

# Power Density Simulation Report

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Google LLC

# 1. Numerical modeling for Power Density (PD) calculations

## 1.1 Full-wave numerical computation tool

### 1.1.1 Tool description

Ansys is the first to offer a novel solution for accurate and reliable analysis of antenna arrays used in such diverse applications as 5G mmWave, radar design including automotive radar sensors, and satellite communications.

Ansys HFSS is a 3D electromagnetic (EM) simulation software for designing and simulating high-frequency electronic products such as antennas, antenna arrays, RF or microwave components, high-speed interconnects, filters, connectors, IC packages and printed circuit boards. ANSYS Electromagnetics suite HFSS (2019 R3) is implemented based on Finite Element Method (FEM), which operates in the frequency domain.

### 1.1.2 Mesh and Convergence criteria

The Ansys HFSS simulation suite consists of a comprehensive set of solvers to address diverse electromagnetic problems ranging in mobile phone. Its reliable automatic adaptive mesh refinement, which focuses on the design instead of spending time determining and creating the best mesh. This automation and guaranteed accuracy differentiates HFSS from all other EM simulators, which require manual user control and multiple solutions to ensure that the generated mesh is suitable and accurate. The determination parameter of the number of iterations in Ansys HFSS (2019 R3) is defined as convergence criteria, delta S, and the iterative adaptive mesh process repeats until the delta S is met. In Ansys HFSS (2019 R3), the accuracy of converged results depends on the delta S. Figure 1 is an example of mobile phone device adaptive mesh (Top view).

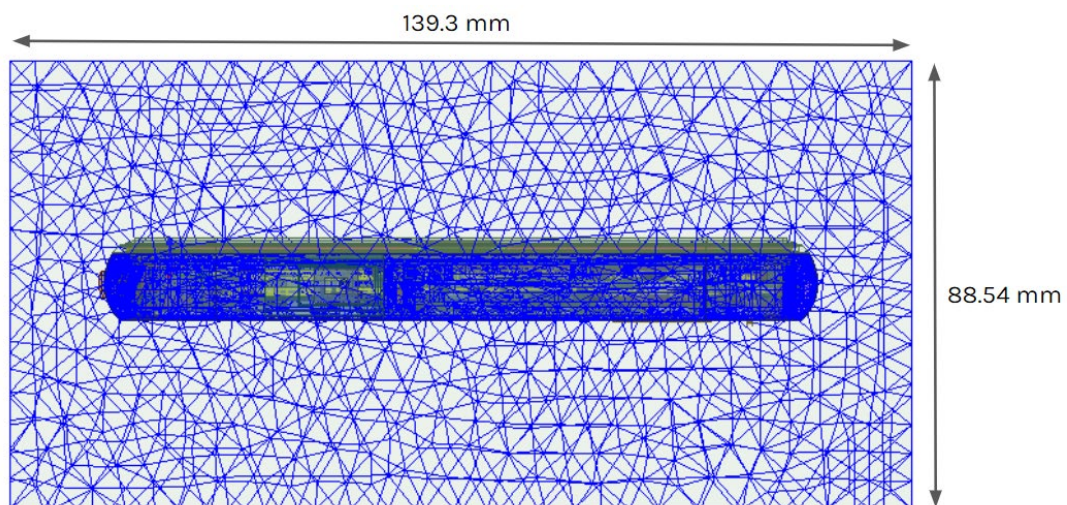


Figure 1 Example of the adaptive mesh technique (Top view)

### 1.2.3 Time-average PD calculation

When dealing with electromagnetic fields which are needed to relate the concept of energy to the fields. This is done by means of the Poynting vector which is found to be the power density in the electromagnetic field. The conservation of energy is then established by means of the Poynting theorem.

To calculate PD evaluation, two physical quantities, an electric field ( $\underline{E}$ ) and a magnetic field ( $\underline{H}$ ) are needed. The actual consumption power can be expressed as the real term of the Poynting vector ( $\underline{S}$ ) from the cross product of  $\underline{E}$  and complex conjugation of  $\underline{H}$  shown below:

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

( $\underline{S}$ ) can be expressed as point power density based on a peak value of each spatial point on mesh grids, and obtained directly from Ansys HFSS (version 19.3).

The total power density (all X, Y, Z components) through any given surface is used to calculate the averaged power density. Hence the spatially averaged power density on a given surface is calculated as the surface integral of the Poynting vector over a 4 square cm averaging area. From the point power density ( $\underline{S}$ ), the spatial-averaged power density (PD<sub>av</sub>) on an evaluated area (A) can be derived as shown below:

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

## 1.2 Simulation setup

### 1.2.1 Simulation model

The simulation approach to perform PD assessment for a smartphone requires accurate modeling for mmWave antenna module as well as the smartphone itself. Figure 2 shows the simulation model which is mounted on two mmWave antenna modules. The simulation modeling includes most of the entire structure of the device itself such as PCB, metal frame, battery, flex cables, large components and legacy antennas as well as mmWave Ant 1 and Ant 2. On the back side view, mmWave Ant 1 is placed on the left side and antennas are facing the left side of the device. mmWave Ant 2 is placed right side and antennas are facing the right and back side of the device.

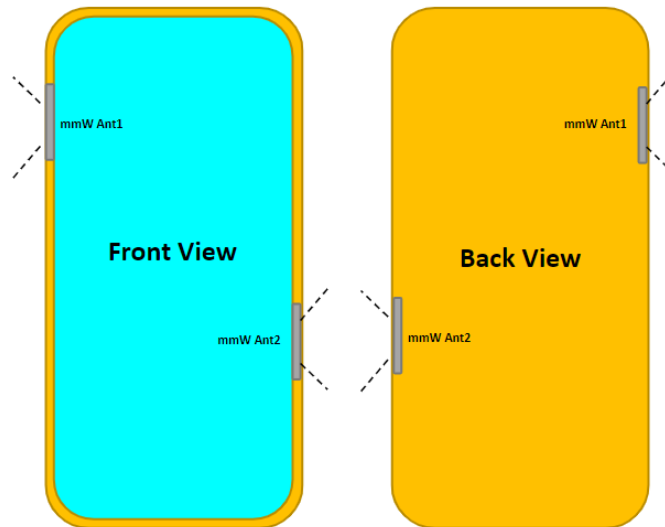


Figure 2. HFSS simulation model which is mounted two mmWave antenna modules

### 1.2.2 PD evaluation surfaces

Table 1 shows the PD evaluation planes for each mmWave antenna module and Fig.2 shows FCC defines 6 surfaces for PD simulation and measurement and will be positioned based on distance in setting parameters.the spatial-averaged power density can be obtained by the integral of  $4 \text{ cm}^2$ . Figure 3 shows where the mmWave Ant 1 and mmWave Ant 2 located on the device, PD evaluation planes except the bottom side are set up.

Ansys HFSS (version 19.3) can support the absorbing boundary condition (ABC) for radiation boundary and normally make a quarter wavelength from the radiating structure. In this report, to cover all beamforming cases of mmWave antenna modules, the three wavelength spacing from the device is used.

Table 1. PD evaluation surfaces

	Front	Back	Left (from front view)	Right (from front view)	Top	Bottom
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
mmWave Ant_1	0	0	0	0	0	X
mmWave Ant_2	0	0	0	0	0	X

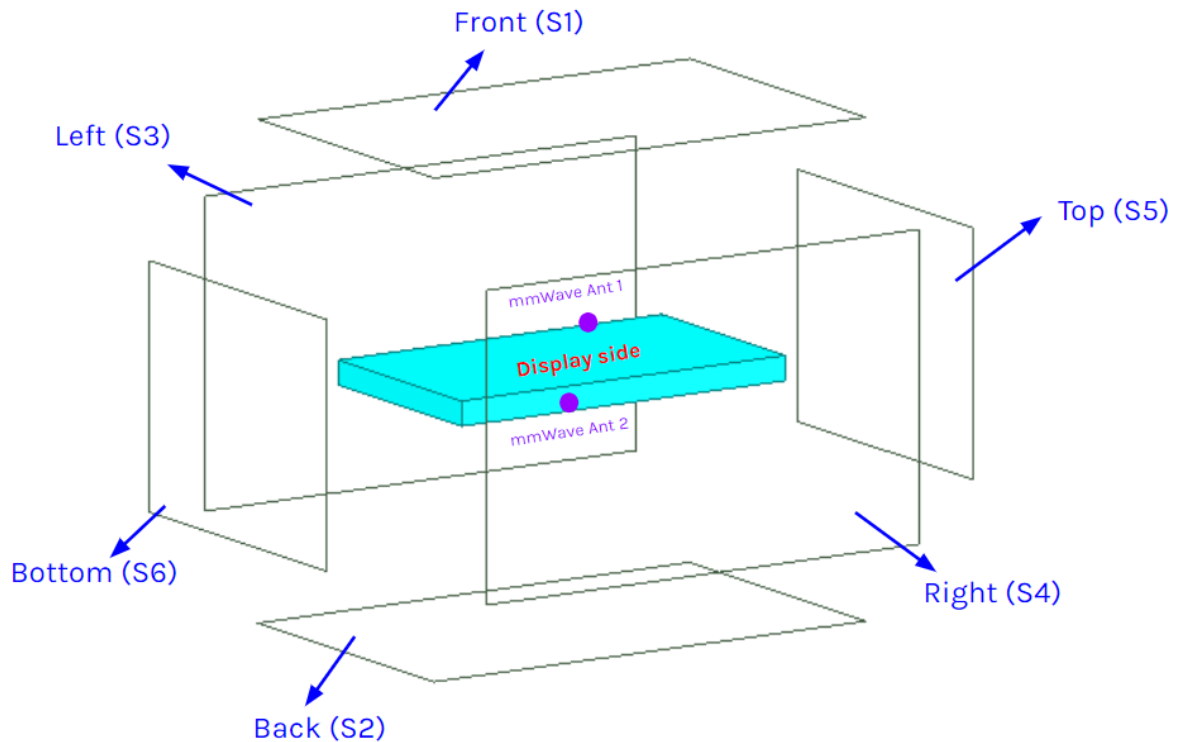


Figure 3. PD evaluation planes

### 1.2.3 Boundary condition

To simulate an 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 HFSS (2019 R3) can support the absorbing boundary condition (ABC) for radiation boundary and normally make a quarter wave length from the radiating structure. In this report, to cover all beamforming cases of mmWave antenna modules, the three wavelength spacing from the device is used.

### 1.2.4 Source excitation condition

The QTM 525-5 mmWave simulation model (mmWave Ant1 and mmWave Ant2) have 16 source ports. There are 8 ports are divided into vertical polarization feeding, and the other 8 ports are divided into horizontal polarization feeding. The QTM 525-5 mmWave simulation model is encrypted in the Ansys HFSS (2019 R3) and can only check the feeding position. After finishing 3D full wave electromagnetic simulation of modeling structure, the magnitude and phase information can be loaded for each port by using the “Edit Sources” function in Ansys HFSS (2019 R3).

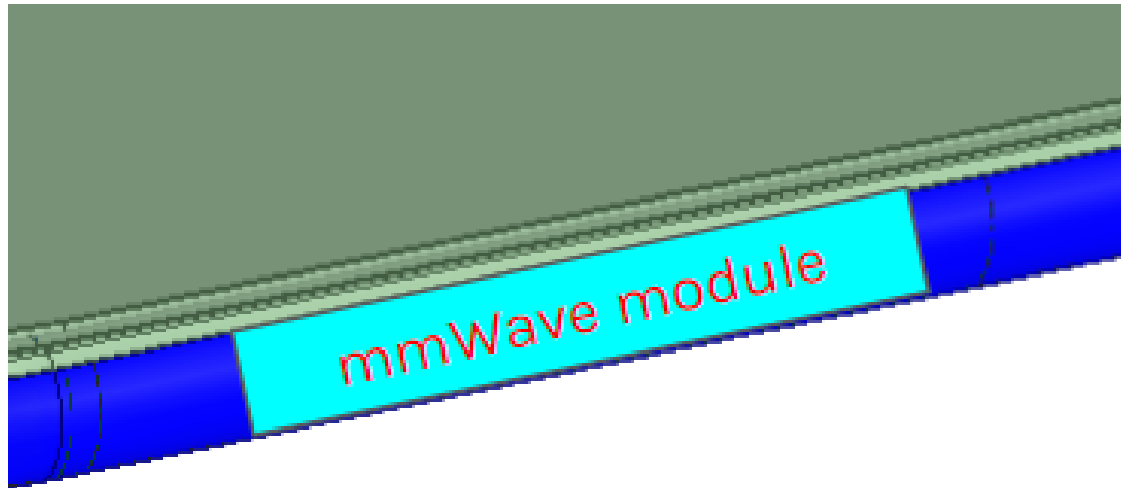


Figure 4. Example mmWave module

Figure 4 shows the mmWave module structure and surrounding structure. The mmWave module is encrypted in the Ansys HFSS (2019 R3) and can only check the feeding position. After finishing 3D full wave electromagnetic simulation of modeling structure, the magnitude and phase information can be loaded for each port by using the “Edit Sources” function in Ansys HFSS (2019 R3). Figure 5 shows an example of antenna port excitations. Since Ansys HFSS (2019 R3) uses FEM solver based on frequency domain analysis method, the input source for the port excitation applies sinusoidal waveform for each frequency.

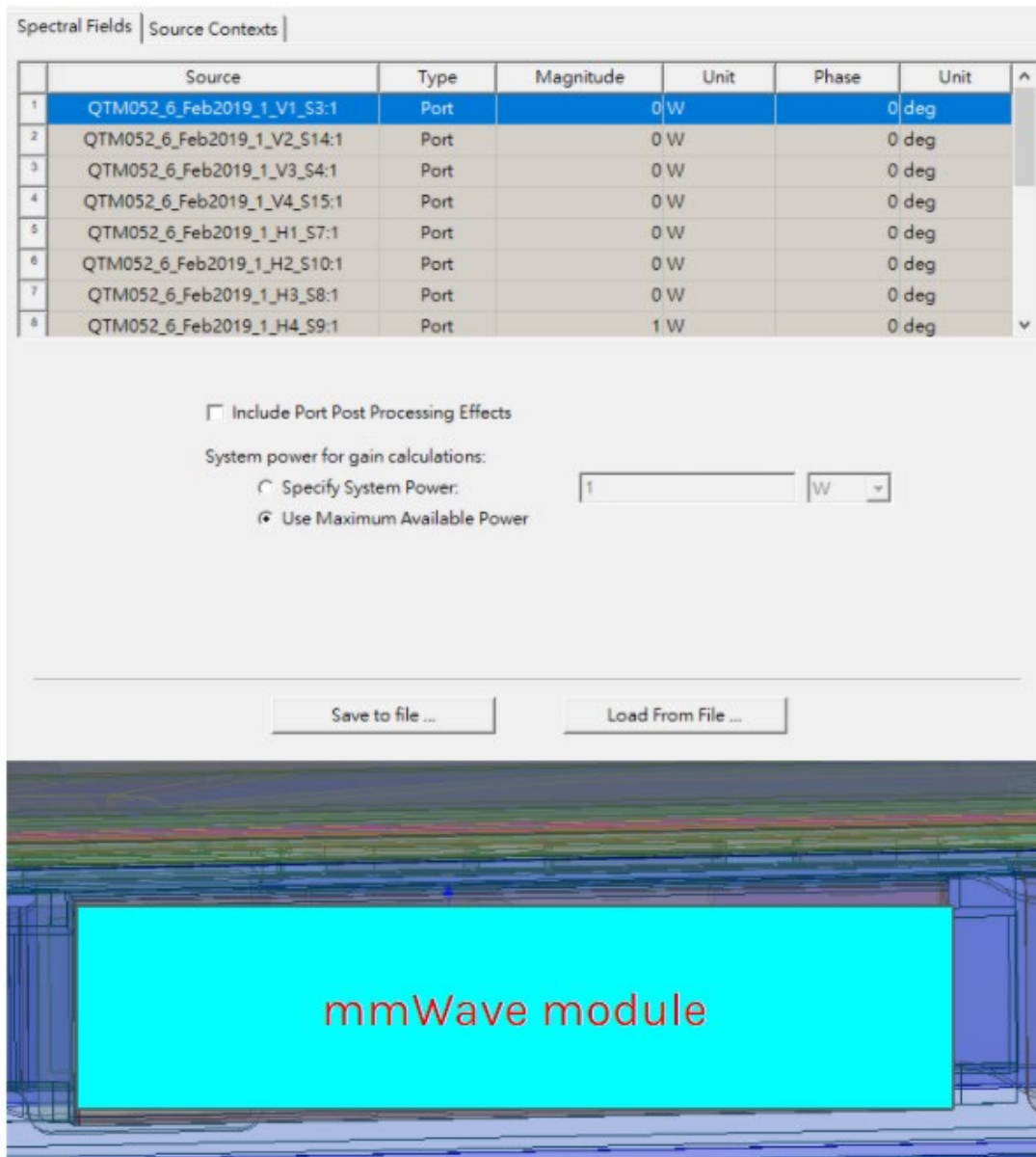


Figure 5. An example of port excitation

### 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. Codebook for all beams

Band/Antenna	Ant. Type	SISO/MIMO & Polarization	Feed no.	Beam ID	
mmWave Ant1 /n260	Patch	Single Beam H-pol (AG0)	1	1	
			2	5	
			2	6	
			2	7	
			2	10	
			2	11	
			4	17	
			4	18	
			4	19	
			4	20	
			4	21	
			4	26	
			4	27	
			4	28	
		4	29		
		Single Beam V-pol (AG1)	1	129	
			2	133	
			2	134	
			2	135	
			2	138	
			2	139	
			4	145	
			4	146	
			4	147	
			4	148	
			4	149	
			4	154	
			4	155	
			4	156	
		4	157		
		Beam Pair (AG0+AG1)	1	1	129
			2	5	135
			2	6	133
			2	7	134
			2	10	139
			2	11	138
4	17		148		
4	18		147		
4	19		146		
4	20		149		
4	21		145		
4	26		156		
4	27		155		
4	28		154		
4	29	157			



Band/Antenna	Ant. Type	SISO/MIMO & Polarization	Feed no.	Beam ID	
mmWave Ant2 /n260	Patch	Single Beam H-pol (AG0)	1	0	
			2	2	
			2	3	
			2	4	
			2	8	
			2	9	
			4	12	
			4	13	
			4	14	
			4	15	
			4	16	
			4	22	
			4	23	
			4	24	
			4	25	
		Single Beam V-pol (AG1)	1	128	
			2	130	
			2	131	
			2	132	
			2	136	
			2	137	
			4	140	
			4	141	
			4	142	
			4	143	
			4	144	
			4	150	
			4	151	
			4	152	
			4	153	
		Beam Pair (AG0+AG1)	1	0	128
			2	2	130
			2	3	131
			2	4	132
			2	8	137
			2	9	136
			4	12	144
			4	13	143
			4	14	142
			4	15	141
			4	16	140
			4	22	153
			4	23	152
			4	24	151
			4	25	150

Band/Antenna	Ant. Type	SISO/MIMO & Polarization	Feed no.	Beam ID	
mmWave Ant1 /n261	Patch	Single Beam H-pol (AG0)	1	1	
			2	5	
			2	6	
			2	7	
			2	10	
			2	11	
			4	17	
			4	18	
			4	19	
			4	20	
			4	21	
			4	26	
			4	27	
			4	28	
		4	29		
		Single Beam V-pol (AG1)	1	129	
			2	133	
			2	134	
			2	135	
			2	138	
			2	139	
			4	145	
			4	146	
			4	147	
			4	148	
			4	149	
			4	154	
			4	155	
			4	156	
		4	157		
		Beam Pair (AG0+AG1)	1	1	129
			2	5	133
			2	6	134
			2	7	135
			2	10	138
			2	11	139
4	17		145		
4	18		146		
4	19		147		
4	20		148		
4	21		149		
4	26		154		
4	27		155		
4	28		156		
4	29	157			

Band/Antenna	Ant. Type	SISO/MIMO & Polarization	Feed no.	Beam ID	
mmWave Ant2 /n261	Patch	Single Beam H-pol (AG0)	1	0	
			2	2	
			2	3	
			2	4	
			2	8	
			2	9	
			4	12	
			4	13	
			4	14	
			4	15	
			4	16	
			4	22	
			4	23	
			4	24	
			4	25	
		Single Beam V-pol (AG1)	1	128	
			2	130	
			2	131	
			2	132	
			2	136	
			2	137	
			4	140	
			4	141	
			4	142	
			4	143	
			4	144	
			4	150	
			4	151	
		Beam Pair (AG0+AG1)	1	0	128
			2	2	130
			2	3	131
			2	4	132
			2	8	136
			2	9	137
			4	12	140
			4	13	141
4	14		142		
4	15		143		
4	16		144		
4	22		150		
4	23		151		
4	24	152			
4	25	153			

### 3. Simulation and modeling validation

#### 3.1 Spatial-averaged power density

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the Poynting vector ( $\underline{S}$ ) can be obtained through cross product of an electric field ( $\underline{E}$ ) and complex conjugate of a magnetic field ( $\underline{H}$ ). 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  $4 \text{ cm}^2$  at  $2.5 \text{ mm}$  intervals of the point power density result. Figure 6 shows examples of the distribution plot of point power density and the averaged power density.

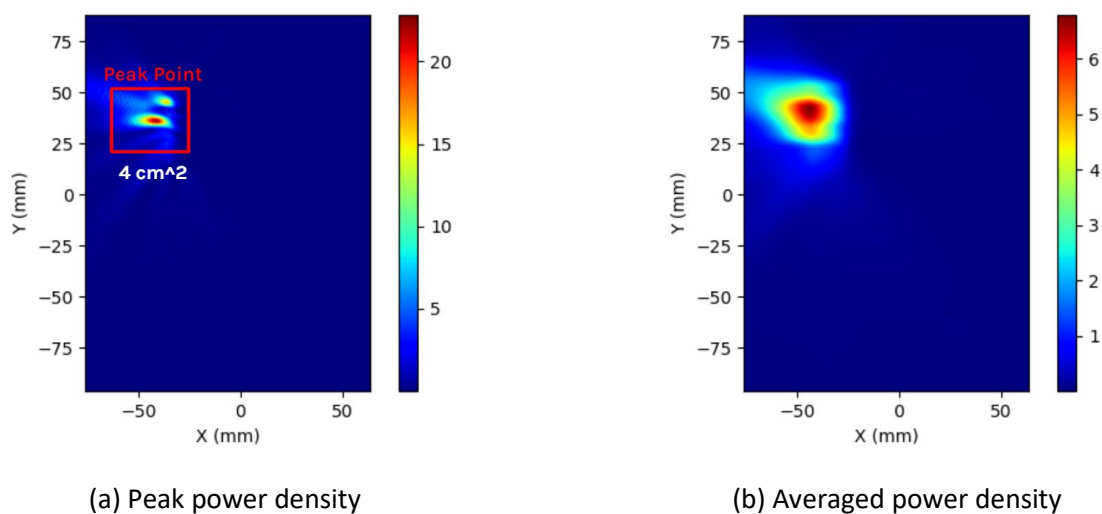


Figure 6. Power density distribution

#### 3.2 Comparison between simulation and measurement

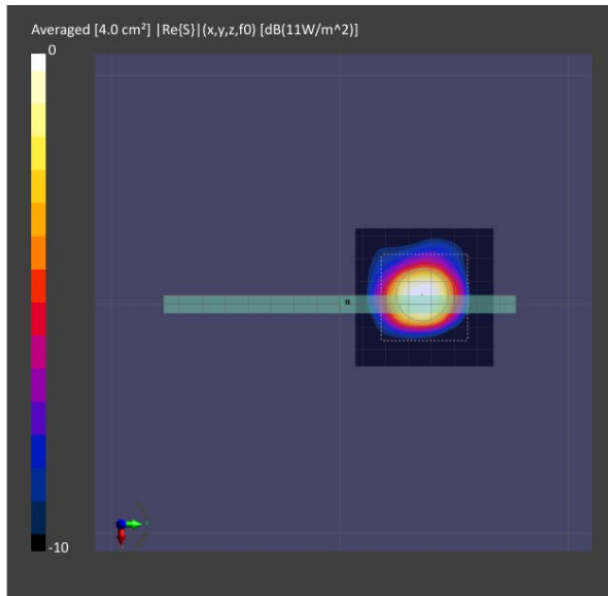
In this section, the simulated-power density distributions and measured-power density distributions are compared to each mmWave antenna. Based on comparison of power density distributions, simulated power density and measured power density have a good correlation. Measurement uncertainty in mmWave frequency in measurement side and inaccuracy of material properties in mmWave frequency in the simulation side are considered as error factors.

The input powers per each active port are below for both Simulation and Measurement. For Simulation, these values were entered directly into the HFSS model. For measurement, FTM S/W was used to input these values for each active port also. The maximum device output rating was determined to meet regulatory limits.

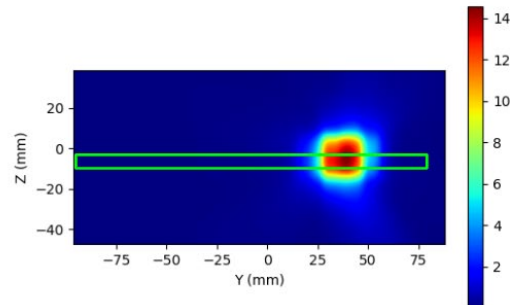
The below simulation and measurement result were performed at 2mm evaluation distance and 28GHz / 38.5GHz. The input.power.limit was determined based on below results in RF Exposure Part 0 Report.

Band	Beam ID	Antenna	Surface	PD (W/m <sup>2</sup> )		
				Meas.	Sim.	Delta=Sim vs Meas
n260	28	Ant 1	Left	10.4	16.58	2.02
			Front	2.84	6.80	3.79
	Left		8.96	13.72	1.85	
	Front		5.02	7.76	1.89	
	149	Ant 2	Right	8.76	15.86	2.58
			Front	2.32	6.52	4.49
	Right		8.25	15.31	2.69	
	Front		4.27	7.94	2.69	
25	Ant 2	Right	8.76	15.86	2.58	
		Front	2.32	6.52	4.49	
150	Ant 2	Right	8.25	15.31	2.69	
		Front	4.27	7.94	2.69	
Band	Beam ID	Antenna	Surface	PD (W/m <sup>2</sup> )		
				Meas.	Sim.	Delta
n261	27	Ant 1	Left	10.5	16.78	2.04
			Front	3.64	9.15	4.01
	Left		10.1	15.74	1.93	
	Front		3.74	8.77	3.70	
	155	Ant 2	Right	8.01	16.70	3.19
			Front	3.52	8.47	3.81
	Right		8.23	15.97	2.88	
	Front		4.11	8.53	3.17	
24	Ant 2	Right	8.01	16.70	3.19	
		Front	3.52	8.47	3.81	
152	Ant 2	Right	8.23	15.97	2.88	
		Front	4.11	8.53	3.17	

- n260\_mmWave Ant1 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 28, Left

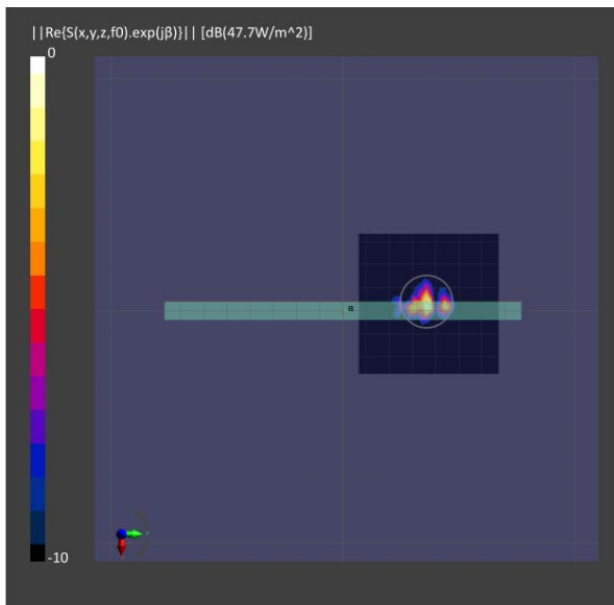


(a) measurement

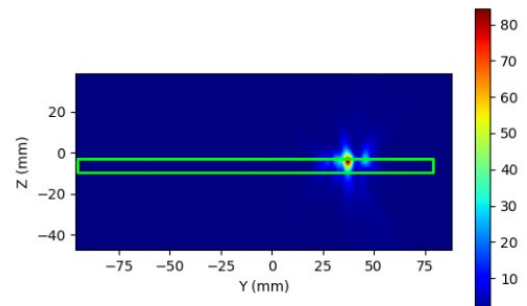


(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



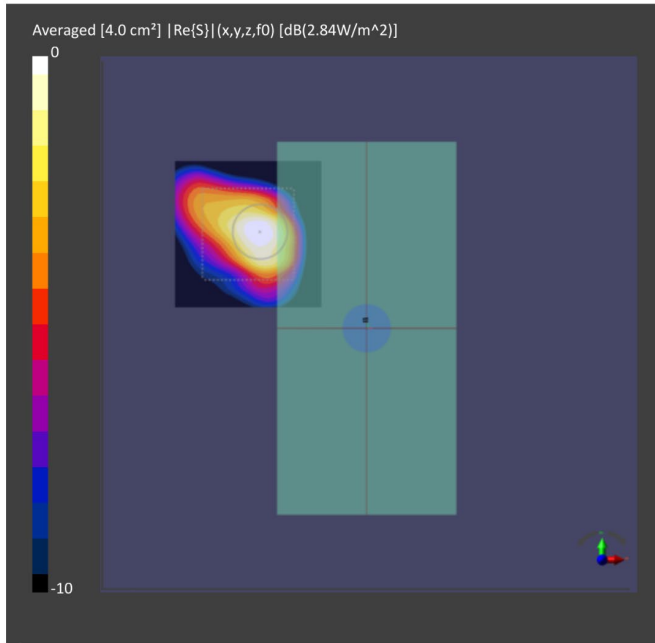
(a) measurement



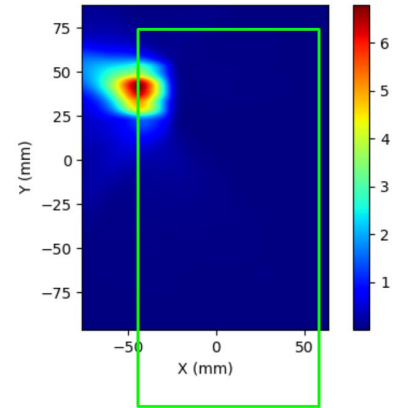
(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n260\_mmWave Ant1 : Mid channel, Beam ID : 28, Front

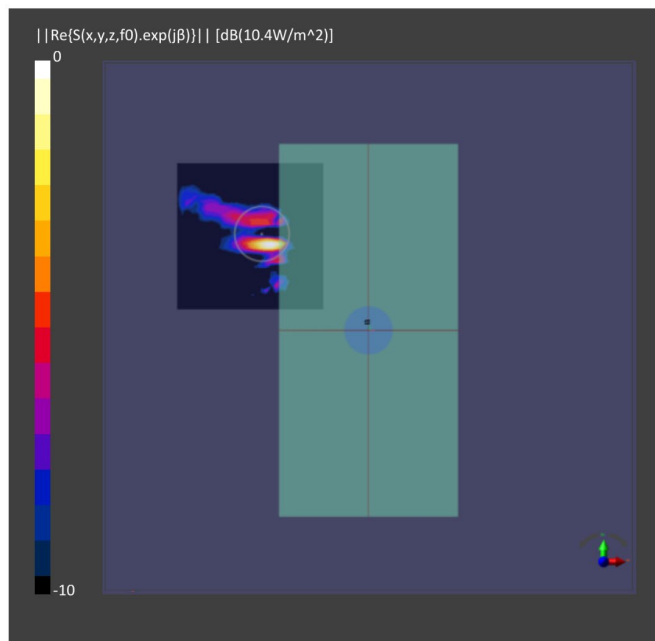


(a) measurement

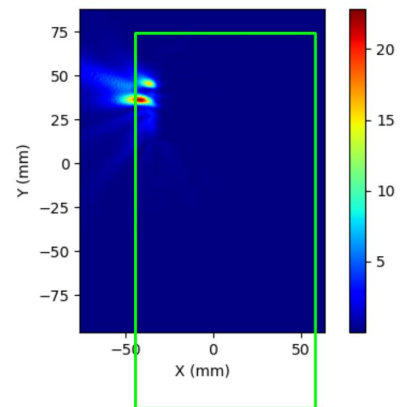


(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



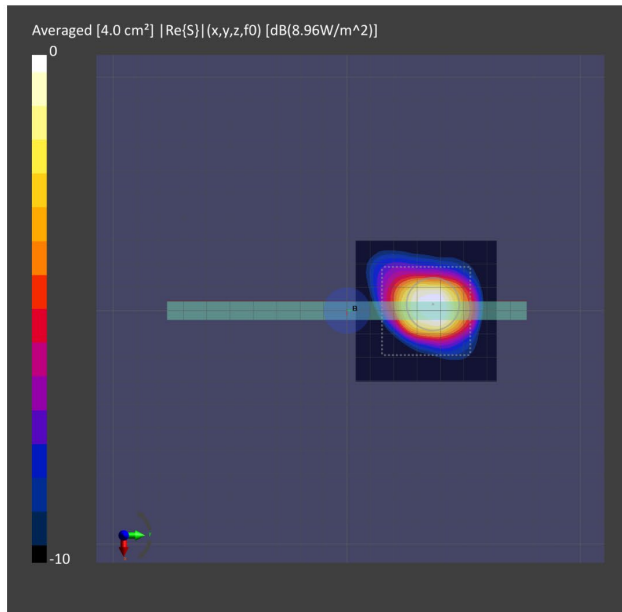
(a) measurement



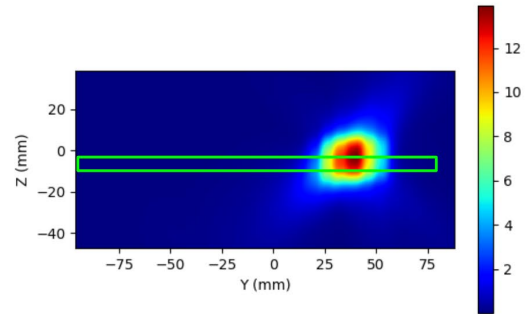
(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n260\_mmWave Ant1 : Mid channel, Beam ID : 149, Left

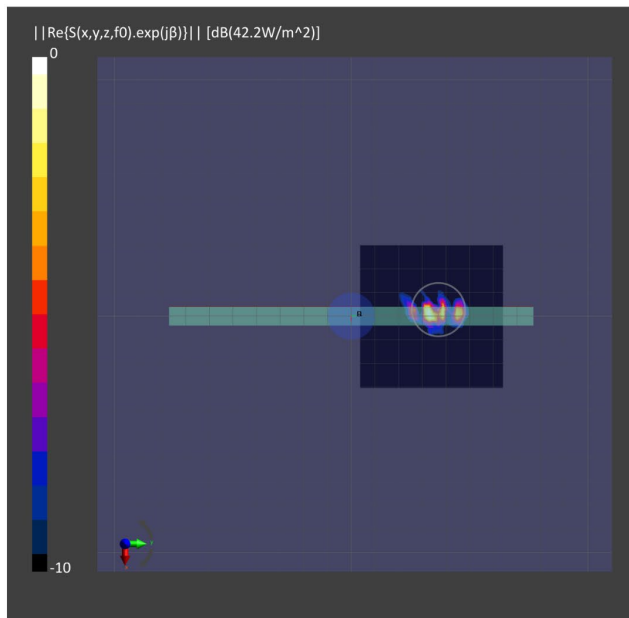


(a) measurement

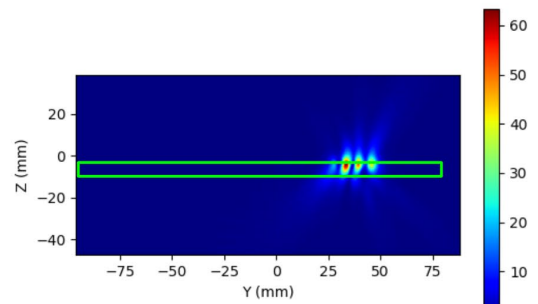


(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



(a) measurement

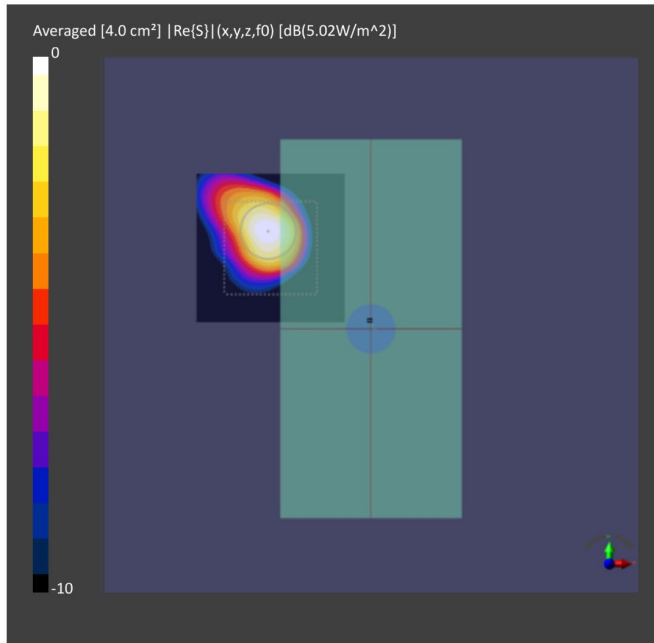


(b) simulation

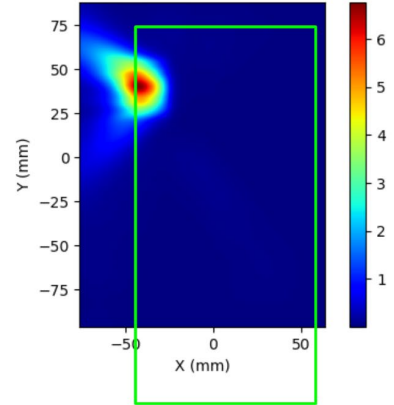
mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Point power density



- n260\_mmWave Ant1 : Mid channel, Beam ID : 149, Front

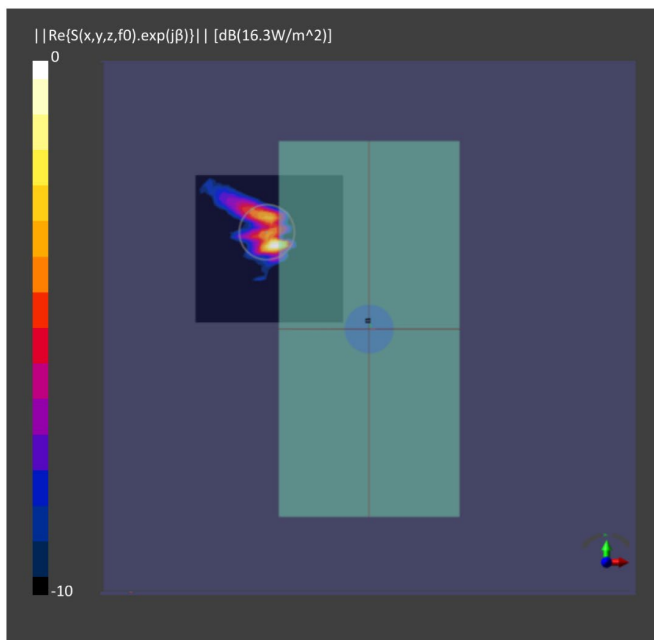


(a) measurement

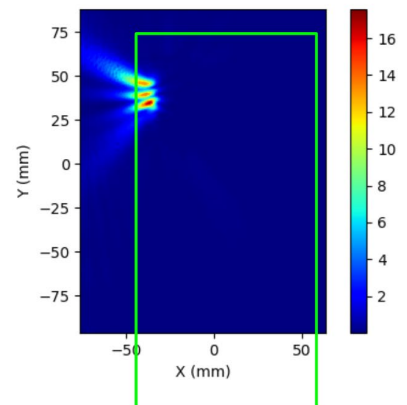


(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



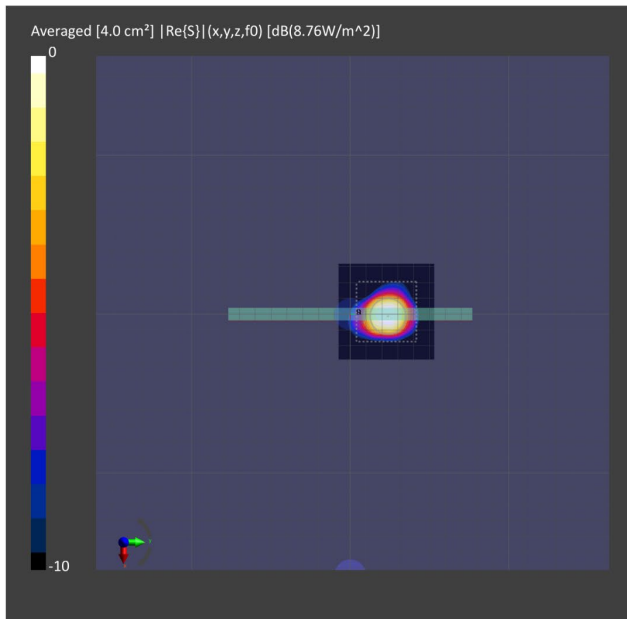
(a) measurement



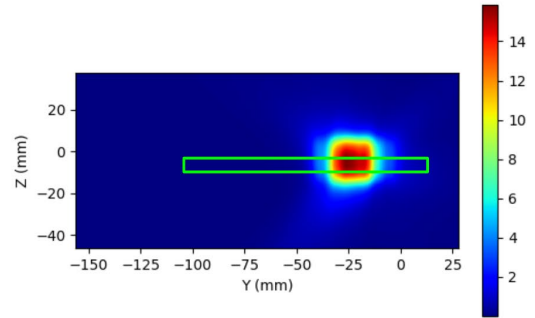
(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n260\_mmWave Ant2 : Mid channel, Beam ID : 25, Right

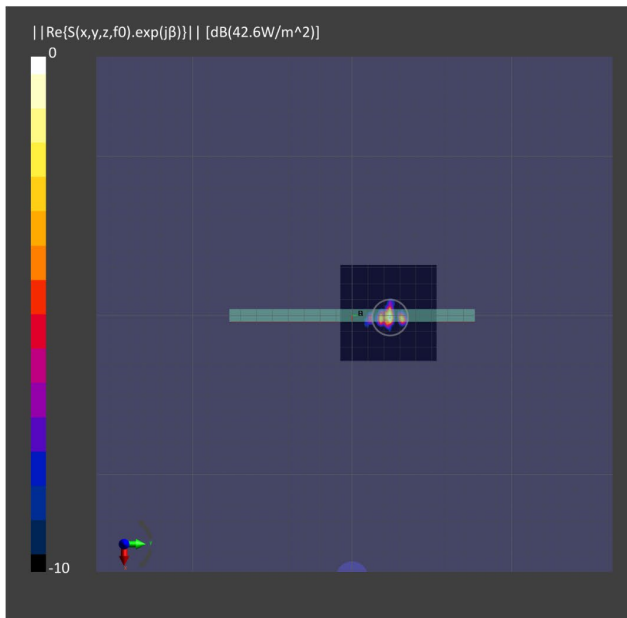


(a) measurement

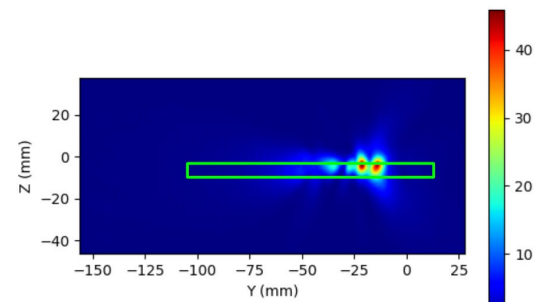


(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



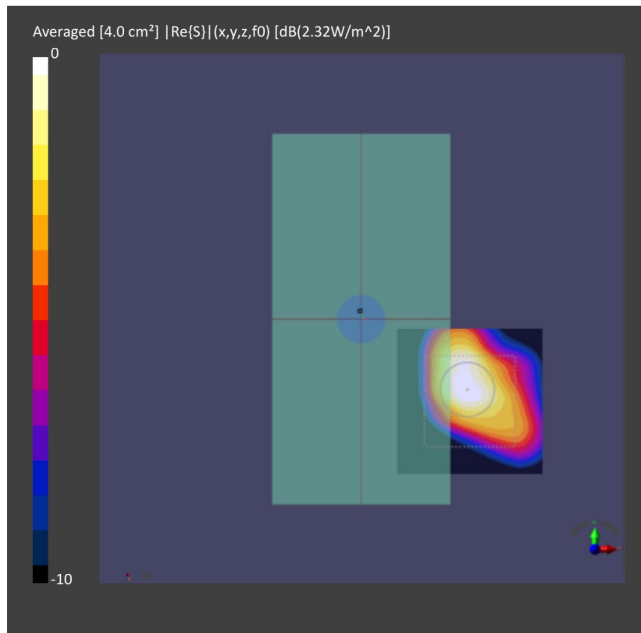
(a) measurement



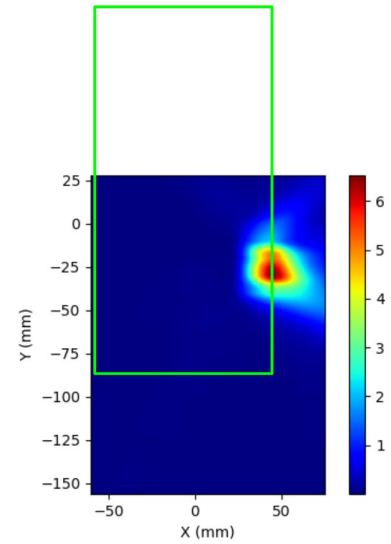
(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n260\_mmWave Ant2 : Mid channel, Beam ID : 25, Front

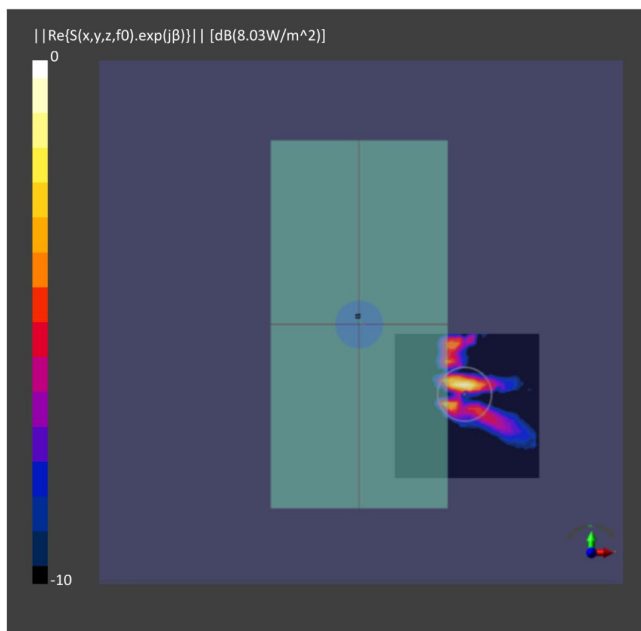


(a) measurement

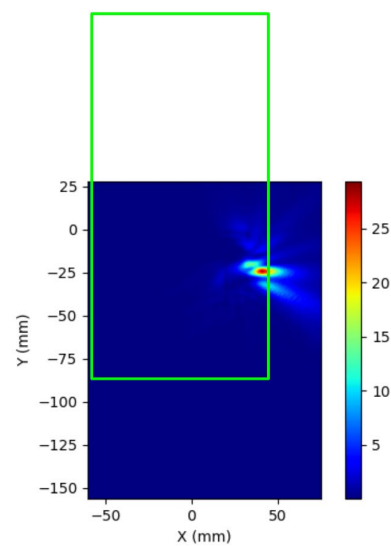


(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



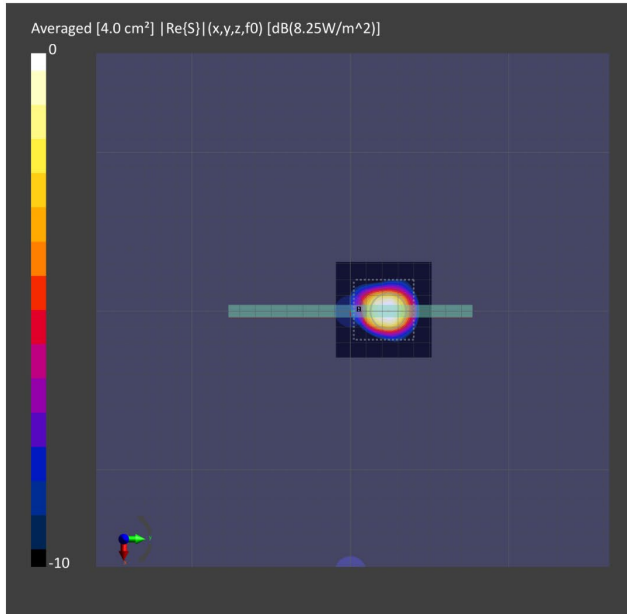
(a) measurement



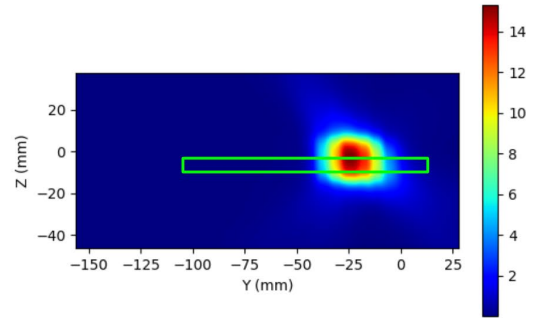
(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n260\_mmWave Ant2 : Mid channel, Beam ID : 150, Right

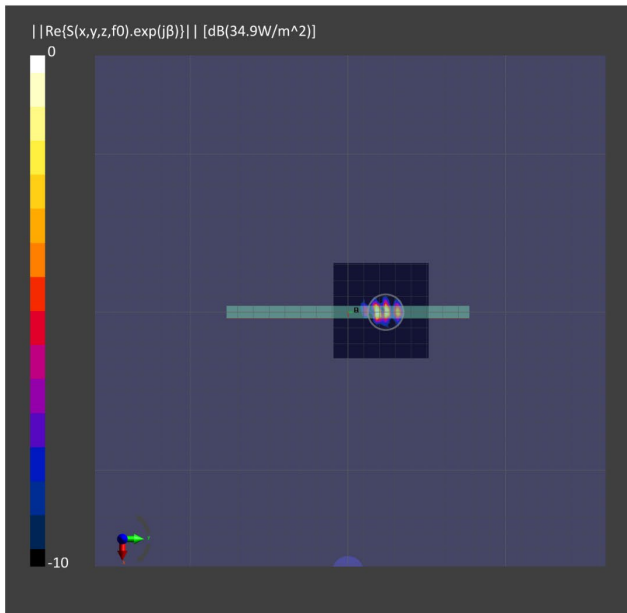


(a) measurement

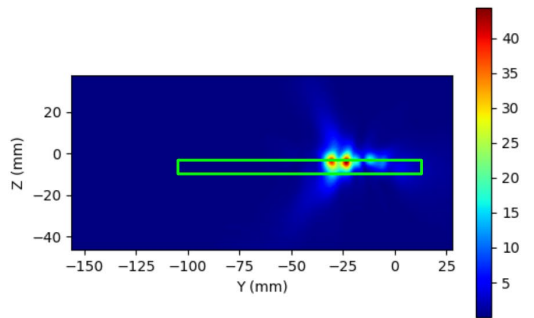


(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



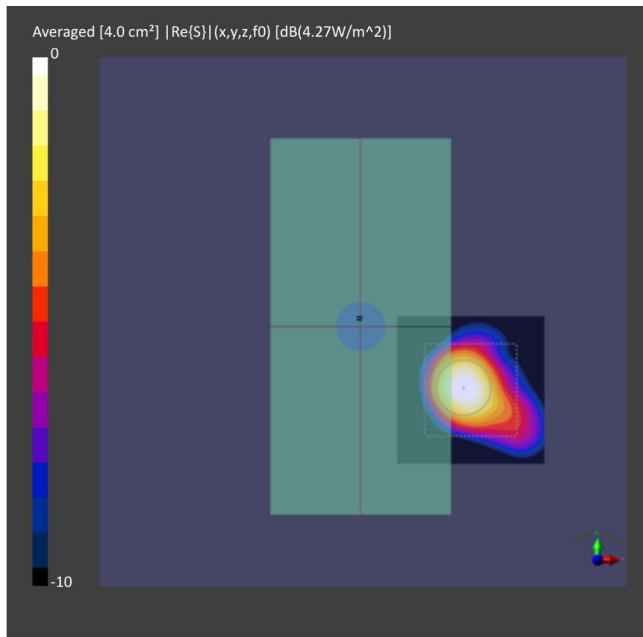
(a) measurement



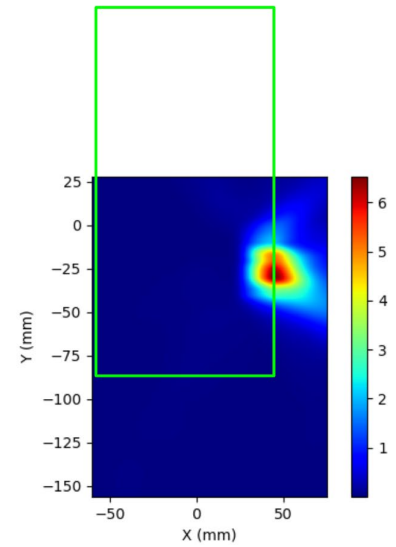
(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n260\_mmWave Ant2 : Mid channel, Beam ID : 150, Front

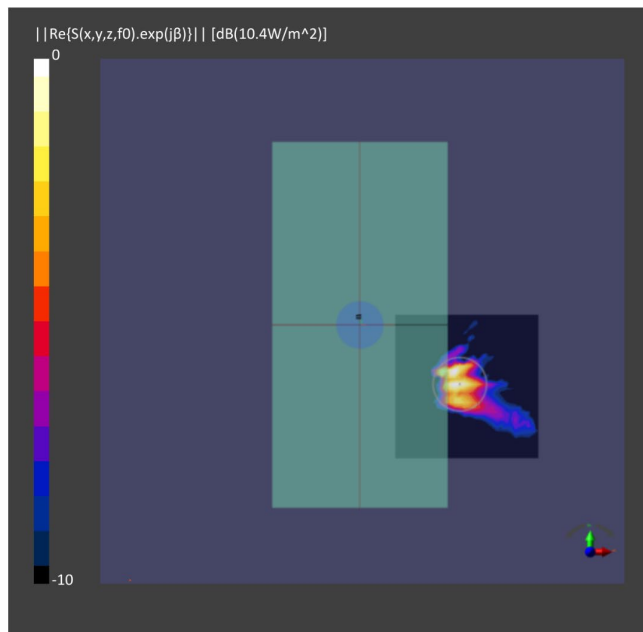


(a) measurement

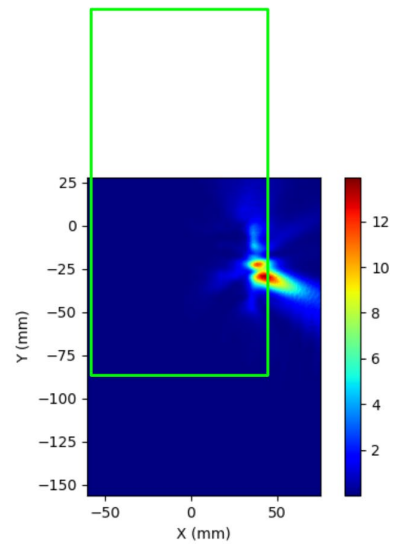


(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



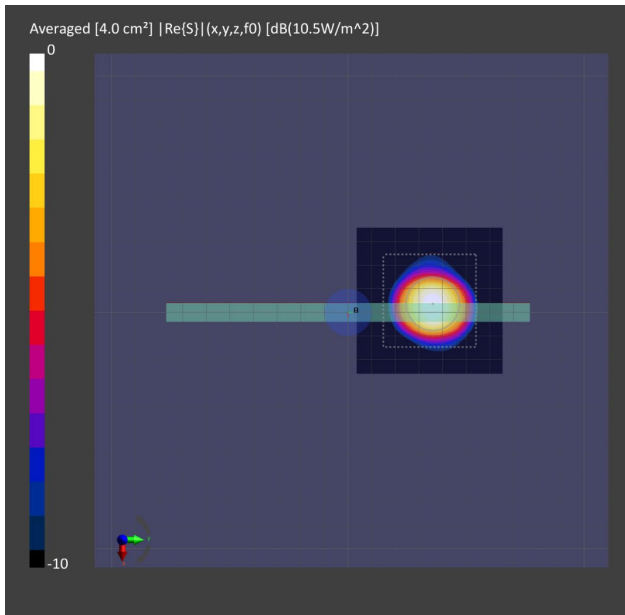
(a) measurement



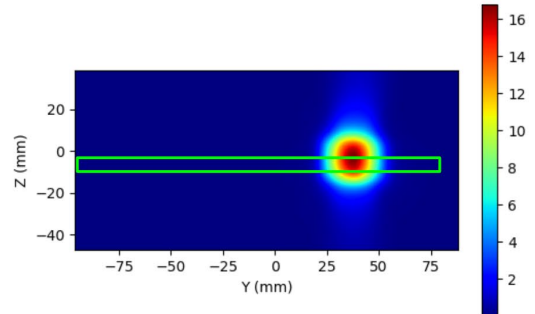
(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n261\_mmWave Ant1 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 27, Left

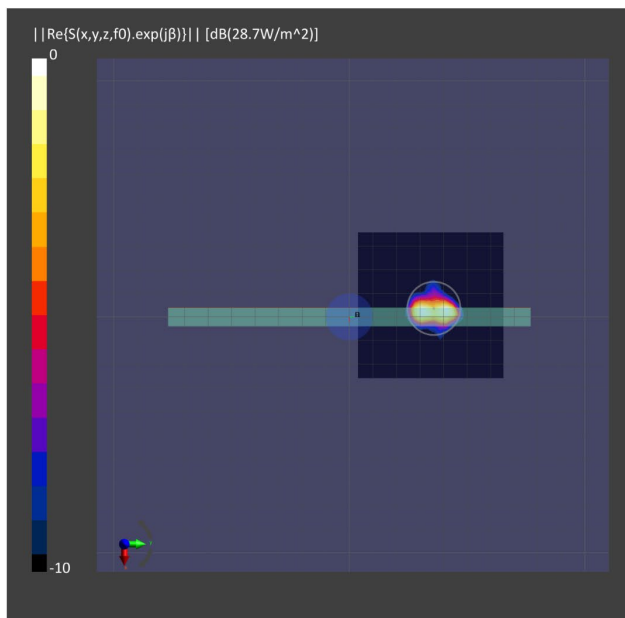


(a) measurement

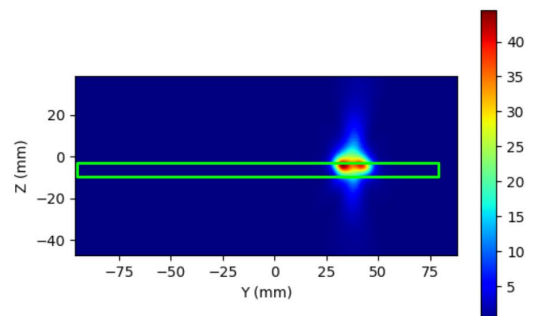


(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



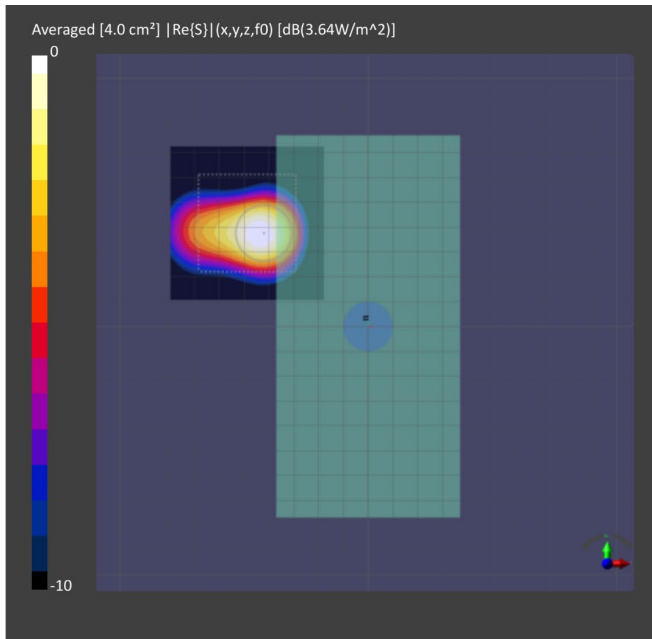
(a) measurement



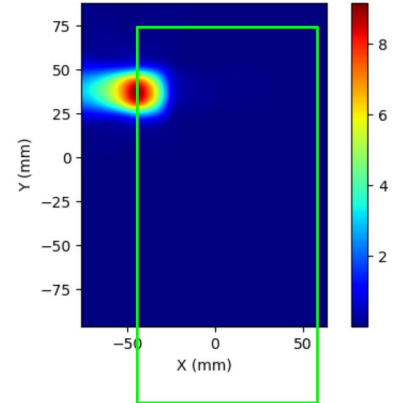
(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n261\_mmWave Ant1 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 27, Front

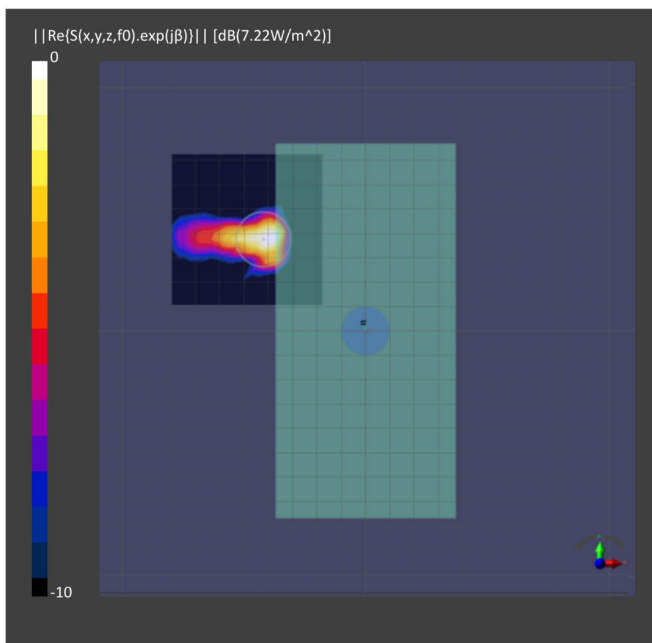


(a) measurement

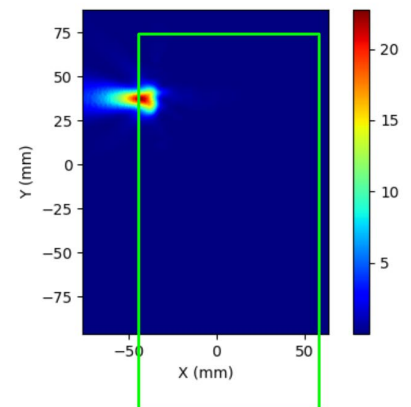


(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



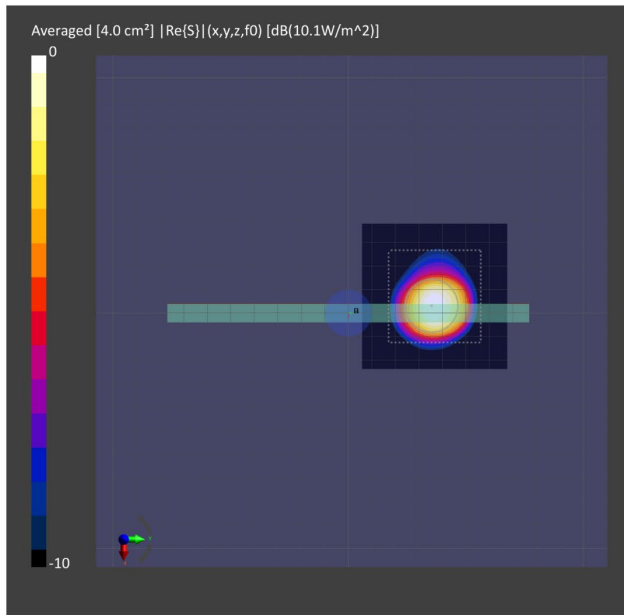
(a) measurement



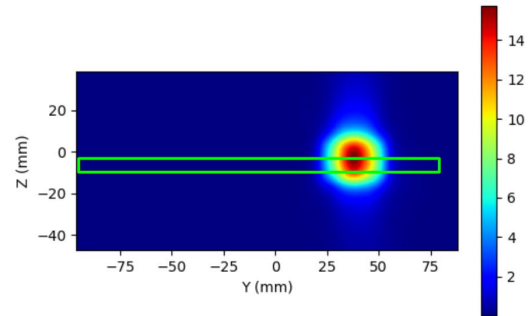
(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n261\_mmWave Ant1 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 155, Left

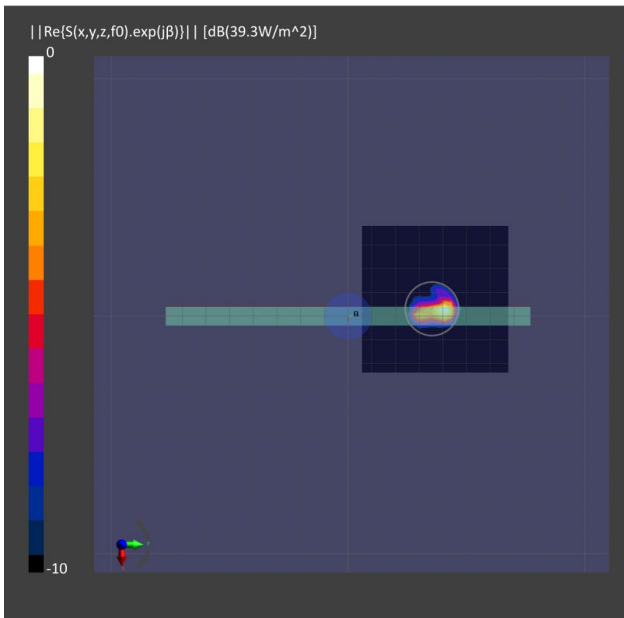


(a) measurement

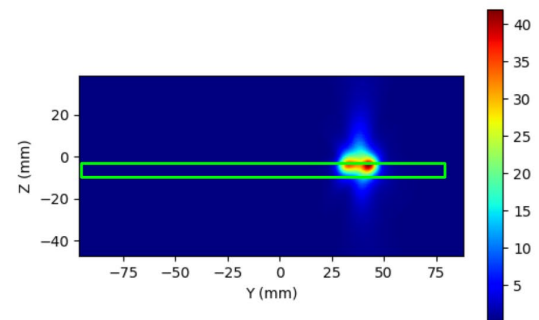


(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



(a) measurement

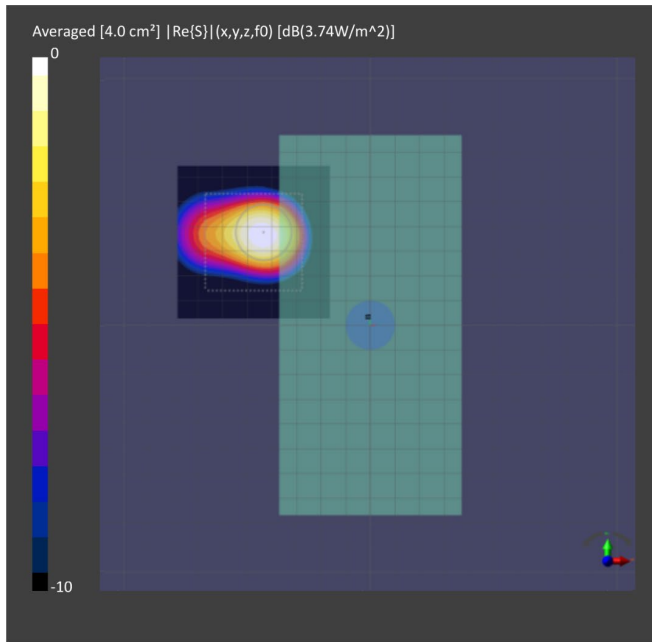


(b) simulation

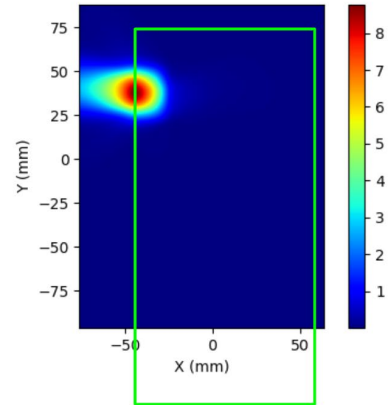
mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Point power density



- n261\_mmWave Ant1 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 155, Front

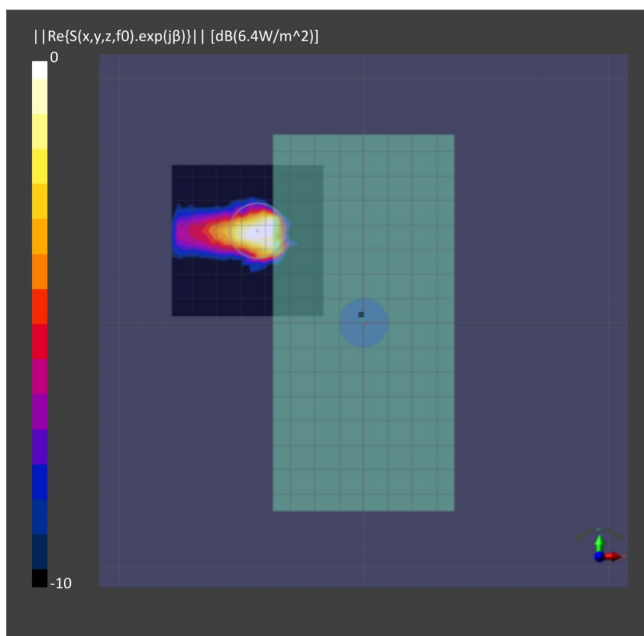


(a) measurement

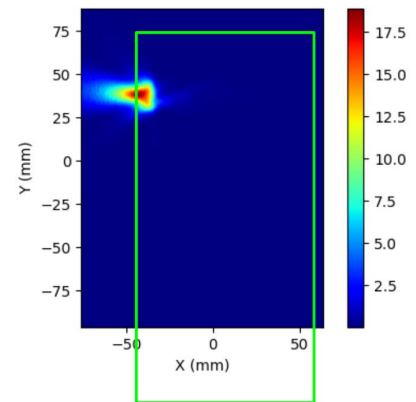


(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



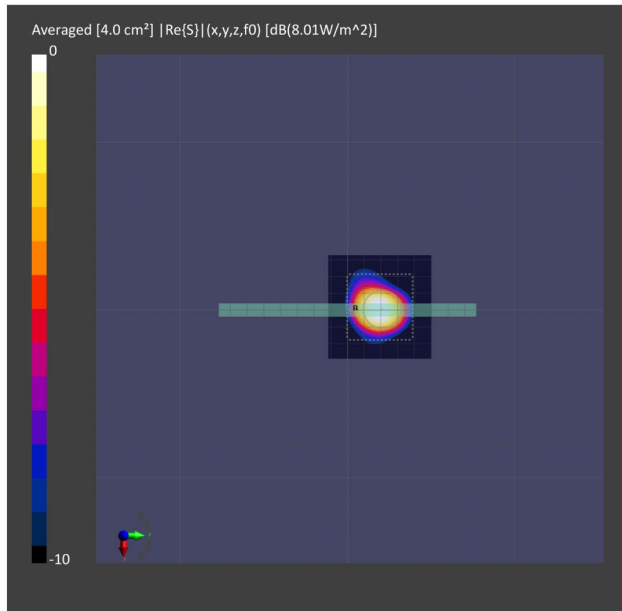
(a) measurement



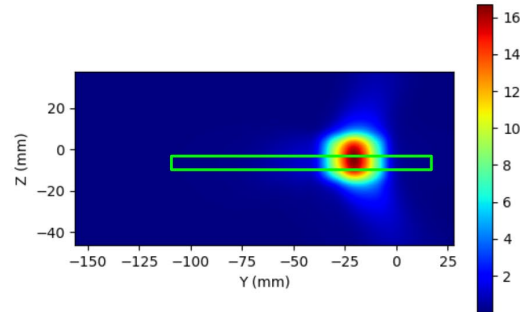
(b) simulation

mmW Ant1 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n261\_mmWave Ant2 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 24, Right

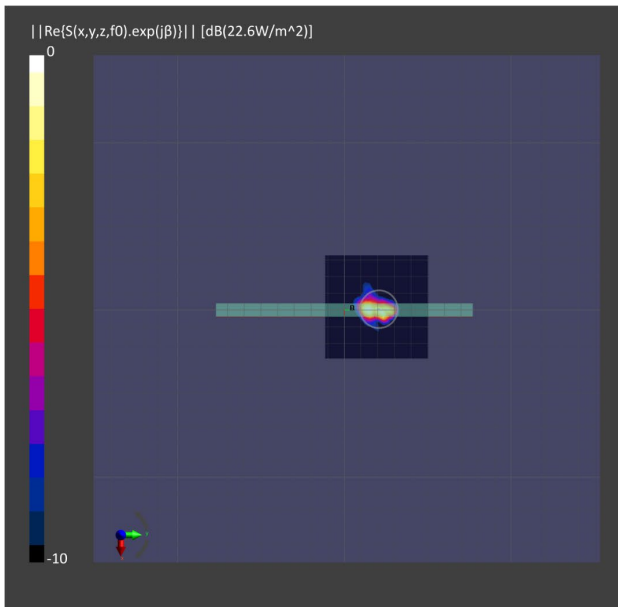


(a) measurement

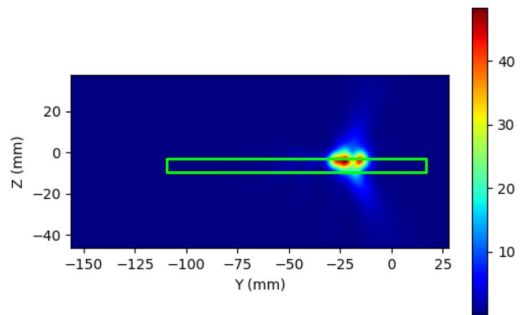


(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



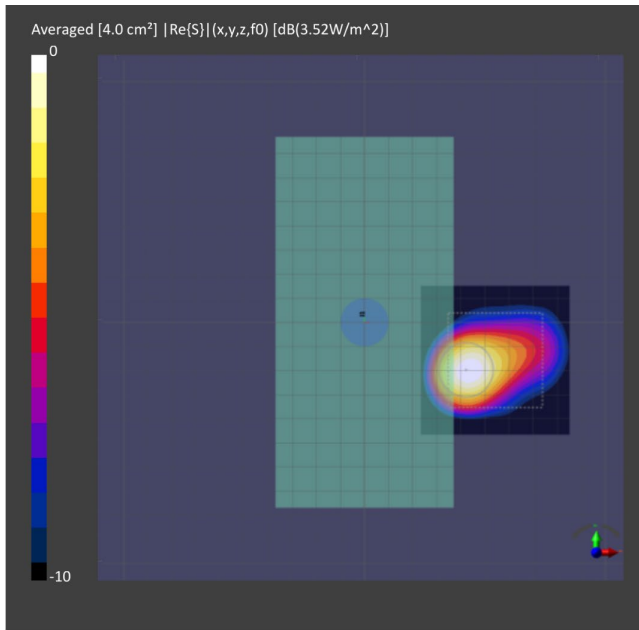
(a) measurement



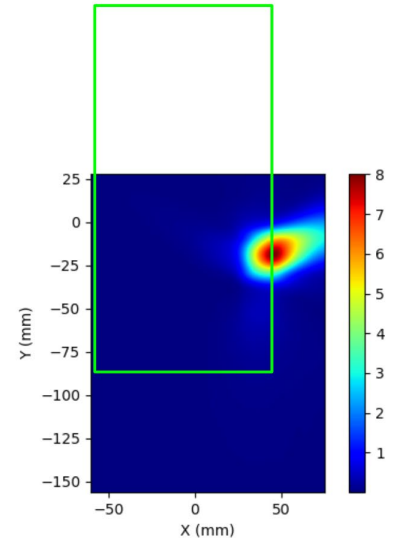
(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n261\_mmWave Ant2 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 24, Front

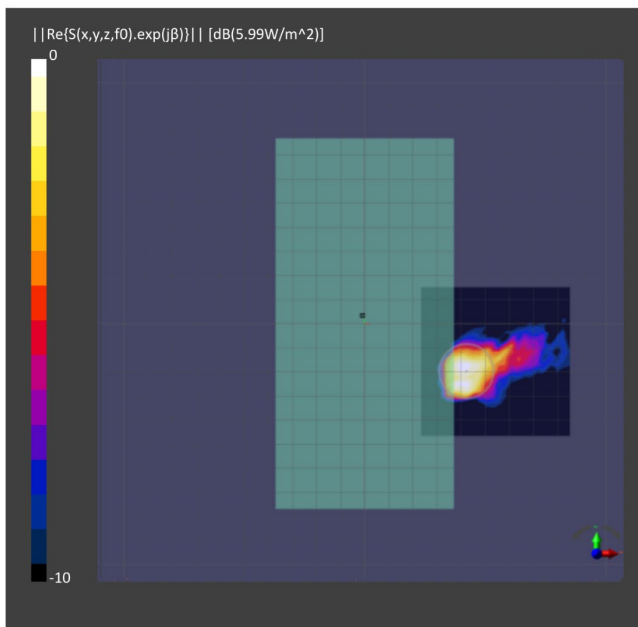


(a) measurement

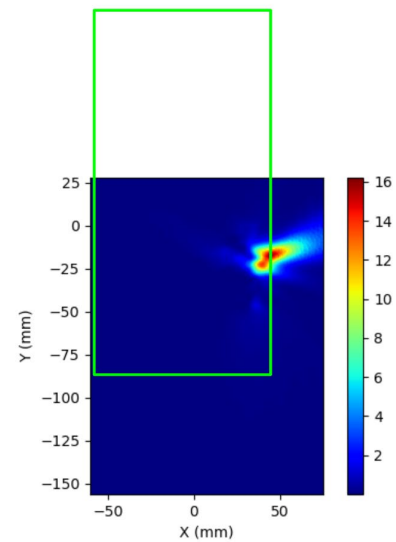


(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



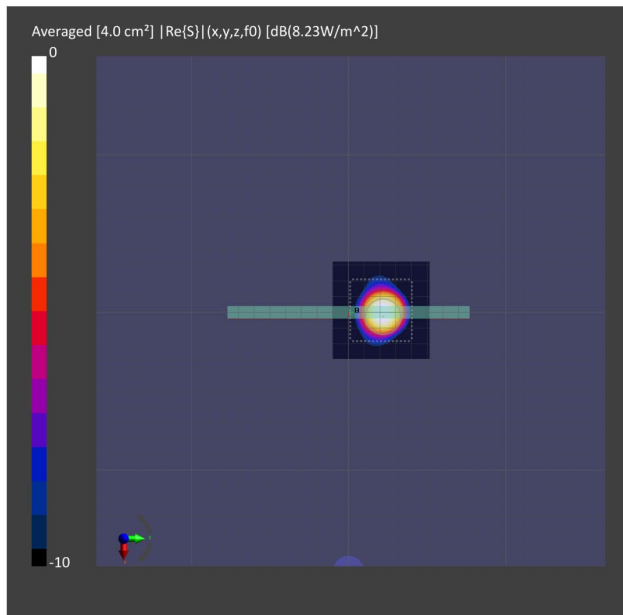
(a) measurement



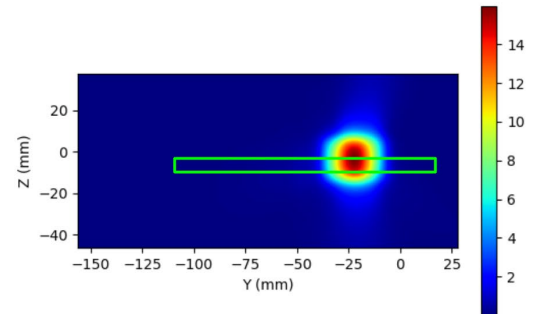
(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n261\_mmWave Ant2 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 152, Right

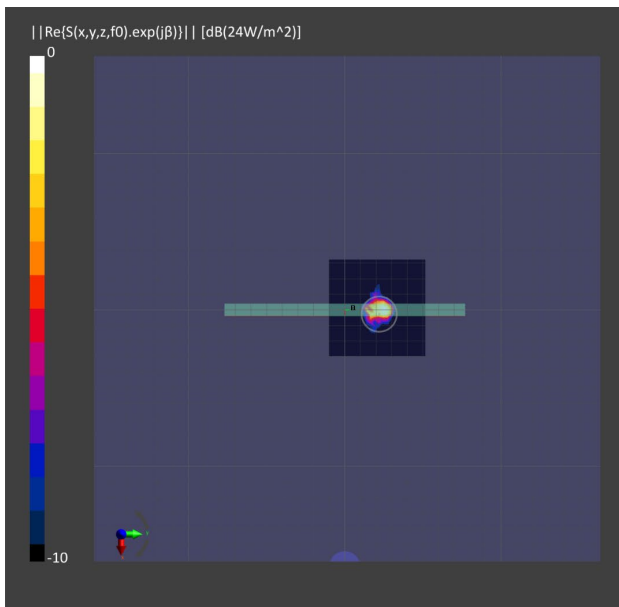


(a) measurement

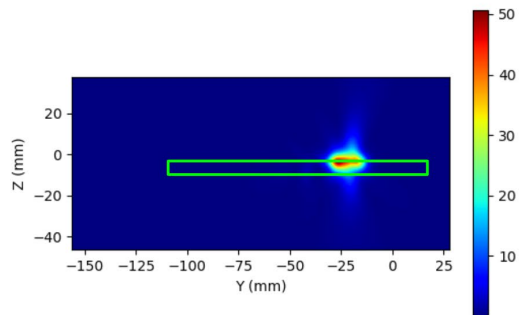


(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



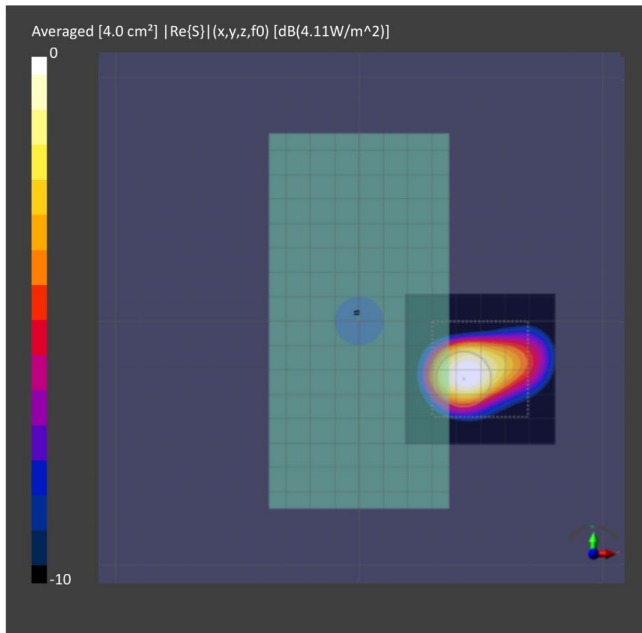
(a) measurement



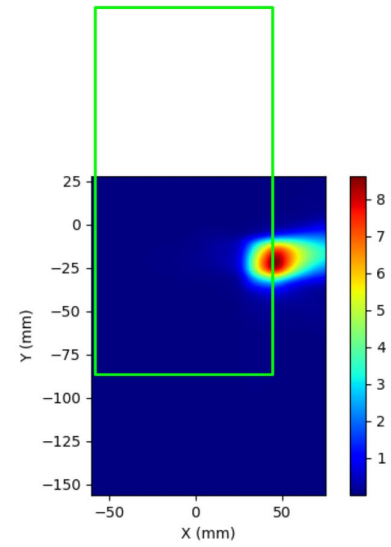
(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Point power density

- n261\_mmWave Ant2 : Mid Channel, Beam ID : 152, Front

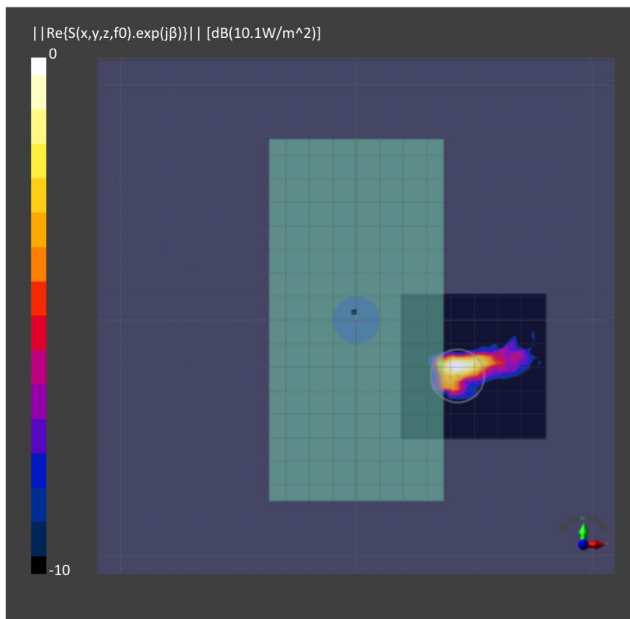


(a) measurement

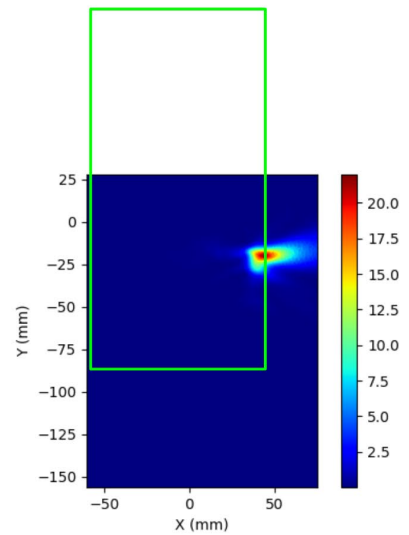


(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Averaged power density



(a) measurement



(b) simulation

mmW Ant2 Mid Channel, Point power density

## 4 Simulation results

This section shows the PD simulation results of mmWave Ant 1 and Ant 2 at 28 GHz and 39 GHz for each evaluation plane specified in Table 1 at two separation distances of 2 mm and 10mm. The ratio of PD exposure from front surface to the worst surface at 2mm, and the ratio of PD exposure from 2mm to 10mm evaluation distance for each beam are also reported in this section to support RF exposure analysis for simultaneous transmission scenarios performed in Chapter 12 of Part 1 Near Field PD report. The relative phase between beam pairs is not controlled in the chipset design. Therefore, the relative phase between each beam pair was considered mathematically to identify the worst case conditions. The below MIMO results represent the highest reported MIMO simulation results after sweeping across the relative phase between beams a 5° step interval from 0° to 360°, the worst-case simulated PD determined from the tables in this section were used for conservativeness in input.power.limit determination in RF Exposure Part 0 Report.

### 4.1 Calculated PD per beam ID for Low/Mid/High Channel at 28GHz / 39GHz

#### 4.1.1 mmWave Ant 1 – Patch Antenna

Table 2 & Table 3 show the PD simulation evaluation of mmWave Ant1 at 28 GHz / 39 GHz for the corresponding evaluation planes specified in Table 1.







#### **4.1.2 mmWave Ant 2 – Patch Antenna**

Table 4 & Table 5 show the PD simulation evaluation of mmWave Ant 2 at 28 GHz / 39 GHz for the corresponding evaluation planes specified in Table 1.

Table 4. PD of mmWave Ant 2 patch antenna (28GHz – n261)

Low Channel

PD Simulation (W/m <sup>2</sup> ) Limit = 10 W/m <sup>2</sup>		Operating Target Tx Power																
SISO/MIMO & Polarization		Power setting (dBm)		2 mm					L-channel					10 mm				
		Beam ID	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Front/worst-case	Back/worst-case	Right/worst-case	Top/worst-case	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5		
Single Beam Hpol (AGI)	0	1.611	1.959	0.008	3.997	0.014	40.31%	37.75%	0.14%	0.34%	0.537	1.610	0.010	1.644	0.054	41.14%		
	6	2.951	3.663	0.011	8.074	0.025	45.65%	44.09%	0.26%	0.62%	1.624	3.867	0.041	4.503	0.160	52.75%		
	6	3.976	4.542	0.013	8.527	0.024	46.62%	45.27%	0.16%	0.28%	1.656	4.627	0.017	5.061	0.126	59.59%		
	6	4.255	3.037	0.013	7.905	0.073	32.92%	38.41%	0.19%	0.62%	0.896	3.026	0.016	2.728	0.271	34.88%		
	6	4.385	3.441	0.011	9.917	0.034	49.17%	49.07%	0.15%	0.55%	1.763	4.534	0.014	5.201	0.063	59.84%		
	6	5.302	4.068	0.016	8.142	0.056	40.55%	50.33%	0.20%	0.69%	1.341	4.083	0.020	4.142	0.224	50.81%		
	6	12.7852	7.410	0.013	10.330	0.031	48.08%	45.43%	0.28%	0.19%	3.416	7.407	0.032	8.129	0.329	55.30%		
	6	13.9260	6.510	0.020	17.491	0.013	52.62%	48.70%	0.12%	0.07%	4.308	6.511	0.025	10.238	0.038	61.98%		
	6	14.8596	6.857	0.038	17.223	0.023	49.68%	51.43%	0.20%	0.13%	4.133	6.855	0.043	10.263	0.041	59.53%		
	6	15.7445	6.253	0.049	16.161	0.076	46.07%	51.13%	0.31%	0.47%	3.253	6.253	0.058	8.678	0.361	53.89%		

Mid Channel

PD Simulation (W/m <sup>2</sup> ) Limit = 10 W/m <sup>2</sup>		Operating Target Tx Power																
SISO/MIMO & Polarization		Power setting (dBm)		2 mm					M-channel					10 mm				
		Beam ID	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Front/worst-case	Back/worst-case	Right/worst-case	Top/worst-case	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5		
Single Beam Hpol (AGI)	0	1.4991	1.5554	0.008	3.9025	0.0120	38.35%	39.79%	0.12%	0.1%	0.496	1.554	0.009	1.616	0.051	41.34%		
	6	2.4016	3.5402	0.0138	8.3435	0.0249	48.18%	42.43%	0.17%	0.30%	1.652	3.525	0.017	4.380	0.101	52.62%		
	6	4.0013	4.2587	0.016	8.3435	0.0249	47.86%	47.86%	0.16%	0.2%	1.711	4.2587	0.022	4.522	0.134	59.26%		
	6	4.25243	2.9405	0.0140	7.8522	0.0749	39.15%	37.45%	0.18%	0.65%	0.884	2.932	0.017	2.735	0.240	34.89%		
	6	8.42727	4.0416	0.0137	8.3746	0.0337	50.16%	47.13%	0.19%	0.04%	1.836	4.034	0.017	3.501	0.404	59.54%		

High Channel

PD Simulation (W/m <sup>2</sup> ) Limit = 10 W/m <sup>2</sup>		Operating Target Tx Power																
SISO/MIMO & Polarization		Power setting (dBm)		2 mm					M-channel					10 mm				
		Beam ID	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Front/worst-case	Back/worst-case	Right/worst-case	Top/worst-case	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5		
Single Beam Hpol (AGI)	0	3.986	3.767	0.005	7.747	0.010	36.61%	41.88%	0.14%	0.29%	0.495	3.767	0.006	3.987	0.044	43.94%		
	6	3.859	3.199	0.015	7.522	0.0205	50.49%	40.06%	0.19%	0.32%	0.634	3.199	0.017	4.139	0.021	51.95%		
	6	3.850	3.973	0.020	7.861	0.027	48.97%	50.54%	0.28%	0.35%	1.578	3.961	0.026	4.700	0.124	59.79%		
	6	4.255	2.883	0.015	7.967	0.077	35.15%	45.42%	0.17%	0.60%	0.843	2.880	0.017	2.682	0.309	35.24%		
	6	4.506	3.483	0.018	8.051	0.024	49.86%	49.86%	0.16%	0.2%	1.733	3.483	0.022	4.632	0.042	59.89%		
	6	9.3075	3.741	0.018	7.785	0.062	39.03%	48.17%	0.23%	0.80%	1.244	3.723	0.023	3.876	0.259	49.92%		
	6	12.658	6.316	0.015	11.932	0.021	42.23%	49.26%	0.14%	0.15%	3.061	6.292	0.025	6.848	0.269	59.88%		
	6	13.897	7.517	0.025	15.736	0.011	47.78%	47.78%	0.19%	0.07%	4.095	7.521	0.035	9.901	0.045	60.95%		
	6	14.8112	6.476	0.031	18.387	0.019	45.50%	51.72%	0.19%	0.11%	3.825	6.474	0.039	8.878	0.075	60.28%		
	6	15.8303	7.486	0.036	18.780	0.024	45.08%	48.41%	0.17%	0.09%	4.868	7.484	0.047	7.845	0.092	59.68%		

Table 5. PD of mmWave Ant 2 patch antenna (39GHz – n260)

Low Channel

PD Simulation (W/m <sup>2</sup> ) Limit = 10 W/m <sup>2</sup>	SISO/MMO & Polarization	Power setting (dBm)	Beam ID	Operating Target Tx Power															
				2 mm				50.4%				50.4%				L-channel			
				S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	50.4%		50.4%		0.61%		0.61%		10 mm		10mm/2mm
				Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Front/worst-case	Back/worst-case	Right/worst-case	Top/worst-case	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	S4	
				0	7.770	1.399	0.005	3.000	0.008	48.37%	33.57%	0.13%	0.26%	0.589	1.311	0.010	2.007	0.031	58.31%

Mid Channel

PD Simulation (W/m <sup>2</sup> ) Limit = 10 W/m <sup>2</sup>	SISO/MMO & Polarization	Power setting (dBm)	Beam ID	Operating Target Tx Power																
				2 mm				50.3%				50.3%				M-channel				
				S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	50.3%		50.3%		0.48%		0.48%		10 mm		10mm/2mm	
				Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Front/worst-case	Back/worst-case	Right/worst-case	Top/worst-case	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	S4		
				0	2.146	1.882	0.007	1.170	0.005	41.51%	36.41%	0.009	2.431	0.041	0.771	1.884	0.009	2.431	0.041	41.26%

High Channel

PD Simulation (W/m <sup>2</sup> ) Limit = 10 W/m <sup>2</sup>	SISO/MMO & Polarization	Power setting (dBm)	Beam ID	Operating Target Tx Power															
				2 mm				63.9%				67.7%				H-channel			
				S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	63.9%		67.7%		0.73%		0.73%		10 mm		10mm/2mm
				Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Front/worst-case	Back/worst-case	Right/worst-case	Top/worst-case	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	S4	
				0	2.274	2.011	0.004	1.567	0.008	49.96%	39.22%	0.08%	0.19%	0.796	2.006	0.008	2.487	0.025	58.14%