SAR TEST REPORT

Report Reference No……………..:	**GTSR16010068-SAR**
FCC ID……………………………..:	**2AHIC-PQ708**
Compiled by (position+printed name+signature)..:	File administrators Jimmy Wang
Supervised by (position+printed name+signature)..:	Test Engineer Peter Xiao
Approved by (position+printed name+signature)..:	Manager Sam Wang
Date of issue ....:	Jan 30, 2016
Representative Laboratory Name:	**Shenzhen Global Test Service Co.,Ltd.**
Address…………………………..…:	1F, Building No. 13A, Zhonghaixin Science and Technology City, No.12,6 Road, Ganli Industrial Park, Buji Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong
Testing Laboratory Name………..:	**SHENZHEN YIDAJIETONG TEST TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD**
Address..:	No.12 Building Shangsha, Innovation & Technology Park, Futian District, Shenzhen, P.R.China
Applicant's name...........................:	**Shenzhen PayQi Digital Technology Co.,Ltd.**
Address..:	Rm103-104,Bld F17, F518 Idea Land, No.1065 Bao Yuan Rd, Bao An, Shenzhen
Test specification...........................:	
Standard..:	**ANSI C95.1–1999/IEEE 1528:2003** **47CFR §2.1093**
TRF Originator……………………..…..:	Shenzhen Global Test Service Co.,Ltd.
Master TRF……………………….…..:	Dated 2014-12

Test item description………………:	QQ Watch
Trade Mark…………………………:	/
Manufacturer...............................:	**SHENZHEN JNCOTA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.**
Model/Type reference……………..:	PQ708
Listed Models………………………:	/
Hardware version…………………..:	PQ708-MB-V1.3
Software version…………………..:	PQW-V1.2
Ratings……………………………..:	DC 3.70V
Operation Frequency……………..:	GSM 850MHz; PCS 1900MHz;
Result………………………………:	**PASS**

T E S T R E P O R T

Test Report No. :	GTSR16010068-SAR	Jan 30, 2016 Date of issue

Equipment under Test	:	QQ Watch
Model /Type	:	PQ708
Listed Models	:	/
Applicant	:	**Shenzhen PayQi Digital Technology Co.,Ltd.**
Address	:	A616, Jinlian Building, No.134, Qianjin 2nd Road, Xixiang, Baoan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518102, China
Manufacturer	:	**SHENZHEN JNCOTA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.**
Address	:	6F Technology Building,C Zone Xifa,Yintian Industrial Area Xixiang street,Bao'an District,Shenzhen

Test result	**Pass**

The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.
It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

Contents

1. SUMMARY

1.1. TEST STANDARDS

The tests were performed according to following standards:

IEEE Std C95.1, 1999: 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.
IEEE Std 1528™-2003: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.
KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v05r02: Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v02: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01: RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations
FCC Part 2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation:Portable Devices
KDB941225 D01 Test Reduction GSM_GPRS_EDGE V01 : 3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES
KDB648474 D04, Handset SAR v01r02: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

1.2. Statement of Compliance

The maximum of results of SAR found during testing for ETK-GPS001 are follows:

Mouth-worn Configuration

Mode	Test Position	Channel /Frequency(MHz)	Limit SAR_{1g} 1.6 W/kg	
			Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
GSM 850	Mouth-worn (10mm distance)	190/836.6	**0.645**	**0.690**
GSM 1900	Mouth-worn (10mm distance)	661/1880	0.591	0.656

Wrist-worn Configuration

Mode	Test Position	Channel /Frequency(MHz)	Limit SAR_{10g} 4.0 W/kg	
			Measured SAR_{10g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{10g} (W/kg)
GPRS850	Wrist-worn (0mm distance)	190/836.6	**1.47**	**1.676**
GPRS1900	Wrist-worn (0mm distance)	661/1880	1.55	1.643

The SAR values found for the QQ Watch are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue for Mouth-worn and 4.0W/Kg averaged over any 10g tissue for Wirst-worn as accordintg to the KDB 447498 D01.
For body worn operation,this devices has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that conrtains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 0mm between this devices and the body of the user.User 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 iniform power output.

1.3. Test Facility

1.3.1 Address of the test laboratory

SHENZHEN YIDAJIETONG TEST TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD
No.12 Building Shangsha, Innovation & Technology Park, Futian District, Shenzhen, P.R.China

The sites are constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4 (2009) and CISPR Publication 22.

1.3.2 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

CNAS-Lab Code: 7547

SHENZHEN YIDA JIETONG TEST TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Date of Registration: Mar 17, 2015. Valid time is until Mar 17, 2018.

1.4. SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB865664, Repeated measurements are required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg. If the measured SAR value of the initial repeated measurement is < 1.45 W/kg with ≤ 20% variation, only one repeated measurement is required to reaffirm that the results are not expected to have substantial variations, which may introduce significant compliance concerns. A second repeated measurement is required only if the measured result for the initial repeated measurement is within 10% of the SAR limit and vary by more than 20%, which are often related to device and measurement setup difficulties. The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required. The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.19 The repeated measurement results must be clearly identified in the SAR report. All measured SAR, including the repeated results, must be considered to determine compliance and for reporting according to KDB 690783.Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
2) 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 ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
3) 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.
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

1.5. Measurement Uncertainty (300MHz-3GHz)

According to IEC62209-1/IEEE 1528:2013/ IEEE 1528:2003										
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	5.50%	N	1	1	1	5.50%	5.50%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20%	0.20%	∞
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
14	Max.SAR evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
Test Sample Related										
15	Test sample positioning	A	1.86%	N	1	1	1	1.86%	1.86%	∞
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	1.70%	N	1	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
17	Drift of output power	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
22	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞

Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c=\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$		/	/	/	/	/	10.20%	10.00%	∞
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$		/	R	K=2	/	/	20.40%	20.00%	∞

According to IEC62209-2/2010										
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	6.20%	N	1	1	1	6.20%	6.20%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	2.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.20%	1.20%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF Ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	6.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.90%	3.90%	∞
14	Max.SAR Evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
15	Modulation Response	B	2.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.40%	1.40%	∞
Test Sample Related										
16	Test sample positioning	A	1.86%	N	1	1	1	1.86%	1.86%	∞
17	Device holder uncertainty	A	1.70%	N	1	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
18	Drift of output power	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										
19	Phantom uncertainty	B	6.10%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.50%	3.50%	∞
20	SAR correction	B	1.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.11%	0.90%	∞

21	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
22	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
23	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
24	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞
25	Temp.Unc.-Conductivity	B	3.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.50%	1.40%	∞
26	Temp.Unc.-Permittivity	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.10%	0.10%	∞
Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$	/	/	/	/	/	12.90%	12.70%	∞	
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$	/	R	K=2	/	/	25.80%	25.40%	∞	

Uncertainty of a System Performance Check with DASY5 System										
According to IEC62209-2/2010										
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	6.00%	N	1	1	1	6.00%	6.00%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.00%	0.00%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF Ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	6.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.90%	3.90%	∞

14	Max.SAR Evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
15	Modulation Response	B	2.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.40%	1.40%	∞
Test Sample Related										
16	Test sample positioning	A	0.00%	N	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
17	Device holder uncertainty	A	2.00%	N	1	1	1	2.00%	2.00%	∞
18	Drift of output power	B	3.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.00%	2.00%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										
19	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
20	SAR correction	B	1.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.11%	0.90%	∞
21	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
22	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞
23	Temp.Unc.-Conductivity	B	1.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.80%	0.80%	∞
24	Temp.Unc.-Permittivity	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.10%	0.10%	∞
Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$		/	/	/	/	/	12.90%	12.70%	∞
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$		/	R	K=2	/	/	18.80%	18.40%	∞

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. General ReMarks

Date of receipt of test sample	Jan .18, 2016
Testing commenced on	Jan .18, 2016
Testing concluded on	Jan .30, 2016

2.2. Environmental conditions

Normal Temperature:	18-25 ° C
Relative Humidity:	40-65 %
Air Pressure:	950-1050mbar

2.3. General Description of EUT

Product Name:	QQ Watch
Trade Mark	/
Model/Type reference:	PQ708
List Model	/
Power supply:	DC 3.7V
Device category	Portable Device
Exposure category	General population/uncontrolled environment
Operation Band:	GSM850, PCS1900
Supported Type:	GSM/GPRS
Uplink Frequency:	GSM/GPRS 850: 824~849MHz GSM/GPRS 1900: 1850~1910MHz
Downlink Frequency:	GSM/GPRS 850: 869~894MHz GSM/GPRS 1900: 1930~1990MHz
Power Class:	GSM850:Power Class 4 PCS1900:Power Class 1
Modulation Type:	GMSK
GSM Release Version	R99
GPRS Multislot Class	12
Hotsopt	Not Supported
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna

Note: For more details, refer to the user’s manual of the EUT.

2.4. Description of Test Modes

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power the EUT has been tested under typical operating condition and The Transmitter was operated in the normal operating mode. The TX frequency was fixed which was for the purpose of the measurements.

2.5. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE4	905	2015-07-16	1
E-field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	3221	2015-01-31	1
System Validation Dipole D900V2	SPEAG	D900V2	1d086	2013-08-09	3
System Validation Dipole D1900V2	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d194	2015-01-07	3
Network analyzer	Agilent	E5071B	MY42404001	2015-08-29	1
Universal Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	E5515C	GB47200762	2015-08-29	1
Communication Tester	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	CMW500	116581	2015-07-07	1
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	NA#F-EP-00777	/	/
Power meter	Agilent	NRVD	835843/014	2015-08-29	1
Power meter	Agilent	NRVD	835843/017	2015-08-29	1
Power meter	Agilent	NRVD	835843/021	2015-08-29	1
Power sensor	Agilent	NRV-Z2	100211	2015-08-29	1
Power sensor	Agilent	NRV-Z2	100213	2015-08-29	1
Power sensor	Agilent	NRV-Z2	100215	2015-08-29	1
Signal generator	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	SME03	100029	2015-08-29	1
Amplifier	AR	2HL-42W-S	100206	/	/

Note:

1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evalute with following criteria at least on annual interval.
   a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
   b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated values;
   c) The most recent return-loss results,measued at least annually,deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement;
   d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within 50 Ω from the provious measurement.
2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

3. SAR Measurements System configuration

3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronic (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.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.

The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

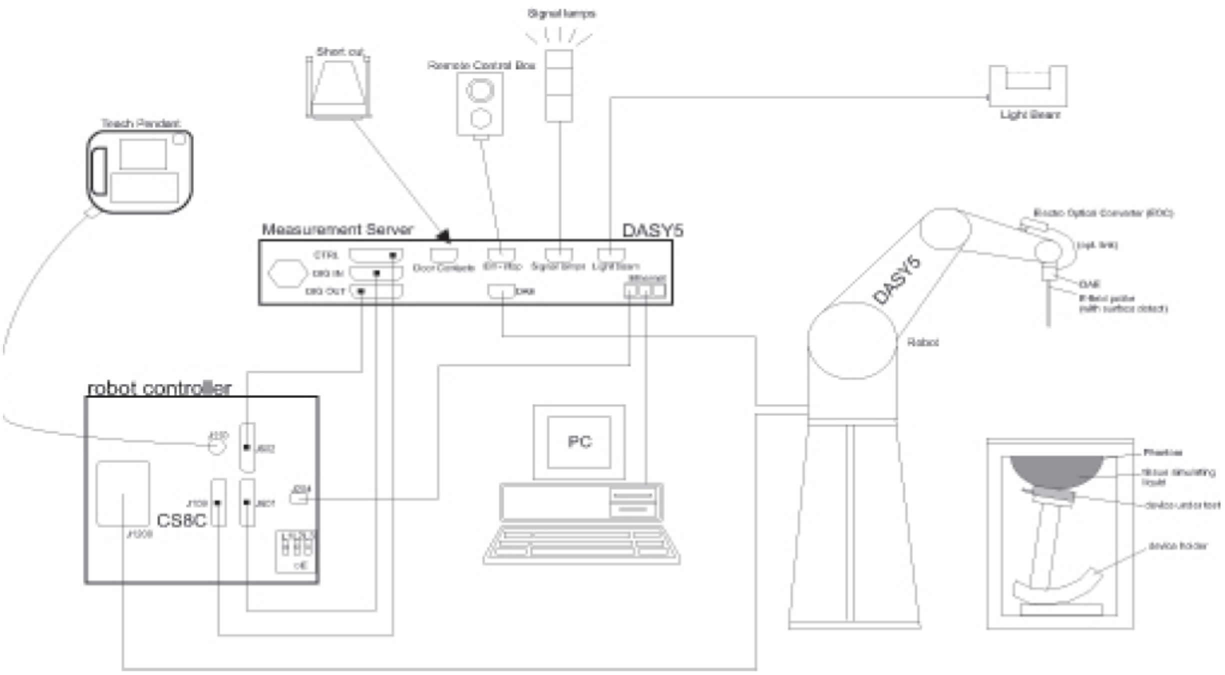
Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.

The device holder for handheld mobile phones.

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.



3.2. DASY4 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

Probe Specification:

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core
Interleaved sensors
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

Frequency 10 MHz to 4 GHz;
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)

Directivity ± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)
± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range 5 µW/g to > 100 W/kg;
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

Dimensions Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm)
Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm)
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm

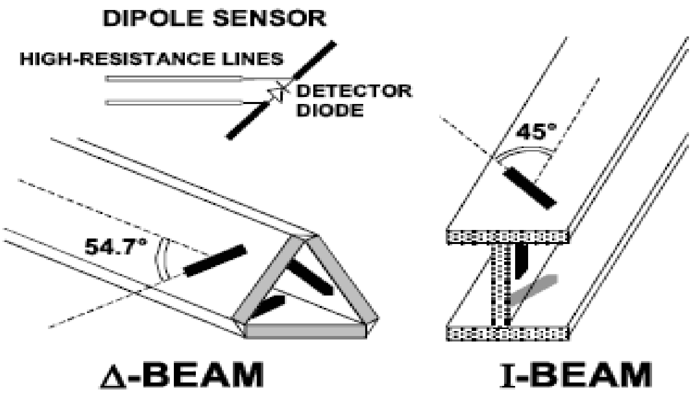
Application General dosimetry up to 4 GHz
Dosimetry in strong gradient fields
Compliance tests of Mobile Phones

Compatibility DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

Isotropic E-Field Probe:

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



3.3. PHANTOMS

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fibreglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm). System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

SAM Twin Phantom

3.4. DEVICE HOLDER

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system. 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 center for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

Device holder supplied by SPEAG

3.5. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.
The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

Area Scan
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot.Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

Zoom Scan
Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

Spatial Peak Detection
The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses.The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as: • maximum search • extrapolation • boundary correction • peak search for averaged SAR During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

Table 1: Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01

Frequency	**Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})**	**Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})**	**Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm) $\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$**	**Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)**
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≥ 22

3.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage
The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation
The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Ui = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcpi = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$\text{E} - \text{fieldprobes}: \quad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$\text{H} - \text{fieldprobes}: \quad H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Normi = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes
ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
Ei = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
Hi = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
Etot = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

3.7. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The liquid is consisted of water,salt,Glycol,Sugar,Preventol and Cellulose.The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case.It’s satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB865664.

The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient	835MHz		1900MHz		1750 MHz		2450MHz		2600MHz	
(% Weight)	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91	55.782	69.82	62.7	73.2	62.3	72.6
Salt	1.45	1.40	0.306	0.13	0.401	0.12	0.50	0.10	0.20	0.10
Sugar	56	45.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preventol	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEC	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DGBE	0.00	0.00	44.452	29.96	43.817	30.06	36.8	26.7	37.5	27.3

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	ε_r	$\sigma(S/m)$	ε_r	$\sigma(S/m)$
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

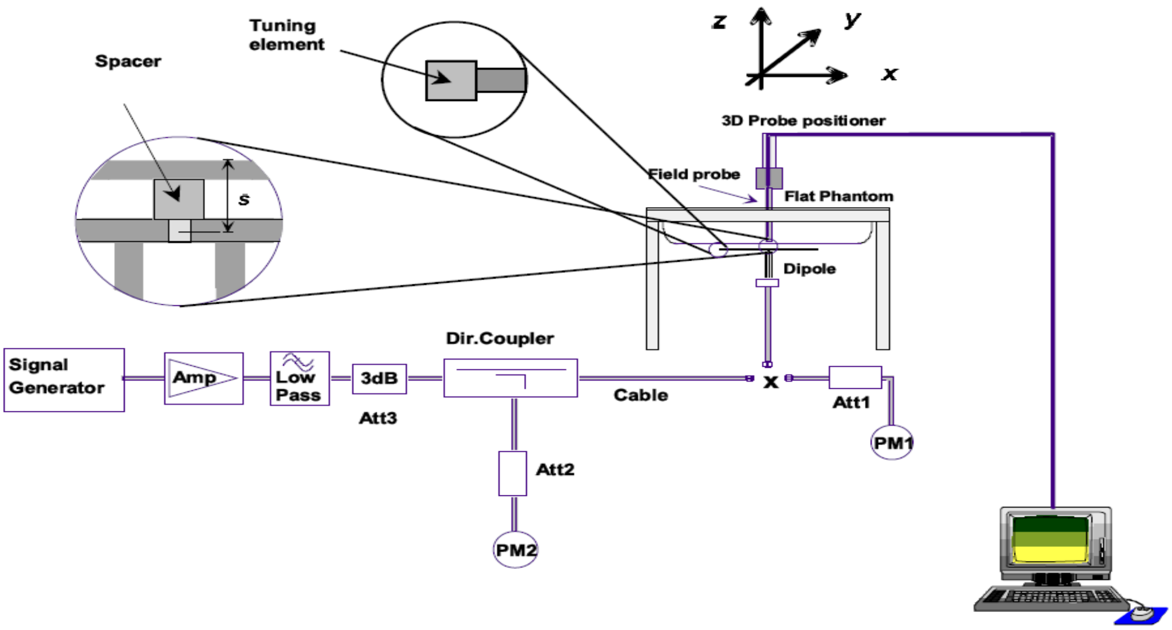
3.8. Tissue equivalent liquid properties

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue				Liquid Temp.	Test Data
		ε_r	σ	ε_r	Dev.	σ	Dev.		
900H	900	0.97	41.5	0.97	0.0%	42.13	1.5%	22.3	01/23/2016
1900H	1900	1.40	40.0	1.41	0.7%	40.29	0.7%	22.6	01/24/2016
900B	900	1.05	55.0	1.01	-3.8%	54.69	-0.6%	22.6	01/23/2016
1900B	1900	1.52	53.3	1.54	1.3%	53.69	0.7%	22.6	01/24/2016

3.9. System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the decice test frequency.The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %).
System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.



The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250mW) before dipole is connected.
.

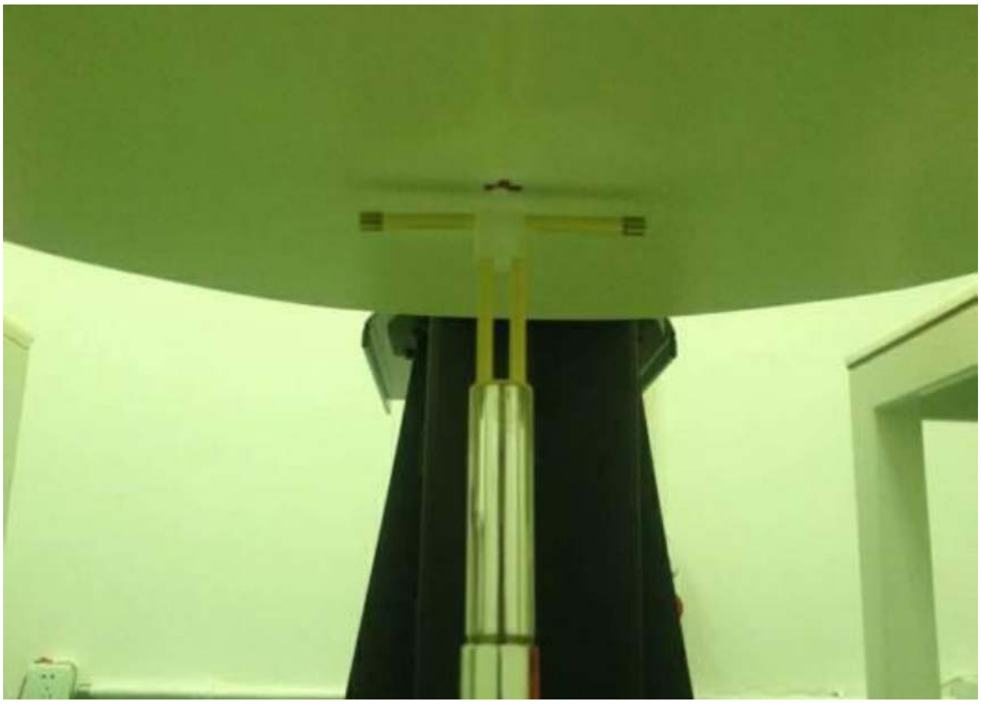


Photo of Dipole Setup

Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(1g) W/Kg	SAR(10g) W/Kg	Tissue Temp. (℃)	Date
900 (Head)	Reference	10.7±10% (9.63~11.77)	6.87±10% (6.18~7.49)	NA	01/23/2016
	Measurement	10.68	6.88	22.3	
1900 (Head)	Reference	40.6±10% (36.54~44.66)	21.3±10% (19.17~23.43)	NA	01/24/2016
	Measurement	39.48	21.04	22.6	
900 (Body)	Reference	10.7±10% (9.63~11.77)	6.94±10% (6.246~7.634)	NA	01/23/2016
	Measurement	9.8	6.4	22.6	
1900 (Body)	Reference	40.1±10% (36.09~44.11)	21.3±10% (19.17~23.43)	NA	01/24/2016
	Measurement	40.4	21.68	22.6	

3.10. SAR measurement procedure

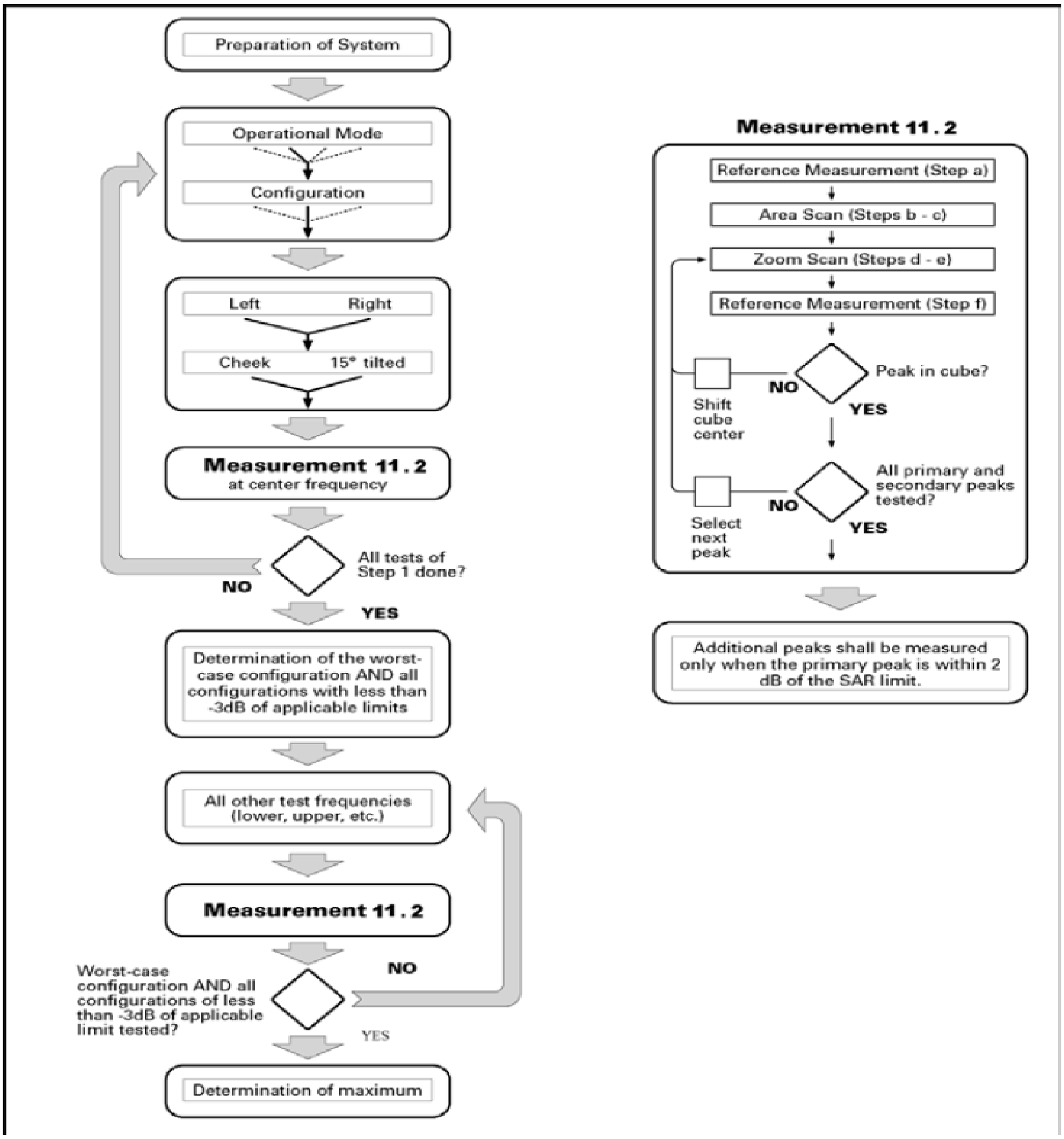
3.10.1 Tests to be performed

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 10.1.

- Step 1: The tests described in 11.2 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;
  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 11.2 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 within 3 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 10.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

3.10.2 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>≤ 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>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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 ≤ 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>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 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 ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 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>

3.10.3 Conducted power measurement

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

3.10.4 SAR measurement

3.10.4.1 GSM Test Configuration

SAR tests for GSM 850 and GSM 1900, a communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link. Using CMU200 the power level is set to “5” for GSM 850, set to “0” for GSM 1900. Since the GPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslots is 5. the EGPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslots is 5.

SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. GSM voice and GPRS data use GMSK, which is a constant amplitude modulation with minimal peak to average power difference within the time-slot burst. For EDGE, GMSK is used for MCS 1 – MCS 4 and 8-PSK is used for MCS 5 – MCS 9; where 8-PSK has an inherently higher peak-to-average power ratio. The GMSK and 8-PSK EDGE configurations are considered separately for SAR compliance. The GMSK EDGE configurations are grouped with GPRS and considered with respect to time-averaged maximum output power to determine compliance. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to 8-PSK EDGE with GMSK GPRS/EDGE as the primary mode.

3.10.4.2 UMTS Test Configuration

3G SAR Test Reduction Procedure
In the following procedures, the mode tested for SAR is referred to as the primary mode. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. Both primary and secondary modes must be in the same frequency band. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ ¼ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.3 This is referred to as the 3G SAR test reduction procedure in the following SAR test guidance, where the primary mode is identified in the applicable wireless mode test procedures and the secondary mode is wireless mode being considered for SAR test reduction by that procedure. When the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is not satisfied, it is identified as “otherwise” in the applicable procedures; SAR measurement is required for the secondary mode.

Output power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the high, middle and low channels according to procedures described in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all “1’s” for WCDMA/HSDPA or by applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HSDPA, HSPA) are requied in the SAR report. All configurations that are not supported by the handset or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations must be clearly identified.

Head SAR

SAR for next to the ear head exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1’s”. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to AMR configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for 12.2 kbps AMR in 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the highest reported SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC for head exposure.

Body-Worn Accessory SAR

SAR for body-worn accessory configurations is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's". The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to other spreading codes and multiple DPDCHn configurations supported by the handset with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured using an applicable RMC configuration with the corresponding spreaing code or DPDCHn, for the highest reported body-worn accessory exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. When more than 2 DPDCHn are supported by the handset, it may be necessary to configure additional DPDCHn using FTM (Factory Test Mode) or other chipset based test approaches with parameters similar to those used in 384 kbps and 768 kbps RMC.

Handsets with Release 5 HSDPA

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSDPA body-worn accessory configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSDPA using the HSDPA body SAR procedures in the "Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices" section of this document, for the highest reported SAR body-worn accessory exposure configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. Handsets with both HSDPA and HSUPA are tested according to Release 6 HSPA test procedures.

HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device.The number of HSDSCH/ HS-PDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors(βc, βd), and HS-DPCCH power offset parameters (ΔACK, ΔNACK, ΔCQI) should be set according to values indicated in the Table below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set.

Table 2: Subtests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA

Sub-set	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (note 1, note 2)	CM(dB) (note 3)	MPR(dB)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (note 4)	15/15 (note 4)	64	12/15 (note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note1: $\triangle_{ACK}$, $\triangle_{NACK}$ and $\triangle_{CQI}$= 8⇔ $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c$=30/15⇔ β_{hs}=30/15*β_c
Note2: CM=1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15.
Note3: For subtest 2 the $\beta_c\beta_d$ ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period(TF1,TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TFC1,TF1) to β_c=11/15 and β_d=15/15.

HSUPA Test Configuration

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA with RMC) body-worn accessory configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSPA using the HSPA body SAR procedures in the "Release 6 HSPA Data Devices" section of this document, for the highest reported body-worn accessory exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. When VOIP is applicable for next to the ear head exposure in HSPA, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body-worn accessory measurements is tested for next to the ear head exposure.

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a communication test set is required for output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E-DCH configurations for HSPA are configured according to the β values indicated in Table 2 and other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices' sections of this document

Table 3: Sub-Test 5 Setup for Release 6 HSUPA

Sub-set	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM (2) (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG(4) Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15(3)	15/15(3)	64	11/15(3)	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed1}: 47/15 β_{ed2}: 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15(4)	15/15(4)	64	15/15(4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, ΔNACK and Δ_{CQI} = 8 $\Leftrightarrow$ $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.
Note 2: CM = 1 for βc/βd =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c =24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
Note 3: For subtest 1 the βc/βd ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to βc = 10/15 and βd = 15/15.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the βc/βd ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to βc = 14/15 and βd = 15/15.
Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Figure 5.1g.
Note 6: βed can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

HSPA, HSPA+ and DC-HSDPA Test Configuration

measurement is required for HSPA, HSPA+ or DC-HSDPA, a KDB inquiry is required to confirm that the wireless mode configurations in the test setup have remained stable throughout the SAR measurements.35 Without prior KDB confirmation to determine the SAR results are acceptable, a PBA is required for TCB approval.
SAR test exclusion for HSPA, HSPA+ and DC-HSDPA is determined according to the following:
1) The HSPA procedures are applied to configure 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA devices in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.
2) SAR is required for Rel. 7 HSPA+ when SAR is required for Rel. 6 HSPA; otherwise, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to (uplink) HSPA+ with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode.36 Power is measured for HSPA+ that supports uplink 16 QAM according to configurations in Table C.11.1.4 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1 to determine SAR test reduction.
3) SAR is required for Rel. 8 DC-HSDPA when SAR is required for Rel. 5 HSDPA; otherwise, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to DC-HSDPA with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Power is measured for DC-HSDPA according to the H-Set 12, FRC configuration in Table C.8.1.12 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1 to determine SAR test reduction. A primary and a secondary serving HS-DSCH Cell are required to perform the power measurement and for the results to be acceptable.
4) Regardless of whether a PBA is required, the following information must be verified and included in the SAR report for devices supporting HSPA, HSPA+ or DC-HSDPA: a) The output power measurement results and applicable release version(s) of 3GPP TS 34.121.

i) Power measurement difficulties due to test equipment setup or availability must be resolved between the grantee and its test lab.

b) The power measurement results are in agreement with the individual device implementation and specifications. When Enhanced MPR (E-MPR) applies, the normal MPR targets may be modified according to the Cubic Metric (CM) measured by the device, which must be taken into consideration.
c) The UE category, operating parameters, such as the β and Δ values used to configure the device for testing, power setback procedures described in 3GGPP TS 34.121 for the power measurements, and HSPA/HSPA+ channel conditions (active and stable) for the entire duration of the measurement according to the required E-TFCI and AG index values.

5) When SAR measurement is required, the test configurations, procedures and power measurement results must be clearly described to confirm that the required test parameters are used, including E-TFCI and AG index stability and output power conditions.

3.10.5 WIFI Test Configuration

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. The Tx power is set to 14.5 for 802.11 b mode by software. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

For the 802.11b/g/n SAR tests, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WIFI mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. Each channel should be tested at the lowest data rate. Testing at higher data rates is not required when the maximum average output power is less than 0.25dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.

802.11b/g/n operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11b/g/n modes are tested on the maximum average output channel.

SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels when the maximum average output power is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

3.10.5 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 Table 14.1 to Table 14.11 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

3.10.6 Area Scan Based 1-g SAR

3.10.6.1 Requirement of KDB

According to the KDB447498 D01 v05, when the implementation is based the specific polynomial fit algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-g SAR 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 (See Annex B). 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.

3.11. General description of test procedures

1. The DUT is tested using CMU 200 communications testers as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted peak power.
2. Test positions as described in the tables above are in accordance with the specified test standard.
3. Tests in body position were performed in that configuration, which generates the highest time based averaged output power (see conducted power results).
4. Tests in head position with GSM were performed in voice mode with 1 timeslot unless GPRS/EGPRS/DTM function allows parallel voice and data traffic on 2 or more timeslots.
5. According to IEEE 1528 the SAR test shall be performed at middle channel. Testing of top and bottom channel is optional.
6. According to KDB 447498 D01 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
7. IEEE 1528-2003 require the middle channel to be tested first. This generally applies to wireless devices that are designed to operate in technologies with tight tolerances for maximum output power variations across channels in the band. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
8. According to KDB 447498 D01 when DTM is not applicable, GPRS and EDGE do not require body-worn accessory SAR testing.

3.12. Power Reduction

The product without any power reduction.

4. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

4.1. Conducted Power Results

Max Conducted power measurement results and power drift from tune-up tolerance provide by manufacturer:

GSM 850		Burst-Average Conducted power (dBm)			/	Time-Average power (dBm)		
		Channel/Frequency(MHz)				Channel/Frequency(MHz)		
		128/824.2	190/836.6	251/848.8		128/824.2	190/836.6	251/848.8
GSM		32.66	32.71	32.75	-9.03dB	**23.63**	**23.68**	**23.72**
GPRS (GMSK)	1TX slot	32.65	32.70	32.71	-9.03dB	23.62	23.67	23.68
	2TX slot	30.80	30.91	30.98	-6.02dB	24.78	24.89	24.96
	3TX slot	29.55	29.69	29.76	-4.26dB	25.29	25.43	25.50
	4TX slot	28.50	28.45	28.61	-3.01dB	**25.49**	**25.44**	**25.60**
GSM 1900		Burst Conducted power (dBm)			/	Average power (dBm)		
		Channel/Frequency(MHz)				Channel/Frequency(MHz)		
		512/ 1850.2	661/ 1880	810/ 1909.8		512/ 1850.2	661/ 1880	810/ 1909.8
GSM		29.98	30.03	30.19	-9.03dB	20.95	21.00	**20.16**
GPRS (GMSK)	1TX slot	29.95	30.01	30.16	-9.03dB	20.92	20.98	21.13
	2TX slot	28.80	29.16	28.37	-6.02dB	22.78	23.14	22.35
	3TX slot	27.05	27.22	26.39	-4.26dB	22.79	22.96	22.13
	4TX slot	26.11	26.24	25.85	-3.01dB	**23.10**	**23.23**	**22.84**

NOTES:
1) Division Factors
To average the power, the division factor is as follows:
1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03dB
2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB
3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB
4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01dB

Manufacturing tolerance

GSM Speech

GSM 850 (GMSK) (Brust-Average)			
Channel	Channel 251	Channel 190	Channel 190
Target (dBm)	32.00	32.00	32.00
Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
GSM 1900 (GMSK) (Brust-Average)			
Channel	Channel 810	Channel 661	Channel 512
Target (dBm)	29.50	29.50	29.50
Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1

GSM 850 GPRS (GMSK) (Brust-Average)				
Channel		251	190	128
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	32.00	32.00	32.00
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	30.50	30.50	30.50
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.50	29.50	29.50
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.00	29.00	29.00
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	28.00	28.00	28.00
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
GSM 1900 GPRS (GMSK) (Brust-Average)				
Channel		810	661	512
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.50	29.50	29.50
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	28.50	28.50	28.50
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	26.50	26.50	26.50
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	25.50	25.50	25.50
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1	1	1

4.2. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

4.2.1 Introduction

Application Simultaneous Transmission information:

Air-Interface	Band (MHz)	Type	Simultaneous Transmissions	Voice over Digital Transport(Data)
GSM	850	VO	No	N/A
	1900	VO		
	GPRS/ EGPRS	DT	No	N/A
Note:VO-Voice Service only;DT-Digital Transport				

4.2.2 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Standalone 1-g head or body SAR evaluation by measurement or numerical simulation is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by::

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm)] ·[√ f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

● f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
● Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
● The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
● 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations							
Communication system	Frequency (MHz)	Configuration	Maximum Time-Average Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Calculation Result	SAR Exclusion Thresholds	Standalone SAR Exclusion
GSM 850	850	Mouth-Worn	23.97	10	23.0	3.0	no
		Wrist-Worn	25.99	5	73.2	7.5	no
GSM 1900	1900	Mouth-Worn	21.47	10	19.3	3.0	no
		Wrist-Worn	23.49	5	61.6	7.5	no

Remark:
1. Maximum power including tune-up tolerance;
2. Per KDB447498 requires, for Mouth-Worn is 1-g SAR requirement while Wrist-Worn as 10-g SAR requirement;

4.2.3 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations and Estimated SAR

Per KDB447498 requires when the standalone SAR test exclusion of section 4.3.1 is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion;

● (max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [√f(GHz)/x] W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;
where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

● 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm

Per FCC KD B447498 D01,simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the transmitting antenna in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤1.6 W/Kg.When the sum is greater than the SAR limit,SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

$$\text{Ratio}=\frac{(\text{SAR}_1+\text{SAR}_2)^{1.5}}{(\text{peak location separation,mm})}<0.04$$

4.2.4 Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR

As the product with only GSM modular, cannot transmit simultaneous with other modulars.

4.3. SAR Measurement Results

Table 5: SAR Values [GSM 850 (GSM/GPRS)]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	time slots	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	SAR_{1-g} results (W/Kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Mouth Worn (distance 10mm)										
190	836.60	GSM	Mouth-Worn	33.00	32.71	-0.05	1.07	**0.645**	**0.690**	Plot 1

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	time slots	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	SAR_{10-g} results (W/Kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Wrist Worn (body-worn, distance 0mm)										
190	836.60	GPRS	Wrist-Worn	29.00	28.45	-0.06	1.14	**1.47**	**1.676**	Plot 2

Table 6: SAR Values [GSM 1900 (GSM/GPRS]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	time slots	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	SAR_{1-g} results (W/Kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Mouth Worn (distance 10mm)										
661	1880.0	GSM	Mouth-Worn	30.50	30.03	-0.05	1.11	**0.591**	**0.656**	Plot 3

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	time slots	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	SAR_{10-g} results (W/Kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Wrist Worn (body-worn, distance 0mm)										
661	1880.0	GPRS	Wrist-Worn	26.50	26.24	-0.11	1.06	**1.55**	**1.643**	Plot 4

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

Reported SAR=Measured SAR*10$^{(Ptarget-Pmeasured))/10}$

Scaling factor=10$^{(Ptarget-Pmeasured))/10}$

Reported SAR= Measured SAR* Scaling factor

Where P_{target} is the power of manufacturing upper limit

$P_{measured}$ is the measured power

Measured SAR is measured SAR at measured power which including power drift)

Reported SAR which including Power Drift and Scaling factor

4.4. System Check Results

Date: 01/23/2016

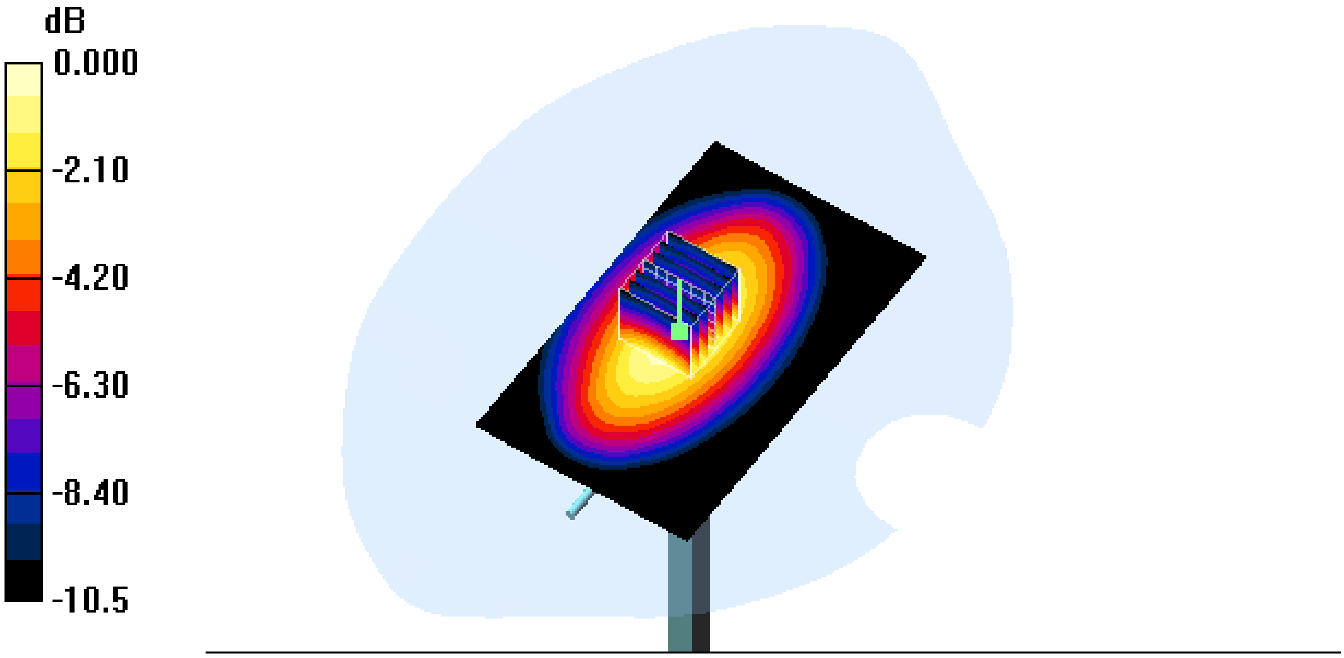
DUT: Dipole 900MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d086
Program Name: System Performance Check Head at 900 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 900 MHz; σ = 0.97 mho/m; ε_r = 42.13; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 1/31/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.82 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 54.523 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.068 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.67 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.72 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.90 mW/g



0 dB = 2.90mW/g

Date: 01/23/2016

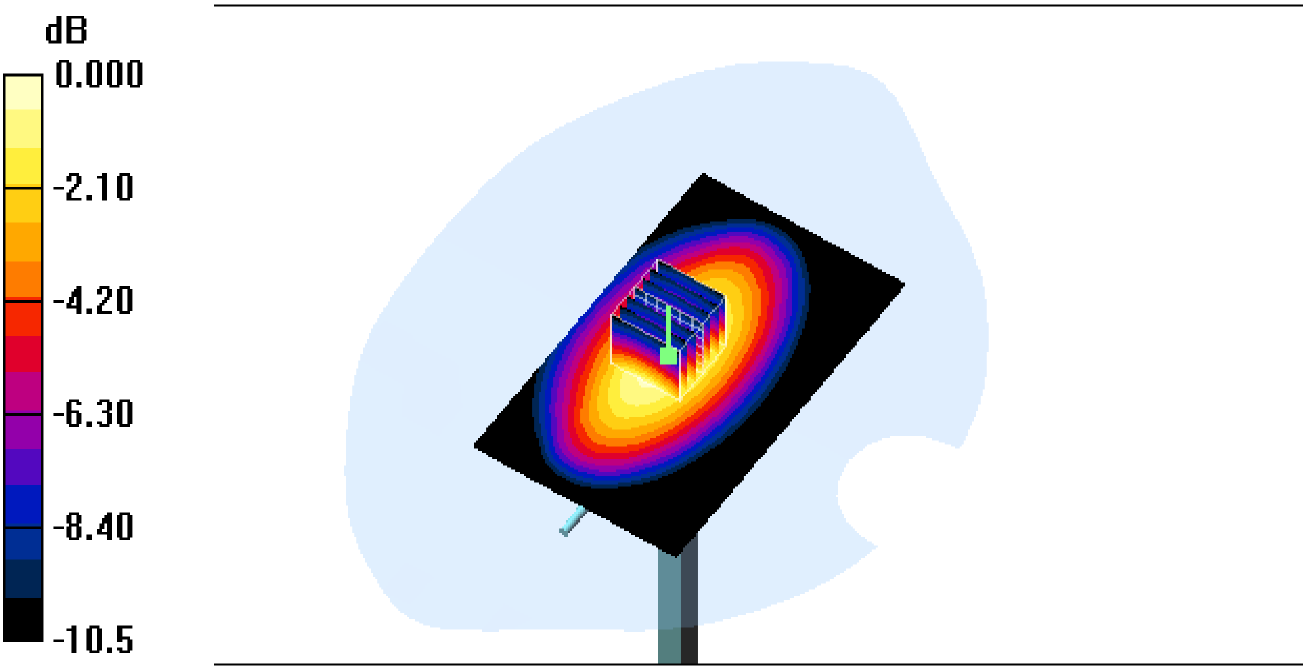
DUT: Dipole 900MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d086
Program Name: System Performance Check at 900 MHz Body

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 900 MHz; σ = 1.01 mho/m; ε_r = 54.69; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 1/31/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.72 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 54.523 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.068 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.45 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.80 mW/g



0 dB = 2.90mW/g

Date: 01/24/2016

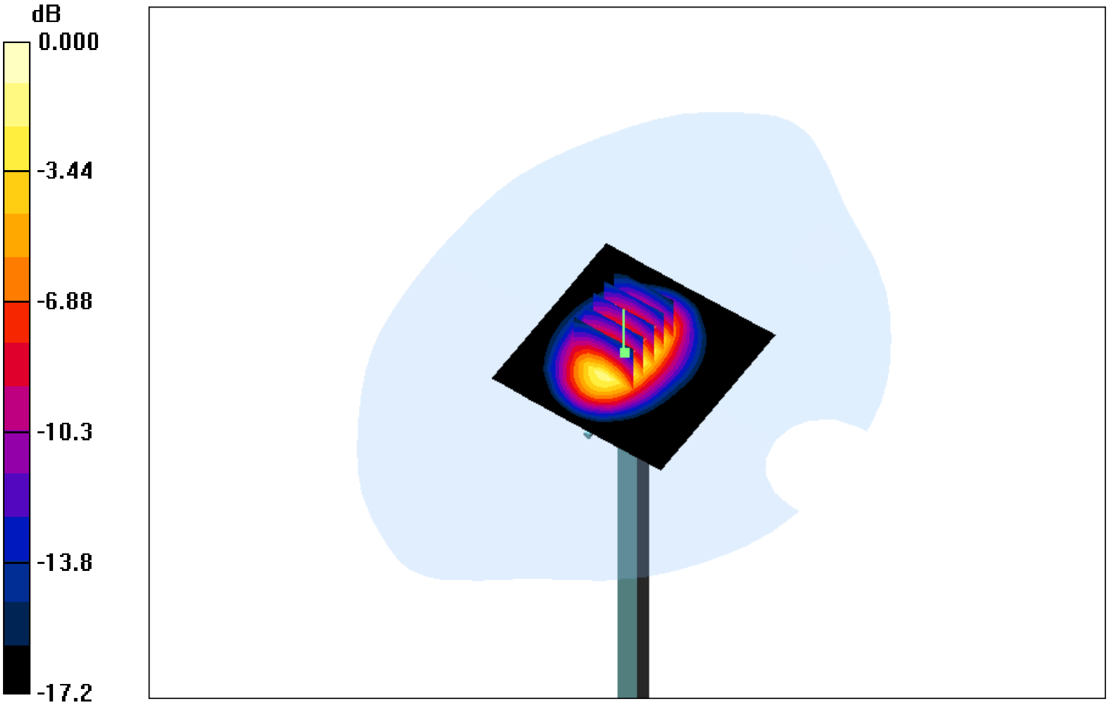
DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d194
Program Name: System Performance Check Head at 1900 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.41 mho/m; ε_r = 40.29; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 1/31/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.3 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 80.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.87 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.26 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.2 mW/g



0 dB = 11.2mW/g

Date: 01/24/2016

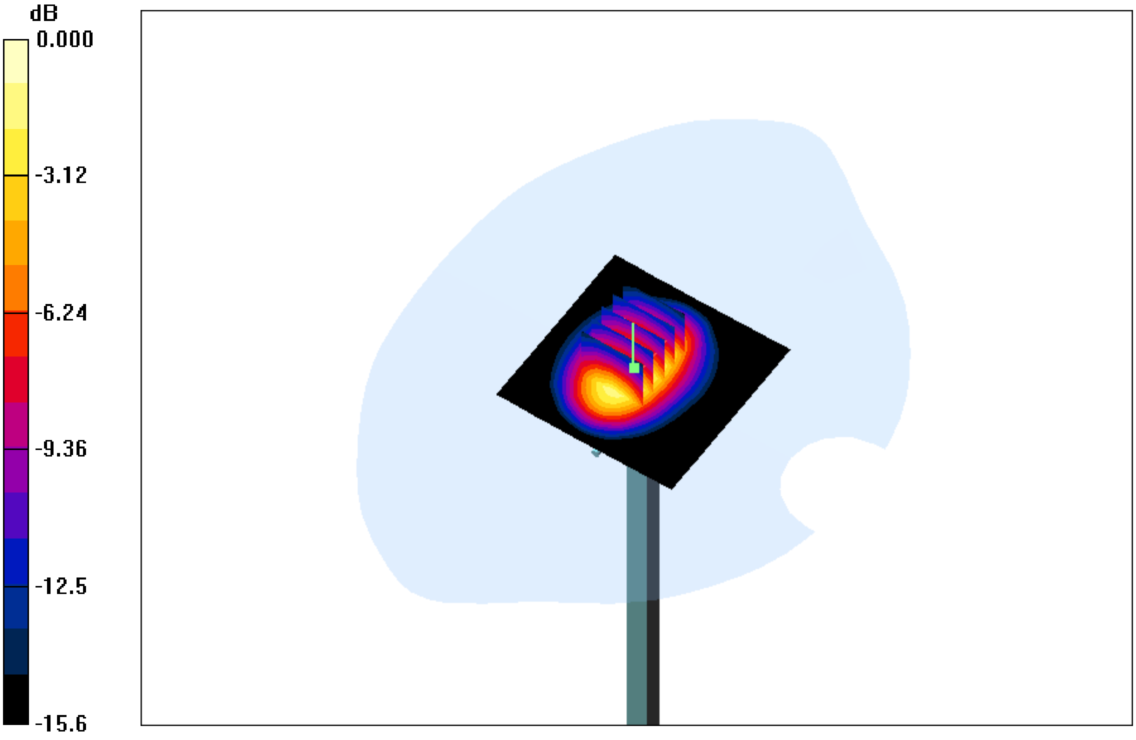
DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d194
Program Name: System Performance Check at Body 1900 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ε_r = 53.69; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 1/31/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.8 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 85.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.109 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.42 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 mW/g



0 dB = 12.5mW/g

4.5. SAR Test Graph Results

SAR plots for **the highest measured SAR** in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination according to FCC KDB 865664 D02

GSM850 Mouth-worn Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:8

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 0.89 S/m; ε_r = 40.71; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 1/31/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Area Scan (101x121x91): nterpolated grid: dx=1.00 mm, dy=1.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) =0.670 W/Kg

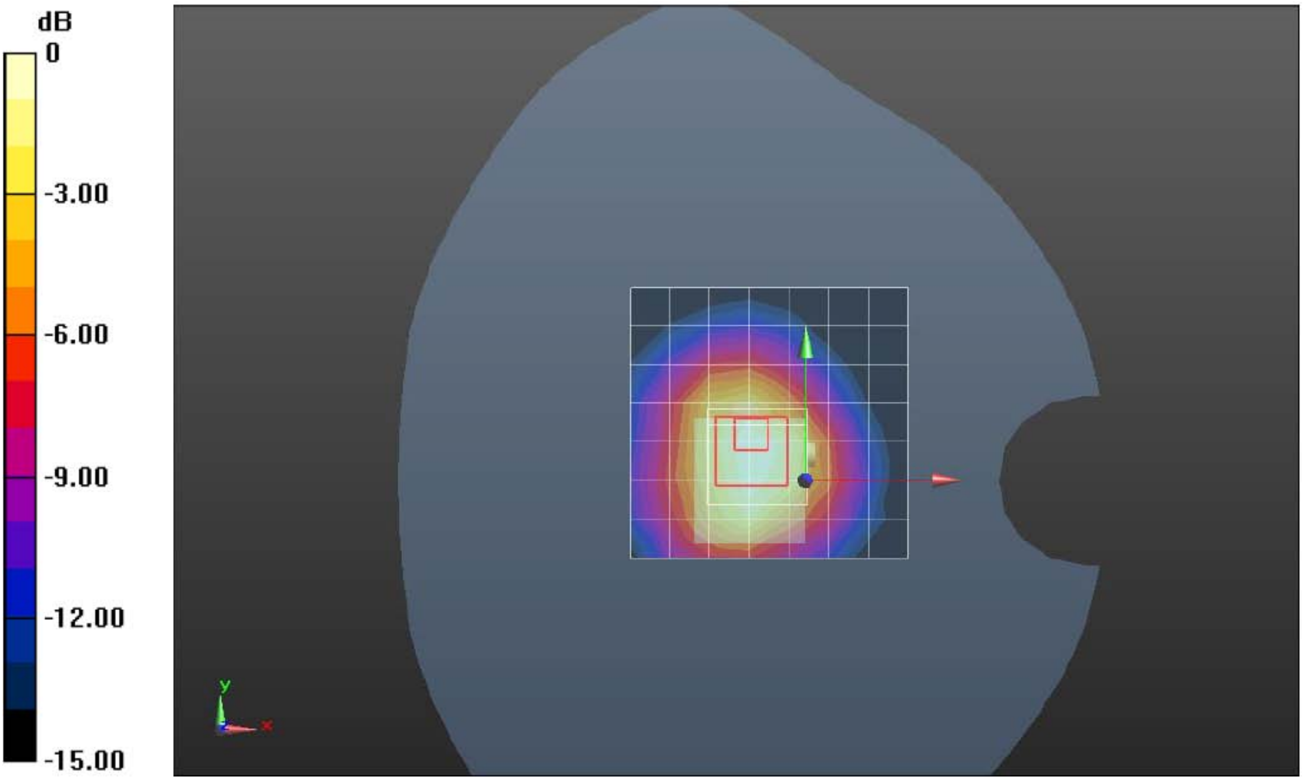
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.893 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.779 W/Kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.645 W/Kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.489 W/Kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.691 W/Kg



0 dB = 0.691 W/Kg

Plot 1: Mouth-Worn (GSM850 Middle Channel)

GSM850 _GPRS(4 Tx slots) Body Wrist Worn Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz; σ = 1.00 S/m; ε_r = 56.01; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section : Body- worn

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 1/31/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Area Scan (141x161x81): Interpolated grid: dx=1.00 mm, dy=1.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.66 W/Kg

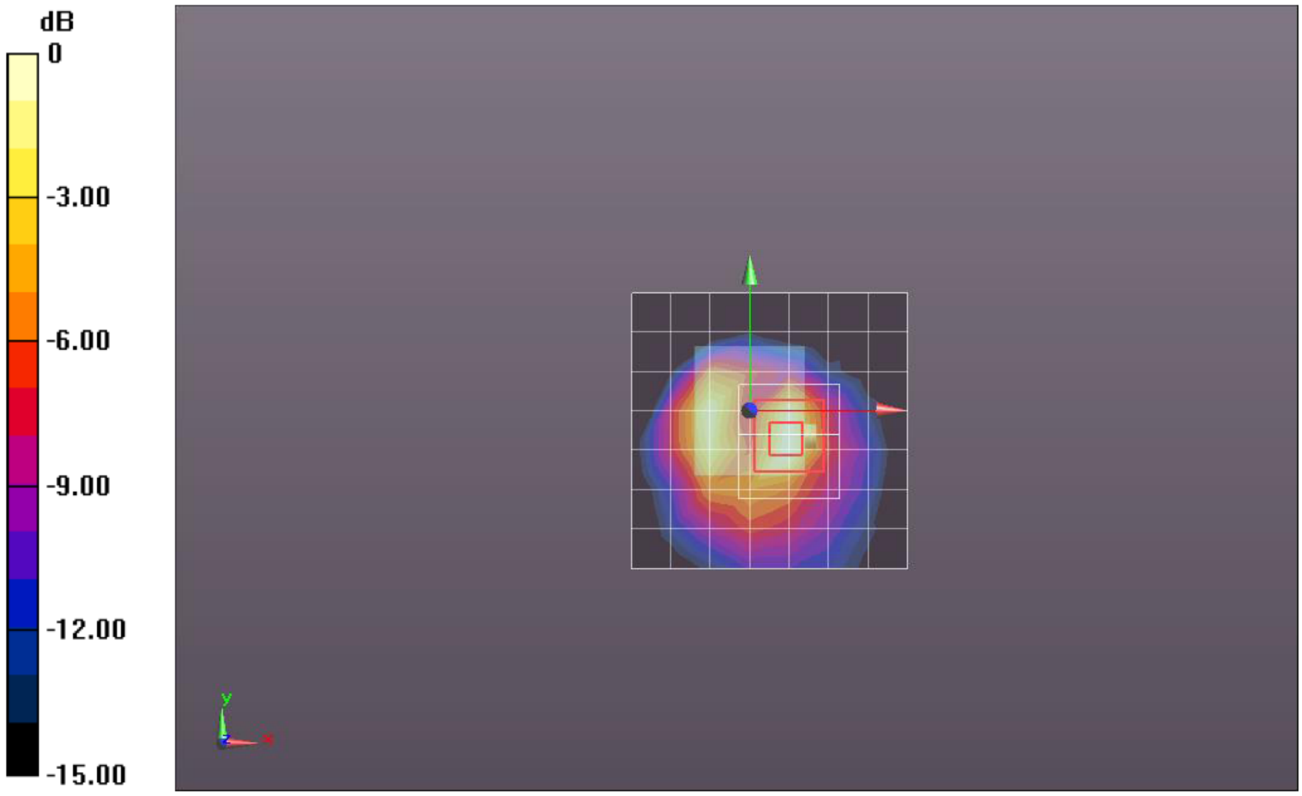
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 48.12 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.6 W/Kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.76 W/Kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.47 W/Kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.92 W/Kg



0dB = 2.92 W/kg

Plot 2: Body Wrist Worn (GSM850 _GPRS(4 Tx slots)Middle Channel)

GSM1900 Mouth-worn Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:8

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1880.0 MHz; σ =1.36 S/m; ε_r = 40.31; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section : Body- worn

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 1/31/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Area Scan (101x121x91): nterpolated grid: dx=1.00 mm, dy=1.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.682 W/Kg

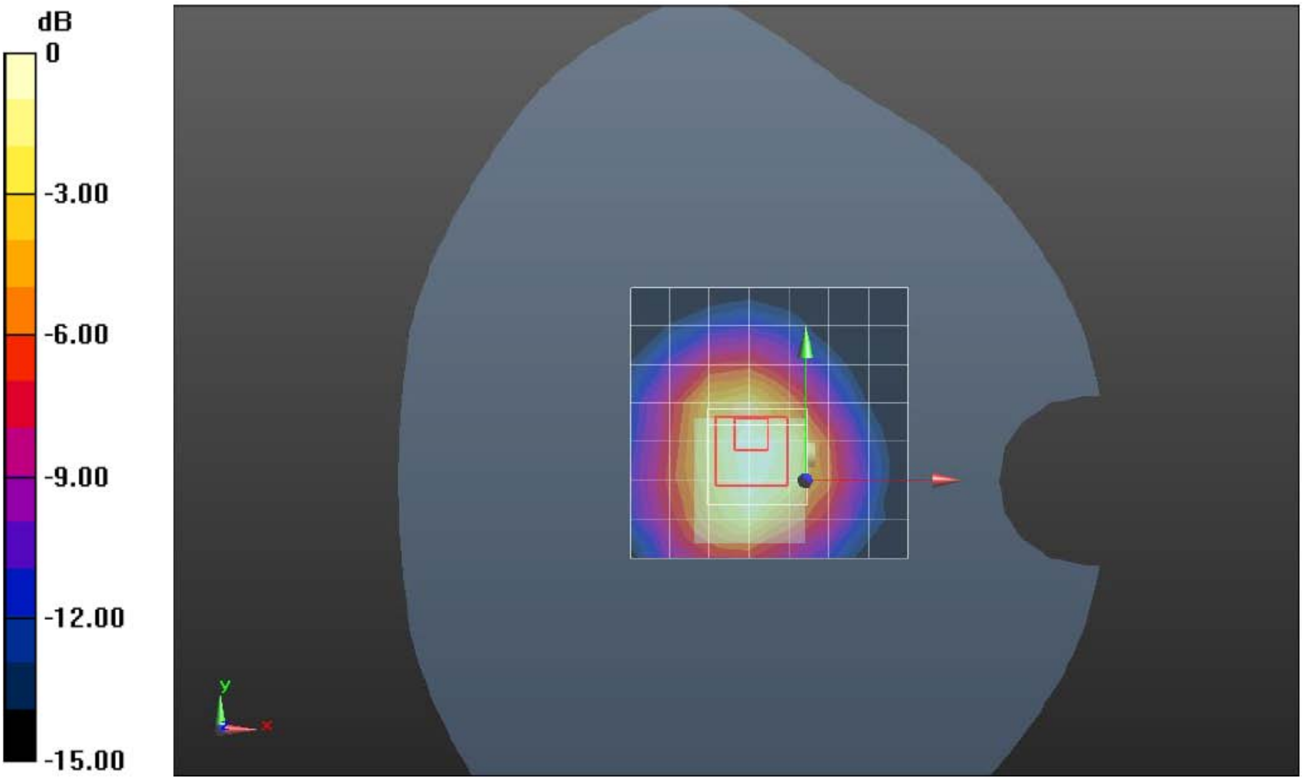
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.12 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.925 W/Kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.591 W/Kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.332 W/Kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.667 W/Kg



0dB = 0.667 W/kg

Plot 3: Mouth-Worn (GSM1900 Middle Channel)

GSM1900_GPRS(4 Tx slots) Body Wrist Worn Middle Channel

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1880.0 MHz; σ = 1.55 S/m; ε_r = 54.01; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section : Body- worn

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 1/31/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Area Scan (141x161x81): Interpolated grid: dx=1.00 mm, dy=1.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.82 W/Kg

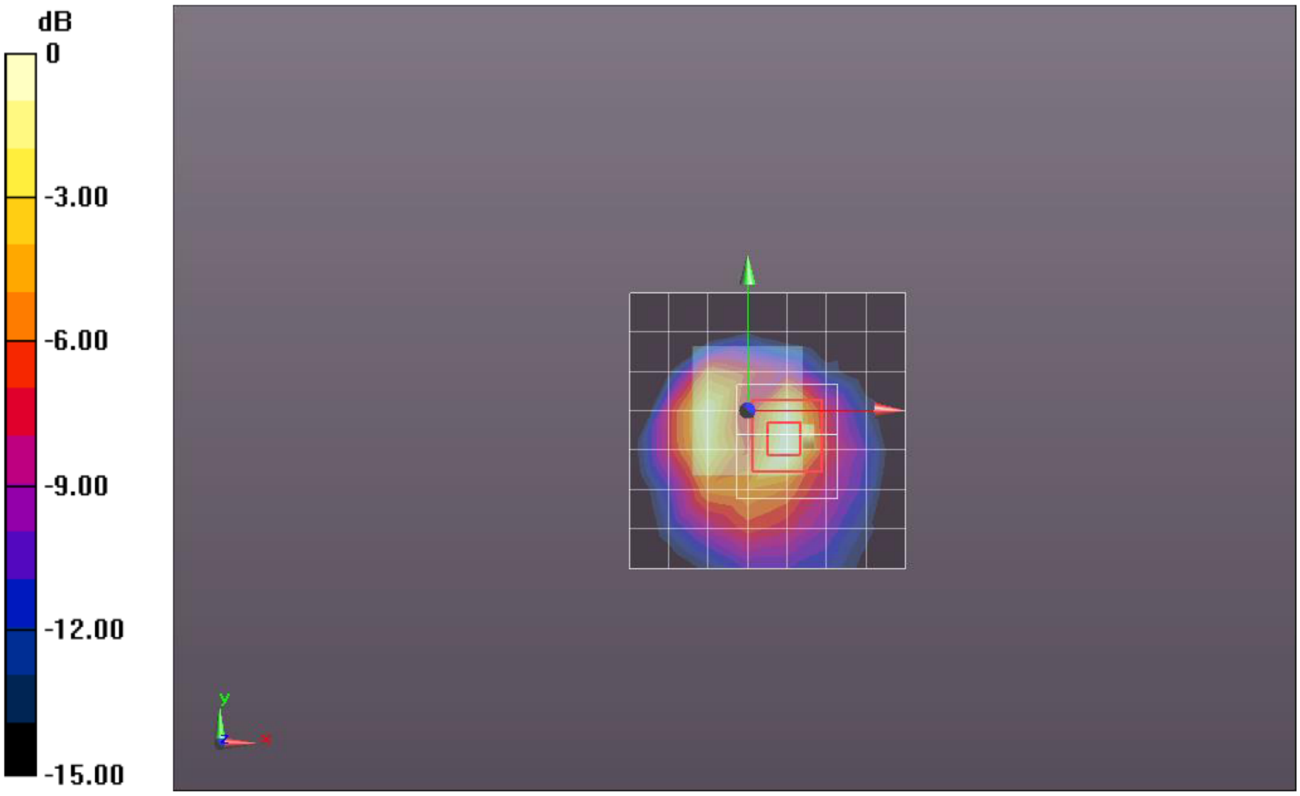
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 49.605 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 8.2 W/Kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.20 W/Kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/Kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.41 W/Kg



0dB = 3.41 W/Kg

Plot 4: Body Wrist Worn (GSM1900 _GPRS(4 Tx slots) Middle Channel)

5. Calibration Certificate

5.1. Probe Calibration Ceriticate

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CALIBRATION No. L0570

Client GCCT Certificate No: Z15-97014

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object ES3DV3 - SN:3221

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-2-004-01
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: January 31, 2015

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	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-14(TMC,No.JZ14-1103)	Mar-16
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-14(TMC,No.JZ14-1104)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4	SN 777	17-Sep-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Sep14)	Sep -15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02145)	Jun-15
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-781)	Feb-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: February 02, 2015

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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, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

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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Probe ES3DV3

SN: 3221

Calibrated: January 31, 2015

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3221

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(µV/(V/m)^2)[A]	1.08	1.39	1.06	±10.8%
DCP(mV)[B]	103.1	100.5	103.7	

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	261.1	±2.6%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		292.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		262.2	

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 5 and Page 6).
[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.

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3221

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha[G]	Depth[G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.36	6.36	6.36	0.41	1.42	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.41	1.47	±12%
900	41.5	0.97	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.35	1.63	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.46	1.55	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.71	1.25	±12%
2000	40.0	1.40	5.12	5.12	5.12	0.70	1.25	±12%
2300	39.5	1.67	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.59	1.45	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.85	1.16	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.76	1.26	±12%

[C] Frequency validity of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

[F] At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3221

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha[G]	Depth[G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.28	6.28	6.28	0.38	1.63	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.44	1.54	±12%
900	55.0	1.05	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.49	1.45	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.61	1.34	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.61	1.36	±12%
2000	53.3	1.52	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.48	1.62	±12%
2300	52.9	1.81	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.63	1.48	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.88	1.16	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.71	1.32	±12%

[C] Frequency validity of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

[F] At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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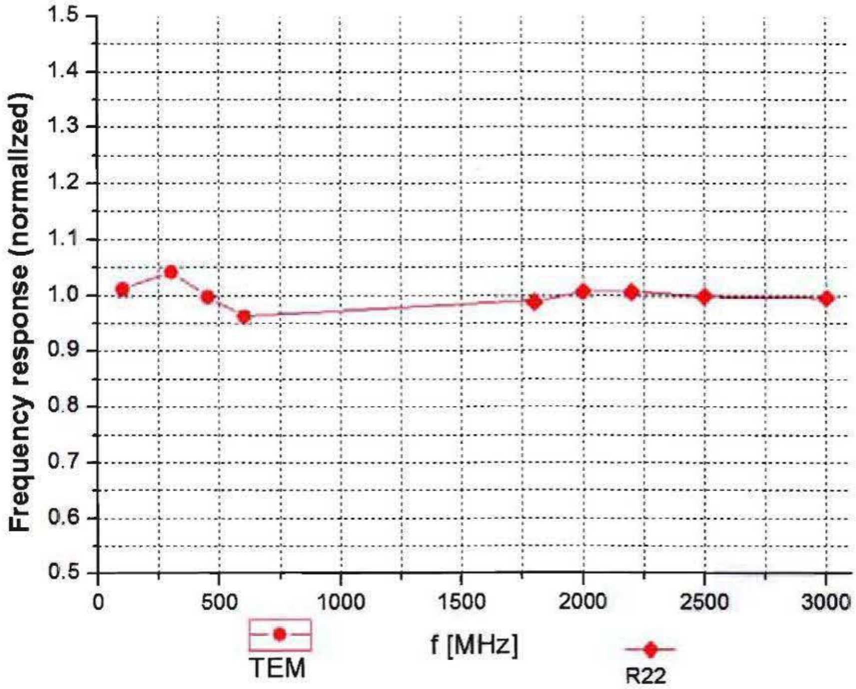
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.5% (k=2)

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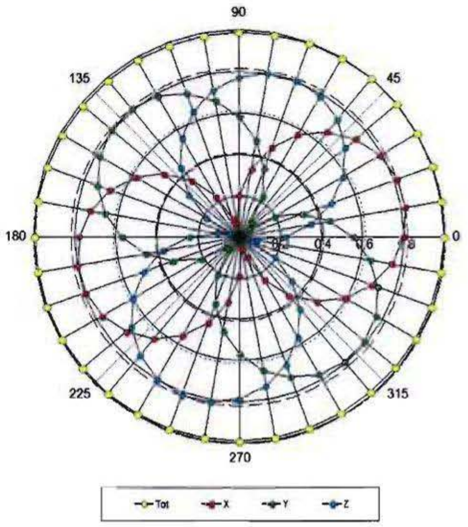
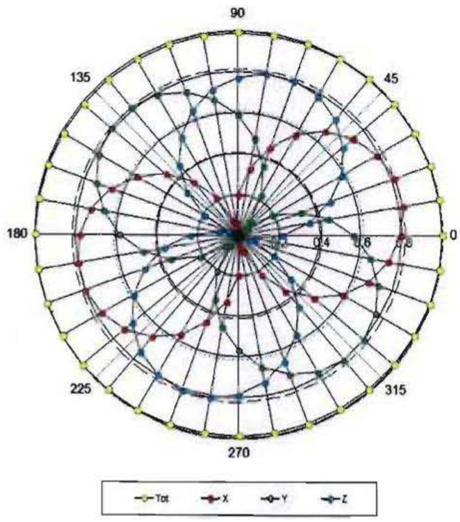
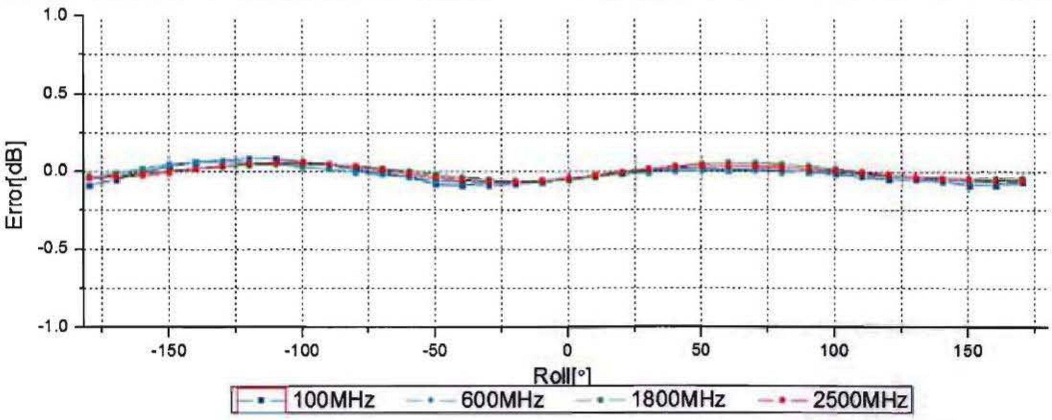
Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22





Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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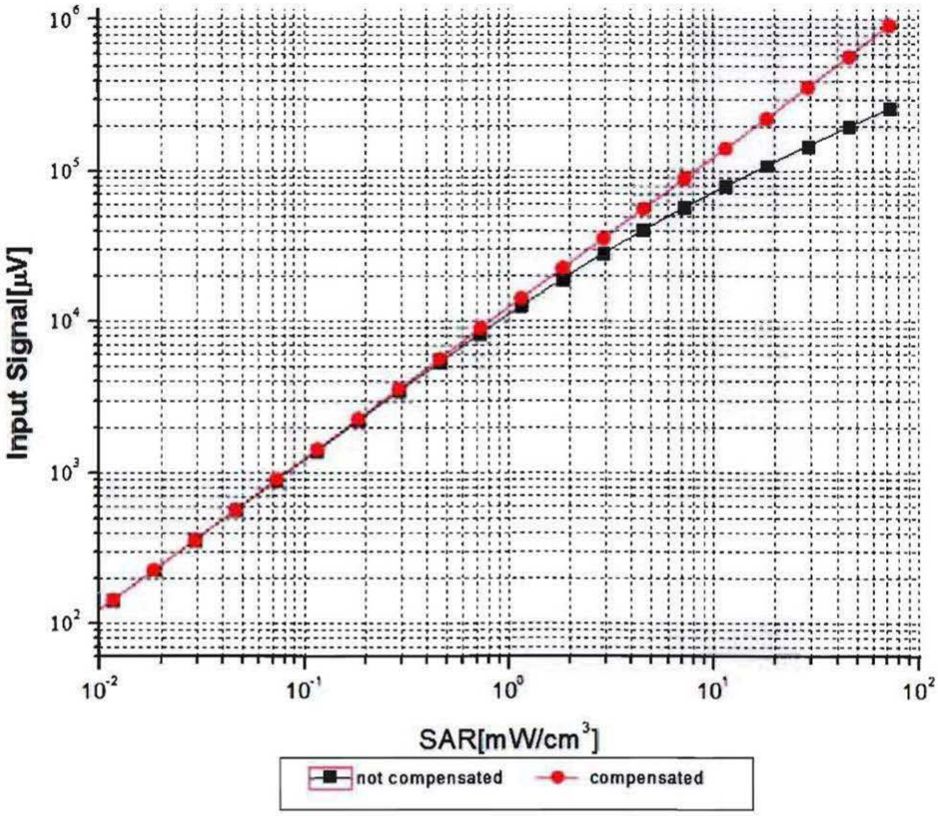
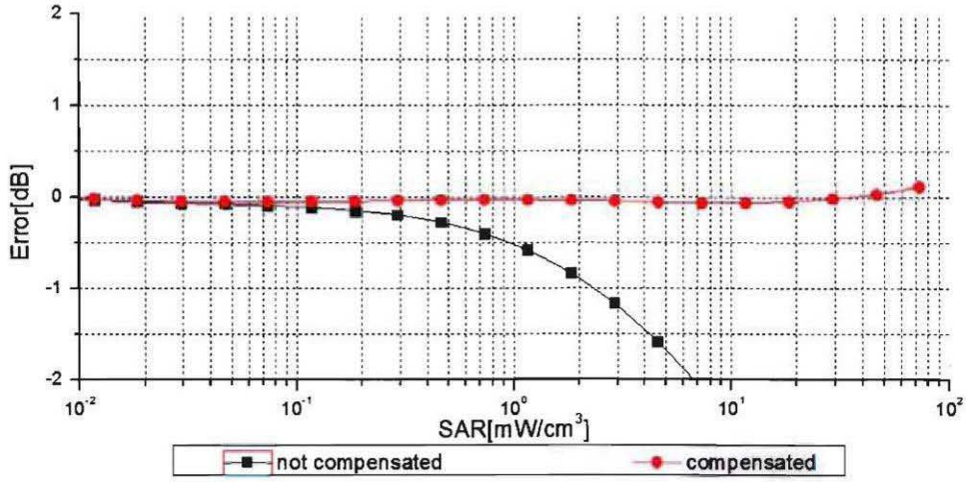
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)





Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)