FCC SAR Test Report

Product	:	Smart Helmet
Trade mark	:	wearable
Model/Type reference	:	KC-N901
Serial Number	:	N/A
Report Number	:	EED32M00050706
FCC ID	:	2AVZ7KC-N901
Date of Issue:	:	Jun. 03, 2020
Test Standards	:	Refer to Section 1.5
Test result	:	PASS

Prepared for:

Shenzhen Kuang-Chi Space Technology Co., Ltd
301-B077, Building 2, No.1, Mawu Road,
Baoan Community, Longgang District,
Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Prepared by:

Centre Testing International Group Co., Ltd.
Hongwei Industrial Zone, Bao'an 70 District,
Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
TEL: +86-755-3368 3668
FAX: +86-755-3368 3385

Compiled by: Sunlight Sun
Sunlight Sun

Reviewed by: Ware Xin
Ware Xin

Approved by: Sam Chuang
Sam Chuang

Date: Jun. 03, 2020

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Modified History

REV.	Modification Description	Issued Date	Remark
REV.1.0	Initial Test Report Release	Jun. 03, 2020	

1 General information

1.1 Notes

The test results of this test report relate exclusively to the test item specified in this test report.

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1.2 Application details

Date of receipt of test item:	2020-03-18
Start of test:	2020-03-18
End of test:	2020-05-06

1.3 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for Shenzhen Kuang-Chi Space Technology Co., Ltd . Model Name:KC-N901 are as below:

Frequency Band	MAX Reported SAR (W/kg)	
	1-g SAR	10-g SAR Product Specific (0mm)
GSM850	0.023	/
GSM1900	0.475	/
UMTS Band II	0.676	/
UMTS Band V	0.015	/
LTE Band V	0.006	/
WiFi 2.4G	0.131	/
The highest simultaneous SAR is 1.571W/kg per KDB 690783 D01		

Note:

For body operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC/IC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and that positions a minimum of 15mm from the body. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC/IC RF exposure guidelines.

The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate （ SAR ） for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C95.1:1992, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013

1.4 EUT Information

Device Information:			
Product Name:	Smart Helmet		
Model:	KC-N901		
FCC ID:	2AVZ7KC-N901		
SN:	N/A		
Device Type:	Portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Antenna Type :	monopole antenna		
Antenna Gain:	3 dBi		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Modes :	4.0 BT Dual mode, 2402MHz to 2480MHz, Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11 b/g/n(HT20)(HT40), 2412MHz to 2462MHz, GSM/GPRS/EGPRS850/1900; WCDMA Band II/V LTE Band V		
Duty Cycle used for SAR testing	Max WiFi duty cycle: 100%		
Modulation:	BT(GFSK/π/4DQPSK/8DPSK) ,WiFi (DSSS/OFDM), GSM(GMSK/8PSK); WCDMA(QPSK), LTE(QPSK/16QAM)		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band	TX(MHz)	RX(MHz)
	GSM850	824~849	869~894
	GSM1900	1850~1910	1930~1990
	WCDMA II	1850~1910	1930~1990
	WCDMAV	824~849	869~894
	LTE Band V	824~849	869~894
	WIFI 2.4G	2412~2462	
	BT	2402~2480	
GPRS class level:	GPRS class 12		
EGPRS class level:	EGPRS class 12		
Test Channels (low-mid-high):	128-190-251 (GSM850)		
	512-661-810 (GSM1900)		
	9262-9400-9538 (UMTS Band II)		
	4132-4182-4233 (UMTS Band V)		

	20450-20525-20600(LTE Band V)	
	1-6-11 (WiFi 2.4G)	
	0-39-78 (BT)	
Power Source:	LI-ION BATTERY	RATED CAPACITY 5000mAh（19Wh） TYPICAL CAPACITY5100mAh（19.38Wh） NOMINAL VOLTAGE:3.8V⎓ LIMITED CHARGE VOLTAGE:4.35⎓ MODEL:GQ-V496594P

Remark: The tested samples and the sample information are provided by the client.

1.5 Test standard/s

ANSI Std C95.1-1992	Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
IEEE Std 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
RSS-102	Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands (Issue 5 of March 2015)
KDB 248227 D01	SAR guidance for IEEE 802.11(Wi-Fi) transmitters v02r02
KDB 447498 D01	General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 648474 D04	Handsets SAR v01r03
KDB 690783 D01	SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
KDB 865664 D01	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02	RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 941225 D01	3G SAR Procedures v03r01
KDB 941225 D05	SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
KDB 941225 D06	Hotspot SAR v02r01

1.6 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain/Body/Arms/Legs)	**1.60 mW/g**	8.00 mW/g
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 mW/g	20.00 mW/g

The limit applied in this test report is shown in bold letters

Notes:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

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.

1.7 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as 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).

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

SAR is expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). SAR can be related to the electric field at a point by

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m^3)
E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

1.8 Testing laboratory

Test Site	Centre Testing International Group Co., Ltd.
Test Location	Hongwei Industrial Zone, Bao'an 70 District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Telephone	+86 (0) 755 3368 3668
Fax	+86 (0) 755 3368 3385

1.9 Test Environment

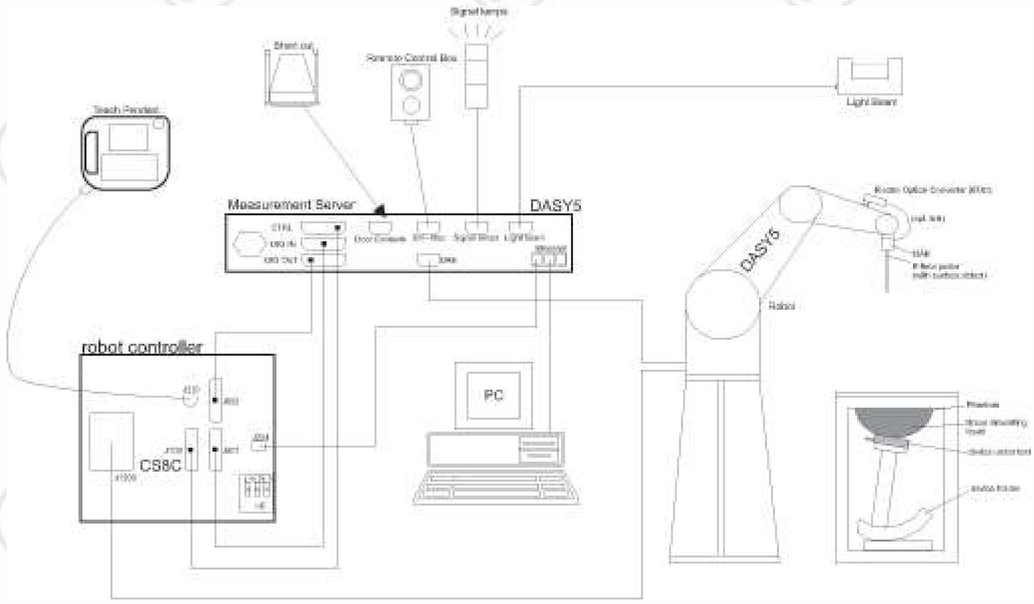
	Required	Actual
Ambient temperature:	18 – 25 °C	21.5 ± 2.0 °C
Tissue Simulating liquid:	18 – 25 °C	21.5 ± 2.0 °C
Relative humidity content:	30 – 70 %	30 – 70 %

1.10 Applicant and Manufacturer

Applicant/Client :	Shenzhen Kuang-Chi Space Technology Co., Ltd
Applicant Address:	301-B077, Building 2, No.1, Mawu Road, Baoan Community, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Manufacturer Name:	Shenzhen Kuang-Chi Space Technology Co., Ltd
Manufacturer Address:	301-B077, Building 2, No.1, Mawu Road, Baoan Community, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Factory:	Shenzhen Kuang-Chi Space Technology Co., Ltd
Address of Factory:	301-B077, Building 2, No.1, Mawu Road, Baoan Community, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

2 SAR Measurement System Description and Setup

2.1 The Measurement System Description



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX/RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running Win7 profesional operating system 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.

2.2 Probe description

Dosimetric Probes: These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor(±2 dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

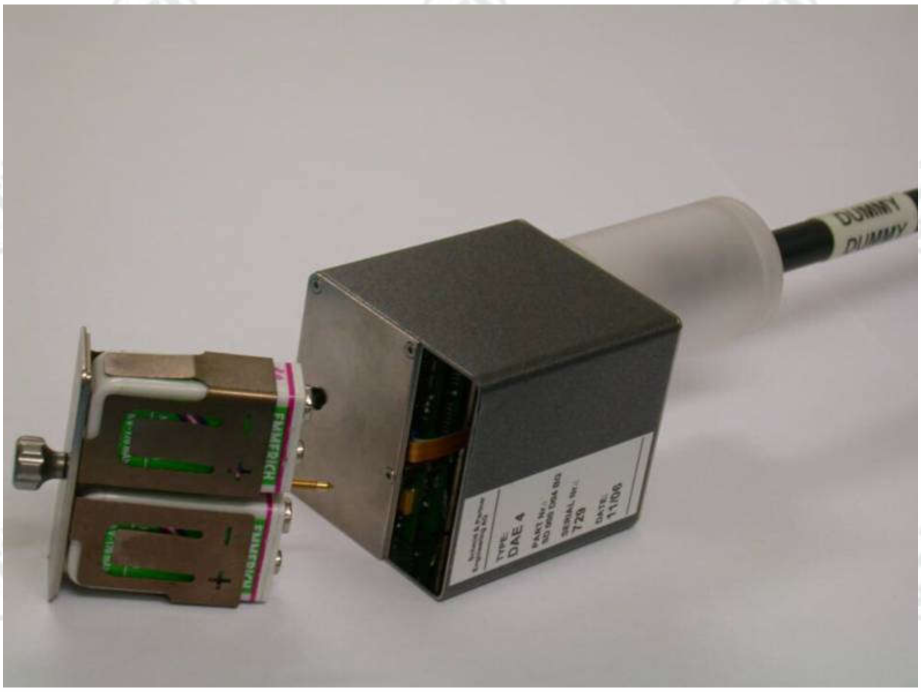
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Dynamic range	5 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics description

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE4 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

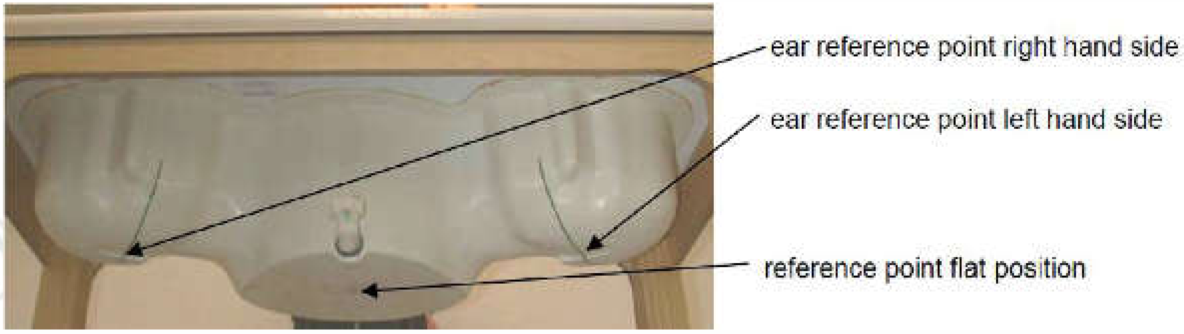
Batteries: The DAE works with either two standard 9V batteries or two 9V (actually 8.4V or 9.6 V) rechargeable batteries. Because the electronics automatically power-down unused components during braking or between measurements, the battery lifetime depends on system usage. Typical lifetimes are >20 hours for batteries and >10 hours for accus. Remove the batteries if you do not plan to use the DAE for a long period of time.



2.4 SAM Twin Phantom description

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6 mm). The phantom has three measurement areas:

- ♦ Left hand
- ♦ Right hand
- ♦ Flat phantom



The phantom table for the DASY systems have the size of 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L xWx H). these tables are reinforced for mounting of the robot onto the table. For easy dislocation these tables have fork lift cut outs at the bottom.

The bottom plate contains three pairs of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections.

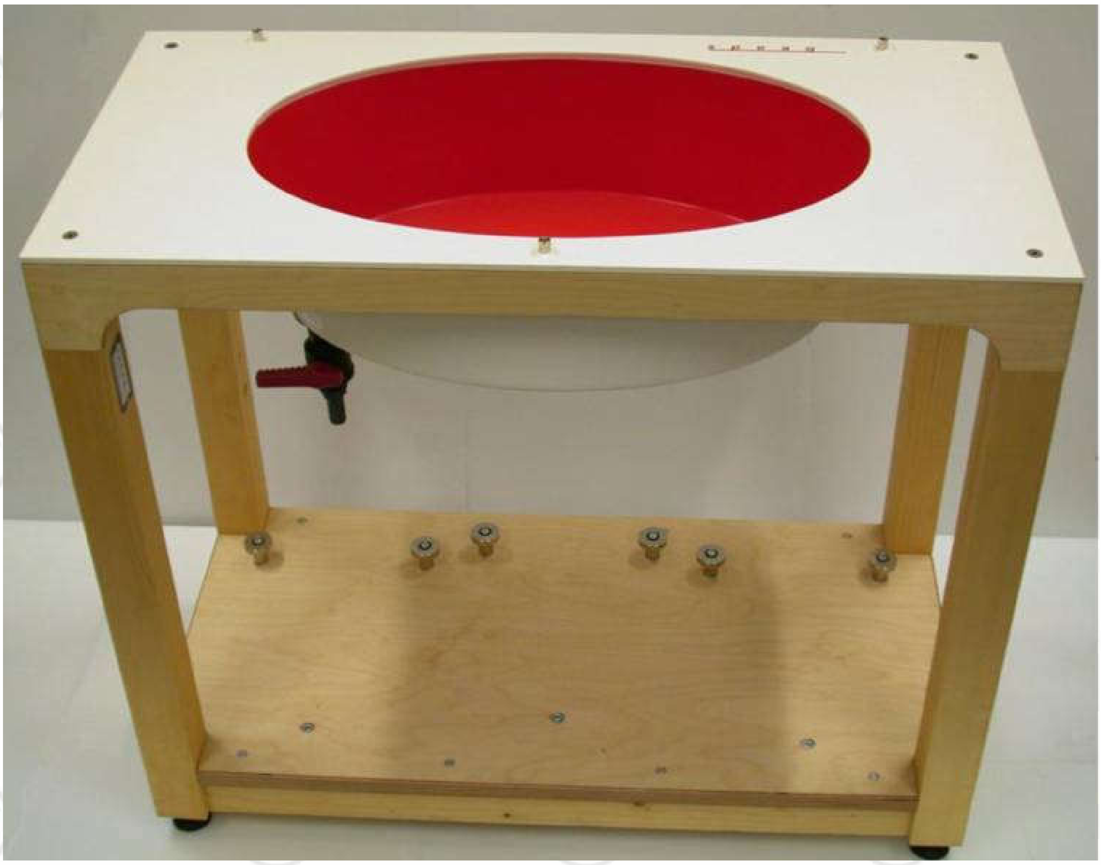
A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters.

Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.

2.5 ELI4 Phantom description

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2 and all known tissue simulating liquids.

ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into a SPEAG standard phantom table. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points



2.6 Device Holder description

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

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

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

3 SAR Test Equipment List

To simplify the identification of the test equipment and/or ancillaries which were used, the reporting of the relevant test cases only refer to the test item number as specified in the table below.

	Manufacturer	Device Type	Type(Model)	Serial number	Date of last calibration	Valid period
☒	SPEAG	E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7328	2020-02-08	One year
☒	SPEAG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	1458	2020-01-08	One year
☒	SPEAG	835 MHz Dipole	D835V2	4d193	2018-02-19	Three years
☒	SPEAG	1750 MHz Dipole	D1750V2	1134	2018-02-22	Three years
☒	SPEAG	2000 MHz Dipole	D2000V2	1078	2018-02-22	Three years
☒	SPEAG	2450 MHz Dipole	D2450V2	959	2018-02-16	Three years
☒	SPEAG	Software	DASY 5	N/A	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM V5.0	1875	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	DAKS probe	DAKS-3.5	1052	2018-02-20	Three years
☒	SPEAG	Planar R140 Vector Reflectometer	DAKS-VNA R140	0200514	2018-02-20	Three years
☒	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	101553	2020-02-17	One year
☒	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMW500	102898	2020-01-14	One year
☒	Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50142334	2020-02-17	One year
☒	BONN	Power Amplifier and directional coupler	SU319W	BL-SZ1550140	2020-01-14	One year
☒	KEITHLEY	RF Power Meter	3500	1128079	2019-07-12	One year
☒	KEITHLEY	RF Power Meter	3500	1128081	2019-07-12	One year
☒	SPEAG	1900 MHz Dipole	D1900V2	5d198	2018-02-22	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2300 MHz Dipole	D2300V2	1082	2020-01-06	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2600 MHz Dipole	D2600V2	1101	2018-02-16	Three years
☐	SPEAG	5 GHz Dipole	D5GHzV2	1208	2018-02-21	Three years
☐	SPEAG	Flat Phantom	ELI V6.0	2024	NCR	NCR

Note:

a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;

b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;

c) The most recent return-loss result, measured 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 5Ω from the previous measurement.

4 SAR Measurement Procedures

4.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The DASY5 software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR values.The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement in a volume of 30mm^3 (7x7x7 points). The measured volume must include the 1 g and 10 g 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. If the 10g cube or both cubes are not entirely inside the measured volumes,the system issues a warning regarding the evaluated spatial peak values within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD X). This means that if the measured volume is shifted, higher values might be possible. To get the correct values you can use a finer measurement grid for the area scan. In complicated field distributions, a large grid spacing for the area scan might miss some details and give an incorrectly interpolated peak location. The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD X). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes.

The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1 g and 10 g

4.2 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the measured voltage acquired by the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE) as raw data together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and communication system parameters) in measurement files with the extension .da5x. The postprocessing software evaluates the data every time the data is visualized or exported. This allows the verification and modification of the setup after completion of the measurement. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

To avoid unintentional parameter changes or data manipulations, the parameters in measured files are locked. In the administrator access mode of the software, the parameters can be unlocked. After changing the parameters, the measured scans can be reevaluated in the postprocessing engine.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., E-field, H-field, SAR). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give 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 fields and SAR are calculated from the measured voltage (probe voltage acquired by the DAE) and the following parameters:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	$norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion Factor	$convF_i$
	- Diode Compression Point	dcp_i
	- Probe Modulation Response Factors	a_i, b_i, c_i, d
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Relative Permittivity	ρ

This parameters are stored in the DASY5 V52 measurement file.

These parameters must be correctly set in the DASY5 V52 software setup. They are available as configuration file and can be imported into the measurement file. The values displayed in the multimeter window are assessed using the parameters of the actual system setup. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the measurement file are used.

The measured voltage is not proportional to the exciting. It must be first linearized.

Approximated Probe Response Linearization using Crest Factor.

This linearization method is enabled when a custom defined communication system is measured. The compensation applied is a function of the measured voltage, the detector diode compression point and the crest factor of the measured signal.

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

with V_i = linearized voltage of channel i (uV) (i = x,y,z)

U_i = measured voltage of channel i (uV) (i = x,y,z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point of channel i (uV) (Probe parameter, i = x,y,z)

Field and SAR Calculation

The primary field data for each channel are calculated using the linearized voltage:

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

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

with V_i = linearized voltage of channel i (i = x,y,z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z)

$uV/(V/m)^2$ for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RMS 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

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

Spatial Peak SAR for 1 g and 10 g

The DASY5 software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR values.The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points(with 8mm horizontal resolution) or 7 x 7 x 7 points(with 5mm horizontal resolution) or 8 x 8 x 7 points(with 4mm horizontal resolution)..The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD X).The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan.
2. calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters).
3. generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume.
4. interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface.
6. calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1 g and 10 g.

4.3 Data Storage and Evaluation

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. 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.

Step 1: Power reference measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement 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. By default, the Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 4 mm. This distance can be modified by the user, but cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.

Step 2: 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 finer measurement around the hotspot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY5 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima 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 1528-2003 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.

Step 3: Zoom Scan

The 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 default Zoom Scan is defined in the following table. DASY5 is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. 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.

Area scan and Zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01:

Frequency	Maximun Area Scan resolution (Δx_{Area},Δy_{Area})	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution (Δx_{Zoom},Δy_{Zoom})	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution			Minimum zoom scan volume (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grad		
			$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$*	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$*	
≤ 2GHz	≤ 15mm	≤ 8mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 4mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30mm
2-3GHz	≤ 12mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 4mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30mm
3-4GHz	≤ 12mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 4mm	≤ 3mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28mm
4-5GHz	≤ 10mm	≤ 4mm	≤ 3mm	≤ 2.5mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25mm
5-6GHz	≤ 10mm	≤ 4mm	≤ 2mm	≤ 2mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22mm

Step 4: Power Drift Monitoring

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation should be retested.

5 SAR Verification Procedure

5.1 Tissue Verification

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.
(Liquids used for tests are marked with☒):

Ingredients (% of weight)	Frequency (MHz)						
Tissue Type	Head Tissue						
frequency band	835	1800	2000	2300	2450	2600	5200-5800
Water	41.45	52.64	54.9	62.82	62.7	55.242	65.52
Salt (NaCl)	1.45	0.36	0.18	0.51	0.5	0.306	0.0
Sugar	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	17.24
DGBE	0.0	47.0	44.92	36.67	0.0	44.452	0.0
Diethylenglycol monohexylether	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.24

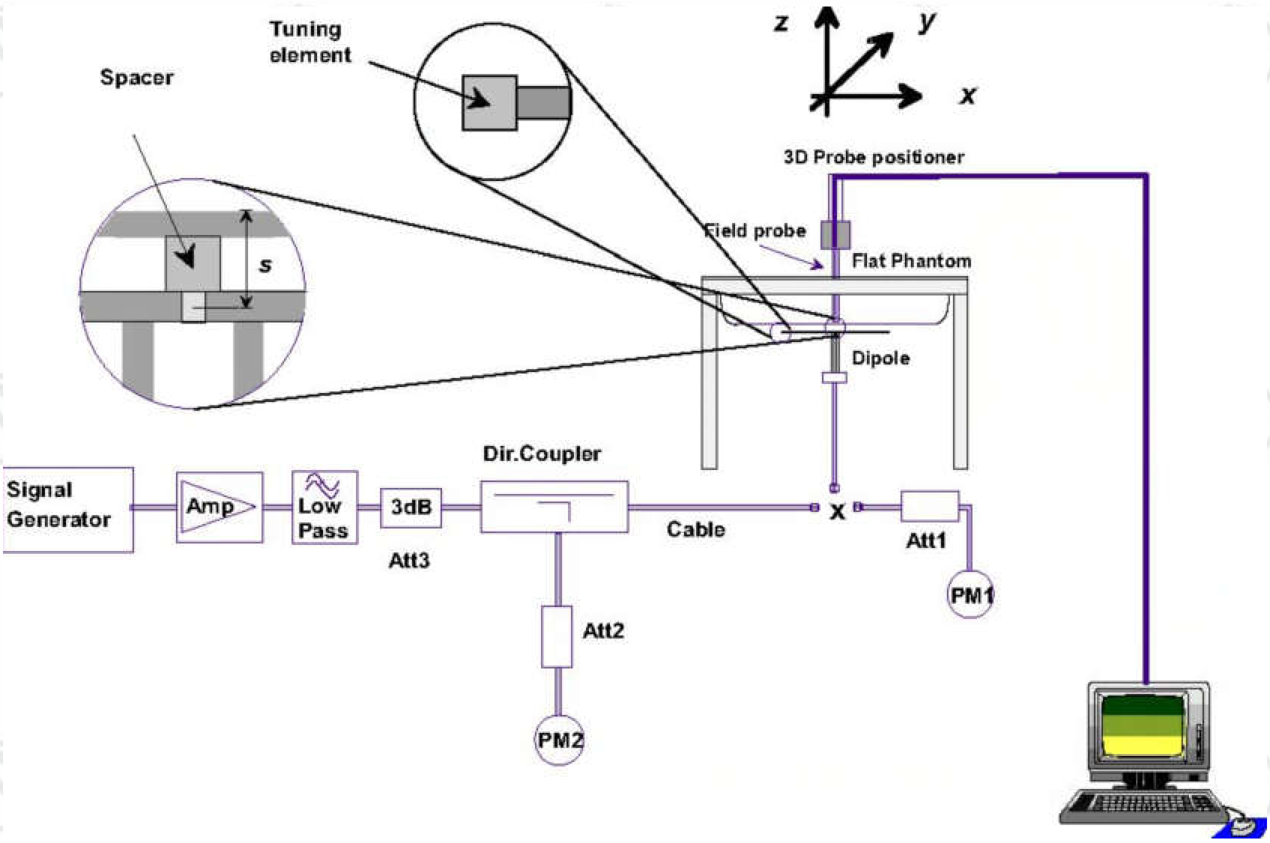
Ingredients (% of weight)	Body Tissue					
frequency band	835	1750	1900	2450	2600	5200-5800
Water	52.5	69.91	69.91	73.20	64.50	76.3
Salt (NaCl)	1.40	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.0
Sugar	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2
DGBE	0.0	29.96	29.96	26.76	35.48	0.0
Diethylenglycol monohexylether	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride
Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose
Water: De-ionized, 16MΩ+ resistivity
HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]
Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether
Tissue simulating liquids: parameters:

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
		ε_r (+/-5%)	σ (S/m) (+/-5%)	ε_r	σ (S/m)		
835 Head	825	41.60 (39.52~43.68)	0.90 (0.86~0.95)	40.110	0.914	19.91°C	2020-5-6
	835	41.50 (39.43~43.58)	0.90 (0.86~0.95)	40.07	0.924		
	850	41.50 (39.43~43.58)	0.92 (0.87~0.96)	39.97	0.934		
1900 Head	1850	40.00 (38.00~42.00)	1.40 (1.33~1.47)	40.31	1.338	20.29°C	2020-5-6
	1880	40.00 (38.00~42.00)	1.40 (1.33~1.47)	40.15	1.374		
	1900	40.00 (38.00~42.00)	1.40 (1.33~1.47)	40.09	1.398		
	1910	40.00 (38.00~42.00)	1.40 (1.33~1.47)	40.08	1.407		
2450 Head	2410	39.30 (37.34~41.26)	1.76 (1.67~1.85)	39.09	1.758	21.13°C	2020-5-4
	2435	39.20 (37.24~41.16)	1.79 (1.70~1.88)	38.96	1.796		
	2450	39.20 (37.24~41.16)	1.80 (1.71~1.89)	38.92	1.808		
	2460	39.20 (37.24~41.16)	1.81 (1.72~1.90)	38.89	1.823		
ε_r= Relative permittivity, σ= Conductivity							

5.2 System check procedure

The System check is performed by using a System check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250mW. To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the System check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the validation to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).
System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.



5.3 System check results

The system Check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The following table shows System check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests (plot(s) see annex A).

System Check (MHz)	Target SAR (1W) (+/-10%)		Measured SAR (Normalized to 1W)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)		
D835V2 Head	9.13 (8.22~10.04)	5.96 (5.36~6.56)	9.320	6.0	19.91°C	2020-5-6
D1900V2 Head	40.60 (36.54~44.66)	21.40 (19.26~23.54)	38.600	20.3	20.29°C	2020-5-6
D2450V2 Head	53.70 (48.33~59.07)	25.00 (22.50~27.50)	53.600	25.0	21.13°C	2020-5-4
Note: All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.						

6 SAR Measurement variability and uncertainty

6.1 SAR measurement variability

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 2.0 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 2.0 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 3.0 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 3.6 W/kg (~ 10% from the 10-g SAR limit).
4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥3.75 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

6.2 SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04,when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

7 SAR Test Configuration

7.1 GSM Test Configurations

SAR tests for GSM850 and GSM1900, a communication link is set up with a base station by air link. Using CMU200 the power lever is set to “5”and “0” in SAR of GSM850 and GSM1900. The tests in the band of GSM850 and GSM1900 are performed in the mode of GPRS/EGPRS function. Since the GPRS/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 timeslot is 5.

When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

7.2 UMTS Test Configurations

1) RMC

As the SAR body tests for WCDMA Band II/V, we established the radio link through call processing. The maximum output power were verified on high, middle and low channels for each test band according to 3GPP TS 34.121 with the following configuration:

1) 12.2kbps RMC, 64,144,384 kbps RMC with TPC set to ‘all 1’.
2) Test loop Mode 1.

For the output power, the configurations for the DPCCH and $DPDCH_1$ are as followed (EUT do not support the $DPDCH_{2-n}$)

	Channel Bit Rate (kbps)	Channel Symbol Rate (ksps)	Spreading Factor	Spreading Code Number	Bits/Slot
DPCCH	15	15	256	0	10
$DPDCH_1$	15	15	256	64	10
	30	30	128	32	20
	60	60	64	16	40
	120	120	32	8	80
	240	240	16	4	160
	480	480	8	2	320
	960	960	4	1	640
$DPDCH_n$	960	960	4	1, 2, 3	640

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits configured to all “1s”. SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCHn, when supported by the EUT, are not required when the maximum average outputs of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCHn configuration, are less than ¼ dB higher than those measured in 12.2 kbps RMC.

7.3 LTE Test Configuration

SAR for LTE band exposure configurations is measured according to the procedures of KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices. The CMW500 WideBand Radio Communication Tester was used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing.SAR test were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames(Maximum TTI)

1) Spectrum Plots for RB configurations

A properly configured base station simulator was used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing.Therefore, spectrum plots for RB configurations were not required to be included in this report.

2) MPR

When MPR is implemented permanently within the UE, regardless of network requirements, only those RB configurations allowed by 3GPP for the channel bandwidth and modulation combinations may be tested with MPR active. Configurations with RB allocations less than the RB thresholds required by 3GPP must be tested without MPR.

The allowed Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for the maximum output power due to higher order modulation and transmit bandwidth configuration (resource blocks) is specified in Table 6.2.3-1 of the 3GPP TS36.101.

Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (RB)						MPR (dB)
	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1
16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2

3) A-MPR

A-MPR(Additional MPR) has been disabled for all SAR tests by using Network Signaling Value of “NS_01”on the base station simulator.

4) LTE procedures for SAR testing

4.1) Largest channel bandwidth standalone SAR test requirements

4.1.1)QPSK with 1 RB allocation

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

4.1.2)QPSK with 50% RB allocation

The procedures required for 1 RB allocation in 4.1.1) are applied to measure the SAR for QPSK with 50% RB allocation.

4.1.3)QPSK with 100% RB allocation

For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation in 4.1.1) and 4.1.2) are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.

4.1.4)Higher order modulations

For each modulation besides QPSK; e.g., 16-QAM, 64-QAM, apply the QPSK procedures in above sections to determine the QAM configurations that may need SAR measurement. For each configuration identified as required for testing, SAR is required only when the highest maximum output power for the configuration in the higher order modulation is > ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK or when the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is > 1.45 W/kg.

4.2) Other channel bandwidth standalone SAR test requirements

For the other channel bandwidths used by the device in a frequency band, apply all the procedures required for the largest channel bandwidth in section 4.1) to determine the channels and RB configurations that need SAR testing and only measure SAR when the highest maximum output power of a configuration requiring testing in the smaller channel bandwidth is > ½ dB higher than the equivalent channel configurations in the largest channel bandwidth configuration or the reported SAR of a configuration for the largest channel bandwidth is > 1.45 W/kg.

7.4 WIFI 2.4G Test Configurations

For WiFi SAR testing, a communication link is set up with the testing software for WiFi mode test. During the test,at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. The RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1. The test procedures in KDB 248227D01 v02r02 are applied.

Per KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02,SAR Test Reduction criteria are as follows:

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

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the *initial test position(s)* by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The relative SAR levels of multiple exposure test positions can be established by area scan measurements on the highest measured output power channel to determine the initial test position. The area scans must be measured using the same SAR measurement configurations, including test channel, maximum output power, probe tip to phantom distance, scan resolution etc.

When the *reported* SAR for the *initial test position* is:

1) ≤0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.

2) > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions are tested.

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

SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.

2) When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

8 SAR Test Results

8.1 Conducted Power Measurements

1.For the measurements a Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester CMU200 was used.
2.Establish communication link between emulator and EUT and set EUT to operate at maximum output power all the time.
3.Source-based Time Averaged Burst Power Calculation:
For TDMA,the following duty cycle factor was used to calculate the Source-based Time Averaged power.

Number of Time slot	1	2	3	4
Duty cycle	1:8.3	1:4.1	1:2.77	1:2.08
Duty cycle factor	-9.19	-6.13	-4.42	-3.18

8.1.1 Conducted Power of GSM850

GSM850		Tune up (dBm)	Burst-Averaged output Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Source Based time Average Power(dBm)		
			128CH	190CH	251CH		128CH	190CH	251CH
GSM(CS)		34.00	32.56	33.87	32.89	-9.19	23.37	24.68	23.70
GPRS/ EDGE (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	34.00	32.59	33.84	32.84	-9.19	23.40	24.65	23.65
	2 Tx Slots	34.00	32.17	33.53	32.51	-6.13	26.04	27.40	26.38
	3 Tx Slots	32.50	30.90	32.26	31.22	-4.42	26.48	27.84	26.80
	4 Tx Slots	31.50	29.81	31.20	30.16	-3.18	26.63	**28.02**	26.98
EDGE (8PSK)	1 Tx Slot	28.50	26.83	28.26	27.39	-9.19	17.64	19.07	18.20
	2 Tx Slots	27.00	25.31	26.67	25.76	-6.13	19.18	20.54	19.63
	3 Tx Slots	25.00	23.20	24.71	23.70	-4.42	18.78	20.29	19.28
	4 Tx Slots	24.00	22.02	23.50	22.57	-3.18	18.84	20.32	19.39

Note: 1) The conducted power of GSM850 is measured with RMS detector.

2) Source Based time Average Power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged output power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.

3) The bolded GPRS 4Tx slots mode was selected for SAR testing according the highest Source Based time Average Power table.

4) channel/Frequency: 128/824.2,190/836.6,251/848.8

8.1.2 Conducted Power of GSM1900

GSM1900		Tune up (dBm)	Burst-Averaged output Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Source Based time Average Power(dBm)		
			512CH	661CH	810CH		512CH	661CH	810CH
GSM(CS)		30.00	29.96	29.59	29.31	-9.19	20.77	20.40	20.12
GPRS/ EDGE (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	30.50	30.02	29.56	29.21	-9.19	20.83	20.37	20.02
	2 Tx Slots	30.00	29.94	29.54	29.12	-6.13	23.81	23.41	22.99
	3 Tx Slots	30.00	29.75	28.24	28.98	-4.42	25.33	23.82	24.56
	4 Tx Slots	29.00	28.62	27.24	28.30	-3.18	**25.44**	24.06	25.12
EDGE (8PSK)	1 Tx Slot	27.00	26.96	26.65	26.33	-9.19	17.77	17.46	17.14
	2 Tx Slots	27.00	26.82	25.36	26.16	-6.13	20.69	19.23	20.03
	3 Tx Slots	25.00	24.64	23.10	24.04	-4.42	20.22	18.68	19.62
	4 Tx Slots	23.50	23.46	21.91	22.71	-3.18	20.28	18.73	19.53

Note: 1) The conducted power of GSM1900 is measured with RMS detector.

2) Source Based time Average Power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged output power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.

3) The bolded GPRS 4Tx slots mode was selected for SAR testing according the highest Source Based time Average Power table.

4) channel/Frequency: 512/1850.2,661/1880,810/1909.8

8.1.3 Conducted Power of UMTS Band II

UMTS Band II		Tune up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)		
			9262CH	9400CH	9538CH
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	24.00	22.26	20.93	23.77

Note: channel /Frequency: 9262/1852.4,9400/1880,9538/1907.6

8.1.4 Conducted Power of UMTS Band V

UMTS Band V		Tune up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)		
			4132CH	4182CH	4233CH
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	23.00	22.20	22.96	22.31

Note: channel /Frequency: 4132/826.4,4182/836.4,4233/846.6

8.1.5 Conducted Power of LTE Band V

Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Tune up (dBm)	Channel 20407	Channel 20525	Channel 20643
1.4MHz	QPSK	1	0	24.00	22.18	23.52	22.57
		1	3	24.00	22.46	23.70	22.55
		1	5	24.00	22.37	23.53	22.37
		3	0	24.00	22.33	23.72	22.68
		3	2	24.00	22.34	23.74	22.67
		3	3	24.00	22.44	23.73	22.61
		6	0	24.00	22.30	23.58	22.55
	16QAM	1	0	24.00	21.44	22.90	21.82
		1	3	24.00	21.77	23.18	21.95
		1	5	24.00	21.68	22.90	21.66
		3	0	24.00	22.33	23.69	22.68
		3	2	24.00	22.34	23.73	22.67
		3	3	24.00	22.44	23.74	22.56
		6	0	24.00	21.45	22.72	21.67
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Tune up (dBm)	Channel 20415	Channel 20525	Channel 20635
3MHz	QPSK	1	0	24.00	22.28	23.62	22.89
		1	7	24.00	22.59	23.65	22.63
		1	14	24.00	22.76	23.66	22.41
		8	0	23.00	21.59	22.70	21.78
		8	4	23.00	21.58	22.72	21.78
		8	7	23.00	21.58	22.72	21.77
		15	0	23.00	21.61	22.73	21.77
	16QAM	1	0	24.00	21.64	23.01	22.24
		1	7	24.00	21.87	23.01	21.90
		1	14	24.00	22.00	22.96	21.70
		7	0	23.00	21.56	22.72	21.78
		7	4	23.00	21.57	22.73	21.79
		7	7	23.00	21.58	22.71	21.79
		15	0	23.00	20.56	21.76	20.79

Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Tune up (dBm)	Channel 20425	Channel 20525	Channel 20625
5MHz	QPSK	1	0	24.00	22.31	23.59	23.18
		1	13	24.00	22.85	23.76	22.91
		1	24	24.00	23.02	23.57	22.40
		12	0	23.00	21.50	22.76	22.17
		12	6	23.00	21.45	22.76	22.17
		12	13	23.00	21.91	22.72	21.66
		25	0	23.00	21.80	22.79	22.01
	16QAM	1	0	24.00	21.41	22.75	22.25
		1	13	24.00	21.90	22.89	22.02
		1	24	24.00	22.14	22.76	21.59
		12	0	23.00	21.51	22.73	22.16
		12	6	23.00	21.51	22.73	22.18
		12	13	23.00	21.92	22.72	21.62
		25	0	23.00	20.73	21.81	20.97
Bandwidth	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Tune up (dBm)	Channel 20450	Channel 20525	Channel 20600
10MHz	QPSK	1	0	24.00	22.39	23.48	23.61
		1	24	24.00	23.22	23.84	23.36
		1	49	24.00	23.50	23.52	22.42
		25	0	23.00	21.92	22.85	22.57
		25	12	23.00	21.93	22.86	22.60
		25	25	23.00	22.42	22.92	21.95
		50	0	23.00	22.18	22.30	22.90
	16QAM	1	0	24.00	21.68	22.80	22.96
		1	24	24.00	22.52	23.15	22.61
		1	49	24.00	22.81	22.78	21.78
		25	0	23.00	21.89	22.83	22.59
		25	12	23.00	21.92	22.87	22.59
		25	25	23.00	22.42	22.92	21.96
		50	0	23.00	21.10	21.86	21.24

8.1.6 Conducted Power of WiFi 2.4G

The output power of WiFi 2.4G is as following:

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Tune up (dBm)	Average Power(dBm)	SAR Test (Yes/No)
802.11b	1	2412	1	19.00	18.01	Yes
	6	2437		19.00	18.73	Yes
	11	2462		19.00	18.77	Yes
802.11g	1	2412	6	18.00	Not Required	No
	6	2437		18.00	Not Required	No
	11	2462		18.00	Not Required	No
802.11n (HT20)	1	2412	6.5	16.50	Not Required	No
	6	2437		16.50	Not Required	No
	11	2462		16.50	Not Required	No
802.11n (HT40)	3	2422	13.5	16.00	Not Required	No
	6	2437		16.00	Not Required	No
	9	2452		16.00	Not Required	No

Note: 1) An entry of “Not Required” means power measurement is not required according to the default power measurement procedures in KDB248227D01.

8.1.7 Conducted Power of BT

The output power of BT antenna is as following:

For BT 3.0:

Tune up (dBm)	Average Conducted Power(dBm)			
	Channel	0CH	39CH	78CH
4.00	GFSK	2.059	3.558	2.775
4.00	π/4DQPSK	1.773	3.708	2.804
4.00	8DPSK	1.990	3.651	2.741

Note: channel /Frequency: 0/2402, 39/2441, 78/2480

For BT 4.0:

Tune up (dBm)	Average Conducted Power(dBm)			
	Channel	0CH	19CH	39CH
5.00	BT	2.484	4.148	3.379

Note: channel /Frequency: 0/2402, 19/2440, 39/2480.

8.2 SAR test results

Notes:

1) Per KDB447498 D01v06, 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. 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.

2) Per KDB447498 D01v06, All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance is compliant.

3) Per KDB865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/Kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is ≤ 20%, and the measured SAR <1.45W/Kg, only one repeated measurement is required.

4) Per KDB865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is > 1.5 W/kg, or > 7.0 W/kg for occupational exposure. The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure.The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing (Refer to appendix B for details).

5) Per KDB941225 D06, the DUT Dimension is bigger than 9 cm x 5 cm, so 10mm is chosen as the test separation distance for Hotspot mode. When the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm, such position does not need to be tested.

6) Per KDB648474 D04, SAR is evaluated without a headset connected to the device. When the standalone reported body-worn SAR is ≤1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset are required.

8.2.1 Results overview of GSM850

Test position of Head with 35mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g(W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
position 1	190/836.6	GSM	0.011	0.008	0.030	33.870	34.000	0.011	19.91°C
position 1	190/836.6	GPRS 4TS	0.021	0.015	0.100	31.200	31.500	**0.023**	19.91°C

Note: Per KDB 648474 D04, product specific 10-g SAR test is not required for this frequency band since hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR < 1.2W/kg.

8.2.2 Results overview of GSM1900

Test position of Head with 35mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g(W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
position 1	512/1850.2	GSM	0.196	0.123	-0.020	29.960	30.000	0.198	20.29°C
position 1	661/1880	GPRS 4TS	0.435	0.272	-0.020	28.620	29.000	**0.475**	20.29°C

Note: Per KDB 648474 D04, product specific 10-g SAR test is not required for this frequency band since hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR < 1.2W/kg.

8.2.3 Results overview of UMTS Band V

Test position of Head with 35mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g(W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
position 1	4182/836.4	RMC	0.015	0.011	-0.140	22.960	23.000	**0.015**	19.91°C

Note: Per KDB 648474 D04, product specific 10-g SAR test is not required for this frequency band since hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR < 1.2W/kg.

8.2.4 Results overview of UMTS Band II

Test position of Head with 35mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g(W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
position 1	9538/1907.6	RMC	0.641	0.4	-0.010	23.770	24.000	**0.676**	20.29°C

Note: Per KDB 648474 D04, product specific 10-g SAR test is not required for this frequency band since hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR < 1.2W/kg.

8.2.5 Results overview of LTE Band V

Test position of Head with 35mm	Test channel /Freq. (MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g(W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
position 1	20600/844	10M QPSK 1RB#0	0.005	0.004	0.000	23.610	24.000	0.006	19.91°C
position 1	20600/844	10M QPSK 50%RB#0	0.005	0.005	0.000	22.900	23.000	**0.006**	19.91°C

Note: Per KDB 648474 D04, product specific 10-g SAR test is not required for this frequency band since hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR < 1.2W/kg.

8.2.6 Results overview of WiFi 2.4G

Test position of Head with 35mm	Test channel /Freq. (MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)	Actual duty factor	Reported SAR 1-g (W/kg)
			1-g	10-g						
position 1	6/2437	802.11b	0.123	0.072	-0.170	18.73	19.00	**0.131**	100.00%	0.131

Note: Per KDB248227D01:

1) SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using initial test position procedure.

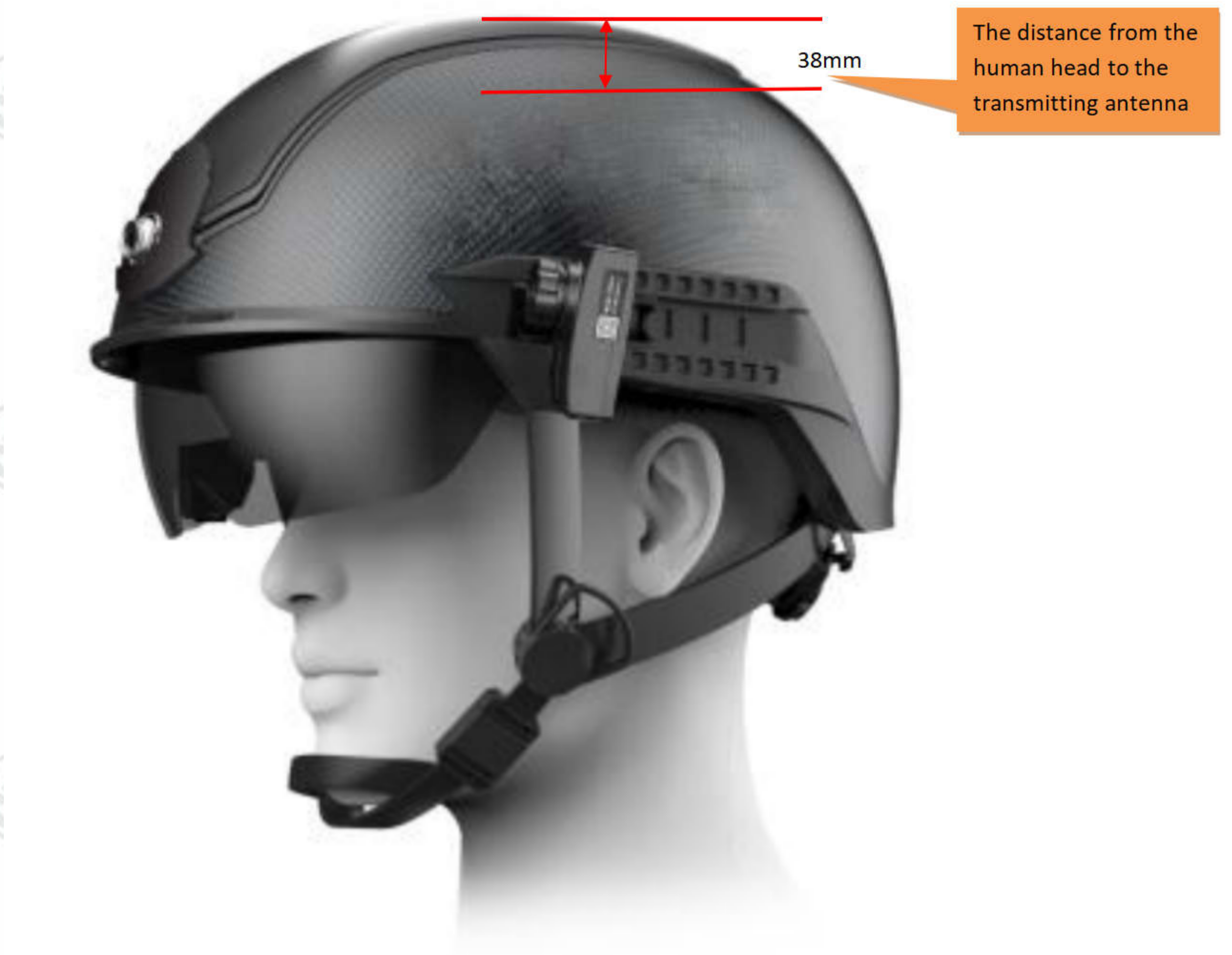
2) As the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM 802.11g to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is < 1.2 W/kg, so SAR for OFDM 802.11g is required.

3) As the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM 802.11n(20MHz and 40MHz) to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is < 1.2 W/kg, so SAR for OFDM 802.11n(20MHz and 40MHz) is required.

4) Per KDB 648474 D04, product specific 10-g SAR test is not required for this frequency band since hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR < 1.2W/kg.

8.3 Multiple Transmitter Information

The location of the antennas inside KC-N901 is shown as below picture:



Note:

1) Per KDB 941225 D06, particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Hotspot SAR if the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm.
2) Per KDB 648474 D04, because the overall diagonal dimension of this device is > 160mm, it is considered a “phablet” device.When hotspot mode applies, product specific 10-g SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2W/kg.

8.4 Stand-alone SAR

Per FCC KDB 447498D01:

1) 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

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Mode	Position	P_{max} (dBm)	P_{max} (mW)	Distance (mm)	F (GHz)	Calculation Result	SAR test exclusion Threshold	SAR test exclusion
BT	Body-Worn	5.00	3.16	35.00	2.450	0.14	3.00	Yes

2) When the standalone SAR test exclusion applies 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.

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Mode	Position	Pmax(dBm)	Pmax(mW)	Distance(mm)	f(GHz)	X	Estimated SAR(W/Kg)
BT	Body-Worn	5.00	3.16	35.00	2.45	7.50	0.019

Note: 1) maximum possible output power (including tune-up tolerance) declared by manufacturer

2) Held to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth for this device

8.5 Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

The Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities of this device are as below:

Simultaneous Tx Combination	Configuration	Head	product specific 10-g SAR
1	GSM + WiFi 2.4G	Yes	Yes
2	UMTS + WiFi 2.4G	Yes	Yes
4	LTE + WiFi 2.4G	Yes	Yes
5	GSM + BT	N/A	Yes
6	UMTS + BT	N/A	Yes
8	LTE + BT	N/A	Yes

Note:

1) The device does not support simultaneous BT and WiFi 2.4G, because the BT and WiFi 2.4G share the same antenna and can't transmit simultaneously.
2) Held to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission.

8.6 SAR Summation Scenario

Test Position	2G/3G/4G Antenna SARmax					WiFi/BT Antenna SARmax	∑SAR	SPLSP
	GSM850	GSM1900	UMTS Band II	UMTS Band V	LTE Band V	BT-WiFi 2.4G		
Head with 35 mm	0.023	0.435	0.676	0.015	0.006	0.131	0.807	NO

Note: Simultaneous Tx Combination of 2G/3G/4G antenna and WiFi 2.4G /BT.

8.7 Simultaneous Transmission Conlcusion

The above numeral summed SAR results is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore simultaneous transmission SAR with Volume Scans is not required per KDB 447498 D01v06

Annex A: Appendix A: SAR System performance Check Plots

(Please See Appendix A)

Annex B: Appendix B: SAR Measurement results Plots

(Please See Appendix B)

Annex C: Appendix C: Calibration reports

(Please See Appendix C)

Annex D: Appendix D: Photo documentation

(Please See Appendix D)

——END OF REPORT——