Part 2: Test Under Dynamic Transmission Condition

For

LTE/5G Portable Data Transmitter with BT, DTS/UNII a/b/g/n/ac/ax and GPS

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V1	3/28/2024	Initial Issue	--
V2	3/29/2024	Removed model number	Dave Weaver
V3	4/1/2024	Updated table 10-1 Corrected beam IDs in sections 10.2.5 and 10.2.6 Corrected SAR value in section 12.2	

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1. Attestation of Test Results

Applicant Name	Sony Corporation
FCC ID	PY7-46195Y
Reference SAR Report	15103618-S6V1
Date Tested	2/15/2024 to 3/28/2024

FCC Equipment Class	Body SAR (1g) (W/Kg)	1g Simultaneous TX SAR (W/kg)	Extremity SAR 10g (W/kg)	10g Simultaneous SAR (W/kg)	psPD Over 4cm^2 (W/m^2)
PCB	1.05	1.52	0.82	0.92	-
CBE	1.10	1.52	0.77	0.92	-
DTS	0.34	1.52	<0.10	0.92	-
NII	0.13	1.52	<0.10	0.92	-
6XD	0.11	1.52	<0.10	0.92	3.38
DSS	<0.10	1.52	<0.10	0.92	-
FCC Limit	1.6	1.60	4.0	4.0	10.0

UL Verification Services Inc. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements set forth in the above standards. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

This report contains data provided by the customer which can impact the validity of results. UL Verification Services Inc. is only responsible for the validity of results after the integration of the data provided by the customer.

The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to assure that additional production units of this model are manufactured with identical electrical and mechanical components. All samples tested were in good operating condition throughout the entire test program. Measurement Uncertainties are published for informational purposes only and were not taken into account unless noted otherwise.

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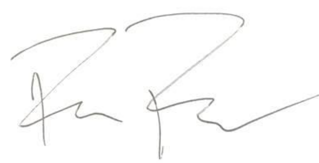
	
Dave Weaver Senior Staff Engineer UL Verification Services Inc.	Remi Rodberg Senior Laboratory Technician UL Verification Services Inc.

The SAR and PD results in this table were taken from RFSL reports number 2024.002.01 Rev1

2. Facilities and Accreditation

The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at

47173 Benicia Street	47266 Benicia Street
SAR Labs A to H	SAR Labs 1 to 14

UL Verification Services Inc. is accredited by A2LA, Certificate Number 0751.05

3. Introduction

The equipment under test (EUT) contains the Qualcomm SM8150 modem supporting 2G/3G/4G/5G technologies and the SDX50 modem supporting mmW 5G NR bands. Both WWAN modems are enabled with Qualcomm's Smart Transmit feature with algorithms to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure the time-averaged RF exposure from the WWAN modems are always in compliance with FCC requirements.

In addition to these WWAN modems, the EUT contains a different modem to support WLAN (time-averaging is not applied in WLAN modem).

The purpose of this Part 2 report is to demonstrate that the EUT complies with the FCC RF exposure requirement under varying transmission scenarios, thereby validating the Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature.

The P_{limit} and *input.power.limit* used in this report are determined and listed in the Part 0 and Part 1 reports.

Refer to Compliance Summary report for product description and terminology used in this report.

4. Varying Transmission Test Cases and Test Proposal

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

1. During a time-varying Tx power transmission: Prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for Tx power variations in time accurately.
2. During a call disconnect and re-establish scenario: Prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for history of past Tx power transmissions accurately.
3. During technology/band handover: Prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in technology/band.
4. During DSI (Device State Index) change: Prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transition from one DSI to another.
5. During antenna (or beam) switch: Prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario) or beams (different antenna array configurations).
6. SAR vs. PD exposure switching during Sub-6 + mmW transmission: Prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance during transitions in SAR dominant exposure, SAR + PD exposure, and PD dominant exposure scenarios.
7. During time window switch: Prove that the Smart Transmit feature correctly handles the transition from one time window to another specified by FCC while maintaining the normalized time-averaged RF exposure to be less than the normalized FCC limit of 1.0 W/kg at all times.
8. SAR exposure switching between two active radios (*radio1* and *radio2*): Prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance when exposure varies among *SAR_radio1* only, *SAR_radio1* + *SAR_radio2*, and *SAR_radio2* only scenarios.

As described in the Part 0 report, the RF exposure is proportional to the transmission power for a SAR- and PD-characterized wireless device. Thus, feature validation in Part 2 can be effectively performed through conducted (for f < 6GHz) and radiated (for $f \geq$ 6GHz) power measurement. Therefore, the compliance demonstration under dynamic transmission conditions and feature validation are done in conducted/radiated power measurement setups for transmission scenarios 1 through 8.

To add confidence in the feature validation, the time-averaged SAR and PD measurements are also performed but only performed for transmission scenario 1 to avoid the complexity in SAR and PD 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 varying transmission conditions are outlined as follows:

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC's defined time windows do not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits through time-averaged power measurements.
  - Measure conducted Tx power (for f < 6GHz) versus time, and radiated Tx power (EIRP for f > 10GHz) versus time.
  - Convert the conducted Tx power into RF exposure and divide by the respective FCC limits to get the normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform the running time-averaging over the FCC's defined time windows.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 W/kg for all transmission scenarios (i.e., transmission scenarios 1 through 8), always.

  Mathematical expression:

  – For Sub-6 GHz transmission scenarios only:

$$1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t) = \frac{conducted\ Tx\ power(t)}{conducted\ Tx\ power\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit} \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1\frac{W}{kg} \quad (1b)$$

  – For Sub-6 GHz + mmW transmission:

$$1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t) = \frac{conducted\ Tx\ power(t)}{conducted\ Tx\ power\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit} \quad (2a)$$

$$4\ cm^2\ PD(t) = \frac{radiated\ Tx\ power(t)}{radiated\ Tx\ power\ input.power.limit} * 4\ cm^2\ PD\ input.power.limit \quad (2b)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}}\int_{t-T_{PD}}^{t} 4\ cm^2\ PD(t)dt}{FCC\ 4\ cm^2\ PD\ limit} \leq 1\frac{W}{kg} \quad (2c)$$

  where, *conducted Tx power(t)*, *conducted Tx power P_{limit}*, and *1g or 10g SAR P_{limit}* correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured 1g SAR or 10g SAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to Sub-6 GHz transmission. Similarly, *radiated Tx power(t)*, *radiated Tx power input.power.limit*, and *4 cm^2 PD input.power.limit* correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated Tx power, radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit* (i.e., radiated power limit), and 4 cm^2 PD value at *input.power.limit* corresponding to mmW transmission. Both P_{limit} and *input.power.limit* are the parameters pre-defined in Part 0 and loaded via *Embedded File System* (EFS) onto the EUT. T_{SAR} is the FCC defined time window for Sub-6 GHz radio; T_{PD} is the FCC defined time window for mmW radio.

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC's defined time windows do not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits through time-averaged SAR and PD measurements. Note, as mentioned earlier, this measurement is performed for transmission scenario 1 only.
  - For Sub-6 GHz transmission only: Measure instantaneous SAR versus time; for LTE + Sub-6 GHz NR transmission: Request low power (or all-down bits) on LTE so that measured SAR predominantly corresponds to Sub-6 GHz NR.
  - For LTE + mmW transmission: Measure instantaneous E-field versus time for mmW radio and instantaneous conducted power versus time for the LTE radio.
  - Convert the result into RF exposure and divide by the respective FCC limits to obtain the normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform time averaging over FCC defined time window.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-average RF exposure is less than 1 W/kg for transmission scenario 1, always.

  Mathematical expression:

– For Sub-6 GHz transmission only:

$$1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t)\ P_{limit} \quad (3a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\ or\ 10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1\frac{W}{kg} \quad (3b)$$

– For LTE + mmW transmission:

$$1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t) = \frac{conducted\ Tx\ power(t)}{conducted\ Tx\ power\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit} \quad (4a)$$

$$4\ cm^2\ PD(t) = \frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\ input.power.limit]^2} * 4\ cm^2\ PD\ input.power.limit \quad (4b)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}}\int_{t-T_{PD}}^{t} 4\ cm^2\ PD(t)dt}{FCC\ 4\ cm^2\ PD\ limit} \leq 1\frac{W}{kg} \quad (4c)$$

where, *pointSAR(t)*, *pointSAR* P_{limit}, and *1g or 10g SAR* P_{limit} correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P*limit*, and measured 1g SAR or 10g SAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to Sub-6 GHz transmission. Similarly, *pointE(t)*, *pointE input.power.limit*, and *4* cm^2 *PD input.power.limit* correspond to the measured instantaneous E-field, E-field at *input.power.limit*, and 4 cm^2 PD value at *input.power.limit* corresponding to mmW transmission.[1]

5. SAR Time Averaging Validation Test Procedures

This chapter provides the test plan and test procedures for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for Sub-6 GHz transmission. The 100 seconds time window for operating f < 3 GHz is used as an example to detail the test procedures in this chapter. The same test plan and test procedures described in this chapter apply to 60 seconds time window for operating f ≥ 3GHz.

5.1. Test Sequence Determination for Validation

Following the FCC recommendation, two test sequences[2] having time-variation in Tx power are predefined for sub-6 GHz (f < 6 GHz) validation:

- Test sequence 1: Request EUT'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 EUT'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 the EUT based on measured P_{limit}.

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

5.2. Test Configuration Selection Criteria for Validating Smart Transmit Feature

For validating the Smart Transmit feature, this section provides a general guidance to select test cases. In practice, an adjustment can be made in test case selection. The justification/clarification may be provided.

[1] cDASY6 measurement system by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) of Zurich, Switzerland measures relative E-field, and provides ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\ input.power.limit]^2}$ versus time.

[2] 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 Smart Transmit feature operates against the actual power level of the "P_{limit}" that was calibrated for the EUT. 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 the Part 0 report prior to determining P_{limit}.

5.2.1. Test Configuration Selection for Time-varying Transmission Power

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 are based on the P_{limit} values determined in the Part 0 report. Select two bands[3] in each supported technology that correspond to least[4] and highest[5] P_{limit} values that are less then P_{max} for validating Smart Transmit.

5.2.2. Test Configuration Selection for Change in Call

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

- Select the technology/band with the 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 1g SAR at P_{limit} listed in the Part 1 report.
- In case of multiple bands having the same least P_{limit}, select the band having the highest measured 1g SAR at P_{limit} in the Part 1 report.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the above band selection will result in Tx power enforcement (i.e., EUT forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$) for its 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 EUT 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 the EUT switch from a technology/band with the lowest P_{limit} within the technology group (in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit}, then select the band with highest measured 1g SAR at P_{limit}) to a technology/band with the highest P_{limit} within the technology group (in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit}, then select the band with lowest measured 1g SAR at P_{limit} in the Part 1 report, or vice versa).

This test is performed with the EUT'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 EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

[3] 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 1g SAR at P_{limit} shown in the Part 1 report is selected.
[4] In case of multiple bands having the same least P_{limit} within the technology, then select the band having the highest measured 1g SAR at P_{limit}.
[5] 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.

5.2.4. 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 EUT, first select an antenna switch configuration within the same technology/band (i.e., same technology and band combination).
- 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 the same difference in P_{limit} among supported antennas, select the band having the highest *measured* 1g SAR at P_{limit} in the Part 1 report.

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

5.2.5. Test Configuration Selection for Change in DSI

The criteria to select a test configuration for DSI change 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 needs to be supported by the device.

This test is performed with the EUT'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 EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

5.2.6. Test Configuration Selection for Change in Time Window

The FCC specifies different time windows for time averaging based on operation frequency. The criteria to select a test configuration for validating the Smart Transmit feature and demonstrating the compliance during the change in time window is:

- Select any technology/band that has an operation frequency classified in one time window defined by the FCC (such as 100-seconds time window) and its corresponding P_{limit} is less than P_{max} if possible.
- Select the second technology/band that has an operation frequency classified in a different time window defined by the FCC (such as 60-seconds time window) and its corresponding P_{limit} is less than P_{max} if possible.
- Note it is preferred both P_{limit} values of two selected technologies/bands are less than the corresponding P_{max}; if this is not possible, at least one of technologies/bands has its P_{limit} less than P_{max}.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band. Test for one pair of time windows selected is sufficient as the feature operation is the same.

5.2.7. Test Configuration Selection for SAR Exposure Switching

If supported, the test configuration for SAR exposure switching should cover:

1. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in the same time window.
2. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in different time windows. One test with two active radios in any two different time windows is sufficient as the Smart Transmit operation is the same for RF exposure switch in any combination of two different time windows. For devices supporting LTE + mmW NR, this test is covered in §9.2.3 and §9.2.4.

The Smart Transmit time averaging operation is independent of the source of SAR exposure (for example, LTE vs. Sub-6 GHz NR) and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one simultaneous SAR transmission scenario (i.e., one combination for LTE + Sub-6 GHz NR transmission) is sufficient, where the SAR exposure varies among SAR_{radio1} only, SAR_{radio1} + SAR_{radio2}, and SAR_{radio2} only scenarios.

The criteria to select a test configuration for validating the Smart Transmit feature during SAR exposure switching scenario is:

- Select any two < 6 GHz technologies/bands that the EUT supports simultaneous transmission (for example, LTE + Sub-6 GHz NR).
- Among all supported simultaneous transmission configurations, the selection order is:
  1. Select one configuration where both P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 is less than their corresponding P_{max}, preferable with different P_{limits}. If this configuration is not available, then
  2. Select one configuration that has P_{limit} less than its P_{max} for at least one radio. If this cannot be found, then
  3. Select one configuration that has P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 greater than P_{max}, but with the least delta between the two ($P_{limit} – P_{max}$).

Test for one simultaneous transmission scenario is sufficient as the feature operation is the same.

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 §3. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

5.3.1. Time-varying Transmission Power Scenario

This test is performed with the two pre-defined test sequences described in §4.1 for all the technologies and bands selected in §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 §4.1 to generate the test sequences for all the technologies and bands selected in §5.2.1. Both test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 are created based on measured P_{max} and measured P_{limit} of the EUT. Test conditions to measure P_{max} and P_{limit} are:
   a. Measure P_{max} with Smart Transmit **disabled** and the callbox set to request maximum power.
   b. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit **enabled**, *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, and the callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value (3 dB for this EUT based on the Part 1 report) and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit, establish a radio link in the desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the EUT's Tx power to be at a pre-defined test sequence 1, measure and record Tx power versus time and then convert the conducted Tx power into 1g SAR or 10g SAR value (see Eq. (1a)[6]) using measured P_{limit} from Step 1. Perform a running time average[7] to determine time-averaged power and 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time, as illustrated in Figure 5-1 where using 100-seconds time window as an example.

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

[7] 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.

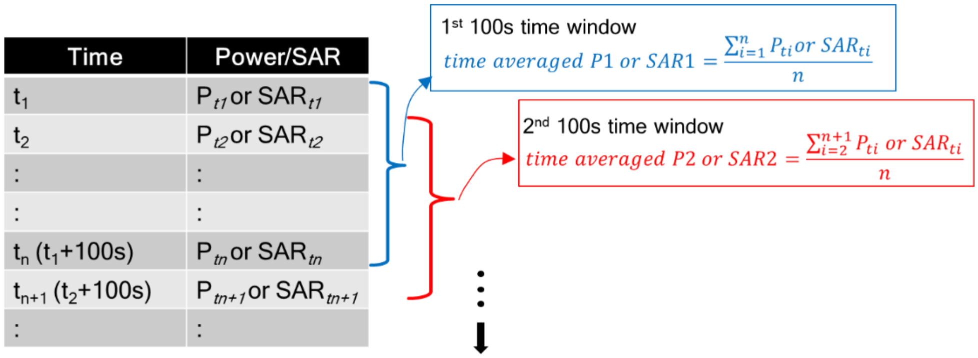


Figure 5-1: 100 seconds running average illustration

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-average power versus time determined in Step 2.
   d. Time-averaged power limit (corresponding to FCC SAR limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR) given by:

$$Time\ avearged\ power\ limit = meas.P_{limit} + 10 * \log\left(\frac{FCC\ SAR\ limit}{meas.SAR\ P_{limit}}\right) \quad (5a)$$

   where *meas.*P_{limit} and *meas.SAR* P_{limit} corresponds to measured power at P_{limit} and measured SAR at P_{limit}.

4. Make another plot containing:
   a. Computed time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time determined in Step 2.
   b. FCC *1g* SAR_{limit} of 1.6 W/kg or FCC *10g* SAR_{limit} of 4.0 W/kg.
5. Repeat Steps 2 through 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 through 5 for all the selected technologies and bands.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time, shown in Step 3's plot, where the result shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq. (5a)); in turn, the time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time, shown in Step 4's plot, shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

5.3.2. Change in Call Scenario

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

The call disconnection and re-establishment need to be performed during power limit enforcement, i.e., when the EUT's transmission 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) does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.

Test Procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for the technology/band selected in §5.2.2. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, and the callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit.
3. Establish radio link with callbox in the selected technology/band.
4. Request EUT's transmission power at 0 dBm for at least one-time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting EUT's transmission 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 EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record the transmission power versus time. Once the measurement is done, extract

instantaneous transmission power versus time, convert the measured conducted transmission power into 1g SAR or 10g SAR values using Eq. (1a), and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.[8]

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 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.

The time-averaged power versus time shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq.(5a)) and, in turn, the time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR (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.

Like the *Change in Call Scenario* test in §5.3.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the technology and band handover needs to be performed when EUT's transmission power is at $P_{reserve}$ level (i.e., during transmission power enforcement) to make sure that the EUT's transmission 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 transmission power in 1g SAR or 10g SAR exposure for the two given radios, respectively:

$$1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted_{\text{Tx power 1(t)}}}{conducted_{\text{Tx power P}_{\text{limit 1}}}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit\ 1} \quad (6a)$$

$$1g\ or\ 10gSAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted_{\text{Tx power 2(t)}}}{conducted_{\text{Tx power P}_{\text{limit\_2}}}} * 1g\ or\ 10gSAR\ P_{limit\ 2} \quad (6b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit}dt + \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit}dt\right] \le 1 \quad (6c)$$

where, $conducted_{Tx\ power\ 1(t)}$, $conducted_{Tx\ power\ P_{limit\ 1}}$, and *1g or 10g SAR* $P_{limit\ 1}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted transmission power, measured conducted transmission power at P_{limit}, and measured 1g SAR or 10g SAR value at P_{limit} of technology1/band1; $conducted_{Tx\ power\ 2(t)}$, $conducted_{Tx\ power\ P_{limit\ 2}}$, and *1g or 10g SAR* $P_{limit\ 2}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted transmission power, measured conducted transmission power at P_{limit}, and measured 1g SAR or 10g SAR value at P_{limit} of technology2/band2. Transition from technology1/band1 to the technology2/band2 happens at time-instant '*t1*'.

Test Procedure

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

[8] In Eq.(1a), the instantaneous transmission power is converted into instantaneous 1g SAR or 10g SAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1g SAR or 10g SAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in the Part 1 report.

measured P_{limit} values from Step 1 of this section. Perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.[9]

6. Make one plot containing: (a) Instantaneous transmission 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 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.

The time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR (i.e., Eq. (6c)).

5.3.4. Change in Antenna

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during an antenna switch, i.e., switching from one antenna to another. The test procedure is identical to §4.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with an antenna switch. The time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.[10]

5.3.5. Change in DSI

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during a DSI switch, i.e., switching from one DSI state to another. The test procedure is identical to §4.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with a DSI switch. The time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.

5.3.6. Change in Time Window

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during the change in averaging time window when a specific band handover occurs. The FCC specifies time-averaging windows of 100 seconds for transmission frequencies < 3 GHz, and 60 seconds for transmission frequencies between 3 GHz and 6 GHz.

To validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the band handover test needs to be performed when the EUT handovers from one operating band less than 3 GHz to greater than 3 GHz, and vice versa. The equations (3a) and (3b) in §2 can be written as follows for transmission scenarios having a change in time windows:

$$1g\ SAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted_{\text{Tx power 1(t)}}}{conducted_{\text{Tx power } P_{\text{limit 1}}}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit\ 1} \quad (7a)$$

$$1g\ SAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted_{\text{Tx power 2(t)}}}{conducted_{\text{Tx power } P_{\text{limit 2}}}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit\ 2} \quad (7b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T1_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T1_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] + \frac{1}{T2_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T2_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] \leq 1 \quad (7c)$$

where, $conducted_{Tx\ power\ 1(t)}$, $conducted_{Tx\ power\ P_{limit\ 1(t)}}$, and *1g or 10g SAR* $P_{limit\ 1}$ correspond to the instantaneous transmission power, conducted transmission power at P_{limit}, and compliance *1g or 10g SAR values at* $P_{limit\ 1}$ of band1 with the time-averaging window '$T1_{SAR}$'; $conducted_{Tx\ power\ 2(t)}$, $conducted_{Tx\ power\ P_{limit\ 2(t)}}$, and *1g or 10g SAR* $P_{limit\ 2}$ correspond to the instantaneous transmission power, conducted transmission power at P_{limit}, and compliance *1g or 10g SAR* values at $P_{limit\ 2}$ of band2 with the time-averaging window '$T2_{SAR}$'. One of the two bands is less than 3 GHz, another is greater than 3 GHz. Transition from first band with time-averaging window '$T1_{SAR}$' to the second band with time-averaging window '$T2_{SAR}$' happens at time-instant '*t1*'.

[9] In Eq.(6a) and (6b), instantaneous transmission power is converted into instantaneous 1g SAR or 10g SAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1g SAR or 10g SAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in the Part 1 report.

[10] If the EUT does not support antenna switching within the same technology/band, but has multiple antennas that support different frequency bands, then the antenna switch test is included as part of change in technology and band test (§4.3.3).

Test Procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for both the technologies and bands selected in §5.2.6. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and set Reserve_power_margin to 0 dB, and the callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and enable Smart Transmit.

Transition from 100 seconds time window to 60 seconds time window, and vice versa

3. Establish radio link with the callbox in the technology/band having 100 seconds time window selected in §5.2.6.
4. Request the EUT's transmission power to be at 0 dBm for at least 100 seconds, followed by requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power for about ~140 seconds, and then switch to the second technology/band (having 60 seconds time window) selected in §5.2.6. Continue with the callbox requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with the callbox requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power for at least another 100 seconds. Measure and record the transmission power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
5. Once the measurement is done, extract the instantaneous transmission power versus time and convert the conducted transmission power into 1g SAR or 10g SAR value (see Eq. (7a) and (7b)) using the corresponding technology/band in Step 1's result, then perform 100 seconds running average to determine time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.[11]
6. Make one plot containing: (a) Instantaneous transmission power versus time measured in Step 4.
7. Make another plot containing: (a) Instantaneous 1g SAR versus time determined in Step 5, (b) computed time-averaged 1g SAR versus time determined in Step 5, and (c) corresponding regulatory 1g SAR_{limit} of 1.6W/kg or 10g SAR_{limit} of 4.0W/kg.

Transition from 60 seconds time window to 100 seconds time window, and vice versa

8. Establish radio link with the callbox in the technology/band having a 60 second time window selected in §5.2.6.
9. Request the EUT's transmission power to be at 0 dBm for at least 60 seconds, followed by requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power for about ~80 seconds, and then switch to the second technology/band (having 100 seconds time window) selected in §5.2.6. Continue with the callbox requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power for about ~100 seconds in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with the callbox requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power for the remaining time for a total test time of 500 seconds. Measure and record the transmission power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
10. Repeat Step 5~7 to generate the plots.

The time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory 1g SAR_{limit} of 1.6W/kg or 10g SAR_{limit} of 4.0W/kg.

5.3.7. SAR Exposure Switching

This test is to demonstrate that the Smart Transmit feature is accurately accounting for switching in exposures among SAR from radio1 only, SAR from both radio1 and radio2, and SAR from radio2 only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure complies with the FCC limit. Here, radio1 represents the primary radio (for example, LTE anchor in a NR non-standalone mode call) and radio2 represents secondary radio (for example, Sub-6 GHz NR or mmW NR). The detailed test procedure for SAR exposure switching in the case of LTE+Sub-6 GHz NR non-standalone mode transmission scenario is provided in Appendix B.2.

Test Procedure

1. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to P_{limit} for radio1 and radio2 in the selected band. The test conditions to measure conducted P_{limit} are:

[11] In Eq.(7a) & (7b), instantaneous transmission power is converted into instantaneous 1g SAR or 10g SAR value by applying the worst-case 1g SAR or 10g SAR value tested in Part 1 for the selected technologies/bands at P_{limit}.

   a. Establish a device in call with the callbox for radio1 technology/band. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to radio1 P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled, set *Reserve_power_margin* to 0 dB, and set the callbox to request maximum power.
   b. Repeat Step 1a to measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to radio2 P_{limit}. If radio2 is dependent on radio1 (for example, non-standalone mode of Sub-6 GHz NR requiring radio1 LTE as an anchor), then establish radio1 + radio2 call with the callbox and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, set the callbox to request maximum power from radio2 Sub-6 GHz NR, then measure the conducted transmission power that corresponds to radio2's P_{limit} (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits).
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value, with the EUT setup for radio1 + radio2 call. In this description, it is assumed that radio2 has lower priority than radio1. Establish the device in radio1+radio2 call and request all-down bits or low power on radio1, with the callbox requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power in radio2 for at least one-time window. After one time window, set the callbox to request the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum power on radio1, i.e., all-up bits. Continue radio1 + radio2 call with both radios at maximum power for at least one-time window and drop (or request all-down bits on) radio2. Continue radio1 at maximum power for at least one-time window. Record the conducted transmission power for both radio1 and radio2 for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous transmission power versus time for both radio1 and radio2 links. Convert the conducted transmission power for both these radios into 1g SAR or 10g SAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using the corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.
4. Make one plot containing: (a) Instantaneous transmission power versus time measured in Step 2.
5. Make another plot containing: (a) Instantaneous 1g SAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1g SAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory 1g SAR_{limit} of 1.6W/kg or 10g SAR_{limit} of 4.0W/kg.

The time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory 1g SAR_{limit} of 1.6W/kg or 10g SAR_{limit} of 4.0W/kg.

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 §3. 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 §3, the "path loss" between callbox, antenna, and EUT need to be calibrated to ensure that the EUT's transmission power reacts to the requested power from the 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 the EUT not solely following the callbox's TPC (transmit power control) commands. In other words, the EUT 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 a SAR test setup. Therefore, the deviation in EUT transmit power from the callbox's requested power is expected, however the time-averaged SAR should not exceed the FCC SAR requirements as Smart Transmit controls the transmission power at the EUT.

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

1. "Path Loss" calibration: Place the EUT against the phantom in the worst-case position determined based on §5.2.1. For each band selected, prior to SAR measurement, perform the "path loss" calibration between callbox, antenna, and EUT. 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 of reflections. The test setup is described in §8.1.
2. Time averaging feature validation:
   a. For a given radio configuration (technology/band) selected in §5.2.1, enable Smart Transmit and set *Reserve_power_margin* to 0 dB, with the callbox set to request maximum power. Perform an area scan, conduct a *pointSAR* (single point) measurement at the peak location of the area scan. This *pointSAR* value, *pointSAR* P_{limit}, corresponds to *pointSAR* at the measured P_{limit} (i.e., measured P_{limit} from the EUT in Step 1 of §4.3.1).

b. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on the EUT to enable Smart Transmit.[12] Establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with the callbox requesting the EUT's transmission power at power levels described by test sequence 1 generated in Step 1 of §4.3.1, conduct *pointSAR* measurement versus time at peak location of the area scan determined in Step 2a of this section. Once the measurement is done, extract the instantaneous *pointSAR* versus time data, *pointSAR(t)*, and convert it into instantaneous 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time using Eq. (3a), re-written below:

$$1g\ or\ 10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10gSAR\ P_{limit} \quad (3a)$$

where, $pointSAR\ P_{limit}$ is the value determined in Step 2a, and *pointSAR(t)* is the instantaneous *pointSAR* measured in Step 2b, $1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit}$ is the measured 1g SAR or 10g SAR value listed in the Part 1 report.

c. Perform 100 seconds running average to determine time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.
d. Make one plot containing: (a) Time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time determined in Step 2c of this section, (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.
e. Repeat 2b ~ 2d for test sequence 2 generated in Step 1 of §4.3.1.
f. Repeat 2a ~ 2e for all the technologies and bands selected in §5.2.1.

The time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR (i.e., Eq. (3b)).

6. PD Time Averaging Validation Test Procedures

This chapter provides the test plan and test procedures for validating Qualcomm's Smart Transmit feature for mmW transmission. For this EUT, millimeter wave (mmW) transmission is only in non-standalone mode, i.e., it requires an LTE link as anchor.

6.1. Test Sequence for Validation in mmW NR Transmission

In 5G mmW NR transmission, the test sequence for validation is with the callbox always requesting the EUT's transmission power in 5G mmW NR at maximum power.

6.2. Test Configuration Selection Criteria for Validating Smart Transmit Feature

6.2.1. Test Configuration Selection for Time-varying Transmission Power

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of bands, modes, channels, and antenna configurations (beams) for a given technology. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one band/mode/channel per technology is sufficient.

6.2.2. Test Configuration Selection for Change in Antenna Configuration (Beam)

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of bands, modes, channels, and antenna configurations (beams) for a given technology. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit with beam switch between any two beams is sufficient.

6.2.3. Test Configuration Selection for SAR versus PD Exposure Switch during Transmission

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of the nature of exposure (SAR vs. PD) and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one band/mode/channel/beam for mmW + sub-6 GHz (LTE) transmission is sufficient, where the exposure varies among SAR dominant scenarios, SAR+PD scenarios, and PD dominant scenarios.

[12] If *Reserve_power_margin* cannot be set wirelessly, care must be taken to re-position the EUT in the exact same position relative to the SAM phantom as in Step 2a.

6.2.4. Test Configuration Selection for Sub-6 GHz versus mmW Favor Mode Switch during Transmission

The purpose of the test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit ensures time-averaged RF exposure compliance when the device is switching between sub6 favor mode (LTE + sub6 NR non-standalone call) and mmW favor mode (LTE + mmW NR non-standalone call).

6.3. Test Procedures for mmW Radiated Power Measurements

Perform conducted power measurement (for f < 6 GHz) and radiated power measurement (for f > 6 GHz) for LTE + mmW transmission to validate Smart Transmit time averaging feature in the various transmission scenarios described in §2.

This section provides general conducted power measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in §2. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

6.3.1. Time-varying Transmission Power Scenario

The purpose of the test is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged transmission power when converted into RF exposure values do not exceed the FCC limit (see Eq. (2a), (2b) & (2c) in §2).

Test Procedure

1. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to P_{limit} for Sub-6 GHz selected band and measure the radiated transmission power corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam by following below steps:
    a. Measure the radiated power corresponding to mmW *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's transmission power in desired band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in Factory Test Mode (FTM). This test is performed in a calibrated anechoic chamber. Rotate the EUT to obtain maximum radiated transmission power, keep the EUT in this position and do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test.
    b. Reset the EUT to place it in online mode and to establish a radio link in Sub-6 GHz, measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to Sub-6 GHz P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB and with the callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on the EUT to enable Smart Transmit. With the EUT setup for a mmW NR call in the desired/selected Sub-6 GHz band and mmW NR band, perform the following steps:
    a. Establish Sub-6 GHz and mmW NR connection in the desired band/channel/beam used in Step 1. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on the Sub-6 GHz link. With the callbox requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum for mmW power to test predominantly the PD exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is less when the Sub-6 GHz transmission power is at low power).
    b. After 120 seconds, request the Sub-6 GHz to go all-up bits for at least 100 seconds. SAR exposure is dominant. There are two scenarios:
        i. If $P_{limit} < P_{max}$ for Sub-6 GHz, then the RF exposure margin (provided to mmW NR) gradually runs out (due to high SAR exposure). This results in gradual reduction in the 5G mmW NR transmission power and eventually seized 5G mmW NR transmission when Sub-6 GHz goes to $P_{reserve}$ level.
        ii. If $P_{limit} \geq P_{max}$ for Sub-6 GHz, then the 5G mmW NR transmission's averaged power should gradually reduce but the mmW NR connection can sustain all the time (assuming TxAGC uncertainty equal to 0dB).
    c. Record the conducted transmission power of Sub-6 GHz and radiated transmission power of mmW for the full duration of this test of at least 300 seconds.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract the instantaneous transmission power versus time for both Sub-6 GHz and mmW links. Convert the conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz into 1g SAR or 10g SAR values using Eq. (2a) and P_{limit} measured in Step 1.b, and then divide by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR to obtain the instantaneous normalized 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time. Perform

100 seconds running average to determine normalized 100 seconds-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.[13]

4. Similarly, convert the radiated transmission power for mmW into 4 cm^2 PD value using Eq. (2b) and the radiated transmission power limit (i.e., radiated transmission power at *input.power.limit*) measured in Step 1.a, then divide by FCC 4 cm^2 PD limit of 10 W/m^2 to obtain the instantaneous normalized 4 cm^2 PD versus time. Perform 4 seconds running average to determine normalized 4 seconds-averaged 4 cm^2 PD versus time.[14]
5. Make one plot containing: (a) Instantaneous conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz versus time, (b) computed 100 seconds-averaged conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz versus time, (c) instantaneous radiated transmission power for mmW versus time (as measured in Step 2), (d) computed 4 seconds-averaged radiated transmission power for mmW versus time, and (e) time-averaged conducted and radiated power limits for Sub-6 GHz and mmW radio using Eq. (5a) & (5b), respectively:

$$Time\ avearged\ Sub\text{–}\ 6GHz\ power\ limit = meas.P_{limit} + 10 * \log\left(\frac{FCC\ SAR\ Limit}{meas.SAR\ P_{limit}}\right) \quad (5a)$$

$$Time\ avearged\ mmW\ NR\ power\ limit = meas.EIRP_{input.power.limit} + 10 * \log\left(\frac{FCC\ PD\ limit}{meas.PD\ input.power.limit}\right) \quad (5b)$$

where $meas.EIRP_{input.power.limit}$ and $meas.PD_{input.power.limit}$ correspond to measured EIRP at *input.power.limit* and measured power density at *input.power.limit*.
6. Make another plot containing: (a) Computed normalized 100 seconds-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4 seconds-averaged 4 cm^2 PD versus time determined in Step 4, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (6.a) and (6.b)) versus time.

The total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Step 6.c shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 of FCC requirement (i.e., Eq. (2c)).

6.3.2. Switch in SAR vs. PD Exposure during Transmission

This test is to demonstrate that the Smart Transmit feature is independent of the nature of exposure (SAR vs. PD) and accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR dominant, SAR + PD, and PD dominant scenarios, ensuring total time-averaged RF exposure compliance.

Test Procedure

1. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to P_{limit} for Sub-6 GHz in selected band(s), and measure the radiated transmission power corresponding to *input.power.limit* in the desired mmW band/channel/beam by following the steps below:
   a. Measure the radiated power corresponding to *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's transmission power in the desired band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in FTM. This test is performed in a calibrated anechoic chamber. Rotate the EUT to obtain the maximum radiated transmission power, keep the EUT in this position and do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test.
   b. Reset the EUT to place it in online mode and establish a radio link in Sub-6 GHz, measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to Sub-6 GHz P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and with *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB and the callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power in the EUT, with EUT setup for Sub-6 GHz + mmW call, perform the following steps:
   a. Establish Sub-6 GHz and mmW NR connection with the callbox.
   b. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on the Sub-6 GHz link. Continue Sub-6 GHz (all-down bits) + mmW transmission for more than 100 seconds duration to test predominantly the PD exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is negligible from all-down bits in Sub-6 GHz).

[13] In Eq.(2a), instantaneous transmission power is converted into instantaneous 1g SAR or 10g SAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1g SAR or 10g SAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in the Part 1 report.
[14] In Eq.(2b), instantaneous radiated transmission power is converted into instantaneous 4 cm^2 PD by applying the worst-case 4 cm^2 PD value measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected band/beam in the Part 1 report.

   c. After 120 seconds, request the Sub-6 GHz link to go all-up bits, mmW transmission should gradually run out of RF exposure margin if Sub-6 GHz's $P_{limit} < P_{max}$ and seize mmW transmission (SAR only scenario); or mmW transmission should gradually reduce in transmission power and will sustain the connection if Sub-6 GHz's $P_{limit} > P_{max}$.
   d. After 75 seconds, request the Sub-6 GHz link to go all-down bits, mmW transmission should start increase its RF exposure margin and resume transmission again.
   e. Record the conducted transmission power of Sub-6 GHz and the radiated transmission power of mmW for the entire duration of this test of at least 300 seconds.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract the instantaneous transmission power versus time for both LTE and mmW links. Convert the conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz into 1g SAR or 10g SAR value using Eq. (2a) and P_{limit} measured in Step 1.b, and then divide by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR to obtain the instantaneous normalized 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time. Perform 100 seconds running average to determine normalized 100 seconds-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.[15]
4. Similarly, convert the radiated transmission power for mmW into 4 cm^2 PD value using Eq. (2b) and the radiated transmission power limit (i.e., radiated transmission power at *input.power.limit*) measured in Step 1.a, then divide this by FCC 4 cm^2 PD limit of 10 W/m^2 to obtain the instantaneous normalized 4 cm^2 PD versus time. Perform 4 seconds running average to determine normalized 4 seconds-averaged 4 cm^2 PD versus time.[16]

[15] In Eq.(2a), the instantaneous transmission power is converted into instantaneous 1g SAR or 10g SAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1g SAR or 10g SAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in the Part 1 report.
[16] In Eq.(2b), the instantaneous radiated transmission power is converted into instantaneous 4 cm^2 PD by applying the worst-case 4 cm^2 PD value measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected band/beam in the Part 1 report.

5. Make one plot containing: (a) Instantaneous conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz versus time, (b) computed 100 seconds-averaged conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz versus time, (c) instantaneous radiated transmission power for mmW versus time, as measured in Step 2, (d) computed 4 seconds-averaged radiated transmission power for mmW versus time, and (e) time-averaged conducted and radiated power limits for Sub-6 GHz and mmW radio using Eq. (5a) & (5b), respectively.
6. Make another plot containing: (a) Computed normalized 100 seconds-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4 seconds-averaged 4 cm^2 PD versus time determined in Step 4, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (6.a) and (6.b)) versus time.

The total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Step 6.c shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 of FCC requirement (i.e., Eq. (2c)).

6.3.3. Change in Antenna Configuration (Beam)

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during changes in antenna configuration (beam). Since the *input.power.limit* varies with beam, the Eq. (2a), (2b) and (2c) in §2 are written as below for transmission scenarios having change in beam:

$$1g\ or\ 10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\ Tx\ power(t)}{conducted\ Tx\ power\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit} \quad (8a)$$

$$4\ cm^2\ PD_1(t) = \frac{radiated\ Tx\ power\ 1(t)}{radiated\ Tx\ power\ input.power.limit_1} * 4\ cm^2\ PD\ input.power.limit_1 \quad (8b)$$

$$4\ cm^2\ PD_2(t) = \frac{radiated\ Tx\ power\ 2(t)}{radiated\ Tx\ power\ input.power.limit_2} * 4\ cm^2\ PD\ input.power.limit_2 \quad (8c)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}}\left[\int_{t-T_{PD}}^{t_1} 4\ cm^2\ \mathrm{PD}_1(t)dt + \int_{t_1}^{t} 4\ cm^2\ \mathrm{PD}_2(t)dt\right]}{FCC\ 4\ cm^2\ PD\ limit} \le 1 \quad (8d)$$

where, *conducted Tx power(t)*, *conducted Tx power* P_{limit}, and *1g or 10g SAR* P_{limit} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted transmission power, measured conducted transmission power at P_{limit}, and measured 1g SAR or 10g SAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to Sub-6 GHz transmission. Similarly, *radiated Tx power 1(t)*, *radiated Tx power input.power.limit*$_1$, and *4* cm^2 *PD input.power.limit*$_1$ correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated transmission power, radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit*, and 4 cm^2 PD value at *input.power.limit* of beam 1; *radiated Tx power 2(t)*, *radiated Tx power input.power.limit*$_2$, and *4* cm^2 *PD input.power.limit*$_2$ correspond to the measured instantaneous radiated transmission power, radiated Tx power at *input.power.limit*, and 4 cm^2 PD value at *input.power.limit* of beam 2 corresponding to mmW transmission.

Test Procedure

1. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to the P_{limit} for Sub-6 GHz in the selected band and measure the radiated transmission power corresponding to the *input.power.limit* in the desired mmW band/channel/beam by following the steps below:
   a. Measure the radiated power corresponding to mmW *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's transmission power in the desired band/channel at *input.power.limit* of beam 1 in FTM. Do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test. Repeat this Step (1.a) for beam 2.
   b. Reset the EUT to place it in online mode and establish a radio link in Sub-6 GHz; measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to Sub-6 GHz P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled, *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, and the callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power in EUT; with the EUT set for Sub-6 GHz + mmW connection, perform the following steps:
   a. Establish Sub-6 GHz and mmW NR connection in beam 1. As soon as the mmW connection is established, immediately request all-down bits on Sub-6 GHz link with the callbox requesting the EUT's transmission power to be at maximum mmW power.
   b. After beam 1 continues transmitting for at least 20 seconds, request the EUT to change from beam 1 to beam 2 and continue transmitting with beam 2 for at least 20 seconds.
   c. Record the conducted transmission power of Sub-6 GHz and the radiated transmission power of mmW for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract the instantaneous transmission power versus time for both Sub-6 GHz and mmW links. Convert the conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz into 1g SAR or 10g SAR

value using the similar approach described in Step 3 of §5.3.2. Perform 100 seconds running average to determine normalized 100 seconds-averaged 1g SAR versus time.

4. Similarly, convert the radiated transmission power for mmW NR into 4 cm^2 PD value using Eq. (8b), (8c) and the radiated transmission power limits (i.e., radiated transmission power at *input.power.limit*) measured in Step 1.a for beam 1 and beam 2, respectively, and then divide the resulting PD values by FCC's 4 cm^2 PD limit of 10 W/m^2 to obtain the instantaneous normalized 4 cm^2 PD versus time for beam 1 and beam 2. Perform 4 seconds running average to determine normalized 4 seconds-averaged 4 cm^2 PD versus time.[17]
5. Since the measured radiated powers for beam 1 and beam 2 in Step 1.a were performed at an arbitrary rotation of the EUT in anechoic chamber, repeat Step 1.a of this procedure by rotating the EUT to determine maximum radiated power at *input.power.limit* using FTM mode for both beams separately. Re-scale the measured instantaneous radiated power in Step 2.c by the delta in radiated power measured in Step 5 and the radiated power measured in Step 1.a for plotting purposes in the next step. In other words, this step essentially converts measured instantaneous radiated power during the measurement in Step 2 into maximum instantaneous radiated power for both beams. Perform 4 seconds running average to compute 4 seconds-averaged radiated transmission power. Additionally, use these EIRP values measured at *input.power.limit* at respective peak locations to determine the EIRP limits (using Eq. (5b)) for both beams.
6. Make one plot containing: (a) Instantaneous conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz versus time, (b) computed 100 seconds-averaged conducted transmission power for Sub-6 GHz versus time, (c) instantaneous radiated transmission power for mmW versus time, as obtained in Step 5, (d) computed 4 seconds-averaged radiated transmission power for mmW versus time, as obtained in Step 5, and (e) time-averaged conducted and radiated power limits for Sub-6 GHz and mmW radio, respectively.
7. Make another plot containing: (a) Computed normalized 100 seconds-averaged 1g SAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4 seconds-averaged 4 cm^2 PD versus time determined in Step 4, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (6.a) and (6.b)) versus time.

The total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Step 6.c shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 of FCC requirement (i.e., (8d)).

6.3.4. Switch in sub6 versus mmW Switch during Transmission

Test procedure:

1. Select any LTE band/antenna and sub6 NR band/antenna combination such that LTE and FR1 transmitting antennas are in two different sub6 antenna groups. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to *Plimit* for LTE and sub6 NR in selected band/antenna, and measure radiated Tx power corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam. Test condition to measure conducted *Plimit* and radiated *input.power.limit* is: a. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to *Plimit* for LTE in selected band/antenna with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB. Establish device in call with the callbox for LTE in selected band/antenna and callbox set to request maximum power.

b. Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to sub6 NR *Plimit* in selected band/antenna with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB. Establish LTE + sub6 NR call with callbox, request all down bits for LTE, and callbox set to request maximum power from sub6 NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to sub6 NR *Plimit* (as LTE is at all-down bits)

c. Measure *radited.power* corresponding to mmW *input.power.limit* by setting up the UE to transmit in desired band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in Factory Test Mode. Do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test.

2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value (see Table 3-2) and enable Smart Transmit. Establish below radio links with callbox at desired transmission powers and time durations in below order: a. Establish LTE radio link with callbox in selected LTE band/antenna. Request EUT to transmit at 0 dBm for at least 100 seconds, followed by requesting EUT to transmit at LTE *Plimit* – 4dB for a time duration of 120 seconds. Measure and record conducted LTE Tx power versus time.

[17] In Eq.(8b) and (8c), the instantaneous radiated transmission power of beam 1 and beam 2 is converted into instantaneous 4 cm^2 PD by applying the worst-case 4 cm^2 PD value measured at the *input.power.limit* of beam 1 and beam 2 in the Part 1 report, respectively.

b. Add mmW NR link in selected mmW NR band/beam. Request EUT to transmit at maximum Tx power in mmW NR for a time duration of 30 seconds, while LTE is requested to transmit at LTE *Plimit* – 4dB. Measure and record radiated power of mmW NR versus time while continuing to measure conducted LTE Tx power versus time.

c. Handover (or drop link & immediately re-establish) from LTE + mmW NR to LTE + sub6 NR in selected sub6 NR band/antenna. Request EUT to transmit at maximum Tx power in sub6 NR for a time duration of 120 seconds, while LTE is requested to transmit at LTE *Plimit* – 4dB. Measure and record conducted power of sub6 NR versus time while continuing to measure conducted LTE Tx power versus time.

d. Handover (or drop link & immediately re-establish) from LTE + sub6 NR to LTE + mmW NR in selected mmW NR band/beam. Request EUT to transmit at maximum Tx power in mmW NR for a time duration of 120 seconds, while LTE is requested to transmit at LTE *Plimit* – 4dB. Measure and record radiated power of mmW NR versus time while continuing to measure conducted LTE Tx power versus time.

3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for LTE, sub6 NR and mmW NR links. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR value (see Eq. (4a)) using Step 1.b result, and then divide this by regulatory 1gSAR limit of 1.6W/kg to obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR versus time. Perform 100s running average to

determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 5-1. Note that in Eq.(4a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR value by applying the worst-case 1gSAR value of the technology/band at Plimit as reported in the Part 1 report

4. Similarly, convert the conducted Tx power for sub6 NR into instantaneous 1gSAR value versus time using Step 1.c result, obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR versus time and determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time.

5. Similarly, convert the radiated Tx power for mmW into 4cm2PD value (see Eq. (4b)) using Step 1.a result, and then divide this by regulatory 4cm2PD limit of 10W/m2 to obtain instantaneous normalized 4cm2PD versus time. Perform 4s running average to determine normalized 4s-averaged 4cm2PD versus time as illustrated in Figure 5-1. Note that in Eq.(4b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 4cm2PD by applying the worst-case 4cm2PD value for the selected band/beam at input.power.limit as reported in the Part 1 report

6. Since LTE+FR2 are in one antenna group, and FR1+FR2 are in one antenna group, check for total time-averaged RF exposure in below plots: o Make another plot for LTE+FR2 containing: (a) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time for LTE as determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4s-averaged 4cm2PD versus time for mmW NR as determined in Step 5, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (a) and (b)) versus time.

o Make another plot for FR1+FR2 containing: (e) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time for sub6 NR as determined in Step 4, (b) computed normalized 4s-averaged 4cm2PD versus time for mmW NR as determined in Step 5, and (f) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (e) and (b)) versus time.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Steps 6.c and 6.f shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0.

6.4. Test Procedure for Time-varying PD Measurements

The following steps are used to perform the validation through PD measurement for transmission scenario 1, as described in §2:

1. Place the EUT on the cDASY6 platform to perform a PD measurement in the worst-case position/surface for the selected mmW band/beam. In the PD measurement, the callbox is set to request maximum transmission power from the EUT. Hence, “path loss” calibration between callbox, antenna, and EUT is not needed in this test.
2. Time averaging feature validation:
    a. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to P_{limit} for Sub-6 GHz in the selected band and measure the point E-field corresponding to *input.power.limit* in the desired mmW band/channel/beam by following the below steps:
        i. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to the Sub-6 GHz P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled, *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, and with the callbox set to request maximum power.

ii. Measure the point E-field at the peak location of the fast area scan corresponding to the *input.power.limit* by setting up the EUT's transmission power in the desired mmW band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* using FTM. Do not disturb the position of the EUT and mmW cDASY6 probe.

b. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual value (i.e., intended value) and reset power on the EUT; place the EUT in online mode. With the EUT setup for Sub-6 GHz + mmW NR call, as soon as the mmW NR connection is established, request all-down bits on Sub-6 GHz link. Continue Sub-6 GHz (all-down bits) + mmW transmission for more than 100 seconds duration to test predominantly the PD exposure scenario. After 120 seconds, request the Sub-6 GHz link to go all-up bits; the mmW transmission should gradually reduce. Simultaneously, record the conducted transmission power of the Sub-6 GHz transmission using the power meter and point E-field (in terms of ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$) of mmW transmission using cDASY6 E-field probe at peak location identified in Step 2.a.ii for the entire duration of this test, of at least 300 seconds.

c. Once the measurement is done, extract the instantaneous conducted transmission power versus time for the Sub-6 GHz transmission and $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$ ratio versus time from the cDASY6 system for mmW transmission. Convert the conducted transmission power for the Sub-6 GHz link into 1g SAR or 10g SAR value using Eq. (4a) and P_{limit} measured in Step 2.a.i, and then divide this by FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR to obtain the instantaneous normalized 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time. Perform 100 seconds running average to determine the normalized 100 second-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.[18]

d. Similarly, convert the point E-field for mmW transmission into 4 cm^2 PD value using Eq. (4b) and radiated power limit measured in Step 2.a.ii, and then divide this by FCC 4 cm^2 PD limit of 10 W/m^2 to obtain the instantaneous normalized 4 cm^2 PD versus time. Perform 4 seconds running average to determine the normalized 4 seconds-averaged 4 cm^2 PD versus time.

e. Make one plot containing: (i) Computed normalized 100 seconds-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time determined in Step 2.c, (ii) computed normalized 4 seconds-averaged 4 cm^2 PD versus time determined in Step 2.d, and (iii) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (2.e.i) and (2.e.ii)) versus time.

The total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Step 2.e.iii shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 of FCC requirement (i.e., Eq. (4c)).

[18] In Eq.(4a), the instantaneous transmission power is converted into instantaneous 1g SAR or 10g SAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1g SAR or 10g SAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band reported in the Part 1 report.

7. Test Configurations

7.1. WWAN (Sub-6 GHz) Transmission

The P_{limit} values for technologies and bands supported by the EUT are derived in the Part 0 report.[19, 20]

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

The radio configurations used in the Part 2 test for selected technologies/bands/DSI states/antennas are listed in Table 7-2[21]. The corresponding worst-case radio configuration 1g SAR or 10g SAR values for selected technology/band/DSI are extracted from the Part 1 report and are listed in the last column of Table 7-2.

Based on equations (1a), (2a), (3a) and (4a), Part 2 testing outcome is the normalized quantity, which implies that it can be applied to any radio configuration within a selected technology/band/DSI. Thus, 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.

Table 7-1: Radio configurations selected for Part 2

Test Case	Test Scenario (Sub 6)	Tech	Band	Port	Position	Measured 1g SAR	Max 100s/60s RF Exposure
1	time-varying Tx power transmission (Seq1/Seq2) for conducted power	LTE Seq 1	LTE B13	Main1	Back 0 mm	0.563	0.555
		LTE Seq 2	LTE B13	Main1	Back 0 mm	0.563	0.553
2		LTE Seq 1	LTE B30	Main2	Back 0 mm	0.406	0.422
		LTE Seq 2	LTE B30	Main2	Back 0 mm	0.406	0.420
3		sub6 NR SA	NR n66	Main2	Front 5mm	0.686	0.752
		sub6 NR SA	NR n66	Main2	Front 5mm	0.686	0.753
4		sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	Front 5mm	0.604	0.661
		sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	Front 5mm	0.604	0.660
5	call drop for conducted power test	LTE	LTE B30	Main2	-	0.406	0.415
6	tech/band for conducted power test	LTE	LTE B30	Main2	-	0.406	0.263
		sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	-	0.604	0.302
7	DSI switch for conducted power test	sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	-	0.604	0.395
		sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	-	0.218	0.089
8	Time-window/Ant switch for conducted power test	LTE	LTE B30	Main2	-	0.406	0.267
		LTE	LTE B48	Main1	-	0.900	0.601
9	SAR exposure switch for conducted power test	ENDC (LTE+Sub6 NR)	NR n5	Main1	-	0.604	0.372
			LTE B30	Main2	-	0.406	0.257

Based on the selection criteria described in §5.2, the radio configurations for the transmission varying test cases listed in §2 are:

1. Technologies and bands for time-varying Tx power transmission: The test case 1~4 listed in Table 7-2 are selected to test with the test sequences defined in §4.1 in both time-varying conducted power measurements and time-varying SAR measurements.
2. Technology and band for change in call test: Select the technology and frequency band having the lowest P_{limit} among all technologies and bands (test case 5 in Table 7-2) for performing the call drop test in conducted power setup.
3. Technologies and bands for change in technology/band test: Following the guidelines in §5.2.3 and 5.2.4, test case 6 in Table 7-2 is selected for handover test from a technology/band/antenna with the highest P_{limit}

[19] All P_{limit} power levels entered in Table 6-1 correspond to average power levels after accounting for duty cycle in the case of TDD modulation schemes, e.g., GSM, LTE TDD & Sub-6 GHz NR TDD.
[20] Maximum tune up target power, P_{max}, is configured in the NV settings within the EUT to limit maximum transmitting power. This power is converted into peak power in the NV settings for TDD schemes. The EUT's maximum allowed output power is equal to P_{max} + 1 (dB).
[21] The EUT has a proximity sensor to manage extremity exposure, which is represented using DSI state 3; the head exposure can be distinguished through audio receiver mode, represented as DSI state 3; similarly, the hotspot exposure is distinguished via hotspot mode, represented as DSI state 3; DSI state 3 represents all other exposures which cannot be distinguished; thus, in this case, the maximum 1g SAR and/or 10g SAR among all remaining exposure scenarios or the minimum P_{limit} among all remaining exposure scenarios (i.e., body worn 1g SAR evaluation at 5 mm spacing, phablet 10g SAR extremity evaluation at 5 mm spacing) is used in the Smart Transmit feature for time averaging operation.

within one technology group, to a technology/band in the same DSI state with the lowest P_{limit} within another technology group in a conducted power setup.

4. Technologies and bands for change in DSI: Based on selection criteria in §5.2.5, for a given technology and band, test case 7 in Table 7-2 is selected for DSI switch test by establishing a call in one technology and DSI state and then handing over to another DSI state/exposure scenario in a conducted power setup.
5. Technologies and bands for change in time-window/antenna: Based on selection criteria in §5.2.6, for a given DSI state, test case 8 in Table 7-2 is selected for time window switch between 60 seconds window and 100 seconds window in a conducted power setup.
6. Technologies and bands for switch in SAR exposure: Based on selection criteria in §5.2.7 Scenario 1, test case 9 in Table 7-2 is selected for SAR exposure switching test in one of the supported simultaneous WWAN transmission scenario, i.e., LTE + Sub6 NR active in the same 100 seconds time window, in a conducted power setup. Since this device supports Sub-6 GHz + mmW NR, test for §5.2.7 Scenario 2 for RF exposure switch is covered in §9.2.3 and 9.2.4 between Sub-6 GHz (100 seconds window) and mmW NR (4 seconds window).

7.2. LTE + mmW NR Transmission

Based on the selection criteria described in §5.2, the selections for LTE and mmW NR validation test are listed in Table 7-3. The radio configurations used in this test are listed in Table 7-4.[22]

Table 7-2: Selections for LTE + mmW NR validation measurements

Transmission Scenario	Test	Technology and Band	mmW Beam
Time-varying Tx power test	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 31
	2. PD meas.	LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 34
Switch in SAR vs. PD	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 31
		LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 34
Beam switch test	1. Cond. & Rad. Power meas.	LTE Band 2 and n261	Beam ID 31 to Beam ID 3
		LTE Band 2 and n260	Beam ID 34 to Beam ID 2

Table 7-3: Test configuration for LTE + mmW NR validation

Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	RB Size	RB Offset	Freq (MHz)	Mode	UL Duty Cycle
LTE	25/2	Main 2	1	MID	1	49	1880	QPSK	100%
mmW NR	N261	1	--	MID	1	32	27925	CW	75.60%
	N260	1	--	MID	1		38500	CW	75.60%

22 mmW NR callbox UL duty cycle should be configured to be greater than 75% for all LTE + mmW NR Part 2 tests.

8. Conducted Power Test Results for Sub-6 GHz Smart Transmit Feature Validation

8.1. Measurement Setup

The Keysight UXM callbox is used in this test. The test setup picture and schematic are shown in Figures 8-1a and 8-1c for measurements with a single antenna and in Figures 8-1b and 8-1d for measurements involving antenna switching (see Appendix E for missing figures). For single antenna measurements, one port of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the EUT using a directional coupler. For antenna & technology switch measurement, two ports of the callbox are used for signaling two different technologies are 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 EUT corresponding to the two antennas of interest. In both the setups, a power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the EUT. For time averaging validation test (§5.3.1), call drop test (§5.3.2), and DSI switch test (§5.3.4), only one port of the callbox is used to communicate with the EUT. For technology/band switch measurement (§5.3.3), two ports of the callbox are used to switch from one technology communicating on one port to another technology communicating on another port.[23] All the path losses from the RF port of the EUT to the callbox 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.

[23] For this EUT, antenna switch test (§4.3.4) is included within time-window switch test (§4.3.6) as the selected technology/band combinations for the time-window switch test are on two different antennas.

8.2. 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 Table 8-1. P_{max} was also measured for radio configurations selected for testing time-varying power transmission scenarios to generate test sequences following the test procedures in §5.1.

Table 8-1: Measured P_{limit} and P_{max} of selected radio configurations

Test Case	Test Scenario (Sub 6)	Tech	Band	Port	Position	Pmax	Plim	Measured Pmax	Measured Plimit	Measured 1g SAR	Max 100s/60s RF Exposure
1	time-varying Tx power transmission (Seq1/Seq2) for conducted power	LTE Seq 1	LTE B13	Main1	Back 0 mm	24	22.5	24.04	22.64	0.563	0.555
		LTE Seq 2	LTE B13	Main1	Back 0 mm	24	22.5	24.04	22.64	0.563	0.553
2		LTE Seq 1	LTE B30	Main2	Back 0 mm	23	16.5	23.06	16.44	0.406	0.422
		LTE Seq 2	LTE B30	Main2	Back 0 mm	23	16.5	23.06	16.44	0.406	0.420
3		sub6 NR SA	NR n66	Main2	Front 5mm	24	19	24.34	19.13	0.686	0.752
		sub6 NR SA	NR n66	Main2	Front 5mm	24	19	24.34	19.13	0.686	0.753
4		sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	Front 5mm	24.3	21	24.04	21.18	0.604	0.661
		sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	Front 5mm	24.3	21	24.04	21.18	0.604	0.660
5	call drop for conducted power test	LTE	LTE B30	Main2	-	23	16.5	23.06	16.44	0.406	0.415
6	tech/band for conducted power test	LTE	LTE B30	Main2	-	23	16.5	23.06	16.44	0.406	0.263
		sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	-	24.3	21	24.04	21.18	0.604	0.302
7	DSI switch for conducted power test	sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	-	24.3	21	24.04	21.18	0.604	0.395
		sub6 NR SA	NR n5	Main1	-	24.3	40	24.04	24.04	0.218	0.089
8	Time-window/Ant switch for conducted power test	LTE	LTE B30	Main2	-	22	16.5	22.87	16.23	0.406	0.267
		LTE	LTE B48	Main1	-	21	17	21.2	16.45	0.900	0.601
9	SAR exposure switch for conducted power test	ENDC (LTE+Sub6 NR)	NR n5	Main1	-	24.3	21	23.45	21.18	0.604	0.372
			LTE B30	Main2	-	23	16.5	23.16	16.44	0.406	0.257

8.3. Time-varying Transmission Power Measurement Results

The measurement setups are shown in Figures 8-1(a) and 8-1(c). The purpose of the time-varying transmission power measurement is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged transmission power, when represented in time-averaged 1g SAR or 10g SAR values, do not exceed FCC limit as shown in Eq. (1a) and (1b), rewritten below:

$$1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t) = \frac{conducted\ Tx\ power(t)}{conducted\ Tx\ power\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit} \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (1b)$$

where *conducted Tx power(t)*, *conducted Tx power* P_{limit}, and *1g or 10g SAR Plimit* correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted transmission power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured 1g SAR and 10g SAR values at P_{limit} reported in the Part 1 test (listed in Table 6-2 of this report as well).

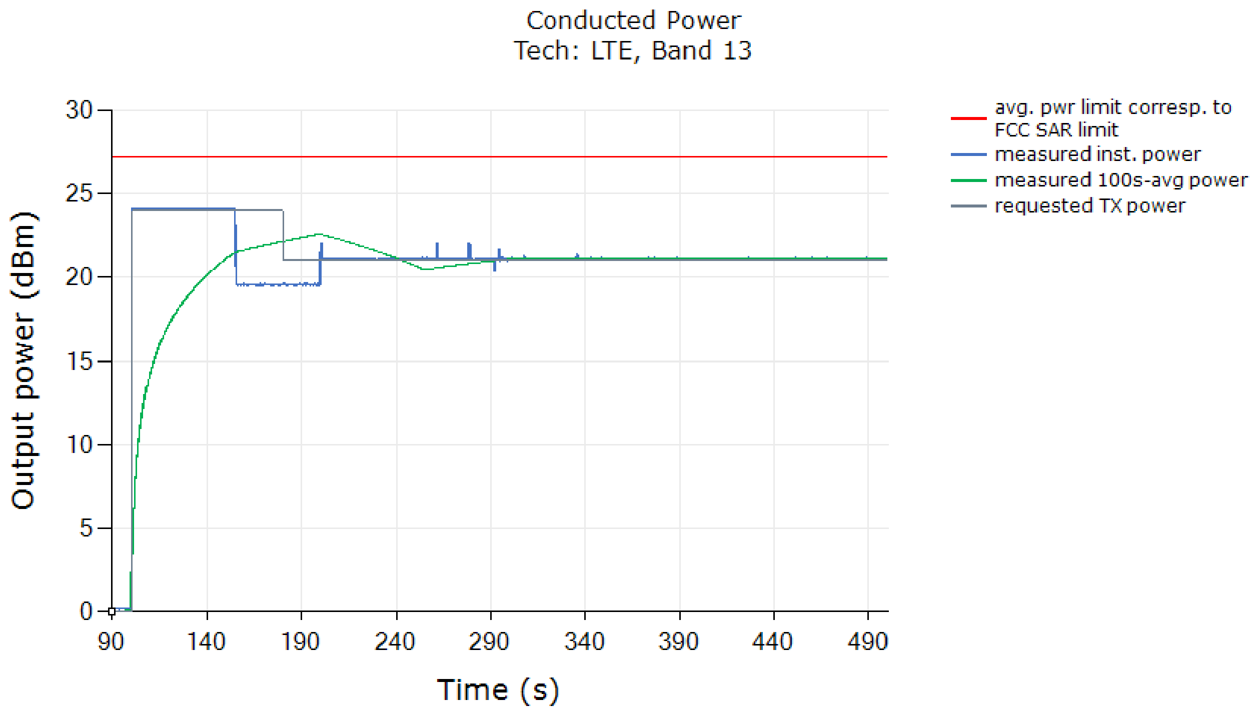
Following the test procedure in §4.3, the conducted transmission power measurement for all selected configurations is reported in this section. In all the conducted transmission power plots, the dotted line represents the requested power by callbox (test sequence 1 or test sequence 2), the blue curve represents the instantaneous conducted transmission power measured using the power meter, the green curve represents time-averaged power, and the red line represents the conducted power limit that corresponds to FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.

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

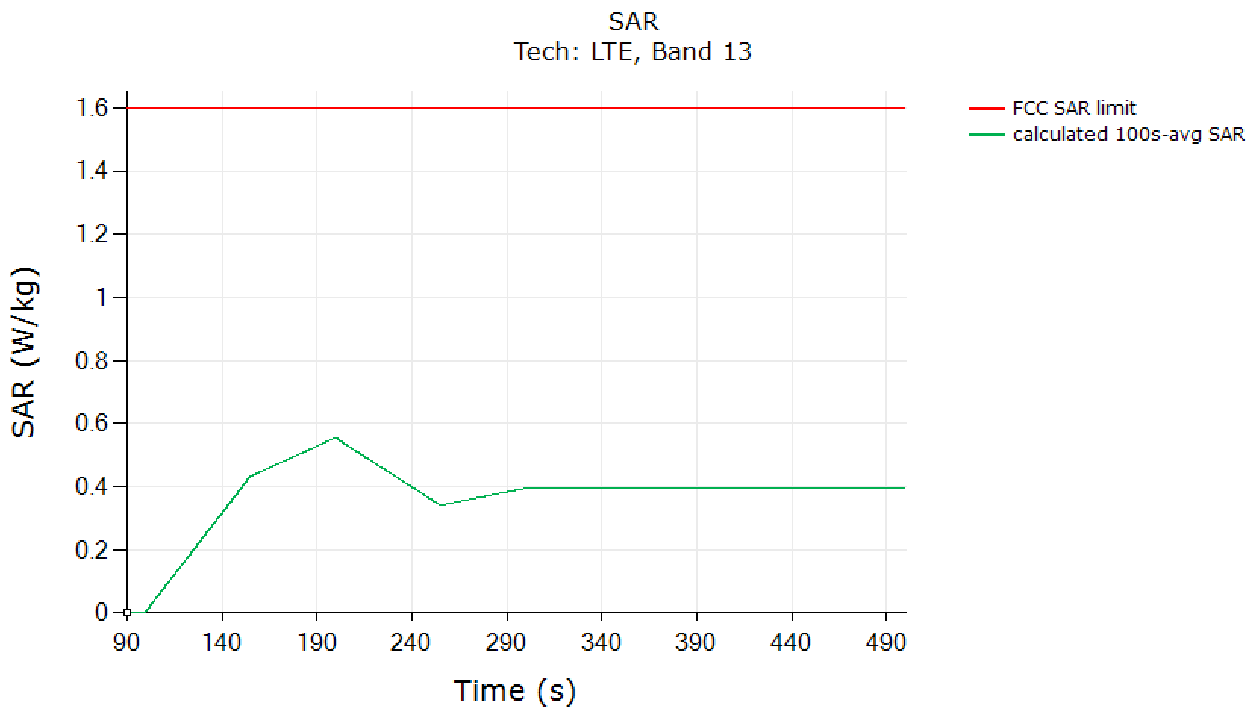
Time-varying transmission power measurements were conducted on test cases 1 through 10 in Table 6-2, by generating test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 given in Appendix A using measured P_{limit} and measured P_{max} (last columns of Table 7-1) for each of these test cases. Measurement results for test cases 1 through 10 are given in §7.3.1 through §7.3.10.

8.3.1. LTE Band 13 (Test Case 1 in Table 6-2)

Test results for Test Sequence 1:

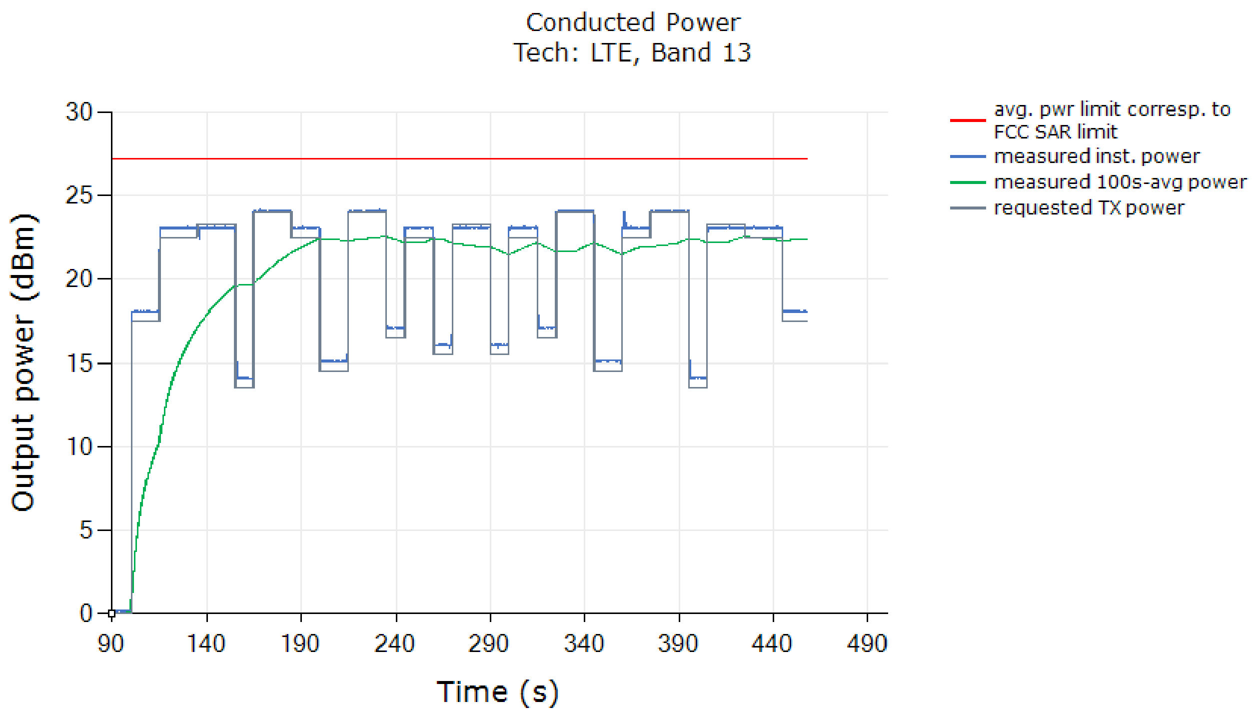


The above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g/10g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:

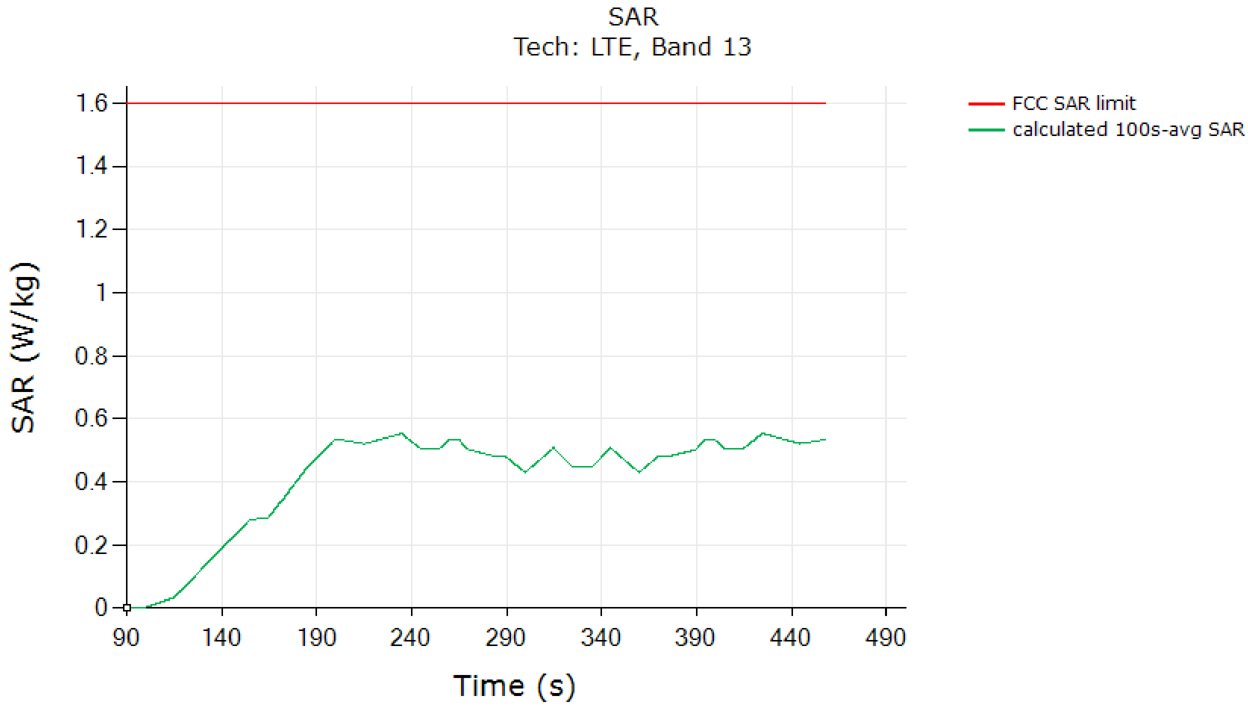


	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.555
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within -0.061 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

Test Result for Test Sequence 2:



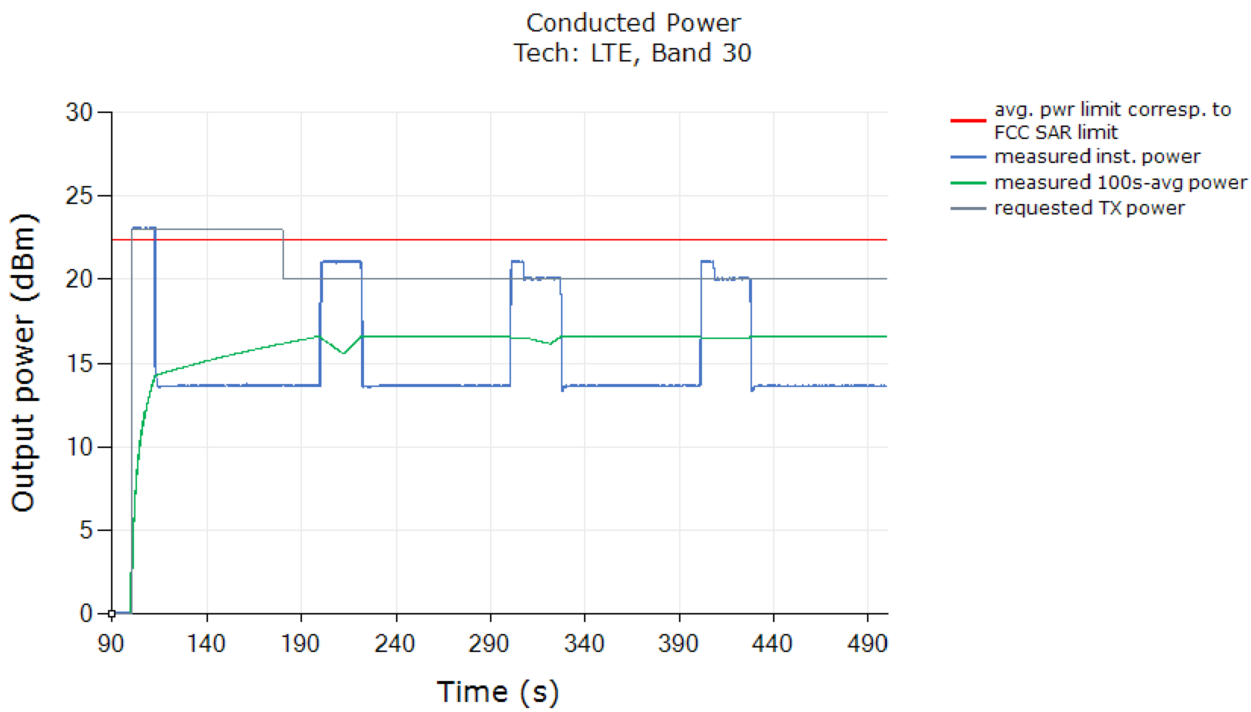
The above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g/10g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:



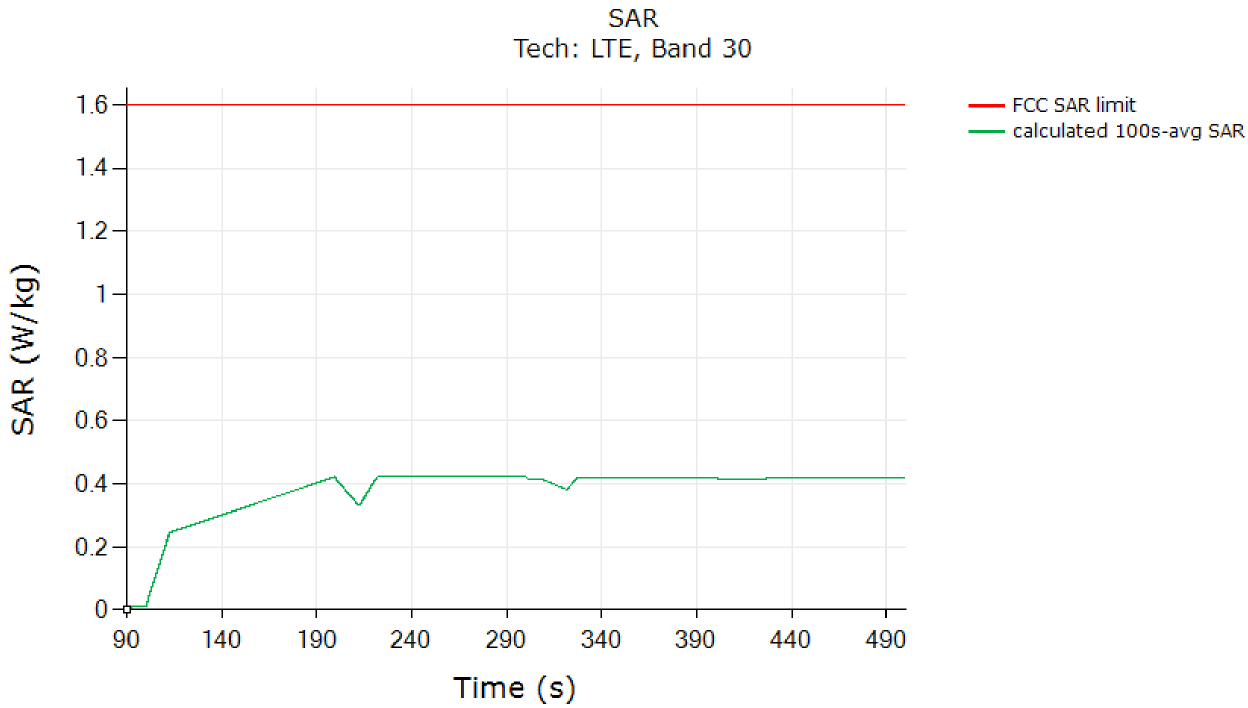
	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.553
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within -0.05 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

8.3.2. LTE Band 30 (Test Case 2 in Table 8-1)

Test results for Test Sequence 1:

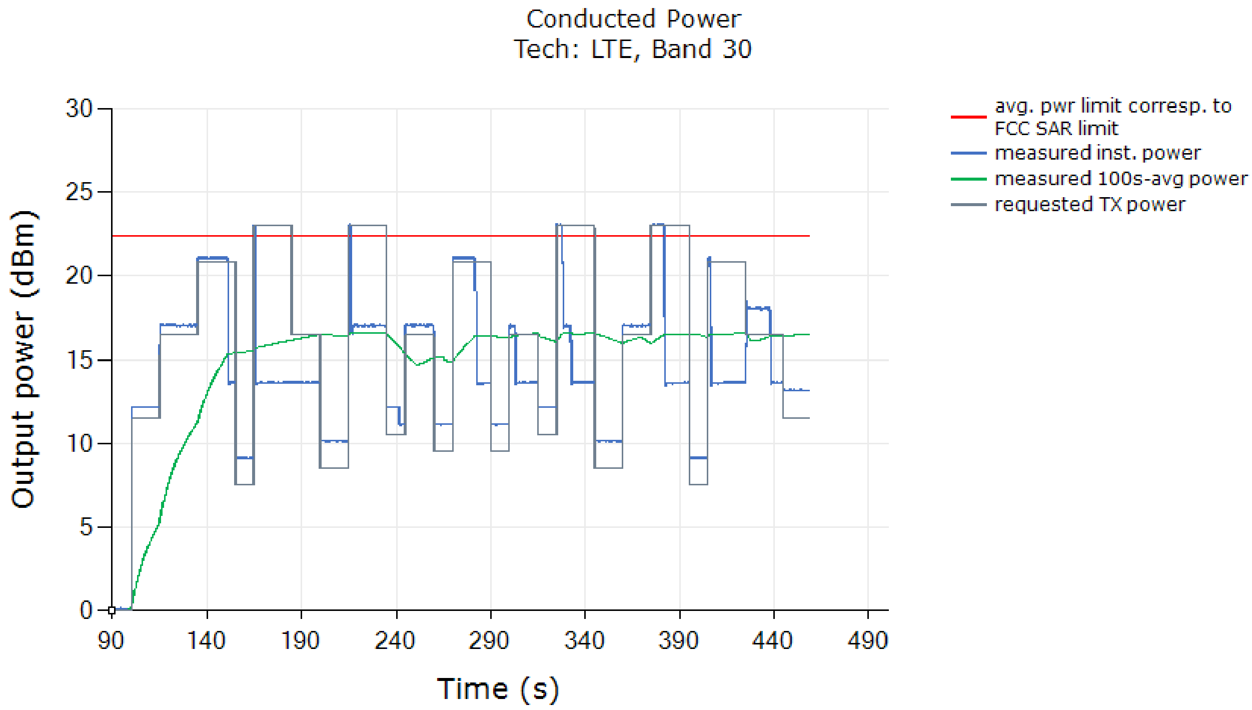


The above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g/10g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:

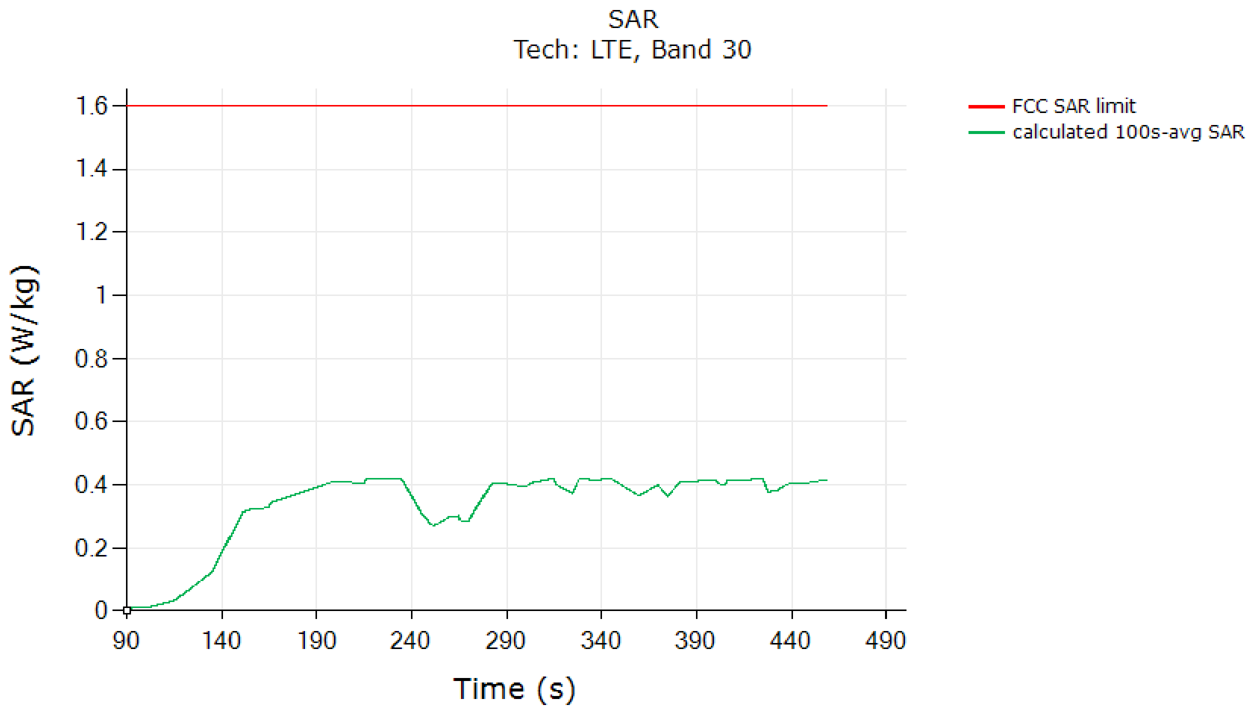


	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.422
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.172 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

Test Result for Test Sequence 2:



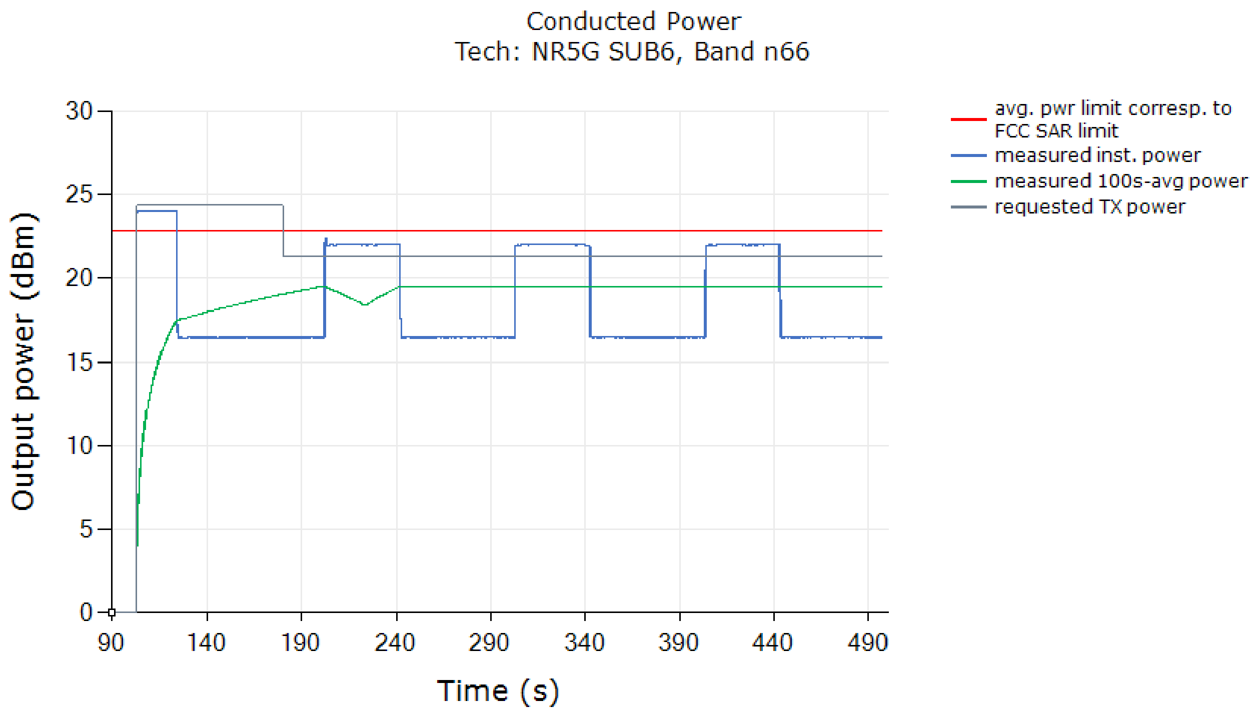
The above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g/10g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:



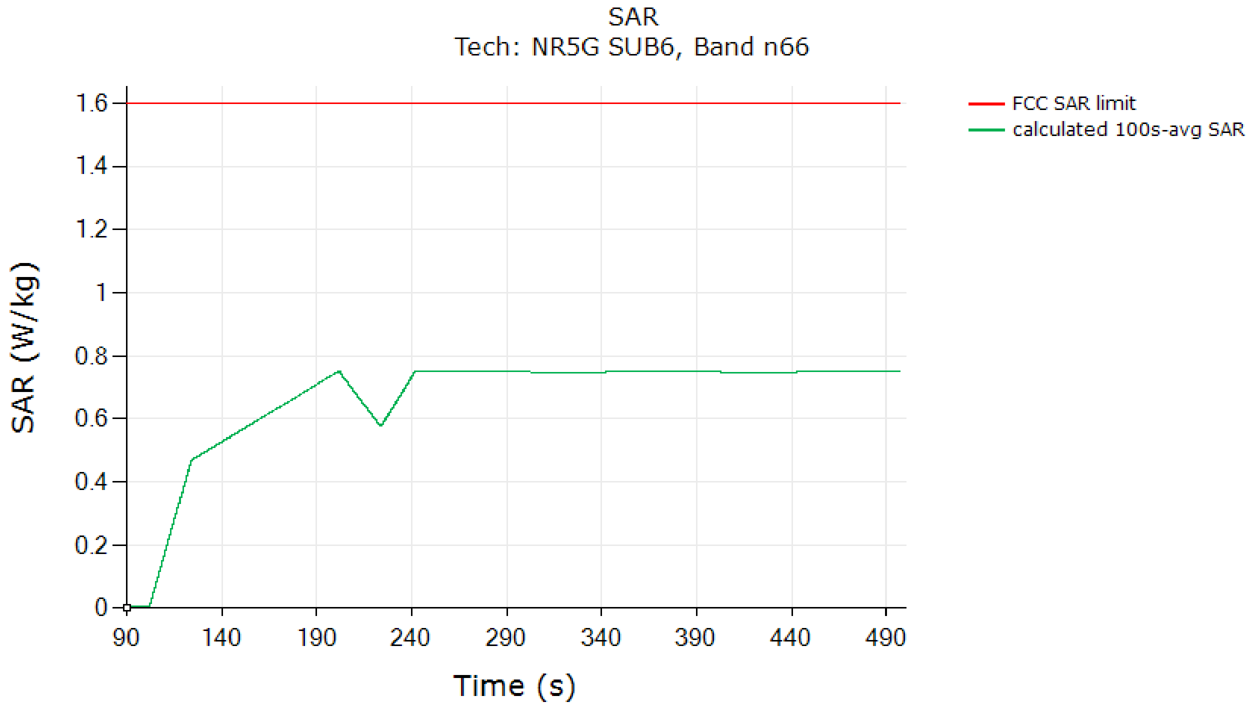
	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.420
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.152 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

8.3.3. Sub 6 NR Band n66 (Test Case 3 in Table 8-1)

Test results for Test Sequence 1:

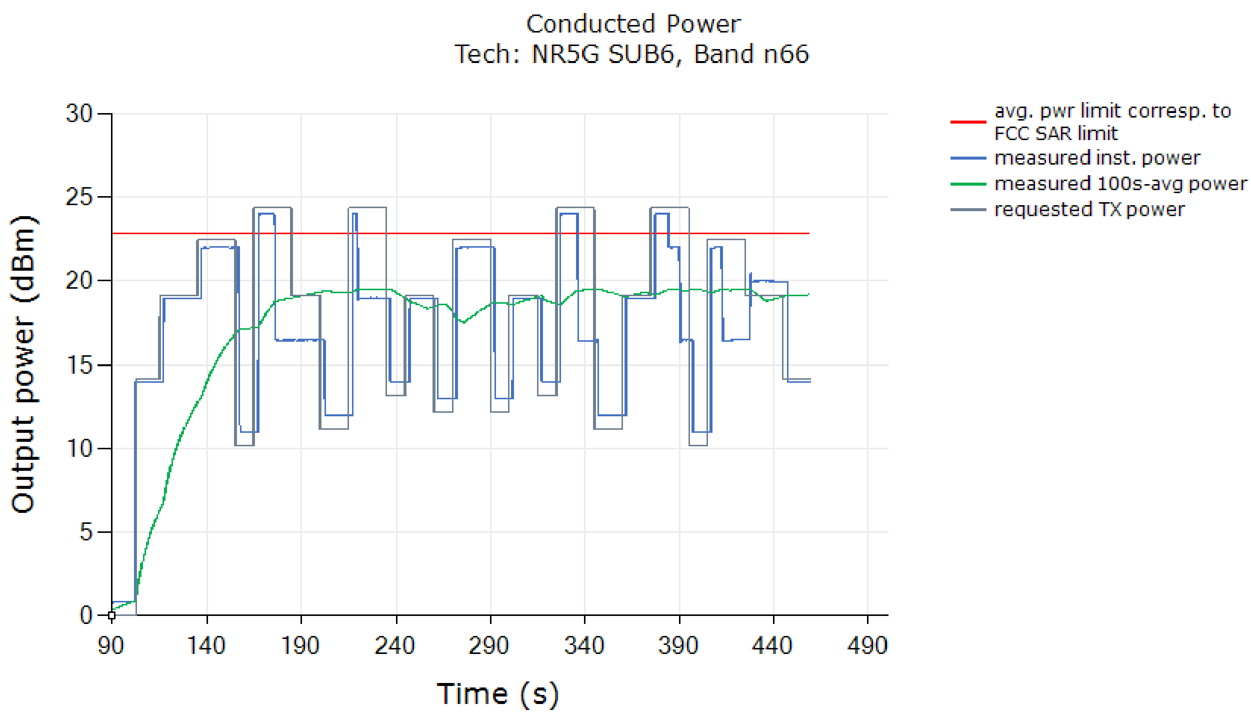


The above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g/10g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:

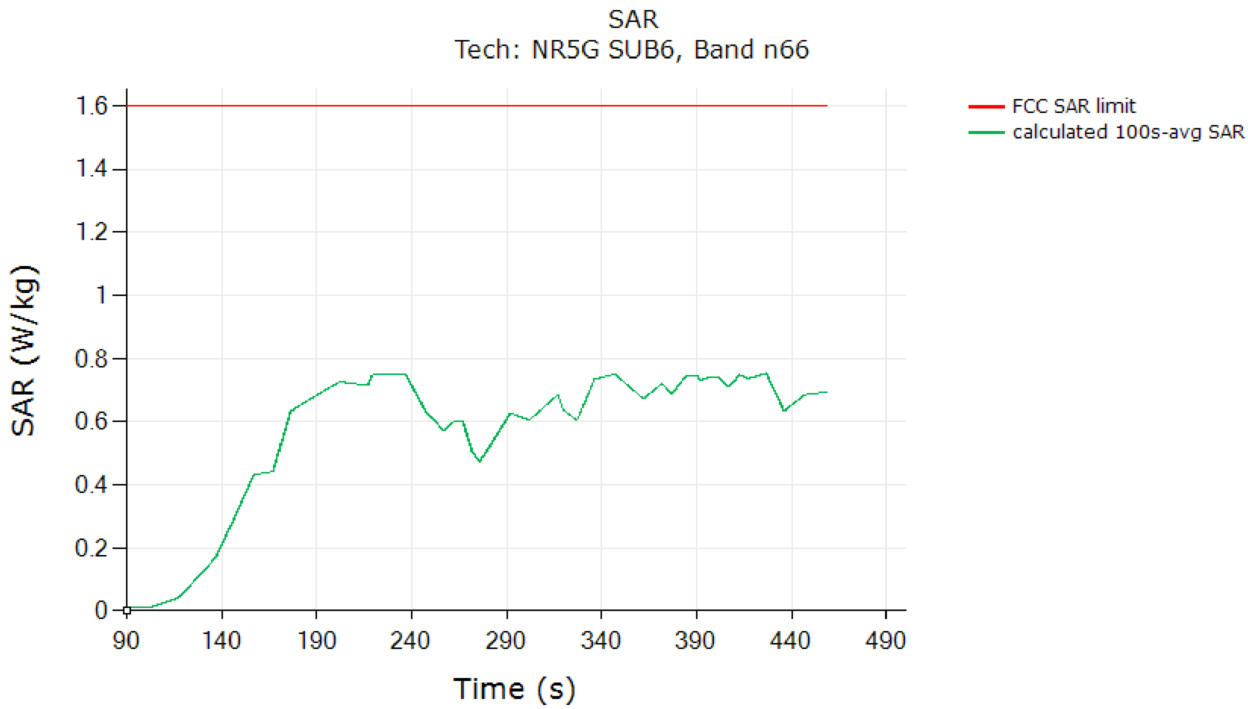


	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.752
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.396 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

Test Result for Test Sequence 2:



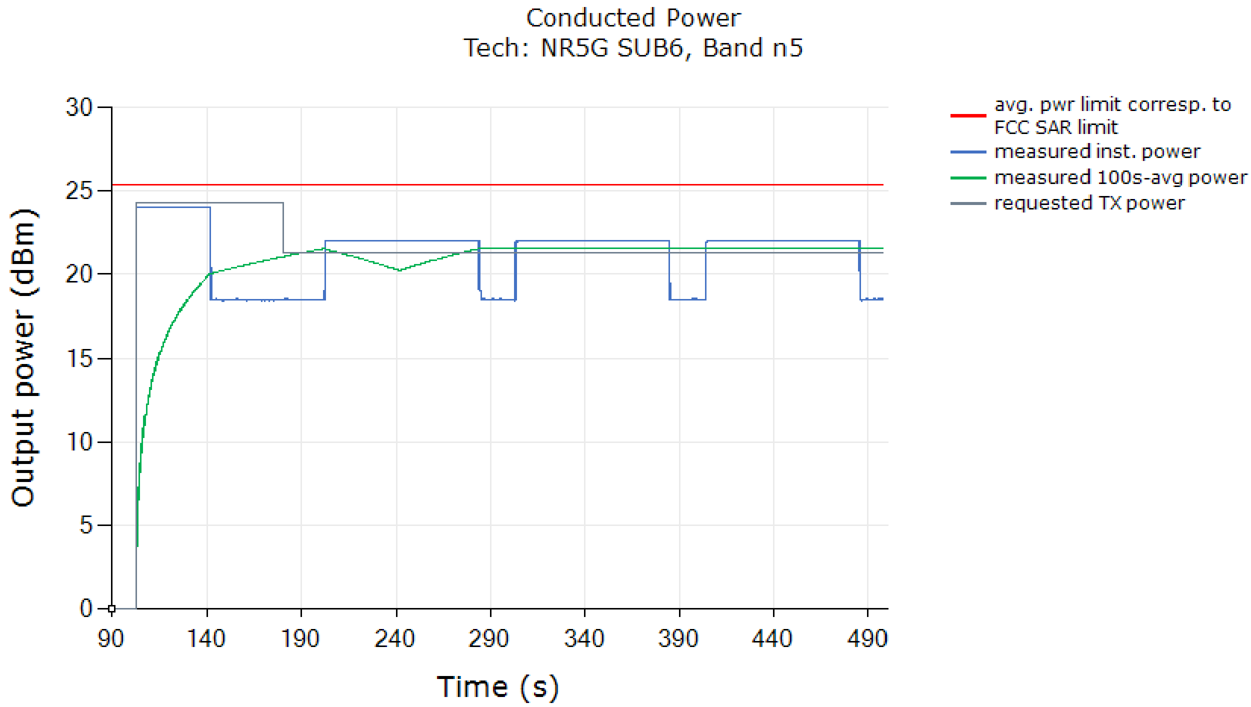
The above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g/10g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:



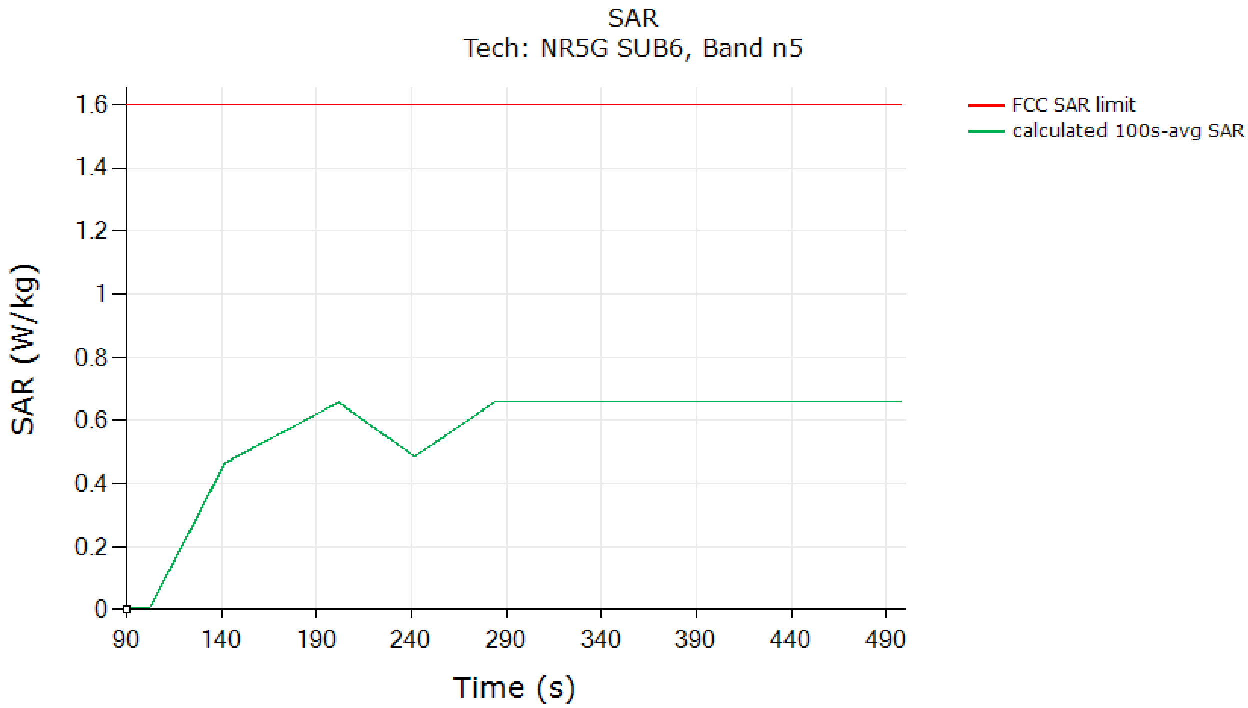
	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.753
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.402 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

8.3.4. Sub 6 NR Band n5 (Test Case 4 in Table 8-1)

Test results for Test Sequence 1:

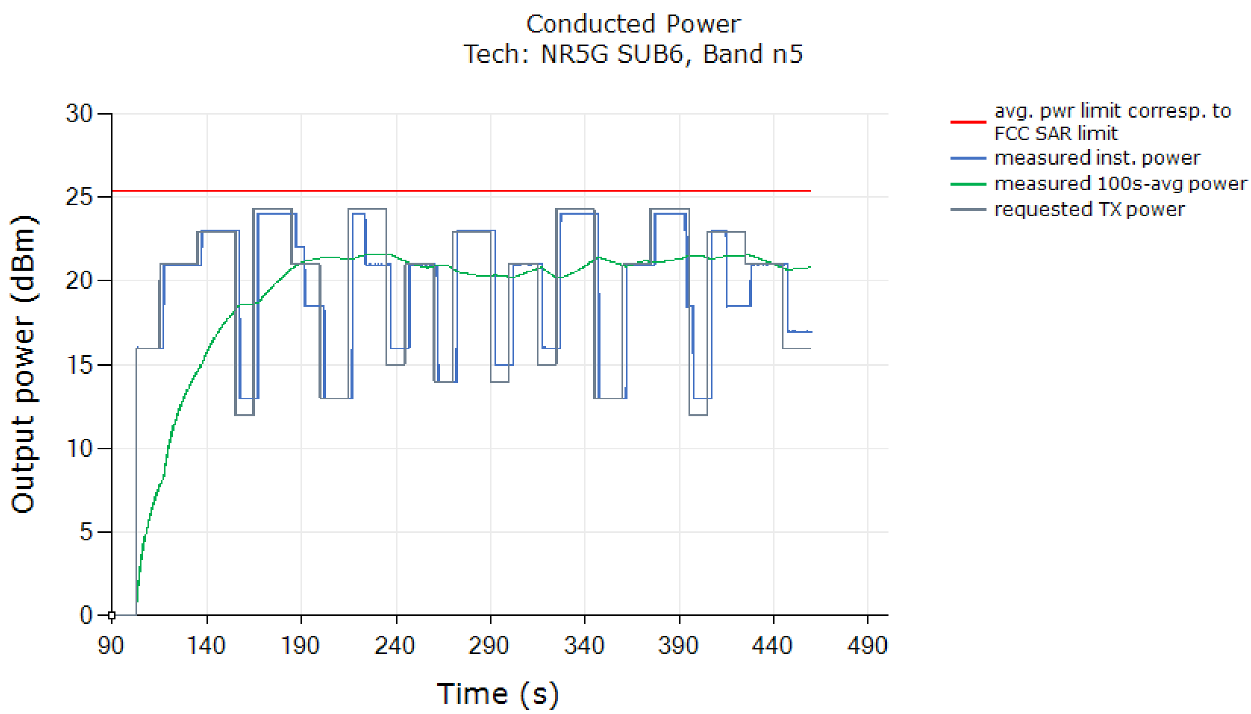


The above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g/10g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:

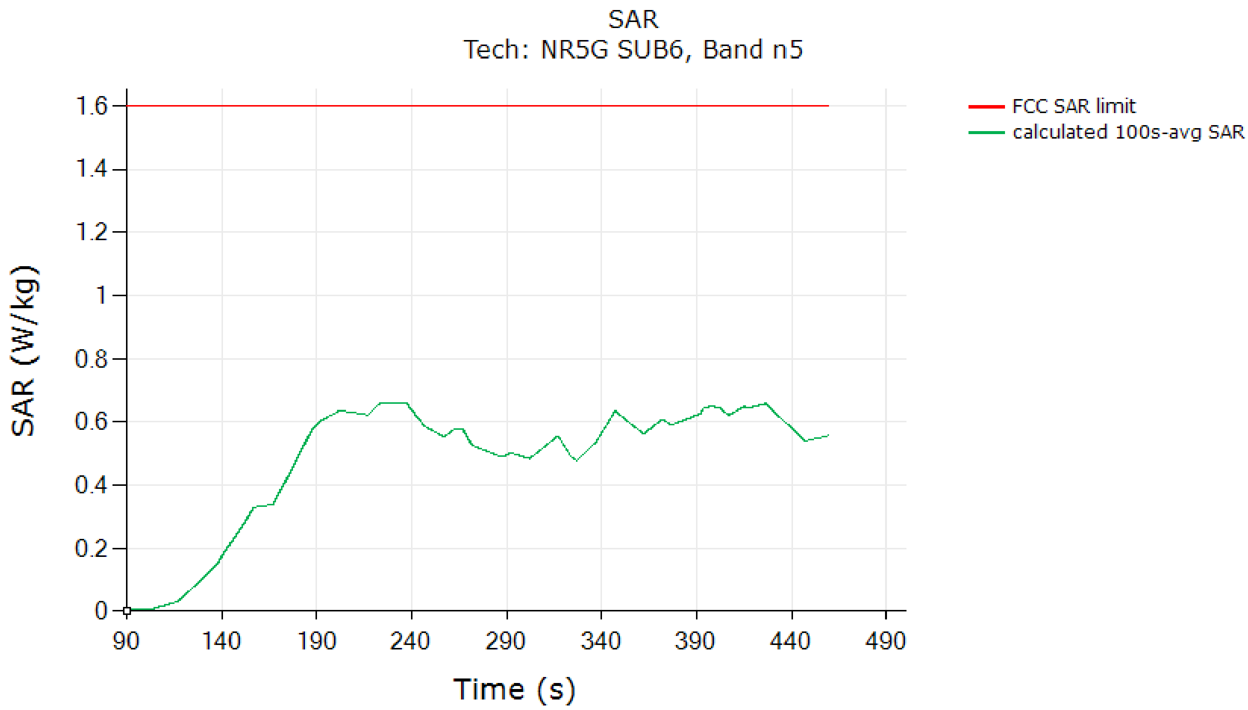


	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.662
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.388 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

Test Result for Test Sequence 2:



The above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g/10g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:



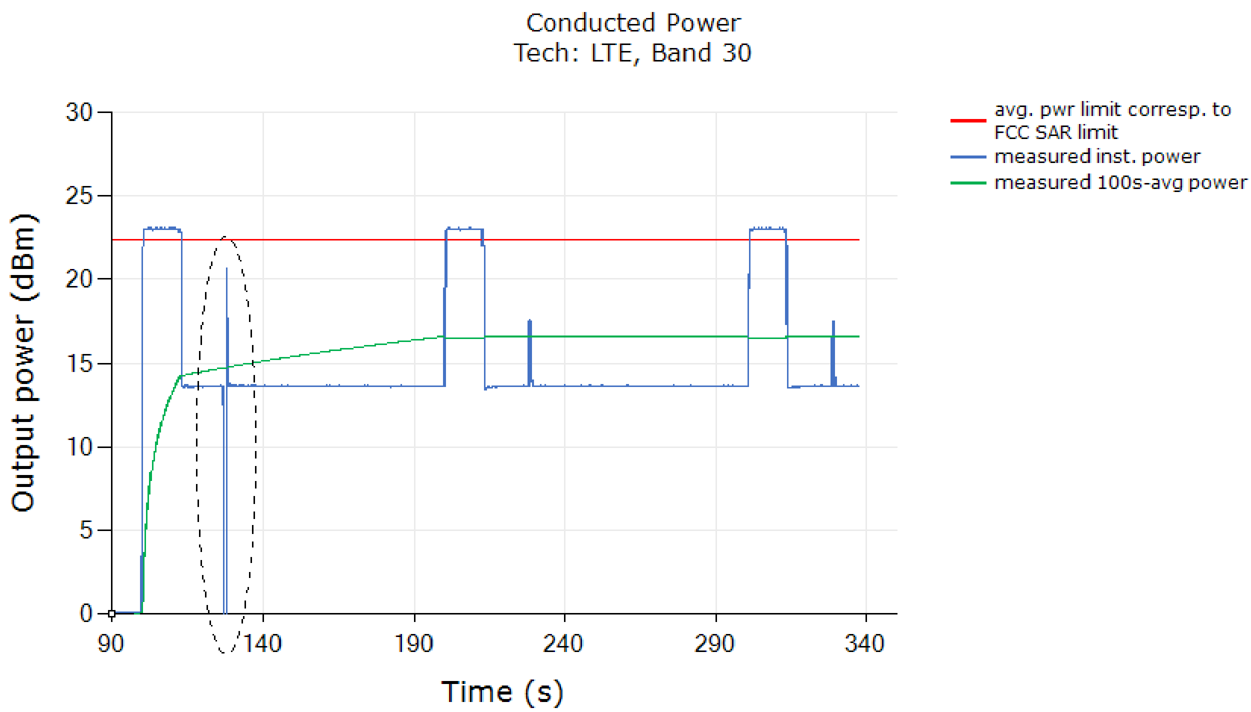
	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.660
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.387 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

8.4. Change in Call Test Results (Test Case 5 in Table 8-1)

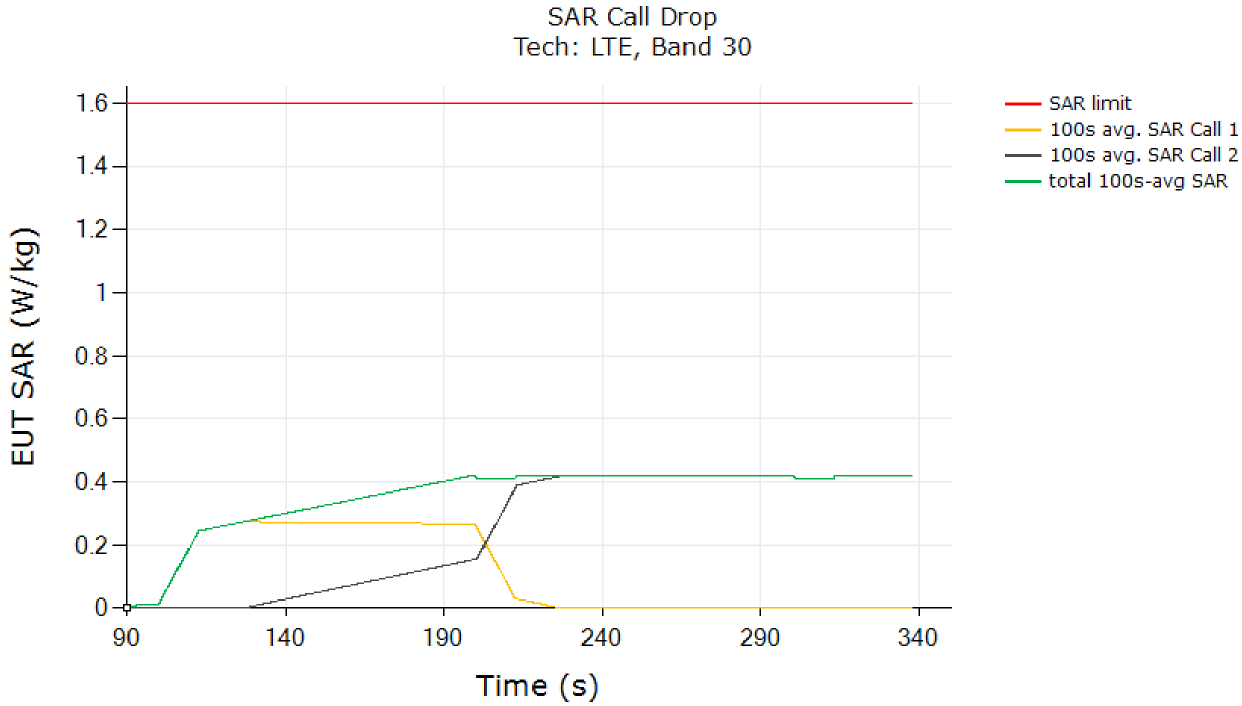
This test was measured with LTE Band 30, Antenna Main 2, DSI state 3, and with callbox requesting maximum power. The call drop was manually performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$, as shown in the plot below (dotted black region). The measurement setup is shown in Figure 8-1(a) and (c). The detailed test procedure is described in §5.3.2.

<u>Call Drop Test Result</u>:

Plot 1: Measured transmission power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power kept the same $P_{reserve}$ level after the call was re-established:



Plot 2: Above time-averaged conducted transmission power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg for 1g/10g SAR, respectively:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.421
Validated	

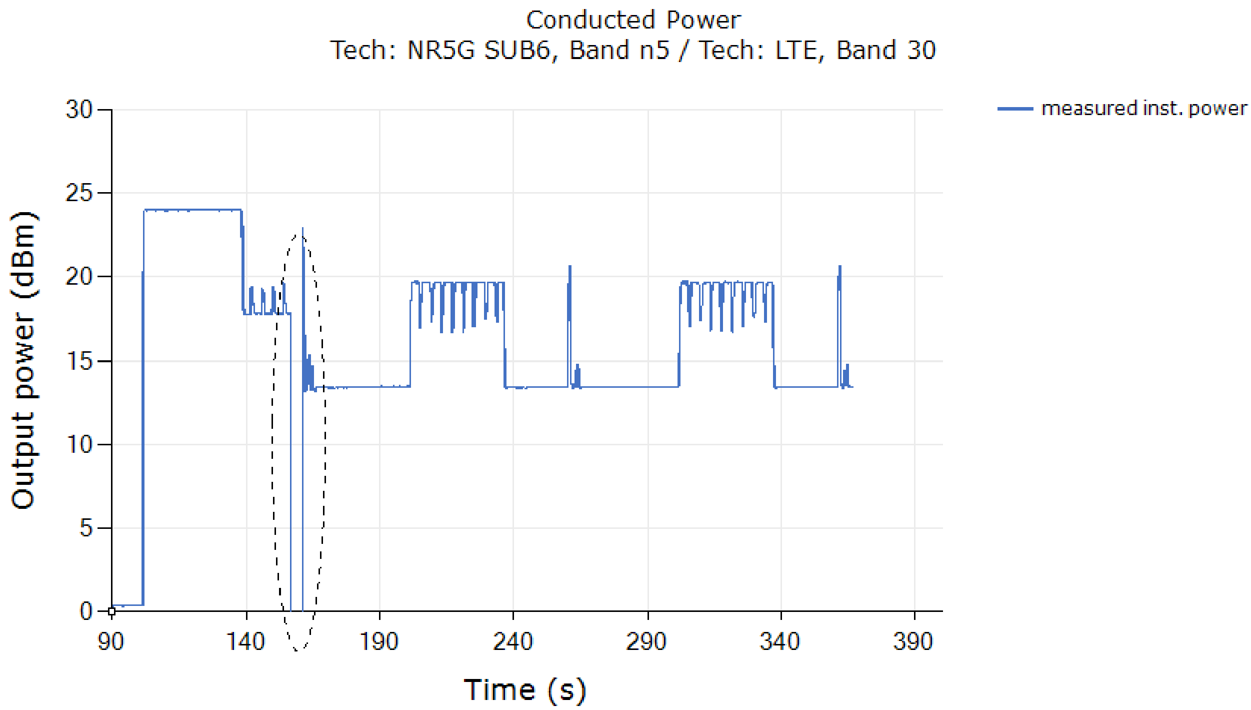
The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in the call change scenario.

8.5. Change in Technology/Band Test Results (Test Case 6 in Table 8-1)

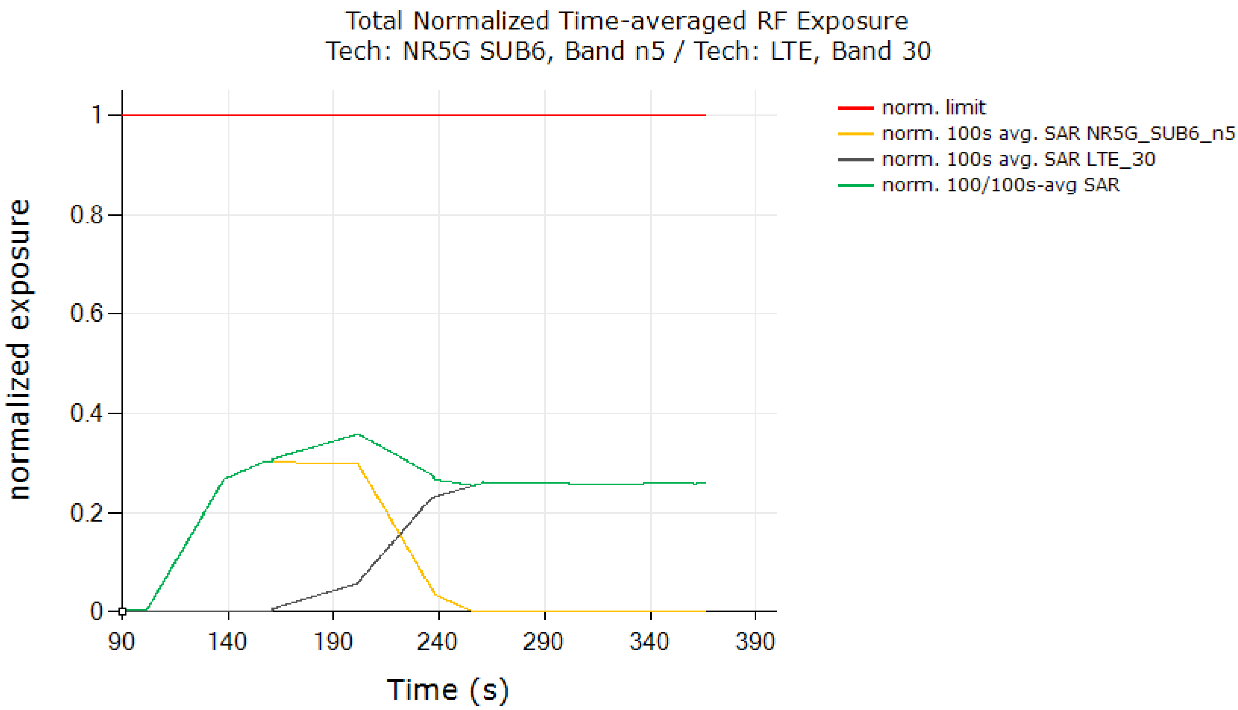
This test was conducted with the callbox requesting maximum power and with an antenna and technology switch from LTE B30 Antenna Main 2 to Sub 6 NR SA, Band n5, Antenna Main 1. Following the procedure detailed in §4.3.3 and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 8-1(a) and (c), the technology/band switch was performed when the EUT 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 transmission power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power change from one $P_{reserve}$ to another $P_{reserve}$ level stays within 1 dB of device uncertainty:



Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted transmission 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 100 seconds-time averaged 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.358
Validated	

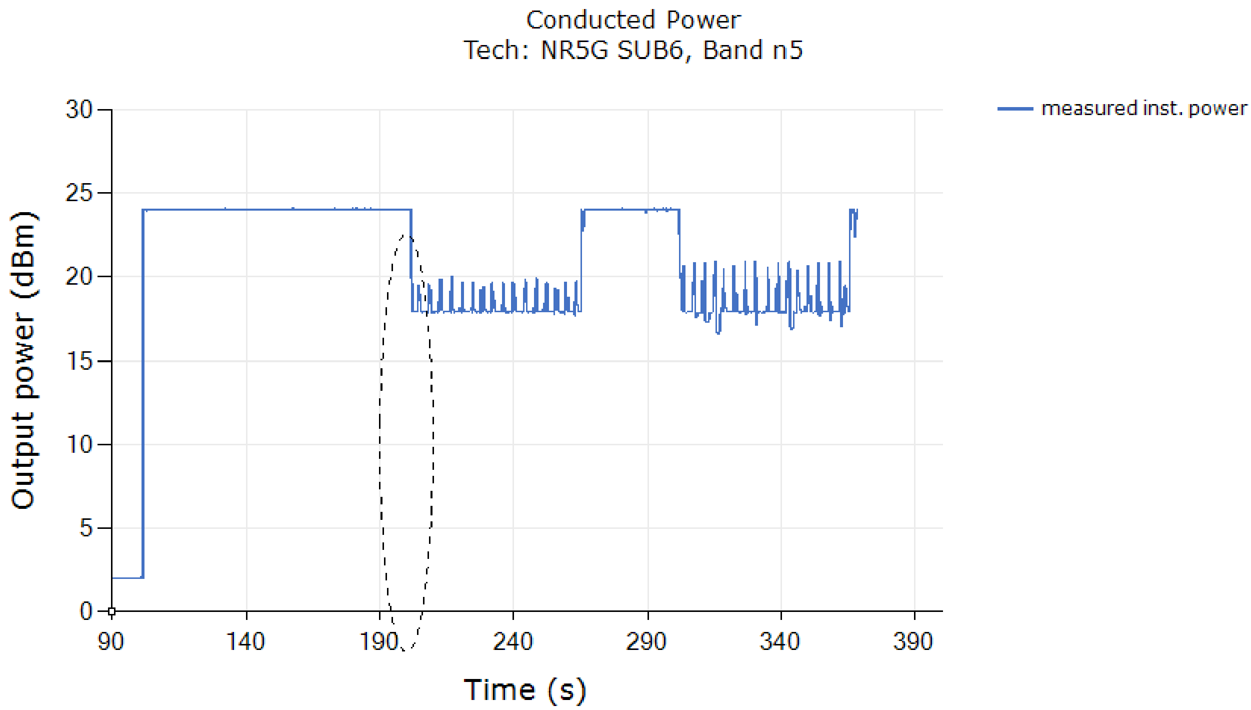
The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in technology/band switch scenario.

8.6. Change in DSI Test Results (Test Case 7 in Table 8-1)

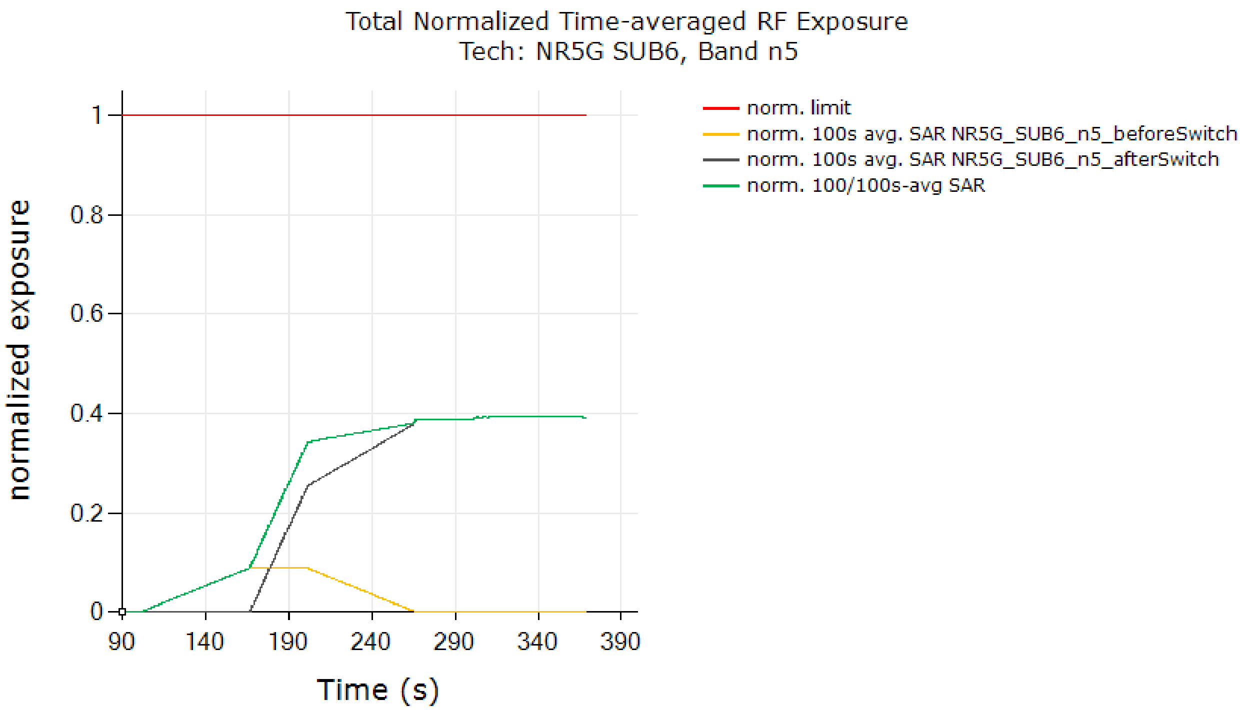
This test was conducted with the callbox requesting maximum power, and with the DSI switching states. Following the procedure detailed in §4.3.5 using the measurement setup shown in Figure 8-1(a) and (c), the DSI switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black circle).

Test Result for Change in DSI:

Plot 1: Measured transmission power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when DSI = 4 switches to DSI = 3:



Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted transmission 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 100 seconds-time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.395
Validated	

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

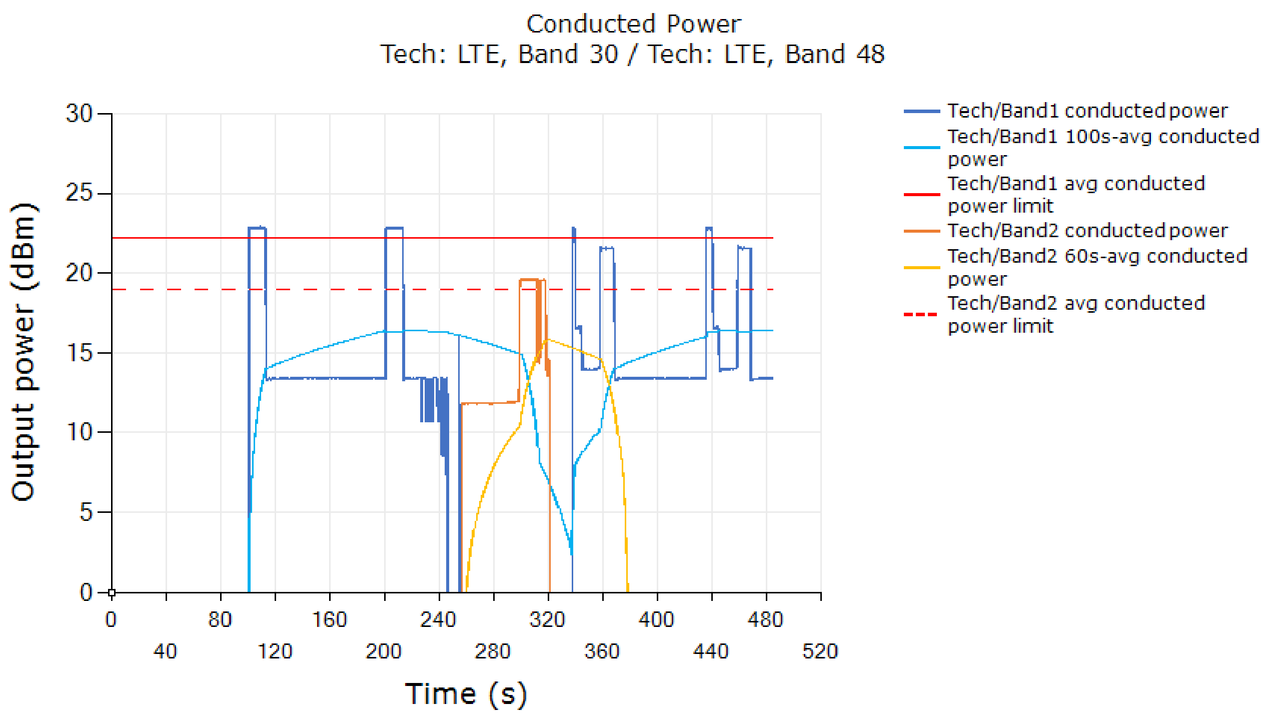
8.7. Change in Time Window/Antenna Switch Test Results (Test Case 8 in Table 8-1)

This test was conducted with the callbox requesting maximum power and with time-window/antenna switch between LTE Band 30, Antenna Main 2, DSI = 3 (100 seconds window) and LTE Band 48, Antenna Main 1, DSI = 3 (60 seconds window). Following the procedure detailed in §4.3.6 and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 8-1(b) and (d), the time-window switch via tech/band/antenna switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level.

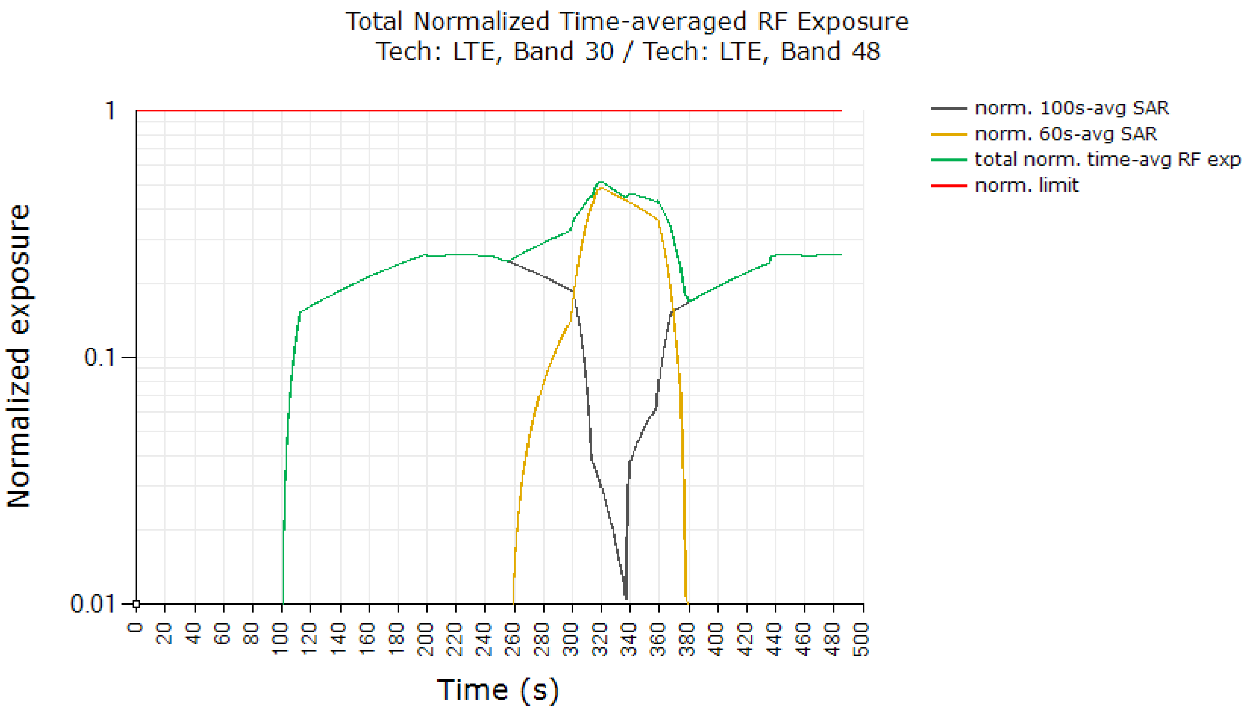
8.7.1. Test Case 1: Transition from LTE Band 30 to LTE Band 48 (i.e., 100 seconds to 60 seconds), then Back to LTE Band 30

Test Result for Change in Time Window (from 100 seconds to 60 seconds to 100 seconds):

Plot 1: Measured transmission power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when LTE Band 30 switches to LTE Band 48 (~250 seconds timestamp) and switches back to LTE Band 30 (~330 seconds timestamp):



Plot 2: All the conducted transmission power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the transmission power of the device to obtain the 100 seconds-averaged normalized SAR for LTE Band 30 as shown with the black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain the 60 seconds-averaged normalized SAR for LTE Band 48 as shown with the orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain the total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown with the green curve (i.e., the sum of both the black and orange curves).

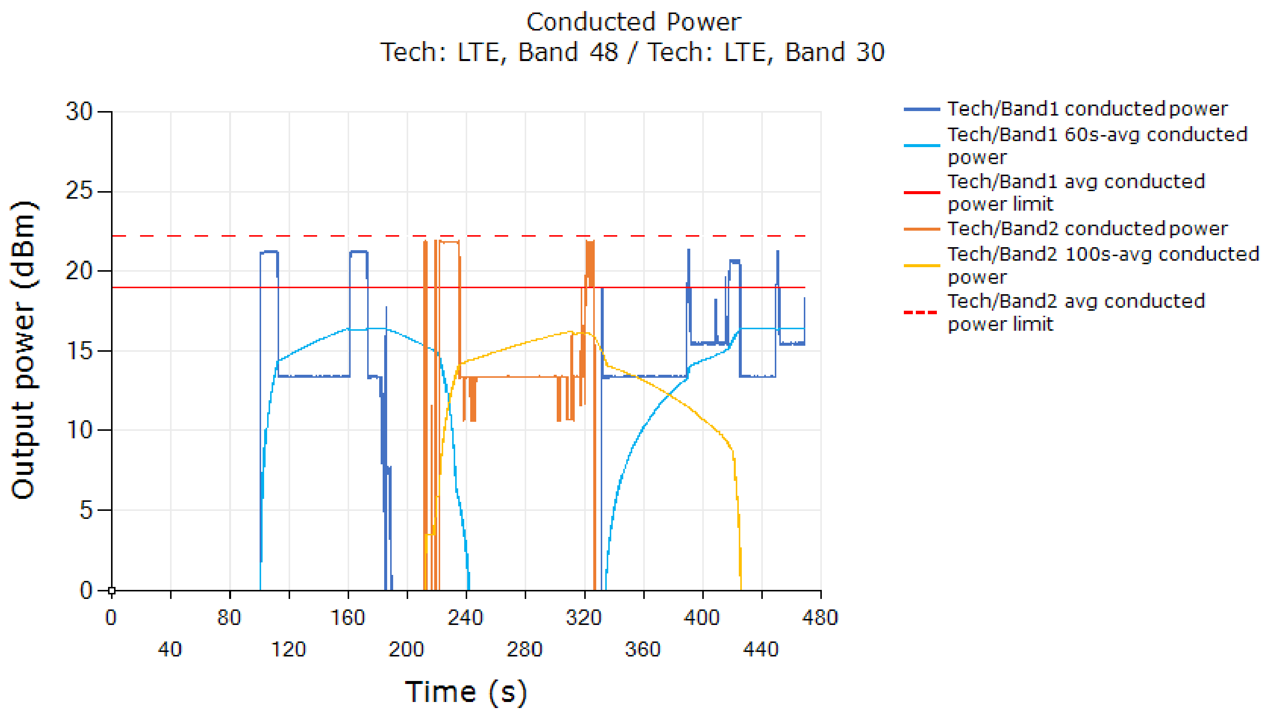


	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.515
Validated	

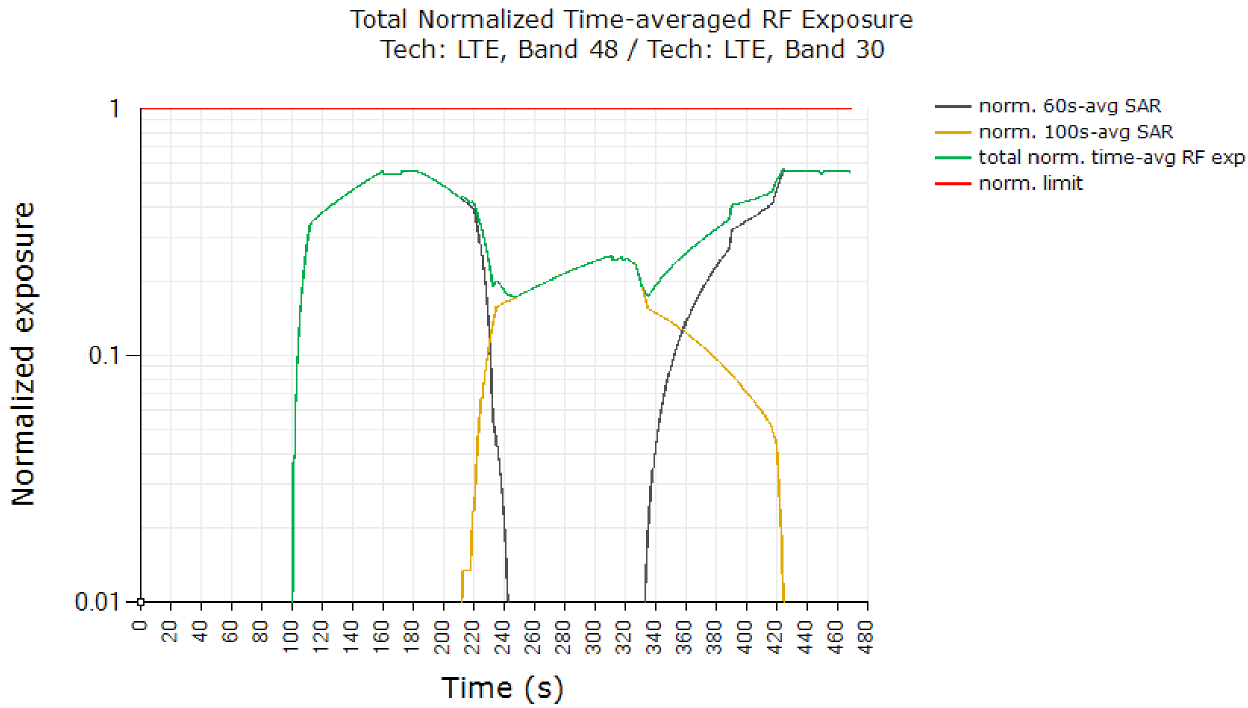
8.7.2. Test Case 2: Transition from LTE Band 48 to LTE Band 30 (i.e., 60 seconds to 100 seconds), then Back to LTE Band 48

<u>Test Result for Change in Time Window (from 60 seconds to 100 seconds to 60 seconds)</u>:

Plot 1: Measured transmission power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when LTE Band 48 switches to LTE Band 30 (~210 seconds timestamp) and switches back to LTE 48 (~330 seconds timestamp):



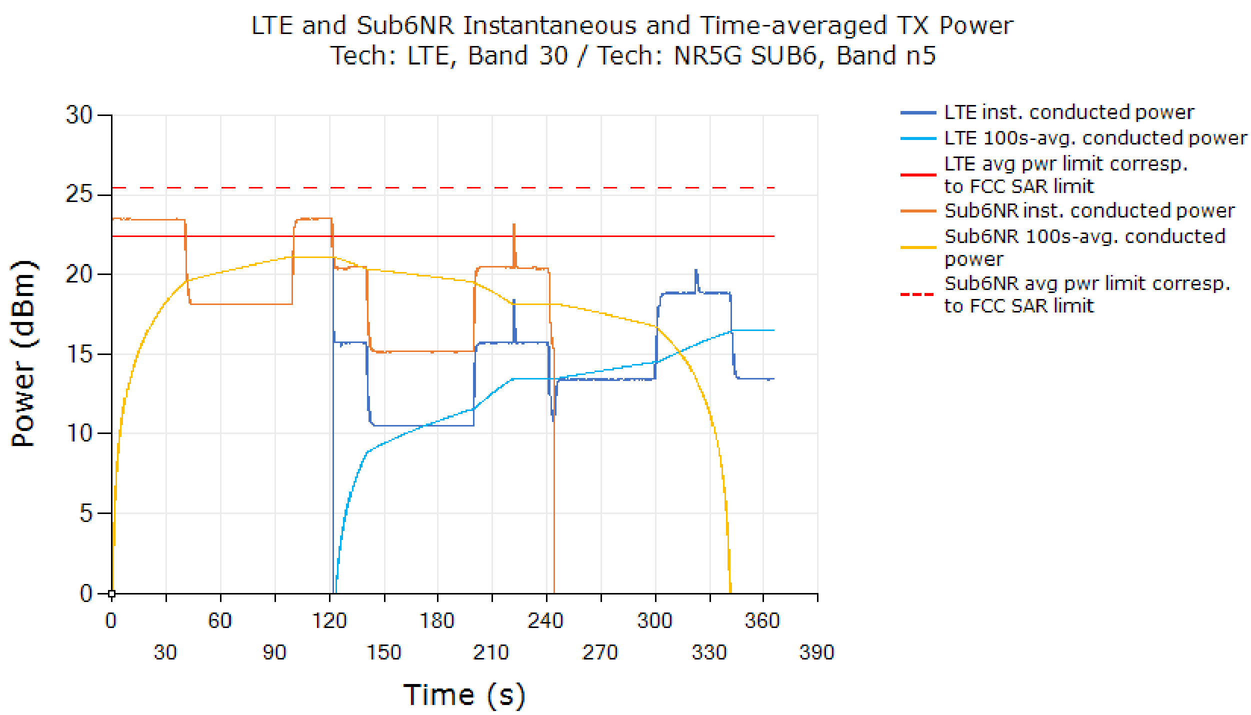
Plot 2: All the conducted transmission power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the transmission power of the device to obtain the 60 seconds-averaged normalized SAR for LTE Band 48 as shown with the black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain the 100 seconds-averaged normalized SAR for LTE Band 30 as shown with the orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain the total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown with the green curve (i.e., the sum of both the black and orange curves).



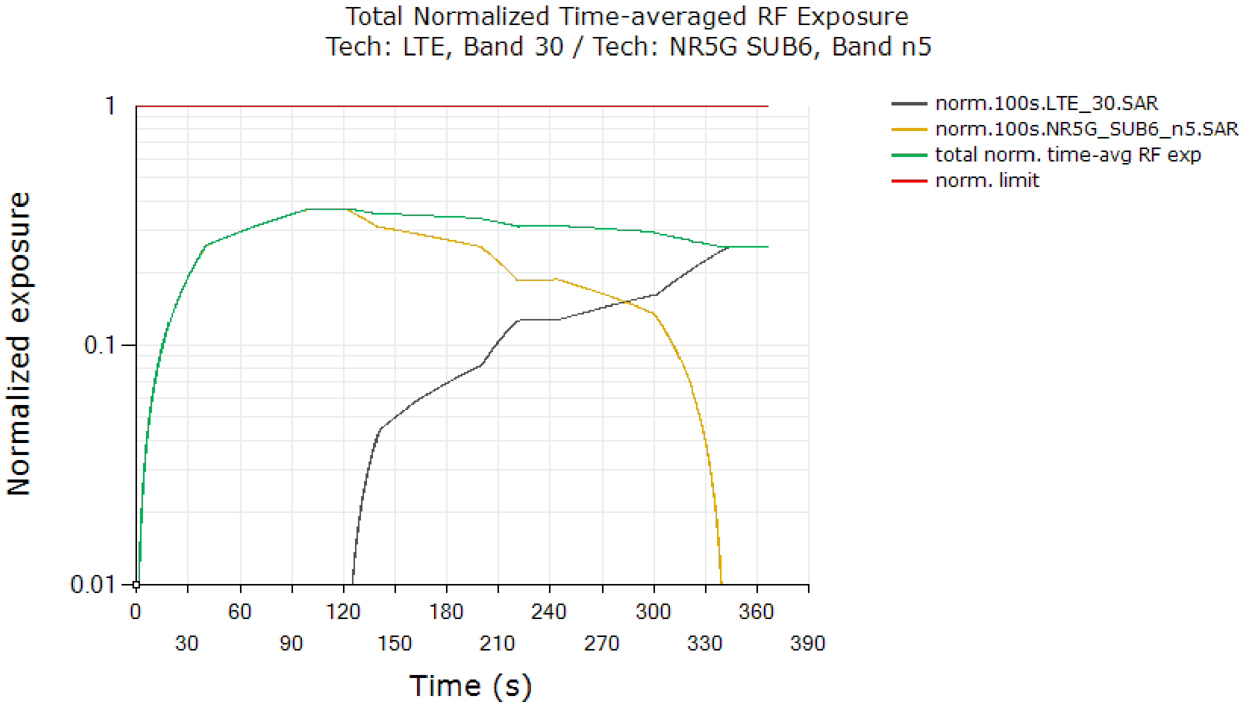
	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.568
Validated	

8.8. Switch in SAR Exposure Test Results (Test Case 9 in Table 8-1)

This test was conducted with the callbox requesting maximum power and with the EUT in LTE Band 30 + Sub-6 GHz NR Band n5 call. Following the procedure detailed in §4.3.7 and Appendix B.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 8-1(a) and (c), since LTE and Sub-6 GHz NR are sharing the same antenna port (otherwise, it should be Figure 8-1(b) and (d) for different antenna ports), the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in $SAR_{Sub\text{-}6\ GHz\ NR}$ only scenario (t =10s ~125s), $SAR_{Sub\text{-}6\ GHz\ NR}$ + SAR_{LTE} scenario (t =125s ~ 235s) and SAR_{LTE} only scenario (t > 235s).



Plot 2: All the conducted transmission power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the LTE transmission power of the device to obtain the 100 seconds-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 30 as shown with the black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain the 100 seconds-averaged normalized SAR in Sub-6 GHz NR Band n5 as shown with the orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain the total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown with the green curve (i.e., sum of both the black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.373
Validated	

9. SAR Test Results for Sub-6 GHz Smart Transmit Feature Validation

9.1. Measurement Setup

The measurement setup in Figure 9-1 is like the normal SAR measurements. The difference in SAR measurement setup for time averaging feature validation is that the callbox is signaling in closed loop power control mode (instead of requesting maximum power in open loop control mode) and the callbox is connected to the PC using GPIB so that the test script executed on the PC can send GPIB commands to control the callbox's requested power over time (test sequence). The same test script used in the conducted setup for time-varying transmission 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 §4.4, for the EUT to follow the TPC command sent from the callbox wirelessly, the "path loss" between the callbox antenna and the EUT needs to be *very well calibrated*. Since the SAR chamber is in an uncontrolled environment, precautions must be taken to minimize the environmental influences on "path loss". Similarly, in the case of time-varying SAR measurements in Sub-6 GHz NR (with LTE as an anchor), "path loss" between the callbox antenna and the EUT needs to be carefully calibrated for both the LTE link as well as for the Sub-6 GHz NR link.

The EUT is placed in its worst-case position according to Table 8-1.

9.2. SAR Measurement Results for Time-varying Power Transmission Scenario(s)

Following §4.4's procedure, time-averaged SAR measurements are conducted using EX3DV4 probe at peak location of the area scan over 500 seconds. cDASY6 system validation for the SAR measurements are provided in Appendix C and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix D.

SAR probe integration times depend on the communication signal being tested. Integration times used by SPEAG for their probe calibrations can be downloaded from here (integration time is listed on the bottom of the first page for each technology):

https://www.speag.com/assets/downloads/services/cs/UIDSummary171205.pdf

Since the sampling rate used by cDASY6 for pointSAR measurements is not under the user's control, the number of points in 100 seconds or 60 seconds intervals is determined from the scan duration setting in cDASY6 time-average pointSAR measurement (100 seconds or 60 seconds / cDASY6_scan_duration * total number of pointSAR values recorded). A running average is performed over these number of points in an Excel spreadsheet to obtain the 100 seconds-/60 seconds-averaged pointSAR.

Following §4.4, for each of selected technology/band (listed in Table 8-1):

1. With *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, an 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 $pointSARP_{limit}$.
2. 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.

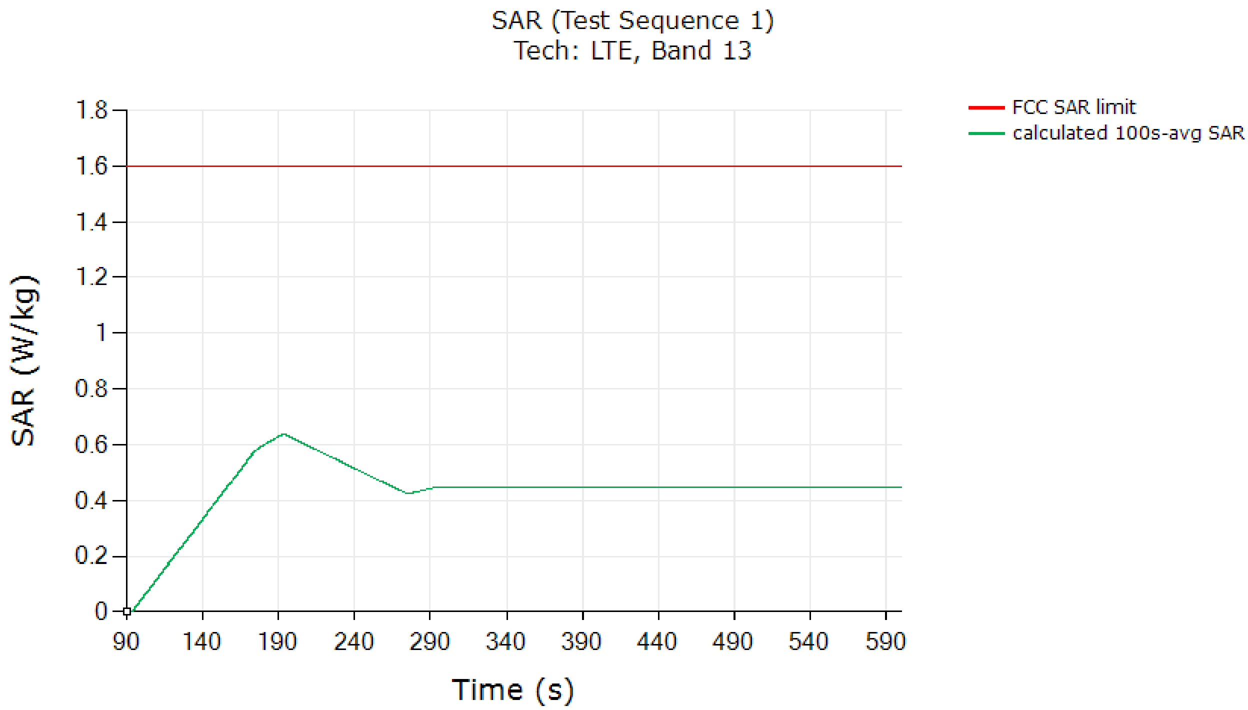
To demonstrate compliance, all the pointSAR measurement results are converted into 1g SAR or 10g SAR values by using Equation (3a), rewritten below:

$$1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit} \quad (3a)$$

where, *pointSAR(t)*, $pointSAR\ P_{limit}$, and $1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit} from steps 1 and 2, and the measured 1g SAR or 10g SAR values at P_{limit} obtained from the Part 1 report and listed in Table 8-1 in §6.1 of this report.

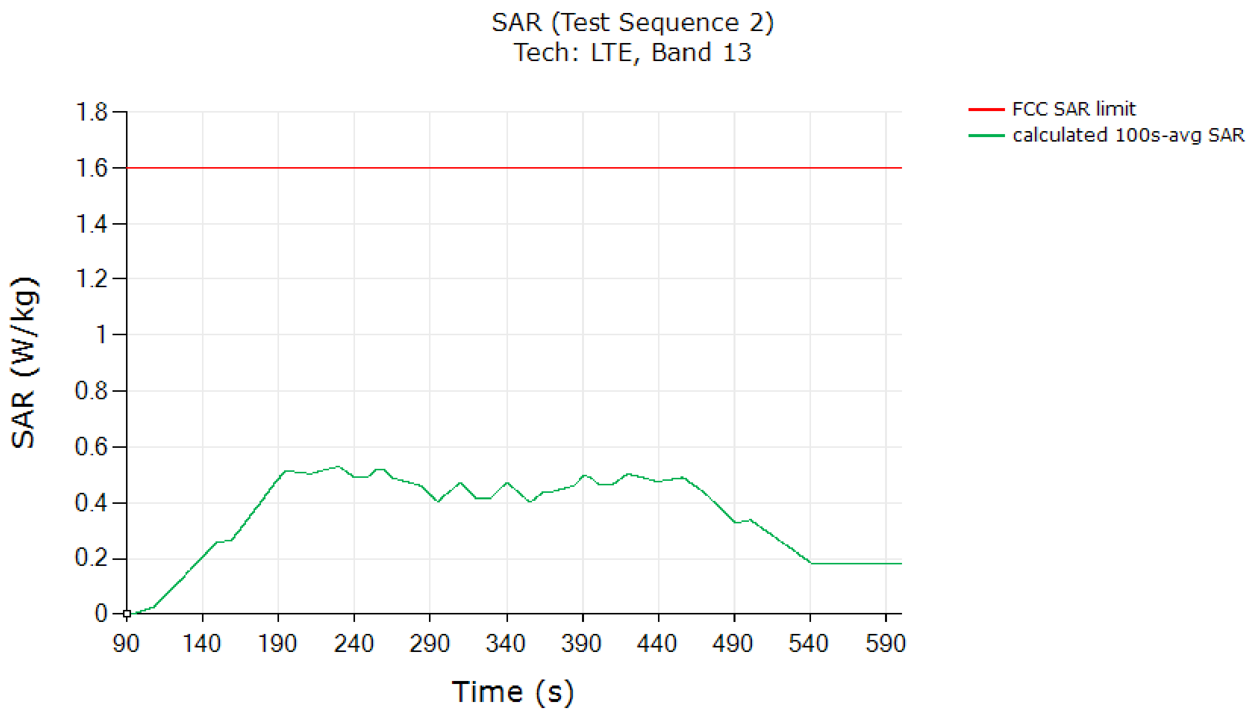
9.2.1. LTE Band 13 SAR Test Results

SAR Test Results for Test Sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged point 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.640
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.554 dB of device uncertainty of the measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

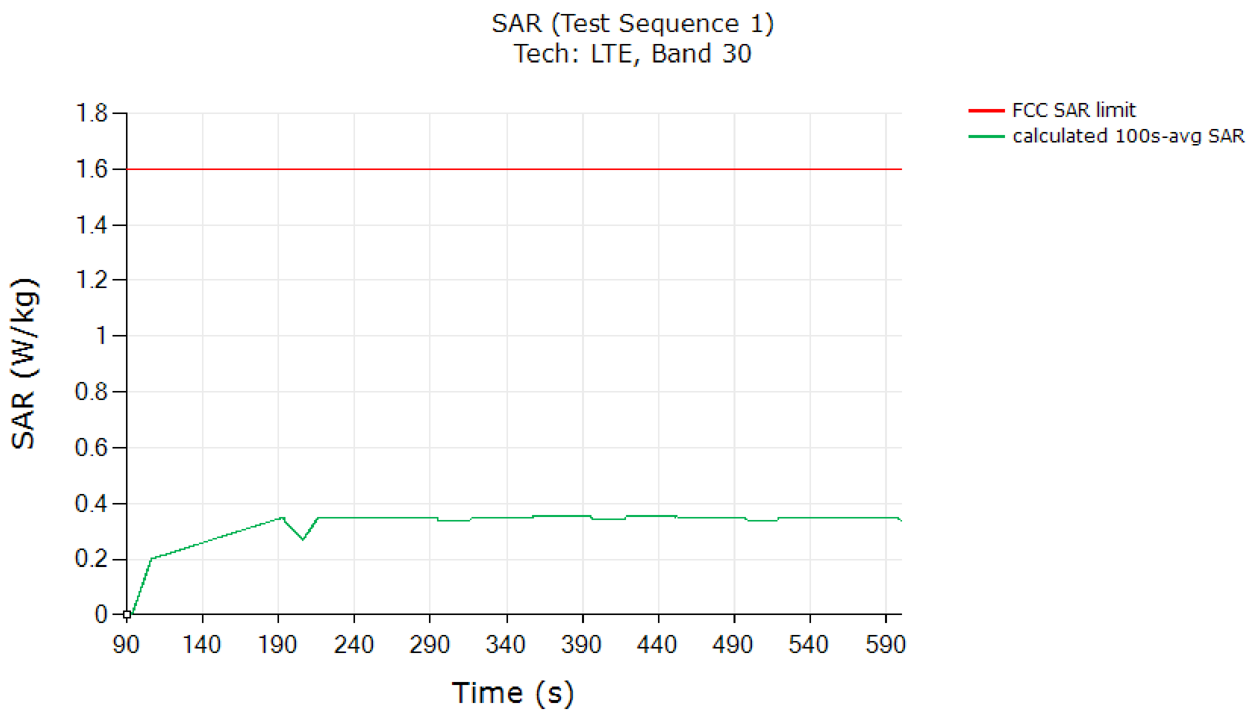
SAR Test Results for Test Sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged point 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.530
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within -0.264 dB of device uncertainty of the measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

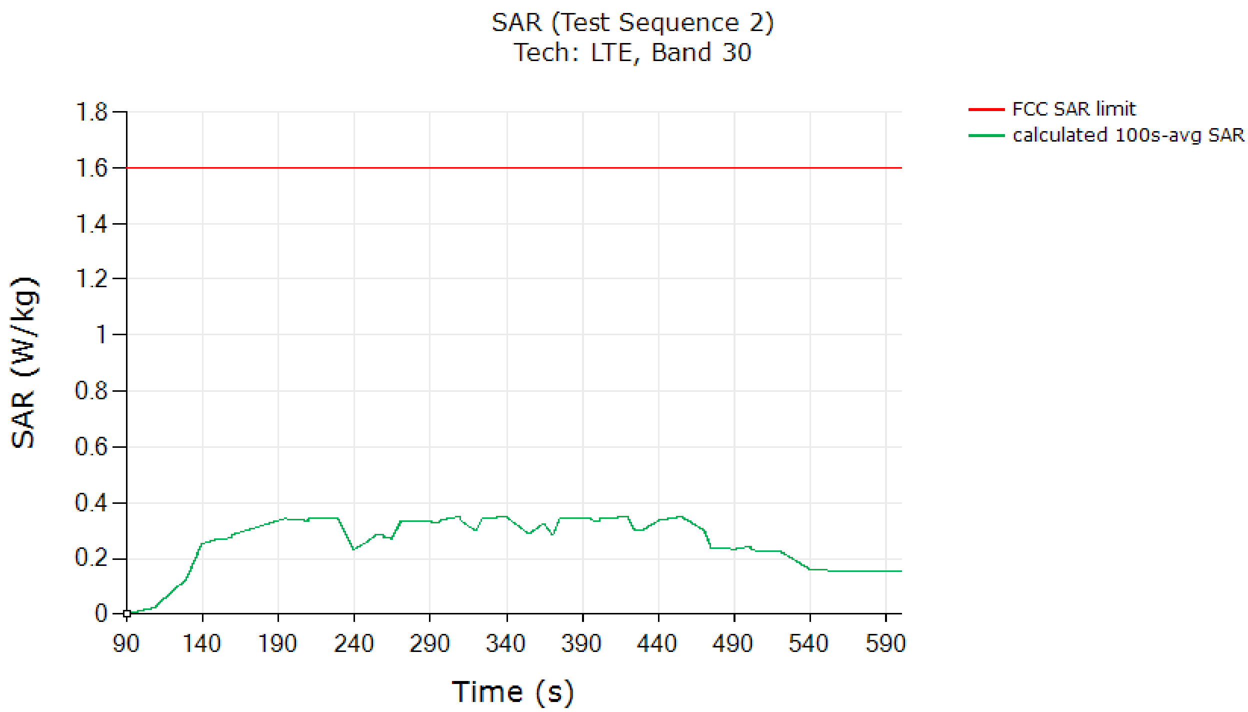
9.2.2. LTE Band 30 SAR Test Results

SAR Test Results for Test Sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged point 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.352
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within -0.615 dB of device uncertainty of the measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

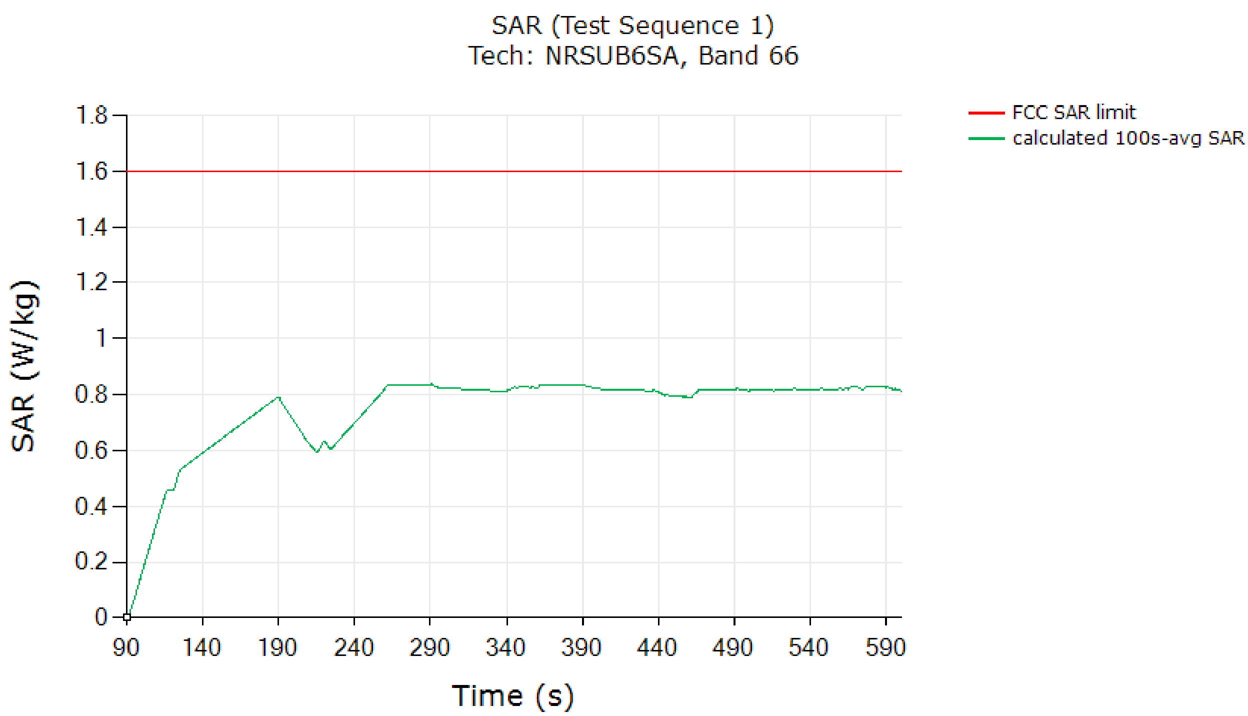
SAR Test Results for Test Sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged point 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.350
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within -0.647 dB of device uncertainty of the measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

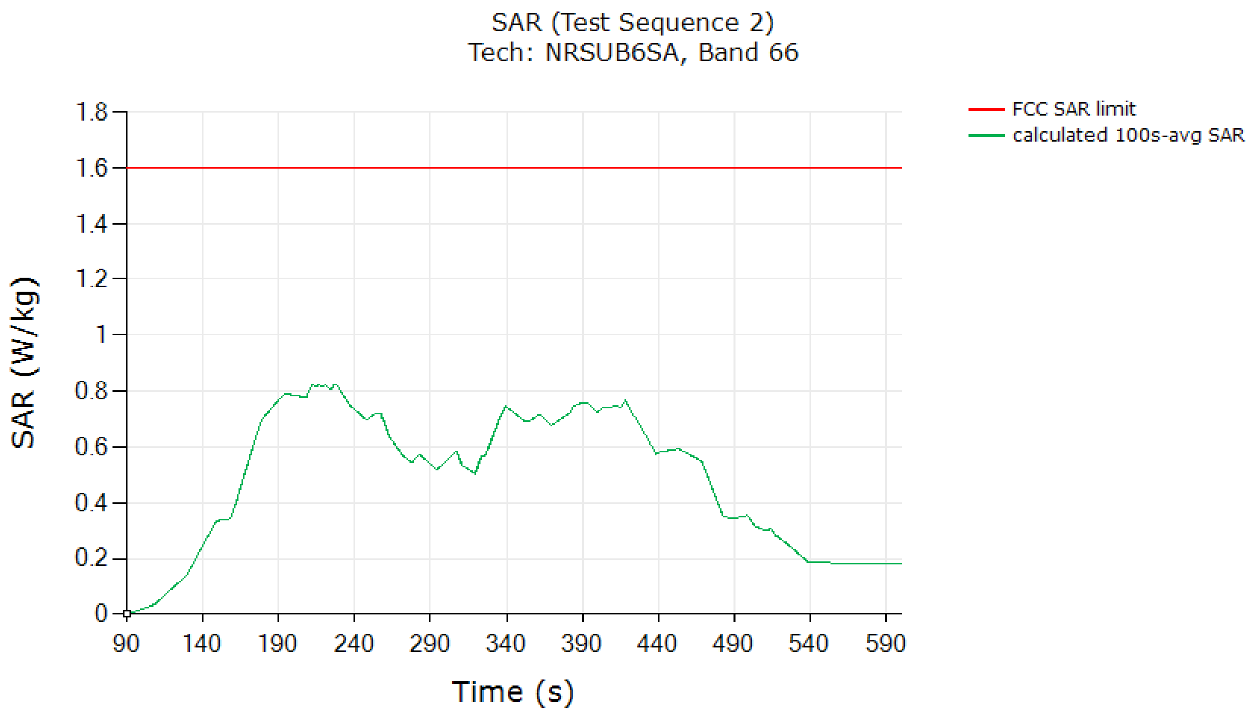
9.2.3. Sub-6 GHz NR Band n66 SAR Test Results

SAR Test Results for Test Sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged point 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.836
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.857 dB of device uncertainty of the measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

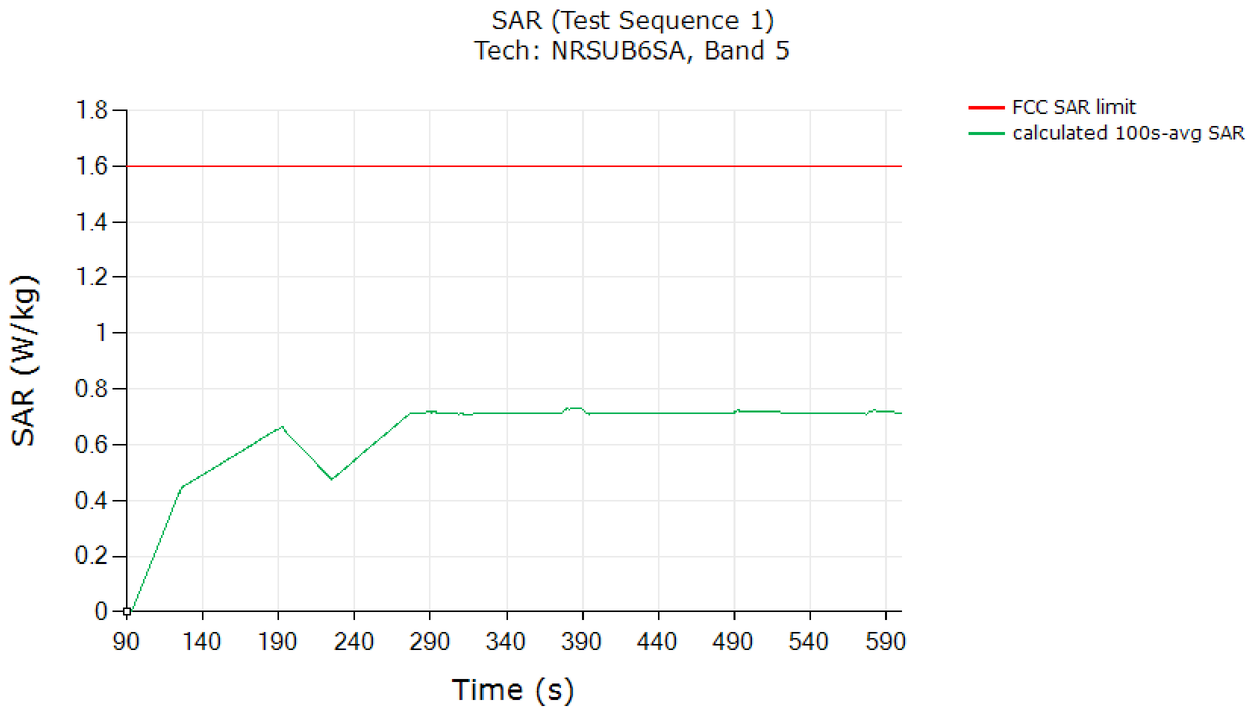
SAR Test Results for Test Sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged point 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.822
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.783 dB of device uncertainty of the measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

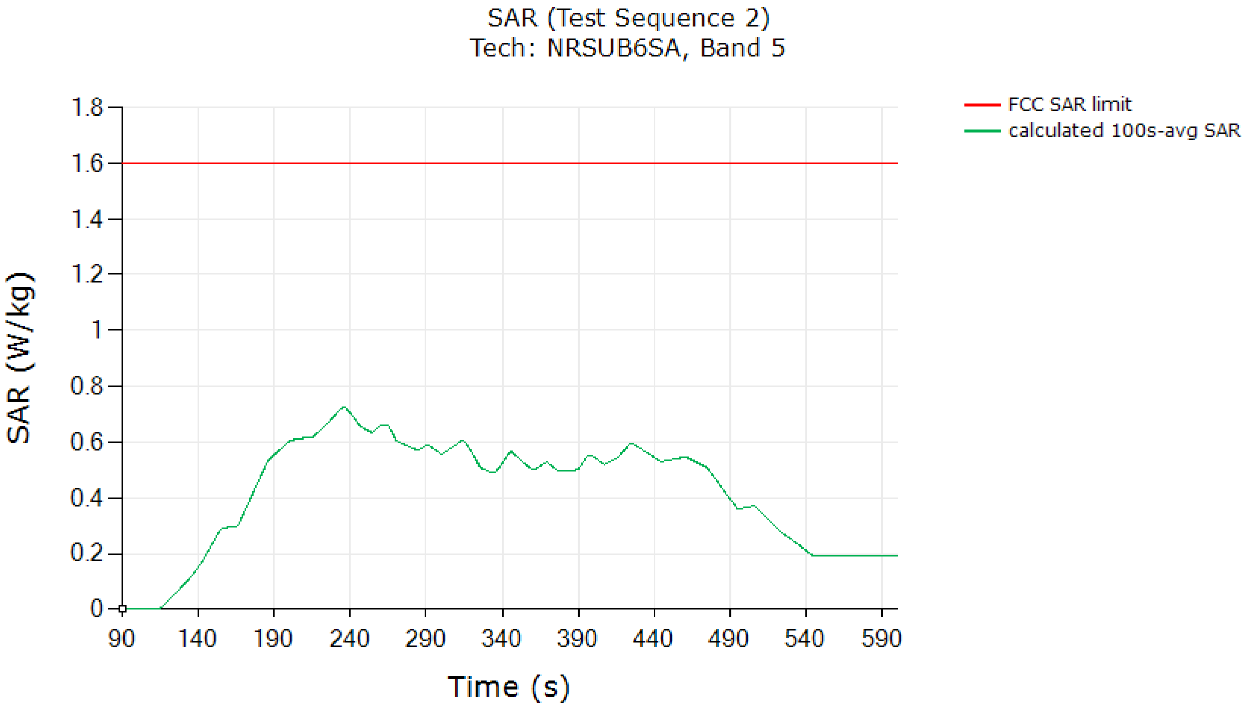
9.2.4. Sub-6 GHz NR Band n5 SAR Test Results

SAR Test Results for Test Sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged point 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.728
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.813 dB of device uncertainty of the measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

SAR Test Results for Test Sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1g/10g SAR limit	1.6/4.0
Max 100 seconds-time averaged point 1g/10g SAR (green curve)	0.725
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 0.794 dB of device uncertainty of the measured SAR at P_{limit} .	

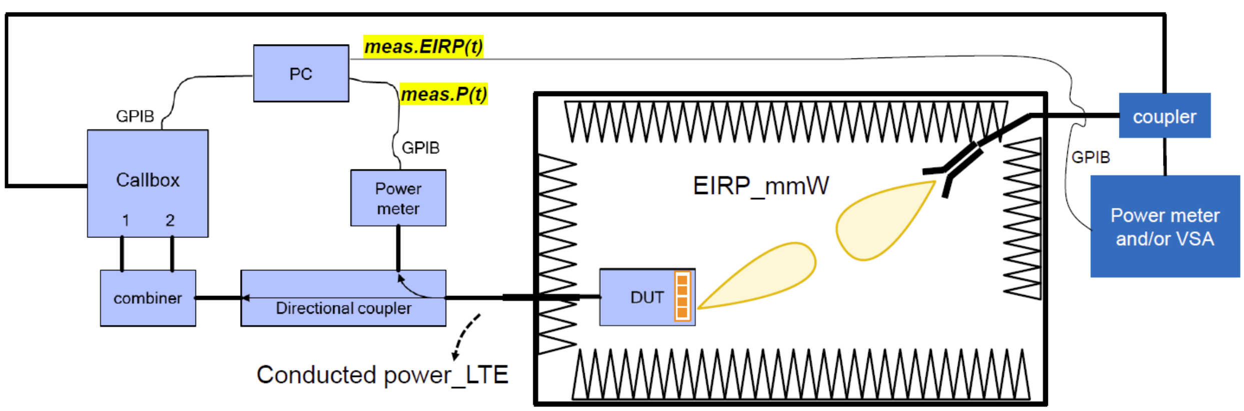
10. Radiated Power Test Results for mmW Smart Transmit Feature Validation

10.1. Measurement Setup

The Keysight Technologies E7515B UXM callbox is used in this test. The test setup is shown in Figure 10-1a and the schematic of the setup is shown in Figure 10-1b. The UXM callbox has two RF radio heads to up/down convert IF to mmW frequencies, which, in turn, are connected to two horn antennas for V- and H-polarizations for downlink communication. In the uplink, a directional coupler is used in the path of one of the horn antennas to measure and record radiated power using a Rohde & Schwarz NR50S power sensor and NRP2 power meter.[24]

The EUT is placed inside an anechoic chamber with V- and H-pol horn antennas to establish the radio link as shown in Figure 9-1. The callbox's LTE port is directly connected to the EUT's RF port via a directional coupler to measure the EUT's conducted transmission power using a Rohde & Schwarz NR8S power sensor and NRP2 power meter. Additionally, the EUT is connected to the PC via USB connection for sending beam switch command. Care is taken to route the USB cable and RF cable (for LTE connection) away from the EUT's mmW antenna modules.

Setup in Figure 9-1 is used for the test scenario 1, 4, and 5, as described in §3. The test procedures described in §5 are followed. The path losses from the EUT to both the power meters are calibrated and used as an offset in the power meter.



(a)

Figure 10-1a and 10-1b: mmW NR radiated power measurement setup (see Appendix E for missing figures)

Both the callbox and power meters are connected to the PC using USB cables. Test scripts are custom made for automation, i.e., establishing an LTE + mmW call, conducted transmission power recording for LTE, and radiated transmission power recording for mmW. These tests are manually stopped after the desired time duration. The test script is programmed to set the LTE transmission power to all-down bits on the callbox immediately after the mmW link is established and programmed to toggle between all-up and all-down bits depending on the transmission scenario being evaluated. Similarly, the test script is also programmed to send beam switching commands manually to the EUT via a USB connection. For all the tests, the callbox is set to request maximum transmission power from the mmW NR radio from the EUT.

Test configurations for this validation are detailed in §6.2. Test procedures are listed in §5.3.

[24] The isolation of the directional coupler may not be sufficient to attenuate the downlink signal from the callbox, which will result in high noise floor masking the recording of radiated power from EUT. In that case, either lower the downlink signal strength emanating from the RF radio heads of the callbox or add an attenuator between the callbox radio heads and the directional coupler. Additionally, since the measurements performed in this validation are all relative, measurement of the EUT's radiated power in one polarization is sufficient.

10.2. mmW NR Radiated Power Test Results

To demonstrate the compliance, the conducted transmission power of LTE in DSI = 3 is converted to 1g SAR exposure by applying the corresponding worst-case 1g SAR value at P_{limit}, as reported in the Part 1 report and listed in Table 6-2 of this report.

Similarly, following Step 4 in §5.3.1, radiated transmission power of mmW Band n261 and n260 for the beams tested is converted by applying the corresponding worst-case 4 cm^2 PD values measured in the Qualcomm lab and listed in Table 10-1. Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature operates based on the time-averaged transmission power reported on a per symbol basis, which is independent of modulation, channel, and bandwidth (RBs); therefore, the worst-case 4 cm^2 PD was conducted with the EUT in FTM mode, with CW modulation, and 100% duty cycle. cDASY6 system verification for power density measurement is provided in Appendix C and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix D.

Both the worst-case 1g SAR and 4 cm^2 PD values used in this section are listed in Table 10-1. The measured EIRP at *input.power.limit* for the beams tested in this section are also listed in Table 10-1.

Date/Time: 2024-02-29, 15:41

EDGE LEFT n261

Exposure Conditions

Band	Custom Band	**Phantom Section**	5G
Frequency [MHz] | Channel Number	27925.0 | 27925000	**Conversion Factor**	1.0
Group | UID	CW, 0--	**Position | Test Distance [mm]**	EDGE LEFT | 2.00

Hardware Setup

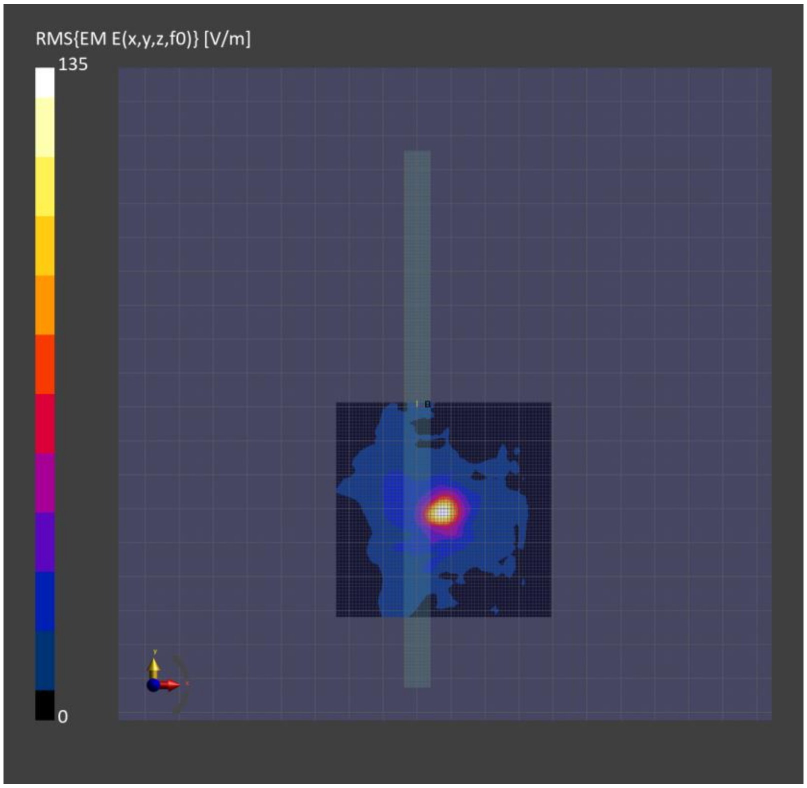
Probe | Calibration Date	EUmmWV4 - SN9418_F1-55GHz | 2024-01-22	**Phantom**	mmWave | xxxx
DAE | Calibration Date	DAE4 Sn1259 | 2023-09-06	**Medium**	Air | -
Software Version	3.2.2.2358		

Scan Setup

Scan Type	5G Scan	**Grid Extents [mm]**	60.0 x 60.0
Grid Steps [lambda]	0.1901370966310863 x 0.1901370966310863	**Sensor Surface [mm]**	2.0

Measurement Results

Avg. Area [cm^2]	4.00
psPDn+ [W/m^2]	4.36
psPDtot+ [W/m^2]	5.57
psPDmod+ [W/m^2]	6.21
E_{max} [V/m]	135
H_{max} [A/m]	0.450
Power Drift [dB]	0.04



Date/Time: 2024-02-29, 13:29

EDGE RIGHT n260

Exposure Conditions

Band	Custom Band	**Phantom Section**	5G
Frequency [MHz] | Channel Number	38500.0 | 38500000	**Conversion Factor**	1.0
Group | UID	CW, 0--	**Position | Test Distance [mm]**	EDGE RIGHT | 2.00

Hardware Setup

Probe | Calibration Date	EUmmWV4 - SN9418_F1-55GHz | 2024-01-22	**Phantom**	mmWave | xxxx
DAE | Calibration Date	DAE4 Sn1259 | 2023-09-06	**Medium**	Air | -
Software Version	3.2.2.2358		

Scan Setup

Scan Type	5G Scan	**Grid Extents [mm]**	60.0 x 60.0
Grid Steps [lambda]	0.25 x 0.25	**Sensor Surface [mm]**	2.0

Measurement Results

Avg. Area [cm^2]	4.00
psPDn+ [W/m^2]	4.09
psPDtot+ [W/m^2]	5.17
psPDmod+ [W/m^2]	5.55
E_{max} [V/m]	115
H_{max} [A/m]	0.351
Power Drift [dB]	-0.10

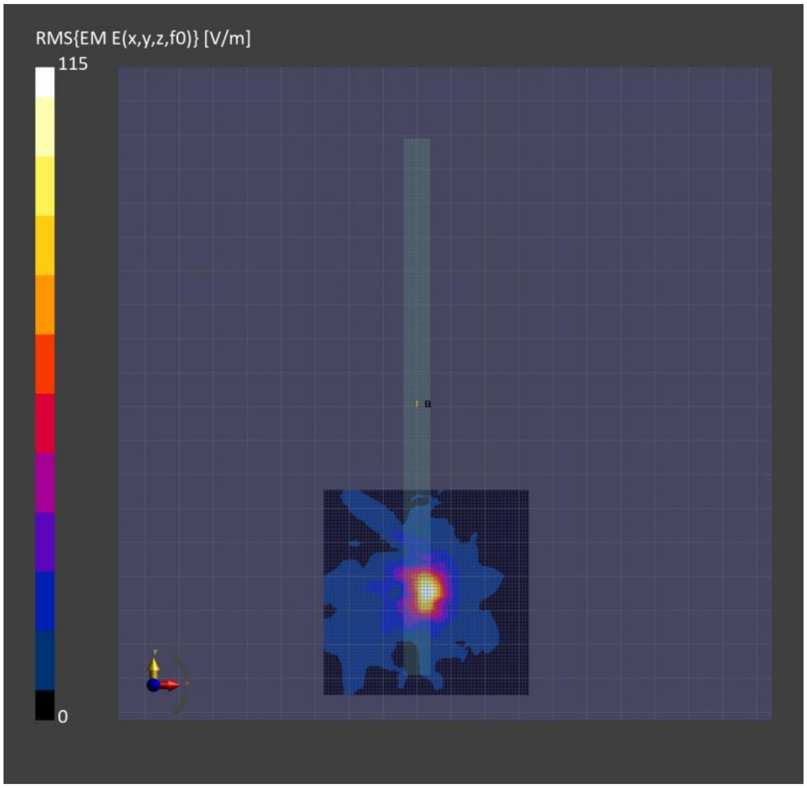


Table 10-1: Worst-case 1g SAR, 4 cm² average PD and EIRP measured at *input.power.limit* for the selected configurations

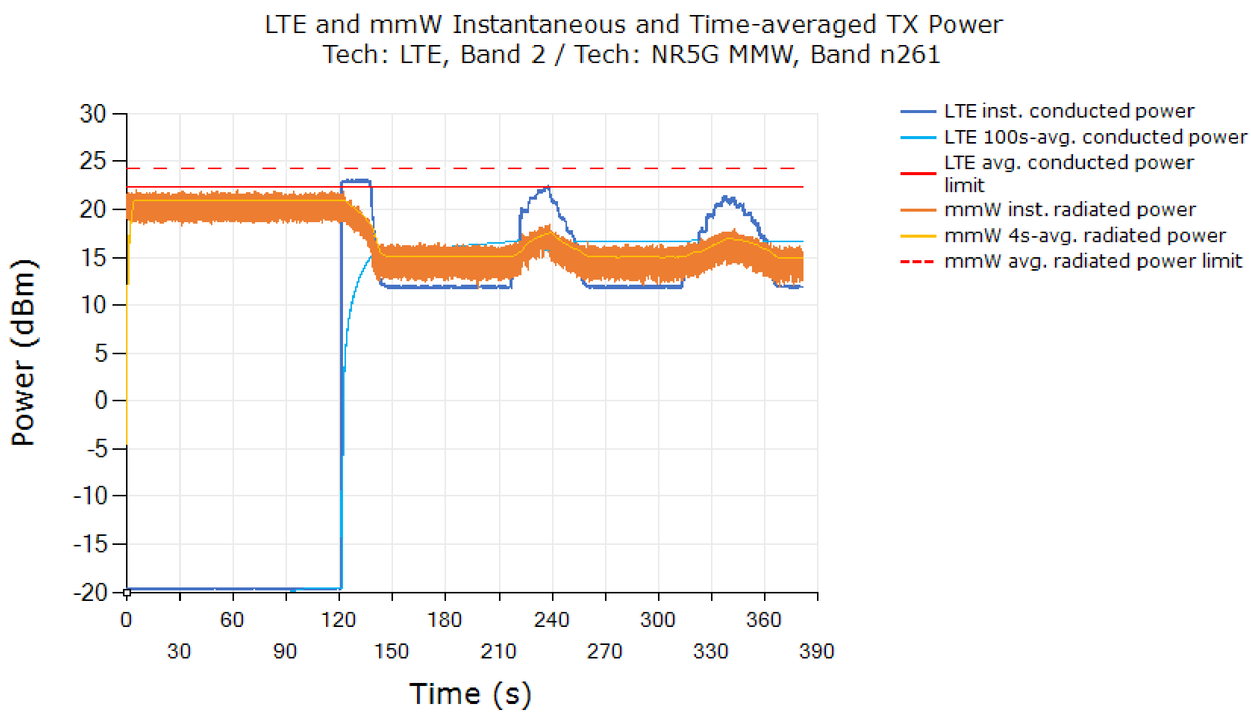
Test Case	Test Scenario	Antenna	mmW/Beam	Input Power Limit (dBm)	Position	Measured EIRP at input.power.limi	Meas.PD (W/m ^2) *circle Avg
4	Max Power Test	ANT 1	n260/34	2.6	Right	21.47	3.93
5	SAR vs. PD Switch	ANT 1	n260/34	2.6	Right	21.47	3.93
6	Beam Switch	ANT 1	n260/34 1st beam	2.6	Right	21.47	3.93
		ANT 1	n260/2 2nd beam	8.6	Right	18.2	5.17
7	Max Power Test	ANT 0	n261/31	0.9	Left	21.22	4.88
8	SAR vs. PD Switch	ANT 0	n261/31	0.9	Left	21.22	4.88
9	Beam Switch	ANT 0	n261/31 1st beam	0.9	Left	21.22	4.88
		ANT 0	n261/3 2nd beam	9.0	Left	16.7	5.57
10	Sub6 vs. mmW Favor Mode Switch	Main + Sub	LTE B2 + NR n77	0.5	Right	18/15.5	0.393
		ANT 1	n260/34			19.5	0.556

Test Scenario	Antenna	Band	Meas. Plimit (dBm)	Position	SAR at Plimit (W/kg)
LTE Anchor (for SAR vs. PD Switch scenario)	Main	B2	18	Front	0.578

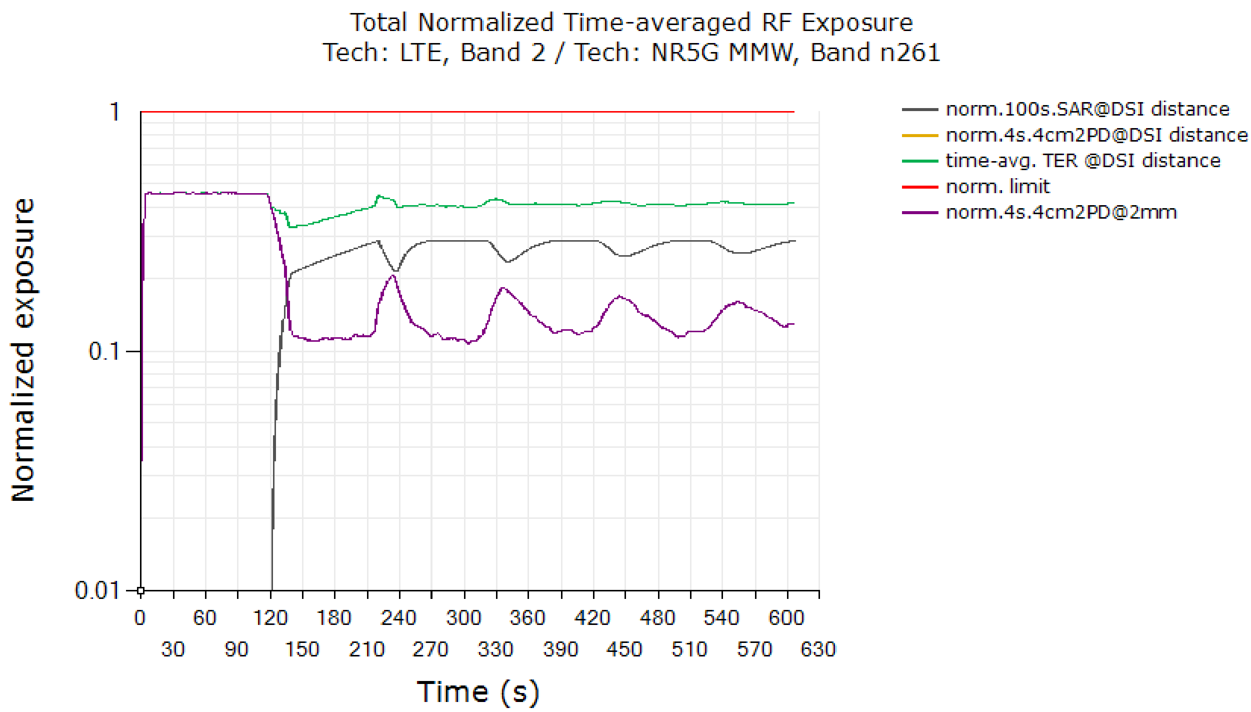
10.2.1. Maximum Transmission Power Test Results for n261

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 31, by following the detailed test procedure described in §5.3.1.

Instantaneous and 100 seconds-averaged conducted LTE transmission power versus time, instantaneous and 4 seconds-averaged radiated mmW transmission power versus time, time-averaged conducted LTE transmission power limit, and time-averaged radiated mmW transmission power limit:



The time-averaged conducted transmission power for LTE Band 2 and radiated transmission power for mmW NR n261 Beam 31 are converted into time-averaged 1g SAR and time-averaged 4 cm² PD using Equation (2a) and (2b), which are divided by FCC 1g/10g SAR limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg and 4 cm² PD limit of 10 W/m², respectively, to obtain the normalized exposures versus time. Plots show: (a) Normalized time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time, (b) normalized time-averaged 4 cm^2-avgeraged PD versus time, (c) sum of the normalized time-averaged 1g/10g SAR and normalized time-averaged 4 cm^2-averaged PD:



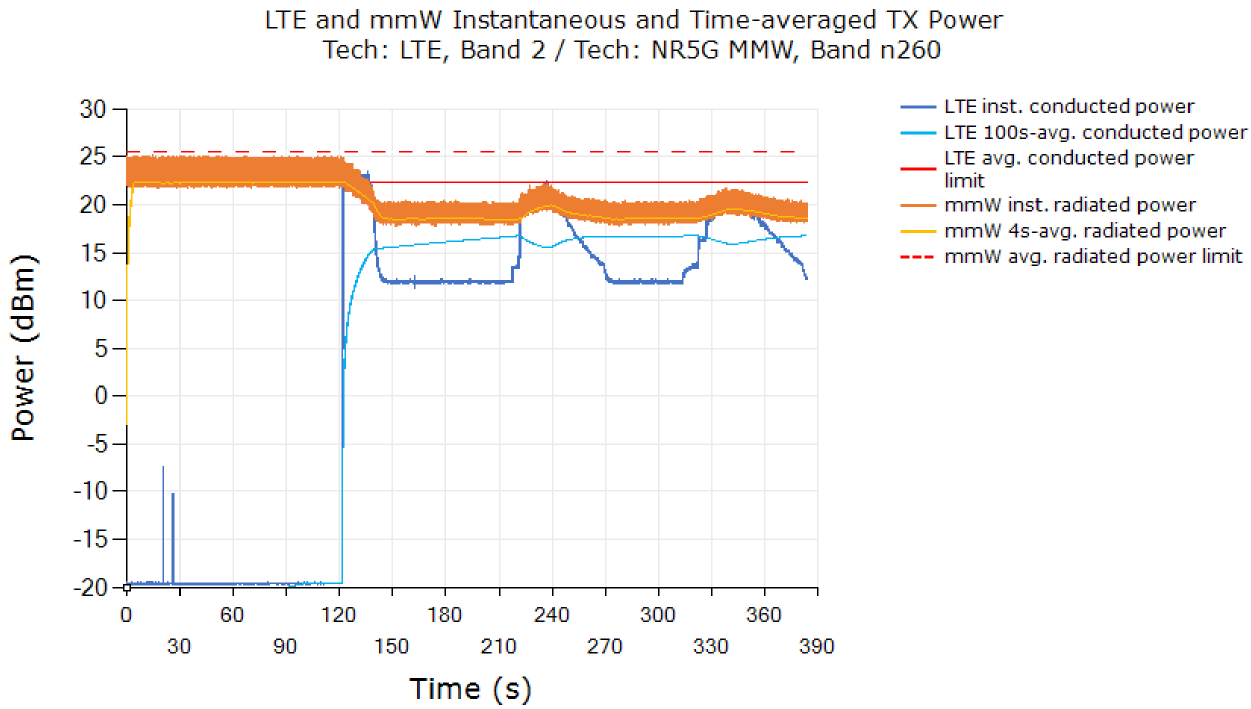
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.461
Validated	

As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

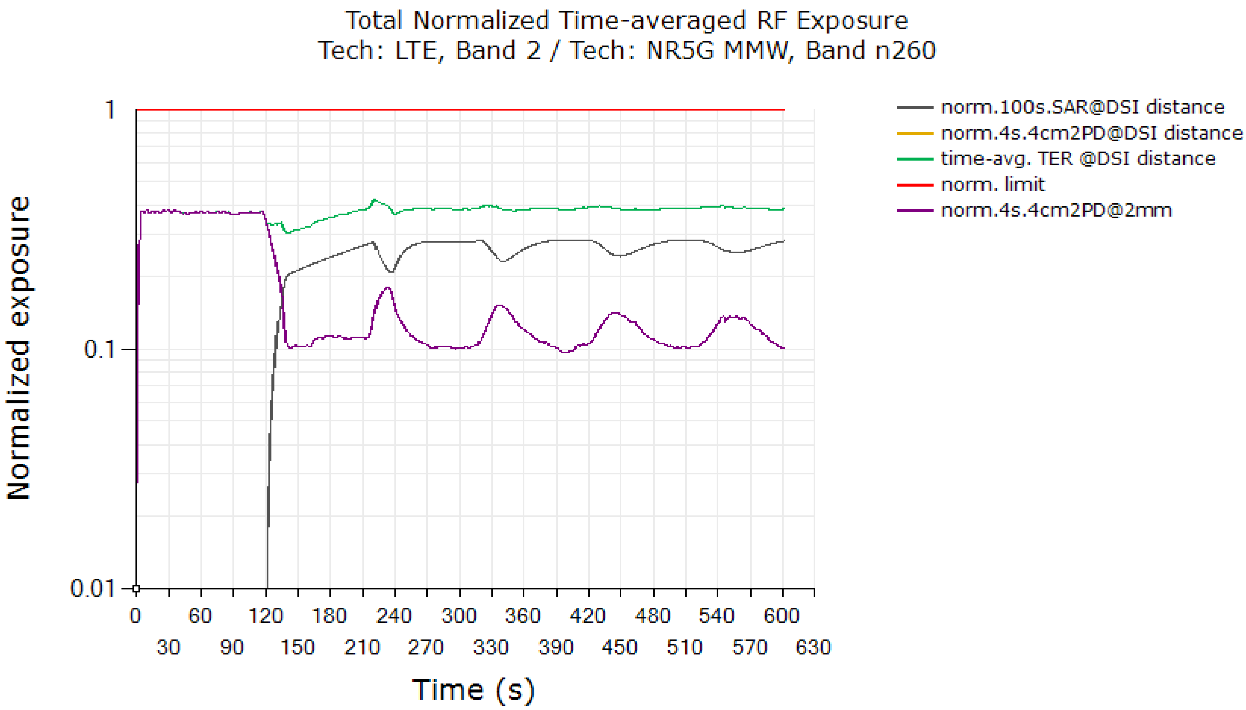
10.2.2. Maximum Transmission Power Test Results for n260

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 34, by following the detailed test procedure described in §5.3.1.

Instantaneous and 100 seconds-averaged conducted LTE transmission power versus time, instantaneous and 4 seconds-averaged radiated mmW transmission power versus time, time-averaged conducted LTE transmission power limit, and time-averaged radiated mmW transmission power limit:



The time-averaged conducted transmission power for LTE Band 2 and radiated transmission power for mmW NR n260 Beam ID 34 are converted into time-averaged 1g SAR and time-averaged 4 cm^2 PD using Equation (2a) and (2b), which are divided by FCC 1g/10g SAR limit of 1.6/4.0 W/kg and 4 cm^2 PD limit of 10 W/m^2, respectively, to obtain the normalized exposures versus time. Plots show: (a) Normalized time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time, (b) normalized time-averaged 4 cm^2-avgeraged PD versus time, (c) sum of the normalized time-averaged 1g/10g SAR and normalized time-averaged 4 cm^2-averaged PD:



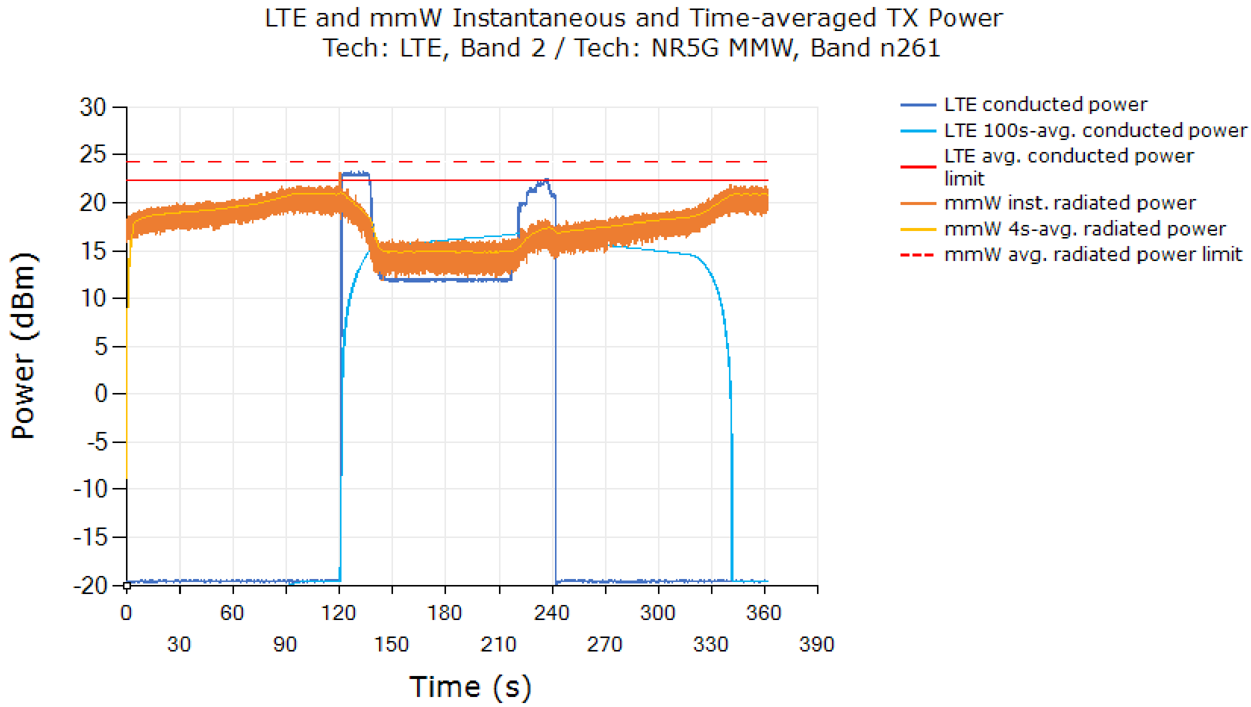
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.422
Validated	

As can be seen, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

10.2.3. Switch in SAR vs. PD Exposure Test Results for n261

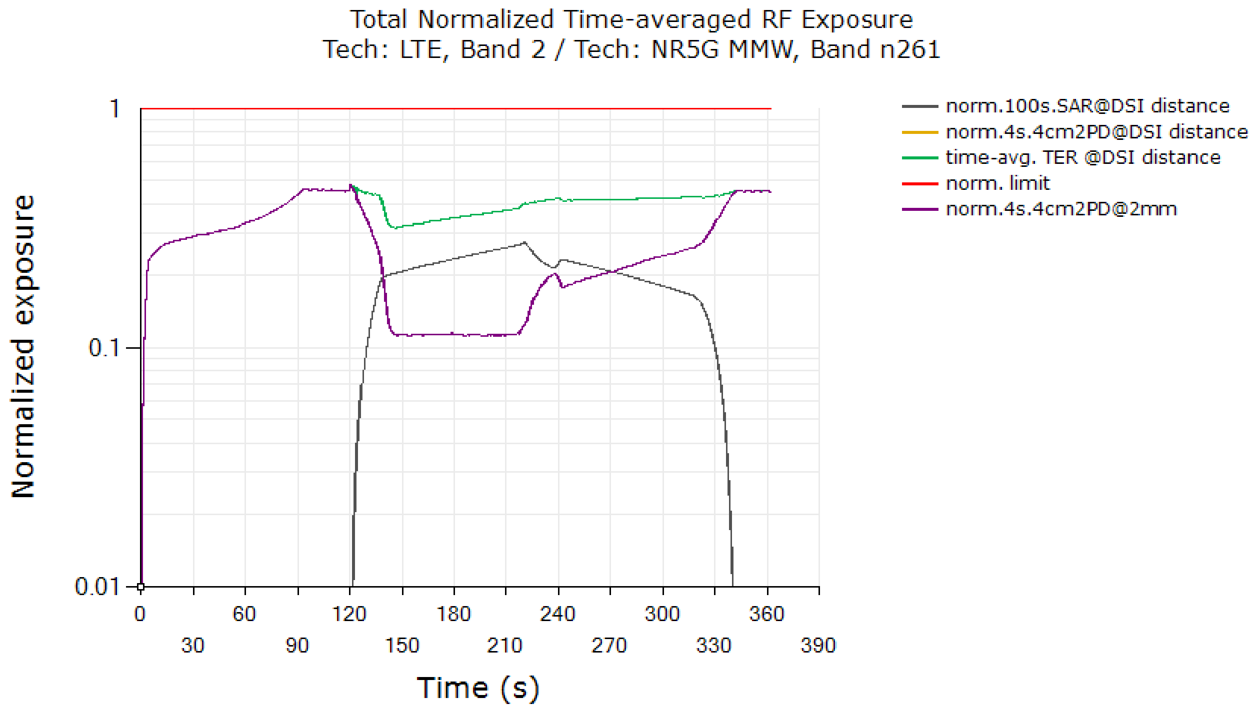
This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI state 3) and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 31, by following the detailed test procedure as described in §5.3.2.

Instantaneous and 100 seconds-averaged conducted LTE transmission power versus time, instantaneous and 4 seconds-averaged radiated mmW transmission power versus time, time-averaged conducted LTE transmission power limit, and time-averaged radiated mmW transmission power limit:



From the above plot: It is predominantly instantaneous PD exposure between 0 seconds ~ 120 seconds; it is instantaneous SAR + PD exposure between 120 seconds ~ 130 seconds; it is predominantly instantaneous SAR exposure between 220 seconds ~ 240 seconds; above 240 seconds, it is predominantly instantaneous PD exposure.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE (1g/10g SAR) and mmW (4 cm^2 PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



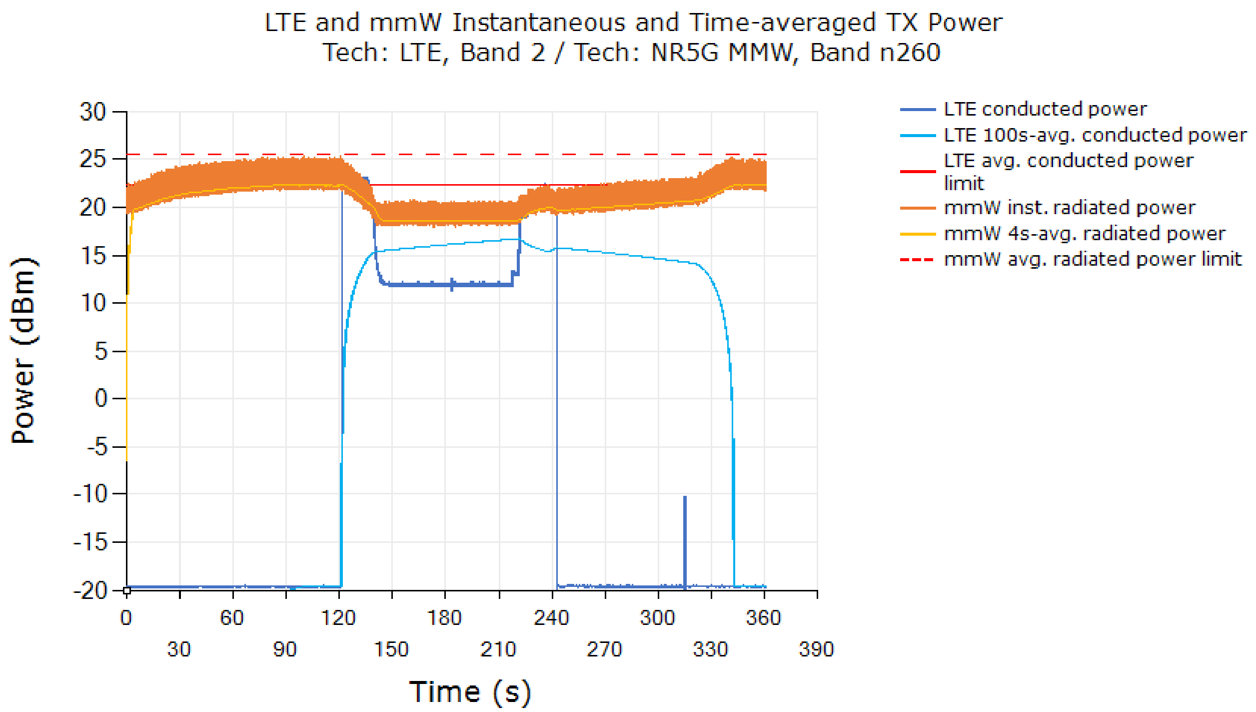
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.484
Validated	

The power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

10.2.4. Switch in SAR vs. PD Exposure Test Results for n260

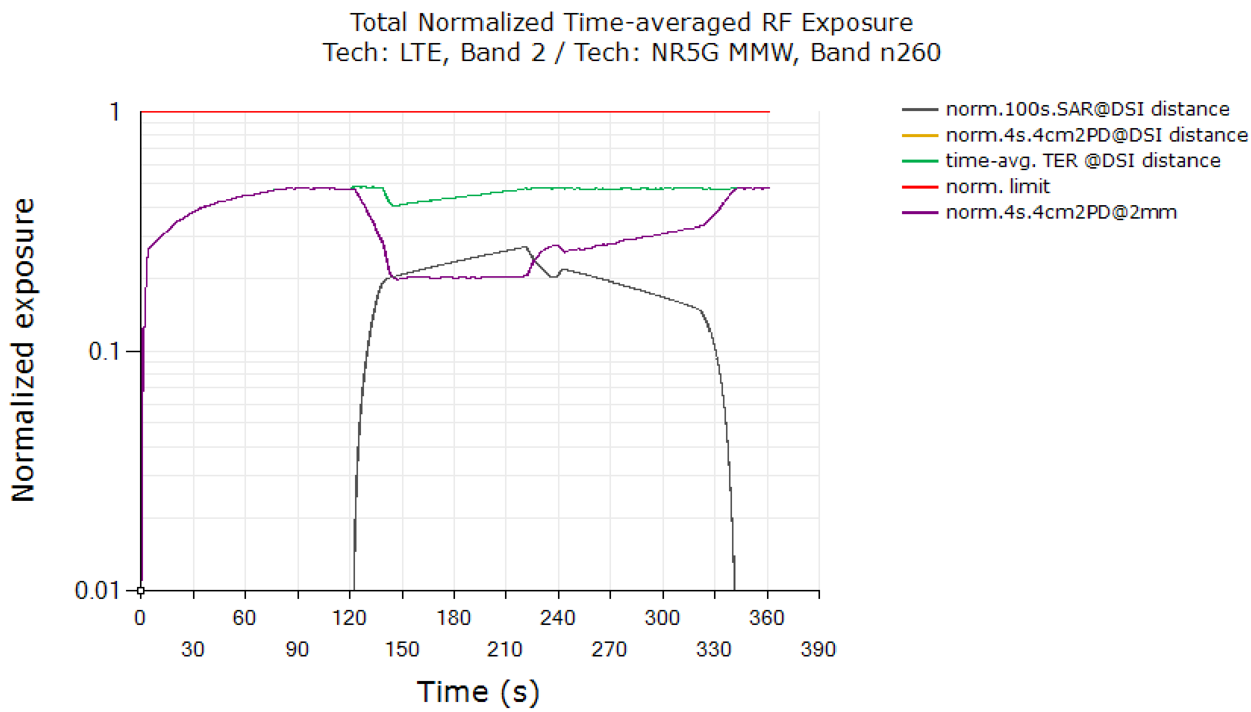
This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI state 3) and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 34, by following the detailed test procedure as described in §5.3.2.

Instantaneous and 100 seconds-averaged conducted LTE transmission power versus time, instantaneous and 4 seconds-averaged radiated mmW transmission power versus time, time-averaged conducted LTE transmission power limit, and time-averaged radiated mmW transmission power limit:



From the above plot: It is predominantly instantaneous PD exposure between 0 seconds ~ 120 seconds; it is instantaneous SAR + PD exposure between 120 seconds ~ 130 seconds; it is predominantly instantaneous SAR exposure between 220 seconds ~ 240 seconds; above 240 seconds, it is predominantly instantaneous PD exposure.

Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE (1g/10g SAR) and mmW (4 cm^2 PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



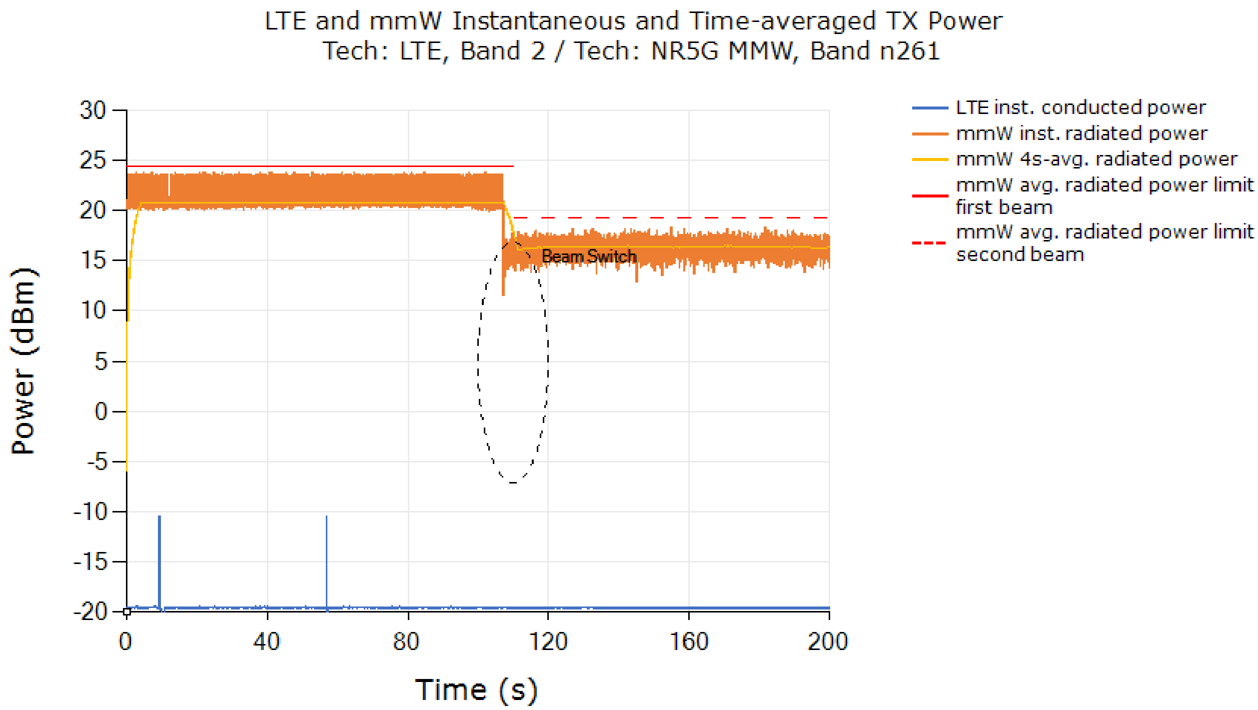
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.492
Validated	

The power limiting enforcement is effective during transmission when SAR and PD exposures are switched, and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

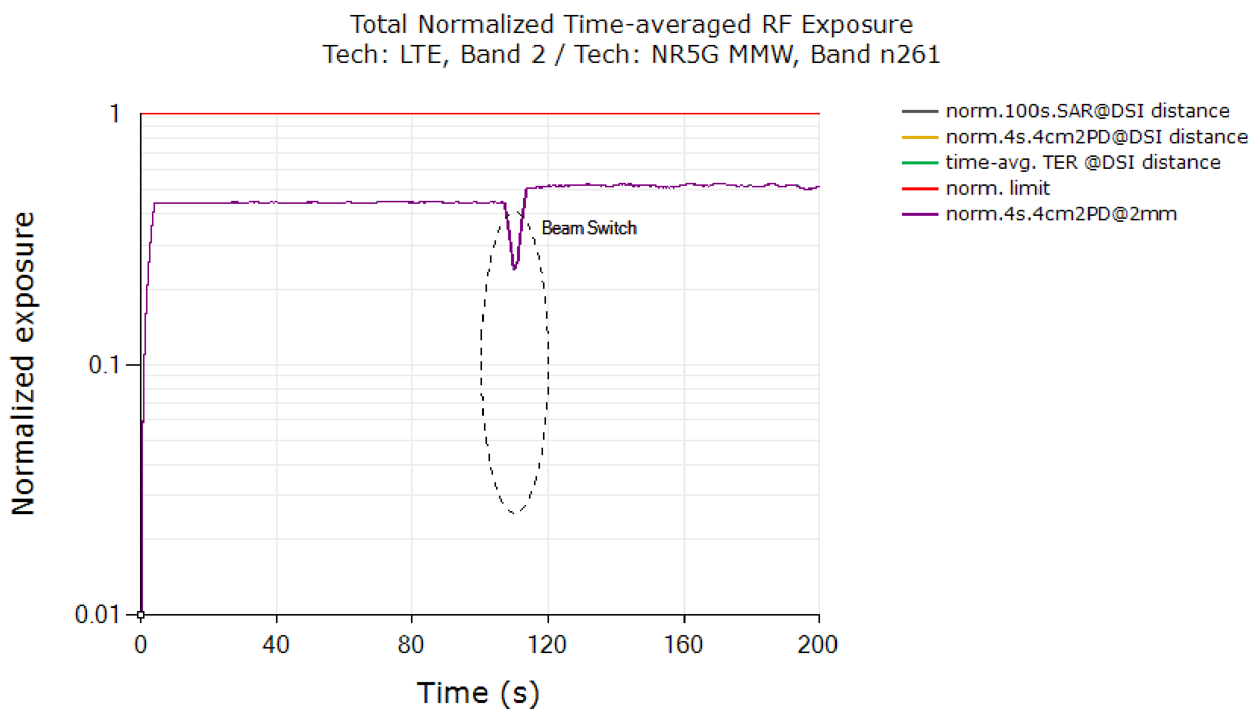
10.2.5. Change in Beam Test Results for n261

This test was measured with LTE Band 2(DSI state 3) and mmW Band n261, with beams switching from Beam ID 31 to Beam ID 3, by following the test procedure as described in §5.3.3.

Instantaneous conducted LTE transmission power versus time, instantaneous and 4 seconds-averaged radiated mmW transmission power versus time, time-averaged radiated mmW transmission power limits for beam 31 and beam 3:



Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW (4 cm^2 PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



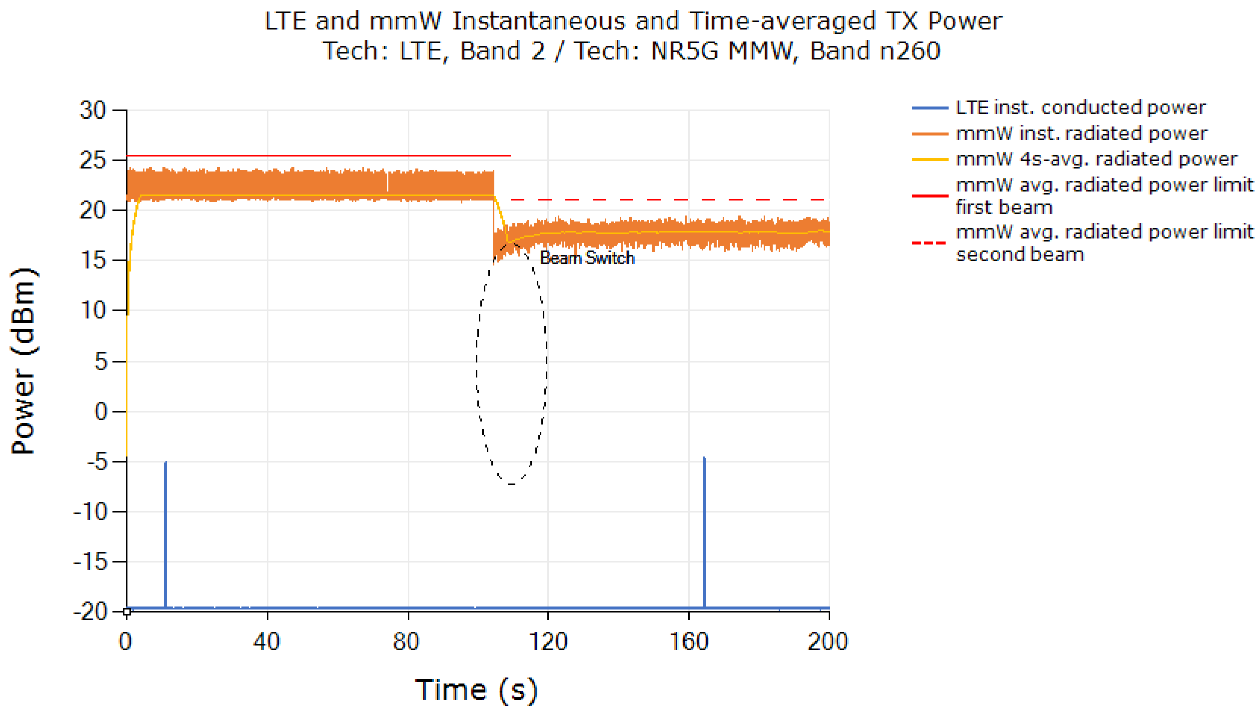
FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.530
Validated	

Additionally, during the switch, the ratio between the averaged radiated powers of the two beams (yellow curve) should correspond to the difference in EIRPs measured at each corresponding *input.power.limit* for these beams listed in Table 10-1.

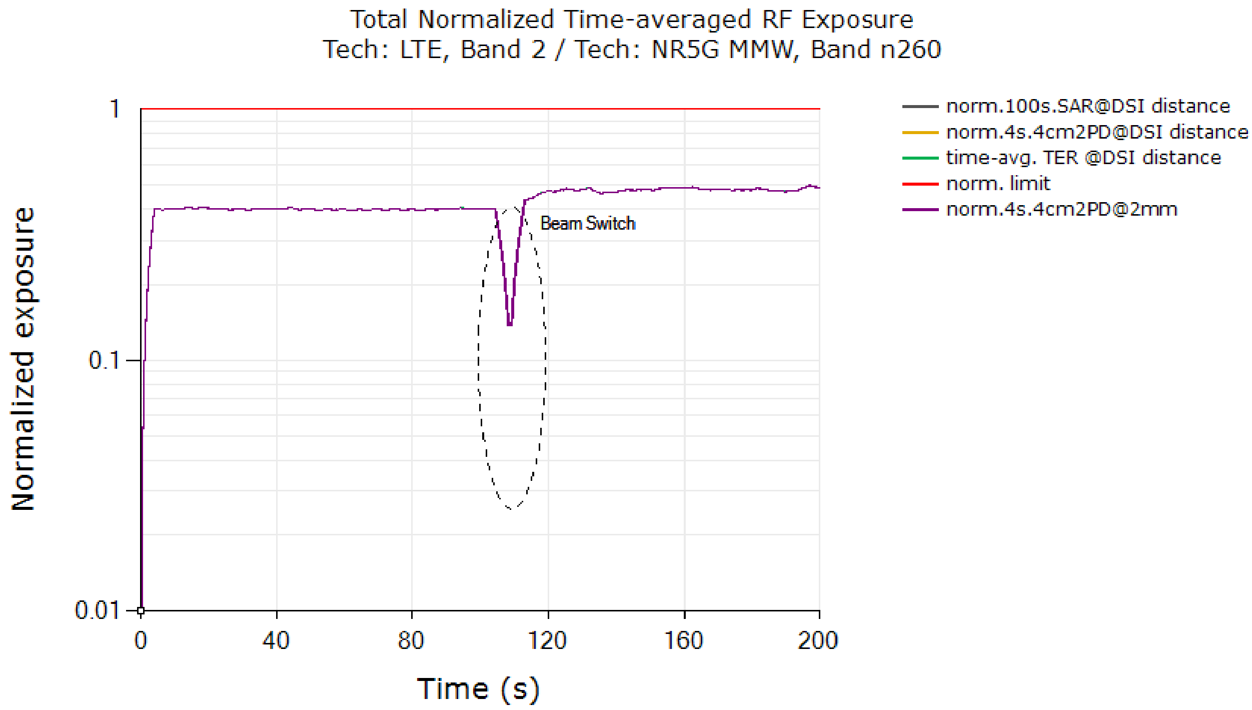
10.2.6. Change in Beam Test Results for n260

This test was measured with LTE Band 2 (DSI state 3) and mmW Band n260, with beams switching from Beam ID 34 to Beam ID 2, by following the test procedure as described in §5.3.3.

Instantaneous conducted LTE transmission power versus time, instantaneous and 4 seconds-averaged radiated mmW transmission power versus time, time-averaged radiated mmW transmission power limits for beam 34 and beam 2



Normalized time-averaged exposures for LTE and mmW (4 cm^2 PD), as well as total normalized time-averaged exposure versus time:



FCC requirement for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.497
Validated	

Additionally, during the switch, the ratio between the averaged radiated powers of the two beams (yellow curve) should correspond to the difference in EIRPs measured at each corresponding *input.power.limit* for these beams listed in Table 10-1.

11. PD Test Results for mmW Smart Transmit Feature Validation

11.1. Measurement Setup

The measurement setup is like normal PD measurements where the EUT is positioned on the cDASY6 platform and is connected with the callbox (conducted for Sub-6 GHz and wirelessly for mmW). The Keysight UXM callbox is set to request maximum mmW transmission power from the EUT all the time. Hence, "path loss" calibration between callbox antenna and EUT is not needed in this test. The callbox's Sub-6 GHz port is directly connected to the EUT's RF port via a directional coupler to measure the EUT's conducted transmission power using a Rohde & Schwarz NR8S power sensor and NRP2 power meter. Additionally, EUT is connected to the PC via USB connection for toggling between FTM and online modes with Smart Transmit enabled following the test procedures described §5.4.

Worst-surface of the EUT (for the mmW beam being tested) is positioned facing up for PD measurement with cDASY6 mmW probe. Figure 11-1 shows the schematic of this measurement setup.

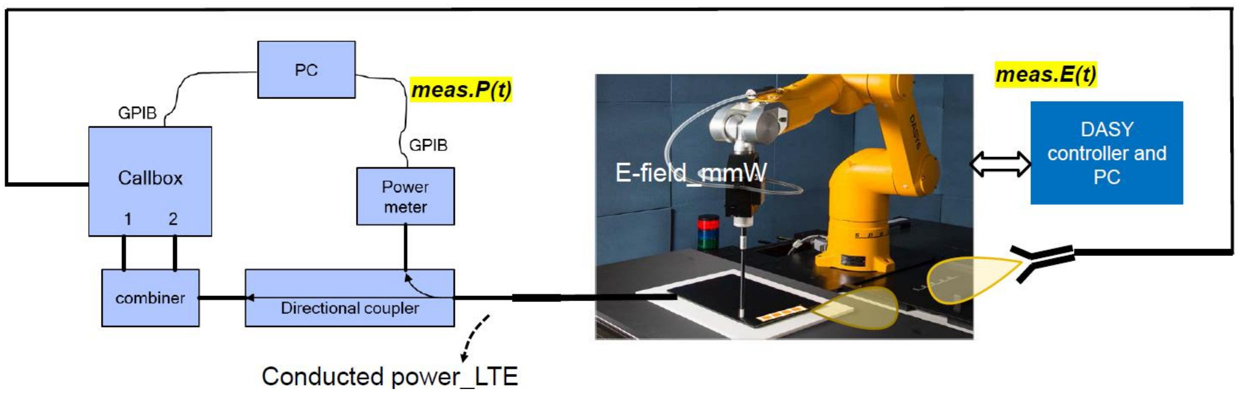


Figure 11-1: PD measurement setup

Both the callbox and the power meters are connected to the PC using USB cables. Test scripts are custom made for automation of establishing Sub-6 GHz + mmW call and for conducted transmission power recording of Sub-6 GHz transmission. These tests are manually stopped after the desired time duration. Once the mmW link is established, Sub-6 GHz transmission power is programmed to toggle between all-up and all-down bits on the callbox. For all the tests, the callbox is set to request maximum transmission power in mmW NR radio from the EUT all the time. Therefore, the calibration for the "path loss" between the EUT and the horn antenna connected to the remote radio head of the callbox is not required.

Power meter readings are periodically recorded every 10 milliseconds on the NR8S power sensor for Sub-6 GHz conducted transmission power. Time-averaged E-field measurements are performed using EUmmWV2 mmW probe at peak location of the fast area scan. The distance between EUmmWV2 mmW probe tip to the EUT's surface is ~0.5 mm and the distance between EUmmWV2 mmW probe sensor to probe tip is 1.5 millimeters. cDASY6 records relative point E-field (i.e., ratio $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$) versus time for mmW NR transmission.

11.2. PD Measurement Results for Maximum Power Transmission Scenario

The following configurations were measured by following the detailed test procedure as described in §5.4:

1. LTE Band 2 (DSI state 3) and mmW Band n261 Beam ID 31
2. LTE Band 2 (DSI state 3) and mmW Band n260 Beam ID 34

The measured conducted Tx power of LTE and ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$ of mmW is converted into 1g/10g SAR and 4 cm^2 PD value, respectively, using Eq. (4a) and (4b), rewritten below:

$$1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t) = \frac{conducted\ Tx\ power(t)}{conducted\ Tx\ power\ P_{limit}} * 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR\ P_{limit} \quad (4a)$$

$$4\ cm^2\ PD(t) = \frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\ input.power.limit]^2} * 4\ cm^2\ PD\ input.power.limit \quad (4b)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\ or\ 10g\ SAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} + \frac{\frac{1}{T_{PD}}\int_{t-T_{PD}}^{t} 4\ cm^2\ PD(t)dt}{FCC\ 4\ cm^2\ PD\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (4c)$$

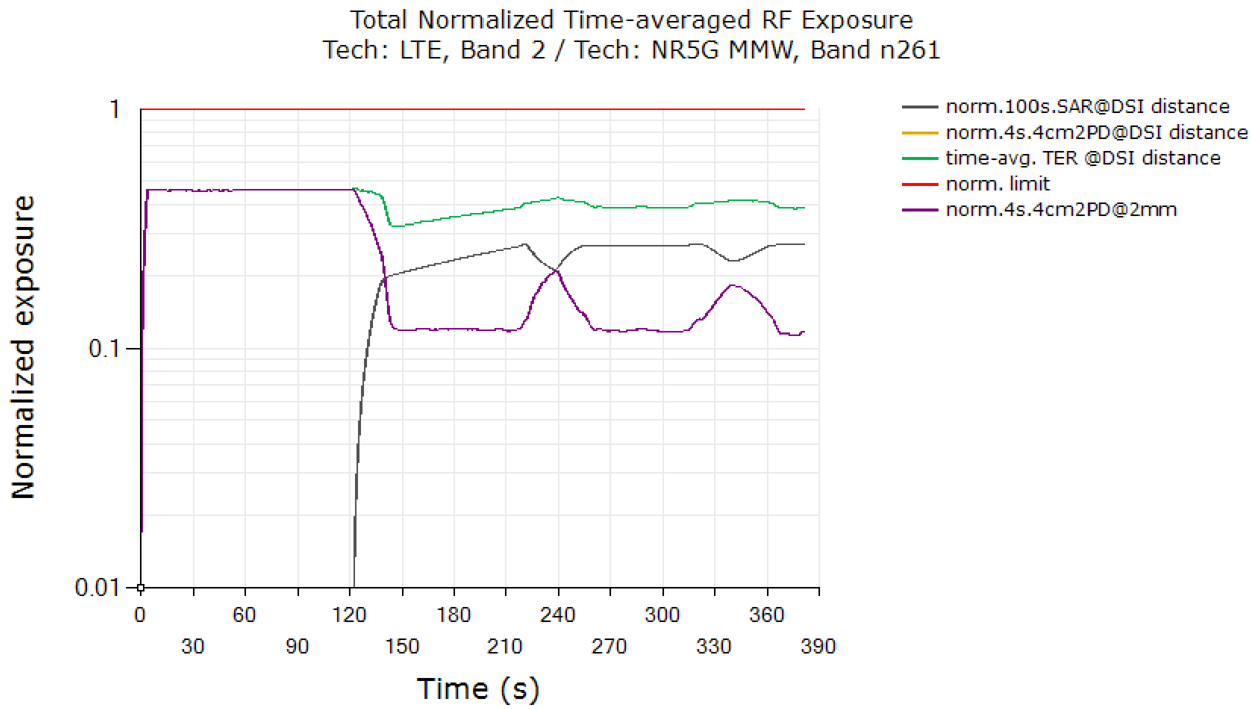
where, *conducted Tx power(t)*, conducted Tx power P_{limit}, and *1g or 10g SAR* P_{limit} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted transmission power, measured conducted transmission power at P_{limit}, and measured 1g SAR or 10g SAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to Sub-6 GHz transmission. Similarly, *pointE(t)*, *pointE input.power.limit*, and *4 cm^2 PD input.power.limit* correspond to the measured instantaneous E-field, E-field at *input.power.limit*, and 4 cm^2 PD value at *input.power.limit* corresponding to mmW transmission.[25]

The radio configurations tested are described in Table 6-3 and 6-4. The 1g SAR at P_{limit} for Sub-6 GHz and the measured 4 cm^2 PD at *input.power.limit* of mmW bands and Beam IDs are all listed in Table 10-1.

[25] cDASY6 system measures relative E-field and provides ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$ versus time.

11.2.1. PD Test Results for n261

Step 2.e plot (in §5.4) for normalized instantaneous and time-averaged exposures for Sub-6 GHz and mmW n261 beam 31:

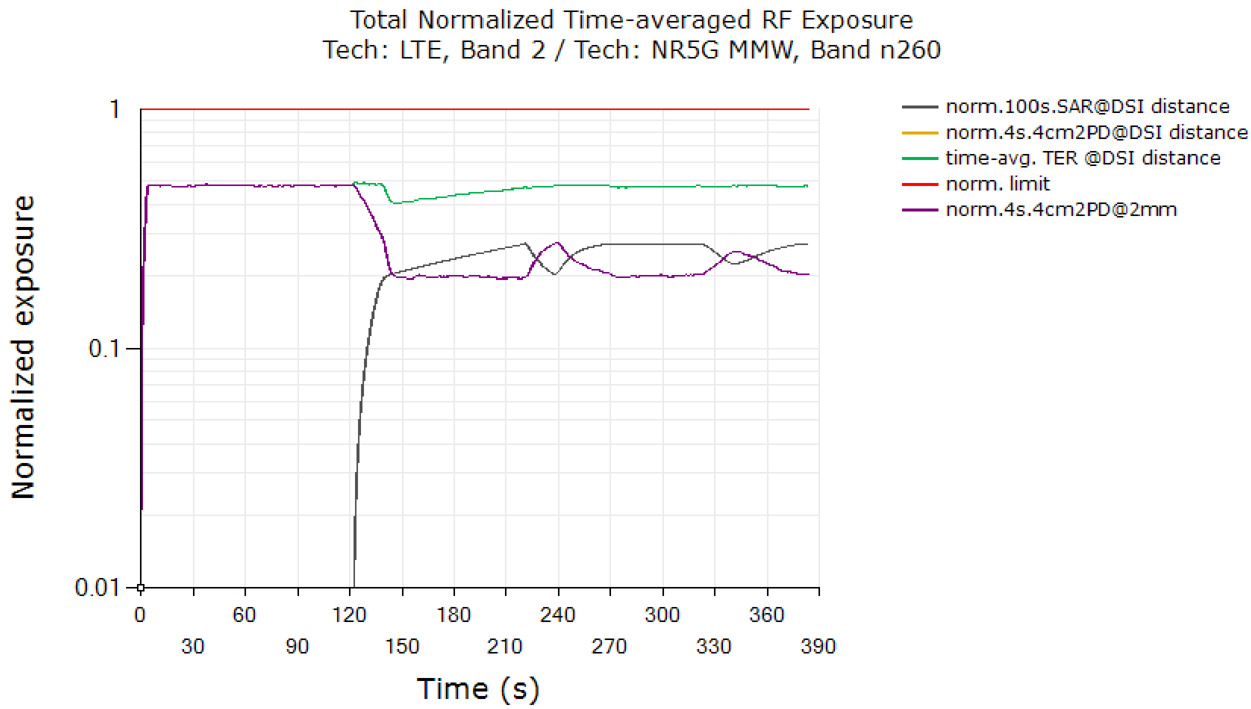


FCC limit for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.471
Validated	

The power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

11.2.2. PD Test Results for n260

Step 2.e plot (in §5.4) for normalized instantaneous and time-averaged exposures for Sub-6 GHz and mmW n260 beam 34:



FCC limit for total RF exposure (normalized)	1.0
Max total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (green curve)	0.495
Validated	

The power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

12. Test procedure for time-averaged RF exposure verification when switching between sub6 and mmW favor modes

In the case of devices with Qualcomm 2nd generation of Smart Transmit supporting sub6 and mmW favor modes, antenna groups in sub6 favor mode and mmW module groups in mmW favor mode are mutually exclusive from RF exposure perspective.

Smart Transmit EFS provides below options to configure for a given MCC (country/region):

- GEN1: 1st generation of Smart Transmit, where all WWAN sub6 antennas and mmW modules are assumed to be collocated from RF exposure perspective.
- GEN2_SUB6: 2nd generation of Smart Transmit where only sub6 favor mode is enabled, i.e., all mmW modules are assumed to be collocated with each sub6 antenna group. This operation requires that multiple sub6 antenna groups are configured in the EFS.
- GEN2_MMW: 2nd generation of Smart Transmit where only mmW favor mode is enabled, i.e., all sub6 antennas are assumed to be collocated with each mmW module group. This operation requires that mmW module groups are configured to be treated as separate modules and PD char (i.e., *input.power.limit* for all the beams in the codebook) is determined following GEN2 PD char procedures described in the Part 0 report).
- GEN2_SUB6_MMW: 2nd generation of Smart Transmit where both sub6 favor mode and mmW favor mode is enabled (see description in Appendix N). This operation requires that multiple sub6 antenna groups are configured in the EFS and it also requires that mmW module groups are configured to be treated as separate modules.

The test case described in this section is required only when both sub6 favor mode (multiple sub6 antenna groups configured in EFS) and mmW favor mode (multiple mmW module groups configured in EFS) are enabled in EFS for 2nd generation Smart Transmit.

In the following scenarios, this mode switching test case is not required:

1. Multiple mmW module groups with all sub6 antennas configured in one antenna group
2. Multiple sub6 antenna groups with all mmW modules configured in one module group

12.1. Test procedure for switch between sub6 and mmW favor modes:

The purpose of the test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit ensures time-averaged RF exposure compliance when the device is switching between sub6 favor mode (LTE + sub6 NR non-standalone call) and mmW favor mode (LTE + mmW NR non-standalone call). This test procedure is very similar to the SAR and PD exposure switching tests described in Sections 5.3.7 and 6.3.2 with the EUT's RF exposure switching between radios.

Test procedure:

1. Select any LTE band/antenna and sub6 NR band/antenna combination such that LTE and FR1 transmitting antennas are in two different sub6 antenna groups. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for LTE and sub6 NR in selected band/antenna, and measure radiated Tx power corresponding to *input.power.limit* in desired mmW band/channel/beam. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} and radiated *input.power.limit* is:
   a. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for LTE in selected band/antenna with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB. Establish device in call with the callbox for LTE in selected band/antenna and callbox set to request maximum power.
   b. Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to sub6 NR P_{limit} in selected band/antenna with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB. Establish LTE + sub6 NR call with callbox, request all down bits for LTE, and callbox set to request maximum power from sub6 NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to sub6 NR P_{limit} (as LTE is at all-down bits)

c. Measure *radiated.power* corresponding to mmW *input.power.limit* by setting up the UE to transmit in desired band/channel/beam at *input.power.limit* in Factory Test Mode. Do not disturb the position of the EUT inside the anechoic chamber for the rest of this test.

2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and enable Smart Transmit. Establish below radio links with callbox at desired transmission powers and time durations in below order:

   a. Establish LTE radio link with callbox in selected LTE band/antenna. Request EUT to transmit at 0 dBm for at least 100 seconds, followed by requesting EUT to transmit at LTE P_{limit} – 4dB for a time duration of 120 seconds. Measure and record conducted LTE Tx power versus time.

   b. Add mmW NR link in selected mmW NR band/beam. Request EUT to transmit at maximum Tx power in mmW NR for a time duration of 30 seconds, while LTE is requested to transmit at LTE P_{limit} – 4dB. Measure and record radiated power of mmW NR versus time while continuing to measure conducted LTE Tx power versus time.

   c. Handover (or drop link & immediately re-establish) from LTE + mmW NR to LTE + sub6 NR in selected sub6 NR band/antenna. Request EUT to transmit at maximum Tx power in sub6 NR for a time duration of 120 seconds, while LTE is requested to transmit at LTE P_{limit} – 4dB. Measure and record conducted power of sub6 NR versus time while continuing to measure conducted LTE Tx power versus time.

   d. Handover (or drop link & immediately re-establish) from LTE + sub6 NR to LTE + mmW NR in selected mmW NR band/beam. Request EUT to transmit at maximum Tx power in mmW NR for a time duration of 120 seconds, while LTE is requested to transmit at LTE P_{limit} – 4dB. Measure and record radiated power of mmW NR versus time while continuing to measure conducted LTE Tx power versus time.

3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for LTE, sub6 NR and mmW NR links. Convert the conducted Tx power for LTE into 1gSAR value (see Eq. (4a)) using Step 1.b result, and then divide this by regulatory 1gSAR limit of 1.6W/kg to obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR versus time. Perform 100s running average to determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 5-1. Note that in Eq.(4a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR value by applying the worst-case 1gSAR value of the technology/band at P_{limit} as reported in the Part 1 report

4. Similarly, convert the conducted Tx power for sub6 NR into instantaneous 1gSAR value versus time using Step 1.c result, obtain instantaneous normalized 1gSAR versus time and determine normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time.

5. Similarly, convert the radiated Tx power for mmW into $4cm^2$PD value (see Eq. (4b)) using Step 1.a result, and then divide this by regulatory $4cm^2$PD limit of $10W/m^2$ to obtain instantaneous normalized $4cm^2$PD versus time. Perform 4s running average to determine normalized 4s-averaged $4cm^2$PD versus time as illustrated in Figure 5-1. Note that in Eq.(4b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous $4cm^2$PD by applying the worst-case $4cm^2$PD value for the selected band/beam at input.power.limit as reported in the Part 1: Test report.

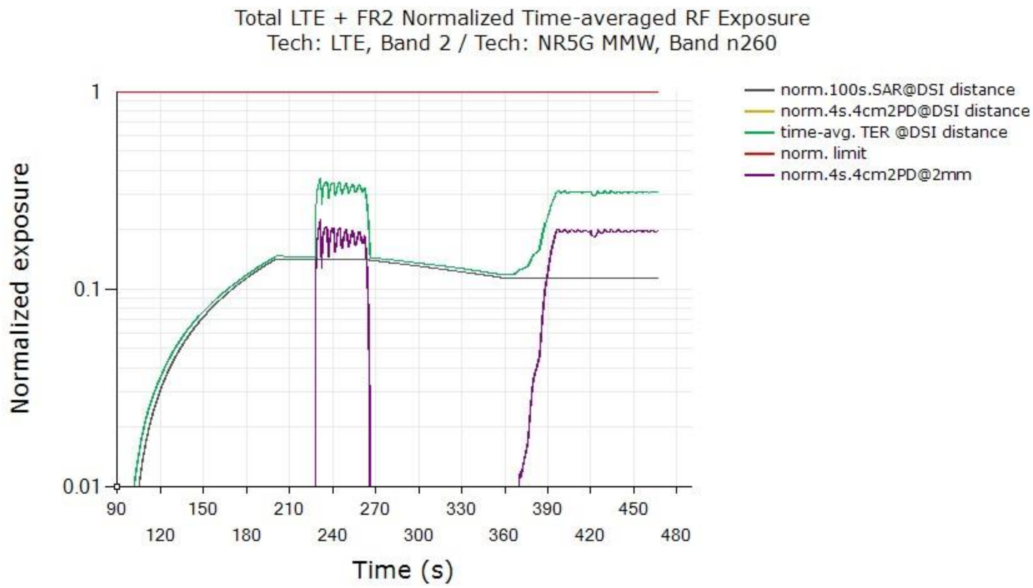
6. Since LTE+FR2 are in one antenna group, and FR1+FR2 are in one antenna group, check for total time-averaged RF exposure in below plots:

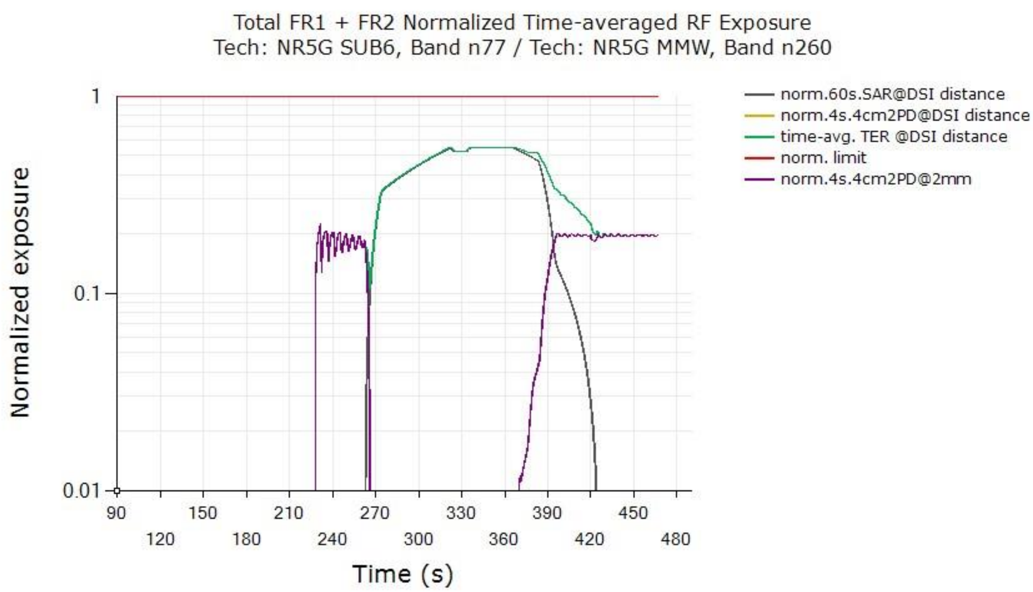
   - Make another plot for LTE+FR2 containing: (a) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time for LTE as determined in Step 3, (b) computed normalized 4s-averaged $4cm^2$PD versus time for mmW NR as determined in Step 5, and (c) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (a) and (b)) versus time.

   - Make another plot for FR1+FR2 containing: (e) computed normalized 100s-averaged 1gSAR versus time for sub6 NR as determined in Step 4, (b) computed normalized 4s-averaged $4cm^2$PD versus time for mmW NR as determined in Step 5, and (f) corresponding total normalized time-averaged RF exposure (sum of steps (e) and (b)) versus time.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time determined in Steps 6.c and 6.f shall not exceed the normalized limit of 1.0.

12.2. Test Result for LTE to LTE+FR2 to LTE+FR1 to LTE+FR2 transitions:





	(W/kg)
Max norm.Total RF Exposure LTE.1gSAR + norm.4s-avg.FR2.4cm^{2}PD	0.368
Max norm.Total RF Exposure FR1.1gSAR + norm.4s-avg.FR2.4cm^{2}PD	0.553
Validated	

Plot Notes: Device starts in LTE B5 at 0dBm for ~100s, and then requested to transmit at (P_{limit} - 4dB) for the rest of the test. At t=~230s, LTE B5 + FR2 n260 call is initiated with FR2 n260 requested to transmit at maximum power. At t=~260s, LTE B2 + FR2 n260 to LTE B2 + FR1 n77 handover is initiated with FR1 n77 requested to transmit at maximum power. At t= ~380s, LTE B2 + FR1 n77 to LTE B5 + FR2 n260 handover is initiated with FR2 n260 requested to transmit at maximum power. As the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure versus time didn't exceed the normalized limit of 1.0 for both the plots, the above test result validated the time-averaged RF exposure compliance continuity when switching between sub6 favor mode and mmW favor mode.

13. Conclusions

Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature employed herein has been validated through the conducted/radiated power measurement as well as SAR and PD measurement as demonstrated in this report.

As demonstrated in this report, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0 for all the transmission scenarios as described in §3. Therefore, the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirements.

Appendices

A Test Sequences

1. Test sequence is generated based on the following parameters of the EUT:
   a. Measured maximum power (P_{max})
   b. Measured transmission power at $SAR_{Design\ Target}$ (P_{limit})
   c. Reserve_power_margin (dB)
      i. $P_{reserve}$ (dBm) = measured P_{limit} (dBm) - Reserve_power_margin (dB)
   d. SAR time window (100 seconds for FCC)
2. Test Sequence 1 Waveform: Based on the parameters above, Test Sequence 1 is generated with one transition between high and low transmission powers. Here, high power = P_{max}; low power = $P_{max}/2$, and the transition occurs after 80 seconds at high power (P_{max}). If the power enforcement is taking into effective during one 100 seconds/60 seconds time window, the validation test with this defined Test Sequence 1 is valid; otherwise, select other radio configurations (band/DSI within the same technology group) having lower P_{limit} for this test. The Test Sequence 1 waveform is shown below:

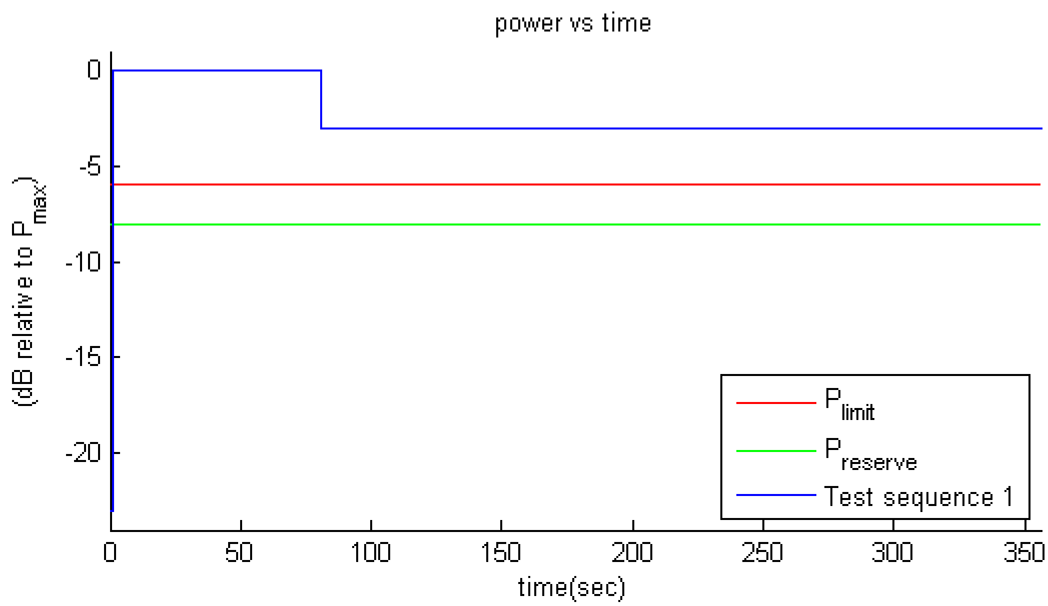


Figure A-1: Test Sequence 1 waveform

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

Table A-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

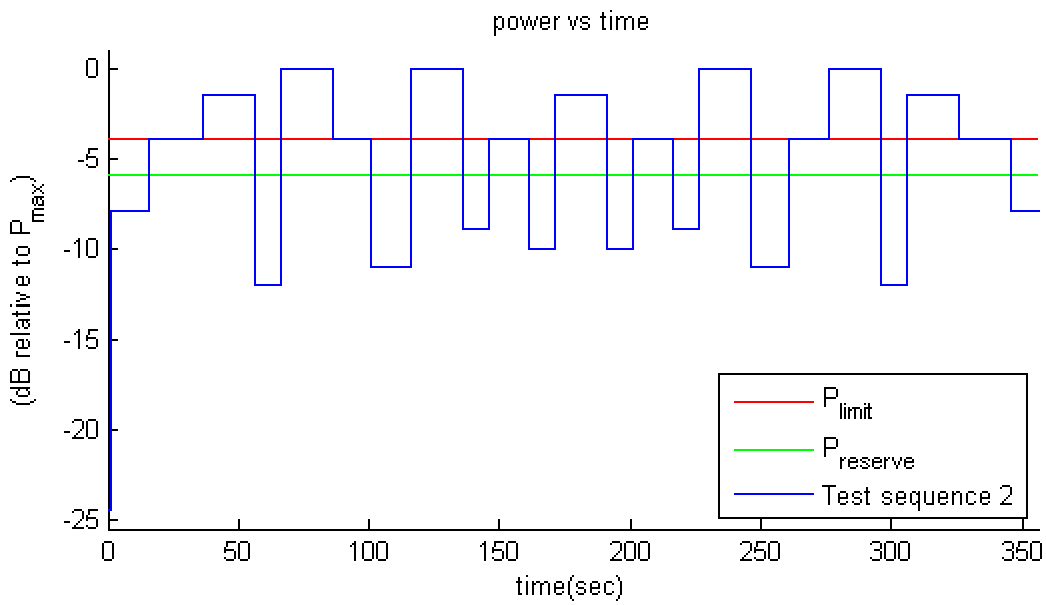


Figure A-2: Test Sequence 2 waveform

B Test Procedures for Sub-6 GHz NR + Sub-6 GHz Radio

Appendix B provides the test procedures for validating the Smart Transmit feature for Sub-6 GHz + Sub-6 GHz NR non-standalone (NSA) mode transmission scenario, where Sub-6 GHz link acts as an anchor.

B.1 Time-varying Transmission Power Test for Sub-6 GHz NR in NSA Mode

Following §5.2.1 to select the test configurations for time-varying tests, these tests are performed with two pre-defined test sequences (as described in §4.1) and applied to Sub-6 GHz NR (with Sub-6 GHz on all-down bits or low power for the entire test after establishing the Sub-6 GHz + Sub-6 GHz NR call with the callbox). Follow the test procedures described in §4.3.1 to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time averaged transmission power of Sub-6 GHz NR when converted into 1g/10g SAR values do not exceed the regulatory limit (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)). Sub-6 GHz NR response to Test Sequence 1 and Test Sequence 2 will be similar to other technologies (say, LTE), and are shown in §7.3.7 and §7.3.8.

B.2 Switch in SAR Exposure Between Sub-6 GHz vs. Sub-6 GHz NR during Transmission

This test is to demonstrate that the Smart Transmit feature accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR for Sub-6 GHz radio only, SAR from both Sub-6 GHz radio and Sub-6 GHz NR, and SAR from Sub-6 GHz NR only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance with FCC limit.

Test Procedure:

1. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to P_{limit} for Sub-6 GHz and Sub-6 GHz NR in selected bands. Test conditions to measure conducted P_{limit} are:
    a. Establish the device in a call with the callbox for Sub-6 GHz in a desired band. Measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to Sub-6 GHz P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, and the callbox set to request maximum power.
    b. Repeat Step 1a to measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to Sub-6 GHz NR P_{limit}. If testing Sub-6 GHz + Sub-6 GHz NR in non-standalone mode (NSA), then establish a Sub-6 GHz + Sub-6 GHz NR call with the callbox and request all down bits for radio1 Sub-6 GHz. In this scenario, with the callbox requesting maximum power from the Sub-6 GHz NR radio, measure the conducted transmission power corresponding to radio2 P_{limit} (as radio1 Sub-6 GHz is at all-down bits).
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value with the EUT setup for Sub-6 GHz + Sub-6 GHz NR call. First, establish a Sub-6 GHz connection in all-up bits with the callbox and then a Sub-6 GHz NR connection is added with the callbox requesting the EUT to transmit at maximum power in Sub-6 GHz NR. When the Sub-6 GHz NR connection is established, request all-down bits on the Sub-6 GHz link (otherwise, Sub-6 GHz NR will not have sufficient RF exposure margin to sustain the call with Sub-6 GHz in all-up bits). Continue the Sub-6 GHz (all-down bits) + Sub-6 GHz NR transmission for more than one time-window duration to test, predominantly, the Sub-6 GHz NR SAR exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is negligible from all-down bits in Sub-6 GHz). After at least one time-window, request Sub-6 GHz to go all-up bits to test Sub-6 GHz SAR and Sub-6 GHz NR SAR exposure scenario. After at least one more time-window, drop (or request all-down bits) Sub-6 GHz NR transmission to test predominantly the Sub-6 GHz SAR exposure scenario. Continue the test for at least one more time-window. Record the conducted transmission powers for both Sub-6 GHz and Sub-6 GHz NR for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract the instantaneous transmission power versus time for both Sub-6 GHz and Sub-6 GHz NR links. Like the technology/band switch test in §4.3.3, convert the conducted transmission power for both these radios into 1g/10g SAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1 and then perform 100 seconds running average to determine time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 4-1.[26]
4. Make one plot containing: (a) Instantaneous transmission power versus time measured in Step 2.
5. Make another plot containing: (a) Instantaneous 1g/10g SAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory 1g/10g SAR_{limit} of 1.6/4.0 W/kg.

[26] It is assumed both radios have transmission frequencies < 3 GHz; otherwise, 60 seconds running average should be performed for radios having transmission frequencies between 3 GHz and 6 GHz.

The validation criterion is the time-averaged 1g/10g SAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory 1g/10g SAR_{limit} of 1.6/4.0 W/kg.

C cDASY6 System Validation

C.1 SAR System Verification and Validation

Table C-1 provides the list of calibrated equipment for SAR measurement system verification.

Table C-1: List of calibrated equipment

Lab Equipment

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial No.	Cal. Due Date
E-Field Probe (SAR Lab 15)	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3749	1/11/2025
E-Field Probe (SAR Lab 16)	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7779	5/5/2024
Data Acquisition Electronics (SAR Lab 15)	SPEAG	DAE4	1796	4/3/2024
Data Acquisition Electronics (SAR Lab 16)	SPEAG	DAE4	1259	9/6/2024
Thermometer	Traceable	3998	181062309	1/31/2025
Thermometer	Traceable	3115	160643192	1/31/2025
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D750V3	1019	4/13/2024
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D835V2	4d117	5/11/2024
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1750V2	1053	10/13/2024
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2300V2	1002	4/11/2024
Vector Network Analyzer	R&S	SMB100A	180968-gX	2/28/2025
Power Meter	HP	437B	3125U09516	1/31/2025
Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2237A31744	1/31/2025
Power Sensor	Agilent	N1921A	MY53260010	2/28/2025
Bi-directional coupler	Werlatone	C8060-102	21492149	N/A

Broad-band solution HBBL600-10000V6 was used for head tissue-simulating liquid. Table C-3 list the tissue dielectric properties.[27]

Table C-2: Tissue dielectric properties at the time of testing

Tester	SAR Lab	Date	Band (MHz)	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Relative Permittivity (εr)			Conductivity (σ)		
						Measured	Target	Delta	Measured	Target	Delta
Remi Rodberg	15	2/28/2024	1750	Head	1750	40.97	40.08	2.21%	1.26	1.37	-7.81%
					1695	41.06	40.17	2.22%	1.23	1.34	-8.37%
					1755	40.97	40.08	2.23%	1.27	1.37	-7.79%
Remi Rodberg	15	3/1/2024	1750	Head	1750	41.48	40.08	3.48%	1.26	1.37	-7.81%
					1695	41.59	40.17	3.54%	1.23	1.34	-8.07%
					1755	41.47	40.08	3.48%	1.27	1.37	-7.79%
Remi Rodberg	15	3/2/2024	1750	Head	1750	41.21	40.08	2.81%	1.26	1.37	-7.96%
					1695	41.26	40.17	2.72%	1.23	1.34	-8.29%
					1755	41.19	40.08	2.78%	1.27	1.37	-7.13%
Remi Rodberg	15	3/4/2024	835	Head	835	42.44	41.50	2.27%	0.84	0.90	-6.70%
					805	42.47	41.68	1.90%	0.83	0.90	-7.47%
					850	42.42	41.50	2.22%	0.84	0.92	-7.67%
Remi Rodberg	16	2/17/2024	750	Head	750	42.09	41.96	0.31%	0.84	0.89	-6.47%
					660	42.43	42.42	0.02%	0.80	0.89	-9.39%
					800	41.88	41.71	0.42%	0.85	0.90	-5.10%
Remi Rodberg	16	2/17/2024	2300	Head	2300	39.19	39.47	-0.72%	1.60	1.66	-3.65%
					2350	39.11	39.38	-0.70%	1.64	1.71	-3.73%
					2400	39.02	39.30	-0.70%	1.68	1.75	-4.20%

The system verification was performed using a dipole antenna against the flat section of the SAM phantom. Table C-2 shows the verification test results and the relevant plots are provided in Figures C-1 to C-4. The measured SAR values for the frequency bands of interest were within ±10% of the corresponding target SAR levels.

Table C-3: System validation results

SAR Lab	Date	Tissue Type	Dipole Type & Serial Number	Dipole Cal. Due Date	Measured results for 1-g SAR				Measured results for 10-g SAR			
					Zoom Scan at 100 mW	Normalize to 1 W	Target (Ref. Value)	Delta ±10%	Zoom Scan at 100 mW	Normalize to 1 W	Target (Ref. Value)	Delta ±10%
15	2/28/2024	Head	D1750V2 SN: 1053	10/13/2024	3.640	36.40	36.60	-0.55%	1.960	19.60	19.30	1.55%
15	3/4/2024	Head	D835V2 SN: 4d117	5/11/2024	0.951	9.51	9.66	-1.55%	0.631	6.31	6.27	0.64%
16	2/17/2024	Head	D750V3 SN: 1019	4/13/2024	0.782	7.82	8.51	-8.11%	0.526	5.26	5.59	-5.90%
16	2/17/2024	Head	D2300V2 SN: 1002	4/11/2024	4.750	47.50	48.70	-2.46%	2.330	23.30	23.80	-2.10%

[27] The deviation should be controlled within ±5%. If the deviation is between ±5% to ±10%, the correction will be made in the corresponding SAR result to compensate the additional deviation.

UL Verification Services Inc. SAR Lab 15 **Date/Time:** 2024-02-28, 12:09

System Performance Check Report for D1750V2 - SN1053

Exposure Conditions

Frequency [MHz] | Channel Number	1750.000 | 0	**TSL Permittivity**	41.0
Group | UID	CW | 0--	**TSL Conductivity [S/m]**	1.26
Conversion Factor	7.83	**Phantom Section | TSL**	Flat | HSL

Hardware Setup

Probe | Calibration Date	EX3DV4 - SN3749 | 2024-01-11	**Phantom**	Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt)
DAE | Calibration Date	DAE4 Sn1796 | 2023-04-03	**TSL Type**	HBBL-600-10000
Software Version	16.2.4.2524		

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	**Zoom Scan**
Grid Extents [mm]	40.0 x 90.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
M2/M1 [%]		81.6
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		9.7

Measurement Results

	Area Scan	**Zoom Scan**
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	3.62	**3.64**
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	1.94	**1.96**
Power Drift [dB]	N/A	0.04

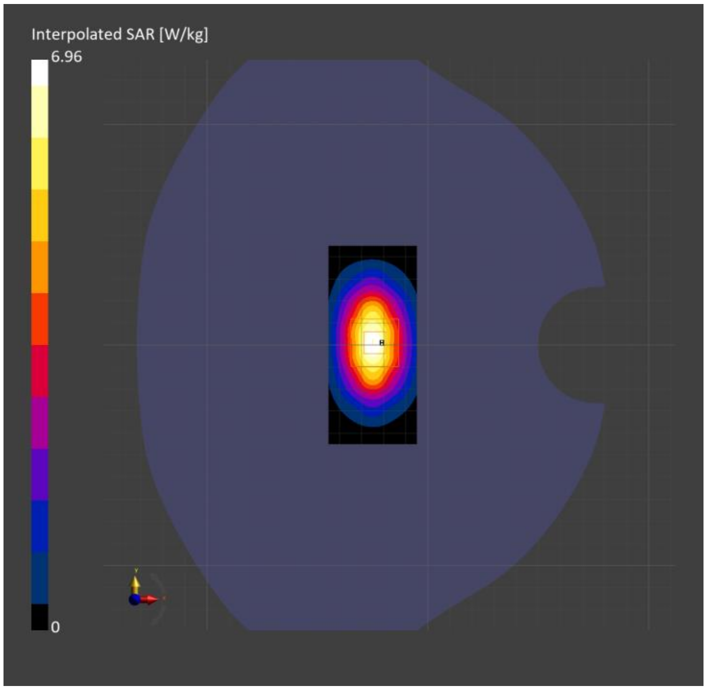


Figure C-1

UL Verification Services Inc. SAR Lab 15 **Date/Time:** 2024-03-04, 10:22

System Performance Check Report for D835V2 - SN4d117

Exposure Conditions

Frequency [MHz] | Channel Number	835.000 | 0	**TSL Permittivity**	42.4
Group | UID	CW | 0--	**TSL Conductivity [S/m]**	0.840
Conversion Factor	8.26	**Phantom Section | TSL**	Flat | HSL

Hardware Setup

Probe | Calibration Date	EX3DV4 - SN3749 | 2024-01-11	**Phantom**	Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt)
DAE | Calibration Date	DAE4 Sn1796 | 2023-04-03	**TSL Type**	HBBL-600-10000
Software Version	16.2.4.2524		

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	**Zoom Scan**
Grid Extents [mm]	40.0 x 90.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
M2/M1 [%]		90.6
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		17.2

Measurement Results

	Area Scan	**Zoom Scan**
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	0.959	**0.951**
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	0.629	**0.631**
Power Drift [dB]	N/A	0.01

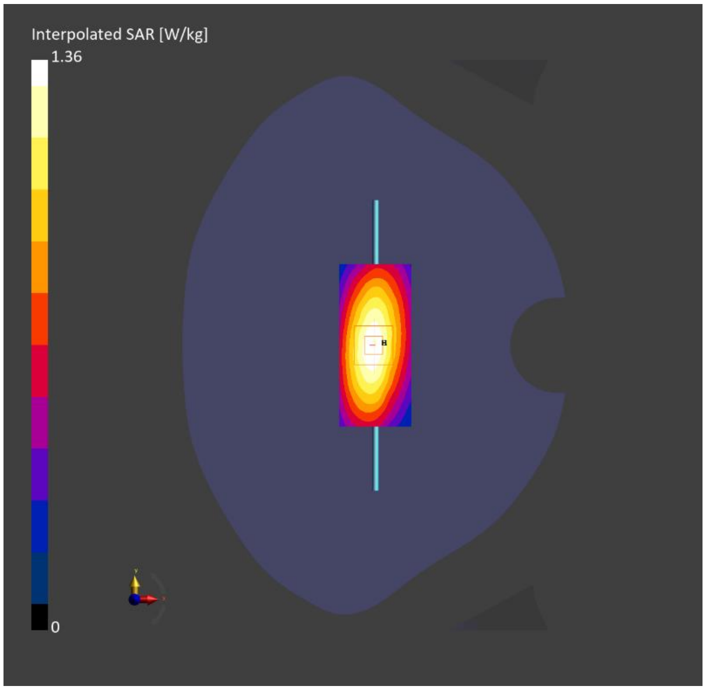


Figure C-2

UL Verification Services Inc. SAR Lab 16 **Date/Time:** 2024-02-17, 09:04

System Performance Check Report for D750V3 - SN1019

Exposure Conditions

Frequency [MHz] | Channel Number	750.000 | 0	**TSL Permittivity**	42.1
Group | UID	CW | 0--	**TSL Conductivity [S/m]**	0.835
Conversion Factor	8.93	**Phantom Section | TSL**	Flat | HSL

Hardware Setup

Probe | Calibration Date	EX3DV4 - SN7779 | 2023-05-05	**Phantom**	Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt)
DAE | Calibration Date	DAE4 Sn1259 | 2023-09-06	**TSL Type**	HBBL-600-10000
Software Version	16.2.4.2524		

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	40.0 x 90.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
M2/M1 [%]		87.6
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		> 15.0

Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	0.779	**0.782**
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	0.521	**0.526**
Power Drift [dB]	N/A	0.01

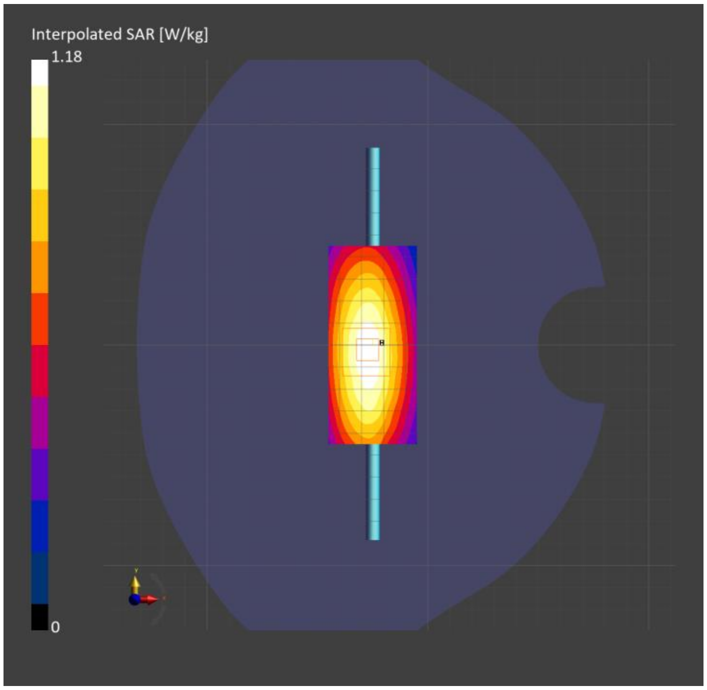


Figure C-3

UL Verification Services Inc. SAR Lab 16 **Date/Time:** 2024-02-17, 09:15

System Performance Check Report for D2300V2 - SN1002

Exposure Conditions

Frequency [MHz] | Channel Number	2300.000 | 0	**TSL Permittivity**	39.2
Group | UID	CW | 0--	**TSL Conductivity [S/m]**	1.60
Conversion Factor	7.31	**Phantom Section | TSL**	Flat | HSL

Hardware Setup

Probe | Calibration Date	EX3DV4 - SN7779 | 2023-05-05	**Phantom**	Twin-SAM V8.0 (30deg probe tilt)
DAE | Calibration Date	DAE4 Sn1259 | 2023-09-06	**TSL Type**	HBBL-600-10000
Software Version	16.2.4.2524		

Scans Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	40.0 x 80.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 10.0	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
M2/M1 [%]		80.7
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		9.3

Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	4.71	**4.75**
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.25	**2.33**
Power Drift [dB]	N/A	0.02

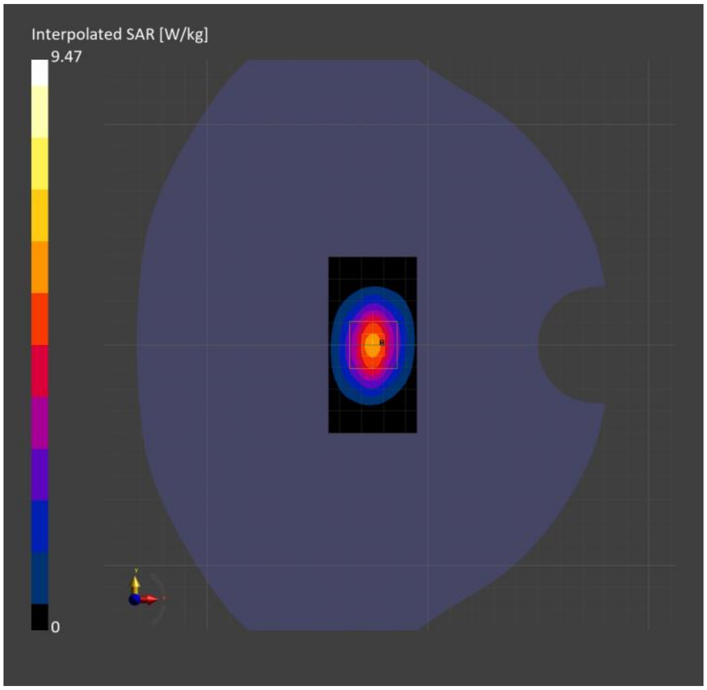


Figure C-4

Appendix D provides the calibration certificates for SAR measurement equipment used in this report.

C.2 Power Density Measurement System Verification

Table C-4 provides the list of calibrated equipment for power density measurement system verification.

Table C-2: List of calibrated equipment

Lab Equipment

Name of Equipment	Serial No.	Cal. Due Date
Schmid & Parner Engineering AG mm-Wave E-field Probe, EummWV4 (SAR Lab 16)	9418	1/22/2025
Data Acquisition Electronics (SAR Lab 16)	1259	9/6/2024
Schmid & Parner Engineering AG 5G Verificatuion Source 30GHz	1003	10/20/2024

C.2.1 Power Density Probe

The novel EUmmWV2 probe is used in the power density measurement. It is designed for precise near-field measurements in the mm-wave range by SPEAG. The specifications are:

- Frequency range: 0.75 ~ 110 GHz
- Dynamic range: <50 – 3000 V/m (up to 10000 V/m with additional PRE-10 voltage divider)
- Linearity: < ± 0.2 dB
- Supports sensor model calibration (SMC)
- ISO17025 accredited calibration

C.2.2 Power Density System Verification

The power density system verification is performed using the SPEAG verification device. It consists of a ka-band horn antenna with a corresponding gun oscillator packaged within a cube-shaped housing.

The specifications of the verification device are:

- Calibrated frequency: 30 GHz at 10 mm from the case surface
- Frequency accuracy: ± 100 MHz
- E-field polarization: linear
- Harmonics: -20 dBc (typ)
- Total radiated power: 14 dBm (typ)
- Power stability: 0.05 dB
- Power consumption: 5 W (max)
- Size: 100 × 100 × 100 mm
- Weight: 1 kg

Table C-5 shows the verification test results. The measured power density (PD) value is within 0.4dB of target level.[28]

Table C-3: System validation results

SAR Lab	Test Date	Frequency (GHz)	5G Verification Source SN	Source Cal. Due Data	Measured psPDn (W/m²) over 4cm²	Target psPDn (W/m²) over 4cm²	Deviation (dB)	Delta	Measured psPDtot (W/m²) over 4cm²	Target psPDtot (W/m²) over 4cm²	Deviation (dB)	Delta	Measured psPDmod (W/m²) over 4cm²	Target psPDmod (W/m²) over 4cm²	Deviation (dB)	Delta
16	2/22/2024	30	1117	9/20/2024	85.5	80.1	0.28	7%	86.9	80.1	0.35	8%	87.2	80.1	0.37	9%
16	2/22/2024	30	1117	9/20/2024	85.1	80.1	0.26	6%	86.4	80.1	0.33	8%	86.7	80.1	0.34	8%
16	2/22/2024	30	1117	9/20/2024	84.3	80.1	0.22	5%	85.6	80.1	0.29	7%	86.0	80.1	0.31	7%
16	2/22/2024	30	1117	9/20/2024	84.4	80.1	0.23	5%	85.7	80.1	0.29	7%	86.0	80.1	0.31	7%
16	2/22/2024	30	1117	9/20/2024	85.3	80.1	0.27	6%	86.4	80.1	0.33	8%	86.9	80.1	0.35	8%
				Average	**84.9**	80.1	0.25	6%	**86.2**	80.1	0.32	8%	**86.6**	80.1	0.34	8%

Table C-6: System verification results

Test Date	Frequency (GHz)	5G Verification Source SN	Source Cal. Due Data	Averaging Type	Measured psPDn (W/m²) over 4cm²	Target psPDn (W/m²) over 4cm²	Deviation (dB)	Delta	Measured psPDtot (W/m²) over 4cm²	Target psPDtot (W/m²) over 4cm²	Deviation (dB)	Delta	Measured psPDmod (W/m²) over 4cm²	Target psPDmod (W/m²) over 4cm²	Deviation (dB)	Delta
2/28/2024	30	1117	9/20/2024	Square	92.5	84.9	0.37	9%	94.0	86.2	0.38	9%	94.8	86.6	0.39	9%

[28] The uncertainty of 5G verification source is 1.28 dB (k=2).

UL Verification Services Inc. SAR Lab 16 **Date/Time:** 2024-02-28, 12:14

30GHz Source

Exposure Conditions

Band	Validation band	**Phantom Section**	5G
Frequency [MHz] | Channel Number	30000.0 | 30000	**Conversion Factor**	1.0
Group | UID	CW, 0--	**Position | Test Distance [mm]**	FRONT | 5.55

Hardware Setup

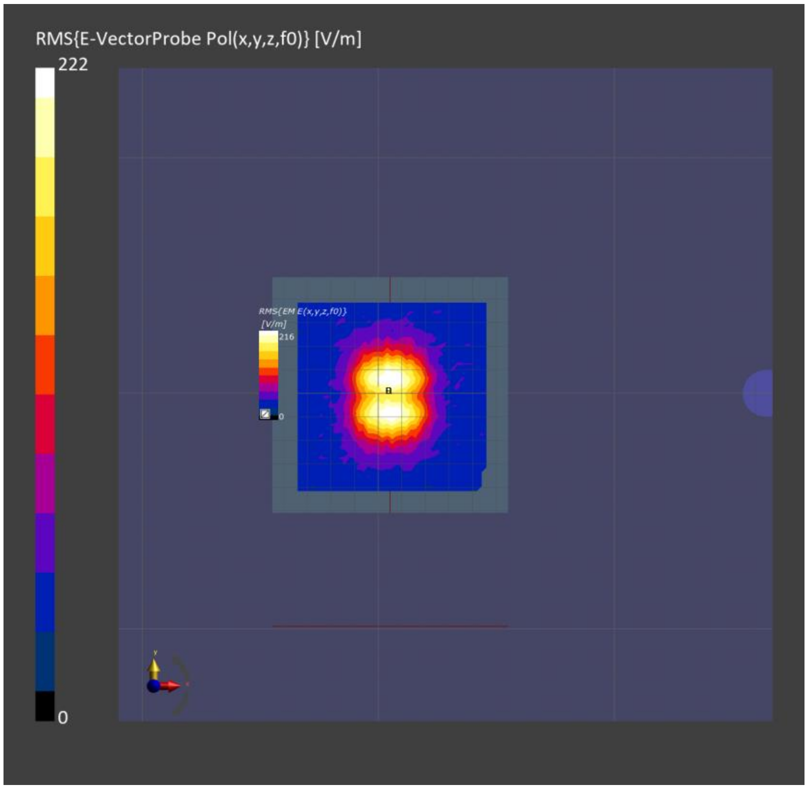
Probe | Calibration Date	EUmmWV4 - SN9418_F1-55GHz | 2024-01-22	**Phantom**	mmWave | xxxx
DAE | Calibration Date	DAE4 Sn1259 | 2023-09-06	**Medium**	Air | -
Software Version	3.2.2.2358		

Scan Setup

Scan Type	5G Scan	**Grid Extents [mm]**	25.0 x 25.0
Grid Steps [lambda]	0.25 x 0.25	**Sensor Surface [mm]**	5.55

Measurement Results

Avg. Area [cm^2]	4.00
psPDn+ [W/m^2]	92.5
psPDtot+ [W/m^2]	94.0
psPDmod+ [W/m^2]	94.8
E_{max} [V/m]	215
H_{max} [A/m]	0.637
Power Drift [dB]	-0.23



4 cm^2 PD for source validation

D Test Photos
E Calibration Certificates

Appendices D and E have been separated from the main body of the report.

End of Report