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PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. 129, Samsung-ro, Maetan dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea	**Date of Testing:** 3/13/2020 - 04/06/2020 **Test Site/Location:** PCTEST, Columbia, MD, USA **Document Serial No.:** 1M2001240012-20-R1.A3L

FCC ID:	**A3LSMG986JPN**
APPLICANT:	**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**

DUT Type:	Portable Handset
Application Type:	Certification
FCC Rule Part(s):	CFR §2.1093
Model:	SC-52A, SCG02, SM-G986DS
Device Serial Numbers:	Pre-Production Samples [SN: 0375M, 0834M, 0928M]

Note: This revised Test Report (S/N: 1M2001240012-20-R1.A3L) supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject device for the same type of testing as indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of it accordingly.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

Randy Ortanez
President

ACCREDITED
TESTING CERT#2041.01

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST 3

2 INTRODUCTION 4

3 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS 5

4 TIME VARYING TRANSMISSION TEST CASES 6

5 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES 8

6 MEASUREMENT TEST SETUP 16

7 TEST CONFIGURATIONS 18

8 CONDUCTED TX CASES 21

9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION 35

10 SAR TEST RESULTS FOR SMART TRANSMIT VALIDATION 37

11 EQUIPMENT LIST 41

12 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES 42

13 CONCLUSION 43

14 REFERENCES 44

APPENDIX A: SAR DIPOLE VERIFICATION PLOTS

APPENDIX B: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

APPENDIX C: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

APPENDIX D: DUT ANTENNA DIAGRAM & SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX E: TEST SEQUENCES

APPENDIX F: PROBE AND DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
LTE Band 12	Voice/Data	699.7 - 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 13	Voice/Data	779.5 - 784.5 MHz
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Voice/Data	824.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1754.3 MHz
LTE Band 41	Voice/Data	2498.5 - 2687.5 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Voice/Data	2412 - 2472 MHz
U-NII-1	Voice/Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Voice/Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Voice/Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Voice/Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz
ANT+	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
MST	Data	555 Hz - 8.33 kHz

1.2 Time-Averaging Algorithm for RF Exposure Compliance

The device under test (DUT) contains:

a. Qualcomm® SM8250 and SDX55M modems supporting 2G/3G/4G WWAN technologies

Qualcomm® SM8250 and SDX55M modems are enabled with Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature. This feature performs time averaging algorithm in real time to control and manage transmitting power and ensure the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with FCC requirements all the time.

The Smart Transmit algorithm maintains the time-averaged transmit power, in turn, time-averaged RF exposure of *SAR_design_target*, below the predefined time-averaged power limit (i.e., P_{limit} for sub-6 radio), for each characterized technology and band.

Smart Transmit allows the device to transmit at higher power instantaneously, as high as P_{max}, when needed, but enforces power limiting to maintain time-averaged transmit power to P_{limit}. The P_{limit} EFS settings and maximum tune up output power P_{max} configured for this DUT for various transmit conditions (Device State Index DSI) are shown in Table 7-1. Note that the device uncertainty for sub-6GHz WWAN is 1.0dB for this DUT and the reserve power margin is 3 dB.

This purpose of the Part 2 report is to demonstrate the DUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement under Tx varying transmission scenarios, thereby validity of Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature implementation in this device. It serves to compliment the Part 0 and Part 1 Test Reports to justify compliance per FCC and ISED.

1.3 Bibliography

Report Type	Report Serial Number
Part 0 Test Report	1M2001240012-19-R1.A3L
Part 1 Test Report	1M2001240012-01-R1.A3L

2 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [22]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (DUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

3 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

3.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

3.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This 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.

Table 3-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT *General Population* (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT *Occupational* (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Peak Spatial Average SAR Head	1.6	8.0
Whole Body SAR	0.08	0.4
Peak Spatial Average SAR Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

1. 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.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. 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.

3.3 Time Averaging Windows for FCC Compliance

Per October 2018 TCB Workshop Notes, the below time-averaging windows can be used for assessing time-averaged exposures for devices that are capable of actively monitoring and adjusting power output over time to comply with exposure limits.

Interim Guidance	Frequency (GHz)	Maximum Averaging Time (sec)
SAR	< 3	100
	3 – 6	60
MPE	6 - 10	30
	10 - 16	14
	16 – 24	8
	24 – 42	4
	42 – 95	2

4 TIME VARYING TRANSMISSION TEST CASES

To validate the time averaging feature and demonstrate the compliance in Tx varying transmission conditions, the following transmission scenarios are covered in the Part 2 test:

1. During a time-varying Tx power transmission: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for Tx power variations in time accurately.
2. During a call disconnect and re-establish scenario: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for history of past Tx power transmissions accurately.
3. During a technology/band handover: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in technology/band.
4. During a DSI (Device State Index) change: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transition from one device state (DSI) to another.
5. During an antenna switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario) or beams (different antenna array configurations).

As described in Part 0 report, the RF exposure is proportional to the Tx power for a SAR characterized wireless device. Thus, feature validation in Part 2 can be effectively performed through conducted (for f < 6GHz) power measurement. Therefore, the compliance demonstration under dynamic transmission conditions and feature validation are done in conducted power measurement setup for transmission scenario 1 through 5.

To add confidence in the feature validation, the time-averaged SAR measurements are only performed for transmission scenario 1 to avoid the complexity in SAR measurement (such as, for scenario 3 requiring change in SAR probe calibration file to accommodate different bands and/or tissue simulating liquid).

The strategy for testing in Tx varying transmission condition is outlined as follows:

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR limits, through <u>time-averaged power</u> measurements
  - Measure conducted Tx power (for *f* < 6GHz) versus time
  - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to get normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform running time-averaging over FCC defined time windows.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for all transmission scenarios (i.e., transmission scenarios 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) at all times.

Mathematical expression:

For < 6 GHz transmission only:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \qquad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \qquad (1b)$$

where, $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$, $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR or 10gSAR* values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission. P_{limit} values are parameters pre-defined in Part 0 and loaded via Embedded File System (EFS) onto the DUT. T_{SAR} is the FCC defined time window for sub-6 radio.

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR limits, through time-averaged SAR measurements. Note as mentioned earlier, this measurement is performed for transmission scenario 1 only.
    - For sub-6 transmission only, measure instantaneous SAR versus time.
    - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to obtain normalized exposure versus time.
    - Perform time averaging over FCC defined time window.
    - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for transmission scenario 1 at all times.

Mathematical expression:

– For < 6 GHz transmission only:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)\_P_{limit} \qquad (3a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \qquad (3b)$$

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR\_P_{limit}$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission.

5 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

5.1 Test sequence determination for validation

Following the FCC recommendation, two test sequences having time-variation in Tx power are predefined for sub-6 (f < 6 GHz) validation:

- Test sequence 1: request DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power, measured P_{max}†, for 80s, then requesting for half of the maximum power, i.e., measured $P_{max}/2$, for the rest of the time.
- Test sequence 2: request DUT's Tx power to vary with time. This sequence is generated relative to measured P_{max}, measured P_{limit} and calculated $P_{reserve}$ (= measured P_{limit} in dBm - *Reserve_power_margin* in dB) of DUT based on measured P_{limit}.

  The details for generating these two test sequences is described and listed in Appendix E.

NOTE: For test sequence generation, "measured P_{limit}" and "measured P_{max}" are used instead of the "P_{limit}" specified in EFS entry and "P_{max}" specified for the device, because the Smart Transmit feature operates against the actual power level of the "P_{limit}" that was calibrated for the DUT. The "measured P_{limit}" accurately reflects what the feature is referencing to, therefore, it should be used during feature validation testing. The RF tune up and device-to-device variation are already considered in Part 0 report prior to determining P_{limit}.

5.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature

For validating the Smart Transmit feature, this section provides the general guidance to select test cases.

5.2.1 Test configuration selection for time-varying Tx power transmission

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of bands, modes, and channels for a given technology. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in one band/mode/channel per technology is sufficient. Two bands per technology are proposed and selected for this testing to provide high confidence in this validation.

The criteria for the selection are based on the P_{limit} values determined in Part 0 report. Select two bands* in each supported technology that correspond to least** and highest*** P_{limit} values that are less than P_{max} for validating Smart Transmit.

* If one P_{limit} level applies to all the bands within a technology, then only one band needs to be tested. In this case, within the bands having the same P_{limit}, the radio configuration (e.g., # of RBs, channel#) and device position that correspond to the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} shown in Part 1 report is selected.

** In case of multiple bands having the same least P_{limit} within the technology, then select the band having the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit}.

*** The band having a higher P_{limit} needs to be properly selected so that the power limiting enforced by Smart Transmit can be validated using the pre-defined test sequences. If the highest P_{limit} in a technology is too high where the power limiting enforcement is not needed when testing with the pre-defined test sequences, then the next highest level is checked. This process is continued within the technology until the second band for validation testing is determined.

5.2.2 Test configuration selection for change in call

The criteria to select a test configuration for call-drop measurement is:

- Select technology/band with least P_{limit} among all supported technologies/bands, and select the radio configuration (e.g., # of RBs, channel#) in this technology/band that corresponds to the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} listed in Part 1 report.
- In case of multiple bands having same least P_{limit}, then select the band having the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report.

This test is performed with the DUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the above band selection will result in Tx power enforcement (i.e., DUT forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$) for longest duration in one FCC defined time window. The call change (call drop/reestablish) is performed during the Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when DUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$). One test is sufficient as the feature operation is independent of technology and band.

5.2.3 Test configuration selection for change in technology/band

The selection criteria for this measurement is, for a given antenna, to have DUT switch from a technology/band with lowest P_{limit} within the technology group (in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit}, then select the band with highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit}) to a technology/band with highest P_{limit} within the technology group, in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit}, then select the band with lowest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report, or vice versa.

This test is performed with the DUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the technology/band switch is performed during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when DUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

5.2.4 Test configuration selection for change in antenna

The criteria to select a test configuration for antenna switch measurement is:

- Whenever possible and supported by the DUT, first select antenna switch configuration within the same technology/band (i.e., same technology and band combination).
- Then, select any technology/band that supports multiple Tx antennas, and has the highest difference in P_{limit} among all supported antennas.
- In case of multiple bands having same difference in P_{limit} among supported antennas, then select the band having the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report.

This test is performed with the DUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band, and antenna change is conducted during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when DUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

5.2.5 Test configuration selection for change in DSI

The criteria to select a test configuration for DSI change test is

- Select a technology/band having the $P_{limit} < P_{max}$ within any technology and DSI group, and for the same technology/band having a different P_{limit} in any other DSI group. Note that the selected DSI transition need to be supported by the device.

This test is performed with the DUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band, and DSI change is conducted during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when DUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

5.3 Test procedures for conducted power measurements

This section provides general conducted power measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 4. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

5.3.1 Time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

This test is performed with the two pre-defined test sequences described in Section 5.1 for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 5.2.1. The purpose of the test is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged SAR (corresponding time-averaged Tx power) does not exceed the FCC limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)).

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{max}, measure P_{limit} and calculate $P_{reserve}$ (= measured P_{limit} in dBm – *Reserve_power_margin* in dB) and follow Section 5.1 to generate the test sequences for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 5.2.1. Both test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 are created based on measured P_{max} and measured P_{limit} of the DUT. Test condition to measure P_{max} and P_{limit} is:
    a. Measure P_{max} with Smart Transmit disabled and callbox set to request maximum power.
    b. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value (3dB for this DUT based on Part 1 report) and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit, establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the DUT's Tx power to be at pre-defined test sequence 1, measure and record Tx power versus time, and then convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (1a)) using measured P_{limit} from above Step 1. Perform running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 5-1 where using 100-seconds time window as an example.

   Note: In Eq.(1a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

   Note: For an easier computation of the running time average, 0 dBm can be added at the beginning of the test sequences the length of the responding time window, for example, add 0dBm for 100-seconds so the running time average can be directly performed starting with the first 100-seconds data using excel spreadsheet. This technique applies to all tests performed in this Part 2 report for easier time-averaged computation using excel spreadsheet.

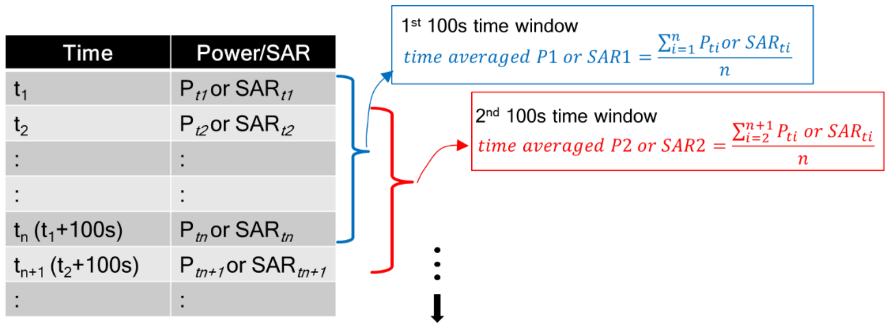


Figure 5-1
Running Average Illustration

3. Make one plot containing:
    a. Instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2,
    b. Requested Tx power used in Step 2 (test sequence 1),
    c. Computed time-averaged power versus time determined in Step 2,
    d. Time-averaged power limit (corresponding to FCC SAR limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0W/kg for 10gSAR) given by

$$Time\ avearged\ power\ limit = meas.P_{limit} + 10 \times \log(\frac{FCC\ SAR\ limit}{meas.SAR\_Plimit}) \qquad (5a)$$

where $meas.P_{limit}$ and $meas.SAR\_Plimit$ correspond to measured power at P_{limit} and measured SAR at P_{limit}.

4. Make another plot containing:
    a. Computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2
    b. FCC $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or FCC $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.
5. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 4 for pre-defined test sequence 2 and replace the requested Tx power (test sequence 1) in Step 2 with test sequence 2.
6. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 5 for all the selected technologies and bands.
7. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shown in Step 3 plot shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq. (5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shown in Step 4 plot shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

5.3.2 Change in call scenario

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature accurately accounts for the past Tx powers during time-averaging when a new call is established.

The call disconnect and re-establishment needs to be performed during power limit enforcement, i.e., when the DUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level, to demonstrate the continuity of RF exposure management and limiting in call change scenario. In other words, the RF exposure averaged over any FCC defined time window (including the time windows containing the call change) doesn't exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for the technology/band selected in Section 5.2.2. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit.
3. Establish radio link with callbox in the selected technology/band.
4. Request DUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then drop the call for ~10 seconds. Afterwards, re-establish another call in the same radio configuration (i.e., same technology/band/channel) and continue callbox requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, convert the measured conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (1a), and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

   NOTE: In Eq.(1a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

5. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
6. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq.(5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

5.3.3 Change in technology and band

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during technology switches and/or band handovers.

Similar to the change in call test in Section 5.3.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the technology and band handover needs to be performed when DUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level (i.e., during Tx power enforcement) to make sure that the DUT's Tx power from previous $P_{reserve}$ level to the new $P_{reserve}$ level (corresponding to new technology/band). Since the P_{limit} could vary with technology and band, Eq. (1a) can be written as follows to convert the instantaneous Tx power in 1gSAR or 10gSAR exposure for the two given radios, respectively:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_1(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_1}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_1} \quad (6a)$$

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_2(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_2}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_2} \quad (6b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt + \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] \leq 1 \quad (6c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power_1(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit_1}*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit_1}* correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of technology1/band1; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit_2}(t)*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit_2}* correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of technology2/band2. Transition from technology1/band1 to the technology2/band2 happens at time-instant 't_1'.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 5.2.3. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit
3. Establish radio link with callbox in first technology/band selected.
4. Request DUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band selected. Continue with callbox requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the full duration of the test.
5. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (6a) and (6b) and corresponding measured P_{limit} values from Step 1 of this section. Perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

   NOTE: In Eq.(6a) & (6b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

6. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
7. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (6c)).

5.3.4 Change in antenna

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during antenna switches from one antenna to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 5.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with antenna switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

NOTE: If the DUT does not support antenna switch within the same technology/band, but has multiple antennas to support different frequency bands, then the antenna switch test is included as part of change in technology and band (Section 5.3.3) test.

5.3.5 Change in DSI

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during DSI switches from one DSI to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 5.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with DSI switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

5.4 Test procedure for time-varying SAR measurements

This section provides general time-varying SAR measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 4. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

To perform the validation through SAR measurement for transmission scenario 1 described in Section 4, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and DUT needs to be calibrated to ensure that the DUT Tx power reacts to the requested power from callbox in a radiated call. It should be noted that when signaling in closed loop mode, protocol-level power control is in play, resulting in DUT not solely following callbox TPC (Tx power control) commands. In other words, DUT response has many dependencies (RSSI, quality of signal, path loss variation, fading, etc.,) other than just TPC commands. These dependencies have less impact in conducted setup (as it is a controlled environment and the path loss can be very well calibrated) but have significant impact on radiated testing in an uncontrolled environment, such as SAR test setup. Therefore, the deviation in DUT Tx power from callbox requested power is expected, however the time-averaged SAR should not exceed FCC SAR requirement at all times as Smart Transmit controls Tx power at DUT.

The following steps are for time averaging feature validation through SAR measurement:

1. "Path Loss" calibration: Place the DUT against the phantom in the worst-case position determined based on Section 5.2.1. For each band selected, prior to SAR measurement, perform "path loss" calibration between callbox antenna and DUT. Since the SAR test environment is not controlled and well calibrated for OTA (Over the Air) test, extreme care needs to be taken to avoid the influence from reflections. The test setup is described in Section 6.2.
2. Time averaging feature validation:
   i For a given radio configuration (technology/band) selected in Section 5.2.1, enable Smart Transmit and set *Reserve_power_margin* to 0 dB, with callbox to request maximum power, perform area scan, conduct pointSAR measurement at peak location of the area scan. This point SAR value, *pointSAR_P_{limit}*, corresponds to point SAR at the measured P_{limit} (i.e., measured P_{limit} from the DUT in Step 1 of Section 5.3.1).

ii Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit. Note, if *Reserve_power_margin* cannot be set wirelessly, care must be taken to re-position the DUT in the exact same position relative to the SAM phantom as in above Step 2.i. Establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the DUT's Tx power at power levels described by test sequence 1 generated in Step 1 of Section 5.3.1, conduct point SAR measurement versus time at peak location of the area scan determined in Step 2.i of this section. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous point SAR vs time data, *pointSAR(t)*, and convert it into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR vs. time using Eq. (3a), re-written below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$$

where, $pointSAR\_P_{limit}$ is the value determined in Step 2.i, and *pointSAR(t)* is the instantaneous point SAR measured in Step 2.ii, $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ is the measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR value listed in Part 1 report.

iii Perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

iv Make one plot containing: (a) time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2.iii of this section, (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

v Repeat 2.ii ~ 2.iv for test sequence 2 generated in Step 1 of Section 5.3.1.

vi Repeat 2.i ~ 2.v for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 5.2.1.

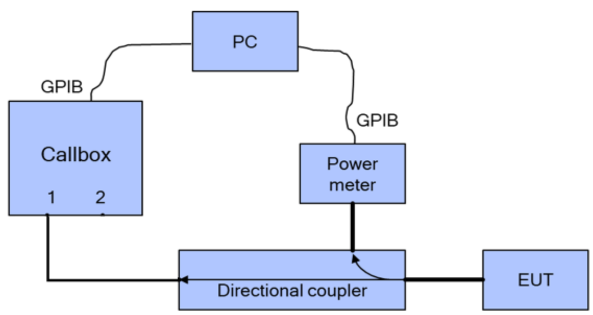
The time-averaging validation criteria for SAR measurement is that, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (3b)).

6 MEASUREMENT TEST SETUP

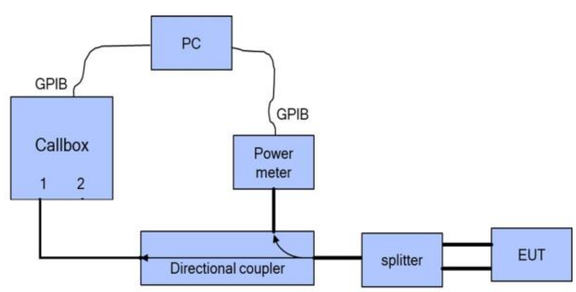
6.1 Conducted Measurement Test setup

The Rohde & Schwarz CMW500 callbox is used in this test. The test setup schematic is shown in Figure 6-1a (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 1) for measurements with a single antenna of DUT, and in Figure 6-1b (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 2) for measurements involving antenna switch. For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the DUT using a directional coupler. For antenna switch measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox used for signaling two different technologies is connected to a combiner, which is in turn connected to a directional coupler. The other end of the directional coupler is connected to a splitter to connect to two RF ports of the DUT corresponding to the two antennas of interest. In the setups, power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the DUT. For all conducted tests, only RF1 COM port of the callbox is used to communicate with the DUT.

All the path losses from RF port of DUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.



(a) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 1



(b) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 2

Figure 6-1
Conducted power measurement setup

Both the callbox and power meter are connected to the PC using GPIB cables. Two test scripts are custom made for automation, and the test duration set in the test scripts is 500 seconds.

For time-varying Tx power measurement, the PC runs the 1st test script to send GPIB commands to control the callbox's requested power versus time, while at the same time to record the conducted power measured at DUT RF port using the power meter. The commands sent to the callbox to request power are:

- 0dBm for 100 seconds
- test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 (defined in Section 5.1 and generated in Section 5.2.1), for 360 seconds
- stay at the last power level of test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 for the remaining time.

Power meter readings are periodically recorded every 100ms. A running average of this measured Tx power over 100 seconds is performed in the post-data processing to determine the 100s-time averaged power.

For call drop, technology/band/antenna switch, and DSI switch tests, after the call is established, the callbox is set to request the DUT's Tx power at 0dBm for 100 seconds while simultaneously starting the 2nd test script runs at the same time to start recording the Tx power measured at DUT RF port using the power meter. After the initial 100 seconds since starting the Tx power recording, the callbox is set to request maximum power from the DUT for the rest of the test. Note that the call drop/re-establish, or technology/band/antenna switch or DSI switch is manually performed when the Tx power of DUT is at $P_{reserve}$ level. See Section 5.3 for detailed test procedure of call drop test, technology/band/antenna switch test and DSI switch test.

6.2 SAR Measurement setup

The measurement setup is similar to normal SAR measurements as described in the Part 1 Test Report. The difference in SAR measurement setup for time averaging feature validation is that the callbox is signaling in close loop power control mode (instead of requesting maximum power in open loop control mode) and callbox is connected to the PC using GPIB so that the test script executed on PC can send GPIB commands to control the callbox's requested power over time (test sequence). The same test script used in conducted setup for time-varying Tx power measurements is also used in this section for running the test sequences during SAR measurements, and the recorded values from the disconnected power meter by the test script were discarded.

As mentioned in Section 5.4, for DUT to follow TPC command sent from the callbox wirelessly, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and the DUT needs to be very well calibrated. Since the SAR chamber is in uncontrolled environment, precautions must be taken to minimize the environmental influences on "path loss".

The DUT is placed in worst-case position according to Table 7-2.

7 TEST CONFIGURATIONS

7.1 WWAN (sub-6) transmission

The P_{limit} values, corresponding to 1.0 W/kg (1gSAR) and 2.5 W/kg (10gSAR) of *SAR_design_target*, for technologies and bands supported by DUT are derived in Part 0 report and summarized in Table 7-1. Note all P_{limit} power levels entered in Table 7-1 correspond to average power levels after accounting for duty cycle in the case of TDD modulation schemes (for e.g., GSM, LTE TDD).

Table 7-1
P_{limit} for supported technologies and bands (P_{limit} in EFS file)

Exposure Scenario:		Body-Worn	Phablet	Phablet	Head	Hotspot	Phablet	Maximum Tune-up Output Power*
Averaging Volume:		1g	10g	10g	1g	1g	10g	
Spacing:		15 mm	6, 8, 11 mm	0 mm	0 mm	10 mm	0 mm	
DSI:		0	0	1	2	3	4	
Technology/Band	Antenna	**Plimit corresponding to 1W/kg / 2.5 W/kg (1g/10g SAR_design_target)**						Pmax
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850 MHz	A	31.2	31.2	29.6	32.3	29.6	29.6	24.8
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900 MHz	A	26.1	26.1	18.8	34.0	18.8	18.8	21.3
UMTS B5	A	30.5	30.5	26.8	31.4	26.8	26.8	23.0
LTE FDD B12	A	31.3	31.3	29.2	33.6	29.2	29.2	23.0
LTE FDD B13	A	30.4	30.4	27.4	31.7	27.4	27.4	23.0
LTE FDD B5	A	31.0	31.0	27.0	31.6	27.0	27.0	23.0
LTE FDD B4	A	25.0	25.0	19.5	31.6	19.5	19.5	22.5
LTE TDD B41	B	27.3	27.3	21.5	33.1	19.0	21.5	22.0

* Maximum tune up target power, P_{max}, is configured in NV settings in DUT to limit maximum transmitting power. This power is converted into peak power in NV settings for TDD schemes. The DUT maximum allowed output power is equal to P_{max} + 1 dB device uncertainty.

Based on selection criteria described in Section 5.2.1, the selected technologies/bands for testing time-varying test sequences are highlighted in yellow in Table 7-1. Per the manufacturer, the *Reserve_power_margin* (dB) is set to 3dB in EFS, and is used in Part 2 test.

The radio configurations used in Part 2 test for selected technologies, bands, DSIs and antennas are listed in Table 7-2. The corresponding worst-case radio configuration 1gSAR or 10gSAR values for selected technology/band/DSI are extracted from Part 1 report and are listed in the last column of Table 7-2.

Based on equations (1a), (2a), (3a) and (4a), it is clear that Part 2 testing outcome is normalized quantity, which implies that it can be applied to any radio configuration within a selected technology/band/DSI. Thus, as long as applying the worst-case SAR obtained from the worst radio configuration in Part 1 testing to calculate time-varying SAR exposure in equations (1a), (2a), (3a) and (4a), the accuracy in compliance demonstration remains the same. Therefore, there may be some differences between the radio configuration selected for Part 2 testing and the radio configuration associated with worst-case SAR obtained in the Part 1 evaluation.

Table 7-2
Radio configurations selected for Part 2 test

Test Case #	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	Part 1 worst Case Measured SAR at Plimit (W/kg)
1	Test Sequence 1	LTE	B4	A	3	20175	1732.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	1.080
2	Test Sequence 2					20175	1732.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK		
3	Test Sequence 1		B41	B	3	39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	0.768
4	Test Sequence 2					39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK		
5	Test Sequence 1	GPRS	1900	A	3	810	1909.8	-	GPRS, 4 Tx	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	0.782
6	Test Sequence 2					810	1909.8	-	GPRS, 4 Tx		
7	Change in Call	GPRS	1900	A	3	810	1909.8	-	GPRS, 4 Tx	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	0.782
8	Tech/Band Switch	LTE	B4	A	3	20175	1732.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	1.080
		GPRS	1900	A	3	810	1909.8	-	GPRS, 4 Tx	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	0.782
9	Antenna Switch	LTE	B41	B	3	39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	0.768
			B4	A	3	20175	1732.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	1.080
10	DSI Switch	LTE	B41	B	3	39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	0.768
				B	1	39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Phablet, Bottom Edge, 0 mm	2.67*

*Indicates 10g SAR

Note that the DUT has a proximity sensor to manage extremity exposure, which is represented using DSI = 1; the head exposure can be distinguished through audio receiver mode, represented as DSI = 2; similarly, the hotspot exposure is distinguished via hotspot mode, represented as DSI = 3; the exposure for headset jack active scenario is represented using DSI = 4 and is managed as the same exposure condition as extremity exposure at 0 mm; DSI = 0 represents all other exposures which cannot be distinguished, thus, in this case, the maximum 1gSAR and/or 10gSAR among all remaining exposure scenarios or the minimum *Plimit* among all remaining exposure scenarios (i.e., body worn 1gSAR evaluation at 15mm spacing, phablet 10gSAR extremity evaluation at 6~11mm spacing, phablet 10gSAR extremity evaluation at 0mm spacing for left and right surfaces) is used in Smart Transmit feature for time averaging operation.

Based on the selection criteria described in Section 5.2, the radio configurations for the Tx varying transmission test cases listed in Section 4 are:

1. Technologies and bands for time-varying Tx power transmission: The test case 1~6 listed in Table 7-2 are selected to test with the test sequences defined in Section 5.1 in both time-varying conducted power measurement and time-varying SAR measurement.

2. Technology and band for change in call test: GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900 having the lowest P_{limit} among all technologies and bands (test case 7 in Table 7-2) is selected for performing the call drop test in conducted power setup.

3. Technologies and bands for change in technology/band test: Following the guidelines in Section 5.2.3, test case 8 in Table 7-2 is selected for handover test from a technology/band within one technology group (LTE Band 4, DSI=3, antenna A), to a technology/band in the same DSI within another technology group (GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900, DSI=3, antenna A) in conducted power setup.

4. Technologies and bands for change in antenna: Based on selection criteria in Section 5.2.4, for a given DSI=3, test case 9 in Table 7-2 is selected for time window switch between Antenna B (LTE 41, AntennaB) and Antenna A (LTE 4, Antenna A) in conducted power setup.

5. Technologies and bands for change in DSI: Based on selection criteria in Section 5.2.5, for a given technology and band, test case 10 in Table 7-2 is selected for DSI switch test by establishing a call in LTE Band 41 in DSI=3, and then handing over to DSI = 1 exposure scenario in conducted power setup.

7.2 P_{limit} and P_{max} measurement results

The measured P_{limit} for all the selected radio configurations given in Table 7-2 are listed in below Table 7-3. P_{max} was also measured for radio configurations selected for testing time-varying Tx power transmission scenarios in order to generate test sequences following the test procedures in Section 5.1.

Table 7-3
Measured P_{limit} and P_{max} of selected radio configurations

Test Case #	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	EFS Plimit [dBm]	Tune-up Pmax [dBm]	Measured Plimit [dBm]	Measured Pmax [dBm]
1	Test Sequence 1	LTE	B4	A	3	20175	1732.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	19.5	22.5	20.14	23.13
2	Test Sequence 2					20175	1732.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK		19.5	22.5	20.14	23.13
3	Test Sequence 1		B41	B	3	39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	19.0	22.0	19.47	21.82
4	Test Sequence 2					39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK		19.0	22.0	19.47	21.82
5	Test Sequence 1	GPRS	1900	A	3	810	1909.8	-	GPRS, 4 Tx	Hotspot, bottom edge, 10 mm	18.8	20.3	19.13	20.28
6	Test Sequence 2					810	1909.8	-	GPRS, 4 Tx		18.8	20.3	19.13	20.28
7	Change in Call	GPRS	1900	A	3	810	1909.8	-	GPRS, 4 Tx	-	18.8	20.3	19.13	20.28
8	Tech/Band Switch	LTE	B4	A	3	20175	1732.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	-	19.5	22.5	20.14	23.13
		GPRS	1900	A	3	810	1909.8	-	GPRS, 4 Tx	-	18.8	20.3	19.13	20.28
9	Antenna Switch	LTE	B41	B	3	39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	-	19.0	22.0	19.47	21.82
			B4	A	3	20175	1732.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	-	19.5	22.5	20.14	23.13
10	DSI Switch	LTE	B41	B	3	39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	-	19.0	22.0	19.47	21.82
				B	1	39750	2506	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	-	21.5	22.0	21.93	21.82

Note: The device uncertainty of P_{max} is +/- 1 dB as provided by manufacturer.

Note: The above P_{max} value for GPRS1900 is for 4 Tx Slots

8 CONDUCTED TX CASES

8.1 Time-varying Tx Power Case

The measurement setup is shown in Figure 6-1.The purpose of the time-varying Tx power measurement is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged Tx power when represented in time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR values does not exceed FCC limit as shown in Eq. (1a) and (1b), rewritten below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \quad \text{(1a)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad \text{(1b)}$$

where, $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$, $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* and *10gSAR* values at P_{limit} reported in Part 1 test (listed in Table 7-2 of this report as well).

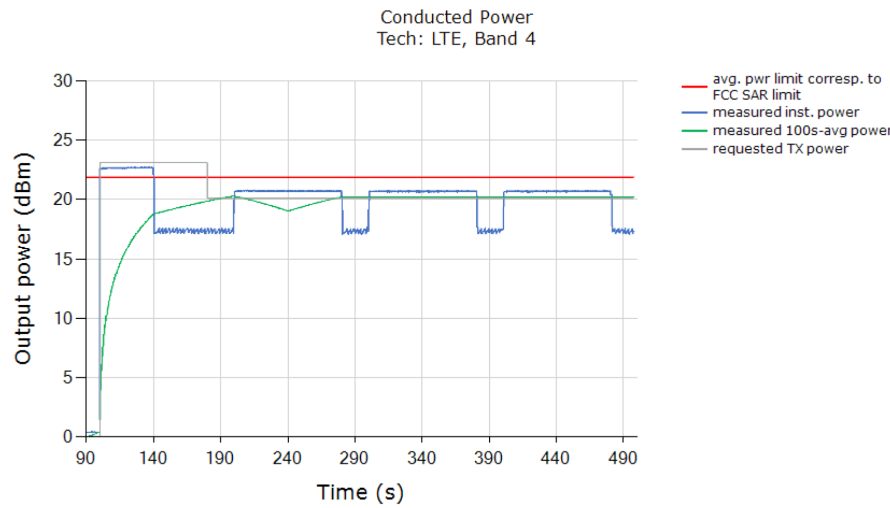
Following the test procedure in Section 5.3, the conducted Tx power measurement for all selected configurations are reported in this section. In all the conducted Tx power plots, the dotted line represents the requested power by callbox (test sequence 1 or test sequence 2), the blue curve represents the instantaneous conducted Tx power measured using power meter, the green curve represents time-averaged power and red line represents the conducted power limit that corresponds to FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Similarly, in all the 1g or 10gSAR plots (when converted using Eq. (1a)), the green curve represents the 100s/60s-time averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR value calculated based on instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR; and the red line limit represents the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

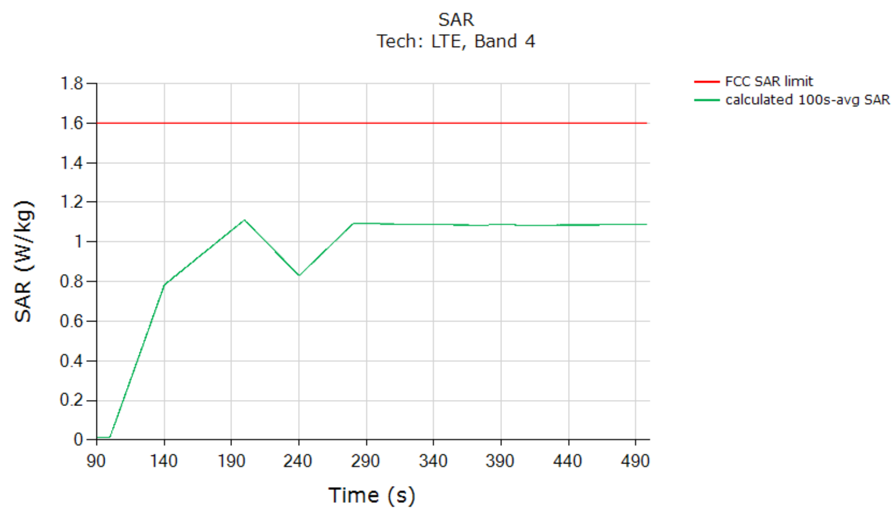
Time-varying Tx power measurements were conducted on test cases #1 ~ #6 in Table 7-2, by generating test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 given in APPENDIX E: using measured P_{limit} and measured P_{max} (last two columns of Table 7-3) for each of these test cases. Measurement results for test cases #1 ~ #6 are given in Sections 8.1.1-8.1.3.

8.1.1 LTE Band 4

<u>Test result for test sequence 1:</u>

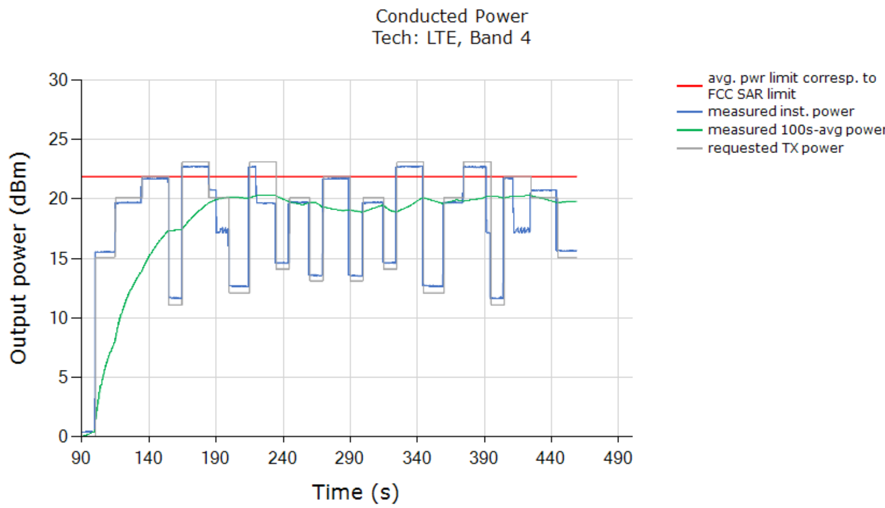


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

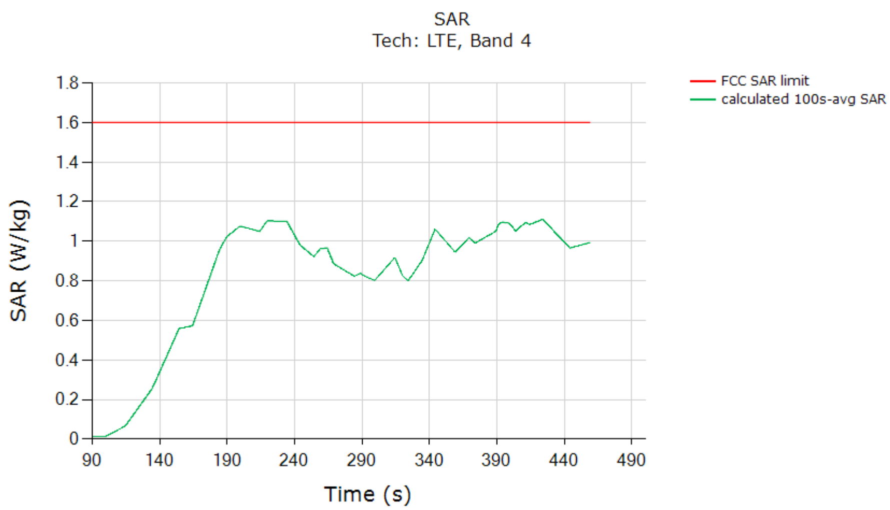


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	1.110
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



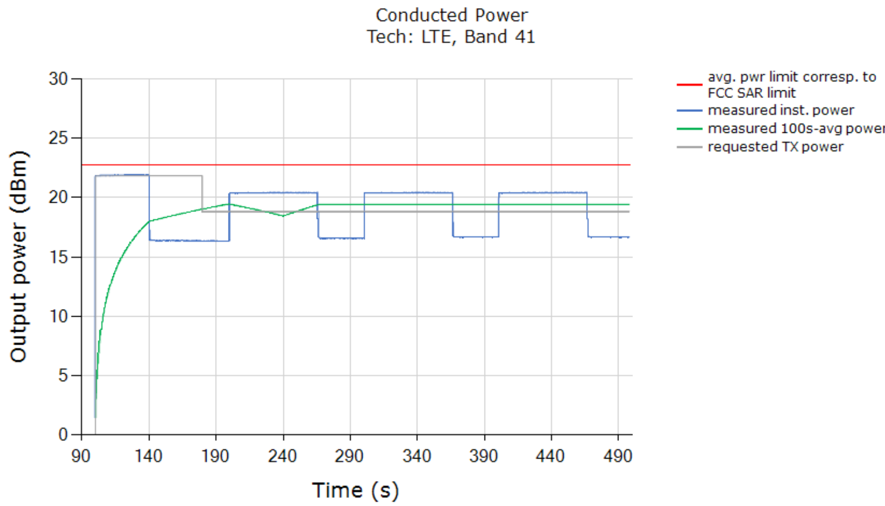
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



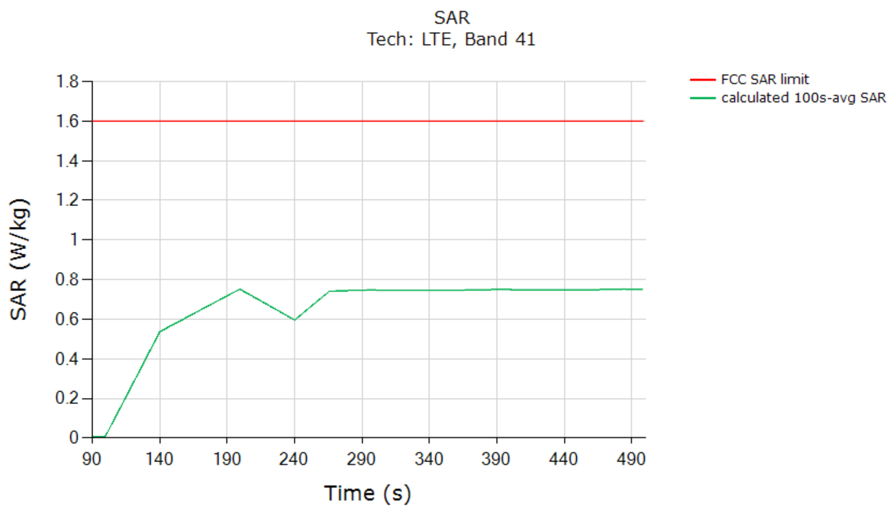
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	1.110
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

8.1.2 LTE Band 41

Test result for test sequence 1:

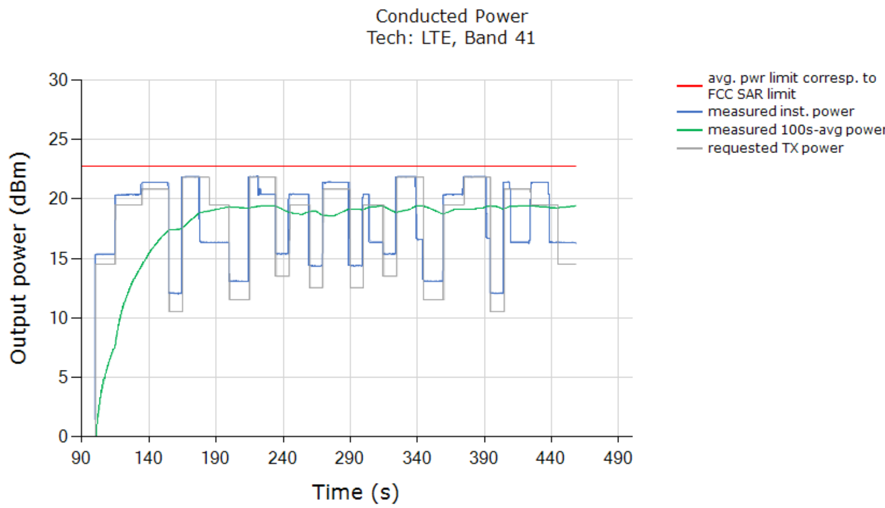


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

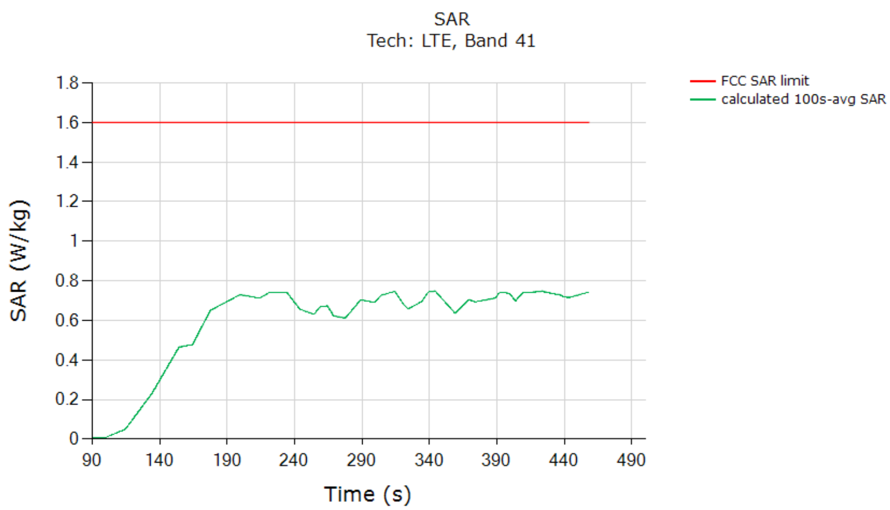


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.751
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



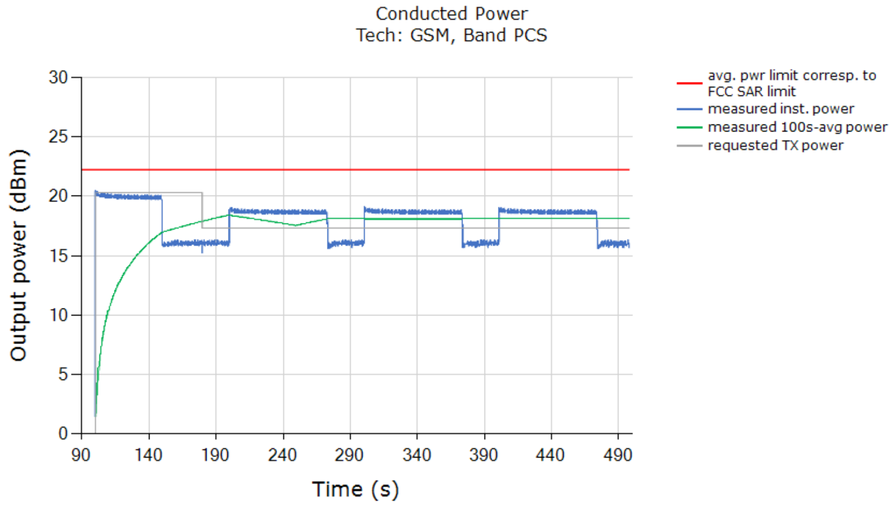
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



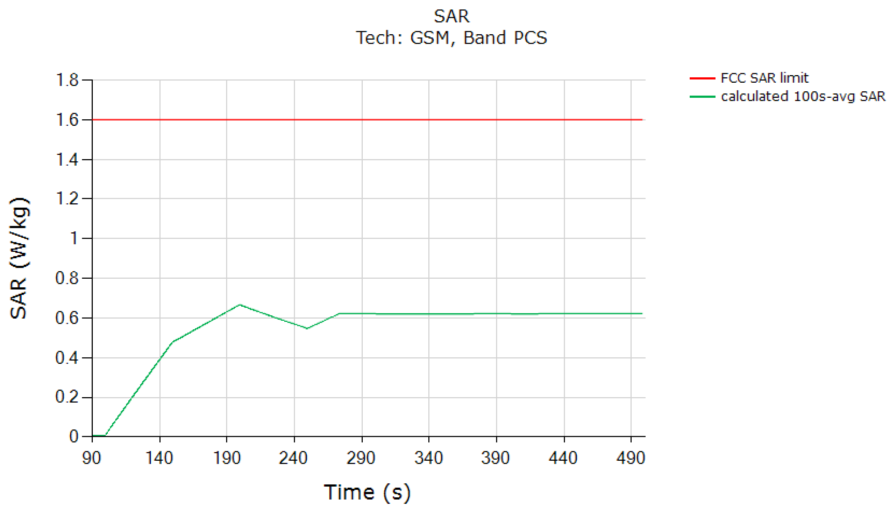
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.747
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

8.1.3 GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900

Test result for test sequence 1:

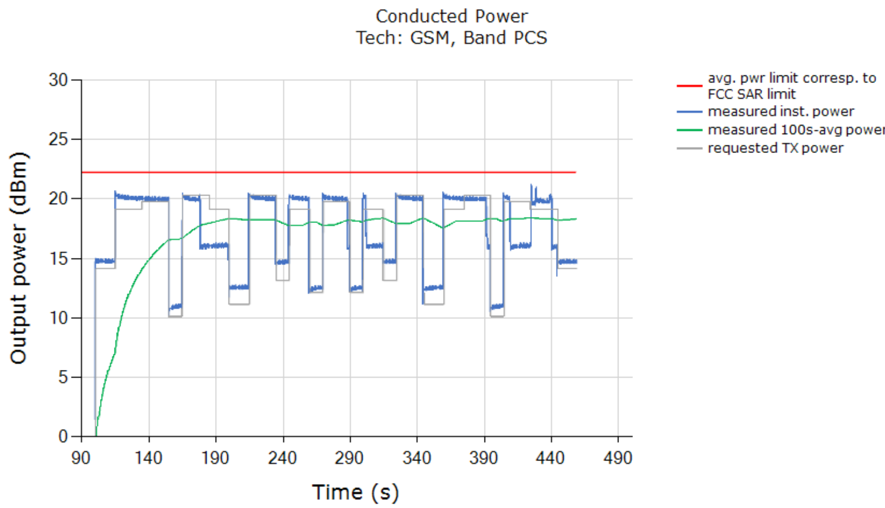


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

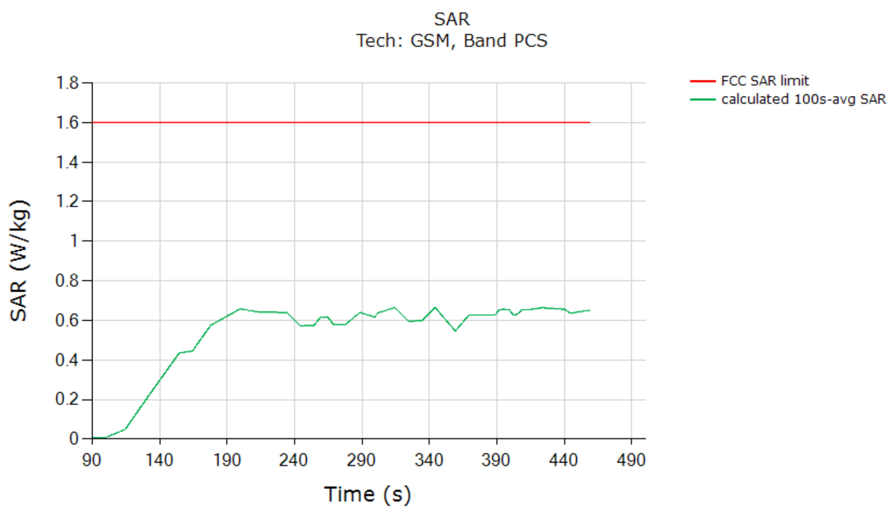


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.667
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

Test result for test sequence 2:



Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



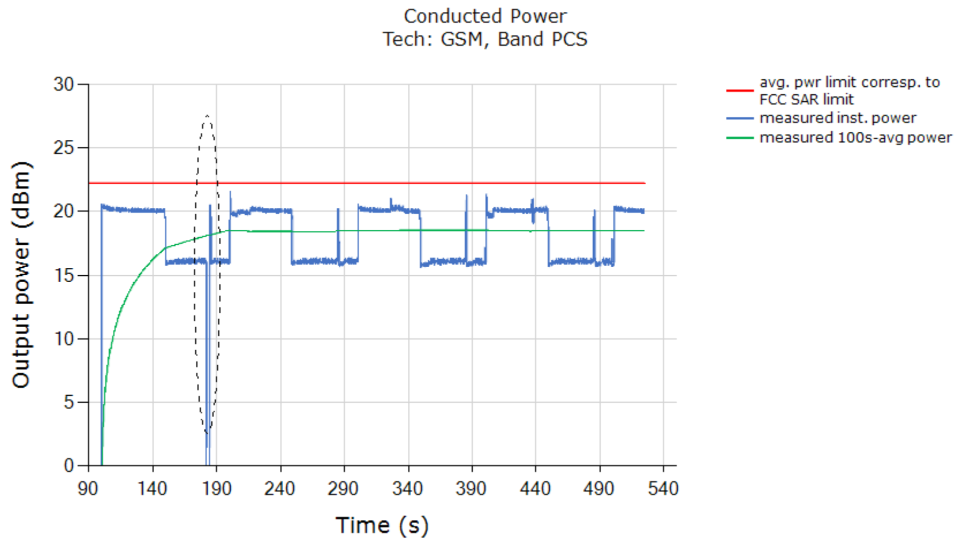
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.664
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

8.2 Call Drop Test Case

This test was measured with GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900, Antenna 3, DSI=3, and with callbox requesting maximum power. The call drop was manually performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region). The measurement setup is shown in Figure 6-1. The detailed test procedure is described in Section 5.3.2.

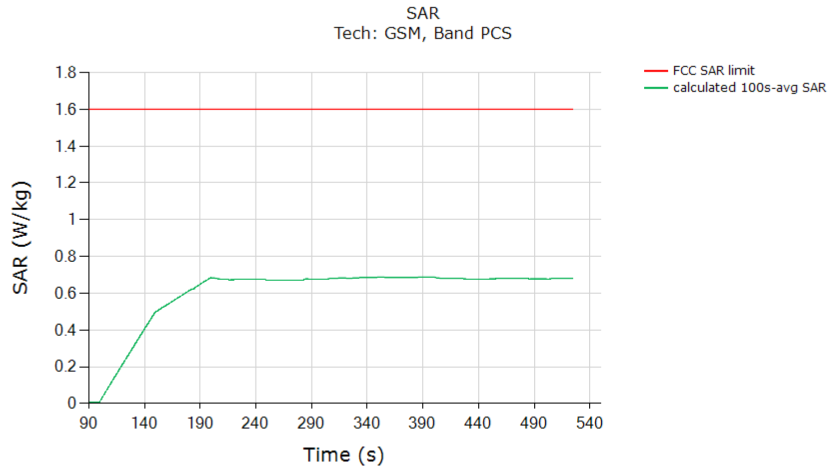
Call drop test result:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power kept the same $P_{reserve}$ level of GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900 after the call was re-established:



Plot Notes: The power level after the change in call kept the same $P_{reserve}$ level of GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900. The conducted power plot shows expected Tx transition.

Plot 2: Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.686
Validated	

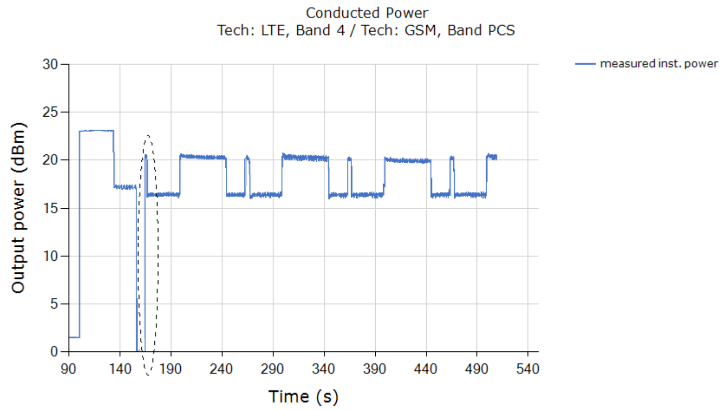
The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in call change scenario.

8.3 Change in Technology/Band Test Case

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with a technology switch from LTE 4, Antenna A, DSI = 3 to GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900, Antenna A, DSI = 3. Following procedure detailed in Section 5.3.3, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1, the technology/band switch was performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region).

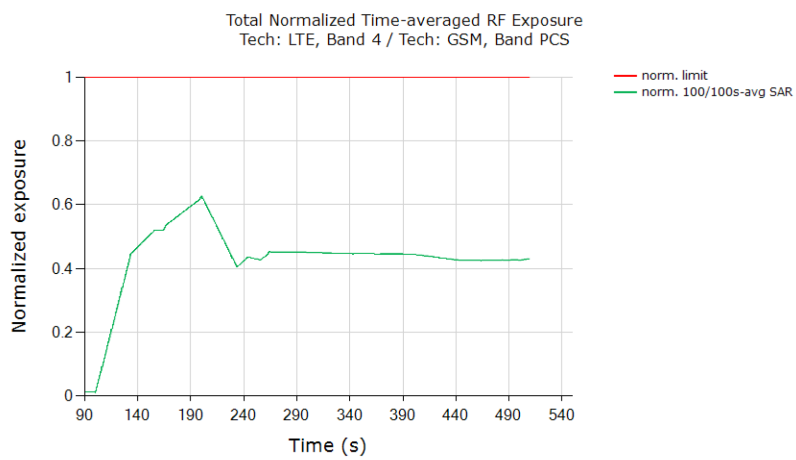
<u>Test result for change in technology/band:</u>

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed from LTE 4, Antenna A, DSI =3 $P_{reserve}$ level to GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900, Antenna A, DSI = 3 $P_{reserve}$ level (within 1 dB device uncertainty):



Note: As per Part 1 report, *Reserve_power_margin* = 3dB. Based on Table 7-1, EFS *Plimit* = 19.5dBm for LTE B4 (DSI=3), and EFS *Plimit* = 18.8 dBm for GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900 (DSI=3), it can be seen from above plot that the difference in *Preserve* (= *Plimit – 3dB Reserve_power_margin*) power level corresponds to the expected difference in *Plimit* levels of 0.7dB (within 1dB of sub6 radio design related uncertainty). Therefore, the conducted power plot shows expected transition in Tx power.

Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the normalized FCC limit of 1.0:



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized SAR limit	1.0
Max 100s-time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.627
Validated	

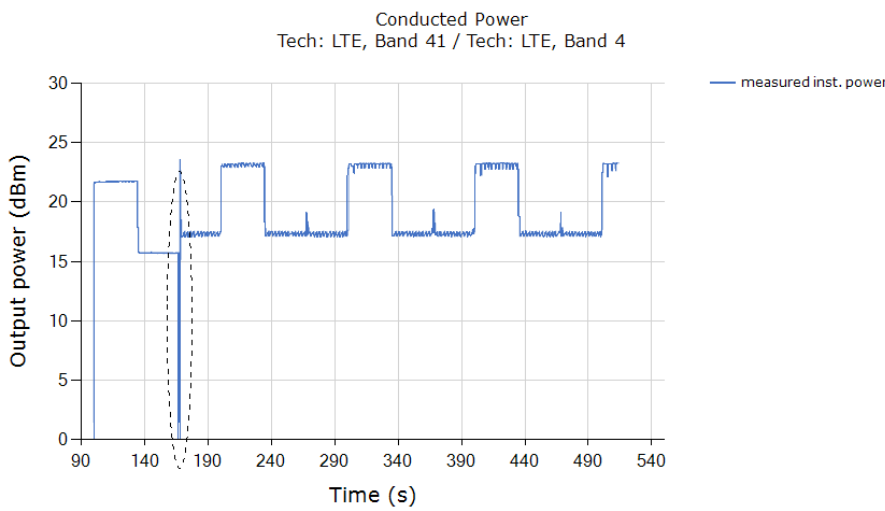
The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in technology/band switch scenario.

8.4 Change in Antenna Test Case

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with an antenna switch from LTE 41, Antenna B, DSI = 3 to LTE 4, Antenna A, DSI = 3. Following procedure detailed in Section 5.3.3, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1, the technology/band switch was performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region).

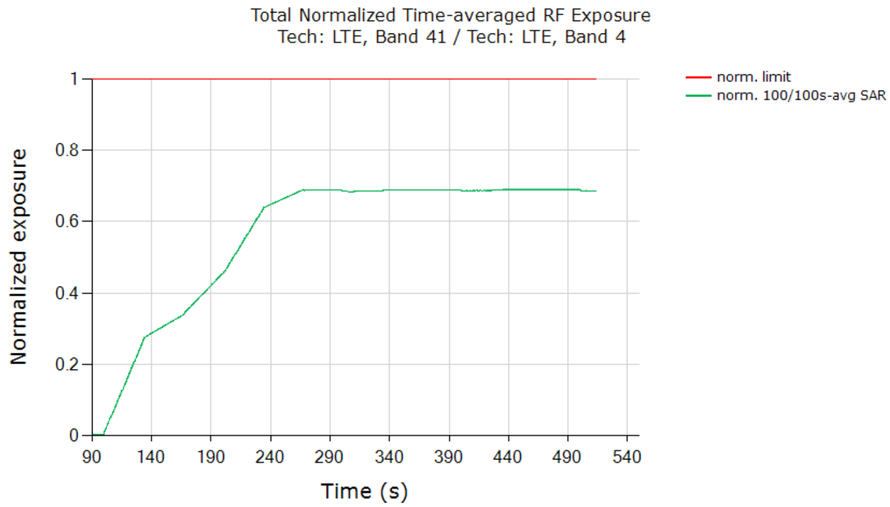
Test result for change in technology/band:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed from LTE 41, Antenna B, DSI =3 $P_{reserve}$ level to LTE Band 4, Antenna A, DSI = 3 $P_{reserve}$ level (within 1 dB device uncertainty):



Note: As per Part 1 report, *Reserve_power_margin* = 3dB. Based on Table 7-1, EFS *Plimit* = 19.0dBm for LTE B41 (DSI=3), and 19.5dBm for LTE B4 (DSI=3), it can be seen from above plot that the difference in *Preserve* (= *Plimit – 3dB Reserve_power_margin*) power level corresponds to the expected difference in *Plimit* levels of 0.5 dB (within 1dB of sub6 radio design related uncertainty). Therefore, the conducted power plot shows expected transition in Tx power.

Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the normalized FCC limit of 1.0:



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized SAR limit	1.0
Max 100s-time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.691
Validated	

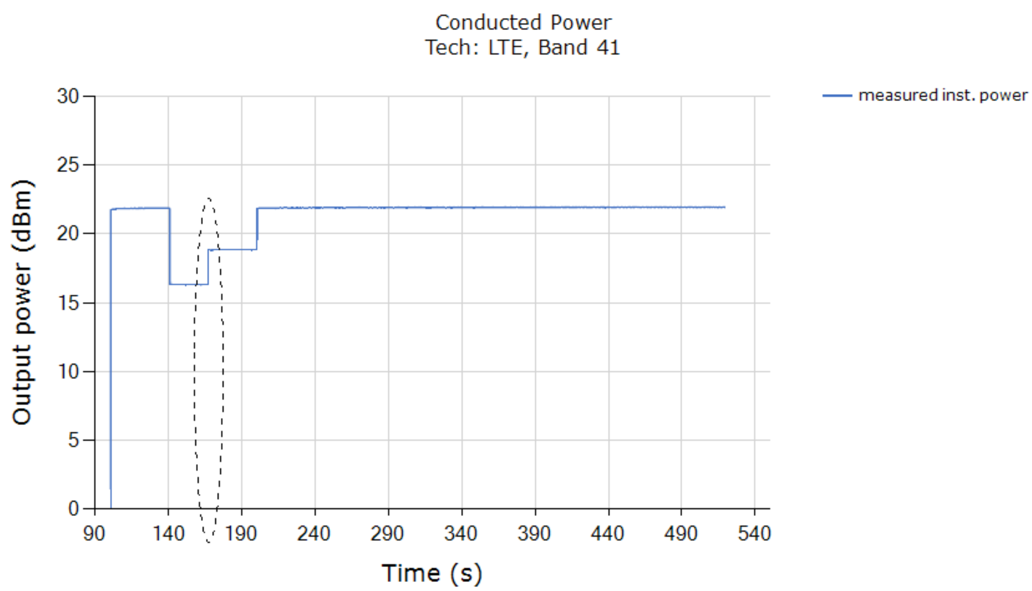
The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in technology/band switch scenario.

8.5 DSI Switch Test Case

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with DSI switch from LTE 41 DSI = 3 (hotspot) to DSI = 1 (grip sensor triggered). Following procedure detailed in Section 5.3.5 using the measurement setup shown in Figure 6-1, the DSI switch was performed when the DUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black circle).

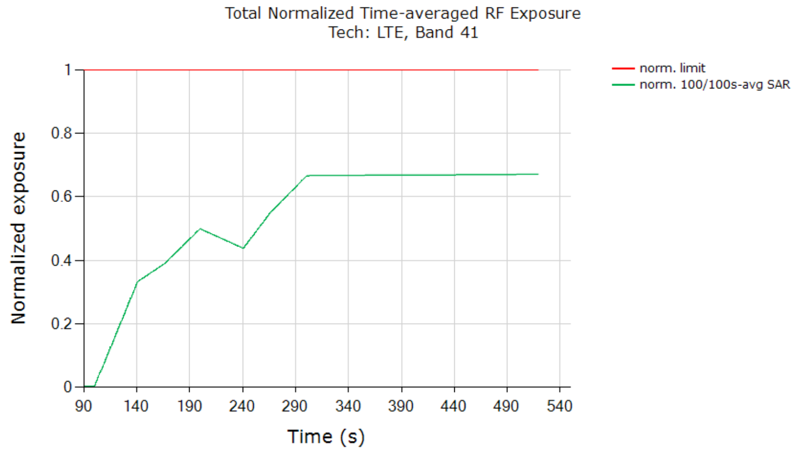
Test result for change in DSI:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when DSI = 3 switches to DSI = 1:



Note: As per Part 1 report, *Reserve_power_margin* = 3dB. Based on Table 7-1, EFS P_{limit} = 19.0 dBm for LTE B41 hotspot DSI = 3, and EFS P_{limit} = 21.5dBm for extremity DSI = 1.The difference in $P_{reserve}$ (= P_{limit} – *3dB Reserve_power_margin*) level corresponds to the expected different in P_{limit} levels of 2.5 dB (within 1dB of sub6 radio design related uncertainty). Therefore, the conducted power plot shows expected transition in Tx power.

Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit.



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max 100s-time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.670
Validated	

The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in DSI switch scenario.

9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

Table 9-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (˚C)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ε	% dev σ	% dev ε
04/01/2020	1750B	21.1	1710	1.430	51.272	1.463	53.537	-2.26%	-4.23%
			1750	1.457	51.209	1.488	53.432	-2.08%	-4.16%
			1790	1.485	51.140	1.514	53.326	-1.92%	-4.10%
04/01/2020	1900B	21.1	1850	1.527	51.037	1.520	53.300	0.46%	-4.25%
			1880	1.547	50.988	1.520	53.300	1.78%	-4.34%
			1910	1.567	50.944	1.520	53.300	3.09%	-4.42%
04/01/2020	2450B	21.1	2300	1.883	50.474	1.809	52.900	4.09%	-4.59%
			2310	1.892	50.461	1.816	52.887	4.19%	-4.59%
			2320	1.900	50.451	1.826	52.873	4.05%	-4.58%
			2400	1.973	50.321	1.902	52.767	3.73%	-4.64%
			2450	2.017	50.255	1.950	52.700	3.44%	-4.64%
			2500	2.066	50.181	2.021	52.636	2.23%	-4.66%
			2510	2.075	50.170	2.035	52.623	1.97%	-4.66%
			2535	2.099	50.138	2.071	52.592	1.35%	-4.67%
			2550	2.113	50.109	2.092	52.573	1.00%	-4.69%
			2560	2.123	50.089	2.106	52.560	0.81%	-4.70%
			2600	2.165	50.028	2.163	52.509	0.09%	-4.72%
			2650	2.214	49.929	2.234	52.445	-0.90%	-4.80%
			2680	2.245	49.868	2.277	52.407	-1.41%	-4.84%
			2700	2.265	49.835	2.305	52.382	-1.74%	-4.86%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to ±10% of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in Appendix C.

Table 9-2
System Verification Results – 1g

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED											
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Source SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation$_{1g}$ (%)
L	1750	BODY	04/01/2020	22.0	21.1	0.100	1008	7410	3.890	37.400	38.900	4.01%
L	1900	BODY	04/01/2020	22.0	21.1	0.100	5d148	7410	4.260	39.100	42.600	8.95%
L	2450	BODY	04/01/2020	22.0	21.1	0.100	719	7410	5.280	50.800	52.800	3.94%
L	2600	BODY	04/01/2020	22.0	21.1	0.100	1064	7410	5.580	55.600	55.800	0.36%

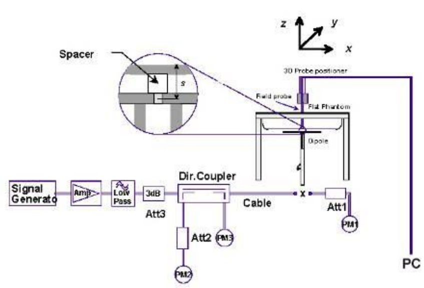


Figure 9-1
System Verification Setup Diagram

Figure 9-2
System Verification Setup Photo

10 SAR TEST RESULTS FOR SMART TRANSMIT VALIDATION

10.1 Time-varying Tx Power Case

Following Section 5.4 procedure, time-averaged SAR measurements are conducted using a SAR probe at peak location of area scan over 500 seconds. cDASY6 system verification for SAR measurement is provided in Section 9, and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix F.

SAR probe integration times depend on the communication signal being tested as defined in the probe calibration parameters.

Since the sampling rate used by cDASY6 for pointSAR measurements is not in user control, the number of points in 100s interval is determined from the scan duration setting in cDASY6 time-average pointSAR measurement by (100s cDASY6_scan_duration * total number of pointSAR values recorded). Running average is performed over these number of points in excel spreadsheet to obtain 100s averaged pointSAR.

Following Section 5.4, for each of selected technology/band (listed in Table 7-2):

6. With *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, area scan is performed at P_{limit}, and time-averaged pointSAR measurements are conducted to determine the pointSAR at P_{limit} at peak location, denoted as *point*SAR$_{Plimit}$.
7. With *Reserve_power_margin* set to actual (intended) value, two more time-averaged pointSAR measurements are performed at the same peak location for test sequences 1 and 2.

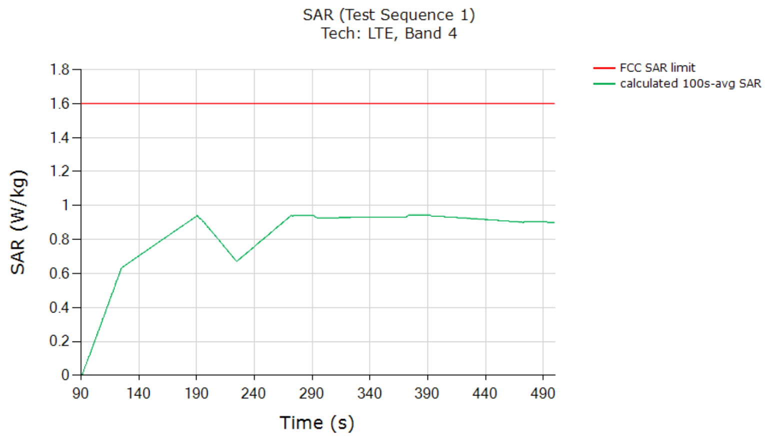
To demonstrate compliance, all the pointSAR measurement results were converted into 1gSAR or 10gSAR values by using Equation (3a), rewritten below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \qquad \text{(3a)}$$

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR\_P_{limit}$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit} from above step 1 and 2, and measured *1gSAR* or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} obtained from Part 1 report and listed in Table 7-2 of this report.

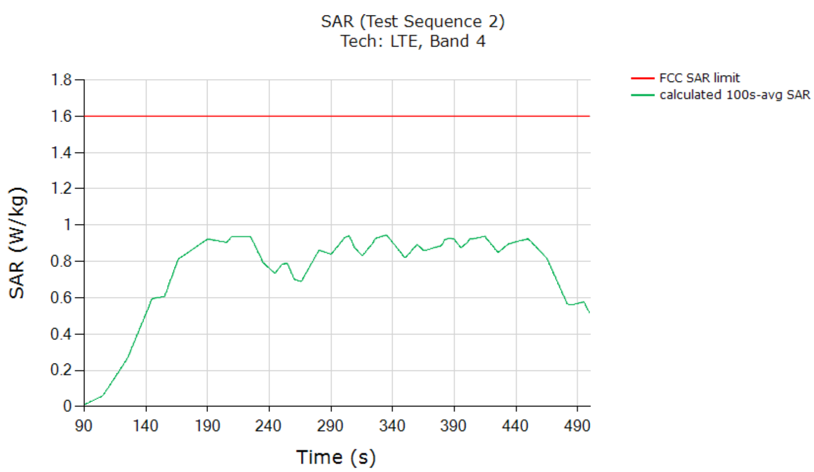
10.1.1 LTE Band 4

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.943
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

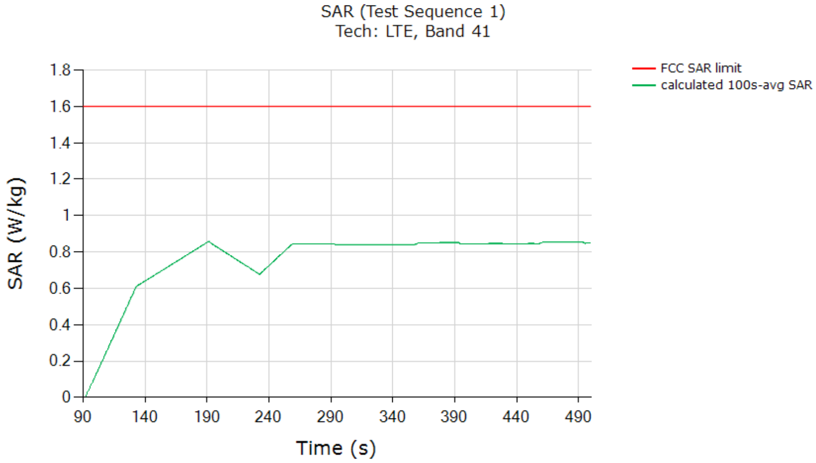
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.945
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

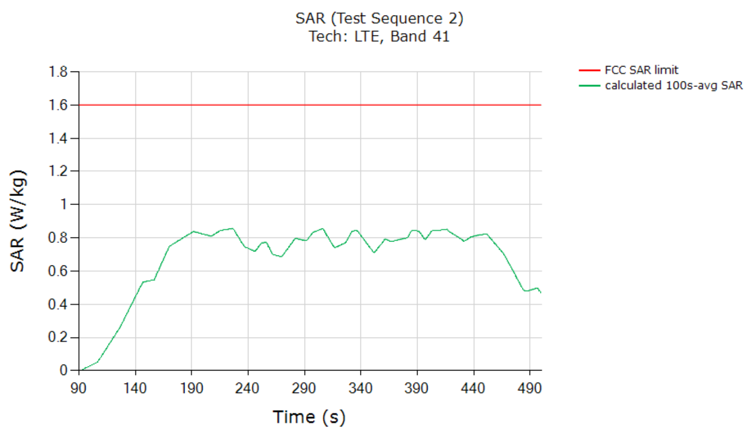
10.1.2 LTE Band 41

<u>SAR test results for test sequence 1</u>:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.858
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

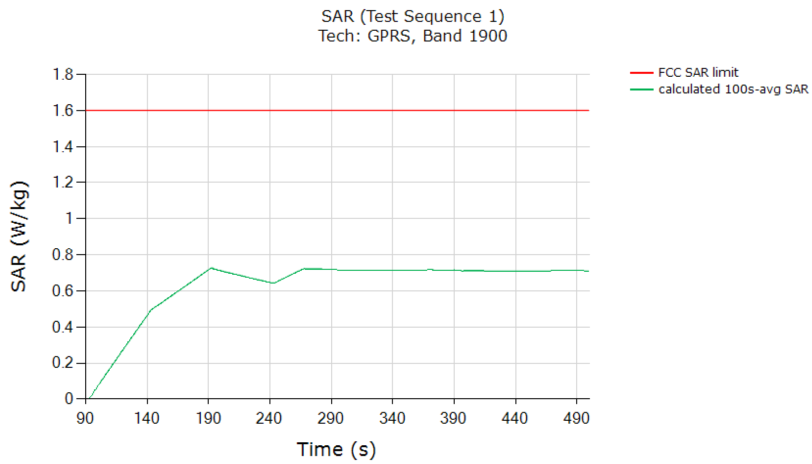
<u>SAR test results for test sequence 2:</u>



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.855
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

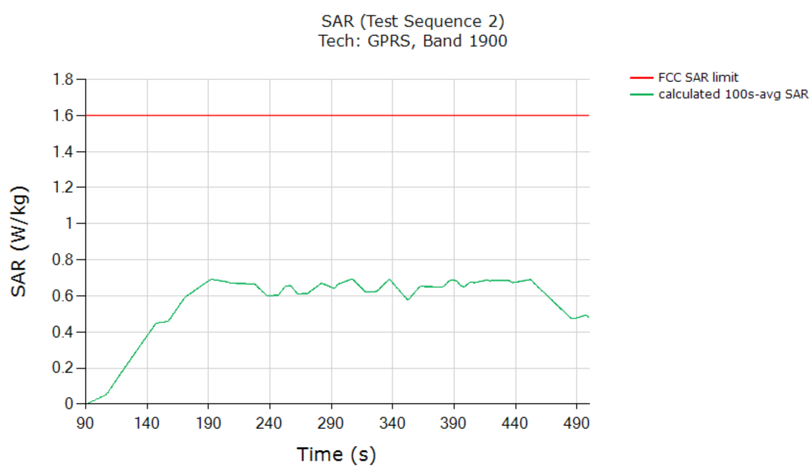
10.1.3 GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.727
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.693
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2).	

11 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	E4432B	ESG-D Series Signal Generator	7/14/2019	Annual	7/14/2020	US40053896
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	4/20/2019	Annual	4/20/2020	US46470561
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	6/27/2019	Annual	6/27/2020	US46240505
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	12/31/2019	Annual	12/31/2020	US39170122
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	7/10/2019	Annual	7/10/2020	MY47420800
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/8/2019	Biennial	3/8/2021	MY42082385
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/11/2019	Biennial	3/11/2021	MY45090700
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	1/16/2020	Annual	1/16/2021	US39170118
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	8/26/2019	Annual	8/26/2020	MY40000670
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Vector Network Analyzer	9/19/2019	Annual	9/19/2020	MY40003841
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433972
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433974
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	12/17/2019	Annual	12/17/2020	941001
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/6/2019	Annual	5/6/2020	1231538
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/22/2019	Annual	5/22/2020	1231535
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	6/21/2019	Annual	6/21/2020	1244515
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	12/17/2019	Annual	12/17/2020	1138001
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	6/11/2019	Annual	6/11/2020	1207364
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/4/2019	Annual	12/4/2020	1126066
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
COMTech	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M1S5A00-009
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	8/2/2018	Biennial	8/2/2020	181292054
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	8/2/2018	Biennial	8/2/2020	181292061
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	10/9/2018	Biennial	10/9/2020	181647811
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	10/9/2018	Biennial	10/9/2020	181647802
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	10/9/2018	Biennial	10/9/2020	181647812
Control Company	4352	Long Stem Thermometer	6/26/2019	Biennial	6/26/2021	192282745
Control Company	4352	Long Stem Thermometer	6/26/2019	Biennial	6/26/2021	192282753
Keysight	772D	Dual Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	MY52180215
Keysight Technologies	N6705B	DC Power Analyzer	4/27/2019	Biennial	4/27/2021	MY53004059
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Mitutoyo	CD-6"CSX	Digital Caliper	4/18/2018	Biennial	4/18/2020	13264165
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	NC-100	Torque Wrench	5/23/2018	Biennial	5/23/2020	N/A
Pasternack	NC-100	Torque Wrench	11/7/2017	Biennial	11/7/2019	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	8/26/2019	Annual	8/26/2020	100976
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	6/26/2019	Annual	6/26/2020	112347
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/3/2019	Annual	6/3/2020	109892
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	7/16/2019	Annual	7/16/2020	7410
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	7/11/2019	Annual	7/11/2020	1322
SPEAG	D1765V2	1765 MHz SAR Dipole	5/23/2018	Biennial	5/23/2020	1008
SPEAG	D2600V2	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	6/14/2019	Annual	6/14/2020	1064
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/21/2019	Biennial	2/21/2021	5d148
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/14/2019	Annual	8/14/2020	719
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	5/7/2019	Annual	5/7/2020	1070
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP8S	3 Path Diode Power Sensor	6/1/2019	Annual	6/1/2020	108168
Mini Circuits	ZAPD-2-272-S+	Power Splitter	CBT	N/A	CBT	SF702001405

Notes:

1. CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.
2. Each equipment item is used solely within its respective calibration period

12 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i 1gm	c_i 10 gms	1gm u_i (± %)	10gms u_i (± %)	v_i
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	1.3	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	6.7	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2.7	N	1	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	1.67	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	0.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	7.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	10
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	4.1	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.0	1.1	10
Liquid Conductivity - Temperature Uncertainty	3.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Temperature Unceritainty	0.6	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)		RSS				11.5	11.3	60
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)		k=2				23.0	22.6	

13 CONCLUSION

13.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the DUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

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APPENDIX A: SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS

PCTEST

Date: 04-01-2020

1750 MHz Body Verification

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [°C]	Tissue Temperature [°C]
1750.0	1750 Body	1.46	51.2	22.0	21.1

Hardware Setup

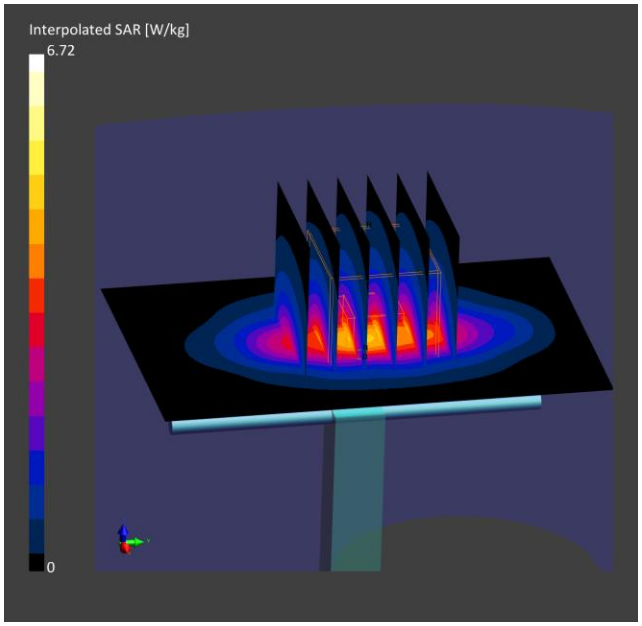
Phantom	Dipole	Power [dBm]	Test Distance [mm]	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt)	D1765V2 - SN1008	20.0	10	EX3DV4 - SN7410, 2019-07-16	DAE4 Sn1322, 2019-07-11

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	15.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	3.89
Dev. 1g [%]	4.01%



PCTEST

Date: 04-01-2020

1900 MHz Body Verification

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [°C]	Tissue Temperature [°C]
1900.0	1900 Body	1.56	51.0	22.0	21.1

Hardware Setup

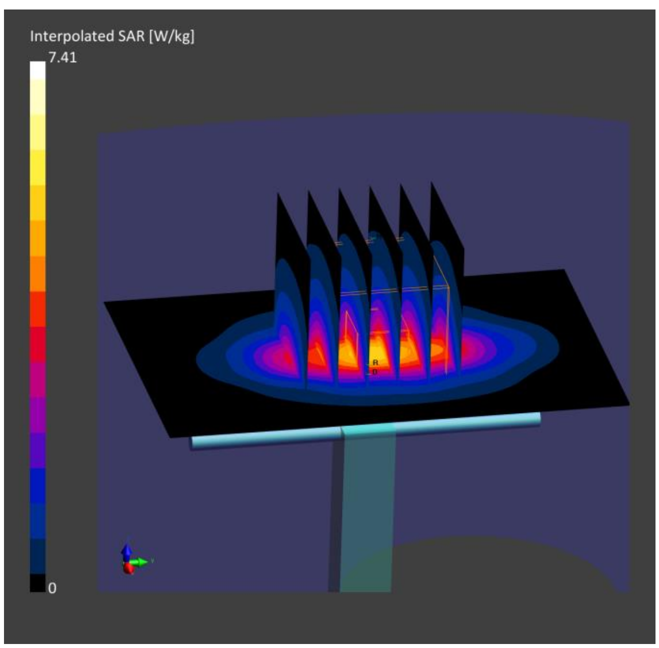
Phantom	Dipole	Power [dBm]	Test Distance [mm]	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt)	D1900V2 - SN5d148	20.0	10	EX3DV4 - SN7410, 2019-07-16	DAE4 Sn1322, 2019-07-11

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	15.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	4.26
Dev. 1g [%]	8.95%



PCTEST

Date: 04-01-2020

2450 MHz Body Verification

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [°C]	Tissue Temperature [°C]
2450.0	2450 Body	2.02	50.3	22.0	21.1

Hardware Setup

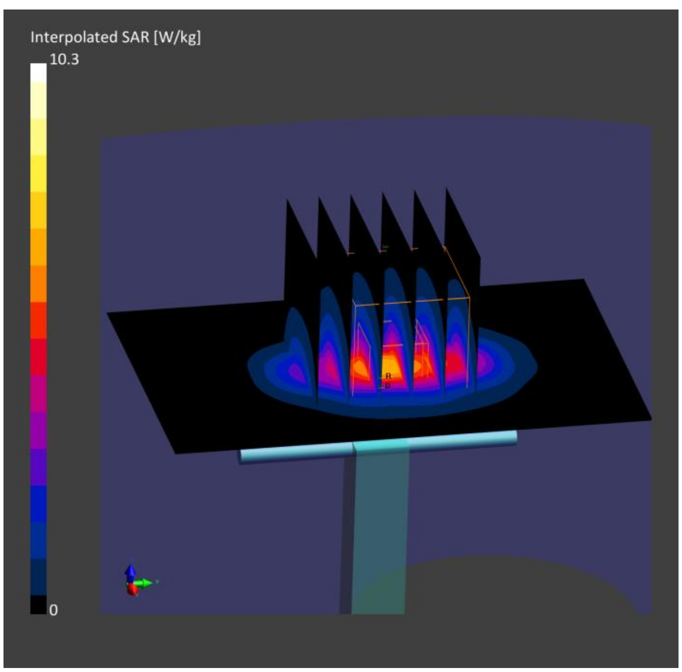
Phantom	Dipole	Power [dBm]	Test Distance [mm]	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt)	D2450V2 - SN719	20.0	10	EX3DV4 - SN7410, 2019-07-16	DAE4 Sn1322, 2019-07-11

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	12.0 x 12.0	5.0 x 5.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	5.28
Dev. 1g [%]	3.94%



PCTEST

Date: 04-01-2020

2600 MHz Body Verification

Frequency [MHz]	TSL	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity	Ambient Temperature [°C]	Tissue Temperature [°C]
2600.0	2450 Body	2.17	50.0	22.0	21.1

Hardware Setup

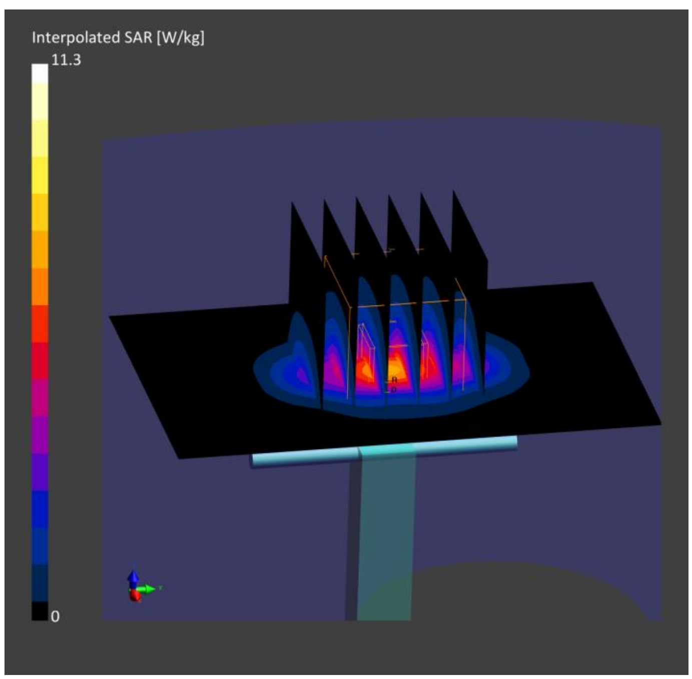
Phantom	Dipole	Power [dBm]	Test Distance [mm]	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt)	D2600V2 - SN1064	20.0	10	EX3DV4 - SN7410, 2019-07-16	DAE4 Sn1322, 2019-07-11

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	60.0 x 90.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	12.0 x 12.0	5.0 x 5.0 x 5.0
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4	1.4
Graded Grid	No	No
Grading Ratio	n/a	n/a

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	5.58
Dev. 1g [%]	0.36%



APPENDIX B: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
2) The probe was immersed in the tissue. The tissue was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
4) The complex relative permittivity ε' can be calculated from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp\left[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r^{'}\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}\right]}{r}d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

3 Composition / Information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures
Description: Aqueous solution with surfactants and inhibitors
Declarable, or hazardous components:

CAS: 107-21-1 EINECS: 203-473-3 Reg.nr.: 01-2119456816-28-0000	**Ethanediol** STOT RE 2, H373; Acute Tox. 4, H302	>1.0-4.9%
CAS: 68608-26-4 EINECS: 271-781-5 Reg.nr.: 01-2119527859-22-0000	**Sodium petroleum sulfonate** Eye Irrit. 2, H319	< 2.9%
CAS: 107-41-5 EINECS: 203-489-0 Reg.nr.: 01-2119539582-35-0000	**Hexylene Glycol / 2-Methyl-pentane-2,4-diol** Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319	< 2.9%
CAS: 68920-66-1 NLP: 500-236-9 Reg.nr.: 01-2119489407-26-0000	**Alkoxylated alcohol, > C_{16}** Aquatic Chronic 2, H411; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319	< 2.0%

Additional information:
For the wording of the listed risk phrases refer to section 16.
Not mentioned CAS-, EINECS- or registration numbers are to be regarded as Proprietary/Confidential.
The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage concentration of proprietary components is withheld as a trade secret.

Figure B - 1

Note: Liquid recipes are proprietary SPEAG. Since the composition is approximate to the actual liquids utilized, the manufacturer tissue-equivalent liquid data sheets are provided below.

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG **s p e a g**

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Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Measurement Certificate / Material Test

Item Name	**Body Tissue Simulating Liquid (MBBL600-6000V6)**
Product No.	SL AAM U16 BC (Batch: 181029-1)
Manufacturer	SPEAG

Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated DAK probe.

Target Parameters

Target parameters as defined in the KDB 865664 compliance standard.

Test Condition

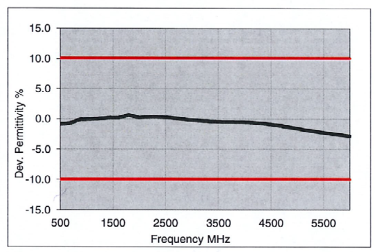
Ambient Condition	22°C ; 30% humidity
TSL Temperature	22°C
Test Date	30-Oct-18
Operator	CL

Additional Information

TSL Density	
TSL Heat-capacity	

Results

	Measured			Target		Diff.to Target [%]	
f [MHz]	e'	e''	sigma	eps	sigma	Δ-eps	Δ-sigma
800	55.1	21.3	0.95	55.3	0.97	-0.4	-2.1
825	55.1	20.8	0.96	55.2	0.98	-0.3	-2.0
835	55.1	20.6	0.96	55.1	0.99	0.0	-2.5
850	55.1	20.4	0.96	55.2	0.99	-0.1	-3.0
900	55.0	19.7	0.98	55.0	1.05	0.0	-6.7
1400	54.2	15.6	1.22	54.1	1.28	0.2	-4.7
1450	54.1	15.4	1.24	54.0	1.30	0.2	-4.6
1500	54.1	15.3	1.27	53.9	1.33	0.3	-4.5
1550	54.0	15.1	1.30	53.9	1.36	0.2	-4.4
1600	53.9	15.0	1.33	53.8	1.39	0.2	-4.3
1625	53.9	14.9	1.35	53.8	1.41	0.3	-4.3
1640	53.9	14.9	1.36	53.7	1.42	0.3	-4.2
1650	53.8	14.9	1.36	53.7	1.43	0.2	-4.9
1700	53.8	14.8	1.40	53.6	1.46	0.4	-4.1
1750	53.7	14.7	1.43	53.4	1.49	0.5	-4.0
1800	53.7	14.6	1.46	53.3	1.52	0.8	-3.9
1810	53.7	14.6	1.47	53.3	1.52	0.8	-3.3
1825	53.7	14.6	1.48	53.3	1.52	0.8	-2.6
1850	53.6	14.5	1.50	53.3	1.52	0.6	-1.3
1900	53.5	14.5	1.53	53.3	1.52	0.4	0.7
1950	53.5	14.5	1.57	53.3	1.52	0.4	3.3
2000	53.4	14.4	1.60	53.3	1.52	0.2	5.3
2050	53.4	14.4	1.64	53.2	1.57	0.3	4.5
2100	53.3	14.4	1.68	53.2	1.62	0.2	3.7
2150	53.3	14.4	1.72	53.1	1.66	0.4	3.6
2200	53.2	14.4	1.76	53.0	1.71	0.3	2.9
2250	53.1	14.4	1.81	53.0	1.76	0.2	2.8
2300	53.1	14.4	1.85	52.9	1.81	0.4	2.2
2350	53.0	14.5	1.89	52.8	1.85	0.3	2.2
2400	52.9	14.5	1.94	52.8	1.90	0.2	2.1
2450	52.9	14.5	1.98	52.7	1.95	0.4	1.5
2500	52.8	14.6	2.03	52.6	2.02	0.3	0.5
2550	52.7	14.6	2.07	52.6	2.09	0.2	-1.0
2600	52.6	14.7	2.12	52.5	2.16	0.2	-1.9
3500	51.1	15.5	3.02	51.3	3.31	-0.4	-8.8
3700	50.8	15.7	3.24	51.1	3.55	-0.5	-8.8
5200	48.1	18.2	5.27	49.0	5.30	-1.8	-0.6
5250	48.0	18.3	5.34	49.0	5.36	-1.9	-0.4
5300	47.9	18.4	5.41	48.9	5.42	-2.0	-0.2
5500	47.5	18.6	5.70	48.6	5.65	-2.2	0.8
5600	47.3	18.8	5.84	48.5	5.77	-2.3	1.3
5700	47.1	18.9	5.99	48.3	5.88	-2.5	1.8
5800	47.0	19.0	6.14	48.2	6.00	-2.6	2.3



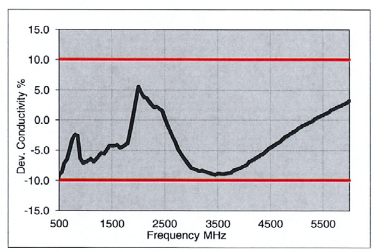


Figure B-2
600 – 5800 MHz Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

APPENDIX C: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Table C-1
SAR System Validation Summary – 1g

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
						(σ)	(εr)	SENSITIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
L	1750	8/16/2019	7410	1750	Body	1.467	53.429	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
L	1900	8/16/2019	7410	1900	Body	1.157	53.200	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
L	2450	8/15/2019	7410	2450	Body	2.018	52.505	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
L	2600	8/16/2019	7410	2600	Body	2.161	52.297	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04.

APPENDIX E: TEST SEQUENCES

1. Test sequence is generated based on below parameters of the DUT:
   a. Measured maximum power (P_{max})
   b. Measured Tx_power_at_SAR_design_target (P_{limit})
   c. Reserve_power_margin (dB)
      - $P_{reserve}$ (dBm) = measured P_{limit} (dBm) – Reserve_power_margin (dB)
   d. *SAR_time_window* (100s for FCC)
2. Test Sequence 1 Waveform:

   Based on the parameters above, the Test Sequence 1 is generated with one transition between high and low Tx powers. Here, high power = P_{max}; low power = $P_{max}/2$, and the transition occurs after 80 seconds at high power P_{max}. As long as the power enforcement is taking into effective during one 100s/60s time window, the validation test with this defined test sequence 1 is valid, otherwise, select other radio configuration (band/DSI within the same technology group) having lower P_{limit} for this test. The Test sequence 1 waveform is shown below:

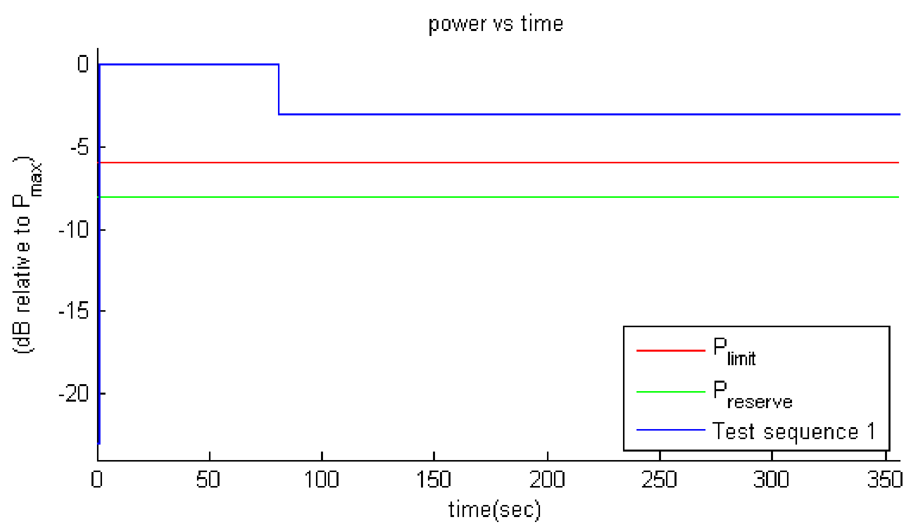


Figure E-1
Test sequence 1 waveform

3. Test Sequence 2 Waveform:

Based on the parameters described above, the Test Sequence 2 is generated as described in Table 10-1, which contains two 170 second-long sequences (yellow and green highlighted rows) that are mirrored around the center row of 20s, resulting in a total duration of 360 seconds:

Table E-1
Test Sequence 2

Time duration (seconds)	dB relative to P_{limit} or $P_{reserve}$
15	$P_{reserve} – 2$
20	P_{limit}
20	$(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2$ averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
10	$P_{reserve} – 6$
20	P_{max}
15	P_{limit}
15	$P_{reserve} – 5$
20	P_{max}
10	$P_{reserve} – 3$
15	P_{limit}
10	$P_{reserve} – 4$
20	$(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2$ averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
10	$P_{reserve} – 4$
15	P_{limit}
10	$P_{reserve} – 3$
20	P_{max}
15	$P_{reserve} – 5$
15	P_{limit}
20	P_{max}
10	$P_{reserve} – 6$
20	$(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2$ averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
20	P_{limit}
15	$P_{reserve} – 2$

The Test Sequence 2 waveform is shown in Figure E-2.

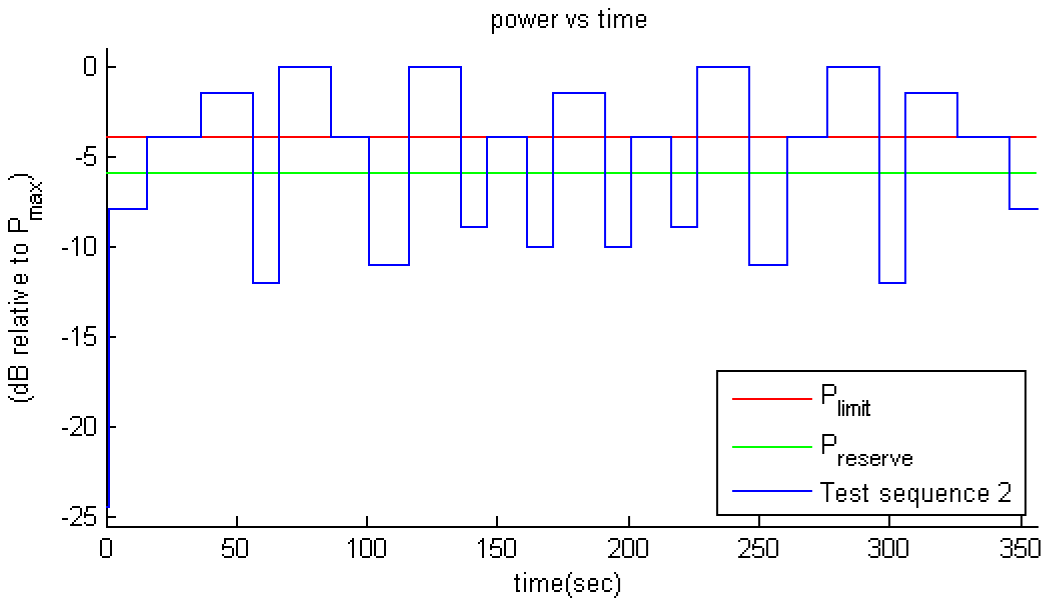


Figure E-2
Test sequence 2 waveform