

FCC ID: A3LSMS908U

Power Density Simulation Report

Revision A

November 02, 2021

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS

1. Simulation methodology for Power Density (PD)

1.1 Simulation tool

1.1.1 Tool description

For the simulation approach to calculating power density (PD) evaluation for mobile phone with mmWave antenna modules, ANSYS Electromagnetics suite version 2020.R2 (HFSS) is used. ANSYS HFSS is one of several commercial tools for 3D full-wave electromagnetic simulation used for antenna and RF structure design of high frequency component. ANSYS Electromagnetics suite version 2020.R2 (HFSS) is implemented based on Finite Element Method (FEM), which operates in the frequency domain.

1.1.2 Mesh and Convergence criteria

To solve the PD analysis using FEM, volume area containing simulated objects should be subdivided into electrically small parts that are called finite elements as the unknown functions. To subdivide system, the adaptive mesh technique in ANSYS Electromagnetics suite version 2020.R2 (HFSS) is used. ANSYS Electromagnetics suite version 2020.R2 (HFSS) starts to refine the initial mesh based on wavelength and calculate the error to iterative process for adaptive mesh refinement. The determination parameter of the number of iteration in ANSYS Electromagnetics suite version 2020.R2 (HFSS) is defined as convergence criteria, delta S, and the iterative adaptive mesh process repeats until the delta S is met. In ANSYS Electromagnetics suite version 2020.R2 (HFSS), the accuracy of converged results depends on the delta S. Figure 1 is an example of adaptive mesh of the device (cross-section of top view).

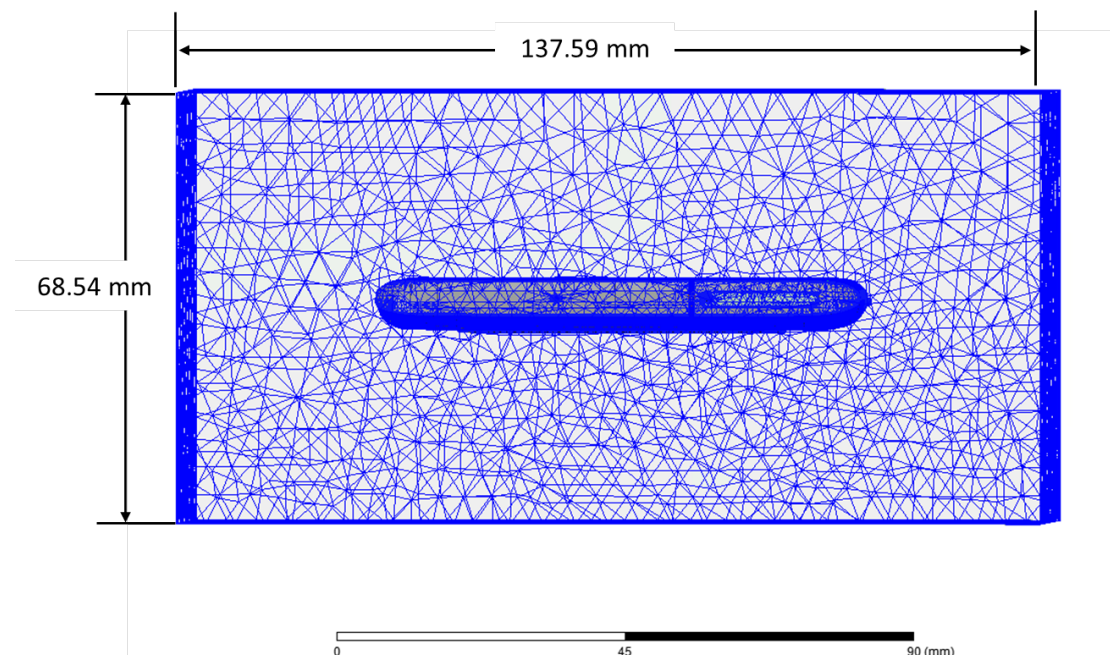


Figure 1 Example of the adaptive mesh technique (Top view)

1.1.3 Power density calculation

After solving 3D full-wave electromagnetic simulation, various kinds of physical quantities can be obtained. To calculate PD evaluation, two physical quantities, an electric field (\vec{E}) and a magnetic field (\vec{H}) are needed. The actual consumption power can be expressed as the real term of the Poynting vector (\vec{S}) from the cross product of \vec{E} and complex conjugation of \vec{H} as shown below:

$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \text{Re} \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \times \vec{H}^* \right)$$

$\langle \vec{S} \rangle$ can be expressed as point power density based on a peak value of each spatial point on mesh grids, and obtained directly from ANSYS Electromagnetics suite version 2020.R2 (HFSS).

From the point power density $\langle \vec{S} \rangle$, the spatial-averaged power density (PD_{av}) on an evaluated area (A) can be derived as shown below:

$$PD_{av} = \frac{1}{A} \int_A \langle \vec{S} \rangle \cdot ds = \frac{1}{2A_{av}} \iint_{A_{av}} \| \text{Re}\{E \times H^*\} \| dA$$

, where the spatial-averaged power density (PD_{av}) is total power density value considering on x, y and z components of point power density $\langle \vec{S} \rangle$ and the evaluated area (A) is 4cm^2 .

1.2 Simulation setup

1.2.1 3D modeling

Figure 2 shows the simulation model which is mounted two mmWave antenna modules. The simulation modeling includes most of the entire structure of device itself such as PCB, metal frame, battery, cables, and legacy antennas as well as mmWave antenna modules called as Ant M and Ant N. The modeling contains the entire EUT to enable a Smart transmit GEN2, as well. Ant M is placed on the left side and antennas are facing the back side, and Ant N is placed on the right side and antennas are facing the right side of the device.

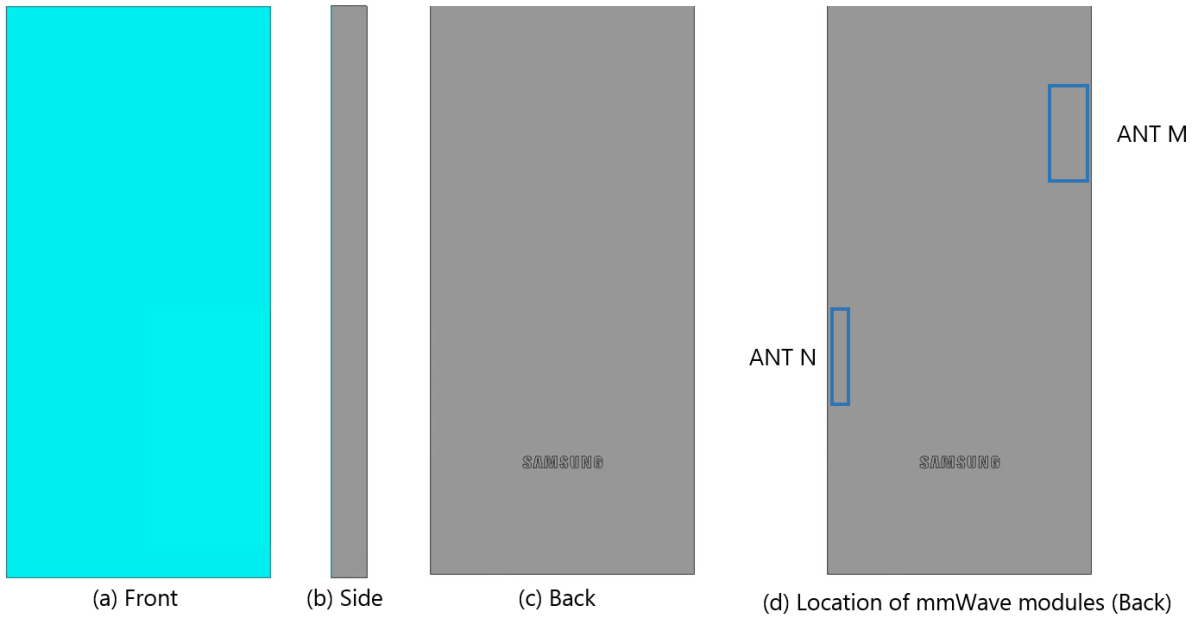


Figure 2 Simulation model which is mounted two mmWave antenna modules

1.2.2 PD evaluation planes

Table 1 shows the PD evaluation planes for each mmWave antenna module and Figure 3 shows the PD evaluation planes and truncation area of the simulation model to find worst case of beamforming cases.

Please note that the “right” and “left” edge of mentioned in this report are defined from the perspective of looking at the device from the front side.

Table 1. PD evaluation planes

Module	Front	Back	Left From Front View	Right From Front View	Top	Bottom
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Ant M	O	O	O	O	O	O
Ant N	O	O	O	O	O	O

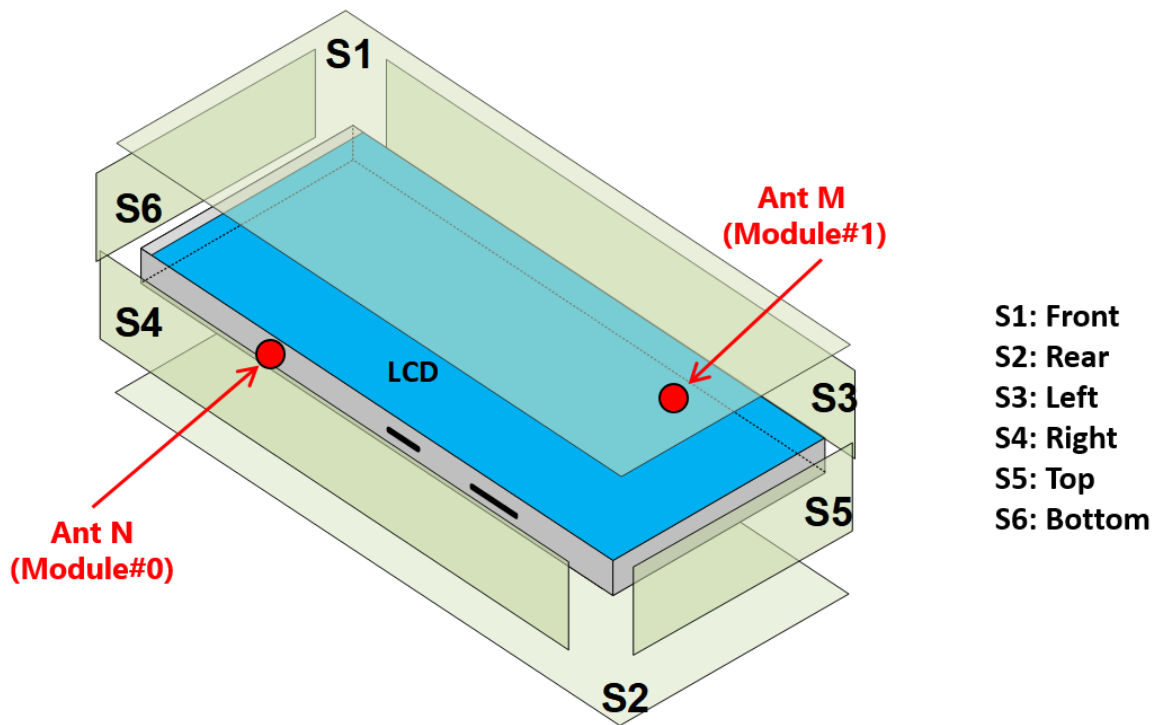


Figure 3. PD evaluation planes

1.2.3 Boundary condition

To simulate electromagnetic tool based on FEM, the boundary condition allows electromagnetic waves to be electrically open at the boundary and radiated far away without reflection. ANSYS Electromagnetics suite version 2020.R2 (HFSS) can support the absorbing boundary condition (ABC) for radiation boundary and make normally a quarter wave length from the radiating structure. In this report, to cover all beamforming cases of mmWave antenna modules, 40 mm spacing from the device for each surfaces were adopted. This distance is sufficiently large enough for “Qualcomm MG script” to extract valid E- and H-fields from all adjacent exposure surfaces of the EUT.

1.2.4 Source excitation condition

The number of antenna ports of ANT M and ANT N for source excitation are the same. The antenna port of ANT M and N is divided into 10 ports for n261 and n258 1 x 5 patch array antennas, 10 ports for n260 1 x 5 patch array antennas. In the 10 ports included in each patch antenna, 5 ports are divided into vertical polarization feeding, and the other 5 ports are divided into horizontal polarization feeding.

Figure 4 shows the ANT M module structure and surrounding structure. The ANT M module is encrypted in the ANSYS Electromagnetics suite (HFSS) and can only check the feeding position.

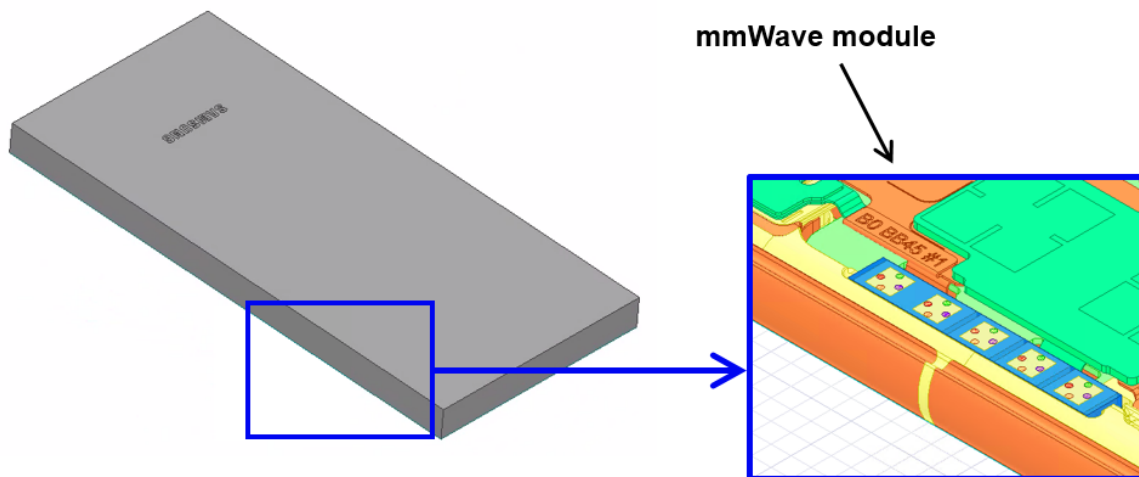


Figure 4. mmWave module (ANT M)

After finishing 3D full wave electromagnetic simulation of modeling structure, the magnitude and phase information can be loaded for each port by using “Edit Sources” function in ANSYS Electromagnetics suite (HFSS). Figure 5 shows an example of antenna port excitations.

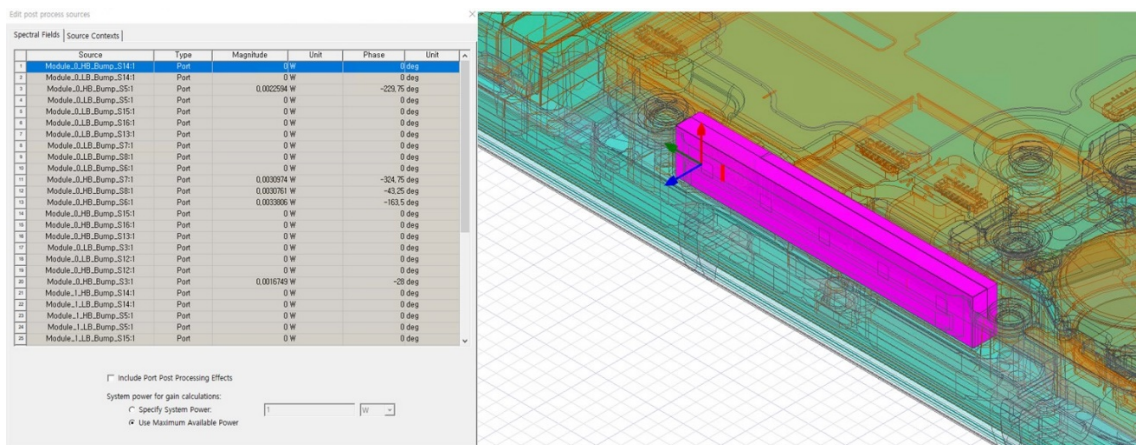


Figure 5. An example of port excitation (ANT N)

Since ANSYS Electromagnetics suite (HFSS) uses FEM solver based on frequency domain analysis method, the input source for the port excitation applies sinusoidal waveform for each frequency.

1.2.5 Condition of simulation completion

The simulation completion condition of ANSYS Electromagnetics suite (HFSS) is defined as delta S. The ANSYS Electromagnetics suite (HFSS) calculates the S-parameter for the mesh conditions of each step and determines whether to proceed with the operation of the next step by comparing the difference between the S-parameters in the previous step. A difference between the previous step and the current

step of S-parameter is expressed as delta S, and the delta S generally sets 0.02. The simulation result of this report is the result of setting delta S to 0.02.

2. Simulation verification

2.1 Spatial-averaged power density and `sim.powerlimit`

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the Poynting vector (\vec{S}) can be obtained through cross product of an electric field (\vec{E}) and complex conjugate of a magnetic field (\vec{H}). The real term of the Poynting vector can be described as the point power density or peak power density. Using the point power density, the spatial-averaged power density can be obtained by the integral of 4 cm^2 at 2.5 mm intervals of the point power density result. Figure 6 shows examples of the distribution plot of point power density and the averaged power density.

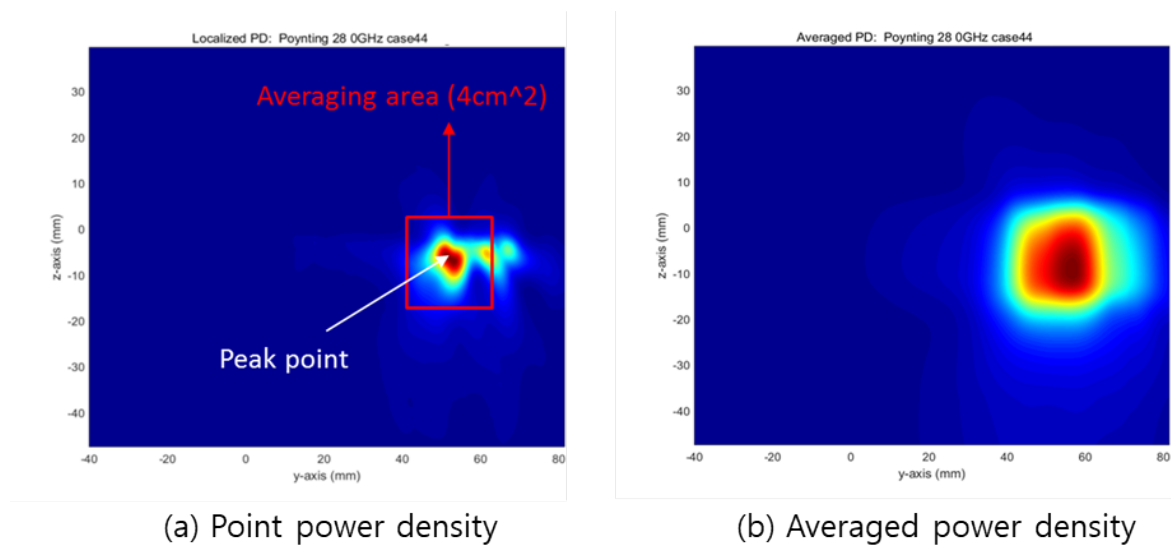


Figure 6. Power density distribution (Example)

For the Smart transmit GEN2, the “Qualcomm MG script” were used to extract E- and H-fields from the validated simulation and to assess the mutual coupling between all the mmWave antenna modules and all the beams in the codebook to determine the backoff value for each mmWave module. Note the assessment and backoff value derivation are automated with “Qualcomm MG script”. Once the script is done with assessment, it will provide the `sim.powerlimit` (backoff is already included) for all the beams for all three channels for the specified `PDdesigntarget`. This mode take the minimum `sim.powerlimit` out of all three channels (low, mid and high) and use the resulted `sim.powerlimit`.

2.2 Comparison between simulation, measurement

In this section, the simulated-power density distributions and measured-power density distributions are compared to each mmWave antenna. Furthermore, to verify the Smart transmit GEN2, the PD distributions printing out from the “Qualcomm MG script” are added.

Based on comparison of power density distributions, the power densities of simulated, measured and the “Qualcomm MG Script” have a good correlation. The discrepancy in amplitude between the “Qualcomm MG Script” 4cm² averaged power density and measured 4cm² averaged power density is considered as housing influence and used in determining input power limit for each beam for RF exposure compliance.

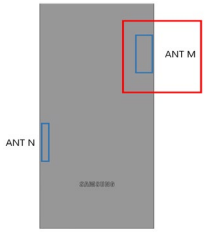
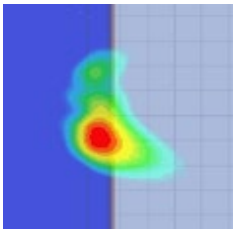
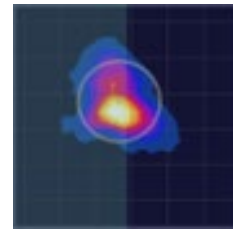
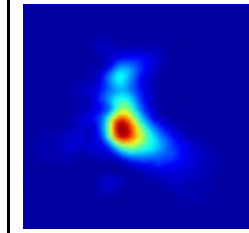

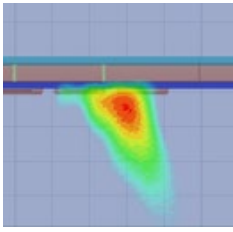
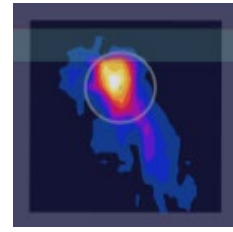
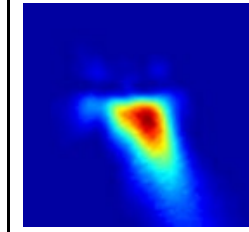
The input powers per each active port are listed below for both Simulation and Measurement validation and power density characterization. For Simulation, these values were entered directly into HFSS model. For measurement, FTM S/W was used to input these values for each active port also.

Mode/Band	Antenna	Input Power (dBm)	Input Power (dBm)
		SISO	MIMO
5G NR n261	M Patch	6.0	6.0
	N Patch	6.0	6.0
5G NR n260	M Patch	6.0	6.0
	N Patch	6.0	6.0
5G NR n258	M Patch	6.0	6.0
	N Patch	6.0	6.0

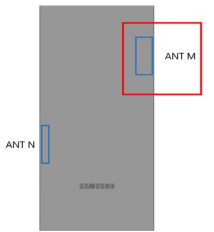
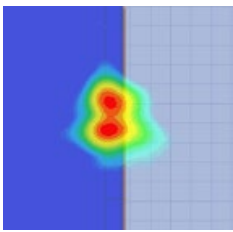
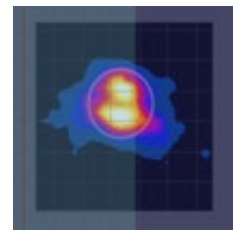
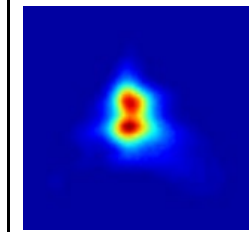
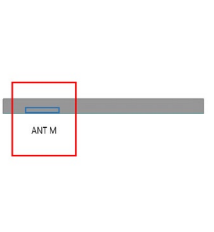
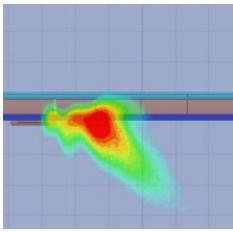

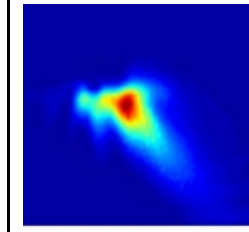
* The below simulation and measurement result were performed at 2mm evaluation distance and 28GHz / 38.5GHz / 24.8 GHz. The *input.power.limit* was determined based on below results.

Band	Channel	Module	Type(P or D)	Side	Beam ID	PLS (10 dBm)	Sim. PD (mW/cm2)	Meas. PD (mW/cm2)
n261	Mid Ch. 2077891 (27923.5 MHz)	M	Patch	Rear	37	60	1.720	0.956
				Left	27		1.289	0.540
				Rear	165		2.263	1.050
				Left	156		1.589	0.632
		N	Patch	Rear	40		1.036	0.432
				Right	29		1.669	0.901
				Rear	161		0.580	0.322
				Right			0.595	0.260
n260	Mid Ch. 2253331 (38449.9 MHz)	M	Patch	Rear	28	60	1.185	0.382
				Rear	155		1.036	0.476
				Left	156		0.843	0.441
		N	Patch	Rear	40		0.687	0.308
				Right	31		1.331	0.753
				Rear	167		0.608	0.230
				Right	166		0.934	0.426
				Front			0.640	0.291
n258	Mid Ch. 2025833 (24800.04 MHz)	M	Patch	Rear	37	60	1.528	0.758
				Left	28		0.936	0.320
				Rear	162		2.228	0.990
				Left			1.480	0.617
		N	Patch	Rear	32		0.781	0.387
				Right	40		1.668	0.763
				Rear	157		0.747	0.590
				Right	167		0.546	0.366

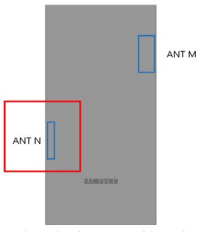
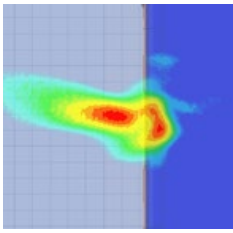
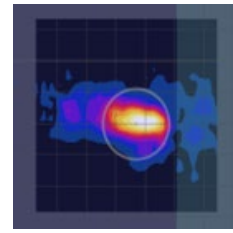
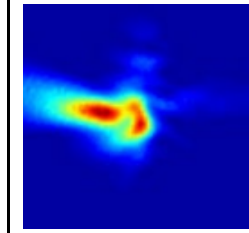
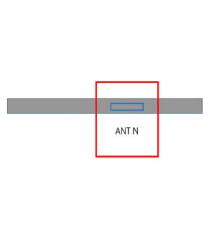
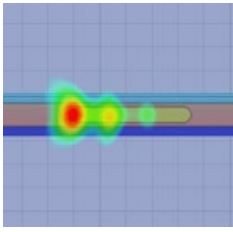
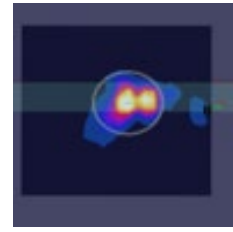
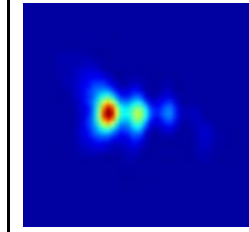
- Table 2-1, n261 ANT M-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 37 for Rear and 27 for Left surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
37	S2 (Rear)				
27	S3 (Left)				

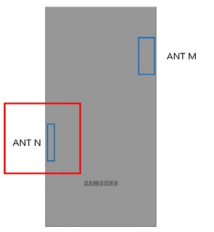
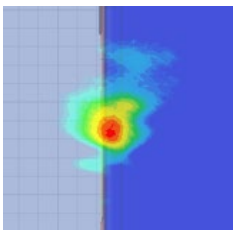
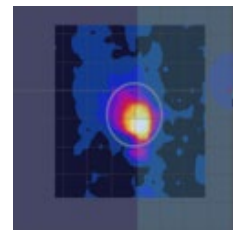
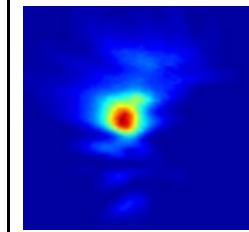
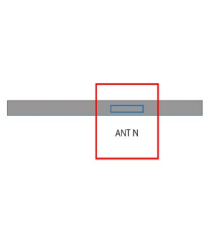
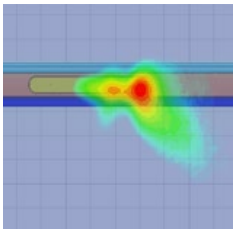

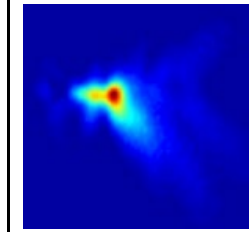
- Table 2-2, n261 ANT M-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 165 for Rear and 156 for Left surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
165	S2 (Rear)				
156	S3 (Left)				

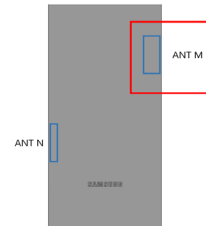
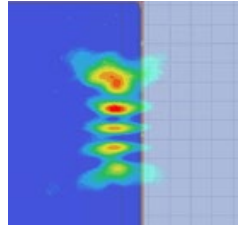
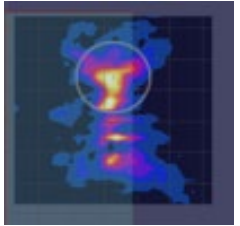
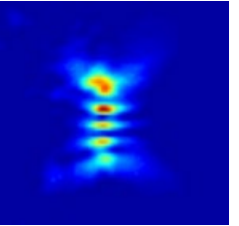
- Table 2-3, n261 ANT N-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 40 for Rear and 29 for Right surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
40	S2 (Rear)				
	S4 (Right)				

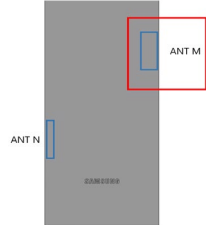
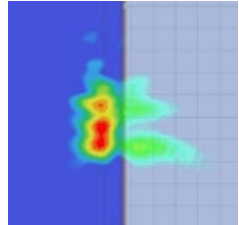
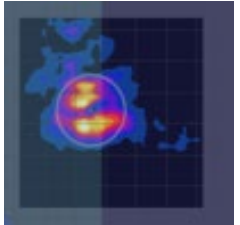
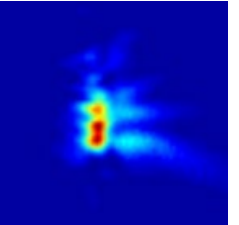
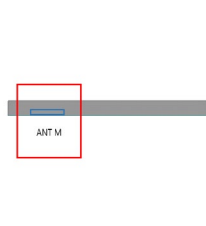
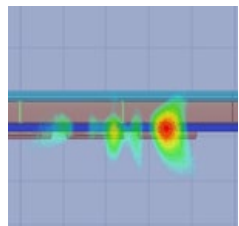

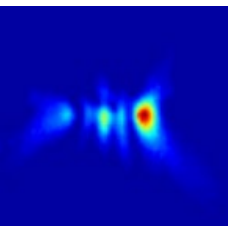
- Table 2-4, n261 ANT N-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 161

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
161	S2 (Rear)				
	S4 (Right)				

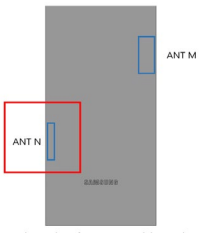
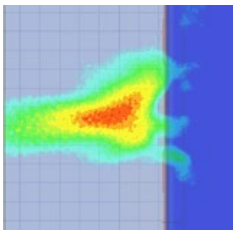
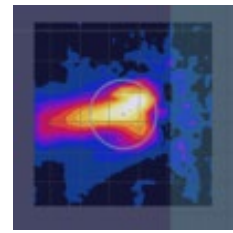
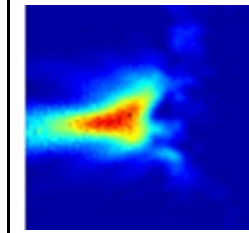
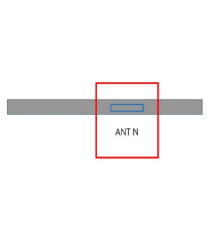
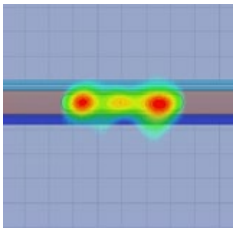
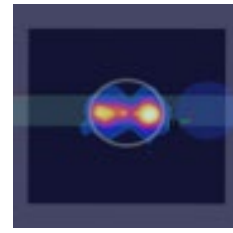
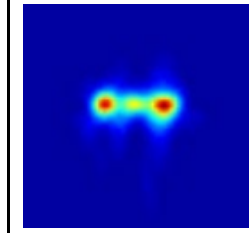
- Table 2-5, n260 ANT M-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 28 for Rear surface

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
28	S2 (Rear)				

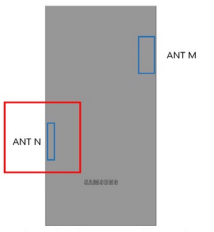
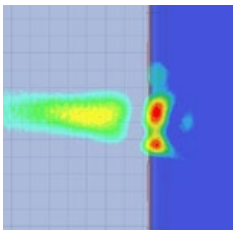
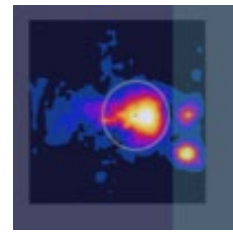
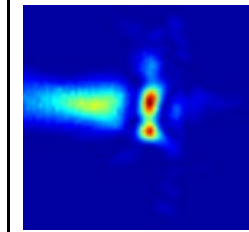
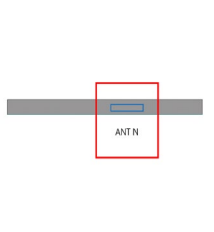
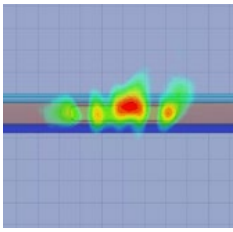

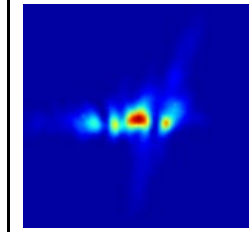
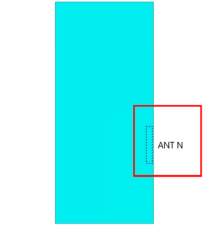
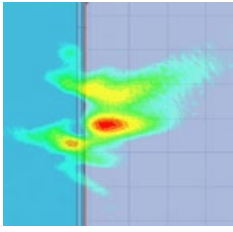
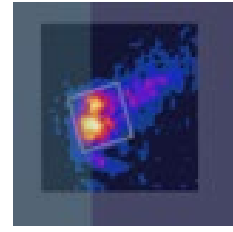
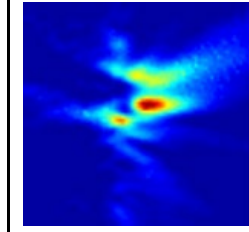
- Table 2-6, n260 ANT M-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 155 for Rear and 156 for Left surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
155	S2 (Rear)				
156	S3 (Left)				

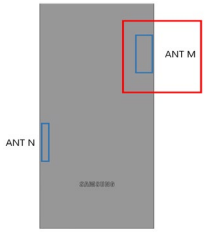
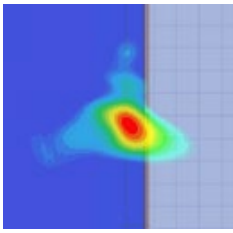
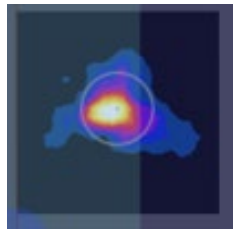
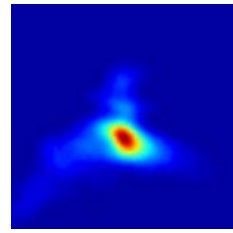

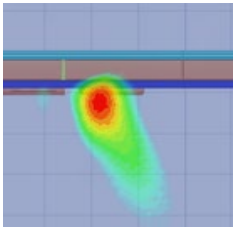
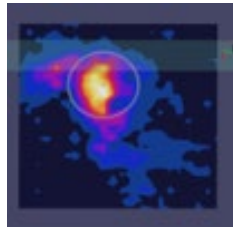
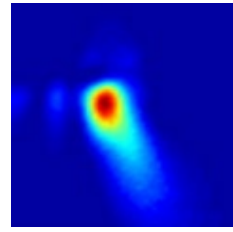
- Table 2-7, n260 ANT N-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 40 for Rear and 31 for Right surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
40	S2 (Rear)				
31	S4 (Right)				

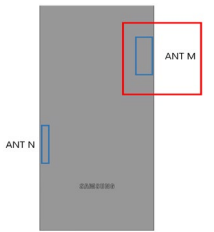
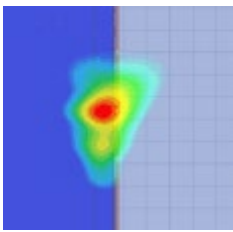
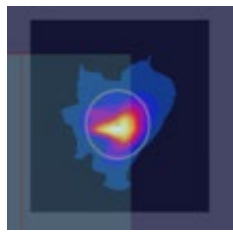
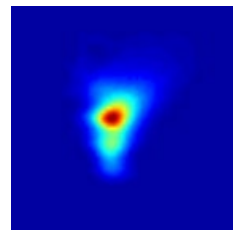
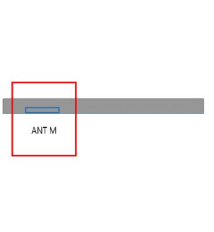
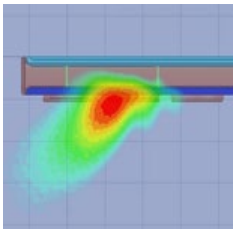

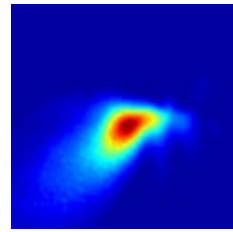
- Table 2-8, n260 ANT N-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 167 for Rear and 166 for Right and Front surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
167	S2 (Rear)				
166	S4 (Right)				
	S1 (Front)				

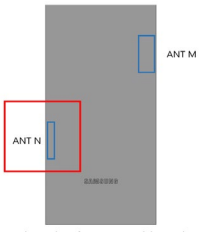
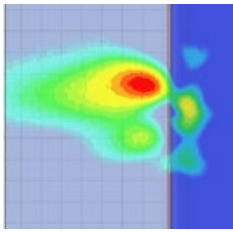
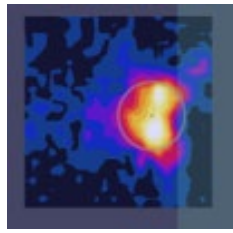
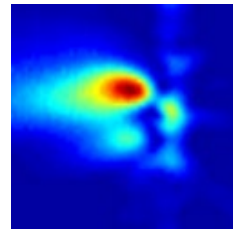
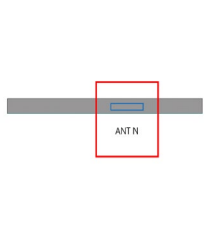
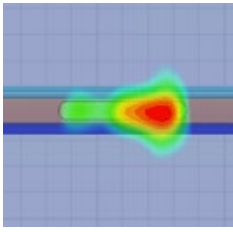
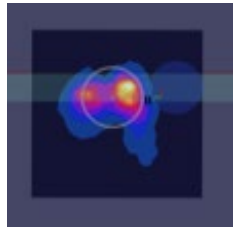
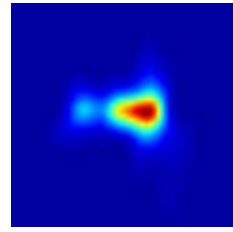
- Table 2-9, n258 ANT M-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 37 for Rear and 28 for Left surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
37	S2 (Rear)				
	S3 (Left)				

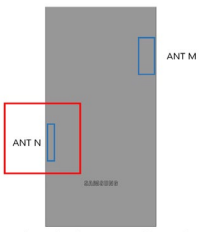
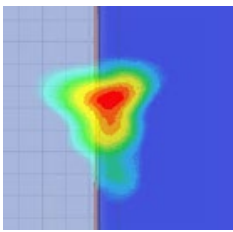
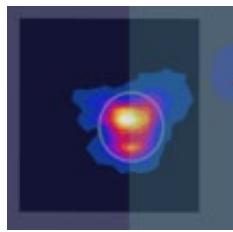
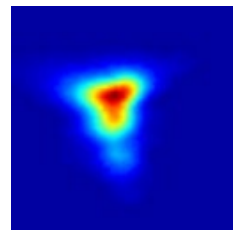
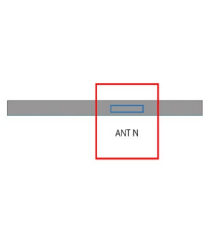
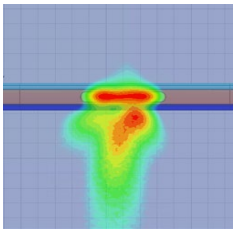
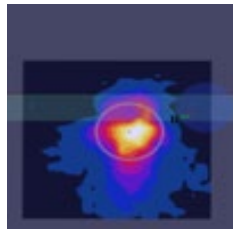
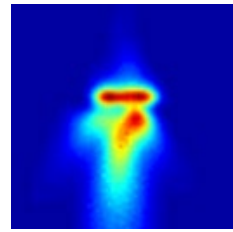
- Table 2-10, n258 ANT M-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 162

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
162	S2 (Rear)				
	S3 (Left)				

- Table 2-11, n258 ANT N-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 32 for Rear and 40 for Right surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
32	S2 (Rear)				
40	S4 (Right)				

- Table 2-12, n258 ANT N-Patch: Mid Channel, Beam ID 157 for Rear and 167 for Right surfaces

Beam ID	Surface	View	Simulated PD	Measured PD	Print out from Qualcomm MG Script
157	S2 (Rear)				
167	S4 (Right)				

The Smart transmit GEN2 cannot be finalized until the additional verifications are performed and passed. Follow the below steps for verifications in the mid channel:

VERIFICATION 1: Use “Qualcomm MG script” to print the PD plots for all the beams selected and evaluated for model validation.

- Throughout above comparisons (Table 2-1 to 2-12), the model validation including MG script were verified.

VERIFICATION 2: Contribution factors from Qualcomm MG script and from HFSS for selected beams, and normalized combined PD verification, for A3LSMS908U device with 2 QTMs. The printed contribution factor from Qualcomm MG Script was within 2% numerical tolerance of the simulated contribution factor. Additionally, the normalized combined PD is < 1.0.

[n261 band]

Worst-case surface:					S2 (Back surface)	
Worst-case location (x,y,z) in meters:					Worst 4cm2 PD value location is 0.03106m, 0.07870m, -0.01250m	
PD design target (W/m ²)					6.31	
Values printed from Qualcomm MG Script					Values obtained by OEM using EM simulation tool	
QTM #	Beam ID	c(i,j) i = beam ID j = QTM #	Backoff factor b _j	verification.sim. power _{limit} (before backoffs) [dBm]	simulated 4cm2 PD(i,j) at (0.03106m, 0.07870m, -0.01250m) at verification.sim.power _{limit} on S2	C _{simulated} (i,j)= 4cm ² PD(i,j)/ PD _{design_target}
0	157	1.0000	0.955	6.55	6.31037	1.0001
1	13	0.0194	0.9772	6.9	0.12210	0.0194
Verify 1:		$C(i,j) = C_{simulated}(i,j), i = 157, 13; j = 0, 1$				
Verify 2:		$b_0 * c(157,0) + b_1 * c(13,1) = 0.955 * 1.000 + 0.9772 * 0.0194 = 0.974 \leq 1$				

[n260 band]

Worst-case surface:					S2 (Back surface)	
Worst-case location (x,y,z) in meters:					Worst 4cm2 PD value location is -0.03894m, 0.11670m, -0.01250m	
PD design target (W/m ²)					6.31	
Values printed from Qualcomm MG Script					Values obtained by OEM using EM simulation tool	
QTM #	Beam ID	c(i,j) i = beam ID j = QTM #	Backoff factor b _j	verification.sim. power _{limit} (before backoffs) [dBm]	simulated 4cm2 PD(i,j) at (-0.03894m, 0.11670m, - 0.01250m) at verification.sim.power _{limit} on S2	C _{simulated} (i,j)= 4cm ² PD(i,j)/ PD _{design_target}
0	166	0.0053	0.955	4.3	0.03367	0.0053
1	128	0.9999	0.9772	10.64	6.31342	1.0005
Verify 1:		$C(i,j) = C_{simulated}(i,j), i = 166, 128; j = 0, 1$				
Verify 2:		$b_0 * c(166,0) + b_1 * c(128,1) = 0.955 * 0.0053 + 0.9772 * 0.9999 = 0.982 \leq 1$				

[n258 band]

Worst-case surface:				S2 (Back surface)		
Worst-case location (x,y,z) in meters:				Worst 4cm2 PD value location is 0.03506m, 0.04470m, -0.01250m		
PD design target (W/m ²)				6.31		
Values printed from Qualcomm MG Script				Values obtained by OEM using EM simulation tool		
QTM #	Beam ID	c(i _j) i = beam ID j = QTM #	Backoff factor b _j	verification.sim. power limit (before backoffs) [dBm]	simulated 4cm2 PD(i _j) at (0.03506m, 0.04470m, -0.01250m) at verification.sim.power limit on S2	C _{simulated} (i _j)= 4cm ² PD(i _j)/ PD_design_target
0	160	1.0000	0.955	5.78	6.31025	1.0000
1	24	0.0268	0.9772	6.67	0.16941	0.0268
Verify 1: $C(i,j) = C_{simulated}(i,j), i = 160, 24; j = 0, 1$						
Verify 2: $b_0 * c(160,0) + b_1 * c(24,1) = 0.955 * 1.0000 + 0.9772 * 0.0268 = 0.9812 \leq 1$						

VERIFICATION3: Measured 4cm² PD on worst surface and combined PD at worst-case location for A3LSMS908U device with 2 QTMS. The device should be measured at the reference power level and scaled to the input.power.limit. The combined PD should be less than or equal to the *PD_Design_Target* within the uncertainty at the reference power level.

[n261 band]

QTM #	Beam ID	c(i,j) i = beam ID j = QTM #	Dominant surface	4cm2 PD at input.power.limit on QTM dominant surface (W/m2)	input.power.limit (before permanent backoff)	Measured PD at reference power level on Beam Dominant Surface (mW/cm2)
0	157	1.0000	S3 (Back)	1.826	8.280	0.108
1	13	0.0194	S3 (Back)	6.557	8.580	0.362
combined PD at the worst-case location (x,y,z)				$c(157,0)*\text{meas.}4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}(157,0) + c(13,1)*\text{meas.}4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}(13,1)$ $= 1.000*1.826 + 0.0194*6.557$ $= 1.953 \text{ W/m}^2$		
PD_design_target + uncertainty at reference power level of 0.63 dB				$= 6.310*10^{(0.63/10)}$ $= 7.295 \text{ W/m}^2$		
Verify				combined PD < PD_design_target + uncertainty at reference power level		

[n260 band]

QTM #	Beam ID	c(i,j) i = beam ID j = QTM #	Dominant surface	4cm2 PD at input.power.limit on QTM dominant surface (W/m2)	input.power.limit (before permanent backoff)	Measured PD at reference power level on Beam Dominant Surface (mW/cm2)
0	166	0.0053	S4 (Right)	7.338	5.940	0.744
1	128	0.9999	S3 (Back)	4.238	12.710	0.090
combined PD at the worst-case location (x,y,z)				$c(166,0)*\text{meas.}4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}(166,0) + c(128,1)*\text{meas.}4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}(128,1)$ $= 0.0053*7.338 + 0.9999*4.238$ $= 4.276 \text{ W/m}^2$		
PD_design_target + uncertainty at reference power level of 0.63 dB				$= 6.310*10^{(0.63/10)}$ $= 7.295 \text{ W/m}^2$		
Verify				combined PD < PD_design_target + uncertainty at reference power level		

[n258 band]

QTM #	Beam ID	c(i,j) i = beam ID j = QTM #	Dominant surface	4cm2 PD at input.power.limit on QTM dominant surface (W/m2)	input.power.limit (before permanent backoff)	Measured PD at reference power level on Beam Dominant Surface (mW/cm2)
0	160	1.0000	S3 (Back)	2.679	4.940	0.342
1	24	0.0268	S3 (Back)	8.597	8.540	0.479
combined PD at the worst-case location (x,y,z)				$c(160,0)*\text{meas.}4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}(160,0) + c(24,1)*\text{meas.}4\text{cm}^2\text{PD}(24,1)$ $= 1.000*2.679 + 0.0268*8.597$ $= 2.910 \text{ W/m}^2$		
PD_design_target + uncertainty at reference power level of 0.63 dB				$= 6.310*10^{(0.63/10)}$ $= 7.295 \text{ W/m}^2$		
Verify				combined PD < PD_design_target + uncertainty at reference power level		

Table 5. PD of Ant M – patch antenna (24GHz – n258)

- M-patch Low CH

No.	Module	Type	Beam 01 Z	Beam 02 Z	Feed no.	Area (PD)(mm ² /cm ²)											max ratio out of all beams										
						145Right	135Left	155Top	165Bottom	175Front	185Back	195Side	205Other	215Other	225Other	235Other	245Other	255Other	265Other	275Other	285Other	295Other	305Other	315Other			
						max ratio out of all beams					Area (PD)(mm ² /cm ²) at 10mm resolution distance					max ratio out of all beams											
						100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%		
						Right (mm ² /cm ²)	Left (mm ² /cm ²)	Top (mm ² /cm ²)	Bottom (mm ² /cm ²)	Front (mm ² /cm ²)	Back (mm ² /cm ²)	Side (mm ² /cm ²)	Other (mm ² /cm ²)	145Right	135Left	155Top	165Bottom	175Front	185Back	195Side	205Other	215Other	225Other	235Other	245Other		
1			0	0	1	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20		

- M-patch Mid CH

No.	Module	Type	Beam 01 Z	Beam 02 Z	Feed no.	Area (PD)(mm ² /cm ²)											max ratio out of all beams										
						145Right	135Left	155Top	165Bottom	175Front	185Back	195Side	205Other	215Other	225Other	235Other	245Other	255Other	265Other	275Other	285Other	295Other	305Other	315Other			
						max ratio out of all beams					Area (PD)(mm ² /cm ²) at 10mm resolution distance					max ratio out of all beams											
						100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%		
						Right (mm ² /cm ²)	Left (mm ² /cm ²)	Top (mm ² /cm ²)	Bottom (mm ² /cm ²)	Front (mm ² /cm ²)	Back (mm ² /cm ²)	Side (mm ² /cm ²)	Other (mm ² /cm ²)	145Right	135Left	155Top	165Bottom	175Front	185Back	195Side	205Other	215Other	225Other	235Other	245Other		
1			0	0	1	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20		

