REPORT No. : SZ16050024S02

FCC SAR TEST REPORT

APPLICANT	:	Shenzhen Santiago Technology Co., Ltd.
PRODUCT NAME	:	DUO Bluetooth Communication Accessory
MODEL NAME	:	DUO-A1
TRADE NAME	:	DUOSIM
BRAND NAME	:	DUO
FCC ID	:	2AIU7-1508A01
STANDARD(S)	:	47CFR 2.1093 IEEE 1528-2013
ISSUE DATE	:	2016-07-11

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DIRECTORY

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Change History		
Issue	Date	Reason for change
1.0	2016-07-11	First edition

TEST REPORT DECLARATION

Applicant	Shenzhen Santiago Technology Co., Ltd.		
Applicant Address	REITH INTERNATIONAL 11A, LUOHU DISTRICT, SHENZHEN		
Manufacturer	Shenzhen Santiago Technology Ltd.		
Manufacturer Address	REITH INTERNATIONAL 11A, LUOHU DISTRICT, SHENZHEN		
Product Name	DUO Bluetooth Communication Accessory		
Model Name	DUO-A1		
Brand Name	DUO		
HW Version	ST-5106		
SW Version	DuoPlus_v1.2.018		
Test Standards	47CFR 2.1093; IEEE 1528-2013		
Test Date	2016-06-09		
The Highest Reported SAR(W/kg)	Body	0.788W/kg	Limit:1.6W/kg(1g)
	Simultaneous	0.853W/kg	

Tested by : Chen Shengkui

Chen Shengkui

Reviewed by : Liu Jun

Liu Jun

Approved by : Zeng Dexin

Zeng Dexin

1. TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Note: the following data is based on the information by the applicant.

1.1 Identification of Applicant

Company Name:	Shenzhen Santiago Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	REITH INTERNATIONAL 11A, LUOHU DISTRICT, SHENZHEN

1.2 Identification of Manufacturer

Company Name:	Shenzhen Santiago Technology Ltd.
Address:	REITH INTERNATIONAL 11A, LUOHU DISTRICT, SHENZHEN

1.3 Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Model Name:	DUO-A1
Trade Name:	DUOSIM
Brand Name:	DUO
Hardware Version:	ST-5106
Software Version:	DuoPlus_v1.2.018
Tx Frequency Bands:	GSM850 : 824.2 ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900 : 1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz Bluetooth 2.1+EDR;Bluetooth 4.0:2402 ~ 2480 MHz
Uplink Modulation	GSM:GMSK Bluetooth: GFSK/π/4-DQPSK/8-DPSK; Bluetooth4.0: GFSK
Antenna type:	Fixed Internal Antenna
Development Stage:	Identical prototype
DTM Capability	Not Support
Hotspot function:	Not Support

1.3.1 Photographs of the EUT

Please refer to the External Photos for the Photos of the EUT

1.3.2 Identification of all used EUTs

The EUT identity consists of numerical and letter characters, the letter character indicates the test sample, and the following two numerical characters indicate the software version of the test sample.

EUT Identity	Hardware Version	Software Version
1#	ST-5106	DuoPlus_v1.2.018

1.4 Applied Reference Documents

Leading reference documents for testing:

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	**47 CFR§2.1093**	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
2	**IEEE 1528-2013**	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
3	**KDB 447498 D01v06**	General RF Exposure Guidance
4	**KDB 865664 D01v01r04**	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
5	**KDB 865664 D02v01r02**	SAR Reporting

1.5 Device Category and SAR Limits

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.

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

2. SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR)

2.1 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 Middle than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

2.2 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:

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

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

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

$$\mathbf{SAR} = C\left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}\right)$$

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

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

Where σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and $|E|$ is the rms electrical field strength.

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

3. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

3.1 The Measurement System

Comosar is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The Comosar system consists of the following items:

- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Phone holder
- Head simulating tissue

The following figure shows the system.

The EUT under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The OpenSAR software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10g mass.

3.2 Probe

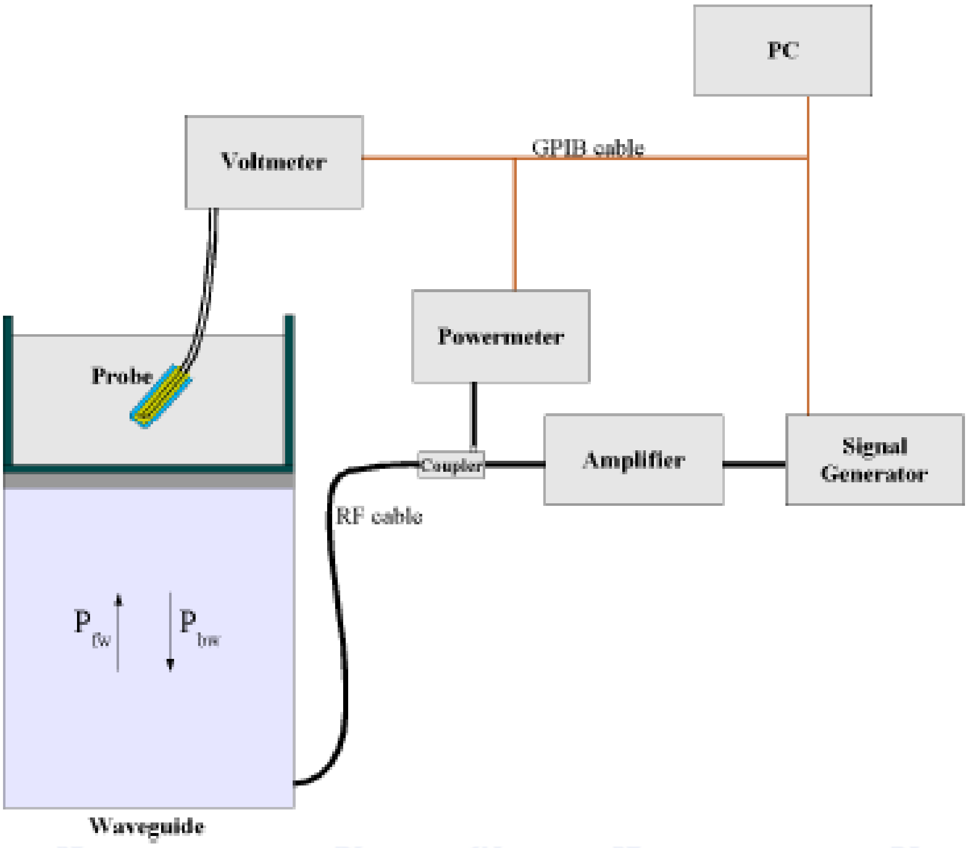
For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 37/08 EP80 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg

- Tip Diameter : 6.5 mm
- Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 2.5mm
- Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 4 mm (repeatability better than +/- 1mm)
- Probe linearity: <0.25 dB
- Axial Isotropy: <0.25 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: <0.25 dB
- Calibration range: 835 to 2500MHz for head & body simulating liquid.

Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the EN 622091 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.



$$SAR = \frac{4\,(P_{fw} - P_{bw})}{ab\delta} \cos^2\left(\pi \frac{y}{a}\right) e^{(2z/\delta)}$$

Where :

Pfw = Forward Power

Pbw = Backward Power

a and b = Waveguide dimensions

ı = Skin depth

Keithley configuration:

Rate = Medium; Filter =ON; RDGS=10; FILTER TYPE =MOVING AVERAGE; RANGE AUTO

After each calibration, a SAR measurement is performed on a validation dipole and compared with a NPL calibrated probe, to verify it.

The calibration factors, CF(N), for the 3 sensors corresponding to dipole 1, dipole 2 and dipole 3 are:

CF(N)=SAR(N)/Vlin(N) (N=1,2,3)

The linearised output voltage Vlin(N) is obtained from the displayed output voltage V(N) using

Vlin(N)=V(N)*(1+V(N)/DCP(N)) (N=1,2,3)

where DCP is the diode compression point in mV.

3.3 Probe Calibration Process

3.3.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. SATIMO Probe calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm²) using an with CALISAR, Antenna proprietary calibration system.

3.3.2 Free Space Assessment Procedure

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm².

3.3.3 Temperature Assessment Procedure

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

Where:

δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

$$\mathbf{SAR} = \mathbf{C}\left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}\right)$$

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

δT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to ΔT/Δt, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. The electric field in the simulated tissue can be used to estimate SAR by equating the thermally derived SAR to that with the E- field component.

Where:

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

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

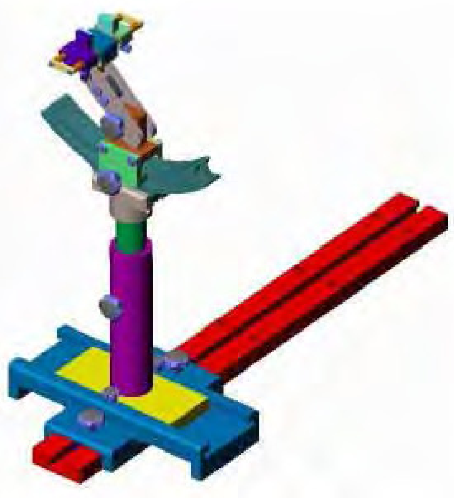
ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

3.4 Phantom

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

3.5 Device Holder

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. In compliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1°.



Device holder

System Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
Delrin	3.7	0.005

4. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. 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. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in below table.

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids

Frequency Band (MHz)	835.00		1900.00	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)				
Deionised Water	50.36	50.20	54.90	40.40
Salt(NaCl)	1.25	0.90	0.18	0.50
Sugar	0.00	48.50	0.00	58.00
Tween 20	48.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEC	0.00	0.20	0.00	1.00
Bactericide	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.10
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DGBE	0.00	0.00	44.92.	0.00
Diethylenglycol monohexylether	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measured dielectric parameters				
Dielectric Constant	41.50	56.10	39.90	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	0.90	0.95	1.42	1.52

Note: Please refer to the validation results for dielectric parameters of each frequency band.

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85033E Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

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Table 1: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Temperature: 22.0~23.8°C, humidity: 54~60%.						
Date	**Freq.(MHz)**	**Liquid Parameters**	**Meas.**	**Target**	**Delta(%)**	**Limit±(%)**
2016-06-09	Body 835	Relative Permittivity(εr):	56.12	56.10	0.04	5
		Conductivity(σ):	0.93	0.95	-2.11	5
2016-06-09	Body 1900	Relative Permittivity(εr):	53.31	53.30	0.02	5
		Conductivity(σ):	1.50	1.52	-1.32	5

5. UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT

The following table includes the uncertainty table of the IEEE 1528. The values are determined by Antennessa.

5.1 UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION FOR HANDSET SAR TEST

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h= c*f/e	i= c*g/ e	k
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+- %)	Prob . Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+- %)	Vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	4.76	N	1	1	1	4.76	4.7	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.01	1.0	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.62	1.6	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.5	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.8	∞
System detection limits	E.2.5	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.5	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.02	N	1	1	1	0.02	0.0	∞
Reponse Time	E.2.7	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.7	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.1	∞
RF ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.7	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.1 5	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E.6.3	0.05	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.0 3	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.8 9	∞
Test sample Related									
Test sample positioning	E.4.2. 1	0.03	N	1	1	1	0.03	0.0 3	N- 1
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1. 1	5.00	N	1	1	1	5.00	5.0 0	N- 1

Output power Power drift - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	4.04	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.33	2.33	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	0.05	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	∞
Liquid conductivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	4.57	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.69	1.13	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	5.00	N	1	0.64	0.43	3.20	2.15	M
Liquid permittivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	3.69	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.28	1.04	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	10.00	N	1	0.6	0.49	6.00	4.90	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				11.55	10.67	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				23.11	21.33	

5.2 UNCERTAINTY FOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

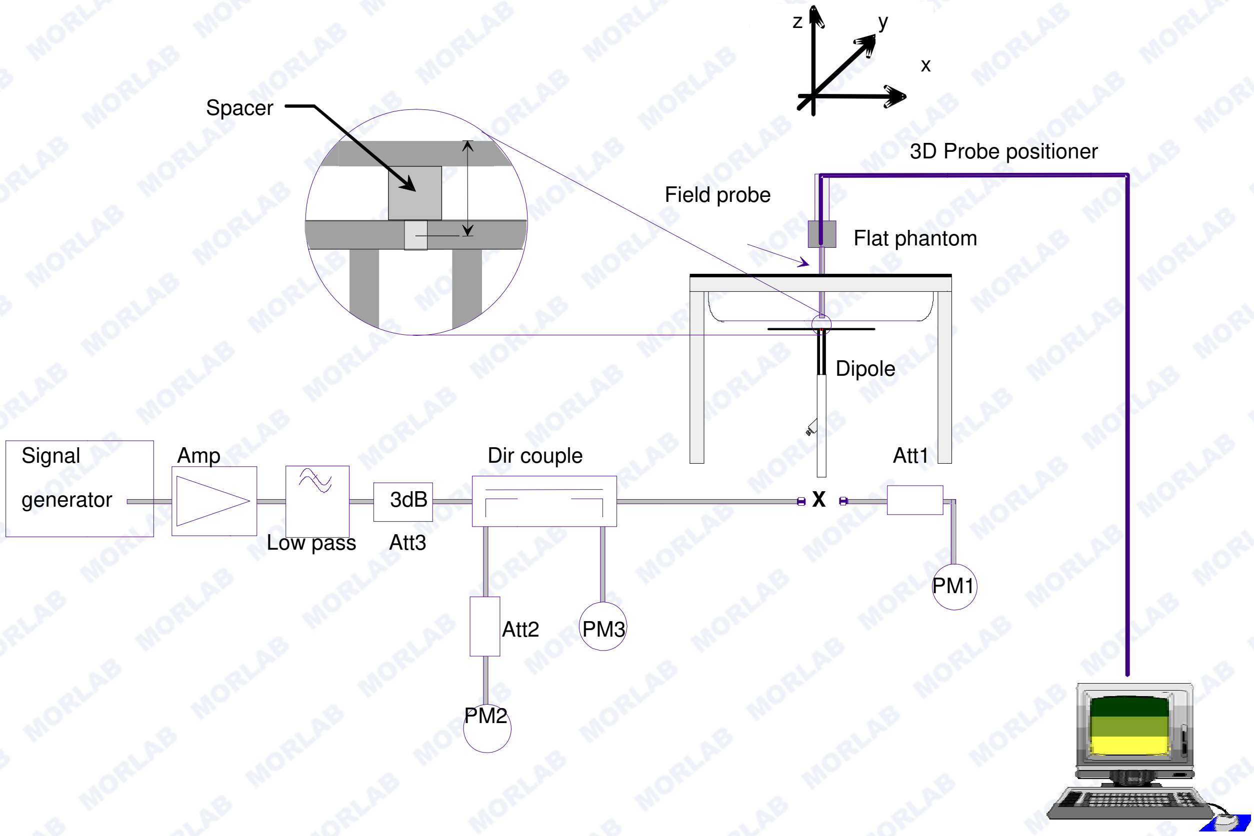
a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h= c*f/e	i= c*g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	4.76	N	1	1	1	4.76	4.7	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.01	1.0	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.62	1.6	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.5	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.8	∞
System detection limits	E.2.5	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.5	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.02	N	1	1	1	0.02	0.0	∞
Reponse Time	E.2.7	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.7	∞

Integration Time	E.2.8	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.1	∞
RF ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.7	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E.6.3	0.05	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Dipole									
Dipole axis to liquid Distance	8,E.4.2	1.00	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	8,6.6.2	4.04	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.33	2.33	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	0.05	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	∞
Liquid conductivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	4.57	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.69	1.13	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	5.00	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	M
Liquid permittivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	3.69	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.28	1.04	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	10.00	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	3.46	2.83	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				8.83	8.37	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				17.66	16.73	

6. SAR MEASUREMENT EVALUATION

6.1 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The power meter PM1 measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz,100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter PM2 is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter PM2.

6.2 Validation Results

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

Frequency	835MHz(B)	1900MHz(B)
Target value (1g)	10.040 W/Kg	42.360 W/Kg
Test value (1g 100 mW input)	0.992 W/kg	4.348 W/kg
Normalized value (1g)	9.92 W/kg	43.48 W/kg

Note: System checks the specific test data please see 37-44.

7. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

7.1 Body-worn Configurations

The body-worn configurations shall be tested with the supplied accessories (belt-clips, holsters, etc.) attached to the device in normal use configuration. The depth of the body tissue was 15.1cm.

For body-worn and other configurations a flat phantom shall be used which is comprised of material with electrical properties similar to the corresponding tissues.

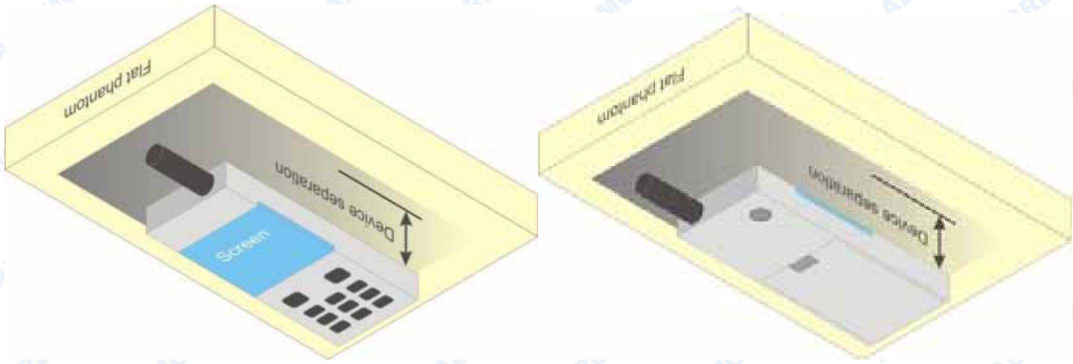


Illustration for Body Worn Position

7.2 Measurement procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors can not directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.3 Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimize measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.

An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1mm step.

The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10 grams and 1 gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

8. MEASUREMENT OF CONDUCTED PEAK OUTPUT POWER

1. GSM Conducted peak output power

Band	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)
GSM 850	128	824.2	33.09
	190	836.6	32.94
	251	848.8	32.87
PCS 1900	512	1850.2	25.35
	661	1880.0	25.30
	810	1909.8	25.61

2. BT+EDR 2.1 peak output power

Band	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)		
			GFSK	π/4-DQPSK	8-DPSK
BT2.1+EDR	0	2402	1.67	0.27	0.34
	39	2441	1.03	-0.42	-0.19
	78	2480	0.26	-1.10	-1.05

Band	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)
			GFSK
BT4.0	0	2402	-4.18
	19	2441	-3.63
	39	2480	-3.61

9. TEST RESULTS LIST

Temperature: 21.0~23.8°C, humidity: 54~60%.						
Phantom Configurations		**Device Test Mode**	**Device Test channel**	**SAR(W/Kg), Peak,1g**	**Scaling Factor**	**Scaled SAR (W/Kg),10g**
5mm Separation	Back upward	GSM850	128	0.717	1.099	0.788
		GSM1900	512	0.535	1.093	0.585
	Face upward	GSM850	128	0.604	1.099	0.664
		GSM1900	512	0.458	1.093	0.501

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel or the channel with the Highest output power satisfy the following conditions, testing of the other channels in the band is not required. (Per KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06)
   ≤ 0.8 W/kg and transmission band ≤ 100 MHz
   ≤ 0.6 W/kg and, 100 MHz < transmission bandwidth ≤ 200 MHz
   ≤ 0.4 W/kg and transmission band > 200 MHz

2. SAR is not required for EDGE mode because its output power is less than that of GPRS mode.

3. Scaling Factor calculation

Band	Tune-up power tolerance(dBm)	SAR test channel Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor
GSM 850	PCL = 5, PWR = 33 ± 0.5	33.09	1.099
PCS 1900	PCL = 0, PWR =25.5 ± 0.5	25.61	1.093

10. REPEATED SAR MEASUREMENT

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz. 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.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

11. MULTIPLE TRANSMITTERS EVALUATION

Stand-alone SAR

Test distance: 5mm			
Band	**Highest power(mW) per tune up**	**1-g SAR test threshold**	**Test required?**
Bluetooth	1.58	[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR	No
			No

Note:

1. The SAR test for BT is not required.

2. The BT stand-alone SAR is not required, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to 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.
   (Max power=1.58 mW; *min. test separation distance=* 10mm for Body; *f*=2.4GHz)
   BT estimated Body SAR =0.065 W/Kg (1g)

3. Per KDB 447498D01v06, Simultaneous Transmission SAR Evaluation procedures is as followed:
   Step 1: If sum of 1 g SAR < 1.6 W/kg, Simultaneous SAR measurement is not required.
   Step 2: If sum of 1 g SAR > 1.6 W/kg, ratio of SAR to peak separation distance for pair of transmitters calculated.
   Step 3: If the ratio of SAR to peak separation distance is ≤ 0.04, Simultaneous SAR measurement is not required.
   Step 4: If the ratio of SAR to peak separation distance is > 0.04, Simultaneous SAR measurement is required and simultaneous transmission SAR value is calculated.
   (The ratio is determined by: (SAR1 + SAR2) ^ 1.5/Ri ≤ 0.04,
   Ri is the separation distance between the peak SAR locations for the antenna pair in mm)

4. Applicable Multiple Scenario Evaluation

Test Position	Main Ant. SARMax (W/Kg)	Bluetooth SAR(W/Kg)	∑1-g SARMax(W/Kg)
			BT&Main Ant
Body SAR	0.788	0.065	0.853

Simultaneous Transmission SAR evaluation is not required for Bluetooth and GSM, because the sum of 1g SARMax is **0.853** W/Kg < 1.6W/Kg for Bluetooth and GSM.
(According to KDB 447498D01v06, the sum of the Highest *reported* SAR of each antenna does not exceed the limit, simultaneous transmission SAR evaluation is not required.)

ANNEX A GRAPH TEST RESULTS

ANNEX B GRAPH TEST RESULTS

ANNEX C SETUP PHOTOS

ANNEX D SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK DATA

MEASUREMENT 1

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2016.05.09

Measurement duration: 9 minutes 30 seconds

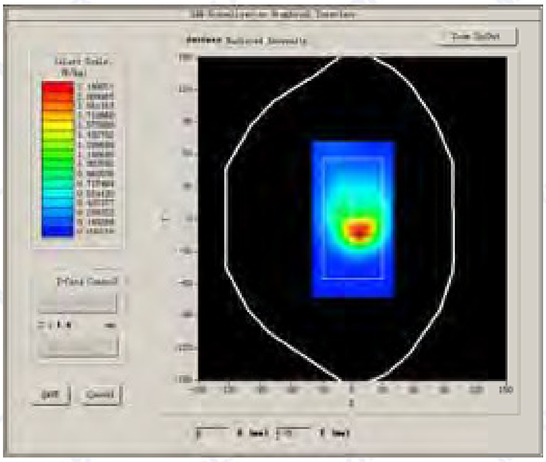
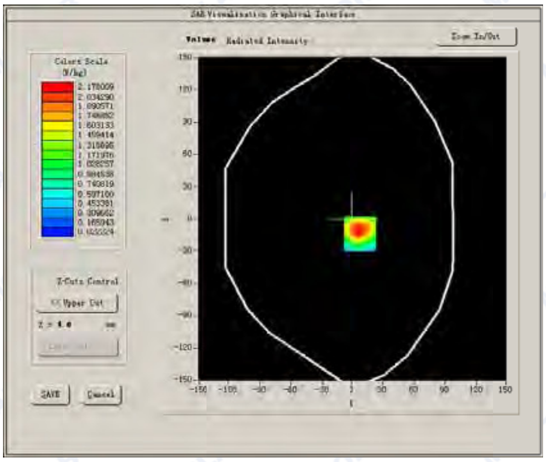
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Flat
Device Position	Body
Band	GSM850
Channels	Low
Signal	GSM

B. SAR Measurement Results

Low Band SAR (Channel 128):

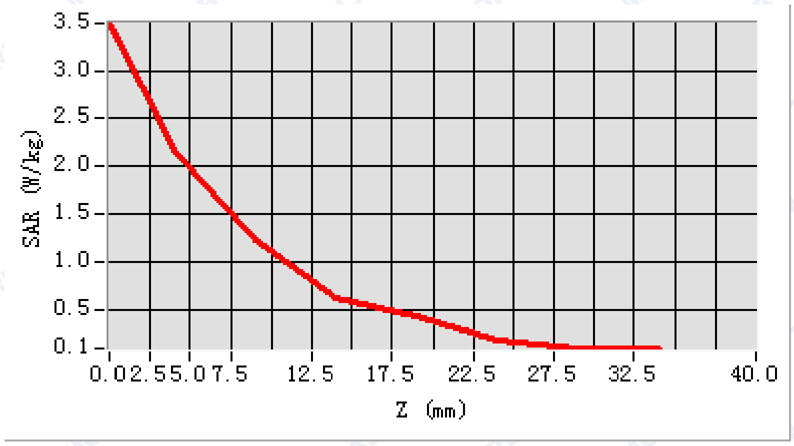
Frequency (MHz)	824.200000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.932524
Conductivity (S/m)	0.932354
Power drift (%)	1.850000
Ambient Temperature:	22.8°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	5.93
Crest factor:	1:8

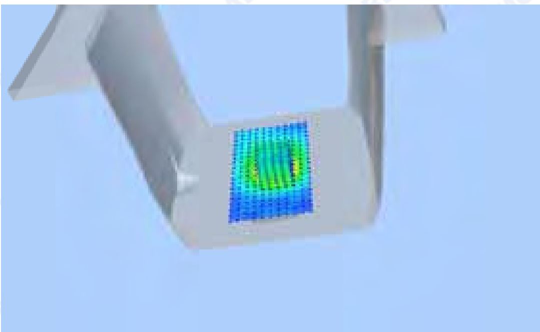
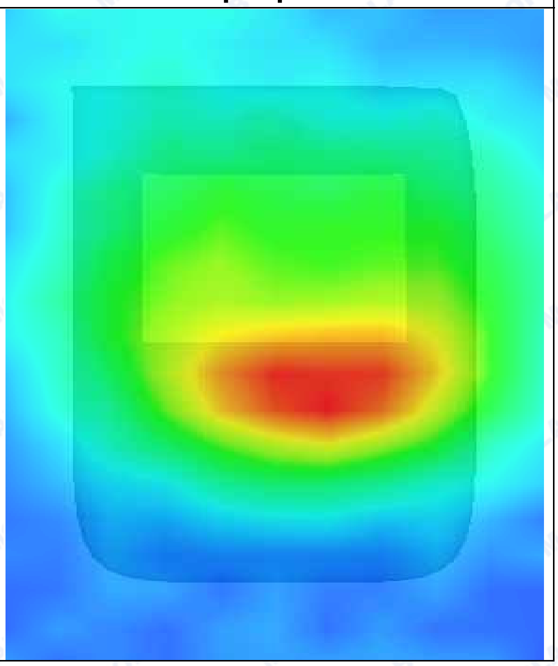
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=-14.00
SAR Peak: 3.55 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.716973
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.171421

Z (mm)	**0.00**	**4.00**	**9.00**	**14.00**	**19.00**	**24.00**	**29.00**
SAR (W/Kg)	**3.4949**	**2.1780**	**1.2283**	**0.6304**	**0.4367**	**0.1831**	**0.0992**



3D screen shot	**Hot spot position**
	

MEASUREMENT 2

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2016.05.09

Measurement duration: 9 minutes 30 seconds

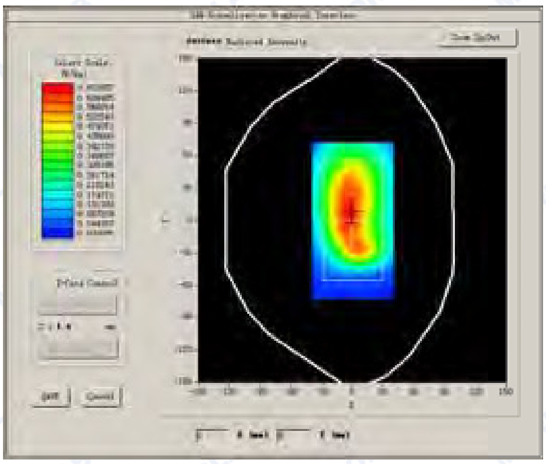
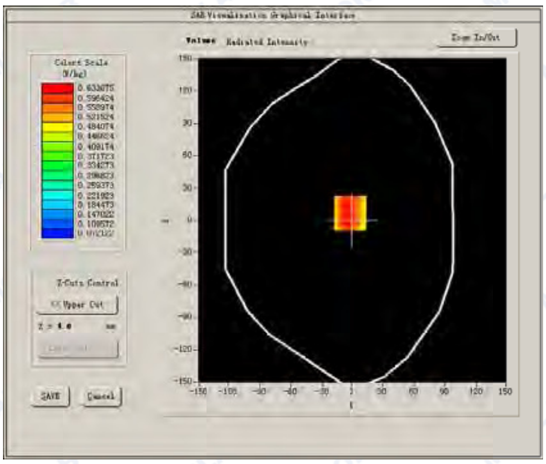
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Flat
Device Position	Body
Band	GSM1900
Channels	High
Signal	GSM

B. SAR Measurement Results

High Band SAR (Channel 810):

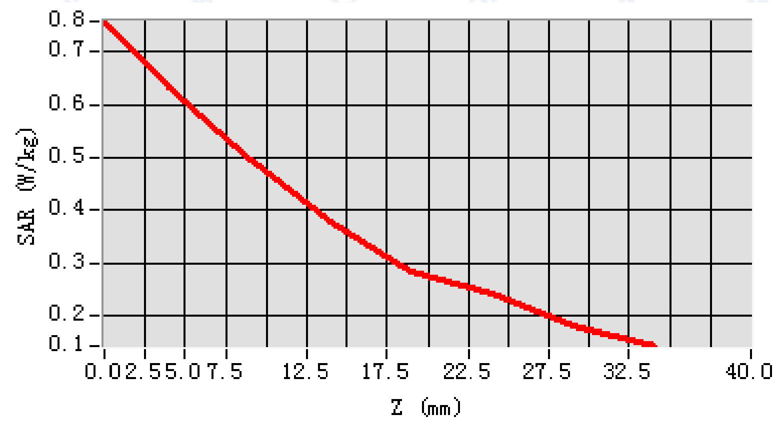
Frequency (MHz)	1909.800000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.302487
Conductivity (S/m)	1.497354
Power drift (%)	0.860000
Ambient Temperature:	22.2°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.6°C
ConvF:	5.53
Crest factor:	1:8

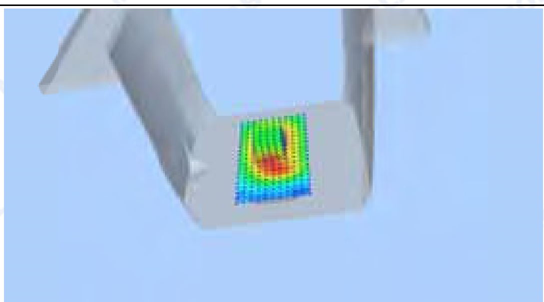
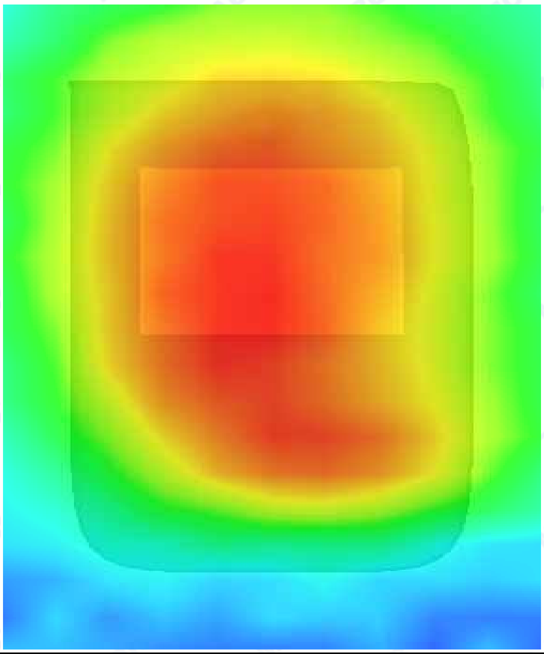
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=-2.00, Y=7.00
SAR Peak: 0.82 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.535195
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.621386

Z (mm)	**0.00**	**4.00**	**9.00**	**14.00**	**19.00**	**24.00**	**29.00**
SAR (W/Kg)	**0.7576**	**0.6339**	**0.4956**	**0.3779**	**0.2844**	**0.2433**	**0.1824**



3D screen shot	**Hot spot position**
	

MEASUREMENT 3

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2016.05.09

Measurement duration: 9 minutes 30 seconds

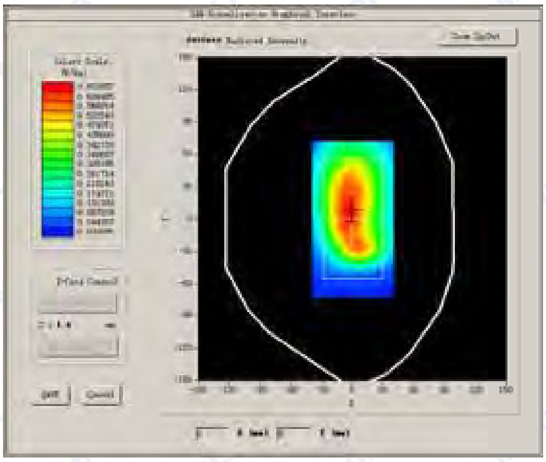
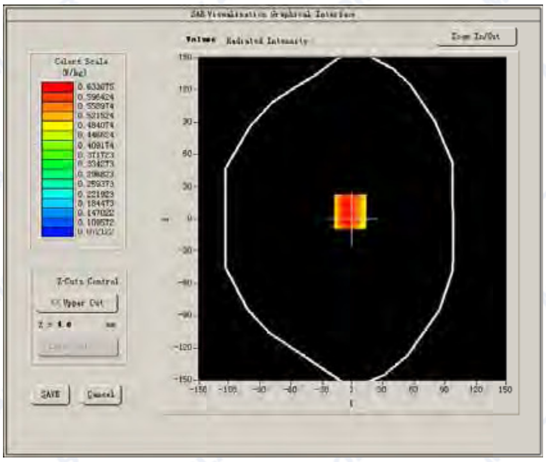
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Flat
Device Position	Body
Band	GSM850
Channels	Low
Signal	GSM

B. SAR Measurement Results

Low Band SAR (Channel 128):

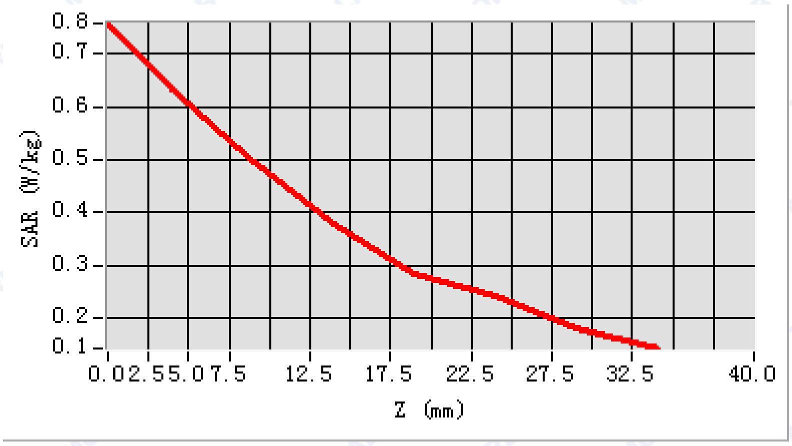
Frequency (MHz)	824.200000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.932524
Conductivity (S/m)	0.932354
Power drift (%)	0.250000
Ambient Temperature:	22.8°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.7°C
ConvF:	5.93
Crest factor:	1:8

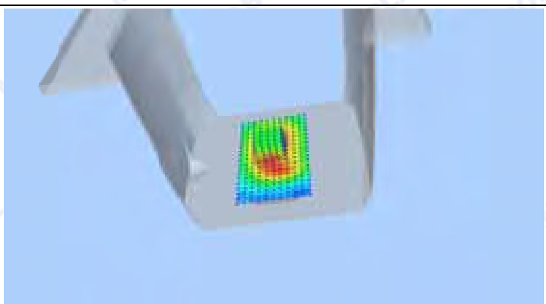
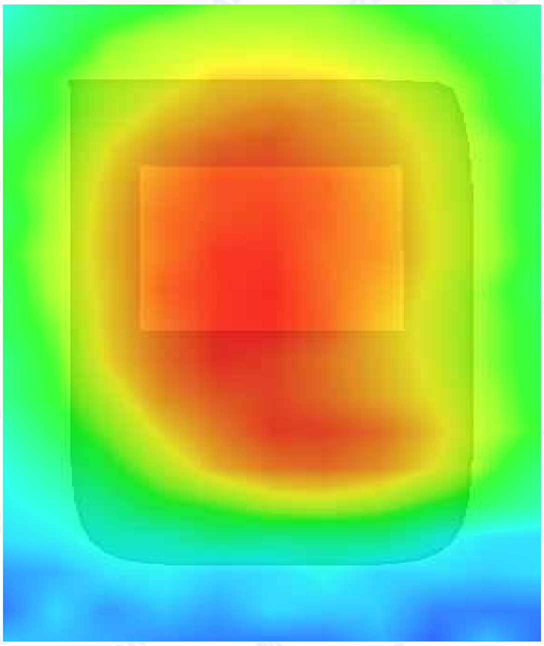
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=-2.00, Y=7.00
SAR Peak: 0.82 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.257695
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.604386

Z (mm)	**0.00**	**4.00**	**9.00**	**14.00**	**19.00**	**24.00**	**29.00**
SAR (W/Kg)	**0.7576**	**0.6339**	**0.4956**	**0.3779**	**0.2844**	**0.2433**	**0.1824**



3D screen shot	**Hot spot position**
	

MEASUREMENT 4

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2016.05.09

Measurement duration: 9 minutes 30 seconds

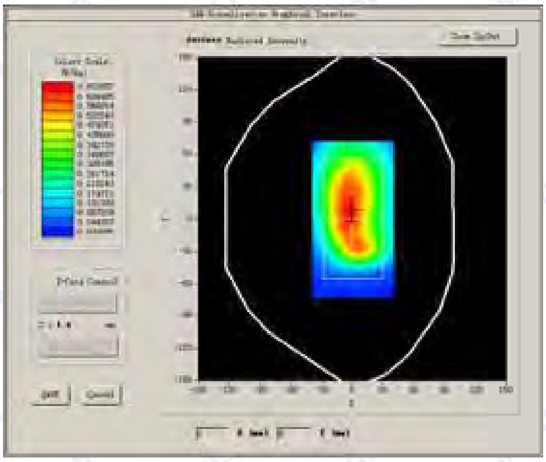
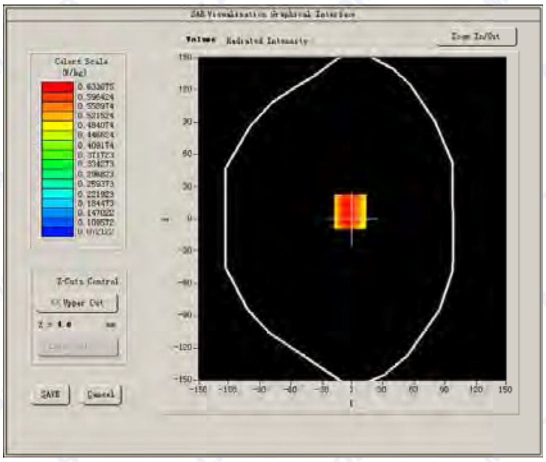
A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Flat
Device Position	Body
Band	GSM1900
Channels	High
Signal	GSM

B. SAR Measurement Results

High Band SAR (Channel 810):

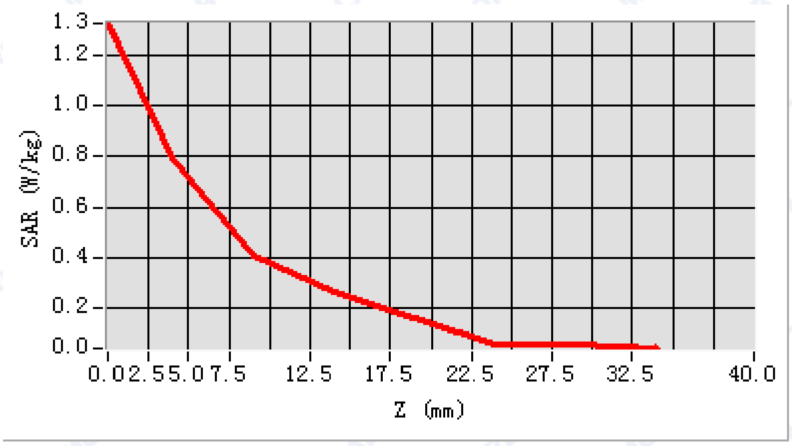
Frequency (MHz)	1909.800000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.302487
Conductivity (S/m)	1.497354
Power drift (%)	1.090000
Ambient Temperature:	22.2°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.6°C
ConvF:	5.53
Crest factor:	1:8

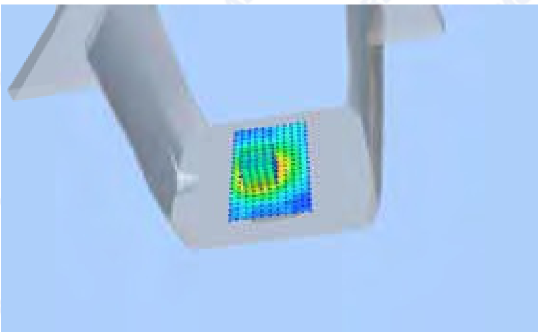
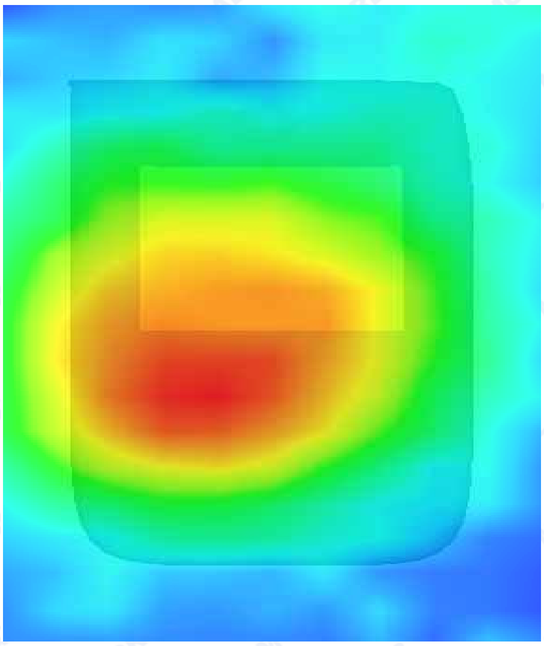
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=-9.00, Y=-16.00
SAR Peak: 0.61 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.118114
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.458034

Z (mm)	**0.00**	**4.00**	**9.00**	**14.00**	**19.00**	**24.00**	**29.00**
SAR (W/Kg)	**1.3223**	**0.7924**	**0.4062**	**0.2650**	**0.1626**	**0.0638**	**0.0616**



3D screen shot	**Hot spot position**
	

ANNEX B GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Identification of the Responsible Testing Laboratory

Company Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Department:	Morlab Laboratory
Address:	FL.3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China
Responsible Test Lab Manager:	Mr. Su Feng
Telephone:	+86 755 36698555
Facsimile:	+86 755 36698525

2. Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Morlab Laboratory
Address:	FL.3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China

3. List of Test Equipments

No.	Instrument	Type	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
1	PC	Dell (Pentium IV 2.4GHz, SN:X10-23533)	(n.a)	(n.a)
2	Network Emulator	Agilent(8960, SN:10752)	2015-6-17	1year
3	Voltmeter	Keithley (2000, SN:1000572)	2015-8-24	1year
4	Synthetizer	Rohde&Schwarz (SML_03, SN:101868)	2015-8-24	1year
5	Amplifier	Nucl udes (ALB216, SN:10800)	2015-8-24	1year
6	Power Meter	Rohde&Schwarz (NRVD, SN:101066)	2015-8-24	1year
7	Probe	Satimo (SN:SN 37/08 EP80)	2015-8-17	1year
8	Phantom	Satimo (SN:SN_36_08_SAM62)	N/A	N/A
9	Liquid	Satimo (Last Calibration:2016-06-09)	N/A	N/A
10	Dipole 835MHz	Satimo (SN 20/08 DIPC 99)	2015-6-20	3year
11	Dipole 1900MHz	Satimo (SN 30/13 DIP1G900-261)	2015-6-20	3year

***** END OF REPORT *****