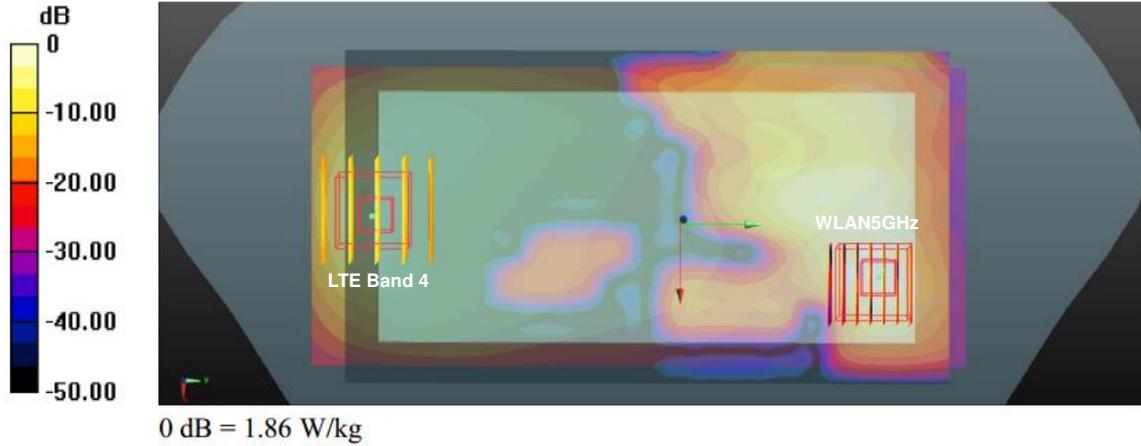
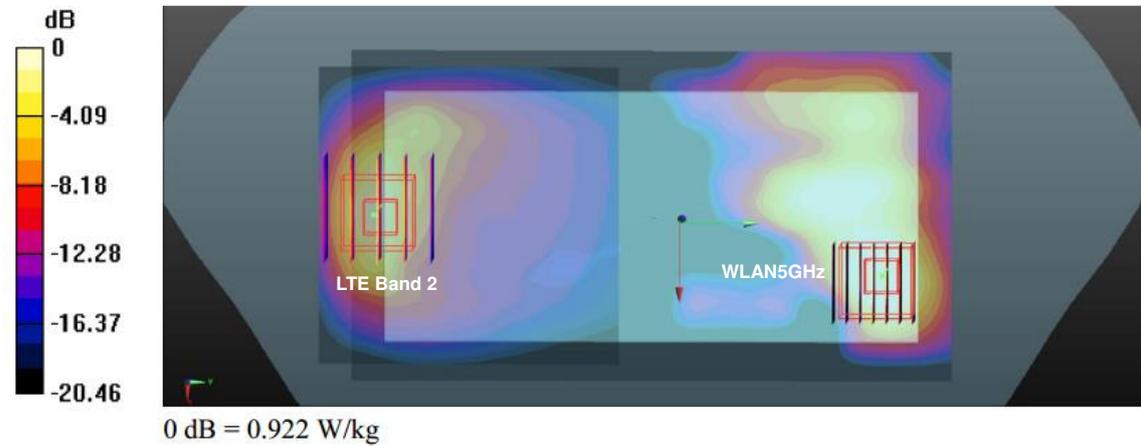


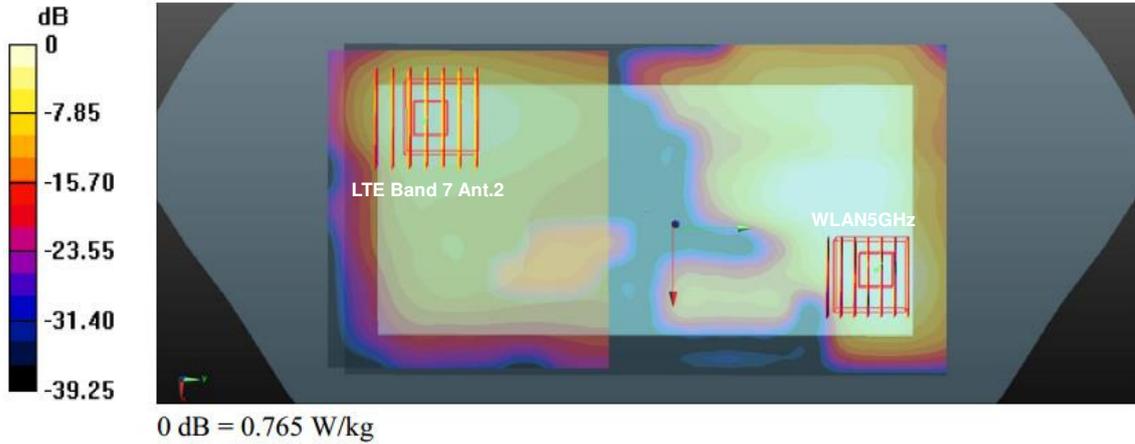
Case #23	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (mm)	SAR peak location (cm)			3D distance (mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR Results	Simultaneous SAR
	LTE Band 4				WLAN5GHz	X	Y				
	LTE Band 4	Back	0.917	5	-0.1	-8.1	-0.17	150.8	1.86	0.02	Not required
	WLAN5GHz		0.941	5	1.94	6.84	-0.14				



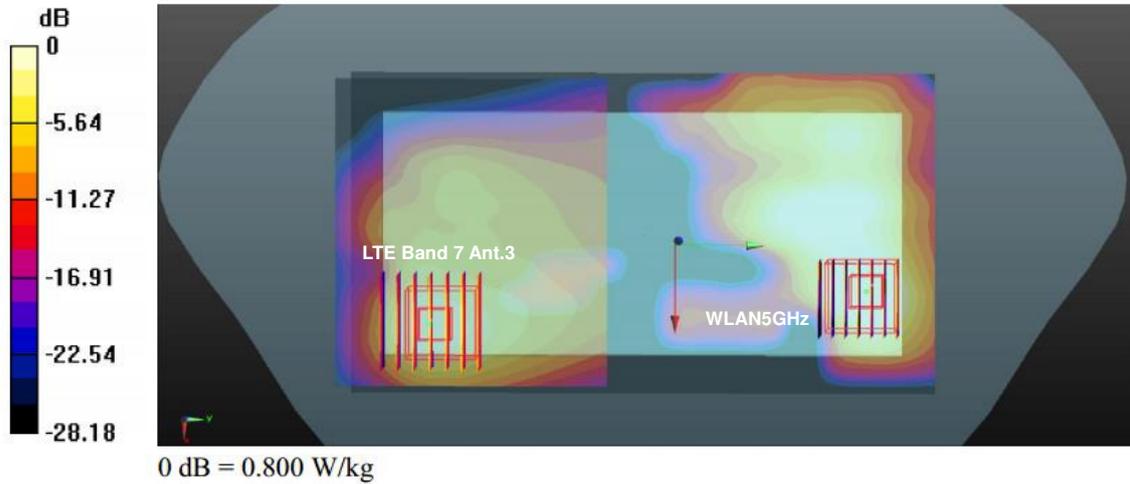
Case #24	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (mm)	SAR peak location (cm)			3D distance (mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR Results	Simultaneous SAR
	LTE Band 2				WLAN5GHz	X	Y				
	LTE Band 2	Back	0.700	5	0.22	-8.09	-0.21	150.3	1.64	0.01	Not required
	WLAN5GHz		0.941	5	1.94	6.84	-0.14				



Case #25	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (mm)	SAR peak location (cm)			3D distance (mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR Results	Simultaneous SAR
					X	Y	Z				
	LTE Band 7 Ant.2	Back	0.683	5	-2.74	-6.52	-0.19	141.6	1.62	0.01	Not required
	WLAN5GHz		0.941	5	1.94	6.84	-0.14				



Case #26	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (mm)	SAR peak location (cm)			3D distance (mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR Results	Simultaneous SAR
					X	Y	Z				
	LTE Band 7 Ant.3	Back	0.739	5	2.88	-6.52	-0.18	133.9	1.68	0.02	Not required
	WLAN5GHz		0.941	5	1.94	6.84	-0.14				





16. Supplemental Tuner Tests Results

General Note:

1. The following test procedure was followed to demonstrate that the SAR results in this report represent the appropriate SAR test conditions. For bands with dynamic tuning implemented, SAR will be measured according to the required FCC SAR test procedures with the dynamic tuner active to allow the device to automatically tune to the antenna state for the respective RF exposure test configurations. Additional single point SAR time-sweep measurements will be evaluated for other tuner states to determine that the other tuner configurations would result in equivalent or lower SAR values. The additional tuner hardware has no influence to the antenna characteristics, other than impedance matching.
2. To evaluate all of the tuner states, the 296 tuner states are divided evenly among band, mode and exposure combinations so that at least one single point SAR measurement is measured in each configuration. Single point time-sweep measurements will be performed at the peak SAR location determined by the zoom scan of the configuration with the highest reported SAR for each combination. The tuner state will be established remotely so that the device is not moved for the entire series of single point SAR for the tuner states in each combination. The SAR probe will remain stationary at the same position throughout the entire series of single point measurements for each combination. The bands which are dynamically tuned are split into two separate antennas, so each antenna system will have its own test plan to cover the corresponding 296 tuner states.
3. The operational decryption contains more information about the design and implementation of the dynamic antenna tuning.
4. The device supports both LTE B12 / B17. Since the supported frequency span for LTE B17 fall completely within the supported frequency span for LTE B12, and both bands have the same target power and both LTE bands share the same transmission path, therefore standalone SAR and antenna tuner single point SAR measurement was only assessed for LTE B12.

16.1 Supplemental Tuner Head & Body SAR Results

Please refer to Appendix C.

Test Engineer: Nick Hu



17. Uncertainty Assessment

Pre KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be $\leq 30\%$, for a confidence interval of $k = 2$. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less than 1.5W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.

18. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, “IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” Oct 2015.
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Oct 2015
- [8] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, Oct 2015.
- [9] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, “SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters”, Oct 2015.
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, “3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES”, Oct 2015
- [11] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Dec 2015
- [12] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", Oct 2015.



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.



Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.



Appendix C. Supplemental Tuner Head & Body SAR Results

The results are shown as follows.



Appendix D. DASYS Calibration Certificate

The DASYS calibration certificates are shown as follows.