
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/8/2019	Biennial	3/8/2021	MY42082385
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/11/2019	Biennial	3/11/2021	MY45090700
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	12/31/2019	Annual	12/31/2020	US39170122
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	1/16/2020	Annual	1/16/2021	US39170118
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433972
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433974
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	12/17/2019	Annual	12/17/2020	941001
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	2/27/2020	Annual	2/27/2021	1520501
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	2/27/2020	Annual	2/27/2021	1520503
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	12/17/2019	Annual	12/17/2020	1138001
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/4/2019	Annual	12/4/2020	0846215
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/4/2019	Annual	12/4/2020	1126066
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
COMTech	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M1S5A00-009
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	11/29/2018	Biennial	11/29/2020	181766801
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	10/9/2018	Biennial	10/9/2020	181647811
Control Company	4352	Long Stem Thermometer	6/26/2019	Biennial	6/26/2021	192282753
K & L	11SH10-1300/U4000	High Pass Filter	N/A	N/A	N/A	11SH10-1300/U4000 - 2
Keysight Technologies	772D	Dual Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	MY52180215
Keysight Technologies	E7515B	UXM 5G Wireless Test Platform	6/11/2019	Annual	12/11/2020	MY59150289
Keysight Technologies	M1740A	mmWave Transceiver	5/7/2019	Annual	11/7/2020	MY58481076
Keysight Technologies	M1740A	mmWave Transceiver	5/7/2019	Annual	11/7/2020	MY58481133
Keysight Technologies	E7770A	Common Interface Unit	4/29/2019	Annual	10/29/2020	MY58290483
Krytar	110067006	Directional Coupler, 10 - 67 GHz	N/A	N/A	N/A	200391
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
Mini Circuits	ZA2PD2-63-S+	Power Splitter	CBT	N/A	CBT	SUU64901930
Mini Circuits	ZAPD-2-272-S+	Power Splitter	CBT	N/A	CBT	SF702001405
MIniCircuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter	N/A	N/A	N/A	VUU78201318
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Narda	4216-10	Directional Coupler, 0.5 to 8.0 GHz, 10 dB	5/16/2019	Annual	11/16/2020	01492
Narda	4216-10	Directional Coupler, 0.5 to 8.0 GHz, 10 dB	5/16/2019	Annual	11/16/2020	01493
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Narda	BW-S10W2+	Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	831
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Newmark System	NSC-G2	Motion Controller	CBT	N/A	CBT	1007-D
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Ramsey Electronics, LLC	STE6300	Shielded Test Enclosure	N/A	N/A	N/A	1310
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	3/27/2020	Annual	3/27/2021	128633
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP8S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	6/1/2019	Annual	12/1/2020	108168
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP8S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	6/1/2019	Annual	12/1/2020	108523
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP8S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	6/10/2020	Annual	6/10/2021	109322
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP50S	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	6/1/2019	Annual	12/1/2020	101164
SPEAG	5G Verification Source 30GHz	30GHz System Verification Antenna	2/12/2020	Annual	6/19/2021	1043
SPEAG	EUmmWV3	E-field Probe	6/24/2020	Annual	6/24/2021	9364
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	10/22/2019	Annual	10/22/2020	1091
SPEAG	D1750V2	1750 MHz SAR Dipole	10/22/2018	Biennial	10/22/2020	1150
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/21/2019	Biennial	2/21/2021	5d148
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	10/23/2018	Biennial	10/23/2020	5d149
SPEAG	D3700V2	3700 MHz SAR Dipole	1/21/2020	Annual	1/21/2021	1067
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/15/2020	Annual	4/15/2021	1582
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	12/18/2019	Annual	12/18/2020	859
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	3/18/2020	Annual	3/18/2021	7526

Notes:

1. CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler, or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.
2. Each equipment item is used solely within its respective calibration period.
3. Due to the worldwide pandemic caused by the novel SAR-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19), special calibration extensions have been permitted by A2LA. Some equipment had its calibration period extended accordingly and will be calibrated when possible.

11 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

For SAR Measurements

a	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	**Tol. (± %)**	**Prob. Dist.**	**Div.**	**c_i 1gm**	**c_i 10 gms**	**1gm u_i (± %)**	**10gms u_i (± %)**	**v_i**
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	1.3	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	6.7	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2.7	N	1	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	1.67	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	0.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	7.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	10
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	4.1	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.0	1.1	10
Liquid Conductivity - Temperature Uncertainty	3.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Temperature Unceritainty	0.6	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)		RSS				11.5	11.3	60
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)		k=2				23.0	22.6	

12 CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

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

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

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APPENDIX A: VERIFICATION PLOTS

PCTEST

Date: 08-10-2020

1750MHz Body Verification

Medium

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [C]	Tissue Temperature [C]
1750.0	1750 Body	1.48	54.0	23.1	21.6

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section	Test Distance [mm]	Power [dBm]	Communication System, UID
Flat	10	20.0	CW, 0

Hardware Setup

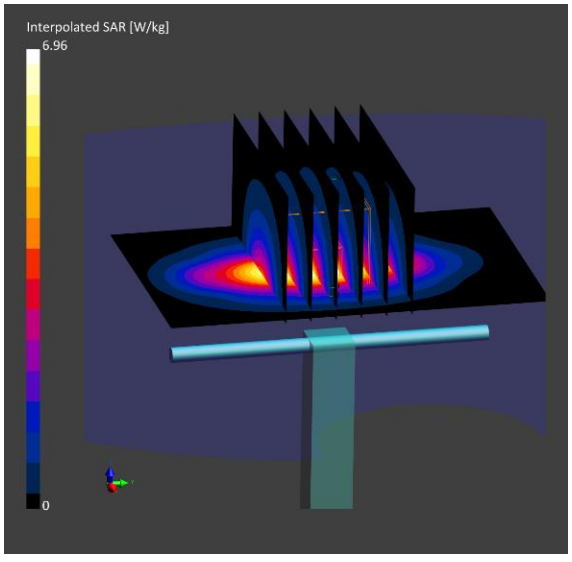
Phantom	Dipole	Probe, Calibration Date	Conversion Factor	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V8.0 (Right) - 1981	D1750V2 - SN1150	EX3DV4 - SN7526, 2020-03-18	7.62	DAE4 Sn859, 2019-12-18

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	50.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	15.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	3.89
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.07
Dev. 1g [%]	6.28



PCTEST

Date: 08-25-2020

1750MHz Body Verification

Medium

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [C]	Tissue Temperature [C]
1750.0	1750 Body	1.44	52.8	22.7	21.8

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section	Test Distance [mm]	Power [dBm]	Communication System, UID
Flat	10	20.0	CW, 0

Hardware Setup

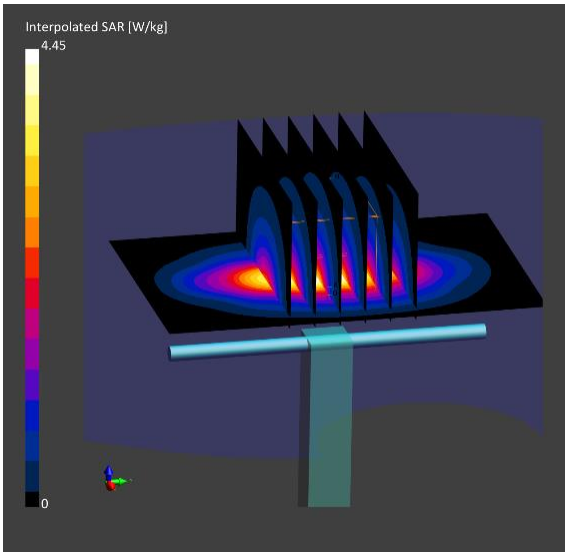
Phantom	Dipole	Probe, Calibration Date	Conversion Factor	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V8.0 - 1978	D1750V2 - SN1150	EX3DV4 - SN7526, 2020-03-18	7.62	DAE4 Sn1582, 2020-04-15

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	50.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	15.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	3.67
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	1.96
Dev. 1g [%]	0.27



PCTEST

Date: 08-10-2020

1900MHz Body Verification

Medium

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [C]	Tissue Temperature [C]
1900.0	1900 Body	1.58	53.8	23.1	21.6

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section	Test Distance [mm]	Power [dBm]	Communication System, UID
Flat	10	20.0	CW, 0

Hardware Setup

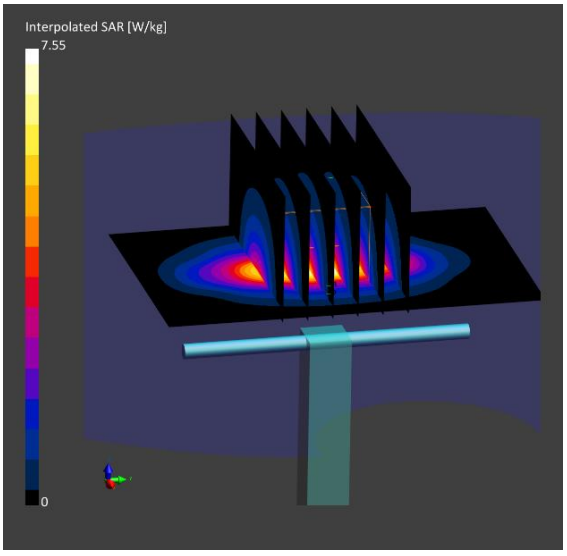
Phantom	Dipole	Probe, Calibration Date	Conversion Factor	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V8.0 (Right) - 1981	D1900V2 - SN5d148	EX3DV4 - SN7526, 2020-03-18	7.33	DAE4 Sn859, 2019-12-18

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	50.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	15.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	4.17
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.15
Dev. 1g [%]	6.65



PCTEST

Date: 08-25-2020

1900MHz Body Verification

Medium

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [C]	Tissue Temperature [C]
1900.0	1900 Body	1.55	52.6	22.7	21.8

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section	Test Distance [mm]	Power [dBm]	Communication System, UID
Flat	10	20.0	CW, 0

Hardware Setup

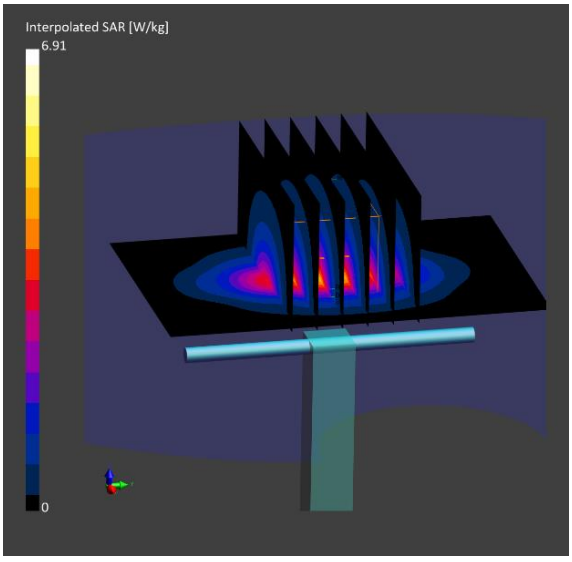
Phantom	Dipole	Probe, Calibration Date	Conversion Factor	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V8.0 - 1978	D1900V2 - SN5d148	EX3DV4 - SN7526, 2020-03-18	7.33	DAE4 Sn1582, 2020-04-15

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	50.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	15.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	3.80
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.00
Dev. 1g [%]	-2.81



PCTEST

Date: 09-24-2020

1900MHz Body Verification

Medium

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [C]	Tissue Temperature [C]
1900.0	1900 Body	1.57	53.2	22.7	21.4

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section	Test Distance [mm]	Power [dBm]	Communication System, UID
Flat	10	20.0	CW, 0

Hardware Setup

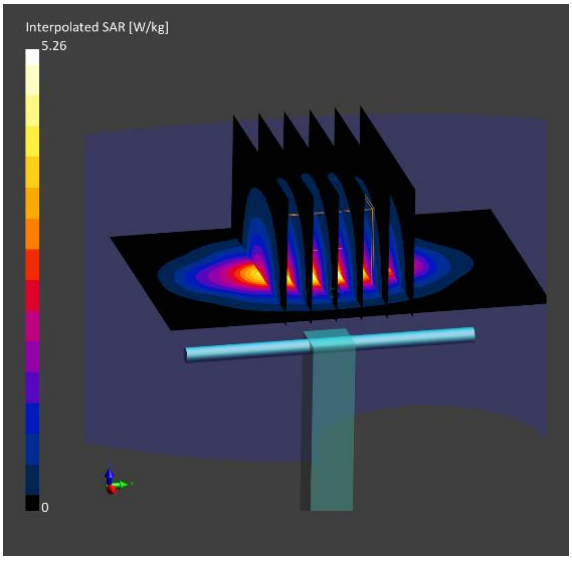
Phantom	Dipole	Probe, Calibration Date	Conversion Factor	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V8.0 (Right) - 1981	D1900V2 - SN5d149	EX3DV4 - SN7526, 2020-03-18	7.33	DAE4 Sn859, 2019-12-18

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	50.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	15.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	4.28
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.20
Dev. 1g [%]	8.63



PCTEST

Date: 08-27-2020

3700MHz Body Verification

Medium

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [C]	Tissue Temperature [C]
3700.0	3700 Body	3.39	49.0	22.0	19.5

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section	Test Distance [mm]	Power [dBm]	Communication System, UID
Flat	10	20.0	CW, 0

Hardware Setup

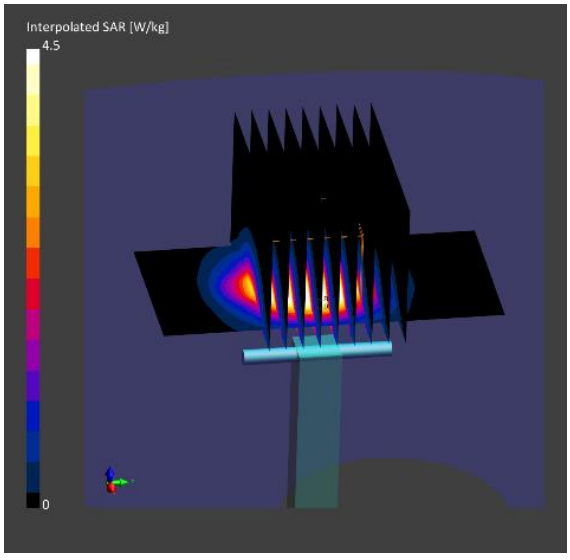
Phantom	Dipole	Probe, Calibration Date	Conversion Factor	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V8.0 (Right) - 1981	D3700V2 - SN1067	EX3DV4 - SN7526, 2020-03-18	5.8	DAE4 Sn859, 2019-12-18

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	40.0 x 80.0	50.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 10.0	4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	No	Yes
Grading Ratio	n/a	1.4

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	6.59
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.42
Dev. 1g [%]	1.07



APPENDIX B: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

1) The network analyzer and probe system were configured and calibrated.
2) The probe was immersed in the tissue. The tissue was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
4) The complex relative permittivity ε' can be calculated from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp\left[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r'\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}\right]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where *Y* is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

3 Composition / Information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures
Description: Aqueous solution with surfactants and inhibitors
Declarable, or hazardous components:

CAS: 107-21-1 EINECS: 203-473-3 Reg.nr.: 01-2119456816-28-0000	**Ethanediol** STOT RE 2, H373; Acute Tox. 4, H302	>1.0-4.9%
CAS: 68608-26-4 EINECS: 271-781-5 Reg.nr.: 01-2119527859-22-0000	**Sodium petroleum sulfonate** Eye Irrit. 2, H319	< 2.9%
CAS: 107-41-5 EINECS: 203-489-0 Reg.nr.: 01-2119539582-35-0000	**Hexylene Glycol / 2-Methyl-pentane-2,4-diol** Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319	< 2.9%
CAS: 68920-66-1 NLP: 500-236-9 Reg.nr.: 01-2119489407-26-0000	**Alkoxylated alcohol, > C_{16}** Aquatic Chronic 2, H411; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319	< 2.0%

Additional information:
For the wording of the listed risk phrases refer to section 16.
Not mentioned CAS-, EINECS- or registration numbers are to be regarded as Proprietary/Confidential.
The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage concentration of proprietary components is withheld as a trade secret.

Figure B -13-1

Note: Liquid recipes are proprietary SPEAG. Since the composition is approximate to the actual liquids utilized, the manufacturer tissue-equivalent liquid data sheets are provided below.

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Measurement Certificate / Material Test

Item Name	**Body Tissue Simulating Liquid (MBBL600-6000V6)**
Product No.	SL AAM U16 BC (Batch: 181029-1)
Manufacturer	SPEAG

Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated DAK probe.

Target Parameters

Target parameters as defined in the KDB 865664 compliance standard.

Test Condition

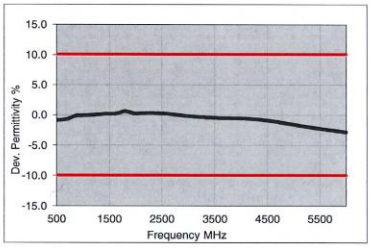
Ambient Condition	22°C ; 30% humidity
TSL Temperature	22°C
Test Date	30-Oct-18
Operator	CL

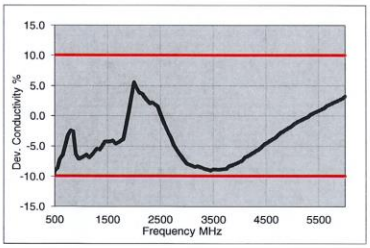
Additional Information

TSL Density
TSL Heat-capacity

Results

	Measured			Target		Diff.to Target [%]	
f [MHz]	e'	e''	sigma	eps	sigma	Δ-eps	Δ-sigma
800	55.1	21.3	0.95	55.3	0.97	-0.4	-2.1
825	55.1	20.8	0.96	55.2	0.98	-0.3	-2.0
835	55.1	20.6	0.96	55.1	0.99	0.0	-2.5
850	55.1	20.4	0.96	55.2	0.99	-0.1	-3.0
900	55.0	19.7	0.98	55.0	1.05	0.0	-6.7
1400	54.2	15.6	1.22	54.1	1.28	0.2	-4.7
1450	54.1	15.4	1.24	54.0	1.30	0.2	-4.6
1500	54.1	15.3	1.27	53.9	1.33	0.3	-4.5
1550	54.0	15.1	1.30	53.9	1.36	0.2	-4.4
1600	53.9	15.0	1.33	53.8	1.39	0.2	-4.3
1625	53.9	14.9	1.35	53.8	1.41	0.3	-4.3
1640	53.9	14.9	1.36	53.7	1.42	0.3	-4.2
1650	53.8	14.9	1.36	53.7	1.43	0.2	-4.9
1700	53.8	14.8	1.40	53.6	1.46	0.4	-4.1
1750	53.7	14.7	1.43	53.4	1.49	0.5	-4.0
1800	53.7	14.6	1.46	53.3	1.52	0.8	-3.9
1810	53.7	14.6	1.47	53.3	1.52	0.8	-3.3
1825	53.7	14.6	1.48	53.3	1.52	0.8	-2.6
1850	53.6	14.5	1.50	53.3	1.52	0.6	-1.3
1900	53.5	14.5	1.53	53.3	1.52	0.4	0.7
1950	53.5	14.5	1.57	53.3	1.52	0.4	3.3
2000	53.4	14.4	1.60	53.3	1.52	0.2	5.3
2050	53.4	14.4	1.64	53.2	1.57	0.3	4.5
2100	53.3	14.4	1.68	53.2	1.62	0.2	3.7
2150	53.3	14.4	1.72	53.1	1.66	0.4	3.6
2200	53.2	14.4	1.76	53.0	1.71	0.3	2.9
2250	53.1	14.4	1.81	53.0	1.76	0.2	2.8
2300	53.1	14.4	1.85	52.9	1.81	0.4	2.2
2350	53.0	14.5	1.89	52.8	1.85	0.3	2.2
2400	52.9	14.5	1.94	52.8	1.90	0.2	2.1
2450	52.9	14.5	1.98	52.7	1.95	0.4	1.5
2500	52.8	14.6	2.03	52.6	2.02	0.3	0.5
2550	52.7	14.6	2.07	52.6	2.09	0.2	-1.0
2600	52.6	14.7	2.12	52.5	2.16	0.2	-1.9





3500	51.1	15.5	3.02	51.3	3.31	-0.4	-8.8
3700	50.8	15.7	3.24	51.1	3.55	-0.5	-8.8
5200	48.1	18.2	5.27	49.0	5.30	-1.8	-0.6
5250	48.0	18.3	5.34	49.0	5.36	-1.9	-0.4
5300	47.9	18.4	5.41	48.9	5.42	-2.0	-0.2
5500	47.5	18.6	5.70	48.6	5.65	-2.2	0.8
5600	47.3	18.8	5.84	48.5	5.77	-2.3	1.3
5700	47.1	18.9	5.99	48.3	5.88	-2.5	1.8
5800	47.0	19.0	6.14	48.2	6.00	-2.6	2.3

Figure B-13-2
600 – 5800 MHz Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

APPENDIX C: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1526-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Table C-1
SAR System Validation Summary – 1g

SAR System	Freq. (MHz)	Date	Probe SN	Probe Cal Point		Cond. (σ)	Perm. (εr)	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
								SENSITIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
M	1750	5/19/2020	7526	1750	Body	1.507	51.979	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
N	1750	5/14/2020	7526	1750	Body	1.463	52.562	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
N	1900	5/14/2020	7526	1900	Body	1.562	52.331	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
M	1900	5/19/2020	7526	1900	Body	1.585	53.549	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
M	3700	5/21/2020	7526	3700	Body	3.394	51.953	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04.

APPENDIX E: TEST SEQUENCES

1. Test sequence is generated based on below parameters of the DUT:
   a. Measured maximum power (P_{max})
   b. Measured Tx_power_at_SAR_design_target (P_{limit})
   c. Reserve_power_margin (dB)
      - $P_{reserve}$ (dBm) = measured P_{limit} (dBm) – Reserve_power_margin (dB)
   d. *SAR_time_window* (100s for FCC)
2. Test Sequence 1 Waveform:

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

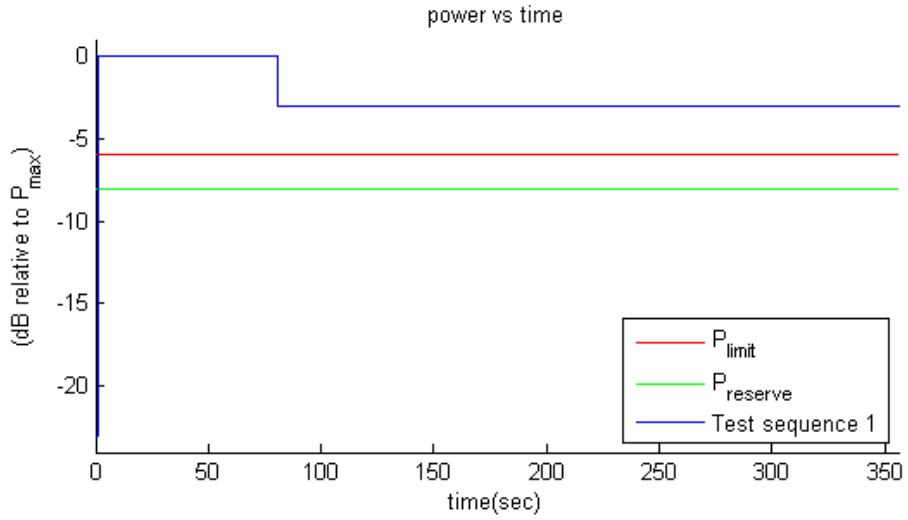


Figure E-1
Test sequence 1 waveform

3. Test Sequence 2 Waveform:

Based on the parameters described above, the Test Sequence 2 is generated as described in Table 8-1, which contains two 170 second-long sequences (yellow and green highlighted rows) that are mirrored around the center row of 20s, resulting in a total duration of 360 seconds:

Table E-1
Test Sequence 2

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

The Test Sequence 2 waveform is shown in Figure E-2.

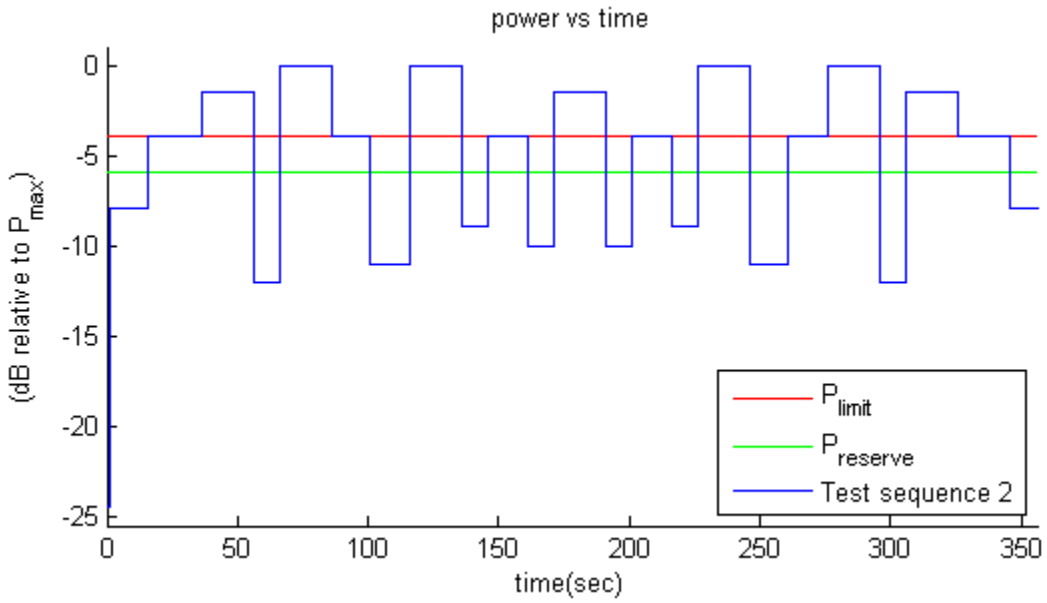


Figure E-2
Test sequence 2 waveform

APPENDIX F: TEST PROCEDURES FOR SUB6 NR + NR RADIO

Appendix F provides the test procedures for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for LTE + Sub6 NR non-standalone (NSA) mode transmission scenario, where sub-6GHz LTE link acts as an anchor.

F.1 Time-varying Tx power test for sub6 NR in NSA mode

Follows Section 4.2.1 to select test configurations for time-varying test. This test is performed with two pre-defined test sequences (described in Section 4.1) applied to Sub6 NR (with LTE on all-down bits or low power for the entire test after establishing the LTE+Sub6 NR call with the callbox). Follow the test procedures described in Section 4.3.1 to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time averaged Tx power of Sub6 NR when converted into 1gSAR values does not exceed the regulatory limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)). Sub6 NR response to test sequence1 and test sequence2 will be similar to other technologies (say, LTE), and are shown in Sections 9.1.6 and 9.1.7.

F.2 Switch in SAR exposure between LTE vs. Sub6 NR during transmission

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR for LTE radio only, SAR from both LTE radio and sub6 NR, and SAR from sub6 NR only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance with FCC limit.

Test procedure:

4. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for LTE and sub6 NR in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} is:
   - □ Establish device in call with the callbox for LTE in desired band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to LTE P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
   - □ Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to Sub6 NR P_{limit}. If testing LTE+Sub6 NR in non-standalone mode, then establish LTE+Sub6 NR call with callbox and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from Sub6 NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2 P_{limit} (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits)
5. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value with EUT setup for LTE + Sub6 NR call. First, establish LTE connection in all-up bits with the callbox, and then Sub6 NR connection is added with callbox requesting UE to transmit at maximum power in Sub6 NR. As soon as the Sub6 NR connection is established, request all-down bits on LTE link (otherwise, Sub6 NR will not have sufficient RF exposure margin to sustain the call with LTE in all-up bits). Continue LTE (all-down bits) + Sub6 NR transmission for more than one time-window duration to test predominantly Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is negligible from all-down bits in LTE). After at least one time-window, request LTE to go all-up bits to test LTE SAR and Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario. After at least one more time-window, drop (or request all-down bits) Sub6 NR transmission to test predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario. Continue the test for at least one more time-window. Record the conducted Tx powers for both LTE and Sub6 NR for the entire duration of this test.

6. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and Sub6 NR links. Similar to technology/band switch test in Section 4.3.3, convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 4-1. Note that here it is assumed both radios have Tx frequencies < 3GHz, otherwise, 60s running average should be performed for radios having Tx frequency between 3GHz and 6GHz.
7. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2.
8. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg.

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

APPENDIX G:CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **PC Test** Certificate No: **D1750V2-1150_Oct18**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1750V2 - SN:1150
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v10 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	October 22, 2018

BN 10/30/2018
BN 10-20-2019

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02683)	Apr-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	30-Dec-17 (No. EX3-7349_Dec17)	Dec-18
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Oct-18 (No. DAE4-601_Oct18)	Oct-19

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	M.Weber
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: October 22, 2018

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.8 ± 6 %	1.33 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.02 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**36.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.76 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**19.2 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.5 ± 6 %	1.46 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**36.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.82 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**19.4 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 Ω - 0.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 40.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.6 Ω - 0.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.217 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	April 10, 2015

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 22.10.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN:1150

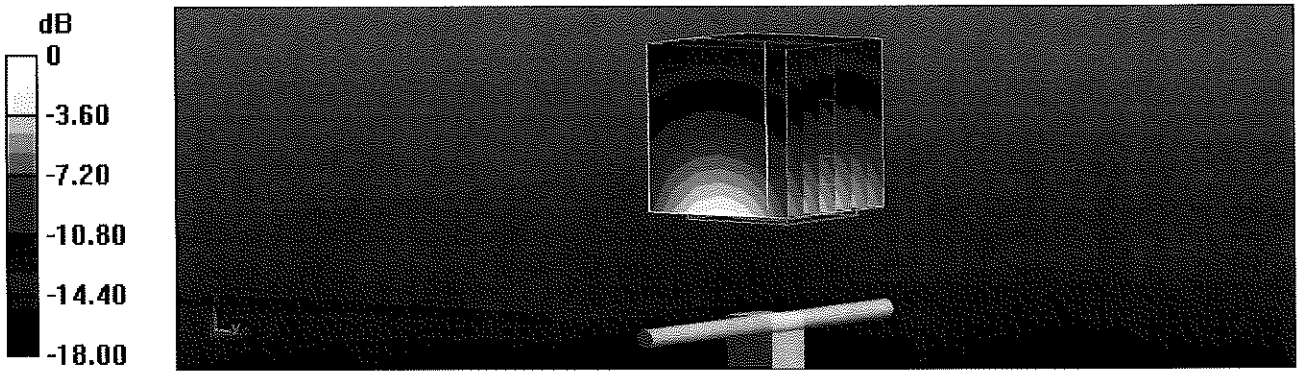
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.33 S/m; ε_r = 38.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.5, 8.5, 8.5) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

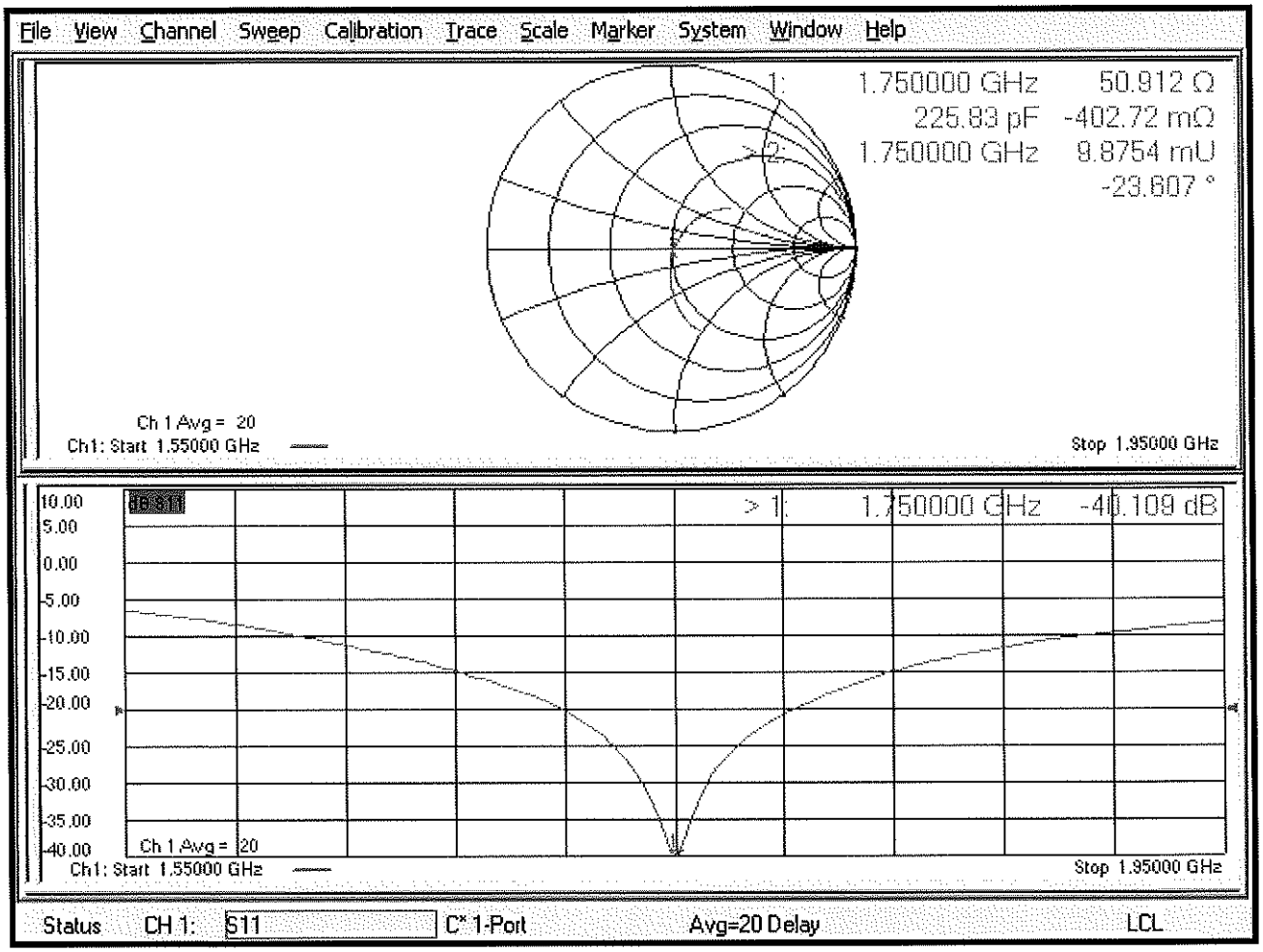
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 108.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.02 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.76 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.0 W/kg



0 dB = 14.0 W/kg = 11.46 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 22.10.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN:1150

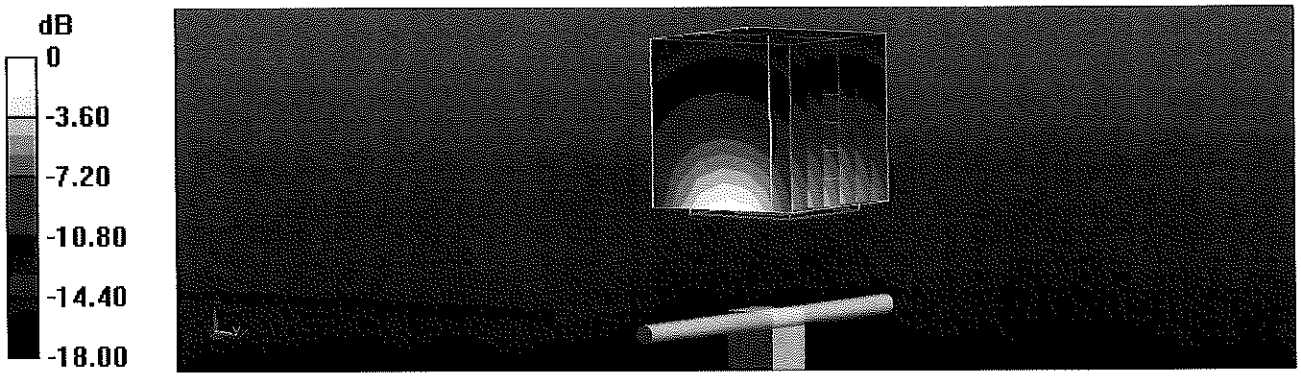
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.46 S/m; ε_r = 53.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.35, 8.35, 8.35) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

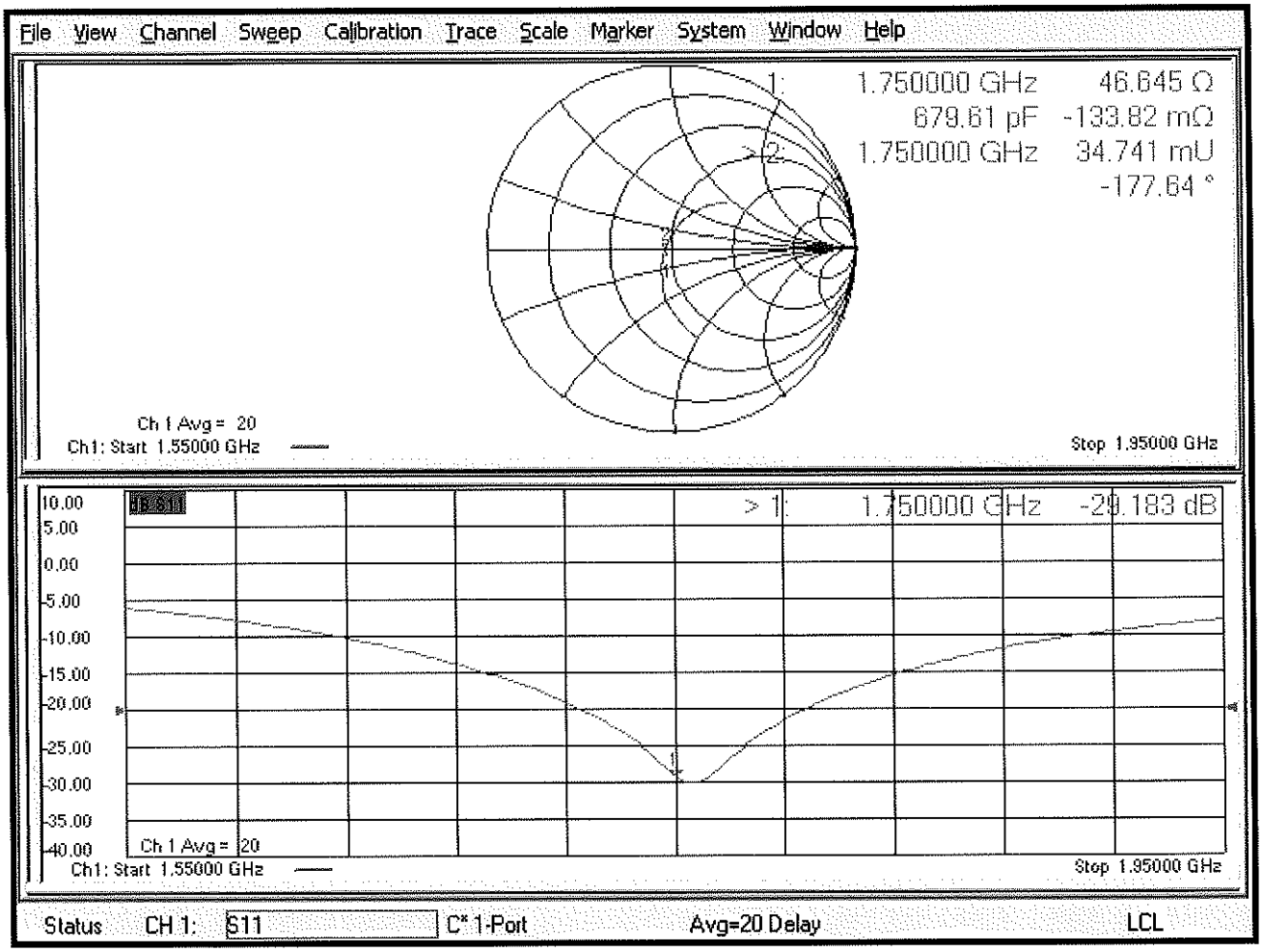
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 102.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.82 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.6 W/kg



0 dB = 13.6 W/kg = 11.34 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certification of Calibration

Object	D1750V2 – SN:1150
Calibration procedure(s)	Procedure for Calibration Extension for SAR Dipoles.
Extended Calibration date:	October 18, 2019
Description:	SAR Validation Dipole at 1750 MHz.

Calibration Equipment used:

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Control Company	4040	Therm./Clock/Humidity Monitor	6/29/2019	Biennial	6/29/2021	192291470
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	8/2/2018	Biennial	8/2/2020	181334684
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433971
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Keysight Technologies	85033E	Standard Mechanical Calibration Kit (DC to 9GHz, 3.5mm)	7/2/2019	Annual	7/2/2020	MY53401181
Rohde & Schwarz	ZNLE6	Vector Network Analyzer	10/11/2019	Annual	10/11/2020	101307
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	8/13/2019	Annual	8/13/2020	1041
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/14/2019	Annual	8/14/2020	1315051
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/8/2019	Annual	8/8/2020	1339008
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	11/20/2018	Annual	11/20/2019	1039008
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	8/19/2019	Annual	8/19/2020	MY47420837
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	5/9/2018	Biennial	5/9/2020	22217
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	ZHDC-16-63-S+	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	8/16/2019	Annual	8/16/2020	7308
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	4/24/2019	Annual	4/24/2020	7357
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/18/2019	Annual	4/18/2020	1407
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/14/2019	Annual	8/14/2020	1450

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path.

Measurement Uncertainty = ±23% (k=2)

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated By:	Brodie Halbfoster	Team Lead Engineer	BRODIE HALBFOSTER
Approved By:	Kaitlin O'Keefe	Senior Technical Manager	KOK

DIPOLE CALIBRATION EXTENSION

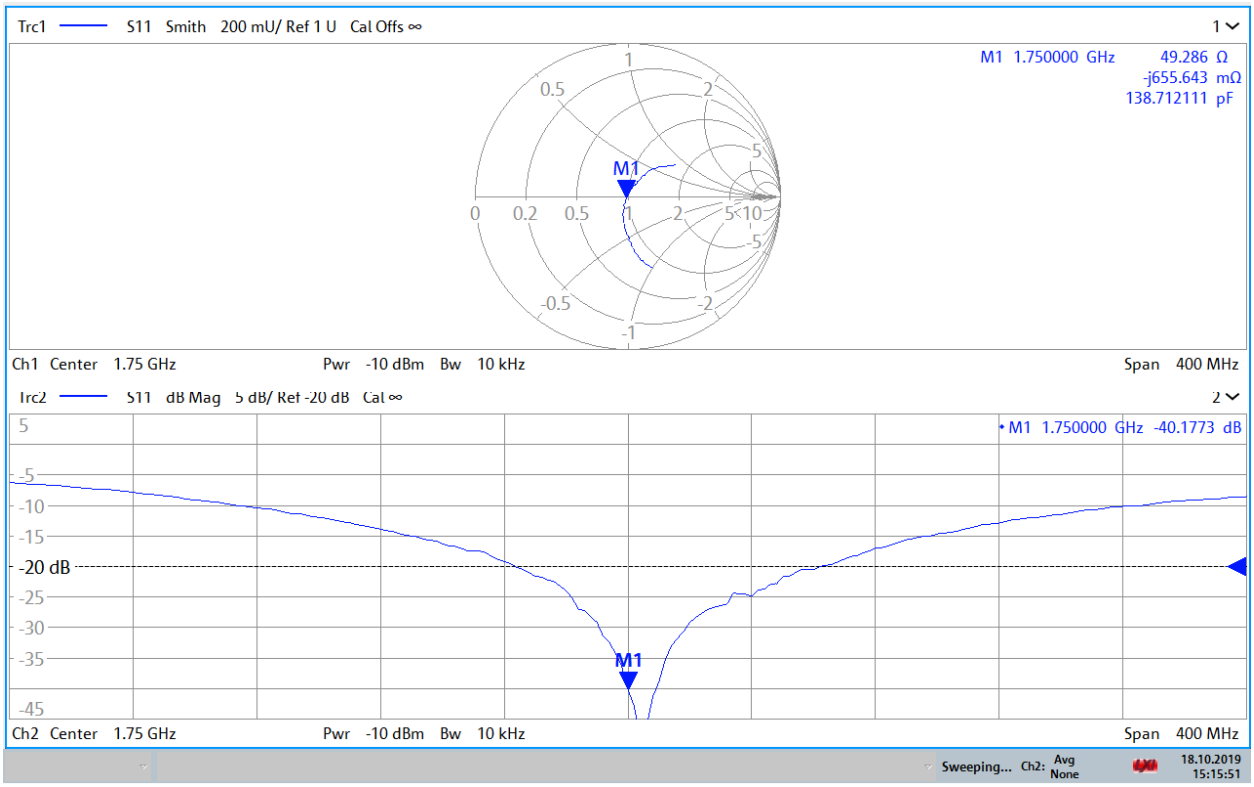
Per KDB 865664 D01, calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered for reference dipoles when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remained stable according to the following requirements:

1. The measured SAR does not deviate more than 10% from the target on the calibration certificate.
2. The return-loss does not deviate more than 20% from the previous measurement and meets the required 20dB minimum return-loss requirement.
3. The measurement of real or imaginary parts of impedance does not deviate more than 5Ω from the previous measurement.

The following dipole was checked to pass the above 3 requirements to have 2-year calibration period from the calibration date:

Calibration Date	Extension Date	Certificate Electrical Delay (ns)	Certificate SAR Target Head (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Head SAR (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 1g (%)	Certificate SAR Target Head (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Head SAR (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 10g (%)	Certificate Impedance Head (Ohm) Real	Measured Impedance Head (Ohm) Real	Difference (Ohm) Real	Certificate Impedance Head (Ohm) Imaginary	Measured Impedance Head (Ohm) Imaginary	Difference (Ohm) Imaginary	Certificate Return Loss Head (dB)	Measured Return Loss Head (dB)	Deviation (%)	PASS/FAIL
10/22/2018	10/18/2019	1.217	3.65	3.8	4.11%	1.92	2	4.17%	50.9	49.3	1.6	0.4	-0.7	1.1	-40.1	-40.2	-0.20%	PASS
Calibration Date	Extension Date	Certificate Electrical Delay (ns)	Certificate SAR Target Body (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Body SAR (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 1g (%)	Certificate SAR Target Body (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Body SAR (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 10g (%)	Certificate Impedance Body (Ohm) Real	Measured Impedance Body (Ohm) Real	Difference (Ohm) Real	Certificate Impedance Body (Ohm) Imaginary	Measured Impedance Body (Ohm) Imaginary	Difference (Ohm) Imaginary	Certificate Return Loss Body (dB)	Measured Return Loss Body (dB)	Deviation (%)	PASS/FAIL
10/22/2018	10/18/2019	1.217	3.66	3.82	4.37%	1.94	2.02	4.12%	46.6	44.7	1.9	-0.1	-0.8	0.7	-29.2	-25	14.40%	PASS

Impedance & Return-Loss Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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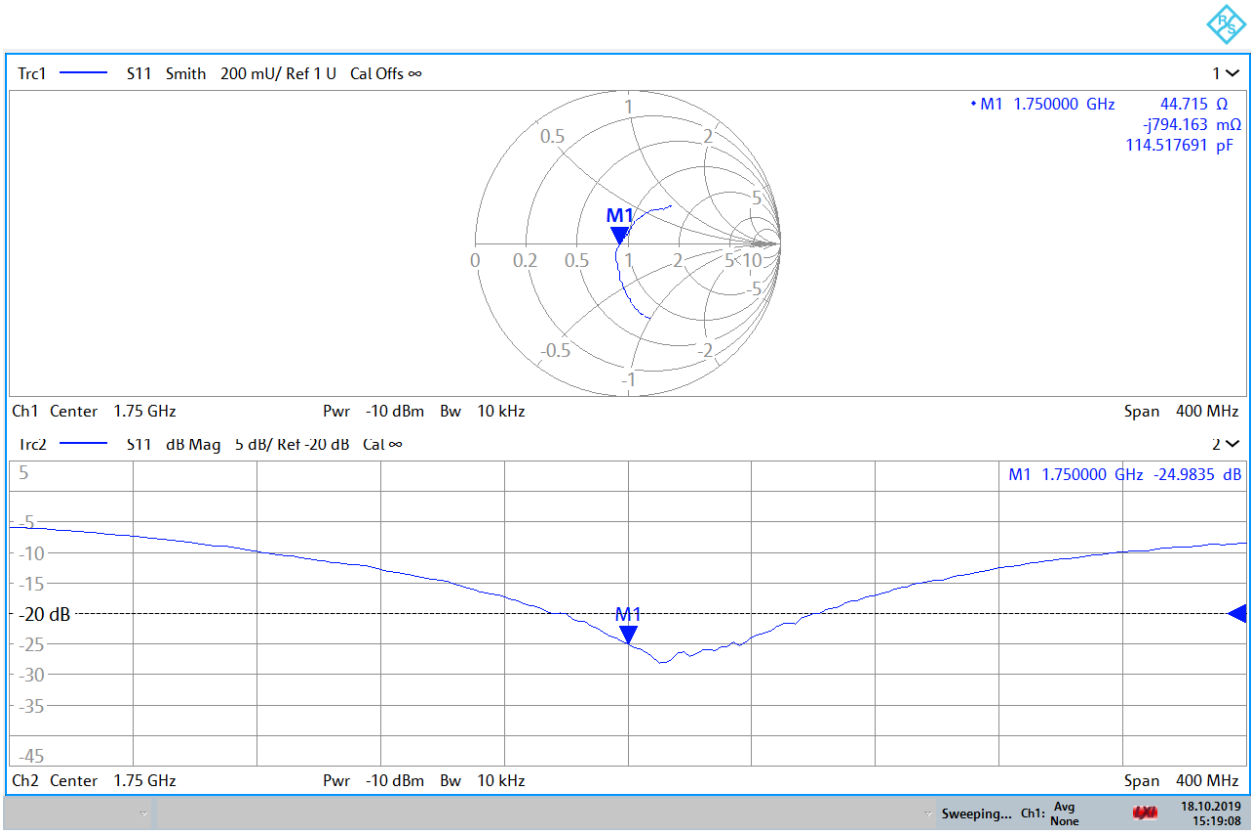
Impedance & Return-Loss Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d148_Feb19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1900V2 - SN:5d148

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v11
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz

BN ✓
03-01-19
BN ✓
02-26-2020

Calibration date: February 21, 2019

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02683)	Apr-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-18 (No. EX3-7349_Dec18)	Dec-19
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Oct-18 (No. DAE4-601_Oct18)	Oct-19

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	07-Oct-15 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Manu Seitz	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 21, 2019

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.9 ± 6 %	1.38 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.65 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.4 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.6 ± 6 %	1.47 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.56 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.5 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.8 Ω + 6.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.4 Ω + 7.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.170 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.02.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d148

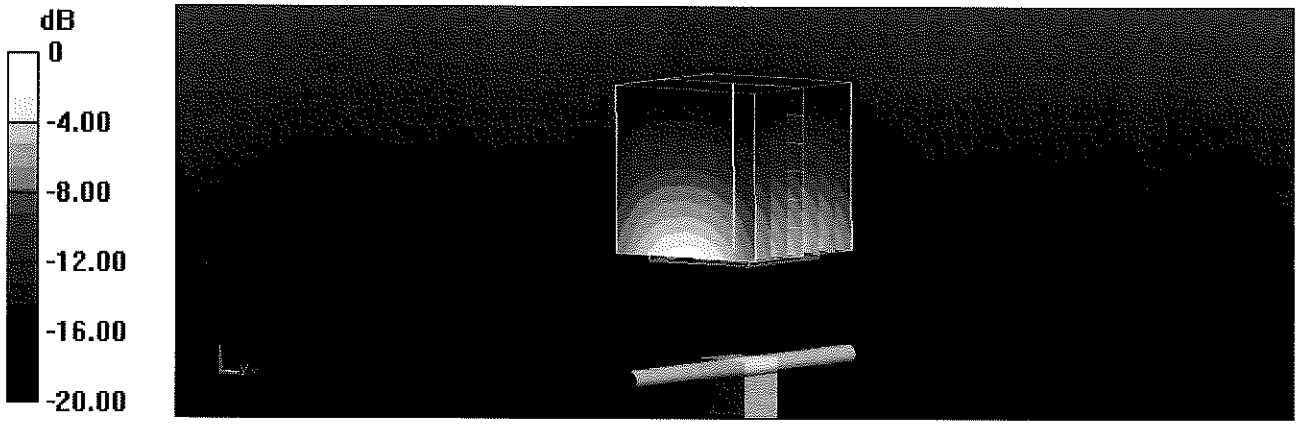
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.38 S/m; ε_r = 40.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.26, 8.26, 8.26) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

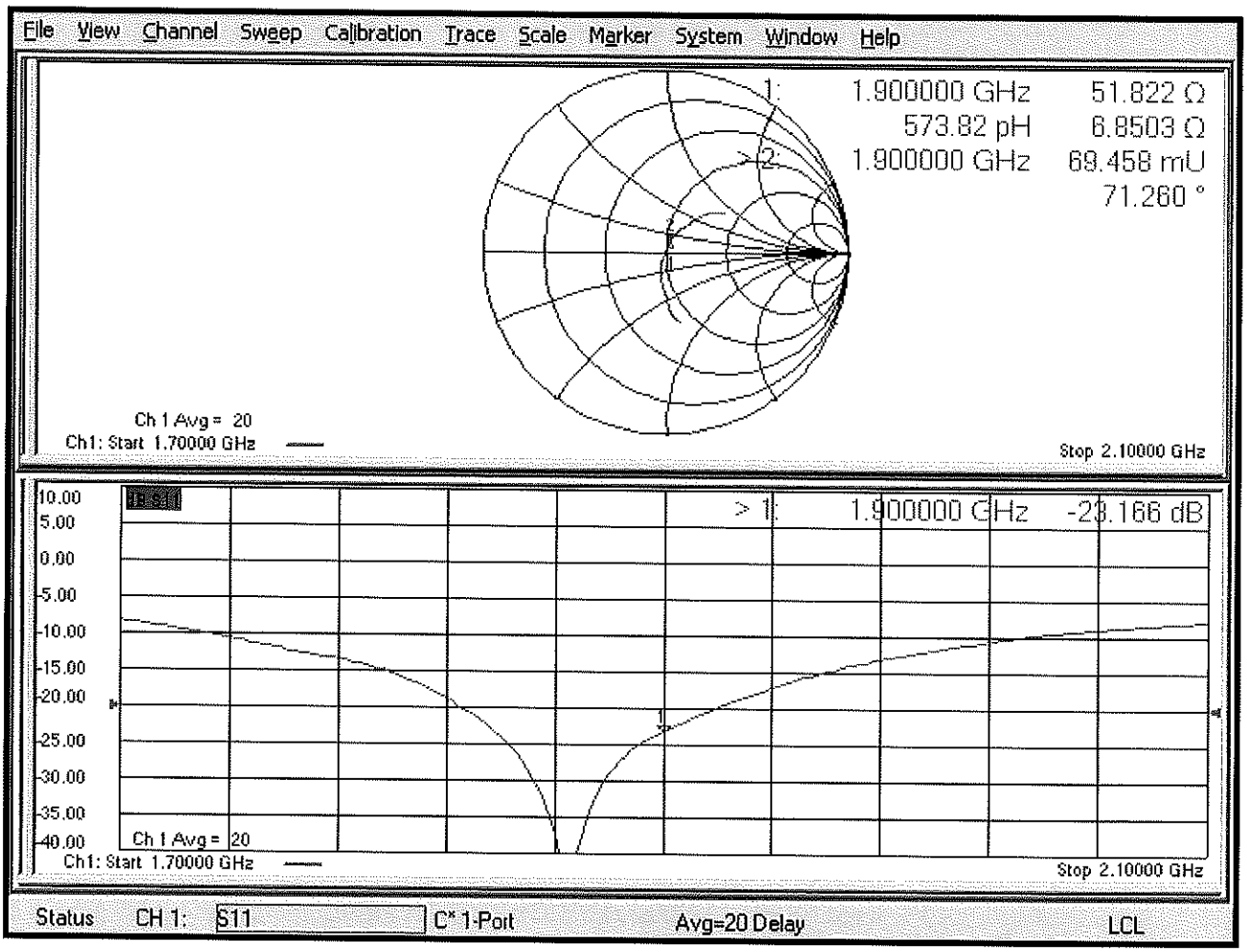
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 109.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.65 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.0 W/kg



0 dB = 15.0 W/kg = 11.76 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 21.02.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d148

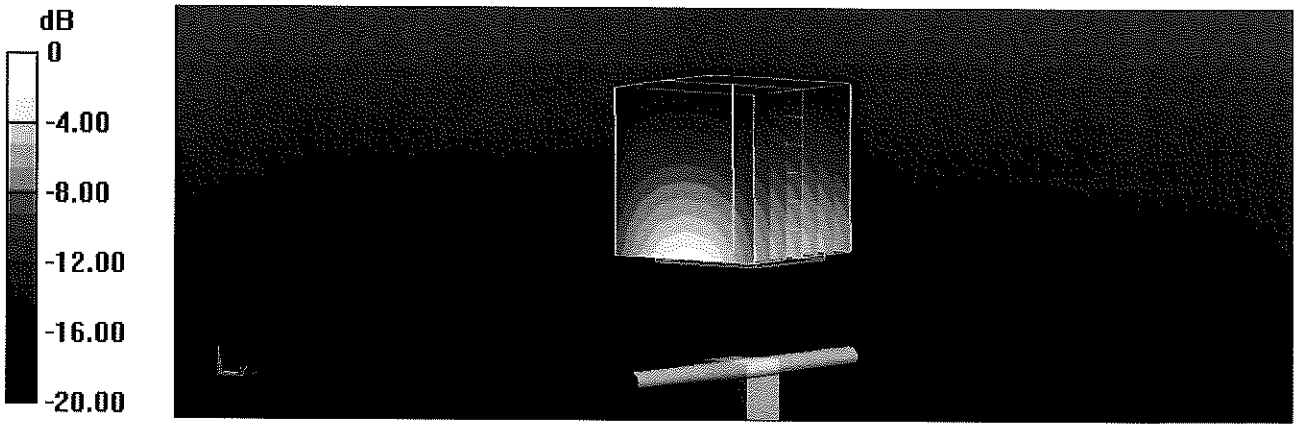
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.47 S/m; ε_r = 53.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.23, 8.23, 8.23) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

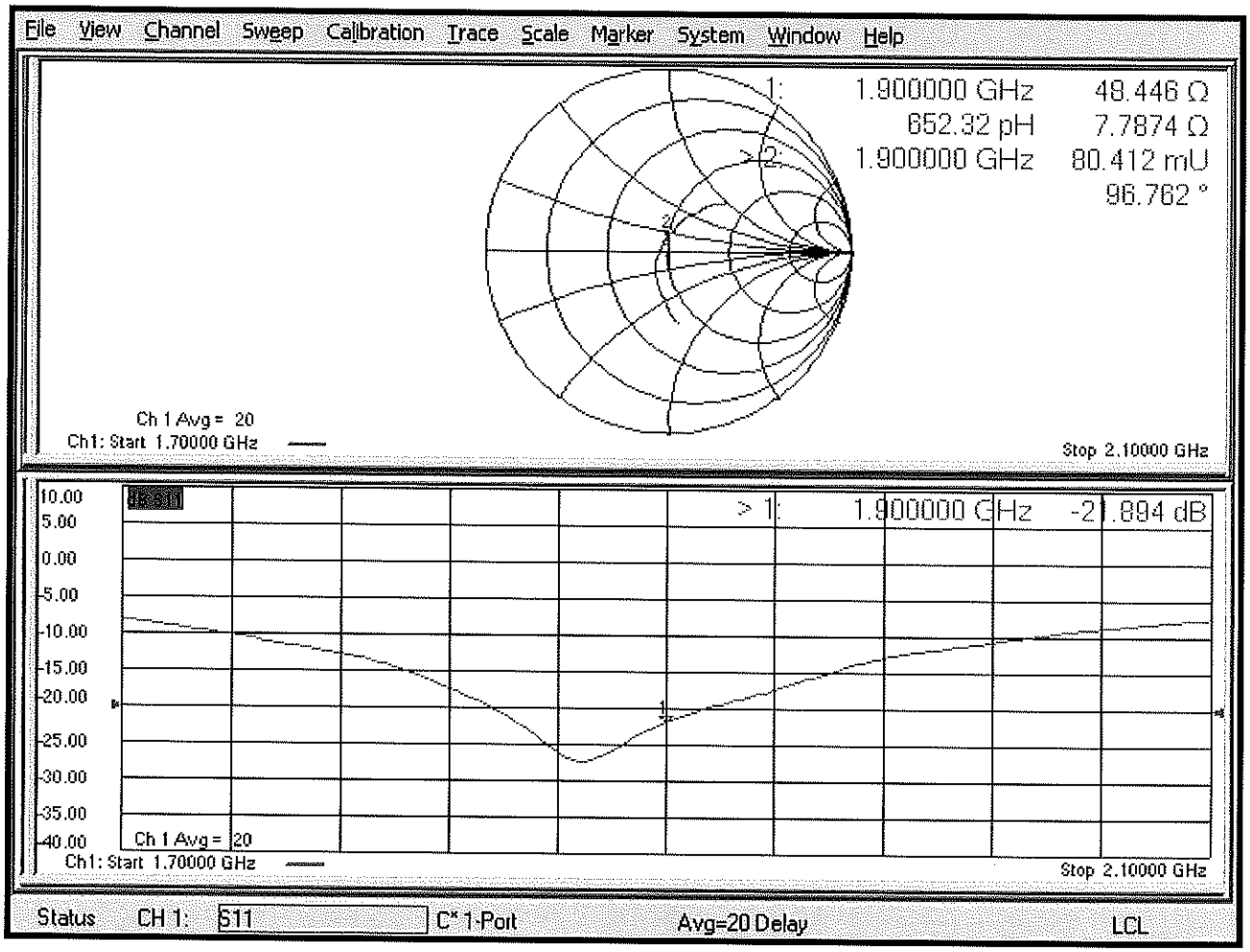
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 103.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.56 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 W/kg



0 dB = 14.4 W/kg = 11.58 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certification of Calibration

Object	D1900V2 – SN: 5d148
Calibration procedure(s)	Procedure for Calibration Extension for SAR Dipoles.
Extension Calibration date:	2/21/2020
Description:	SAR Validation Dipole at 1900 MHz.

Calibration Equipment used:

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Control Company	4040	Therm./Clock/Humidity Monitor	6/29/2019	Biennial	6/29/2021	192291470
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	8/2/2018	Biennial	8/2/2020	181334684
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433971
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Keysight Technologies	85033E	Standard Mechanical Calibration Kit (DC to 9GHz, 3.5mm)	7/2/2019	Annual	7/2/2020	MY53401181
Rohde & Schwarz	ZNLE6	Vector Network Analyzer	10/11/2019	Annual	10/11/2020	101307
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	Portable DAK	9/10/2019	Annual	9/10/2020	1045
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/14/2019	Annual	8/14/2020	1315051
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/8/2019	Annual	8/8/2020	1339008
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	12/17/2019	Annual	12/17/2020	941001
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	8/19/2019	Annual	8/19/2020	MY47420837
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	5/9/2018	Biennial	5/9/2020	22217
MiniCircuits	ZHDC-16-63-S+	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	9/19/2019	Annual	9/19/2020	7551
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	7/16/2019	Annual	7/16/2020	7410
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/17/2019	Annual	9/17/2020	1333
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	7/11/2019	Annual	7/11/2020	1322

Measurement Uncertainty = ±23% (k=2)

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated By:	Brodie Halbfoster	Test Engineer	BRODIE HALBFOSTER
Approved By:	Kaitlin O'Keefe	Senior Technical Manager	

DIPOLE CALIBRATION EXTENSION

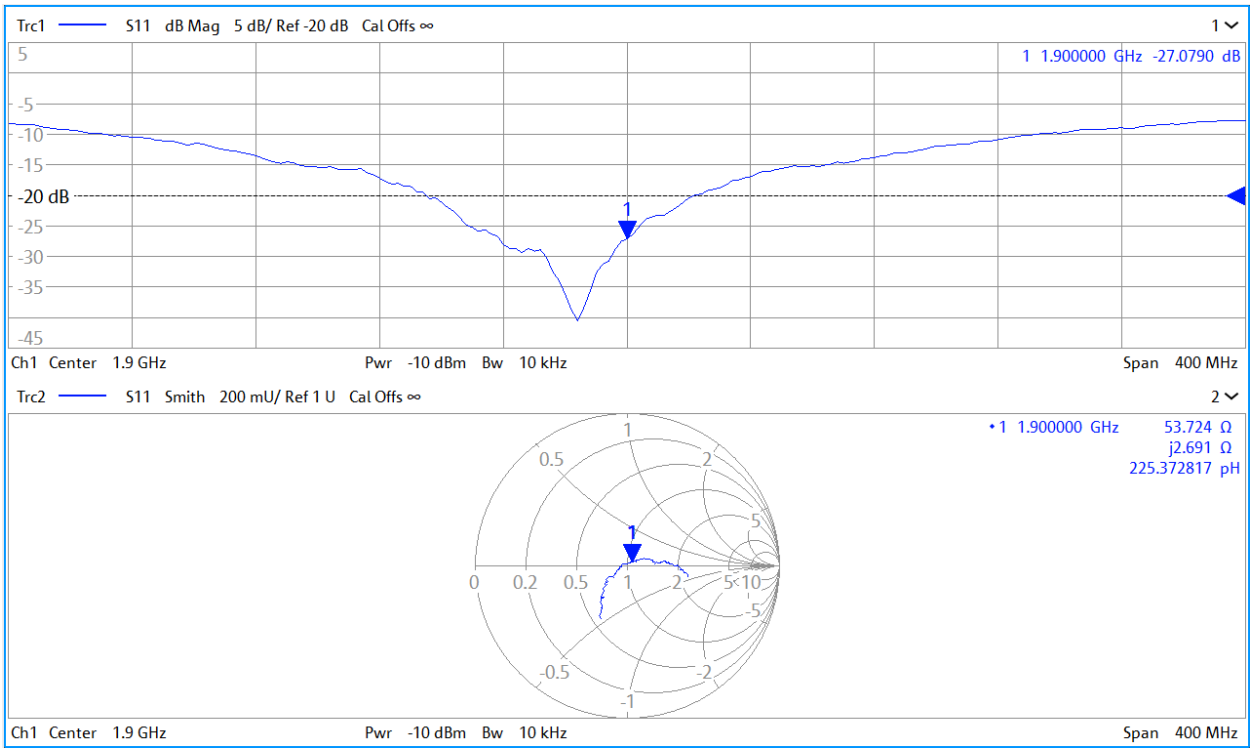
Per KDB 865664 D01, calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered for reference dipoles when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remained stable according to the following requirements:

1. The measured SAR does not deviate more than 10% from the target on the calibration certificate.
2. The return-loss does not deviate more than 20% from the previous measurement and meets the required 20dB minimum return-loss requirement.
3. The measurement of real or imaginary parts of impedance does not deviate more than 5Ω from the previous measurement.

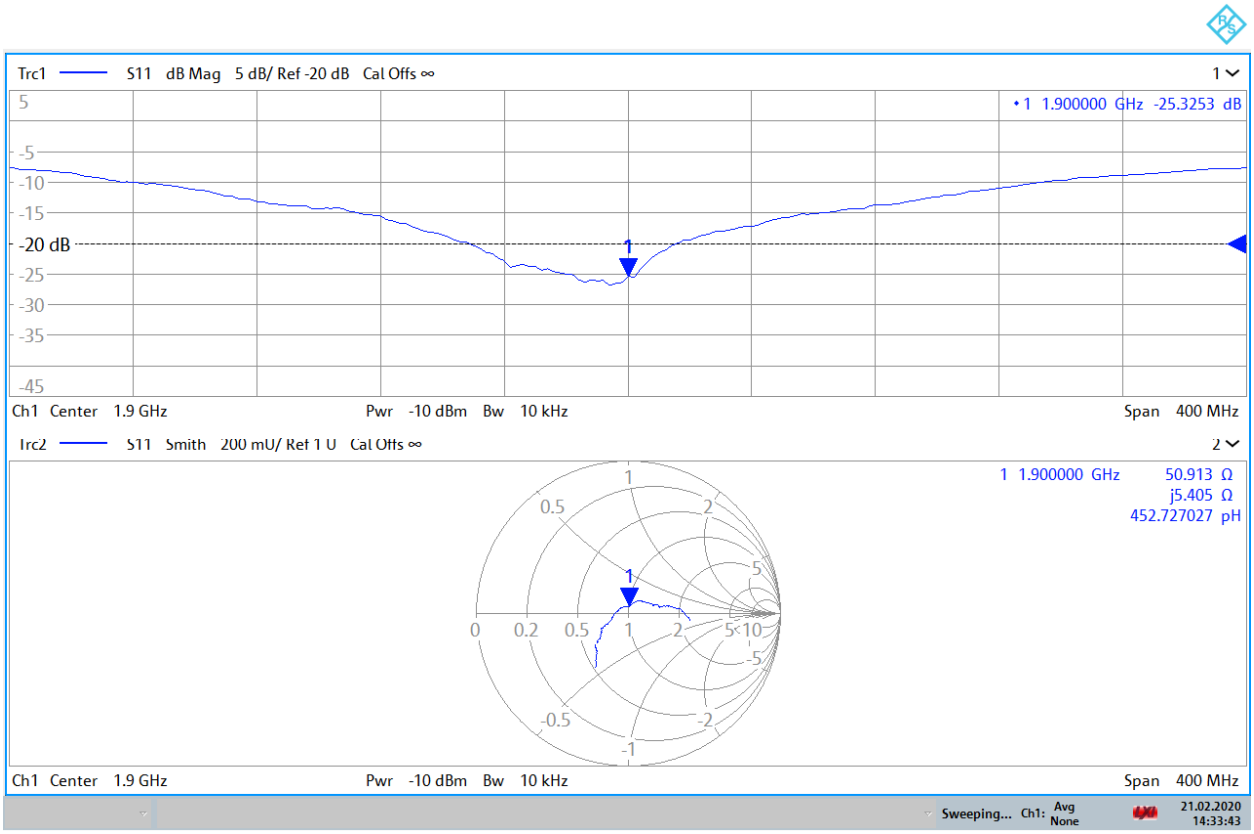
The following dipole was checked to pass the above 3 requirements to have 2-year calibration period from the calibration date:

Calibration Date	Extension Date	Certificate Electrical Delay (ns)	Certificate SAR Target Head (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Head SAR (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 1g (%)	Certificate SAR Target Head (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Head SAR (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 10g (%)	Certificate Impedance Head (Ohm) Real	Measured Impedance Head (Ohm) Real	Difference (Ohm) Real	Certificate Impedance Head (Ohm) Imaginary	Measured Impedance Head (Ohm) Imaginary	Difference (Ohm) Imaginary	Certificate Return Loss Head (dB)	Measured Return Loss Head (dB)	Deviation (%)	PASS/FAIL
2/21/2019	2/21/2020	1.17	3.91	4.15	6.14%	2.04	2.13	4.41%	51.8	53.7	1.9	6.8	2.7	4.1	-23.2	-27.1	-16.70%	PASS
Calibration Date	Extension Date	Certificate Electrical Delay (ns)	Certificate SAR Target Body (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Body SAR (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 1g (%)	Certificate SAR Target Body (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Body SAR (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 10g (%)	Certificate Impedance Body (Ohm) Real	Measured Impedance Body (Ohm) Real	Difference (Ohm) Real	Certificate Impedance Body (Ohm) Imaginary	Measured Impedance Body (Ohm) Imaginary	Difference (Ohm) Imaginary	Certificate Return Loss Body (dB)	Measured Return Loss Body (dB)	Deviation (%)	PASS/FAIL
2/21/2019	2/21/2020	1.17	3.91	4.06	3.84%	2.05	2.08	1.46%	48.4	50.9	2.5	7.8	5.4	2.4	-21.9	-25.3	-15.60%	PASS

Impedance & Return-Loss Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Impedance & Return-Loss Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client PC Test **Certificate No: D1900V2-5d149_Oct18**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN:5d149
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v10 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	October 23, 2018

BNV 10-30-2018
BNV 10-20-2019

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02683)	Apr-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	30-Dec-17 (No. EX3-7349_Dec17)	Dec-18
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Oct-18 (No. DAE4-601_Oct18)	Oct-19

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: October 23, 2018

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.3 ± 6 %	1.40 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.80 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.3 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.5 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.9 ± 6 %	1.47 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.68 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.7 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.9 Ω + 6.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.5 Ω + 8.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.193 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 11, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 23.10.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d149

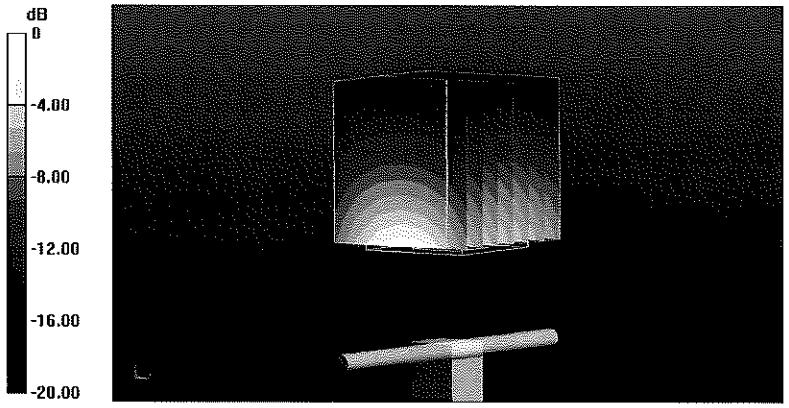
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.4 S/m; ε_r = 40.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

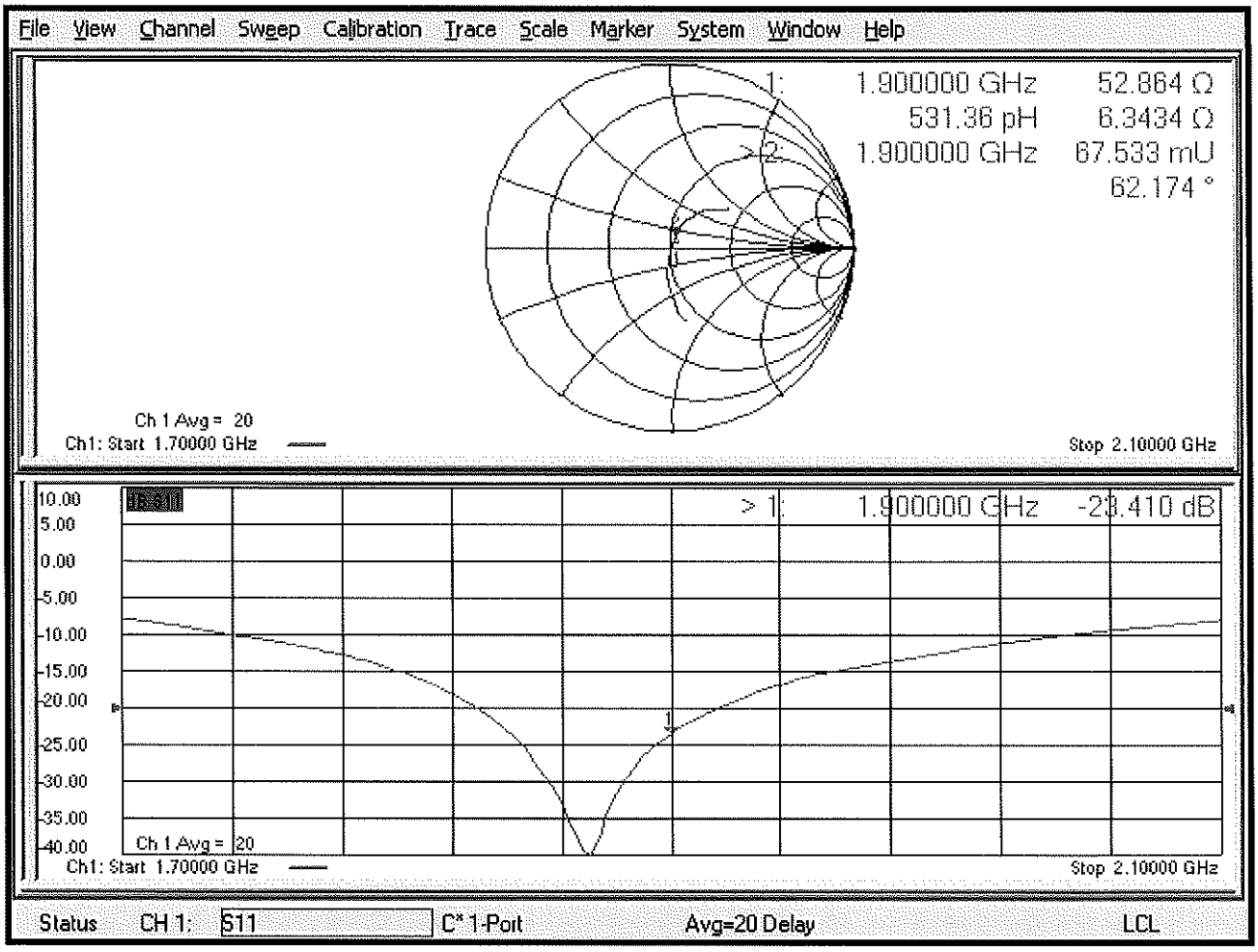
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 110.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.11 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.4 W/kg



0 dB = 15.4 W/kg = 11.88 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 23.10.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d149

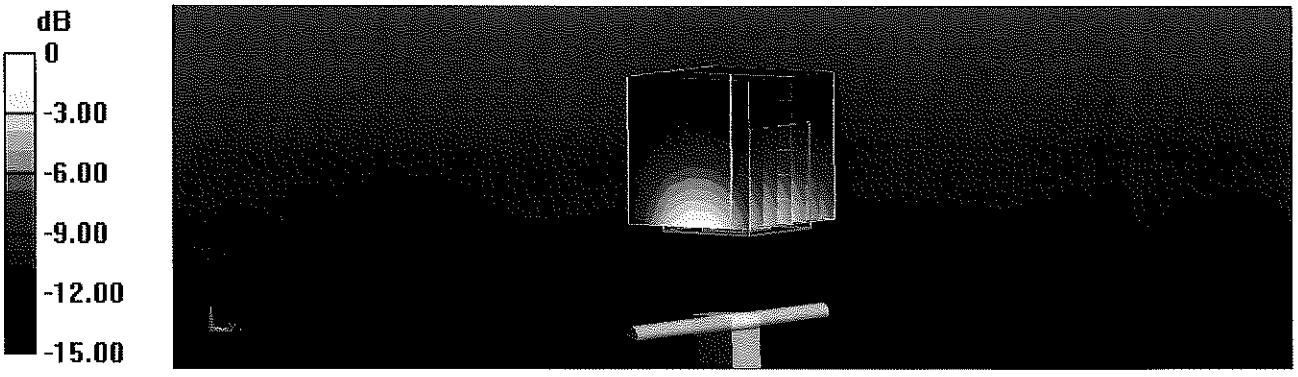
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.47 S/m; ε_r = 52.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.15, 8.15, 8.15) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

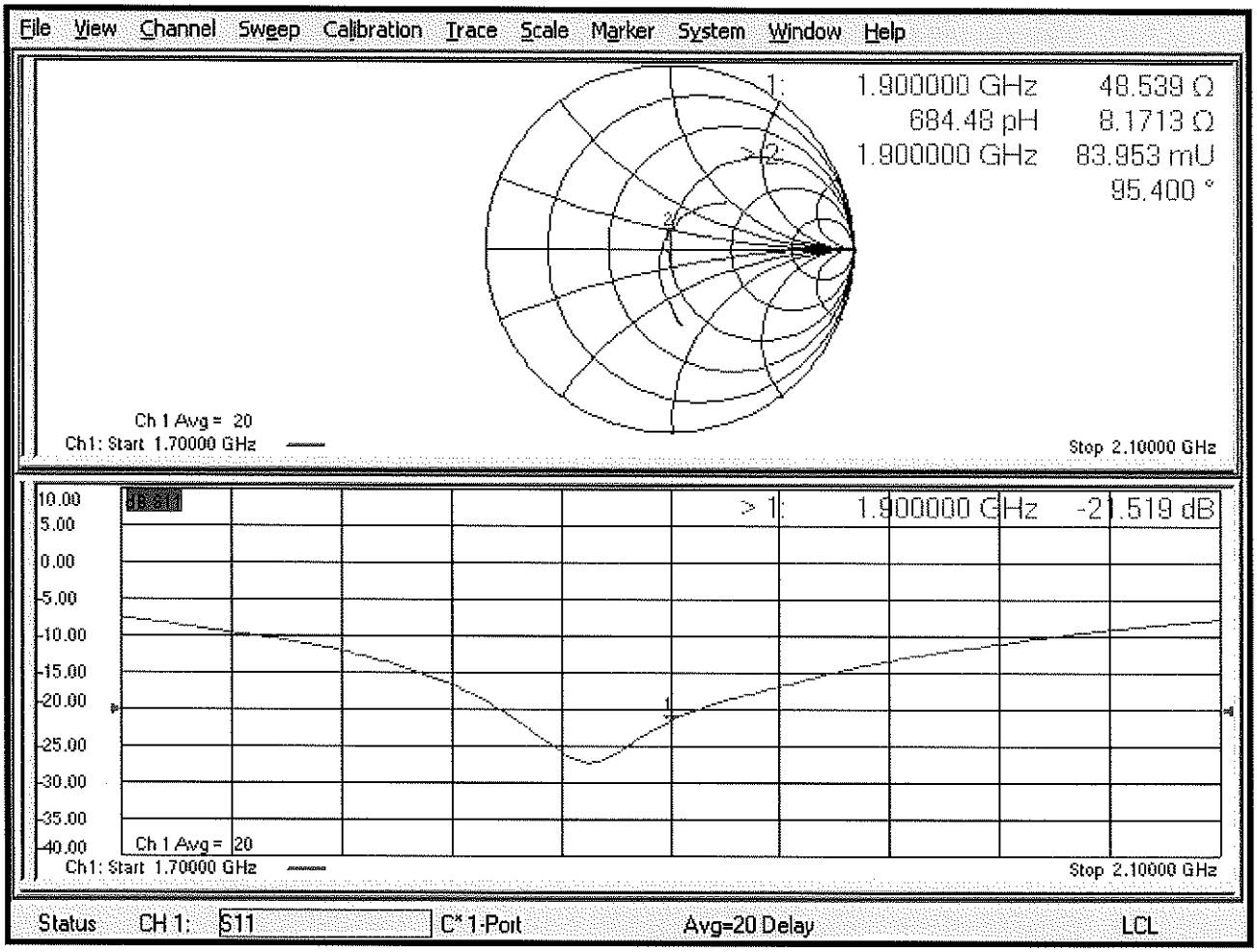
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 103.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.68 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.11 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.2 W/kg



0 dB = 14.2 W/kg = 11.52 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.
7185 Oakland Mills Road, Columbia, MD 21046 USA
Tel. +1.410.290.6652 / Fax +1.410.290.6654
http://www.pctest.com

Certification of Calibration

Object	D1900V2 – SN:5d149
Calibration procedure(s)	Procedure for Calibration Extension for SAR Dipoles.
Extended Calibration date:	October 18, 2019
Description:	SAR Validation Dipole at 1900 MHz.

Calibration Equipment used:

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Control Company	4040	Therm./Clock/Humidity Monitor	6/29/2019	Biennial	6/29/2021	192291470
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	8/2/2018	Biennial	8/2/2020	181334684
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433971
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Keysight Technologies	85033E	Standard Mechanical Calibration Kit (DC to 9GHz, 3.5mm)	7/2/2019	Annual	7/2/2020	MY53401181
Rohde & Schwarz	ZNLE6	Vector Network Analyzer	10/11/2019	Annual	10/11/2020	101307
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	8/13/2019	Annual	8/13/2020	1041
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/14/2019	Annual	8/14/2020	1315051
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/8/2019	Annual	8/8/2020	1339008
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	11/20/2018	Annual	11/20/2019	1039008
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	8/19/2019	Annual	8/19/2020	MY47420837
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	5/9/2018	Biennial	5/9/2020	22217
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	ZHDC-16-63-S+	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/19/2019	Annual	2/19/2020	3914
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	5/16/2019	Annual	5/16/2020	7406
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/8/2019	Annual	5/8/2020	859
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/14/2019	Annual	2/14/2020	1272

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path.

Measurement Uncertainty = ±23% (k=2)

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated By:	Brodie Halbfoster	Team Lead Engineer	BRODIE HALBFOSTER
Approved By:	Kaitlin O'Keefe	Senior Technical Manager	KOK

DIPOLE CALIBRATION EXTENSION

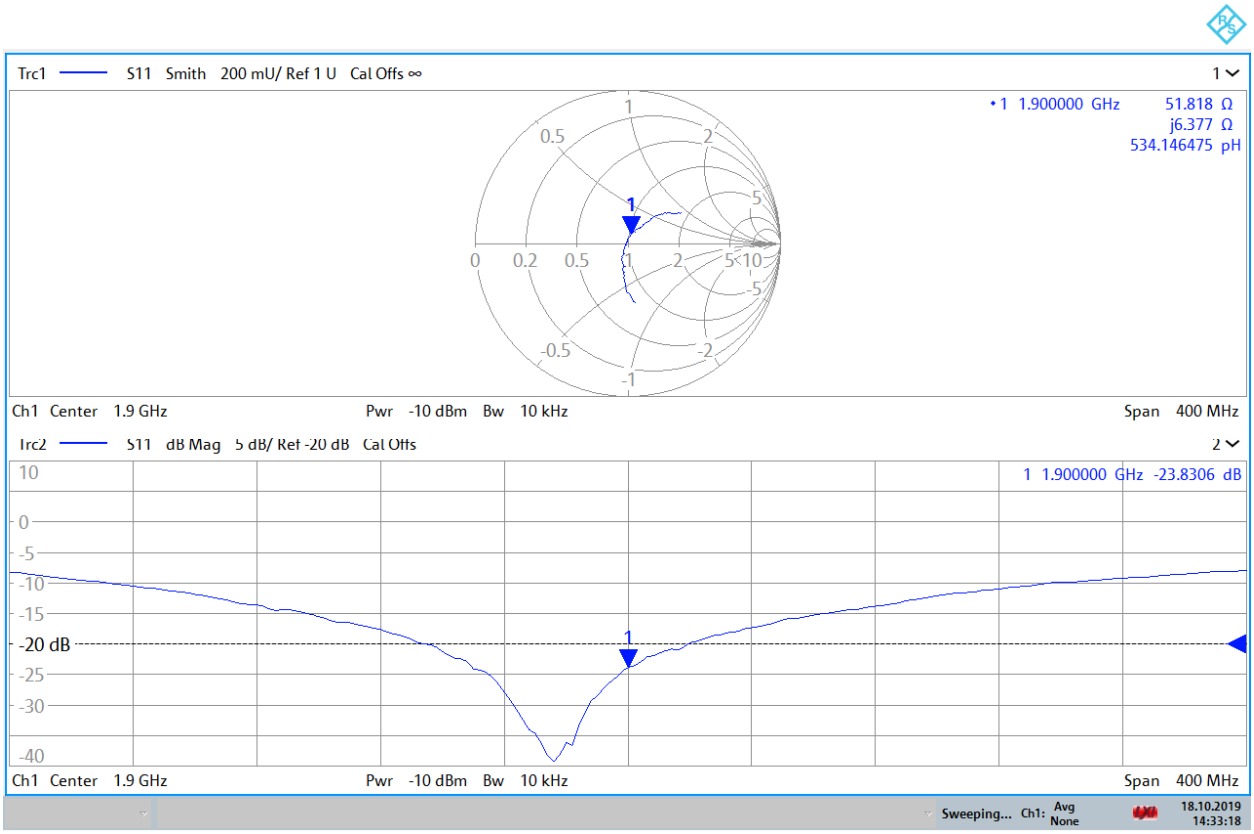
Per KDB 865664 D01, calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered for reference dipoles when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remained stable according to the following requirements:

1. The measured SAR does not deviate more than 10% from the target on the calibration certificate.
2. The return-loss does not deviate more than 20% from the previous measurement and meets the required 20dB minimum return-loss requirement.
3. The measurement of real or imaginary parts of impedance does not deviate more than 5Ω from the previous measurement.

The following dipole was checked to pass the above 3 requirements to have 2-year calibration period from the calibration date:

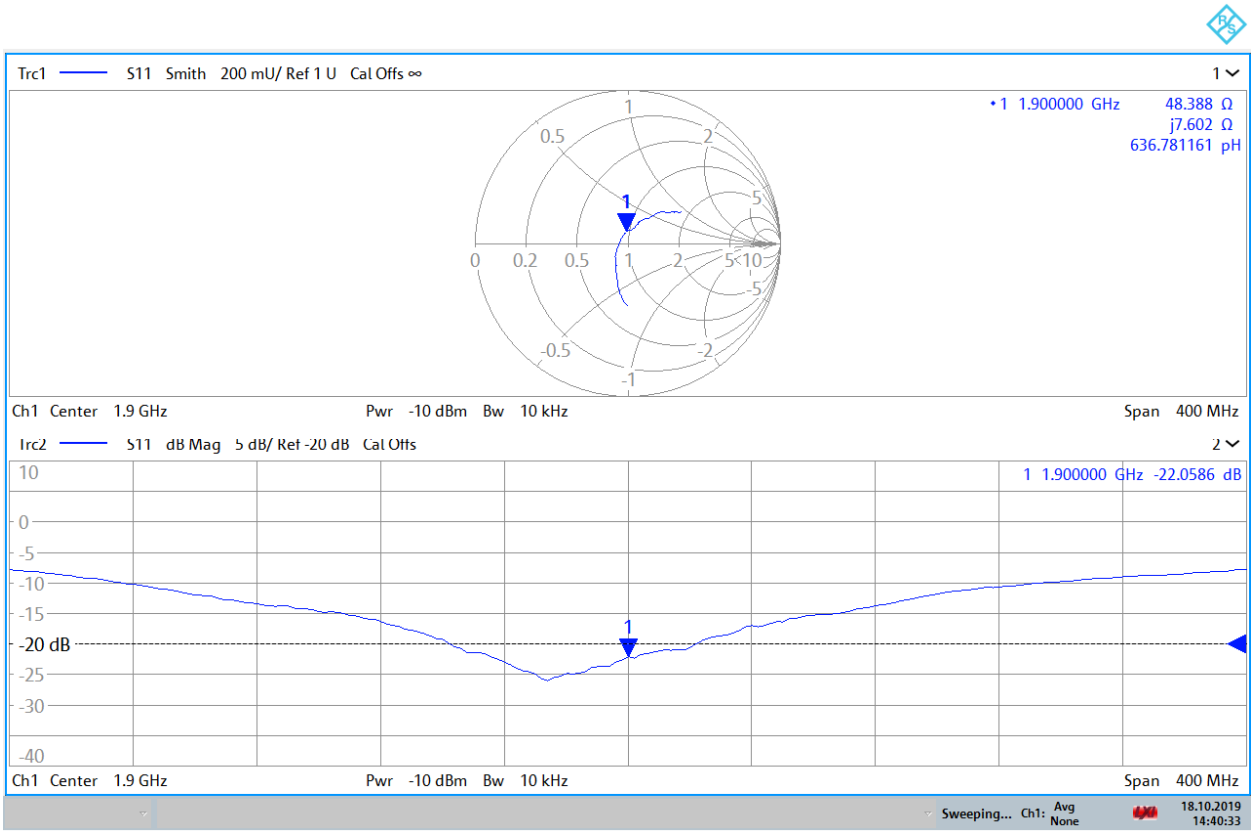
Calibration Date	Extension Date	Certificate Electrical Delay (ns)	Certificate SAR Target Head (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Head SAR (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 1g (%)	Certificate SAR Target Head (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Head SAR (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 10g (%)	Certificate Impedance Head (Ohm) Real	Measured Impedance Head (Ohm) Real	Difference (Ohm) Real	Certificate Impedance Head (Ohm) Imaginary	Measured Impedance Head (Ohm) Imaginary	Difference (Ohm) Imaginary	Certificate Return Loss Head (dB)	Measured Return Loss Head (dB)	Deviation (%)	PASS/FAIL
10/23/2018	10/18/2019	1.193	3.93	4.24	7.89%	2.05	2.18	6.34%	52.9	51.8	1.1	6.3	6.4	0.1	-23.4	-23.8	-1.80%	Pass
Calibration Date	Extension Date	Certificate Electrical Delay (ns)	Certificate SAR Target Body (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Body SAR (1g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 1g (%)	Certificate SAR Target Body (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Measured Body SAR (10g) W/kg @ 20.0 dBm	Deviation 10g (%)	Certificate Impedance Body (Ohm) Real	Measured Impedance Body (Ohm) Real	Difference (Ohm) Real	Certificate Impedance Body (Ohm) Imaginary	Measured Impedance Body (Ohm) Imaginary	Difference (Ohm) Imaginary	Certificate Return Loss Body (dB)	Measured Return Loss Body (dB)	Deviation (%)	PASS/FAIL
10/23/2018	10/18/2019	1.193	3.94	4.2	6.60%	2.07	2.15	3.86%	48.5	48.4	0.1	8.2	7.6	0.6	-21.5	-22.1	-2.60%	PASS

Impedance & Return-Loss Measurement Plot for Head TSL



14:33:19 18.10.2019

Impedance & Return-Loss Measurement Plot for Body TSL



14:40:34 18.10.2019

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Schmid & Partner
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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client PC Test

Certificate No: D3700V2-1067_Jan20

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D3700V2 - SN:1067

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-22.v4
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: January 21, 2020

BN 02-02-2020

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	31-Dec-19 (No. EX3-3503_Dec19)	Dec-20
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-601_Dec19)	Dec-20

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 22, 2020

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	3700 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	37.7	3.12 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.8 ± 6 %	3.05 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	6.72 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**67.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	51.0	3.55 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.5 ± 6 %	3.54 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	6.56 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**65.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7 Ω - 0.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 37.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.6 Ω + 1.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.141 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

Date: 21.01.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 3700 MHz; Type: D3700V2; Serial: D3700V2 - SN:1067

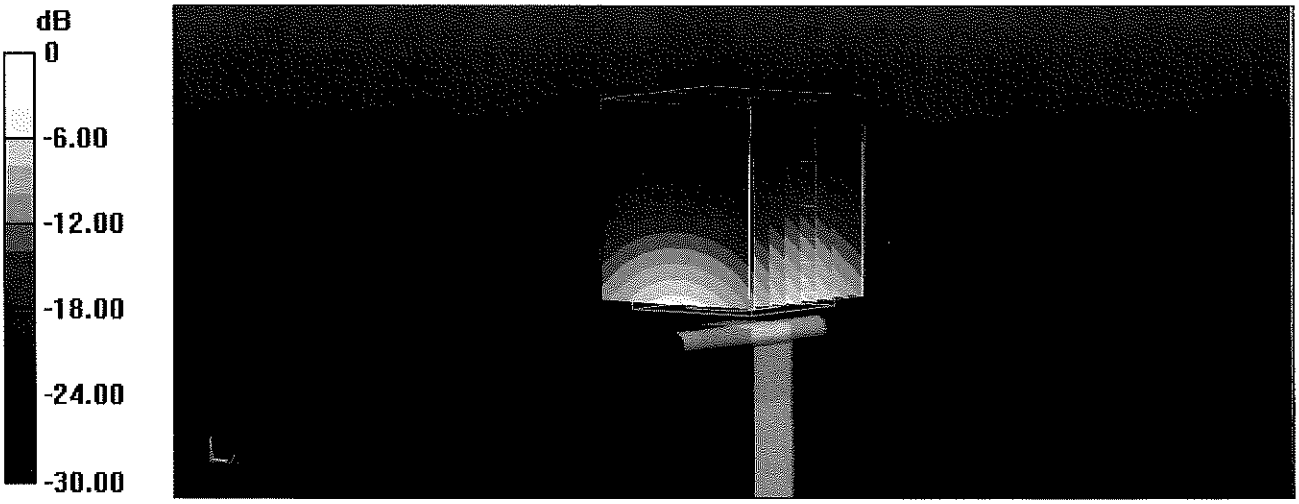
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 3700 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 3700 MHz; σ = 3.05 S/m; ε_r = 36.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(7.73, 7.73, 7.73) @ 3700 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.12.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

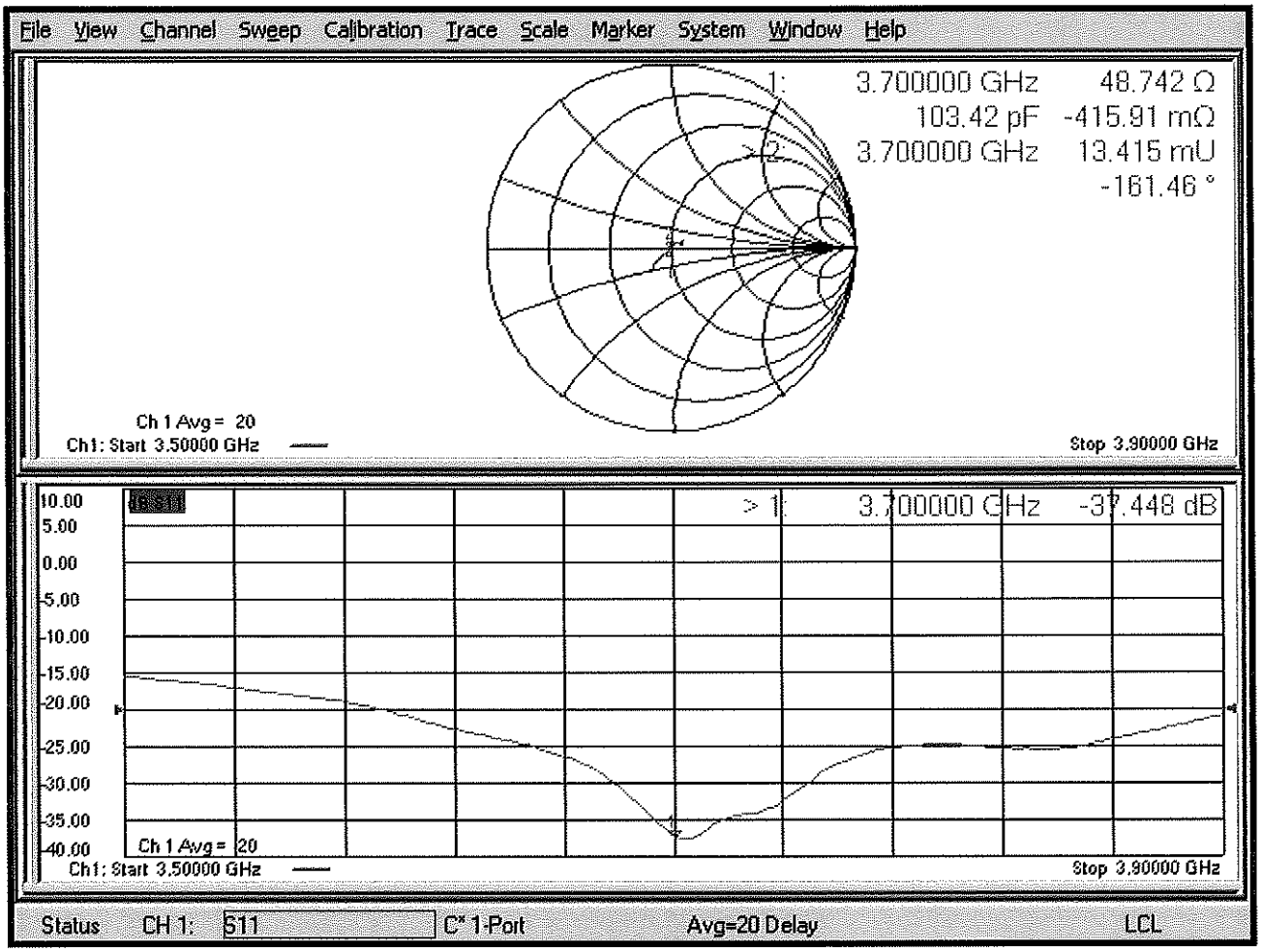
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 70.34 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.72 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.44 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.4 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 72.9%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.4 W/kg



0 dB = 13.4 W/kg = 11.27 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 21.01.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 3700 MHz; Type: D3700V2; Serial: D3700V2 - SN:1067

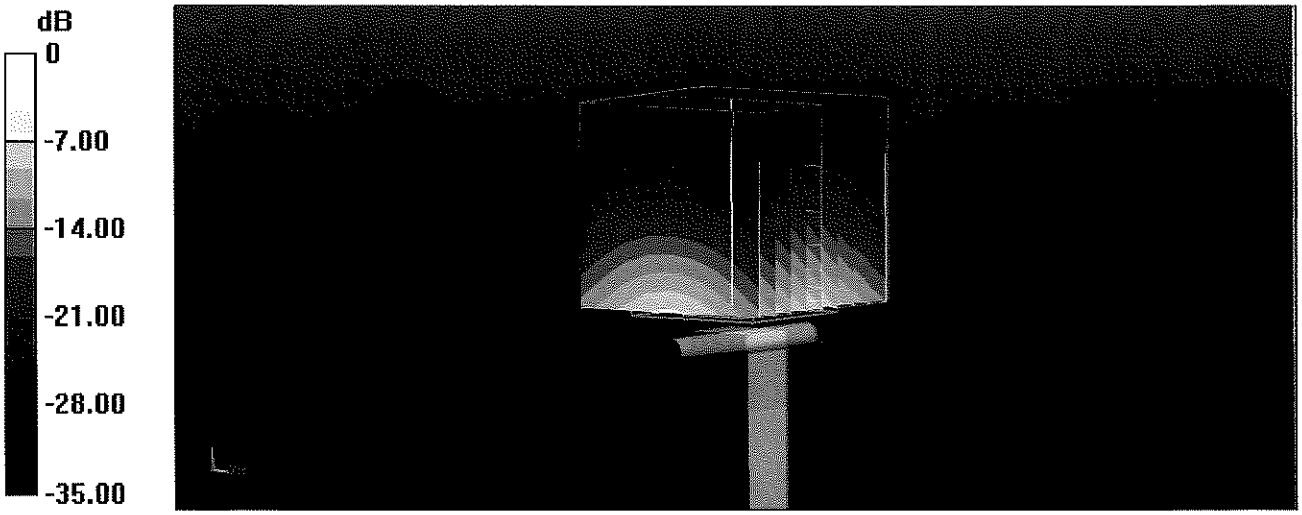
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 3700 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 3700 MHz; σ = 3.54 S/m; ε_r = 49.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31) @ 3700 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.12.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

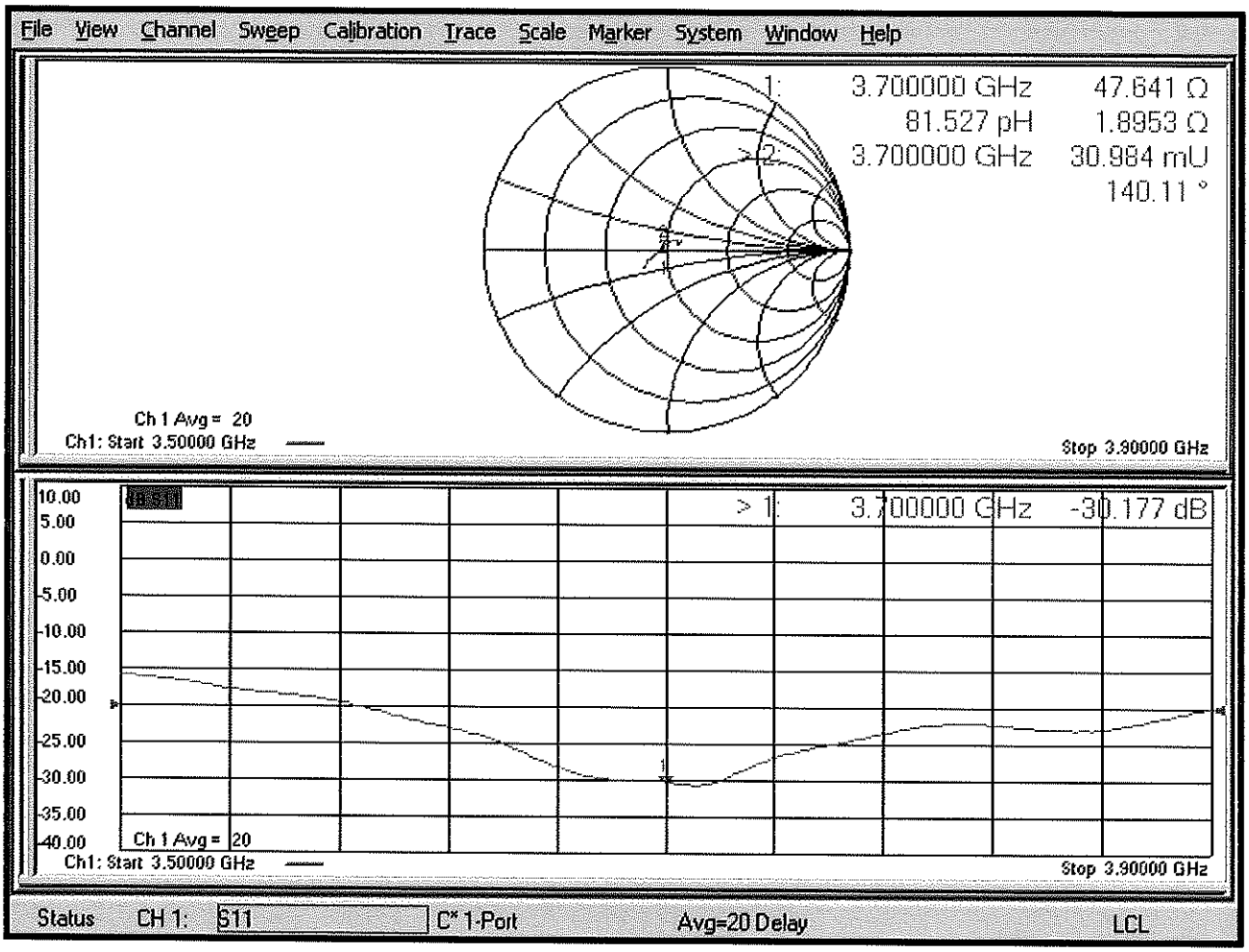
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan , dist=1.4mm (9x9x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 63.54 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.56 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.9 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 74.3%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.3 W/kg



0 dB = 13.3 W/kg = 11.24 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: EX3-7526_Mar20

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN:7526

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v5, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: March 18, 2020

BNV
04-2-2020

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-660_Dec19)	Dec-20
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-19 (No. ES3-3013_Dec19)	Dec-20
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 18, 2020

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, ", "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7526

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.40	0.43	0.39	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	100.0	96.5	100.0	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	144.6	± 3.0 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		153.6		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		139.6		
10352-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	2.27	64.83	9.33	10.00	60.0	± 2.6 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.47	61.47	7.92		60.0		
		Z	2.24	64.75	9.49		60.0		
10353-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	1.19	62.89	7.51	6.99	80.0	± 1.8 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.92	61.50	6.65		80.0		
		Z	1.48	64.63	8.40		80.0		
10354-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	0.47	60.82	5.72	3.98	95.0	± 1.1 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.37	60.00	4.48		95.0		
		Z	0.70	63.37	6.83		95.0		
10355-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	0.29	61.21	5.28	2.22	120.0	± 1.2 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.27	60.00	2.87		120.0		
		Z	0.26	60.73	4.80		120.0		
10387-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	1.69	69.60	16.08	1.00	150.0	± 3.3 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.47	67.72	14.75		150.0		
		Z	2.01	73.12	17.66		150.0		
10388-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.10	68.63	16.26	0.00	150.0	± 1.1 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.98	67.68	15.60		150.0		
		Z	2.27	70.41	17.22		150.0		
10396-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	2.44	69.62	18.47	3.01	150.0	± 0.8 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.15	66.59	17.11		150.0		
		Z	2.58	70.98	19.23		150.0		
10399-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	3.41	67.32	15.99	0.00	150.0	± 2.2 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.35	66.94	15.77		150.0		
		Z	3.49	68.04	16.43		150.0		
10414-AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	X	4.63	65.89	15.72	0.00	150.0	± 4.0 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.61	65.72	15.68		150.0		
		Z	4.69	66.35	16.02		150.0		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7526

Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V^{-1}	T1 $ms.V^{-2}$	T2 $ms.V^{-1}$	T3 ms	T4 V^{-2}	T5 V^{-1}	T6
X	28.7	212.51	35.16	5.03	0.00	4.98	1.61	0.00	1.00
Y	28.8	222.60	37.67	2.60	0.00	5.03	0.04	0.29	1.00
Z	27.4	203.13	35.18	4.45	0.03	5.00	1.43	0.03	1.00

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	124.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7526

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.41	9.41	9.41	0.66	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.17	9.17	9.17	0.61	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.96	7.96	7.96	0.34	0.88	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.33	0.88	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.32	0.90	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.39	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.02	7.02	7.02	0.36	0.95	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.43	6.43	6.43	0.35	1.30	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.31	6.31	6.31	0.30	1.30	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7526

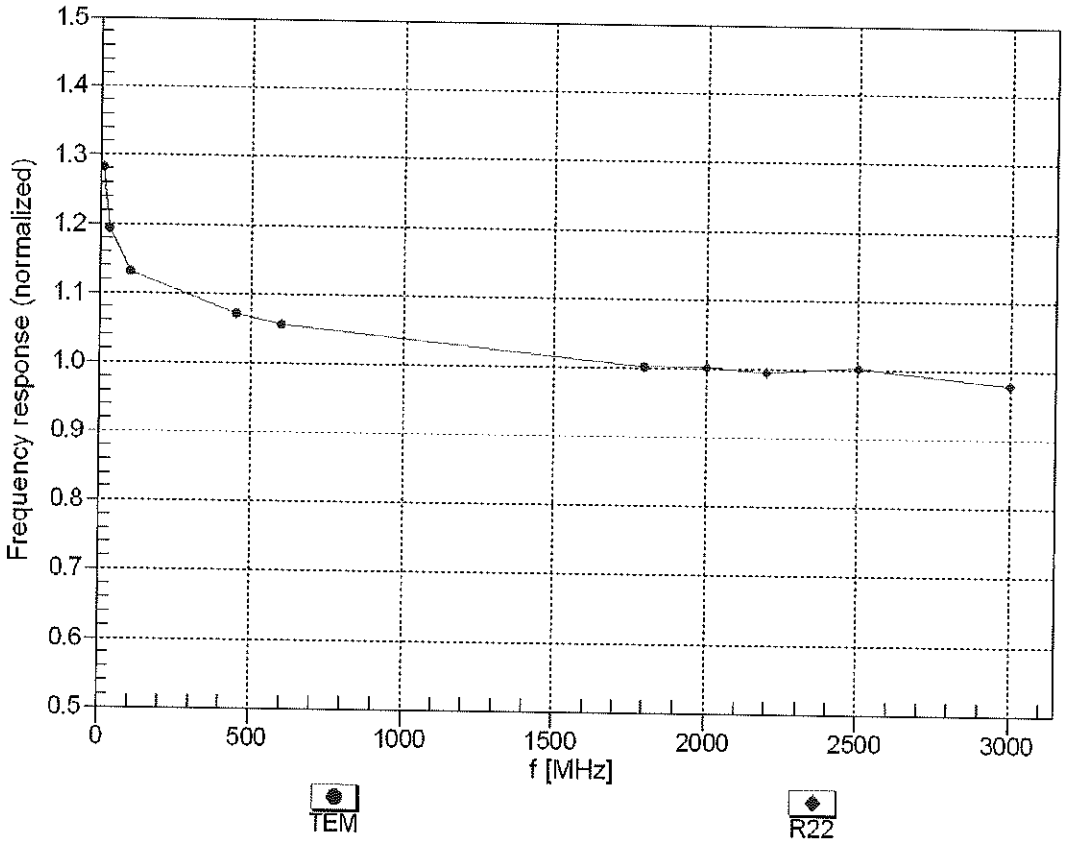
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.47	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.55	9.55	9.55	0.46	0.87	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.62	7.62	7.62	0.41	0.88	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.39	0.88	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.40	0.95	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.36	0.95	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.30	0.95	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.20	6.20	6.20	0.45	1.35	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	5.80	5.80	5.80	0.40	1.35	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field

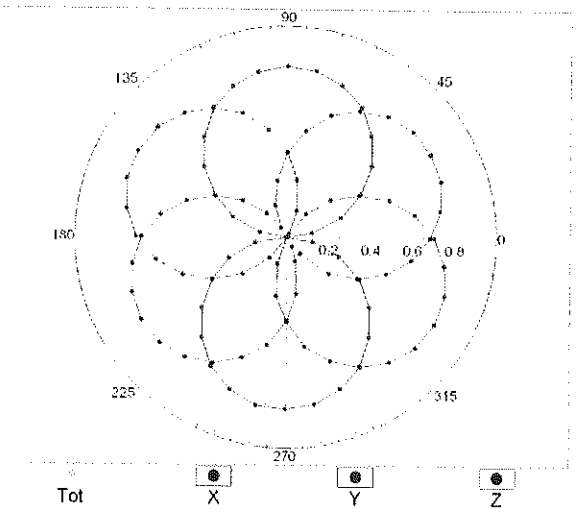
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



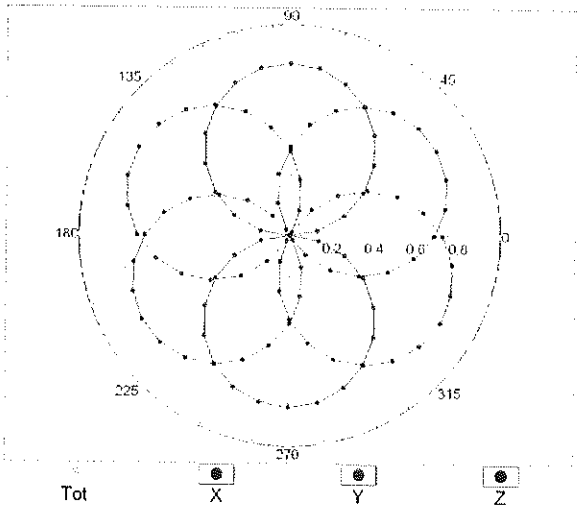
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

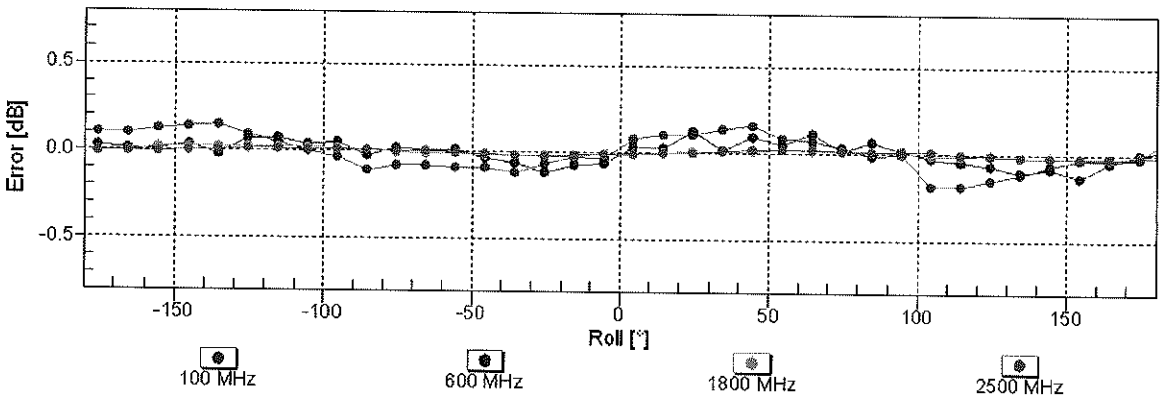
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM



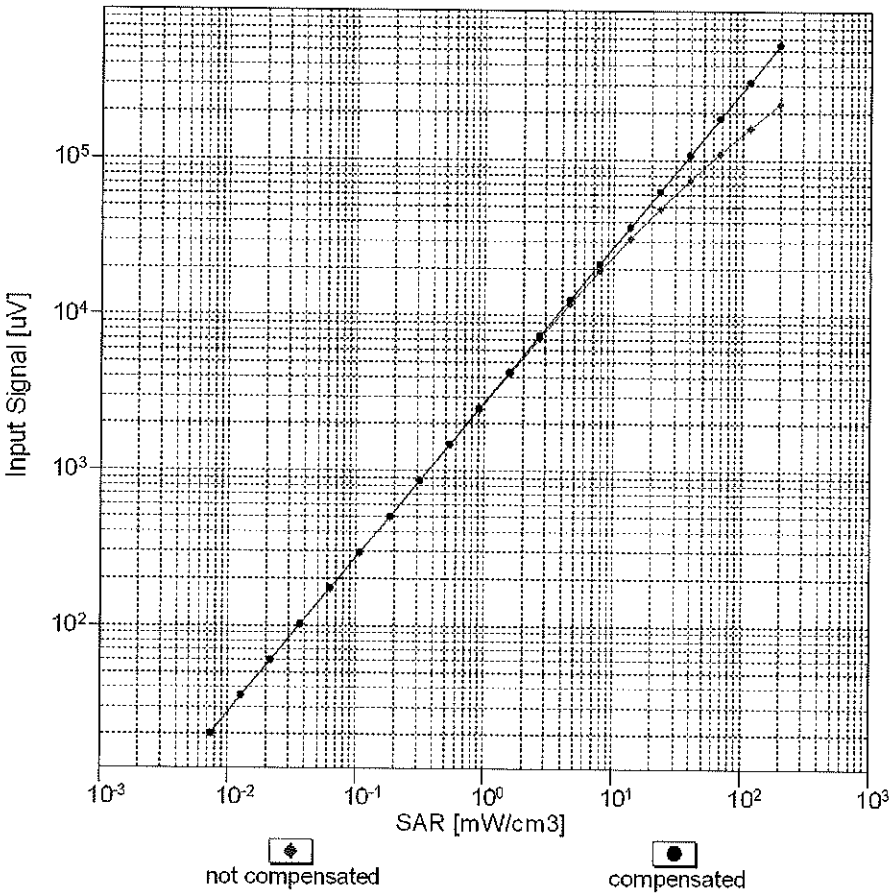
f=1800 MHz,R22

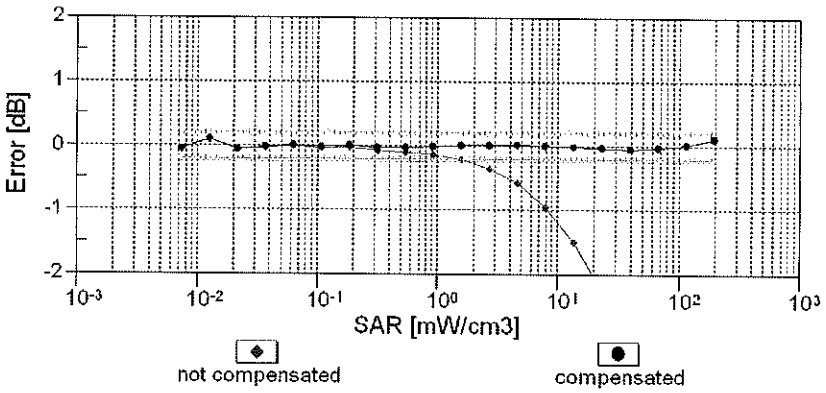




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)

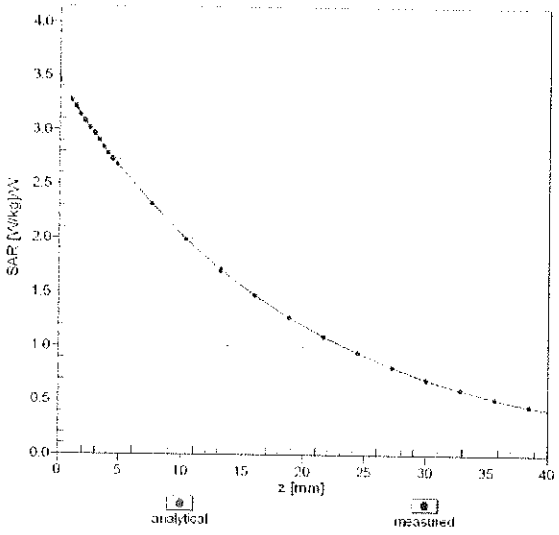




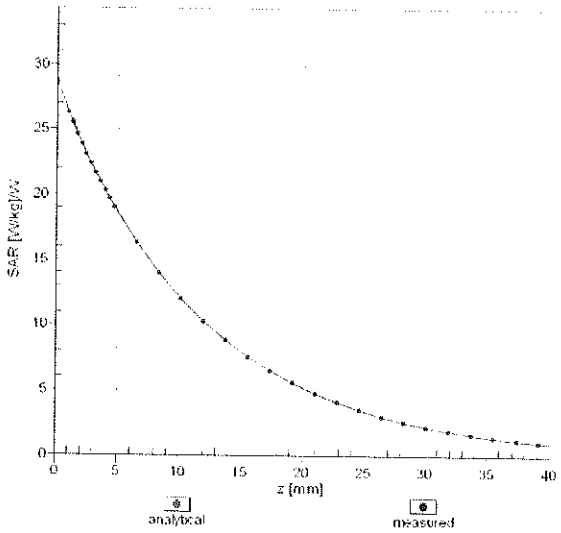
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

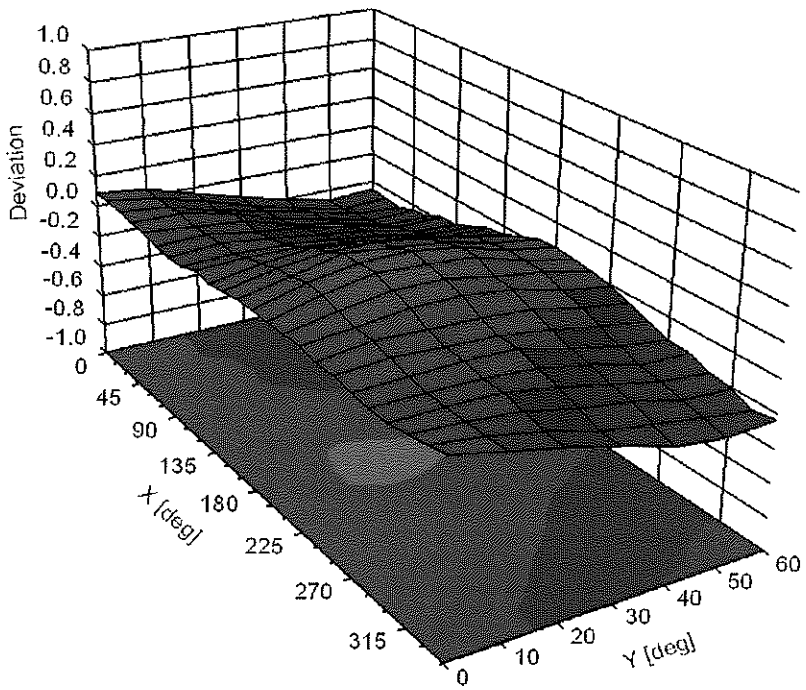


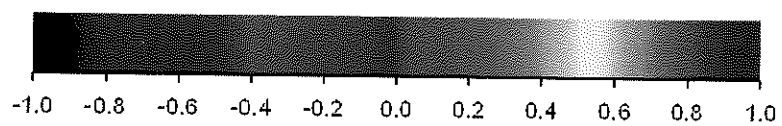
f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz





Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Rev	Communication System Name	Group	PAR (dB)	Unc^E (k=2)
0		CW	CW	0.00	± 4.7 %
10010	CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	Test	10.00	± 9.6 %
10011	CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	WCDMA	2.91	± 9.6 %
10012	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	WLAN	1.87	± 9.6 %
10013	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	9.46	± 9.6 %
10021	DAC	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	GSM	9.39	± 9.6 %
10023	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	GSM	9.57	± 9.6 %
10024	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10025	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	GSM	12.62	± 9.6 %
10026	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10027	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	4.80	± 9.6 %
10028	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	3.55	± 9.6 %
10029	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	7.78	± 9.6 %
10030	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	5.30	± 9.6 %
10031	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	1.87	± 9.6 %
10032	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	1.16	± 9.6 %
10033	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	7.74	± 9.6 %
10034	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.53	± 9.6 %
10035	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	3.83	± 9.6 %
10036	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	8.01	± 9.6 %
10037	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.77	± 9.6 %
10038	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	4.10	± 9.6 %
10039	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	CDMA2000	4.57	± 9.6 %
10042	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Halfrate)	AMPS	7.78	± 9.6 %
10044	CAA	IS-91/EIA/TIA-553 FDD (FDMA, FM)	AMPS	0.00	± 9.6 %
10048	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Full Slot, 24)	DECT	13.80	± 9.6 %
10049	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Double Slot, 12)	DECT	10.79	± 9.6 %
10056	CAA	UMTS-TDD (TD-SCDMA, 1.28 Mcps)	TD-SCDMA	11.01	± 9.6 %
10058	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	6.52	± 9.6 %
10059	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 2 Mbps)	WLAN	2.12	± 9.6 %
10060	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 5.5 Mbps)	WLAN	2.83	± 9.6 %
10061	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	WLAN	3.60	± 9.6 %
10062	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	8.68	± 9.6 %
10063	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10064	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.09	± 9.6 %
10065	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.00	± 9.6 %
10066	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	9.38	± 9.6 %
10067	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.12	± 9.6 %
10068	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.24	± 9.6 %
10069	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	10.56	± 9.6 %
10071	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	9.83	± 9.6 %
10072	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.62	± 9.6 %
10073	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.94	± 9.6 %
10074	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	10.30	± 9.6 %
10075	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.77	± 9.6 %
10076	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.94	± 9.6 %
10077	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	11.00	± 9.6 %
10081	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	CDMA2000	3.97	± 9.6 %
10082	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Fullrate)	AMPS	4.77	± 9.6 %
10090	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10097	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSDPA)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10098	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10099	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10100	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.67	± 9.6 %
10101	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10102	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10103	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	± 9.6 %
10104	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	± 9.6 %
10105	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.01	± 9.6 %
10108	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.80	± 9.6 %

10109	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10110	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10111	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.44	± 9.6 %
10112	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.59	± 9.6 %
10113	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.62	± 9.6 %
10114	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10115	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.46	± 9.6 %
10116	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.15	± 9.6 %
10117	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.07	± 9.6 %
10118	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.59	± 9.6 %
10119	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10140	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10141	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.53	± 9.6 %
10142	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10143	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.35	± 9.6 %
10144	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.65	± 9.6 %
10145	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.76	± 9.6 %
10146	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.41	± 9.6 %
10147	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.72	± 9.6 %
10149	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10150	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10151	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.28	± 9.6 %
10152	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.92	± 9.6 %
10153	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.05	± 9.6 %
10154	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10155	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10156	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.79	± 9.6 %
10157	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10158	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.62	± 9.6 %
10159	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.56	± 9.6 %
10160	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.82	± 9.6 %
10161	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10162	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.58	± 9.6 %
10166	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.46	± 9.6 %
10167	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.21	± 9.6 %
10168	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.79	± 9.6 %
10169	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10170	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10171	AAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10172	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10173	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10174	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10175	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10176	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10177	CAI	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10178	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10179	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10180	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10181	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10182	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10183	AAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10184	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10185	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.51	± 9.6 %
10186	AAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10187	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10188	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10189	AAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10193	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.09	± 9.6 %
10194	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 39 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.12	± 9.6 %
10195	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 65 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.21	± 9.6 %
10196	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10197	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 39 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10198	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 65 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.27	± 9.6 %
10219	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.03	± 9.6 %