



## PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT

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**Date of Testing:**  
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**Test Site/Location:**  
Element, Columbia, MD, USA  
**Document Serial No.:**  
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**FCC ID:** PY7-76056F

**APPLICANT:** SONY CORPORATION

**DUT Type:** Portable Handset  
**Application Type:** Certification  
**FCC Rule Part(s):** CFR §2.1093  
**Device Serial Numbers:** Pre-Production Samples [00308, 00804, 00100]

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



RJ Ortanez  
Executive Vice President



FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 1 of 54

**T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S**

1	DEVICE UNDER TEST .....	3
2	RF EXPOSURE LIMITS .....	5
3	TIME VARYING TRANSMISSION TEST CASES.....	7
4	FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES (FREQ < 6 GHZ) .....	9
5	MEASUREMENT TEST SETUP (FREQ < 6 GHZ) .....	20
6	TEST CONFIGURATIONS (FREQ < 6 GHZ).....	23
7	CONDUCTED TX CASES (FREQ < 6 GHZ).....	27
8	SYSTEM VERIFICATION (FREQ < 6 GHZ) .....	43
9	SAR TEST RESULTS (FREQ < 6 GHZ) .....	45
10	EQUIPMENT LIST.....	50
11	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES.....	51
12	CONCLUSION.....	52
13	REFERENCES .....	53
APPENDIX A: VERIFICATION PLOTS		
APPENDIX B: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS		
APPENDIX C: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION		
APPENDIX D: TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS		
APPENDIX E: TEST SEQUENCES		
APPENDIX F: TEST PROCEDURES FOR SUB6 NR + NR RADIO		
APPENDIX G: CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES		

<b>FCC ID:</b> PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
<b>Document S/N:</b> 1M2205240063-27.PY7	<b>DUT Type:</b> Portable Handset	Page 2 of 54

# 1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

## 1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/DTM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSM/DTM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
UMTS 1750	Voice/Data	1712.4 - 1752.6 MHz
UMTS 1900	Voice/Data	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz
LTE Band 71	Voice/Data	665.5 - 695.5 MHz
LTE Band 12	Voice/Data	699.7 - 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 17	Voice/Data	706.5 - 713.5 MHz
LTE Band 13	Voice/Data	779.5 - 784.5 MHz
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Voice/Data	824.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 66 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1779.3 MHz
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1754.3 MHz
LTE Band 25 (PCS)	Voice/Data	1850.7 - 1914.3 MHz
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Voice/Data	1850.7 - 1909.3 MHz
LTE Band 41	Voice/Data	2498.5 - 2687.5 MHz
LTE Band 48	Voice/Data	3552.5 - 3697.5 MHz
NR Band n71	Data	665.5 - 695.5 MHz
NR Band n5 (Cell)	Data	826.5 - 846.5 MHz
NR Band n66 (AWS)	Data	1712.5 - 1777.5 MHz
NR Band n2 (PCS)	Data	1852.5 - 1907.5 MHz
NR Band n41	Data	2506.02 - 2679.99 MHz
NR Band n77	Data	3710.01 - 3969.99 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
U-NII-1	Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
U-NII-5	Data	5955 - 6415 MHz
U-NII-6	Data	6435 - 6515 MHz
U-NII-7	Data	6535 - 6875 MHz
U-NII-8	Data	6895 - 7115 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 3 of 54

## 1.2 Time-Averaging Algorithm for RF Exposure Compliance

This device is enabled with Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature. This feature performs time averaging algorithm in real time to control and manage transmitting power and ensure the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with FCC requirements all the time. DUT contains embedded file system (EFS) version 17 configured for the second generation (GEN2) for Sub6.

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

Smart Transmit allows the device to transmit at higher power instantaneously, as high as  $P_{max}$ , when needed, but enforces power limiting to maintain time-averaged transmit power to  $P_{limit}$  for frequencies < 6 GHz.

Note that the device uncertainty for sub-6GHz WWAN is 1.0 dB for this DUT and the reserve power margin is 3 dB.

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

## 1.3 Bibliography

Report Type	Report Serial Number
Part 0 SAR Test Report	
FCC SAR Evaluation Report (Part 1)	1M2205240063-03.PY7
RF Exposure Compliance Summary	1M2205240063-26.PY7

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 4 of 54

## 2 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

### 2.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

### 2.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

### 2.3 RF Exposure Limits for Frequencies Below 6 GHz

**Table 2-1  
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6**

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

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 5 of 54

## 2.4 RF Exposure Limits for Frequencies Above 6 GHz

Per §1.1310 (d)(3), the MPE limits are applied for frequencies above 6 GHz. Power Density is expressed in units of W/m<sup>2</sup> or mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Peak Spatially Averaged Power Density was evaluated over a circular area of 4 cm<sup>2</sup> per interim FCC Guidance for near-field power density evaluations per October 2018 TCB Workshop notes.

**Table 2-2  
Human Exposure Limits Specified in FCC 47 CFR §1.1310**

Human Exposure to Radiofrequency (RF) Radiation Limits		
Frequency Range [MHz]	Power Density [mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	Averaging Time [Minutes]
(A) Limits for Occupational / Controlled Environments		
1,500 – 100,000	5.0	6
(B) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Environments		
1,500 – 100,000	1.0	30

Note: 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> is 10 W/m<sup>2</sup>

## 2.5 Time Averaging Windows for FCC Compliance

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

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 6 of 54

### 3 TIME VARYING TRANSMISSION TEST CASES

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

1. During a time-varying Tx power transmission: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for Tx power variations in time accurately.
2. During a call disconnect and re-establish scenario: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for history of past Tx power transmissions accurately.
3. During a technology/band handover: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in technology/band.
4. During a DSI (Device State Index) change: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transition from one device state (DSI) to another.
5. During an antenna (or beam) switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario) or beams (different antenna array configurations) or beams (different antenna array configurations).
6. SAR vs. PD exposure switching during sub-6+mmW transmission: To 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: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature correctly handles the transition from one time window to another specified by FCC, and maintains the normalized time-averaged RF exposure to be less than normalized FCC limit of 1.0 at all times.
8. SAR exposure switching between two active radios (radio1 and radio2): To 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 Part 0 report, the RF exposure is proportional to the Tx power for a SAR- and PD-characterized wireless device. Thus, feature validation in Part 2 can be effectively performed through conducted (for  $f < 6\text{GHz}$ ) and radiated (for  $f \geq 6\text{GHz}$ ) power measurement. Therefore, the compliance demonstration under dynamic transmission conditions and feature validation are done in conducted/radiated power measurement setup for transmission scenario 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 Tx varying transmission condition is outlined as follows:

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits, through time-averaged power measurements
  - Measure conducted Tx power (for  $f < 6\text{GHz}$ ) versus time, and radiated Tx power (EIRP for  $f > 10\text{GHz}$ ) versus time.
  - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to get normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform running time-averaging over FCC defined time windows.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for all transmission scenarios (i.e., transmission scenarios 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) at all times.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 7 of 54

Mathematical expression:

For < 6 GHz transmission only:

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

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 8 of 54



## 4 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

This chapter provides the test plan and test procedure for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for sub-6 transmission. The 100 seconds time window for operating  $f < 3\text{GHz}$  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  $f \geq 3\text{GHz}$ .

### 4.1 Test sequence determination for validation

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

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

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

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

### 4.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature

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

#### 4.2.1 Test configuration selection for time-varying Tx power transmission

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

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

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

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

\*\*\* The band having a higher  $P_{limit}$  needs to be properly selected so that the power limiting enforced by Smart Transmit can be validated using the pre-defined test sequences. If the highest  $P_{limit}$  in a technology is too high where the power limiting enforcement is not needed when testing with the pre-defined test sequences, then the

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 9 of 54

next highest level is checked. This process is continued within the technology until the second band for validation testing is determined.

#### 4.2.2 Test configuration selection for change in call

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

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

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

#### 4.2.3 Test configuration selection for change in technology/band

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

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

#### 4.2.4 Test configuration selection for change in antenna

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

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

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

#### 4.2.5 Test configuration selection for change in DSI

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

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

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 10 of 54

## 4.2.6 Test configuration selection for change in time window

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

- Select any technology/band that has operation frequency classified in one time window defined by FCC (such as 100-seconds time window), and its corresponding  $P_{limit}$  is less than  $P_{max}$  if possible.
- Select the 2<sup>nd</sup> technology/band that has operation frequency classified in a different time window defined by 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 technology/band less than corresponding  $P_{max}$ , but if 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.

## 4.2.7 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 Smart Transmit operation is the same for RF exposure switch in any combination of two different time windows. For device supporting LTE + mmW NR, this test is covered in SAR vs PD exposure switch validation.

The Smart Transmit time averaging operation is independent of the source of SAR exposure (for example, LTE vs. Sub6 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 + Sub6 NR transmission) is sufficient, where the SAR exposure varies among SAR<sub>radio1</sub> only, SAR<sub>radio1</sub> + SAR<sub>radio2</sub>, and SAR<sub>radio2</sub> only scenarios.

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

- Select any two < 6GHz technologies/bands that the EUT supports simultaneous transmission (for example, LTE+Sub6 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  $P_{max}$ , preferably, 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 can not be found, then,
  3. select one configuration that has  $P_{limit}$  of radio1 and radio2 greater than  $P_{max}$  but with least  $(P_{limit} - P_{max})$  delta.

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 11 of 54

### 4.3 Test procedures for conducted power measurements

This section provides general conducted power measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 3. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

#### 4.3.1 Time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

This test is performed with the two pre-defined test sequences described in Section 4.1 for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1. The purpose of the test is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged SAR (corresponding time-averaged Tx power) does not exceed the FCC limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)).

#### Test procedure

1. Measure  $P_{max}$ , measure  $P_{limit}$  and calculate  $P_{reserve}$  (= measured  $P_{limit}$  in dBm – Reserve\_power\_margin in dB) and follow Section 4.1 to generate the test sequences for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1. Both test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 are created based on measured  $P_{max}$  and measured  $P_{limit}$  of the DUT. Test condition to measure  $P_{max}$  and  $P_{limit}$  is:
  - a. Measure  $P_{max}$  with Smart Transmit disabled and callbox set to request maximum power.
  - b. Measure  $P_{limit}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and Reserve\_power\_margin set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set Reserve\_power\_margin to actual (intended) value (3dB for this DUT based on Part 1 report) and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit, establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the DUT's Tx power to be at pre-defined test sequence 1, measure and record Tx power versus time, and then convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (1a)) using measured  $P_{limit}$  from above Step 1. Perform running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 4-1 where using 100-seconds time window as an example.

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

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

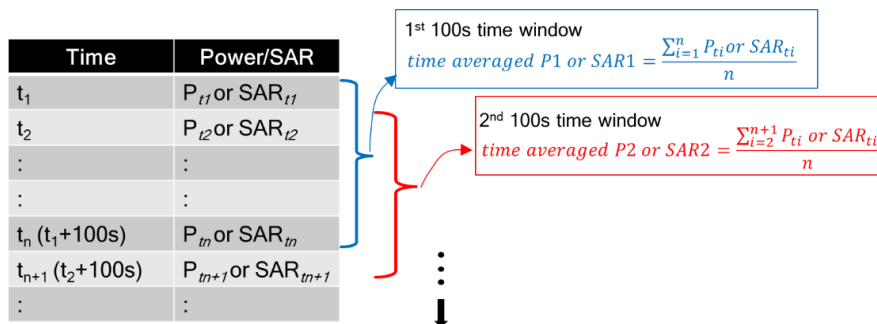


Figure 4-1

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 12 of 54

## Running Average Illustration

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

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

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

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

### 4.3.2 Change in call scenario

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

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

### Test procedure

1. Measure  $P_{limit}$  for the technology/band selected in Section 4.2.2. Measure  $P_{limit}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve\_power\_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit.
3. Establish radio link with callbox in the selected technology/band.
4. Request DUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then drop the call for ~10 seconds. Afterwards, re-establish another call in the same radio configuration (i.e., same technology/band/channel) and continue callbox requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time. Once the measurement is done, extract

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 13 of 54

instantaneous Tx power versus time, convert the measured conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (1a), and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

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

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

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

### 4.3.3 Change in technology and band

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

Similar to the change in call test in Section 4.3.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the technology and band handover needs to be performed when DUT's Tx power is at  $P_{reserve}$  level (i.e., during Tx power enforcement) to make sure that the DUT's Tx power from previous  $P_{reserve}$  level to the new  $P_{reserve}$  level (corresponding to new technology/band). Since the  $P_{limit}$  could vary with technology and band, Eq. (1a) can be written as follows to convert the instantaneous Tx power in 1gSAR or 10gSAR exposure for the two given radios, respectively:

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

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

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

where,  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_1(t)$ ,  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_1}$ , and  $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_1}$  correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at  $P_{limit}$ , and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at  $P_{limit}$  of technology1/band1;  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_2(t)$ ,  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_2}(t)$ , and  $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_2}$  correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at  $P_{limit}$ , and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at  $P_{limit}$  of technology2/band2. Transition from technology1/band1 to the technology2/band2 happens at time-instant ' $t_1$ '.

### Test procedure

1. Measure  $P_{limit}$  for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.3. Measure  $P_{limit}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve\_power\_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit
3. Establish radio link with callbox in first technology/band selected.
4. Request DUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 14 of 54



seconds, and then switch to second technology/band selected. Continue with callbox requesting DUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the full duration of the test.

- Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (6a) and (6b) and corresponding measured  $P_{limit}$  values from Step 1 of this section. Perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

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

- 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).
- Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

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

#### 4.3.4 Change in antenna

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during antenna switches from one antenna to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 4.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with antenna switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

**NOTE:** If the DUT does not support antenna switch within the same technology/band, but has multiple antennas to support different frequency bands, then the antenna switch test is included as part of change in technology and band (Section 4.3.3) test.

#### 4.3.5 Change in DSI

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during DSI switches from one DSI to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 4.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with DSI switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

#### 4.3.6 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. FCC specifies time-averaging windows of 100s for Tx frequency < 3GHz, and 60s for Tx frequency between 3GHz and 6GHz.

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

$$1gSAR_1(t) = \frac{\text{conducted\_Tx\_power\_1}(t)}{\text{conducted\_Tx\_power\_Plimit\_1}} * 1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR\_Plimit\_1 \quad (7a)$$

$$1gSAR_2(t) = \frac{\text{conducted\_Tx\_power\_2}(t)}{\text{conducted\_Tx\_power\_Plimit\_2}} * 1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR\_Plimit\_2 \quad (7b)$$

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
<b>Document S/N:</b> 1M2205240063-27.PY7	<b>DUT Type:</b> Portable Handset	Page 15 of 54

$$\frac{1}{T_{1SAR}} \left[ \int_{t-T_{1SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt \right] + \frac{1}{T_{2SAR}} \left[ \int_{t-T_{2SAR}}^t \frac{1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt \right] \leq 1 \quad (7c)$$

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 Tx power, conducted Tx power at  $P_{limit}$ , and compliance  $1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR$  values at  $P_{limit\_1}$  of band1 with time-averaging window ' $T_{1SAR}$ ';  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_2(t)$ ,  $conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_2}(t)$ , and  $1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR\_P_{limit\_2}$  correspond to the instantaneous Tx power, conducted Tx power at  $P_{limit}$ , and compliance  $1g\_or\ 10g\_SAR$  values at  $P_{limit\_2}$  of band2 with time-averaging window ' $T_{2SAR}$ '. One of the two bands is less than 3GHz, another is greater than 3GHz. Transition from first band with time-averaging window ' $T_{1SAR}$ ' to the second band with time-averaging window ' $T_{2SAR}$ ' happens at time-instant ' $t_1$ '.

### Test procedure

1. Measure  $P_{limit}$  for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.6. Measure  $P_{limit}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve\_power\_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to actual (intended) value and enable Smart Transmit

### Transition from 100s time window to 60s time window, and vice versa

3. Establish radio link with callbox in the technology/band having 100s time window selected in Section 4.2.6.
4. Request EUT's Tx power to be at 0 dBm for at least 100 seconds, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~140 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band (having 60s time window) selected in Section 4.2.6. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60s in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for at least another 100s. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
5. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (7a) and (7b)) using corresponding technology/band Step 1 result, and then perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Note that in Eq.(7a) & (7b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value tested in Part 1 for the selected technologies/bands at  $P_{limit}$ .
6. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 4.
7. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 5, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 5, and (c) corresponding regulatory  $1gSAR_{limit}$  of 1.6W/kg or  $10gSAR_{limit}$  of 4.0W/kg.

### Transition from 60s time window to 100s time window, and vice versa

8. Establish radio link with callbox in the technology/band having 60s time window selected in Section 4.2.6.
9. Request EUT's Tx power to be at 0 dBm for at least 60 seconds, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~80 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band (having 100s time window) selected in Section 4.2.6. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~100s in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time for a total test time of 500 seconds. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
10. Repeat above Step 5~7 to generate the plots

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory  $1gSAR_{limit}$  of 1.6W/kg or  $10gSAR_{limit}$  of 4.0W/kg.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 16 of 54



### 4.3.7 SAR exposure switching

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature is accurately accounts 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 primary radio (for example, LTE anchor in a NR non-standalone mode call) and radio2 represents secondary radio (for example, sub6 NR or mmW NR). The detailed test procedure for SAR exposure switching in the case of LTE+Sub6 NR non-standalone mode transmission scenario is provided in APPENDIX F.

#### Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to  $P_{limit}$  for radio1 and radio2 in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted  $P_{limit}$  is:
  - Establish device in call with the callbox for radio1 technology/band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio1  $P_{limit}$  with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve\_power\_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
  - Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio2  $P_{limit}$ . If radio2 is dependent on radio1 (for example, non-standalone mode of Sub6 NR requiring radio1 LTE as anchor), then establish radio1 + radio2 call with callbox, and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from radio2 Sub6 NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2  $P_{limit}$  (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits)
2. Set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to actual (intended) value, with EUT setup for radio1 + radio2 call. In this description, it is assumed that radio2 has lower priority than radio1. Establish device in radio1+radio2 call, and request all-down bits or low power on radio1, with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power in radio2 for at least one time window. After one time window, set callbox to request EUT's Tx 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 Tx power for both radio1 and radio2 for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both radio1 and radio2 links. Convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band  $P_{limit}$  measured in Step 1, and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.
4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2.
5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory  $1gSAR_{limit}$  of 1.6W/kg or  $10gSAR_{limit}$  of 4.0W/kg.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory  $1gSAR_{limit}$  of 1.6W/kg or  $10gSAR_{limit}$  of 4.0W/kg.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 17 of 54

## 4.4 Test procedure for time-varying SAR measurements

This section provides general time-varying SAR measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 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 Section 3, the “path loss” between callbox antenna and DUT needs to be calibrated to ensure that the DUT Tx power reacts to the requested power from callbox in a radiated call. It should be noted that when signaling in closed loop mode, protocol-level power control is in play, resulting in DUT not solely following callbox TPC (Tx power control) commands. In other words, DUT response has many dependencies (RSSI, quality of signal, path loss variation, fading, etc.) other than just TPC commands. These dependencies have less impact in conducted setup (as it is a controlled environment and the path loss can be very well calibrated) but have significant impact on radiated testing in an uncontrolled environment, such as SAR test setup. Therefore, the deviation in DUT Tx power from callbox requested power is expected, however the time-averaged SAR should not exceed FCC SAR requirement at all times as Smart Transmit controls Tx power at DUT.

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

1. “Path Loss” calibration: Place the DUT against the phantom in the worst-case position determined based on Section 4.2.1. For each band selected, prior to SAR measurement, perform “path loss” calibration between callbox antenna and DUT. Since the SAR test environment is not controlled and well calibrated for OTA (Over the Air) test, extreme care needs to be taken to avoid the influence from reflections. The test setup is described in Section 6.2.
2. Time averaging feature validation:
  - i For a given radio configuration (technology/band) selected in Section 4.2.1, enable Smart Transmit and set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to 0 dB, with callbox to request maximum power, perform area scan, conduct pointSAR measurement at peak location of the area scan. This point SAR value, *pointSAR\_Plimit*, corresponds to point SAR at the measured *Plimit* (i.e., measured *Plimit* from the DUT in Step 1 of Section 4.3.1).
  - ii Set *Reserve\_power\_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on DUT to enable Smart Transmit. Note, if *Reserve\_power\_margin* cannot be set wirelessly, care must be taken to re-position the DUT in the exact same position relative to the SAM phantom as in above Step 2.i. Establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the DUT’s Tx power at power levels described by test sequence 1 generated in Step 1 of Section 4.3.1, conduct point SAR measurement versus time at peak location of the area scan determined in Step 2.i of this section. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous point SAR vs time data, *pointSAR(t)*, and convert it into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR vs. time using Eq. (3a), re-written below:
 
$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\_Plimit} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit$$
 where, *pointSAR\_Plimit* is the value determined in Step 2.i, and *pointSAR(t)* is the instantaneous point SAR measured in Step 2.ii, *1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit* is the measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR value listed in Part 1 report.
  - iii Perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.
  - iv Make one plot containing: (a) time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2.iii of this section, (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.
  - v Repeat 2.ii ~ 2.iv for test sequence 2 generated in Step 1 of Section 4.3.1.
  - vi Repeat 2.i ~ 2.v for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 4.2.1.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 18 of 54

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

<b>FCC ID:</b> PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
<b>Document S/N:</b> 1M2205240063-27.PY7	<b>DUT Type:</b> Portable Handset	Page 19 of 54

## 5 MEASUREMENT TEST SETUP (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

### 5.1 Conducted Measurement Test setup

#### Legacy Test Setup

The Rohde & Schwarz CMW500 callbox was used in this test. The test setup schematic is shown in Figure 5-1a (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 1) for measurements with a single antenna of DUT, and in Figure 5-1b (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 2) for measurements involving antenna switch. For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the DUT using a directional coupler. For technology/band switch measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox used for signaling two different technologies is connected to a combiner, which is in turn connected to a directional coupler. The other end of the directional coupler is connected to a splitter to connect to two RF ports of the DUT corresponding to the two antennas of interest. In the setups, power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the DUT. For all legacy conducted tests, only RF1 COM port of the callbox is used to communicate with the DUT.

Note that for this EUT, antenna switch test is included within time-window switch test as the selected technology/band combinations for the time-window switch test are on two different antennas.

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

#### Sub6 NR test setup:

The Anritsu MT8000A callbox was used in this test. The test setup schematic is the same as the Legacy Test Setup shown in Figure 6-1a (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 3). One port of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the DUT using a directional coupler. In the setup, the power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the DUT.

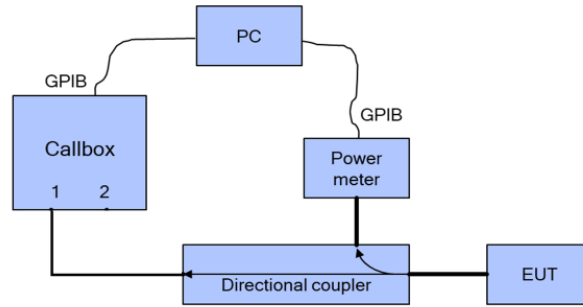
All the path losses from RF port of DUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.

#### LTE+Sub6 NR test setup:

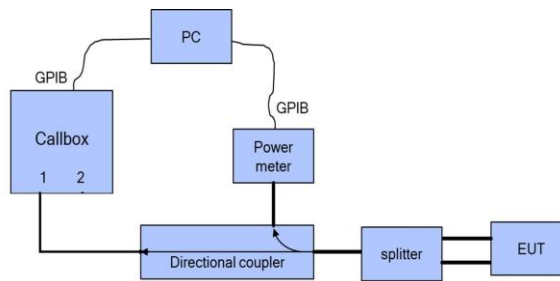
LTE conducted port and Sub6 NR conducted port are the same on this EUT, therefore, the LTE and Sub6 NR signals for power meter measurement are performed on separate paths as shown below in Figure 5-1c (Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 4 and 5).

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

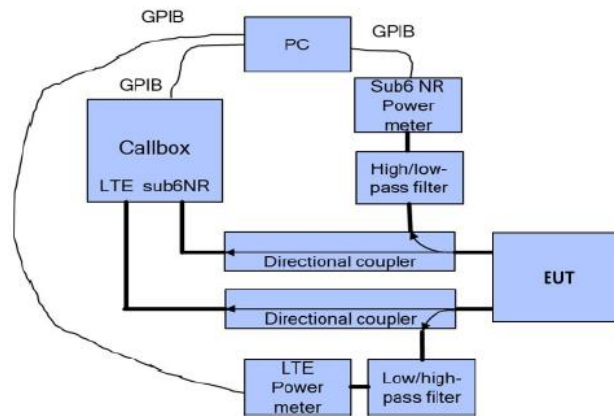
FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 20 of 54



(a) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 1 and 3



(b) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 2



(c) Appendix D – Test Setup Photo 4 and 5

**Figure 5-1  
Conducted power measurement setup**

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 21 of 54

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

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

- 0dBm for 100 seconds
- test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 (defined in Section 4.1 and generated in Section 4.2.1), for 360 seconds.
- stay at the last power level of test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 for the remaining time.

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

For call drop, technology/band/antenna switch, and DSI switch tests, after the call is established, the callbox is set to request the DUT’s Tx power at 0dBm for 100 seconds while simultaneously starting the 2<sup>nd</sup> test script runs at the same time to start recording the Tx power measured at DUT RF port using the power meter. After the initial 100 seconds since starting the Tx power recording, the callbox is set to request maximum power from the DUT for the rest of the test. Note that the call drop/re-establish, or technology/band/antenna switch or DSI switch is manually performed when the Tx power of DUT is at  $P_{reserve}$  level. See Section 4.3 for detailed test procedure of call drop test, technology/band/antenna switch test and DSI switch test.

## 5.2 SAR Measurement setup

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

As mentioned in Section 4.4, for DUT to follow TPC command sent from the callbox wirelessly, the “path loss” between callbox antenna and the DUT needs to be very well calibrated. Since the SAR chamber is in uncontrolled environment, precautions must be taken to minimize the environmental influences on “path loss”. Similarly, in the case of time-varying SAR measurements in Sub6 NR (with LTE as anchor), “path loss” between callbox antenna and the EUT needs to be carefully calibrated for both LTE link as well as for Sub6 NR link.

The DUT is placed in worst-case position according to Table 6-2.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 22 of 54

## 6 TEST CONFIGURATIONS (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

### 6.1 WWAN (sub-6) transmission

The  $P_{limit}$  values, corresponding to 1.0 W/kg (1gSAR) and 2.5 W/kg (10gSAR) of  $SAR_{design\_target}$ , for technologies and bands supported by DUT are derived in Part 0 report and summarized in Table 6-1. Note 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.

**Table 6-1**  
 **$P_{limit}$  for supported technologies and bands ( $P_{limit}$  in EFS file)**

Exposure Scenario			Body-Worn, Hotspot	Extremity	Head	Maximum Tune-Up Output Power*
Averaging Volume			1g	10g	1g	
Spacing			10 mm	0 mm	0 mm	
DSI			3	3	2	
Technology/Band	Antenna	Antenna Group	Plimit			Pmax
GSM/DTM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Main 1	AG0	23.3		23.3	23.3
GSM/DTM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Main 2	AG0	17.8		17.8	17.8
UMTS 850	Main 1	AG0	22.0		22.0	22.0
UMTS 1750	Main 2	AG0	18.0		18.0	18.0
UMTS 1900	Main 2	AG0	19.0		19.0	19.0
LTE Band 71	Main 1	AG0	22.0		24.0	24.0
LTE Band 12/17	Main 1	AG0	21.0		24.0	24.0
LTE Band 12/17	Sub	AG1	23.5		N/A	23.5
LTE Band 13	Main 1	AG0	21.0		24.0	24.0
LTE Band 13	Sub	AG1	23.5		N/A	23.5
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Main 1	AG0	21.0		24.0	24.0
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Sub	AG1	23.5		N/A	23.5
LTE Band 66/4 (AWS)	Main 2	AG0	18.0		24.0	24.0
LTE Band 66 (AWS)	Sub	AG1	16.0		16.0	23.0
LTE Band 25/2 (PCS)	Main 2	AG0	19.0		24.0	24.0
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Sub	AG1	15.0		15.0	23.0
LTE Band 41 PC3	Main 2	AG0	17.0		22.0	22.0
LTE Band 48	Main 1	AG0	17.0		22.0	22.0
NR Band n71	Main 1	AG0	23.0		24.0	24.0
NR Band n5 (Cell)	Main 1	AG0	21.0		24.0	24.0
NR Band n5 (Cell)	Sub	AG1	23.5		N/A	23.5
NR Band n66 (AWS)	Main 2	AG0	18.0		24.0	24.0
NR Band n2 (PCS)	Main 2	AG0	19.0		24.0	24.0
NR Band n41 (PC3)	Main 2	AG0	19.0		27.0	24.0
NR Band n41 (PC2)	Main 2	AG0	19.0		27.0	26.0
NR Band n41 (PC3, UL-MIMO)	Sub	AG1	17.0		17.0	19.5
NR Band n77 (PC3)	Main 1	AG0	17.0		27.0	24.5
NR Band n77 (PC2)	Main 1	AG0	17.0		27.0	26.0
NR Band n77 (PC3, UL-MIMO)	Sub	AG1	15.0		15.0	20.0
NR Band n77 (PC3)	4th path	AG1	16.3		N/A	22.8
NR Band n77 (PC2)	4th path	AG1	16.3		N/A	24.3

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 23 of 54



Based on selection criteria described in Section 4.2.1, the selected technologies/bands for testing time-varying test sequences are highlighted in yellow in Table 6-1. Per the manufacturer, the *Reserve\_power\_margin* (dB) is set to 3dB in EFS and is used in Part 2 test.

The radio configurations used in Part 2 test for selected technologies, bands, DSIs and antennas are listed in Table 6-2. The corresponding worst-case radio configuration 1gSAR values for selected technology/band/DSI are extracted from Part 1 report and are listed in the last column of Table 6-2.

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

**Table 6-2**  
**Radio configurations selected for Part 2 test**

Test Case #	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	Part 1 Worst Case Measured SAR at P1limit (W/kg)
1	Test Sequence 1	LTE	71	Main 1	3	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Back side, 10 mm	0.105
	133297					680.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK			
2	Test Sequence 1		48	Main 1	3	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.138
	Test Sequence 2					56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK		
3	Test Sequence 1	NR	n5	Main1	3	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Back side, 10 mm	0.133
	Test Sequence 2					167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		
4	Test Sequence 1		n66	Main 2	3	349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.300
	Test Sequence 2					349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		
5	Call Drop	LTE	48	Main 1	3	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.138
6	Tech/Band Switch	LTE	71	Main 1	3	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Back side, 10 mm	0.105
		WCDMA	4	Main2	3	1413	1732.6	-	RMC	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.255
7	Time Window/Antenna Switch	LTE	25	Main 2	3	26365	1882.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.344
			48	Main1	3	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.138
8	DSI Switch	LTE	48	Main 1	3	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.138
					2	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Right Cheek, Mouth-Jaw	0.100
9	SAR1 vs SAR2	LTE	5	Main1	3	20525	836.5	1/0/10 MHz BW	QPSK	Back side, 10 mm	0.110
		Sub6 NR	n66	Main2	3	349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.300
10	SAR1 vs SAR2 (different time window)	LTE	2	Main2	3	18900	1880	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.344
		Sub6 NR	n77	Main1	3	650000	3750	1/1/100 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Bottom edge, 10mm	0.186

**Table 6-3**  
**DSI and Corresponding Exposure Scenarios**

Scenario	Description	SAR Test Cases
Head (DSI = 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device positioned next to head</li> <li>Ear Speaker is activated</li> </ul>	Head SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04
Body Worn (DSI = 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device being used with a body-worn accessory</li> <li>Ear Speaker is not activated</li> </ul>	Body-worn SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04
Phablet (DSI = 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device is held with hand</li> <li>Ear speaker is not activated</li> </ul>	Phablet SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04
Hotspot Mode (DSI = 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device transmits in hotspot mode near body</li> <li>Hotspot Mode Active</li> </ul>	Hotspot SAR per KDB Publication 941225 D06

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 24 of 54



Based on the selection criteria described in Section 4.2, the radio configurations for the Tx varying transmission test cases listed in Section 3 are:

1. Technologies and bands for time-varying Tx power transmission: The test case 1~4 listed in Table 6-2 are selected to test with the test sequences defined in Section 4.1 in both time-varying conducted power measurement and time-varying SAR measurement.
2. Technology and band for change in call test: LTE Band 48, having the lowest  $P_{limit}$  among all technologies and bands (test case 5 in Table 6-2), is selected for performing the call drop test in conducted power setup.
3. Technologies and bands for change in technology/band test: Following the guidelines in Section 4.2.3, test case 6 in Table 6-2 is selected for handover test from a technology/band within one technology group (LTE Band 71, DSI=3, antenna Main1), to a technology/band in the same DSI within another technology group (WCDMA Band 4, DSI=3, antenna Main2) in conducted power setup.
4. Technologies and bands for change in time-window/antenna: Based on selection criteria in Section 4.2.6, for a given DSI=3, test case 7 in Table 6-2 is selected for time window switch between 60s window (LTE Band 48, Antenna Main1) and 100s window (LTE Band 25, Antenna Main2) in conducted power setup.
5. Technologies and bands for change in DSI: Based on selection criteria in Section 4.2.5, for a given technology and band, test case 8 in Table 6-2 is selected for DSI switch test by establishing a call in LTE Band 48 in DSI=3, and then handing over to DSI=2 exposure scenario in conducted power setup.
6. Technologies and bands for switch in SAR exposure: Based on selection criteria in Section 4.2.7 Scenario 1, test case 9 in Table 6-2 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 100s time window and in different time windows (100s and 60s) test case 10 in Table 6-2 in conducted power setup.

Note: All switching and EN-DC test cases (#6 - #10) were done with modes/bands within the same antenna group.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 25 of 54

## 6.2 $P_{limit}$ and $P_{max}$ measurement results

The measured  $P_{limit}$  for all the selected radio configurations given in Table 6-2 are listed in below Table 6-4.  $P_{max}$  was also measured for radio configurations selected for testing time-varying Tx power transmission scenarios in order to generate test sequences following the test procedures in Section 4.1.

**Table 6-4**  
**Measured  $P_{limit}$  and  $P_{max}$  of selected radio configurations**

Test Case #	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Antenna	DSI	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth (MHz)	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	EFS P <sub>limit</sub> [dBm]	Tune-up P <sub>max</sub> [dBm]	Measured P <sub>limit</sub> [dBm]	Measured P <sub>max</sub> [dBm]
1	Test Sequence 1	LTE	71	Main 1	3	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	22.0	24.0	22.38	24.39
	133297					680.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	22.0		24.0	22.38	24.39	
Test Sequence 2	48		Main 1	3	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	17.0	22.0	17.07	22.10	
Test Sequence 1					56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK		17.0	22.0	17.07	22.10	
3	Test Sequence 1	NR	n5	Main1	3	167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Hotspot	21.0	24.0	20.96	23.81
	Test Sequence 2					167300	836.5	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		21.0	24.0	20.96	23.81
4	Test Sequence 1		n66	Main 2	3	349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Hotspot	18.0	24.0	17.92	23.83
	Test Sequence 2					349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK		18.0	24.0	17.92	23.83
5	Call Drop	LTE	48	Main 1	3	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	17.0	22.0	17.07	22.10
6	Tech/Band Switch	LTE	71	Main 1	3	133297	680.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	22.0	24.0	22.38	24.39
		WCDMA	4	Main2	3	1413	1732.6	-	RMC	Hotspot	18.0	18.0	18.56	18.56
7	Time Window/Antenna Switch	LTE	25	Main 2	3	26365	1882.5	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	19.0	24.0	18.99	24.04
			48	Main1	3	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	17.0	22.0	17.07	22.10
8	DSI Switch	LTE	48	Main 1	3	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	17.0	22.0	17.07	22.10
					2	56207	3646.7	1/50/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Head	22.0	22.0	22.10	22.10
9	SAR1 vs SAR2	LTE	5	Main1	3	20525	836.5	1/0/10 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	21.0	23.0	21.78	23.79
		Sub6 NR	n66	Main2	3	349000	1745	1/1/20 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Hotspot	18.0	24.0	17.92	23.83
10	SAR1 vs SAR2 (different time window)	LTE	2	Main2	3	18900	1880	1/0/20 MHz BW	QPSK	Hotspot	19.0	23.0	19.23	23.09
		Sub6 NR	n77	Main1	3	650000	3750	1/1/100 MHz BW	DFT-S-OFDM, QPSK	Hotspot	17.0	24.5	16.97	23.67

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

## 6.3 EFS v17 Verification

Per Qualcomm's 80-w2112-5 document, embedded file system (EFS) version 17 products are required to be verified for Smart Tx generation for relevant MCC settings. It was confirmed that this DUT contains embedded file system (EFS) version 17 configured for Smart Tx second generation (GEN2) for Sub6 with MCC settings for the US market.

EFS v17 Generation	MCC
GEN2_Sub6	310

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 26 of 54

## 7 CONDUCTED TX CASES (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

### 7.1 Time-varying Tx Power Case

The measurement setup is shown in Figure 5-1. The purpose of the time-varying Tx power measurement is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged Tx power when represented in time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR values does not exceed FCC limit as shown in Eq. (1a) and (1b), rewritten below:

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

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

where, *conducted\_Tx\_power(t)*, *conducted\_Tx\_power\_P<sub>limit</sub>*, and *1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P<sub>limit</sub>* correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at *P<sub>limit</sub>*, and measured 1gSAR and 10gSAR values at *P<sub>limit</sub>* reported in Part 1 test (listed in Table 6-2 of this report as well).

Following the test procedure in Section 4.3, the conducted Tx power measurement for all selected configurations are reported in this section. In all the conducted Tx power plots, the green curve represents time-averaged power and red line represents the conducted power limit that corresponds to FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

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

Time-varying Tx power measurements were conducted on test cases #1 ~ #4 in Table 6-2, by generating test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 given in APPENDIX E: using measured *P<sub>limit</sub>* and measured *P<sub>max</sub>* (last two columns of Table 6-4) for each of these test cases. Measurement results for test cases #1 ~ #4 are given in Sections 7.1.1-7.1.4.

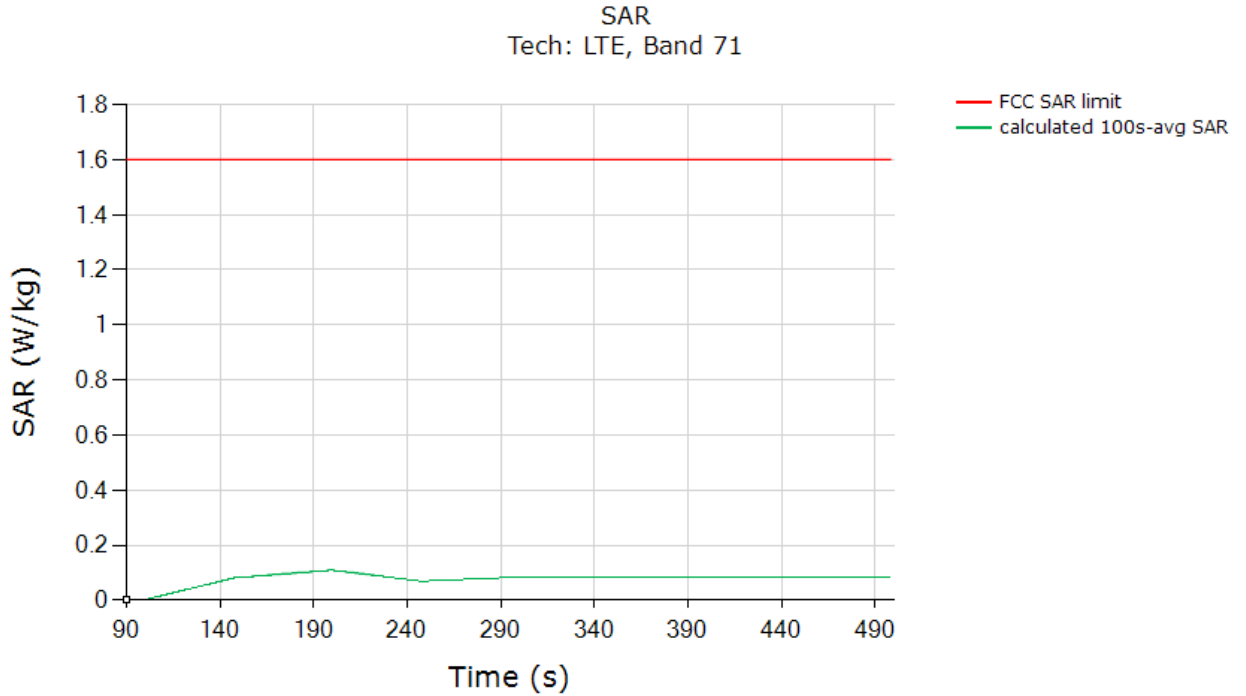
Note: All test cases involving multiple antennas (switches/simult tx, etc) were performed with antennas within the same group.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 27 of 54

### 7.1.1 LTE Band 71

Test result for test sequence 1:

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

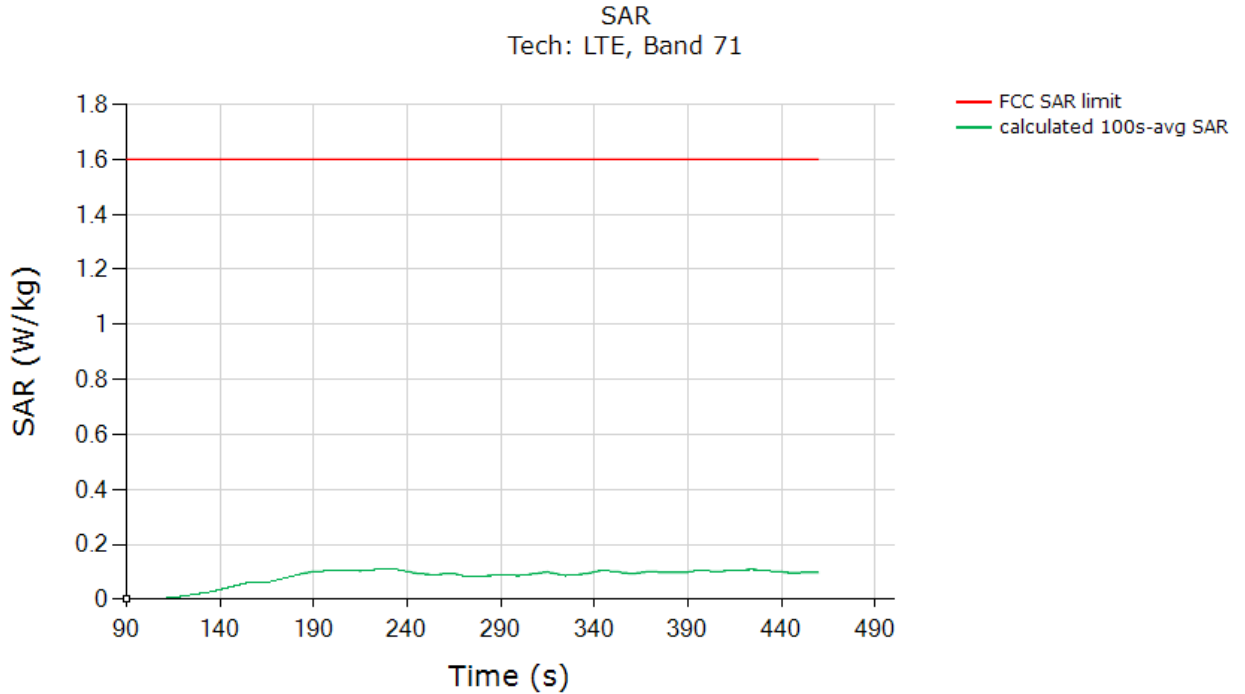


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.109
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 28 of 54

Test result for test sequence 2:

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



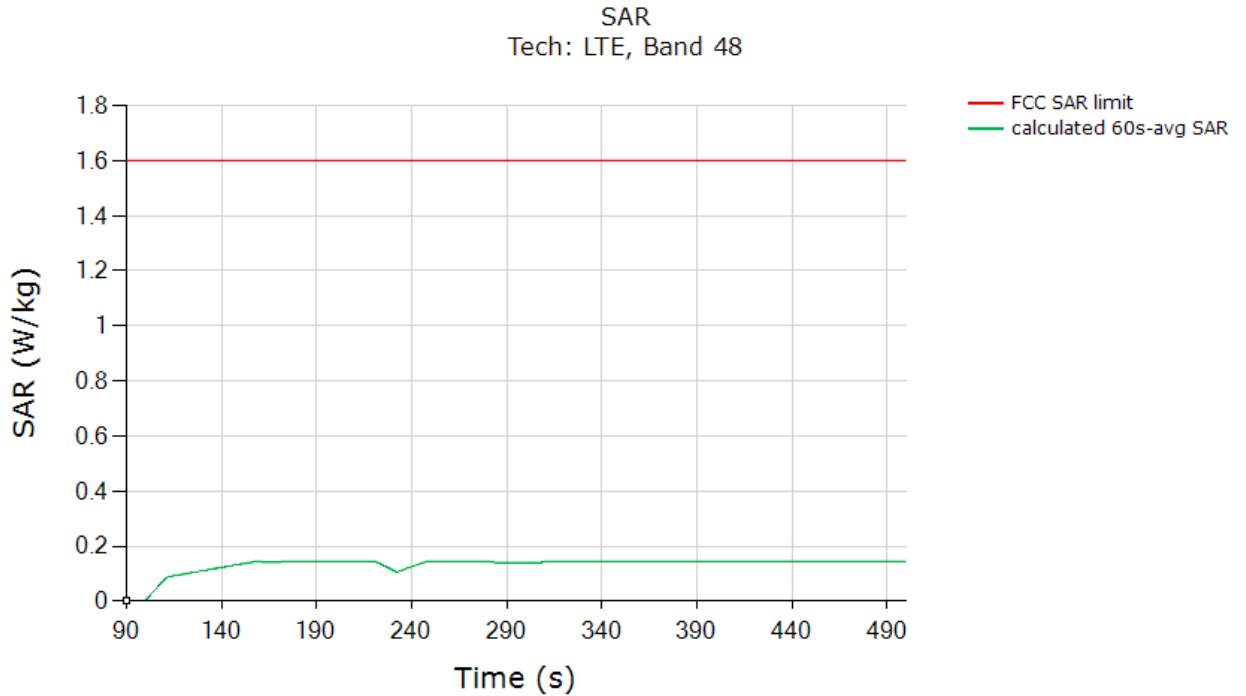
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.108
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 29 of 54

## 7.1.2 LTE Band 48

### Test result for test sequence 1:

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

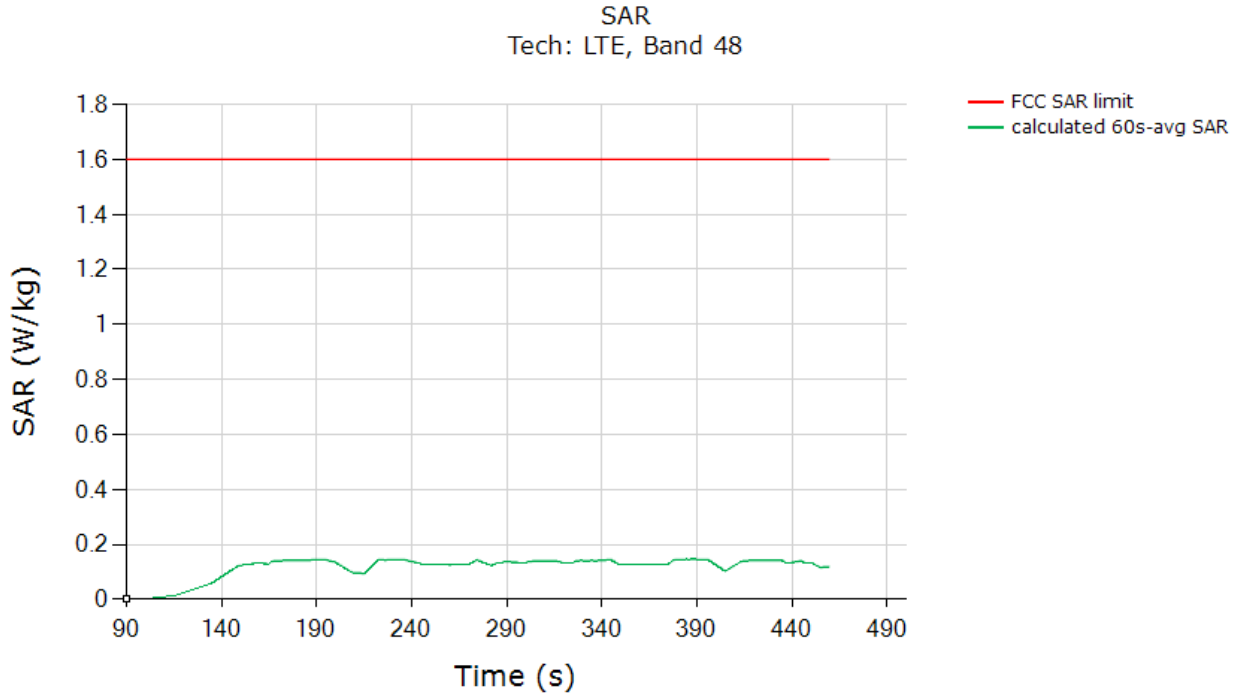


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.146
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 30 of 54

Test result for test sequence 2:

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



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.146
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

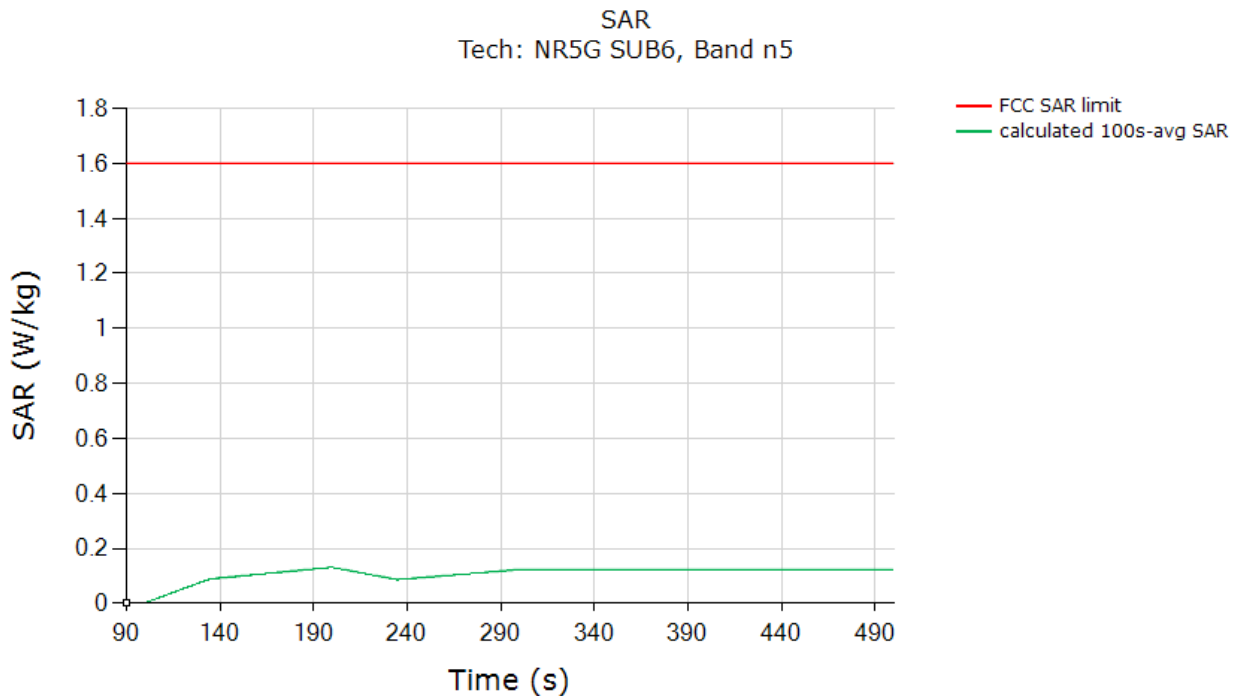
FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 31 of 54

7.1.3

NR n5

Test result for test sequence 1:

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



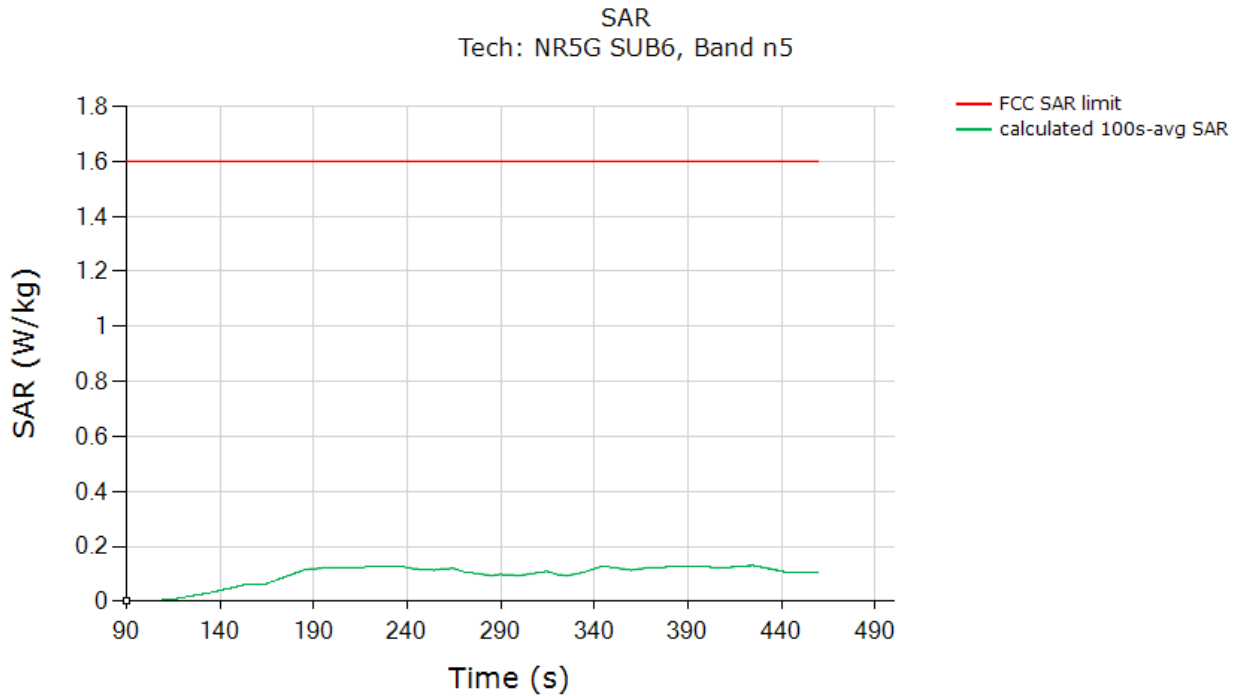
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.131
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 32 of 54



Test result for test sequence 2:

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



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.130
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

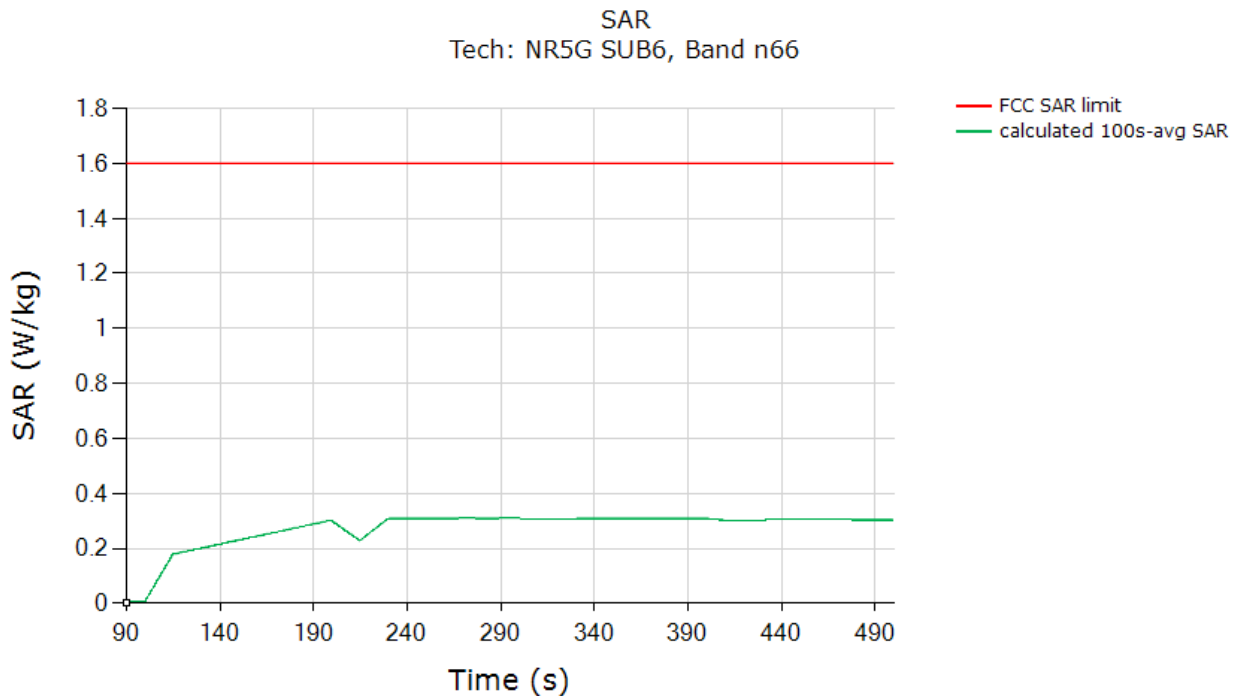
FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 33 of 54

7.1.4

NR n66

Test result for test sequence 1:

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

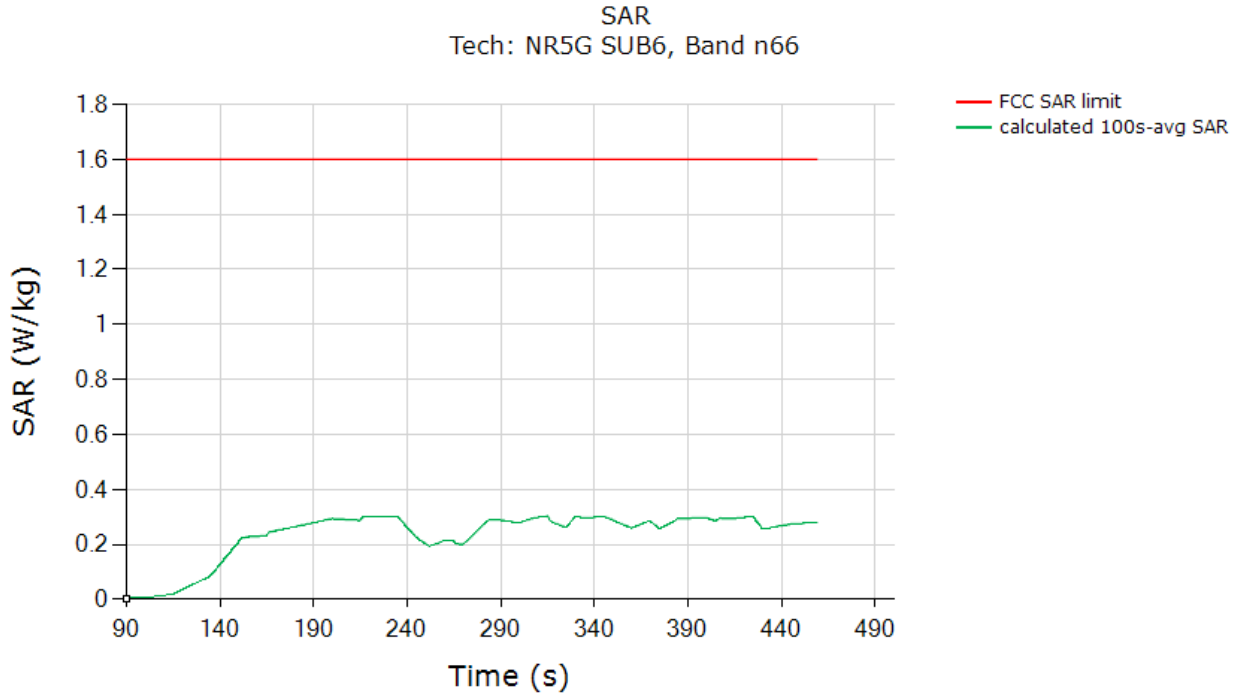


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.309
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 34 of 54

Test result for test sequence 2:

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



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.303
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

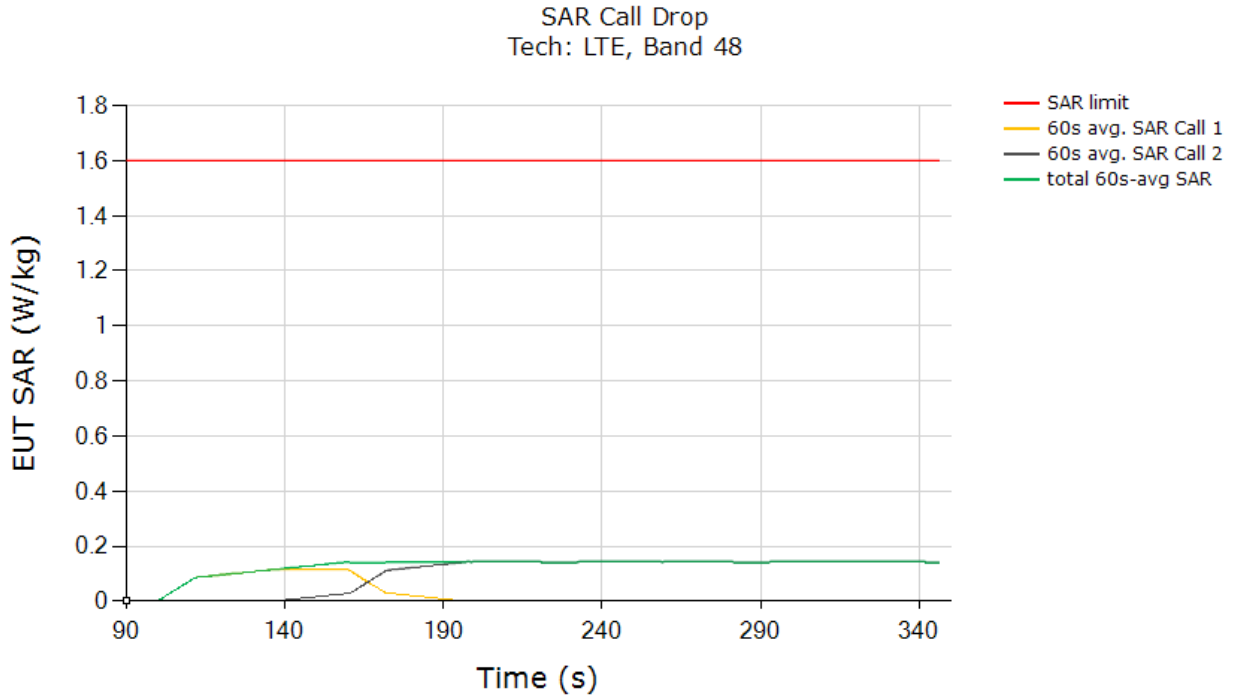
FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 35 of 54

## 7.2 Call Drop Test Case

This test was measured LTE Band 48, Antenna Main1, DSI = 3, and with callbox requesting maximum power. The call drop was manually performed when the DUT is transmitting at  $P_{reserve}$  level as shown in the plot below. The measurement setup is shown in Figure 5-1. The detailed test procedure is described in Section 4.3.2.

### Call drop test result:

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



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.143
Validated	

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

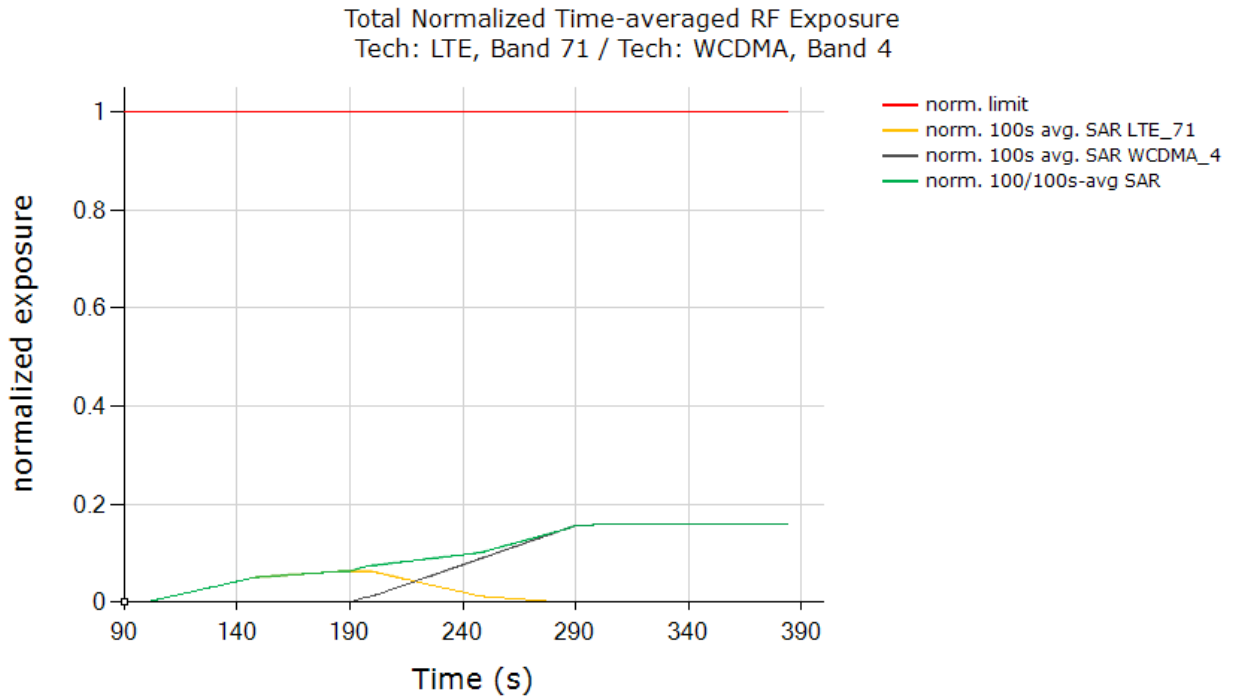
FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 36 of 54

### 7.3 Change in Technology/Band Test Case

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with a technology switch from LTE Band 71, Antenna Main1, DSI = 3 to WCDMA Band 4, Antenna Main2, DSI = 3. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.3, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1, the technology/band switch was performed when the DUT is transmitting at  $P_{reserve}$  level as shown in the plot below.

Test result for change in technology/band:

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



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized SAR limit	1.0
Max 100s-time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.160
Validated	

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 37 of 54

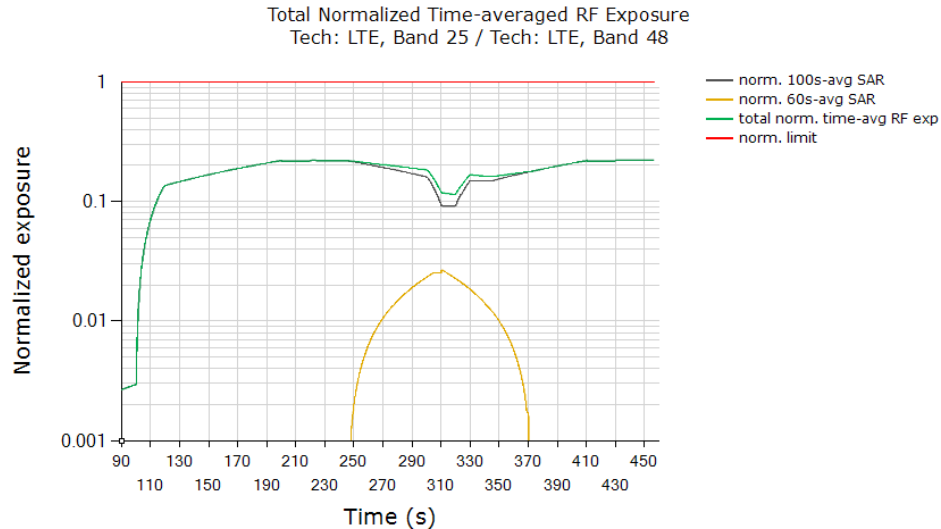
## 7.4 Change in Time window / antenna switch test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with time-window/antenna switch between LTE Band 25, Antenna Main2, DSI = 3 (100s window) and LTE Band 48, Antenna Main1, DSI = 3 (60s window). Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.6, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1(b), the time-window switch via tech/band/antenna switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at  $P_{reserve}$  level.

### 7.4.1 Test case 1: transition from LTE Band 25 to LTE Band 48 (i.e., 100s to 60s), then back to LTE Band 25

Test result for change in time-window (from 100s to 60s to 100s):

All the conducted Tx 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 Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 25 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 48 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.221
<b>Validated</b>	

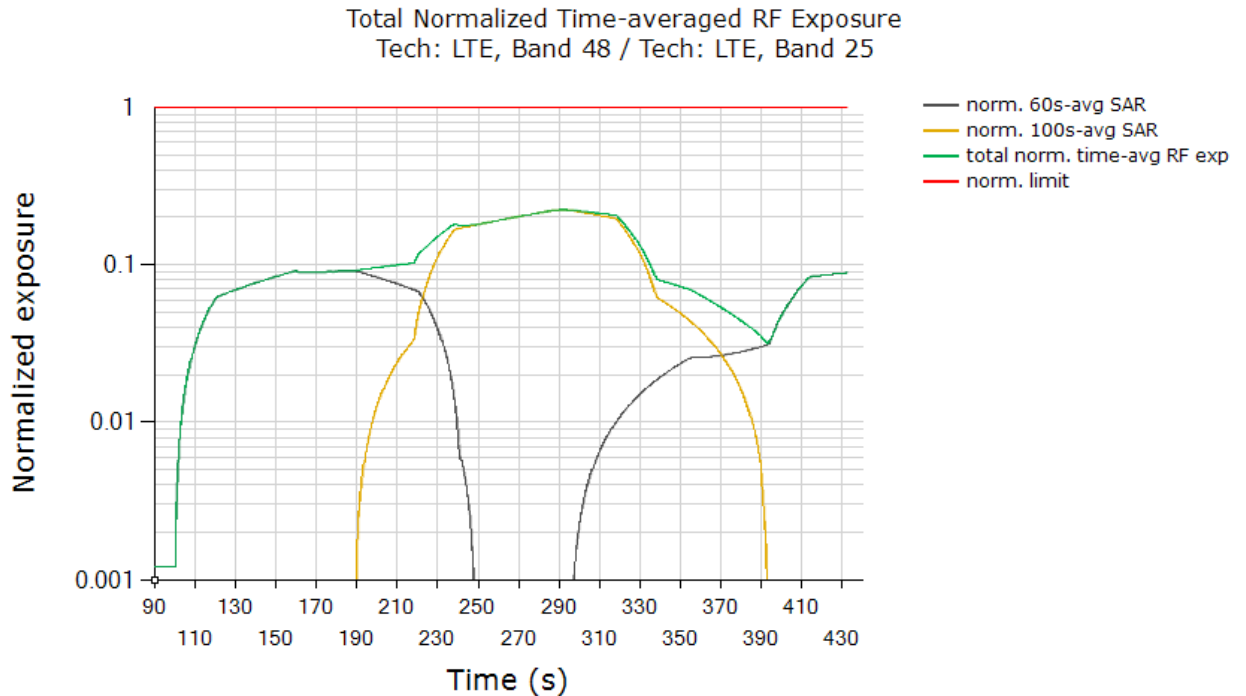
Plot Notes: Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 100s-to-60s window at ~245s time stamp, and from 60s-to-100s window at ~310s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time-window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (7c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized  $SAR_{design\_target} + 1dB$  device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.221 being  $\leq 0.79 (= 1.0/1.6 + 1dB$  device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 38 of 54

### 7.4.2 Test case 2: transition from LTE Band 48 to LTE Band 25 (i.e., 60s to 100s), then back to LTE Band 48

Test result for change in time-window (from 60s to 100s to 60s):

All the conducted Tx 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 Tx power of device to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 48 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 25 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.223
Validated	

Plot Notes: Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 60s-to-100s window at ~185s time stamp, and from 100s-to-60s window at ~290s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time-window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (7c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized  $SAR_{design\_target} + 1\text{dB}$  device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.223 being  $\leq 0.79 (= 1.0/1.6 + 1\text{dB device uncertainty})$ , the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

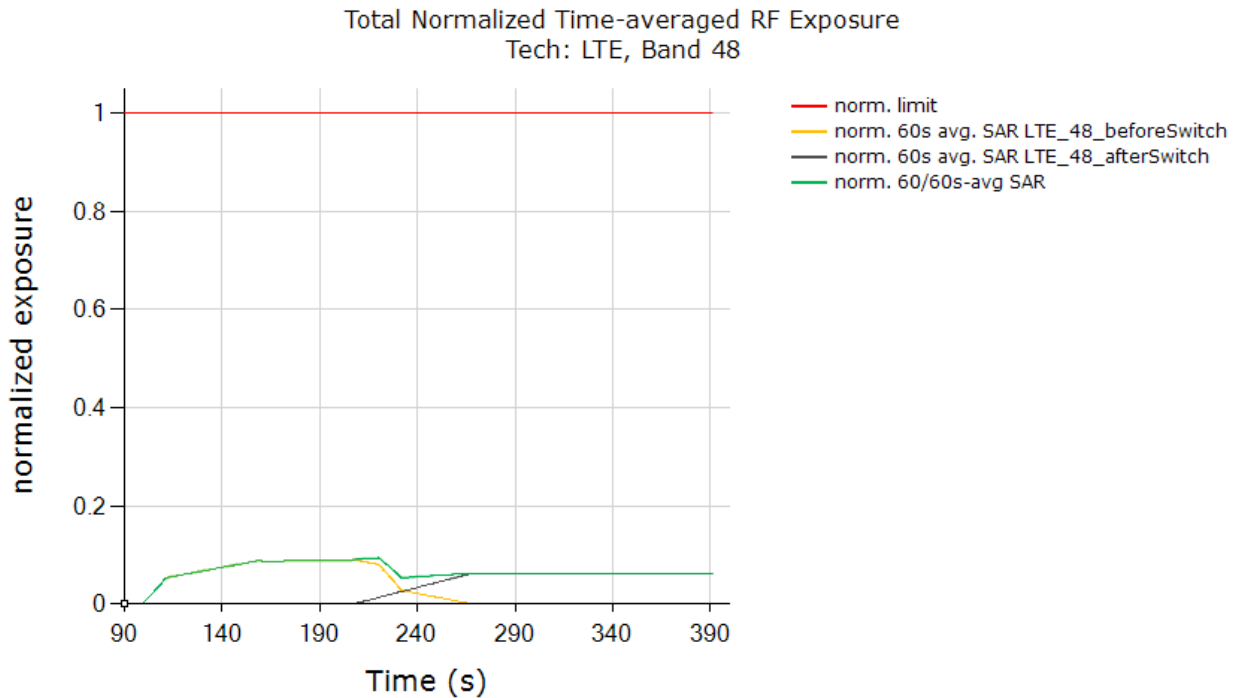
FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 39 of 54

### 7.5 DSI Switch Test Case

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with DSI switch from LTE Band 48 DSI = 3 (Hotspot) to DSI = 2 (Head/Free Space). Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.5 using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1, the DSI switch was performed when the DUT is transmitting at  $P_{reserve}$  level as shown in the plot below.

Test result for change in DSI:

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



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max 60s-time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.094
Validated	

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

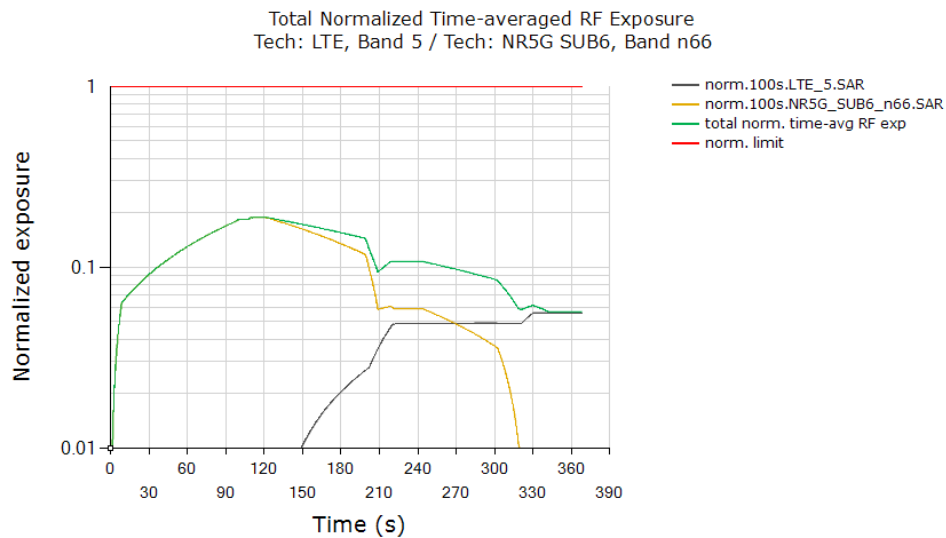
<b>FCC ID:</b> PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
<b>Document S/N:</b> 1M2205240063-27.PY7	<b>DUT Type:</b> Portable Handset	Page 40 of 54



## 7.6 Switch in SAR exposure (same time window) test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 5 + Sub6 NR Band n66 call. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.7 and Appendix F.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1(c) since LTE and Sub6 NR are on different antenna ports, the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR<sub>sub6NR</sub> only scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SAR<sub>sub6NR</sub> + SAR<sub>LTE</sub> scenario (t = 120s ~ 240s) and SAR<sub>LTE</sub> only scenario (t > 240s).

Plot Notes: All the conducted Tx 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 Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 5 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n66 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.189
Validated	

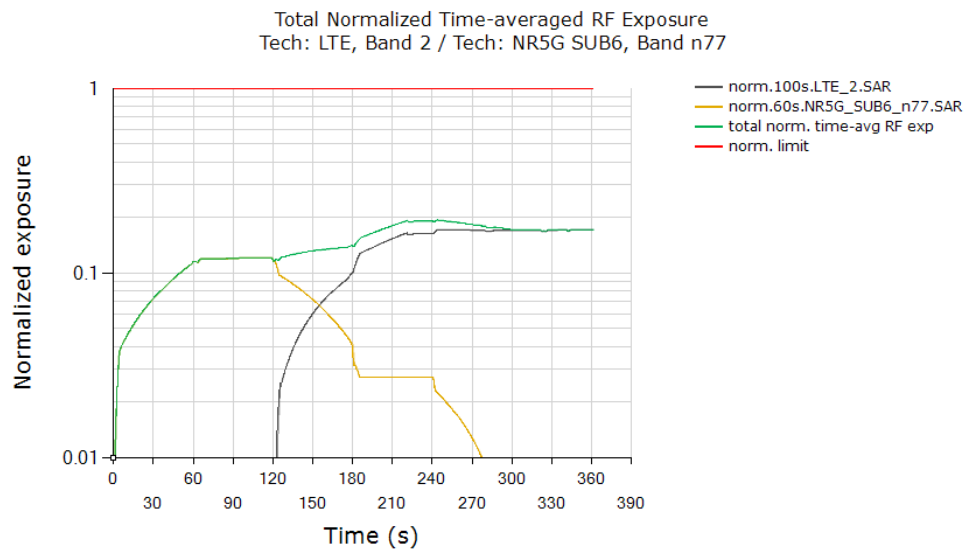
**Plot Notes:** Device starts predominantly in Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on 3dB reserve margin setting) for Sub6 NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = 100% \* 0.300 W/kg measured SAR at Sub6 NR *Plimit* / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.188 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see orange curve between 120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = 0.110 W/kg measured SAR at LTE *Plimit* / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.069 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see black curve after t = 240s). Additionally, in SAR exposure switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized *SAR\_design\_target* + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.189 being ≤ 0.79 (= 1.0/1.6 + 1dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 41 of 54

## 7.7 Switch in SAR exposure (different time window) test results

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 2 + Sub6 NR Band n77 call. Following procedure detailed in Section 4.3.7 and Appendix F.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1(c) since LTE and Sub6 NR are on different antenna ports, the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR<sub>sub6NR</sub> only scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SAR<sub>sub6NR</sub> + SAR<sub>LTE</sub> scenario (t = 120s ~ 240s) and SAR<sub>LTE</sub> only scenario (t > 240s).

Plot Notes: All the conducted Tx 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 Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 2 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n77 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	(W/kg)
FCC normalized total exposure limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized SAR (green curve)	0.194
Validated	

Plot Notes: Device starts predominantly in Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on 3dB reserve margin setting) for Sub6 NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = 100% \* 0.186 W/kg measured SAR at Sub6 NR *P*<sub>limit</sub> / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.116 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see orange curve between 120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = 0.344 W/kg measured SAR at LTE *P*<sub>limit</sub> / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.215 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see black curve after t = 240s). Additionally, in SAR exposure switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR<sub>design\_target</sub> + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.194 being ≤ 0.79 (= 1.0/1.6 + 1dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 42 of 54

## 8 SYSTEM VERIFICATION (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

### 8.1 Tissue Verification

**Table 8-1  
Measured Tissue Properties**

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (°C)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon$	TARGET Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon$	% dev $\sigma$	% dev $\epsilon$
7/19/2022	750 Body	24.5	680	0.910	53.464	0.958	55.804	-5.00%	-4.19%
			695	0.915	53.421	0.959	55.745	-4.59%	-4.17%
			700	0.916	53.407	0.959	55.726	-4.48%	-4.16%
			710	0.919	53.383	0.960	55.687	-4.27%	-4.14%
			725	0.924	53.351	0.961	55.629	-3.85%	-4.09%
			750	0.932	53.317	0.964	55.531	-3.32%	-3.99%
			770	0.939	53.267	0.965	55.453	-2.69%	-3.94%
			785	0.943	53.212	0.966	55.395	-2.38%	-3.94%
			800	0.948	53.158	0.967	55.336	-1.96%	-3.94%
7/20/2022	835 Body	21.5	815	0.938	52.858	0.968	55.271	-3.10%	-4.37%
			820	0.940	52.845	0.969	55.258	-2.99%	-4.37%
			835	0.946	52.813	0.970	55.200	-2.47%	-4.32%
			850	0.951	52.779	0.988	55.154	-3.74%	-4.31%
7/20/2022	1750 Body	21.5	1710	1.487	51.774	1.463	53.537	1.64%	-3.29%
			1720	1.498	51.740	1.469	53.511	1.97%	-3.31%
			1745	1.526	51.651	1.485	53.445	2.76%	-3.36%
			1750	1.531	51.632	1.488	53.432	2.89%	-3.37%
			1770	1.552	51.559	1.501	53.379	3.40%	-3.41%
7/21/2022	3700 Body	21.0	3600	3.265	50.051	3.431	51.186	-4.84%	-2.22%
			3650	3.342	49.942	3.489	51.118	-4.21%	-2.30%
			3690	3.372	49.905	3.536	51.063	-4.64%	-2.27%
			3700	3.381	49.865	3.548	51.050	-4.71%	-2.32%
			3750	3.463	49.800	3.606	50.982	-3.97%	-2.32%
			3900	3.629	49.481	3.781	50.779	-4.02%	-2.56%
			3930	3.688	49.473	3.816	50.738	-3.35%	-2.49%
			4100	3.903	49.132	4.015	50.507	-2.79%	-2.72%

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

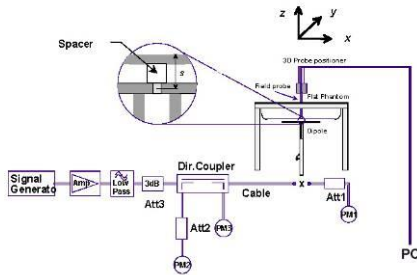
FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 43 of 54

## 8.2 Test System Verification

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

**Table 8-2  
System Verification Results – 1g**

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Source SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Deviation <sub>1g</sub> (%)
M	750	Body	7/19/2022	19.4	24.5	0.200	1054	7551	1.680	8.630	8.400	-2.67%
M	835	Body	7/20/2022	22.2	21.5	0.200	4d132	7551	1.890	9.810	9.450	-3.67%
M	1750	Body	7/20/2022	22.2	21.5	0.100	1008	7551	3.940	37.800	39.400	4.23%
N	3700	Body	7/21/2022	21.0	19.6	0.100	1018	7713	6.050	63.500	60.500	-4.72%



**Figure 8-1  
System Verification Setup Diagram**



**Figure 8-2  
System Verification Setup Photo**

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 44 of 54

## 9 SAR TEST RESULTS (FREQ < 6 GHZ)

### 9.1 Time-varying Tx Power Case

Following Section 4.4 procedure, time-averaged SAR measurements are conducted using a SAR probe at peak location of area scan over 500 seconds. cDASY6 system verification for SAR measurement is provided in Section 8, and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix G.

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

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

Following Section 4.4, for each of selected technology/band (listed in Table 6-2):

7. With *Reserve\_power\_margin* set to 0 dB, area scan is performed at  $P_{limit}$ , and time-averaged pointSAR measurements are conducted to determine the pointSAR at  $P_{limit}$  at peak location, denoted as  $pointSAR_{P_{limit}}$ .
8. With *Reserve\_power\_margin* set to actual (intended) value, two more time-averaged pointSAR measurements are performed at the same peak location for test sequences 1 and 2.

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

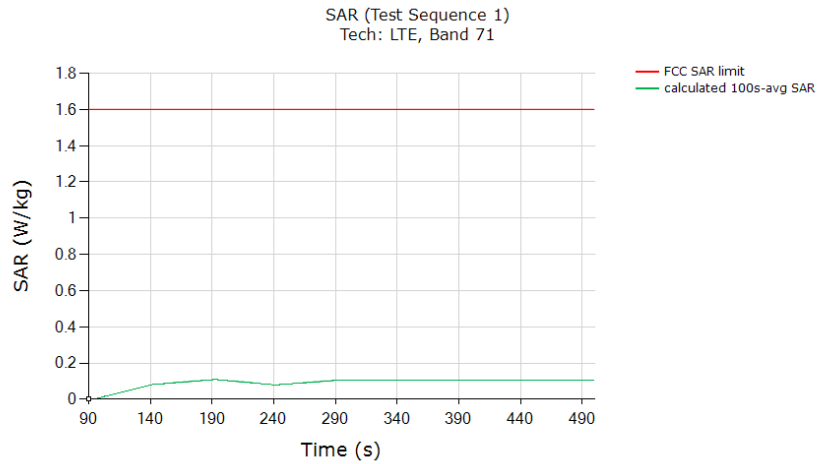
$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR_{P_{limit}}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR_{P_{limit}} \quad (3a)$$

where,  $pointSAR(t)$ ,  $pointSAR_{P_{limit}}$ , and  $1g\_or\_10gSAR_{P_{limit}}$  correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at  $P_{limit}$  from above step 1 and 2, and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR values at  $P_{limit}$  obtained from Part 1 report and listed in Table 6-2 of this report.

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 45 of 54

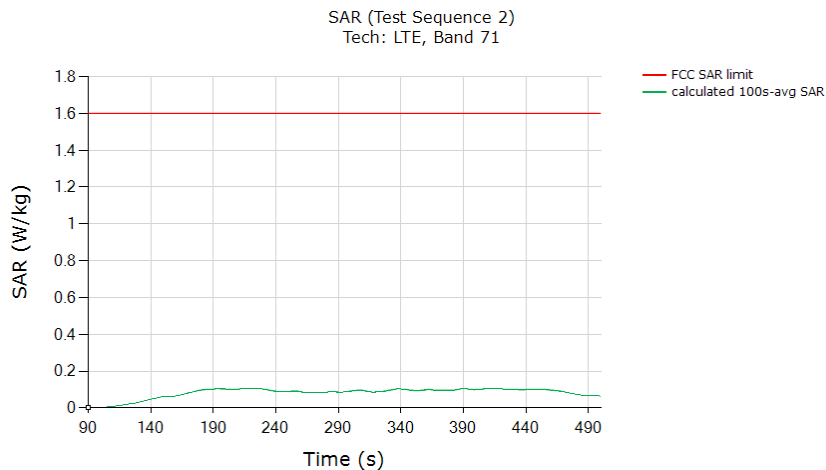
### 9.1.1 LTE Band 71

#### SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.109
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

#### SAR test results for test sequence 2:

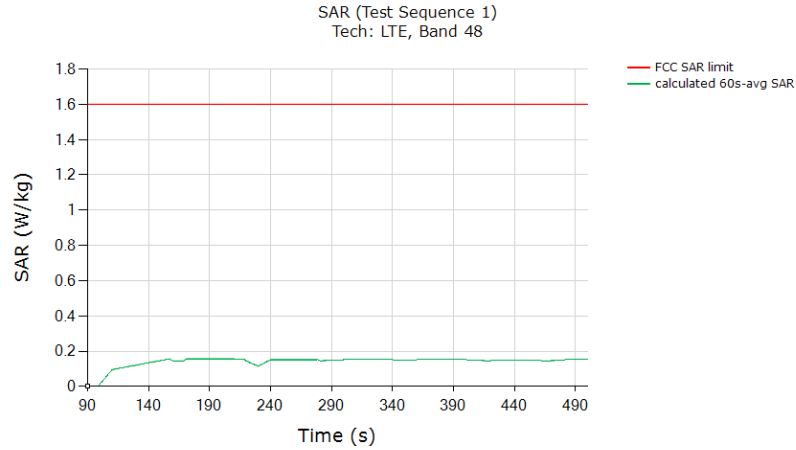


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.105
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 46 of 54

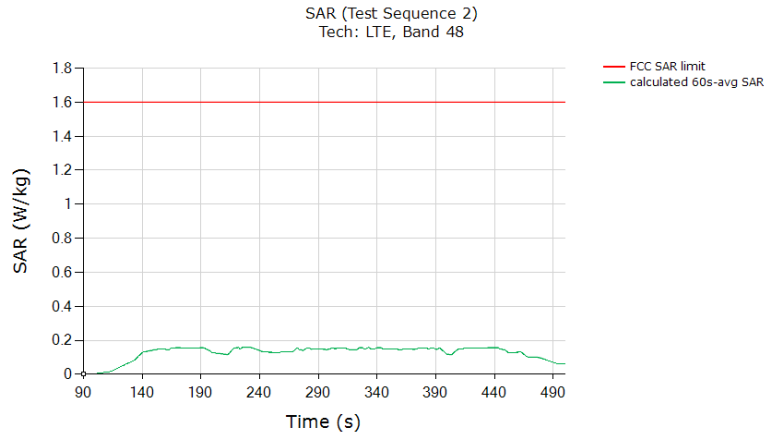
## 9.1.2 LTE Band 48

### SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.156
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

### SAR test results for test sequence 2:

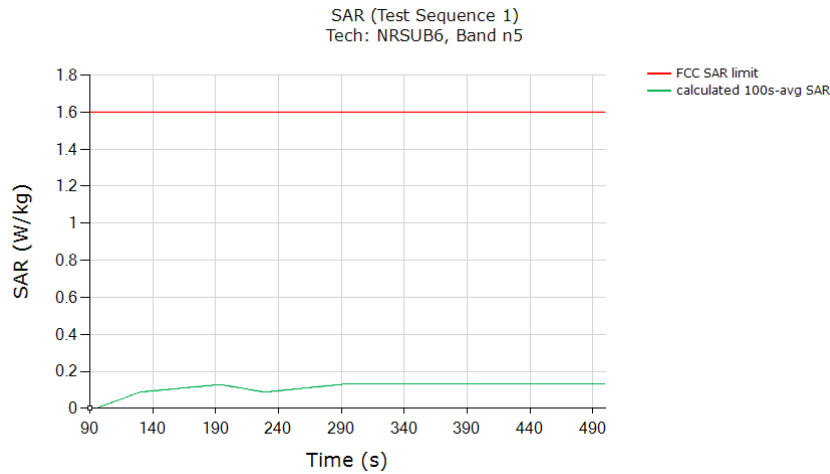


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 60s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.158
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 47 of 54

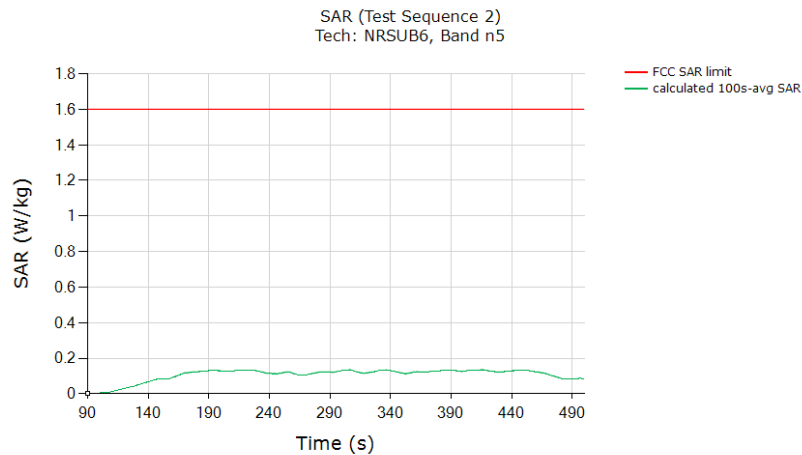
### 9.1.3 NR n5

#### SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.129
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

#### SAR test results for test sequence 2:



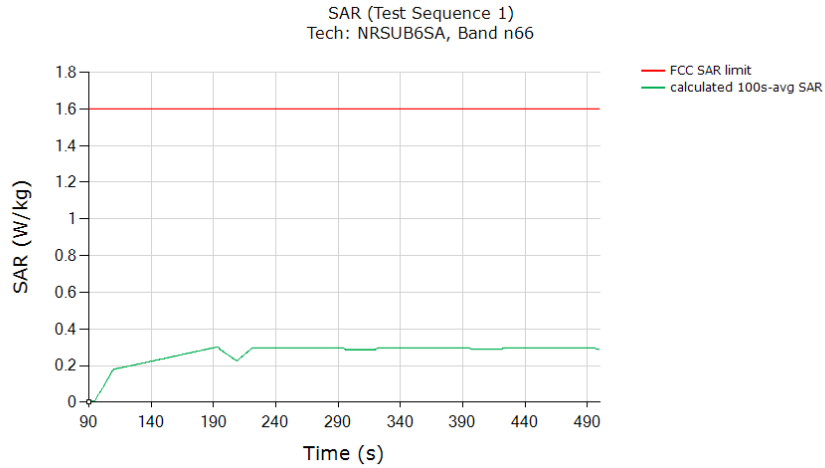
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.131
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 48 of 54



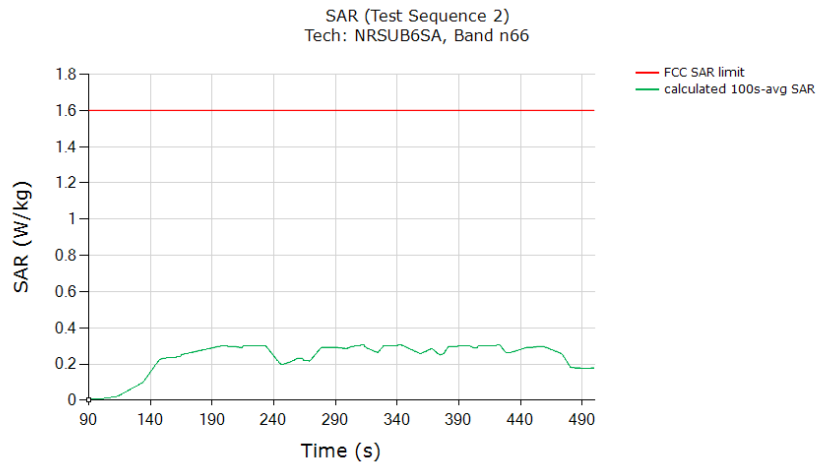
### 9.1.4 NR n66

#### SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.308
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

#### SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged point 1gSAR (green curve)	0.305
<b>Validated:</b> Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1 dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at $P_{limit}$ (last column in Table 6-2).	

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 49 of 54

# 10 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	1/15/2020	Triennial	1/15/2023	MY45090479
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	11/17/2021	Annual	11/17/2022	US46240505
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	12/17/2021	Annual	12/17/2022	MY40000670
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	12/14/2020	Biennial	12/14/2022	MY42082385
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	9/8/2020	Biennial	9/8/2022	MY45090700
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	1/16/2020	Triennial	1/16/2023	MY49070496
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Vector Network Analyzer	2/11/2022	Annual	2/11/2023	MY40003841
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433972
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433974
Anritsu	MT8000A	Radio Communication Test Station	3/30/2022	Annual	3/30/2023	6261914237
Anritsu	MT8821C	Radio Communication Test Station	9/26/2021	Annual	9/26/2022	6201524637
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	3/17/2022	Annual	3/17/2023	941001
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	9/27/2021	Annual	9/27/2022	1248508
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	9/21/2021	Annual	9/21/2022	1244515
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	3/29/2022	Annual	3/29/2023	1306009
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	9/21/2021	Annual	9/21/2022	1315051
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	9/21/2021	Annual	9/21/2022	1339008
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
COMTECH	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M155A00-009
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	3/12/2021	Biennial	3/12/2023	210220100
K & L	11SH10-1300/U4000	High Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	11SH10-1300/U4000 - 2
Keysight Technologies	772D	Dual Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	MY52180215
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
Mini Circuits	ZA2PD2-63-S+	Power Splitter	CBT	N/A	CBT	SUU64901930
Mini Circuits	ZAPD-2-272-S+	Power Splitter	CBT	N/A	CBT	SF702001405
MiniCircuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	VUU78201318
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Narda	4216-10	Directional Coupler, 0.5 to 8.0 GHz, 10 dB	CBT	N/A	CBT	01492
Narda	4216-10	Directional Coupler, 0.5 to 8.0 GHz, 10 dB	CBT	N/A	CBT	01493
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Narda	BW-S10W2+	Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	831
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Newmark System	NSC-G2	Motion Controller	N/A	N/A	N/A	1007-D
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	12/2/2021	Annual	12/2/2022	145645
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	9/24/2021	Annual	9/24/2022	167286
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP85	3 Path Dipole Power Sensor	3/2/2022	Annual	3/2/2023	108168
Rohde & Schwarz	NRP85	3-Path Dipole Power Sensor	3/2/2022	Annual	3/2/2023	108523
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	8/18/2021	Annual	8/18/2022	1041
SPEAG	D750V2	750 MHz SAR Dipole	3/14/2022	Annual	3/14/2023	1054
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	1/21/2021	Biennial	1/21/2023	4d132
SPEAG	D1750V2	1750 MHz SAR Dipole	5/14/2021	Biennial	5/14/2023	1008
SPEAG	D3700V2	3700 MHz SAR Dipole	1/19/2021	Biennial	1/19/2023	1018
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	1/12/2022	Annual	1/12/2023	1530
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/15/2021	Annual	9/15/2022	1449
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/4/2022	Annual	2/4/2023	7713
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	10/26/2021	Annual	10/26/2022	7551

**Notes:**

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 50 of 54

# 11 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

## For SAR Measurements

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 51 of 54

## 12 CONCLUSION

### 12.1 Measurement Conclusion

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

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

FCC ID: PY7-76056F	PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT	Approved by: Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 52 of 54

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FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
<b>Document S/N:</b> 1M2205240063-27.PY7	<b>DUT Type:</b> Portable Handset	Page 53 of 54

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FCC ID: PY7-76056F	<b>PART 2 RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT</b>	<b>Approved by:</b> Technical Manager
Document S/N: 1M2205240063-27.PY7	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 54 of 54