TESTING
NVLAP LAB CODE 600118-0

SAR TEST REPORT

No. I22Z62077-SEM01

For

TCL Communication Ltd.

GSM/UMTS/LTE mobile phone

Model Name: T431D

With

Hardware Version: 05

Software Version: KW1E

FCC ID: 2ACCJH171

Issued Date: 2022-12-12

Note:

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REPORT HISTORY

Report Number	Revision	Issue Date	Description
I22Z62077-SEM01	Rev.0	2022-12-12	Initial creation of test report

TABLE OF CONTENT

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:	18°C~25°C,
Relative humidity:	30%~ 70%
Ground system resistance:	< 0.5
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

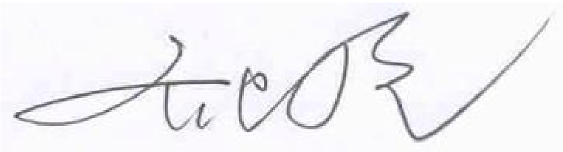
1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Qi Dianyuan
Test Engineer:	Lin Xiaojun
Testing Start Date:	November 14,2022
Testing End Date:	November 17,2022

1.4 Signature

Yao Juming

(Prepared this test report)



Qi Dianyuan

(Reviewed this test report)

Lu Bingsong

Deputy Director of the laboratory

(Approved this test report)

2 Statement of Compliance

This EUT is same as original product and the report of original sample is No. I22Z62053-SEM01. We share all of the test results of original sample.

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for TCL Communication Ltd. GSM/UMTS/LTE mobile phone T431D is as follows:

Table 2.1: Highest Reported SAR (1g)

Mode		**Highest Reported SAR (1g)**			
		1g SAR Head	1g SAR Hotspot	1g SAR Body-worn	10-g SAR Phablet
LTE	LTE Band 7	0.12	1.09	0.75	2.64
WLAN 2.4 GHz		0.67	0.19	0.19	/
BT		0.01	<0.01	<0.01	/

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1992.

For body operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 10 mm between this device and the body of the user. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in annex C of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 4 of this test report. The highest reported SAR value is obtained at the case of **(Table 2.1),** and the values are**: 1.09 W/kg(1g).**

Table 2.2: The sum of SAR values for Main antenna + WiFi

	Position	**Main antenna**	**WiFi**	**Sum**
Highest SAR value	Bottom 10mm	1.09 (LTE Band7)	/ (WiFi2.4G)	**1.09**

According to the above tables, the highest sum of reported SAR values is **1.09 W/kg (1g)**. The detail for simultaneous transmission consideration is described in chapter 14.

Conclusion:

According to the above tables, the sum of reported SAR values is<1.6W/kg. So the simultaneous transmission SAR with volume scans is not required.

3 Client Information

3.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	TCL Communication Ltd.
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Contact Person:	Annie Jiang
Contact Email:	nianxiang.jiang@tcl.com
Telephone:	+86 755 3661 1621
Fax	0086-755-36612000-81722

3.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	TCL Communication Ltd.
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Contact Person:	Annie Jiang
Contact Email:	nianxiang.jiang@tcl.com
Telephone:	+86 755 3661 1621
Fax	0086-755-36612000-81722

4 Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

4.1 About EUT

Description:	GSM/UMTS/LTE mobile phone
Model name:	T431D
Tested Band:	LTE Band7 BT, Wi-Fi(2.4G)
Tx Frequency:	2500 – 2570 MHz (LTE Band 7)
	2412 – 2462 MHz (Wi-Fi 2.4G)
	2400 – 2483.5 MHz (Bluetooth)
Test device production information:	Production unit
Device type:	Portable device
Antenna type:	Integrated antenna
Hotspot mode:	Support

4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
EUT1	358445630205537	05	KW1E
EUT2	358445630205735	05	KW1E
EUT3	358445630205719	05	KW1E

*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

Note: It is performed to test SAR with the EUT1~2 and conducted power with the EUT3~5.

4.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
AE1	Battery	TLi028C7	/	NINGBO VEKEN BATTERY CO., LTD
AE2	Headset	CCB0046A15C1	/	Juwei Electrontcs Co.,LTD

*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

5 TEST METHODOLOGY

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

ANSI C95.1–1992:IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

IEEE 1528–2013: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

KDB447498 D01: General RF Exposure Guidance v06: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets.

KDB941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05: SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices

KDB941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01: SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

KDB248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02: SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS

KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02: RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

6 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t})$$

Where: C is the specific head capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

7.1 Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Table 7.1: Targets for tissue simulating liquid

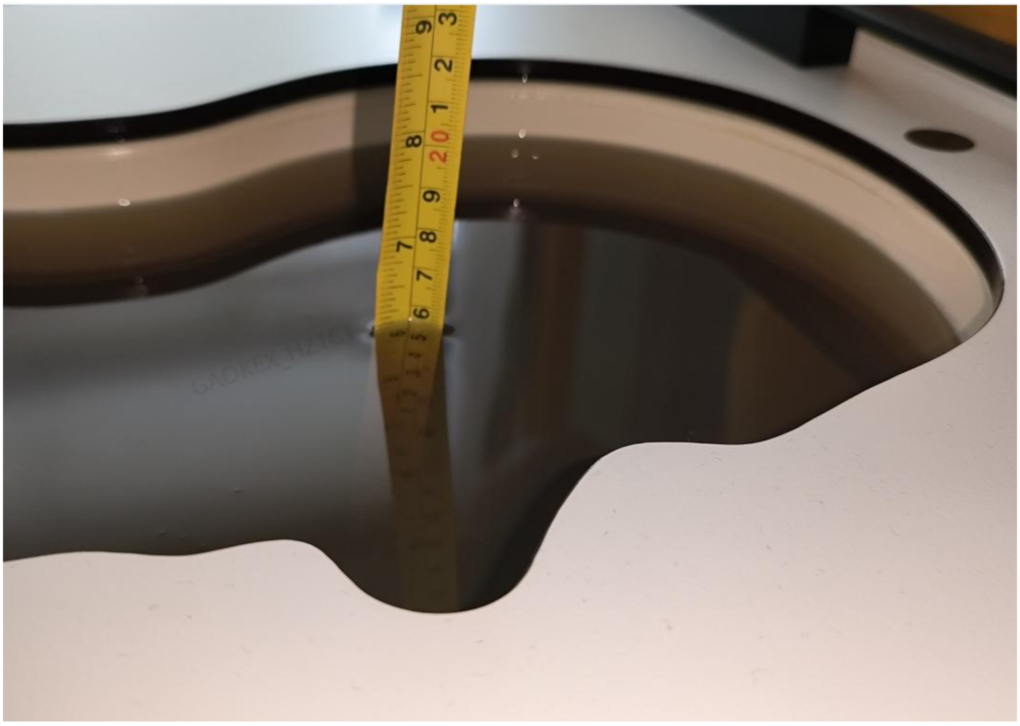
Frequency(MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity(σ)	± 5% Range	Permittivity(ε)	± 5% Range
2450	Head	1.67	1.59～1.75	39.47	37.5～41.4
2600	Head	1.96	1.76～2.16	39.01	35.11～42.91

7.2 Dielectric Performance

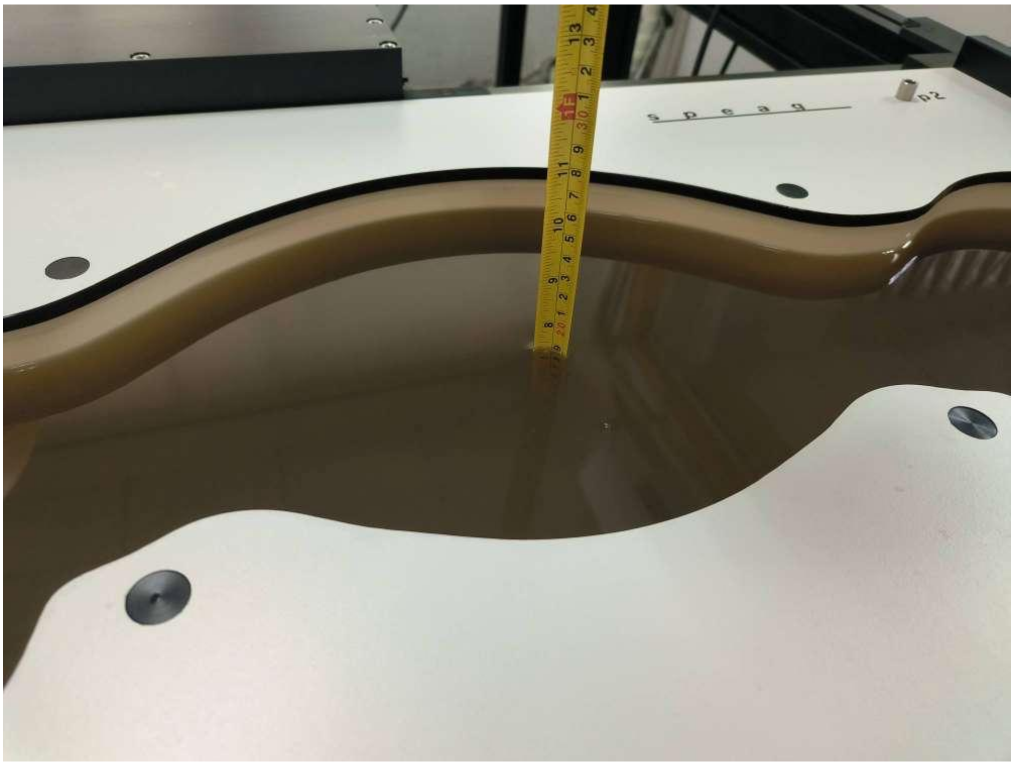
Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Type	Frequency	Permittivity ε	Drift (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Drift (%)
2022/11/14	Head	2450 MHz	40.67	3.75%	1.839	2.17%
2022/11/17	Head	2600 MHz	40.38	3.51%	1.954	-0.31%

Note: The liquid temperature is 22.0℃



Picture 7-1 Liquid depth in the Head Phantom

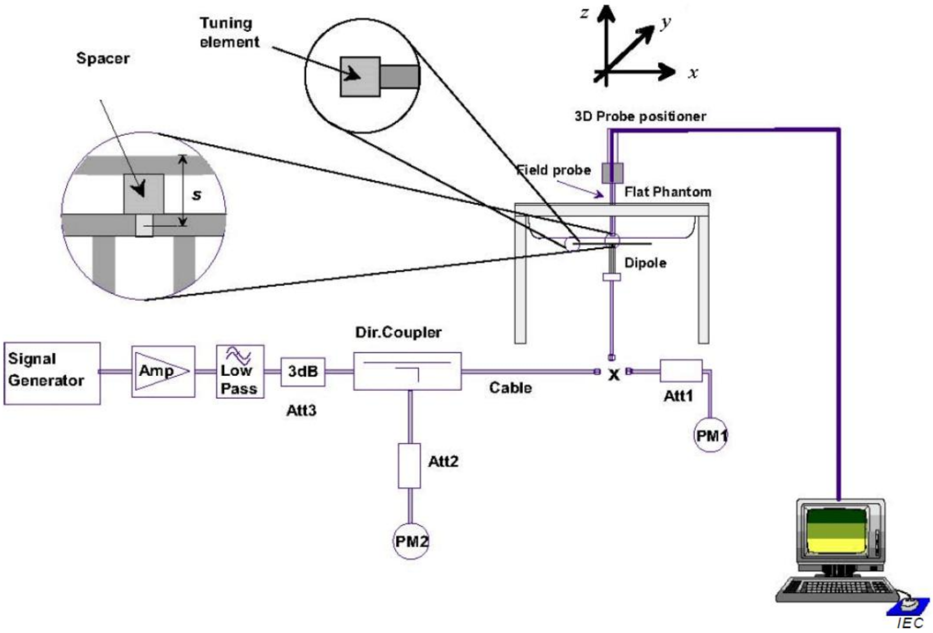


Picture 7-2 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom

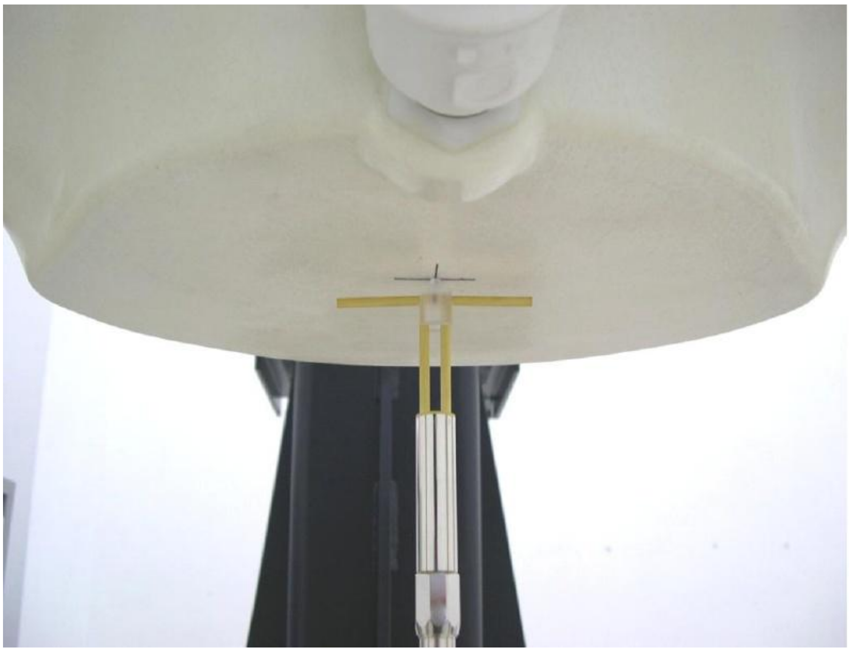
8 System verification

8.1 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



Picture 8-1 System Setup for System Evaluation



Picture 8-2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.2 System Verification

SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device. The system verification results are required that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR. The details are presented in annex B.

Table 8.1: System Verification of Head

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value(W/kg)		Deviation	
		10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average
2022/11/14	2450 MHz	24.9	52.7	24.6	52.8	-1.20%	0.19%
2022/11/17	2600 MHz	25.2	55.8	24.4	55.2	-3.02%	-1.08%

9 Measurement Procedures

9.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in picture 9.1.

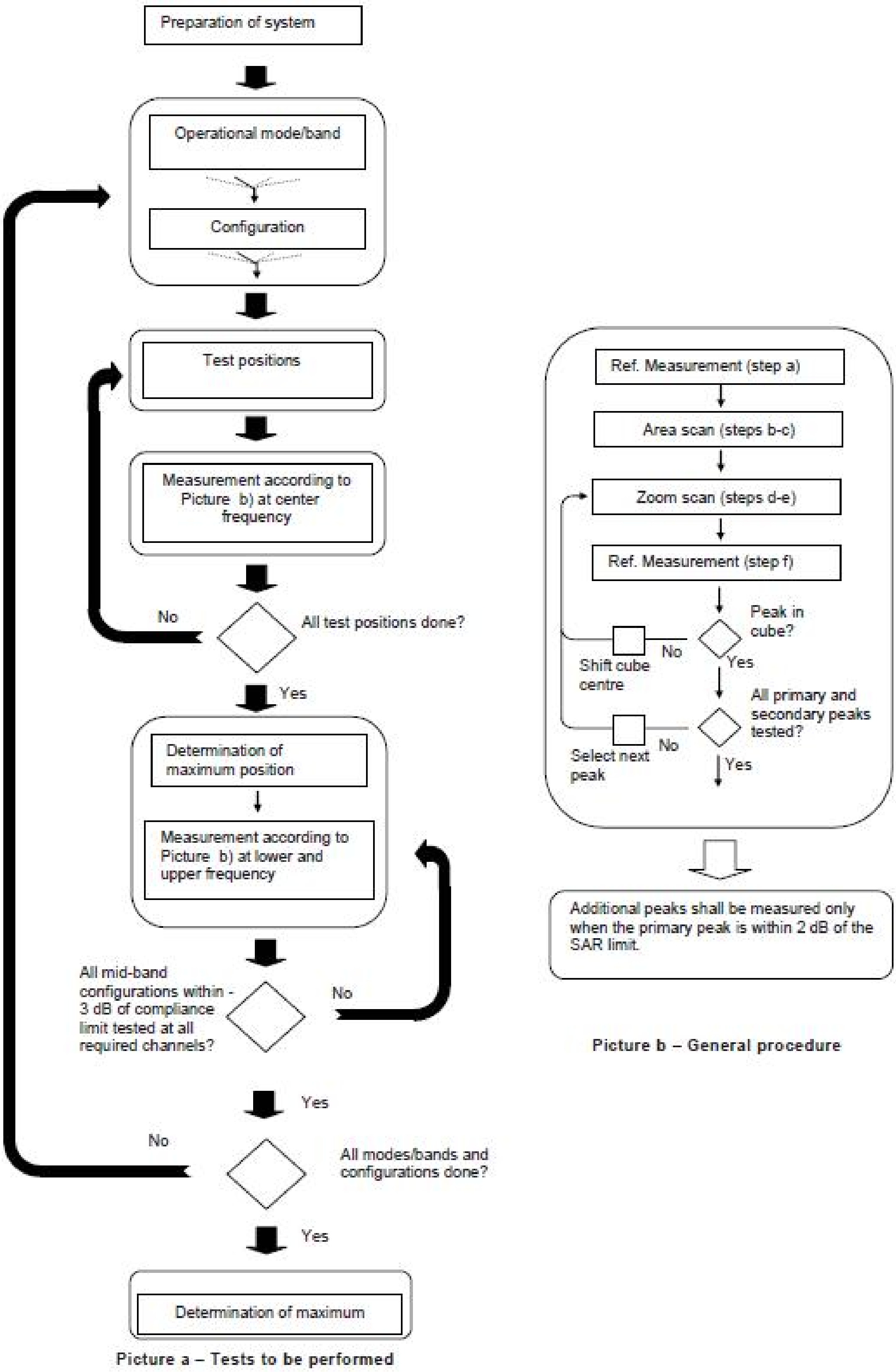
Step 1: The tests described in 9.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in annex D),
b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., N_c > 3), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1,perform all tests described in 9.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.



Picture 9-1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

9.2 General Measurement Procedure

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements and fully documented in SAR reports to qualify for TCB approval. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2003. The results should be documented as part of the system validation records and may be requested to support test results when all the measurement parameters in the following table are not satisfied.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>$\le$ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>$\le$ 2 GHz: $\le$ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\le$ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\le$ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: $\le$ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\le$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>$\le$ 2 GHz: $\le$ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\le$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\le$ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: $\le$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\le$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\le$ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\le$ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\le$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\le$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\le$ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\le$ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\le$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\le 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\ge$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\ge$ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\ge$ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\ge$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\le$ 1.4 W/kg, $\le$ 8 mm, $\le$ 7 mm and $\le$ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

9.3 SAR Measurement for LTE

SAR tests for LTE are performed with a base station simulator, Rohde & Rchwarz CMW500. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. All powers were measured with the CMW 500.

It is performed for conducted power and SAR based on the KDB941225 D05.

SAR is evaluated separately according to the following procedures for the different test positions in each exposure condition – head, body, body-worn accessories and other use conditions. The procedures in the following subsections are applied separately to test each LTE frequency band.

1) QPSK with 1 RB allocation

   Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required for 1 RB allocation; otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels and only for the RB offset configuration with the highest output power for that channel. When the reported SAR of a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all three RB offset configurations for that required test channel.

2) QPSK with 50% RB allocation

   The procedures required for 1 RB allocation in 1) are applied to measure the SAR for QPSK with 50% RB allocation.

3) QPSK with 100% RB allocation

   For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation in 1) and 2) are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.

9.4 Bluetooth & Wi-Fi Measurement Procedures for SAR

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 transmitters in general. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure that the results are consistent and reliable.

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in a test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.5 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY5 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in section14 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

10 Area Scan Based 1-g SAR

10.1 Requirement of KDB

According to the KDB447498 D01, when the implementation is based the specific polynomial fit algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-gSAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, a zoom scan measurement is not required provided it is also not needed for any other purpose; for example, if the peak SAR location required for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be determined accurately by the SAR system or manually to discriminate between distinctive peaks and scattered noisy SAR distributions from area scans.

There must not be any warning or alert messages due to various measurement concerns identified by the SAR system; for example, noise in measurements, peaks too close to scan boundary, peaks are too sharp, spatial resolution and uncertainty issues etc. The SAR system verification must also demonstrate that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR. When all the SAR results for each exposure condition in a frequency band and wireless mode are based on estimated 1-g SAR, the 1-g SAR for the highest SAR configuration must be determined by a zoom scan.

10.2 Fast SAR Algorithms

The approach is based on the area scan measurement applying a frequency dependent attenuation parameter. This attenuation parameter was empirically determined by analyzing a large number of phones. The MOTOROLA FAST SAR was developed and validated by the MOTOROLA Research Group in Ft. Lauderdale.

In the initial study, an approximation algorithm based on Linear fit was developed. The accuracy of the algorithm has been demonstrated across a broad frequency range (136-2450 MHz)and for both 1- and 10-g averaged SAR using a sample of 264 SAR measurements from 55wireless handsets. For the sample size studied, the root-mean-squared errors of the algorithm mare 1.2% and 5.8% for 1- and 10-g averaged SAR, respectively. The paper describing the algorithm in detail is expected to be published in August 2004 within the Special Issue of Transactions on MTT.

In the second step, the same research group optimized the fitting algorithm to an Polynomial fit whereby the frequency validity was extended to cover the range 30-6000MHz. Details of this study can be found in the BEMS 2007 Proceedings.

Both algorithms are implemented in DASY software.

11 Conducted Output Power

The details of test scenarios categorization in the table below

Head	Body worn	Body
receiver on	receiver off	Hostpot

11.1 LTE Measurement result

Maximum Target Power for Production Unit

Band	Tune up (dBm)		
	receiver on	**receiver off**	**hotspot**
Band 7	24.5	20	19

Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for LTE-Normal power

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth configuration [RB]						MPR (dB)
	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	1
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	1
16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	2
64 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	3
64 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	3

Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for LTE-Low power

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth configuration [RB]						MPR (dB)
	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	0
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	0
16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	0
64 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	0
64 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	0

LTE Band7- receiver on

BANDWIDTH	Number of RBs	Frequency	QPSK	16QAM	64QAM
5MHz	1RB-High (24)	2567.5 (21425)	24.07	22.87	21.83
		2535 (21100)	23.51	22.80	21.88
		2502.5 (20775)	23.62	22.82	21.96
	1RB-Middle (12)	2567.5 (21425)	23.83	23.02	22.12
		2535 (21100)	23.73	23.03	22.06
		2502.5 (20775)	23.93	23.10	22.14
	1RB-Low (0)	2567.5 (21425)	23.63	22.89	21.87
		2535 (21100)	23.53	22.83	21.80
		2502.5 (20775)	23.66	22.91	21.95
	12RB-High (13)	2567.5 (21425)	22.82	21.85	20.94
		2535 (21100)	22.74	21.84	20.88
		2502.5 (20775)	22.90	21.98	21.00
	12RB-Middle (6)	2567.5 (21425)	22.84	21.93	20.94
		2535 (21100)	22.77	21.88	20.93
		2502.5 (20775)	22.91	21.99	21.04
	12RB-Low (0)	2567.5 (21425)	22.77	21.82	20.92
		2535 (21100)	22.70	21.80	20.84
		2502.5 (20775)	22.81	21.89	20.93
	25RB (0)	2567.5 (21425)	22.82	21.88	20.89

		2535 (21100)	22.74	21.83	20.83
		2502.5 (20775)	22.86	21.92	20.91

10MHz	1RB-High (49)	2565 (21400)	24.11	22.86	21.89
		2535 (21100)	23.58	22.97	21.96
		2505 (20800)	23.68	22.92	21.91
	1RB-Middle (24)	2565 (21400)	24.30	23.04	22.02
		2535 (21100)	23.71	23.00	22.06
		2505 (20800)	23.85	23.10	22.14
	1RB-Low (0)	2565 (21400)	23.74	23.03	22.03
		2535 (21100)	23.61	22.89	21.97
		2505 (20800)	23.75	22.97	22.02
	25RB-High (25)	2565 (21400)	22.91	21.99	20.99
		2535 (21100)	22.83	21.92	20.92
		2505 (20800)	22.97	21.99	20.98
	25RB-Middle (12)	2565 (21400)	22.87	21.95	20.94
		2535 (21100)	22.76	21.84	20.85
		2505 (20800)	22.88	21.92	20.91
	25RB-Low (0)	2565 (21400)	22.85	21.94	20.96
		2535 (21100)	22.77	21.83	20.84

		2505 (20800)	22.77	21.83	20.83
	50RB (0)	2565 (21400)	22.92	21.97	20.95
		2535 (21100)	22.82	21.87	20.85
		2505 (20800)	22.87	21.91	20.88

15MHz	1RB-High (74)	2562.5 (21375)	23.99	22.78	21.91
		2535 (21100)	23.49	22.84	21.83
		2507.5 (20825)	23.51	22.85	21.74
	1RB-Middle (37)	2562.5 (21375)	24.16	22.99	22.07
		2535 (21100)	23.63	22.87	21.89
		2507.5 (20825)	23.71	23.10	21.99
	1RB-Low (0)	2562.5 (21375)	24.07	22.87	21.99
		2535 (21100)	23.52	22.74	21.84
		2507.5 (20825)	23.64	22.85	21.91
	36RB-High (38)	2562.5 (21375)	23.35	21.90	20.95
		2535 (21100)	22.77	21.83	20.85
		2507.5 (20825)	22.78	21.76	20.79
	36RB-Middle (19)	2562.5 (21375)	23.35	21.92	20.93
		2535 (21100)	22.76	21.80	20.84
		2507.5 (20825)	22.85	21.83	20.85

	36RB-Low (0)	2562.5 (21375)	23.03	21.86	20.89
		2535 (21100)	22.73	21.77	20.81
		2507.5 (20825)	22.75	21.75	20.78
	75RB (0)	2562.5 (21375)	22.94	21.90	20.92
		2535 (21100)	22.74	21.80	20.81
		2507.5 (20825)	22.78	21.78	20.77

20MHz	1RB-High (99)	2560 (21350)	23.75	23.07	22.15
		2535 (21100)	23.71	23.06	22.04
		2510 (20850)	23.68	22.72	21.57
	1RB-Middle (50)	2560 (21350)	24.15	23.42	22.47
		2535 (21100)	24.19	23.30	22.25
		2510 (20850)	24.17	23.29	22.36
	1RB-Low (0)	2560 (21350)	23.78	23.18	22.10
		2535 (21100)	23.75	22.57	21.60
		2510 (20850)	23.86	22.84	21.97
	50RB-High (50)	2560 (21350)	23.32	22.41	21.30
		2535 (21100)	23.34	22.08	20.84
		2510 (20850)	23.03	22.05	20.91
	50RB-Middle	2560 (21350)	23.29	22.38	21.24

	(25)	2535 (21100)	23.22	22.09	20.97
		2510 (20850)	23.28	22.29	21.27
	50RB-Low (0)	2560 (21350)	23.29	22.40	21.30
		2535 (21100)	23.13	21.77	20.80
		2510 (20850)	23.07	22.10	21.08
	100RB (0)	2560 (21350)	23.29	22.37	21.27
		2535 (21100)	23.20	21.76	20.87
		2510 (20850)	23.03	22.01	21.05

LTE Band7- receiver off

BANDWIDTH	Number of RBs	Frequency	QPSK	16QAM	64QAM
5MHz	1RB-High (24)	2567.5 (21425)	19.20	19.61	19.52
		2535 (21100)	19.19	19.61	19.49
		2502.5 (20775)	19.32	19.75	19.58
	1RB-Middle (12)	2567.5 (21425)	19.51	19.89	19.65
		2535 (21100)	19.45	19.95	19.73
		2502.5 (20775)	19.61	19.94	19.79
	1RB-Low (0)	2567.5 (21425)	19.24	19.58	19.45
		2535 (21100)	19.18	19.63	19.51
		2502.5 (20775)	19.34	19.75	19.60
	12RB-High (13)	2567.5 (21425)	19.38	19.40	19.41
		2535 (21100)	19.35	19.38	19.38
		2502.5 (20775)	19.50	19.51	19.54
	12RB-Middle (6)	2567.5 (21425)	19.39	19.42	19.45
		2535 (21100)	19.38	19.41	19.44
		2502.5 (20775)	19.49	19.48	19.51
	12RB-Low (0)	2567.5 (21425)	19.36	19.36	19.38
		2535 (21100)	19.32	19.36	19.38
		2502.5 (20775)	19.40	19.45	19.48
	25RB (0)	2567.5 (21425)	19.37	19.39	19.41

		2535 (21100)	19.32	19.37	19.36
		2502.5 (20775)	19.45	19.47	19.49

10MHz	1RB-High (49)	2565 (21400)	19.31	19.58	19.58
		2535 (21100)	19.27	19.60	19.56
		2505 (20800)	19.37	19.62	19.52
	1RB-Middle (24)	2565 (21400)	19.43	19.86	19.67
		2535 (21100)	19.38	19.87	19.67
		2505 (20800)	19.57	19.80	19.81
	1RB-Low (0)	2565 (21400)	19.39	19.64	19.58
		2535 (21100)	19.33	19.64	19.62
		2505 (20800)	19.45	19.77	19.70
	25RB-High (25)	2565 (21400)	19.50	19.53	19.53
		2535 (21100)	19.45	19.45	19.46
		2505 (20800)	19.60	19.59	19.59
	25RB-Middle (12)	2565 (21400)	19.42	19.47	19.44
		2535 (21100)	19.38	19.40	19.41
		2505 (20800)	19.49	19.48	19.49
	25RB-Low (0)	2565 (21400)	19.41	19.45	19.43
		2535 (21100)	19.37	19.40	19.41

		2505 (20800)	19.41	19.43	19.40
	50RB (0)	2565 (21400)	19.47	19.47	19.48
		2535 (21100)	19.42	19.42	19.40
		2505 (20800)	19.54	19.49	19.51

15MHz	1RB-High (74)	2562.5 (21375)	19.26	19.58	19.43
		2535 (21100)	19.22	19.64	19.40
		2507.5 (20825)	19.25	19.58	19.39
	1RB-Middle (37)	2562.5 (21375)	19.39	19.80	19.66
		2535 (21100)	19.37	19.79	19.58
		2507.5 (20825)	19.44	19.84	19.68
	1RB-Low (0)	2562.5 (21375)	19.29	19.70	19.54
		2535 (21100)	19.27	19.57	19.53
		2507.5 (20825)	19.34	19.72	19.63
	36RB-High (38)	2562.5 (21375)	19.47	19.46	19.46
		2535 (21100)	19.42	19.39	19.43
		2507.5 (20825)	19.44	19.44	19.46
	36RB-Middle (19)	2562.5 (21375)	19.42	19.42	19.43
		2535 (21100)	19.40	19.39	19.39
		2507.5 (20825)	19.49	19.41	19.46

	36RB-Low (0)	2562.5 (21375)	19.46	19.41	19.44
		2535 (21100)	19.38	19.38	19.40
		2507.5 (20825)	19.42	19.37	19.40
	75RB (0)	2562.5 (21375)	19.46	19.45	19.44
		2535 (21100)	19.39	19.43	19.39
		2507.5 (20825)	19.47	19.42	19.45

20MHz	1RB-High (99)	2560 (21350)	18.98	19.49	19.26
		2535 (21100)	19.01	19.41	19.23
		2510 (20850)	19.04	19.28	19.23
	1RB-Middle (50)	2560 (21350)	19.39	19.89	19.66
		2535 (21100)	19.39	19.90	19.78
		2510 (20850)	19.50	19.83	19.66
	1RB-Low (0)	2560 (21350)	19.03	19.51	19.36
		2535 (21100)	19.07	19.50	19.34
		2510 (20850)	19.17	19.48	19.41
	50RB-High (50)	2560 (21350)	19.42	19.48	19.47
		2535 (21100)	19.46	19.47	19.47
		2510 (20850)	19.33	19.36	19.32
	50RB-Middle	2560 (21350)	19.43	19.45	19.45

	(25)	2535 (21100)	19.47	19.42	19.41
		2510 (20850)	19.48	19.47	19.46
	50RB-Low (0)	2560 (21350)	19.44	19.50	19.46
		2535 (21100)	19.39	19.43	19.41
		2510 (20850)	19.27	19.28	19.26
	100RB (0)	2560 (21350)	19.45	19.48	19.47
		2535 (21100)	19.45	19.40	19.42
		2510 (20850)	19.29	19.29	19.30

LTE Band7- hotspot

BANDWIDTH	Number of RBs	Frequency	QPSK	16QAM	64QAM
5MHz	1RB-High (24)	2567.5 (21425)	18.10	18.41	18.44
		2535 (21100)	18.09	18.45	18.41
		2502.5 (20775)	18.25	18.58	18.53
	1RB-Middle (12)	2567.5 (21425)	18.48	18.72	18.64
		2535 (21100)	18.36	18.71	18.60
		2502.5 (20775)	18.57	18.97	18.77
	1RB-Low (0)	2567.5 (21425)	18.16	18.48	18.41
		2535 (21100)	18.12	18.57	18.41
		2502.5 (20775)	18.26	18.60	18.51
	12RB-High (13)	2567.5 (21425)	18.30	18.34	18.38
		2535 (21100)	18.25	18.31	18.36
		2502.5 (20775)	18.41	18.45	18.48
	12RB-Middle (6)	2567.5 (21425)	18.35	18.36	18.40
		2535 (21100)	18.27	18.36	18.39
		2502.5 (20775)	18.44	18.48	18.50
	12RB-Low (0)	2567.5 (21425)	18.30	18.31	18.35
		2535 (21100)	18.28	18.32	18.32
		2502.5 (20775)	18.39	18.39	18.42
	25RB (0)	2567.5 (21425)	18.32	18.33	18.35

		2535 (21100)	18.26	18.33	18.33
		2502.5 (20775)	18.38	18.44	18.42

10MHz	1RB-High (49)	2565 (21400)	18.26	18.61	18.56
		2535 (21100)	18.19	18.59	18.49
		2505 (20800)	18.28	18.62	18.50
	1RB-Middle (24)	2565 (21400)	18.36	18.80	18.56
		2535 (21100)	18.27	18.72	18.61
		2505 (20800)	18.41	18.89	18.75
	1RB-Low (0)	2565 (21400)	18.25	18.64	18.50
		2535 (21100)	18.23	18.57	18.55
		2505 (20800)	18.31	18.70	18.64
	25RB-High (25)	2565 (21400)	18.40	18.48	18.49
		2535 (21100)	18.29	18.43	18.40
		2505 (20800)	18.51	18.57	18.57
	25RB-Middle (12)	2565 (21400)	18.36	18.38	18.40
		2535 (21100)	18.30	18.33	18.35
		2505 (20800)	18.43	18.45	18.45
	25RB-Low (0)	2565 (21400)	18.34	18.37	18.37
		2535 (21100)	18.31	18.34	18.35

		2505 (20800)	18.33	18.37	18.37
	50RB (0)	2565 (21400)	18.36	18.43	18.43
		2535 (21100)	18.30	18.38	18.39
		2505 (20800)	18.43	18.47	18.48

15MHz	1RB-High (74)	2562.5 (21375)	18.15	18.56	18.41
		2535 (21100)	18.10	18.44	18.38
		2507.5 (20825)	18.16	18.45	18.33
	1RB-Middle (37)	2562.5 (21375)	18.30	18.55	18.51
		2535 (21100)	18.26	18.71	18.51
		2507.5 (20825)	18.37	18.73	18.63
	1RB-Low (0)	2562.5 (21375)	18.18	18.51	18.40
		2535 (21100)	18.16	18.63	18.47
		2507.5 (20825)	18.25	18.59	18.52
	36RB-High (38)	2562.5 (21375)	18.35	18.37	18.39
		2535 (21100)	18.31	18.35	18.37
		2507.5 (20825)	18.36	18.36	18.39
	36RB-Middle (19)	2562.5 (21375)	18.37	18.33	18.38
		2535 (21100)	18.31	18.31	18.32
		2507.5 (20825)	18.41	18.37	18.42

	36RB-Low (0)	2562.5 (21375)	18.35	18.35	18.37
		2535 (21100)	18.32	18.32	18.32
		2507.5 (20825)	18.34	18.29	18.33
	75RB (0)	2562.5 (21375)	18.37	18.39	18.39
		2535 (21100)	18.31	18.34	18.35
		2507.5 (20825)	18.35	18.40	18.38

20MHz	1RB-High (99)	2560 (21350)	18.00	18.27	18.20
		2535 (21100)	17.91	18.36	18.27
		2510 (20850)	17.95	18.30	18.21
	1RB-Middle (50)	2560 (21350)	18.41	18.84	18.70
		2535 (21100)	18.45	18.85	18.69
		2510 (20850)	18.42	18.72	18.53
	1RB-Low (0)	2560 (21350)	18.05	18.42	18.25
		2535 (21100)	17.98	18.31	18.22
		2510 (20850)	18.08	18.53	18.29
	50RB-High (50)	2560 (21350)	18.45	18.45	18.42
		2535 (21100)	18.40	18.38	18.40
		2510 (20850)	18.24	18.26	18.27
	50RB-Middle	2560 (21350)	18.40	18.40	18.39

	(25)	2535 (21100)	18.34	18.34	18.35
		2510 (20850)	18.42	18.40	18.39
	50RB-Low (0)	2560 (21350)	18.46	18.42	18.41
		2535 (21100)	18.47	18.32	18.34
		2510 (20850)	18.44	18.19	18.18
	100RB (0)	2560 (21350)	18.43	18.43	18.41
		2535 (21100)	18.36	18.36	18.36
		2510 (20850)	18.21	18.21	18.20

11.2 Wi-Fi and BT Measurement result

The maximum output power of BT antenna is 1.87dBm.
The maximum tune up of BT antenna is 2dBm.

The average conducted power for Wi-Fi 2.4G is as following:

Wifi2.4G-rev on

2.4GHz	
FCC	
802.11b(dBm)	
Channel\data rate	1Mbps
11(2462MHz)	19.40
6(2437MHz)	19.64
1(2412MHz)	19.37
Tune up	20.00
802.11g(dBm)	
Channel\data rate	6Mbps
11(2462MHz)	18.37
6(2437MHz)	18.68
1(2412MHz)	18.53
Tune up	19.50
802.11n(dBm)-20MHz	
Channel\data rate	MCS0
11(2462MHz)	17.38
6(2437MHz)	17.65
1(2412MHz)	17.38
Tune up	18.50
802.11n(dBm)-40MHz	
Channel\data rate	MCS0
9(2452MHz)	17.89
6(2437MHz)	17.99
3(2422MHz)	18.02
Tune up	18.50

Wifi2.4G-rev on（Simultaneous）

2.4GHz	
FCC	
802.11b(dBm)	
Channel\data rate	1Mbps
11(2462MHz)	12.78
6(2437MHz)	12.81
1(2412MHz)	12.76
Tune up	14.00
802.11g(dBm)	
Channel\data rate	6Mbps
11(2462MHz)	12.28
6(2437MHz)	12.31
1(2412MHz)	12.26
Tune up	13.50
802.11n(dBm)-20MHz	
Channel\data rate	MCS0
11(2462MHz)	11.28
6(2437MHz)	11.33
1(2412MHz)	11.12
Tune up	12.50
802.11n(dBm)-40MHz	
Channel\data rate	MCS0
9(2452MHz)	11.34
6(2437MHz)	11.36
3(2422MHz)	11.28
Tune up	12.50

Wifi2.4G-hotspot/rev off

2.4GHz	
FCC	
802.11b(dBm)	
Channel\data rate	1Mbps
11(2462MHz)	16.04
6(2437MHz)	16.11
1(2412MHz)	15.82
Tune up	17.00
802.11g(dBm)	
Channel\data rate	6Mbps
11(2462MHz)	15.58
6(2437MHz)	15.64
1(2412MHz)	15.61
Tune up	16.50
802.11n(dBm)-20MHz	
Channel\data rate	MCS0
11(2462MHz)	14.09
6(2437MHz)	14.27
1(2412MHz)	14.14
Tune up	15.50
802.11n(dBm)-40MHz	
Channel\data rate	MCS0
9(2452MHz)	14.49
6(2437MHz)	14.57
3(2422MHz)	14.52
Tune up	15.50

12 Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

12.1 Transmit Antenna Separation Distances

The detail for transmit antenna separation distances is described in the additional document:

Appendix to test report No.I22Z62077-SEM01

The photos of SAR test

12.2 SAR Measurement Positions

According to the KDB941225 D06 Hot Spot SAR, the edges with less than 2.5 cm distance to the antennas need to be tested for SAR.

SAR measurement positions						
Mode	Front	Rear	Left edge	Right edge	Top edge	Bottom edge
Main Antenna	< 25mm	< 25mm	< 25mm	< 25mm	> 25mm	< 25mm
WiFi/BT Antenna	< 25mm	< 25mm	> 25mm	< 25mm	< 25mm	> 25mm

13 Evaluation of Simultaneous

State			2	3	1+2	1+3
Head		LTE B7	WiFi 2.4G	BT		
Cheek	L	0.07	0.20	0.01	0.27	0.08
Tilt	L	0.04	0.15	0.00	0.19	0.04
Cheek	R	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.22	0.12
Tilt	R	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.03

State			2	3	1+2	1+3
Hotspot		LTE B7	WiFi 2.4G	BT		
Front	10mm	0.33	0.07	0.00	0.40	0.33
Rear	10mm	0.88	0.19	0.02	1.07	0.90
Left	10mm	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Right	10mm	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.04
Bottom	10mm	1.09	0.00	0.00	1.09	1.09
Top	10mm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State			2	3	1+2	1+3
rev off		LTE B7	WiFi 2.4G	BT		
Front	15mm	0.37	0.07	0.00	0.44	0.37
Rear	15mm	0.75	0.19	0.02	0.94	0.77

Conclusion:

According to the above tables, the sum of reported SAR values is<1.6W/kg. So the simultaneous transmission SAR with volume scans is not required.

14 SAR Test Result

Note:

KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance:

For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor

For BT/WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz

≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz

≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR:

With headset attached, when the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices:

SAR test reduction is applied using the following criteria:

Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB, and 50% RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.

When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, testing for other Channels is performed at the highest output power level for 1RB, and 50% RB configuration for that channel.

Testing for 100% RB configuration is performed at the highest output power level for 100% RB configuration across the Low,Mid and High Channel when the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB are > 0.8 W/kg. Testing for the remaining required channels is not needed because the reported SAR for 100% RB Allocation < 1.45 W/kg.

Testing for 16-QAM modulation is not required because the reported SAR for QPSK is < 1.45 W/Kg and its output power is not more than 0.5 dB higher than that of QPSK.

Testing for the other channel bandwidths is not required because the reported SAR for the highest channel bandwidth is <1.45 W/Kg and its output power is not more than 0.5 dB higher than that of the highest channel bandwidth.

For LTE bands that do not support at least three non-overlapping channels in certain channel bandwidths, test the available non-overlapping channels instead. When a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing; therefore, the requirement for H, M and L channels may not fully apply.

KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802.11:

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions.An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements. For 2.4 GHz DSSS, either the initial test position or DSSS procedure is applied to reduce the number of SAR tests; these are mutually exclusive. For OFDM, an initial test position is only applicable to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations, which is tested using the initial test configuration to facilitate test reduction. For other exposure conditions with a fixed test position, SAR test reduction is determined using only the initial test configuration.

To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the Maximum Value of SAR (measured). The position that produced the highest Maximum Value of SAR is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position.

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the initial test position(s) by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The initial test position(s) is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel in the required wireless mode test configuration(s).

When the reported SAR for the initial test position is:

≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.

> 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions are tested.

- For subsequent test positions with equivalent test separation distance or when exposure is dominated by coupling conditions, the position for maximum coupling condition should be tested.
- When it is unclear, all equivalent conditions must be tested.

For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required test channels are considered.

- The additional power measurements required for this step should be limited to those necessary for identifying subsequent highest output power channels to apply the test reduction.

When the specified maximum output power is the same for both UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR measurements in UNII 2A with the channel with the highest measured output power. If the reported SAR for UNII 2A is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for UNII 1; otherwise treat the remaining bands separately and test them independently for SAR.

When the specified maximum output power is different between UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR with the band that has the higher specified maximum output. If the highest reported SAR for the band with the highest specified power is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, testing for the band with the lower specified output power is not required; otherwise test the remaining bands independently for SAR.

Table 15.1: Duty Cycle

Mode	Duty Cycle
LTE FDD	1:1

14.1 SAR results for 4G

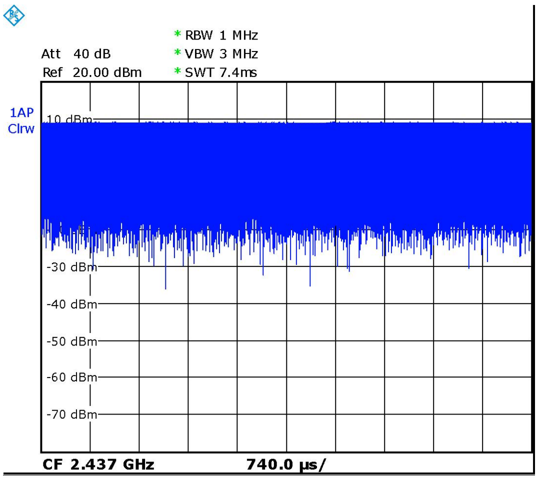
RF Exposure Conditions	Frequency Band	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Mode/RB	Test Position	Distance	Figure No./Note	EUT Measured Power (dBm)	Tune up (dBm)	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported SAR 1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported SAR 10g (W/kg)	Power Drift
Head	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Cheek Left	0mm	\	24.19	24.5	0.066	**0.07**	0.032	**0.03**	-0.02
Head	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Tilt Left	0mm	\	24.19	24.5	0.039	**0.04**	0.02	**0.02**	0.17
Head	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Cheek Right	0mm	F.16	24.19	24.5	0.115	**0.12**	0.058	**0.06**	0.04
Head	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Tilt Right	0mm	\	24.19	24.5	0.027	**0.03**	0.013	**0.01**	0.13
Head	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-High	Cheek Left	0mm	\	23.34	23.5	0.048	**0.05**	0.023	**0.02**	0.03
Head	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-High	Tilt Left	0mm	\	23.34	23.5	0.032	**0.03**	0.016	**0.02**	0.12
Head	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-High	Cheek Right	0mm	\	23.34	23.5	0.089	**0.09**	0.045	**0.05**	-0.04
Head	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-High	Tilt Right	0mm	\	23.34	23.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	\
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Front	10mm	\	18.45	19	0.289	**0.33**	0.135	**0.15**	0.16
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Rear	10mm	\	18.45	19	0.717	**0.81**	0.326	**0.37**	-0.08
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Left	10mm	\	18.45	19	0.023	**0.03**	0.013	**0.01**	0.17
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Right	10mm	\	18.45	19	0.037	**0.04**	0.021	**0.02**	0.19
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Bottom	10mm	\	18.45	19	0.906	**1.03**	0.391	**0.44**	0.00
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-Low	Front	10mm	\	18.47	19	0.275	**0.31**	0.129	**0.15**	0.17
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-Low	Rear	10mm	\	18.47	19	0.776	**0.88**	0.329	**0.37**	0.08
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-Low	Left	10mm	\	18.47	19	0.024	**0.03**	0.011	**0.01**	-0.17
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-Low	Right	10mm	\	18.47	19	0.035	**0.04**	0.019	**0.02**	0.13
Hotspot	LTE Band7	20850	2510	50RB-Low	Bottom	10mm	F.17	18.44	19	0.956	**1.09**	0.422	**0.48**	-0.12
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-Low	Bottom	10mm	\	18.47	19	0.916	**1.03**	0.394	**0.45**	0.14
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21350	2560	50RB-Low	Bottom	10mm	\	18.46	19	0.861	**0.97**	0.378	**0.43**	-0.05
Hotspot	LTE Band7	21350	2560	100RB	Bottom	10mm	\	18.43	19	0.821	**0.94**	0.365	**0.42**	0.03
Body	LTE Band7	20850	2510	1RB-Mid	Front	15mm	\	19.50	20	0.332	**0.37**	0.169	**0.19**	-0.07
Body	LTE Band7	20850	2510	1RB-Mid	Rear	15mm	F.18	19.50	20	0.667	**0.75**	0.318	**0.36**	0.03
Body	LTE Band7	20850	2510	50RB-Mid	Front	15mm	\	19.48	20	0.309	**0.35**	0.163	**0.18**	-0.16
Body	LTE Band7	20850	2510	50RB-Mid	Rear	15mm	\	19.48	20	0.653	**0.74**	0.312	**0.35**	0.17
Body	LTE Band7	20850	2510	1RB-Mid	Rear	15mm	SIM2	19.50	20	0.633	**0.71**	0.271	**0.30**	-0.04

14.2 SAR results for WLAN

The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures.

Duty factor plot

CH6



WLAN 2.4G

Test Position	Frequency Band	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Mode/RB	Test Position	Distance	Figure No./Note	EUT Measured Power (dBm)	Tune up (dBm)	Duty Cycle	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	不加duty cycle Reported SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported SAR 1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR 10g (W/kg)	不加duty cycle Reported SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported SAR 10g (W/kg)	Power Drift
Head	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Cheek Left	0mm	F.20	19.64	20	100%	0.613	**0.67**	**0.67**	0.315	**0.34**	**0.34**	0.01
Head	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Tilt Left	0mm	\	19.64	20	100%	0.480	**0.52**	**0.52**	0.229	**0.25**	**0.25**	0.1
Head	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Cheek Right	0mm	\	19.64	20	100%	0.301	**0.33**	**0.33**	0.169	**0.18**	**0.18**	-0.04
Head	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Tilt Right	0mm	\	19.64	20	100%	0.256	**0.28**	**0.28**	0.136	**0.15**	**0.15**	-0.05
Head	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Cheek Left	0mm	F.21	12.81	14	100%	0.149	**0.20**	**0.20**	0.078	**0.10**	**0.10**	0.05
Head	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Tilt Left	0mm	\	12.81	14	100%	0.116	**0.15**	**0.15**	0.057	**0.07**	**0.07**	0.09
Head	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Cheek Right	0mm	\	12.81	14	100%	0.073	**0.10**	**0.10**	0.042	**0.06**	**0.06**	-0.05
Head	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Tilt Right	0mm	\	12.81	14	100%	0.062	**0.08**	**0.08**	0.033	**0.04**	**0.04**	0.1
Hotspot	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Front	10mm	\	16.11	17	100%	0.059	**0.07**	**0.07**	0.033	**0.04**	**0.04**	-0.14
Hotspot	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Rear	10mm	F.22	16.11	17	100%	0.157	**0.19**	**0.19**	0.081	**0.10**	**0.10**	-0.03
Hotspot	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Left	10mm	\	16.11	17	100%	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	\
Hotspot	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Right	10mm	\	16.11	17	100%	0.025	**0.03**	**0.03**	0.016	**0.02**	**0.02**	0.01
Hotspot	WLAN 2.4G	6	2437	11b	Top	10mm	\	16.11	17	100%	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	\

Note: The 15mm sar results refer to 10mm results, which is more conservative.

14.3 SAR results for BT

Scenario	RF Exposure Conditions	Frequency Band	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Mode/RB	Test Position	Distance	Figure No./Note	EUT Measured Power (dBm)	Tune up (dBm)	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported SAR 1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported SAR 10g (W/kg)	Power Drift
receiver on	Head	BT	19	2440	\	Cheek Left	0mm	F.19	1.87	2	0.011	**0.01**	0.004	**0.00**	0.03
receiver on	Head	BT	19	2440	\	Tilt Left	0mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
receiver on	Head	BT	19	2440	\	Cheek Right	0mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
receiver on	Head	BT	19	2440	\	Tilt Right	0mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
hotspot	Hotspot	BT	19	2440	\	Front	10mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
hotspot	Hotspot	BT	19	2440	\	Rear	10mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
hotspot	Hotspot	BT	19	2440	\	Left	10mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
hotspot	Hotspot	BT	19	2440	\	Right	10mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
hotspot	Hotspot	BT	19	2440	\	Top	10mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
receiver off	Body	BT	19	2440	\	Front	15mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
receiver off	Body	BT	19	2440	\	Rear	15mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
receiver off	Limb	BT	19	2440	\	Front	0mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
receiver off	Limb	BT	19	2440	\	Rear	0mm	\	1.87	2	0.0226	**0.02**	0.008	**0.01**	0.00
receiver off	Limb	BT	19	2440	\	Left	0mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
receiver off	Limb	BT	19	2440	\	Right	0mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\
receiver off	Limb	BT	19	2440	\	Top	0mm	\	1.87	2	<0.01	**<0.01**	<0.01	<0.01	\

14.4 SAR results for Phablet

According to the KDB648474 D04, for smart phones, with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm, that can provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets and support voice calls next to the ear, unless it is confirmed otherwise through KDB inquiries, the following phablet procedures should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance for each applicable wireless modes and frequency band. Devices marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance.

1. The normally required head and body-worn accessory SAR test procedures for handsets, including hotspot mode, must be applied.
2. The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for 10-g extremity SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB Publication 865664 D01 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions. When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg; however, when power reduction applies to hotspot mode the measured SAR must be scaled to the maximum output power, including tolerance, allowed for phablet modes to compare with the 1.2 W/kg SAR test reduction threshold. The normal tablet procedures in KDB Publication 616217 are required when the overall diagonal dimension of the device is > 20.0 cm. Hotspot mode SAR is not required when normal tablet procedures are applied. Extremity 10-g SAR is also not required for the front (top) surface of larger form factor full size tablets. The more conservative normal tablet SAR results can be used to support phablet mode 10-g extremity SAR.
3. The simultaneous transmission operating configurations applicable to voice and data transmissions for both phone and mini-tablet modes must be taken into consideration separately for 1-g and 10-g SAR to determine the simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion and measurement requirements for the relevant wireless modes and exposure conditions

Scenario	RF Exposure Conditions	Frequency Band	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Mode/RB	Test Position	Distance	EUT Measured Power (dBm)	Tune up (dBm)	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported SAR 1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported SAR 10g (W/kg)	Power Drift
0	Limb	LTE Band7	20850	2510	1RB-Mid	Bottom	0mm	19.50	20	6.43	**7.21**	2.32	**2.60**	0.16
0	Limb	LTE Band7	20850	2510	50RB-Mid	Bottom	0mm	19.48	20	6.84	**7.71**	2.34	**2.64**	-0.03
0	Limb	LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-Mid	Bottom	0mm	19.47	20	6.78	**7.66**	2.32	**2.62**	-0.02
0	Limb	LTE Band7	21350	2560	50RB-Mid	Bottom	0mm	19.43	20	6.43	**7.33**	2.19	**2.50**	-0.08

15 SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20

Frequency Band	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Mode/RB	Test Position	Distance	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio	Second Repeated SAR (W/kg)
LTE Band7	21100	2535	1RB-Mid	Bottom	10mm	0.906	0.880	1.03	\
LTE Band7	20850	2510	50RB-Low	Bottom	10mm	0.956	0.893	1.07	\
LTE Band7	21100	2535	50RB-Low	Bottom	10mm	0.916	0.833	1.1	\
LTE Band7	21350	2560	50RB-Low	Bottom	10mm	0.861	0.836	1.03	\
LTE Band7	21350	2560	100RB	Bottom	10mm	0.821	0.746	1.1	\

16 Measurement Uncertainty

16.1 Measurement Uncertainty for Normal SAR Tests (300MHz~3GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	N	1	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RFambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test sample related										
14	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
15	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
16	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up										
17	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
18	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43
20	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521

Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c^{'} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						9.55	9.43	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$						19.1	18.9	

16.2 Measurement Uncertainty for Fast SAR Tests (300MHz~3GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RFambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. Restrictions	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
14	Fast SAR z-Approximation	B	7.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.0	4.0	∞
Test sample related										
15	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
17	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
20	Liquid conductivity	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43

	(meas.)									
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
22	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c^{'} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						10.4	10.3	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$						20.8	20.6	

17 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 17.1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	E5071C	MY46110673	January 4, 2022	One year
02	Power sensor	NRP110T	101139	January 13, 2022	One year
03	Power sensor	NRP110T	101159		
04	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49071430	January 13, 2022	One Year
05	Amplifier	60S1G4	0331848	No Calibration Requested	
06	BTS	CMW500	159890	January 24, 2022	One year
07	BTS	CMW500	129942	February 14 2022	One year
08	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	777	January 07, 2022	One year
09	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D2450V2	853	July 20,2022	One year
10	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D2600V2	1012	July 20,2022	One year

END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A Graph Results

LTE B7 Head

Date/Time: 11/14/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: H700-6000M

Medium parameters used: f = 2535 MHz; σ = 1.907 S/m; ε_r = 40.505; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

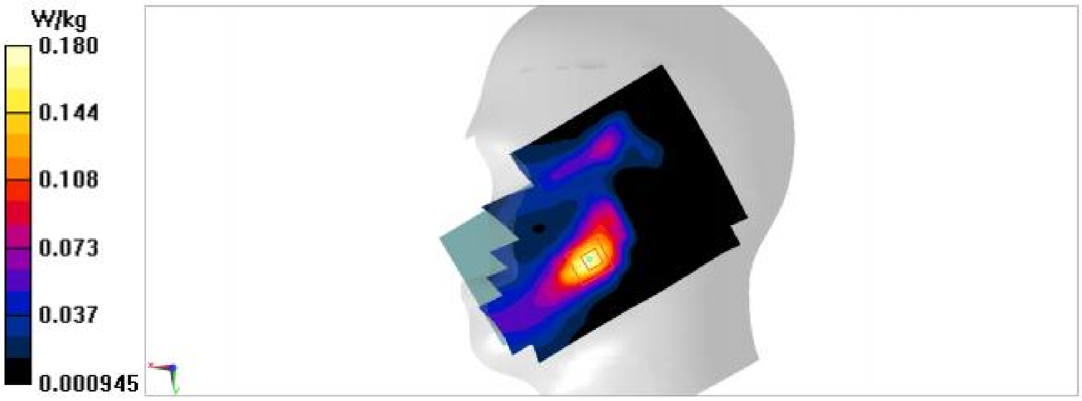
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band7-20M (0) Frequency: 2535 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7673 ConvF(7.57, 7.57, 7.57); Calibrated: 7/8/2022

Area Scan (101x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.178 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.261 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.238 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.115 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.058 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.180 W/kg



LTE B7 Body-10mm

Date/Time: 11/14/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: H700-6000M

Medium parameters used: f = 2510 MHz; σ = 1.882 S/m; ε_r = 40.521; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

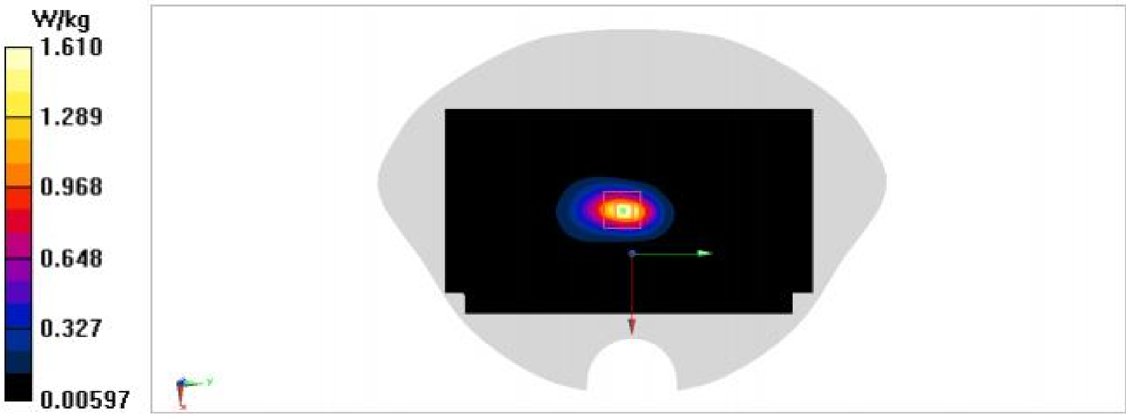
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band7-20M (0) Frequency: 2510 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7673 ConvF(7.57, 7.57, 7.57); Calibrated: 7/8/2022

Area Scan (101x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.64 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.62 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.01 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.956 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.422 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.61 W/kg



LTE B7 Body-15mm

Date/Time: 11/14/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: H700-6000M

Medium parameters used: f = 2510 MHz; σ = 1.882 S/m; εr = 40.521; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

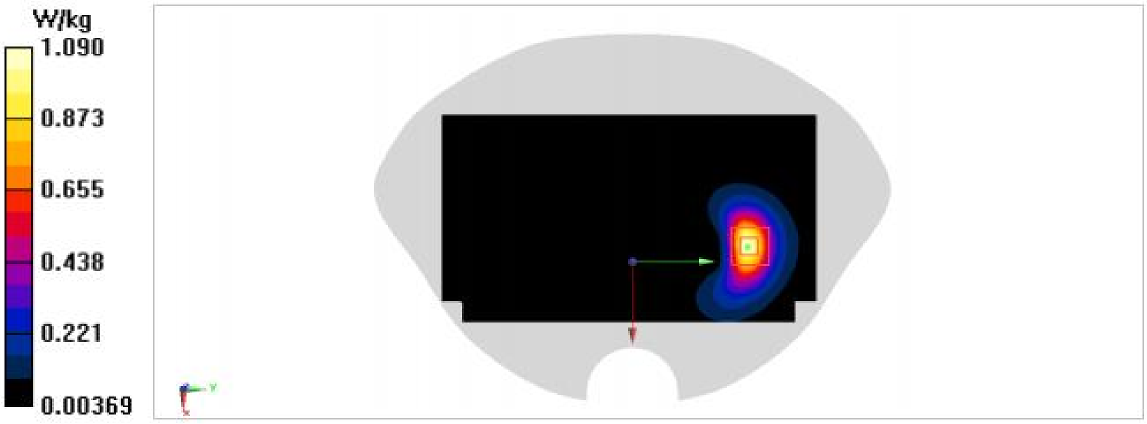
Ambient Temperature:23.3^{o}C   Liquid Temperature: 22.5^{o}C

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band7-20M (0) Frequency: 2510 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7673 ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 7/8/2022

Area Scan (101x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.11 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.383 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.34 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.667 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.318 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 W/kg



BT Head

Date/Time: 11/14/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: H700-6000M

Medium parameters used: f = 2440 MHz; σ = 1.832 S/m; ε_r = 40.673; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

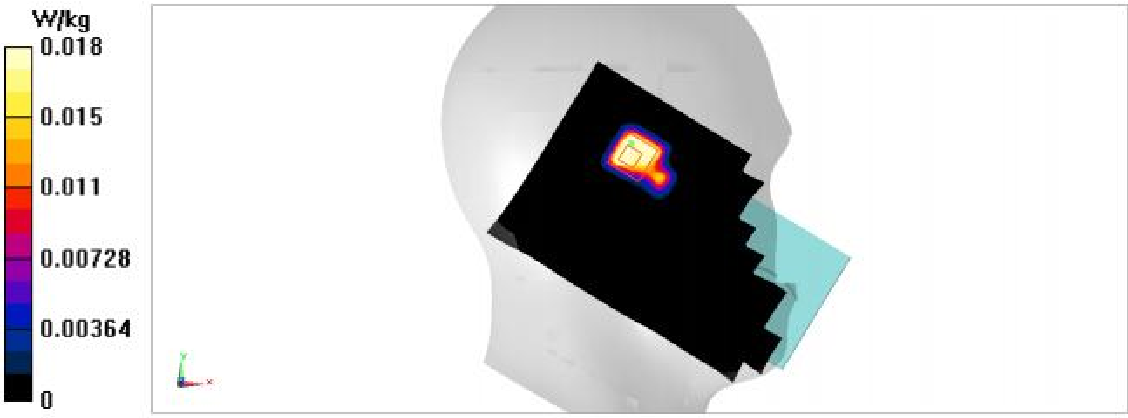
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth (0) Frequency: 2440 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7673 ConvF(7.57, 7.57, 7.57); Calibrated: 7/8/2022

Area Scan (101x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0311 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 0.6370 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0470 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.011 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00443 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0182 W/kg



WIFI2.4G Head

Date/Time: 11/14/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: H700-6000M

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.83 S/m; ε_r = 40.672; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

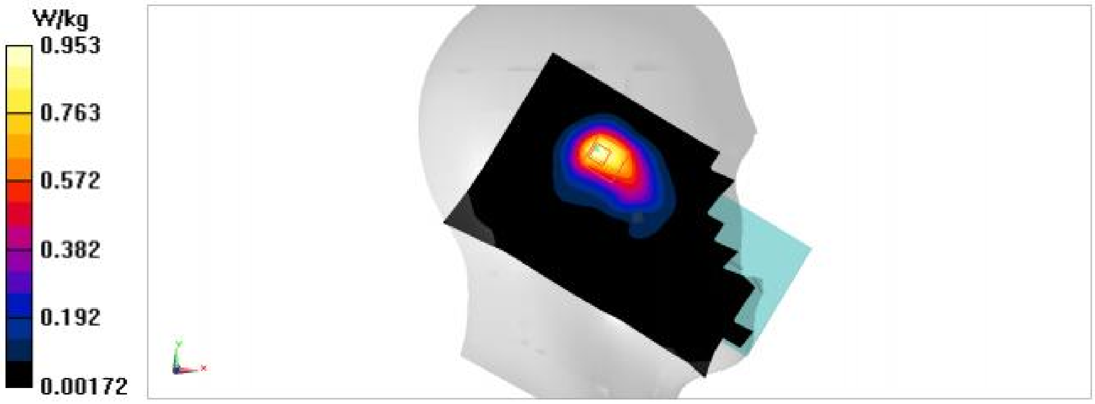
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: UID 0, WLan 2450 (0) Frequency: 2437 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7673 ConvF(7.57, 7.57, 7.57); Calibrated: 7/8/2022

Area Scan (101x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.949 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.934 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.19 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.613 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.315 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.953 W/kg



WIFI2.4G Body-10mm

Date/Time: 11/14/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: H700-6000M

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.83 S/m; ε_r = 40.672; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

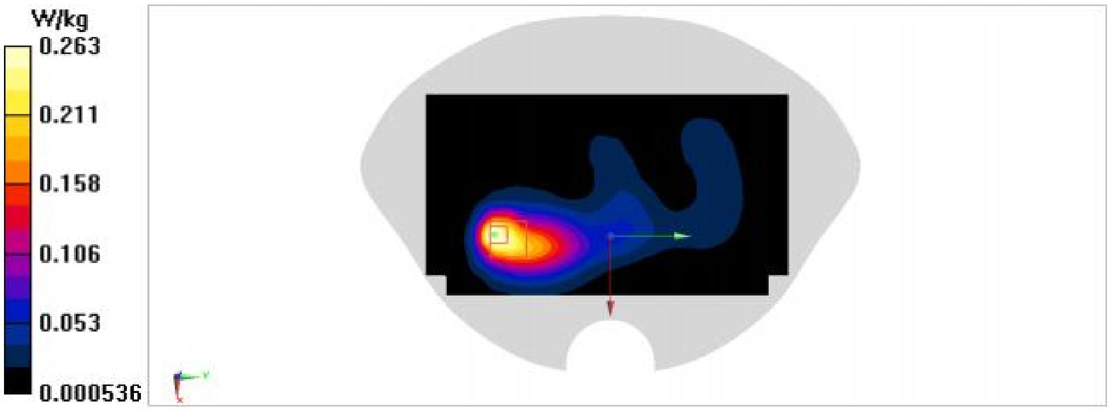
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: UID 0, WLan 2450 (0) Frequency: 2437 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7673 ConvF(7.57, 7.57, 7.57); Calibrated: 7/8/2022

Area Scan (101x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.319 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.014 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.344 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.157 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.081 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.263 W/kg



ANNEX B System Verification Results

2450 MHz

Date: 11/14/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: 2450 Head

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.839 S/m; εr = 40.67; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Ambient Temperature:23.3oC Liquid Temperature: 22.5oC

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

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7673 ConvF(7.57, 7.57, 7.57)

System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=xx mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.7 W/kg

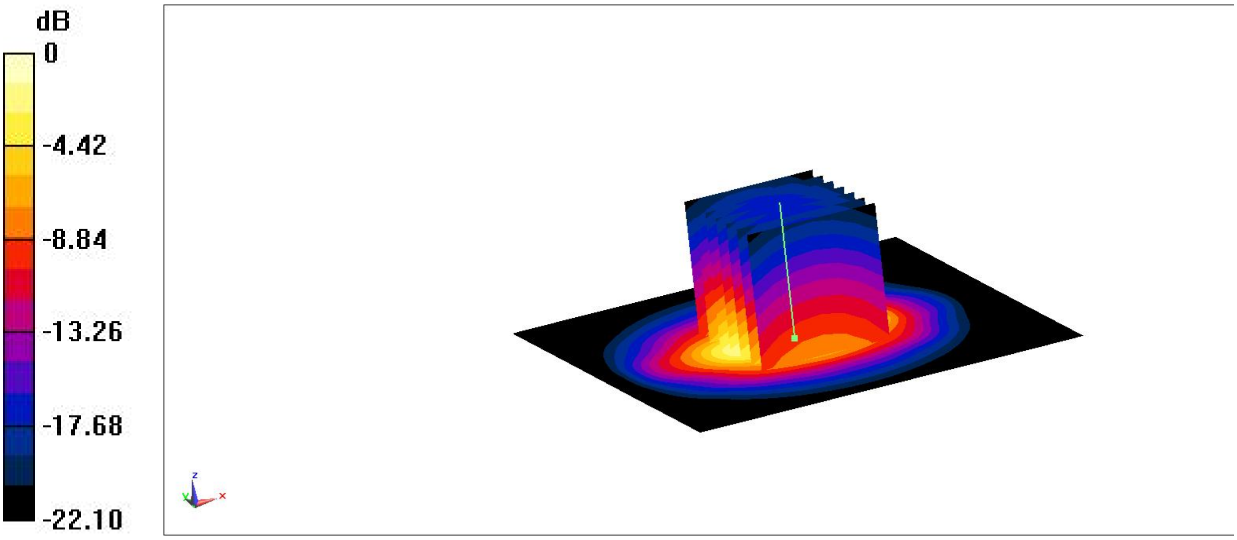
System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=xx mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 105.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.15 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.6 W/kg



0 dB = 21.6 W/kg = 13.34 dBW/kg

2600 MHz

Date: 11/17/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: 2600 Head

Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz; σ = 1.954 S/m; εr = 40.38; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Ambient Temperature:23.3oC Liquid Temperature: 22.5oC

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

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7673 ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31)

System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=xx mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 23.1 W/kg

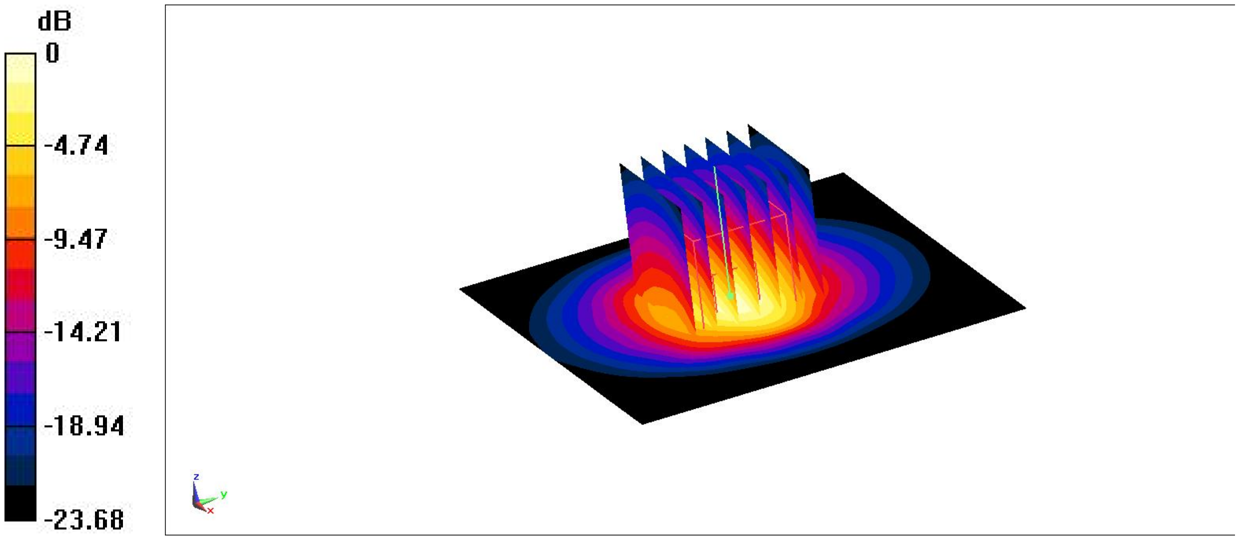
System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=xx mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 104.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.11 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.7 W/kg

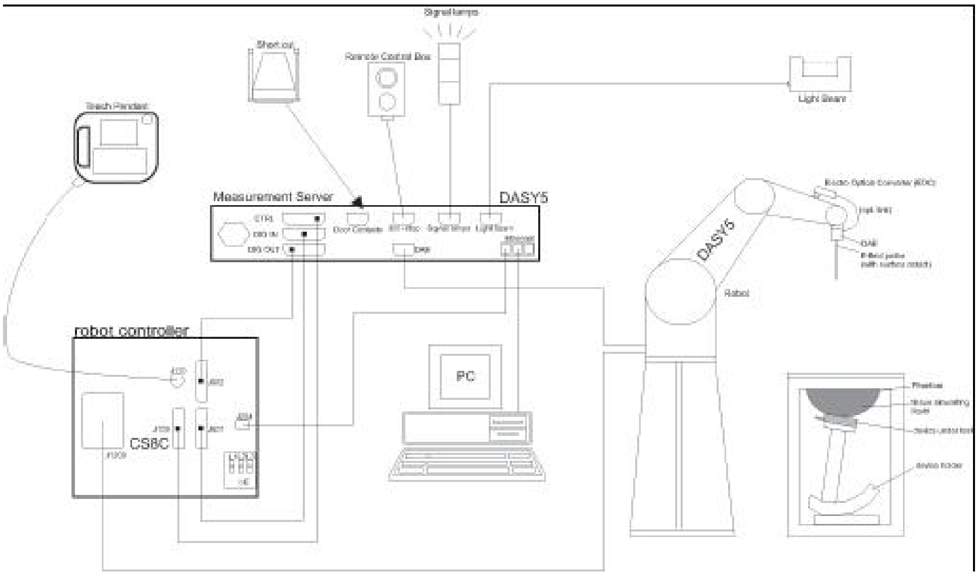


0 dB = 23.7 W/kg = 13.75 dBW/kg

ANNEX C SAR Measurement Setup

C.1 Measurement Set-up

The Dasy5 or DASY6 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



Picture C.1SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (StäubliTX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 or DASY6 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as
- warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

C.2 Dasy5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 or DASY6 software reads the reflection durning a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2nd ord curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Picture C.2Near-field Probe

Probe Specifications:

Model: **ES3DV3, EX3DV4**

Frequency **10MHz — 6.0GHz(EX3DV4)**

Range: **10MHz — 4GHz(ES3DV3)**

Calibration: **In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz**

Linearity: **± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4**

± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3

DynamicRange: 10 mW/kg — 100W/kg

Probe Length: **330 mm**

Probe Tip

Length: **20 mm**

Body Diameter: 12 mm

Tip Diameter: **2.5 mm (3.9 mm for ES3DV3)**

Tip-Center: **1 mm (2.0mm for ES3DV3)**

Application:SAR Dosimetry Testing

Compliance tests ofmobile phones

Dosimetry in strong gradient fields

Picture C.3E-field Probe

C.3 E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm^2) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and inn a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm^2.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where:

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

C.4 Other Test Equipment

C.4.1 Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE)

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

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

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

PictureC.4: DAE

C.4.2 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: RX160L) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

Picture C.5 DASY 5

C.4.3 Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU broad with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O broad, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU broad.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Picture C.6 Server for DASY 5

C.4.4 Device Holder for Phantom

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

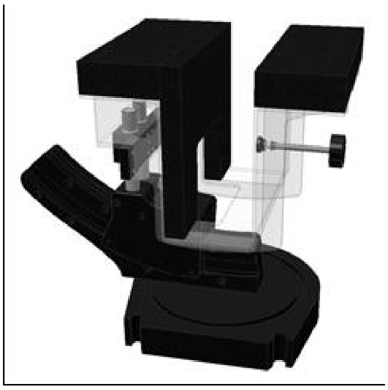
The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε=3 and loss tangent δ =0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

<Laptop Extension Kit>

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

Picture C7-1: Device Holder



Picture C.7-2: Laptop Extension Kit

C.4.5 Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to

Represent the 90th percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

Shell Thickness: 2±0. 2 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions: 810 x l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

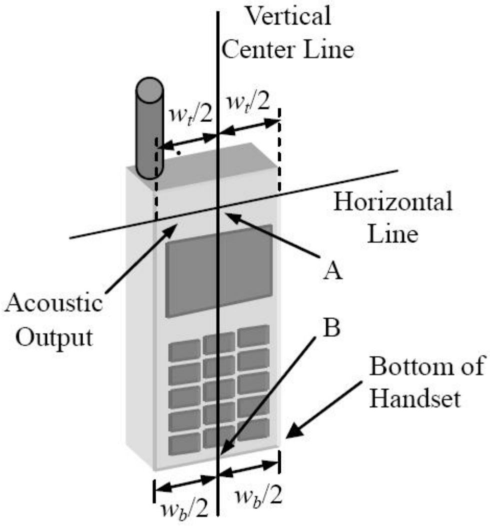
Available: Special

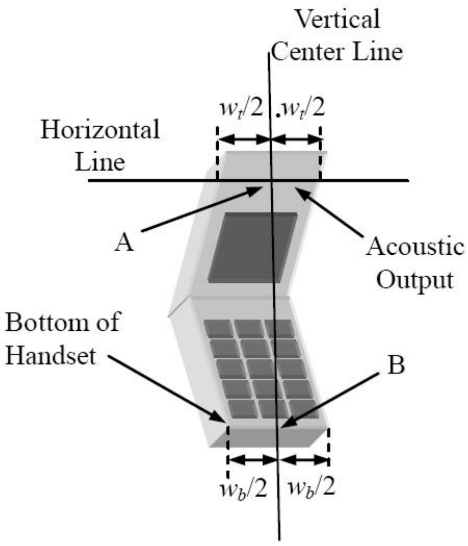
Picture C.8: SAM Twin Phantom

ANNEX D Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

D.1 General considerations

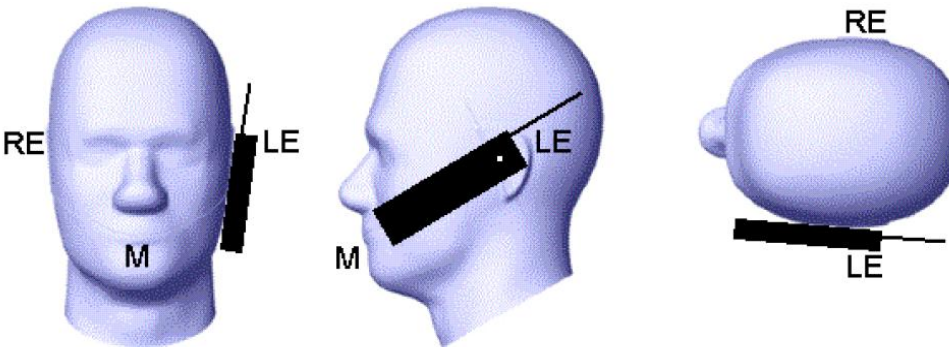
This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.



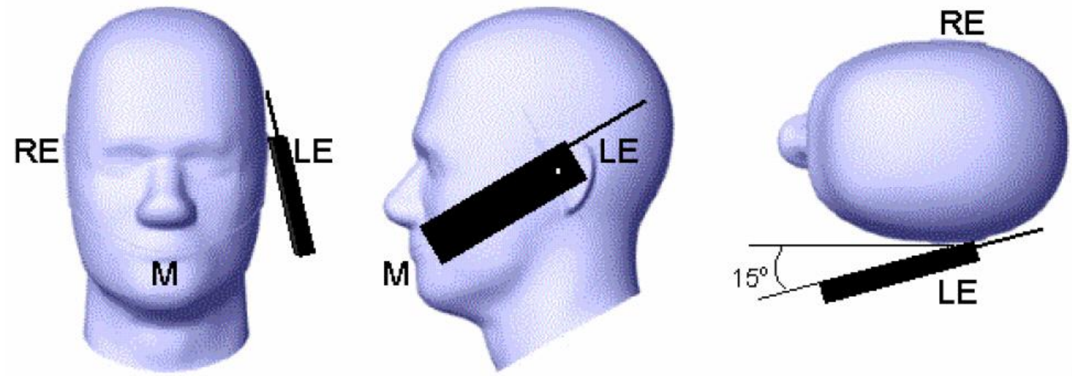


w_t	Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
w_b	Width of the bottom of the handset
A	Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
B	Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture D.1-a Typical “fixed” case handset **Picture D.1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset**



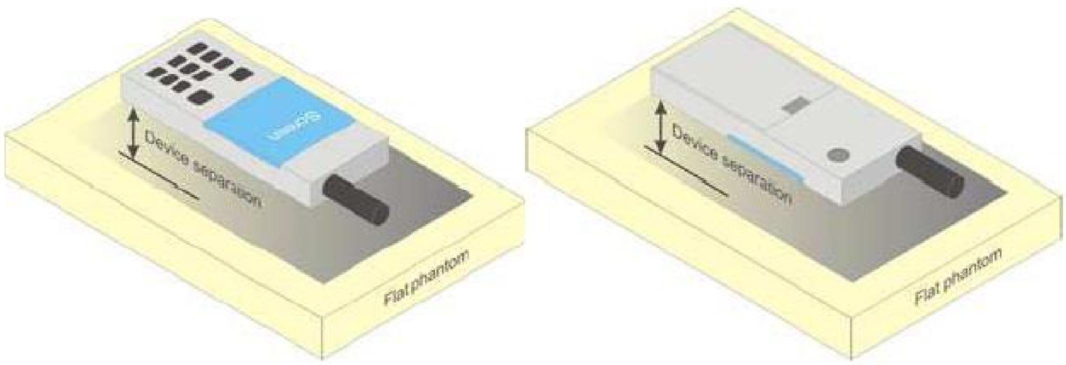
Picture D.2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture D.3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

D.2 Body-worn device

A typical example of a body-worn device is a mobile phone, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.

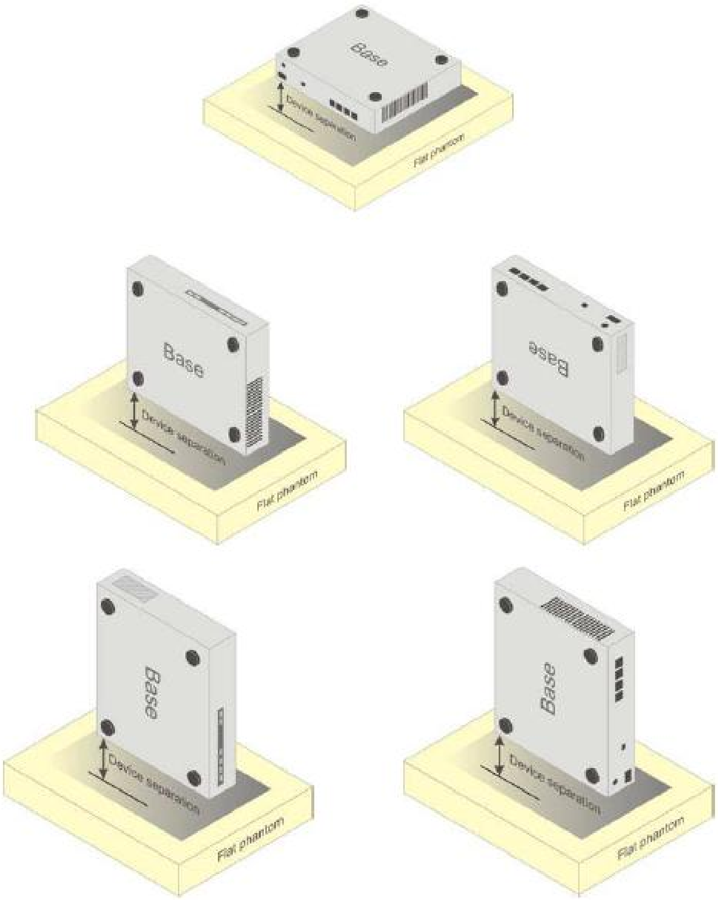


Picture D.4Test positions for body-worn devices

D.3 Desktop device

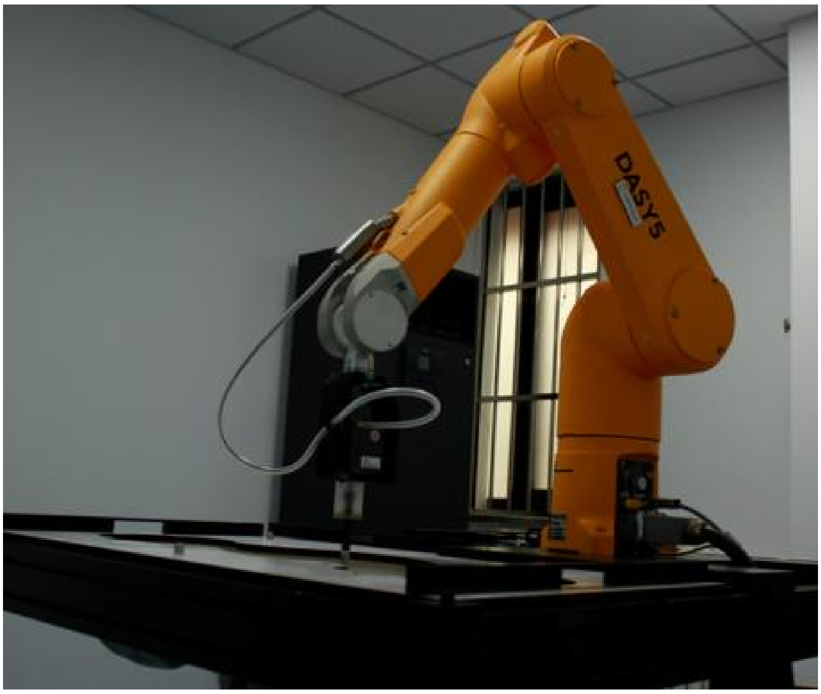
A typical example of a desktop device is a wireless enabled desktop computer placed on a table or desk when used.

The DUT shall be positioned at the distance and in the orientation to the phantom that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. For devices that employ an external antenna with variable positions, tests shall be performed for all antenna positions specified. Picture8.5 show positions for desktop device SAR tests. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.



Picture D.5 Test positions for desktop devices

D.4 DUT Setup Photos



Picture D.6

ANNEX E Equivalent Media Recipes

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt, preventol, glycol monobutyl and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table E.1 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.

TableE.1: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835Head	835Body	1900 Head	1900 Body	2450 Head	2450 Body	5800 Head	5800 Body
Ingredients (% by weight)								
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91	58.79	72.60	65.53	65.53
Sugar	56.0	45.0	\	\	\	\	\	\
Salt	1.45	1.4	0.306	0.13	0.06	0.18	\	\
Preventol	0.1	0.1	\	\	\	\	\	\
Cellulose	1.0	1.0	\	\	\	\	\	\
Glycol Monobutyl	\	\	44.452	29.96	41.15	27.22	\	\
Diethylenglycol monohexylether	\	\	\	\	\	\	17.24	17.24
Triton X-100	\	\	\	\	\	\	17.24	17.24
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	ε=41.5 σ=0.90	ε=55.2 σ=0.97	ε=40.0 σ=1.40	ε=53.3 σ=1.52	ε=39.2 σ=1.80	ε=52.7 σ=1.95	ε=35.3 σ=5.27	ε=48.2 σ=6.00

Note: There are a little adjustment respectively for 750, 1750, 2600, 5200, 5300 and 5600 based on the recipe of closest frequency in table E.1.

ANNEX F System Validation

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table F.1: System Validation for 7673

Probe SN.	Liquid name	Validation date	Frequency point	Status (OK or Not)
7673	Head 750MHz	July.22,2022	750 MHz	OK
7673	Head 900MHz	July.22,2022	900 MHz	OK
7673	Head 1750MHz	July.22,2022	1750 MHz	OK
7673	Head 1900MHz	July.22,2022	1900 MHz	OK
7673	Head 2000MHz	July.22,2022	2000 MHz	OK
7673	Head 2300MHz	July.22,2022	2300 MHz	OK
7673	Head 2450MHz	July.22,2022	2450 MHz	OK
7673	Head 2600MHz	July.22,2022	2600 MHz	OK
7673	Head 3300MHz	July.23,2022	3300 MHz	OK
7673	Head 3500MHz	July.23,2022	3500 MHz	OK
7673	Head 3700MHz	July.23,2022	3700 MHz	OK
7673	Head 3900MHz	July.23,2022	3900 MHz	OK
7673	Head 4100MHz	July.23,2022	4100 MHz	OK
7673	Head 4200MHz	July.23,2022	4200 MHz	OK
7673	Head 4400MHz	July.24,2022	4400 MHz	OK
7673	Head 4600MHz	July.24,2022	4600 MHz	OK
7673	Head 4800MHz	July.24,2022	4800 MHz	OK
7673	Head 4950MHz	July.24,2022	4950 MHz	OK
7673	Head 5250MHz	July.25,2022	5250 MHz	OK
7673	Head 5600MHz	July.25,2022	5600 MHz	OK
7673	Head 5750MHz	July.25,2022	5750 MHz	OK

ANNEX G Probe Calibration Certificate

Probe 7673 Calibration Certificate

In Collaboration with
s p e a g
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.caict.ac.cn

中国认可 国际互认 校准 CALIBRATION CNAS L0570

Client: CTTL Certificate No: Z22-60207

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN : 7673

Calibration Procedure(s): FF-Z11-004-02
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: July 08, 2022

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00486)	Jan-23
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00485)	Jan-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	26-Jan-22(SPEAG, No.EX3-7464_Jan22)	Jan-23
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug21/2)	Aug-22

Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04182)	Jun-23
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22(CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: July 20, 2022

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

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7673

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μV/(V/m)^2)[A]	0.62	0.63	0.61	±10.0%
DCP(mV)[B]	110.3	111.1	110.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	198.1	±2.1%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		199.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		193.0	

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainly is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

