

FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Essential Products Inc.
EQUIPMENT : Smartphone
BRAND NAME : Essential
MODEL NAME : A11
FCC ID : 2ALBB-A11
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2013

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA770621	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Aug. 11, 2017



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for Essential Products Inc., Smartphone, A11, are as follows.

<EUT with 60GHz Camera SAR verification>

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary		
		Head (Separation 0mm)	Body-worn (Separation 10mm)	Hotspot (Separation 10mm)
		1g SAR (W/kg)		
DTS	2.4GHz WLAN	0.06	0.02	<0.01
NII	5GHz WLAN	0.06	0.04	0.07
Date of Testing:		2017/8/8		

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

Applicant	
Company Name	Essential Products Inc.
Address	380 Portage Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94306, USA

Manufacturer	
Company Name	FIH Mobile Limited
Address	No.4, Mingsheng St., Tu-Cheng Dist., New Taipei City 23679, Taiwan

3. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r03
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Smartphone
Brand Name	Essential
Model Name	A11
FCC ID	2ALBB-A11
IMEI Code	001064000162524
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WCDMA Band IV: 1712.4 MHz ~ 1752.6 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz CDMA 2000 BC10: 817.9 MHz ~ 823.1 MHz LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz LTE Band 13: 779.5 MHz ~ 784.5 MHz LTE Band 17: 706.5 MHz ~ 713.5 MHz LTE Band 25: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1914.3 MHz LTE Band 26: 814.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 30: 2307.5 MHz ~ 2312.5 MHz LTE Band 41: 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1779.3 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz NFC: 13.56 MHz 802.11ad 60GHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS/DTM RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA HSPA+ (16QAM uplink) CDMA2000 : 1xRTT/1xEv-Do(Rev.0)/1xEv-Do(Rev.A) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 WLAN 5GHz : 802.11a/n/ac HT20/HT40/VHT20/VHT40/VHT80 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE NFC:ASK 802.11ad Rx only
HW Version	DVT
SW Version	NMF26X 99
GSM / (E)GPRS Dual Transfer mode	Class A – EUT can support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously.
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In this C2PC filing is enable 60GHz function by SW, the system design that ensures that the two 60GHz transmitters only operate when camera and phone are connected together via a proprietary interface. For the 60GHz RF exposure analysis to justify compliance with RF exposure limits for the 60GHz transmitter was subject to FCC guidance through the FCC KDB system, and presents on the report (FCC ID: 2ALBB-B1). Since the EUT has the additional 60GHz camera accessory (FCC ID:2ALBB-B1) that can be collocated to use for taking photography, therefore additional consider when the 60GHz camera attached on the handset may influence the SAR characteristics of transmitters in the handset. Since 60GHz antenna is close to the 2 WLAN antennas on the upper part of the phone, according to FCC request, we additionally check the WLAN SAR when the camera (FCC ID: 2ALBB-B1) is attached on the phone . 	



5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

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

1. Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

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:

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

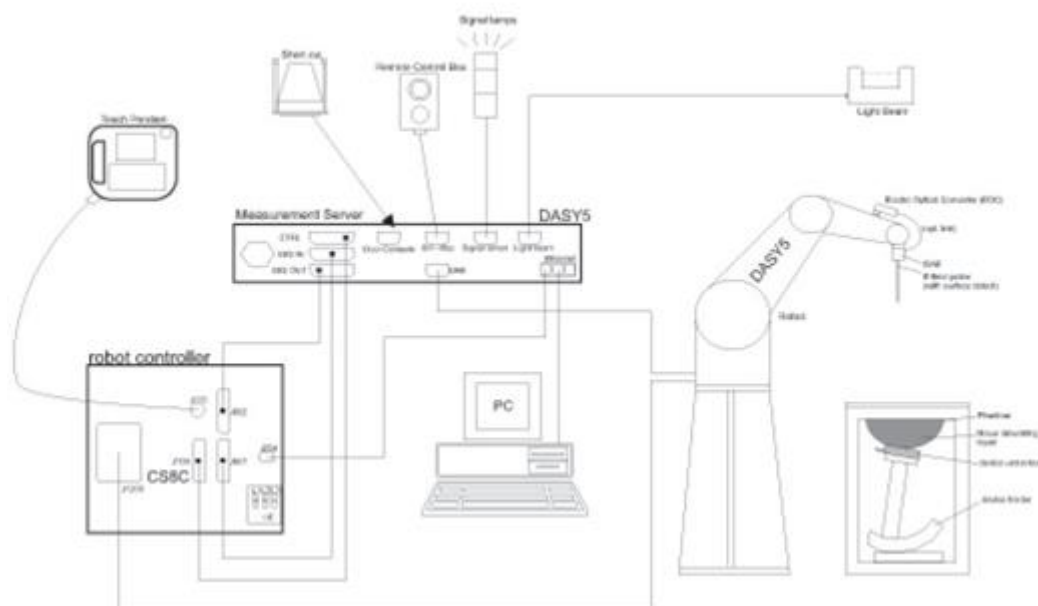
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

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




- A standard high precision 6-axis robot 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 or Win7 and the DASY5 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.


7.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

<ES3DV3 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 4 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g – >100 mW/g; 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: 3.0 mm	

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists 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 and 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 input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE


7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

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 positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



Mounting Device for Laptops

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted 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

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	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 \leq the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
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 <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> 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.				

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used to assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Aug. 30, 2016	Aug. 29, 2017
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1006	Sep. 27, 2016	Sep. 26, 2017
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	577	Sep. 28, 2016	Sep. 27, 2017
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3931	Oct. 03, 2016	Oct. 02, 2017
Gencom	Thermometer	TE1	TM685-1	Mar. 21, 2017	Mar. 20, 2018
Gencom	Thermometer	TE1	TM685-2	Mar. 21, 2017	Mar. 20, 2018
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Dec. 09, 2016	Dec. 08, 2017
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Jan. 04, 2017	Jan. 03, 2018
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1047	Nov. 29, 2016	Nov. 28, 2017
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	LKMelectronic	DTM3000SPEZIAL	Sep. 05, 2016	Sep. 04, 2017
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1438002	Dec. 06, 2016	Dec. 05, 2017
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1339195	Dec. 06, 2016	Dec. 05, 2017
Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4408B	MY44211028	Aug. 22, 2016	Aug. 21, 2017
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	D120604	Mar. 09, 2017	Mar. 08, 2018
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	QA1344002	Mar. 09, 2017	Mar. 08, 2018
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.2.



Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	HSL	22.5	1.797	40.898	1.80	39.20	-0.17	4.33	±5	2017/8/8
2450	MSL	22.5	1.977	54.941	1.95	52.70	1.38	4.25	±5	2017/8/8
5250	HSL	22.5	4.669	36.691	4.71	35.95	-0.87	2.06	±5	2017/8/8
5250	MSL	22.8	5.566	46.873	5.36	48.95	3.84	-4.24	±5	2017/8/8
5600	HSL	22.5	5.015	36.210	5.07	35.50	-1.08	2.00	±5	2017/8/8
5600	MSL	22.8	6.018	46.267	5.77	48.50	4.30	-4.60	±5	2017/8/8
5750	HSL	22.5	5.154	35.975	5.22	35.35	-1.26	1.77	±5	2017/8/8
5750	MSL	22.8	6.190	45.923	5.94	48.28	4.21	-4.88	±5	2017/8/8

10.3 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2017/8/8	2450	HSL	250	D2450V2-736	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	12.60	53.10	50.40	-5.08
2017/8/8	2450	MSL	250	D2450V2-736	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	12.30	52.10	49.20	-5.57
2017/8/8	5250	HSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006-5250	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	8.53	80.60	85.30	5.83
2017/8/8	5250	MSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006-5250	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	7.64	75.50	76.40	1.19
2017/8/8	5600	HSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006-5600	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	9.13	83.80	91.30	8.95
2017/8/8	5600	MSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006-5600	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	8.39	78.60	83.90	6.74
2017/8/8	5750	HSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006-5750	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	7.81	80.50	78.10	-2.98
2017/8/8	5750	MSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006-5750	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	7.54	74.60	75.40	1.07

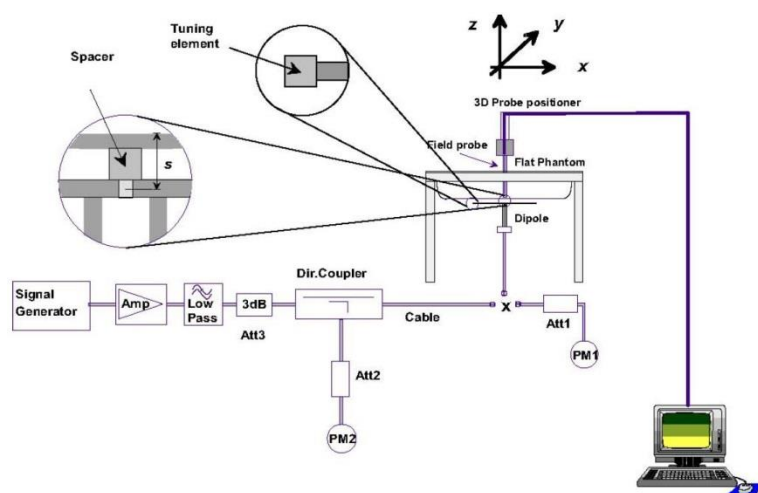
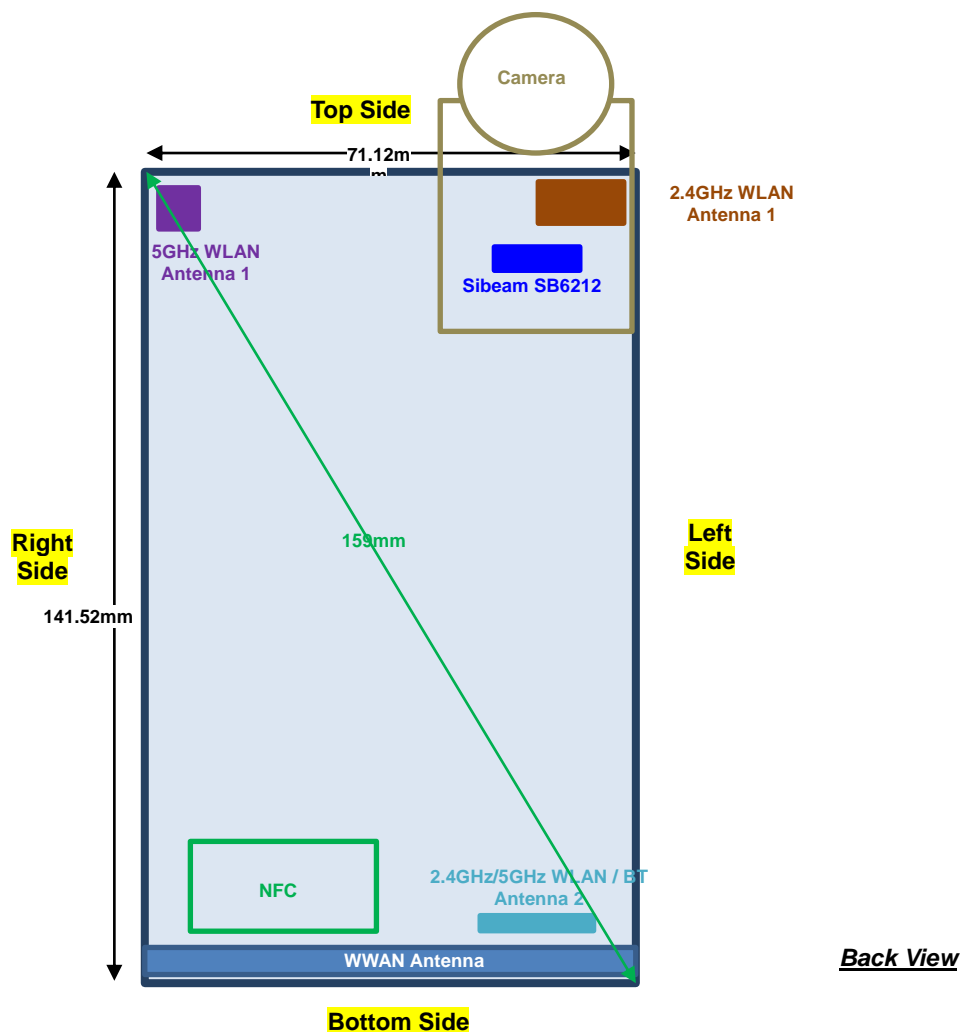


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. Antenna Location



12. EUT with 60GHz Camera SAR Verification Results

WLAN Note:

1. When the camera is attached on the phone, only spot check 2.4GHz WLAN ANT 1 and 5GHz WLAN ANT 1, due to both antennas location are close to the camera.
2. The 2.4GHz WLAN head SAR worst case is left tilted but when the camera attached on the phone and try to position on the tilted with 15 degree for the head exposure condition, the audio receiver location of device can't touch the center of the ear of the head phantom, therefore, spot check is selected right cheek position perform
3. When the camera attached on the phone and the camera is located on the 2.4GHz WLAN ANT 1, therefore the camera directly touch flat phantom to do body-worn SAR spot check for the WLAN2.4GHz back surface.
4. SAR test position for the "top side", the camera will touch the phantom while the phone is 32mm from the phantom, and SAR test is not so representative. We additionally verify the "left side" to check the SAR level change when the camera is attached.
5. Additional SAR spot check on the left and right side to compare SAR impact by camera attachment

12.1 Head SAR

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
01	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	0mm	1	2412	14.45	14.50	1.012	100	0.14	0.061	0.062
02	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Left Cheek	0mm	62	5310	11.44	11.50	1.014	89.77	0.14	0.041	0.046
03	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Left Cheek	0mm	110	5550	11.47	11.50	1.007	89.77	-0.19	0.051	0.057
04	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Left Cheek	0mm	151	5755	11.48	11.50	1.005	89.77	0.09	0.056	0.063

12.2 Hotspot SAR

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
05	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	0mm	1	2412	14.45	14.50	1.012	100	0.04	0.00027	0.00027
06	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Side	10mm	1	2412	14.45	14.50	1.012	100	-0.19	0.00182	0.00184
07	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	10mm	38	5190	11.49	11.50	1.003	89.77	-0.18	0.012	0.013
08	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Side	10mm	38	5190	11.49	11.50	1.003	89.77	0.18	0.058	0.065
09	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	10mm	151	5755	11.48	11.50	1.005	89.77	-0.06	0.031	0.035
10	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Side	10mm	151	5755	11.48	11.50	1.005	89.77	-0.03	0.051	0.057

12.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
11	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	0mm	1	2412	14.45	14.50	1.012	100	-0.17	0.017	0.017
12	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	10mm	62	5310	11.44	11.50	1.014	89.77	0.18	0.023	0.026
13	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	10mm	102	5510	11.48	11.50	1.005	89.77	0.18	0.025	0.028
14	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	10mm	151	5755	11.48	11.50	1.005	89.77	-0.06	0.031	0.035

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13. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in table below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/ κ ^(b)	1/ $\sqrt{3}$	1/ $\sqrt{6}$	1/ $\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.00	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	4.68	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.03	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.10	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.03	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.68	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.7	1.5
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.02	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.84	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.6%	11.6%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						23.2%	23.1%

Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	2.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	4.68	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	6.70	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9
Max. SAR Eval.	4.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.03	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.60	R	1.732	1	1	3.8	3.8
SAR correction	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.03	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.68	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.7	1.5
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.02	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.84	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						12.7%	12.6%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						25.4%	25.3%

Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

14. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
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- [5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.
- [7] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Oct 2015.
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