



# PART 2 Test Under Dynamic Transmission Condition

No. I22Z60054-SEM01

For

**Reliance Communications LLC**

**Orbic AirSurf 5G UW**

**R141TL5**

With

**Hardware Version: R141-REV12**

**Software Version: ORB141TL5\_V2.0.5\_SVZ**

**FCC ID: 2ABGH-R141TL5**

**Issued Date: 2022-3-7**

**Note:**

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## **REPORT HISTORY**

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Revision</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
I22Z60054-SEM01	Rev.0	2022-2-10	Initial creation of test report
I22Z60054-SEM01	Rev.1	2022-3-7	Update the information for software version.

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## 1 Test Laboratory

### 1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	CTTL
Address:	No. 52, Huayuan North Road, Haidian District, Beijing, P. R. China 100191

### 1.2 Testing Environment

Temperature:	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25°C
Relative humidity:	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance:	< 0.5 $\Omega$
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

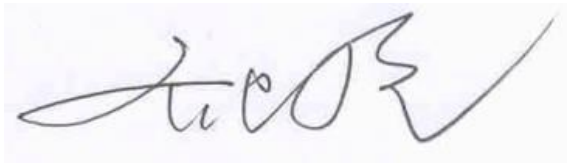
### 1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Qi Dianyuan
Test Engineer:	Lin Xiaojun
Testing Start Date:	January 26, 2022
Testing End Date:	January 29, 2022

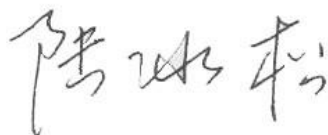
### 1.4 Signature



Lin Xiaojun  
(Prepared this test report)



Qi Dianyuan  
(Reviewed this test report)



Lu Bingsong  
Deputy Director of the laboratory  
(Approved this test report)

## 2 Introduction

The equipment under test (EUT) is enabled with Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature. It contains the Qualcomm modem supporting 5G NR bands. These modems enable Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure at all times the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with the FCC requirement.

This purpose of the Part 2 report is to demonstrate the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement under Tx varying transmission scenarios, thereby validity of Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for FCC equipment authorization

The input.power.limit used in this report is determined in Part 0 and Part 1 reports.

Refer to PART 0 POWER DENSITY CHAR REPORT, for product description and terminology used in this report.

Note1: The Part 0 report refer to R141TL5 Sub6\_mmw Power Density Simulation Report.

Note2: The Part 1 report refer to SZ21070331S03.

### 3 Tx Varying Transmission Test Cases and Test Proposal

To validate time averaging feature and demonstrate the compliance in Tx varying transmission conditions, the following transmission scenarios are covered in 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 antenna (or beam) switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario) or beams (different antenna array configurations).
3. SAR vs. PD exposure switching during sub-6+mmW transmission: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance during transitions in SAR dominant exposure, SAR+PD exposure, and PD dominant exposure scenarios.

As described in Part 0 report, the RF exposure is proportional to the Tx power for PD-characterized wireless device. Thus, feature validation in Part 2 can be effectively performed through radiated (for  $f \geq 6\text{GHz}$ ) power measurement. Therefore, the compliance demonstration under dynamic transmission conditions and feature validation are done in radiated power measurement setup for transmission scenario 1 through 3. To add confidence in the feature validation, the time-averaged PD measurements are also performed but only performed for transmission scenario 1 to avoid the complexity in PD measurement. The strategy for testing in Tx varying transmission condition is outlined as follows:

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits, through time-averaged power measurements
  - Measure conducted Tx power (for  $f < 6\text{GHz}$ ) versus time, and radiated Tx power (EIRP for  $f > 10\text{GHz}$ ) versus time.
  - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to get normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform running time-averaging over FCC defined time windows.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for all transmission scenarios (i.e., transmission scenarios 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) at all times.

Mathematical expression:

- For sub-6 transmission only:

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

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

- For sub-6+mmW transmission:

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

$$4cm^2PD(t) = \frac{radiated\_Tx\_power(t)}{radiated\_Tx\_power\_input\_power\_limit} * 4cm^2PD\_input\_power\_limit \quad (2b)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}} \int_{t-T_{PD}}^t 4cm^2PD(t) dt}{FCC\ 4cm^2\ PD\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (2c)$$

where,  $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$ ,  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}$ , and  $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$  correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at  $P_{limit}$ , and measured  $1gSAR$  or  $10gSAR$  values at  $P_{limit}$  corresponding to sub-6 transmission. Similarly,  $radiated\_Tx\_power(t)$ ,  $radiated\_Tx\_power\_input\_power\_limit$ , and  $4cm^2PD\_input\_power\_limit$  correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated Tx power, radiated Tx power at  $input\_power\_limit$  (i.e., radiated power limit), and  $4cm^2PD$  value at  $input\_power\_limit$  corresponding to mmW transmission. Both  $P_{limit}$  and  $input\_power\_limit$  are the parameters pre-defined in Part 0 and loaded via Embedded File System (EFS) onto the EUT.  $T_{SAR}$  is the FCC defined time window for sub-6 radio;  $T_{PD}$  is the FCC defined time window for mmW radio.

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits, through time-averaged SAR and PD measurements. Note as mentioned earlier, this measurement is performed for transmission scenario 1 only.

- For sub-6 transmission only, measure instantaneous SAR versus time; for LTE+sub6 NR transmission, request low power (or all-down bits) on LTE so that measured SAR predominantly corresponds to sub6 NR.
- For LTE + mmW transmission, measure instantaneous E-field versus time for mmW radio and instantaneous conducted power versus time for LTE radio.
- Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to obtain normalized exposure versus time.
- Perform time averaging over FCC defined time window.
- Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for transmission scenario 1 at all times.

Mathematical expression:

- For sub-6 transmission only:

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

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

- For LTE+mmW transmission:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \quad (4a)$$

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}} \int_{t-T_{PD}}^t 4cm^2PD(t) dt}{FCC\ 4cm^2PD\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (4c)$$

where,  $pointSAR(t)$ ,  $pointSAR\_P_{limit}$ , and  $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$  correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at  $P_{limit}$ , and measured  $1gSAR$  or  $10gSAR$  values at  $P_{limit}$  corresponding to sub-6 transmission. Similarly,  $pointE(t)$ ,  $pointE\_input.power.limit$ , and  $4cm^2PD\_input.power.limit$  correspond to the measured instantaneous E-field, E-field at  $input.power.limit$ , and  $4cm^2PD$  value at  $input.power.limit$  corresponding to mmW transmission.

NOTE: cDASY6 measurement system by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) of Zurich, Switzerland measures relative E-field, and provides ratio of

$$\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2} \text{ versus time.}$$



## **4 PD Time Averaging Validation Test Procedures**

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

### **4.1 Test sequence determination for validation**

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

### **4.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature**

#### **4.2.1 Test configuration selection for time-varying Tx power transmission**

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

#### **4.2.2 Test configuration selection for change in antenna configuration (beam)**

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

#### **4.2.3 Test configuration election for SAR vs. PD exposure switch during transmission**

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

### 4.3 Test procedures for mmW radiated power measurements

Perform conducted power measurement (for  $f < 6\text{GHz}$ ) and radiated power measurement (for  $f > 6\text{GHz}$ ) for LTE + mmW transmission to validate Smart Transmit time averaging feature in the various transmission scenarios described in Section 2.

This section provides general conducted power measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 2. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided

#### 4.3.1 Time-varying Tx power scenario

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

#### Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to  $P_{limit}$  for LTE in selected band, and measure radiated Tx power corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following below steps:
  - a) Measure radiated power corresponding to mmW *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's Tx power in desired band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in Factory Test Mode (FTM). This test is performed in a calibrated anechoic chamber. Rotate the EUT to obtain maximum radiated Tx power, keep the EUT in this position and do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test.
  - b) Reset EUT to place in online mode and establish radio link in LTE, measure conducted Tx power corresponding to LTE  $P_{limit}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve\_power\_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit. With EUT setup for a mmW NR call in the desired/selected LTE band and mmW NR band, perform the following steps:
  - a) Establish LTE and mmW NR connection in desired band/channel/beam used in Step 1. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on LTE link. With callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum mmW power to test predominantly PD exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is less when LTE's Tx power is at low power).
  - b) After 120s, request LTE to go all-up bits for at least 100s. SAR exposure is dominant. There are two scenarios:

- i If  $P_{limit} < P_{max}$  for LTE, then the RF exposure margin (provided to mmW NR) gradually runs out (due to high SAR exposure). This results in gradual reduction in the 5G mmW NR transmission power and eventually seized 5G mmW NR transmission when LTE goes to  $P_{reserve}$  level.
    - ii If  $P_{limit} \geq P_{max}$  for LTE, then the 5G mmW NR transmission's averaged power should gradually reduce but the mmW NR connection can sustain all the time (assuming TxAGC uncertainty = 0dB).
  - c) Record the conducted Tx power of LTE and radiated Tx power of mmW for the full duration of this test of at least 300s.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and mmW links. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (2a) and  $P_{limit}$  measured in Step 1.b, and then divide by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR to obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.
- NOTE:** In Eq.(2a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at  $P_{limit}$  for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.
4. Similarly, convert the radiated Tx power for mmW into  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  value using Eq. (2b) and the radiated Tx power limit (i.e., radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit*) measured in Step 1.a, then divide by FCC  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  limit of  $10\text{W}/\text{m}^2$  to obtain instantaneous normalized  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  versus time. Perform 4s running average to determine normalized 4s-averaged  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  versus time.
- NOTE:** In Eq.(2b), instantaneous radiated Tx power is converted into instantaneous  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  by applying the worst-case  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  value measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected band/beam in Part 1 report.
5. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous conducted Tx power for LTE versus time, (b) computed 100s-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE versus time, (c) instantaneous radiated Tx power for mmW versus time, as measured

in Step 2, (d) computed 4s-averaged radiated Tx power for mmW versus time, and (e) time- averaged conducted and radiated power limits for LTE and mmW radio using Eq. (5a) & (5b), respectively:

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

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

6. Make another plot containing: (a) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4s-averaged  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  versus time determined in Step 4, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (6.a) and (6.b)) versus time

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

#### 4.3.2 Switch in SAR vs. PD exposure during transmission

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

##### Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to  $P_{\text{limit}}$  for LTE in selected band, and measure radiated Tx power corresponding to  $\text{input.power.limit}$  in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following below steps:
  - a. Measure radiated power corresponding to  $\text{input.power.limit}$  by setting up the EUT's Tx power in desired band/channel/beam at  $\text{input.power.limit}$  in FTM. This test is performed in a calibrated anechoic chamber. Rotate the EUT to obtain maximum radiated Tx power, keep the EUT in this position and do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test.
  - b. Reset EUT to place in online mode and establish radio link in LTE, measure conducted Tx power corresponding to LTE  $P_{\text{limit}}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and  $\text{Reserve\_power\_margin}$  set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.

2. Set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power in EUT, with EUT setup for LTE + mmW call, perform the following steps:
  - a. Establish LTE (sub-6) and mmW NR connection with callbox.
  - b. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on LTE link. Continue LTE (all-down bits) + mmW transmission for more than 100s duration to test predominantly PD exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is negligible from all-down bits in LTE).
  - c. After 120s, request LTE to go all-up bits, mmW transmission should gradually run out of RF exposure margin if LTE's  $P_{limit} < P_{max}$  and seize mmW transmission (SAR only scenario); or mmW transmission should gradually reduce in Tx power and will sustain the connection if LTE's  $P_{limit} > P_{max}$ .
  - d. After 120s, request LTE to go all-down bits, mmW transmission should start getting back RF exposure margin and resume transmission again.
  - e. Record the conducted Tx power of LTE and radiated Tx power of mmW for the entire duration of this test of at least 300s.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and mmW links. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (2a) and  $P_{limit}$  measured in Step 1.b, and then divide by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR to obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

**NOTE:** In Eq.(2a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at  $P_{limit}$  for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

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

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

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

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

### 4.3.3 Change in antenna configuration (beam)

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

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_Plimit} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit \quad (8a)$$

$$4cm^2PD_1(t) = \frac{radiated\_Tx\_power\_1(t)}{radiated\_Tx\_power\_input.power.limit\_1} * 4cm^2PD\_input.power.limit\_1 \quad (8b)$$

$$4cm^2PD_2(t) = \frac{radiated\_Tx\_power\_2(t)}{radiated\_Tx\_power\_input.power.limit\_2} * 4cm^2PD\_input.power.limit\_2 \quad (8c)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}} \left[ \int_{t-T_{PD}}^{t_1} 4cm^2PD_1(t) dt + \int_{t_1}^t 4cm^2PD_2(t) dt \right]}{FCC\ 4cm^2\ PD\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (8d)$$

where,  $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$ ,  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}$ , and  $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$  correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at  $P_{limit}$ , and measured  $1gSAR$  or  $10gSAR$  values at  $P_{limit}$  corresponding to LTE transmission. Similarly,  $radiated\_Tx\_power\_1(t)$ ,  $radiated\_Tx\_power\_input.power.limit\_1$ , and  $4cm^2PD\_input.power.limit\_1$  correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated Tx power, radiated Tx power at  $input.power.limit$ , and  $4cm^2PD$  value at  $input.power.limit$  of beam 1;  $radiated\_Tx\_power\_2(t)$ ,  $radiated\_Tx\_power\_input.power.limit\_2$ , and  $4cm^2PD\_input.power.limit\_2$  correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated Tx power, radiated Tx power at  $input.power.limit$ , and  $4cm^2PD$  value at  $input.power.limit$  of beam 2 corresponding to mmW transmission.

### Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to  $P_{limit}$  for LTE in selected band, and measure radiated Tx power corresponding to  $input.power.limit$  in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following below steps:
  - a. Measure radiated power corresponding to mmW  $input.power.limit$  by setting up the EUT's Tx power in desired band/channel at  $input.power.limit$  of beam 1 in FTM. Do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test. Repeat this Step 1.a for beam 2.
  - b. Reset EUT to place in online mode and establish radio link in LTE, measure conducted Tx power corresponding to LTE  $P_{limit}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and  $Reserve\_power\_margin$  set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set  $Reserve\_power\_margin$  to actual (intended) value and reset power in EUT, With EUT setup for LTE + mmW connection, perform the following steps:
  - a. Establish LTE (sub-6) and mmW NR connection in beam 1. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on LTE link with the callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum mmW power.
  - b. After beam 1 continues transmission for at least 20s, request the EUT to change from beam 1 to beam 2, and continue transmitting with beam 2 for at least 20s.
  - c. Record the conducted Tx power of LTE and radiated Tx power of mmW for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and mmW links. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into  $1gSAR$  or  $10gSAR$  value using the similar approach described in Step 3 of Section 4.3.2. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged  $1gSAR$  versus time.
4. Similarly, convert the radiated Tx power for mmW NR into  $4cm^2PD$  value using Eq. (8b), (8c) and the radiated Tx power limits (i.e., radiated Tx power at  $input.power.limit$ ) measured in Step 1.a for beam 1 and beam 2, respectively, and then divide the resulted PD values by

FCC  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  limit of  $10\text{W}/\text{m}^2$  to obtain instantaneous normalized  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  versus time for beam 1 and beam 2. Perform 4s running average to determine normalized 4s-averaged  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  versus time.

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

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

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



#### 4.4 Test procedures for time-varying PD measurements

The following steps are used to perform the validation through PD measurement for transmission scenario 1 described in Section 2:

1. Place the EUT on the cDASY6 platform to perform PD measurement in the worst- case position/surface for the selected mmW band/beam. In PD measurement, the callbox is set to request maximum Tx power from EUT all the time. Hence, “path loss” calibration between callbox antenna and EUT is not needed in this test.
  
2. Time averaging feature validation:
  - a. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to  $P_{limit}$  for LTE in selected band, and measure point E-field corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following the below steps:
    - i. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to LTE  $P_{limit}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve\_power\_margin* set to 0 dB, with callbox set to request maximum power.
    - ii. Measure point E-field at peak location of fast area scan corresponding to *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT’s Tx power in desired mmW band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in FTM. Do not disturb the position of EUT and mmW cDASY6 probe.
  - b. Set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to actual value (i.e., intended value) and reset power on EUT, place EUT in online mode. With EUT setup for LTE (sub-6) + mmW NR call, as soon as the mmW NR connection is established, request all-down bits on

LTE link. Continue LTE (all-down bits) + mmW transmission for more than 100s duration to test predominantly PD exposure scenario. After 120s, request LTE to go all-up bits, mmW transmission should gradually reduce. Simultaneously, record the conducted Tx power of LTE transmission using power meter and point E-field (in terms of ratio of  $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$ ) of mmW transmission using cDASY6 E-field probe at peak location identified in Step 2.a.ii for the entire duration of this test of at least 300s.

- c. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous conducted Tx power versus time for LTE transmission and  $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$  ratio versus time from cDASY6 system for mmW transmission. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (4a) and  $P_{limit}$  measured in Step 2.a.i, and then divide this by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR to obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time

**NOTE:** In Eq.(4a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at  $P_{limit}$  for the corresponding technology/band reported in Part 1 report.

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

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

## 5 Test Configurations

### 5.1 LTE + mmW NR transmission

Based on the selection criteria described in Section 4.2, the selections for LTE and mmW NR validation test are listed in Table 5-1. The radio configurations used in this test are listed in Table 5-2.

**Table 5-1 Selections for LTE + mmW NR validation measurements**

Transmission Scenario	Test	Technology and Band	mmW Beam
Time-varying Tx power test	Cond. & Rad. Power meas. PD meas.	LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 34
		LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 26
Switch in SAR vs. PD	Cond. & Rad. Power meas	LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 34
		LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 26
Beam switch test	Cond. & Rad. Power meas	LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 26 to Beam ID 3
		LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 26 to Beam ID 1

**Table 5-2: Test configuration for LTE + mmW NR validation**

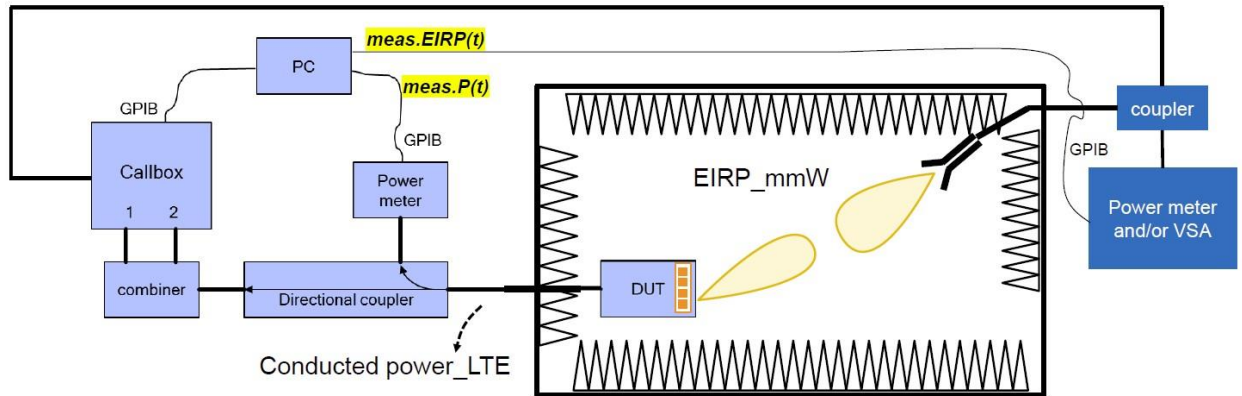
Tech	Band	Beam ID	Antenna	DSI	Mode	UL Duty Cycle
LTE	5	/	Main Ant	/	QPSK	100%
MmW NR	N260	34,26,3	Module 1	/	CW	75%
	N261	26,1	Module 1	/	CW	75%

## 6 Radiated Power Test Results for mmW Smart Transmit Feature Validation

### 6.1 Measurement setup

The Keysight Technologies E7515B UXM callbox is used in this test. The UXM callbox has two RF radio heads to up/down convert IF to mmW frequencies, which in turn are connected to two horn antennas for V- and H-polarizations for downlink communication. In the uplink, a directional coupler is used in the path of one of the horn antennas to measure and record radiated power using a Rohde & Schwarz NR50S power sensor. Note here that the isolation of the directional coupler may not be sufficient to attenuate the downlink signal from the callbox, which will result in high noise floor masking the recording of radiated power from EUT. In that case, either lower the downlink signal strength emanating from the RF radio heads of callbox or add an attenuator between callbox radio heads and directional coupler. Additionally, note that since the measurements performed in this validation are all relative, measurement of EUT's radiated power in one polarization is sufficient. The EUT is placed inside an anechoic chamber with V- and H-pol horn antennas to establish the radio link as shown in Figure 8-1. The callbox's LTE port is directly connected to the EUT's RF port via a directional coupler to measure the EUT's conducted Tx power using a Rohde & Schwarz NR8S power sensor. Additionally, EUT is connected to the PC via USB connection for sending beam switch command. Care is taken to route the USB cable and RF cable (for LTE connection) away from the EUT's mmW antenna modules.

Setup in Figure 5-1 is used for the test scenario 1, 2 and 3 described in Section 2. The test procedures described in Section 4 are followed. The path losses from the EUT to both the power meters are calibrated and used as offset in the power meter.



**Figure 6-1 mmW NR radiated power measurement setup**

Both the callbox and power meters are connected to the PC using USB cables. Test scripts are custom made for automation of establishing LTE + mmW call, conducted Tx power recording for LTE and radiated Tx power recording for mmW. These tests are manually stopped after desired time duration. Test script is programmed to set LTE Tx power to all-down bits on the callbox immediately after the mmW link is established, and programmed to set toggle between all-up and all-down bits depending on the transmission scenario being evaluated. Similarly, test script is also programmed to send beam switch command manually to the EUT via USB connection. For all the tests, the callbox is set to request maximum Tx power in mmW NR radio from EUT all the time.

Test configurations for this validation are detailed in Section 5.2. Test procedures are listed in Section 4.3.

## 6.2 mmW NR radiated power test results

To demonstrate the compliance, the conducted Tx power of LTE Band 2 is converted to 1gSAR exposure by applying the corresponding worst-case 1gSAR value at  $P_{limit}$  as reported in Part 1 report and listed in Table 5-2 of this report.

Similarly, following Step 4 in Section 4.3.1, radiated Tx power of mmW Band n261 and n260 for the beams tested is converted by applying the corresponding worst-case  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  values from Part 1 report, and listed in below Table 6-1. Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature operates based on time-averaged Tx power reported on a per symbol basis, which is independent of modulation, channel and bandwidth (RBs), therefore the worst-case  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  was conducted with the EUT in FTM mode, with CW modulation and 100% duty cycle. cDASY6 system verification for power density measurement is provided in Appendix C, and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix D.

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

**Table 6-1: Worst-case 1gSAR,  $4\text{cm}^2$  avg. PD and EIRP measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected configurations**

Tech	Band	Antenna	Beam ID	Input power limit (dBm)	Meas. $4\text{cm}^2$ PD		Meas.EIPR at Input power limit (dBm)
					at Input power limit(W/m <sup>2</sup> )	configuration	
mmW NR	N261	Module0	26	2.56	0.44	Top	10.75
			1	1.63	7.31	Top	7.98
mmW NR	N260	Module0	34	1.08	-1.96	Top	9.36
			26	0.88	-2.54	Top	9.86
			3	6.67	2.23	Top	3.15

Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Meas.1g SAR		configuration
				Meas. P <sub>limit</sub> (dBm)	At P <sub>limit</sub> (W/kg)	
LTE	5	Main	1	10.95	0.091	Bottom

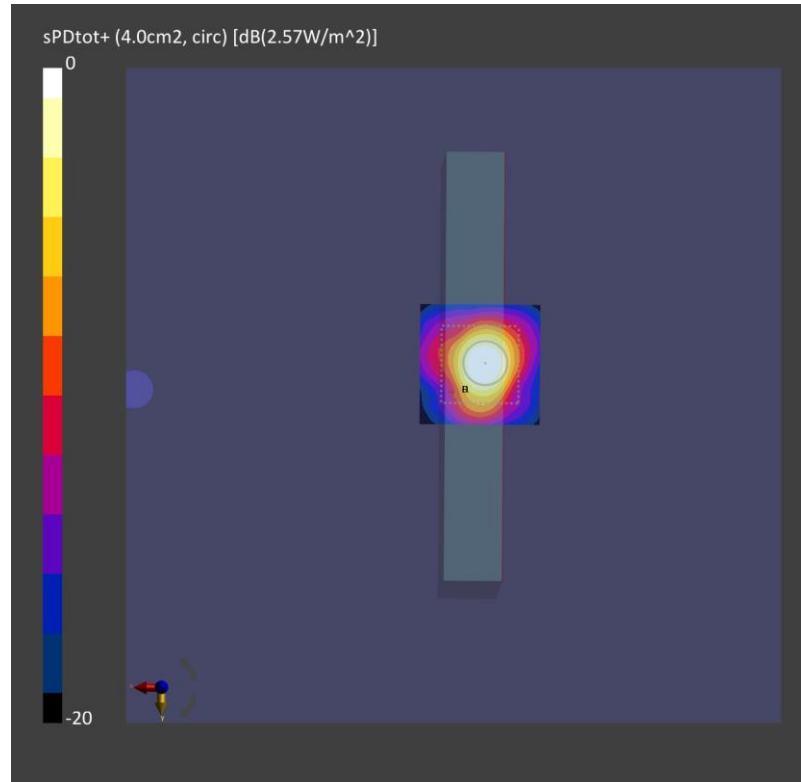


Figure 6-2: 4cm<sup>2</sup>-averaged power density distribution measured at *input.power.limit* of 0.44dBm on the back surface for n261 beam 26

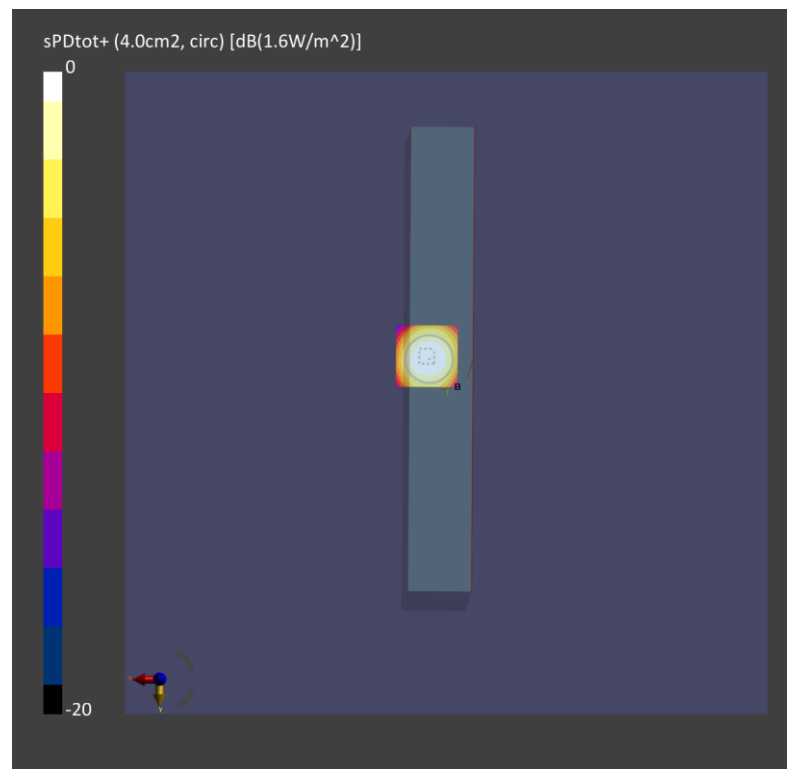
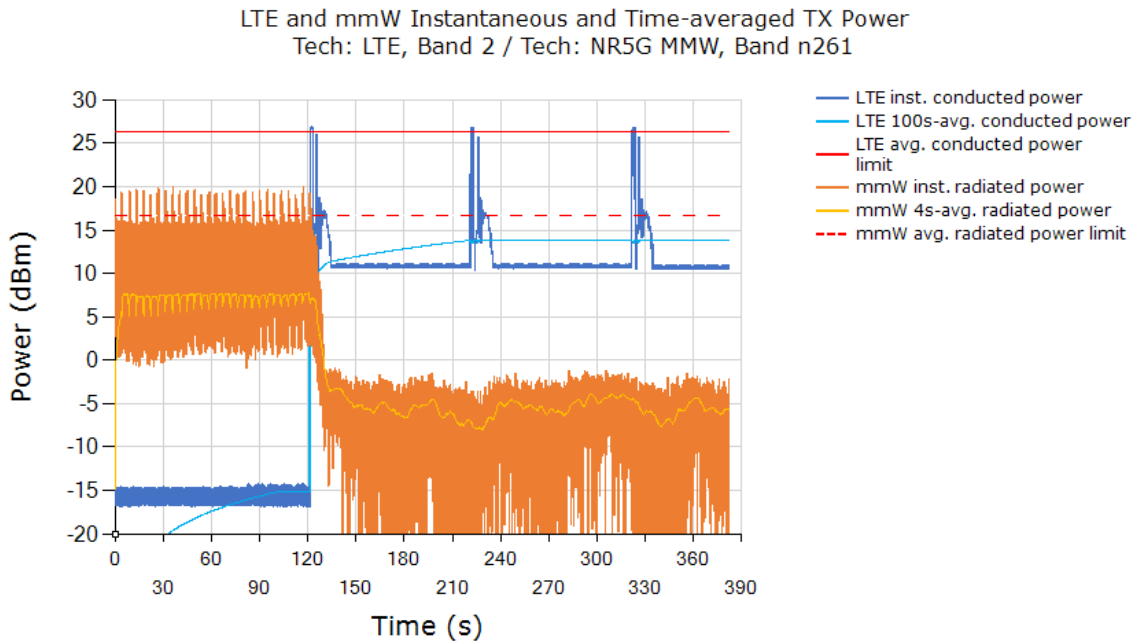


Figure 6-3: 4cm<sup>2</sup>-averaged power density distribution measured at *input.power.limit* of 0.88dBm on the back surface for n260 beam 26

### 6.2.1 Maximum Tx power test results for n261

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 26, by following the detailed test procedure described in Section 4.3.1

Instantaneous and 100s-averaged conducted LTE Tx power versus time, instantaneous and 4s-averaged radiated mmW Tx power versus time, time-averaged conducted LTE Tx power limit and time-averaged radiated mmW Tx power limit:

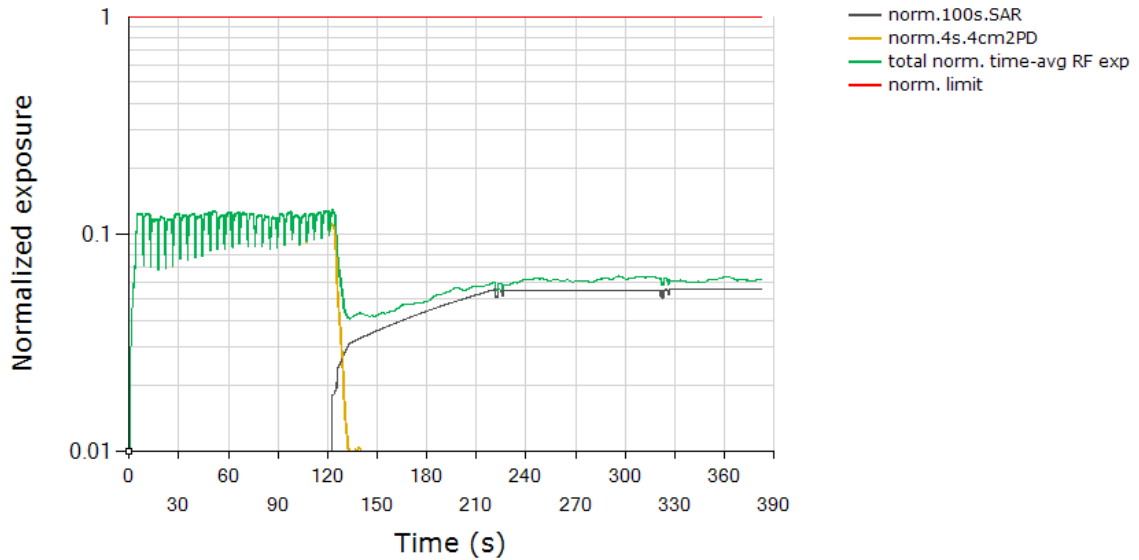


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE B2 and radiated Tx power for mmW NR n261 beam 26 are converted into time-averaged 1gSAR and time-averaged 4cm2PD using Equation (2a) and (2b), which are divided by FCC 1gSAR limit of 1.6 W/kg and 4cm2PD limit of 10 W/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively, to obtain normalized exposures versus time.

Below plot shows (a) normalized time-averaged 1gSAR versus time, (b) normalized time-averaged 4cm2-avg.PD versus time, (c) sum of normalized time-averaged 1gSAR and normalized time-averaged 4cm2-avg.PD:



Total Normalized Time-averaged RF Exposure  
 Tech: LTE, Band 2 / Tech: NR5G MMW, Band n261



	Exposure ratio
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.130
Validated	

Plot notes:

5G mmW NR call was established at ~0s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 75% for mmW. From

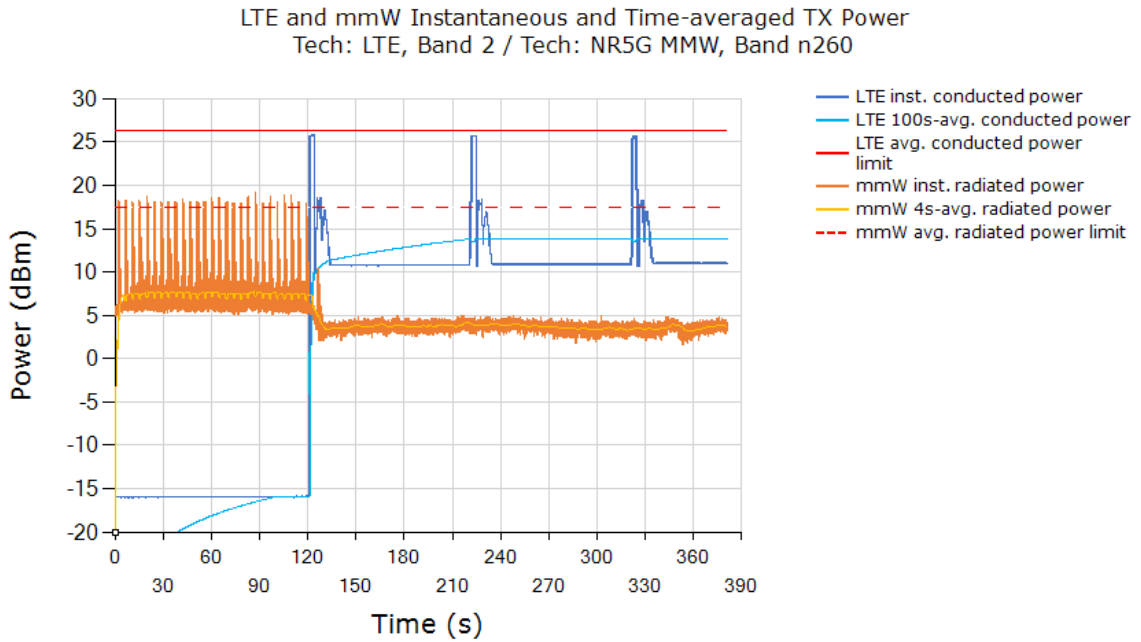
Table 6-1, this corresponds to a normalized  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  exposure value for Beam ID 26 of  $(75 \times 2.57\text{W}/\text{m}^2) / (10\text{ W}/\text{m}^2) = 19.28\% \pm 2.1\text{dB}$  device related uncertainty (see green/orange curve between 0s~120s). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure, i.e., corresponding normalized 1gSAR exposure value of  $(100\% \times 0.091\text{ W}/\text{kg}) / (1.6\text{ W}/\text{kg}) = 5.69\% +1.0\text{dB} \sim -1.0\text{dB}$  design related uncertainty.

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

### 6.2.2 Maximum Tx power test results for n260

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 34, by following the detailed test procedure described in Section 4.3.1

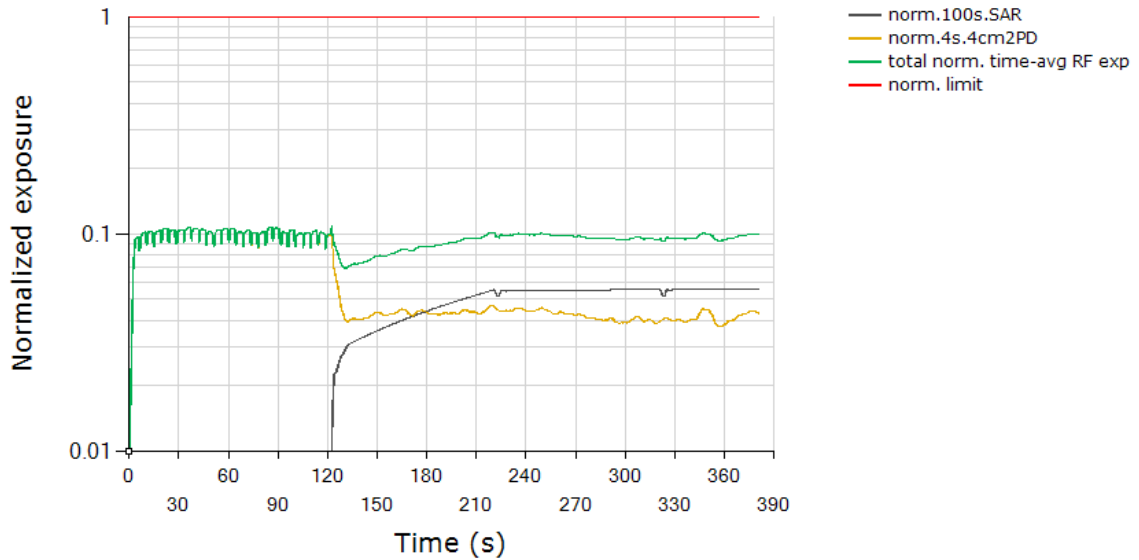
Instantaneous and 100s-averaged conducted LTE Tx power versus time, instantaneous and 4s-averaged radiated mmW Tx power versus time, time-averaged conducted LTE Tx power limit and time-averaged radiated mmW Tx power limit:



Above time-averaged conducted Tx power for LTE B2 and radiated Tx power for mmW NR n260 beam 34 are converted into time-averaged 1gSAR and time-averaged 4cm2PD using Equation (2a) and (2b), which are divided by FCC 1gSAR limit of 1.6 W/kg and 4cm2PD limit of 10 W/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively, to obtain normalized exposures versus time.

Below plot shows (a) normalized time-averaged 1gSAR versus time, (b) normalized time-averaged 4cm2-avg.PD versus time, (c) sum of normalized time-averaged 1gSAR and normalized time-averaged 4cm2-avg.PD:

Total Normalized Time-averaged RF Exposure  
 Tech: LTE, Band 2 / Tech: NR5G MMW, Band n260



	Exposure ratio
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.108
Validated	

Plot notes:

5G mmW NR call was established at ~0s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 75% for mmW. From

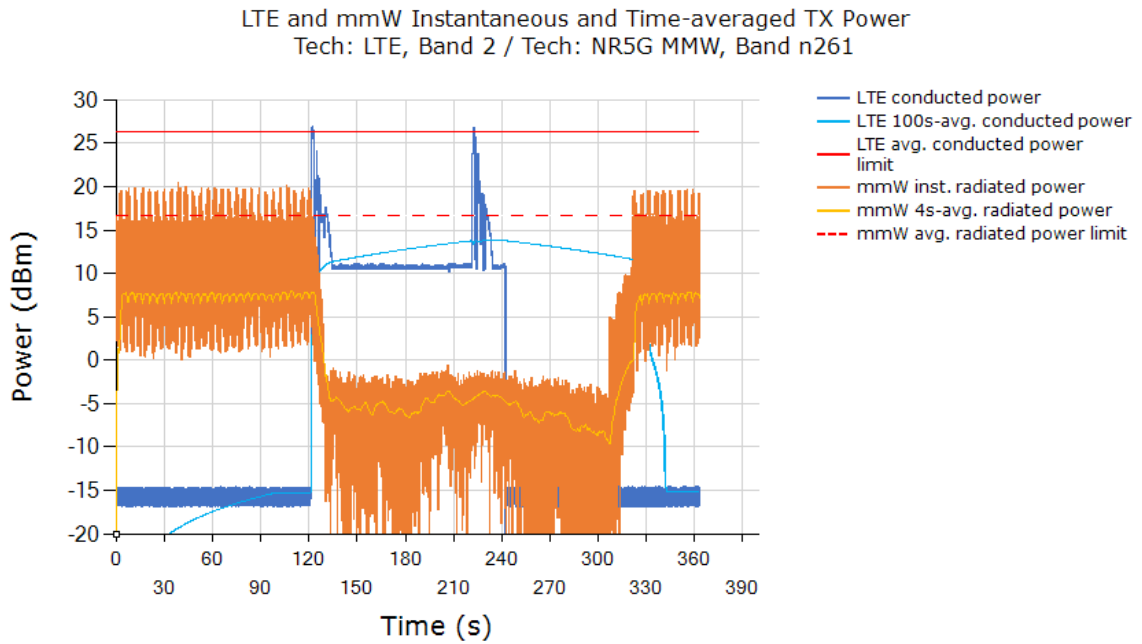
Table 6-1, this corresponds to a normalized  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  exposure value for Beam ID 34 of  $(75\% * 1.56\text{W}/\text{m}^2) / (10\text{ W}/\text{m}^2) = 11.7\% \pm 2.1\text{dB}$  device related uncertainty (see green/orange curve between 0s~120s). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure, i.e., corresponding normalized 1gSAR exposure value of  $(100\% * 0.091\text{ W}/\text{kg}) / (1.6\text{ W}/\text{kg}) = 5.69\% + " +1.0\text{dB} \sim -1.0\text{dB} "$  design related uncertainty.

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

### 6.2.3 Switch in SAR vs. PD exposure test results for n261

This test was measured with LTE Band 5 and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 26, by following the detailed test procedure is described in Section 4.3.2.

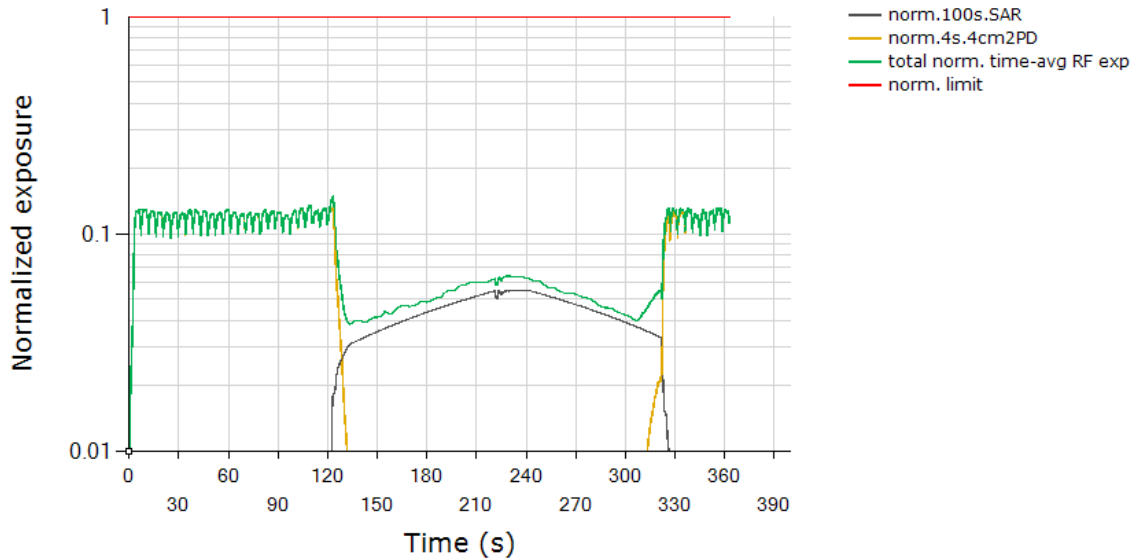
Instantaneous and 100s-averaged conducted LTE Tx power versus time, instantaneous and 4s-averaged radiated mmW Tx power versus time, time-averaged conducted LTE Tx power limit and time-averaged radiated mmW Tx power limit:



From the above plot, it is predominantly instantaneous PD exposure between 0s ~ 120s, it is instantaneous SAR+PD exposure between 120s ~ 140s, it is predominantly instantaneous SAR exposure between 140s ~ 240s, and above 240s, it is predominantly instantaneous PD exposure.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE (1gSAR) and mmW (4cm<sup>2</sup>PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:

Total Normalized Time-averaged RF Exposure  
 Tech: LTE, Band 2 / Tech: NR5G MMW, Band n261



	Exposure ratio
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.149
Validated	

Plot notes:

5G mmW NR call was established at ~0s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 75% for mmW. From

Table 6-1, this corresponds to a normalized  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  exposure value for Beam ID 26 of

$(75 \times 2.57\text{W}/\text{m}^2) / (10\text{ W}/\text{m}^2) = 19.28\% \pm 2.1\text{dB}$  device related uncertainty (see green/orange curve between 0s~120s). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure, i.e., corresponding normalized 1gSAR exposure value of  $(100\% \times 0.091\text{ W}/\text{kg}) / (1.6\text{ W}/\text{kg}) = 5.69\% + "+1.0\text{dB} \sim -1.0\text{dB}"$  design related uncertainty.

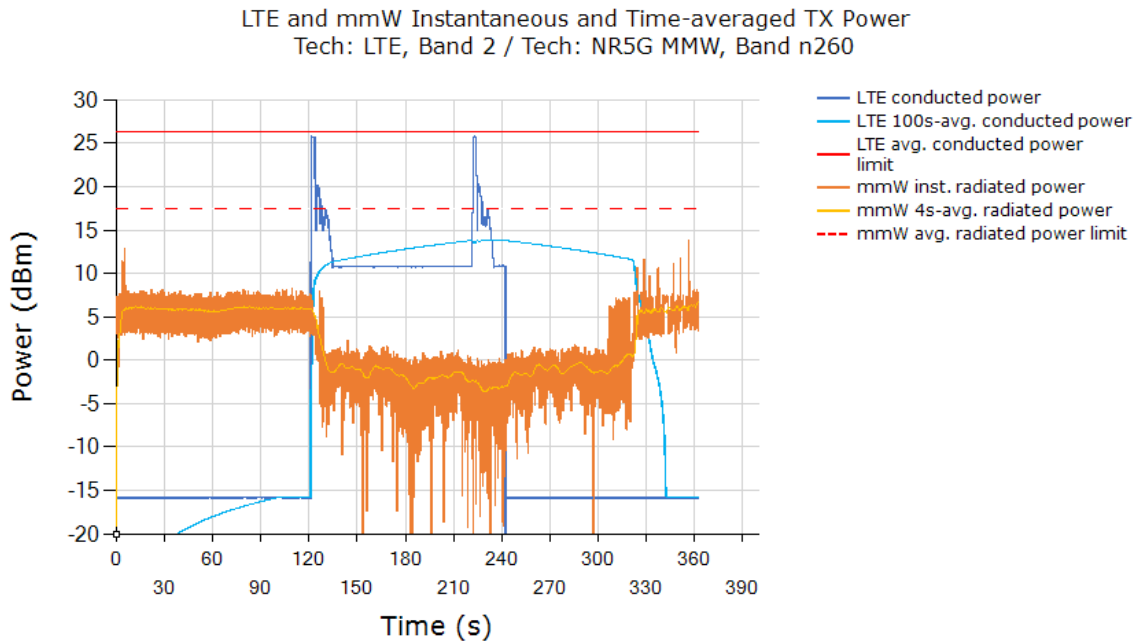
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0.

Therefore, Qualcomm<sup>®</sup> Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

### 6.2.4 Switch in SAR vs. PD exposure test results for n260

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 34, by following the detailed test procedure is described in Section 4.3.2.

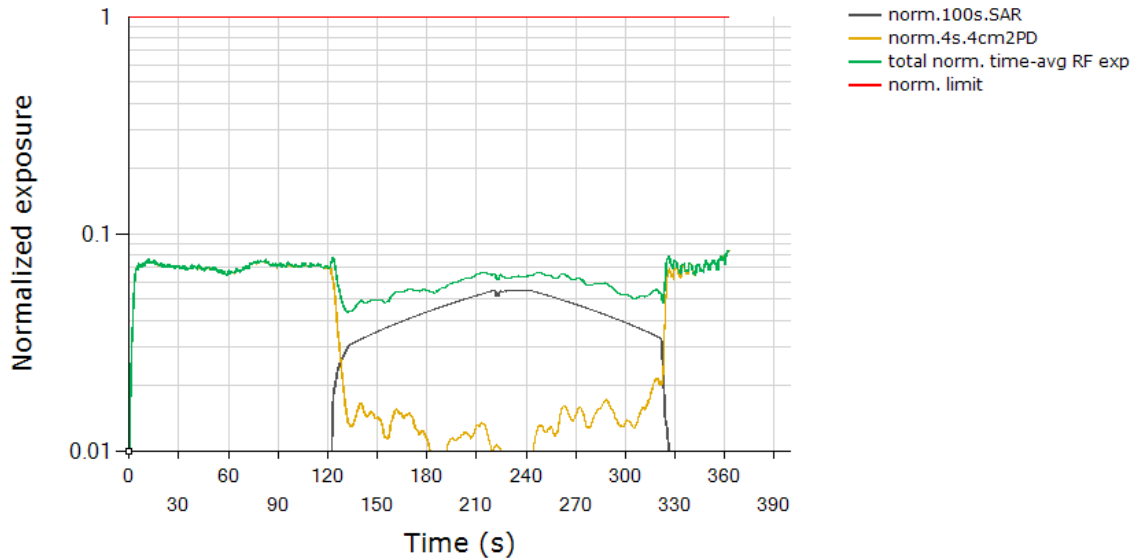
Instantaneous and 100s-averaged conducted LTE Tx power versus time, instantaneous and 4s-averaged radiated mmW Tx power versus time, time-averaged conducted LTE Tx power limit and time-averaged radiated mmW Tx power limit:



From the above plot, it is predominantly instantaneous PD exposure between 0s ~ 120s, it is instantaneous SAR+PD exposure between 120s ~ 140s, it is predominantly instantaneous SAR exposure between 140s ~ 240s, and above 240s, it is predominantly instantaneous PD exposure.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE (1gSAR) and mmW (4cm<sup>2</sup>PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:

Total Normalized Time-averaged RF Exposure  
 Tech: LTE, Band 2 / Tech: NR5G MMW, Band n260



	Exposure ratio
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.084
Validated	

Plot notes:

5G mmW NR call was established at ~0s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 75.6% for mmW. From

Table 6-1, this corresponds to a normalized  $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$  exposure value for Beam ID 34 of  $(75\% * 1.56\text{W}/\text{m}^2) / (10\text{ W}/\text{m}^2) = 11.7\% \pm 2.1\text{dB}$  device related uncertainty (see green/orange curve between 0s~120s). At ~120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure, i.e., corresponding normalized 1gSAR exposure value of  $(100\% * 0.091\text{ W}/\text{kg}) / (1.6\text{ W}/\text{kg}) = 5.69\% + " +1.0\text{dB} \sim -1.0\text{dB} "$  design related uncertainty.

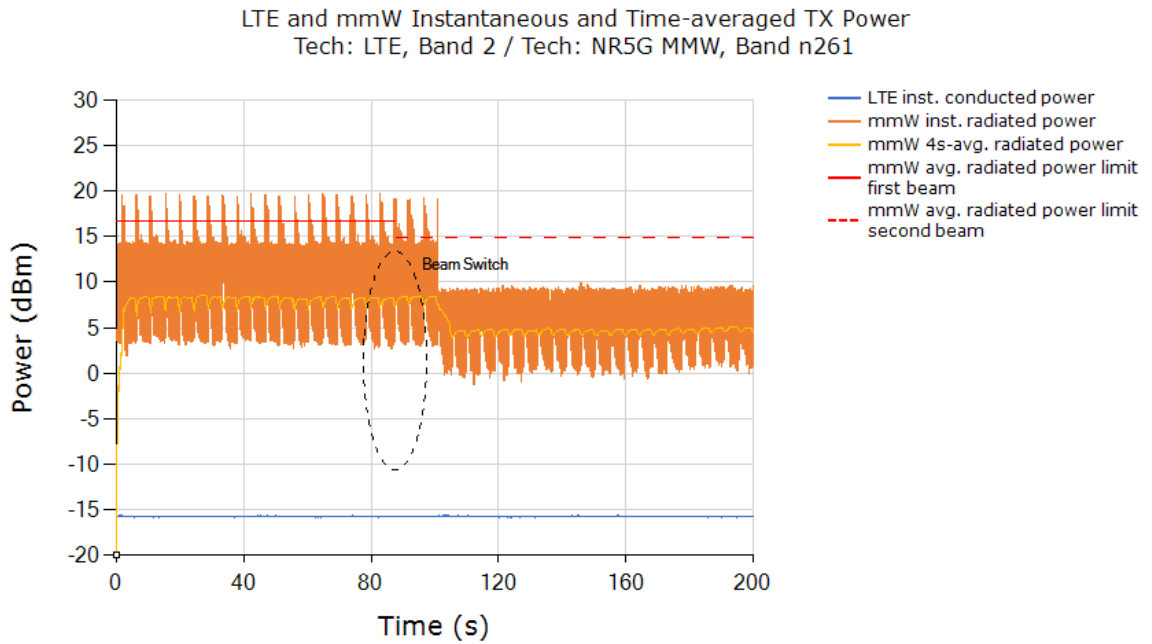
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0.

Therefore, Qualcomm<sup>®</sup> Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

### 6.2.5 Change in Beam test results for n261

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n261, with beam switch from Beam ID 26 to Beam ID 1, by following the test procedure is described in Section 4.3.3.

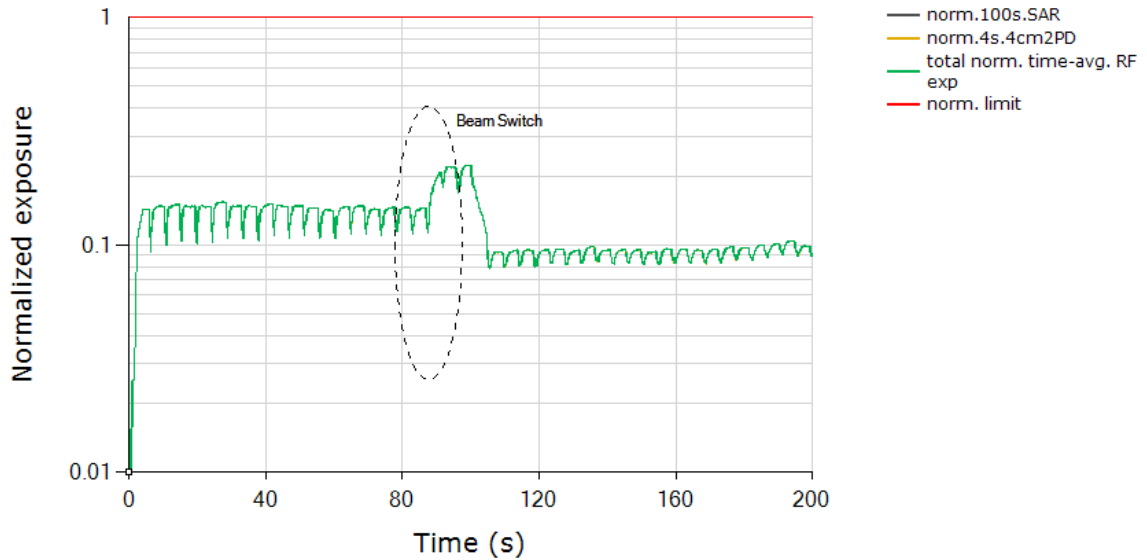
Instantaneous conducted LTE Tx power versus time, instantaneous and 4s-averaged radiated mmW Tx power versus time, time-averaged radiated mmW Tx power limits for beam 26 and beam 1:



Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW ( $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$ ), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



Total Normalized Time-averaged RF Exposure  
 Tech: LTE, Band 2 / Tech: NR5G MMW, Band n261



	Exposure ratio
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.223
Validated	

Plot notes:

5G mmW NR call was established at ~10s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits during the test. For this test, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor as LTE is left in all-down bits. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 75% for mmW. From Table 6-1 exposure between 10s ~100s corresponds to a normalized 4cm<sup>2</sup>PD exposure value for Beam ID 26 of  $(75 \times 2.57 \text{ W/m}^2) / (10 \text{ W/m}^2) = 19.28\% \pm 2.1 \text{ dB}$  device related uncertainty. At ~100s time mark (shown in black dotted ellipse), beam was switched to Beam ID 1 resulting in a normalized 4cm<sup>2</sup>PD exposure value of  $(75\% \times 2 \text{ W/m}^2) / (10 \text{ W/m}^2) = 15\% \pm 2.1 \text{ dB}$  device related uncertainty. Additionally, during the switch, the ratio between the averaged radiated powers of the two beams (yellow curve) should correspond to the difference in EIRPs measured at each corresponding input.power.limit for these beams listed in Table 5-1, i.e.,  $2.77 \text{ dB} \pm 2.1 \text{ dB}$  device uncertainty.

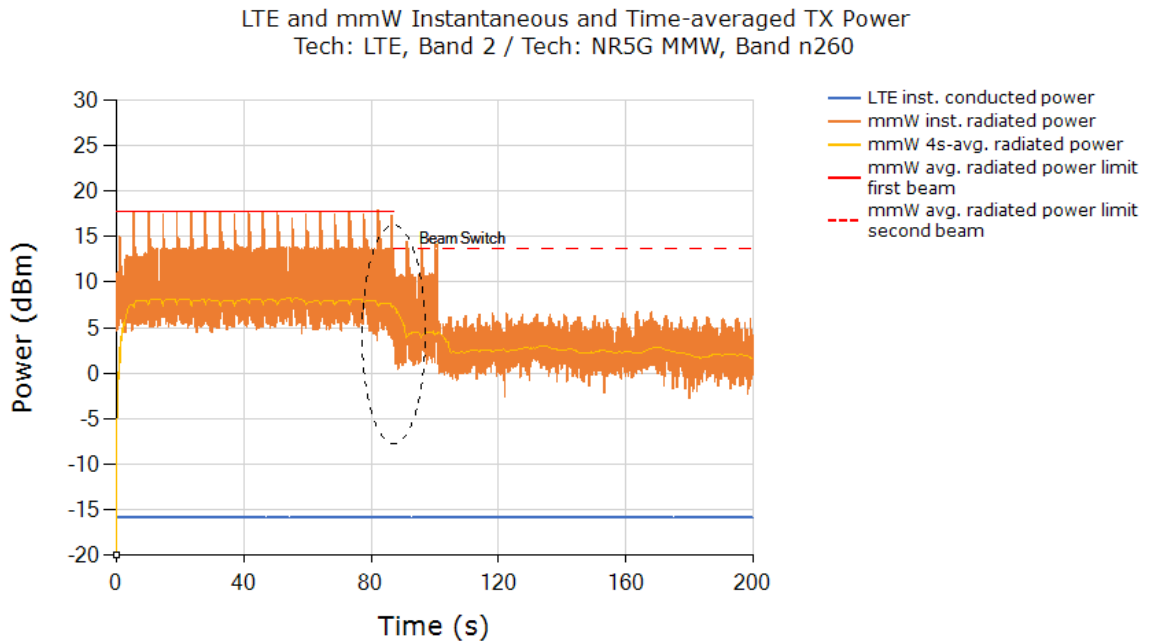
As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0.

Therefore, Qualcomm<sup>®</sup> Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated

### 6.2.6 Change in Beam test results for n260

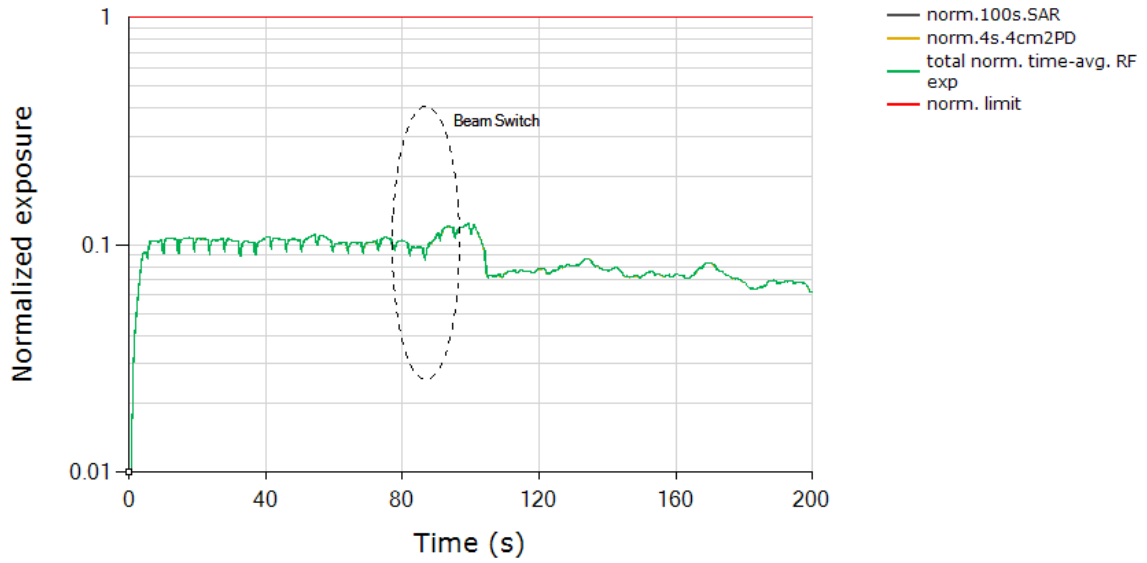
This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n260, with beam switch from Beam ID 26 to Beam ID 3, by following the test procedure is described in Section 4.3.3.

Instantaneous conducted LTE Tx power versus time, instantaneous and 4s-averaged radiated mmW Tx power versus time, time-averaged radiated mmW Tx power limits for beam 21 and beam 0:



Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW ( $4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}$ ), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:

Total Normalized Time-averaged RF Exposure  
 Tech: LTE, Band 2 / Tech: NR5G MMW, Band n260



	Exposure ratio
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.125
Validated	

Plot notes:

5G mmW NR call was established at ~10s time mark and LTE was placed in all-down bits during the test. For this test, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor as LTE is left in all-down bits. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 75% for mmW. From Table 6-1 exposure between 10s ~100s corresponds to a normalized 4cm<sup>2</sup>PD exposure value for Beam ID 26 of  $(75\% * 1.6 \text{ W/m}^2) / (10 \text{ W/m}^2) = 12\% \pm 2.1\text{dB}$  device related uncertainty. At ~100s time mark (shown in black dotted ellipse), beam was switched to Beam ID 3 resulting in a normalized 4cm<sup>2</sup>PD exposure value of  $(75\% * 0.89 \text{ W/m}^2) / (10 \text{ W/m}^2) = 6.68\% \pm 2.1\text{dB}$  device related uncertainty. Additionally, during the switch, the ratio between the averaged radiated powers of the two beams (yellow curve) should correspond to the difference in EIRPs measured at each corresponding input.power.limit for these beams listed in Table 5-1, i.e., 6.71 dB  $\pm$  1dB device uncertainty.

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

Therefore, Qualcomm<sup>®</sup> Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated

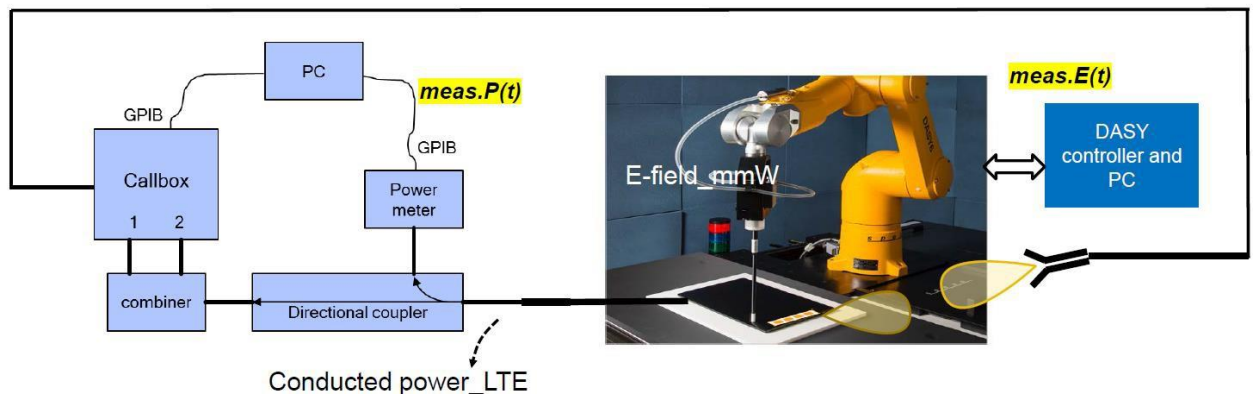
## 7 PD Test Results for mmW Smart Transmit Feature

### Validation

#### 7.1 Measurement setup

The measurement setup is similar to normal PD measurements, the EUT is positioned on cDASY6 platform, and is connected with the callbox (conducted for LTE and wirelessly for mmW). Keysight UXM callbox is set to request maximum mmW Tx power from EUT all the time. Hence, “path loss” calibration between callbox antenna and EUT is not needed in this test. The callbox’s LTE port is directly connected to the EUT’s RF port via a directional coupler to measure the EUT’s conducted Tx power using a Rohde & Schwarz NR8S power sensor. Additionally, EUT is connected to the PC via USB connection for toggling between FTM and online mode with Smart Transmit enabled following the test procedures described Section 4.4.

Figure 6-1 shows the schematic of this measurement setup.



**Figure 6-1 PD measurement setup**

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

Power meter readings are periodically recorded every 10ms on NR8S power sensor for LTE conducted Tx power. Time-averaged E-field measurements are performed using EUmmWVx mmW probe at peak location of fast area scan. The distance between EUmmWVx mmW probe tip to EUT surface is ~0.5 mm, and the distance between EUmmWVx mmW probe sensor to probe tip is 1.5 mm. cDASY6 records relative point E-

field (i.e., ratio  $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$ ) versus time for mmW NR transmission.

## 7.2 PD measurement results for maximum power transmission

### scenario

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

1. LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 26
2. LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 34

The measured conducted Tx power of LTE and ratio of  $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$  of mmW is converted into 1gSAR and 4cm<sup>2</sup>PD value, respectively, using Eq. (4a) and (4b), rewritten below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \quad (4a)$$

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}} \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^t 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) dt}{FCC SAR limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}} \int_{t-T_{PD}}^t 4cm^2PD(t) dt}{FCC 4cm^2PD limit} \leq 1 \quad (4c)$$

where,  $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$ ,  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}$ , and  $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$  correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at  $P_{limit}$ , and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR values at  $P_{limit}$  corresponding to LTE transmission. Similarly,  $pointE(t)$ ,  $pointE\_input.power.limit$ , and  $4cm^2PD@input.power.limit$  correspond to the measured instantaneous E-field, E-field at  $input.power.limit$ , and 4cm<sup>2</sup>PD value at  $input.power.limit$  corresponding to mmW transmission.

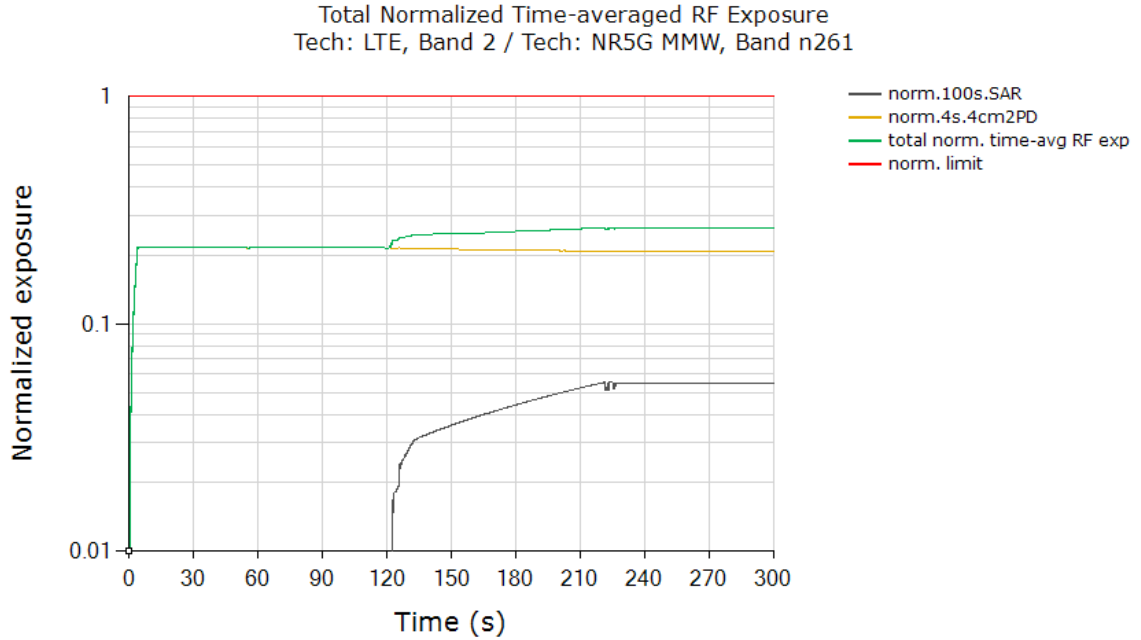
NOTE: cDASY6 system measures relative E-field, and provides ratio of

$$\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2} \text{ versus time.}$$

The radio configurations tested are described in Table 5-1 and 5-2. The 1gSAR at  $P_{limit}$  for LTE Band 2, the measured 4cm<sup>2</sup>PD at  $input.power.limit$  of mmW n261 beam 26, and n260 beam 34, are all listed in Table 6-1.

### 7.2.1 PD test results for n261

Step 2.e plot (in Section 4.4) for normalized instantaneous and time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW n261 beam 26:



FCC limit for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.265
Validated	

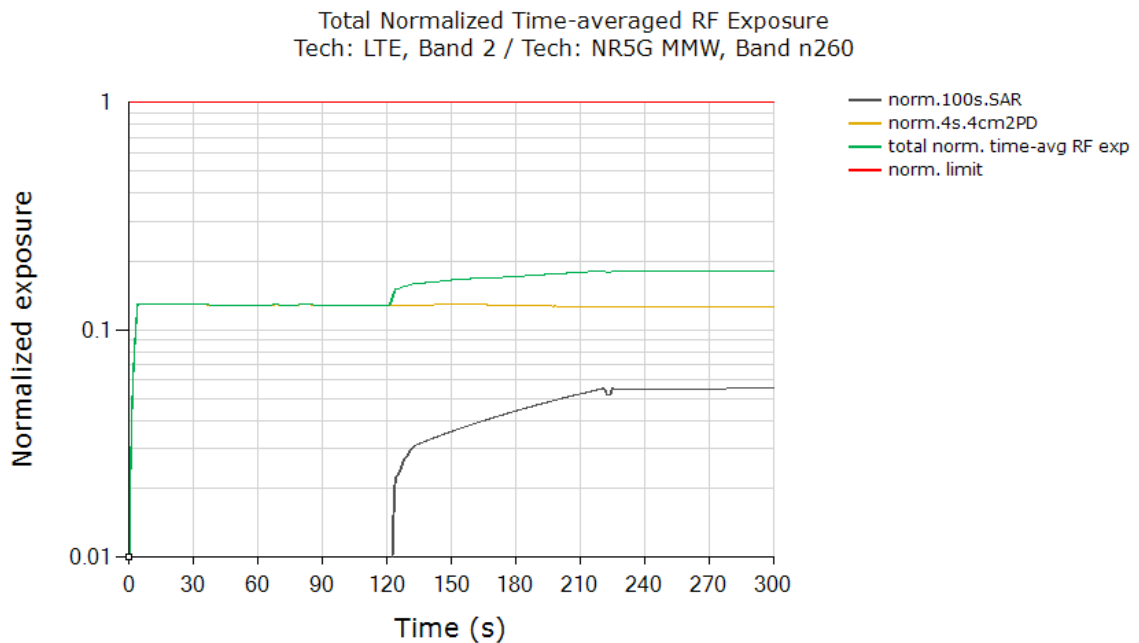
Plot notes:

LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 75% for mmW. From Table 6-1, this corresponds to a normalized 4cm<sup>2</sup>PD exposure value for Beam ID 26 of  $(75 \cdot 2.57 \text{ W/m}^2) / (10 \text{ W/m}^2) = 19.28\% \pm 2.1 \text{ dB}$  device related uncertainty (see orange/green curve between 0s~120s). Around 120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure, i.e., corresponding normalized 1gSAR exposure value of  $(100\% \cdot 0.091 \text{ W/kg}) / (1.6 \text{ W/kg}) = 5.69\% +1.0 \text{ dB} \sim -1.0 \text{ dB}$  design related uncertainty.

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

### 7.2.2 PD test results for n260

Step 2.e plot (in Section 4.4) for normalized instantaneous and time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW n260 beam 34:



FCC limit for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.182
Validated	

Plot notes:

LTE was placed in all-down bits immediately after 5G mmW NR call was established. Between 0s~120s, mmW exposure is the dominant contributor. Here, Smart Transmit feature allocates a maximum of 75% for mmW. From Table 6-1, this corresponds to a normalized 4cm2PD exposure value for Beam ID 34 of  $(75\% * 1.56\text{W/m}^2) / (10\text{ W/m}^2) = 11.7\% \pm 2.1\text{dB}$  device related uncertainty (see orange/green curve between 0s~120s). Around 120s time mark, LTE is set to all-up bits, taking away margin from mmW exposure gradually. Towards the end of the test, LTE is the dominant contributor towards RF exposure, i.e., corresponding normalized 1gSAR exposure value of  $(100\% * 0.091\text{ W/kg}) / (1.6\text{ W/kg}) = 5.69\% + " +1.0\text{dB} \sim -1.0\text{dB} "$  design related uncertainty.

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

## 8 Conclusions

Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature employed has been validated through the conducted/radiated power measurement, as well as SAR measurement

As demonstrated in this report, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0 for all the transmission scenarios described in Section 2. Therefore, the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement



## ANNEX A System Verification and validation

### A.1 List of calibrated equipments

Table A-1 provides the list of calibrated equipment for SAR measurement system verification.

**Table A-1 List of calibrated equipments**

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	N5239a	MY55491241	May 31, 2021	One year
02	Power meter	NRP2	106277	September 23, 2021	One year
03	Power sensor	NRP8S	104291		
04	Power sensor	NRP8S	104292		
05	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49070393	May 14, 2021	One Year
06	Amplifier	60S1G4	0331848	No Calibration Requested	
07	EummWV Probe	EummWV4	9492	May 20,2021	One year
08	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	777	January 07,2022	One year
10	5G Verification Source	30 GHz	1052	November 16,2021	One year
11	Thermo meter	608-H1	N/A	June 15,2021	One year
12	Power sensor	NRP50S	101346	April 26, 2021	One year
13	Dual directional coupler	10-67GHz	110067006	No Calibration Requested	
14	Dual directional coupler	10 GHz	02860	No Calibration Requested	

## A.2 PD Density system verification and validation

Date	Frequency (GHz)	5G Verification Source	Probe S/N	Distance (mm)	Measured 4cm <sup>2</sup> (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	Targeted 4cm <sup>2</sup> (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	Deviation (db)
2022/1/29	30G	30GHz_1052	9492	5.5	78.3	83.7	0.065

Measurement Report for Device, FRONT, Validation band, CW, Channel 30000 (30000.0 MHz)

### Device Under Test Properties

Model, Manufacturer	Dimensions [mm]	IMEI	DUT Type
Device,	100.0 x 100.0 x 100.0		Phone

### Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section	Position, Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor
5G	FRONT, 5.55	Validation band	CW, 0--	30000.0, 30000	1.0

### Hardware Setup

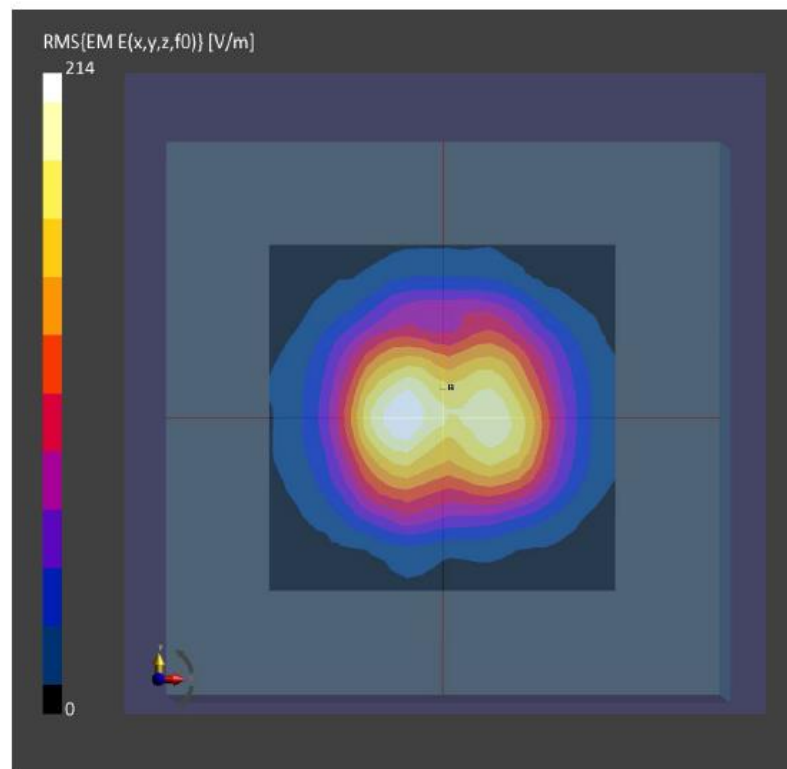
Phantom	Medium	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
mmWave - xxxx	Air -	EUmmWV4 - SN9492_F1-55GHz, 2021-05-20	DAE4 Sn777, 2022-01-07

### Scans Setup

Scan Type	5G Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 60.0
Grid Steps [lambda]	0.25 x 0.25
Sensor Surface [mm]	5.55
MAIA	N/A

### Measurement Results

Scan Type	5G Scan
Date	2022-01-29, 11:58
Avg. Area [cm <sup>2</sup> ]	4.00
psPDn+ [W/m <sup>2</sup> ]	77.4
psPDtot+ [W/m <sup>2</sup> ]	78.3
psPDmod+ [W/m <sup>2</sup> ]	78.5
E <sub>max</sub> [V/m]	214
Power Drift [dB]	-0.05



# ANNEX B Calibration Certificate of Probe and Dipole

## Probe 9492 Calibration Certificate

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 **CTTL-BJ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EUmmWV4-9492\_May21**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EUmmWV4 - SN:9492**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-02.v9, QA CAL-25.v7, QA CAL-42.v2  
Calibration procedure for E-field probes optimized for close near field  
evaluations in air**

Calibration date: **May 20, 2021**

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	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291/0292)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03292)	Apr-22
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03343)	Apr-22
Reference Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2328	05-Oct-20 (No. ER3-2328_Oct20)	Oct-21
DAE4	SN: 789	23-Dec-20 (No. DAE4-789_Dec20)	Dec-21
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

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

Issued: May 21, 2021

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

**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)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

**Glossary:**

$NORM_{x,y,z}$	sensitivity in free space
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system
Sensor Angles	sensor deviation from the probe axis, used to calculate the field orientation and polarization
$\hat{k}$	is the wave propagation direction

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- a) IEEE Std 1309-2005, "IEEE Standard for calibration of electromagnetic field sensors and probes, excluding antennas, from 9 kHz to 40 GHz", December 2005

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- $NORM_{x,y,z}$ : Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  for XY sensors and  $\vartheta = 90$  for Z sensor ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). For frequencies  $> 6$  GHz, the far field in front of waveguide horn antennas is measured for a set of frequencies in various waveguide bands up to 110 GHz.
- $DCP_{x,y,z}$ : 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
- The frequency sensor model parameters are determined prior to calibration based on a frequency sweep (sensor model involving resistors R,  $R_p$ , inductance L and capacitors C,  $C_p$ ).
- $A_{x,y,z}$ ;  $B_{x,y,z}$ ;  $C_{x,y,z}$ ;  $D_{x,y,z}$ ;  $VR_{x,y,z}$ ; 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.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the mechanical from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the  $NORM_x$  (no uncertainty required).
- *Equivalent Sensor Angle*: The two probe sensors are mounted in the same plane at different angles. The angles are assessed using the information gained by determining the  $NORM_x$  (no uncertainty required).
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a locally homogeneous field realized using an open waveguide / horn setup.

## DASY - Parameters of Probe: EUmmWV4 - SN:9492

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	0.02050	0.02323	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	104.0	104.0	
Equivalent Sensor Angle	-60.7	35.7	

### Calibration results for Frequency Response (750 MHz – 110 GHz)

Frequency GHz	Target E-Field V/m	Deviation Sensor X dB	Deviation Sensor Y dB	Unc (k=2) dB
0.75	77.2	-0.16	-0.07	$\pm 0.43$ dB
1.8	140.4	0.06	0.07	$\pm 0.43$ dB
2	133.0	0.06	0.07	$\pm 0.43$ dB
2.2	124.8	0.03	0.06	$\pm 0.43$ dB
2.5	123.0	-0.03	0.00	$\pm 0.43$ dB
3.5	256.2	0.20	0.24	$\pm 0.43$ dB
3.7	249.8	0.19	0.21	$\pm 0.43$ dB
6.6	41.8	0.22	0.19	$\pm 0.98$ dB
8	48.4	-0.01	-0.22	$\pm 0.98$ dB
10	54.4	-0.02	0.02	$\pm 0.98$ dB
15	71.5	0.04	-0.26	$\pm 0.98$ dB
18	85.3	-0.02	0.18	$\pm 0.98$ dB
26.6	96.9	0.12	-0.02	$\pm 0.98$ dB
30	92.6	-0.01	0.00	$\pm 0.98$ dB
35	93.7	0.07	0.13	$\pm 0.98$ dB
40	91.5	-0.07	-0.05	$\pm 0.98$ dB
50	19.6	0.03	-0.05	$\pm 0.98$ dB
55	22.4	0.68	0.41	$\pm 0.98$ dB
60	23.0	-0.03	-0.03	$\pm 0.98$ dB
65	27.4	-0.40	-0.13	$\pm 0.98$ dB
70	23.9	-0.07	-0.18	$\pm 0.98$ dB
75	20.0	-0.13	-0.01	$\pm 0.98$ dB
75	14.8	-0.15	-0.13	$\pm 0.98$ dB
80	22.5	0.14	0.29	$\pm 0.98$ dB
85	22.8	0.15	0.02	$\pm 0.98$ dB
90	23.8	0.06	0.06	$\pm 0.98$ dB
92	23.9	-0.04	-0.18	$\pm 0.98$ dB
95	20.5	-0.27	-0.24	$\pm 0.98$ dB
97	24.4	-0.14	-0.15	$\pm 0.98$ dB
100	22.6	-0.09	-0.05	$\pm 0.98$ dB
105	22.7	0.02	0.12	$\pm 0.98$ dB
110	19.7	0.23	0.13	$\pm 0.98$ dB

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%.

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

## DASY - Parameters of Probe: EUmmWV4 - SN:9492

### Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	123.3	± 3.5 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		108.1		
10352- AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	2.23	60.00	13.75	10.00	6.0	± 1.3 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.23	60.00	14.64		6.0		
10353- AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	1.50	60.00	12.67	6.99	12.0	± 1.0 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.51	60.00	13.60		12.0		
10354- AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	0.88	60.00	11.52	3.98	23.0	± 1.3 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.89	60.00	12.45		23.0		
10355- AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	0.54	60.00	10.87	2.22	27.0	± 0.8 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.54	60.00	11.88		27.0		
10387- AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	1.08	60.00	11.77	1.00	22.0	± 1.5 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.13	60.00	12.33		22.0		
10388- AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	1.28	60.00	11.86	0.00	22.0	± 0.9 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.25	60.00	12.25		22.0		
10396- AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	2.01	60.77	14.03	3.01	17.0	± 0.6 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.75	63.65	15.33		17.0		
10399- AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	2.10	60.00	12.36	0.00	19.0	± 0.7 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.05	60.00	12.67		19.0		
10414- AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	X	3.19	60.00	12.79	0.00	12.0	± 0.9 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.15	60.00	13.06		12.0		

Note: For details on all calibrated UID parameters see Appendix

### Calibration Results for Linearity Response

Frequency GHz	Target E-Field V/m	Deviation Sensor X dB	Deviation Sensor Y dB	Unc (k=2) dB
0.9	50.0	-0.12	-0.11	± 0.2 dB
0.9	100.0	-0.13	0.15	± 0.2 dB
0.9	500.0	-0.02	0.04	± 0.2 dB
0.9	1000.0	0.01	0.07	± 0.2 dB
0.9	1500.0	0.00	0.04	± 0.2 dB
0.9	2000.0	-0.02	0.03	± 0.2 dB

### Sensor Frequency Model Parameters (750 MHz – 55 GHz)

	Sensor X	Sensor Y
R (Ω)	73.94	72.79
R <sub>p</sub> (Ω)	95.25	96.50
L (nH)	0.11656	0.09919
C (pF)	0.2302	0.2957
C <sub>p</sub> (pF)	0.0677	0.0774

### Sensor Frequency Model Parameters (55 GHz – 110 GHz)

	Sensor X	Sensor Y
R (Ω)	34.89	34.38
R <sub>p</sub> (Ω)	95.03	95.29
L (nH)	0.03165	0.02922
C (pF)	0.2279	0.2703
C <sub>p</sub> (pF)	0.1315	0.1366



EUmmWV4 - SN: 9492

May 20, 2021

## DASY - Parameters of Probe: EUmmWV4 - SN:9492

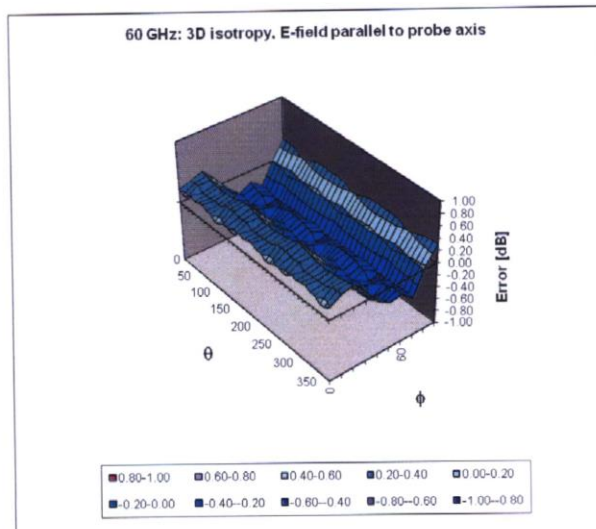
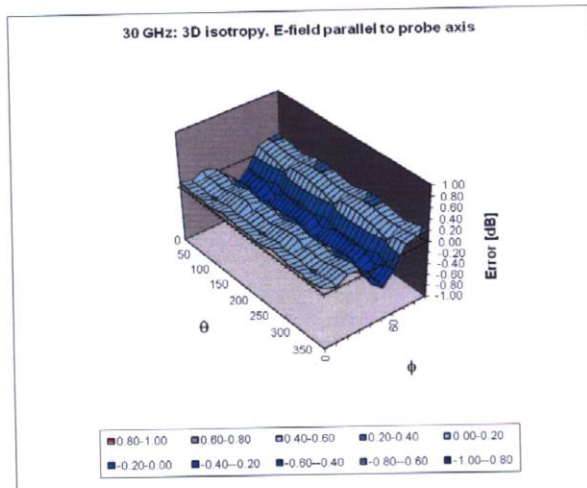
### Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	$\alpha$ V <sup>-1</sup>	T1 ms.V <sup>-2</sup>	T2 ms.V <sup>-1</sup>	T3 ms	T4 V <sup>-2</sup>	T5 V <sup>-1</sup>	T6
X	38.9	282.63	33.78	0.92	4.38	4.97	0.00	1.01	1.01
Y	47.5	348.31	34.40	0.92	5.22	4.99	0.00	1.52	1.01

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Rectangular
Connector Angle (°)	29.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	320 mm
Probe Body Diameter	8 mm
Tip Length	23 mm
Tip Diameter	8.0 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1.5 mm

### Deviation from Isotropy in Air f = 30, 60 GHz



Probe isotropy for  $E_{tot}$ : probe rotated  $\varphi = 0^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$ , tilted from field propagation direction  $\vec{k}$   
 Parallel to the field propagation ( $\psi = 0^\circ - 90^\circ$ ) at 30 GHz: deviation within  $\pm 0.34$  dB  
 Parallel to the field propagation ( $\psi = 0^\circ - 90^\circ$ ) at 60 GHz: deviation within  $\pm 0.40$  dB



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**Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Rev	Communication System Name	Group	PAR (dB)	Unc <sup>E</sup> (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	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	8.68	± 9.6 %
10063	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10064	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.09	± 9.6 %
10065	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.00	± 9.6 %
10066	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	9.38	± 9.6 %
10067	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.12	± 9.6 %
10068	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.24	± 9.6 %
10069	CAD	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	CAC	UMTS-FDD (HSDPA)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10098	DAC	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %

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10099	CAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10100	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.67	± 9.6 %
10101	CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10102	CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10103	DAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	± 9.6 %
10104	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	± 9.6 %
10105	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.01	± 9.6 %
10108	CAE	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	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10115	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.46	± 9.6 %
10116	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.15	± 9.6 %
10117	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.07	± 9.6 %
10118	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.59	± 9.6 %
10119	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10140	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10141	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.53	± 9.6 %
10142	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10143	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.35	± 9.6 %
10144	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.65	± 9.6 %
10145	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.76	± 9.6 %
10146	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.41	± 9.6 %
10147	CAC	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	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.28	± 9.6 %
10152	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.92	± 9.6 %
10153	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.05	± 9.6 %
10154	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10155	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10156	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.79	± 9.6 %
10157	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10158	CAE	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	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.82	± 9.6 %
10161	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10162	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.58	± 9.6 %
10166	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.46	± 9.6 %
10167	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.21	± 9.6 %
10168	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.79	± 9.6 %
10169	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10170	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10171	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10172	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10173	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10174	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10175	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10176	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10177	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10178	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10179	AAE	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 %

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10181	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10182	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10183	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10184	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10185	CAI	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.51	± 9.6 %
10186	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10187	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10188	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10189	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10193	CAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.09	± 9.6 %
10194	AAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 39 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.12	± 9.6 %
10195	CAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 65 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.21	± 9.6 %
10196	CAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10197	AAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 39 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10198	CAF	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 65 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.27	± 9.6 %
10219	CAF	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.03	± 9.6 %
10220	AAF	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 43.3 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10221	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 72.2 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.27	± 9.6 %
10222	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.06	± 9.6 %
10223	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 90 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.48	± 9.6 %
10224	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.08	± 9.6 %
10225	CAD	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	WCDMA	5.97	± 9.6 %
10226	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.49	± 9.6 %
10227	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.26	± 9.6 %
10228	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.22	± 9.6 %
10229	DAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10230	CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10231	CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.19	± 9.6 %
10232	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10233	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10234	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10235	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10236	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10237	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10238	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10239	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10240	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10241	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.82	± 9.6 %
10242	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.86	± 9.6 %
10243	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.46	± 9.6 %
10244	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	± 9.6 %
10245	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	± 9.6 %
10246	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.30	± 9.6 %
10247	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.91	± 9.6 %
10248	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.09	± 9.6 %
10249	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	± 9.6 %
10250	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.81	± 9.6 %
10251	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.17	± 9.6 %
10252	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.24	± 9.6 %
10253	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.90	± 9.6 %
10254	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.14	± 9.6 %
10255	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.20	± 9.6 %
10256	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.96	± 9.6 %
10257	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.08	± 9.6 %
10258	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.34	± 9.6 %
10259	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.98	± 9.6 %

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10260	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	± 9.6 %
10261	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.24	± 9.6 %
10262	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.83	± 9.6 %
10263	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.16	± 9.6 %
10264	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.23	± 9.6 %
10265	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.92	± 9.6 %
10266	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.07	± 9.6 %
10267	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.30	± 9.6 %
10268	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	± 9.6 %
10269	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.13	± 9.6 %
10270	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.58	± 9.6 %
10274	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	WCDMA	4.87	± 9.6 %
10275	CAD	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	WCDMA	3.96	± 9.6 %
10277	CAD	PHS (QPSK)	PHS	11.81	± 9.6 %
10278	CAD	PHS (QPSK, BW 884MHz, Rolloff 0.5)	PHS	11.81	± 9.6 %
10279	CAG	PHS (QPSK, BW 884MHz, Rolloff 0.38)	PHS	12.18	± 9.6 %
10290	CAG	CDMA2000, RC1, SO55, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.91	± 9.6 %
10291	CAG	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.46	± 9.6 %
10292	CAG	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.39	± 9.6 %
10293	CAG	CDMA2000, RC3, SO3, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.50	± 9.6 %
10295	CAG	CDMA2000, RC1, SO3, 1/8th Rate 25 fr.	CDMA2000	12.49	± 9.6 %
10297	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.81	± 9.6 %
10298	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10299	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.39	± 9.6 %
10300	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10301	CAC	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC)	WiMAX	12.03	± 9.6 %
10302	CAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC, 3CTRL)	WiMAX	12.57	± 9.6 %
10303	CAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (31:15, 5ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	12.52	± 9.6 %
10304	CAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	11.86	± 9.6 %
10305	CAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (31:15, 10ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	15.24	± 9.6 %
10306	CAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.67	± 9.6 %
10307	AAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.49	± 9.6 %
10308	AAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 16QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.46	± 9.6 %
10309	AAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 16QAM, AMC 2x3)	WiMAX	14.58	± 9.6 %
10310	AAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, QPSK, AMC 2x3)	WiMAX	14.57	± 9.6 %
10311	AAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	6.06	± 9.6 %
10313	AAD	iDEN 1:3	iDEN	10.51	± 9.6 %
10314	AAD	iDEN 1:6	iDEN	13.48	± 9.6 %
10315	AAD	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	1.71	± 9.6 %
10316	AAD	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10317	AAA	IEEE 802.11a WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10352	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	Generic	10.00	± 9.6 %
10353	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	Generic	6.99	± 9.6 %
10354	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	Generic	3.98	± 9.6 %
10355	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	Generic	2.22	± 9.6 %
10356	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 80%)	Generic	0.97	± 9.6 %
10387	AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	Generic	5.10	± 9.6 %
10388	AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	Generic	5.22	± 9.6 %
10396	AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	Generic	6.27	± 9.6 %
10399	AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	Generic	6.27	± 9.6 %
10400	AAD	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.37	± 9.6 %
10401	AAA	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.60	± 9.6 %
10402	AAA	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.53	± 9.6 %
10403	AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	CDMA2000	3.76	± 9.6 %
10404	AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	CDMA2000	3.77	± 9.6 %
10406	AAD	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, SCH0, Full Rate	CDMA2000	5.22	± 9.6 %

10410	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub=2,3,4,7,8,9)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10414	AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	Generic	8.54	± 9.6 %
10415	AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	1.54	± 9.6 %
10416	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.23	± 9.6 %
10417	AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.23	± 9.6 %
10418	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc, Long)	WLAN	8.14	± 9.6 %
10419	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc, Short)	WLAN	8.19	± 9.6 %
10422	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.32	± 9.6 %
10423	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 43.3 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.47	± 9.6 %
10424	AAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 72.2 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.40	± 9.6 %
10425	AAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.41	± 9.6 %
10426	AAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 90 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.45	± 9.6 %
10427	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.41	± 9.6 %
10430	AAB	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 5 MHz, E-TM 3.1)	LTE-FDD	8.28	± 9.6 %
10431	AAC	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 10 MHz, E-TM 3.1)	LTE-FDD	8.38	± 9.6 %
10432	AAB	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 15 MHz, E-TM 3.1)	LTE-FDD	8.34	± 9.6 %
10433	AAC	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 20 MHz, E-TM 3.1)	LTE-FDD	8.34	± 9.6 %
10434	AAG	W-CDMA (BS Test Model 1, 64 DPCH)	WCDMA	8.60	± 9.6 %
10435	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10447	AAA	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 5 MHz, E-TM 3.1, Clipping 44%)	LTE-FDD	7.56	± 9.6 %
10448	AAA	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 10 MHz, E-TM 3.1, Clipping 44%)	LTE-FDD	7.53	± 9.6 %
10449	AAC	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 15 MHz, E-TM 3.1, Clipping 44%)	LTE-FDD	7.51	± 9.6 %
10450	AAA	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 20 MHz, E-TM 3.1, Clipping 44%)	LTE-FDD	7.48	± 9.6 %
10451	AAA	W-CDMA (BS Test Model 1, 64 DPCH, Clipping 44%)	WCDMA	7.59	± 9.6 %
10453	AAC	Validation (Square, 10ms, 1ms)	Test	10.00	± 9.6 %
10456	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10457	AAC	UMTS-FDD (DC-HSDPA)	WCDMA	6.62	± 9.6 %
10458	AAC	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. B, 2 carriers)	CDMA2000	6.55	± 9.6 %
10459	AAC	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. B, 3 carriers)	CDMA2000	8.25	± 9.6 %
10460	AAC	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA, AMR)	WCDMA	2.39	± 9.6 %
10461	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10462	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.30	± 9.6 %
10463	AAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.56	± 9.6 %
10464	AAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10465	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.32	± 9.6 %
10466	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.57	± 9.6 %
10467	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10468	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.32	± 9.6 %
10469	AAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.56	± 9.6 %
10470	AAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10471	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.32	± 9.6 %
10472	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.57	± 9.6 %
10473	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10474	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.32	± 9.6 %
10475	AAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.57	± 9.6 %
10477	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.32	± 9.6 %
10478	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.57	± 9.6 %
10479	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.74	± 9.6 %
10480	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.18	± 9.6 %
10481	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.45	± 9.6 %
10482	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.71	± 9.6 %
10483	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM, Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.39	± 9.6 %
10484	AAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.47	± 9.6 %
10485	AAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.59	± 9.6 %
10486	AAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.38	± 9.6 %
10487	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.60	± 9.6 %

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10488	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.70	± 9.6 %
10489	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.31	± 9.6 %
10490	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.54	± 9.6 %
10491	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.74	± 9.6 %
10492	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.41	± 9.6 %
10493	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.55	± 9.6 %
10494	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.74	± 9.6 %
10495	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.37	± 9.6 %
10496	AAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.54	± 9.6 %
10497	AAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.67	± 9.6 %
10498	AAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.40	± 9.6 %
10499	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.68	± 9.6 %
10500	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.67	± 9.6 %
10501	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.44	± 9.6 %
10502	AAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.52	± 9.6 %
10503	AAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.72	± 9.6 %
10504	AAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.31	± 9.6 %
10505	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.54	± 9.6 %
10506	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.74	± 9.6 %
10507	AAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.36	± 9.6 %
10508	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.55	± 9.6 %
10509	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.99	± 9.6 %
10510	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.49	± 9.6 %
10511	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.51	± 9.6 %
10512	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.74	± 9.6 %
10513	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.42	± 9.6 %
10514	AAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.45	± 9.6 %
10515	AAE	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 2 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	1.58	± 9.6 %
10516	AAE	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 5.5 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	1.57	± 9.6 %
10517	AAF	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	1.58	± 9.6 %
10518	AAF	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.23	± 9.6 %
10519	AAF	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.39	± 9.6 %
10520	AAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.12	± 9.6 %
10521	AAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	7.97	± 9.6 %
10522	AAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.45	± 9.6 %
10523	AAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.08	± 9.6 %
10524	AAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.27	± 9.6 %
10525	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, MCS0, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10526	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, MCS1, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.42	± 9.6 %
10527	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, MCS2, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.21	± 9.6 %
10528	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, MCS3, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10529	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, MCS4, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10531	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, MCS6, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.43	± 9.6 %
10532	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, MCS7, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.29	± 9.6 %
10533	AAE	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, MCS8, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.38	± 9.6 %
10534	AAE	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS0, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.45	± 9.6 %
10535	AAE	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS1, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.45	± 9.6 %
10536	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS2, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.32	± 9.6 %
10537	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS3, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.44	± 9.6 %
10538	AAF	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS4, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.54	± 9.6 %
10540	AAA	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS6, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.39	± 9.6 %
10541	AAA	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS7, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.46	± 9.6 %
10542	AAA	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS8, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.65	± 9.6 %
10543	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS9, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.65	± 9.6 %
10544	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS0, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.47	± 9.6 %
10545	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS1, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.55	± 9.6 %

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10546	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS2, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.35	± 9.6 %
10547	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS3, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.49	± 9.6 %
10548	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS4, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.37	± 9.6 %
10550	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS5, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.38	± 9.6 %
10551	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS7, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.50	± 9.6 %
10552	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS8, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.42	± 9.6 %
10553	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS9, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.45	± 9.6 %
10554	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS0, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.48	± 9.6 %
10555	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS1, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.47	± 9.6 %
10556	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS2, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.50	± 9.6 %
10557	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS3, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.52	± 9.6 %
10558	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS4, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.61	± 9.6 %
10560	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS6, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.73	± 9.6 %
10561	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS7, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.56	± 9.6 %
10562	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS8, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.69	± 9.6 %
10563	AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, MCS9, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.77	± 9.6 %
10564	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 9 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.25	± 9.6 %
10565	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 12 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.45	± 9.6 %
10566	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 18 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10567	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 24 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.00	± 9.6 %
10568	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 36 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.37	± 9.6 %
10569	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 48 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10570	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 54 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.30	± 9.6 %
10571	AAC	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	1.99	± 9.6 %
10572	AAC	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 2 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	1.99	± 9.6 %
10573	AAC	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 5.5 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	1.98	± 9.6 %
10574	AAC	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	1.98	± 9.6 %
10575	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.59	± 9.6 %
10576	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 9 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.60	± 9.6 %
10577	AAC	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 12 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.70	± 9.6 %
10578	AAD	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 18 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.49	± 9.6 %
10579	AAD	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 24 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10580	AAD	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 36 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.76	± 9.6 %
10581	AAD	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 48 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.35	± 9.6 %
10582	AAD	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 54 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.67	± 9.6 %
10583	AAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.59	± 9.6 %
10584	AAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.60	± 9.6 %
10585	AAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.70	± 9.6 %
10586	AAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.49	± 9.6 %
10587	AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10588	AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.76	± 9.6 %
10589	AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.35	± 9.6 %
10590	AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.67	± 9.6 %
10591	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 20MHz, MCS0, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10592	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 20MHz, MCS1, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.79	± 9.6 %
10593	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 20MHz, MCS2, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.64	± 9.6 %
10594	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 20MHz, MCS3, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.74	± 9.6 %
10595	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 20MHz, MCS4, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.74	± 9.6 %
10596	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 20MHz, MCS5, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.71	± 9.6 %
10597	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 20MHz, MCS6, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.72	± 9.6 %
10598	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 20MHz, MCS7, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.50	± 9.6 %
10599	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 40MHz, MCS0, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.79	± 9.6 %
10600	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 40MHz, MCS1, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.88	± 9.6 %
10601	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 40MHz, MCS2, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.82	± 9.6 %
10602	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 40MHz, MCS3, 90pc dc)	WLAN	8.94	± 9.6 %
10603	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 40MHz, MCS4, 90pc dc)	WLAN	9.03	± 9.6 %

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